AM-Itaueis v. Far Hills Stenographic Transcript of Proceedings 11/9/83

P 169

AM0002975

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY LAW DIVISION: SOMERSET COUNTY DOCKET NO. L-73360-80

Stenographic Transcript

of

Proceedings

Somerset County Courthouse

Somerville, New Jersey

November 2, 1983

RECEIVED AT CHAMBERS 1983 VON

Charles R. Senders, C.S.R. Official Court Reporter Somerset County Courthouse Somerville, New Jersey 08876

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By: The Court	66	
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(Transcript of proceeding, November 2, 1983, commencing at 9:05 a.m.)

THE COURT: When we terminated yesterday, we were in the cross-examination of Mr. Dresdner.

My notes indicate that we had gotten through the question of the reasonableness. or lack of reasonableness, of the County Master Plan, the State Development Guide Plan, and Tri-State Regional Development Guide Plan, and rationale given by Mr. Dresdna for his conclusions based on the imprecision of those instruments, or the lack of preciseness.

Next, we had talked about the impact of the village by virtue of the development of the parcel in question, the increase of the cost of purchase or rent housing space in the village.

I think that's where we were. don't know whether that is a subject that was going to be developed or whether it was going to be left?

> MR. VOGEL: Yes.

THE COURT: Pick it up there.

MR. VOGEL: Yes, Your Honor, thank

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ALLEN J. DRESDNER, previously sworn,

CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY MR. VOGEL:

Q Mr. Dresdner, in your direct testimony you referred to lower cost housing in the village, and existing lower cost housing in the village than in the other villages of Somerset Hills?

A That's correct.

you,

Q What was the source of your information, how do you know that?

A That was based on the 1980 census of housing which had information relating to the cost of housing, as well as median rentals.

Q Based on that information, you reached the conclusion that the cost of rental housing in the Far Hills village is lower than the other villages of Somerset Hills?

A Yes. For example, the median housing value, again, from the 1980 census --

Q I didn't ask you for an example,
I just want to know if that was the conclusion you
reached?

A Yes, sir, it was.

Q	I sho	ow you this	booklet	entitled
1980 Census	Data for Son	merset Cour	nty and M	lunicipalitie
Characterist	ics of Housi	lng, Income,	and Empl	oyment.
	Are	you famili	lar with	that booklet

A I am familiar with the information that is included in this booklet, which, I believe, is from the census of population and housing; right, yes.

MR. VOGEL: May I have this booklet marked for identification, Your Honor?

THE COURT: All right. The next number will be 35, 1980 Census Data.

(Whereupon, booklet entitled 1980 Census Data marked as Exhibit P-35 for identification.)

Q I wonder if you could go up to the bulletin board, Mr. Dresdner, so that we could write down the average rentals for the various communities of Somerset Hills and compare them as shown in the 1980 Census Data Book?

Let's first -- I refer you to what appears to be Page 3 of this booklet and ask you if the median gross rent of renter-occupied housing in Somerset County is set forth thereon?

A Yes, it is.

Q How much is that median rent?

Dresdner-cross

1 \$325 a month. Q Would you put that down for 3 County median? (Whereupon, the witness complies.) 5 Q All right. I now show you Page 9 6 and ask you if the median gross rental for renter-7 occupied housing in Bernards Township is shown thereon? 8 Yes, it is. 9 What is the amount of that? Q 10 A \$232. Can you put that down? 11 Q 12 THE COURT: Why don't you move that 13 out of your way, sir, that exhibit on the left? 14 Is that comfortable for you to work that 15 way? THE WITNESS: Yes, it is, sir. 16 THE COURT: All right. The building 17 was built, and the room was built, for the 18 19 comfort of the people who built it, I think, and they walked away from it. 20 Now, I ask you for Bernardsville, 21 is the median gross rental indicated? 22 Α Yes. 23 On Page 12? Q 24 25 Yes.

	Dresdner-	cross	7
1		Q	What is that?
2	A	\$372.	
3		Q .	Is the median gross rental for Far
4	Hills ind	icated on 1	Page 24?
5	A	Yes, it is	S _• do a g
6		Q	What is that amount?
7	A	\$432.	
8			MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I haven't
9		objected.	But I am wondering where this
10		testimony	is going? How is it related to a
11	·	definition	n of what looks like a fair-share
12		housing a	nalysis?
13	Á	ч	THE COURT: I don't know where we
14		are going	•
15			MR. VOGEL: The direct testimony of
16		this witn	ess was that one of the bases for
17		the unreas	sonableness of including additional
18		housing in	n Far Hills and, particularly, on
19	•	the PQ, wa	as that it would drive the cost of
20		existing :	rental units up. That the existing
21		rental un	its were the lowest of any of the
22		communitie	es in the Somerset Hills region,
23		though.	
24		•	That was the direct testimony that

was offered.

			Dresdner-cross 8
Section of the sectio	6	1	We are testing whether or not that
		2	fact testified to by your witness is correct.
		3	MR. MASTRO: All right.
23 (45) a.		4	I understand where he is going now,
		5	
		6	yes.
		7	Q All right, Peapack-Gladstone, is
		8	the median rental for housing there indicated?
		9	A Yes, it is, it is \$370.
		-	Q Let me see if I can find Bedminster
	970	10	here we go.
	88	11	Bedminster Township, on Page 6?
	0.000	12	A \$428.
	ž ü	13	Q Mr. Dresdner, based upon Exhibit P-19
	80 A 4 S	14	for identification and with the 1980 Census Data for
	6A0 CO	15	Somerset County and Its Municipalities, particularly
	Z Z W	16	relating to housing, is it clear that contrary to the
		17	testimony that you gave on direct examination, the highest
		18	rental of existing housing is in Far Hills, median
		19	rental costs of existing housing as of the 1980 census?
		20	A I would like to review these figures for
		21	perhaps a minute, because they are in conflict with
	. Harris and the second	22	the information that I have from the Census of Housing.
		23	Q Can I ask you I have no problem
		24	with you doing that. Can I ask you a question, do you
		25	have the census booklet, or the census source that you
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went to for your figures? 2 3 might. 5 7 for \$400 or less per month. 8 9 10 11 12 one, of the surrounding communities. 13 14 15 to your question. 16 17 18 booklet, would you not? 19 Not yet, not yet. 20 All right, go ahead. Q 21 22 23 explore, sir, get away from that seat, you 24 may? 25

Dresdner-cross

I don't have it with me. In the office, I I might add, the way I developed my figures were different in terms of how I used them. concerned with the percentage of occupied units renting My information, the way I had set that information out, shows that Far Hllls is lower or higher, rather; has a higher percentage of its occupied rental units renting for \$400 or less a month than all, save So, if I could just take a look at these numbers and compare them with one or two of the other communities, I would be able to respond specifically You would agree that your numbers are in conflict with the numbers in the 1980 census THE COURT: Do you want to -- do you have some other information you want to

THE WITNESS: This is all I want

2 to look at, Judge. I will give you whatever THE COURT: time you need. THE WITNESS: I wouldn't dispute these figures. I assume they are accurately 7 taken from the census of housing. 8 My statement, however, relating to 9 the percentage of occupied dwelling units being 10 for rent which were \$400 or less, Far Hills 11 as being higher than all of the other communi-12 ties, save one, is something I would still 13 stand by. 14 You don't have the census data with 15 you? No. I don't have the census data on that. 16 You just took that information and 17 Q compiled it yourself? 18 From the census, yes. Α 19 From the census? 20 The information on the number of units that 21 are renting less than \$400 or \$400 or less is in this 22 census document, as well as it is here. 23 So, my use of the housing numbers were some-24

what different than the mere recitation of the numbers.

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1	Q I have trouble understanding what
2	you are saying. Is there any question that these figures
3	that are up on the board, that you have taken from P-35,
4	represent figures from an official application of
5	Somerset County, do you have any data like that?
6	A No, there is no question in my mind about
7	that, as I mentioned. Assuming these are accurate, it
8	is an accurate reproduction of the census of housing,
9	I would not dispute these numbers in and of them-
10	selves.
11	Q Do you have any reason to believe
12	that it is not an accurate reproduction of the census
13	figures?
14	A No. As I said, I assume it is a reasonable
15	reproduction.
16	Q These figures represent the median
17	gross rentals of renter-occupied housing in each of
18	the communities listed. Is that not so?
19	A That's correct.
20	Q Now, just so that I understand it,
21	what did your figures represent?
22	A My figures were addressing the percentage
23	of occupied housing units that were renting for \$400,
24	that were renting for less than \$400.

Why did you limit yourself in that

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way?

Well, \$400 related to a maximum rental for a moderate-income family, assuming that the family was approximately two persons and that had an income of 80 percent of the County median income.

It was a means of determining what the availability of rental was, rental units were, for low-and moderate-income families.

What would you say is the rental that a moderate-income family of four would pay? I would have to go back to the tables that are prepared by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, relating to Section 8 Housing. There are the tables that are commonly used to determine what those limits would be.

You do recall, do you not, Mr. Dresdner, that those tables increased the median family income as the number of persons in each family go up? Oh, yes, yes, of course.

So that if the median income were -do you recall a figure for a family of four, that the median income is approximately \$31,000 for the region? No. I recall the median family size for Far Hills being 2.8, that's my recollection.

You don't recall the median income

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No, no. a family of two? 4 5 7 8 9 A median income of 2.8. 10 2.8? 11 12 Far Hills. 13 I thought the \$400 per month was 14 15 16 17 between two and three persons per family. 18 19 2.8? 20 21 22 in \$200 or so categories. 23 24 25

for a family of four in the region?

You only recall a median income for I don't, frankly, recall what that median

income is either. I haven't prepared myself for that information for the purposes of this trial.

You limited your analysis to the median income for a family of two. Is that correct?

Because that is a median family size for

based on a median income of a family of two? I think I meant approximately 2 -- I meant 2.8. That would be the median family size in Far Hills,

Your analysis was for a family of

Generalized, because the information given in the census was broken down in, as I recall,

Doesn't the Far Hills number on this board indicate median income for the community?

Dresdner-cross

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Plan line as it is shown encompassing a larger Far Hills village, were to occur if, in fact, that development occurred particularly on the PQ.

That there would be various negative effects, one of which was, to drive up the cost of lower-cost housing within the village.

We are testing that premise.

The information, it is our position that based on the cross-examination, the information provided in direct was absolutely contrary to the census data.

We didn't raise it as an issue of proving unreasonableness of the State Development Guide Plan line or the arbitrariness of that line.

It is the defendants' direct testimony, and we are testing the credibility of that testimony and the facts upon which it was based.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, my recollection of what Mr. Dresdner said was that Far Hills had more rental units at a level of \$400 or less than surrounding neighborhoods.

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Now, this exhibit is unrelated to that testimony.

MR. VOGEL: Well, I would say it is related, Your Honor.

I mean, anyone can take some kind of isolated segments of total statistics.

We are taking the figures from the census to demonstrate that the basic premise trying to be articulated or proven by the witness is incorrect. The facts upon which it is based are incorrect.

THE COURT: I don't know how much weight a factfinder would give it. I would admit it. You are trying to establish, as I get it, or this does indicate, what the lowest median rental is in a given community, Far Hills, and what the lowest median rental may be in other surrounding communities.

Any comparison with that is what may be found in the County. Is that right?

MR. VOGEL: Right. We are simply saying that his premise that the Far Hills village has the lowest rentals around, and if you put it up --

THE COURT: Would not be borne out

by this?

MR. VOGEL: Is not borne out by this. The facts are not so.

So, it is a matter of credibility, that's all it is put in for.

MR. MASTRO: Mr. Dresdner did not say that. He said there are more rental units at a level less than \$400 than surrounding communities.

As I looked at the figures as they are placed on the board, I was thinking to myself, how many rental units are there in Bernards Township? They are spotty.

THE COURT: Then you get into the bases for establishing a median figure. For example, you go into a community where there is only one --

MR. MASTRO: Of course, that is my point --

THE COURT: One available, and you are going into the next community, where there are 20.

MR. MASTRO: That is the point.

MR, VOGEL: We are only dealing with credibility, Judge, that is the only thing

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I am offering this for.

argue that Mr. Dresdner's figures in no way ar borne out by the data that is in the facts, that in the census data the median rentals for each of these communities, they don't bear out his factual conclusion that there is more lower-cost housing in Far Hills than any other surrounding towns.

It is just the opposite.

MR. MASTRO: Judge, Mr. Dresdner did not say that Far Hills has the lowest median rent.

THE COURT: I agree with you. When he was talking about Far Hills, he was talking about the village, that's how I understood it.

MR. VOGEL: The village, yes.

THE COURT: One would suggest, if one comes to Far Hills where all the land mass is in a 10-acre zone, I don't know how many rentals there are. I don't know that there are rentals in such an area. If there were, the existence of one or two would throw off any median for the whole village.

His testimony, as I recall it, was

restricted or limited to the village area and I may have misunderstood him.

THE WITNESS: I think you did, Your Honor. It was addressing the entire Borough of Far Hills, because that is what the census would be dealing with.

THE COURT: All right. Then it is broader than I thought.

MR. VOGEL: This impeaches that credibility, or that is the intent of this cross-examination.

THE COURT: I will allow it, given the weight, as I say, to the trier of the facts.

All right.

Mark it in as P-36 in evidence.

(Whereupon, diagram previously marked as P-36 for identification, marked into evidence.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY MR. VOGEL:

Now, Mr. Dresdner, another point that you made in terms of the negative or adverse impact should the Far Hills village be enlarged for higher-density housing, including, particularly, the PQ, was

adverse traffic impact. Do you recall that testimony? 2 Yes, as I recall. 3 I just want to know if you recall the general nature of the testimony? I don't recall it being general. As I 6 recall, there was a specific question in the relation 7 of Sunnybranch Road. 8 I do think there would be a substantial 9 traffic impact on 202 as well. But as I recall the 10 question, it related to Sunnybranch Road. 11 All right. Have you done a traffic 12 study of Sunnybranch Road? 13 No. I haven't. I know approximately the 14 number of homes on Sunnybranch Road. I know that the 15 homes are on essentially 10-acre parcels. I would 16 also --17 I just asked you if you had done 18 a traffic study of Sunnybranch Road. 19 I considered the traffic on Sunnybranch Road. 20 Have you made a traffic count on 21 Sunnybranch Road? 22 No, I didn't consider it necessary to make 23 a traffic count for an area that encompasses less than 24 20 homes, perhaps less than 15 homes, each one of 10 25

your conclusion that there would be a substantial

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Dresdner-cross

	acres or more.
2	Q Do you know the traffic flow at the
3	present time on Sunnybranch Road?
4	A I don't know specifically the traffic flow.
5	But I would make certain assumptions based on other
6	studies relating to peak hour flow.
.,7	Q What are those assumptions?
8	A Well, the assumptions are that each residential
9	unit would generate one-half of a car during the peak
10	hour.
11	Q Based upon?
12	A Based upon other studies of
13	Q Excuse me, based upon that assumption
14	of one-half car in the peak hour per home, have you
15	concluded what is the present approximate peak hour
16	traffic flow on Sunnybranch Road?
17	A Oh, perhaps eight cars per hour, during the
18	peak hour.
19	Q Have you made a study of the
20	capacity of Sunnybranch Road, the traffic capacity?
21	A No, I haven't. It is a narrow road, I,
22	frankly, did not think it was necessary to make a
23	study of the capacity of Sunnybranch Road, because I
24	didn't think that was a consideration.
25	Q In order to determine the adverse

Dresdner-cross	22
impact of a development on a particular roadway,	don't
you have to know the existing traffic flow, the	capacity
of the road, and the likely increase in that train	ffic
from the proposed added development?	
A Not necessarily. The concern in this	case is
the substantial increase in traffic that would be	e
generated by the development.	
The development would have proposed so	me 120

units, I believe, which is 10 times the number of units that are located along the remainder of the road.

Those 120 units would be concentrated on a 20-acre site, while the remainder of the area is in excess of 100 acres.

It is very clear to me that the traffic impact would be substantial and adverse on that subdivision.

How many cars would be generated at the peak hour from 125 additional townhouse dwelling units on the PQ?

Using the same ratio, there would be 60 vehicles generated.

60 vehicles in the peak hour. Do you always use the same ratio for townhouses as single-family houses?

No, there are -- yes, I should say, based on

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other studies, they are comparable.

There are some differences, but for general purposes, they are comparable.

Did you estimate how many houses there are on Sunnybranch Road at the present time?

As I recall, 12, but maybe --

12?

Yes, sir.

It may be two more or less.

So, you think there may be something like six cars per peak hour at the present time?

Is it your testimony to this Court that the addition of 60 cars to the existing flow of six or eight cars for peak hour would represent a substantial adverse impact on traffic on Sunnybranch

I think it would change the character of the entrance of Sunnybranch Road to the subdivision. I think it would have, in my opinion, it would have a substantial impact on intersection movements on Sunnybranch Road. That impact would be negative.

Adverse?

That's correct.

So that on a road like Sunnybranch Road, six to eight cars in the peak hour would, in your

opinion, result in a substantial adverse impact?

A That's correct. The intersection is located in proximity to the railroad station and the grade crossing of the railroad.

The peak hour would coincide with that period of the day when commuters are driving, or being driven to the station and would create a negative traffic impact.

Q Are there any standard planners' numbers for reasonable traffic flows, reasonable in the sense that the road can handle it, for a highway such as 202?

A Yes, there are standards relating to levels of service.

Q What is the level of service, let's say, the median level of service, what is that, C?

A That is the design level of service, yes.

Q How many cars per hour can 202 handle, level of service C?

A Well, 202 is a two-lane highway in the area. Typically, it can handle from 800 to 1,000 cars per hour.

However, --

Q All right, that is not the question
I asked. I asked you about level of service C, the

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number of cars.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, he should be permitted to finish the answer.

MR. VOGEL: Judge, the witness shouldn't be permitted to give a discertation on the subject. There is a question, and he should be permitted to answer the question.

THE COURT: Let's have the original question read back.

(Whereupon, last question read by the reporter.)

THE COURT: The question is, how many cars can 202 handle?

THE WITNESS: Well, I hadn't finished that. What I am saying is that 202 is a two-lane highway.

Under level of service C,-THE COURT: Let him finish.

THE WITNESS: Under that level of service, it can handle from 800 to 1,000 vehicles. However, that figure must be modified on the basis of existing conditions.

For example, if there is an impediment to movement, such as a grade crossing of the railroad, as we have here, dates which are

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when a train is passing across Route 202, these all affect the level of service.

During the peak hour, at certain times the traffic volumes, the traffic capacity at a level of service C would be substantially below 800 to 1,000. Where it would be, I really don't know at this point, because I haven't studied the number of times during an hour that the gates are lowered, for what period of time the gates are lowered.

Q Have you seen any traffic studies for 202 through Far Hills?

A No, I haven't.

Q Do you know what the present traffic volumes are there?

A No, I have observed traffic on --

Q Do you know by traffic count?

A I have made no traffic counts, but I have observed traffic.

Q Have you seen any traffic studies with traffic counts?

A No, I haven!t.

Q Are you aware of the fact that since 287 has been installed, the number of traffic, the

traffic volumes on 202 have decreased? The traffic volume had decreased. It is my 2 understanding it has not decreased at this point in time, because traffic tends to increase over time and traffic has not been reduced over that which it was 6 prior to 287. Mr. Dresdner, is Sunnybranch Road 7 8 a paved road? It is an improved road, it is an improved road. 10 How would you describe, it, what 11 category of road is it for traffic count purposes? 12 Well, I would call it a local service road 13 of a rural nature. 14 All right. The level of service 15 C on a local service road of that which you have 16 described, what is the traffic volume, acceptable 17 traffic volume? 18 I wouldn't use that particular measure for 19 a residential street, a level of service C. 20 Do you know what it is, you may not 21 use it?

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The traffic volume?

Yes.

The traffic volume? Α

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1	Q Yes.
2	A I don't know what the traffic volumes are
3	on Sunnybranch Road. I have indicated that I would
4	estimate that a traffic volume during the peak hour
5	is approximately six or eight vehicles per hour.
6	Q Do you know what the count would
7	be for level of service A on that type of road,
8	what traffic volumes that type of road could handle?
9	A That definition for a road such as Sunny-
10	branch is not applicable.
11	Q I realize you don't want to use
.: 12	that. I am asking you whether or not you know for
13	that type of residential street, under the manuals that
14	set these numbers, do you know what the traffic
15	volumes would be for level of service A, the highest,
16	best level of service?
17	A I just can't answer the question the way you
18	are posing it.
19	Q Either you know it or you don't
20	know it?
21	THE COURT: He says he can't answer
22	it the way you are posing it.
23	THE WITNESS: I am saying that
24	connection between a level of service A
25	and a rural, low-density subdivision doesn't

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2 are for other types of roads. Is it your answer that that information does not exist? THE COURT: That is not his answer. The answer, sir, he couldn't answer it as it was phrased. 8 MR. VOGEL: Pardon? THE COURT: He could not answer the 10 question as you posed it, he doesn't accept 11 that premise implicit in your question. 12 All right. Let me ask you, who 13 promulgates these levels of service, this type of level 14 of service data? 15 The Institute of Traffic Engineers, I believe, 16 is the name of the organization. 17 Do the level of standards --18 Or the National Association of Highway Officials 19 as well. 20 It is a well-recognized manual for highway engineers, is it not? 21 22 The Manual of Traffic Engineers is the Yes. 23 title. And Traffic Planners, is it not? Q 24 25 A Yes.

exist. The purpose of these levels of service

	Does this manual apply to bear
2	highways, does it not?
3	A It does apply to State highways.
4	Q Does it apply to county roads?
5	A It does apply to county roads.
. 6	Q Does it have standards for municipal
7	roads?
8	A It has standards for certain types of municipal
9	roads. To the best of my knowledge, it does not have
10	a standard for a rural cul-de-sac.
11	Q That is your recollection?
12	A That's correct.
13	Q Does it have standards for roads
14	within municipal subdivisions, what are they called,
. 15	collector roads?
16	A They would have. They make their distinction,
17	in terms of, as I recall, two-lane rural roads, two-lane
18	urban roads, four-lane rural roads, and well, rural
19	roads and limited access.
20	Q Let's take two-lane roads.
21	Do you know the type of traffic
22	yolumes which would be categorized as level of service
23	A?
24	A No, sir, I don't. Because rural roads are
25	also modified by grades, by the existence of shoulders.

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in the second	Dresdner-cross
. 1	There are a number of
2	mination of what the
3	D, or E road is.
4	Q M
5	traffic volumes for t
6.	road for a level of s
7	A No, I don't
8	also relates to the c
9	That is, su
10	again on the grade of
11	shoulders, has differ
12	A road that
13	a higher level, would
14	volumes for level of
15	a lower capacity.
16	0 0

There are a number of factors that go into the determination of what the threshold for a level A, B, C,

Q Mr. Dresdner, do you recall the traffic volumes for the least improved, paved rural road for a level of service A?

A No, I don't. Because the level of service also relates to the capacity of the road.

That is, such as you described, depending again on the grade of the road, the availability of shoulders, has different capacities.

A road that has a higher capacity would have a higher level, would have a higher threshold of traffic volumes for level of service A than would one that has a lower capacity.

about that. When you reached the conclusion that the proposed additional density on the PQ would have an adverse traffic impact and you took the numbers of 68 cars into account, which I assume you did, did you use any standard manual, traffic manual, traffic count mannual, for any type of road in reaching your conclusion?

A My conclusion was based on personal observation of conditions during that peak hour.

Q Try and answer the question.

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	The qu	uestion	is	did	you	use	any
annual written or	printed	manual	in	terms	of	read	hing
your conclusion?							

A I have used manuals in my practice for years.

Those manuals are part of my experience and my judgment.

So to answer, in a broad sense, I have used manuals, because I am familiar with manuals.

I am familiar, at least with philosophy generally and often with the specifics of the manuals.

Q Can you tell me what manual you used?

A Well, the Manual of Traffic Engineering is

the basic manual that we use in our office.

Q Can you tell me what data within that particular manual you utilized to support your conclusion that there would be a substantial -- let me finish the question, adverse impact?

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I want to object to that.

Mr. Dresdner has indicated that he is familiar with manuals. When he makes an observation, from what I gather, from what he is saying, that whether consciously or not, he is utilizing it.

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Now, Mr. Vogel is trying to target what I gather from Mr. Vogel's question is, did Mr. Dresdner appear on Sunnybranch Road with a manual in his hand, looking at Page 42. Obviously, he didn't.

THE COURT: I take it that is the testimony and that his knowledge of manuals here is general. That he knows of their existence. He may have retained some general information as to their contents and that he employed, as he would other things, he has acquired in applying his expertise, but with no specific reference to a specific manual.

Is that a fair statement, sir? THE WITNESS: Yes. I think it is generally fair.

I would add that I have used the manual extensively in my professional practice.

MR. VOGEL: We will go on to another subject.

The State Development Guide Plan --Q THE COURT: Are we going into the State Development Guide Plan?

MR. VOGEL: Yes.

THE COURT: Let's take 10.

(Whereupon, a short recess takes place,) THE COURT: Are you looking for --MR. VOGEL: We are referring to the State Development Guide Plan, Your Honor, P-33. We did not want to use the official one, so that the Court could refer to it. Mr. Dresdner has a copy of it, and I have the photo pages that I intend to 10 discuss. 11 THE COURT: I have another copy, so 12 I can work from that. 13 Tell me where you are? 14 MR. VOGEL: Referring to Page 47 of 15 the State Development Guide Plan. 16 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY MR. VOGEL: 18 I want to review the criteria 19 established by the State for the delineation of the 20 growth areas. 21 Are you familiar with that part of 22 the State Development Guide Plan? 23 Yes, I am. 24 Do you have, taking the first of Q 25

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those criteria, that is, that the growth areas should be located within or adjacent to major population and/or employment centers, do you believe that that criteria is either arbitrary or unreasonable?

No, the criteria is reasonable, criterion,

Now, taking that criterion, criteria --Q THE COURT: Plural, i-a.

Taking that particular criteria, Q would you say that the Route 206 corridor encompasses centers, employment centers?

I refer you particularly to your exhibit, D-17B and to the various new facilities that you have outlined in with a red arrow, including Beneficial, AT&T, Allen-Deane and City Federal.

The question is?

The question is, would you agree that the Route 206 corridor established in the State Development Guide Plan does contain major employment centers consistent with that criteria?

There are major employment centers along Route 206, within the corridor, as delineated by the State.

Going to the second criteria, the location within, or in proximity to existing major water supply and sewer service areas.

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of that existing sewer system?

A In my opinion, placing this property in context with the surrounding area, it is an area that is environmentally sensitive and is part of a critical land area as identified in the map entitled, "Critical Land Areas," which is Plate 5.

Q You kind of skipped from the site in question to the area around the site?

A Yes, deliberately. So, as I mentioned, you can't take one site out of context with the surrounding area.

Q You are unable to answer the question directly, limited to the site, for the reasons you have already given, is that so?

A Yes, I think it would be unreasonable to answer it that way.

Q Mr. Dresdner, taking some of the other environmental constraints and referring to your exhibits, it looks like D-9 and perhaps D-17B, can you give the Court an estimate of the percentage of lands in the growth area as shown on the State Development Guide Plan, within Far Hills that are affected by steep slopes?

A The area affected by steep slopes within the conceptual growth area in Far Hills is shown in

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1 brown on Exhibit D-10.

It is difficult to estimate, but just off the top of my head, an estimate would be perhaps 15 percent or so.

Q 15 percent?

A Of that portion of the growth area that would be in steep slopes.

Q Is the line underneath there?

A Yes.

Q So you have got this brown area up in the northern part, these two little brown areas, and here is a line, you have got this little brown area down here.

Is it your testimony that that represents 15 percent -- what did you say, 10 or 15 percent?

A No, I said about 15 percent.

287 is also steep at that point, but, yes, 15 percent, I think, would be reasonable.

Q That is 15 percent, in your estimate, that little area, that little --

A All of those moderate areas, I would say, are 15 percent.

Q How much of the area, of the growth area portion of the State Development Guide Plan as it

Dresdner-cross

goes through Far Hills is characterized by flood 2 plain, as indicated in your exhibits? 3 Well, the flood plain would be the dark yellow area. Excuse me, dark blue? Q Dark blue area, dark blue area, 7 You and Mr. Zimmerman are together Q 8 on colors. 9 My eyes are rolling. That perhaps 20, 20 percent of the area, it 10 11 is difficult to measure, or estimate, because it is 12 a long bandthat stretches along the northern and 13 central portion of the growth area and boundary of 14 the borough. But perhaps 20 percent, or about 20 15 percent. 16 20 percent. So, you think the Q combination of the steep slopes and the flood plain is 17 18 about 35 percent, or would it be a little less than 19 that? I think 35 percent is a reasonable estimate 20 when I put the two together. 21 Now, I want to take -- you can 22 resume your seat. 23 I want to take the other environmental 24 constraints that you identified in your testimony. 25

First of all, other than the steep slopes and the river, about which there is very little question, it is not particularly suitable for building on, in terms of seasonal high water table, is it your -- wouldn't you agree that if public sewers were available to an area, that building on lands of seasonal high water table are not a particular problem?

Let me ask it another way, first.

Is it safe to say that the most significant problem with building on lands of seasonal high water table refers to septics systems?

A That is usually what it is related to.

The problems of septic system operation and maintenance as well in areas that have seasonally high ground water.

Q If you were to put in public sewers, or if they were installed by the developer, would you not agree that it is a reasonable, or that lands that are subject to seasonal high water table, can be built upon?

A Well, lands that are subject to seasonally high water tables can be built upon, with or without public sewers.

Q Isn't it true that public sewers solve the most critical problem, or the most important

problem	of	seasonal	high	water	table	lands?
45 F. F.						

Not necessarily. Even if the most important problem related to septic systems, there are other ways of dealing with seasonally high water to provide septic systems. Typical is the Wisconsin Mounding Techniques. There are problems of laying pipes in wet areas.

They relate less to the impacts on the natural environment and more to increased exposure, or risk to infiltration of the system from ground water.

Q Is the Far Hills village in an area subject to seasonal high water?

A It is not shown as subject to seasonal high water, based on the critical land areas map.

Q How about on your maps?

A The areas shown as having seasonally high water --

Q The village?

A Yes.

Q So that in terms of the comparability of the village and the PQ for building on lands of seasonal high water, you would agree that they are comparable, would you not?

A Yes, they are essentially comparable. I assume many of the problems of sewering seasonally high

water, sewering in areas subject to a seasonally high water table, would attend to the property in question as it does to the village itself.

I thought I recalled your testimony, Mr. Dresdner, that you indicated that you thought the village, the existing or historic boundaries of the village, was the appropriate place for higher-density housing?

Because they do have --

First, did you state that?

Yes, yes.

Dresdner-cross

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Q When you stated that. I'm sure you took into account, did you not, that your own environmental maps indicate that the village is an area subject to seasonal high water?

I took into account a number of features and considerations.

Did you take that one into account, among others?

Of course, I took that one into account. I took the fact of the existence of the sewers into account, the fact of the availability of the services in the traditional and historic nature of the village.

There was another environmental constraint that you indicated on your maps, and that was

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Dresdner-cross depth to bedrock.

Do your maps indicate that the PQ is subject to the burdens of depth to bedrock? There is no -- this exhibit does not have any information on depth to bedrock.

I thought I recall that in the testimony somewhere?

That was a general question that was asked earlier.

You would agree that if there was a depth to bedrock problem, that units could be built on slabs, and that is one way of dealing with that problem, would you not?

Yes. The problems with depth to bedrock are the costs of laying pipes rather than building on a slab.

All right. Finally, I guess we have been over agricultural, prime agricultural lands, that only a very small portion of the PQ is subject to prime agricultural lands. Is that correct? Yes.

> MR. VOGEL: We are approaching 11, but I have at least one other question at this point, Your Honor, that I think would fit in with this testimony.

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THE COURT: I don't have another witness yet.

MR. VOGEL: All right.

The 201 facilities plan that is now in evidence, from which you have taken some information for this case, that is a map that is designed to assess whether there should be federal funding for sewerage, public sewerage treatment systems. Is that not so?

It is a much more detailed plan than It sets forth a program for sewerage improvements, including sanitary treatment plants, lines, extensions, and the like.

get filed, who does it go to when it is done? Well, it is filed with the County, it is filed with all of the counties that are within the water shed. It is filed with the utilities, various utility authorities, and should be filed with each one of the municipalities that are within the service area.

Where does that big flat booklet

Is it filed with the Federal EPA or --Well, the -- yes, it would be delivered to the Federal EPA as well. The Federal EPA would use the plan in assessing the fundability of any project with federal funds.

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1 I may have missed this, and I want you to correct me if I am wrong, but it was my 3 recollection of your testimony that the 201 -- there 4 were 208 and the 201 plan, that the 201 plan was 5 essentially developed for the purpose of assessing the availability, the purpose of assessing whether you 7 could get federal funding for sewerage treatment plants 8 and waste water treatment facilities? 9 Α. No. 10 Isn't that the fundamental purpose Q 11 of the plan? 12 Well, the plan is necessary if funding is to 13 be made available. But the basic purpose of the plan 14 would be to design a system to serve an area. 15 The prime purpose of which is either to 16 protect water quality or to upgrade the quality of 17 surface and subsurface water. 18 This is done structurally, which, you know, 19 are sanitary treatment plants, pipes, and the like, and 20 non-structural techniques, which is through land use 21 planning. 22 23

Can you contrast for me the 208 from the 201 plan?

The 208 plan is a water quality management plan, that is the title, and it addresses strategies.

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Well, drinking water, recreation water, all waters, whether surface or subsurface.

Okay.

Dresdner-cross

Now, if 208 is water quality, is 201 waste water plants?

Well, yes, that is what I have said. The 201 facilities plan is a plan for the construction of facilities designed to achieve the objectives of the 208 water quality management plan.

> MR. VOGEL: Let's see. I thought that the 201 plan was marked into evidence, maybe it was only marked for identification? Yes, D-18 for identification.

THE COURT: The 201 study, marked only for identification.

Do you still have that, do you have that?

I returned everything that I borrowed for the day, back to the County.

You don't have it any more?

No. The three documents I had, I returned. I can bring them back.

Well, the only thing we have from

Dresdner-cross

that then is what is D-19, Plate 5? 2 That's correct. 3 4 5 7 8 Is that so? 9 10 11 12 13 facilities plan? 14 15 16 be rejected very quickly. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 That is an existing plant? 24 That is an existing plant. Α 25

Let me ask you this, it is at least my understanding that a 201 facilities plan is utilized for the purpose -- one of its purposes is to attempt toget funding, federal funding, for usually major sewerage treatment plant facilities and regional plants. Well, yes, in order to get federal funding one of the criteria that the government looks at is, is this individual application for upgrading of a sewerage treatment plant in compliance with the 201 If it is in compliance, then they will further consider whether it deserves funding. is not in compliance, in all likelihood, it would Okay. Now, is there any proposal for a regional sewerage treatment plant in this area for which a 201 facilities plan was developed? As I recall, the plan for servicing this water shed, there are several treatment plants proposed or identified. The newest one being in Bedminster.

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	Q Is that the one that now services
2	the village?
3	A That is the one that currently services the
4	village; right.
5	Q Is there some application for federal
6	funding to enlarge that plant?
7	A Not to my knowledge.
8	Q Mr. Dresdner, are you aware of
9	correspondence between Bedminster and Far Hills in
10	which Bedminster asked Far Hills for its plans, or its
11	needs for additional sewerage treatment plant
12	capacity?
13	A No, I'm not familiar with any correspondence
14	of that nature.
15	Q Are you familiar with any
16	correspondence from Far Hills to Bedminster in which
17	Far Hills stated that they only have a need for
18	sewerage connection for 19 more homes in the Borough
19	of Far Hills?
20	A No, I'm not at all familiar with any corres-
21	pondence of that sort.
22	Q I show you Exhibit P-20 in evidence
23	in this trial, letter dated December 1, 1982, from John
24	R. Todd, (II, to Mayor Paul F. Gavin, Township of
25	Bedminster.

The first paragraph of which reads as follows: This is from Mr. Todd of Far Hills.

"You have inquired as to whether
the Borough of Far Hills might wish increased treatment
capacity in the Bedminster, Far Hills, AT&T sewerage
treatment plant."

A Do you want to read the rest of the letter, go ahead?

A Yes, I read the letter.

I might add that I'm not carboned on it. This is the first time that I have ever seen the letter.

As the planner for the Borough of Far Hills, is it your testimony that you were unaware of the inquiry by Bedminster to Far Hills in December of last year, asking whether Far Hills wishes increased sewerage treatment plant capacity in the Bedminster, Far Hills, AT&T plant?

A Absolutely. I might add that I don't think that I was the planner for more than three or four months at the time. There was a period of acclamation between the consultant and the community.

Q I understand that.

Are you aware of Bedminster's intentions to increase the capacity of the sewerage treatment plant referred to in Exhibit D-20?

A It is my understanding that Bedminster is considering, and perhaps even planning, the expansion of its treatment plant.

I must admit, I don't know to what extent it is planning the expansion, whether it is for additional service or improving the quality of the effluent or the nature of its improvements.

Q Were you aware of Kar Hills' communication of any variety, whether by D-20, which you said you haven't had, in fairness to you, but of any type of communications of Far Hills' officials, verbal or otherwise, to the Bedminster officials stating that Far Hills only needed an additional 19 connections of capacity from the intended expansion of the Bedminster plant?

A No. The first time I have heard of that has been in this courtroom.

MR. VOGEL: Thank you.

Judge, I see a new face in the courtroom. I am guessing that is Mr. Ginman, who
I have never met. I don't know how Your Honor
wants to handle that?

THE COURT: Are you finished with this witness?

MR. VOGEL: I am definitely not

First, do you agree that is a

reasonable criteria for determining a growth area? 3 That is one of several reasonable criteria that can be used to identify growth areas or growth 4 5 corridors. 6 You would not suggest or do not believe that that criteria is in any way arbitrary 8 or capricious, do you? 9 Not at all. In fact, it ties in with the objectives of the Statewide Development Guide Plan. 10 11 Within the Route 206 corridor, are 12 there areas that are located within or in proximity 13 to sewer service areas and water supply areas? 14 Portions of the Route 206 corridor are served by public water and public sewer. 15 With respect to the Far Hills 16 village is it not so that that village is serviced 17 by public sewer and water? 18 That's correct. 19 Is it not true that the PQ, for 20 example, is adjacent to areas serviced and sewer and 21 water? 22 It is adjacent to an existing sewer serviced A 23 area. 24 With respect to the third criteria, Q 25

location within, or in proximity to areas served by to determine a growth area? Yes, I would agree. capricious? That's correct. proximity to a major highway. Α 78. Route 202, State Highway 202?

portin of the corridor.

major highway and commuter rail facilities, first of all, would you agree that that is a reasonable criteria You would not suggest, I take it, that that criteria is in any way arbitrary or Now, with respect to the 206 corridor, is that corridor located or in proximity to areas serviced by, first, major highways? Route 206 is a highway. Whether it is major or not, I think, might be arguable. But it is in As it not in close proximity; namely, the corridor as defined on the map, is it also not in close proximity to portions of 287, Interstate 287? Yes, it is in proximity to 287 as well as Is it not in close proximity to Well, 202 and 206 are coincident along a

In some portions they split, is that

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A That's correct.

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Q So, would you say that the corridor as delineated on that map does indeed, is indeed, serviced by the major highways?

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A That's correct.

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Q Now, that criteria also uses the word, and when it says "location within or proximity to areas serviced by eight major highways and commuter rail facilities," is the Route 206 corridor serviced by commuter rail facilities?

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A portion of the 206 corridor is serviced by commuter rail facilities.

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Q Is, for example, the Far Hills village served by commuter rail facilities?

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A Yes, it is.

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Q I forgot to ask you before whether or not the Far Hills village is adjoining or in proximity to major highways.

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First, is it in proximity to Route

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21 | 202?

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A Route 202 passes through the Borough of

Far Hills. Route 206 passes to the east of the Borough,

perhaps a mile to the east.

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THE COURT: West, isn't it?

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	int withts: west, yes, I'm sorry,
2	Your Honor.
3	Q I was trying to figure that one
4	myself. But within a mile or so of the villege, is
5 6	that not so? A Yes.
7	Q How about 287, let's take 287,
8	does that pass through Far Hills, first of all?
9	A 287 passes through Far Hills, but I wouldn't
10	consider 287, the interchange, or the access to 287
11	from Far Hills as adjacent or approximate. It is
12	located several miles away. I would not term the
13	Borough of Far Hills as readily accessible to points
14	of access to either 78 or 287.
15	Q Just so that I understand, so you
16	do not believe using the words of the criteria, that
17	Route 287 is "in proximity to" that portion or a
18	portion of the 206 corridor as it passes through the
19	Borough of Far Hills?
20	A THE COURT: Could you repeat the
21	question?
22	THE WITNESS: If you would repeat
23	that?
24	Q I will try again. The words of the
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,这是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们也是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们也会会会会会会会会会会会会会。""我们也是一个时间,我们也会会会会 1966年,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们也会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会

to the growth area. Is it your view that Route 287 is 3 not "in proximity to" the growth areas as shown on the State Development Guide Plan, as it goes through the Borough of Far Hills? My testimony is, I guess, two-fold. . 7 In answer to your question that the 287, Route 8 287 is in proximity and indeed within the Route 206 9 corridor. 10 Within the Borough of Far Fills? 11 Within the Borough of Far Hills. 12 Route 287 passes through the Borough. I do 13 not consider the Borough in proximity to access to 14 I-287. 15 Q. All right. In reaching that conclusion that it is not in proximity to 287, how 16 far is the nearest point of the growth area, the 206 17 growth corridor area, as it encompasses Far Hills, 18 to the nearest interchange of Route 287? 19 Three miles, as I recall. 20 Three miles. Q 21 You consider that not in proximity 22 to Far Hills? 23

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A That's correct. There are two villages located between Far Hills and that interchange. The two villages

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are Pluckemin and Bedminster.

The village of Far Hills is located on 202. Pluckemin and Bedminster are on 206.

I would not consider it as approximately as either of these two villages are to 287.

Is it your opinion also that for planning purposes, I-78 is not in proximity to the growth area portion of Far Hills?

That's correct, your access to I-78 is somewhat further than the access to 287. It would logically follow that being located further from the 287 access, I would consider it less approximate.

How long does it take one to get from the Far Hills growth area to say 287, the nearest interchange, driving time?

Oh, depending on the time of day or night, say in the mid-afternoon, perhaps 15 minutes:

15 minutes to drive three miles?

Well, you have to go through the Village of Bedminster. There is traffic in the area, from the substantial office development. 15 minutes, I think, is a reasonable figure.

You would agree, however, I take it, Mr. Dresdner, that the Far Hills village, in particular the growth area in Far Hills as shown on the State

		;	Dresdner-cross 42
	•	1	Development Guide Plan, is in proximity to Route 202
		2	and Route 206?
		3	A It is surely in proximity to Route 202 that
	ā	4	passes by, yes. I would say it was in proximity to 206
	(<u>)</u>	5	but separated from it.
		6	Q The fourth criteria for growth area
		7	in the State Development Guide Plan is "absence of large
		· 8	concentrations of agricultural land,"
		9	Do you agree that that is a reasonable
	i i	10	criter1â?
	E	11	A Yes, I think it is a generally reasonable
	Z	12	criteria and, surely, reflects a certain value that the
	7	13	State places on agricultural lands.
	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	14	Q I am looking for your exhibit, the
To the second	4 :00 :	15	one where you show both the County Master Plan and
	PERGAD	16	the State Development Guide Plan?
		17	A I think it is on the bottom of that one there
		18.	Q Referring to your exhibit, D-9,
a reconstitution		19	you can see the area in Far Hills delineated as growth
The second second second		20	under the State Development Guide Plan, can you not?
	2.2	21	A Yes, I can see that.
		22	Q Are there any actual farms in that
	* * .	23	area?
		24	I am not talking about just people who have
	. 4	25	farmland assessment because they have a few horses or

. 1 something, I'm talking about agricultural farms? 2 Well, the horse farms are an industry, and 3 I would consider that agricultural, Within Far Hills there are substantial 5 areas which are farmed, at least in that sense. But there are also the traditional kind offarming as well. 7 I am talking about the growth area, 8 are there any farms in the growth area? 9 There are no farms in the portion of Far 10 Hills that are within the conceptual growth area. 11 The last of the criteria in the 12 State Development Guide Planereads as follows: 13 "Absence of large blocks of public 14 open space or environmentally-sensitive lands." First of all, do you agree that 15 that is a reasonable criteria to delineate growth areas 16 17 on the State Development Guide Plan? That also is a reasonable criterion for 18 19 identifying areas that are appropriate for growth or inappropriate for growth. 20 You would not suggest that that 21 criteria is arbitrary or capricious? 22 No, generally, I would applaud the State for 23 the design of the criteria that they have used. 24

With respect to the 202-206 corridor,

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are there any large blocks of public open space?

A I am more familiar with Far Hills.

Q Let's take the whole corridor itself, which includes Far Hills.

Are there any large blocks of public space?

A Again, I'm not that familiar with the corridor insofar as public open space is concerned, so I can't answer that question.

Now, with respect to environmentallysensitive lands, you have heretofore testified that
the lands in the corridor insofar as Far Hills is
concerned, is virtually riddled with environmental
sensitivities of one variety another. Is that a fair
statement?

A I wouldn't use "riddled." I would say extensively covered by environmentally-sensitive lands.

As I have also indicated on another map, the corridor as wellhas substantial areas of environmentally-sensitive land.

Q Now, as I recall; I think, you delineated, and maybe the State Development Guide Plan does as well, I think there were four categories of environmentally-sensitive lands, steep slopes, flood plains, seasonal high water table, and depth to bedrock

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Dresdner-cross

pro	blems.							
A		Well,	the	prime	agricultural	soils	was	another

criteria that was used on the 201 facilities map.

The 201 facilities map, was that used in the State Development Guide Plan?

Well, I think you would have to ask Dick Inman, but it surely should have been considered.

All right. Now, taking each -- I want to take each of those four or five criteria and you have referred to the 201 facilities map and that was D-19 in evidence. I think it was called Plate 5 as well, maybe we can find that.

I show you D-19, perhaps I think we all had copies of that, if I may off the record? (Whereupon, a short discussion takes place off the record.)

> MR. VOGEL: Your Honor, I will give to you D-19, the witness has a copy of it, and I have a copy. I believe Mr. Mastro does as well.

> > THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Mastro? MR. MASTRO: I have a copy.

Now, referring to D-19, there are, as you have indicated, five categories of environmentallysensitive lands; correct?

Dresdner-cross

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Well, yes. Let me withdraw that question, I Q 3 think we are crossing a different group. Taking D-19 and the categories of environmentally-sensitive lands as shown on D-19, I want to ask you, with respect to the premises in question, first of all, can you identify the location 7 8 of the premises in question? 9 Yes, I can, it is to the east tof -- west of Sunnybranch Road, between Sunnybranch Road and the 10 railroad, and fronts on Route 202, or has frontage on 11 Route 202. 12 Sunnybranch Road is clearly depicted 13 on D-19, is it not? 14 Yes, it is. 15 The railroad is also shown on D-19? 16 Yes, that is shown as well. 17 The Route 202 frontage is shown on Q 18 D-19? 19 Yes, it is. A 20 Could you, on D-19, draw in with 21 your pen there the approximate location of the PQ? 22 Understanding that is an approximation. 23 (Whereupon, the witness complies.) 24

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I think for

the clarity of the record, I think Mr. Dresdner has a copy of D-19, with the growth line on 2 it, which may be helpful? 3 MR. VOGEL: No, it wasn't the growth line. I wanted to show the PO on this property. I think we all know where the growth line is, give or take a few feet one way or the other. 9 THE COURT: It depends on who is 10 giving or who is taking. 11 MR. VOGEL: That is certainly so. 12 All right. Now, except for a very 13 small portion of the frontage along Route 202, charac-14 terized by prime agricultural soils, are there any 15 adverse environmental constraints that affect the PQ, 16 at least a determined by Exhibit D-19? 17 The only environmental constraint that 18 is shown on the PQ, on D-19, or the only critical land 19 area, is the frontage along Route 202, which is shown 20 as prime agricultural soils. 21 What percentage, roughly, of the 22 frontage would represent prime? 23 I'm sorry? 24

Q What percentage of the whole site

would be represented by prime agricultural soils? 2 Oh, possibly 10 or 15 percent. They would extend all the way along the 202 frontage. The depth is back from 202, though that is difficult to make out, because it is symbolic. Symbolic, 10 or 15 percent? Yes, sir. 8 Would you agree at most 10 or 15 percent, as shown on that map? 10 Yes, I would say at most 10 or 15 opercent. 11 What is -- when this map says 12 "critical land areas," what is the significance of 13 that map in terms of suitability of properties for 14 higher density-type development? 15 This map is intended to identify areas which should not be sewered. 16 17 To the extent that an area or a property falls 18 within a critical land area, it should not be, or at 19 least sewers should not be funded with public moneys. Without public sewers, there would be 20 structural limitations to higher density. 21 The purpose of the map, however, is to identify 22 those areas which should not be sewered, either by new 23 systems or by the extension of the existing systems. 24 So, at least insofar as D-19 is

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concerned, the property in question is suitable for being sewered for higher-density development purposes?

A I don't think you can identify or select one property out of the map.

But the question relates to the property in question.

If you will listen to the question, with respect to the PQ, the issue is whether or not this map supports the conclusion that the PQ is suitable for the extension of public sewers?

I have the same trouble or difficulty with this map, which is a generalized map, and deals with critical land areas, rather than, specifically, property, than I have with the application of the very generalized State Development Guide Plan boundaries. This map is drawn to show large areas of lands that have critical or environmentally-sensitive characteristics.

The existence of one property, or several properties, in the middle of an environmentally-, or on the edge of an environmentally-sensitive area, does not render that property suitable, necessarily suitable, for sewering.

The decision as to whether an area or property should be sewered, must be taken in context with the surrounding area.

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Q I understand the answer. The

I couldn't answer your question as it relates

built-up portion of the village is sewered, it it not?

A That's correct, it is sewered.

Q The PQ, as you have drawn it on this map, and as you know it, is adjacent to the village; correct?

That's correct.

Q So that the extension of the village sewer system, assuming there were capacity for that purpose, would be not the injection of a totally new sewer system, but strictly an extension of an existing sewer system onto a 19-acre adjoining site. Is that correct?

Well, it would be an extension of an existing system to serve an area that would be approximately double the population that is being served by the present system.

Q Right now, with respect to the extension into that proposed area of the sewer system, is there anything on plate 5, Exhibit D-19, relative to that particular property, knowing that the existing sewer system is joining with the village, which indicates that it is environmentally unsuitable for the extension

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finished with this witness. I don't think that I would finish in, certainly, not too quickly. The Court may want to consider some special order here.

THE COURT: Well, my inclination would be to accommodate Mr. Ginman at this point. I don't have any problem with that.

Would that pose any problem with

you?

MR. MASTRO: I have no problem.

THE COURT: Would it pose any problem with you, while this cross-examination is being interrupted?

MR. VOGEL: No. Your Honor.

THE COURT: How about your witness, Mr. Dresdner?

MR. MASTRO: Mr. Dresdner?

THE WITNESS: It is a continuing problem with me, but one that I have borne and will continue to bear.

THE COURT: All right, sir. With that, then, let's take a break for a few minutes. Either or both of you might want to introduce yourselves to Mr. Ginman, as I will and perhaps I can tell you informally how

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I propose to proceed. Then we will come back on the record and we will move from there. MR. VOGEL: Both of our planners, for both sides, have said very positive things about Mr. Ginman, so we know something about his background. (Whereupon, a short recess takes place.) THE COURT: Mr. Ginman, if you will, please. RICHARD G I N M A: N, sworn: Α, THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Please be seated. State your full name and the spelling of your last name? THE WITNESS: Richard A. Ginman, G-i-n-m-a-n. DIRECT EXAMINATION BY THE COURT: Mr. Ginman, will you tell us, please, your present address? 22 I live in Ringoes, New Jersey, Hunterdon 23 County. 24

Your present business address?

1	A I am employed by the State of New Jersey,
2	Department of Community Affairs in the Division of
3	Housing and Development.
4	Q Would you be kind enough, please,
5	to tell us what your educational background is?
6	A I am a graduate of Rutgers University with
7	a planning minor, 1961. I am a licensed professional
8	planner.
9	Q All right. Do you have any advanced
10	degrees beyond your bachelor's?
11	A No, I do not.
12	Q When were you licensed as a planner?
13	A I don't remember the exact date.
14	You are licensed?
15	A Oh, yes. I would guess 15 years or so. It
16	is number 988, it is a fairly low number.
17	Q Now, what has your employment
18	experience been in the area of planning, since 1961?
19	A I have been employed by the Montomgery County
20	Planning Board in Pennsylvania, which concentrated
21	mostly on municipal master plans.
22	In 1964, I joined the State of New Jersey,
23	Department of Conservation and Economic Development,
24	which at that time housed the Division of State and

Regional Planning, who was my employer.

I worked on a variety of projects, mostly dealing with regional planning, most notable was the preparation of the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission and similar such projects.

I became director approximately 10 years ago, for the division.

Q Director of the Division of Planning?

A That's correct.

Q That was then situated in what department?

A By that time, the division had been transferred to the Department of Community Affairs. The Department of Community Affairs began, I believe, in 1967 or '68, I can't remember the exact date.

The division's responsibilities included statewide planning, regional planning, local planning, and urban planning.

Q Now, in some way that division has now found itself in the Department of Community Affairs. Is that right?

A That's correct.

Q It still is in the Department of Community Affairs?

A Well, the division exists in the statute, but

because of budgetary constraints, it was terminated last year and the staff absorbed into other functions in the department.

Now, what was your employment or implication, if any, with or in the State Development Guide Plan -- can I have P-33, and I show you P-33 marked here in evidence?

A Yes. It is a product of the Division of State and Regional Planning. It was prepared under my supervision, within the Bureau of Statewide Planning.

Now, would you tell us, please, as a preliminary, or a prelude to that docket which you have in hand, what studies were undertaken by your bureau or your division?

Well, the division was charged in the legislation that created it in 1961, with, among other things, preparing and maintaining a comprehensive guide plan.

The first efforts towards that plan or towards meeting that statutory requirement, was an effort called the Horizon Plan, which was begun under predeceasors of mine in the division.

That effort culminated with no publication of a report, but there had been drafts, extensive drafts,

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of planning studies and analyses and various alternative design schemes for the State of New Jersey.

That probably reached its peak around 1970 or '71, about that time. It coincided with the Department's distraction with the urban uprising and upheavals that were going on within the State.

So, the department tended to concentrate more on short-range urban planning.

Around, let's say, the middle seventies, around 1974, 1975, we began to take another look at the need for a State plan and began to meet with County planners over about a period of a year to, I would say, 18 months, to try to assess the level of detail and the type of plan that would be necessary or would be suitable for the State to undertake that would not duplicate efforts at the County or local level.

We began to flush out what a State Development Guide Plan would look like. The first draft of that effort became availabe in 1977.

Q Was that first draft promulgated in some fashion?

A No, it was not. It was published in a form similar to this, and as well, it was also published in a brochure form that was like a fold-out with a summary and colored maps for the public.

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Q It was for general public consumption, though, wasn't it?

A Yes. It was circulated and discussed widely with literally anyone that would invite us to a meeting.

Now, after the publication, the first draft in 1977, did your studies continue?

A Yes, they did. The municipalities and counties made suggestions and we work mostly through county planning boards and also discussed our records with other state agencies.

In that period, the Byrne administration organized an office within the Governor's office called the Office of Policy and Planning, with an executive director who created a committee called the cabinet committee on development policy and projects.

Am I going too fast?

Q I think you may be, all right.

A That ladder committee, let me state it again, was called the cabinet committee on development policy and projects.

That committee discussed not only the planning efforts, but any other planning issues throughout the State.

For example, one of the issues they became interested in was the Bridgewater Commons, which is right outside of Somerville. It is a given illustration.

Q Were you involved in that planning, at that level?

A Yes, I was one of the department's regular attendees for the Commissioner. I would present from time to time various changes or suggestions that can come up regarding the guide plan and worked with the other departmental staff individuals who had similar concerns about the State planning efforts.

Now, you mentioned the concern at one point with what has been called the Bridgewater Commons. Did you have occasion to meet with local, that is, Somerset County, planners with respect to that project?'

A I didn't specifically meet with Somerset

County Planners on that project. I think they may

have met with the Governor's Office of Policy and

Planning. We were not the lead agency dealing with

that.

The Department of Transportation had the responsibility of providing access, and they were actually the lead agency on that particular discussion.

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We were involved on a peripheral matter, but it was illustrative of the type of projects that the committee would deal with.

Q During the period of 1977 until the date of the publication of this in this case, which is May of 1980, you said that there was a continuing study and you worked with county planning boards?

A For the most part, yes, and with other state agencies.

Q Yes. Now, were you particularly involved during that period at any time with the Somerset County Planning Board?

A Yes.

Q Would you tell us what that effort was and in what fashion it was carried out?

A It was an effort that, on occasion, it would be an effort between the staff that were specifically assigned to this and staff at the County Planning Board level. But in addition, I met separately at meetings at the County Planning Board hosted to discuss the plan with localities and also with the Director and his staff on several occasions.

Q Do you recall that at that time, the period of '77 through '80, did you County have a

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24 25 developed master plan, that is, Somerset County?

Well, they certainly had very clear ideas about what were growth areas, similar kinds of concerns that we had about what areas are suitable for further investment.

Our main interest and focus of the State Development Guide Plan was the use of a document to try to prioritize where State investments were occurring. So, at least they would occur together, and at least complement what was being considered locally.

Primary investments or growth-inducing investments that we were considering were things such as sewer and water facilities, highway improvements.

This same concept was also shared with the County, that that be coordinated in some fashion.

So, we tried to work together on a strategy. It was clear that they had very specific ideas. Whether that was a specific plan, I was not sure of, I just didn't know.

In 1980, did it come to pass that State Development Guide Plan P-33 was published? Yes, it was published after a meeting with the cabinet Committee on development policy and projects, at which point the committee felt that the draft was

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now suitable for public release. They so authorized the division to release it in the May meeting of that committee, May of 1980.

language to the State Development Guide Plan. I am looking at II, under a caption, the State Development Guide Plan. It consists of three full paragraphs, so spelling out, essentially, the purpose of the plan.

I would ask you to make reference to that.

A When you say reference, do you think paraphrase it?

Q I'm going to ask you -- you might want an opportunity to refresh your recollection as to what it says?

A Yes.

one or not.

Now, understanding that the plan speaks for itself and that the language of the plan speaks for itself and that the plan is in evidence, all right, can you put, in synopsis form, what you understand the plans to be or to have been?

A It was our feeling, and I think the feeling of many other State agencies, that a de factor plan

was in effect emerging, whether we chose to prepare

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Several departments of the State government were moving in areas of policy that greatly influenced land use decisions.

The Department of Environmental Protection was funding vast sewer construction programs. It goes without saying that the Department of Transportation had, for years, been expending large sums of money for highway improvements and so on.

The Department of Agriculture was promoting an agricultural presentation program. Our own department was anxious to promote conservation of cities, as well as increasing the housing supply.

All of these things were happening anyway.

What we were attempting to do was to synthesize all of what was going on at the State level, to state it clearly in some fashion, so that all government and private areas that were interested in what the State's intentions were, would clearly know what that was.

That, in effect, was our intent, to try to put it clearly before the public and the rest of who had to make decisions about funding priorities and so on.

In some cases, the plans did not coincide and our attempt was to try to smooth out the rough edges

and to make sure that they did, at least clearly state what the state was intending to do. In addition to that attempt to work with local government, county and municipal government, in some strategy that also accomplished their goals as well.

Q Did you, as part of the plan, divide the state into certain areas; and if you did, will you tell us what those areas were for the purposes of planning?

A To avoid the repetition of what we felt was veryadequate planning at the county and legal level, again I might say, with concurrence and agreement from the county planners that we met with, we concentrated our efforts at what might be called very broadbased planning policies.

As a result, we fashioned four large land extensive areas for the state.

The first of which is an area we called the growth area, where the primary emphasis would be placed on investments for future growth and development. the infrastructure necessary to serve the population, areas that were suitable for large-scale conservation efforts.

An example of those was the New Jersey
Pinelands, a vast area that subsequently got its own

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planning authorization and federal recognition.

A third area was in the recognition of what the Department of Agriculture was trying to achieve with agricultural preservation. We delineated areas suitable for that kind of retention, agriculture.

A fourth area was limited growth areas. They were areas that, by virtue of our analysis, were neither clearly agricultural, neither had agricultural priority, nor were necessarily high priority for conservation and did not have the necessary, we did not feel, had the necessary investment and infrastructure that would warrant them to be growth areas.

So, they became limited growth areas, that would probably develop as they had, but would not really require the kind of investment that the State and local governments normally would have for very large-scale development.

Additionally, we also recognized this is not an area-wide decision, but a city specific designation.

We recognized that the legislature had, in its designation of urban aid communities, clearly stated a policy of facing urban aid communities with a special appropriation. We, therefore, felt it was appropriate to so signify in our plan that they had a

special designation and that was the clearl legislative intent.

Shall I stop?

Q All right. On Page 47 of your report, if you will make reference to it, or the State Development Guide Plan, more appropriately, there is a delineation in, about the middle of the page, of certain criteria which were followed in arriving at what was to be designated to be growth areas. Is that so?

A That's correct.

Q Would you, sir, looking at the plan that you have in front of you, would you spell out what those criteria were?

A Well, the first of the criteria was location within or adjacent to major population and employment centers.

The second one was the location within the proximity to major water supply and sewer service areas. The third was a location within or in proximity to areas served by major highway and commuter rail facilties.

The fourth was absence -- this is a negative criteria, absence of large concentration of agricultural land. The fifth, also negative criteria, was absence

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of large blocks of public open space or environmentallysensitive land.

I would like to perhaps give an observation that our intent here was to look at these in fairly broad categories.

It did not -- we were not intending to eliminate in anyway site specific problems that municipalities or counties may have identified as being an environmental problem. Our map is generally broad and does not show that. I will admit that we were criticized often by the environmental community for not being more detailed in our mapping. But I think that was a problem that was created as a result of our initial intent to be very broad.

That was -- I think that went with the initial policy decision that we could not then go back and start to draft a very site specific, a very precise map.

Now, if you would turn in the plan Q to Page 100, I have got mine marked 133, there is a map, XXIII, Somerset County Development Guide Plan, do you have that in front of you?

Yes.

Now, making reference to it, all right, there is a designation, is there not, of a

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growth area for Somerset County?
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              That's correct.
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                          A limited growth area?
               Q
              Yes.
                         And agricultural area?
               Q
               Yes.
7
                         And a conservation area.
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                                                    Is that
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    so?
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              Yes.
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                         Now, the growth area appears to be
    marked by a horizontal hatch mark. Is that so?
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               That's correct.
13
                         Anlimited growth area by a clear --
              Yes, there is no marking.
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                         No designation, as there is no
              Q
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    marking for that absence.
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                        I am making reference to the legend
17
    which appears to be to the right of the page?
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               That's correct.
19
                        Now, looking at the center of that
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    at about the middle of it, there is a Bridgewater-
21
    Green Brook area running somewhat east and west, do you
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    see that?
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               Yes.
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                         Then above it and running somewhat
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a portion of Far Hills?

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1	north and east are the designations of Warren and
2	Bernards Township, isn't that true?
3	A Correct.
4	Q Looking at your map, if you will,
5	can you tell us in what designation Bernards Township,
_{: /2} 6	looking to the east of that line, in what category
7	it falls. Do you understand my question?
8	A Yes, For the most part, Bernards Township
9	to the well, there is a western part, I believe,
10	and an eastern part. The eastern part falls into
11	the growth area.
12	Q That little niche up there along,
13	apparently, the municipal boundary, I assume, where
14	it meets Morris County, is shown as a conservation
15	area, is it not?
16	A Yes, there is an outgrowth on the great swamp
17	which is targeted up in that area, perhaps falls over
18	into this county. I think it does, anyway, yes.
19	Q Then we look to the west of that
20	line and there is the white or unmarked area indicating
21	a limited growth area. Isn't that so?
22	A That's correct.

Which fall within a portion of

Bernards Township and a portion of Bernardsville,

1,	•	Ginman-di	rect		83
	1	A	That's co	rrect.	
÷,	2		Q	Then a line running on a gener	ral
	3	northwest	-southeast	fashion, up and it embraces a	
	4	part of F		does it not?	
	5	A	That's co	rrect. That is a growth area	
	6	that gene		llels the Route 206, what we ca	a11
	7	the Route	206 corri	dor.	
	8	Sec. Control of the Sec. of th	Q	You call that the Route 206 co	orridor?
	9	A	Yes,		
	10	·	Q	Fine. It embraces part of the	9
	11	Borough o	f Peapack-	Gladstone, does it not?	
	12	A	Yes.		
	13		Q	Part of Bedminster Township?	
	14	A	Yes.		
	15		Q	Part of the Borough of Far Hi	11s?
	16	A	That's co	rrect.	
	17		Q	This has been referred to her	e in
	18	various f	ashions, i	t looks like a finger or thumb	or
	19	whatever,	Does it	follow generally an outline of	the
	20	Route 206	corridor?		
	21	A	Yes.		
	22		Q	I believe you will leave the	specific
	23	questioni	ng of that	to counsel for now.	
	24			Address your attention finally	у,
ŕ	25	looking a	t this pla	n, for my purposes at any rate	, to

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the conclusion based on Page 166. Would you address yourself to it, please, would you make yourself familiar with what it says?

I ask you to address yourself to the first sentence there, which states: "The statute authorizing the preparation and maintenance of the State Development Guide Plan is silent regarding the content of such a plan and its intended use other than as a reference supporting the Division of Planning's mandate to encourage interagency coordination and the procedures for periodic evaluation or amendment."

I ask you if that is your understanding of what the situation was at the time of the adoption of the plan in 1980?

A Yes. As we read the authorization that created the Division of Planning, it also provided for the preparation and maintenance of the plan, it did not spell out in very clear detail other the content or how it was to be used. We discussed that with successive governors and administrations since that initial creation of the division.

Q , Now, I would ask you then, are you generally familiar with the decision in a case entitled Southern Burlington County N.A.A.C.P. v. Mount Laurel Township, which we cite at 92 New Jersey 158, which was

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decided in January of this year? 2 I have read the opinion, yes, Your Honor. 3 We know it as Mount Laurel II? Yes. My references will be in that context. 7 Now, before doing this, I am going 8 to note that the opinion measures approximately 250 9 pages. I know no one has, except the writer of the 10 opinion, who proposed that he is familiar with all of 11 its contents, and that, I suggest, no matter how many 12 times some of us have read it. It is a voluminous 13 opinion, 14 That's correct. Given the nature of the subject, 16 apparently, it had to be. I am going to make reference to it. 18 Now, having made those preliminary 19 remarks, the opinion is by the Chief Justice. On Page 224 of the opinion, he talks about a lack of official guidance. He has been talking 21 in his opinion about the Mount Laurel I remedy in terms 22 of developing communities and the six criteria which 23 were employed. 24 He has talked about the absence of 25

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any assistance, generally, up to that point, from either the executive or legislative branches in the formation of a more precise program, something that would be of assistance to the Court.

"Lacking any official guidance, however, as to the State's plans for its own future, its own determination of where the development should occur and where it should not, and what kind of development --"

I am now at the top of Page 225, "and this Court fashioned its own remedial planning guide in the form of a definition of 'developing', it was obvious to anyone who studied the matter that such definition of the Mount Laurel responsibility, furnished no guarantee that if lower-income housing resulted, it would be built where it should be built. That is where a comprehensive plan for the State of New Jersey might indicate such development was desirable."

"We proceeded in spite of this drawback, since, given the constitutional requirement and the lack of any assurance that such a statewide plan would be forthcoming, there appeared no justification for delay."

That is, and I don't mean to use the word in any deprecatory sense, but that is the

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rationale for the Court's involvement, if you like, in Mount Laurel I, and the Court is recognizing what it had to do and why it did what it did.

He goes on at Page 225: "We now have a satisfactory alternative. The State Development Guide Plan (May, 1980) promulgated pursuant to statute," and he cites the statute, "provides a statewide blueprint for future development.

"Its remedial use in Mount Laurel disputes will ensure that the imposition of fair-share obligations will coincide with the State's regional planning goals and objectives."

He then says of your plan, I mean, the bureau's plan, "The SDGP represents the only official determination of the State's plan for its own future development and growth."

He then goes on to Page 225, onto to explore the development of the plan and you will recall that.

I don't mean to make a speech here or testify, it is just so that we can get some back-ground in context of the case.

Now, on Page 236, all right, he talks about the growth areas.

At the bottom of Page 236 he says the

following: "Based on all of the foregoing," in which he has flushed out, if you like, the history of the development of the plan, "we are able to fashion judicial relief through means not available to us when we established the 'developing municipality' remedial doctrine.

"These considerations founded in sound public policy relating to comprehensive planning, are compelling in favor of a remedial solution that imposes the <u>Mount Laurel</u> obligation only in those areas designated as 'growth areas' by the SDGP.

"For reasons shortly to be noted, we have decided to allow some limited variation from that rule."

At page 238, at the bottom of the page, he talks as follows: "Sound planning requires that municipalities containing 'growth areas' have a Mount Laurel obligation. That together, all of those municipalities have to affirmatively provide a realistic opportunity for the construction of sufficient lower-income housing to meet the needs of New Jersey's lower-income population. And, as among those municipalities containing growth areas, the Constitution does not prohibit further distinctions in municipalities being required to take more than others, because a combination

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such development.

"The thought that 'suitability'

of factors suggest that they are more suitable for

may determine and validate distinctions and uses
between municipalities as expressed by Chief Justice
Vanderbilt in <u>Duffcon Concrete Products v. the Borough</u>
of Creskill, 1 New Jersey 509, 1949, one of the first
cases to evaluate a zoning ordinance in the context of
regional characteristics and needs."

Then, finally, we get down to the end of this, so we understand the background in which I have invited you to be the Court's expert, the bottom of Page 239.

"As noted above, we have decided not to make the SDGP the absolute determinant of the locus of the Mount Laurel obligation. A reluctance to give it conclusive effects is based on the fact that while it has the legitimacy of legislative authorization, the legislature has neither explicitly authorized its use for Mount Laurel purposes, nor mandated that the actual use of land as permitted in zoning ordinances conform to the SDGP.

"Given those circumstances, we deem it prudent to allow parties to attempt to persuade the trial court in a particular case that SDGP should

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not determine whether the <u>Mount Laurel</u> doctrine applies to the particular municipality involved in the case.

"While we believe important policy considerations are involved in our decision not to make the SDGP conclusive, we think it even more important to point out that it will be the unusual case that concludes the locus of the Mount Laurel obligation is different from that found in the SDGP.

"Subject to those cases, we hold that henceforth, only those municipalities containing growth area' as shown on the concept map of the SDGP (or any official revision thereof) shall be subject to the Mount Laurel prospective need obligation."

Then, to reach the bottom of this page, 240, "Any party in a Mount Laurel litigation seeking a ruling that varies the locus of the Mount Laurel obligation from the SDGP growth areas will have to prove one of the following:

"(1) Accepting the premises of the SDGP, the conclusion that the municipality includes any growth area, or as much growth area as is shown on the concept map is arbitrary and capricious, or, alternatively, the conclusion that the municipality does not contain any growth area whatsoever, is arbitrary and capricious."

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As I understand it, gentlemen, that is the essential predicate on which the attack here is made.

> Now, you have seen certain --MR. MASTRO: Judge, may I comment on that?

> > THE COURT: Of course.

MR. MASTRO: That, certainly, is part of the problem with which we are confronted.

However, defendants' position as expressed previously is that a refinement of the growth area logically would exclude the Borough of Far Hills.

That is not necessarily saying that the growth area as drawn, 206 corridor, is arbitrary and capricious. They are two different things.

The concept of the 206 corridor as being rational, reasonable, is undisputed. But its application to include a portion of line the Borough of Far Hills, if construed literally, then it's arbitrary and capricious. THE COURT: I have no problem with

But my purpose in spelling this out, as

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I did right from the language of the opinion, is that he gives three predicates or three bases on which the attack can be formulated.

It was my understanding that the other two bases, (2) and (3), were not applicable here, that (1) was, and that it was within the concept of (1) that the attack here was being made.

Now, a further refinement of (1) is something that I am not precluding, but I am just suggesting that I understood and wanted the witness to know that the attack was being made, essentially, on ground number (1).

Q Now, have you had an opportunity to look, at least at the several exhibits which have been offered, more importantly, I made a list, D-9, an existing land use map, will you point this out for the witness, D-9, existing land use map?

MR. VOGEL: I think it is the one right underneath that.

Now, I appreciate you have not had an opportunity to study these and this is drawn, as I understand it, by Mr. Dresdner and is part of the defendants case.

I would direct your attention to the
line proceeding in a generally northeast-southwest,
the broken line, which purports to coincide with the
line which delineates growth and limited growth on the
State Development Guide Plan, at Page 133.
Do I make that clear?
A Recognizing that we are dealing with quite

a difference in scale.

Q Of course.

Q But all I want to know, for our purposes right now, this was the purport of that line, as I understood it, that it shows, at least generally on this drawing, which is to a different scale, that part of the delineation between areas as it relates to Far Hills. Now, you may agree or disagree with it?

A Well, I have to qualify my answer. Because I did make a -- I did look at our own map, which does not happen to be at this scale, but a working map we have used for a number of years. In fact, it's rather fragile and ratty appearance will attest to the fact that it has been used.

Q I just want to show it to you so you can get some idea of --

A The lines or the points that I am familiar

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with are where thelines intersects, are really three,
one of which is along this road here, next to the
railroad. This intersection on our map is slightly
west of this railroad station, which coincides with
this line. Also intersects with the river above that,
about approximately in the middle of this bend, which
is correct, with this line.

on the south, at least on our line. It appears to narrow a bit more toward the municipal boundary than this line, but it closely identifies it.

It would, perhaps pinch in a little bit more the way I read our map, a little.

Q What I would like to do, if I can run through some half-dozen of these, give you an opportunity over the lunch hour, when you come back, perhaps to get a more particular view of them.

I don't intend to do any comparison of you with your map. I will leave that to counsel.

I want to go over the maps that I thought were relevant to the inquiry, the broad inquiry.

Then there is P-17, which was a map, a portion of Far Hills, P-17, that was drawn by Mr. Zimmerman.

It is the one with the orange line.

with 17.

That orange line purports, according to Mr. Zimmerman, to coincide with the dividing line, if you like, as shown on the State Development Guide Plan, at Page 133. the growth area as opposed to the limited growth area, being east-west of the hatched area?

I have the same comment about this one. Generally, the northern part of the line seems okay, but I think that the southern part would be pinched in more toward the boundary.

Q You may be asked to particularize that by counsel.

P-14 is a map of existing land use.

Jean, let's get those things in sequence. Let's take 9, pull it off there, back it up

That sequence is fine.

Now, 14, the map of existing land use, this doesn't show the line, but it does show a different scale, I believe, the Borough of Far Hills. It shows the zones, it shows the village. Then the references on the left there, the R-9 and R-5 zones. It shows the parcel in question in respect to the railroad station, 202 and the village, which lies essentially southwest of it.

The next would be P-16, the Somerset

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24 25 County Master Plan of Land Use.

Again, this is Mr. Zimmerman's drawing. The orange-yellow area, apparently, to show a proposed village neighborhood as shown on the Somerset County Master Plan and embraced within it, the parcel in question outlined in red, D-15, which is the Somerset County Master Plan of Land Use, drawn by Mr. Dresdner.

All right. There he has superimposed on it in red the Borough of Far Hills. finger up there, with a note to the parcel in question.

Finally, in the same sequence, P-15, a map, a portion of Far Hills, different scale now, showing the parcel in question, the noteworthy landmarks, and the proximity to the village.

I would ask you if you get an opportunity, perhaps over the lunch, to make reference to those.

Then, gentlemen, what I propose to do, I thought maybe we would break now and go to lunch. I am just going to go quickly to the State Development Guide Plan, and I will ask the witness a couple of gross questions about the line and the reasonableness of the line.

At that point, he will be available to each of you for cross-examination.

then.

If you desire more time to look at those, to make yourself more familiar with those exhibits, why, please tell me after lunch, and I will make that available to you, fair enough. But I think those six would give you at least a quick reference to the area. Certainly, the first two, to the line as it is conceived by the planners, Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Dresdner.

All right, let's break for lunch

(Whereupon, a luncheon recess takes place.)

THE COURT: All right. We will be including P-25 and P-32A.

I think it ought to be made perfectly clear to this witness that both planning experts, Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Dresdner, concurathat the line on the east side of the Route 206 corridor, A, intersects the munipality, the Borough of Far Hills; and, B, that it intersects the parcel in question.

Is there any dispute about that?

MR. MASTRO: That is a fair statement,

Your Honor.

MR. VOGEL: The plaintiff agrees as

RICHARD A. GINMAN, previously sworn, recalled:

DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY THE COURT:

well.

Q Now, Mr. Ginman, did you bring with you any maps, particularly, did you bring with you what has been referred to here as a base map, Atlas 25, showing a portion, or all of Far Hills?

Yes. We used four detailed conversations with each of our constituent counties, a map, in some cases it was more than one. In this case, the area in question is on Atlas Sheet 25.

Q Is that what you have with you?

Yes, I do.

Q Would you point it out to us, please?

A Yes, this map here.

I caution the Court, though, I would not like it entered into evidence, since our staff are using these maps to update maps for the Court. It is literally the only record copy we have.

MR. VOGEL: We have no objection.

I presume that the witness is going to kind
of transfer the line from that map onto the

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the others that are already in evidence, Judge, and we will cooperate with the State. We have no problem with that.

THE COURT: Well, the record should be clear as to what he is designating, even if we don't here physically accept it in evidence. I don't know how we can get a photograph of it.

MR. VOGEL: We could, perhaps, mark it for identification?

THE COURT: I don't think he wants it marked.

MR. VOGEL: For identification, even? THE WITNESS: Unfortunately, this is not in my care any more. I had to go through the Assistant Commissioner to get my hands on it. I would not like to offer something that I am really in no position to offer.

The Clerk tells me THE COURT: that the County Clerk has facilities to reproduce maps and we could, perhaps, find out if they such capacity. Then you might want to take a look at that, too, before we subject the map to a reproduction process.

THE WITNESS: I wouldn't want to let it out of my sight.

I am personally responsible for it.

Not that I doubt that you would not take care

of it.

THE COURT: I don't know what that process is. It may simply be the taking of a photograph.

Let the record reflect, at any rate, that the witness is standing in front of a map, for want of a better term, we are going to refer to it as Atlas 25.

Is that a fair description?
THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q Will you describe for the record, please, what Atlas 25 is, what is its origin, what does it purport to show?

A The basic information of the atlas sheet itself is prepared, or was prepared by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. I believe the current series is out of print, that no longer is being made available.

It is a form of topographic map. It shows contours. It shows roadways, some other physical features.

It is at the scale of one inch equals a half-mile, or is it one mile to the inch?

THE COURT: John, will you help him, please, move some of those things to the side so we can get a clear view of the map that he is using?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, the same map is over here, Your Honor. You apparently had it produced into evidence before.

It is just that we used it for different purposes,

It is one mile to the inch.

THE COURT: Can we take a look at it, perhaps we can set it up, John, on the other easel, for comparison purposes?

What is the number on the one we have just put up here -r D-8.

Q Now, does D-8 appear to be taken from the same base map, Mr. Ginman?

In our case, we added some information. We added in color, in a color rendering. We put the developed area in red and orange, actually, and some of the conservation areas, or areas that were in public ownership for conservation, are in the dark green.

Q Once more, the map consists at
first blush, of essentially three colors, perhaps
four, red, green, and I don't know whether that is
a gray or white, then the outline in yellow. Can you
tell us exactly what each color signifies or stands
for?
We further identified, I should mention, th

We further identified, I should mention, that the base information here was probably -- dates from around the mid-seventies. It was taken from a variety of sources, aerial photographs, county land use information, and so forth, to the extent that we could identify developed areas at the time.

It does not show individual homes isolated in the country but, rather, areas that are contiguous to development at that time.

Q Does the red indicate development?

A Development, yes.

Q What about the neutral color or no color?

A No color is, for the most part, absence of development. It may include farmhouses and individual, lone houses here and there, or industrial buildings. But it does not show contiguous development which we intended to show with the red.

Q The green?

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Q Now, have you made some delineations there in what appear to be black, bounded by yellow, in the lower left-hand corner, for example?

The green is publicly-owned open space.

Here, all right. The lines which are reflected, we used a tape here, a removal tape that can be adjusted, because we were using, we were discussing these lines and the layout of these lines with counties. Occasionally we would make adjustments to these lines.

We were not looking for permanent markings, but the tape and lines in yellow outline the extent of the growth area, the growth areas contained interior to that.

In other words, between these series of yellow lines on this side, including the 206 corridor south, is all in the growth area. Where it happens to abut up again, in this case, agricultural area, it is shown in the brown line. The brown line bounds the agricultural area.

Q Now, what is shown there in gross aspect, what part of what particular areas for Somerset County?

A This is, for the most part, this is Somerset

County. It does include a little bit of Morris County,

I believe, up in the corner here, although the county

slightly to the east of that intersection, proceeds

lines are Morris County to the north here. There might

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Ginman-direct

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2	Q Now, as you proceed from that,
3	that place that you just pointed out, what would be
4	the landmarks as you head north on 206? What outstanding
5	features would be there? Would there be villages
6	there, for example, things of that sort, streams or
7	what?
8	A Gee, I'm not
9	Q Anything shown?
10	A Well, I did not outline anything specifically
11	other than the developed areas of Bedminster and
12	Peapack-Gladstone, Far Hills, picked up with the edge
13	of this corridor here. But for the most part, we are
14	following 206 north.
15	Q All right. Now, can you locate
16	on your drawing there where Far Hills is?
17	A Right about there, or at least the village.
18	Q The village?
19	A Yeah, the municipality extends around here.
20	Q Have you drawn a yellow line in
21	the proximity of Far Hills?
22	A Yes. The easternmost extent of the growth
23	corridor known as the 206 corridor, extends approximately
24	I think the municipal line is about here and ends at
	the intersection of this river here. Is that the North

	Branch San Communication of the Communication of th
2	Q Does it go north of Far Hills
3	into/Peapack-Gladstone?
4	A It does, and includes both villages.
5	Q Then goes back over the western
. 6	boundary?
7	A Yes, the western boundary of 206, generally
8	Q Now, on the eastern boundary of
9	the growth area and in the vicinity of Far Hills,
10	does the line appear to pass through some portion
11	of the Borough of Far Hills?
12	A Yes
13	Q Can you tell from that drawing
14	where or what, by virtue of those landmarks, how close
15	the line appears to be?
16	A How close?
17	Q To anything?
18	A Well, the principal features that I look
19	for in examining the line where it intersects with
20	physical features that I could identify readily, those
21	were the river, which is this bend in the river. It
22	is about in the middle of that bend, the norther
23	extremity.
24	Q All right.
25	A This slightly west of the reilroad station

intersection with the road proceeding this way, 202, 2 I believe. 3 2027 202. The southernmost boundary seems to converge on where 287 and the boundary come together. 7 Is the railroad shown on your map, . 8 in the area of Far Hills? 9 We identify a series -- I should have mentioned 10 this earlier, but we identify a series of dots of 11 railroad stations and that is the dot representing 12 that railroad station. 13 Were does the line lay in respect to the dot for the railroad station? 14 15 The line lays west of the railroad station. 16 West of the railroad station. Does it intersect the railroad track 17 18 at any point, or can't you tell that? 19 Yes, but the -- the difficulty, it is difficult to ascertain precisely where it intersects the track 20 from this map. The line width is of a magnitude that 21 comes out to, I think, at this scale, probably several 22 hundred feet. 23 Looking in the area of the station 24

on Route 202 itself and somewhat to the east of it, can

	■ 2 5×15 A 30
1	you find a road called Sunnybranch?
.::2	A No, I could not,
3	Q You couldn't identify it on the
4	map?
5	A Not on this map.
6	Q I assume for similar reasons you
7	couldn't identify the parcel in question which lies
. 8	somewhere to the east of the railroad station?
9	A No, I would not be able to, not from this
10	map.
11	Q Is there a stream there which acts
12	as a western boundary for the Borough of Far Hills,
13	can you make that out?
14	A I believe it does wrap around like this.
15	Q Where does the eastern boundary of
16	the growth area lay with respect to that stream, can
17	you tell us that?
18	A The eastern boundary with respect to the
19	stream, at least at this point, or at least where the
20	stream is running, basically north-south and acts as
21	the western boundary of the municipality.
- 22	The line liess to the east of that.
23	Q All right. Now, did you try to
24	transpose that line shown on that map of that scale
25	to any other maps?

A I did. But on re-examination of the map I	
used, it appeared at least that one of the features	
on the map was probably incorrectly placed when	
compared to other maps that you have at your disposal.	•

In fact, a road that runs almost north-south seems to be misplaced. I feel I may do the Court a disservice by using this map.

Q What road would that be, do you know?

A I'm not sure it was identified on our map.

Let's see if it is identified here.

MR. VOGEL: I think we can stipulate that. Mr. Mastro and I both saw that map, it was Sunnybranch Road.

THE WITNESS: Sunnybranch Road. I guess it did not appear to be in the right place. It was probably not drafted correctly.

Q Now, as you have drawn your lines, everything within that 206 corridor will be growth area. Is that right?

We felt that in reflection and discussion
with the County, that it would be difficult not to
recognize what was actually going on in this area.

That there were a lot of private investments being made,
as well as the fact that there was a high degree of

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Ginman-direct transportation accessibility. Not to accept that as a growth corridor would be somewhat short-sighted. The area to the east of the eastern-

most boundary of the growth area would be a delineation of the limited growth area. Is that right? That's correct.

Can you tell anything from your map as to the topography of Far Hills, in terms of high points, low points, water conditions, soil conditions, that kind of thing?

In our evaluation in preparing the guide plan. we did a statewide analysis of such things as topography. wetlands, existing infrastructure, and a series of criteria that we used in our judgments about where the growth should occur.

In fact, in discussions with Somerset County, it was repeatedly brought up; the fact that the northern part of the countywas quite rugged and that it was more difficult to develop.

So, not only had we observed it on our own studies, we had been reminded of that on several occasions.

I did not make a specific study of Far Hills, or any particular part of the Borough, or any part of its environmental conditions, restrictions, or

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MR. VOGEL: Would you like either myself or Mr. Mastro to help, we know these exhibits very well? Now, Mr. Ginman, what you show on Atlas 25, to which you have been making reference, was 10 that transposed to the drawing which appears in the 11 State Development Guide Plan, at Page 133? 12 That's correct. 13 In the fashion which is shown on the 14 diagram at 133? 15 That's right, 16 Now, on D-9' which is Mr. Dresdner's 17 drawing of that line, transposed, essentially, from 18 what appeared at, as I understood it, Page 133 of the 19 State Development Guide Plan, he has drawn that 20 abbreviated line, if you like, the north boundary of 21 the Borough and south boundary of the Borough. 22 I would like you, if you would, 23

to the line as shown on Atlas 25?

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Now, I had asked you earlier to take

a look at, I think, D-9. Is that over there, John,

can you help find D-9, the existing land use map Mr.

or if you haven't already, to make reference to it and

Ginman-direct

Dresdner drew?

attributes.

A All right. The only part of the line that
I would quibble with as not precisely following the
line that is shown here, would probably be the southern
end here, where I believe it would pinch more in
this direction.
Q Where do you think the termination
in the southern boundary should have been, or should
be, would you mark with an X, please, and I will give
you a red pencil to do this.
Just mark an X where you think
the southern boundary should have been?
A From this point to approximately where it
crosses Route 202.
Q It would have been somewhat western,
to the west, than of the base, as it is now shown?
A Yes, slightly,
Q Other than that, Mr. Ginman, is
the line as drawn by Mr. Dresdner a fair representation
of the easternmost boundary, or the boundary delineating
the growth area from the limited growth area as shown
on Atlas 25?
A Yes.
O Then I would ask you to look at

Q Then I would ask you to look at P-17.

MR. MASTRO: I will help.

Q P-17 is the portion of Far Hills, here we go now.

I am going to ask you to address yourself to that orange colored line which runs north and south, essentially, and intersects the Borough of Far Hills. That is the line drawn by Mr. Zimmerman.

It is his representation of where the eastern boundary, the or delineation line between growth area and limited growth area is shown on the map, which is part of the State Development Guide Plan.

Have you had an opportunity to

make reference to it?

A Yes, I have.

Q Would you make any changes, sir, in that map, as compared to what you have on Atlas 25?

A I would.

and show us what changes you would make on that?

A In this case, I would probably adjust the line ever so slightly in the north here to a little, approximately more in the center of this dip, to that point there. Perhaps similarly, in this line, as it converges from here, to approximately there.

But the location at the intersection with 202 is approximately the same.

The next question is, looking at the two of them, if we can place them side by side, D-9 and P-17, having reference to Atlas 25, I don't know how you would describe it as a focrum, or the center, or what, but would Mr. Dresdner's line of D-9 and Mr. Zimmerman's line of P-17, as it appears to come across the railroad track with respect to Route 202 and with respect to the village, all right, and as far as you can make it out, on Atlas 25, are they essentially the same, or are they comparable?

A I think they are essentially the same at that point.

Q Essentially the same. They both bear then a fair relationship to what you have shown on Atlas 25?

A Yes.

THE COURT: Now, gentlemen, do you want me to pursue this question of the boundaries with the witness, or would you want me to leave that for your exploration?

MR. VOGEL: I am certainly satisfied,
Your Honor, that you have explored it with
the other critical exhibits. So that we know
where the line is relative to the village
and the property on exhibits in evidence in

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this tri	al. I don't think	it is necessary	, to
	the others, Your		
	THE COURT: If yo	ou wish, you car	ı

do it on your cross, but if you wish me to do it, just let me know. Mr. Mastro?

MR. MASTRO: I concur. I think we are now at a point where it is up to counsel to explore the texture of the boundary lines.

Then I would ask you. Mr. Ginman, and this may bring some protests from counsel, address yourself to Page 133, the State Development Guide Plan as shown on P-33, to take a look at it?

In the context of your Atlas 25, is the line that is the easternmost line of the 206 corridor as shown on the State Development Guide Plan, Page 133, a reasonable, accurate transposition of the line as shown on Atlas 25?

It is close, but I think this one exaggerates the line.

Which exaggerates?

133 moves the line closer to the line that was picked by the first representation of both --

Mr. Zimmerman?

I think both Mr. Dresdner and Mr. Zimmerman. Both moved that line further west than does appear in

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with Atlas 25, fairly delineates the growth area in the 206 corridor from the limited growth area to the east?

A At the time of the publication of the report, it did.

Development Guide Plan which you have enunciated and given the criteria for the designation of growth area shown on Page 47 there, and given your reference to the Atlas and the reference to that easternmost line, is the delineation of the easternmost line in the 206 corridor as shown on Page 133, a reasonable one?

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, at this point I would object to that question.

THE COURT: You object?

MR. MASTRO: I object to that question.

If I might indicate the basis for my objection?

THE COURT: Please, yes.

MR. MASTRO: Before Mr. Ginman can respond to that question with some measure of certainty, I think he would have to know some site specific details as to what exists along the perimeter of the easterly line of the 206 corridor, particularly infrastructure, environmental constraints, development in the

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way of residential development as well as industrial development.

THE COURT: Let me rephrase it then and see if we can avoid -- I know exactly what your, I hope, your point is, Mr. Mastro.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, on the rephrasing of it, I am not objecting to the general thrust of the question. I would ask the Court to consider the standard at Page 240 of the Mount Laurel II opinion in terms of whether or not the line is an erroneous line and whether or not it is arbitrary and capricious.

THE COURT: I am going to get to that.

MR. MASTRO: Fine.

Q What I am asking you, sir, we lawye get semantically involved. But facially, that is, on the face of it, all right, without consideration of the particulars, which you will hear about, I am sure, shortly from counsel, but on the face of it, based on your experience, your consultation with those officials and the things which I have just mentioned, the purpose of the plan, the criteria for growth areas as opposed to limited growth area, is the line facially, as you look at it on Page 133, that easternmost boundary

delineating growth, limited growth, a reasonable one? 2 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, may I address 3 that, please? 4 THE COURT: Yes. 5 MR. MASTRO: I think we are going to say the same thing. Could I express what I 7 understand the question to be? THE COURT: 9 MR. MASTRO: Whether the boundary 10 line of the 206 corridor, easterly boundary 11 line of the 206 corridor is reasonable within 12 the parameters and subject to the limitations 13 and within the objectives of the State 14 Development Guide Plan. Is that about what you said? 15 16 THE COURT: Yes. MR. MASTRO: All right. 17 THE COURT: That's all I am asking. 18 19 On its -- just facially as you look at it, without knowing more. 20 Is it reasonable? 21 With all of those qualifiers, yes, consistent 22 with the objectives and purposes of this plan, 23 Of the plan, which is what I 24

enunciated first, all right.

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Now, again, same background, same predicates for the question. Is that line, in your opinion, that easternmost line separating limited growth and growth in the Route 206, all right, an arbitrary line?

> MR. MASTRO: Judge, may I be heard on that question?

THE COURT: Yes. Now, I know we are going to get in trouble with the use of "arbitrary."

> MR. MASTRO: Right.

THE COURT: In this sense, that there is arbitrary in an absolute sense, all right, that is, that I think it is assumed, it is assumed in the opinion that such lines were drawn not without reason, all right, but they were not meant to connect points X and Y. In that sense, it was arbitrary, all right. But not in the sense that somebody went to a map and drew a line and said, to blazes with X and Y, or to the other criteria, which went to distinguish the growth and limited growth area.

> MR. MASTRO: I understand, Judge. If you, in your inquiry, would change

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the word "arbitrary" to conceptually accurate,

I have no problem with it.

MR. VOGEL: No, I would respectfully disagree with my adversary, Your Honor. The test is set down in the Supreme Court's decision.

The term is "arbitrary". I think
Your Honor has qualified it, the word, the
way it ought to be qualified. That is,
arbitrary in the sense of being oblivious
to the standards and purposes of the State
Development Guide Plan.

If it ignores those purposes and just drew the line somewhere, it is arbitrary.

So, the predicate has to be purposes of the State Development Guide Plan.

MR. MASTRO: Judge, the problem I have with Mr. Vogel's analysis is this. If you are referring to "arbitrary" as that line relates to the 206 corridor, it is saying one thing.

If you are referring to "arbitrary as it relates to site specific data, as it intersects Far Hills, that is something else.

THE COURT: My question was whether

the line as drawn, the easternmost boundary, which differentiates between growth area and limited growth area, all right, in that corridor, is an arbitrary one. Arbitrary meaning as here demonstrated, not in an absolute sense, but one without reason or foundation.

Do you understand what I'm saying?

A I understand. I'm just waiting to see if

it is okay to --

Q Okay, go ahead, the objections are on the record.

A All right. Recognizing, I think, the point that counsel and yourself are trying to make about the definition of the word "arbitrary, in a sense all lines, many lines are arbitrary since you have to make a point at which you think your judgments make the most sense.

Within the context of the plan, what we were trying to accomplish, and recognizing the fact that we looked carefully at this area not once, but many times, discussed it with other professionals or peers in the county level, we made a judgment as to where the line should go.

In that sense, it was not arbitrary from our

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intuitive planning judgment. But we have to draw a line somewhere.

Now, in the same background, the same purposes of the plan. State Development Guide Plan, the criteria distinguishing growth and non-growth your references to County planning officials, the line as drawn on the State Development Guide Plan, Page 133, the easternmost boundary of the Route 206 corridor separating use and limited use areas, a capricious line?

> MR. MASTRO: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Same objection?

MR. MASTRO: Same objection. If it is intended to be within the context and the purpose of the guide, I have no problem with that.

Q We are dealing, of course, as it is on its face, facially, is it a capricious line? A No.

Then, finally, given all of those Q same factors and taking into mind, as I understand it, that there may be a difference between the southernmost hinge of the line as shown on Atlas 25 and as shown on Page 133, is the line erroneously drawn or drawn in error, as far as you know?

Α I don't believe so, at least not at that time.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, that would appear to be the limit to which I would take the witness at this time.

I could proceed to the questions of the implication of Far Hills and the implication of the parcel in question.

I think that rather than do that,

I would leave that then to counsel to explore

from their individual positions.

MR. VOGEL: I would like to say that,
I think, Your Honor in pursuing the first two
exhibits, from the transposing of this
witness' view of the line and comparing it
to Page 133 and Atlas 25, and the exhibits
in evidence, I think Your Honor has brought us
to the point where we know where the line
passes through the village of Far Hills and
passes through the property in question.

THE COURT: Then you can pursue with the witness.

MR. VOGEL: I am certainly satisfied.

I think the criteria of the Supreme Court has been covered by Your Honor's questions.

I think Mr. Mastro has asked to proceed first with cross-examination, and I have

no objection to that.

THE COURT: You have no objection?

Is there anything you would have me ask, Mr.

Mastro, or Mr. Vogel, of the witness while I

am still examining him?

MR. VOGEL: I have one question I would appreciate if Your Honor would pursue with the witness. The photo enlargement of Page 133 of the State Development Guide Plan as shown in Exhibit 32A, and particularly where the line of the growth area passes through the boundary of Far Hills.

THE COURT: I am going to leave that one, if you will, for your more particular exploration with the witness.

Mr. Mastro, is there anything that you would like me to do?

MR. MASTRO: I believe Your Honor has covered the areas that we felt were appropriate.

THE COURT: All right. Sir, then, do you want to take the cross-examination?

MR. MASTRO: Surely.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MASTRO:

Q Mr. Ginman, can we address, again,

the objectives of the State Development Guide Plan?

You responded to a question, or several questions, that were posed by the Judge. From your responses, what I understood you to say was that the key objective of the guideplan was to form a profile for the channeling of State resources in those areas where you felt development should take place.

Is that a fair characterization of what you said?

A With one minor caveat. I think the reverse is also true for those areas of the State where either agriculture or conservation was more appropriate, that appropriate State measures be taken in that direction as well. But the primary focus was for growth-inducing capital construction projects, where the State should prioritize those.

Q Investment?

A Investment in infrastructure.

Q In effect, it also has a negative aspect, negative objective of discouraging growth in non-growth areas or conservation areas?

A There probably are very few State tools to do that in the form of discouragement.

We attempted to look at what things the State might be able to do positively to encourage their

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the blueprint commission on New Jersey agriculture was lobbying heavily for a bond issue and a structure to preserve agriculture, which has since come into being.

For example, at the time we prepared this,

That was an example of a positive attempt to try to protect an area.

Similarly, with the Pinelands, an effort by the legislature and the federal government to find a management strategy to deal with them.

Are transportation arteries, interstates, major roadways, important in determining where growth areas are?

Yes.

Would you agree that not only are they important, they are rather critical, since growth tends to develop along those artériés?

Yes.

corridor?

Would you indicate what the major factors were that stimulated development of the Clinton corridor, Interstate 78, Route 22?

Would you indicate what were the major factors that generated an interest for a 206

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Q Is it fair to say that 206, in
addition to Interstate 287, and probably intersection
with 78, were key factors leading towards the develop-
ment of the 206 corridor?
A Yes.
Q Would it also be fair to say that
indeed the intersection of 287 and 78 was the basis of
the 206 corridor?
A That's correct.
Q Beneficial Management is located
where, sir?
A Along the 206 corridor in Peapack or Peapack-
Gladstone. I forget how it is put together.
Q Peapack-Gladstone?
A We used to refer to it as Peapack-Gladstone.
I guess it is one or the other.
THE COURT: Sometimes referred to
as Gladpack.
Q Was there dialogue between your
office and the Somerset County Planning Board as to the
extent of the 206 corridor?
Control of the Too Colling
A Yes.

location of that corridor, between your office and the

Somerset County Planning Board?

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Well, in the original draft, we had overlooked the 206 corridor. The 1977 draft did not have a 206 corridor. Subsequent to '77, developments and the discussion with the Somerset County Planning Board led us to conclude that our plans should be amended 6 and include a development corridor for 206 as well. 7 Could you target some of the developments that were either in place or approved in the 206 corridor, that led to that re-examination? 10 Well, the AT&T complex was one and the 11 Beneficial was the other. There were constantly 12 discussions coming to us from our sister agencies, 13 Labor & Industry, about other potential possibilities. 14 Can we get back to discussions Ñ. between your office and the Somerset County Planning 16 Board. 17 Were you both in accord as to the 18 extent of the corridor, the north-south extent of 19 the corridor? 20 MR. VOGEL: Just an objection, 21 because the question isn't clear. Are you 22 talking about 1977 and '80? 23 MR. MASTRO: Let me rephrase it. 24

THE COURT: All right.

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Q Subsequent to your discussions with the Somerset County Planning Board and your acknowledgement of in-place or approved non--residential development along 206, was there discussion with the Somerset County Planning Board as to the extent, north-south extent, of the 206 corridor?

A Yes.

Q Did your office agree with the Somerset County Planning Board as to the extent of that corridor?

A It is hard for me to speak as to the acceptance on the part of the Somerset County Planning Board or the staff.

We felt we reflected their concerns in our drafting.

I would not want to suggest that we were in total unanimity on all fine points.

Q Was there any position expressed

by the staff of the Somerset County Planning Board to

lead you to conclude that the Planning Board, Somerset

County Planning Board, would have preferred the growth

area not extend as far to the northwest as it ultimately

did?

A I don't recall. That does not mean to suggest that there weren't any concerns. I just don't

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I guess when we began the process with the

recall the level of agreement at that point.

Ginman-cross

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counties, and to the extent that the counties also reflect their constituent municipalities' concern, we felt it was our job to do the broad conceptual planning specifically where the State would be most effective, investment strategies and where growth would occur.

We left it to county and local government
to fill in the precise delineations of what parks
would be preserved and what stream corridors were
environmentally sensitive, where the high rise apartment buildings should go, where the industrial
parks should be built.

We felt that it was beyond our responsibility to get into that level of specificity. I think it was generally agreed upon by the counties and the municipalities as well.

Q Does that mean, Mr. Ginman, that the boundary lines of the categories of areas on the State Development Guide Plan map were not to be accepted literally as drawn?

MR. VOGEL: I would object to the form of the question. I think it is an unfair summarization of what the witness has said.

There is nothing that has really supported that kind of suggested meaning by what the witness has testified to.

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THE COURT: Mr. Mastro? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I read

that line several times. It seems very clear to me what it means.

I think it is within the context of that language, "generalized areas, without site specific detail or precise boundaries," is an appropriate question to explore with Mr. Ginman.

I think you are doing THE COURT: that. The objection is to the last question.

Let's have it read back, perhaps we will all understand it.

(Whereupon, last question read by the reporter.)

MR. MASTRO: May I just rephrase that slightly, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

That it was never intended by the guide plan that they be accepted literally as drawn, in many circumstances?

> THE COURT: Do you understand the question?

THE WITNESS: Oh, I understand the question perfectly.

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counties that are constituent parts of the tri-state region, and the State entered into what we call the cross-acceptance process. Where the staff of each of the agencies met to discuss the intent of the three plans at the different levels, at the State, region,

> Now, none of those lines were identical, neither the counties' lines, nor the regional planning agency's lines, nor the State's lines.

and County, and come to an agreement about

the general policy and philosophy.

THE COURT: Can you answer it?

to answer the question by describing the process

that we took upon ourselves with the tri-state

Commission when it existed, the Somerset County

regional plan, Tri-State Regional Planning

Planning Board, for that matter; all of the

THE WITNESS: All right. Let me try

In the final analysis, we came to agreements with probably most of those counties and the regional planning agency, that the intent of the policy was the same.

So, while the precision of the lines may not have been followed verbatim, we were

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Ginman-cross

looking for consistency in policy,

For example, that there was a corridor and that it had development pot

Indeed, there was never any intent to draw these lines with a measure of precision that site specific detail would require, would you agree with that?

Well, I would have to qualify that by saying that we drew the lines with some concern as to where they were being placed. But it was not our expectation that, and it stated again in the report, that it would be wall-to-wall growth and, let's say, an urban landscape.

We anticipated that for the most part it would be a growth corridor but could reflect the nuances and the concerns that might be apparent in any specific local situation, that were not apparent at the State level.

You indicated during the course of the Judge posing inquiries, that the objective of the State Development Guide plan was, or its approach at least was broad-based in order to avoid repetition of what was done at the County and local level.

Do you recall that?

Yes.

Q Would you expand on that concept for me, please?

A Most of the staff at the Division of Planning had experience at the local level. In fact, we were underwriting a federal planning assistance program to municipalities. We were administering that program.

So, we had quite a bit of experience as to what was going on at that level. Many of us had also worked at the county level.

It was inconceivable to us that we would ever have the necessary resources to duplicate what was going on, either at the local or county level.

So, it was our intent from the very beginning not to be very site specific.

So, it was an assumption that was agreed upon with the county planners as well, recognizing that the level of detail that is necessary to adequately plan at the local level is quite substantial; and multiplied by 567 municipalities, becomes quite a financial burden for the State to undertake.

Q Indeed, the State Development

Guide Plan did not identify any factors within the

growth areas that perhaps needed much more additional
attention at the county and State level, for example,

and so forth.

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.2	statement?
3	A That is a fair statement.
4	Q Would not that concern be more
້ 5	appropriate as one approaches the boundary line area
6	of a growth area?
7	A I don't know that the line has anything with
8	it. I just think that they are so site specific, that
9	they would have to be done at a level different than
10	a level that was undertaken by the plan.
11	It would be universal, regardless of what
12	part of the State.
13	Q Mr. Ginman, among the criteria or
14	growth areas is availability of land. Is that correct,
15	sir?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Can you describe that briefly?
18	A Well, part of our responsibilities, I believe
19	it is spelled out in the goals, there is a series of
19 20	it is spelled out in the goals, there is a series of goal statements, I believe, in the report.
20	goal statements, I believe, in the report.

but it is generally along those lines.

So, in any growth area, we would have to

environmentally-sensitive areas. Is that a fair

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provide for sufficient amount of land area for future development; in other words, not just surrounding existing developments with a line and suggest that that is the growth area.

We had to have some vacant land area included within that, to allow for future development. So that is what is meant by available land area, available in a sense that it was not currently developed. Not that it was developed in a sense of a real estate broker's hands, being marketed as such.

Did the plan take into account the population projections for future growth? Yes, on a statewide basis.

Was sufficient land set aside in the growth areas to accommodate what was projected? Α Yes.

Was there a safety factor calculated within the land set aside in the growth areas to allow for more land than was needed?

> MR. VOGEL: I am going to object, Your Honor. I believe that we are getting so far afield from the general purposes for which this witness has been called. is to define where the line is and to determine whether or not that line is reasonable, or

whether there is an error which is arbitrary and capricious.

We are now into such a broad exploration of the philosophies of the line that I think it is going beyond what this witness has essentially been called for.

Otherwise, he may be another fiveday witness like Mr. Zimmerman has been and almost Mr. Dresdner.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MASTRO: We are on the issue of whether the growth areas contemplated in open space, slopes, high ground water, etc., water sheds, whether provided for those, which I think is related to the location of the boundary lines.

So much so that I think this permitted latitude to those other county and local levels for some measurement of judgment as to where growth should go.

Now, essentially, that is where I am going with that question. I think Mr. Ginman is the appropriate party to respond to those concerns.

THE COURT: Well, I didn't know whether you were still on that part of your inquiry, which relates to environmentally-sensitive areas.

I thought you had now moved to available land, which is a subject quite apart from that?

MR. MASTRO: These are related, Your Honor.

I believe further questioning Mr.

Ginman will bear this out, that the amount

of land set aside acknowledges that there are

sensitive areas, even within the growth area.

So, they were compensated for and I think it is appropriate to pursue that.

MR. VOGEL: I thought the question was, did you take into account population projections, did you have a factor of variability.

THE COURT: We got into the safety factor, that was the last question.

MR. VOGEL: Safety factor on population projection.

Here is someone who has told us how the line was drawn. He has said all kinds

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of specific details of where the apartment houses ought to go and where the -- have been left to the county planning board and local planning officials.

He has been quite clear about that, how far in depth we are going to get into the minutia of each of the things then that they thought about, I don't know. We could be here a long time. I don't know that we are going to get anything that is going to advance the inquiry for which this witness has been called.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, even though it is all related, even remotely, to the issues, I suggest to the Court that should be permitted. I don't think I am out --

THE COURT: That far out?

MR. MASTRO: That far away from the essential issues.

I will clome closer as the questioning continues.

Let me rephrase the question.

THE COURT: Let's have some understanding. If I understand the witness correctly, he has said that the Borough, in drafting the

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State Development Guide Plan, did consider projections for future growth, but they did it from the vantage point of a state overview.

Now, the next question to him, I understand, and the one to which an objection and exception has been raised, is the safety factor built into the planning for future growth.

MR. MASTRO: Let me rephrase the question.

> THE COURT: Please.

Mr. Ginman, was sufficient land set aside to accommodate the growth at a density that your department felt was appropriate?

> THE COURT: Can you answer that as posed?

THE WITNESS: Yes. We were very concerned about the challenges we were receiving from the development community, that the plan was restrictive.

We demonstrated that. In fact, we had calculated what we felt was the possible population growth for the State.

Keep in mind that there was not unanimity on this. Many counties disagreed

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with our estimates, as did several State agencies.

Population projecting is not an exact science, as anyone will attest, and we were being somewhat on the conservative side.

In any case, we demonstrated that our projections for the State showed that the land area set aside in the growth area could, in fact, hold the anticipated population, for at least the planning period which was, I think, to the year 2000.

The idea -- and in the process of area, we tended to use the existing densities analyzing the holding capacity of the growth of the counties that surround those growth areas.

So, for example, this particular area, we would have used the current density of the existing developed area in Somerset County as our measurement, understanding that Somerset County's developed area includes areas that are set aside and not develop for whatever purpose.

We assumed that that would also

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include lands that were not going to be developed in that corridor.

So, not only could we accommodate them, but on a statewide basis, we had a ratio of about three to one. In other words, 2 we only needed about 30 percent of the actual land area to accommodate the growth.

But that also recognized that not all land would be made available at any one particular time.

So, in effect, if I understand you, what you said, there were three times as much land as was necessary to accommodate the growth, at least to the year 2000?

On a statewide basis, yes.

The reason for the excess land, or one of the reasons, was to accommodate environmental intended to accommendate concerns. Is that correct? Enquenmental lovers

That would be one, yes.

Does that not lead to the conclusion that in different areas of the growth area, it would not be anticipated that growth take place. Is that a fair statement?

> MR. VOGEL: I'm going to object, Your Honor, not to relevancy, but we have

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difficulty with the questioning of the Court. MR. MASTRO: Let me rephrase it, Judge, I will withdraw it. THE COURT: You would withdraw the question. MR. VOGEL: I am only giving the statement some thought. It may be helpful in the future. THE COURT: Maybe we ought to hear the new question, maybe he is leaving the area. MR. VOGEL: All right. Mr. Ginman, you indicated in your Q response to the previous question, that the setting aside of land in the growth area acknowledged that not all of that land within the growth area would be developed, depending upon county or local concerns, or site specific detail. Is that a fair characterization of what you said? That's correct, or at what density, or what 21 level of development. None of that could be proceeded. 22 Does not that position, or that 23 theory, lead to the logical conclusion that the portions 24

of the growth area within the interior, that proved to

growth and that portions of the growth area occurring at the extremities, near the boundary lines, also, if environmentally sensitive, or for some other reason not available for growth, will be free from growth, are they fair conclusions?

MR. VOGEL: Objection, Your Honor.

I have three bases for the objection.

THE COURT: All right. Let's hear them.

MR. VOGEL: First, perhaps a little unkind, it was a speech most of the way truth, not a question.

Secondly, I believe the question was leading, was manifestly leading.

Thirdly, the question was far beyond the scope of direct examination.

With respect to the latter two bases,

I would like to say the following: If Your

Honor's questioning of the witness is viewed

as direct and we are both cross-examining,

then we do have the right to ask certain

leading questions, I recognize that. But if

Your Honor was direct, then the cross should

be limited to the general subjects covered

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Ginman-cross

by Your Honor's direct.

Therefore, I think the question is far beyond the scope of direct examination.

If Your Honor, on the other hand, views our questioning of this witness as an extension of direct, then I think the question is absolutely leading and Mr. Mastro should ask questions that are not leading.

So, on either of those two bases, I believe, are objectionable. They are to some extent, in the alternative, though.

MR. MASTRO: Judge, cross-examination generally takes that posture. Let me try to rephrase the question.

THE COURT: Please, it had several parts, As you know, with most compound questions, the answer is yes to the first and no to the second. He is betwixt and between. I will sustain the objection at this point.

Mr. Ginman, tell me whether you agree or disagree with this statement, there was sufficient land set aside in the growth, 206 corridor, acknowledging that the State Development Guide Plan could not address some important concerns, among which

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are environmental.

Accordingly, latitude was allowed

to county and local officials to address those concerns and make those decisions without being forced or compelled by the State Development Guide Plan to do

> Do you agree with that statement? MR. VOGEL: Objection. I object on the grounds that it is beyond the scope of the direct examination, that exam given by Your Honor.

THE COURT: On that ground, I will deny the objection.

However, I don't know that it is this witness' testimony that the Borough was insensitive to environmental restraints.

In fact, my understanding of what he said, was that it left room here for peculiar or particular environmental restraints, best known to local authorities.

It may be that I didn't hear him correctly?

THE WITNESS: No, I stated that.

MR MASTRO: I think what you are saying is substantially what I indicated.

I see no reason why this witness can't address that statement, whether he agrees with it or he disagrees with it and expand on his answer.

THE COURT: Do you understand the question as it was posed to you?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE -COURT: Go ahead?

THE WITNESS: I was assumed that all growth areas would contain a variety of land use types, even though we had initially surveyed some very gross factors of environmental concern and development concern.

I mean, we had some initial maps of where all of these steep slopes were over 12 percent and where all of the coastal lands and so forth.

We tended to stay away from those.

But in many cases, there was competition for space, where you got too close to heavy investments on the part of the State, certain lands that at least at the State level, looked like they may be difficult. We would opt in favor of the development that was already occurring.

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had looked at some of the environmental conditions originally, that there would still be environmental concerns and development concerns and just reasons, or peculiar individual reasons why a person might not ever put his land on the market, would keep the land off the market, it would not actually be developed.

So, these factors were considered.

We felt the comfortable margin of three to
one was acceptable. That within that broad
parameter, adjustments could be made at the
local level to basically follow the policy.

Was it not the objective to allow

those at the county and local level to determine as
to where the growth area development would go, rather
than the State dictating that conclusion to them?

A Yes, keeping in mind that the land use law
of the State provides authority at the local level for
planning and zoning. It went without saying that
the final arbiter of where the land would be developed
would be at the local level. We wanted to give as
much felxibility as possible to the local government.

THE COURT: Let's take a break for

a few minutes and give everybody a chance to loosen up, and we will come back.

(Whereupon, a short recess takes place.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY MR. MASTRO:

Q Mr. Ginman, I understood you to say that there was dialogue between your office and other State agencies during the preparation of a guide plan?

A That's correct.

Q Indeed, there was dialogue between your office and the Department of Environmental Protection?

A Yes.

Q Was that significant dialogue -- let me rephrase the question.

Out of all the agencies that you talked to, how would you classify the dialogue with DEP, intense, waverage, minimal?

MR. VOGEL: Objection, leading question. This is Mr. Mastro's own direct. It is beyond what Your Honor questioned. He shouldn't be leading. It can be asked in a non-leading manner, and the witness can describe it.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, my understanding is that when the Court calls a witness, we both cross-examine, we both respect to Mr. Ginman, but we cross-examine.

MR. VOGEL: Then stick to the limits of the direct, Judge. Otherwise, to the extent that he is your direct witness, then it shouldn't be leading.

THE COURT: Where are we going with it, that is my question? Where are we going with it? Are you asking to make a comparison, apparently, the extent of his conversations, of his bureau, with DEP? Is there some relevance in the fact that they had extended conversations with DEP but not with DOT?

MR. MASTRO: It is my understanding,
Your Honor, that there was more intense
dialogue with the Department of Environmental
Protection than probably with most of the
other agencies.

They had reviewed the plan very intensely and had been critical in many respects.

THE COURT: I will allow it, but -- all right. As long as we can move it along,

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just as long as we don't get bogged down with, we met 10 hours with DEP and you only gave five to DOT and two and a half to somebody else.

Is what I said fairly accurate, 0 Mr. Ginman; if not, correct it?

The approach of the Department of Environmental Protection varied somewhat from the approach that we were taking.

They were interested in looking at the State in as detailed a fashion as possible, recognizing their concerns and their concerns are varied between water supply and sewerage disposal, hazardous waste, wastelands, preservation of environmentally- sensitive areas.

I can understand and appreciate the desire for absolute precision and scientific background. They had argued substantially with us that our maps should be much more detailed. We argued that in order to do so, we would have to literally start to substitute ourselves for the municipal level of government, to get into the environmental concerns at the level of detail they were arguing for.

So, I would say, in that sense, we had very substantive conversations and, perhaps, some

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substantive policy differences as to how the plan should represent itself.

Q When you say the DEP would have preferred more detail, would that include addressing aquafers, rivers, streams, surface and subsurface water supplies, steep slopes, drainage, etc.?

MR. VOGEL: Objection, again, to the leading nature of the questions.

THE COURT: I will allow it.

A It wasn't so much a question of the attention to those, since we did include many of those items in our plan and discussed them. If think it was level of specificity. I think the DEP would have preferred that the level of planning we do would be at least at the level of that Atlas sheet shown and/or maybe even more preferrably the U.S. geological survey, which is even more of a finer grain in scale.

But in defense of our original premise, which was to try to remain general and to allow the freedom of flexibility for the counties and the municipalities, we resisted that attempt.

Q Mr. Ginman, on Page 1 of the guide plan, one map showing the whole state with all of the areas designated on it, I am not having too much success finding it, is that the one at the beginning part of

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the text. I think it is 40?

Page 41. Is that the one?

Q State Development Guide Plan concept map, Page 44.

Was the level of detail shown on Page 44 of the SDGP a chief concern of the Department of Environmental Protection?

A Yes.

Q Was that concern that this map does not show the concerns or the subject matters that we just discussed?

A That is true.

Q Mr. Ginman, are you familiar with the 201 and 208 studies?

A Yes.

Q Were these studies taken into account when preparing the State Development Guide Plan?

A In some cases, I guess the term was, as a subcontractor, we were providing specific information for several 208 studies.

Q Was there a study that encompassed the 206 corridor of Somerset County?

A I can't really answer it, I just don't know, it has been a while.

I know we were not involved in any part of the

state, but there was some selective areas that we worked with the DEP to try to deal with the aspects of the 208 planning that we felt we had some expertise in.

Q At any rate, is it fair to conclude that these 201-208 studies were considered, were available, and were a part of the design of the State Development Guide Plan?

MR. VOGEL: Objection. The question says that and it tries to, again --

MR. MASTRO: I will withdraw it.

Q Let me rephrase it, to the extent that the 201 and 208 studies were done and were available, were they duly reviewed, acknowledged, and incorporated within the State Development Guide Plan?

A In my recollection, they were not prepared prior to the guide plan. They were being prepared about the same time that we were working on this.

The basic ground rules of 208 planning were somewhat different. There was a rather elaborate procedure set up by the Federal EPA as to how those plan were to be prepared.

There was some very specific criteria that had to be explored. We weren't saddled with that.

So, probably, the area that the intersection intersected, but those plans were being done at an

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1	entirely different level of specificity than we were
• 2	working at. That was in the whole area of population
3	assignments. In other words, what areas and what
4	municipalities would be assigned what population.
5	That corresponded somewhat to the growth area
6	designation.
7	It wasn't identical and it was a difficult
8	comparison.
9	I remember the process, it was very frustrating,
10	because we were dealing on a much more general level.
11	So, I guess a round-about answer is that it
12	was very difficult to use the 208 planning process as
13	it was then emerging, directly in this process. We were
14	hoping that we would find some common ground.
15	Q Any among other things, would you
16	agree that the 201-208 studies are anecessity for the
17	process of obtaining federal grants for anything
18	affecting water and sewer improvements?
19	A Absolutely.
20	Q As a matter of fact, was the State
21	Development Guide Plan itself the product of any federal
22	funding?
23	A Yes.

What was the nature of that?

It is called Section 701 of the Housing Act of

1954 as amended. I couldn't give you all of the amendment cites, but it was basically a program set up in 1954 that began to fund planning at a variety of levels.

The initial funding was for municipalities

The initial funding was for municipalities and, subsequently, was made available for counties, regions, states. The Department of Housing and Urban Development administered the program at the federal level.

They, from time to time, and from year to year, would proscribe rather specific goals and objectives that they would hope to meet. One of those goals was to institutionalize a state planning program in each state.

Q You may have answered this question,
Mr. Ginman, was the State Development Guide Plan
map and the county map, or were they, intended to be
site specific in any respect?

MR. VOGEL: Well, I would object to the part of the question about the county map.

MR. MASTRO: Let me try one at a time.

THE COURT: Rephrase it.

Let's take the state map on Page 44.

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	Was that intended to be site specific?
3	A Not my interpretation of the word "site specific", no.
4	Q How about the county maps?
5	A What do you mean by the county maps?
. 6	MR. VOGEL: Objection.
7	THE COURT: Do you understand the
8	question?
9	THE WITNESS: No, what county maps?
10	MR. VOGEL: Right, I don't understand
1-1	the question either.
12	Q The ones in the State Development
13	Guide Plan, for example, Page 133, was that intended
14	to be site specific?
15	A They are nothing more than a blow-up reflection
16	of the map on Page 44. They are not intended to be
17	anything more or less than that. They are one and
18 ·	the same.
19	Q The same answer you gave for the
20	State. Is that correct?
21	A Yes.
22	Q To clarify the record, what do you
23	mean when you hear the term, site specific, what does
24	that mean to you?
25	A A specific parcel of ground as defined by a

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metes and bounds description. THE COURT: Would you repeat the question and response, please? (Whereupon, last question and answer read by the reporter.) How about the location of a river, a roadway, a steep slope, ridge, are they site . 8 specific details? 9 I'm not quite sure I understand the context 10 of the question. 11 THE COURT: Rephrase it. 12 MR, MASTRO: Let me withdraw it, 13 Judge, I will think about it. Let's try this approach, Mr. Ginman, 14 was the State Development Guide Plan intended to be 15 asland use map? 16 Well, among planners and specifically, the 17 municipal land use law, I think a land use map takes 18 on a very specific connotation in terms of assigning: 19 land use by categories and so forth, industrial, 20 commercial, residential, residential by what density 21 and so forth. 22 No, it was not intended to be by that 23 definition. 24

When the State Development Guide

Plan map on Page 133 was prepared, was any consideration given to the upper Raritan water shed?

A I'm not sure of the question. There are water sheds throughout the state. Every piece of land is in a water shed. I am not sure I understand the question.

Q Was there an awareness, I will phrase it, was there an awareness that there was a water shed in the vicinity of the Raritan, North Branch of the Raritan, the area of Far Hills?

I think that is true for every -- I am going really to have to answer it in the same way. I think in every part of the state we were aware that there was a water shed and the state is divided into a number of water sheds.

Q Was consideration given to those water sheds when you prepared the guide plan map?

A I still don't understand; the map, I don't

know what you mean by "consideration"?

Q Was there an influence made for the water sheds, did you attempt to void them, leave them in the conservation area, or limited growth area as opposed to a growth area?

A As I stated again, water sheds exist throughout the state. Water sheds cover every inch of New Jersey.

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Every inch of New Jersey is in a water shed somewhere, so I don't understand the question.

Q All right. Let me rephrase it in this respect.

Was consideration given to the river and adjacent flood plains?

MR. VOGEL: I am going to object, Your Honor, because we could get into such detail. The witness has made so clear the notion that here is a corridor, that within that corridor they anticipate a certain amount of growth.

They also anticipated that there are some lands not suitable, steep slopes, rivers, whatever. He has defined that in more specific details of working out what is environmentally sensitive, shouldn't be built on, should be left to the counties and the local governments.

We are really beating that one into the ground, over and over again, every minute detail, on every subsubject. I don't know where we are going.

THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I think all of that is --

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Ginman-cross MR. MASTRO: The nature of the 2 objection -- let me -- I will rephrase the 3 question. MR. VOGEL: Thank you, Judge. 5 MR. MASTRO: I thought it was a 6 speech. 7 I figured you did. that's THE COURT: 8 why you made no response. 9 Q 10 11

Were the issues of rivers and adjacent flood plains, steep slopes, more for county and local determination as opposed to state determination in preparation of the guide plan map?

Well, as I said earlier, we acknowledged and actually reprinted maps in the report that covered 12 percent or greater steep slopes, as well as wetlands and so forth and so on.

So, to a certain extent, there were some very gross figures of environmental concern that we looked at.

However, for the specificity of defining the extent of a flood plain in a specific area, that would be protected by whatever local means. We left that to the municipality.

Was it anticipated in the guide plan that all growth in New Jersey would be channeled

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into these growth areas?

We assumed that some growth would continue to occur in the limited growth areas. Because, historically, it had, and it did not require any growth supporting infrastructure, not at least at the rate of development or the extent of development that was occurring.

I think that was equally true for agricultural areas as well, that some minor amount of development would continue to occur in those areas.

Mr. Ginman, would you look at Page 21 on the State Development Guide Plan.

Directing your attention to the first goal, which is to protect the State's air, water, wildlife, and land resources from adverse "affects", I assume it means "effects," of man's activities and to collect past misuses, could you expand on that briefly?

Well, in the context of all of the goals that we were stating, we were acknowledging and recognizing that, certainly, the protection of the environment and those things that are necessary to sustain life and health, water, water supply, air, and so forth, would have to be protected. That, in fact, the State had made a major commitment in creating

a department for just that purpose.

Q Would that apply equally to all areas designated on the State Development Guide Plan map?

A Protecting the environment?

Q The concerns indicated, water resources, protection of wildlife, would that apply equally to a growth area as well as non-growth areas, limited growth areas, or conservation areas?

A Well, to the extent feasible and in full recognition that there were parts of thd State where development had occurred and had ignored, perhaps, some of these basic concerns.

I think we were satisfied that local decisions would bear that in mind in their future planning.

It certainly was the movement that was occurring at the time, in the late seventies.

Q Would you look at the second goal on Page 22, which refers to preservation of open space. Could you expand on that briefly?

Well, again, one of the primary concerns of the State is to ensure that it has adequate land set aside for no development whatsoever, parks, and recreation areas.

In fact, we have, the voters of New Jersey,

Yes.

had underwritten several bond issues to the effect, to assist in the purchase of such lands.

We think it is a clear indication of the State's goals.

Q Had your department, or the DCA, whether it is your office or your predeceasor, prepared any reports that related to open space?

Q Do you know approximately when that was done?

A Well, one that I can recall was a report prepared -- we were the staff, to the open space policy commission. There were several specific reports dealing with -- this goes back to the preparation of the horizon plan, outlining recreation needs, I believe.

I understand that we -- our original, the department which we originally came out of was Conservation and Economic Development. So, we were quite sensitive or sensitized and sensitive to that particular issue.

THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I hope I don't cut you off in a sensitive area, but if we can, I would like to break at this point?

Unless you hear to the contrary, we will resume on Monday morning at nine o'clock.

Thank you and have a good weekend everyone.

(Whereupon, the matter stands adjourned at 3:45 p.m.)

1 2	SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY LAW DIVISION: SOMERSET COUNTY DOCKET NO. L-73360-80	
3	ALOIS HAUEIS, et als,	
4	Plaintiffs, :	
5	Vs.	
6	BOROUGH OF FAR HILLS, :	
÷	Defendant. :	
7.		
8		
9	CERTIFICATE	
1		
1	I, CHARLES R. SENDERS, C.S.R., one	
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