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UL v. CA General

12-Sept.-85

On Appeal - Supplemental Appendix  
of Urban League Respondents - Affidavit  
of Allan Mallach re Transfer Motions  
of Orangeburg, Monroe and Piscataway.

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 On Behalf of American Civil  
Liberties Union of New Jersey

SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY

Docket Numbers  
 A-124, A-127, A-129, A-131  
 September Term 1985  
 #24,782, 24,785, 24,788, 24,787

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER ]  
 NEW BRUNSWICK, et al., ]  
 ]  
 Plaintiffs-Respondents ]

(Cranbury)  
 (Monroe)  
 (South Plainfield)  
 (Piscataway)

vs. ]

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF ]  
 THE BOROUGH OF CARTERET, ]  
 et al., ]

CIVIL ACTION

On Appeal from Orders  
 of October 11, 1985  
 (Eugene D. Serpentelli, A.J.S.C.)

Defendants ]

and ]

TOWNSHIP OF CRANBURY, ]  
 MONROE TOWNSHIP, ]  
 TOWNSHIP OF PISCATAWAY and ]  
 BOROUGH OF SOUTH PLAINFIELD, ]

Defendants-Appellants ]

SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX OF URBAN LEAGUE RESPONDENTS

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1. Affidavit of Alan Mallach re Transfer Motions of  
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SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY  
CHANCERY DIVISION - MIDDLESEX/  
OCEAN COUNTIES (Mount Laurel)  
Docket No. C-4122-73

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW :  
BRUNSWICK, et al., :  
 :  
 Plaintiffs, :  
 :

v. :

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE :  
BOROUGH OF CARTERET, et al., :  
 :  
 Defendants :  
 :

AFFIDAVIT OF ALAN MALLACH  
RE TRANSFER MOTIONS OF CRANBURY  
MONROE AND PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIPS

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :  
 : ss  
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH :

ALAN MALLACH, being of full age and duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says:

1. I am a housing and development consultant, and am a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP). I have been actively involved in a wide variety of issues relating to the implementation of the Mount Laurel doctrine, and have acted as a consultant on planning, housing and zoning issues to the Urban League plaintiffs in the above case since late 1975.

2. In connection with the above, I have reviewed the provisions of the recently-enacted Fair Housing Act (referred to below as the "Act"), with particular reference to the potential effect of Sec. 16 of the Act, which provides that parties to

ongoing Mount Laurel litigation may move to have the case transferred to the jurisdiction of the Council on Affordable Housing (the "Council") established by the Act.

3. The Act provides that, in evaluating whether to grant such a motion, the court must consider whether permitting the transfer would "result in a manifest injustice to any party to the litigation" [Sec. 16(a)]. To that end, it is necessary to try as best one can to evaluate the effects that would result from a transfer. While to some extent this may be highly speculative, there are at least two areas in which the provisions of the Act make possible a rational evaluation of effects. These are, first, the manner in which a transfer would affect the determination of the municipal fair share, if the Council were permitted to recalculate a previously stipulated or adjudicated fair share figure; and second, the extent to which the transfer will delay resolution of the matter currently before the court.

4. Should a transfer be permitted, the municipality would then be required to enact a housing element and fair share plan consistent with the provisions of the Act. Sec. 7 of the Act provides that the Council shall (a) determine housing regions, (b) estimate the present and prospective need for lower income housing by region, and (c) "adopt criteria and guidelines for municipal determination of its present and prospective fair share of the housing need in a given region (emphasis added)" [Sec. 7(c)(1)]. Sec. 7 of the Act further provides extensively for adjustment of the municipal fair share, on the basis of a variety of criteria or conditions.

5. While the precise effect of many of the provisions of Sec. 7 is uncertain, the numerical effect of one provision, however, can be directly measured. The provision reads as follows:

Municipal fair share shall be determined after crediting on a one to one basis each current unit of low and moderate income housing of adequate standard, including any such housing constructed or acquired as part of a housing program specifically intended to provide housing for low and moderate income households. [Sec. 7(c)(1)]

Since the terms "low and moderate income housing" are defined in Sec. 4(c) and 4(d) of the Act, it is possible to make a reasonably accurate numerical analysis of the number of units, statewide and for individual municipalities, that would represent fair share "credits" on the basis of a literal application of the above language; i.e., units that are at present either occupied by or reserved for occupancy by lower income households meeting the standards of the Act.

6. I have prepared such an analysis, which is attached, with supporting documentation, as Appendix A to this affidavit, and which is incorporated herein by reference. Based on this analysis, and for reasons explained therein, I have concluded that the sum total of fair share "credits" permitted by Sec. 7(c)(1) of the Act exceeds the combined total present and prospective statewide lower income housing need as determined under generally accepted and used methodologies.

7. The reason for this patently absurd outcome is that the language of the Act appears to permit credit to be taken for households in place, while the need assessment combines two elements (a) households in substandard housing, which is a very small percentage of total lower income households in place; and

(b) incremental lower income household growth, which is also a small percentage of the existing base of lower income households. Thus, even when those households in place spending excessive amounts for shelter, or living in substandard housing, are excluded, the remaining number is still greater than the sum of present and prospective need.

8. The existence of lower income households in place, living in sound and affordable housing, has little or no bearing on the meeting of lower income housing needs. In Monroe Township, for example, roughly 55% of the units meeting the standards of Sec. 7(c)(1) are occupied by moderate income homeowners/\*. These are households who bought their units many years ago, at prices far below current market prices, and have either paid off their mortgages, or are making payments on mortgages at far below current mortgage interest rates. If and when these units come on the market in the future, they will not be affordable to lower income households under any even remotely plausible circumstances.

9. This single provision, therefore, if read literally, thoroughly distorts the determination of municipal fair share in a manner that, in my opinion, contravenes the clear intent of the Supreme Court in the Mount Laurel II decision, which held, regarding the municipal fair share obligation that "the housing

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\*Moderate income homeowners make up 44% of the total lower income population in place in this municipality. This is a further indication of the disparity between a community such as Monroe Township and the typical lower income distribution, since statewide only 16% of all lower income households are moderate income homeowners. The disparity is less pronounced with regard to Cranbury and Piscataway Townships.

opportunity provided must, in fact, be the substantial equivalent of the fair share" [92 NJ at 216]. With rare exceptions, the units for which this provision awards credit do not represent a lower income "housing opportunity" by any rational definition.

10. Other provisions governing the determination of fair share, although less amenable on their face to arithmetical measurement, are equally prejudicial in their language, and reflect the potentially harmful effects that would arise if the municipal fair share allocation were to be recalculated as a result of transfer to the council:

a. The provisions for further adjustment of the fair share obligation [Sec. 7(c)(2)] are entirely oriented toward reduction of the fair share; e.g., provision is made for [downward] adjustment where adequate infrastructure is not available, but not for upward adjustment in those communities which have adequate infrastructure to accomodate substantial growth. The act provides for seven separate such adjustments to be made.

b. Over and above any adjustments, the Council, at its discretion and on the basis of such criteria that it deems appropriate, may place a limit upon the magnitude of any municipality's fair share obligation [Sec. 7(e)].

c. The determination of prospective need is to be based on "development and growth which is reasonably likely to occur...as a result of actual determination of public and private entities" [Sec.4(j)]. In determining prospective need, furthermore, the Council is instructed to give consid-



eration to approvals of development application[s] and real property transfers. These factors, which objectively have little or nothing to do with the actual lower income housing need, are likely to be used only to reduce the need figure that is established for purposes of municipal determination of fair share under Sec. 7(c).

Finally, under the provisions of Sec. 14(a) of the act, the Council must, prior to establishing the regional need that is to be the basis on which each municipality determines its fair share obligation, adjust the need figures on the basis of the above criteria and guidelines.

11. While it would be possible for the Council, given its broad discretion under the Act, to implement these provisions in a manner that would not impair the rational determination of fair share obligations, given the language of each of these provisions, such an outcome appears highly unlikely. The likely outcome of the implementation of these provisions of the Act, particularly when combined with the effects of the more clearly defined language of Sec. 7(c)(1), appears clearly to further undermine the execution of the Mount Laurel doctrine as set forth by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

12. The second readily predictable effect of a transfer under the provisions of Sec. 16 of the Act is delay. Under the provisions of the Act, the municipality whose case has been transferred has five months from the date of promulgation of criteria and guidelines by the Council to file a housing element and fair share plan; the Council, in turn has seven months from "confirm-

ation of the last member initially appointed to the Council or January 1, 1986, whichever is earlier" [Sec.7] to adopt those criteria and guidelines. Thus, assuming the later date, a municipality need not file its fair share plan with the Council until as late as January 1, 1987.

13. The wording of the Act raises serious questions with regard to the timing and duration of proceedings arising from a transfer subsequent to the filing of the municipal housing element and fair share plan. It is clear, however, that in the event the housing element does not accommodate the proposal of a developer plaintiff, or, in the alternative, reflect the concerns of a public interest or lower income plaintiff, a considerable further delay, in all probability more than a year, is likely to take place before that plaintiff would be back in a position to seek relief from the courts; i.e., the position he was in prior to granting of the transfer motion. Thus, the total delay resulting from granting of the motion is likely to be between two and three years, assuming that the municipality does indeed move for substantive certification of its housing plan before the Council, an action which the Act does not require.

14. The effects of delay on a development proposal are twofold. First, there are a variety of direct costs associated with delay, most substantially the cost of holding land, which includes both the costs of interest and property tax payments. In many cases, furthermore, a developer facing a 2 to 3 year delay must then confront a choice between making a massive up-front cash outlay, which may be realistically impossible to him, or losing

the land and the potential development in its entirety. The reason for this is that, in order to be able to hold land for such an extended period, it may be necessary to purchase it outright. Without massive cash resources, the developer may simply lose the land on which he is hoping to build. While this is a serious problem for individual developers, the second impact of delay is even more serious. This is, in essence, loss of the crucially important market opportunity that exists at present.

15. To the extent that production of Mount Laurel housing is conditioned on production of market housing, through the mandatory setaside approach, the amount of lower income housing constructed will be a function of the market demand that exists. At this point, and since 1983, market demand in New Jersey has been unusually strong. This is the result of a host of factors, most notably (a) lower interest rates; (b) massive pent-up demand from the preceding period, during which period little housing was built; and (c) strong and sustained economic growth throughout most of New Jersey. The explosion of developer-initiated Mount Laurel cases that followed the 1983 Mount Laurel II decision was a reflection of these factors; if the decision had come in 1980, for example, it is unlikely that more than a trickle of lawsuits would have been initiated by developers during the following two years.

16. It is unlikely that these exceptional market conditions will continue indefinitely. The American economy, and the housing market within it, are notoriously cyclical. There is close to a consensus of economists that the economic growth of the 1983-1985 period cannot be indefinitely sustained, and that interest rates

are likely to begin to rise again in the future, for a variety of reasons, including massive Federal deficits now being incurred. The implications of these trends are that two to three years from now the market environment for development of housing in New Jersey is likely to be substantially changed, and that to the extent that it is changed, the change will be for the worse. Economic growth may be substantially less, interest rates may be substantially higher, and the pent-up demand that now exists may have been substantially eroded by the efforts of other builders (many of whom are not subject to setbacks) not stymied by transfer motions.

17. A further consideration, which compounds these effects, is the fact that available infrastructure (particularly sewerage treatment capacity) is often very limited. There is a strong possibility, even a likelihood, that within the next two to three years in many communities there will no longer be sewerage treatment capacity available to prospective developers. Such capacity as exists today will have been fully utilized by the non-residential development and the non-Mount Laurel residential development that will take place between then and now.

18. As a result of these factors, if projects now being proposed are forced to suffer a two to three year delay, it is likely that (a) many projects will not be able to go forward at all at the end of that period; and (b) of those projects which could go forward in some fashion, the economic circumstances will have become more adverse, therefore threatening the provision of the amount of lower income housing now proposed. The overall

effect of delays resulting from the granting of transfer motions on the provision of lower income housing in those communities is likely to be overwhelming; indeed, it could come close to completely nullifying the builder's remedy provisions set forth in the Mount Laurel II decision.

19. These last points are of significance to both developers and public interest or low income plaintiffs. A further effect of delay of particular concern to the latter group is the risk that sites available and vacant today, which would be suitable and desirable for lower income housing development (either through setasides or otherwise), are likely, absent the imposition of binding legal restraints, to be utilized for other purposes during the period of delay. The availability of desirable sites for lower income housing, which is already limited in many communities involved in Mount Laurel litigation, will be further constrained, or even eliminated, after two, three, or more years of delay.

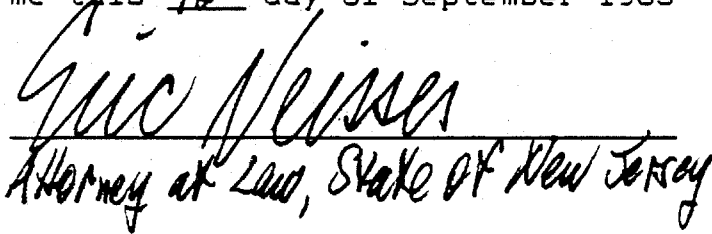
20. In conclusion, it is my opinion that the effects of the fair share language of the Act, either separately or in conjunction with the extensive delays necessarily resulting from the procedures following a transfer of a case to the jurisdiction of the Council, will result in a drastic reduction in the number of lower income units that will be produced, both in individual municipalities and statewide, as well as substantial and unjustified delay in the provision of even that reduced number. Whatever the effects of granting a transfer motion may be on a particular developer, I believe that to grant such motions would have a disastrous effect on the interests of New Jersey's lower income

population in need of housing, the population whose needs were so clearly addressed in the Mount Laurel decision. Whatever the meaning of "manifest injustice" may be in the strict legal sense, I believe that the above effects clearly represent a manifest injustice to this population by any reasonable definition of the term.



Alan Mallach, AICP

Sworn to and subscribed before  
me this 12<sup>th</sup> day of September 1985



Eric Weiss  
Attorney at Law, State of New Jersey

AN ANALYSIS OF SECTION 7 C(1) OF THE FAIR HOUSING ACT PROVIDING  
FOR THE DETERMINATION OF HOUSING CREDITS AGAINST MUNICIPAL FAIR  
SHARE ALLOCATIONS [CRANBURY, MONROE AND PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIPS]

PREPARED BY

Alan Mallach, AICP  
Roosevelt, New Jersey

SEPTEMBER 1985

AN ANALYSIS OF SECTION 7 C(1) OF THE FAIR HOUSING ACT PROVIDING FOR THE DETERMINATION OF HOUSING CREDITS AGAINST MUNICIPAL FAIR SHARE ALLOCATIONS

Prepared by Alan Mallach, AICP

In July 1985, the Fair Housing Act was enacted into law by the New Jersey Legislature, and signed by the governor. This act provides generally for the future implementation of what is known as the Mount Laurel doctrine through administrative machinery, including the determination of fair share obligations for New Jersey municipalities. For the most part, the provisions governing the determination of fair share are couched in broad and general language, with substantial administrative discretion granted by the act to the Council on Affordable Housing established by the act, as well as to local government/1. The act does, however, provide explicitly for municipalities to receive one particular clearly-defined credit against the municipal fair share, in Section 7 c(1) of the act, which is to be calculated as follows:

Municipal fair share shall be determined after crediting on a one to one basis each current unit of low and moderate income housing of adequate standard, including any such housing constructed or acquired as part of a housing program specifically intended to provide housing for low and moderate income households.

The language of this section makes clear that, while subsidized housing is to be included in this credit provision, units eligible for credit are not to be limited to subsidized housing. In order to be able to estimate the potential magnitude of the credit made possible by the above provision, some definition is necessary, which is provided elsewhere in the act, in Section 4:

c. "Low Income Housing" means housing affordable according to federal Department of Housing and Urban Development or other recognized standards for home ownership and rental costs and occupied or reserved for occupancy by households with a gross household income equal to 50% or less of the median gross household income for households of the same size within the housing region in which the housing is located.

The definition for "moderate income" is identical, except that the income range is specified to be 50% to 80% of the area median income. Thus, a unit would clearly meet the standard of Sec. 7

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1/Contrary to some impressions that have arisen, the Council does not determine the municipal fair share allocations. The Council determines the regions and total need figures to be used, and then adopts "criteria and guidelines" on the basis of which each municipality determines its fair share. Thus, depending on the degree of specificity of those guidelines, municipalities may retain broad discretion to determine their own fair share allocations.



c(1) if it is:

1. Of adequate standard, which can reasonably be interpreted as meaning (on the basis of the most generally utilized definition) that it is neither substandard nor overcrowded.

2. Affordable, meaning that the household is not spending an excessive amount for shelter.

3. Occupied or reserved for occupancy<sup>2</sup> by a household falling within the above income definition.

This definition clearly includes a substantial part of New Jersey's housing stock. Roughly 40% of New Jersey's households are of low and moderate income, and the great majority of them live in physically sound housing. While the number of units occupied by lower income households which also meets the affordability standard is substantially smaller, it is still a substantial number.

In order to estimate the magnitude of the credit, first at a statewide level, then for a representative region, and then for selected municipalities, it is necessary to turn to 1980 Census data. Although a literal interpretation of the language of the act would suggest that a showing be made that the units are affordable and occupied by lower income households now; i.e., in 1985, no data more recent than the 1980 Census is available<sup>3</sup>. For purposes of estimation, therefore, the Census appears to be a reasonable source. The 1980 Census [STF-3, Part XI, Tables 30 and 31] provide a cross-tabulation of household income by percentage of income for shelter, for owners and renters, distributed on the basis of the following value ranges:

INCOME	% OF INCOME FOR SHELTER
\$0 - \$4999	under 20%
\$5000 - \$9999	20% - 24%
\$10000 - \$14999	25% - 34%
\$15000 - \$19999	35% and over
\$20000 and over	[not computed]

In order to estimate the number of lower income households, and the number paying no more than an affordable amount for shelter,

<sup>2</sup>We have focused in this discussion only on occupied lower income units, since the number of such units reserved for occupancy but vacant is likely to be negligible.

<sup>3</sup>There is an open question whether, at such time that the Council establishes guidelines for this matter, they will accept a showing under this section based solely on 1980 Census data, or whether they will require a more up-to-date study to be made by the municipality.

we have made the following assumptions:

1. Since in 1980, the median household income in New Jersey was \$19,800, we have used \$10,000 as the cut-off for the low income population, and \$16,000 as the cut-off for the moderate income population. Wherever we have interpolated within ranges, we have assumed that households are evenly distributed throughout the range.

2. We have assumed, for both owners and renters, that a unit in which the household spends under 30% of gross income for housing costs is considered affordable. Again, we have assumed that households are evenly distributed within each range.

3. We have assumed that the households listed in the Census tables as "not computed" (n.c.) are evenly distributed among the value ranges within the category in which they are found.

Having determined the total number of lower income households living in housing considered affordable, it was necessary to make an adjustment to reflect the fact that some of these units would be physically substandard or overcrowded; we have assumed, in the absence of a more detailed analysis, that half of all substandard and overcrowded units occupied by lower income households are also affordable by the definition given earlier. This is based on the proposition that, since the substandard units are likely to be less expensive on the average than sound units, a moderately larger percentage of substandard than of sound units will be found to be "affordable" to lower income households. In this analysis, we have used the total of deficient housing established by the Rutgers Center for Urban Policy Research<sup>4</sup>. This figure was subtracted from the total number of affordable units occupied by lower income households obtained from the Census data analysis in order to determine the number of potential fair share credits.

## 1. STATEWIDE ANALYSIS

Table 1 on the following page presents the outcome of the analysis for the State of New Jersey as a whole, using the assumptions cited above. It will be noted that, although low income households make up the great majority of the total lower income population, moderate income households make up the great majority (nearly 70%) of the households in this "credit" pool. The significance of the number obtained in Table 1, however, is that it is larger than the total universe of fair share housing need, as determined either through the methodology used by the Center for Urban Policy Research, or that used by the court in the Warren decision. These figures, and the comparison with the pool of "credits" is given in Table 2. Note that we have used the CUPR

<sup>4</sup>/Mount Laurel II: Challenge and Delivery of Low-Cost Housing, p. 115.

figure for present housing need in all cases/5.

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 TABLE 1: ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL FAIR SHARE CREDITS BASED ON CENSUS DATA ON AFFORDABILITY BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME - STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1. DETERMINATION OF AFFORDABLE UNITS

% OF INCOME FOR SHELTER:	RENTER		OWNER		TOTAL
	LOW	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE	
< 20%	21219	48595	10416	50104	
20-24%	24747	49151	13911	27315	
25-34%	54363	69981	32975	37946	
35% +	246459	29305	103879	37380	
n.c.	28201	6718	6211	0	

Collapsed value ranges (without n.c. adjustment):

< 30%	73147	132737	40815	96392
30% +	273640	64295	120366	56353

Number of affordable units after n.c. adjustment:

< 30%	79072	137250	42386	96392
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2. DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL NUMBER OF FAIR SHARE CREDITS

Total number of affordable units occupied by lower income households	355,100
[less estimated number of substandard and overcrowded affordable units]	[ 60,080]
POTENTIAL FAIR SHARE CREDITS AVAILABLE	<u>295,020</u>

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5/The reason for this choice is that it appears at this point that the Mount Laurel courts have determined that with regard to one aspect of the procedure by which present need is determined; that is, the determination of the percentage of substandard units which are occupied by lower income households, the CUPR methodology is more reliable than that methodology developed by the Consensus Group, and subsequently embodied in the Warren decision.

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 TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF POTENTIAL FAIR SHARE CREDITS WITH TOTAL  
 NEED TO BE ALLOCATED

## 1. CUPR NEED DETERMINATION/GROSS HOUSING NEED

Present need (from p. 115)	120,100
Prospective need (from p. 126)	133,981
	<u>254,081</u>
less potential fair share credits	[295,020]
NET FAIR SHARE TO BE ALLOCATED	[ 40,939]

## 2. CUPR NEED DETERMINATION/HOUSING NEED TO BE ALLOCATED

(gross need less need meet through private market without assistance; see p. 316)

Present need not housed	99,166
Prospective need not housed	118,561
	<u>217,727</u>
less potential fair share credits	[295,020]
NET FAIR SHARE TO BE ALLOCATED	[ 77,293]

2. WARREN NEED DETERMINATION

Present need	120,100
Prospective need	158,708
	<u>278,808</u>
less potential fair share credits	[295,020]
NET FAIR SHARE TO BE ALLOCATED	[ 16,212]

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Under all three alternative approaches, the potential pool of credits exceeds the total need to be allocated. Upon reflection, this is not surprising. The statutory language of Sec. 7 c(1) provides, in essence, for credit to be taken on the basis of households and units in place. The need allocation, under all methodologies in use, is based in part on substandard and overcrowded housing and in part on future household increment. These factors have only the most general relationship with one another, and it is largely attributable to chance or coincidence that the two totals are as close as they are. If, for example, affordable units as a percentage of all units occupied by lower income households were even slightly higher, the number of potential credits, and thus the disparity between credits and need, would be substantially greater.

The excess of potential fair share credits over need to be

allocated will not necessarily recur in all, or even in most, municipalities. Although there is a modest (although tangential) relationship between the factors that determine this credit, and housing need generally, the relationship between the factors that determine a municipality's potential "credits" and its fair share allocation is nonexistent. Thus, in some municipalities the potential "credits" will vastly exceed the fair share, while in others they will be only a modest percentage of the fair share allocation. This statement should not be interpreted to suggest that in some cases the credit derived from Sec. 7 c(1) is "reasonable"; it is clearly nothing of the kind, even where its practical implications may not be substantial.

## 2. REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The same methodology can be applied to housing regions within the state. Indeed, the language of the Fair Housing Act requires this to be done, in some fashion, as stated in Sec. 14 (a) of the act:

....The Council shall review the petition and shall issue a substantive certification if it shall find that:

a. The municipality's fair share plan is consistent with the rules and criteria adopted by the council and not inconsistent with achievement of the low and moderate income housing needs of the region as adjusted pursuant to the council's criteria and guidelines adopted pursuant to subsection c. of section 7 of this act....

The specific "credit" discussed in this analysis is clearly included within the adjustment specified in this paragraph. While the precise manner in which the council will choose to make such adjustments is left to that body's discretion, it is at least arguable that the paragraph calls for the regional need to be reduced by the amount of the "credit" before transmission to the municipalities for purposes of fair share allocation.

Should that or a similar interpretation prevail, the effect on the region in which Middlesex County municipalities are likely to be included would be dramatic. To assess the potential effect, we have calculated the potential "credit" and its relationship to housing need for a four-county region based on the New Brunswick-Perth Amboy PMSA, including Hunterdon, Middlesex, Somerset, and Warren Counties/6. Table 3, which presents this

6/Sec. 4(b) of the act provides that the regions to be used by the council must (a) contain no less than two and no more than four counties; and (b) constitute to the greatest extent practicable the PMSAs defined by the Census Bureau. In this case it is likely that the three-county PMSA will be the starting point for regional definition; as was done by the Center for Urban Policy Research in their regional analysis, it appears logical to add Warren County to the PMSA for this purpose.

analysis, is given below. In the four-county region created as described above, as the table indicates, the potential credits also exceed the regional need, substantially when compared with the CUPR analysis, and modestly when compared with the regional need defined by the consensus methodology. This suggests the possibility of an utterly absurd outcome; namely, that on the basis of a straightforward interpretation of the act, the council could "logically" determine that there was no unmet housing need to be allocated within the hypothetical region delineated here/7.

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 TABLE 3: DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL FAIR SHARE CREDITS UNDER SEC. 7 c(1) FOR REGION CONTAINING HUNTERDON, MIDDLESEX, SOMERSET, AND WARREN COUNTIES AND COMPARISON WITH REGIONAL HOUSING NEED

1. DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE

	\$0 - \$11875	\$11876 - \$19000	TOTAL
Number of affordable units (housing cost < 30% of gross income):			
OWNER	8275	17660	
RENTER	7963	14890	
TOTAL	16238	32550	48788
[less 50% of deficient housing units in region]			[ 5728]
Potential fair share credits available			<u>43060</u>

2. COMPARISON OF POTENTIAL CREDITS WITH REGIONAL NEED

	CUPR/GROSS HOUSING NEED	CUPR/TO BE ALLOCATED	WARREN HOUSING NEED (ADJUSTED)
Present need	8520	8091	8520
Prospective need	22002	20283	34213
TOTAL REGIONAL NEED	30522	28374	42733
less credits	[43060]	[43060]	[43060]
NET REGIONAL NEED TO BE ALLOCATED	[12538]	[14686]	[ 3271]

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 7/ The analysis indicates that the median household income for the region in 1980 was approximately \$23,750, so that we have used the ranges of \$0-\$11875 as equivalent to low income, and \$10000-\$19000 as equivalent to moderate income, substantially higher figures than used in the statewide analysis. We have interpolated evenly within the ranges, thus overstating the share of "credits" associated with low income units, since the population in the range between \$10000 and \$15000 is not actually evenly distributed.

## 3. MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS

Using the same methodology as shown above with regard to the State of New Jersey as a whole, or with regard to its constituent regions, we have computed the fair share credits potentially available to the three municipalities of Cranbury, Monroe, and Piscataway Townships in Middlesex County. The analysis for Cranbury is shown in Table 4(a) immediately below, while that for the other two townships is given on the following page.

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 TABLE 4(a): DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL FAIR SHARE CREDITS FOR CRANBURY TOWNSHIP

	\$0 - \$11875 RENTER	\$11875 - \$19000 OWNER	\$11876 - \$19000 RENTER	\$19000 - \$19000 OWNER	TOTAL
1. households by % of household income for housing costs:					
< 25%	8	11	18	37	
25% - 34%	11	13	8	7	
35% +	28	19	6	12	
n.c.	9	4	2	0	
2. Collapsed value ranges (without n.c. adjustment):					
< 30%	13	17	22	41	
30% +	34	26	10	15	
3. Number of affordable units after n.c. adjustment:					
< 30%	15	19	23	41	93
[less 50% of indigenous housing need]					[ 10]
Potential fair share credits available					<u>83</u>

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The credits shown in Tables 4(a), (b), and (c) affect the three municipalities substantially differently. Cranbury, with a fair share obligation of slightly more than 800 units, is only modestly affected by this "credit", to the extent of roughly 10% of the fair share allocation. This is logical, since Cranbury has by far the smallest existing population and housing base of any of the Urban League defendant municipalities. The fair share of Monroe Township, on the other hand, is reduced by roughly 40%, which is very substantial. Piscataway's fair share would also be reduced by approximately 40%; it can be anticipated, however, should Piscataway find itself before the Council, that they would argue that the "credit" should be deducted not from its formula fair share of some 3700 units, but rather from its adjusted fair share, determined on the basis of limited vacant land availability

by the court to be 2215 units. This would, however, be patently absurd, because to the extent that the credits bear any relationship to meeting housing needs, they must be deducted from the fair share figure that reflects those needs, and not a figure subsequently adjusted for other reasons.

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TABLE 4(b): DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL FAIR SHARE CREDITS FOR MONROE TOWNSHIP

	\$0 - \$11875		\$11876 - \$19000		TOTAL
	RENTER	OWNER	RENTER	OWNER	
1. households by % of household income for housing costs:					
< 25%	6	37	44	136	
25% - 34%	0	89	22	126	
35% +	47	223	12	140	
n.c.	38	12	18	0	
2. Collapsed value ranges (without n.c. adjustment):					
< 30%	6	81	55	199	
30% +	47	268	23	203	
3. Number of affordable units after n.c. adjustment:					
< 30%	10	84	68	199	361
[less 50% of indigenous housing need]					[56]
Potential fair share credits available					305

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It is extremely doubtful that the provisions of Sec. 7 c(1), as they have been described in this analysis can be reconciled in any rational fashion with the letter or intent of the Mount Laurel decision. In this respect, a noteworthy feature of these "credits" is that a very substantial proportion of the units for which these municipalities would get credit under this approach are of a particular nature: owner-occupied units, occupied by a moderate income household.

These units appear in the Census data as affordable, it can reasonably be assumed, because they were bought many years ago, at far lower prices, and with mortgages at interest rates far lower than those prevailing today. In many cases, the affordability of the unit reflects the fact that the mortgage has been paid off, and the unit owned free and clear. Those units, when they may next come onto the market, are unlikely in the extreme to be affordable by either low or moderate income households. Thus, bona fide housing needs may end up being disregarded or excluded from



consideration, on the basis of a historical artifact bearing no relationship to the meeting of today's needs.

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TABLE 4(b): DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL FAIR SHARE CREDITS FOR PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP

	\$0 - \$11875		\$11876 - \$19000		TOTAL
	RENTER	OWNER	RENTER	OWNER	
1. households by % of household income for housing costs:					
< 25%	81	103	658	343	
25% - 34%	186	125	351	276	
35% +	884	468	109	212	
n.c.	63	18	30	0	
2. Collapsed value ranges (without n.c. adjustment):					
< 30%	174	165	834	481	
30% +	977	531	284	350	
3. Number of affordable units after n.c. adjustment:					
< 30%	184	169	856	481	1690
[less 50% of indigenous housing need]					[198]
Potential fair share credits available					1492

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In conclusion, the implications of the provisions of Sec. 7 c(1) of the Fair Housing Act, as well as many other features of the act not discussed in this analysis, are worrisome in the extreme for those who hope that the Fair Housing Act will result in a fair process of balancing municipal interests with those of the lower income population.