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October 12, 2022

Hon. Stephen Hansbury, J.S.C. Courtroom 151 Morris County Courthouse Court Street and Anne Street Morristown, NJ 07960

Re: I/M/O Borough of Chatham Application for Judgment of Compliance with Third Round Mount Laurel Affordable Housing Obligation,
Docket No. MRS-L-1906-15

Response to Master's Status Report on the BCUW 100% Affordable Family Rental Project and to FSHC's October 12, 2022 Letter

Dear Judge Hansbury:

As you may recall, I represent plaintiff / petitioner

Borough of Chatham (the "Borough") in the above matter. In

accordance with your Honor's Order granting the Borough's motion to

enforce litigant's rights entered on August 25, 2022, I am writing to

respond to the court's special master's report addressing the status,

feasibility and timing of the proposed BCUW 100% affordable family

rental housing project. I am also writing to respond to the October

12, 2022 letter submitted to your Honor by Rachel Lokken, Esq. on

behalf of FSHC.

As to the court's special master's report, the Borough agrees with it and is in the process of making a few changes to

address the three issues raised by the master in the report. Once those changes are completed, I will submit the revised documents at issue to the court with copies to the master as well as to counsel.

The Borough takes issue with the October 12, 2022 letter submitted by FSHC to the extent that it criticizes the master for not analyzing the BCUW proposal against the initial Post Office Plaza Redevelopment Plan which, in essence, is an attempt to reargue the motions to enforce litigant's rights which your Honor previously decided. Attached with this letter is a transcript of the oral argument and your Honor's bench opinion. The Borough has no objection to your Honor directing the master to issue a supplemental compliance report on planning issues, but the report as issued by the master does exactly what you directed the master to do both in your bench opinion and in the Order entered on August 25, 2022.

The Borough also takes issue with FSHC's decision to disapprove the BCUW proposal as an alternative mechanism to replace the 15-units of affordable housing, which decision Ms. Lokken has announced in her October 12, 2022 letter. The BCUW proposal, as will be revised to address the master's three concerns, will also address those concerns of FSHC which are legitimate concerns, namely, revisions to the timeline to expand it a bit and correction of the cited affordability controls to reference the UHAC regulations (which was clearly a typographical mistake due to a holdover from a prior agreement drafted by the Borough's special redevelopment counsel).

Finally, the Borough urges the court to reject FSHC's argument that the BCUW project will take longer to construct than SV's proposed 100-unit inclusionary development for the simple reason that SV does not own or control enough property to meet the 1-acre minimum required to construct any project under the Post Office Plaza Redevelopment Plan that was in effect (but has since been vacated). It is simply not true that FSHC consenting to the BCUW proposal as an alternative mechanism will add delay, let alone "considerable delay" to the construction of affordable housing in the Post Office Plaza redevelopment area. FSHC's rejection of the BCUW proposal as will be revised to address the master's three concerns would be arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable and violate the Order enforcing litigant's rights which require FSHC to "review in good faith" the BCUW proposal.

The Borough reserves the right to expand on these issues during the compliance hearing.

Respectfully submitted,

STICKEL, KOENIG, SULLIVAN & DRILL, LLC

By:

JONATHAN E. DRILL

Sonothan E. Duro

Copy via eCourts and email:

Joseph H. Burgis, AICP, PP (court special master)

Rachel N. Lokken, Esq. (attorney for defendant intervenor FSHC)

Craig M. Gianetti, Esq. (attorney for objector SV joint venture)

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY

LAW DIVISION, CIVIL OF PART MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY DOCKET NO.: MRS-L-1906-15 A.D. NO.: TRANSCRIPT IN RE THE BOROUGH OF) OF CHATHAM MOUNT LAUREL) COMPLIANCE HEARING & MOTION TO INTERVENE & MOTION TO COMPLIANCE ENFORCE LITIGANT'S RIGHTS Place: Morris County Courthouse Washington & Court Streets Morristown, NJ 07963 Date: August 25, 2022 **BEFORE:** HON. STEPHAN C. HANSBURY, J.S.C. TRANSCRIPT ORDERED BY: JONATHAN E. DRILL, ESQ. (Stickel, Koenig, Sullivan & Drill, LLC) APPEARANCES: JONATHAN E. DRILL, ESQ. (Stickel, Koenig, Sullivan & Drill, LLC) Attorney for the Plaintiff, Borough of Chatham. CRAIG M. GIANETTI, ESQ. (Day Pitney, LLP) Attorney for the Defendant-Intervenor, SV Chatham PO JV, LLC. RACHEL N. LOKKEN, ESQ. (Fair Share Housing Center) Attorney for Intervenor-Defendant, Fair Share Housing Center. Transcriber: Deborah Mastrantonio Brittany Transcription, LLC 60 Washington Street Morristown, NJ 07960 (973)285-9690

Audio Recorded

I N D E X

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ORAL ARGUMENT

BY: Mr. Gianetti 5, 54, 64

BY: Mr. Drill 22, 47, 65

BY: Ms. Lokken 32, 62

DECISION

BY: The Court 66

THE COURT: All right. This is the matter of The Borough of Chatham Mount Laurel Compliance; docket number MRS-L-1906-15.

And may we have appearances, please?

MR. DRILL: Yes. Jonathan E. Drill from Stickel, Koenig, Sullivan & Drill on behalf of the plaintiff petitioner, Borough of Chatham.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Drill.

MR. DRILL: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

MR. GIANETTI: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

Craig Gianetti of the law firm Day Pitney on behalf of SV Chatham PO JV, LLC interested party.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MS. LOKKEN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

Rachel Lokken on behalf of Fair Share Housing Center.

THE COURT: And hello again.

All right. As you know today was really scheduled to be the compliance hearing, and before Judge Gaus.

When he and I talked about it, it was his position, and I agree with it, and Mr. Gianetti's correspondence yesterday also agreed with it, because of the pending motion it's not really appropriate to do the compliance hearing today. It is better to adjourn it, so that once the plan is solidified after these motions, then the matter can be heard again.

hear from you.

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problem.

MR. GIANETTI: Understood, Your Honor, no

So, again, an affordable housing declaratory judgment case, we're over seven years into it. During that time Fair Share Housing Center had to file a separate lawsuit challenging the Borough for noncompliance.

We also had a midpoint review which, again, was also challenged. And as a result of that midpoint review, which highlighted shortcomings in the town's Affordable Housing Plan, resulted in an amended Settlement Agreement which is the subject of these motions today. And here we are yet again with another motion filed by my client, as well as Fair Share Housing Center concerning noncompliance by the Borough, and still no affordable housing being built.

Now, these motions are the result of what is effectively your classic bait and switch the town's used with respect to their Affordable Housing Plans, and delaying compliance.

If Your Honor recalls from the paper, the Post Office Plaza Redevelopment Plan was adopted in 2019. Through 2020 and 2021 when Fair Share Housing Center filed that lawsuit against the Borough where AST, who was a ready and will developer for inclusionary housing on a separate site, was raised in the midpoint view — review challenge. During that midpoint review process,

the town issued a supplemental midpoint review saying hey, look at all the things we're doing for affordable housing. And one of those things was look, we adopted the Post Office Plaza Redevelopment Plan, which is going to -- a inclusionary development for affordable housing, and we designated a redeveloper which was my client.

So during that time there's a Redevelopment Plan, we are the designated redeveloper, and the town is using our client in this redevelopment project as a shield against another attack by another developer.

But all the while the town is behind the scenes using their best efforts to thwart that inclusionary development, and ensure it doesn't happen.

Now, the motion as Your Honor knows is -- is two parts. First we're seeking intervention, and then enforcement of -- of litigant's rights.

The intervention is sought to enforce the court orders requiring compliance with that June, 2021 Fair Share Housing -- Fair Share Housing Center Settlement Amendment. And specifically, the requirements in it with respect to Post Office Plaza was also in those court orders from December, 2021 and January, 2022. And they required -- in those court orders those requirements involved partially my client's property,

as well as the designation of redeveloper which my client was at the time.

Now with respect to intervention, the law is pretty well settled, both on the mandatory and the discretionary side Rule 1 or Rule 4:33-1 that this is supposed to be liberally construed. And there's that four part test on the mandatory side. One, is in -- is interest related to that property which is the subject of this case. I think it's clearly established, I don't think anyone really disputes that. Second, that it's so situated that disposition of action may as a practical matter impair or impede the ability to protect the interest. Third, the interest is not adequately represented by existing parties. And fourth, the application is timely.

As to the disposition apportionment of these orders, it cannot be done and effectively go forward, and would have an impact and impair my client's interest.

Now the Borough argues well, that should be the subject of a separate prerogative writ action, and you should bring a separate prerogative writ action related to that.

Initially doesn't make sense, cause we're looking to enforcement a Settlement Agreement and court orders

in this case. And I'm not sure why one would file a separate action with respect to that.

Second, their argument was summarily rejected in the Appell -- by the Appellate Division in the Warner v. Sutton case which was discussed in the Meehan v.

K.D. Partners case, which also involved a land use matter, also involved a prerogative writ matter. And in that case after there was a settlement between two parties, between a board and an applicant, party moved in to intervene. And one of the parties said oh, they can file a separate prerogative writ action for based upon whatever was settled. And the court specifically said didn't make any sense; they had a right to file in this action. And that filing a separate action the prosecution of such case would be circuitous, and would unnecessarily expend judicial and financial resources.

And that's the case here. Everything is relating to the Borough's Affording Housing Plan, and their Affordable Housing Compliance.

Further, SV's interest is not adequately by any other party. Honestly, Fair Share Housing Center and my client's interest are currently aligned, and involved in the same thing, but the -- the interests are distinct. Where our interests are specifically with this property, and inclusionary development

contemplated by the Post Office Plaza Redevelopment Plan, and its prior designation as redeveloper. And it's worth nothing that Fair Share Housing Center has supported our request for interva -- intervention.

And as to the timely matter, again, when you look at the case law concerning timely filing and even the Meehan case, it's not how long has the case been going on, and when did you come in. It's for what purpose are you coming into the case, and was that action timely.

And here our purpose is to enforce Settlement
Agreement and the court orders from December, 2021,
January, 2022. And they provided a deadline of June
1st, 2022 for the Borough to enter into a Redeveloper's
Agreement and designate a redeveloper or come up with
something else to the satisfaction of Fair Share
Housing Center. After that deadline was missed and not
complied with, SV immediately filed its motion. So,
it's timely for what it's looking to enforce.

Now the Borough also argues, which is a typical argument by municipalities; this is a backdoor builder's remedy. This is not a backdoor builder remedy. I assure you if we were seeking a builders remedy, we would be seeking a lot more units a lot more units then the pared down minimum 100 units we're

seeking as part of the relief in our motions. All the developer is seeking is what was permitted under the Post Office Plaza Redevelopment Plan, and was contemplated by those settlement agreements.

Now, moving to our enforcement of litigant's rights, and why those should be granted. And, again, the -- the -- there was a Settlement Agreement concerning the requirements of Post Office Plaza.

Those requirements were also specifically stated in court orders in December of 2021 and January of 2022 which is what we're looking to enforce.

Now in 2021 Fair Share Housing Center Amendment was not your (indiscernible) settlement amendment, was not your average settlement. You know your typical we're settling the case, and you know we're to go for judgment compliance.

I just remind -- I want to remind Your Honor, again, of the tortured history in this case. April, 2021 Fair Share Housing Center files lawsuit against the Borough for noncompliance of its affordable housing obligation due to the River Road redevelopment not having affordable housing requirements. There was also a pending motion for the midpoint review, which we're highlighting shortcomings in the town's Compliance Plan. That all resulted in this June, 2021 Fair Share

Housing Settlement Amendment. And even the -- the -- the section 8(b) of that amendment specifically says that in light of the concerns raised by the Borough or as part of the Borough's July 1st, 2020 midpoint review, you know these are the things that have to happen.

So, this is not your average settlement. This was a settlement based upon a bad actor that was then the town getting the benefit of continued immunity so long as they took certain actions as required in that agreement.

So now referring to section 8(b)(iii) of that

Amended Settlement Agreement, at its core it's clear

from the language as acknowledged by Ms. Lokken for

Fair Share Housing Center, at its core the Borough's

provided or is to provide a minimum 100 unit

inclusionary development, has produced a minimum of 15

affordable units based upon a 15 percent set-aside.

You do the math it is contemplated a 100 unit

development.

Specifically when you break it down, it required the Borough to amend the Post Office Plaza

Redevelopment Plan to provide for a minimum 15 family non or nonage restricted affordable rental units as part of an inclusionary development, it required the

Borough to use best efforts and act with all continuity of purpose to enter into a Redeveloper's agreement, and to designate a redeveloper for the inclusionary development by June 1st, 2022. And then it had you know the last section that and despite these best efforts or if these best efforts fail, the Borough and Fair Share could extent it, or Fair Share Housing Center and the Borough can agree on an alternate mechanism to Fair Share Housing Center's satisfaction.

Now, the best efforts language and act with all continuity of purpose, presumably that language is there at least to somewhat at the time protect the Borough, so any redeveloper just doesn't come in with a -- an egregious hey, 400 units you got to agree to a redeveloper's agreement. So, at least they'd have to show or protect them from an unreasonable proposal. But it's clear from that language again that was contemplating a minimum 100 unit project, a minimum of 15 affordable units with a 15 percent set-aside.

Now, the record is clear that the Borough has failed to satisfy those obligations, and breached the Settlement Agreement and violated the court orders.

Now, the one thing I would note is probably the only thing they did do is designate the redeveloper.

At the time of that order my client was the designated

redeveloper. In a few months after that Settlement
Agreement, the Borough extended my client's designation
as redeveloper. But, again, all the while the Post
Office Plaza Redevelopment Plan permitted up to 50
units per acre, and up to 5 stories of development.
But despite what was permitted there, the town was
using the Redevelopment Agreement to usurp that, and
pare down the project despite what was permitted.

Now even months before that Settlement Agreement, it was noted in the record and it wasn't challenged by the Borough, the developer proposed months earlier a scale down 118 unit inclusionary development with 18 affordable units, and a pilot. Again, completely pare down to what was permitted under the Post Office Plaza Redevelopment. In the end, the Borough never entered a Redeveloper's Agreement for an inclusionary development by that deadline, and no alternative was accepted by Fair Share Housing Center to their satisfaction.

And the record is also clear that the Borough did not use best efforts to enter and act with all continuity of purpose to enter into that Redeveloper's Agreement for an inclusionary development by June 1st. To the contrary, they were using their best efforts to do anything but an inclusionary development. Fair Share Housing Center acknowledged it; expect the Court

Master would acknowledge it, even the Borough's own professionals acknowledged it. The Settlement Agreement contemplated a minimum of 100 units to produce a minimum of 15 affordable housing units, based upon 15 percent set-aside.

In my supplemental certification submitted, we provided the transcript. Mr. Drill himself said at a public hearing based upon their financial expert, Robert Powell -- Powell's, analysis 100 units is the minimum, and that from an economic viability standpoint the developer cannot do less. And that was at the April 18th, 2022 meeting.

Even the Borough's planner, Ms. Lelie, in response to a member from the public said well, when you do the math what does that require from -- does that require a minimum size project of 100 units? She said correct.

So, everyone's acknowledging 100 units is the minimum, and their own enviro -- their own economic expert determining that is the most or the least that's viable.

So in a last ditch effort and based upon the conclusion of their own professionals, my client met with three council members and proposed what we call the Goldilocks Proposal, right, you know too big, too small, just the right size. You said it was a minimum

100 units; you need to have 15 affordable units. We made that proposal at 3 and 1/2 stories, cause there was a concern as to height, and the pilot, despite, again, the Redevelopment Plan permitting much more than that. Despite this the Borough Council by a split vote refused to enter into the Redeveloper's Agreement or even discuss a Redeveloper's Agreement for that project. Instead, they chose to pursue a speculative rushed non-inclusionary project without the consent or approval of Fair Share Housing Center.

In our motion too we highlight you know not only was it not using best efforts, but there was bad faith. First, again, you have seven years we have been dealing with this. Chatham has produced nothing but paper, legal fees, planning fees. They went through three different planners for this Post Office Plaza Redevelopment Project, what they have not produced is affordable housing. And at some point enough is enough. They use my client's project in their designation as redevelopment -- a redeveloper as a shield when being attached by another developer saying they weren't doing enough. They said look, we're -- we've designated Post Office Plaza, we designated that redevelop -- redeveloper. All the while behind the scenes they were trying to undercut it and thwart it.

Further, in the Fall of 2021 the town effectively gave a take it or leave it proposal. If you don't take it, we're not extending immunity. And that proposal was 67 units, 45 year ground lease that reverts back to the Borough, and 15 affordable units resulting in a 22 percent set—aside. Despite that unreasonable offer, a month later they sign a consent order saying they're going to continue to use best efforts to enter into a Redeveloper's Agreement for an inclusionary development, and they do it again in January.

Now with respect to the relief being sought as part of this motion and I thought about the relief. We could have come in here and saying Your Honor, revoke their immunity, we've been at this seven years, they haven't done it, and their action with respect to this Settlement Agreement in the Post Office Plaza warrants their immunity being stripped. But I looked at it, and said what's the best way this actually can get affordable housing being produced? And what we propose as the relief in this motion is make it clear there is a consequence. You determined an inclusionary development town, you adopted that Redevelopment Plan, you designated that redeveloper, you're own expert says a minimum of 100 units. They gave you a Goldilocks Proposal of 100 units with 15 affordables in the pilot

3 and 1/2 stores. Your own professional determined that is a minimum sized development that the developer can do. You have 30 days to enter into that Redeveloper's Agreement before your immunity is stripped.

Now, I just want to touch base on the motion filed by the Borough seeking to force the Court to approve or force Fair Share to accept the 15 unit affordable housing development. Now, I hope the irony is not lost on anyone, that the Borough is specifically obligated by these agreements to use best efforts and act with all continuity of purpose. He failed to do so. Yet now they're asking the Court to unilaterally modify a Settlement Agreement, a Settlement Agreement that resolved affordable housing deficiencies of the Borough, and force Fair Share to accept something that the Borough agreed would have to be something that would be to Fair Share Housing Center's satisfaction.

In my mind the motion reeks of desperation. It's a you know as I've noted in my papers they're looking at it as the best defense is to go on the offense. But as the mayor put -- put it, and I quote it in our brief, where he said with respect to the 100 units we're getting boxed in, but the process is not over.

All this time Your Honor, the Court should make it

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over, and we ask that you grant our motion for
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       intervene or for intervention, and to enforce
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       litigant's rights. Thank you.
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                  THE COURT: The designation as a redeveloper
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       was not renewed in January of this year as I understand
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       it; correct?
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                 MR. GIANETTI: Correct.
                  THE COURT: All right. And when you talk
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       about 100 units at a minimum, that's in order to
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       produce 15 low and moderate units; right?
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                 MR. GIANETTI: Correct.
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                 THE COURT: So, it turn -- not particularly
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       relevant to their proposal were there's self funded 15
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       units; right?
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                 MR. GIANETTI: I'm sorry, can you repeat that
       question Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Their proposal is 15 self funded
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       units, so they don't need the 100 if we go with the 15;
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       right?
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                 MR. GIANETTI: Their proposal is for a
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       standalone --
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                  THE COURT: Right.
                 MR. GIANETTI: -- inclusionary development.
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                 THE COURT: Right.
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                 MR. GIANETTI: Which has a lot more involved,
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cause you're -- you're -- you're not dealing with your typical inclusionary development. Again, I'll come back to the Settlement Agreement; it specifically called for and required an inclusionary development, inclusionary to clear.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GIANETTI: Requires market rate units, and affordable units. And there's a lot of policy and planning reasons as to why an inclusionary development mixed in with market rate units built to the same standard as market rate units would be preferable, over a standalone 15 unit affordable development that is subject and relying upon a lot of, and a significant amount of public subsidy that's competitive, and you never know if they'll get it.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, say that last thing again?

MR. GIANETTI: That the subsidies are competitive, and you'll never know if they get it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GIANETTI: It's not just Borough subsidy, we're talking about State subsidies.

THE COURT: Right. No, I saw that. Okay, thank you.

MR. GIANETTI: Thank you.

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THE COURT: I don't know which of you wants
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       to go next. You filed second I guess so.
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                 MR. DRILL: Well, actually, Fair Share then
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       filed a cross motion to enforce litigant's rights.
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                 THE COURT:
                             Well, why don't you go as to
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       this application?
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                 MR. DRILL: Yeah. Thank you, Your Honor.
       First, I want to correct something --
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                 THE COURT: In fact, I should put on the
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       record we do have confirmed that nobody is in Sussex.
       So, that there was no -- the issue coming down here was
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       apparently well known, because anybody who's interested
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       is here so.
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                 MR. DRILL: Yeah. Just so Your Honor knows
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       we posted it up on the Borough's website.
                 THE COURT: I -- I saw that yeah, thank you.
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                 MR. DRILL: First Your Honor, Jonathan Drill
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       on behalf of the Borough.
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                 THE COURT: Right.
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                 MR. DRILL: I want to correct some factual
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       inaccuracies that SV's attorney made on the record.
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       First of all, Fair Share did not file an action to
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       enforce the Settlement Agreement for noncompliance.
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       They filed a -- an appeal of an approval of that other
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project. And we had said listen, we'll take care of

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your concern, but they had to file it because they were close to the 45th day.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. DRILL: We told them file it, don't serve it. They filed it, they didn't serve it. We took care of the problem, it was then voluntarily dismissed.

Second, the midpoint review. The midpoint review is required by the statute. And the midpoint review sometimes reveals issues that come up. And the reason the statute was amended to require the midpoint review was because the statute was also amended to give the judgment of compliance and repose, instead of being valid for six years it increased it to ten years. So, the legislature obviously thought at five years we got to check in. So, it's true that another developer in another unmet need overlay zone said this zone wasn't going to realistically produce any affordable housing, if there's redevelopment in that zone. And we could not come to an agreement to increase the density or height in that zone. So, the Borough agreed to adopt two other zones Gateway I and Gateway II zones, which are overlay zones.

Also during the midpoint review, Fair Share said listen, you have this Post Office Plaza Redevelopment Plan, it's not clear how many affordable housing units

have to be produced. That's why a settlement was reached to specify. Now, we could argue all day about what that language means. I cited <u>Black Law's</u>

<u>Dictionary</u>, and another online dictionary, it doesn't mean there has to be constant negotiations. But the biggest factual inaccuracy, which is blatantly false, is when SV's counsel says all that's been produced in the Borough is paper and fees, no housing.

Your Honor, there is the River Road development is under construction. I mean anyone can drive by. It's on the corner of River Road and Watchung. It is — there are multiple contractors working in several areas of that site, and that is an RDP site not an unmet need site. And that RDP site, which is under construction, is going to produce a total of 245 dwellings, and of that 37 are low and moderate income units. So, that's a false blatant misstatement of fact.

Second, there's a smaller development, the Averett Development. It's only going to produce eight units, one of them is affordable housing, and that construction has started there. The site work has started; you could drive by there, that address is 312 Hillside Avenue, and see that that's under construction.

There's another site 246 Main Street where the --

the Board just granted an extension on that one, because they're waiting for an existing tenant to vacate.

I think the Court should take judicial notice that we've had -- we've had a COVID pandemic, and if it weren't for COVID at the -- the BNE project, the one at River Road, would have been started a lot sooner. But that's just something that's outside the Borough's control, and that should be corrected for the record.

Now, the issue in this case the Borough has complied with all its obligations in the First Amendment, except the obligation in paragraph 8.b.iii is unresolved. And as Your Honor noted in the beginning of the compliance hearing when you adjourned it, that's right, how you going to -- you can't do a full compliance unless you have 8.b.iii resolved. But the counsel for SV is making it sound like the Borough is the worse municipality in the State of New Jersey. They haven't constructed any housing, and they're not complying with their obligations. Right now we're in a dispute as to paragraph 8.b.iii.

Now had Fair Share stayed neutral on this motion,

I wouldn't have filed a cross motion. But they didn't

stay neutral, they filed a cross motion to enforce

litigant's rights saying that everything SV said was

true. And it wasn't true, and I -- I filed a certification based on personal knowledge. There were two instances which SV's counsel pointed out in the brief where I should have used different words, I should have said appears, I should have said you can imply. Maybe I should have taken it out of there and put in the brief. I tried to cut down on the amount of paper going to the Court, so I incorporated by reference. I did a certification, and in my brief I incorporated that as my procedural history and statement of facts. I apologize if I went over the line with that, but everything in that certification is based on personal knowledge, based on documents. I mean I submitted exhibits A through Z with the certification, and double a and double b and double c.

So, the issue on this motion is whether or not the fact that there was not a Redevelopment Agreement with a redeveloper under the alternate language in 8.b.iii, which said we can have a replacement mechanism, whether that is a substantial violation of that First Amendment to result in the relief they're seeking. And the Borough submits it's not. In fact, June 1 -- there was a deadline June 1 we had to have a Redeveloper's Agreement. And they note we didn't hit the June 1 deadline. There's no record in the letter, and I can

make a representation, Fair Share didn't send us something saying you're in violation. We kept on talking, we kept on talking.

Now, no documents that I submitted were marked confidential negotiations. There's a lot of confidential negotiations documents between Ms. Lokken and myself. I only put in there things that were not, documents that were not confidential negotiations. I said I want to make it a formal proposal for the 15 unit 100 percents projects, since we couldn't come to an agreement on the density and the height. And Ms. Nokken -- Ms. Lokken correctly notes that they didn't formally reject it in the letter. But I said in my certification she told me on the phone it's rejected, what did the Borough do? We vacated the designation of Nouvelle, and we designated Bergen County United Way, which has been accepted by Fair Share throughout the State on various small -- smaller 100 percent projects.

Now, those are the factual misstatements that have to be corrected.

As to the law, law and intervention. The law regarding enforcement of litigant's rights, and the relief.

I'm going to start off with intervention, because
to me that's -- that's clear cut. SV is not a party,

they're an interested entity. They have the right to object at the compliance hearing, and in fact they are objecting at the compliance hearing. Their objections are legal objections, but they have the right to do that. They are not a party to the First Amendment. They are trying to become a party in the litigation by intervening, so that they can argue they're a party in the litigation so they can force litigant's rights that don't belong to them. The litigant's rights in this case are between Fair Share and the Borough. So, number one, they don't have standing to intervene.

Secondly, they are trying to attempt to obtain a backdoor builder's remedy. So, their counsel states we're -- we're only asking for an order that says you have to continue to negotiate. But when you look in their brief, they actually say they need an order from the Court that can negotiate, because otherwise you should vacate their immunity. And it's common knowledge if immunity is vacated, that means they're going to file a builder's remedy suit.

Under Mount Laurel IV, Your Honor would have to make a ruling that the Borough was constitutionally noncompliant. And then give the Borough the opportunity to correct it, which under the Mount Laurel II case is typically 90 days, and then if the Borough

didn't, then and only then does the Supreme Court Mount
Laurel IV say that a builder's remedy would be
appropriate. Well, this is an attempt at a backdoor
builder's remedy.

Now, as to SV's motion not Fair Share's yet responding to SV, their motions not timely. They sat on the sidelines, they waited, they even when things were happening they did nothing, they waited until the eve of the compliance hearing. And what I said in my certification and I should have said in my brief, and I'm going to say now you can imply by that that they waited to the last minute on purpose to try to put a wrench in the gears, and they have. They've been succe — they successfully put a wrench in the gears. And that's — but that's not right, that's not what intervention is supposed to be for.

As to my argument in my brief that this doesn't belong here, this dispute belongs in a separate prerogative writ. The Court could take judicial notice they filed a separate prerogative writ, it -- it's pending. That's where if they think that under any documents, whether it's an agreement that they entering into the Borough for a temporary payment of escrow fees; whether it's if they think that the Borough arbitrarily, capricious, and unlawfully and

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unreasonably didn't renew their redesignation; or if they think they have any rights coming out of this First Amendment, that belongs in their prerogative writ which they filed after I noted in the brief that that's where it belongs. Well, they've done that.

So, to now say that somehow this case is going to hurt their rights, let's assume that Your Honor rules against them. Meaning denies their intervention motion and says no, you have no litigation rights to be enforced. They still have the prerogative writ pending. And let's further assume that after that the Borough and Fair Share enter into an agreement for some hundred percent project. I'm not -- not even going to speculate as to how many units. It's going -- it would be 15 would be the minimum. If the Borough did something wrong to SV, they still have the prerogative writ action. If they could get an order out of the prerogative writ that the Borough has to approve something, so there's going to be more affordable housing. They don't lose their right, in other words to challenge whatever they think the Borough wrongfully did to them.

Now, as to their argument for enforcement of litigant's rights, they talk about the fact they say there was an unreasonable offer 67 units, 15

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affordable. And they also in their brief, and their counsel mentioned it, that I and that's a correct -- he correctly quoted me, I at a meeting and the Borough planner at a meeting said in response to a question from the audience 100 is the minimum that they can do. And it was based on financials that they had submitted, and we reviewed. That was before I filed with my certification the certification of Robert Powell, who's our financial expert. That was before we discovered that, number one; SV doesn't own those two lots. These two entities created by Mr. Feldman owed those two lots. Now, they probably have some agreement that they have control over those two lots. But what we discovered when we pulled the deeds is they overpaid by 35 percent for those lots. And what Mr. Powell says in his certification and what I dovetail and say in mine factually, that's why their saying they need 100 units. Had I known that, had Mr. Powell known that, or had Kendra Lelie, the Borough's planner, known that the night we were at that public meeting, we wouldn't have said that 100 is the minimum they need based on the financials. Because we would have said the financials are skewed, because the basis for the purchase of the two lots is 35 percent higher than it should have been. Unless Your Honor has any questions for me as to

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the SV motion, then I have nothing to add. But I will
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       have stuff to say about the Fair Share cross motion,
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       and even though they've -- they've joined in. In other
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       words do you want to hear all the reasons why we --
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                 THE COURT: No, I'd rather hear from Fair
       Share --
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                 MR. DRILL:
                             Yeah.
                 THE COURT: -- before you respond to it.
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                 MR. DRILL: Yeah.
                 THE COURT: Okay.
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                 MR. DRILL: You -- if you --
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                 THE COURT: Ms. Lokken.
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                 MS. LOKKEN: All right. Your Honor, thank
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       you, and may it please the Court.
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                 THE COURT: Please state your name.
                 MS. LOKKEN: Rachel Lokken on behalf of Fair
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       Share Housing Center I apologize
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                 THE COURT: Okay, thank you.
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                 MS. LOKKEN: Your Honor, we set forth in our
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       -- in our papers we do not object to the intervention
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       of SV. We defer to Your Honor for the adjudication of
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       SV's bad faith claims, and -- and simply state that
       with that in mind that the Court would direct the
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       Special Master to work with the parties to establish to
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       establish a set of regulatory controls to address the
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redevelopment for -- an inclusionary redevelopment at Post Office Plaza.

So with respect to SV's motion that is -- would be the response of Fair Share Housing Center in -- in terms of the motion to intervene.

I can go into my cross motion, if -- if you're prepared to hear that.

THE COURT: Please.

MS. LOKKEN: So Your Honor, Chatham is in clear violation of paragraph 8.a.iii under the First Amendment. It failed to designate a -- a redeveloper, and enter into a Redeveloper's Agreement by the June 1 deadline. It failed to either request or secure an extension of that deadline from Fair Share Housing Center, and it failed to secure an agreement with Fair Share Housing Center for an alternative unmet need mechanism to Fair Share Housing Center's satisfaction for an inclusionary development at Post Office Plaza. I don't think the Borough is denying the first two points that I just made.

In assessing the Borough's failure to comply with the terms of the First Amend -- First Amendment; however, it's critical to note that there's nothing in paragraph 8.b.iii that requires that the Redeveloper Agreement be with SV. As such, the fact that Chatham

and SV were unable to come to terms, and did not -that did not relieve Chatham of its obligation to use
its best efforts to enter into a Redeveloper's
Agreement for the inclusionary development at Post
Office Plaza by the deadline.

In an eleventh hour desperate attempt, however, they (indiscernible) motion to enforce litigant's rights against Fair Share Housing Center, which alleges that the -- that Fair Share Housing Center unreasonably rejected an untimely deficient, and questioned the viable alternative mechanism.

In doing so Chatham attempts to write into the

First Amendment a requirement that simply is not there,

which is that Fair Share Housing Center has some

requirement or obligation within the provisions of the

Settlement Agreement to approve an alternative

mechanism which it doesn't.

For context between May and the end of July, 2022,
Fair Share Housing Center and the Borough did engage in
a number of numerous confidential settlement
discussions regarding redevelopment at Post Office
Plaza. And the parties, including SV started mediating
with the Special Master on June 8th. Unfortunately,
for reasons Fair Share Housing Center does not quite
understand counsel for the Borough has referenced these

communications in the certifications attached to his -his motion papers. These violate Rule 408 of the New
Jersey Rules of Evidence, and should be excluded as an
inadmissible confidential settlement communications.

With that said despite having designated SV as the developer in July, 2019, it wasn't until June 1st of 2022, the very day of the deadline within the First Amendment, that -- that Chatham presented to Fair Share Housing Center a Redeveloper's Agreement with Nouvelle, LLC. However, the Nouvelle Agreement wasn't for an inclusionary development, it was for a 15 -- a 15 unit 100 percent affordable project. It was unsigned, the proforma was facially deficient, and Fair Share Housing Center had not agreed to an alternative mechanism to the required inclusionary development.

What's more, is that shortly after receiving that unsigned Redeveloper's Agreement with Nouvelle, Fair Share Housing Center learned that Nouvelle planned to prematurely terminate the deed restrictions in violation of the Uniform Housing & Affordability Controls, and the provisions of the First Amendment. As if that alone doesn't provide a basis to reject the project.

The Borough was only providing limited funding to Nouvelle, which meant that Nouvelle would need to apply

for several outside competitive funding sources that may or may not come to fruition, which would further delay the production of affordable housing at Post Office Plaza. The inclusionary development planned for Post Office Plaza has been in -- has been provided for since the first Settlement Agreement in 2015.

Contrary to Mr. Drill's representations, Fair
Share Housing Center most certainly advised the Borough
of all of its concerns with respect to the Nouvelle
Proposal, and never had an opportunity to officially
reject it, because the Borough rescinded it.
Thereafter, on July 12th, a month -- a month after the
June 1 deadline and after SV filed its motion papers,
Chatham was present -- Chatham presented Fair Share
Housing Center with the Bergen County United Way
Proposal. Like the Nouvelle Proposal, it relied
heavily on several highly speculative competitive
outside funding sources which may or may not
materialize further delaying the provision of housing
at Post Office Plaza.

Notably, however, Fair Share Housing Center had already advised the Borough of its concerns regarding potential delay for the construction of housing at that site. In an email dated April 13th, 2022, which is attached to as Exhibit B to the certification, attached

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to Fair Share Housing Center's cross motion, this email is addressing the Borough's request for Fair Share Housing -- Housing Center to consider a market to affordable project at Post Office Plaza. In that email Fair Share Housing Center advised the Borough "Fair Share Housing Center expects the Borough to comply with its contractual obligations and the Court's orders to use its best efforts to execute a Redevelopment Agreement for inclusionary development at POP, Post Office Plaza, by June 1, 2022. Stated differently, Fair Share Housing Center is not willing to consent to alternative mechanism that will further delay the provision of affordable housing in the Borough, when there is one or more develop -- developers with viable redevelopment plans ready and willing to provide for the affordable housing contemplated under the Settlement Agreement. We remain hopeful that the Borough will abide by its obligations under the First Amendment, and subsequent court orders."

Mr. Drill read the contents of the April 13th email to the public at the town held meeting on April 18th, at least parts of that email, which is further indication that the -- of the Borough's awareness of Fair Share Housing Center's concerns regarding timing. Thus, given the questionable viability of the Bergen

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County United Way Proposal, Fair Share Housing Center
did reject that proposal as an alternative mechanism.
And it is the only proposal for an alternative
mechanism that Fair Share Housing Center has rejected.
To be sure the only alternative mechanism provided by
the Borough by the June 1 deadline --
          THE COURT: Wait, say that last part again,
it's the only one you rejected.
          MS. LOKKEN: It's the only Fair Share Housing
Center has rejected.
          THE COURT: Tell me what that means?
          MS. LOKKEN: That the re -- although Mr.
Drill's motion papers refer to the Nouvelle project, as
well as -- I think it's just the Nouvelle project, we
haven't -- we haven't -- and even the first market to
affordable Your Honor, Fair Share Housing Center didn't
reject those proposals. So, the only one that --
          THE COURT: Are you -- are you saying you've
not rejected the Bergen County proposal?
         MS. LOKKEN: That's the only one we have
rejected, Your Honor.
          THE COURT: Well, then what's the point of
what you said, I'm lost?
          MS. LOKKEN: Just that it's not the -- the
presentation is that Fair Share Housing Center is being
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unreasonable, right, that we're -- we're creating
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       frivolous reasons to --
                 THE COURT: Well, that's a characterization,
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       you can buy or not. But the point is you have rejected
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       two proposals from Chatham; right?
                 MS. LOKKEN: One.
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                 THE COURT: Well, you just said Nouvelle and
       -- and United Way.
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                 MS. LOKKEN: We did not reject Nouvelle.
       did not reject Nouvelle, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Oh, so --
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                 MS. LOKKEN: We didn't have a chance to, they
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       rescinded it.
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                 THE COURT: So, it's okay if we put Nouvelle
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       in instead of United Way?
                 MS. LOKKEN: It is not, because they want to
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       terminate the deed restrictions in advance.
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                 THE COURT: Right, which means you rejected
       it. I -- I --
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                 MS. LOKKEN: Well, we didn't officially
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       reject it Your Honor, which is the point. We didn't
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       have a chance to reject it.
                 THE COURT: Well, if I look at official, I'd
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       say that you didn't officially reject Bergen either,
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       because there's an email that just says we don't like
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it. Does say -- even explain why.
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MS. LOKKEN: We --

THE COURT: That's all right.

MS. LOKKEN: Okay.

THE COURT: I'm -- I'm taking it you want to ask for something that we really -- really don't need to deal with. Nouvelle is not acceptable to you no matter how you phrase it, and Bergen County is not acceptable to you; right?

MS. LOKKEN: Exactly, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LOKKEN: That is correct.

So, Fair Share offered -- Fair Share Housing

Center did offer suggestions on how the Bergen County

-- Bergen County United Way proposal could be more

viable for consideration. Contrary to paragraph 64 of

the certification attached to the Borough's cross

motion to enforce, constructing that 30 unit 100

percent affordable project on a municipally owned lot

simply just was not a suggestion that was made.

In truth, it was Chatham not Fair Share Housing Center that initially suggested that it was exploring larger 100 percent affordable projects at Post Office Plaza. That too is -- is -- can be seen in an email dated March 11th, 2022 that's attached to Fair Share

well. By not involving the actual redevelopment of the building in which the Post Office is located, will actually produce more affordable units that the settlement requires."

This wasn't the only occasion whereby the Borough claimed that a project would yield more affordable housing in Post Office Plaza, that that -- that such a proposal was forthcoming. While Fair Share Housing Center never made any agreement contingent upon the provision of greater units, we certainly indicated that we would consider it. However, at each instance the Borough neglected to follow through with such a proposal.

The Borough's argument that Fair Share Housing
Center's approval of other 100 percent affordable
projects in other municipalities under drastically
different circumstances, that that somehow obligates
Fair Share Housing Center to approve alternatives
mechanisms at Post Office Plaza is most certainly a red
herring. Critically, there's nothing in the First
Amendment that obligates Fair Share Housing Center to
approve an alternative mechanism to the inclusionary
development long plan for Post Office Plaza. Moreover,
as explain to the Borough on multiple occasions, Fair
Share Housing Center has never approved a 100 percent

affordable project over the objections of a private developer and property owner presenting viable redevelop -- redevelopment plans that is ready, willing, and able to construct a very inclusionary development that is contemplated under -- under the Fair Share Housing Center's Settlement Agreement.

None of the examples cited by the Borough -- by Borough's counsel are -- were approved in lieu of an inclusionary development contemplated. Moreover, according to SV, its Goldilocks Plan falls squarely within the inclusionary development contemplated. It does not require competitive funding programs, and it will not result in additional delay.

An alternative mechanism that is that is dependent on a number of highly speculative funding sources that can take years to assemble, cannot be said to be to result more quickly in the construction of affordable housing. And Fair Share Hou -- Housing Center certainly has no object -- has no obligation, excuse me, to approve such an alternative mechanism.

Funding these smaller projects is very difficult.

And despite having communicated our concerns regarding delay and speculative funding to the Borough, they have never once attempted to address our concerns. What the Borough has provided is -- is a sketch on a piece of

paper, it's -- it's not real. And even the Special Master in his supplemental report identified information that needed to be provided to support the Bergen County United Way Proposal, and identified -- decided what was -- what was -- had been provided was insufficient. Moreover, Bergen County United Way is a popular, 100 percent affordable developer. But they recently were taken off of a project, because they couldn't -- because they're so busy they were unable able to con -- to construct the -- the project by which they had been designated.

Here we have a bona fide vetted option available that fits squarely within the development envisioned. If the Borough were to propose some form of a superior, a even comparable proposal, we would consider it in the interest of our -- our -- the class that we represent. But everything that has been submitted by the Borough has simply been inferior.

In short, the Borough's obligation to create an opportunity for an inclusionary development at Post Office Plaza dates back to 2016. The First Amendment purposely provides for the Borough, and the -- and the Borough contractually agreed to 15 residential units at a 15 percent set-aside at Post Office Plaza, which means that by math a 100 unit inclusionary development

is what the parties agreed to be bound to. Chatham may have abandoned the inclusionary development at Post Office Plaza, but Fair Share Housing Center has not, and we seek to enforce what the -- what the -- what Chatham has contractually agreed to do.

With respect to the Borough's motion, Fair Share Housing Center has no obligation to prove an alternative mechanism. It has not acted in bad faith in rejecting an untimely, deficient, and questionably viable proposal by Chatham. And there's no basis to grant Chatham's motion to enforce, because there's simply no right for the Court to enforce against Fair Share Center under Rule 1:10-3. So that indeed the motion lacks merit and it should be denied.

With respect to Fair Share's cross motion, in turn the Court should grant Fair Share Housing Center's cross motion. Chatham has failed to comply with the terms of the -- of the First Amendment, despite having ample time to do so. And given its noncompliance we simply request that the Court enter the Fair Share Housing Center's proposed order, which directs the Special Master to propose a plan for an inclusionary development at Post Office Plaza within 45 days, order a period of comments, and to grant Fair Share Housing Center's request for fees and costs.

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                 MR. DRILL: Your Honor, can I reply to their
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       argument before --
                 THE COURT: Can I --
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                 MR. DRILL: -- he replies to mine?
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                 THE COURT: -- can I just make sure she's
       done first?
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                 MR. DRILL: Oh.
                 MS. LOKKEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: I wasn't sure you were done.
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                 MS. LOKKEN: I am -- I am finished, Your
       Honor. I don't know if you have any questions for me.
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                 THE COURT: I don't.
                 MR. DRILL: Can I --
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                 MR. GIANETTI: I have a few questions.
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                 MR. DRILL: -- reply to Fair Share's argument
       before --
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                 THE COURT: I want to hear what he --
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                 MR. GIANETTI: I would like to reply in the
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       order that we've gone, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: What are you replying to?
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                 MR. GIANETTI: Mr. Drill's comments to my
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       motion.
                 THE COURT: Well, why don't we hear from Mr.
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       Drill, and then you may have additional comments.
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                 MR. DRILL: Thank you, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: Is Mr. Burgis here by the way?

MR. DRILL: Yes, right over there.

MR. BURGIS: I'm right here, behind the

screen.

5 THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't see you over there. Okay.

MR. DRILL: He's watching.

THE COURT: Well, the -- my s -- the screen is in the way here so.

MR. DRILL: The fact that Fair Share doesn't object to SV's intervention that's not the test. I don't want to spend any time, Your Honor is well aware of the test.

Now, Fair Share says that the Borough never formally requested to extend the date beyond June 1. The Borough's position is that they implicitly granted an extension by continuing to talk with us, and by not sending us anything saying hey, you're in violation, your beyond June 1.

We also -- the Borough also says we were in substantial compliance by submitting Nouvelle, which okay, they didn't formally reject it, because they told me on the phone. So, I'm not stupid, I don't want to wait you know one or two or three days for the thing to come in. And it's not like we then pulled Bergen

County United Way out of thin air. The -- SV complained in their papers that at this public meeting we wouldn't reveal who the 100 percent developer was. That's because we were negotiating with both Nouvelle and Bergen County, and we didn't want to mess up those negotiations. Messed up is not a legal term, but I think you know what I mean.

If there is a violation of the First Amendment through not having a Redeveloper's Agreement with some alternate mechanism, it's not a significant violation to warrant the relief that SV is seeking. Now, the al — alternatively, we are seeking an order that Your Honor require Fair Share to approve the 15 unit project. Alternatively, you might want to consider at least ordering them to negotiate in good faith with us over a replacement mechanism project.

And what I said in the papers, again, this is something that -- and I said it in the pa -- she told me over the phone that listen, if we do 100 percent project it's not just going to be 15 units, it's going to have to be a minimum of 30. That wasn't an offer, I never said it was an offer. But that -- Your Honor, how do I show the Court that Fair Share has been negotiating in bad faith, if I'm not allowed to tell the Court that that's what their position was? And if

you look at rule -- Evidence Rule 408, it says that I can't use something in negotiations to prove that in court. Well, I'm not seeking to use anything in ne -- negotiations to prove that they agreed to a 15 unit, that they agreed to a 30, that they agree to -- agreed to a 45. I'm using what was said to me to -- in my motion to cr -- to enforce the settlement, which actually the authors of the Evidence Rule says that that's what that alternate language, it's another sentence in the rule, and you can use that. So, I don't think I did anything wrong, I think I had no choice to -- to cite what she had told me over the telephone.

Now, funding is very interesting. I'm glad that they brought that up, because that really hasn't been in the papers. So once they formally rejected Bergen County United Way. So, we had this agreement signed by Bergen County United Way, it's attached as Exhibit X to my certification. We were also mediating, and SV said hey, listen, we don't want to have try to go in for a preliminary injunction, can you agree that the mayor won't sign it? And I said how about this, we agree the mayor won't sign it till July --

MR. GIANETTI: Objection, Your Honor. He's been testifying for like half of his arguments.

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MR. DRILL: It's in my footnote. It's in the
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       brief. You haven't -- you haven't said --
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                 MR. GIANETTI: You're testifying as to --
                 MR. DRILL: -- that there's anything wrong
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       with it.
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                 MR. GIANETTI: -- communications.
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                 MR. DRILL: That's not -- we --
                 THE COURT: How is that a problem? Are you
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       saying that --
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                 MR. GIANETTI: Him testifying?
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                 THE COURT: Are they confidential
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       communications?
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                 MR. GIANETTI: No, and none of this is in the
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       record.
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                 MR. DRILL: Yes it is.
                 THE COURT: He just said it is.
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                 MR. DRILL: It's in my brief. I got a
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       footnote in my brief.
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                 THE COURT: Go ahead.
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                 MR. DRILL: It's in my certification.
       said okay, the mayor won't sign it until July 28th.
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       Well then when Fair Share rejected Bergen County, we
       stopped talking with Bergen County. Because you know
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       what I was afraid of, I'm afraid that if I kept on
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       talking to Bergen County, we'd have allegations of bad
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faith.

Now, I was very happy to hear Ms. Lokken say that she'd like to continue talking to us about what we could do to get Bergen County into a satisfactory shape. We would love to do that. So, the alternative relief if you don't order them to approve it, at least order them to talk to us about it.

Be -- and -- but the funding thing -- okay, I agree Ms. Lokken said -- she said they had concerns with what if their funding -- they're applying funding, what if it doesn't come through? Well, Exhibit R to my certification is the Borough's Adopted Spending Plan.

I sent that to them before we had it adopted. On page 9 -- Exhibit R, page 9 it says in the event of any shortfalls and revenues occur, the Borough will bond to satisfy the gap in funding, okay.

Also, the Bergen County Redevelopment Agreement, which as I said before is Exhibit X in my certification, says in paragraph 4.2 on page 12 -- pardon me, it's Exhibit Z not Exhibit X. It's Exhibit Z, paragraph 4.2 on page 12 says that if we have to we're going to have to provide funding. So, and COAH's second round rule, N.J.A.C. 5:93-5.5(a)3.ii provides that a municipality may bond to guarantee the funding for 100 percent municipality sponsored affordable

housing project.

So not only will I state in court and make a representation that the Borough will adopt a resolution of intent to bond, but our spending plan says that we would do it. The agreement that we haven't signed, we'd like to, but I don't want to get accused of bad faith, says if we have to we'll do it. The COAH rule says it, and anything else that they want or Mr. Burgis wants we're willing to do. We just want the chance to talk about it without being accused of when we have to talk to Bergen County of having more bad faith claims.

And lastly, the submission of the Bergen County
United Way Proposal on July 12. Again, we submit that
that's substantial compliance in light of the fact that
we tried with Nouvelle, they rejected it. And I must
say for Nouvelle we were surprised like they were about
Nouvelle not wanting to abide by the 45 year. And so,
okay, they were right. So, we went to our second
bidder Bergen County United Way.

My final point is the relief SV seeks to have Your Honor order us to basically do the deal with them is I don't know how the Court could order that. Because the Post Office Plaza Redevelopment Plan provides that the minimum lot size, there's two sides of the redevelopment zone. One side has a 1.25 acre minimum,

one side as a 1 acre minimum. Their side has a 1 acre minimum. The two lots they control that the Feldman entities own total 0.75 acres. That's in Bob -- Robert Powell's certification. The Redevelopment Plan, which I believe is attached to one of their -- SV, one of the principals certifications, does not require the Borough to sell its public land to the developer. In fact, the Redevelopment Plan has a section 5, and item b talks about submission of information if a redeveloper wants to use publicly owned land.

And as I said in my certification based on what --what Mr. Powell said there were two huge problems. The first problem was once we found out that Feldman overpaid for the lots that that throws off their justification for the 100 units.

The second problem is, and this is in my certification, their saying that we have to deed the publicly owned land fee simple absolute. The Redeveloper's Agreement says terms and conditions of sale, and it doesn't require it, it said if the Borough wants to include but not limited to sale/lease. So, the fact that -- that they say it's got to be a sale, and the Borough has reached an agreement with Bergen County United Way for lease for 45 years should say something.

The other thing is if it weren't for the fact that the United States Postal Service, this is also in my certification, re-up their lease for that sorting facility in Chatham, they probably could have had enough land, and we probably wouldn't be here today.

But USPS re-ups its lease, that's now off the table.

There's nothing in the Redevelopment Plan that requires condemnation. So, the relief they're seeking brought out to its logical conclusion is not only does the Borough have to approve that, we got a deed, publicly owned land which the plan doesn't required, and I just don't see how the Court does that. And with that Your Honor I'll rest.

THE COURT: Okay. Sir.

MR. GIANETTI: Thank you, Your Honor. So, there's a lot to digest there, I'll try and make it flow. We've had a lot of discussion about this standalone 15 unit non-inclusionary development, and a lot of discussion back and forth between Mr. Drill and Ms. Lokken regarding it, and putting aside the planning issues and policy issues of inclusionary development over a standalone development.

Mr. Drill keeps referring to the Settlement

Agreement as if they have the option to do this

alternate mechanism at their choice. They don't. It

has to be an inclusionary development, and they have to use their best efforts to do it. They only get to this alternate mechanism, and I'll read it straight to you, if despite its best efforts the Borough has not entered into a Redeveloper's Agreement for the inclusionary development by June 1st, then they can go to possibly extending with Fair Share or an unmet need mechanism to Fair Share Housing Center's satisfaction.

So you'll only get to that alternate, if they use best efforts for an inclusionary development. Which they have not done, everything shows all their efforts was to not do an inclusionary development. And that's what the violation is of the Settlement Agreement.

Mr. Drill then refers to our motion was timed to the delay. It wasn't timed to the delay. June 1st came and went, they didn't have anything, we filed our motion. It was a lengthy motion, it took a week or so to put together, but it was timely. And the reality is they were not going to a compliance hearing. The original one was scheduled June -- June 24th. At that time they didn't have a plan for Post Office Plaza. They didn't have our Redeveloper's Agreement. And they rush to get this Nouvelle Agreement. Wh -- which was, again, the fact that it was rushed showed why it never came about, all the provisions in the Redeveloper's

Agreement not complying with the U.H.A.C. regulations. It was rushed just as the Bergen United Way Proposal was rushed.

If it all goes to timing, if we had a Redeveloper's Agreement you know back in May if it was 4/3 vote in our favor, we would have our Planning Board approval right now, and we'd be proceeding to resolution compliance and going for construction.

Instead, they want to delay it further, the Borough does, to now explore this other concept.

And Ms. Lokken's done this a ton. I do this a lot, even the Court Master. When these affordable housing projects are in plans, they're not just thrown in last minute nilly-willy. They're planned out cause of funding and sources, in cause of the timing issues. There are -- there are timeframes on when you can apply for these funding sources. So, even when Mr. Drill says oh, we'll -- we'll -- the Borough will back something. When? A year and a half from now, two years from now when they know they don't have the funding available. Redevelop's Agreement, if you read, I think its Exhibit Z, there's no concept plan attached to that. When does a court ever approve 100 percent -- 100 percent affordable development without a concept plan? The project schedule, that's a defined term,

says as defined in section 2a. 2a says project schedule will be determined in 90 days or so. There's no approved project schedule. How can you approve 100 percent affordable development? It was, again, another act of desperation to do anything but what was provided for in the Redevelopment Plan, and was provided for in that Settlement Agreement.

Now, again, he says oh, now we find out the land costs were so high. Well first of all, none of that was a reason for them not doing the Redeveloper's Agreement. Mr. Powell just came up with this a few weeks ago in putting their opposition together. But it's wholly irrelevant. And, again, it's another red herring trying to distract the Court of the fact what was in the Settlement Agreement for an inclusionary development.

I rely on my client as an experience developer knowing what it needs to pay for land in order to get the land, and to develop it, land that was going to be under a redevelopment study.

So how Mr. Powell from an academic standpoint determines they paid too much for the land, he's not buying and to develop it. You think my client wanted to overpay, so he can increase the density? That's not how it works. They paid what was required to be paid

to get that land in order to develop it for redevelopment.

And, again, just kind of highlighting, and Ms.

Lokken makes an excellent point. The town -- Fair

Share's approved this in all these other towns. First
of all, they never -- 15 unit standalone affordable
developments are not easy developments. I represent a
number of low income housing tax credit developers that
do 100 percent affordable. They are normally a lot
higher in the 40's or 50's, because the amount of
subsidies needed and what you're paying per unit. But,
again, not only are they planned for a while as part of
a Town's Affording Housing Plan, they're never used to
undo a ready and willing, able developer to do an
inclusionary development that was contemplated as part
of the Redevelopment Plan, and contemplated as part of
the Settlement Agreement.

Ms. Lokken is correct also, it's an inferior plan. A standalone 15 unit development stuck behind the Post Office parking lot, as opposed to a inclusionary development, luxury development with the units mixed in, same amenities, same features, same look. There's a lot of reasons why the inclusionary development is a superior plan, then the standalone affordable development.

So, again, I -- I think the records clear. I mean there's a lot of -- we keep talking about this non-inclusionary, cause I know that was part of his motion. They only get to that if they use their best efforts to do an inclusionary development, and the record is clear that they did not do that. Instead, they use all that effort to do anything but an inclusionary development.

That's why we ask Your Honor to grant the relief we requested, give us the period of time 40 to 45 days for the town to come to a Redeveloper's Agreement, based upon the Goldilocks Plan, otherwise the immunity is stripped. It's clear not just Chatham, other towns. If there's not a consequence, actions aren't going to happen. So, it needs to be clear what the consequence is if they do not meet what was contemplated in the Settlement Agreement, and what was contemplated in the Redevelopment Plan.

THE COURT: So amplify for me, if you would, why an inclusionary development is better for low and moderate income, than -- than an exclusive unit? Tell me why, I don't -- I don't?

MR. GIANETTI: Well, because it's -- it's their -- by COAH's regulations they have to be mixed in with the market rate units, right, so it's part of an overall development. They're relying on building

market rate units for a certain type, certain look, certain feel. They get the same type of unit. As opposed to standalone affordable unit, they -- you know it's limited funding. I mean there's State subsidy, but it's not complete subsidy.

THE COURT: Most of the units up separate -- segregate the Mount Laurel units.

MR. GIANETTI: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Most of the units -- most of the developments that I am aware of segregate the Mount Laurel units.

MR. GIANETTI: Absolutely, Your Honor, that is not the case --

THE COURT: Oh, I know it's the case. The Moore property, Arrowgate up here.

MR. GIANETTI: There might be instances, and there are instances --

THE COURT: There's many, now maybe it's under old regulations. But it's absolutely the fact that many of the developments, perhaps older ones segregate, and there's no doubt about that.

MR. GIANETTI: Well Your Honor, I'm not sure of the specific project you're referring to. I could tell you almost all of --

THE COURT: I just told you the Moore

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property is one, Arrowgate is up here, there's some
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       other in Randolph that are segregated.
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                 MR. GIANETTI: I mean I could rattle off just
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       as many that they're integrated --
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                 THE COURT: Well, the point is do --
                 MR. GIANETTI: -- and the COAH regulations
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       were clear.
                 THE COURT: -- do they have to be is what I'm
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       asking?
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                 MR. GIANETTI: COHA regulations were -- COAH
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       regulations effectively require it. Fair Share Housing
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       Center requires in most instances. Sometimes where it
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       doesn't, and I've been involved in it, is where you
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       might have for sale units in apartments.
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                 THE COURT: All right. So, let's say they're
       integrated, how is that an advantage?
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                 MR. GIANETTI: Because it's part of an
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       overall community development. There's no -- there's
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       no --
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                 THE COURT: It's part of an overall community
       of Chatham.
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                 MR. GIANETTI: Yeah, but there's no stigma
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       being a standalone, those are the affordable units
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       right there stuck behind the Post Office. It's part of
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a larger development. I mean that's why it's a -- it's

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a favored type of development --
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                 THE COURT: At least in --
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                 MR. GIANETTI: -- it's integrated.
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                 THE COURT: -- the old days they had
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       different heating. They had electric heating versus
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       gas --
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                 MR. GIANETTI: Your Honor, I --
                 THE COURT: -- because it was cheaper.
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                 MR. GIANETTI: I will put on the record Your
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       Honor, they will be integrated, and they will have the
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       same features and -- and fixtures, and you know
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       requirements as the market rate units.
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                 THE COURT: Okay.
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                 MR. GIANETTI: They're not going to be
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       separate, and they -- and they won't be downgraded from
       the market rate units.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, Ms. Lokken?
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                 MS. LOKKEN: Yeah. Your Honor, I just wanted
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       to add if I may that I have a lot of respect for Mr.
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       Drill, he's apparently confusing conversations. It is,
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       one, ridiculous to suggest that the Borough had
       implicit authority to not abide by the terms of the
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       agreement, because Fair Share Housing Center didn't
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       tell them that they were in violation. They can read
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       their agreement just as well as anybody else can.
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expressly states what it states. There is no 30 unit minimum project that Fair Share Housing has presented to the Borough. I don't -- I simply don't have the authority to require that.

The other finally, Your Honor, is the -- the funding issues. The Bergen County United Way would have to apply for like several dif -- I think it's like up to four different funding sources. They all have different application deadlines. They all have different delivery dates. It is very, very competitive. All of these projects are all competing for the same funding. So, what -- what -- why is the -- the project better if it's inclusionary with a developer that's ready, willing and able to go, I think that's what Your Honor asked. It's because it gets built now. We have waited so long in Chatham for the provision of housing. That midpoint review identified that not a single unit had -- of housing had been built in four years. Then we've got to -- had to file a complaint and prerogative writ to get the redevel -the River Road in order. And the First Amendment included the River Road requirements for a development, integrated development potential for at the River Road redevelopment area. But then it supplemented Chatham's unmet need mechanisms with Post Office Plaza.

So, we have been -- we negotiated for that, we contracted for it. And -- and most importantly, in this instance, the language doesn't require Fair Share Housing Center to agree to an inferior mechanism. And I think that that should be (indiscernible). Thank you.

THE COURT: I meant to ask you is there an independent PW action filed?

MR. GIANETTI: Oh, with respect -- yes, but it's on a pro -- it's challenging the resolution designating and approving the Redevelopment Agreement of Bergen United Way on procedural grounds, and substantive grounds.

THE COURT: And the end result of that could be if it goes your way?

MR. GIANETTI: All it does is it un -- it undoes the Redeveloper's Agreement with Bergen County United Way. It doesn't give us any relief that we're seeking as part of this case or doesn't give us any relief with respect to I'm not even sure -- you know we're not seeking to get you know money back from the Borough. We're seeking rights that were contemplated under the Settlement Agreement under those court orders. That's not being litigated as part of that prerogative writ action.

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THE COURT: Yeah, but you're successful, you're setting aside an agreement as I gather; right? MR. GIANETTI: Potentially, yes. doesn't give us any rights, and -- and it doesn't allow us to move forward. The Borough could move forward with Bergen United Way during this time. I mean that's THE COURT: Is there a scheduling order in place? No. I don't even think the MR. GIANETTI: Borough's filed an answer yet. THE COURT: Okay. All right, thank you. Yes, sir. MR. DRILL: Two quick points, again, to correct SV's representations on the record. The COAH's second round rules do not require integration of units. They recommend it, but they don't require it. And Your Honor is right, it's not just in Morris County, there are other developments where the units are not integrated. And the second thing is SV can amend the complaint. They -- right, they have one count to knock out Bergen County. All they got to do is amend it, and add another count to put -- that's where this thing

belongs. It doesn't belong in this declaratory

judgment action. And with that I sit down.

THE COURT: Anything else?

Well, I'll tell you how I'm looking at this. In most of the Mount Laurel cases that be -- that have come before me or in which I've been involved in, allegations of bad faith always come up. They just always, always, always come up. And this is a little bit of historical trivia, but in 1986 when Mount Laurel III was argued, and I was one of the attorneys involved in that case, it was argued that a court should not transfer court cases to COAH, because the towns were acting in bad faith. Well, the Supreme Court rejected that argument. I don't know if it's in the decision, but since I argued it I know what they did.

And I think that's relevant here. We're talking about a municipality, the people that govern it; the people that live there. I'm being given an option between 15 units and 100 units, knowing the town does not want 100 units. Simplistic way to look at it, but that's the way I'm looking at it.

I did read a lot of the relevant agreement with BCUW, and in page 12 just as represented by Mr. Drill, section 4.2 source of funding. To the extent of a shortfall in funds raised pursuant to paragraph a, and paragraph a talks about obtaining conventional funding,

etcetera, etcetera. And paragraph b, the Borough will also provide funding. So, there is funding there.

Will it take a little bit of time? Yeah, probably will.

But you're looking at putting up buildings that will live there presumably for a long, long time. And you're looking at having 85 market units, nothing wrong with market units. But that's 85 additional families into the town which require police protection, they require schools. And the town doesn't want to do that, the town wants 15 units.

Are they late in the game? Yes, clearly they are. But I think I am going to give the town the opportunity to -- to develop a plan with -- with BCUW in order to see if they can pull off a 15 unit individual housing project. If they can, they've saved themself a great deal of money eventually. And I know we're not supposed to talk in terms of school obligation for Mount Laurel Housing, yes, you need. In other words, school -- the cost of -- of these developments is not a defense to Mount Laurel, I get that, but that's not what I'm talking about. The choice is there is an option of 15 units or 100 units, and at this point in time I am prepared to accept that both provide realistic opportunities. If the town wants 15 and does

not want the additional 85, I think they have every right to understand, and to try and implement that as best they can.

I will just say a few other things here. And I recognize that the good -- bad faith argument is here. I recognize that the contract -- well, the contract does allow for negotiations beyond if -- if no development agreement is reached by June 1st, it does provide for that. And the only way I would not allow that, would not see that, not -- would not read it is if I were to conclude negotiations were in bad faith. That's why I said at the beginning bad faith in my view is not the per se decision maker here, it's the interest.

I have an obligation I think, number one, to implement Mount Laurel, no question about it. All courts do, all judges do, that's what the Supreme Court has repeatedly told us for I don't know how many years, 73 I think it was, that's 50 years we've been told that. I get that, that's not what I'm saying. But a town has the right to manage -- the governing has the right to manage its town, and its land uses within the confines of the law. That's the secondary right as far as I'm concerned. So, if we can accomplish the Mount Laurel obligation and respect the municipality's

decisions, then that's what I should do.

So, for all those reasons I will give the town the time to implement -- to attempt to implement the 15 units. So, I guess I'm saying the town's application -- but let me start that -- in fact, I should look at the precise orders which I have here so I can.

And some of this timing is relevant I think too, so let me talk about that. I'm looking at three resolutions of Chatham Township. One of them was adopted on May 2nd. And May 2nd it says be it further resolved Borough Council declares it shall proceed with the necessary steps and procedures to amend the Post Office Plaza Redevelopment Plan, rescind the designation of the entirety of the Post Office Plaza as an area in need of redevelopment. So in May, a month before the deadline, they rescinded the redevelopment.

Then we've got May 31st. May 31st talks about the Nouvelle property. So, again, that's before the June deadline.

And then, finally, the resolution adopted June 22 talks about -- talks about following basically the meeting of May 21 where they iden -- where they identified Nouvelle. They go on and say now for various (indiscernible) as follows. Bergen County United Way is hereby designated as the substitute

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redeveloper for the 15 unit single building residential affording housing project.

So, did they act as promptly necessary? No, they didn't, they should have done more quicker. But that doesn't mean in my view that they should lose the opportunity to attempt to implement the plan that they believe they now have. And if it's developed in a reasonably expeditious manner, and we'll talk about that in a minute, Fair Housing is not defeated, there's 15 units. And it's interesting, one of the ways -- I kind of looked at this, and -- and having heard argument I'm not sure this is valid anymore. But one could argue that Fair Housing is now -- is now taking a position that the town doesn't have to have not 15 units, that the town has to have 85 market units. That's the ultimate result of what they're saying. Well, I don't think that's what they're supposed to be doing either.

So, let me look at the order of Day Pitney. One is the motion of proposed intervenor is -- okay, and we talked about intervention, you're right, we need to get to that. Let me a piece of paper out. This is in one of the briefs, and I believe its SV's brief, it talks about this is on page 4, it says the motion to intervene standard. Motions to intervene are to be

liberally construed, and intervention should be granted unless "it will unduly delay or prejudice the rights of the original parties." Citing the Meehan case.

Well, if I granted intervention that's exactly what their intervention would do, it would delay this. They have every right to come back on October 27th in order to object to the plan if they can pull it off. And, again, we'll talk about that in a minute.

So, the motion to intervene is denied. I do not believe that their interest in this property, other than on their own is appropriate. So, I don't believe they met the standards for intervention. Their appearance is not necessary, because their interests are adequately re -- the interests of Mount Laurel, the 15 units are adequately represented certainly by Fair Housing, and to some extent by the municipality. So, that's denied.

The motion of intervene -- to enforce litigant's rights obviously is denied. Without being in the case they can't enforce litigant's rights, cause they don't have litigant's rights. So that takes care of that motion.

In terms of the Borough's motion I'm not going to order Fair Housing to approve the project, that that's not reasonable and appropriate. They have every right

to review the project, and give their position having once obtained the necessary information. So, I will order them to negotiate in good faith, but that's really the extent of it.

I'm not going to award attorney's fees, I don't think that's warranted here.

And then, finally, we have Fair Share Housing's motion. Well, the cross motion to enforce litigant's rights, which I guess is in favor of SV, that's denied.

And I will -- I'll put in the order, and I'm going to talk about this in a minute about Mr. Burgis.

And, again, I don't think any attorney's fees are appropriate as I said.

Bad faith to me is not the disposable -- not the end all to the cases such as this. The public interest at large is the most appropriate outcome, and I think I've reached that conclusion. However, I am going to indicate I want a report from Mr. Burgis in 30 days as to how far along this SV -- the proposal from Bergen County is. And anybody else can respond to that. So, let's say Burgis in 30 days, and other parties 10 days thereafter. And I'll put that in the order too.

And that could trigger another conference with the parties, all depends on what happens. But the town deserves an opportunity, in my view, to come up with a

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       way to implement their obligation with a standalone
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       unit. And if they can do it cool, sobeit, it'll be
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       included in the Compliance Plan that we her in two
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       months. If they can't, then we'll revisit this
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       application again. But they deserve a chance to do it
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       and I've -- and I've -- today I've given it to them so.
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            Any questions, any lack clarity?
                 MR. DRILL: No. Thank you --
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                 THE COURT: Okay.
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                 MR. DRILL: -- very much, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: All right. I'll sign orders in a
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       few minutes. They'll be in eCourts today or shortly
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       thereafter.
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            And by the way I did -- I should have mentioned
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       this earlier. I did receive Mr. Burgis' very
       thoughtful report on Tuesday, and his supplement on
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       Wednesday, so I was aware of those.
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            Okay, thank you everybody.
                 MR. DRILL: And, again, thank you, Your
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       Honor.
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                 MR. GIANETTI: Thank you, Your Honor
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                 MS. LOKKEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                    (The proceedings are adjourned.)
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CERTIFICATION

I, Deborah Mastrantonio, the assigned transcriber, do hereby certify the foregoing transcript of proceedings, index number from 1:37 to 3:03, is prepared in full compliance with the current Transcript Format for Judicial Proceedings and is a true and accurate non-compressed transcript of the proceedings as recorded.

Deborah Mastrantonio

Brittany Transcription, LLC

August 31, 2022

Date

Agency Name