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PUBLIC HEARING

before

NEW JERSEY REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

"To accept testimony from interested groups and members of the public regarding the establishment of Congressional districts for New Jersey for use during the 1990s"

February 25, 1992  
7:00 p.m.  
Camden County Community College  
Blackwood, New Jersey

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION PRESENT:

- Dr. Alan Rosenthal, Chairman
- Assemblyman Wayne R. Bryant
- Assemblyman Robert G. Smith
- Roger Bodman
- Mayor Gerald Calabrese
- Joseph Gonzalez
- Robert Jablonski
- Isabel Miranda-Mazzucca
- Glenn R. Paulsen
- Annette Quijano, Esq.

ALSO PRESENT:

- Frank J. Parisi
- Office of Legislative Services
- Secretary, New Jersey Redistricting Commission

\* \* \* \* \*

Hearing Recorded and Transcribed by  
Office of Legislative Services  
Public Information Office  
Hearing Unit  
162 West State Street  
CN 068  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

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REAR 01

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ALAN ROSENTHAL  
Chairman

NEW JERSEY REDISTRICTING COMMISSION  
LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING, CN 066  
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0068  
(609) 292-9106

FRANK J. PARISI  
Secretary

COMMISSION NOTICE

TO: MEMBERS OF THE NEW JERSEY REDISTRICTING  
COMMISSION

FROM: ALAN ROSENTHAL, CHAIRMAN

SUBJECT: COMMISSION PUBLIC HEARING - February 25, 1992

*The public may address comments and questions to Frank J. Parisi,  
Commission Secretary, or Kathleen Lieblang, Assistant Secretary, at (609)  
292-9106.*

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The New Jersey Redistricting Commission will hold its final public meeting on Tuesday, February 25, 1992 at 7 p.m. in the Seminar Room of the Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM) building, Camden County Community College, Blackwood, New Jersey. The hearing will conclude at 10 p.m.

The purpose of the public meeting will be to accept testimony from interested groups and members of the public regarding the establishment of Congressional districts for New Jersey for use during the 1990s.

To enable as many persons to speak as possible, testimony will be limited to 15 persons or to individual representatives of 15 groups who may speak for up to 10 minutes. Persons wishing to testify at the public hearing must register in advance by contacting the Commission Secretary by telephone or in person before the start of the meeting. Such persons will be registered on a first-come basis. Written testimony may be sent to the Secretary and will be accepted at any time.

(OVER)

Issued 2/18/92

DIRECTIONS TO CAMDEN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE:

From Northern New Jersey (via New Jersey Turnpike):

Exit at Exit 3. Follow directions to Route 42 South (toward Atlantic City). Exit Blackwood/Clementon Exit. Turn right at bottom of the exit ramp (onto Blackwood/Clementon Road). Turn right at first traffic light (onto Erial Road). Proceed to the next traffic light and make right (onto Little Gloucester Road). One-half mile down road, on right-hand side, are four entrances to the College.

From Eastern New Jersey:

From Route 70, take Springdale Road south approximately 9 miles (NOTE: road name changes to White Horse Road, Laurel Road and then College Drive) until traffic light at Little Gloucester Road and Peter Cheeseman Roads. Turn left onto Peter Cheeseman Road. Follow to Taft entrance to College.

From Southern New Jersey:

Take Route 42 or the Black Horse Pike north. Get off at Route 168/Blackwood/Sicklerville exit. Turn right at bottom of the ramp. Turn right at the first road (onto Little Gloucester Road). The entrance to the College is one mile down the road on the right side.

PLEASE NOTE: Free parking is available both in front of the CIM building (Taft Lot A) and in back of the building.

P.L.1991, CHAPTER 510, *approved January 21, 1992*

1991 Assembly No. 5307 (*Second Reprint*)

AN ACT establishing the New Jersey Redistricting Commission, supplementing Title 19 of the Revised Statutes <sup>2</sup>[and]<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> repealing sections 1 and 2 of P.L.1982, c.1 <sup>2</sup>and making an appropriation<sup>2</sup>.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. There is hereby established the New Jersey Redistricting Commission, which shall establish the Congressional districts for use in the decade of the 1990s.

2. a. The commission shall consist of 13 members. The members of the commission shall be appointed with due consideration to geographic, ethnic and racial diversity and in the manner provided herein.

b. There shall first be appointed 12 as follows:

(1) two members to be appointed by the President of the Senate;

(2) two members to be appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly;

(3) two members to be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(4) two members to be appointed by the minority leader of the General Assembly; and

(5) four members, two to be appointed by the chairman of the State committee of the political party whose candidate for Governor received the largest numbers of votes at the most recent gubernatorial election and two to be appointed by the chairman of the State committee of the political party whose candidate for Governor received the next largest number of votes at that election.

Appointments to the commission under this subsection shall be made as soon as practicable after the enactment of this act but not later than the seventh day after enactment and shall be certified by the appointing authorities to the Secretary of State as soon as practicable thereafter but no later than the fifth day after the appointments are made.

c. There shall then be appointed one member, to serve as an independent member, who shall not have held elected public or party office in this State at any time during the three year period immediately prior to appointment to the commission. The

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

<sup>1</sup> Assembly ASG committee amendments adopted January 8, 1992.

<sup>2</sup> Assembly floor amendments adopted January 8, 1992.

independent member shall be appointed by the previously appointed members of the commission as follows: the members appointed by the appointing officials of the political party whose candidate for Governor received the largest number of votes at the preceding gubernatorial election shall as a group select three nominees meeting the foregoing qualifications, and the members appointed by the appointing officials of the political party whose candidate for Governor received the next largest number of votes at that election shall do the same. If one person is nominated by both groups, then that person shall be the independent member, and if more than one person is nominated by both groups, the previous appointees shall by lot choose one of them to be the independent member. If no person is nominated by both groups, the members shall elect the independent member by ballot upon the vote of seven of the previously appointed members.

Appointment to the commission of the independent member under this subsection shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than the seventh day after the appointment of the other members of the commission and the certification shall be made as soon as practicable thereafter but no later than the fifth day after the appointment is made. Once selected, the independent member shall serve as chairman of the commission. If the other members are unable to appoint an independent member within the time allowed therefor, the appointment of those other members shall be void and each of the appointing officials shall, as soon as practicable, appoint to be members of the commission persons other than those originally selected to be members and the selection process of the independent member shall proceed again as provided for by this section.

<sup>2</sup>d. No person shall serve as a member of the commission who is a member of the Congress of the United States or a Congressional employee or has served as such during the one-year period prior to the appointment of the members of the commission.<sup>2</sup>

3. The commission shall meet to organize as soon as may be practicable after the appointment of the independent member but not later than February 15, 1992. At the organizational meeting the members of the commission shall determine such organizational matters as they deem appropriate. Thereafter, a meeting of the commission may be called by the chairman or upon the request of seven members, and seven members of the commission shall constitute a quorum at any meeting thereof for the purpose of taking any action.

Vacancies in the membership of the commission occurring prior to the certification by the commission of Congressional districts or during any period in which the districts established by the commission may be or are under challenge in the courts of this State or the courts of the United States shall be filled within five days of their occurrence in the same manner as the original appointments were made.

4. On or before March 20, 1992, or within three months after receipt by the Governor of the official statement by the Clerk of the House of Representatives regarding the number of Representatives to which the State is entitled, pursuant to section 2a of 2 U.S.C., whichever is later, the commission shall certify the establishment of the Congressional districts to the Secretary of State. The commission shall certify the establishment of districts pursuant to a majority vote of its members. Any vote by the commission upon a proposal to certify the establishment of a Congressional district plan shall be taken by roll call and shall be recorded, and the vote of any member in favor of any Congressional district plan shall nullify any vote which he shall previously have cast during the life of the commission in favor of a different Congressional district plan. Any Congressional district plan introduced by a member of the commission shall be considered for adoption by the commission and subject to a recorded vote to ascertain the level of support for that plan among the members. If the commission is unable to certify the establishment of districts by the time required due to the inability of a plan to achieve seven votes, the two district plans receiving the greatest number of votes, but not fewer than five votes, shall be submitted to the Supreme Court, which shall select and certify whichever of the two plans so submitted conforms most closely to the standards established in section 5 of this act. The independent member of the commission may vote only when the vote of the other members of the commission in favor of a Congressional district plan results in a tie.

5. a. The plan certified by the New Jersey Redistricting Commission for the establishment of Congressional districts shall provide for equality of population among districts; for the preservation of minority voting status within each district; for the geographical contiguity of individual districts; and for reasonable protection for districts from decade to decade against disruptive alteration due to redistricting.

b. (1) In the plan, the population of each Congressional district shall be as nearly equal as practicable, and the difference in population between the most populous and least populous districts as small as practicable, as required by the Constitution of the United States and all applicable decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(2) No Congressional district shall be established which fragments an ethnic or racial minority community which, if left intact, would constitute a majority or significant number of voters or potential voters within a single district with the ability to elect the candidate of their choice. For the purposes of this paragraph, a minority community means any group enjoying special protection under the civil rights provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the federal "Voting Rights Act of 1965," as amended and supplemented (42 U.S.C., section 1973 et seq.).

<sup>2</sup>c. Congressional districts shall be drawn so that they are contiguous.

<sup>2</sup>[c.] d.<sup>2</sup> To the fullest extent reasonable and when not in conflict with the foregoing standards, Congressional districts shall be drawn to preserve <sup>2</sup>[geographic]<sup>2</sup> continuity <sup>2</sup>from decade to decade<sup>2</sup>.

6. Meetings of the New Jersey Redistricting Commission shall be held at convenient times and locations. The commission shall hold at least three public hearings in different parts of the State. The commission shall, subject to the constraints of time and convenience, review written plans for the establishment of Congressional districts submitted by members of the general public. Notwithstanding any statute, rule or regulation to the contrary, the commission shall not be subject to the "Open Public Meetings Act," P.L.1975, c.231 (C.10:4-7 et seq.).

7. The establishment of Congressional districts shall be used thereafter for the election of members of the House of Representatives and shall remain unaltered through the next year ending in zero in which a federal census for New Jersey is taken, unless such districts are ruled invalid by the courts of this State or the United States.

8. Notwithstanding any statute, rule or regulation to the contrary and except as otherwise required by the Constitution of the United States or by any federal law, no court of this State shall have jurisdiction over any judicial proceeding challenging the actions of the New Jersey Redistricting Commission, including its establishment of Congressional districts under this <sup>1</sup>[section] act<sup>1</sup>, except that the Supreme Court of this State shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to consider any cause brought upon the petition of a legally qualified voter of the State <sup>1</sup>[concerning the qualifications of members of the commission under section 2 of this act or concerning the compliance of the commission or any of its members with the applicable procedural requirements of sections 2, 3, 4, and 6 of this act,]<sup>1</sup> and to grant relief appropriate to the cause, including the issuance of an order to the commission to establish new districts. The Court shall give any petition filed as provided herein precedence over all other matters. It shall render judgment within 30 days of the date on which the petition is filed.

<sup>2</sup>9. The commission shall be entitled to call to its assistance and avail itself of the services of such staff or employees of any State, county or municipal department, board, bureau, commission or agency as it may require and as may be available for its purposes, and to employ such stenographic, clerical and professional assistance as it may deem necessary in order to perform its duties, within the limits of funds appropriated or otherwise made available to it for its purposes.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>[9. The Legislature shall appropriate the funds necessary for the efficient operation of] 10. There is appropriated from the General Fund to<sup>2</sup> the New Jersey Redistricting Commission

<sup>2</sup>\$250,000 for the purposes of this act<sup>2</sup> .

<sup>2</sup>[10.] 11.<sup>2</sup> Sections 1 and 2 of P.L.1982, c.1 (C.19:46-4 and 5) are repealed.

<sup>2</sup>[11.] 12.<sup>2</sup> This act shall take effect January 15, 1992 and sections 1 through 9 shall expire on January 1, 2001.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Establishes the New Jersey Resdistricting Commission; appropriates \$250,000.

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT

STATEMENT

This bill provides for the creation of a 13-member New Jersey Redistricting Commission. This commission is to assume responsibility, now lodged with the Legislature, for establishing Congressional districts for use in decade of the 1990s.

The members of the commission are to be appointed with due consideration to geographic, ethnic and racial diversity. The presiding officers and minority leaders of the two houses of the Legislature are each to appoint two members, for a total of eight members; the respective State chairmen of the two principal political parties in the State are each to appoint two more members for a total of 12. These 12 members are to select an 13th member to serve as an independent member of the commission and as its chairman. The independent member must not have held elected public or party office in this State at any time during the three year period immediately prior to appointment to the commission. The selection is to be made by majority vote of the 12 previously appointed members. If no independent member has been appointed or certified within the time allowed therefor, the appointment of the other members shall be void and each of the appointing officials shall, as soon as practicable, appoint to be members of the commission persons other than those originally selected to be members. These new members would then select the 13th member.

The bill establishes four standards to guide the commission in preparing a Congressional district plan. These standards are listed in a ranked order of descending importance in such a manner that each can be considered only when any standard which precedes it on the list has been met. The standards are:

- a. Equality of population among the districts;
- b. Preservation of the voting power of ethnic and racial minority communities entitled to special protection under the civil rights provisions of the United States Constitution and all applicable decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States;
- c. Contiguity and compactness of districts; and
- d. Preservation, from one district plan to the next, of geographic continuity among the respective districts.

The commission is to certify a Congressional district plan only upon a majority vote of its members. The vote of any member in favor of any plan will nullify any vote which he shall previously have cast during the life of the commission in favor of a different plan. Members may submit their own district plans for adoption by the commission and have recorded votes taken thereon. Certification must occur on or before March 20, 1992 or within three months of receipt by the Governor of the official statement by the Clerk of the House of Representatives regarding the

number of Representatives to which the State is entitled, pursuant to section 2a of 2 U.S.C., whichever is later. If no plan achieves seven votes within the time allowed for certification, the two district plans receiving the greatest number of votes, but no fewer than five votes, are to be submitted to the Supreme Court, which shall certify whichever of them conforms most closely to the aforementioned standards. The independent member of the commission may vote only when the vote of the other members of the commission in favor of a Congressional district plan results in a tie.

The bill precludes the courts of New Jersey from having jurisdiction over any judicial proceeding challenging the actions of the New Jersey Redistricting Commission, except that the Supreme Court is given original and exclusive jurisdiction to consider any cause brought by a qualified petitioner concerning the qualification of commission members or compliance by the commission with various procedural requirements which this bill would place on its deliberations.

The bill, if enacted, shall take effect January 15, 1992 and sections 1 through 9 shall expire on January 1, 2001.

ASSEMBLY STATE GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 5307

with Assembly committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JANUARY 7, 1992

The Assembly State Government Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly, No. 5307.

This bill provides for the creation of a 13-member New Jersey Redistricting Commission. This commission is to assume responsibility, now lodged with the Legislature, for establishing Congressional districts for use in the decade of the 1990s.

The members of the commission are to be appointed with due consideration to geographic, ethnic and racial diversity. The presiding officers and minority leaders of the two houses of the Legislature are each to appoint two members, for a total of eight members; the respective State chairmen of the two principal political parties in the State are each to appoint two more members for a total of 12. These 12 members are to select a 13th member to serve as an independent member of the commission and as its chairman. The independent member must not have held elected public or party office in this State at any time during the three year period immediately prior to appointment to the commission. The selection is to be made by majority vote of the 12 previously appointed members. If no independent member has been appointed or certified within the time allowed therefor, the appointment of the other members shall be void and each of the appointing officials shall, as soon as practicable, appoint to be members of the commission persons other than those originally selected to be members. These new members would then select the 13th member.

The bill establishes four standards to guide the commission in preparing a Congressional district plan. These standards are listed in a ranked order of descending importance in such a manner that each can be considered only when any standard which precedes it on the list has been met. The standards are:

- a. Equality of population among the districts;
- b. Preservation of the voting power of ethnic and racial minority communities entitled to special protection under the civil rights provisions of the United States Constitution and all applicable decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States;
- c. Contiguity and compactness of districts; and
- d. Preservation, from one district plan to the next, of geographic continuity among the respective districts.

The commission is to certify a Congressional district plan only upon a majority vote of its members. The vote of any member in favor of any plan will nullify any vote which he shall previously have cast during the life of the commission in favor of a different plan. Members may submit their own district plans for adoption by the commission and have recorded votes taken thereon. Certification must occur on or before March 20, 1992 or within three months of receipt by the Governor of the official statement by the Clerk of the House of Representatives regarding the number of Representatives to which the State is entitled, pursuant to section 2a of 2 U.S.C., whichever is later. If no plan achieves seven votes within the time allowed for certification, the two district plans receiving the greatest number of votes, but no fewer than five votes, are to be submitted to the Supreme Court, which shall certify whichever of them conforms most closely to the aforementioned standards. The independent member of the commission may vote only when the vote of the other members of the commission in favor of a Congressional district plan results in a tie.

Section 8 of the bill grants original and exclusive jurisdiction to the Supreme Court over proceedings challenging the actions of the Redistricting Commission.

Section 10 of the bill repeals the current redistricting plan.

The bill, if enacted, shall take effect January 15, 1992 and sections 1 through 9 shall expire on January 1, 2001.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

Language which would have limited the Supreme Court's original and exclusive jurisdiction to challenges involving procedural matters was deleted by committee amendment.

STATEMENT TO ASSEMBLY FLOOR AMENDMENT

STATEMENT

The purpose of these Assembly amendments is to: 1) provide that no person may serve as a member of the New Jersey Redistricting Commission who is a member of Congress or a congressional employee or has served as such during the one-year period prior to the appointment of the members of the commission; 2) establish as a restricting standard the need for Congressional districts to be contiguous; 3) give the commission the authority to employ such staff and public employees, clerical or professional assistance as it may deem necessary in order to perform its duties; and 4) provide for an appropriation to the commission of \$250,000.

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DR. ALAN ROSENTHAL (Chairman): Good evening. I would like to call the New Jersey Redistricting Commission to order. Mr. Parisi, will you please call the roll of Commission members?

MR. PARISI: (Committee Aide) Assemblyman Smith?

ASSEMBLYMAN SMITH: Here.

MR. PARISI: Mr. Schuber? (no response) Ms. Quijano?

MS. QUIJANO: Here.

MR. PARISI: Glenn Paulsen? (no response) Isabel Miranda-Mazzucca?

MS. MIRANDA-MAZZUCCA: Present.

MR. PARISI: Henry Kuhl? (no response) Robert Jablonski?

MR. JABLONSKI: Present.

MR. PARISI: Joseph Gonzalez?

MR. GONZALEZ: Present.

MR. PARISI: Assemblyman Doria? (no response) Gerald Calabrese?

MAYOR CALABRESE: Here.

MR. PARISI: Assemblyman Bryant?

ASSEMBLYMAN BRYANT: Present.

MR. PARISI: Roger Bodman?

MR. BODMAN: Here.

MR. PARISI: Chairman Rosenthal?

DR. ROSENTHAL: Here.

MR. PARISI: Mr. Chairman, you have a quorum.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. This is the third public hearing of the Redistricting Commission. Prior hearings were held in Newark, and this past Friday, in Trenton. Basically, the ground rules are that we have asked people who want to testify to sign up in advance, and to limit their testimony to 10 minutes or less, which would also allow for questions from members of the Commission. In that manner we can accommodate 15 individuals over the course of the evening. Some people, however, will testify for a shorter time, so it is possible

that we will be able to accommodate testimony from more individuals.

The meeting will run from now until 10:00. We will adjourn at 10:00 promptly. We have a list of 14 people who are slated to give their views and comments on redistricting, and we have a waiting list of a number of other people. If anyone wants to testify who has not signed up, please see Mr. Parisi.

We would like to recognize first Assemblyman George Geist, of the Fourth District.

**A S S E M B L Y M A N G E O R G E F. G E I S T:** Mr. Chairman, members, good evening. This evening I extend my welcome to Gloucester Township, to Camden County, and to the Fourth Legislative District.

As a freshman State legislator serving in a new district, I know from personal experience both the political and governmental aspects of the impact of reapportionment. For your role in this very significant decision-making process, I applaud you. For your public hearing forums throughout New Jersey, I thank you. For your selection of this South Jersey forum, Mr. Chairman and members, I particularly thank you. In your capacity as the historic first bipartisan Commission, your decision will touch the lives of all New Jersey residents because your reapportionment will significantly impact the future election of our voices in Washington.

So, tonight, I ask you to be the best that you can be. I ask you, don't gerrymander New Jersey, but Jerseymander New Jersey with only one interest, the best interest of our State and the best interest of our residents. Continue to do your homework with open minds, open ears, objectivity, integrity, and fairness, and do what I know you will do to make us proud in the reassurance that you will fulfill your responsibilities with dignity, integrity, and all of your capabilities.

So tonight, as an Assemblyman representing this district, on behalf of this district and New Jersey, I applaud you and thank you for the opportunity this evening. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you, Assemblyman Geist.

The next testimony will be from Congressman Torricelli. Is he here?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: He will be here in about 5 or 10 minutes, Mr. Chairman, I believe.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Okay. We will go back to Congressman Torricelli then.

Is Phil Thigpen here, representing Congressman Donald Payne? (no response) He's not here.

I know Senator John Bennett, from the Twelfth District, is here. Senator Bennett?

S E N A T O R J O H N O . B E N N E T T: Thank you. I would like to thank the Commission for the opportunity to present a few words on an issue that I believe is extremely important, not only to my home County of Monmouth, but also for the entire State of New Jersey. It is my understanding that most, if not all, of the members of the public who addressed you during the first two hearings, spoke on why they felt it was important to maintain a congressional district which would have a domination of shore communities in the northern part of the Jersey shore.

I am here tonight to add my voice to that chorus, and to ask your indulgence while I add what I feel are several additional reasons to those you have already heard. Some have stated that the voices you have heard at these hearings are only those of the current Congressman's followers and their interests in preserving his seat. I assure you that is not the case.

I am a Republican, and proud to be one, and I know that elected officials from both political parties stand united

in Monmouth and Ocean Counties to assure the interest of coastal Monmouth and coastal Ocean, and that representation will be preserved in Washington by one who knows these interests best because he or she resides in this area. Admittedly, some believe that person should be the current Congressman; others, such as myself, believe it should be someone else. We all agree, however, that the unique characteristics of the area call for a unified front to preserve the district.

As Co-Chairman of Save Our District, I have been particularly impressed by the depth and breadth of the support for the action of this group. Although your hearings have been dominated by this issue, I assure you that there are thousands of residents in the coastal counties who are concerned by this action that could result in removing any possibility of an individual from the northern Jersey shore being sent to Congress.

Why, you might ask? You have heard a great deal of rhetoric, but let us look at some of the significant facts. As you are aware, the Jersey shore represents a large economic key to the future of New Jersey through the production of its tourism dollars. The uniqueness of this section of the State has been repeatedly recognized by our State Legislature. In the early 1970s, a bill was passed to specifically treat the development of the shore differently than the remainder of the State. This bill, which became law, is known as the CAFRA -- Coastal Area Facilities Review Act. The Legislature recognized, even then, the importance of balancing the environmental sensitivity of our coast with economic factors.

We now know that our existing CAFRA law needs work, and amendments to meet a growing threat to the sensitive areas by overdevelopment are pending. Legislators on both sides of the aisle have joined together to make these changes a reality. Two Governors, one from each party, have spoken in

support of such legislative action. Both Governors have also recognized the uniqueness of the Jersey shore and their support for this furtherance of amendments to the CAFRA law. When the State Legislature adopted the bill which created the State Planning Commission, they specifically excluded the CAFRA zone from the plan. The Legislature again made a finding of fact that, due to the uniqueness of this area, a separate approach to long-term planning of this area was necessary.

Most importantly, however, was the Legislature's specific finding that long-term planning for the CAFRA zone could best be accomplished by those who best know this area and its unique characteristics.

Finally, following two disastrous summers of pollution and medical waste floating on our shores -- along our beaches -- the Legislature turned to the creation of a special legislative committee to address the specific problems of ocean and beach protection. That committee was comprised of shore legislators and was chaired by shore legislators who compiled the most comprehensive package of bills to deal with coastal problems in the history of our State. The Jersey shore is too unique and too important to our State to lose any representation in Washington.

Many of our problems go beyond the ability of our State to solve, and are problems demanding Federal solutions. The recent hearings on the dumping of dredged spoils six miles off my district is just one example.

I thank you for your patience tonight. The decision in front of you will not be an easy one, for no matter what you decide, some people will become unhappy. I do, however, note that maintaining a coastal district in Monmouth and Ocean Counties is an issue that we cannot ignore. If we are to continue fighting to preserve our quality of life in this State, the quality of the Jersey shore will continue to demand

champions. This is a fight none of us, neither Republican nor Democrat alike, can afford to lose.

I urge you to maintain this important concept, not only for Monmouth and Ocean Counties and the one million people who reside there, but also for the entire State of New Jersey and the millions of New Jerseyans now, and those which future generations will produce.

Thank you for your patience.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Are there questions of Senator Bennett? Yes, Assemblyman?

ASSEMBLYMAN SMITH: If I might, Senator. You were not privy to some of the previous hearings, but one of the things that we have tried to ask people who are witnesses to this Commission -- who are providing us with testimony -- is that instead of testimony which says, "Don't do the following" -- because that is the easiest kind of testimony to give, "Don't touch my congressional district; worry about the redistricting of other congressional districts--" We have asked witnesses if they would help us by suggesting where they think the congressional district lines should be changed. That means, in effect, that someplace in New Jersey, two incumbent Congresspersons have to be combined into a single district.

Do you have a recommendation as to which districts should be combined, and why that would be more appropriate than any other concept that might come in front of the Commission?

SENATOR BENNETT: Assemblyman, that is a fair question. Quite frankly, however, my purpose is to focus on the preservation of having a CAFRA-dominated district that will be in the northern part of our shore area. Where that line is drawn has been a matter of debate amongst people who are within the Save Our District. Some say it should run all along the Monmouth County shoreline; some say it should start in Long Branch and run to the southern part.

I believe that what is essential is that the end result will be a district that will continue to have a majority of its residents from the Jersey shore, and can deal with the coastal area. What town the line goes through, or what other incumbent Congressmen would be put together, is something that I believe you will have to wrestle with for quite some time.

I am hopeful that when you are wrestling and dealing with that issue you will continue to focus on the issue of what the Jersey shore means to the State, as opposed to what certain personalities of incumbent, present legislators would mean. I think if we take out the persons and the personalities and deal with the issues on population, we won't have to say, "Well, it should be Congressman Torricelli and Congressman Roe that should be put together," or, "It should be Congressman Smith and Congressman Pallone together."

I think we should deal with the whole operation, not with the personalities and the incumbent people who are involved, but the community of interest that can be drawn by putting population centers together that have general interests to be able to produce. In that way, you will be able to have your number of districts throughout the State drawn, and whomever resides in those districts will end up residing in them. We should not try to create a map in this State based on the personalities of incumbents -- current incumbents. I think that would be wrong. We should look at the numbers, look at the issues, put those together, and not deal with who gets put into one or another spot.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Are there any other questions of Senator Bennett? (no response) Thank you, Senator.

SENATOR BENNETT: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Commission.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Congressman Torricelli?

C O N G R E S S M A N   R O B E R T   G .   T O R R I C E L L I :  
Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission: Thank you very much

for giving me this opportunity tonight to testify before you and to share a few thoughts, if I might.

Perhaps it is most appropriate to begin by characterizing what these remarks are not about. I am not here to address the question of my district, my county, or, it might surprise you to note, even my party. What I would like to talk about are some larger issues of the State and some concerns which I think we all have.

I begin with a simple observation: As part of a Redistricting Commission, with people like you meeting all around the nation, you are part of the largest movement of political power to take place in this country in more than a century, because the migration of people that began in America 40 years ago has not ended. With it, it is dramatically changing the distribution of power in Washington.

The decline of our own delegation from some 15 members only 20 years ago to 13 when your work is done, understates the dramatic change that is taking place. From New York to Illinois, the combination of losses is dramatically changing the Congress in which I serve. That change is relevant to your work, because when the 103rd Congress convenes in January of 1993, California will have the largest delegation, with 53, the greatest accumulation of members ever achieved by any state in history. But indeed, perhaps more dramatically, 32% of the entire Congress will be represented by only four states.

These are the facts. They are a response to the law, and I believe appropriately so. I am not here to argue the law, but rather to point out the consequences for the things that are important to us in New Jersey. Since the last reapportionment in 1982, a confluence of events has made protecting New Jersey's interests extremely difficult. During the first years of the last decade, New Jersey Congressmen chaired four powerful House committees: Thompson, Education and Labor; Howard, Public Works, Rodino, Judiciary; and later,

Roe, Science and Technology. Four other members held powerful subcommittee chairmanships, ranging from: Jim Florio, Energy and Commerce; Joe Minish, Banking; with our Republican colleagues serving as ranking members on three other important committees.

It was, arguably, at that time, the greatest concentration of power in committee chairmanships of any State in the nation. From our roads to our universities to our major industries, there are testaments after testaments to the results of that accumulated political power.

The last decade was not kind to our State's interests in this regard. The tragic death of Jim Howard, and the retirement of Peter Rodino and Frank Thompson, devastated our delegation. As a result, it was not only smaller -- that does not begin to meet the problem-- The loss of the two seats we could accept for the interests of our people. Far more important was the loss of influence. So, this fall, when the publication Roll Call ranked the New Jersey congressional delegation in terms of its political power in Washington, not only was it not first, it was now twelfth, below what we would rank in population.

It is, in short, in my judgment, a time to rebuild New Jersey's position in Washington. Fortunately, we are off to a rather good start. Bob Roe, by seniority, did not deserve to become the next Chairman of the Public Works Committee. We fought a fight, a brutal fight, and we won. Our timing could not have been better. His election preceded by only nine months the writing of the largest public works spending bill in the history of the United States. Our building, however, has been broader than one committee chairmanship, although, indeed, that is all that is left for us. Our delegation now has two senior members serving as subcommittee chairmen -- Hughes and myself -- with four Republicans serving as ranking members, including Rinaldo on Commerce and Roukema on Banking, each

potentially only a few years away from becoming chairmen with influential positions themselves. Indeed, in the case of Bill Hughes, by the time this decade is over, and potentially in my own case, we could become chairman of a full committee in this decade, not recovering to where we were 10 years ago, but at least holding out the possibility that we could again have one of the more influential delegations in Washington.

Progress, however, has not been limited to those cases. New Jersey has secured two critical seats on the Appropriations Committee: Dean Gallo and Bernie Dwyer. While against enormous competing pressures, we have been able to maintain our historic seat on the Ways and Means Committee with Frank Guarini. These are more than names on letterheads, not simply a case for an individual member to exercise his ego or his personal power. In difficult economic times, these positions translate into the taxes we do or do not pay, and support for businesses in our communities that we do or do not receive.

This 102nd Congress more than illustrates that point. I offer for your consideration four examples: First and most renown is Bob Roe's transportation bill of only a few months ago -- \$151 billion to finish the interstate transportation system that began in 1956 and begin work again on our mass transportation system. Five-and-a-half billion dollars for the State of New Jersey. Of the 50 states, only four states received more, and in those exceptions there is an important lesson for all of us. We were beaten by Washington State, home of the Speaker; Pennsylvania, home of the ranking Republican member on the Committee; Massachusetts, Chairman of the Rules Committee of the Congress; and California, home of the Subcommittee Chairman on Public Works. Forty-six states we beat; four we didn't, and in that case, an example of the important interests before New Jersey.

Equally impressive in this legislation is the mass transportation component -- \$31 billion -- for the first time in a generation to begin again building mass transportation systems in America, and nearly \$2.5 billion of it in the State of New Jersey.

Second example, appropriations: The vast majority of states in this country have no representation on the Appropriations Committee of the Congress at all. New Jersey has two: Dwyer and Gallo. They could not be more important for the work of this State and of our Congress.

I will offer you several examples that you probably will recognize: The largest public works project in the United States today, probably for at least the next decade, \$1.25 billion to build a flood tunnel to safeguard 30,000 people. Many projects were authorized. This one was funded, specifically because of Dwyer and Gallo getting the money, against enormous competition.

If that has been true in public works, it has also been true in higher education. Bob Roe and I, as ranking members of the Science and Technology Committee, could authorize important projects for our universities, but we could not get them funded alone. That required Dwyer and Gallo: the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory; Rutgers' new bioscience building; Monmouth College's Transportation Center; New Jersey NIT's Independent Industry Productivity Center; and Rutgers' National Transit Institute. All were funded in this year alone, when more than half of the states in the country got no funding for any institution or any project at all in education.

Third, the central issues of our time in this Congress in the Ways and Means Committee: National health insurance, trade legislation, and dealing with the Federal deficit.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Excuse me, Congressman Torricelli.

CONGRESSMAN TORRICELLI: Yes, Dr. Rosenthal?

DR. ROSENTHAL: We are trying to keep the remarks--  
The ground rules are to keep the remarks to 10 minutes, so we  
can--

CONGRESSMAN TORRICELLI: How much have I consumed?

DR. ROSENTHAL: You have gone 10 minutes.

CONGRESSMAN TORRICELLI: I will conclude in a moment,  
if I may?

DR. ROSENTHAL: Yeah, take a moment and conclude.  
This will go in the record, and I am sure the Commission  
members will read your entire testimony.

CONGRESSMAN TORRICELLI: Each of these issues  
belonging to the Ways and Means Committee alone. Again, most  
states in the Union do not have representation on the Ways and  
Means Committee. Ours does.

The point of all this is, our delegation, having been  
hurt badly in the last decade, with the loss of senior members,  
is in the process of rebuilding. When you deliberate, when you  
consider how to approach the painful process of reducing this  
delegation, I ask that each of these factors be considered.

I don't have to tell you that these are painful times  
in our State, financially, socially, economically. The voters  
at least deserve an opportunity to retain members who, in the  
great competition in Washington for resources, can retain this  
representation.

I speak for myself only, but preparing these remarks  
and consulting with each of the Democratic members, consulting  
with many of the Republican members, on this final night of  
your hearings, we wanted -- I wanted -- to be certain that you  
kept in mind the practical necessities of doing business in  
Washington today, ensuring that the things we fought for all  
these years, getting some of our colleagues elected to these  
committees, are not lost; that we maintain them, not for  
partisan advantage, but for mutual advantage for both parties,  
the common interest of the State.

Thank you for your time, and thank you for your patience in my rather extended testimony. Thank you.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Questions of Congressman Torricelli? (no response) Thank you, Congressman Torricelli.

CONGRESSMAN TORRICELLI: Thank you very much.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thomas Obel, Carpenters Union of South Jersey?

T H O M A S C. O B E R: Mr. Chairman, just a correction on the name. The proper name is Ober. Sorry for the misspelling there, okay?

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

MR. OBER: O-B-E-R.

I would like to begin by expressing my thanks to Alan Rosenthal and the Commission for permitting me to testify, and to Assemblyman Wayne Bryant and the others who helped bring this meeting to Camden County.

It may seem unusual that a member of the building trades would appear before a body such as this one, but my membership -- and I believe I speak for other trade union organizations -- considers your proceedings to be of crucial importance.

It may also seem unusual that someone from Camden County would testify on behalf of members of Congress other than my own Congressman, Rob Andrews. Congressman Andrews has proven himself to be one of our State's prime advocates of labor interests. He showed that during the fight to save the Philadelphia Navy Shipyard. Preserving Congressman Andrews' position in our delegation preserves the interests of working people in our State. But I am here tonight to speak also about the importance of our State's congressional delegation in general.

Under the leadership of Bob Roe, the delegation has been extremely successful in bringing home Federal projects to New Jersey. Simply put, these projects mean jobs and, as we

all know, jobs mean food on the table. I cannot overstate the importance of Federal projects in our State. If we lose these projects -- if we lose the influence of Bob Roe and other senior members of the delegation -- we lose jobs.

It is as simple as that, and that is why I am here before you. There is no doubt the current recession has hurt our trades. Business is slow and jobs are scarce. But I believe our State delegation has given us cause for hope in these otherwise tough times, specifically, \$5.6 billion worth of hope. That is the amount of Federal funding that would be spent in New Jersey under the Surface Transportation bill ushered through Congress by Bob Roe, Senator Frank Lautenberg, Matt Rinaldo, Bob Torricelli, Bernie Dwyer, and other senior members of our team in Washington.

Mr. Chairman, the transportation bill represents a massive infusion of Federal dollars into our State. Some call it pork. Well, I say the pork label is baloney. As Chairman Roe has said before, "One man's pork is another man's investment in the future." This investment in our State's future means jobs -- thousands of jobs through the '90s -- and a significantly improved transportation system.

The Roe bill would pump \$2.16 billion into New Jersey mass transit. Highways would receive nearly \$1.7 billion. The huge New Jersey Urban Core Project would receive \$634 million. That project would be a boon to hundreds of thousands of commuters and mean jobs for countless construction workers. It is the most important project in our State this decade.

The Roe bill also authorizes \$115 million for the completion of Route 21 from Passaic to Route 46 in Paterson. This project is not in my area, but I mention it because \$115 million is more than some states receive for all of their demonstration projects combined. This is just one of ours.

The Roe bill also improves the Amtrak Northeast Corridor. It would look ahead to the year 2000 and beyond by

connecting Newark International Airport to major rail and subway lines.

When the late Jim Howard was Chairman of the Public Works Committee, we saw spending on New Jersey projects skyrocket. As we all know, Congressman Howard cared deeply about investments in infrastructure. The fruits of his labor are on display across our State.

New Jersey is the most densely populated State, and yet we move millions of people each day on our trains, and subways, and across our roads and bridges.

Compared with other urban states, New Jersey is a transportation leader. This is no accident, Mr. Chairman. I want to stress this point. This is not an accident of fate. It is the direct result of sound planning and political clout of New Jersey's Congressional Delegation, including the late Jim Howard, Bob Roe, and other senior members.

Please note also, Mr. Chairman, that I have repeatedly referred to this legislation as the Roe bill. And does anyone doubt that's exactly what it is? Could we expect New Jersey to receive this kind of investment of Federal dollars if the Chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee were from Pennsylvania or Kansas? Of course not.

The simple fact is, to bring Federal tax dollars home to your State you need clout. And clout means seniority. Bob Roe has been serving our State in Washington since 1969. The best way to back up this point is through example.

I've told you about the Roe bill, but let me broaden my remarks to others in the delegation. As you know, Congressman Rinaldo is a ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee. He's been in Washington 20 years. This Committee oversees legislation relating to everything from the environment, including the Superfund, to energy bills, and health and transportation matters. It is one of the most important in Congress.

Congressman Dwyer holds a key seat on Appropriations. Even those of us who don't know all there is to know about the workings of Washington understand the importance of the Appropriations Committee. That's the money Committee.

I've already mentioned the contribution by Congressman Rob Andrews, who is a rare exception to the seniority rule. He's been effective since his swearing in.

As we all know, lots of Congressmen get bills passed. Our New Jersey delegation has the power to get bills funded. Other delegations with more senior members cannot make that same boast.

And clout means more than money. For example: Another senior member, Congressman Torricelli, is extremely close to the House leadership. If people think this relationship does not help the State, they don't know anything about politics. Who else in our delegation can call up Dick Gephardt, the Majority Leader of the House, and ask for his help in dealing with New Jersey matters? Junior members can't make that call, and most won't even try.

This relationship is important to the State because Congressman Gephardt helps to control the business of the House of Representatives. If he wants a bill heard, it gets heard. If he wants to put it on the shelf, it gets put on the shelf. Again, as I said before, these are the rules of politics, plain and simple.

We have done very well at this game in the past, Mr. Chairman. Our delegation, historically, has had the clout to get the job done, and to bring jobs home. Our State delegation must maintain its clout and its seniority. To lose it would be devastating.

Thank you, again, for letting me speak.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Are there any questions of Mr. Ober? (no response) Thank you, Mr. Ober.

MR. OBER: Thank you.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Phil Thigpen, representing Congressman Donald Payne?

P H I L T H I G P E N: Good evening. My name is Phil Thigpen, and I've been asked to testify this evening by Congressman Donald Payne of the Tenth District.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: We can't hear you.

MR. THIGPEN: Can you hear me now?

DR. ROSENTHAL: Yeah.

MR. THIGPEN: First, let me thank Chairman Rosenthal and the other members of the Redistricting Commission for allowing me to have this opportunity to come before you this evening, to share with you Congressman Payne's views, as you tackle the very challenging assignment of drawing the lines to create 13 congressional districts, which would conform to the requirements set down by the Constitution of the United States, Federal law, and the court decision.

It will probably not surprise you to hear that your deliberations are of tremendous concern to Congressman Payne. As I'm sure the members of the Commission are well aware, Don Payne is the first and only African-American to ever be elected to the House of Representatives from the State of New Jersey. This achievement was made possible by the creation of a Congressional District in the Tenth District, which contained a 57 percent African-American majority. To the best of our knowledge, a congressional district with this composition is also a first in the history of this State.

We recognize the fact that the Tenth District is in a unique position in the eyes of the law. Continued commitment to an inclusive reapportionment policy by the State of New Jersey, a policy which is currently in the hands of this Commission, will ultimately be guaranteed by the Federal law.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, and its 1982 amendments were enacted by Congress using the powers granted to it by the Fifteenth Amendment, which was ratified on March 30, 1870. The

Fifteenth Amendment simply states that, "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

New Jersey rejected this Amendment in 1870, but ratified it in 1871. The Voting Rights Act establishes, as a violation of Federal law, any attempt to dilute a citizen's vote on account of race or color.

Congressman Payne views this situation with the utmost seriousness, with an appreciation for its historical context, and with the profound sense of responsibility to the African-American community of New Jersey to ensure that we continue to share with other New Jerseyans the opportunity to elect a Congressman of their choice. The outcome of the process in which this Commission is engaged is central to achieving that goal.

Now I want to share with you some of Congressman Payne's views on drawing new boundaries for the Tenth District. As we see it, the real challenge before this Commission is to establish boundaries that satisfy the requirements of the Voting Rights Act, as interpreted by the courts, by creating a Tenth District that provides to African-Americans a practical opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. Achieving this goal necessitates that the Commission create a district with an effective African-American majority.

Congressman Payne is not only committed to satisfying the requirement of the law, but also to forming a congressional district that, as much as possible, reflects the preexisting community of interest.

The District Court of New Jersey, in a case which some of you may be familiar with -- Daggett vs. Kimmelman -- stated that the preservation of the cores of prior districts is a legitimate State policy. Congressman Payne endorses this view

as it concerns the Tenth District, and encourages the Commission to adopt it. It is also determined to avoid the unnecessary packing of African-American voters into only one district.

Congressman Payne recognizes that it's not only important to enable African-Americans to elect a candidate of their choice but also that the African-American community of New Jersey have an impact on other Federal representatives from our State.

More specifically, in our view, when applied to these particular circumstances, the minimal acceptable level of African-Americans in the Tenth District is a level set by the District Court imposed plan of 1984, which was 57.8 percent. That level has demonstrated that it is effective in achieving the goal of allowing the African-American community to elect a candidate of their choice. This philosophy has some support in case law.

There's precedent for finding a violation of the Voting Rights Act using a theory known as retrogression that is in the context of reapportionment, a scheme that unnecessarily diminishes the minority voting strength. It is therefore, in our opinion, sound legal policy to avoid exposure to legal action, and sound public policy to continue to ensure the protection of African-Americans' practical opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice by fixing the minimal level of African-American representation under the new plan at the level achieved under the former plan.

Keeping these issues in mind, the following positions have been arrived at by Congressman Payne, after some careful review of census data. The new Tenth District must gain approximately 129,000 new residents while maintaining an effective voting majority of African-Americans. Operating under the assumption that this Commission fully intends to comply with the criteria established by the Voting Rights Act,

we respectfully request that the Redistricting Commission take into account the following recommendations during its deliberations on boundaries:

We recommend that the entire towns of Newark, East Orange, Orange, Irvington, Maplewood, and South Orange be included. In Montclair we recommend that all but the First Ward be included. In West Orange we urge you to include Districts One, Four, Seven, and Eight, in Ward One; Districts One and Two in Ward Three; and District One in Ward Five.

When we look at Union County-- In Union there's a section commonly referred to as Vaux Hall. It is the historically African-American section of that town composed of eight districts, which we urge you to include. Contiguous to Newark is the Township of Hillside, all of which is currently in the Tenth District. We are recommending -- in order to meet the Voting Rights Act minority performance levels -- that Districts Eight, Ninth, and Eleventh be removed, in order to increase the overall performance.

Also contiguous to Newark is the City of Elizabeth. We're recommending that all of Elizabeth be included in the Tenth District except its Third Ward. In Roselle, we recommend the inclusion of the entire town, since this is a community with an active and large minority population integrated throughout the community. Adjoining Roselle is Linden, and we recommend that you consider the portions of this community that are adjacent to Roselle.

All of the communities I have mentioned in Union County are of a single fabric and reflect the common community of interests similar to the interests of the constituents already included in the Tenth District.

On behalf of Congressman Payne, I hope that the Commission will accept these recommendations in the spirit in which they were offered. We recognize that this Commission has

tremendous responsibility and we stand ready to offer any assistance that will facilitate your evaluation of these proposals.

Thank you.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Are there any questions from the Commission members of Mr. Thigpen? Assemblyman Bryant.

ASSEMBLYMAN BRYANT: Mr. Chairman, can I ask Mr. Thigpen -- I see that you wanted to include Montclair, but only portions of Montclair. Can you explain to us why you chose to only include certain portions of Montclair?

MR. THIGPEN: Well, clinging to the requirements of the Voting Rights Act, and to enhance the performance, we recommended those Districts in Montclair that would help in that regard.

ASSEMBLYMAN BRYANT: And is that same philosophy-- Because when you got into Union County -- I think it was Vaux Hall and Elizabeth -- you included only certain districts or certain wards. Was that same kind of philosophy based on the Voting Rights Act, in order to keep the minority participation of African-Americans whole? Was that the analysis?

MR. THIGPEN: Let me give you just a little bit of flavor. A black Congressman is a Congressman not only for the district but for the State, really, but there are high expectations from the people in terms of service. For example: You're imposing, in Congress, the restrictions of a Clean Air Act, which is going to mean there are more people resorting to mass transit. You need a Congressman who's sensitive to those kinds of things, who is going to be in there concerned about the services that people need.

At the same time, when I look at the statistical information that would apply here, just as it did in Montclair, the numbers give you a little more flexibility there, but essentially the principle is the same. But in addition to

that, the community of interest-- When people leave the central City of Newark, and whatnot, they go towards Union County.

If you check at Kean College, for example, you'll find numbers of people from -- former Newarkers registered at Kean College. But if you went the other way west or east, you won't find very many Newarkers or people migrating that way. So you can go down into Union County-- Just as was pointed out by another Congressman, you go to the shore and you see a lot of people from the Newark area. If you go down into Union County you'll find numerous people there who have the same kinds of historical background and share common interests. That's the thing that we were thinking about.

ASSEMBLYMAN BRYANT: Thank you.

MR. JABLONSKI: Mr. Thigpen, if that District, as it was comprised, was totally adopted, what percentage would be minority?

MR. THIGPEN: About 59.4 -- 59.7 percent.

MR. JABLONSKI: And the Voting Rights Act was 57 point something, you said?

MR. THIGPEN: I said the previous District, in 1984.

MR. JABLONSKI: The previous District was 57 percent.

MR. THIGPEN: That's right.

MR. JABLONSKI: Thank you.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Other questions? (no response) Thank you, Mr. Thigpen. Senator Andrew Ciesla?

SENATOR ANDREW R. CIESLA: Thank you very much. This evening, Commissioners, I come here representing the people of the Tenth State Legislative District. Joining me this evening are Assemblywoman--

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: We can't hear you.

SENATOR CIESLA: Is that better?

DR. ROSENTHAL: Yes.

SENATOR CIESLA: This evening I come here in order to represent the people of the Tenth State Legislative District. Joining me are my Assembly colleagues; Ginny Haines, and David Wolfe. I also am carrying a message from the Senator from our Ninth Legislative District; Len Connors, along with his Assembly colleagues; Jeff Moran, and Chris Connors.

We have followed very closely, Commissioners, the testimony which has been given regarding the shore districts, and we echo many of the same comments that have been made in the past regarding the commonality of interest and the need to maintain compactness. But rather than continue to repeat the same testimony which has come before us, we have prepared -- as I believe Assemblyman Smith has indicated -- some data which I believe that you may find useful in your deliberations.

What I would like to do, with your permission, is introduce into evidence -- and I'd like to give this to someone at your direction -- so that you can refer to these particular maps that I've brought with me. Perhaps I'll give them to the clerk at the close of this. But I would like to read the explanation into the record so that you will be able to refer to it at your leisure, and certainly I'll be prepared to answer any questions this evening.

As the representatives for the Ninth and Tenth Legislative Districts we are submitting to you, for your information and consideration, various maps concerning our current congressional districts. We hope that you will take the time to review these maps. We believe they offer some guidance regarding the difficult task, which you will face in redrawing the congressional districts for the State of New Jersey.

We will refer to the maps on the basis of a color marker, which we used to outline the State's congressional districts. I realize that you don't have them in your possession, so I apologize for that.

Our first map is outlined in black, and it indicates the current congressional districts and the residents of the incumbent congressional representatives. This map resulted in two municipalities -- I'm sure you know -- being divided, namely; Belleville and Kearny.

Our second map is outlined in purple. It indicates the population changes in the congressional districts according to the 1990 census. The map has been color-coded to indicate areas where the population has increased over 10 percent. In green it indicates where the population has increased between 0 percent and 10 percent, and in red those areas in the State where the population has decreased.

As you will be able to see from the map, a population decrease was only experienced in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Congressional Districts. The map has a ledger indicating each current congressional district and the amount of population increase or decrease in that particular District.

Our next map, which we've provided -- number three -- is outlined in brown and it shows the 1984 congressional Districts with regional population changes. This map shows that the four northeastern congressional districts lost 3.7 percent in population, the five northwestern central congressional districts gained 5.2 percent in population, and the five southern congressional districts gained 11.6 percent in population.

Our next map has a red/black line drawn across the neck of New Jersey, in the center. The black line represents the current division between North and South Jersey along the existing Twelfth and Sixth Congressional Districts to the north, and the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts to the south. The red line shows the proposed line to divide the northern congressional districts from the southern congressional districts, again, across the neck of New Jersey.

The nine northern districts, which currently exist, show a population increase of only 1.2 percent from the 1980 census to the 1990 census. In comparison, the five southern congressional districts, which currently exist, showed an 11.6 increase in population. This increase in population is sufficient to justify the retaining five southern congressional districts.

Since the overall population of the State of New Jersey did not grow in sufficient numbers to allow the State to retain 14 Congressional seats, 13 Congressional seats must now be created out of the previous 14. It is clear that the loss of a congressional district should occur in northern New Jersey and not southern New Jersey. Northern congressional districts should not be elongated to reach into southern New Jersey simply to preserve a northern New Jersey congressional district at the expense of the southern congressional district.

The State Apportionment Commission faced a similar problem, and as everyone knows a legislative district was lost in North Jersey. And a new Legislative District was created in the form of the new Thirtieth District, which encompasses parts of Ocean, Monmouth, and Burlington Counties.

The last map, which I submit to you this evening, is outlined in green and shows the retention of five congressional districts in South Jersey and eight congressional districts in North Jersey. This is not solely a fight to retain a shore congressional district, but of equal importance to provide the residents of South Jersey the congressional representation they deserve on the basis of population.

Of necessity, a map has to be drawn, which preserves the five congressional districts in South Jersey and proposes eight Congressional Districts for North Jersey. The proposed map, which I submit to you this evening, does not split one municipality in the State, and yet has an extremely low range of deviation in population from the ideal number of 594,662.

The highest deviation from this district is 134 people while the lowest deviation from the ideal is only 59 people.

I submit this evening, that this map is a proposed starting point, to provide regional fairness and to represent the shore and southern New Jersey in a fair manner. I would thank the Commission for their anticipated cooperation in this material. I will submit it formally for the record, this evening. I know it's difficult to visualize the items which I've described, and I apologize for that.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you, Senator. Any questions of Senator Ciesla? Yes, Mr. Smith.

ASSEMBLYMAN SMITH: The last map you're proposing, as you pointed out in your testimony -- by the very nature of this process -- has to put two incumbent Congresspeople together.

SENATOR CIESLA: That's correct.

ASSEMBLYMAN SMITH: The proposal that you're putting forward puts which two Congresspeople together?

SENATOR CIESLA: Congressman Roe and Congressman Torricelli together.

ASSEMBLYMAN SMITH: Okay. Did you hear the prior witnesses testify? And I thought the tenor of their testimony was that a fifth criteria, in addition to the four that we have under law, of: population equivalence, the Voting Rights Act, contiguity, and compactness. The suggestion of the three prior witnesses was that clout -- the ability to get things done for New Jersey, should be one of the criteria that the Commission may wish to consider.

The proposal that you put forward puts together-- As I understand it, Congressman Roe is a very powerful Committee Chairman and has a pretty effective record in terms of producing for New Jersey, and Congressman Torricelli, who is also one of the more senior members of the delegation. Is it your opinion that we should not consider the ability to get things done for New Jersey in our criteria or should we?

SENATOR CIESLA: Commissioner, I leave that to your able consideration. We prepared this map in accordance with the law. You'll have to take that consideration under deliberation, and I don't believe it's for me to form an opinion. I tried -- and what we tried to do was to construct this map in accordance with the statutory provisions.

ASSEMBLYMAN SMITH: Thank you.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Questions? (no response) Thank you, Senator Ciesla.

SENATOR CIESLA: One other item-- (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Yes.

SENATOR CIESLA: I apologize, I'm sorry. One other item I would like to submit to the record is a resolution which was passed this date by the Ocean County Mayors' Association, which supports this particular map as well. And I'd like to submit that into the record. Thank you very much.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Frank Parisi will take that. John Villapiano?

J O H N A. V I L L A P I A N O: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, Assemblyman Bryant, Assemblyman Smith, ladies and gentlemen. My name is John Villapiano. I am a resident of Monmouth County, formerly an Assemblyman in the State of New Jersey, who represented the Eleventh Legislative District, the State legislative district which encompassed the shore area from Atlantic Highlands on down to Manasquan and Brielle.

My remarks this evening will be relatively brief as the Senator that was up, prior to me, basically said it all as far as population shift is concerned. It is not my intention to sit in front of you and offer forth a map, this evening, that you can't see in front of you. As a matter of fact, I think that there are minds on the dais that are much better than my own when it comes to drawing maps.

What I would like to reiterate, however, is the rules of the game. And the rules of the game indicate that what you

must take into account when redrawing the maps of the State of New Jersey for congressional representation would be, I think, first and foremost, that each group has representation that is homogenous, and that each congressional district has somewhat the same needs, same desires, and same concerns in their district that the Congressman who represents that specific district could be able to accomplish.

There are a number of people here in the audience, Mr. Chairman, and most of them are from Monmouth and Ocean County, because it seems as though every map that has been presented and every idea that has been thrust forward, basically has carved up the Third Congressional District in the State of New Jersey. Whereas that district probably has some of the most homogenous concerns and issues as any in the State, therefore, I would say that it's something that should be considered -- that group staying together and still having representation.

Before finishing though, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to bring forth one more item that I think that vitally concerns not only the Third Legislative District (sic), but the entire State of New Jersey, and that is the fact that New Jersey has a very big manufacturing base, but has also been dubbed the name, the Silicon Valley of the East. That's because a computer industry has developed around New Jersey, second to none other than the State of California, on the West Coast. One of the vital reasons of why this industry has sprung up in our State is the fact that Fort Monmouth, a leading signal corp -- a signal department of the Army -- is located at Fort Monmouth in Central New Jersey in the Third Legislative District.

Now we all know what's coming down from Washington. We all know that downsizing of forts, and who's to lose and who stands to gain, and Fort Monmouth, as you know, has been on the chopping block list for a number of years. I don't believe you could point to any other state in the Union where economy is so affected and has been so affected over the past few years, than

the State of New Jersey, and its economy being depressed. To lose the benefit of Fort Monmouth, and to lose the ancillary benefit of the orders, the jobs, and the economic viability of that Fort in our State -- not only in our region, but in our State -- would be a devastating blow.

To gerrymander districts, as we have heard, and to stick Eatontown where Fort Monmouth is, at the back of an "S" hook on the bottom of some congressional district where that Congressman might not even know where Fort Monmouth is, I think, seals Fort Monmouth's fate and probably puts the last nail in its coffin for the State of New Jersey. That's something that you, as a Commission, have to take into account, because economics, as you know, is one of the main things that makes our State go round, and to lose a vital economic stimulus, like a fort in that particular area, would be devastating. And I believe that would happen with some of the present maps that have been thrust forward.

Mr. Chairman, before finishing, I appreciate your time this evening. I would just like to say once again: Homogenous natures of the district and the concerns of the people involved are very, very important, and I hope, when this entire map is finally drawn, that it comes out that a district that represents this particular area is somewhat intact.

Thank you very much for your time.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any questions for Mr. Villapiano?  
(negative response) Thank you, Mr. Villapiano.

Linda Bowker, Feminist Majority?

L I N D A B O W K E R: I thank the Commission for the opportunity to address you tonight. I do live in the First Congressional District and often those of us who live in South Jersey feel like orphans, so I am very grateful that you have come down south to hear from the people that live in this area.

My name is Linda Bowker. I am testifying on behalf of the Feminist Majority Foundation whose unique mission is to

devise long-term strategies and permanent solutions for the pervasive social, political, and economic obstacles that women face. The foundation conducts and disseminates research for action to explode myths and expose sources of opposition to womens' equality. Through education and research projects, the Feminist Majority Foundations seeks to transform the public debate on issues of importance to womens' lives, and to empower women.

In 1992, seventy years after women won the right to vote, only 30 women comprising 5.6 percent of the total, are members of the United States Congress; two senators and 28 representatives. At this rate of growth, women will not reach parity until around the year 2333, or not for another 342 years. Obviously, we'll all be long dead. Obviously, something is amiss when over 50 percent of the population is represented by only 6 percent of the legislators. As you know, the New Jersey delegation has only one woman. And I might point out that it's very obvious, in this auditorium, that there are only two women on this Commission. So, there's a lot of work that we have to do.

Women legislators do make a difference in the type of legislation presented, and in the slant of the debate. From the election of the first feminist woman to Congress, Jeanette Rankin in 1917, to the present day, feminists in Congress have been responsible for an array of ground breaking legislation that addressed issues that have been overlooked, neglected, or ignored. As the National Organization for Womens' Political Action Committee found, women perform better on womens' issues and men perform worse, regardless of party affiliation.

I am here to testify for the inclusion of gender as a consideration in the redrawing of Congressional lines. Frankly, neither party gets medals for the advancement of womens' rights. I am not here to testify for any redistricting that would benefit one party over another. Contrary to myth,

women do not live equally distributed around the State. There are studies that show women cluster in security housing, in colleges, in cities, in retirement homes and in affordable housing neighborhoods. I urge you to use the Federal Census Bureau's statistics to facilitate another Congressional seat filled by a woman.

In January of this year, the Illinois Supreme Court listed gender as one of the considerations to be used in redistricting. The State of New Jersey should follow this lead in seeking equal representation for all. I do have a copy of that decision which I'll leave with the clerk.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Any questions of Ms. Bowker? (negative response) Thank you.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Wilbert Russell, NAACP, Camden County area?

W I L B E R T R U S S E L L: Good evening Commissioners, and Dr. Rosenthal. I might correct that I am a Camden resident, but I'm associated with the Long Branch NAACP, for the record.

As stated, my name is Wilbert Russell. I come before you tonight to testify about the importance that the Afro-American community attaches to strong and responsible representation in Congress. In particular, I would like to discuss the unique character and concerns of the minority community located in various areas of our State, outside the Tenth District in Essex County, traditionally designated as the so-called Minority District. One very special minority community is in the shore area of our State. I'm a resident of Camden for many years, however, I lived in Monmouth where I served for about eight years as a City Councilman, four of those years as President of the City Council, about 10 years as President of the NAACP, and a number of other activities; so my ties are still there. I maintain my life membership, and I happen to be the Chairman of the Long Branch NAACP.

I know that many citizens have come forward to speak against the break up of the Third Congressional District. I want to add my voice to their calling for fair representation in this Third District. I might add that I come here today speaking as a bipartisan. I spent many years in Long Branch working with both the Republicans and Democrats within the Afro-American community, developing and nurturing a relationship where we've, over the years -- through either Republican or Democratic representation -- our black community grew, and earned, and gained, and acquired the respect of those who were running on either side of the party, and that relationship stays today. And it took many, many years to nurture that.

In the Third District there are several areas with longstanding African-American communities, including Red Bank, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Neptune, Belmar, Lakewood, and etc. These areas are very active NAACP chapters; strong unity among the Churches and a great deal of experience in working together as a unified whole. I, for one, would hate to see the strength of many of the groups, which are strong in the predominantly African-American clergy, diluted to the point where their voice is no longer heard in Congress. To dismember this long-standing community of interest would have the effect of silencing a key sector of New Jersey's minority population.

I know you want to make it short, so I'm going leave my remarks for the record. But there is one thing that concerns me really greatly, as I review this. As a kid growing up -- in my history books -- I first heard the word gerrymandering. Gerrymandering in the 1800s, the 1900s, was known to me, as I came up, as a very bad thing. Because what I read was that black people were disenfranchised from the South. And there was a tool used in the South to prevent black people from voting; wherever there was population of blacks, they would gerrymander the districts, or the politicians. Now,

in those days, I read that, and it left a connotation to me as the wrong thing to do. Then, just recently finding out, and to get into this, I received a copy -- in terms of looking for some information of a district that's going to be divided -- and I see a district that's going to be divided, and it's going to run through seven counties. And the articles I read, trying to be objective, says that it was gerrymandering. So I said, well, is this really gerrymandering, or is this the same thing that happened and I used to read about as a child? So I went to my dictionary and I said maybe I'm wrong, because that's what it sounds like. I read it, and gerrymandering is to divide into political districts so as to give one political party an advantage over the opponent. Then I read on, and it says, "a district or pattern of districts varying greatly in size of population as a result of gerrymandering." I couldn't believe that in 1992 this was happening. That here, we are zigzagging one district at the expense of the people who live in a district who have worked harmoniously together over a number of years.

I've heard this evening, support for strong delegations in Washington in order that we would get the proper amount of funds to this State. I certainly would support that because there's no question that we will want to have the strongest delegation possible. However, I think it's wrong and I think, gentlemen, if you just search yourselves, you'd have to agree that it's wrong that certain people would be left out, disenfranchised, regardless of their color, regardless of whatever the motive would be, if we take one district and zigzag through seven counties to the benefit of others. I think if we have strong Congressmen, who we would like to see reelected, I think they could go out to the people, regardless of whether they are Democrats or Republicans, stand on their record and get reelected, and I certainly would like to see that. I think it's wrong.

I will be short, but I would hope that you will take this into consideration in your deliberations, without respect to whether you are on the Democratic side, or whether you're on the Republican side, because I certainly come here on the bipartisan side, in support of sustaining a district that does have a number of commonalities amongst them, many of which you have heard, I understand, over the past two hearings you've had, and tonight. My perspective is basically in terms of small pockets of black communities which are going to be disenfranchised, which have worked very hard over a number of years -- represents only about 13 percent or 14 percent of its district -- but because of the work and effort that has gone into them, the black communities and the majority community working together, understanding that when they work towards something and their Congressman goes to Congress, it's good for the black community; it's good for the white community. I would hate to see that type of relationship injured or just thrown down the drain and diluted as a result of the need to sustain a powerful Congressional delegation in Washington. I certainly hope that can be, because we need it in Washington, but not at the expense of the breaking up of this district. And I thank you very much.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any questions of Mr. Russell?  
(negative response) Thank you, Mr. Russell.

Louis Caban, Midwest/Northeast Voter Registration and Education Project?

L O U I S C A B A N: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. Thank you for this opportunity.

I'm here to suggest to you, and to request, as others have done before me, also with the use of the Voter Rights Act, that a majority Hispanic Congressional district be drawn in the State of New Jersey. I also come to the meeting prepared to submit a map that we have drawn, that is a majority Hispanic

district. As we heard a moment ago, there are good gerrymanders and bad gerrymanders. I think I have a good gerrymander here tonight.

Let me give you a little background. The Hispanic community in the State of New Jersey is approximately 10 percent of the population today; approximately three-quarters-of a million people. Also the Hispanic community, as the census has noted, was the community that had the highest rate of undercounting. So, if we take that into consideration, we can imagine that possibly the population may be as much as 12 percent or 13 percent of the overall population of the State. Even though we are spread throughout the State and make up majorities in many smaller municipalities and communities and counties, we are a community concentrated in the northern part of the State, in the counties that are better known outside of New Jersey as the greater New York metropolitan area, and those are the counties, of course, of Hudson, Essex, Union, Bergen, Passaic, and even stretches down to Morris County.

This community had a growth rate from 1980 to 1990 of 50.4 percent. Of all the major populations in this State, this was by far the highest rate of growth, while other populations in the State actually dropped. Some areas had a growth rate of over 100 percent in this 10-year period, and this rate, we assume, will continue. In the area, the Congressional district that I will suggest to you, although it's only a majority population today, and we've drawn it with an Hispanic population of approximately 51 percent, we anticipate that probably within the next two years, it will grow to about 62 percent at the growth rate that we've sustained over the last 10 years.

In the very recent legislative redistricting in the State, we suffered considerable loss, I think. There was a move to design a number of State legislative districts. Ten percent of the population, you would think, would draw up 10

percent of the Legislature which is four senatorial seats. Obviously we are not concentrated in that fashion so you would not expect that that could be done. However, we wound up with one district, the Thirty-Third Legislative District, which is not a majority Hispanic population according to the Voting Rights Act.

Let me refer to the Voting Rights Act a moment. When the Voting Rights Act, and as the courts have ruled, refers to a minority district, they talk about a 65 percent minority district. Sixty-five percent, simply put, represents 5 percent above the majority, a simple majority of 50 plus one. Five percent you're given for the youthfulness of that population, and I'd like to remind you the Hispanic population is the youngest population in the State of New Jersey, therefore, we have a number -- a greater percentage of our population is under the age of 18. Another 5 percent is allotted for citizenship. Again, as you all well know, we've had a great influx of noncitizen Hispanics coming to our State, specifically in the last five years from Central and South America and it will be a while before they become citizens. Five percent is given for the discriminatory practices in the past where the Hispanic vote, or the minority vote is depressed and therefore it would take some time for people to become accustomed to realizing that their vote actually counts. Thus, the Voting Rights Act, or the courts have ruled, that a 65 percent district is one where minorities may elect candidates of their choice.

Thus, the concern that we have with the map that we're presenting here is the fact that it's only a majority, a simple majority, a 51 percent Hispanic district. And I do say Hispanic district. It goes into four of the counties that I mentioned earlier, predominantly in Hudson County, but also goes into Union County, specifically the City of Elizabeth, it goes into Passaic County to pick up parts of the City of

Passaic and Paterson, and also goes into Newark, in those parts of Newark which are predominantly Hispanic. With due respect to the gentleman who spoke on behalf of Congressman Payne, in Newark in particular, the Hispanic community has historically been frustrated in electing Hispanics to that city. Most recently in the last four or five years we had numerous candidates in the legislative districts in that city and we cannot, as terribly as we've tried, we have not been able to because the minority community is, in fact, not one community of interest. We have language issues that we must deal with and to this day, the African-American community and the Hispanic community has not been able to get behind candidates of interest to both communities.

The shape of the district is also a concern to us. As I mentioned earlier, a good gerrymander-- However, we're kind of pleased with some of the recent court rulings that we have in Chicago, for example. A couple of months ago the three-judge Federal Panel ruled on a district. I brought a sample of it so that you may look at it. A district which should make the poster that talks about the ugliest districts in the United States. This is what it looks like, gentlemen, the district in Chicago, and I will submit this. It is two major Hispanic areas, two major concentrations that are looped around with something that I call an umbilical cord that goes all the way west, out of the City of Chicago, and in fact, out of Cook County, and comes back in. And what the court ruled was the need to create this district was much greater than whether the district was, in fact, compact enough to look like, perhaps, other districts should.

There also have been districts in other parts of the United States, California in particular, that make all the posters that look like these over here, and all these districts have passed.

In the last Congressional redistricting here, in this State, the court looked at some of the configurations and made some statements to the fact that the districts were, in fact, not complying with being compact. So, I submit to you that the issue of compactness is not necessarily a priority issue and that we should be compelled -- an overriding factor should be the need for, at this point in history, to draw it, to decide that there should be an Hispanic majority district, an Hispanic Congressional district in the State of New Jersey.

I will submit the figures for you. I know I don't have the time to go with them, but they will be part of the record.

Thank you, gentlemen.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Are there any questions of Mr. Caban? (negative response) Thank you, Mr. Caban.

Robert Karen, New Jersey Builders Association? (no response) He's not here? Michael Winnick, Vietnam Veterans of America?

**M I C H A E L W I N N I C K:** Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, I'd like to thank you for the time and state regrets that we even have to meet this way.

Veterans, more than any other segment of our population -- including the elderly -- have more difficulty navigating through the bureaucracy. How important is a local Congressman to a veteran? Well, I daresay you won't meet a veteran who doesn't know who his Congressman is, and most, probably, know his Congressional aide by his first name, because we've encountered them that often.

Veterans, for some reason I can't explain, tend to live near military bases. The Third Congressional District, if you'll note, contains two, Fort Monmouth and Earle Naval Weapons Supply Center. And yet, until very recently, a veteran had to travel 60 miles to East Orange for medical attention. It's only through the efforts of our local Congressman that

we've gotten the Brick Outpatient Center that was named after James Howard, the former Representative from the Third.

You see, a long time ago, most of the population of New Jersey was in the northern sectors and they had very strong representation. Today, the population shifted considerably, but we still have the northern sectors fighting to prevent us from our representation.

Don't let anyone fool you into believing that an urban legislator can represent the residents of the shore. If they could, they would be on our beaches now trying to save what is left of our State's greatest asset; its shoreline. Don't be fooled into thinking that Atlantic City with its casinos and close proximity to Philadelphia, in any way resembles Long Branch. Nor does Margate or Cherry Hill have anything in common with Atlantic Highlands or Sea Bright.

The New Jersey Shore is an area with its own needs. We're the playground for the rest of the State, and while so many of our neighbors worry about how much we charge to use our beaches, the shore residents worry about the number of bluefish in our waters. It's our Congressman who sits on the Fisheries Committee who protects the species. While our neighbors in the State strive to have Federal money to put into trains and highways, we initiated ferry service for the commute to New York. While Atlantic City works for an international airport, we strive to maintain the Yellowfin Tuna, and flocks of geese migrating are the shore's air traffic.

Don't be fooled into thinking any one man can responsibly represent both interests. Don't be fooled into thinking the coastline will take care of itself; it won't.

Your job now, as you know, is equivalent to the function of the human heart. Indeed, it's equally possible for your actions to pump vitality throughout the State, or with one stroke of your pen, your actions can have the same effect as an aneurysm, destroying the arteries in one massive explosion.

I'm sorry if you gentlemen and ladies have been bored by our efforts to maintain the identity of the Third Congressional District, while no one else is giving you any feedback from their districts, but our district is the only one that has been threatened, and unjustly threatened at that.

You don't need me to tell you how important your job is. You know that the stability of the Jersey Shore is not something that we would ever let personal or party affiliations affect. Any attempt to divide the shore community is a certain death knoll for the ecosystem, and those of us who care for it. Ladies and gentlemen, I don't want to come back here in 10 years to say, "I told you so." It's more important right now that you regard the entire environment of the shore -- and I'm speaking for the thousands of veterans on the shore, that if our representation is split, I don't know where we go. Veterans have been having a very -- excuse me -- having a problem dealing with the bureaucracies to begin with. Many have avoided treatments that they need. Speak to your Congressman and find out how many veterans are there because they can't get through the system and they need that help. And then look at a district like ours, that's loaded with veterans. We have active and lively Veterans of Foreign War units, VVA units, JWV units, throughout the district. Every city has them, and they are active. The veterans are there. Like I said, for some reason we flock to these areas, and the congressional offices are loaded with veterans seeking help. If we get gerrymandered into any of these calligraphic figures we have seen, we are going to be hurting a lot more. Thank you. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any questions for Mr. Winnick? Thank you. Henry Schwier, New Jersey Board of Realtors? Not here. Joseph Hawley?

J O S E P H H A W L E Y: (speaking from audience) I'd like to yield my time to Assemblyman Jacobson.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Pardon me. You'd better come up to the microphone and let us know for the record. We couldn't hear.

MR. HAWLEY: The time is yielded to Mr. Jacobson.

DANIEL P. JACOBSON: Is this on?

DR. ROSENTHAL: Yes. Just bend over near to it.

MR. JACOBSON: Okay, thanks. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. And again I would like to thank you for listening to the lengthy testimony.

I will not repeat my testimony from the first meeting. However, I want to touch on a couple of points, and formally submit to you the map that I had introduced when I was an Assemblyman at the end of the last session, and just make some brief comments on it.

A couple preliminary questions, one for the Chairman or the Aide: There is a little confusion among the audience. Should people who want to speak-- Is there still a limit? Or if they want to speak, is there a slip for them to fill out, anywhere? A lot of people have asked me.

DR. ROSENTHAL: We've got a very long waiting list.

MR. JACOBSON: Okay.

DR. ROSENTHAL: I mean, they can-- If people are brief, we might get through it. So there is no way to know.

MR. JACOBSON: A couple of other statements, preliminarily, too. There are other people here representing municipalities in the Third District. Councilman William Gehlhaus from Atlantic Highlands has a resolution supporting keeping the Third District intact. Councilman David Parreott from Asbury Park has a similar resolution from that city supporting keeping the District intact.

To go into some of the legal points, before I also talk about my map: I have to rebut one argument put forward earlier by Congressman Torricelli and another speaker about seniority as a criteria for redistricting. I would classify

that as a political argument rather than a legal argument. As you realize, the district lines have to be redrawn pursuant to Federal case law and statutory standards. I would submit that seniority is not valid, and indeed, whether it's Congressman Pallone, Congressman Andrews, Congressman Zimmer, or any of them. If the population has not been lost in their districts, they should not be redistricted. So seniority is more of a political argument than a legal argument, and I believe should be rejected.

As I submit this map -- and it was Assembly Bill No. 5315 in the previous legislation -- I just want to touch on a couple of points about it, particularly on what the-- I forgot the fellow's name, the representative of Congressman Payne, and Mr. Caban, who spoke for the Voting Alliance -- the previous speaker -- about Hispanic representation? I believe it was Mr. Caban. Given also, both of their comments, my map, in many ways addresses many of their concerns.

I just want you to know, when you look at it, that I did a few things when I drew it. My main concern was recognizing the Voting Right Act's requirements, particularly regarding Congressman Payne's district. In fact, the first step in drawing the map was to look at District Ten, because it was critical to comply with the Voting Rights Act to preserve District Ten, and to do it, even though that was the district in the State that lost the most population -- to do it in a way that would ensure continued minority representation. Despite the fact that it was the largest single loser in population among congressional districts, under the map that I had introduced, the Tenth District still has close to the same percentage of African-Americans in it as it did under the 1984 court approved map. My map is roughly 58 percent -- population percentage -- of African-Americans in that district. I did this by moving adjoining suburban areas with high percentages of African-Americans into the Tenth District, and that allowed

me to meet a Voting Rights Act requirement enabling those African-Americans in the new portion of my proposed Tenth District to elect the candidate of their choice.

Interestingly enough, a lot of the changes that were made to the Tenth District are very similar to the changes suggested by Representative Payne's -- the person representing Congressman Payne -- who spoke earlier.

Similarly, I was listening to some of Mr. Caban's comments, too. And to further meet another requirement of the Voting Rights Act, I removed the North and East Wards of Newark, which contain the most heavily Hispanic sections of those wards, and then added them into my proposed Fifth District, which is the Hudson County District, which has an Hispanic population. Thus, similar to my proposed Tenth District, I tried my best to enable Hispanics to elect a candidate of their choice by increasing the percentage of minorities in the proposed Fifth District, along with their influence.

So the proposed Tenth and Fifth Districts under my map will enable minority voters in these two districts to elect someone responsive to their interests and views on public policy, basically the candidate of their choice.

A couple of other quick points and then I'll wrap up about the map. On the map that I put in-- You've heard about deviations in other maps of 100 or 150. My absolute deviation is only 13 people -- not voters, 13 people -- which is clearly within the Karcher standards -- the Federal decision.

Also my map represents political fairness. As a Democratic Assemblyman when I introduced the map, I could have gerrymandered the boundaries to put two Republicans together. However, I thought it was fairer to try to have a map that complied with the various standards, to put a Democrat and a Republican legislator from the same area together, to provide a level playing field in the political sense. Given that both

Representatives Torricelli and Roukema are from the same county and have been in Congress approximately the same amount of time, under my map they are together, and they would both have a competitive opportunity to win this new district, which would be very competitive for either.

So just to sum up about my map, and when I submit it: Given the population shifts in New Jersey, and given the other standards, I saw no other way to draw a map that would address all Federal case law and statutory requirements while still preserving the core areas of as many districts as possible, which I did.

Also, along with the map, as I promised at the first meeting, I'm going to submit petitions and letters in support of keeping the Third District intact. I didn't count them up, but the person who counted them up estimated that there is several thousand. I think he actually said 10,000, and I, as an ex-reporter, didn't want to rely on that because I didn't count them myself. But he said there is approximately 10,000 signatures, and signatures on letters in these documents. And there are several thousand.

With that, I'd like to thank you all very much for listening to the testimony. As an Assemblyman I know a lot of times you have to listen through lengthy public hearings, and I appreciate your patience in considering my testimony, both in Newark at the first hearing, and now at this hearing. I'd ask that my map -- which I'll give you a copy of the map and an actual copy of the bill -- be made a part of the official record of this Commission. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Questions?

MS. MIRANDA-MAZZUCCA: Mr. Chairman?

DR. ROSENTHAL: Yes, Ms. Miranda?

MS. MIRANDA-MAZZUCCA: Mr. Jacobson, what-- Are these on?

DR. ROSENTHAL: There should be one that's on. Try the larger one.

MS. MIRANDA-MAZZUCCA: What percentage of minority representation do you have for the Hispanic Fifth District that you propose?

MR. JACOBSON: You know, the problem is, I wasn't planning to speak. I just took notes as I was going through. I didn't calculate that. I remember calculating the percentage for the Tenth District -- 58 percent. I didn't calculate the percentage for the Fifth District, however, I'm sure your staff can do it when you get the map and calculate it on the census track data.

MS. MIRANDA-MAZZUCCA: Thank you.

MR. JACOBSON: It kind of rung in my ear though, when Mr. Caban talked about the areas of Newark. I just wanted to bring that out because those areas were exactly areas that I tried to put in there knowing there was an Hispanic concentration in the Fifth District now.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any other questions? (no response)  
Thank you, Mr. Jacobson.

MR. JACOBSON: Thank you.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Nelson Beideman?

N E L S O N R. B E I D E M A N: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, for this opportunity. My name is Nelson Beideman. I live at the Jersey Shore in Barnegat Light, in the Thirteenth Congressional District and work as a commercial fishing vessel owner and operator. I am also President of Blue Water Fishermen's Association, which represents fishermen, fish buyers, and suppliers for the various Atlantic highly-migratory marine species fisheries with members from Maine to Texas. We currently have over 70 member companies based in the State of New Jersey. I have a few brief comments to make on the issue of the redistricting of this State.

First, I find it unbelievable that the Commission has not held at least one public hearing in Monmouth or Ocean

Counties, given the seriousness of your task. (applause) Also, I think that all deliberations on any proposal with significant repercussions for the residents of the affected districts should be held in an open public forum. The voting public is tired of proposals that are developed behind closed doors. If the State legislators think that New Jerseyans will stand for any more political shenanigans, well, maybe it's time to put another new group in Trenton.

On the topic of redistricting in general, I oppose any proposal which would reduce the number of coastal districts at all. Next to the production of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, the next largest industry in the State of New Jersey is tourism. The seacoast from Sandy Hook to Cape May is 130 miles long, but the tidal shoreline, including the shores of islands, bays, and tidal rivers is almost 1800 miles long. This State depends on the substantial dollars of income that are generated by tourism, recreation, commercial fishing, and many other businesses based in these districts. The State of New Jersey needs more, not less, representation from these economically important areas.

There are only three coastal shore districts out of the current 14 districts. These areas and their residents deserve a minimum of three representatives in Washington. The State of New Jersey and its residents cannot afford to lose the strength of New Jersey's representation on the U.S. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, particularly, on the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, upon which all three New Jersey coastal congressional members have served actively to New Jersey's benefit.

On the issue of proposals to dismantle the Third District, how can it be justified to dissolve a district which has had such tremendous growth over the past 10 years and which is forecast to have continued growth through the remainder of

the 1990s? My county, Ocean County, has experienced a 25.2 percent increase in population from 1980 to 1990, and Monmouth County's population has increased nearly 10 percent during the same decade. Why should the rapidly growing shore districts be penalized due to the urban population losses in Bergen, Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties? If consolidations must be made, then do it within those districts.

I have also heard suggestions of the creation of an elongated coastal district, and I do not support that proposal which would eliminate one of the three coastal districts. We need all of our coastal representatives on the job in Washington. I have called upon our coastal delegation over the past few years to assist me with several fisheries issues, both Federal and international. My Congressman, Jim Saxton, and his coastal colleagues, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Pallone, along with their staffs, took the time and effort to work for effective solutions to these complex problems. Initially, I had sent letters of concern to the entire New Jersey delegation in Washington, however, I got responses only from the coastal delegation. The failure to even respond to my letters left me with the obvious impression that my concerns were not theirs. If that is the way it is, so be it. But that only underscores the need to keep all the coastal New Jersey districts intact. They are very important to the future of this State.

The mandate of this Commission is to look at the information, listen to the testimony and make a decision which is fair and equitable, unbiased by political considerations. If that does take place, no coastal district will be eliminated. With the dominance of political power centered in a 15- to 20-mile radius in the northeastern section of this State, those urban interests will be well-represented in Washington, D.C. The coastal interests of the State of New Jersey must continue to be properly represented as well.

Thank you for your consideration. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any questions from Commission members? Thank you, Mr. Beideman. Henry Gorin?

H E N R Y G O R I N: Mr. Chairman, Commission members, I am Henry Gorin, and I represent 300 professional individuals of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. I also come to speak on behalf of Congressman Andrews' district, and those districts that will support strongly a military presence, not only in the local Delaware Valley area, but in New Jersey and the Northeast area.

We all know that over the years the military has been scaling down. This scale down will continue at an accelerated pace. The bases are closing but the planes are not disappearing. The Navy bases are closing but the ships are not disappearing. They are only going someplace else. They are going to the South.

It is important, I believe, that when you consider redistricting that you redistrict in such a way that congressional interest remains in every part of the State, and that those congressional districts work very closely with the other states in the Northeast.

Only since 1970 we have seen many of the bases in the Northeast disappear. I believe that it's no accident that the commercial jobs are following those closings. It is only the Defense Department who can order the broad range of items that make up the total fabric of a state, an area, and an area of the country. Thank you. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Are there questions for Mr. Gorin? (no response) Thank you, Mr. Gorin.

Jim Baldwin?

J A M E S B A L D W I N: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission: This isn't my first time in front of a commission. I was in front of the Base Closure Commission for the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. I represent the pipe fitters at the shipyard.

Contrary to what people want to think right now, we're still in a fight to keep the shipyard open. We have about 8000 people down there that will be affected. What I'm here tonight for is to speak for South Jersey. In South Jersey, we're in a unique situation here, because we have the same problem that you're facing here, they are also facing in Pennsylvania. There is also a redistricting going on, and there is a Congressman over there by the name of Foglietta who may lose his seat.

Right now it's critical that we maintain the representation that we have. Without it we may as well just give it up. As was said earlier tonight, there is no way that South Jersey should lose any seats due to the fact that the population has been lost in the north, not the south.

In closing I would like to say, I heard one of the distinguished members of your panel there suggest that it is important for somebody that has had seniority in Congress and is on important committees to stay there and not to be affected. I have to disagree with that. A prime example was Senator Heinz. He had plenty of seniority, but just like that, he was no longer there. We also have the same situation where we had plenty of representation as far as seniority with Congressman Florio. He ran for Governor. We no longer have that.

That's about it. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Any questions for Mr. Baldwin? (no response) Thanks, Mr. Baldwin.

MR. BALDWIN: Thank you.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Howard Landry?

H O W A R D J. L A N D R Y: Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Commission, ladies and gentlemen: As President of Local No. 3 of the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers, which I have been President for some 14 years representing over 2000 unit members at the

Philadelphia Naval Base, I would like to speak, as some of the people who have preceded me did, on retaining as much as we can the makeup that we have in the local area that represents our employees at the Naval Base. Not particularly because I represent them for their jobs alone, but because of the severe effects it could have on the economy if we carve up and do major surgery on these districts, which I hope is not planned, but if there are studies or reviews out there being considered by the Commission, that they not give them much attention and keep intact the strong delegation that we have working with the tristate Congressmen and Senators and doing a bang-up job in Washington, not only the people with seniority, the people who do not have seniority who have learned in a fast amount of time the intricacies of Washington, and without whose help, I think, we would be in a much worse situation than we are.

We are going on pretty well at the Base, and holding jobs, fighting every day; I, myself, going to Washington and lobbying probably every other month. We'll be down there again in March and April. And I can tell you that we appreciated the help from all the delegation in New Jersey, from all these people who have seniority that the Honorable Mr. Torricelli alluded to. We hope we can maintain those people in those senior positions. But speaking from a local area, and also the amount of jobs that could be lost -- some 34,000 in this region -- the fact that we have to work with the greater metropolitan area of Philadelphia, which some parts of the states may not have that added burden of having to maintain a diverse economy, the industrial base, which is not, maybe, homogeneous in effect, but it certainly includes all of the items of an environment -- vast changing industrial base -- the riverfront, the bay, and the land, and the traffic, and going through this part of the State and I think it's the building blocks of the future of New Jersey. So I would ask the Commission to please

leave intact those districts that are in close proximity to our Naval Base so we can maintain our great representation. Thank you. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Questions for Mr. Landry? (no response) Thank you, Mr. Landry.

Richard Colby?

R I C H A R D C O L B Y: Members of the Commission: I represent the New Jersey Chapter of the Sierra Club, which exists to promote the protection, preservation, and enjoyment of wilderness in New Jersey, in the United States, and around the world.

The Political Committee of the Sierra Club's New Jersey Chapter met last night, and is concerned that redistricting may result in the loss of a key environmental leader in Congress. We regard Frank Pallone as our most valuable New Jersey player in the House of Representatives, and have already endorsed his re-election campaign for November, (applause) which is the only such early endorsement we have ever made in New Jersey.

Mr. Pallone is the member of two environmental committees: Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Public Works and Transportation, and he has the best voting record, and portfolio of cosponsorships for environmental legislation in the entire New Jersey delegation. On national issues, he has supported the protection of ancient forests and other western wilderness bills. He's good on toxics and Right to Know, and has the best record in New Jersey, in the Club's view, on efforts to limit world population growth. He has an obvious interest in protecting the Jersey Shore, and in energy conservation issues.

In 1990 the Sierra Club endorsed eight other members of our delegation, who I will name in a moment, but Mr. Pallone stands out in his committee work and in his cosponsorships, and therefore, we feel he deserves this special recognition and plea to you.

Our other 1990 endorsees include Bill Hughes, Marge Roukema, Bernard Dwyer, Matthew Rinaldo, Robert Torricelli, Donald Payne, Richard Zimmer and Frank Guarini. Thank you. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Any questions for Mr. Colby? (no response) Thank you, Mr. Colby.

Rabbi Schenkolewski?

R A B B I I S R A E L S C H E N K O L E W S K I: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I'm going to try to do something which is very hard for me as a Rabbi, I'm going to be brief. (laughter)

I am here tonight speaking for the Orthodox Jewish communities of Monmouth and Ocean Counties. The Orthodox Jewish communities in the State of New Jersey are mostly all the way up north in the Elizabeth and Teaneck areas. Then you have a small group in Morristown, and then you have a group stretching along, going from Lakewood, Belmar, Long Branch, and Deal. The rest of the State, basically, while it has many Jews, do not have the Orthodox Jews, and they wouldn't understand our specific needs.

We, as Orthodox Jews, have many needs; needs of the living and needs of the dead. We have needs where we will call our congressman -- quite often, I must say -- whether it be an immigration problem, getting someone's relative out of a prison in Syria or any other country that does not have the freedoms that we have, or whether it be something going on right now to stop the desecration of a cemetery in Hamburg, Germany.

You might think to yourself, "Well, whoever will become our congressman will always try to do our wishes, especially since eventually we have to vote for someone." But there is a difference in doing something and thinking that you know what we are all about by watching "Fiddler on the Roof," and thinking that's what Orthodox Jews are about, or actually by living and commingling in the Orthodox Jewish communities

and seeing, like any other group here in the United States, we're down to earth, and we usually know what we're doing and we try to do what's best for our country and our people.

Members of the Commission, you up there have been given a task; a task by which, according to our Constitution, we must lose one district. But you were given the task, and each one of you has chosen to be on this Commission because it was felt that you would do what is best for the people of New Jersey, the constituents of New Jersey.

Just in the last hour of my sitting here, you have heard, and I have heard, members of different minority groups, members of corporations, leading members of the Vietnam War Veterans, each one coming and saying, "We have something going that is good. Don't take away what we have." Yes, you must take away a district, but when our forefathers set up the Senate and the Congress, it was not their intention to take away a district from districts that grew; rather, take away a district from places that lost citizens.

I know you do not have an easy job. I don't envy you. No matter what you do, people are not going to be happy. Sometimes it might be friends of yours who won't be happy. But again, do what-- We have faith in you. Do what the people who appointed you, who have faith in you-- Do what is best for the people of New Jersey.

Thank you. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you, Rabbi. Are there any questions of Rabbi Schenkolski? (no response) Thank you, Rabbi.

Arnold Gelfman?

**A R N O L D G E L F M A N:** Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission: Thank you for allowing me to testify before you this evening. My name is Arnold Gelfman, and I am President of the Jewish Federation of Greater Monmouth County.

The Federation is an umbrella agency that represents more than 40,000 people, and which raises money for the purpose of preserving, nurturing, and protecting the Jewish people wherever they might reside. Approximately half of our dollars go to humanity needs in Israel and around the world; the other half supports local needs, such as our day schools, the Jewish Community Center, the Jewish Family and Children's Service, the Holocaust Center, and so forth. We are a nonpartisan agency. Members of my Board belong to both of the major parties. At no time do we actively support a political campaign of any party.

I am here today to represent the sentiment of my Board. We believe strongly that the Third District must continue to be directly represented in Congress. We feel we should be represented by someone who has grown up amongst us and understands our concerns. Monmouth County has the second largest population of Syrian Jews in the world. At present, 4000 of their brethren are still held as hostages and captives in Syria. Whereas others in that country can fairly freely travel, Syrian Jews are not allowed to do so. If caught trying to escape, they are incarcerated and tortured. Although they are allowed to practice their religion, they cannot engage in many professions, and interaction with the general community is discouraged.

Last summer, I, and five other people, had the opportunity to meet at the State Department with Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger, and at the White House with National Security Advisor Scowcroft. We asked them not to allow the Syrians to use their Jewish population as hostages to the outcome of the peace negotiations.

I am pleased to inform you that Congressman Pallone has been very effective in helping to reunite Syrian Jewish families.

I am also proud to report that prior to the recent opening of the former Soviet Union, Congressman Pallone was

instrumental in the release of a long-standing refusenik. These events could not have occurred without the person-to-person contact between legislators and constituents that is so prevalent in our county.

In January 1991, the United States and its allies were poised on the brink of war with Iraq. Although there was some controversy in the general community about our participation in such an endeavor, the local Jewish community was united in its belief that Saddam Hussein presented such an imminent danger to Israel and to the United States that something had to be done to lessen that threat. Many of us spoke directly with our Congressman and asked that he support the President's policies, even if those policies were at variance with the pressures of his own party. I am proud to say that Congressman Pallone did support the President. (applause)

Today, as we approach the first anniversary of the war's end, we can see that economic sanctions could not have brought down Hussein. Anyone who saw last Sunday night's edition of "60 Minutes" reporting on the massacre of Iraqi Kurds, would know that the decision to confront Hussein militarily was absolutely correct.

Every late January or early February, the Jewish Federation of Greater Monmouth County holds its "Super Sunday." At that time, hundreds of volunteers come together to make phone calls to ask for financial support for the activities of the Federation. This is one of our major fund-raising events of the year. Although our county is represented by more than one Congressman, only Frank Pallone has ever attended this event. In fact, he has participated in every Super Sunday for the past seven or eight years.

Furthermore, he not only showed up, but also took to the phones. Many residents were pleased and surprised to answer their phones, only to discover that their Congressman was asking them for their annual contribution to the Federation.

The 1990 census showed that Monmouth and Ocean Counties grew by 16.1 percent between 1980 and 1990. Ocean was the fastest growing county, with an increase of 25.2 percent. Together the combined growth would rank fourth among all the counties in the State. In terms of absolute numbers, Ocean once again led the pack, with a population growth of 87,165. Monmouth was third, with an increase of 49,951. Together they accounted for 37.6 percent of the total population increase statewide. How is it possible to discuss eliminating direct representation in a district that contributes 37.6 percent to the total State growth? (applause) This is especially so when Essex, Bergen, Union, and Hudson Counties have all lost population during that same time period.

Monmouth and Ocean Counties are very desirable places to live. People are still moving from other areas of the State to these counties. If New Jersey has to lose a seat in Congress, why is that not from regions which are losing population? Why should successful counties like Monmouth and Ocean suddenly find themselves without direct representation? The whole purpose of redistricting is to grant additional representation to areas that are growing, and less representation to declining areas. If this Commission decides to eliminate the Third District, it will fly in the face of the very *raison d'etat* for redistricting.

To summarize, the Jewish Federation of Greater Monmouth County feels very strongly that the Third District should continue to be directly represented in Congress. Although I have spoken very highly of Congressman Pallone, the fact is that we are nonpartisan. In other words, we would have held the same position had we been represented by a Republican with a similar level of service to the Jewish community.

Thank you very much for allowing me to testify before you. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Are there any questions of Mr. Gelfman? (no response) Thank you, Mr. Gelfman.

Mayor Olga Beckel (phonetic spelling)? (no response) Not here. Effie Nicas?

E F F I E N I C A S: Good evening. Can everybody hear me? (affirmative response) Good evening, ladies and gentlemen of the New Jersey Redistricting Commission. I endorse keeping the Third District intact.

Between the years 1980 and 1990, there has been a gain of 137,000 in population living in the Third District. These statistics show that the Third District is a growing area. This region should be flourishing. Subdivided it will be downgraded and will suffer a loss in status. The prosperity of this area depends on having a Third District not subdivided.

The Third District shoreline encompasses estuaries for shellfish, the waterways of our ocean, fishing, boating, horse breeding, horse racing, resort, and tourist industries; the Fort Monmouth base installations, many national wildlife parks, gardens and bird sanctuaries, schools, hospitals, colleges, farm areas, and much more. Only a man who sees it like it is, a Democrat or a Republican who lives here and feels the need and understanding for a Third District, can represent us. Our shoreline is being decimated by storms. Only a local man can ask for funding for the protection of these regions.

Also, many of us have worked hard to bring the arts and culture to the Third District. For the first time, in April 1991, the Third District participated in the Congressional Arts Caucus, a nonpartisan competition sponsored by the United States House of Representatives. In 1991, the exhibition was held at the Monmouth Museum on Brookdale's campus for all of the high school children in the public, private, and parochial school districts. One-hundred-and-fifty entries representing two-thirds of the high schools in the Third District participated. Winners were displayed in the

Capitol Building in Washington for one year. Our Third District winner was Liza McConnell (phonetic spelling) from Fair Haven. She attended a reception which was attended by the Speaker of the House, Thomas Foley, Minority Leader Robert Michel, and other participating Congressmen. This competition captured the imagination and creative energies of young American artists in the Third District, at a time when the budgets of many local cultural and Arts in Education programs are being curtailed.

The Third District will again help to sponsor this nonpartisan competition. The exhibition will be held at the Fort Monmouth Community Center, March 25 through March 31, 1992. The Third District also has many museums, libraries, and cultural places of interest; for example, the Guggenheim Estate at Monmouth College, the Museum at Twin Lights, Atlantic Highlands, the Count Basie Theater, Red Bank, the Monmouth Museum, the Restoration of the Church of the Presidents in Elberon, the Restoration of the Long Branch Buffalo Bill House, and others in Ocean County. These institutions have been funded as part of the Third District and deserve national endowment support. The Third District has worked hard to keep these cultural places alive, and since they legally belong to us, we would like our historical places of interest to remain in the Third District.

In addition, the Third District representatives are to be commended in our area for improvements made in the Monmouth and Ocean County postal systems. Routes have been extended, and new offices have been built. For the first time this spring, a commemorative stamp featuring Dorothy Parker, a famous writer and poet of Long Branch's West End, will be issued by the main Long Branch Post Office on Third Avenue. Long awaited hand canceling postage services will be made available.

In closing, Patrick Henry, one of our forefathers and signers of the Declaration of Independence, said: "Taxation without representation is tyranny." We cannot feel that we are directly represented if we do not have one of our own fighting for us. This area should not be squelched and squashed by those who oppose the flourishing progress in all areas of the Third District.

Thank you for your consideration. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you, Ms. Nicas. Any questions?  
(no response) Thank you.

Victor Scudieri?

V I C T O R S C U D I E R Y: Thank you, Chairman Rosenthal. Commission members, I want to thank you for having me here tonight to speak before you.

My name is Victor Scudieri. I am Monmouth County Democratic Chairman. I have been living in Monmouth County for the past 24 years. I have also been in business in Monmouth County for 24 years. I watched the growth in population in Monmouth County and Ocean County in the past 20 years increase from 600,000 to probably 1,000,000. It is obvious by the past people who have been up here to speak before you that the needs of the people who live in the Third Congressional District vary and are different compared to the other districts throughout the State.

My counterpart with the Monmouth County Republican Party, along with his colleague in Ocean County, has previously spoken of a redistricting plan that they have devised which would maintain the shore character of the Third Congressional District, but would substitute large amounts of Monmouth County territory for Ocean County territory. Although I may quarrel with my Republican friends over the particular composition of the shore district, I want to let the Commission know that I wholeheartedly support their approach in concept; that is, maintaining the Third Congressional District as a shore

district and the loss of the fourteenth seat coming in the northern part of our State.

The plan I wish to speak of today would also maintain the shore composition of the Third Congressional District. However, it differs from the aforementioned map by essentially combining the Seventh and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Morris and Union Counties. Over the past several weeks, I have carefully studied the congressional district map that has been in place from 1984 to the present. It has become obvious to me that not only should the lost seat come from the northern portion of our State, but that the new seat should be in the Morris/Union area presently represented by Matt Rinaldo and Dean Gallo, and that the City of Elizabeth and the Oranges in Essex County should be joined with similar communities in Congressman Donald Payne's Tenth Congressional District.

This plan is consistent in keeping within the Voting Rights Act mandate of maintaining a community of interests in the minority district and also creates a new district with substantially similar interests. This new district is served by the corridors of Route 22, 78, and 287, and is home to many white-collar New York City commuters. Additionally, Picatinny Arsenal in Rockaway Township would be integral to this district.

I hope the Commission will give this plan its utmost consideration. Thank you again for having me. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Are there any questions of Mr. Scudiery? (no response) Thank you, Mr. Scudiery.

Allen Falk?

A L L E N E. F A L K, ESQ.: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Commission. I appreciate your patience. I would also like to say that I am very impressed with the people from Monmouth and Ocean who have come here tonight. I have been listening. I know how long a ride it was and how hard it was for most of us to get here, and now we are going to have to

go back home. I am very impressed and encouraged by the testimony I have heard.

I have a prepared statement: I do not appear before you tonight to give you further facts or information concerning the Third Congressional District. Rather, I am here to try to convey to you the true feelings of the many people from Monmouth and Ocean Counties who have taken the trouble to appear before you. Further, I want to convey to you what I believe to be your responsibility to these people, and the tens of thousands more in that community, who are enraged by the proposed dismantling of their congressional district.

I have read in the papers that some of you may feel insulted that many of these people believe that this process is predetermined and your integrity has been questioned. To those of you who came to the Commission with an open mind and who have been listening to the testimony and understand that it would be totally unfair and improper to dismantle the shore district, I apologize to you now, in advance, for any insinuations that you are participating in a fraudulent process.

However, it is important to point out where these allegations originally came from. They did not originate in the shore district. The stories were published statewide in the press, indicating that there was a predetermined plan to meet New Jersey's obligation to reduce its congressional delegation by eliminating the Third District. Stories continued in the press that the plan was very specific and the maps had been drawn. The evidence is quite clear that there was a concerted effort to protect the incumbent representatives, at the expense of the residents of the shore district. And if there are any of you who know now that you do intend to vote on this Commission to dismantle the shore district, then you owe an obligation to us, and the tens of thousands more like us, who are both concerned and outraged.

These public hearings have produced an overwhelming response against your plan. No one, to my knowledge, has stepped forward to defend the plan, to even offer the plan, or suggest the plan. Your obligation is legal, constitutional, and moral. Before you introduce or support this plan, you must respond to us. You cannot remain in silence. You must defend your position. If you do not engage us in a public dialogue, then we are justified in believing the worst about you individually and your intentions and your motives. If you do vote to dismantle the shore district, you must accept the disrespect and hostility of the thousands of individual environmentalists, senior citizens and retirees, Federal employees, shore workers, businesspeople, shore visitors, shore residents, and countless others, many of whom were mentioned tonight -- Vietnam veterans, the fishery interests, and on and on and on -- and the various religious communities. All of these people will be enraged and will not understand how you could come up with the dismantling of the district, after these public hearings.

Further, you must accept the responsibility for the hostility to our entire governmental system that this cynical act would surely create. We are not, in any way, telling you what to do or how to decide how the congressional districts in the State must be redistricted and allocated. We only wish to make it clear that we cannot, in good faith, and will not, give our blind trust to the Commission to act in the best interests of all of the citizens of the State. We must insist that whatever you do to comply with the Constitutional mandate, that that not include the dismantling of the shore district.  
(applause)

Thank you.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Are there any questions of Mr. Falk?  
(no response) Thank you, Mr. Falk.

Nick Searles?

N I C H O L A S T. S E A R L E S: Before I begin my remarks, I would like to quickly expound on what the good Rabbi said. I also do not think that our forefathers thought redistricting was to be based on a power base of importance, or possibly Rhode Island would never have been given a voice in the first place.

My name is Nick Searles, and I am on the Board of the Shore Region Tour Council. I am speaking today as a community businessperson, a member of the tour and travel industry, and as a concerned citizen.

I was born and raised in Hudson County, and for 10 years prior to moving to Toms River I lived in Bergen County. A job opportunity brought me here, but since that job was eliminated I have been looking for work specifically in this area, a growing region that has plenty of potential.

The job I had brought me to work with the Tour Council and then to their Board of Directors. In the hotel industry you learn about tour and travel as part of your experience. I picked up on the fact that tourism is a top industry in this State, bringing millions of dollars into our coffers.

Mr. Torricelli spoke of funding for projects provided by Washington. The people he spoke of here tonight have done good work, but representatives here have done good work also, maintaining a constant money flow from tourists, which ensures that Washington does not have to spend excess dollars here in the shore region of New Jersey. There is no other region of the State that quite does what we do. In places like Atlantic City, most people are bused into the casinos and bused out in a controlled environment that does not always allow for much use of the geographic area. Other than the Meadowlands, people travel to northeast New Jersey to shop and visit New York City, while staying here in order to avoid high-priced city hotels. Nowhere else but here do people go to capture the entire package.

People come from Pennsylvania, New York, north and western Jersey. Now with the focus Eugene Dilbeck, the State's Tour and Travel Commissioner, has, New Jersey is marketing itself nationally and globally. Mr. Ober speaks of jobs. Folks who come stay in hotels, visit boardwalks, restaurants, amusements, laundromats, and convenience stores. All of this is possible because of tourism dollars that create these vital jobs, which are important to the very stability of New Jersey. An area of the State that holds this much importance must surely deem its own single representation. It needs a person who can devote all of his or her time to ensuring that our interests are kept number one on their agenda, not two or three people who have other constituencies to consider before thinking about our region, especially decisions before an election, where it may come down to older or past patronage or a Johnny-come-lately section added on to an old district, because if the shore loses, New Jersey loses.

Tourism is not the only reason behind our cause. Fort Monmouth is an integral part of the community. If the Fort closes, almost 80 percent of the businesses in Tinton Falls, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, and Red Bank would also close. Monmouth and Ocean Counties are the fastest growing counties population-wise, so the effect of this mass unemployment would be devastating.

The real estate market, already in tatters, would crumble worse and taxes would rise to heights unknown. Surely you would agree that this region would also need a full-time person to devote quite a lot of time fighting to save the Fort. Recently we almost lost it, and with more defense cuts looming, we can all see that this will be an ongoing struggle. Remember, close the Fort, and close most of eastern Monmouth.

And what of economic development in our district? We can now go out and solicit for businesses based on the fact that our area is not only a great place to live, but also a

great place to do business; a thriving and growing community, a demographic that covers young singles to a new burdgeoning senior population. A business or company can come here, see what we have to offer, and go away with a very competitive offering.

Now, this might sound like Utopia, but you have to understand my point of view. After coming here for years as a tourist, these previously stated qualities have gotten me to a point where this is now home, but it could all change.

This Third District could be broken up; broken up by the likes of special interests which have made people flee northeast New Jersey and relocate here; broken up by politicians who not only do not understand, but do not care about this region. Give us two districts that are represented by people who have constituencies and interests other than those of the shore region, and maybe no one fights for clean waterways or fishing privileges. Who spearheads the fight against New York City and what they think is a right to dump garbage and hospital waste on our beaches? This was our best tourism season in the past five years, but without one person to focus on beach protection and environmental issues, the outcome will be that tourists will not come, money will not be spent, and jobs will be lost. The State will spend more on unemployment and our economy will fall deeper.

Break up the Third District, you say? Maybe Fort Monmouth does not matter to someone who represents another area of the State where that economy would not suffer as dramatically, or maybe it would be bartered off to another Congressman in another state for a political favor. Remember, close the Fort, you close Monmouth Mall, Industrial Way in Eatontown, the shops in Shrewsbury, and two or three hotels. Jobs are gone, money is not being spent, and I am sure you get the picture.

So now tourism is down; the Fort faces closing; the local economy is fragile. If you represented a business that was looking to relocate, would you be able to honestly go back to your workers or stockholders and say that this is a region which you can transfer to? The scenario is possible. As a hotel person, I know for a fact that New Jersey is known more for its shore than anything else. To think of an area of national prominence such as this being split and not having sole representation is absurd. It is also absurd that this decision is being made by people in areas where the population will decrease. You would think that congressional representatives would be happy to take stock of their own depressed areas, and leave regions of the State running decently alone. The saying goes, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

Another point is this: If the Commission is saying that no decision has been reached, where are the people from other districts that should be vulnerable? If people in other districts do not think it important enough to bus the hour or two that we have had to endure, why don't we automatically look into their districts? I don't see buses from Hudson County here. I guess their districts are safe, even though they have lost population. Why do only Monmouth and Ocean Counties have to come up with maps? If the rumors are true and this redistricting is truly a "Get Pallone" movement, the sad thing is, many thousands of people will suffer. Having moved here only last year, I cannot come here to build up Frank Pallone. I really do not know the man. However, I think it more important to save the region. It is congressional representative versus saving this particular Congressman.

As you can see, we have a plethora of factions coming together on this one issue. I am sure this was not counted on by the people who wish us to go away.

Over 200 years ago when this nation was deciding to separate from Great Britain, a vote was taken in the Continental Congress. It came down to one vote by a judge from Pennsylvania. Judge Wilson was a conservative who usually voted against the maverick nation, but when it was either yes or no to democracy, he voted, "Yes." The reason he felt that he did not want to vote against democracy was, he did not want him or his descendants to be remembered for the failure of democracy of this fledging nation.

I ask you, who among you would want to shoulder the responsibility of the possible demise of the Jersey shore?  
(applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Questions of Mr. Searles?  
(no response) Thank you, Mr. Searles.

Eugenia Pitts?

EUGENIA PITTS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission: Thank you for having me here tonight. I am Eugenia Pitts, Executive Director of the Monmouth/Ocean Development Council.

MODC is a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization of over 500 members who are dedicated to the economic, cultural, educational, and environmental growth of Monmouth and Ocean Counties. One of our objectives is to promote the balance and orderly growth of the two counties through the interaction of business, cultural, governmental, educational, and community leaders.

On February 7, the Executive Committee of our Board adopted a resolution opposing any redistricting plan that would eliminate the present Third Congressional District. I have a copy with me. We believe it is imperative that the integrity of the District remain intact.

Because of the geographical configuration of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, the area has special interests. The bicounty area comprises many shore towns which are affected by

the New York bight. The issues of shore protection funding, regulations that curb ocean pollution, emergency disaster aid, common transportation projects, the dredging of waterways, and offshore drilling are of special concern to our bicounty area.

We also have one of the largest concentrations of senior citizens in the State. MODC membership mirrors the complexion of the two counties and focuses on issues of interest to its members, often shore related issues. Many of our members are involved in various aspects of tourism, including the environment, and we live in one of the fastest growing regions of the State.

I am not here today to endorse any specific congressional representative, nor to downplay the importance of the other congressional districts and their representatives who touch upon our region, specifically: Congressmen Smith, Dwyer, and Saxton. But MODC feels it is imperative that your redistricting plan recognize the unique character of the shore area and the importance of the Third Congressional District to our business community. Thank you for your consideration.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any questions for Ms. Pitts? (no response) Thank you, Ms. Pitts. Kathy Shoemaker?

KATHY SHOEMAKER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, my name is Kathy Shoemaker. I live in Monmouth County.

It's never pleasant deciding how to eliminate a position, but it's not your job to decide who deserves to lose their job. You're charged with deciding how New Jersey should be represented in Washington. The New Jersey shore needs a full-time representative for our special issues. We've heard plenty of them already tonight.

Representative Smith is quoted in the Asbury Park Press as saying, "The areas of Monmouth get no less attention from me than Burlington, Mercer, or Middlesex Counties." This statement holds the key to the heart of this issue. While

whomever represents the towns of the shore, if divided, while they be committed, at best only a portion of his or her time could go to be devoted to the issues of the Jersey shore.

The State of New Jersey needs a full-time, totally committed representative. Anything less leaves the Jersey shore environmentally and economically vulnerable, and that means the rest of the State, as well. Loosing a shore district has a negative impact on the entire State.

I understand that politics weighs heavily on the process, but the citizens of New Jersey have sent a message that they will no longer accept politics first. You have a responsibility to do what is right and what is fair, to protect the Jersey shore for all of the people of this State. That means a committed, full-time representative. Ten years, until this process happens again, is too late. It's too long to wait to try to repair the damage to the Jersey shore created by the loss of a Jersey shore district. Thank you. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. Any questions for Ms. Shoemaker? (no response) Thank you, Ms. Shoemaker.

Sadie Baxter?

S A D I E B A X T E R: Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, my name is Sadie Baxter. I'm a member of environmental groups: Clean Ocean Action, Clearwater, and the New Jersey Environmental Federation. I live in the Elberon section of Long Branch and have for six years.

A quote which has been running through my mind regularly since I came to the first hearing in Newark, of which I am very fond, Edmund Burke's, "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing." Our government was set up as a working entity of the people, by the people, and for the people, to serve the people. I don't interpret that to mean it should be self-serving to a specific group of politicians, or to a particular part of the country, but to the people -- all the people -- each with a voice, a chance to be

heard, regularly if needed, to be concerned, and even to be angry, often out of anxiety or frustration, without the fear of reprisal, disregard, or disenfranchisement.

Silence is not always golden, especially when one is begging for an explanation of his own fate. We speak of the power of the people at election times, and in grass-roots efforts, and encourage our citizens to be aware, to learn the facts, and if needed, to act, to speak out, show support, demonstrate, write letters, work for their candidates, and contribute to the campaign coffers and special causes. How can you, then, appear other than hypocritical, frustrated, or maybe even a shameful example of leadership, when you are not sensitive to revere the participation such as we've seen these past sessions of the Commission's "open meetings," and go so far as to publicly express a tiring of its repetition, as we noted in our local newspaper?

The people have come. They have spoken, and they await your response with hope. They also understand compromise, but with honest open communication of the facts being considered and truthfully substantiated. I've been told and have learned my lesson from history that besides love, consideration, and communication, fear and anger each has its legitimate place. I don't fear so much as to what will happen to the people of the Third District if we lose our district or find it fractured. We shall survive because of the grass-roots groups. They are strong and intact, and are still dedicated to the issues on which they were founded. Our municipalities, as a result of education, by those groups and by a strong Congressman, are beginning to come alive.

I do, though, resent that our Congressman, duly elected by the vote of the people, not barely winning, as stated in the Asbury Park Press, but based on his own record be a sacrificial lamb in a time and place when we need a leader with a fair mind who is easily available to all, willing to

listen, reconsider his own feelings in regard to what's best for all the people, support and encourage those who are down and nearly out of the system, and make an attempt to deal in an intelligently political way within the law, and still legislate in D.C., and educate the folks at home.

The Census spoke. The law was clear to eliminate a district, in which process the law demands that the people be heard. I have three questions that I would like to ask of the Commission.

Number one: Before we are dealt a final finding of your Commission will there be a chance, in a public way, to hear your response, other than through the press; for the people to hear your feelings, your facts, and your deductions, which I assume will combine to reach the final solution?

Number two: Issues that effect the whole are more important than the fate of any one of us. The issues here, to my thinking, are, were facts fairly gathered and do they speak positively to the long-term needs of the area? Do we value credibility in our legislators, as well as their capabilities and willingness to make wise, humanely economically sound decisions for all of us; that is, without bending to the selfish interests of a few?

Third question: Why haven't the citizens of other districts chosen to speak out, and with their legislator's support and encouragement, too? I can only conclude, without explanation from them or from the Commission, that they assume they have nothing to fear in regard to this Commission's decision, or that they are uninformed or apathetic. I ask you, do you respect or abhor this attitude and response or lack of response?

Also, it seems to me that our main source of communication in our area, the Third District, the Asbury Park Press, which I believe in general serves our area quite well, has acted in this case -- in the case of the Commission and its

issues and general coverage -- in a very irresponsible way. Surely, both in the front-page headlines and interview copy there has been little or no commitment to a balance of issue information or interviews. "Near editorializing," on the front page, in copy and slant, belongs on the editorial pages. This sort of publishing is playing with the truth. There is a place for news, and a place for comment and opinion. In both areas there is an obligation to the reader to print the truth.

As I conclude, with this being my first experience for witnessing such a Commission, and participating in such a process, the handling of the problem has left me with an unsettling image of our government's personnel, and their ways of handling our business, our people, and consequently, our democracy. For our children to witness this, it must seem a charade. Thank you for your time and consideration of my comments and concerns. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any questions of Ms. Baxter? (no response) Thank you. Alex Santoro? He's gone. Jerry Casciano?

J E R R Y C A S C I A N O: Good evening. It's a pleasure to be able to speak here tonight, being as it is one of the few things left that doesn't have a Federal, State, or local law attached to it in our nation anymore.

I'd like to set the playing field a little bit, and the reason why I came tonight, which is because I'm getting quite sick with the political rhetoric that takes place in everything that goes on in our society these days.

I'm from Colts Neck. I grew up in West Long Branch. I know the area that this district takes in very well. It appalled me tonight that I had to come to Camden to go to a hearing about my district, (applause) and I had to take a road that was built by a shore Congressman -- Congressman Howard, basically, and named after him. I don't understand the whole process here. I'm still lost to tell you the truth, all right?

Once again I'm becoming a victim. What got me woken up to the fact of how our government works anymore, and what those stars and stripes stand for, was about an incinerator in Monmouth County that I helped fight. And your panel looks exactly like the panel in the Freeholders' meetings: kind of uninterested, kind of heard it all, and kind of like, just get on with it, son. And I guess I will.

I really am tired of the political hogwash. You've heard how unique our district is. It has the resort of racing, Monmouth Park. It has open space, thank God. It has clean industry. It doesn't have the Exxon refineries of Linden, and whatever else goes on up there, all right? And it has a great lack of overdevelopment, which I am still quite proud of, because some law will probably be passed through a Congressman that encompasses our northern districts, and sooner or later I'll see a chemical plant on Route 537 past my horse farm in Colts Neck.

There is no common thread that I see between northern people and southern people, as this is starting to become, in my eyes, all right? A person from the Third District has about as much in common with a person from the Perth Amboy area as a guy who lives in Brooklyn has with a rodeo rider in Texas.

The back room politics that I keep on hearing through our newspapers, and which Sadie Baxter had commented on, about how the Asbury Park Press serves our area, which is true, it does serve our area-- But through the incinerator issue I saw reporters sit in rooms and report the politics that was going on, I would hear black was black, and read it was white in the paper. I don't even trust the press anymore in this country sometimes, to be honest with you.

Mr. Smith had asked for help when we started this meeting tonight, and if you listen to my message right now, you can hear the help. The help is, for once in modern politics, would you people who are elected, who took the time to get

elected -- which means you're no better than me or anyone else in here, you just took more time to get yourself known with the public -- not do what you are going to do to pat each other on the back, and give this guy his seat, and that guy over there not to run against the Governor, and this guy over here, and that guy over there representing that. Make a logical and well-thought out decision as to what is going to happen with the district, and the fact that our area is unique and we need representation. Thank you. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any questions? (no response) Mayor Charles Rooney?

MAYOR CHARLES ROONEY: Can you hear me?

DR. ROSENTHAL: Yes.

MAYOR ROONEY: You have a lot of patience, I'll tell you that much.

I'm the Mayor of Sea Bright, New Jersey. Has anybody up there been elected more than 30 years? Right here. Wayne Bryant, before you go home, could I speak with you. I enjoyed you on television, really. I've got 10 minutes, right?

DR. ROSENTHAL: Yes, sir.

MAYOR ROONEY: I've been elected 30 years. I've been Mayor four years. I followed in the foot steps of a lady named Ceil Norton. (phonetic spelling) Does anybody know her? (applause) She was a wonderful woman. Two years after I was elected Councilman, I helped to elect Jim Howard. That's a long time ago. And in that year, I couldn't vote for Lyndon Johnson, I voted for Barry Goldwater, and I'm a Democrat. Now how's that. I served my dues here.

There are seven million people who come to the Jersey shore, and 2,600,000 come to Sea Bright to go into Sandy Hook. That's a national park. And what I want you fellows to do is realize, I was raised in Jersey City, and the height of my vacation was to come to the Jersey shore; first Keansburg,

upgraded myself and we finally made Sea Bright. That's the dream of every child, whether he lives in Clifton, Paterson, or Hackensack. What I want, and I heard all these people--

The gentleman -- one, two, three, the fourth gentleman there, (indicating Mayor Calabrese) Gerald Calabrese -- you asked for suggestions when I first walked in the door. I haven't heard anybody--

MAYOR CALABRESE: It wasn't me.

DR. ROSENTHAL: It was Assemblyman Smith.

MAYOR ROONEY: Oh, it was you.

ASSEMBLYMAN SMITH: It was me.

MAYOR ROONEY: Oh, it was you. I'm sorry. Well, you look alike, except he has the glasses on.

I don't want to be represented by a person up in Edison, New Jersey -- who I know very well, the Congressman. The Jersey shore is a perfect place to go, and on the Federal level we're being shortchanged with FEMA, you understand all that. We have to have a Congressman that lives on the Jersey shore, from Sea Bright, New Jersey to Cape May Point. That's what we have to have.

Now if you are going to do this, what people say you are going to do, chop it up. I don't know whether you're really going to do that. That's up to yourselves. What I want, as the Mayor of Sea Bright, that you gentlemen-- If you are going to chop it up, which I hope you don't, let's have a Congressman that lives on the shore. (applause) I think we have three of them now; is that correct?

It's your future, your children, your vacations, your senior citizen retirement, where you go and walk on the beach. That young lady seems too young to think about what I'm saying, maybe, but it's the truth. The time comes when you go on vacation, and if we don't fight the Federal government on the Jersey shore, we are going to lose.

And we're losing right now. I've been involved with Congressman Howard all those years, and just when President Kennedy built the wall, whether people liked it or not, it took us 30 years -- Congressman Howard, all his seniority -- to build it again.

If we lose a representative -- I want you to clearly understand what I'm saying to you -- he has to live on the shore. He has to. If you do break it up -- I hope you don't, because there's Fort Monmouth, there's Earle, New Jersey, there's jobs-- And every person, whether he's Hispanic, or a black, lives in Newark, lives in Passaic or Jersey City, like I did, over a cold-water flat, his goal is to get the one family house and come to Monmouth and Ocean County for a better way of life. (applause)

And if you don't pick a Congressman to represent the whole Jersey shore, you're taking the roots out of the future of our generation. I really believe it in my heart.

So if you do chop it up, make sure the Congressman that represents the Jersey shore lives on the shore. Thank you very much. I enjoyed your patience.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any questions for Mayor Rooney? (no response) Thank you, Mayor Rooney. Mayor Louis Sodano?

**M A Y O R L O U I S S O D A N O:** Mr. Chairman, and all these nice young people who have taken all of your time here tonight to spend with us: I believe you have been listening very well. You've heard a lot of comments here, and in the other meetings you must have heard a lot more comments that I happened to miss.

As Mayor Rooney explains, the Jersey shore should be represented by someone from the shore area. In my life I have found out that there is great importance, and one that stands out in my mind is my granddaughter. She is the only grandchild that I have. There is some type of love that comes between a grandparent-- And I'm experiencing that right now.

The problem I have is that it's not easy to run a town on the Jersey shore. We're constantly getting whipped by the ocean. We're constantly pouring money to hold the ocean back.

We've had our problems at the Jersey shore, and if you want us to be represented by someone that comes above, or up in the north area, it doesn't work. I come from Madison, New Jersey, a very stable town, I think. I've lived at the Jersey shore for 30 years. I'm a Mayor there for 16 years.

We need representation. You just can't ignore this. You can't pass it over because you want to politically help someone, somewhere. When we have a storm, and it's very devastating, we'll have the Governor come down and say, "Yes, we're going to help you." He doesn't come any other time. For someone to live somewhere else than the Jersey shore and to know what happens, it doesn't work.

Be fair. Don't let the people down that are protecting your shore from going away. Thank you very much. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any questions for Mayor Sodano? (no response) Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Mayor Winterstella? (phonetic spelling)

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE. He's gone.

DR. ROSENTHAL: Gone? Okay. Luane Acevedo?

LUANE ACEVEDO: Thank you very much for allowing me to come up here. It was a long ride. After working all day and getting on a yellow bus, I really didn't know where I was going, but on behalf of the district, I would do it.

My name is Luane Acevedo, and I live at 18 Bryan Drive in Jackson. Thank you for the opportunity, like I mentioned, to make statements on behalf of Congressman Pallone and his district. Before I do, I must state that I am considered an environmentalist. I have been one for about 25 years. In that time I've helped mobilize thousands of people regarding environmental issues. At that same time I have met very, very

few politicians whom I could trust or depend on, and also to respect. As a matter of fact I don't remember ever meeting my own Congressman or Senator in my own hometown of Jackson. Mr. Pallone is not that man.

Congressman Frank Pallone has been a visible and active Congressman. Although he is not my district's Congressman, I have worked with him at Ocean County College, the shore, Point Pleasant, etc. Although Congressman Pallone is not my district Congressman, he is my shore area's representative. He is most effective and knowledgeable about the shore district, which he represents.

The district where Congressman Pallone now serves is unique compared to other districts. It has very clear cut characteristics which need special attention. The district should not be cut like an insignificant pie, and served to other, larger districts piecemeal. The district will disappear but the areas problems and concerns will not go away. They will double in size because of ocean pollution possibilities. Once cut to shreds a number of congressmen will have to deal with the problems, and also the subdistricts.

It could very well turn out that for political reasons these congressmen will see each other as enemies or rivals to the point of incapacity. The process of getting things done quickly will be crippled and effected by possible red-tape and political boundary turf wars which benefit no one, and hurt everyone.

New Jersey depends on the shore for much of its wealth and its image. People from as far away as Canada know this State area and the shore as a beautiful and distinct region which should not be cut into pieces like a boardwalk pizza.

If you care about New Jersey and its shore and the environment, save Mr. Pallone's shore district. If he does not continue doing the great job that he is doing now, let the voters replace him with another Congressman, but leave the congressional district alone.

Also, how does one divide the water boundaries? Yes, you can divide land and population, but you cannot divide the water. How will we know if one district is responsible or not for ocean pollution? Water is constantly moving and never stands still. I, personally, do not want to fight in the future the wrong politician if pollution occurs.

I want to stress as a strong member of an organization called Environmental Education Network, I am an active educational teacher who works with 11 high schools, three colleges, and one intermediate school. It would be extremely difficult to work with more than one congressman when representing the ocean. But if the decision to change the district, and pollution occurs, we won't just educate our students in the future, we'll educate all the environmental groups we now work with, no matter what their issues are. We will unite, we will campaign in your town, and educate the voter of your town, and possibly just vote you out of office.

We, as environmentalists, are networking so tightly across the State of New Jersey, north and south, that we have decided to work more as a complete army to defend the ocean and every living creature in the ocean. As a Scout Leader, we've worked with Clean Ocean Action, to keep the shore clean.

How can you possibly have more than one representative for the shore without serious future pollution problems? How could a representative from outside our shore district represent and protect our community and our ocean? You don't live there, and the old saying is, "It's not really your backyard." How can anyone divide the ocean into different districts and protect it 100 percent? Thank you. (applause)

DR. ROSENTHAL: Any questions for Ms. Acevedo? (no response) Thank you.

That will conclude this public hearing. We had laid down a time, from 7:00 to 10:00. We will keep the record open

until Friday, so that if anyone has testimony to submit, that will go into the record, and it will certainly be distributed to members.

The meeting is adjourned.

(HEARING CONCLUDED)

APPENDIX

## U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MAPS

Black	1984 Current Districts
Purple	1984 Districts w/ population changes (1980 - 1990)
Brown	1984 Districts w/ Regional population changes (1980 - 1990)
Red/Black	North/South boundary lines (1980 - 1990)
Green	1992 Districts combining Roe's and Torricelli 's Districts

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF NEW JERSEY

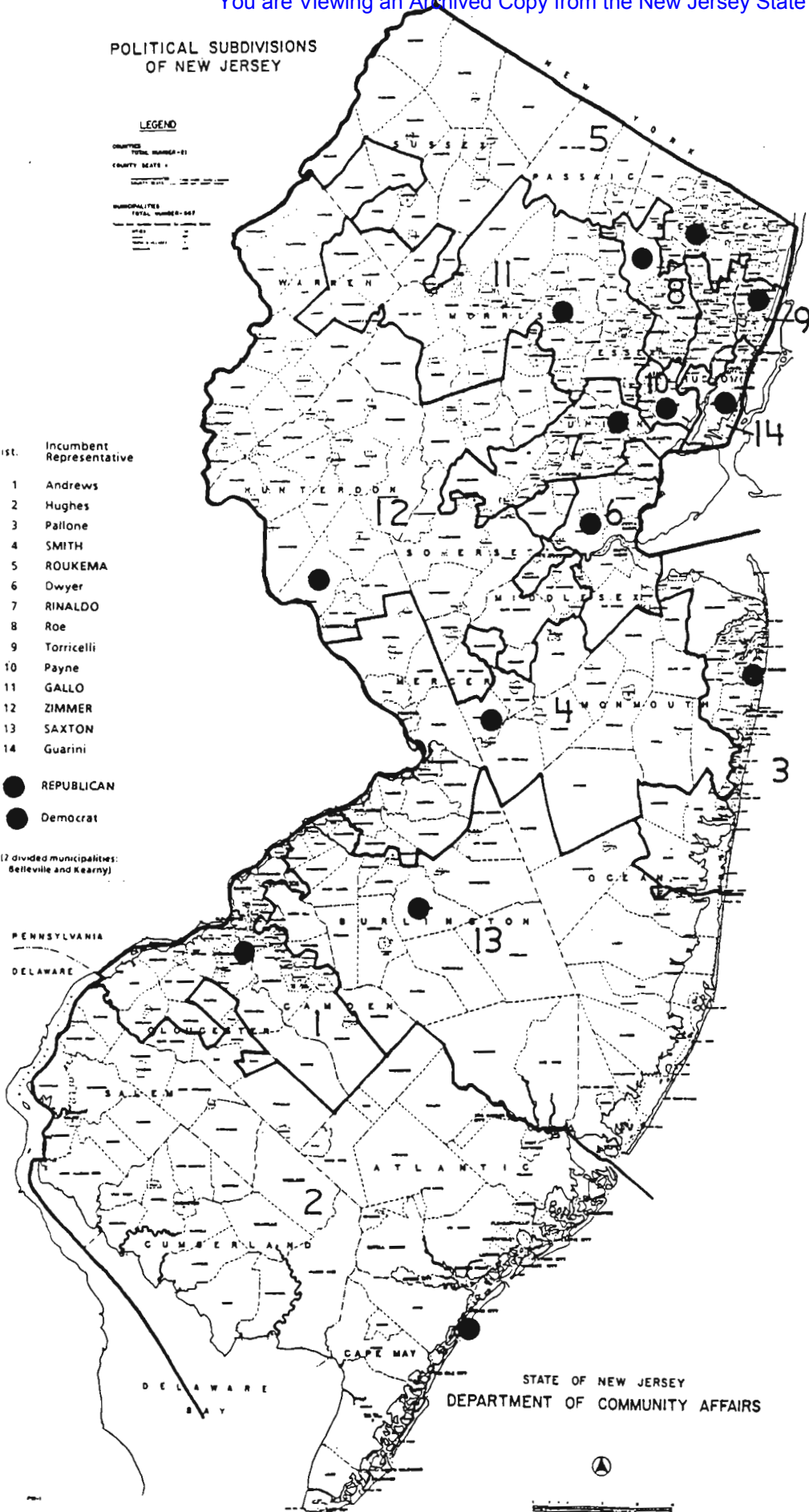
LEGEND

COUNTIES  
TOTAL NUMBER - 21  
COUNTY SEATS -  
MUNICIPALITIES  
TOTAL NUMBER - 567

- | Dist. | Incumbent Representative |
|-------|--------------------------|
| 1     | Andrews                  |
| 2     | Hughes                   |
| 3     | Pallone                  |
| 4     | SMITH                    |
| 5     | ROUKEMA                  |
| 6     | Dwyer                    |
| 7     | RINALDO                  |
| 8     | Roe                      |
| 9     | Torricelli               |
| 10    | Payne                    |
| 11    | GALLO                    |
| 12    | ZIMMER                   |
| 13    | SAXTON                   |
| 14    | Guarini                  |

- REPUBLICAN
- Democrat

(2 divided municipalities:  
Belleville and Kearny)



Dist.  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

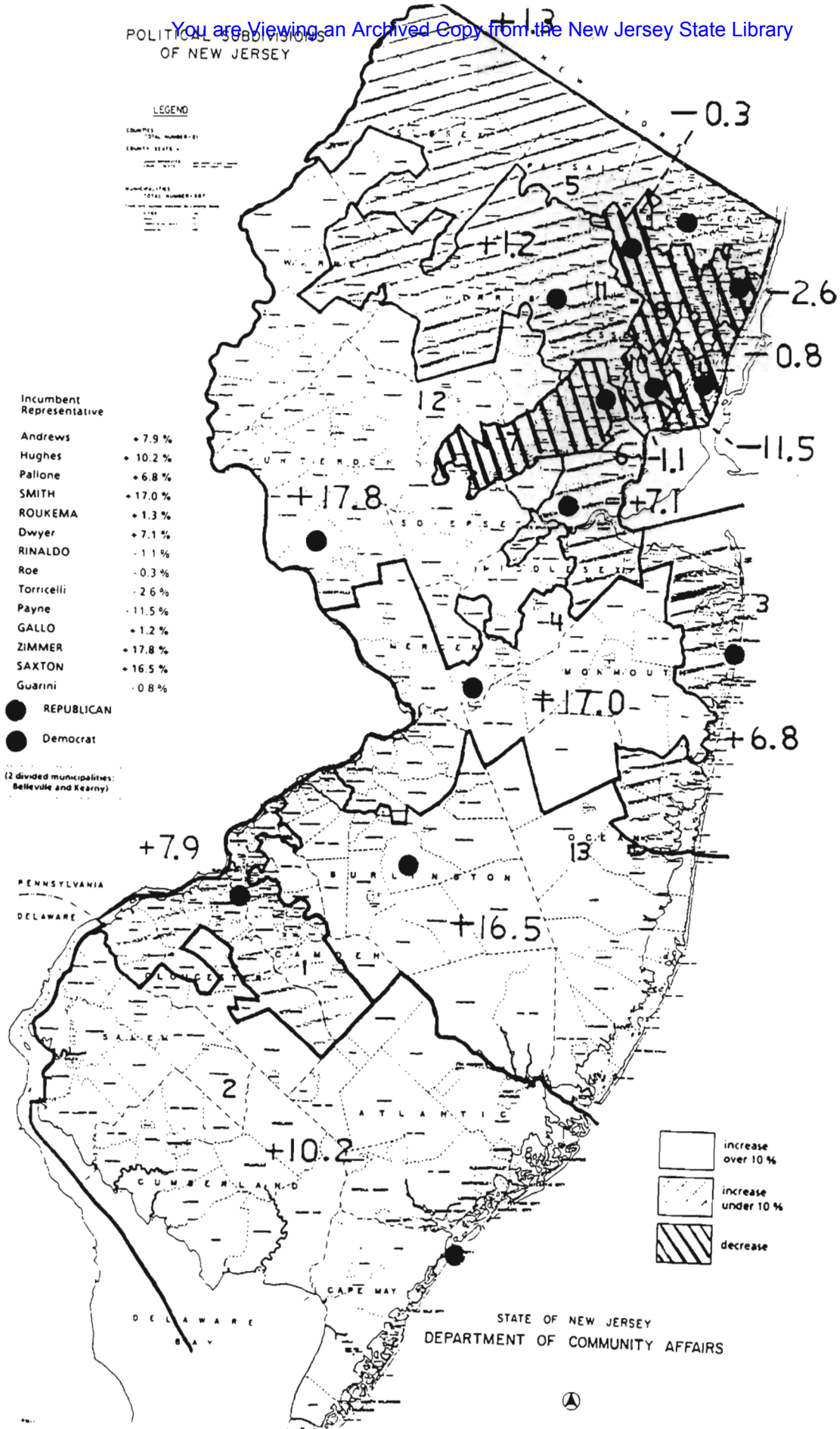
LEGEND

COUNTIES  
 TOTAL NUMBER: 21  
 COUNTY SEATS  
 MUNICIPALITIES  
 TOTAL NUMBER: 567  
 1967

Dist.	Incumbent Representative	%
1	Andrews	+ 7.9 %
2	Hughes	+ 10.2 %
3	Pallone	+ 6.8 %
4	SMITH	+ 17.0 %
5	ROUKEMA	+ 1.3 %
6	Dwyer	+ 7.1 %
7	RINALDO	- 1.1 %
8	Roe	- 0.3 %
9	Torriceili	- 2.6 %
10	Payne	- 11.5 %
11	GALLO	+ 1.2 %
12	ZIMMER	+ 17.8 %
13	SAXTON	+ 16.5 %
14	Guarini	- 0.8 %

● REPUBLICAN  
 ● Democrat

(2 divided municipalities:  
 Belleville and Kearny)



□ increase over 10 %  
 ▨ increase under 10 %  
 ▩ decrease

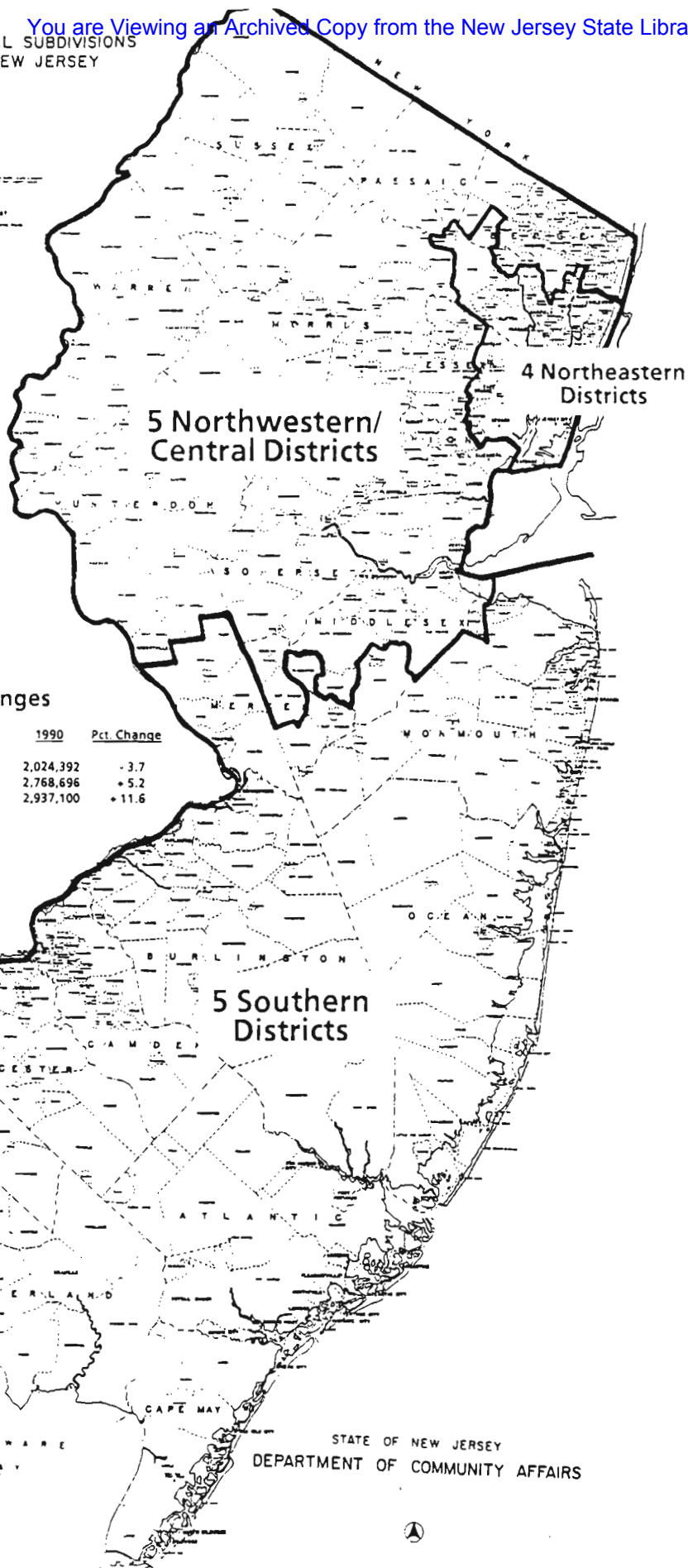
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 DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS  
OF NEW JERSEY

LEGEND

COUNTIES  
TOTAL NUMBER - 21  
COUNTY SEATS - 18

MUNICIPALITIES  
TOTAL NUMBER - 567  
CITY - 14  
BORO - 11  
TOWNSHIP - 432



Population Changes

Districts	1980	1990	Pct. Change
4 Northeastern	2,104,101	2,024,392	-3.7
5 NW/Central	2,630,367	2,768,696	+5.2
5 Southern	2,630,355	2,937,100	+11.6



STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS  
OF NEW JERSEY

**LEGEND**  
 COUNTIES TOTAL NUMBER-11  
 COUNTY SEATS  
 MUNICIPALITIES TOTAL NUMBER-567

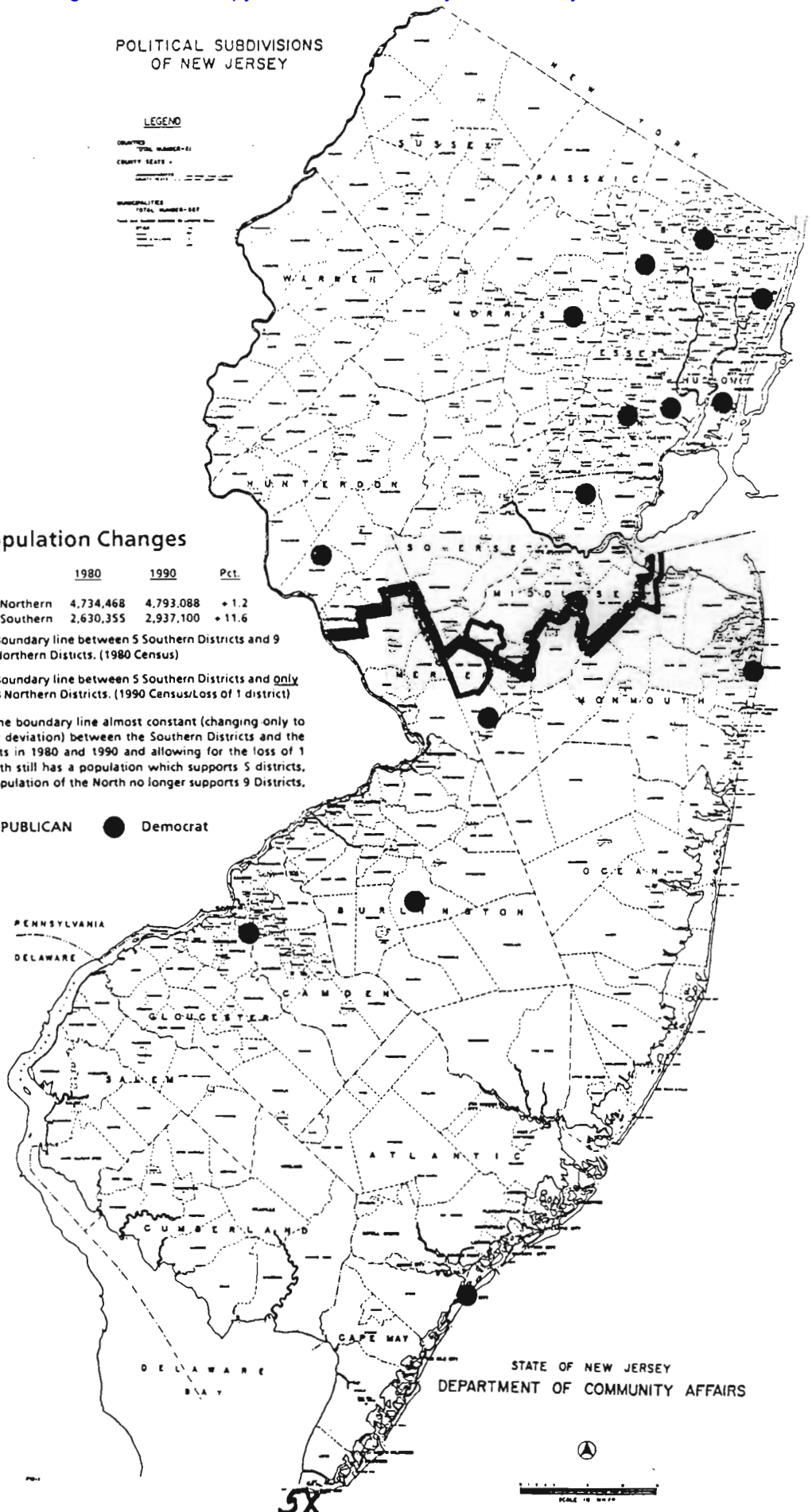
Population Changes

	1980	1990	Pct.
1984 Dists.: 9 Northern	4,734,468	4,793,088	+1.2
5 Southern	2,630,355	2,937,100	+11.6

-  Boundary line between 5 Southern Districts and 9 Northern Districts. (1980 Census)
-  Boundary line between 5 Southern Districts and only 8 Northern Districts. (1990 Census/Loss of 1 district)

While keeping the boundary line almost constant (changing only to allow for proper deviation) between the Southern Districts and the Northern Districts in 1980 and 1990 and allowing for the loss of 1 District, the South still has a population which supports 5 districts, however, the population of the North no longer supports 9 Districts, but only 8.

-  REPUBLICAN
-  Democrat



STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS



5X

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF NEW JERSEY

LEGEND

COUNTIES  
TOTAL NUMBER - 21

COUNTY SEATS

MUNICIPALITIES  
TOTAL NUMBER - 547

TOWNSHIP

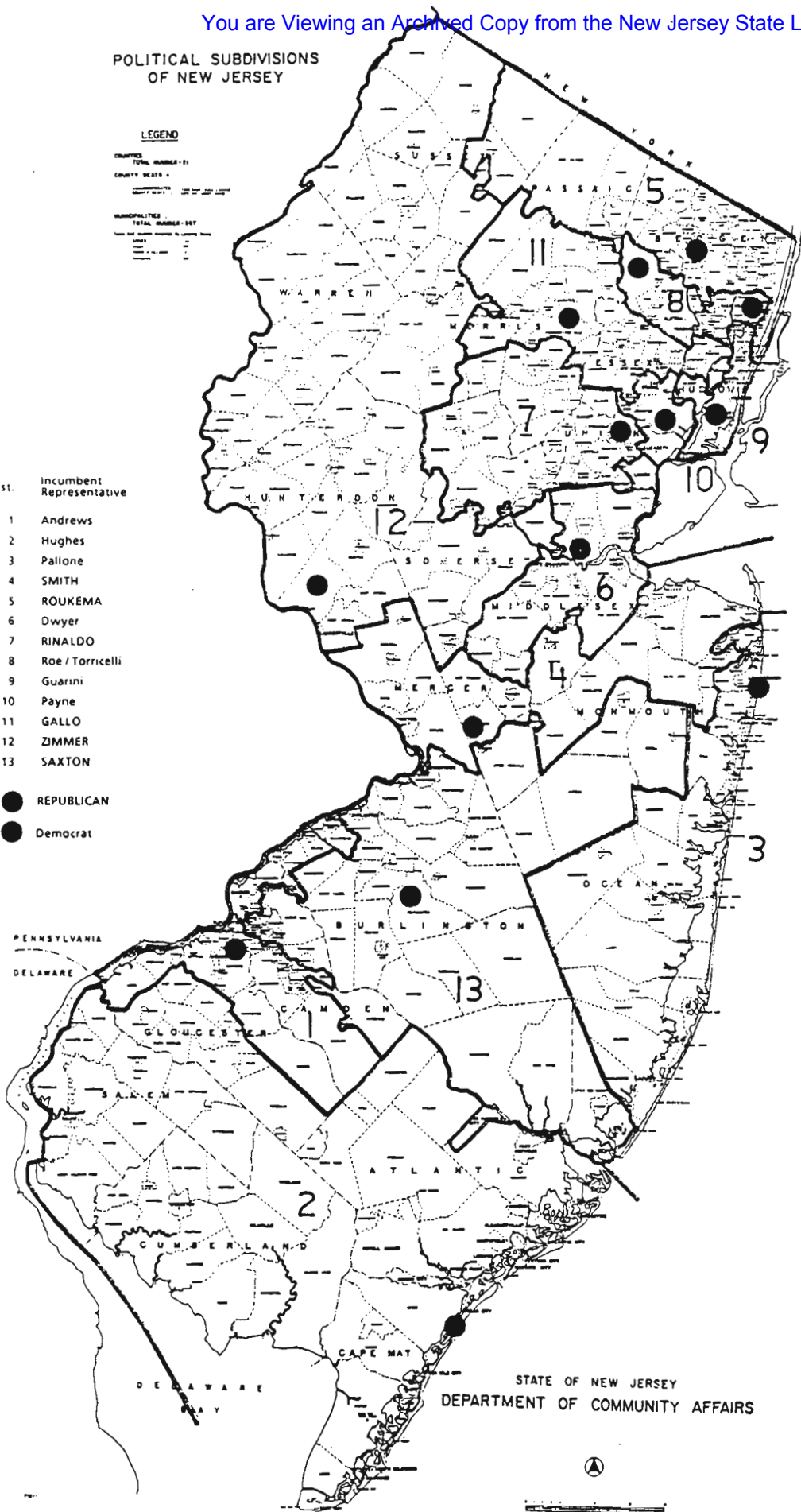
CITY

VILLAGE

Dist. Incumbent Representative

- 1 Andrews
- 2 Hughes
- 3 Pallone
- 4 SMITH
- 5 ROUKEMA
- 6 Dwyer
- 7 RINALDO
- 8 Roe / Torricelli
- 9 Guarini
- 10 Payne
- 11 GALLO
- 12 ZIMMER
- 13 SAXTON

- REPUBLICAN
- Democrat



STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS



6X

## RESOLUTION

### RESOLUTION OF THE OCEAN COUNTY MAYOR'S ASSOCIATION, COUNTY OF OCEAN, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, SUPPORTING THE RETENTION OF FIVE SOUTH NEW JERSEY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, INCLUDING A SHORE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the New Jersey Redistricting Commission is charged with the responsibility of drawing new Congressional districts for the State of New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, the State of New Jersey currently has fourteen Congressional districts, nine in Northern New Jersey and five in Southern New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, the population changes in the State of New Jersey, as reflected in the 1990 census, showed that the five South Jersey Congressional districts gained 11.6% percent in population, an amount sufficient to give it the population necessary to retain five Congressional districts; and

WHEREAS, the 1990 census shows a loss of population in the Northeastern portion of the State; and

WHEREAS, the Legislative delegations for the 9th and 10th Legislative districts have proposed that the Congressional redistricting reflect the population trends in the State of New Jersey which support the five Congressional districts in South Jersey; and

WHEREAS, some discussion has surfaced that Congressional districts located in North Jersey be elongated to reach new portions of South Jersey, including Ocean County; and

WHEREAS, the Ocean County Mayor's Association, consisting of the Mayors of each of the thirty-three municipalities in Ocean County, wish to formally go on record opposing any attempt to elongate the Congressional districts located in North Jersey into South Jersey; and

WHEREAS, South Jersey has retained the population necessary to warrant five Congressional districts; and

WHEREAS, the shore communities located in Ocean and Monmouth Counties have a community of interest which would justify a shore Congressional district; and

WHEREAS, on February 25, 1992, the Ocean County Mayor's Association formally adopted this resolution supporting the continuation of five Congressional districts for Southern New Jersey, including a shore Congressional district encompassing shore communities in both Ocean and Monmouth Counties.

CERTIFICATION

This resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Ocean County Mayor's Association on this 25th day of February, 1992.

ROBERT W. NISSEN, Secretary  
Ocean County Mayor's Association

*See pages 3 & 4*

Docket No. 72662--Agenda 5--November 1991.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS ex rel. ROLAND BURRIS et al., Plaintiffs, v. GEORGE H. RYAN et al., Defendants.

JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM delivered the judgment of the court:

As stated in the order of this court dated January 10, 1992, the Legislative Redistricting Commission (the Commission) has complied with the procedural and substantive directives of our December 13, 1991, opinion, and article IV, section 3, of the Illinois Constitution of 1970.

Following the December 13, 1991, opinion, the Commission held expedited hearings on January 4 and 5, 1992. At that time, the Commission heard testimony by experts on behalf of the parties, and reviewed affidavits filed on behalf of the parties, as well as voluminous documents, including those documents submitted by the main intervenors. The Commission focused the hearing on two plans, Certain Intervenors' Proposed Remedial Redistricting Plan (CIP II-A), and the Commission's plan, Jourdan III-A.

Before addressing either of the proposed plans, we must make certain findings in light of the extraordinary circumstances of the case at hand with the hope that this situation will not again be before this court and place in jeopardy the voting rights of the people of this State. Throughout the process, we noted the troubled winds that have unfailingly roared through the legislature, the Commission and the media; needless to say, these criticisms do have bearing, adverse at best, on any plan this court may adopt or fashion. However, time, staff and budget demands do not permit this court to fashion its own

**FILED**

JAN 14 1992

SUPREME COURT CLERK

redistricting plan that meets all of the objectives, no matter how desirable. The most important consideration, and the underlying thrust of this opinion, is the interest of the voters of this State. The interest of the voters mandates holding elections on time. It is that consideration and the lack of sufficient budget and time which prevents this court from competently drawing a map that would take into account the diverse interests at stake in this litigation. We are more concerned with the prospect of denying the voters the right to choose the representative of their choice and of denying equality in voting, i.e., one man, one vote.

It is also of the utmost importance for all parties involved to understand that the necessity of compromise is essential to any politically fair redistricting plan. Too many interests exist in this matter, both represented and unrepresented, to keep clearly in mind. Furthermore, as the population increases and changes, the need to compromise becomes an integral part of the goal to protect the rights of the voters. This is a country which believes everyone has a fair chance. Those democratic values, so firmly entrenched in this country, make compromise essential. In our view, that element of compromise is profoundly lacking in this matter. Furthermore, the parties must understand that by adoption of the Commission plan, this court in no way has expressed an overwhelming acceptance of the plan of the Commission. The holding of this court has been made with the best interests of the voters in mind.

The tortuous process which we have just experienced is not in the best interests of the voters of this State. The legislature has eight years, if it is sincere, to correct this process in order that the voters with special interests will have an opportunity to participate in the election process. After all of the deliberation and expense to the taxpayers, over \$2 million, we do not find

that a lottery or a flip of a coin is in the best interests of anyone except the party which has won the toss. The rights of the voters should not be part of a game of chance. The consequences of such a method affect everyone.

We further conclude that any order of this court issued after January 19, 1992, would be too late to establish proper election procedures. An order issued after this date would not give candidates enough time to decide whether to run. Nor would it give those involved in the election process time to prepare. Most importantly, it would not give voters adequate opportunity to familiarize themselves with their districts and their candidates. If elections are to be timely held, they must be held pursuant to existing law. We find it preferable to hold elections on the date already established for State elections. Conducting special elections would result in lower voter turnout and place extraordinary expenses on the State at a time when this court takes judicial notice of extreme budgetary constraints.

In light of our overwhelming concern for the voting rights of the people of this State, we cannot, in good conscience, order an at-large election which would place a heavy burden on the budget of this State and place tight time constraints on the proper functioning of the State Board of Elections. The above considerations have made this court reach its conclusion.

It is well established that the map submitted by the constitutionally mandated Commission is valid unless it is against the manifest weight of the evidence. (Ill. Const. 1970, art. IV, §3(b).) Thus, the parties opposing the map must establish that not only their map or maps are superior, but that the Commission map is against the manifest weight of the evidence.

In testing each map submitted, the court viewed each map with these issues in mind:

(1) whether the plan satisfies the Illinois constitutional requirement of substantially equal population in each district;

(2) whether the map has provided adequate representation to minorities and other special interests to satisfy various State and United States constitutional rights as well as Federal statutes, i.e., racial, ethnic and gender; \*

(3) whether the maps satisfy the compactness requirements of the Illinois Constitution; and

(4) whether the maps meet all legal requirements regarding political fairness.

Based on the testimony of the expert witnesses and the negative responses to both plans, the adoption by this court of one of the plans submitted by either party would actually be a reflection on legislative policy choices. After reviewing all of the evidence submitted, this court finds that both plans are similar regarding compactness. However, the Commission map meets all four requirements. In finding thus, we did not judge the credibility of each expert, but rather relied on the statistics provided.

For the reasons stated, we hold that the Jourdan III-A map is valid. It is the order of this court that the State Board of Elections establish the boundaries in accordance with the Jourdan III-A map. On order of this court, the clerk of this court is directed to issue the mandate forthwith.

Map approved.

CHIEF JUSTICE MILLER, specially concurring:

I concur in the judgment of the court but for reasons different from those expressed by the majority.

As the majority opinion observes, the Legislative Redistricting Commission has fully complied with the mandate contained in

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS  
OF NEW JERSEY

10172

LEGEND

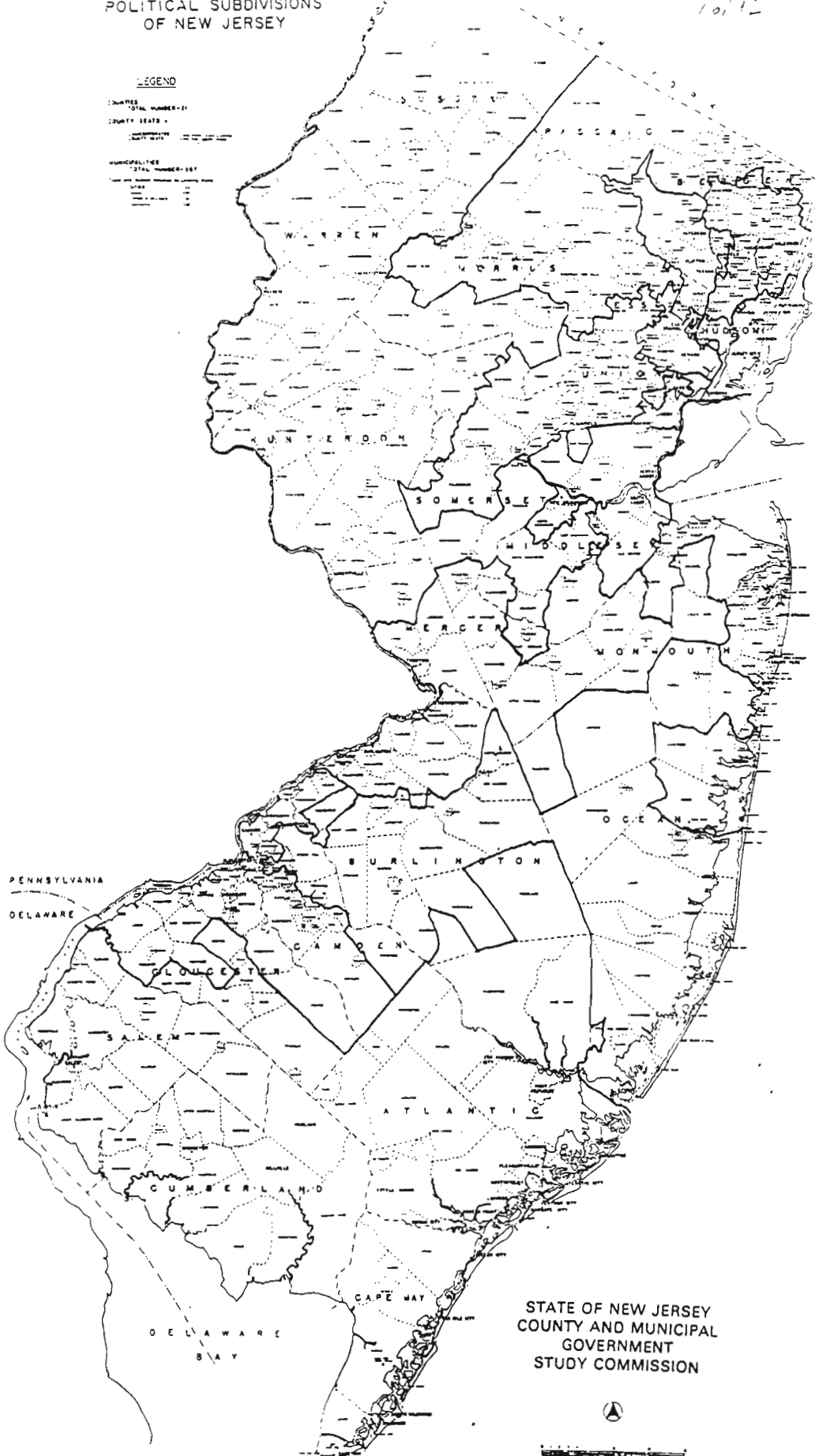
COUNTIES  
STAT. NUMBER-21

COUNTY SEATS

MUNICIPALITIES  
STAT. NUMBER-187

CITY SEATS

TOWNSHIP SEATS



STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL  
GOVERNMENT  
STUDY COMMISSION



SCALE IN MILES

13x

AN ACT creating districts for the election of members to the House of Representatives of the United States of America to serve in the 103rd Congress and each subsequent Congress, and repealing sections 1 and 2 of P.L. 1982, c.1.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Congressional District Act for the State of New Jersey (1991)."

2. For the purpose of electing members of the House of Representatives of the United States of America from the State of New Jersey to serve in the 103rd Congress and each subsequent Congress, the State of New Jersey shall be divided into the following 13 single-member districts:

First.

Burlington County

Cinnaminson township	14,583
Delran township	13,178
Maple Shade township	19,211
Palmyra borough	7,056
Riverside township	7,974
Riverton borough	2,775

Camden County

Audubon Park borough	1,150
Barrington borough	6,774
Bellmawr borough	12,603
Berlin borough	5,672
Berlin township	5,466
Brooklawn borough	1,805
Camden city	87,492
Chesilhurst borough	1,526
Clementon borough	5,601
Collingswood borough	15,289
Gloucester City city	12,649
Gloucester township	53,797
Haddon township	14,837
Hi-Nella borough	1,045
Laurel Springs borough	2,341
Lawnside borough	2,841
Lindenwold borough	18,734
Magnolia borough	4,861

Mount Ephraim borough	4,517
Oaklyn borough	4,430
Pennsauken township	34,738
Pine Hill borough	9,854
Pine Valley borough	19
Runnemede borough	9,042
Somerdale borough	5,440
Stratford borough	7,614
Winslow township	30,087
Woodlynne borough	2,547

Gloucester County

Deptford township	24,137
East Greenwich township	5,258
Greenwich township	5,102
Harrison township	4,715
Logan township	5,147
Monroe township	26,703
National Park borough	3,413
Paulsboro borough	6,577
Swedesboro borough	2,024
Washington township	41,960
Wenonah borough	2,331
West Deptford township	19,380
Westville borough	4,573
Woodbury Heights borough	3,392
Woodbury city	10,904
Woolwich township	1,459

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594,623

Second.

Atlantic County

All	224,327
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Burlington County

Bass River township	1,580
Shamong township District 4	1,330
Washington township	805
Woodland township	2,063

Cape May County

All	95,089
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Cumberland County

All	138,053
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Gloucester County

Clayton borough	6,155
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Elk township	3.806
Franklin township	14.482
Glassboro borough	15.614
Mantua township	10.074
Newfield borough	1.592
Pitman borough	9.365
South Harrison township	1.919

Ocean County

Little Egg Harbor township District 2	3.077
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Salem County

All	65,294
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594,625

Third.

Middlesex County

Old Bridge township Ward 1 District 3	1.182
Old Bridge township Ward 1 District 6	105

Monmouth County

Aberdeen township District 1	1.298
Aberdeen township District 2	1.609
Aberdeen township District 3	1.449
Aberdeen township District 4	2.094
Aberdeen township District 5	610
Aberdeen township District 6	882
Aberdeen township District 7	982
Aberdeen township District 8	1,306
Aberdeen township District 11	960
Aberdeen township District 12	1,504
Aberdeen township District 13	1,208
Aberdeen township District 14	785
Allenhurst borough	759
Asbury Park city	16,799
Atlantic Highlands borough	4,629
Avon-by-the-Sea borough	2,165
Belmar borough	5,877
Bradley Beach borough	4,475
Deal borough	1,179
Eatontown borough	13,800
Fair Haven borough	5,270
Hazlet township	21,976
Highlands borough	4,849
Interlaken borough	910
Keansburg borough	11,069
Keyport borough	7,586
Little Silver borough	5,721
Loch Arbour village	380
Long Branch city	28,658

Marlboro township District 1	2,624
Marlboro township District 3	713
Marlboro township District 4	2,173
Marlboro township District 6	1,975
Marlboro township District 9	586
Marlboro township District 11	725
Marlboro township District 14	3,423
Marlboro township District 15	2,969
Manasquan borough	5,369
Matawan borough	9,270
Middletown township	68,183
Monmouth Beach borough	3,303
Neptune City borough	4,997
Neptune township	28,148
Ocean township	25,058
Oceanport borough	6,146
Red Bank borough	10,636
Rumson borough	6,701
Sea Bright borough	1,693
Sea Girt borough	2,099
Shrewsbury borough	3,096
Shrewsbury township	1,098
South Belmar borough	1,482
Spring Lake Heights borough	5,341
Spring Lake borough	3,499
Tinton Falls borough	12,361
Union Beach borough	6,156
West Long Branch borough	7,690

Ocean County

Bay Head borough	1,226
Brick township	66,473
Dover township	76,371
Lakewood township	45,048
Lavallette borough	2,299
Mantoloking borough	334
Point Pleasant Beach borough	5,112
Point Pleasant borough	18,177
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	594,630

Fourth.

Burlington County

Beverly city	2,973
Bordentown city	4,341
Bordentown township	7,683
Burlington city	9,835
Burlington township	12,454
Chesterfield township	5,152
Delanco township	3,316
Eastampton township	4,962
Edgewater Park township	8,388
Fieldsboro borough	579

Florence township	10,266
Mount Laurel township District 1	2,788
Mount Laurel township District 3	1,237
Mount Laurel township District 6	259
Mount Laurel township District 7	942
Mount Laurel township District 8	860
Mount Laurel township District 9	2,157
Mount Laurel township District 10	606
Mansfield township	3,874
Moorestown township	16,116
Springfield township	3,028
Westampton township	6,004
Willingboro township	36,291

Mercer County

Ewing township	34,185
Hamilton township	86,553
Lawrence township	25,787
Princeton borough	12,016
Princeton township	13,198
Trenton city	88,675
Washington township	5,815
West Windsor township	16,021

Middlesex County

East Brunswick township District 21	938
Jamesburg borough	5,294
Monroe township	22,255
Plainsboro township	14,213
South Brunswick township District 3	3,332
Spotswood borough District 2	1,242
Spotswood borough District 3	1,162
Spotswood borough District 4	702
Spotswood borough District 5	1,612
Spotswood borough District 6	855
Spotswood borough District 7	939

Monmouth County

Aberdeen township District 9	1,347
Aberdeen township District 10	1,004
Allentown borough	1,828
Colts Neck township	8,559
Englishtown borough	1,268
Freehold borough	10,742
Freehold township	24,710
Holmdel township	11,532
Marlboro township District 2	3,924
Marlboro township District 5	1,272
Marlboro township District 7	2,755
Marlboro township District 8	1,404
Marlboro township District 10	944
Marlboro township District 12	1,249
Marlboro township District 13	1,238

Manalapan township	26,716
Millstone township	5,069
Roosevelt borough	884
Upper Freehold township	3,277

Ocean County

Plumsted township	6,005
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	594,632

Fifth.

Bergen County

Edgewater borough	5,001
Fairview borough District 1	1,771

Essex County

Newark city East Ward District 4	1,550
Newark city East Ward District 6	236
Newark city North Ward District 3	1,959
Newark city North Ward District 7	1,771
Newark city North Ward District 9	1,747
Newark city North Ward District 11	1,890
Newark city North Ward District 12	832
Newark city North Ward District 13	1,523
Newark city North Ward District 14	3,847
Newark city North Ward District 15	1,800
Newark city North Ward District 16	994
Newark city North Ward District 19	1,801
Newark city North Ward District 20	1,235
Newark city North Ward District 21	1,393
Newark city North Ward District 22	1,704
Newark city North Ward District 23	1,666
Newark city North Ward District 24	1,311
Newark city North Ward District 25	829
Newark city North Ward District 37	1,592
Newark city North Ward District 38	1,604
Newark city North Ward District 39	1,574
Newark city North Ward District 41	1,073
Newark city North Ward District 42	1,254
Newark city North Ward District 43	1,372

Hudson County

Bayonne city	61,444
East Newark borough	2,157
Guttenberg town	8,268
Harrison town	13,425
Hoboken city	33,397
Jersey City city	228,537
Kearny town Ward 1 District 1	1,207
Kearny town Ward 1 District 2	1,086
Kearny town Ward 1 District 3	1,092

Kearny town Ward 1 District 4	1,184
Kearny town Ward 1 District 5	1,060
Kearny town Ward 1 District 6	1,014
Kearny town Ward 1 District 7	1,372
Kearny town Ward 1 District 8	1,460
Kearny town Ward 2 District 1	1,213
Kearny town Ward 2 District 2	1,282
Kearny town Ward 2 District 3	1,089
Kearny town Ward 2 District 4	1,162
Kearny town Ward 2 District 5	1,168
Kearny town Ward 2 District 6	1,665
Kearny town Ward 2 District 7	1,385
Kearny town Ward 3 District 1	853
Kearny town Ward 3 District 2	806
Kearny town Ward 3 District 3	1,100
Kearny town Ward 3 District 4	998
Kearny town Ward 3 District 5	1,223
Kearny town Ward 3 District 6	1,081
Kearny town Ward 3 District 7	1,144
Kearny town Ward 3 District 8	1,081
Kearny town Ward 4 District 1	1,281
Kearny town Ward 4 District 2	1,594
Kearny town Ward 4 District 4	1,219
Kearny town Ward 4 District 5	785
Kearny town Ward 4 District 6	1,042
Kearny town Ward 4 District 7	1,480
North Bergen township	48,414
Secaucus town Ward 1 District 1	632
Secaucus town Ward 1 District 2	1,113
Secaucus town Ward 1 District 3	679
Secaucus town Ward 1 District 4	666
Secaucus town Ward 1 District 5	1,009
Secaucus town Ward 2 District 1	1,268
Secaucus town Ward 2 District 3	1,112
Secaucus town Ward 2 District 4	1,024
Secaucus town Ward 3 District 1	1,084
Secaucus town Ward 3 District 2	2,586
Secaucus town Ward 3 District 3	1,009
Secaucus town Ward 3 District 4	832
Union City city	58,012
Weehawken township	12,385
West New York town	38,125
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	594,633

Sixth.

Middlesex County

Carteret borough	19,025
Edison township	88,680
Highland Park borough	13,279
Milltown borough District 1	634
Milltown borough District 3	576
Milltown borough District 4	680
Milltown borough District 6	544

Milltown borough District 7	951
Milltown borough District 8	1,063
Metuchen borough	12,804
New Brunswick city	41,711
North Brunswick township	31,287
Old Bridge township Ward 1 District 1	1,186
Old Bridge township Ward 1 District 2	1,262
Old Bridge township Ward 1 District 4	1,158
Old Bridge township Ward 1 District 5	1,593
Old Bridge township Ward 1 District 7	623
Old Bridge township Ward 2 District 1	1,582
Old Bridge township Ward 2 District 2	1,134
Old Bridge township Ward 2 District 3	638
Old Bridge township Ward 2 District 4	2,356
Old Bridge township Ward 2 District 5	2,285
Old Bridge township Ward 2 District 6	1,612
Old Bridge township Ward 2 District 7	1,510
Old Bridge township Ward 2 District 8	2,440
Old Bridge township Ward 3 District 1	1,173
Old Bridge township Ward 3 District 2	1,572
Old Bridge township Ward 3 District 3	2,780
Old Bridge township Ward 3 District 4	1,965
Old Bridge township Ward 3 District 5	1,754
Old Bridge township Ward 4 District 1	1,886
Old Bridge township Ward 4 District 2	1,254
Old Bridge township Ward 4 District 3	1,267
Old Bridge township Ward 4 District 4	901
Old Bridge township Ward 4 District 5	1,233
Old Bridge township Ward 4 District 6	1,370
Old Bridge township Ward 4 District 7	916
Old Bridge township Ward 4 District 8	969
Old Bridge township Ward 5 District 1	905
Old Bridge township Ward 5 District 2	857
Old Bridge township Ward 5 District 3	1,243
Old Bridge township Ward 5 District 4	850
Old Bridge township Ward 5 District 5	2,307
Old Bridge township Ward 5 District 6	1,462
Old Bridge township Ward 5 District 7	1,868
Old Bridge township Ward 6 District 1	1,604
Old Bridge township Ward 6 District 2	1,426
Old Bridge township Ward 6 District 3	649
Old Bridge township Ward 6 District 4	1,175
Old Bridge township Ward 6 District 5	1,162
Old Bridge township Ward 6 District 6	1,261
Perth Amboy city	41,967
Piscataway township	47,089
Sayreville borough	34,986
South Amboy city	7,863
South River borough	13,692
Woodbridge township	93,086
Union County	
Elizabeth city Ward 1 District 1	1,465
Elizabeth city Ward 1 District 3	1,926
Elizabeth city Ward 1 District 6	2,498

Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 1	1,376
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 2	1,794
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 3	2,220
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 4	1,187
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 5	1,248
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 6	1,710
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 7	953
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 8	1,617
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 10	1,028
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 12	1,107
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 3	2,225
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 1	1,379
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 7	1,631
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 8	2,051
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 9	1,481
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 10	1,199
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 1	1,019
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 3	887
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 4	1,597
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 5	1,703
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 8	1,180
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 9	892
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 12	1,272
Linden city Ward 1 District 1	1,159
Linden city Ward 1 District 2	1,148
Linden city Ward 1 District 3	1,221
Linden city Ward 2 District 1	1,239
Linden city Ward 2 District 2	1,249
Linden city Ward 2 District 3	994
Linden city Ward 3 District 2	940
Linden city Ward 5 District 1	866
Linden city Ward 6 District 1	1,001
Linden city Ward 6 District 2	1,168
Linden city Ward 6 District 3	1,574
Linden city Ward 7 District 1	1,018
Linden city Ward 7 District 2	1,557
Linden city Ward 7 District 3	1,149
Linden city Ward 8 District 1	1,137
Linden city Ward 8 District 2	1,129
Linden city Ward 9 District 1	946
Linden city Ward 9 District 2	775
Linden city Ward 9 District 3	886
Linden city Ward 9 District 4	839
Linden city Ward 10 District 1	883
Linden city Ward 10 District 2	549
Linden city Ward 10 District 3	1,115
Linden city Ward 10 District 4	1,019
Rahway city	25,325
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	594,636

Seventh.

Essex County

Essex Fells township District 1	644
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Livingston township District 1	1,145
Livingston township District 2	1,148
Livingston township District 3	1,405
Livingston township District 4	1,338
Livingston township District 5	897
Livingston township District 6	1,157
Livingston township District 7	939
Livingston township District 8	1,112
Livingston township District 9	1,244
Livingston township District 10	1,358
Livingston township District 12	2,050
Livingston township District 13	943
Livingston township District 14	1,228
Livingston township District 15	1,028
Livingston township District 16	853
Livingston township District 17	1,089
Livingston township District 18	904
Livingston township District 19	1,453
Livingston township District 20	1,615
Livingston township District 21	1,245
Livingston township District 22	920
Maplewood township District 1	684
Maplewood township District 7	765
Maplewood township District 8	932
Maplewood township District 17	925
Maplewood township District 18	716
Millburn township	18,630
West Orange township Ward 1 District 2	1,016
West Orange township Ward 1 District 3	899
West Orange township Ward 1 District 5	621
West Orange township Ward 1 District 6	722
West Orange township Ward 1 District 9	721
West Orange township Ward 2 District 1	1,335
West Orange township Ward 2 District 2	1,619
West Orange township Ward 2 District 3	905
West Orange township Ward 2 District 4	705
West Orange township Ward 3 District 3	1,140
West Orange township Ward 4 District 1	2,135
West Orange township Ward 4 District 2	1,794
West Orange township Ward 4 District 4	1,263
West Orange township Ward 4 District 5	587
West Orange township Ward 4 District 6	1,317
West Orange township Ward 4 District 7	1,071
West Orange township Ward 4 District 8	1,481
West Orange township Ward 4 District 9	960
West Orange township Ward 4 District 10	645
West Orange township Ward 4 District 11	848
West Orange township Ward 4 District 12	1,902
West Orange township Ward 4 District 13	1,165
West Orange township Ward 4 District 14	1,676
West Orange township Ward 5 District 2	1,009
West Orange township Ward 5 District 4	1,411
West Orange township Ward 5 District 5	1,110

Middlesex County

Dunellen borough	6.528
Middlesex borough	13.055
South Plainfield borough	20.489

Morris County

Chatham borough	8.007
Chatham township	9.361
Florham Park borough District 5	705
Florham Park borough District 9	1.152
Madison borough District 7	959
Madison borough District 8	999
Passaic township	7.826

Somerset County

Bernardsville borough District 3	873
Branchburg township District 4	634
Bernards township	17.199
Bound Brook borough	9.487
Bridgewater township	32.509
Green Brook township	4.460
Hillsborough township	28.808
Manville borough	10.567
Millstone borough	450
North Plainfield borough	18.820
Raritan borough	5.798
Somerville borough	11.632
South Bound Brook borough	4.185
Warren township	10.830
Watchung borough	5.110

Union County

Berkeley Heights township	11.980
Clark township	14.629
Cranford township	22.633
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 1	734
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 2	932
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 3	844
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 4	1.135
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 6	1.104
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 7	1.107
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 8	1,031
Fanwood borough	7,115
Garwood borough	4.227
Hillside township District 2	1.702
Hillside township District 8	2.152
Hillside township District 9	1,476
Hillside township District 11	1,114
Hillside township District 13	740
Hillside township District 14	698
Kenilworth borough	7.574
Mountainside borough	6.657
New Providence borough	11.439
Plainfield city	46.567

Roselle Park borough	12,805
Scotch Plains township	21,160
Springfield township	13,420
Summit city	19,757
Union township District 1	1,365
Union township District 2	890
Union township District 3	846
Union township District 4	1,117
Union township District 5	1,327
Union township District 6	1,108
Union township District 9	789
Union township District 10	1,224
Union township District 11	1,003
Union township District 12	1,113
Union township District 13	979
Union township District 14	999
Union township District 15	1,102
Union township District 16	1,159
Union township District 19	873
Union township District 20	805
Union township District 21	1,058
Union township District 22	1,167
Union township District 23	1,128
Union township District 24	858
Union township District 25	1,006
Union township District 26	1,076
Union township District 28	836
Union township District 29	994
Union township District 30	986
Union township District 31	1,059
Union township District 32	898
Union township District 33	897
Union township District 34	821
Union township District 35	1,026
Union township District 36	951
Union township District 37	1,083
Union township District 40	1,201
Union township District 41	922
Union township District 43	1,086
Union township District 44	929
Union township District 45	1,190
Union township District 46	1,052
Union township District 47	890
Union township District 48	571
Westfield town	28,870
Winfield township	1,576
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	594,629

Eighth.

Bergen County

Elmwood Park borough	17,623
Garfield city	26,727
Saddlebrook township District 1	1,168

Saddlebrook township District 2	943
Saddlebrook township District 5	741
Saddlebrook township District 6	1,787
Saddlebrook township District 7	1,435
Saddlebrook township District 8	805
Saddlebrook township District 9	703
Saddlebrook township District 10	1,605
Saddlebrook township District 11	1,444
Wallington borough	10,828
Wood-Ridge borough	7,506

Essex County

Belleville township Ward 1 District 1	1,430
Belleville township Ward 1 District 2	1,471
Belleville township Ward 1 District 3	1,073
Belleville township Ward 1 District 4	1,193
Belleville township Ward 1 District 5	1,436
Belleville township Ward 1 District 6	1,176
Belleville township Ward 1 District 7	740
Belleville township Ward 1 District 8	2,027
Belleville township Ward 1 District 9	1,736
Belleville township Ward 1 District 11	1,890
Belleville township Ward 2 District 1	1,671
Belleville township Ward 2 District 2	1,866
Belleville township Ward 2 District 3	1,048
Belleville township Ward 2 District 4	1,009
Belleville township Ward 2 District 5	1,735
Belleville township Ward 2 District 6	951
Belleville township Ward 2 District 7	1,436
Belleville township Ward 2 District 8	975
Belleville township Ward 2 District 9	1,613
Belleville township Ward 2 District 10	1,256
Belleville township Ward 2 District 11	1,132
Belleville township Ward 2 District 12	950
Bloomfield township	45,061
Cedar Grove township District 2	1,238
Glen Ridge Borough township	7,076
Montclair township Ward 1 District 4	1,303
Nutley township	27,099

Morris County

Butler borough	7,392
Riverdale borough	2,370

Passaic County

Clifton city	71,742
Haledon borough	6,951
Hawthorne borough	17,084
Little Falls township	11,294
North Haledon borough	7,987
Passaic city	58,041
Paterson city	140,891
Pompton Lakes borough	10,539

Prospect Park borough	5,053
Totowa borough	10,177
Wanaque borough District 1	2,194
Wayne township	47,025
West Paterson borough	10,982
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	594,628

Ninth.

Bergen County

Bergenfield borough	24,458
Bogota borough	7,824
Carlstadt borough	5,510
Cliffside Park borough	20,393
Closter borough	8,094
Cresskill borough	7,558
Demarest borough	4,800
Dumont borough	17,187
East Rutherford borough	7,902
Emerson borough	6,930
Englewood Cliffs borough	5,634
Englewood city	24,850
Fairview borough District 2	2,103
Fairview borough District 3	2,325
Fairview borough District 4	2,425
Fairview borough District 5	2,109
Fair Lawn borough	30,548
Fort Lee borough	31,997
Glen Rock borough	10,883
Harrington Park borough District 2	1,513
Hillsdale borough District 1	1,323
Hillsdale borough District 2	1,425
Hillsdale borough District 3	1,837
Hillsdale borough District 4	1,707
Hillsdale borough District 5	1,669
Hackensack city	37,049
Hasbrouck Heights borough	11,488
Haworth borough	3,384
Leonia borough	8,365
Little Ferry borough	9,989
Lodi borough	22,355
Lyndhurst township	18,262
Midland Park borough District 2	2,130
Midland Park borough District 5	897
Maywood borough	9,473
Moonachie borough	2,817
New Milford borough	15,990
North Arlington borough	13,790
Oradell borough	8,024
Palisades Park borough	14,536
Paramus borough	25,067
Ridgefield Park village	12,454
Ridgefield borough	9,996
Ridgewood village	24,152

River Edge borough	10,603
Rochelle Park township	5,587
Rutherford borough	17,790
Saddlebrook township District 3	1,350
Saddlebrook township District 4	1,315
South Hackensack township	2,106
Teaneck township	37,825
Tenafly borough	13,326
Teterboro borough	22
Washington township	9,245
Westwood borough	10,446

## Hudson County

Kearny town Ward 4 District 3	748
Secaucus town Ward 2 District 2	1,047
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	594,632

Tenth.

## Essex County

Belleville township Ward 1 District 10	3,014
Belleville township Ward 1 District 12	1,385
City of Orange township	29,925
East Orange city	73,552
Irvington township	61,018
Maplewood township District 2	1,190
Maplewood township District 3	1,135
Maplewood township District 4	928
Maplewood township District 5	948
Maplewood township District 6	947
Maplewood township District 9	902
Maplewood township District 10	1,091
Maplewood township District 11	1,320
Maplewood township District 12	1,109
Maplewood township District 13	1,123
Maplewood township District 14	821
Maplewood township District 15	819
Maplewood township District 16	916
Maplewood township District 19	818
Maplewood township District 20	939
Maplewood township District 21	1,568
Maplewood township District 22	1,056
Montclair township Ward 2 District 1	335
Montclair township Ward 2 District 2	981
Montclair township Ward 2 District 4	897
Montclair township Ward 2 District 5	720
Montclair township Ward 2 District 6	855
Montclair township Ward 2 District 7	895
Montclair township Ward 2 District 9	1,736
Montclair township Ward 2 District 10	1,544
Montclair township Ward 3 District 1	1,191
Montclair township Ward 3 District 2	804
Montclair township Ward 3 District 3	1,165

Montclair township Ward 3 District 4	713
Montclair township Ward 3 District 5	1,090
Montclair township Ward 3 District 6	1,675
Montclair township Ward 3 District 7	960
Montclair township Ward 3 District 8	1,329
Montclair township Ward 4 District 1	1,264
Montclair township Ward 4 District 2	1,137
Montclair township Ward 4 District 3	1,001
Montclair township Ward 4 District 4	1,726
Montclair township Ward 4 District 5	1,853
Montclair township Ward 4 District 6	1,224
Montclair township Ward 4 District 7	1,199
Newark city Central Ward District 1	167
Newark city Central Ward District 2	1,981
Newark city Central Ward District 3	248
Newark city Central Ward District 4	2,845
Newark city Central Ward District 5	1,213
Newark city Central Ward District 6	439
Newark city Central Ward District 7	2,493
Newark city Central Ward District 8	1,279
Newark city Central Ward District 9	3,458
Newark city Central Ward District 10	1,093
Newark city Central Ward District 11	2,250
Newark city Central Ward District 13	1,292
Newark city Central Ward District 14	1,933
Newark city Central Ward District 15	937
Newark city Central Ward District 16	2,147
Newark city Central Ward District 17	1,157
Newark city Central Ward District 18	1,119
Newark city Central Ward District 19	803
Newark city Central Ward District 20	2,924
Newark city Central Ward District 21	1,078
Newark city Central Ward District 22	1,075
Newark city Central Ward District 23	687
Newark city Central Ward District 24	1,044
Newark city Central Ward District 25	1,165
Newark city Central Ward District 26	482
Newark city Central Ward District 27	436
Newark city Central Ward District 28	1,449
Newark city Central Ward District 29	2,604
Newark city Central Ward District 30	1,222
Newark city Central Ward District 31	1,069
Newark city Central Ward District 32	1,659
Newark city Central Ward District 33	700
Newark city East Ward District 1	2,133
Newark city East Ward District 2	1,807
Newark city East Ward District 3	2,230
Newark city East Ward District 5	3,148
Newark city East Ward District 7	2,410
Newark city East Ward District 8	1,889
Newark city East Ward District 9	1,855
Newark city East Ward District 10	1,810
Newark city East Ward District 11	1,863
Newark city East Ward District 12	1,129
Newark city East Ward District 13	1,750
Newark city East Ward District 14	1,935

Newark city East Ward District 15	1,579
Newark city East Ward District 16	2,222
Newark city East Ward District 17	1,740
Newark city East Ward District 18	2,044
Newark city East Ward District 19	2,517
Newark city East Ward District 20	1,709
Newark city East Ward District 21	1,672
Newark city East Ward District 22	1,537
Newark city East Ward District 24	871
Newark city East Ward District 25	1,951
Newark city East Ward District 26	2,342
Newark city East Ward District 27	1,478
Newark city East Ward District 28	759
Newark city East Ward District 29	1,213
Newark city East Ward District 30	1,935
Newark city East Ward District 32	875
Newark city East Ward District 33	3,104
Newark city East Ward District 34	2,682
Newark city East Ward District 35	649
Newark city East Ward District 36	626
Newark city North Ward District 1	1,911
Newark city North Ward District 2	1,437
Newark city North Ward District 4	1,457
Newark city North Ward District 5	1,327
Newark city North Ward District 6	1,360
Newark city North Ward District 8	1,688
Newark city North Ward District 10	2,527
Newark city North Ward District 17	1,454
Newark city North Ward District 18	2,085
Newark city North Ward District 26	1,373
Newark city North Ward District 27	1,496
Newark city North Ward District 28	1,856
Newark city North Ward District 29	1,732
Newark city North Ward District 31	2,059
Newark city North Ward District 40	971
Newark city North Ward District 44	272
Newark city North Ward District 45	980
Newark city North Ward District 48	1,400
Newark city South Ward District 1	1,235
Newark city South Ward District 2	1,192
Newark city South Ward District 3	591
Newark city South Ward District 5	611
Newark city South Ward District 6	440
Newark city South Ward District 7	343
Newark city South Ward District 8	1,484
Newark city South Ward District 9	766
Newark city South Ward District 10	573
Newark city South Ward District 11	982
Newark city South Ward District 12	1,116
Newark city South Ward District 13	954
Newark city South Ward District 14	1,089
Newark city South Ward District 15	905
Newark city South Ward District 16	1,760
Newark city South Ward District 17	1,620
Newark city South Ward District 18	1,536
Newark city South Ward District 19	2,050

Newark city South Ward District 20	675
Newark city South Ward District 21	1,192
Newark city South Ward District 22	1,224
Newark city South Ward District 23	1,580
Newark city South Ward District 24	1,327
Newark city South Ward District 25	670
Newark city South Ward District 27	792
Newark city South Ward District 28	1,575
Newark city South Ward District 29	805
Newark city South Ward District 30	1,422
Newark city South Ward District 31	598
Newark city South Ward District 32	1,091
Newark city South Ward District 33	1,283
Newark city South Ward District 34	1,727
Newark city South Ward District 35	1,079
Newark city South Ward District 36	1,681
Newark city South Ward District 37	1,336
Newark city South Ward District 38	1,281
Newark city South Ward District 39	1,552
Newark city South Ward District 40	1,397
Newark city South Ward District 41	1,359
Newark city South Ward District 42	1,960
Newark city South Ward District 44	1,561
Newark city South Ward District 45	1,460
Newark city South Ward District 46	1,477
Newark city West Ward District 1	1,582
Newark city West Ward District 3	1,504
Newark city West Ward District 6	1,348
Newark city West Ward District 7	1,190
Newark city West Ward District 9	1,617
Newark city West Ward District 10	805
Newark city West Ward District 11	1,253
Newark city West Ward District 13	1,845
Newark city West Ward District 15	1,422
Newark city West Ward District 16	1,296
Newark city West Ward District 17	1,480
Newark city West Ward District 18	848
Newark city West Ward District 19	1,227
Newark city West Ward District 20	1,346
Newark city West Ward District 21	1,220
Newark city West Ward District 22	1,640
Newark city West Ward District 23	1,859
Newark city West Ward District 24	1,491
Newark city West Ward District 25	1,817
Newark city West Ward District 26	1,532
Newark city West Ward District 27	1,556
Newark city West Ward District 28	1,706
Newark city West Ward District 29	1,497
Newark city West Ward District 30	1,416
Newark city West Ward District 31	1,503
Newark city West Ward District 32	1,242
Newark city West Ward District 33	1,286
Newark city West Ward District 34	1,409
Newark city West Ward District 35	125
Newark city West Ward District 36	1,209
Newark city West Ward District 37	1,454

Newark city West Ward District 38	1,295
Newark city West Ward District 39	1,020
Newark city West Ward District 40	2,015
Newark city West Ward District 41	1,524
Newark city West Ward District 42	1,832
Newark city West Ward District 43	1,189
Newark city West Ward District 44	1,784
Newark city West Ward District 45	4,632
South Orange Village township	16,390
West Orange township Ward 1 District 1	888
West Orange township Ward 1 District 4	1,139
West Orange township Ward 1 District 7	897
West Orange township Ward 1 District 8	1,154
West Orange township Ward 3 District 1	1,193
West Orange township Ward 3 District 2	1,015
West Orange township Ward 5 District 1	815
West Orange township Ward 5 District 3	925

Union County

Elizabeth city Ward 1 District 2	2,033
Elizabeth city Ward 1 District 4	1,138
Elizabeth city Ward 1 District 5	1,822
Elizabeth city Ward 1 District 7	1,601
Elizabeth city Ward 1 District 8	1,962
Elizabeth city Ward 1 District 9	2,415
Elizabeth city Ward 1 District 10	1,793
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 9	1,552
Elizabeth city Ward 2 District 11	1,915
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 5	859
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 9	1,376
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 10	990
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 11	1,275
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 12	2,244
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 13	1,230
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 14	1,444
Elizabeth city Ward 3 District 15	1,465
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 1	1,455
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 2	1,543
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 4	3,297
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 5	1,120
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 6	988
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 7	1,386
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 8	1,663
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 9	2,568
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 10	2,050
Elizabeth city Ward 4 District 11	1,778
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 2	1,369
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 3	2,289
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 4	973
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 5	1,271
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 6	2,173
Elizabeth city Ward 5 District 11	1,628
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 2	1,141
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 6	2,325
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 7	1,783

Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 10	2,003
Elizabeth city Ward 6 District 11	2,553
Hillside township District 1	1,510
Hillside township District 3	1,719
Hillside township District 4	854
Hillside township District 5	1,484
Hillside township District 6	2,303
Hillside township District 7	2,132
Hillside township District 10	1,523
Hillside township District 12	1,637
Linden city Ward 3 District 1	1,186
Linden city Ward 3 District 3	1,614
Linden city Ward 4 District 1	1,286
Linden city Ward 4 District 2	1,035
Linden city Ward 4 District 3	1,580
Linden city Ward 5 District 2	1,033
Linden city Ward 5 District 3	1,868
Linden city Ward 8 District 3	1,538
Roselle borough	20,314
Union township District 7	1,361
Union township District 8	1,421
Union township District 17	1,514
Union township District 18	866
Union township District 27	1,158
Union township District 38	1,106
Union township District 39	1,371
Union township District 42	843

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594,624

Eleventh.

Bergen County

Allendale borough	5,900
Alpine borough	1,716
Franklin Lakes borough	9,873
Harrington Park borough District 1	1,143
Harrington Park borough District 3	1,967
Hillsdale District 6	1,789
Ho-Ho-Kus borough	3,935
Midland Park borough District 1	1,405
Midland Park borough District 3	1,512
Midland Park borough District 4	1,103
Mahwah township	17,905
Montvale borough	6,946
Northvale borough	4,563
Norwood borough	4,858
Oakland borough	11,997
Old Tappan borough	4,254
Park Ridge borough	8,102
Ramsey borough	13,228
River Vale township	9,410
Rockleigh borough	270
Saddle River borough	2,950
Upper Saddle River borough	7,198

Waldwick borough	9,757
Woodcliff Lake borough	5,303
Wyckoff township	15,372

Essex County

Cedar Grove township District 1	999
Cedar Grove township District 3	1,441
Cedar Grove township District 4	1,161
Cedar Grove township District 5	928
Cedar Grove township District 6	841
Cedar Grove township District 7	1,591
Cedar Grove township District 8	1,171
Cedar Grove township District 9	971
Cedar Grove township District 10	1,712
Caldwell Borough township	7,549
Essex Fells township District 2	1,295
Fairfield township	7,615
Livingston township District 11	1,538
Montclair township Ward 1 District 1	1,101
Montclair township Ward 1 District 2	968
Montclair township Ward 1 District 3	1,050
Montclair township Ward 1 District 5	1,407
Montclair township Ward 1 District 6	652
Montclair township Ward 1 District 7	811
Montclair township Ward 1 District 8	875
Montclair township Ward 1 District 9	1,267
Montclair township Ward 2 District 3	808
Montclair township Ward 2 District 8	1,193
North Caldwell township	6,706
Roseland borough	4,847
Verona township	13,597
West Orange township Ward 4 District 3	1,020
West Caldwell township	10,422

Morris County

Boonton town	8,343
Boonton township	3,566
Denville township	13,812
Dover town	15,115
East Hanover township	9,926
Florham Park borough District 1	937
Florham Park borough District 2	886
Florham Park borough District 3	1,005
Florham Park borough District 4	1,036
Florham Park borough District 6	797
Florham Park borough District 7	1,175
Florham Park borough District 8	828
Hanover township	11,538
Jefferson township	17,825
Kinnelon borough	8,470
Lincoln Park borough	10,978
Madison borough District 1	667
Madison borough District 2	1,112
Madison borough District 3	3,458

Madison borough District 4	724
Madison borough District 5	949
Madison borough District 6	890
Madison borough District 9	1,079
Madison borough District 10	751
Madison borough District 11	967
Madison borough District 12	874
Madison borough District 13	836
Madison borough District 14	1,585
Mine Hill township	3,333
Montville township	15,600
Morris Plains borough	5,219
Mount Arlington borough	3,630
Mount Olive township	21,282
Mountain Lakes borough	3,847
Netcong borough	3,311
Parsippany-Troy Hills township	48,478
Pequannock township	12,844
Randolph township	19,974
Rockaway borough	6,243
Rockaway township	19,572
Roxbury township	20,429
Victory Gardens borough	1,314
Washington Township District 7	1,060
Wharton borough	5,405

Passaic County

Bloomington borough	7,530
Ringwood borough	12,623
Wanaque borough District 2	983
Wanaque borough District 3	893
Wanaque borough District 4	996
Wanaque borough District 5	1,333
Wanaque borough District 6	1,168
Wanaque borough District 7	1,088
Wanaque borough District 8	1,056
West Milford township	25,430

Sussex County

Hopatcong borough District 2	862
Hopatcong borough District 5	1,004
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	594,628

Twelfth.

Hunterdon County

All	107,776
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Mercer County

East Windsor township	22,353
Hightstown borough	5,126

Hopewell borough	1,968
Hopewell township	11,590
Pennington borough	2,537

Middlesex County

Cranbury township	2,500
East Brunswick township District 1	1,503
East Brunswick township District 2	1,483
East Brunswick township District 3	673
East Brunswick township District 4	1,180
East Brunswick township District 5	742
East Brunswick township District 6	680
East Brunswick township District 7	1,251
East Brunswick township District 8	482
East Brunswick township District 9	901
East Brunswick township District 10	895
East Brunswick township District 11	698
East Brunswick township District 12	783
East Brunswick township District 13	1,115
East Brunswick township District 14	1,524
East Brunswick township District 15	675
East Brunswick township District 16	1,574
East Brunswick township District 17	1,266
East Brunswick township District 18	1,142
East Brunswick township District 19	668
East Brunswick township District 20	1,434
East Brunswick township District 22	971
East Brunswick township District 23	1,272
East Brunswick township District 24	1,057
East Brunswick township District 25	1,035
East Brunswick township District 26	1,557
East Brunswick township District 27	754
East Brunswick township District 28	573
East Brunswick township District 29	1,199
East Brunswick township District 30	1,177
East Brunswick township District 31	3,085
East Brunswick township District 32	732
East Brunswick township District 33	1,585
East Brunswick township District 34	1,648
East Brunswick township District 35	601
East Brunswick township District 36	2,872
East Brunswick township District 37	1,823
Helmetta borough	1,211
Milltown borough District 2	1,041
Milltown borough District 5	1,479
South Brunswick township District 1	3,059
South Brunswick township District 2	2,865
South Brunswick township District 4	3,018
South Brunswick township District 5	1,149
South Brunswick township District 6	1,612
South Brunswick township District 7	1,588
South Brunswick township District 8	1,567
South Brunswick township District 9	1,211
South Brunswick township District 11	1,656
South Brunswick township District 12	1,723

South Brunswick township District 13	3,012
Spotswood borough District 1	1,471

## Morris County

Chester borough	1,214
Chester township	5,958
Harding township	3,640
Mendham borough	4,890
Mendham township	4,537
Morris township	19,952
Morristown town	16,189
Washington township District 1	1,455
Washington township District 2	1,480
Washington township District 3	1,905
Washington township District 4	1,320
Washington township District 5	1,794
Washington township District 6	1,815
Washington township District 8	1,370
Washington township District 9	1,049
Washington township District 10	2,344

## Somerset County

Bedminster township	7,086
Bernardsville borough District 1	1,094
Bernardsville borough District 2	972
Bernardsville borough District 4	1,079
Bernardsville borough District 5	684
Bernardsville borough District 6	1,017
Bernardsville borough District 7	878
Branchburg township District 1	502
Branchburg township District 2	1,395
Branchburg township District 3	250
Branchburg township District 5	1,518
Branchburg township District 6	1,716
Branchburg township District 7	2,572
Branchburg township District 8	581
Branchburg township District 9	1,086
Branchburg township District 10	634
Far Hills borough	657
Franklin township	42,780
Montgomery township	9,612
Peapack-Gladstone borough	2,111
Rocky Hill borough	693

## Sussex County

Andover borough	700
Andover township	5,438
Branchville borough	851
Byram township	8,048
Frankford township	5,114
Franklin borough	4,977
Fredon township	2,763
Green township	2,709

Hopatcong borough District 1	979
Hopatcong borough District 3	1,534
Hopatcong borough District 4	1,517
Hopatcong borough District 6	4,148
Hopatcong borough District 7	1,460
Hopatcong borough District 8	628
Hopatcong borough District 9	2,089
Hopatcong borough District 10	1,365
Hamburg borough	2,566
Hampton township	4,438
Hardyston township	5,275
Lafayette township	1,902
Montague township	2,832
Newton town	7,521
Ogdensburg borough	2,722
Sandyston township	1,732
Sparta township	15,157
Starhope borough	3,393
Stillwater township	4,253
Sussex borough	2,201
Vernon township	21,211
Walpack township	67
Wantage township	9,487
Warren County	
All	91,607
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	594,635

Thirteenth.

Burlington County

Evesham township	35,309
Hainesport township	3,249
Lumberton township	6,705
Mount Laurel township District 2	1,927
Mount Laurel township District 4	979
Mount Laurel township District 5	2,342
Mount Laurel township District 11	1,607
Mount Laurel township District 12	1,365
Mount Laurel township District 13	957
Mount Laurel township District 14	3,052
Mount Laurel township District 15	1,643
Mount Laurel township District 16	3,405
Mount Laurel township District 17	1,786
Mount Laurel township District 18	2,358
Medford Lakes borough	4,462
Medford township	20,526
Mount Holly township	10,639
New Hanover township	9,546
North Hanover township	9,994
Pemberton borough	1,367
Pemberton township	31,342
Shamong township District 1	1,639

Shamong township District 2	1,809
Shamong township District 3	987
Southampton township	10,202
Tabernacle township	7,360
Wrightstown borough	3,843
Camden County	
Audubon borough	9,205
Cherry Hill township	69,348
Gibbsboro borough	2,383
Haddon Heights borough	7,860
Haddonfield borough	11,628
Merchantville borough	4,095
Tavistock borough	35
Voorhees township	24,559
Waterford township	10,940
Monmouth County	
Brielle borough	4,406
Farmingdale borough	1,462
Howell township	38,987
Wall township	20,244
Ocean County	
Barnegat Light borough	675
Barnegat township	12,235
Beach Haven borough	1,475
Beachwood borough	9,324
Berkeley township	37,319
Eagleswood township	1,476
Harvey Cedars borough	362
Island Heights borough	1,470
Jackson township	33,233
Little Egg Harbor township District 1	1,856
Little Egg Harbor township District 3	1,312
Little Egg Harbor township District 4	1,935
Little Egg Harbor township District 5	1,847
Little Egg Harbor township District 6	1,322
Little Egg Harbor township District 7	1,984
Lacey township	22,141
Lakehurst borough	3,078
Long Beach township	3,407
Manchester township	35,976
Ocean Gate borough	2,078
Ocean township	5,416
Pine Beach borough	1,954
Seaside Heights borough	2,366
Seaside Park borough	1,871
Ship Bottom borough	1,352
South Toms River borough	3,869
Stafford township	13,325
Surf City borough	1,375

Tuckerton borough	3.048
	-----
	594.633

3. Sections 1 and 2 of P.L.1982, c.1 (C.19:46-4 and C.19:46-5) are repealed.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

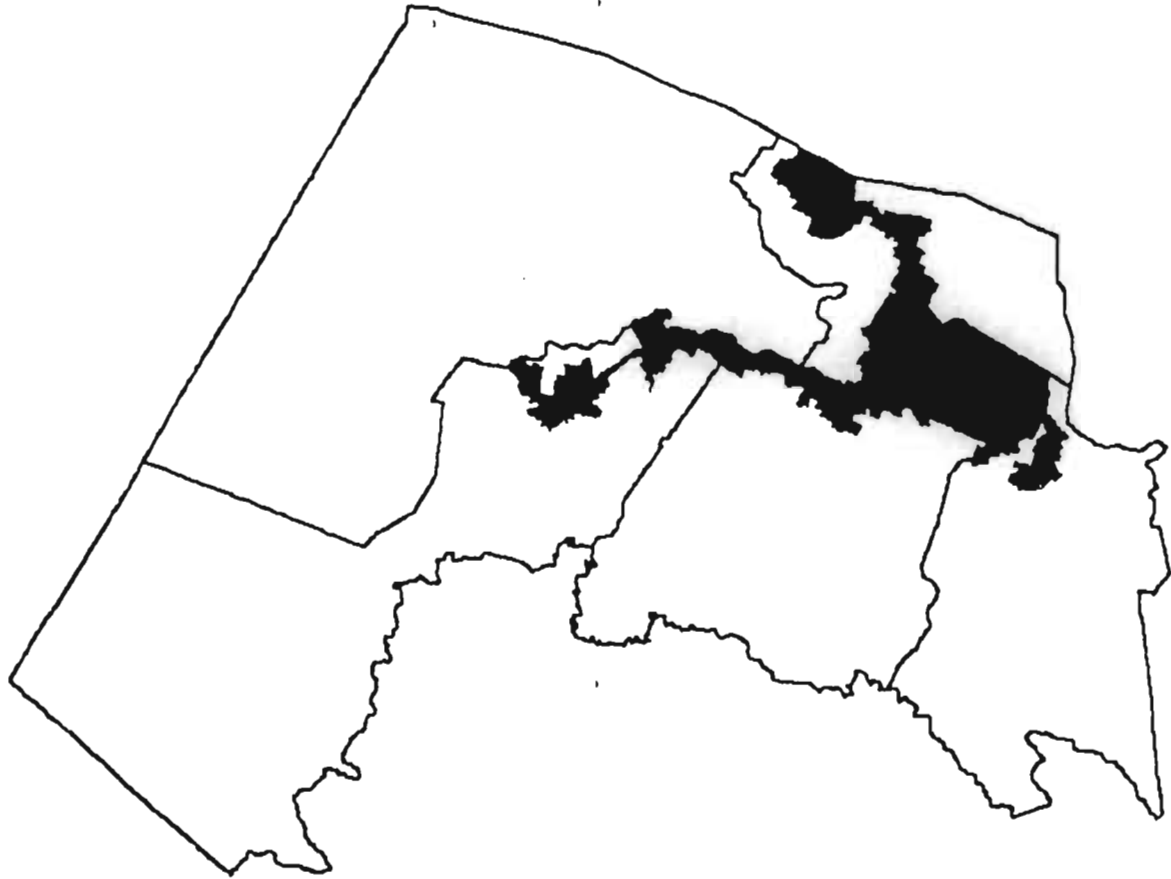
#### STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to create 13 Congressional Districts for use beginning with the 103rd Congress.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT

Creates 13 Congressional districts for use beginning with the 103rd Congress.

MNVREP: NEW JERSEY LATINO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. FEB 18 92



RESOLUTION #92-68

WHEREAS, the Township of Middletown is currently located in New Jersey's Third Congressional District; and

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District has been a significant force in the stabilization of the economy in New Jersey for the past 40 years; and

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District is the home of the largest population of older Americans within the state of New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District is unique to the other existing Districts in New Jersey in regards to the marine and tourism industry; and

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District grew in population substantially the past ten years in regards to the other Districts in the northern section of New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, the Township Committee of the Township of Middletown is opposed to any redistricting plan which would divide the Township of Middletown and place portions of it in more than one Congressional District; and

WHEREAS, the Township Committee believes that communities which share a coast line also share a community of interests and are best represented by one district to the maximum extent possible.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and Township Committee of the Township of Middletown, County of Monmouth demand that the Redistricting Commission of the State of New Jersey will disregard any redistricting plan that would eliminate the current status of the Third Congressional District of the State of New Jersey and that the elimination of a Congressional District, as required by law, be taken from the area of New Jersey where the most population declines took place over the past ten years; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Legislative representatives within the Third Congressional District, the New Jersey Redistricting Commission, Frank Pallone, Governor James Florio, State Senator Joseph

Kyrillos, Assemblyman Joseph Azzolina, Assemblywoman Joann Smith, the New Jersey State Democratic Committee, and the leadership of the New Jersey State Senate and the New Jersey General Assembly.

CERTIFICATION

I, Diane Santarseri, Deputy Township Clerk of the Township of Middletown hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Middletown Township Committee at their regular meeting held February 10, 1992.

Witness, my hand and the seal of the Township of Middletown this 11th day of February, 1992.

  
Diane Santarseri, Deputy Clerk

Attention: Joe

Page 1 of 1

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the City of Asbury Park is currently located in New Jersey's Third Congressional District; and

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District has been a significant force in the stabilization of the economy in New Jersey for the past 40 years; and

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District is the home of the largest population of older Americans within the State of New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District is unique to the other existing Districts in New Jersey in regard to the marine and tourism industry; and

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District grew in population substantially the past ten years in regard to the other Districts in the northern section of New Jersey.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mayor and Council of the City of Asbury Park, County of Monmouth, demand that the Redistricting Commission of the State of New Jersey will disregard any redistricting plan that would eliminate the current status of the Third Congressional District of the State of New Jersey, and that the elimination of a Congressional District, as required by law, be taken from the area of New Jersey where the most population declines took place over the past ten years; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Legislative representatives within the Third Congressional District, the New Jersey Redistricting Commission, Representative Frank Pallone, Representative Robert Torricelli, Governor James Florio, State Senator Joseph Palaia, Assemblymen Steve Corodemus and Thomas Smith, the New Jersey State Democratic Committee, and the leadership of the New Jersey State Senate and the New Jersey General Assembly.

-----  
I, STEPHEN M. KAY, City Clerk of the City of Asbury Park, Monmouth County, N.J., DO HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of resolution adopted by the City Council at a meeting held on February 19, 1992.

CERTIFIED BY ME THIS TWENTIETH  
DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1992.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk.

COPY TO:

The Honorable James J. Florio, Governor  
The Honorable Frank Pallone, Jr., U.S. Con  
The Honorable Robert Torricelli, U.S. Cong  
The Honorable Joseph A. Palaia, State Sena  
The Honorable Thomas S. Smith, State Assem  
The Honorable Steve Corodemus, State Assem



DAVID J. PARREOTT, JR.  
COUNCILMAN

149 ATKINS AVENUE  
ASBURY PARK NJ 07712  
(201) 988-0327

ONE MUNICIPAL PLAZA  
ASBURY PARK NJ 07712  
(201) 775-2100

44X

February 25, 1992

Redistricting Committee:

As the Council President of Atlantic Highlands, and a Republican, I urge you to consider a shore district which is comparable to the existing district.

Although I would not argue if a new and similar district had a few more registered Republicans, the more important issue is whether Atlantic Highlands and other Shore towns will have effective representation in the Congress.

Most people that I have talked to are opposed to the attempt by some to guarantee election results with long, narrow, winding, multi-3-4-5-county gerrymandered districts.

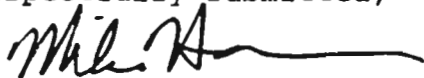
It is difficult enough for our congressmen and women to maintain two homes, travel, keep up with the national issues without adding the problems common to many gerrymandered district including:

- Diverse and unrelated local issues
- Multiple unrelated local and County governments
- Need for multiple offices (increased cost)
- Increased road travel for representative

We do not want a Congressman who will need a map to find our beautiful harbor town.

Good luck!

Respectfully submitted,



Michael G. Harmon

Mr. Gehlhaus offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

RESOLUTION NO. 36-92  
BOROUGH OF ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS  
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH

WHEREAS, the Borough of Atlantic Highlands is currently located in New Jersey's Third Congressional District; and,

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District has been a significant force in the stabilization of the economy in New Jersey for the past 40 years; and,

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District is the home of the largest population of older Americans within the State of New Jersey; and,

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District is unique to the other existing Districts in New Jersey in regards to the marine and tourism industry; and,

WHEREAS, the Third Congressional District grew in population substantially the past ten years in regards to the other Districts in the northern section of New Jersey.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Atlantic Highlands, County of Monmouth, demand that the Redistricting Commission of the State of New Jersey will disregard any redistricting plan that would eliminate the current status of the Third Congressional District of the State of New Jersey and that the elimination of a Congressional District, as required by law, be taken from the area of New Jersey where the most population declines took place over the past ten years; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Legislative representatives within the Third Congressional District, the New Jersey Redistricting Commission, Representative Frank Pallone, Representative Robert Torricelli, Governor James Florio, State Senator Joseph Palaia, Assemblyman Steve Corodemus and Thomas Smith, the New Jersey State Democratic Committee, the New Jersey State Republican Committee, and the leadership of the New Jersey State Senate and the New Jersey General Assembly.

Seconded by Mr. Wuesthoff and adopted upon the following roll call vote:

AYES: Camlin, Gehlhaus, Harmon, Sheehan, Smith, Wuesthoff  
NAYS: None

I, Marilyn G. Greer, Clerk of the Borough of Atlantic Highlands, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Council of the Borough of Atlantic Highlands, in the County of Monmouth, N.J., at its meeting held 2/5, 1992, as the same appears on record in my office.

## **U.S.A. Sundance Inc.**

316 West Bayview Drive  
Lavallette, New Jersey 08735  
Phone: 908-830-6020 • Fax: 908-830-3401

Mr. Alan Rosenthal,  
Chairman N.J. State Redistricting Commission  
Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers  
New Brunswick, N.J. 08901  
February 20, 1992

Dear Mr. Rosenthal,

Our seafood business and residence are located in the third district. We wholeheartedly oppose the proposed redistricting.

We started our business twelve years ago, locally fishing the Georges Banks, progressing to the coasts of Peru and Chile. We currently import our fish along with developing markets for several underutilized species from South America. I am writing this because during our twelve years of development and modification we have found our local Congressman invaluable. Dealing with foreign cultures and governments can be very frustrating and volatile. Anytime we have needed assistance, be it trade matters, U.S. or foreign regulations, resource information or industry support, it was there! Here is just one example: Several weeks ago, Congressman Pallone took the time to meet with local fisherman to discuss, understand, and try to help with some of the problems they were having. He knows the waterfront! Would another Congressman with a larger district have the interest, commitment, or honestly the time? We fear not. We do not want to be placed on the "tail end" of someones district.

Now seems appropriate to state our support for Congressman Pallone. He is an asset to the shore community and fishing community. Also, being a member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee along with Congressman Hughes and Congressman Saxton assures us the representation needed by the fishing industry to prosper during these difficult times.

On a personal: I was raised at the shore and am now raising my five year old son here. As a child I loved the summers. We fished for snappers, flounder, blowfish, eels, and of course crabs. As the years went by we caught less and less.

**U.S.A. Sundance Inc.**

316 West Bayview Drive  
Lavallette, New Jersey 08735  
Phone: 908-830-6020 • Fax: 908-830-3401

page 2.

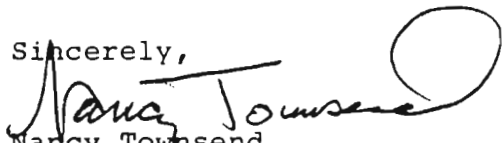
The oceans and bays were closed due to pollution by medical and sewer waste. Then came the "snow ball" effect: bad publicity, poor rentals, decreased sales and property values, decreased income for seasonal businesses.... The list goes on.

Fortunately this scenerio did not continue. It was time to do something. Legislation was enacted, environmental groups formed and the clean up began.

I was thrilled last summer when I saw the excitement of my son, then four when he caught his first flounder. He also caught eels, snappers, and needlenose fish. What wonderful memories this brought back from my childhood. I no longer felt sad that he might not be able to have those same wonderful memories.

Please, support the progress that has taken years to put into place. Keep our third district intact!

Sincerely,



Nancy Townsend  
Secretary

cc: Legislative Office Building  
State Street  
Trenton, N.J. 08625

48X

New Jersey Redistricting Commission  
Legislative Office Building  
CN 068  
Trenton New Jersey  
08625 0068

February 26th 1992

Alan Rosenthal, Chairman  
Members of the Commission:

As I was cut out from your last hearing because you decided not to hear testimony after the designated hour of 10:00 p.m. I have enclosed a copy of my proposed remarks for your inclusion into the record prior to your decision.

I thank you in advance for taking the time to read them and ask that they be included in the official transcript of testimony.

The Public Hearings of the Commission should not have evolved into a popularity contest between members of Congress nor a longevity or seniority measure. The purpose was to hear from the people of the state and accept input as to the redistricting of the State of New Jersey according to legal mandates concerning Population shifts and necessary area representatives.

The residents of the Third Congressional District, with its very unique ecology and tourism problems have had an increase of at least 25% of the population of the state over the past decade. The 3rd District has one of the largest growth figures in the state and during the summer months and on some week-ends the influx is monumental. It is inconcievable that the commission would even consider slicing up this district and stay within the boundaries of the legal mandate concerning redistricting of the State of New Jersey.

The Congressional Representative of the 3rd District, the Honorable Frank Pallone, perhaps young in years and low in seniority as well as tenure, is superior in knowledge of his area and dedication to not only his constituents but to all residents of the state of New Jersey concerning the unicoueness of the coastal area and all the diverse problems it has.

Seniority and Clout do not always go hand in hand with the representation of the electorate.

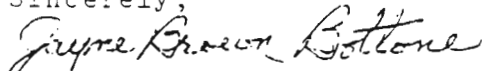
I shall not presume to offer you a map or a solution to your dilema but I will remind you that it is inconcievable for you to consider the removal of the largest growth area of the state from the Congressional district map to include areas where the population has lessened considerably over the past ten years.

In my layman's understanding of representation through district lines, I find no consideration for longevity, tenure, clout or popularity. I do find growth, loss of population and the wishes and need of the people and I sincerely hope that these are the guidelines you will utilize concerning your final and crucial decision.

We in the Third District fully support our Congressman, and we collectively represent both political parties, for we have a man of quality for our representative, not merely a political party member.

Thanking you for the opportunity to submit this letter, I remain:

Sincerely;



Wayne Brown Bottone

J:

17 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE  
LAVALLETTÉ NEW JERSEY  
08735

Alan Rosenthal  
Chairman  
New Jersey Redistricting Commission  
Legislative Office Building  
CN 068  
Trenton, New Jersey  
08625\_0068

February 26th  
1992

Dear Chairman  
Members of the Committee

Due to the fact that I was unable to speak at your last hearing because of the lateness of the hour, I respectfully request that the following be included in the record of the combined hearings and considered by the Committee as a whole prior to the final decision of said committee.

In the matter of Congressional Districts and the redistricting of an entire State the task of which you are presently faced; it can not hinge on the Seniority of any one member of the States Congressional Representatives. This is not Industry, where ones years on the job is considered concerning any possible lay off or promotion. This is the Congress of the United States of America, where quaility and dedication and the representation of a members constituents as well as the "people's wishes" should be foremost in the decision making process.

Population increases and decreases should also be a factor in this decision and since the population in the 3rd Congressional District has in fact been seen to increase by some 25% this district should not even enter into the matter.

Congressman Frank Pallone the present representative from the 3rd District has shown during his tenure to be a dedicated Representative of the people, the Seniors, the Veterans, the ecologists and everyone else through the State. He has gained the admiration of not only the residents of the 3rd District but every fair minded person in the State of New Jersey. No one in the Congressional Delegation of the state has done more for New Jersey's environmental matters and concerns than Frank Pallone.

As you have seen evidenced in all three hearings, both Party Chairmen, and the elected officials of each party wish him to be retained, not for Frank Pallone's benefit but to the benefit of the residents he represents.

It is obvious that the Coastal District he represents needs his expertise as well as his dedication. It is a unique district and should not be carved into pieces merely to serve as an easy way out of a complex dilema.

In closing I have two questions, 1. Why were there no hearings held in the 3rd District and 2. Why was not a member of the Commission appointed from the

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Third Congressional district ?

As a former elected Official. I was a Councilman for the City of Newark New Jersey from 1970 through 1982, and knowing how government works I would hope that seniority and "clout" be discarded and population and legal mandates be the basis for your final decision.

Sincerely;



Michael P. Bottone  
MPB:j)

52X

