

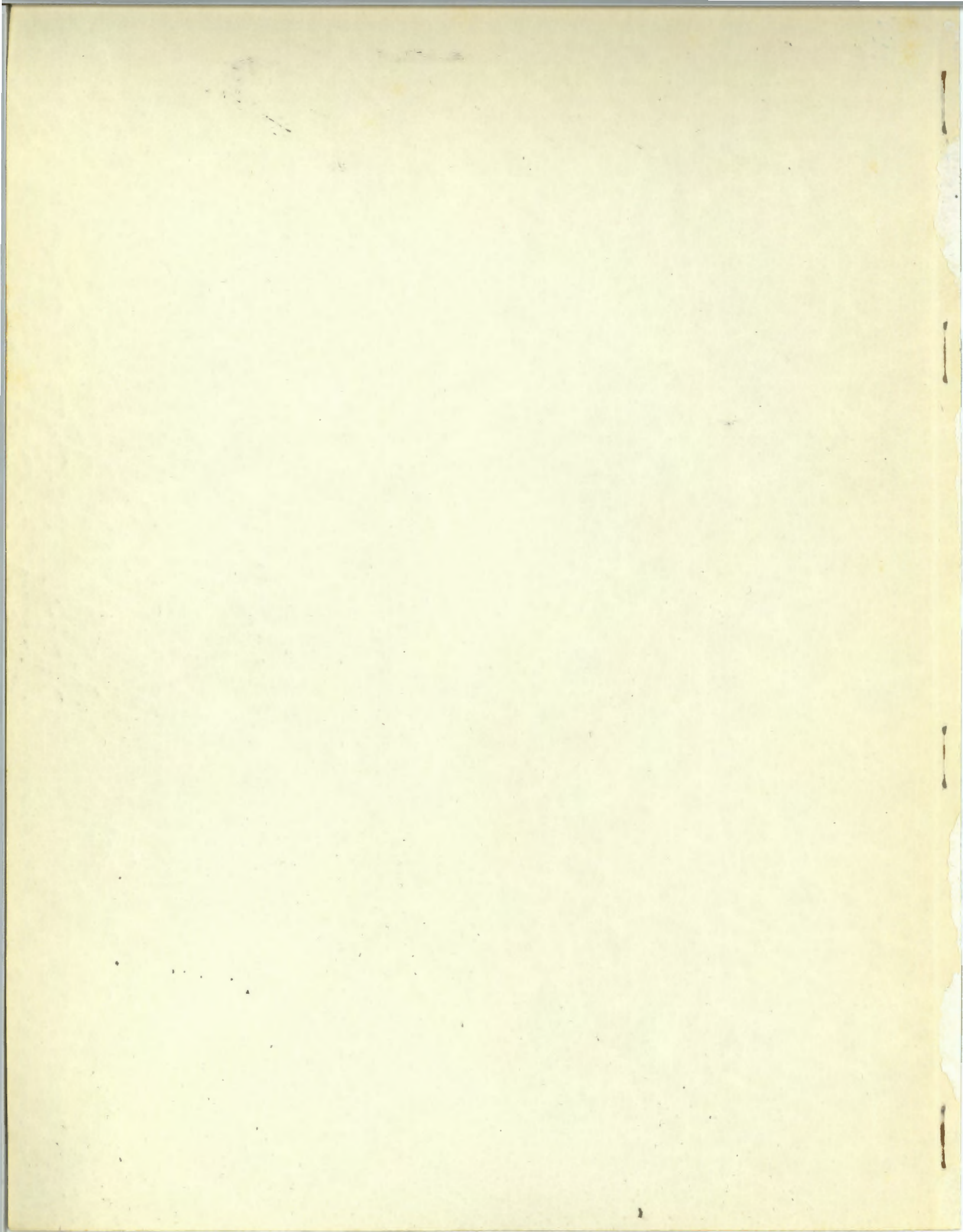
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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**COMMISSIONER OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**





New Jersey State Library

# N.J. Readies Campaign For Washington Mart

## Meyner Offering Legislation For State-Wide Authority

An all-out effort to entice New York City's Washington Market to relocate in New Jersey, rather than at its Point, in the Bronx, will be launched tomorrow.

Knocking-off the campaign will be new legislation, provided by Governor Meyner for the establishment of a State Market Authority.

## Bontempo Pushes Water Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—Salvatore Bontempo, New Jersey Commissioner of Conservation and Economic Development, today urged the federal government to support its program of converting water to drinking water. Bontempo, in remarks prepared for delivery before the U.S. Senate Committee on Water Resources, said, "accelerated experimentation in salt water conversion is a matter of deep concern to the nation." "New Jersey feels that intelligent use of the nation's future water resources needs must in-

## Salt Water Aid Urged

### U. S. Funds for Purification Plan Aim of Bontempo

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress was urged yesterday to step up a search for a cheap way to purify salt water and to protect fish in the construction of dams.

A spokesman for New Jersey Gov. Meyner testified at a Senate Water Resource Committee hearing that the limited federal salt water conversion program should be accelerated.

Salvatore A. Bontempo, New Jersey conservation and economic

# Report Proposes State-U. S. Unit For River Control

An interstate-Federal agency with sweeping powers to control water resources in the four-State Delaware River Basin was proposed Sunday.

The plan, sponsored by the Water Research Foundation for the Delaware River Basin, a non-profit organization, would create a commission with representatives from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and the Federal Government.

The proposed agency would be given authority over all water development in the river basin.

### COVERS WIDE AREA

This includes municipal and industrial supply, public recreation development at river sites, hydropower production, pollution control and speeding of the river flow by new dams.

The report, product of a two-year study, was drawn up by the

## Encephalitis 'Not Major Problem'

PRINCETON (UPI)—Governor Meyner yesterday said that, in spite of the publicity given last summer's outbreak of sleeping sickness it was not a "major public health problem."

Meyner was one of 20 speakers on aspects of eastern equine encephalitis taken up at the meeting of the New Jersey Public Health Association.

He said the outbreak of the disease in South Jersey counties

# Chart Growth For Jersey 21 Counties

TRENTON — A 50-year population projection for the state of New Jersey shows that the population almost double by 1990, it was reported today by the State Dept. of Conservation and Economic Development. A breakdown of the estimated growth by county follows:

- Atlantic** — Now the 12th largest county in the state, with a population of 159,290. By 2010 it will go up to 284,359 but drop to 13th in population.
- Bergen** — Stands second now with 724,000. To pass Essex by the year 2000 and become the largest county, with a population of 1,341,988 in 2010.
- Burlington** — To experience the fastest growth in the state, moving from 11th in population
- Mercer** — To drop to 10th place while population goes up from 530,087.
- Middlesex** — To have a huge population increase from 382,060 to 1,147,300, moving it from sixth to third, overtaking Hudson by 1965, Union by 1990.
- Monmouth** — A growing county, to increase from eighth to fourth in population increase from 800 to 830,869.
- Morris** — To move

## Meyner picks site for new produce market

Gov. Meyner yesterday officially chose a site in Hudson County for a wholesale produce market. He nominated three Jersey City men to the commission which will run the market.

## Hackensack River Is Sought by State

of a development north of K... "With a becoming the metro area's water-hour economic significance reported. The nor

# Metropolitan Project Gets Grant

The \$150,000 is the first installment of a \$900,000 grant for a comprehensive research and development program for 11 counties. Penjerdel's plans call for investigation of population trends, organization of local government, transportation, sewage disposal, stream pollution, air pollution, parks and recreation and a multiplicity of other problems in the area. The project will employ only a few professional staff with a

## Water Resources of the Delaware

An eye on the needs of the area for the next half century is reflected in reports issued recently by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Water Research Foundation for the Delaware River Basin.

They offer hope that something may be done to make better use of the river's resources. They show the value of long range planning. And the latter is something that has been lacking in many ways in the past.

The engineering plan basically calls for construction of 11 major reservoirs along the Delaware and its main tributaries. The report proposes 42 small reservoirs to alleviate flooding.

They would be situated along the Delaware River Basin, from Philadelphia to Philadelphia.

A total of \$264 million would be spent by the Corps for the cost of water in the area's next 50 years.

The present population of the area totals 21 million.

plan also will be presented to agencies and states for their submission to Congress.

But the accomplishment of these tasks, as the district engineers have been so designed that investment will be less than that to provide the same benefits by other means. Substantial benefits accrue to the public by the project to satisfy several needs.

Constructive action of such a nature is possible only when the standing of the necessity for it is clear. The foundation's report emphasizes the need for that action by the public.

## Business Aid Corporation Gets Backers of NJ Official

The establishment of a New Jersey business development corporation, designed to aid companies unable to secure financing through normal channels, yesterday was endorsed by a state official.

The endorsement was made at a public hearing before Banking and Insurance Commissioner Charles R. Howell on the part of the public.

## Thorough Study for Jetport Site

A far piece away even by jet plane—or about as far away as you can get from New Jersey within the continental United States—Elwood R. Quesada was interviewed the other day on prospects for a jet airport in Burlington County. Gen. Quesada, administrator of the

relating to noise, before announcing a decision on whether to permit jets to use the Newark base. It is understood that the decision may not be forthcoming for some time.

Judging from Quesada's replies to his interviewers, the same may be true of the other sites.

## Jersey's Wharton Tract Of Colorful And Historic

Deep in the heart of New Jersey's forest management, his recreation, water policy pineland, but easily accessible by car, lies the Wharton Tract—96,000 acres of wilderness with a truly historic background and extensive recreational possibilities. The Wharton Tract represents a \$3,000,000 investment by the State of New Jersey in potential water supply and recreation. These were the

marked three dam sites and the line where 55 billion gallons of water will crest. Two years ago, several dozen vacated homes dotted the

PH A sily war draft

Joseph Wharton

# Two Jetport Measures Due Before State Legislature Today

Seen Likely Tipoff On State Opinion

## Legislature For Jets South Jer

Airport Site in Mor Opposed—Pine Bar Area Supported

By DAWES THOMPSON

Trenton Bureau.

TRENTON—The Legislature went on Tuesday in favor of a jetport in Southern rather than in Morris County's Great Swarthmore. The Senate, after a broadside of orator

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



1959

1960

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TRENTON 25, NEW JERSEY

SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO  
Commissioner

## Plan to Lure New Business Pushed in N. J.

8 Industrialists Want to Establish Lending Agency

TRENTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The head of New Jersey's Bureau of Commerce said Tuesday the State needs a business development agency.

## First N. J. Conservation

"New Jersey was conservation conscious long before the heroes of the American Revolution were old enough to carry a musket," says Salvatore A. Bontempo, commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

by Jersey's first conservation

set gun. The act remained in effect until 1864.

As New Jersey was "born" in becoming aware of the need for conservation, a precedent setter was proved the colonies' laws. With an increase in the skins of deer and other animals, the

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## Hudson site ce market

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he present to issue bonds to r

## er Deepen State and

## Delaware Basin Study

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (UPI).—A man committee from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware was named Wednesday to study interstate legislation to de-

and representatives of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware, by-passed one recommendation made in a Syracuse University re-

water resources in the four state area. It recommended federal participation first in the forming of an agency, and then the interstate pact.

The meeting felt that so much preliminary work had been done by the states in years past, and that with a report of the

gineers due in a  
it would be pos

The committee  
prepare legislativ  
of a basin age  
"recognize and  
termined public

## Studying Blight in Nine Counties

IT may be surprising for many to learn that 30% of the land area in New Jersey contains 73% of its population, 76% of its manufacturing employees and 83% of all its industrial plants. This area comprises the nine counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset and Union.

The result of this concentration over the years has been to push living perimeters ever outward and industry and business, seeking open land for operations and room for parking workers' cars, have tended to follow. This has left the older industrial communities with many blighted conditions and expensive social problems.

Already more than 40 urban renewal projects of various sizes and purpose are underway in the nine-county area. Some are successful and some do not appear to have more than nibbled at the cancerous problem of blight. This is why the state and Rutgers University have joined hands in a joint study of urban renewal needs of the entire area. It will explore the problem on a region

## t - 96,000 Acres oric Wilderness

oric sites, the need for recreation becomes more and more apparent every day.

Two Wharton Tract recreational opportunities already available and slated for extension are camping and canoeing.

### Wilderness Camps

Camping facilities are available at Bodine's Field, Calico Ridge, and Union Bridge.

## Round Valley Reservoir

gineer in the state conservation department, said the state needs to relocate some roads and make further site studies before it can start awarding contracts.

By 1964, he said, the state should be ready to start selling water and start liquidating a \$45,850,000 bond issue.

Salvatore A. Bontempo, state conservation commissioner, told

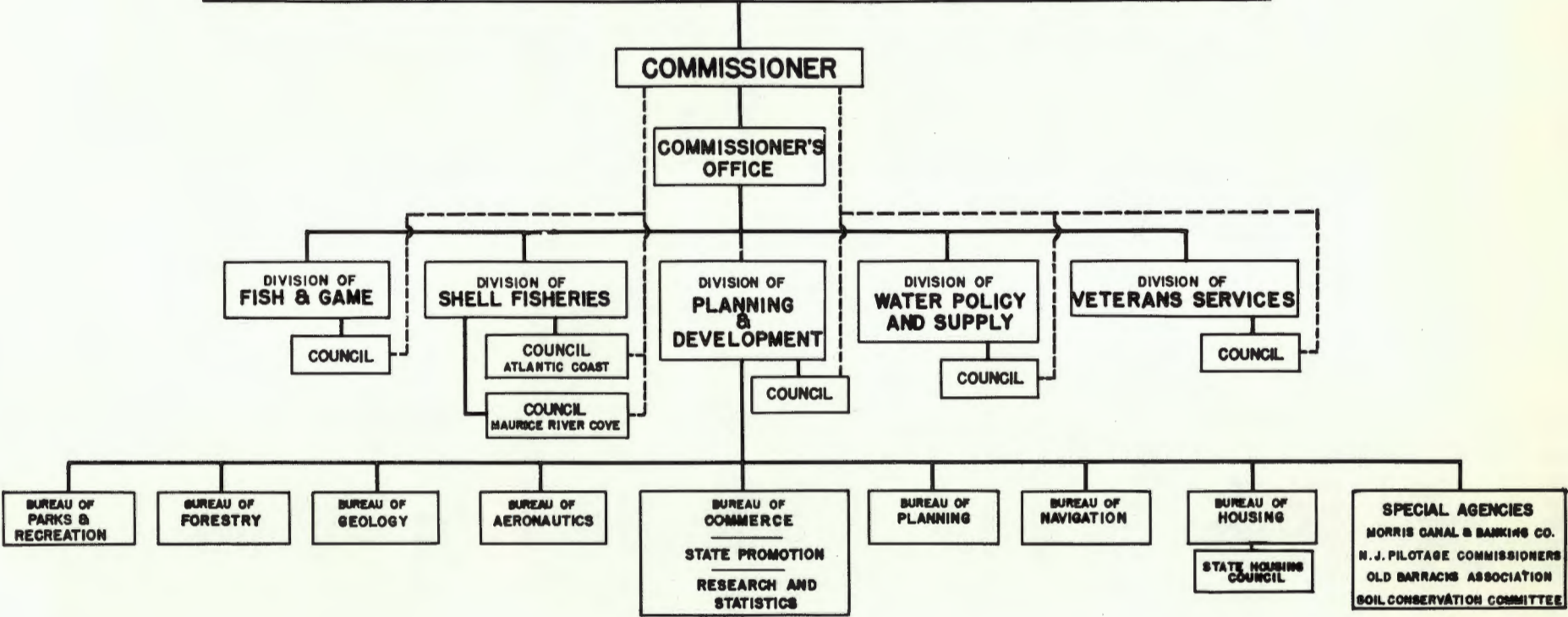
## Off to Market!

WHAT A "BALL GAME!" New York officials are giving the race for Washington Market the old college try, but Jersey officials are showing them how professional play.

A little more than a week ago, it looked as though New York City had stolen the when it allocated \$25,000,000 for construction of a new market in the Bronx.

But New Jersey is more than holding its own. Gov. Meyner went right ahead

# DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT





STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
TRENTON 25

TO THE HONORABLE ROBERT B. MEYNER, GOVERNOR,  
AND TO MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I am pleased to send you this report  
concerning the activities of the Department  
of Conservation and Economic Development during  
the fiscal period 1959-60.

  
SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO  
Commissioner

# T A B L E O F

**ROBERT B. MEYNER**  
*Governor*

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SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO  
Commissioner

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**EXECUTIVE STAFF**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION**  
**AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO ..... *Commissioner of Conservation  
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- CHRISTOPHER H. RILEY ..... *Director, Division of  
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- GEORGE R. SHANKLIN ..... *Acting Director, Division of  
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- DR. A. H. UNDERHILL ..... *Director, Division of  
Fish and Game*
- PAUL N. COLBY ..... *Chief, Veterans Services Information  
and General Services Section*
- B. BUDD CHAVOOSHIAN ..... *Chief, Bureau of Planning*



## INTRODUCTION

Although New Jersey is called the "Garden State", the overwhelming proportion of its citizens earn their livelihood in pursuits far removed from the soil. In fact, New Jersey ranks first in the production of chemicals, third in production of wearing apparel, instruments and clocks, fourth in electrical equipment and manufacturing, fifth in miscellaneous manufacturing and sixth in food, rubber, petroleum, stone, clay and glass production. Yet, New Jersey also ranks first in farm income per acre.

Hence, New Jersey is in a position of having a peculiar set of characteristics—some are advantageous, others are not. As an older industrial state, New Jersey numbers among its many advantages, a high level of per capita income, an organized supply of skilled workers, an abundance of machinery, a ready access to industrial and business services, and a fully developed system of communications.

As an older state, New Jersey still continues to grow at a rate faster than the national average—a booming 24.9% over the past 10 years. Even though fourth smallest in size, New Jersey ranks eighth in population and thus remains one of the most urban states in the Nation with a total of 567 communities.



But as a rapidly expanding "older" state, New Jersey must also face the problems of urban congestion, industrial blight, slums and the out-migration of persons from central cities.

Similarly, New Jersey must find a place for its "new" population and anticipate its actions. If not properly guided, the "Garden State" will soon find itself suffering from a severe case of urban sprawl which could easily touch off industrial sprawl.

To cope with these problems and their manifold implications; to balance future needs with the existing desires of the State's citizenry, and to preserve the existing natural resources of the State is the challenge which faces the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

To meet this challenge, the Department has been conducting a two-phase program: 1) wise utilization of existing natural resources and 2) the formulation and application of proper planning guides for future development.

Typical of the programs conducted this past year under the first phase of action are: 1) coordinated and centralized land acquisition which has led to the addition of more fish and game areas; 2) a farm-game habitat restoration project through which hundreds of thousands of tree and shrub seedlings as well as wildlife food patches were planted; 3) the strengthening of fish and game law enforcement through the establishment of a Conservation Officer unit; 4) the preservation and reclamation of beach areas and 5) the development of plans to further capture and store the State's abundant rainfall.

Under the second phase, the Department has formulated a "State-wide Plan". Through this plan—the first of its kind in any State—an inter-departmental committee has been established to coordinate a frontal attack on the web of problems which face an expanding New Jersey. Another first for the Department was the establishment of a comprehensive metropolitan area urban renewal

survey. In addition, the Department has continued such programs as the regional development of the meadowlands, the regional Pinelands study, the planning of an atomic energy industrial park, and the development of local master plans.

The ensuing report describes not only the programs which fall under the Department's two phases of action but also the extent to which the Department and the bureaus within are engaged in cooperative activities with other State Departments and agencies. The report indicates that even though the Department consists of more than 25 division or bureau can isolate itself and ensue these units—diverse as they are—are tied together by planning. The activities of this Department clearly indicate that the time when a department, division or bureau can isolate itself and ensure projects without consulting others is past. Virtually every action, every activity undertaken today by a unit will in some way affect the activities of another unit. In short, the Department's activities during the past year vividly portray the axiom, "No man is an island unto himself."

## ORGANIZATION

The Department of Conservation and Economic Development is divided into five divisions: Fish and Game, Shell Fisheries, Planning and Development; Water Policy and Supply and Veterans Services. The Commissioner, Salvatore A. Bontempo, is appointed by Governor Meyner and serves at his pleasure. The division directors, with one exception—Fish and Game—are appointed by the Governor for four year terms. The Director of the Division of Fish and Game is appointed by the division council for a four year term, subject to gubernatorial approval. In addition, each of the five divisions has an advisory council composed of citizens appointed by the Governor for four year terms. The activities of the Councils vary according to statute. Concerning the role of each of the divisions, see the divisional sections of this report.

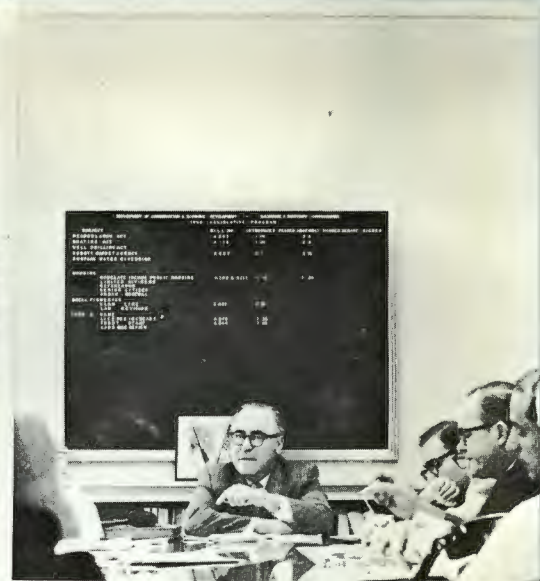
*Office of the Commissioner*





## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

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JULES MARRON .....	<i>Supervisor, Information and Education</i>
ARLENE R. SAYRE .....	<i>Public Information Officer</i>
HELEN O'CONNOR.....	<i>Payroll Supervisor</i>
FRANK A. TRACEY .....	<i>Supervisor, Purchases and Stores</i>
JOHN MECKEL .....	<i>Principal Accountant</i>
CHARLES NATHANSON .....	<i>Special Assistant to the Commissioner</i>
HERBERT ROSEN.....	<i>Publications Assistant</i>
KATHRYN MARAZZO .....	<i>Secretary to the Commissioner</i>
EDNA HARATON .....	<i>Secretary to the Commissioner</i>



## FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

### MEADOWLANDS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Meadowlands Regional Development Agency was established during the early months of 1959 to undertake a program of initiating, coordinating and promoting the orderly development and reclamation of the 16,000 acres of meadowlands adjacent to the Hackensack River.

At the direction of Governor Robert B. Meyner, the Department of Conservation and Economic Development furnished the staff and technical services to the 10 communities which thus far make up the Agency. Efforts are currently being made to attract the three remaining meadowlands bordering communities to join the Agency.

To date, the Agency's staff has completed numerous studies concerning riparian rights, the possibility of Federal assistance under Title I of the 1949 Housing Act, land ownership, land use and industrial development possibilities. Meanwhile, as a result of the Agency's efforts to underline the importance of deepening the Hackensack River, the United States Corps of Engineers has undertaken a feasibility study of such a project.

In addition, the staff has engaged in the vital activity of promoting meadowlands usage. It has also let out contracts to consultants for the purposes of formulating meadowland development plans and has completed extensive map surveys.

Finally, the staff has continued the necessary day-to-day activities as well as handling numerous inquiries concerning the project.

In an effort to affect a harmoniously developed project, the unit has worked closely with other interested agencies such as regional and local planning boards. The Agency has also made an effort to inform and work with local civic groups in matters pertaining to the meadowlands. Such close cooperation is a must if progress on the project is to be forthcoming.

### SMALL BUSINESS RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Believing that small business is very important to the State of New Jersey, Governor Robert B. Meyner, aided by a Federal grant of \$40,000, authorized a small business research and study office in the Department of Conservation and Economic Development in 1958.

The Federal government, under the Small Business Act of 1958, makes money available to states for the purpose of conducting research studies about small business problems. The New Jersey Small Business unit acts as an administrative body letting contracts to universities and other competent agencies who will conduct the studies and thereafter works closely with them offering direction and assistance wherever possible. The New Jersey body



provides general supervision, selects possible research topics, provides general guides, counsels small businessmen, and establishes the framework within which the conclusions of the various studies can be put to work in the creation of a program that will be of high value to small businessmen.

The first four study projects have been successfully completed this past year. They include the following:

1. *Changing Retail Patterns in Downtown Shopping Centers in the State of New Jersey.*

A study by Dean Harold Feldman of the Fairleigh Dickinson School of Business Administration aimed at analyzing the changing patterns of New Jersey retail businesses. His findings indicate that the vast number of new homes, the increased size of the average family, the expansion of industry, the increased use of the family automobile and the changing role of the housewife have been the chief causes of the tremendous movement of families to the suburban areas. And along with this movement there has simultaneously occurred an increasing number of vacant stores in downtown areas.

However, the study also shows that downtown merchants are optimistic about the future of their businesses if the local communities improve their facilities, institute market surveys, improve building fronts, lessen traffic congestion and improve transportation facilities.

2. *Selected Characteristics of the Small Business Wholesalers in New Jersey.*

This study, by William J. Doerflinger of Seton Hall, was geared to aid the small business wholesaler achieve the goal of becoming a successful businessman. The study finds that wholesalers in many areas are in the doldrums and face possible extinction if they do not modify their functions to fit dynamic economic changes. The report indicates that the small business wholesaler needs to develop imagination and initiative if he wants to meet some of his problems. The report concludes that the small business wholesaler must take the first step.

3. *The Financing of Manufacturers Activities in New Jersey.*

Establishment of a small business counseling service which would supply services to small busi-

nesses similar to those supplied to farmers by agricultural extension agents was recommended by Professor Seymour Friedland of the Rutgers University School of Business Administration. The study stated that small manufacturers could not be helped by long term loans from government or other sources. Instead, the study recommends that the needed financial aid come in the form of investments. To attract new investors, the study suggests establishment of a small business investment mutual fund with a minimum return guaranteed to the investors by the government. In this way, investors would have both the protection of diversified small business investments and a government guarantee of return.

4. *The Problems of Small Business in New Jersey.*

This study by Paul K. Edwards (deceased) and Edward F. Gerish determines the problems confronting the small businessmen. It also determines the types of consulting problems in which small businessmen are interested, evaluates consultation as a method of solving small business problems, explains the operating characteristics of a desirable small business consulting program and determines the best way to reach small businessmen with information.

Three new projects have been approved for the coming year. These projects will involve the services of the Newark College of Engineering Research Foundation, and Rutgers University.

The programs include:

1. An investigation of the unique characteristics and opportunities as well as the economic feasibility of a foreign trade zone in New Jersey.

2. An analysis of the financial problems of the State's small manufacturers, with particular respect to the availability of equity funds.

3. A study of the possibility of increasing small plant production and profits through utilization of industrial engineering techniques.

January 1, 1961, has been set as the completion date for the three projects.

It is hoped that the information provided by the studies will be useful to the State in formulating effective programs to aid small business establishments.

## INTEGRATED MARKET

A fully integrated market is one where all types of foods are made available to buyers at a single location. This kind of market, although new to New Jersey, is not new to some other parts of the United States. Although not widely practiced, the market concept is modern and a trend to integrated markets, and thus away from the specialized market, is beginning to become evident across the country.

At the present time, the New York-New Jersey area is desperately in need of a new facility for handling the enormous quantities of foodstuff that must be brought in daily to feed a population of 15 million people. A market where the buyer can complete his purchases of meats, poultry, dairy products, sea foods and dry groceries, as well as fresh fruits and vegetables on one trip, requires at least 500 acres. But New York, specifically Manhattan, because of its geographic restrictions, cannot provide the necessary land.

New Jersey can provide the land. Within sight of the Empire State Building, on the Jersey side of the Hudson River lie numerous sites of sufficient size and suitability for development. The cost for this land is only a fraction of the price of similarly suited acreage in neighboring areas. For example, note the comparisons of the following locations based on 100 acre tracts:

- A. \$93.3 million in Washington Street area
- B. \$20.8 million in vicinity of Bronx Market
- C. \$11.9 million in Maspeth, Long Island
- D. \$5 million at Hunts Point
- E. \$1.7 million in northern New Jersey

In addition, New Jersey has rail freight advantages over neighboring areas, particularly on commodities moving from the South and West. For example, the per crate cost of moving oranges from Orlando, Florida, to the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area favors Jersey City by as much as \$.17 per crate over New York points. In addition,



Just across the Hudson River in New Jersey, where the railroads terminate and land values are much lower is the logical place for a new Terminal Market and Distribution Center.

direct rail-truck transfer which can be accomplished in New Jersey means shorter travel time for commodities to consumers and greater dependability in anticipating deliveries for receivers.

New Jersey is served by 14 major railroads with mainline connections everywhere. All rail lines from the West and South have freight terminals on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River. Currently, the cost of distribution after the products reach the city limits amounts to about one-half of their final selling prices. A New Jersey location would provide direct rail-truck transfer with no need for car ferries, the maintenance of expensive maritime operations and costly time delays to result in higher prices.

The "Garden State" has no sales tax. Uneconomical multiple handling can be eliminated at a New Jersey market site; and New Jersey's unparalleled network of fine roads and highways affords easy truck movement in all directions.

In short, New Jersey has the ideal location for an integrated terminal food market and distribution center for the Greater New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Area. This is true because New Jersey can meet all the space requirements to best accommodate this Center; because New Jersey has several eminently suited sites of sufficient size to choose from; because New Jersey has lower land costs; because New Jersey has excellent rail facilities leading directly to market sites and thus eliminating the need for costly multiple handling; because New Jersey has a fine system of uncongested roads and highways; because New Jersey has a vast market potential and because New Jersey has a favorable rail freight advantage over neighboring states.

#### *Market Progress*

To date, the following market progress has occurred:

1. Approval of the necessary enabling legislation by the State Legislature and the Governor
2. Initiation of a vigorous promotional job by the Department. This promotion includes a prize-winning brochure outlining New Jersey's advantages as a site for the integrated mar-

ket. The brochure was enthusiastically received by all elements of the food trade and demand for it has been great.

3. Studies conducted by the Departmental staff
4. Meetings with numerous and various elements of the food trade
5. Selection of the market site in Hudson County by Governor Meyner
6. Formation of the five-member Food Market Commission—the executive group of the market
7. Appointment of an Executive Director
8. Interviews with prospective engineering and architectural firms prior to awarding contracts for the purpose of conducting preliminary engineering and determining cost figures

#### **PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE**

Television, radio, public exhibits, movies, illustrated talks, newspaper stories and magazine feature articles were among the communications media used to provide information concerning the programs and accomplishments of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

In many instances, assistance was provided so that the facts might be relayed by others. Notable results from such assistance include the *National Geographic Magazine* lead feature "I'm From New Jersey"; the *Saturday Evening Post* lead article "New Jersey: The State with Two Faces" and a State government series in the *New Jersey Bell Telephone* magazine distributed to 32,000 persons. Two movies, an industrial film "Camera Eye on New Jersey" and a second, nearing completion, on "Historic New Jersey" also were initiated and aided by the Public Information Office.

#### **THE ECONOMIC AMBASSADORS**

New Jersey boasts a unique state development group in the Economic Ambassadors comprised of some 100 top flight business and industrial leaders representing every segment of the State's

economy. These leaders are combined in a single cause—to promote the welfare of the great State of New Jersey.

Essentially it is the collective mission of this group to encourage desirable industry to locate in New Jersey. These Ambassadors accomplish their mission by making contact during their travels throughout the various states with financial, industrial and business leaders. The Ambassadors also serve as consultants and advisors in various situations ranging from complex matters of relocation such as the current attempt to establish a produce market, to new innovations like the New Jersey Business Development Corporation, and investigation of a possible foreign trade zone for the State. Their efforts are coordinated by an Executive Secretary in the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

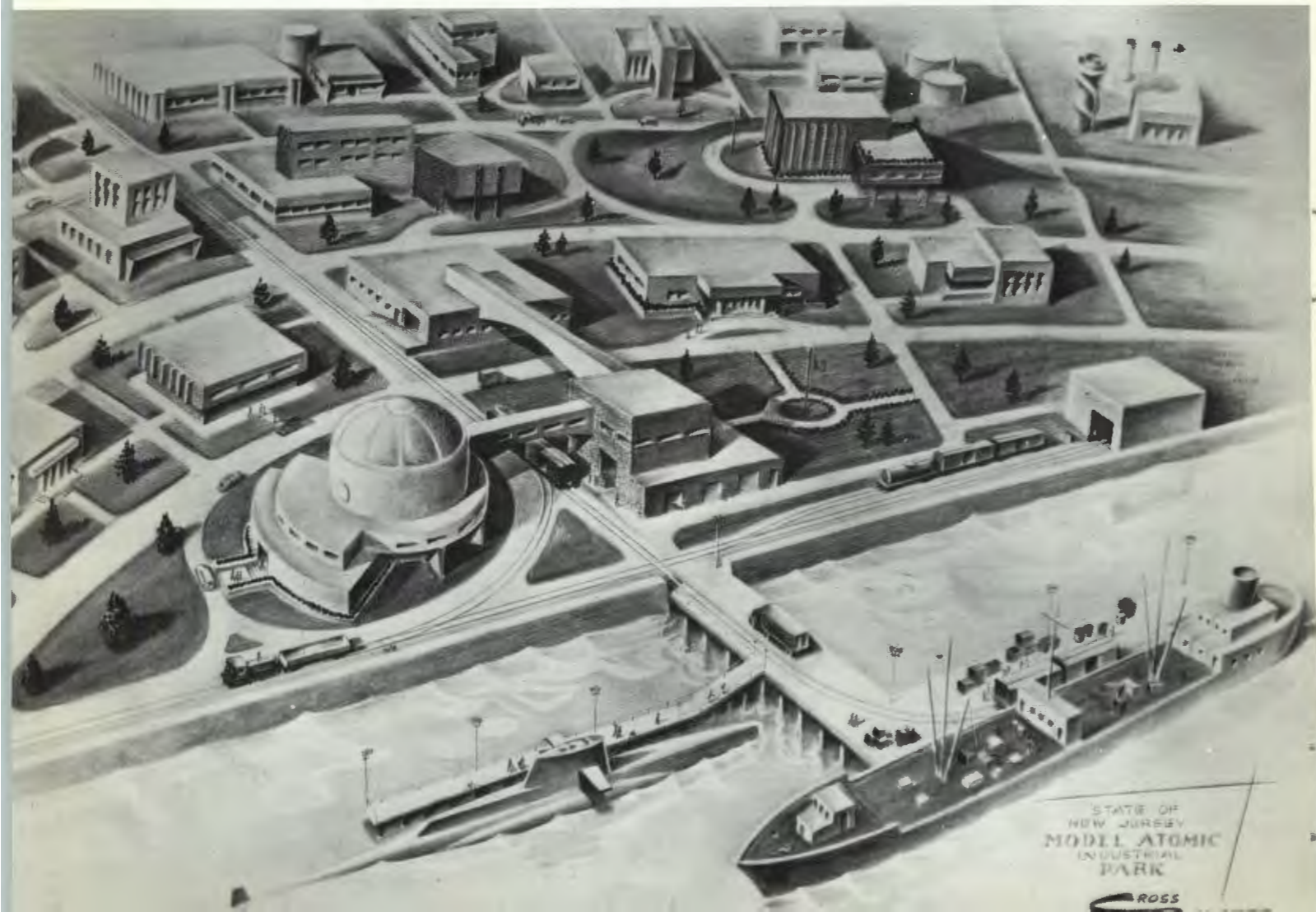
The Ambassadors 14-man Advisory Committee meets monthly to advise the Governor, while the entire group meets to consider and discuss major

subjects related to the economy of the State and vital to its development. Discussions have included such matters as the tax climate, future water development, labor, state budgeting, and major governmental policies.

It should be noted that currently the Ambassadors are considering whether it would be more advantageous to meet more often in smaller groups than at a big meeting.

The Ambassadors Annual Meeting held May 3, heard Governor Meyner remark that New Jersey is faced with the prospect of having to create jobs at a continually faster rate of speed if it desires to keep up with its population growth. The group also heard a panel discussion on "The Economic Ambassadors and New Jersey's Economic Future." Participants included Commissioner Bontempo, Robert Cowan, president of the National Newark and Essex Banking Company; George F. Smith, president of Johnson & Johnson; and David Yunich, president of L. Bamberger and Company.

A sketch of the proposed Atomic Industrial Park



**Activities**

- a. Several Ambassadors played a significant role in persuading the Lockheed Engineering Company to open its new engineering company facilities in this State.
- b. Suggestions by a number of Ambassadors eventually led to the establishment of a proper environment to permit passage of the New Jersey Produce Market legislation.
- c. A subcommittee of the Ambassadors was established to investigate the potential of a Foreign Trade Zone for this State. The subcommittee has prepared a questionnaire,

which both pointed out the types of activity that can be carried on in such a zone and sought to learn how many New Jersey companies would be interested in it.

Another subcommittee has been working on the problem of obtaining all pertinent facts needed for prospective industries. As a result of this subcommittee, the Department held a conference for freeholders on the topic of "County Industrial Commissions." It is the hope of the Department, that the counties working with municipalities within their borders, will provide the State with accurate industrial data sheets for each community in the



Some of the varied publications published by the Department



During this past summer six promising college students took part in the Department's summer training program. Five of the six have completed their undergraduate training and are about to embark upon graduate work. The six include (from upper left to right) Nicholas Kehayas, a graduate of Rutgers who will be doing graduate work in planning at Cornell; Ann Sterling, a junior at Smith College; Hervy Juris, a Princeton graduate who will be doing his graduate work in economics at the University of Chicago; Gilbert Ware, a graduate of Morgan State in Baltimore who is doing graduate work in political science at Princeton; John Bucholtz, a graduate of Wilkes College in Pennsylvania who is doing his graduate work in political science at Princeton and George Veverides (not pictured). George, a graduate of Rutgers intends to do graduate work in planning.



State. Thus far, the counties have been cooperating and New Jersey has begun publishing county and city data sheets.

### **NEW JERSEY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

Belief by some Economic Ambassadors that New Jersey needed a credit corporation that would assist in business and industrial financing led to the establishment in October 1959 of the New Jersey Business Development Corporation.

Basically, the privately financed but State regulated corporation has the power to make loans and investments for the purpose of bringing new industrial, mercantile, recreational, agricultural, mining and business establishments into the State and assisting existing businesses and industries to remain in the State.

The Corporation, whose affairs are managed by a 15-man Board of Directors selected by the members of the Corporation and its stockholders, are permitted to make loans to a borrower only after 1) the borrower has already been refused by two banking institutions transacting business in the State and 2) the Board of Directors feel that the applicant cannot obtain a loan from any other financial institution transacting business in the State.

Since October of 1959, the Corporation has made three loans totaling \$117,000. These three loans have helped one firm move from New York to New Jersey; has kept a second from bankruptcy, and has brought a third firm out of receivership.

### **ATOMIC ENERGY**

#### *Progress Report on New Jersey Atomic Energy Plan*

To execute the plan for a long range Industrial Atomic Energy Program in New Jersey—a plan submitted to members of the Atomic Energy Commission in February of 1959 calling for the establishing of an Atomic Energy Information library and industrial information program, a counseling service to industries interested in applying atomic energy to their manufacturing processes, a special training program in the handling of radio isotopes and atomic waste disposal and a cooperative program with insurance companies to determine radiation liability—various data accumulating surveys have been or are in the process of being made.

These surveys include:

1. Making of pertinent "atomic energy" courses as well as physical facilities available in the colleges of the State
2. Listing the present and potential users of nuclear processes and materials in New Jersey. (There are over 450 licensed users of radioisotopes in the State and this number is estimated to be only about 10 per cent of the total number of Jersey industries which could profitably use nuclear energy).
3. Listing the services, equipment, instructions, funds, etc. that may be obtained from the A. E. C.
4. Learning what surplus items related to nuclear energy can be obtained from the Department of Defense
5. Obtaining information concerning the type of research projects desired by the A. E. C.
6. Listing the license free patents available to nuclear energy users
7. Learning the most efficient and least hazardous means for transporting radioactive materials in cooperation with the Department of Health
8. Listing the best means to handle radioactive waste materials in cooperation with the Department of Health
9. Learning of the problems—economic and other—pertaining to nuclear power and research reactors for New Jersey

In addition, an A. E. C. "Depository Library" has been obtained for Fairleigh Dickinson University. As a result, A. E. C. reports and data are now available in the northern part of the State. With a library located in Southern New Jersey, efforts are being made to establish a similar library in a centrally located university.

The Department is also endeavoring to obtain non-governmental financial aid for an experimental reactor at a centrally located educational institution while at the same time encouraging the expansion and extension of nuclear courses in the colleges located in New Jersey.

The Department has cooperated with Port Authority officials in trying to resolve the problems connected with the transportation of irradiated fuel elements being returned from European reactors to A. E. C. installations in this country for processing.

Technicians assigned to the Department also investigated the McGuire A.F.B. bomb incident of June 7, 1960 to aid in determining the possibilities for decreasing the hazards associated with atomic defense measures and to better coordinate the efforts of military and State personnel in handling possible future incidents.

Other items in which the Department is taking an active part include:

1. The project to determine the responsibilities the State of New Jersey is willing and able to assume from the A. E. C. in regard to the licensing, inspection and use of radioactive materials in industry, agriculture and medicine.
2. The inspection of British atomic reactor installations and nuclear research activities as well as discussions with British scientists and health officials concerning the problems incident to the disposal of high and low level radioactive wastes in rivers and oceans.
3. The making of speeches to civic organizations around the State on the topic of nuclear energy and New Jersey.

In short, some progress has been made in all phases of the initial and expanded atomic energy program, despite the lack of a budget for this purpose. However, it is apparent that additional concerted effort will be necessary to bring to fruition the State's plans.

#### *Atomic Industrial Park*

On the advice of A. E. C. officials New Jersey studied the feasibility of becoming a major center on the East coast for reclaiming nuclear waste. The State through the Department of Conservation and

Economic Development has through the aid of Dr. Stephen F. Malaker of Cross-Malaker Laboratories formulated a design and plan for this atomic industrial park.

To date, a large number of cities have been screened for the Park with the number of potential areas meeting the technical requirements for the Park reduced to three. Continued studies are being made of the technical and economic factors which will determine the final selection.

Several meetings have been held with A. E. C. officials and the provisional sites have been discussed. Liaison meetings were carried out with private firms interested in what is hoped will be the Park's central facility—a nuclear fuel process plant.

Since only one such facility probably will be built in the next decade, maximum use of the State's geographic location and adaptation of some sub-marginal land offer a unique combination for a successful Atomic Park.

#### **OTHER ACTIVITIES**

During the past year, members of the Department have been in constant touch with New Jersey's Congressional delegation. The Department has sought to present its position to the State's Senators and Congressmen on legislation which concerns New Jersey.

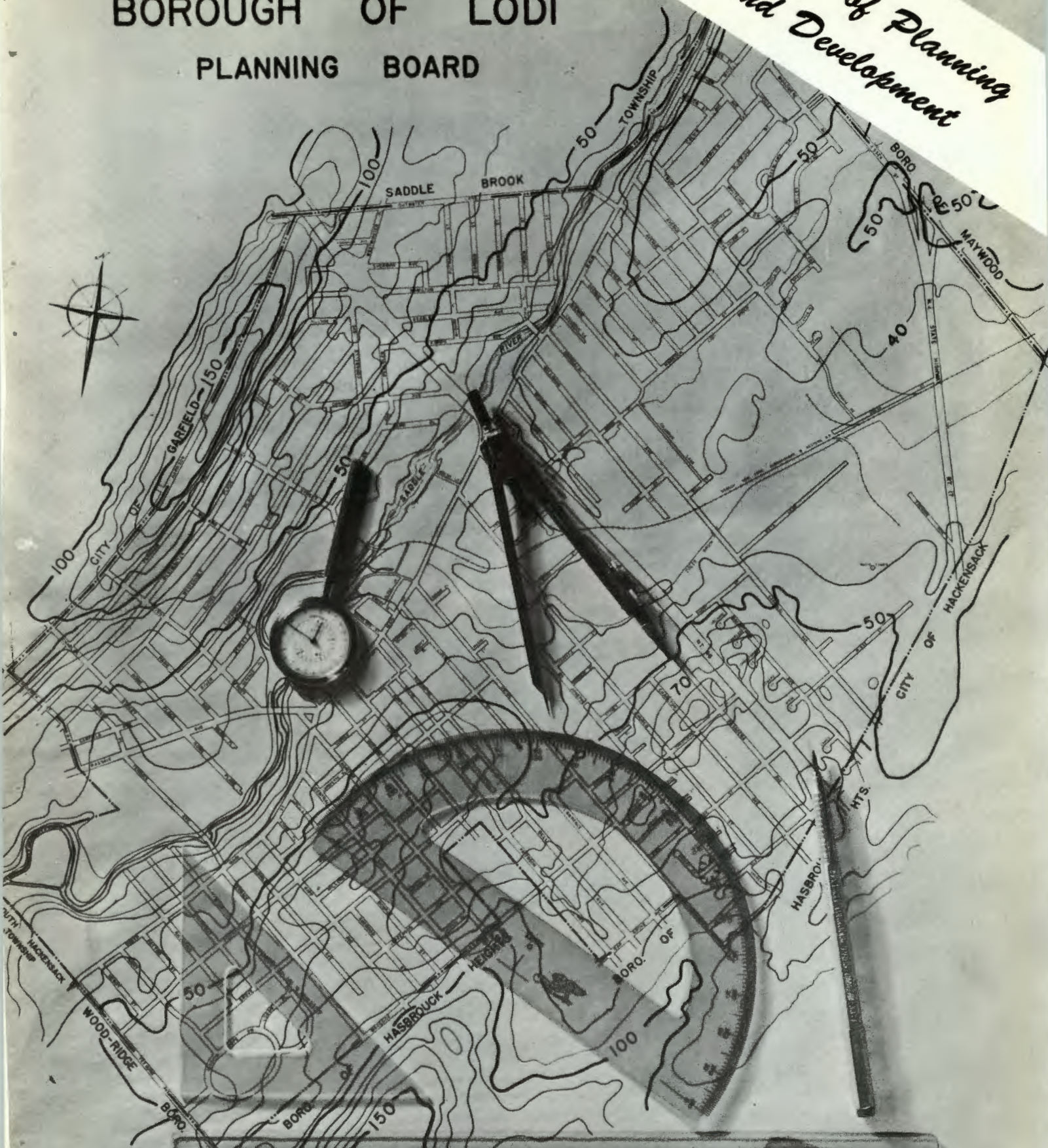
Members of the Department have also testified before the Senate Committee on Small Business, Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and the Senate Committee on Water Resources. In addition, the Department has sent material to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy as well as other committees.

# TOPOGRAPHY

## BOROUGH OF LODI

### PLANNING BOARD

*Division of Planning  
and Development*

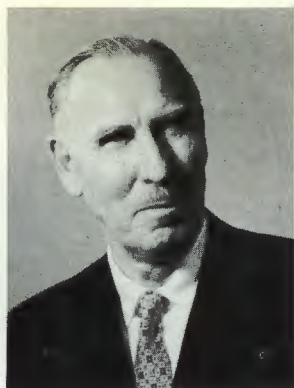


The preparation of this Map was financed in part by the Urban Planning Grant from the Housing and Community Development Administration under the provisions of section 701 of the Act of 1954 as amended. The remainder financed by local funds used by an appropriation of New Jersey as part of the expanded State Urban Planning Program.

*Richard K. Kline*  
LORD AND BAYNE



DR. KEMBLE WIDMER  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Geology & Topography*



ROBERT L. COPSEY  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Aviation*



ALBERT H. POST  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Commerce*



B. BUDD CHAVOOSHIAN  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Planning*



JULIUS J. SEAMAN  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Housing*



PETER J. GANNON  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Navigation*



ALDEN T. COTTRELL  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Forestry*



KENNETH H. CREVELING  
*Director, Acting Chief,  
Parks and Recreation*

## PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

EUGENE L. LORA  
CHARLES W. ENGELHARD  
JACK M. KANE  
MAJ. GEN. EDWARD C. ROSE  
FRANK J. VALGENTI, JR.  
WAYNE D. McMURRAY

WILLIAM A. HAFFERT, JR.  
WILLIAM E. WATERS  
MARK ANTON  
ROLAND DEWILDE  
HENRY WIETSMA  
OKA V. SWISHER

## DIVISION OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Operating through eight bureaus as the largest single unit in the Department, the Division is responsible for the administration of an overall program of State-wide planning and development which is organized into the following bureau activities:

The Bureau of Aeronautics is responsible for all matters with respect to aviation in the State, including the establishment of standards for airports, landing fields and other aviation facilities.

The Bureau of Commerce, through its State Promotion Section and its Research Section, not only advertises the advantages of New Jersey from all standpoints but also gathers, analyzes and disseminates information with respect to the State's economy. It also serves as a coordinating and service agency in handling inquiries for industrial site locations.

The Bureau of Forestry is responsible for forest management, forest fire suppression and forest fire pre-suppression activities.

The Bureau of Parks and Recreation is responsible for the operation of all publicly owned forests, parks and historic sites.

The Bureau of Geology and Topography is the primary source of information for the geology, mineral resources, underground waters and topography of the State.

The Bureau of Housing administers all problems with respect to public housing.

The Bureau of Navigation sells and leases riparian lands; issues permits and licenses for structures on navigable or tidal waters; maintains the inland (tidal) waters of the State; installs and maintains navigation aids on lakes; issues licenses for boats and operators on inland lakes and nontidal waterways; maintains the State-owned marinas; constantly builds and maintains with funds matched by the municipalities beach erosion control structures and is responsible, through its harbor masters and power vessel inspectors, for policing navigational activities.

The Bureau of Planning is responsible for the orderly development of the State's physical assets

through various studies of present and future land uses and through stimulating, assisting, and coordinating local, county and regional planning activities.

Because of the size of this particular division coupled with the fact that many of its activities are both inter and intradepartmental, we find that rather than breaking the division down into its various components, we must topically list the highlights of the division's activities.

### LEGISLATIVE RECOGNITION FOR A MAJOR AIRPORT

Growth equals more needs. This simple equation best spells out why New Jersey needs a new major airport.

This need was recognized by the Senate this year when it approved a resolution establishing a 10-man committee to study the availability of suitable sites for the development of an international air terminal to serve the expanding needs of the jet age. A sum of \$100,000 is to be appropriated for the five year study. The resolution has not been passed by the Assembly.

One can readily see that the building of such an airport in New Jersey would involve basic questions of land use, public safety and comfort, resources allocation and resources development.

It is also readily apparent that any such airport should be developed not only with an eye to serving the needs of this State but also with an eye to the servicing of New York City, Philadelphia, and the Wilmington metropolitan areas. Since statutory responsibility for determining whether an airport adequately serves the public health, safety, and welfare of the people of New Jersey rests with the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the Bureau of Aeronautics was designated to play an important role in investigating possible jetport sites. (Aid is also being furnished by the Department's Division of Water Supply and Division of Fish and Game.)

During the past year, the Bureau of Aeronautics has prepared and sent to the Commissioner a study of the basic planning required in developing a jet airport. The report contained the recommended standards for air and ground space, the type of surface transportation involved and the length of the required runways. One phase of the survey stressed the importance of public acceptance of a jet terminal.

Serious consideration is being given to the construction of an airport on the Burlington-Ocean County boundary. The Burlington County Planning Board has already spent several years and \$30,000 investigating the feasibility of such a terminal. Their plans indicate that such an airport would be developed in conjunction with a complex of industrial plants that would find it profitable and desirable to locate near such a facility. The State legislature this past January recognized the value of such a South Jersey port when it approved a resolution urging the Federal Housing and Home Agency and the F. A. A. to give "favorable consideration" to a request for funds to help finance preliminary engineering studies. Their plans also anticipate that the airport would be connected by highway and possibly some faster means of transportation such as monorail to the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and New York.

## ILMENITE PRODUCTION

The application of basic research techniques by men in the Bureau of Geology and Topography while working with other minerals was the key to the discovery in November of 1956 of what later proved to be approximately a billion dollars worth of ilmenite in the Burlington-Ocean County area. Ilmenite is the ore which contains titanium—an element which is used in the making of high grade paint.

Information concerning the commercial possibilities of the discovery was given to interested companies and three—The Glidden Company, American Smelting and Refinery and American Cyanamide performed detailed drilling and substantiated the Bureau's claims.

During the past year the Glidden Company erected a pilot plant at Legler (near Lakehurst). The company hopes to operate at full capacity by September of 1961.

In making its report on ilmenite the Bureau has indicated that there is enough ilmenite in the Burlington-Ocean County range to last approximately 75 years. Hence, one can readily see the value of supporting basic research. In this particular case, an initial cost of \$10,000 has paid off in an estimated find worth one billion dollars.



## OIL INVESTIGATIONS

Applying the same techniques that were used in the discovery of ilmenite, the Bureau's geologists during this past year have painstakingly investigated New Jersey's coastal area. The fact that the Bureau has found land formations and fossils similar to those located in the area of the Gulf States indicates that both locations had similar environmental backgrounds. If this is the case, then there is a possibility that oil will one day be found off the Jersey coast. However, at this stage such talk is still speculative. Before any wells can be drilled, the Bureau of Geology will have to find additional evidence.

## BOATING BILL FAILURE

The failure of the New Jersey Senate to approve a boating bill (A-15) passed in May of 1959 by the Assembly may very well prove to be a setback to both the State and boatmen. The bill, known as the New Jersey Marine Navigation Act of 1959 called for the registration and numbering of all power boats propelled by machinery of more than 10 horsepower. The bill also provided for the policing of safety measures.

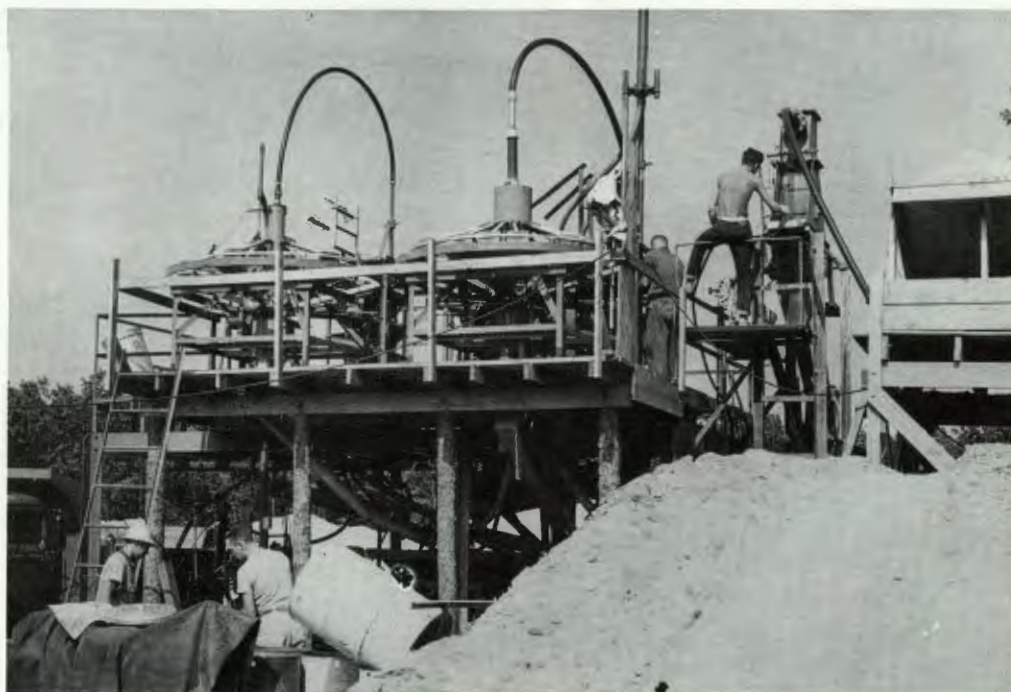
The measure as approved by the Assembly was the bare minimum acceptable to the Coast Guard under the Bonner Bill of 1958 (Federal Boating

Act of 1958.) Under the U. S. Act, if a state does not pass legislation to provide for boat regulation, the Coast Guard will continue to assume the responsibility.

Hence, failure of the Senate to ratify the Assembly-approved bill will mean that 1) the Coast Guard continues the duty of regulation, a job which the Bonner Committee felt that states were better equipped to do; 2) there will be a lack of legislation covering the policing of safety measures since the Coast Guard regulation program provides only for registration and numbering and not for policing of safety measures as was found in A-15; 3) New Jersey will lose thousands of dollars in registration fees to the Federal Government, since the Coast Guard and not the State will be responsible for registration. This revenue would have enabled the State to give services to boatmen which it now cannot offer. Such services would have included additional dredging, a safety education program and a full-time staffing of a marine police organization. All of the preceding are services which commercial and private boatmen alike agree need to be provided.

## BOATING ACCIDENT REPORT

"Boating is now an important part of the American way of life. Ownership of some kind of boat is becoming nearly as commonplace among Amer-



Shown above is the pilot ilmenite processing plant put into operation earlier this year by the Glidden Co.



ican families as ownership of a car. Consequently, full-time professional law enforcement is necessary. Law enforcement is costly but there are no bargain rates."

With these words State Trooper Paul Turkot concluded his thorough study of New Jersey boating during the past year. In appealing for passage of A-15, the report stated that New Jersey boatmen agree that the State's present few marine tidal laws are very inadequate. "They might be compared to the motor vehicle laws of 1920." A-15 is "of utmost importance" to the prevention of future tragedy on New Jersey's waters. (Currently, the majority of marine law enforcement duties have been conducted by part-time volunteers).

During 1959, boating accidents killed 24 persons in New Jersey and seriously injured 76 more. This is an increase of 7 persons killed and 57 injured over 1958.

Considerably more than 132 boating accidents occurred in this State during 1959, however investigators were not notified of every occurrence. Also certain accidents were excluded from the statistics if there was doubt whether the accidents occurred in the waters of New Jersey or those of another state.

1. *Statistical Summary of Accidents:*

	1958	1959
Persons Killed .....	17	24
Persons Injured .....	19	76
Total Accidents Reported	41	132

The number of persons killed in boating accidents increased 41 per cent during 1959 as compared to the previous year of 1958. Persons injured increased 300 per cent while total reported accidents increased 222 per cent. Present indications are that boating accidents will increase during the calendar year 1960 unless the State takes positive action.

Boat collisions were the most common type of accident on New Jersey waters. Such types accounted for over one-fourth of all boating accidents. In many of these collisions the boat was being operated at a high rate of speed near other boats. Contributing to this type of accident were:

lack of marine knowledge, lack of responsibility, inattentiveness, drunken driving and recklessness.

Striking a fixed object accounted for one-sixth of the accidents. These included striking bridges, abutments, submerged objects, piling and docks.

The above type of accidents are usually caused by lack of familiarity with the equipment used, proceeding too fast in unfamiliar waters and ignorance of the meaning of navigation aids.

Falling overboard accounted for another one-sixth of the boating accidents. The causes of this category of accidents are failure to remain seated in places provided for passengers, riding on the decks, standing up while starting a motor that is in gear, sitting on the gunwale and maneuvering a boat into excessively sharp turns at high speed.

Capsizing represented one-seventh of all accidents that occurred. The causes for this type of accident include: sailing in adverse weather conditions, remaining out when bad weather threatens, overloading the boat, failing to remain seated, operator's failure to reduce speed for smaller craft and turning a boat too sharply at high speed.

Fuel fires and explosions aboard boats increased more than any other type of boat accident in New Jersey during 1959. There is nothing more terrifying or devastating than fire at sea. Apparently many boat operators do not realize that vapor from a cup of gasoline can have the explosive power of several sticks of dynamite. Some of the major causes for fuel fires and explosions are: tanks that do not ventilate overboard, running motor while fueling, failing to close hatches while fueling, failing to close hatches prior to fueling, failure to open hatches prior to starting engines, dirty bilges, faulty wiring and leaky fuel systems.

In addition, injuries occurred when seven boats struck bathers thus emphasizing that proper boat operation and control was necessary for boaters as well as for the many thousands of persons who enjoy the sport of swimming. As the law now stands, a child can legally take a 300 horsepower speedboat and speed adjacent to populated bathing areas.

The Turkot report reveals that one age group above all others was involved in accidents. The 11-18 year group accounted for almost one-third

of all the accidents during 1959. This was twice as many accidents than occurred in the next age group 35-43.

Under the present laws, a child having no knowledge of boats or rules may take out a power boat and kill himself, passengers and innocent bystanders.

In contrast, our automobile laws are very strict, requiring a minimum age of 17 and tests to determine driver knowledge and skill. Due to this lack of vital legislation, many parents have taken the view that powerboat operation must be safe for their children or else the State would have limited their participation.

The safety of recreation boating in New Jersey will largely be determined by the soundness of State action. The responsibility of intelligently handling the increasing boating activity is now upon us. There is no room for complacency.

#### **GOVERNOR'S DISEASE CONTROL COMMITTEE**

The Committee on Disease control was established in 1959 to meet the encephalitis outbreak. It is inter as well as intradepartmental. Since the outbreak affected many aspects of state government as well as many persons, a need arose for a comprehensive source book on the disease which speakers could refer to when questioned. The Bureau of Commerce this year prepared such a book. It already has won wide acclaim.

The book serves a dual purpose. It provides a source for informed comments on the disease and it helps people speaking on encephalitis to use the correct terms and to say essentially the same thing as the experts. The book has helped avoid confusion and apparent contradiction.

#### **INTEGRATED MARKET PROJECT**

Although this project is discussed in more detail in another section of this annual report, the role played by the Bureau of Planning was significant enough to warrant mention at this time.

Briefly the project grew out of suggestions made by several of New Jersey's Economic Ambassadors to encourage the New York wholesale produce market to relocate in New Jersey.

A survey prepared by the Departments of Agriculture and Conservation and Economic Develop-

ment was summarized in a brochure entitled "Food Distribution to the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Area". The brochure which was prepared by the Bureau of Planning won a prize for excellence from the American Industrial Development Council, Inc.

The report vividly describes through pictures, graphs and text the advantages of a New Jersey location as the logical site of a new Food Market and Distribution Center. The booklet points out that such a site would save money and offer better opportunities and facilities for food distribution than any New York site could possibly do.

#### **FIRST YEAR OPERATION OF ISLAND BEACH**

The first season at Island Beach State Park ended September 15, 1959. A total of 325,500 visitors paid \$131,891 to use the Park's facilities for the season which began May 11. The admission charged was \$1.00 per car plus \$.50 per person for fishing privileges. The total expense to operate the park during the season was just under \$45,000, which includes the cost of all equipment purchased.

A total of 2,000 questionnaires distributed to visitors at the Park resulted in only two complaints—one concerned the mosquitoes and the other the highway conditions on Route 37.

The largest crowd on the beach during a 24 hour period was tabulated at 6,400. During that day 1,795 cars were parked.

In a special report to Camden County legislators during this past year, the Department assured them that the wildlife and bird sanctuary areas of the resort would be preserved. If the legislature appropriates the required \$125,000, a second bathing beach, bath house and other swimming facilities will be added at the bathing beach.

#### **STATE PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES**

As mentioned earlier, the purpose of the Bureau of Commerce is to provide information and cooperation to those parties interested in locating in New Jersey as well as to those already located in the State but who are interested in the facts and statistics of New Jersey.



Part of the job assigned to the Bureau of Navigation is beach reclamation. Shown here are two "before and after" shots taken of New Jersey beach areas to illustrate what proper beach reclamation can do.



To this end, the Bureau this past year has made important strides with the publishing of three types of informational sources: the fact sheets, the county-data sheets and the New Jersey Economic Review".

The fact sheets entitled "Facts and Facets of the Economy" are a series explaining the various aspects of the State's economy, e.g., labor-management relations, trucking, labor productivity, water ports, highways, industrial parks, railroads etc. Currently, New Jersey is one of the few states in the Union which supply such a service to industrial and business parties.

Similarly, the county-data sheets are designed to help those interested in a particular county. This information was published in response to persistent demands from industrial, commercial, trade, professional, service and other interests for basic data pertaining to the economy of the various counties of New Jersey.

#### **MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING**

One of the most important problems facing New Jersey is that of providing adequate housing facilities for families of middle income (\$4,000 - \$7,000 yearly), at rentals within their ability to pay. Over the past, these middle income families, composing a great bulk of our population, have failed to receive the assistance necessary for the construction of such housing.

Excessive and unbalanced out-migration of these groups (occurring all over the United States according to 1960 census) damage our city areas. City retail trade suffers, and many established utilities, schools and community facilities are left under-utilized while maintenance costs continue unabated. Thus, what is left behind contributes to the deterioration of many city neighborhoods and a spread of urban blight and decay.

At the same time our suburban areas must adapt themselves to accommodate this huge influx of new community citizens. School utilities and community facilities are extremely overburdened thus leading to a higher community tax rate as the local

town fathers attempt to meet the growing demand for services.

To meet this pressing need for middle income housing, five bills, based on the studies of the Bureau of Housing and the 1960 Legislative Message of Governor Meyner were introduced in the State Legislature. One has become law (A-505) and four others have won Assembly approval. As of July 1, 1960, the four, A-557, A-578, A-108, and A-111 are awaiting Senate approval.

Briefly, A-505 amends the Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Law of 1949 under which three or more citizens of New Jersey were able to form a corporation that could 1) acquire, construct, alter, maintain and operate housing projects and 2) develop and redevelop blighted areas when authorized by the State's Public Housing and Development Authority. In return the city was authorized to exempt the corporation (via the housing project) from taxes in lieu of a payment in the amount of 10% of the annual gross shelter rents.

The tax situation in many communities caused local officials to view with some doubt the 10% payment in lieu of taxes. Hence, A-505 increases the "in lieu" payments to 15% which should offer sufficient inducement to urban areas to make use of the provisions of this legislation.

A-577 and 578 authorize the pledging of the State's credit for a bond issue of \$25,000,000 sponsored by the Public Housing and Development Authority. These funds would enable private industry to borrow money at reasonable rates of interest to construct housing for middle income families. This authorization must be approved by the electorate at a referendum held on a General Election Day. It should be stressed that this is *not* a State Bond Issue but is rather the pledging of the State's credit behind the bonds.

Bills A-103 and 111 would enable local housing authorities to construct middle income dwellings. Currently they are restricted to constructing low income units. Adoption of this legislation would provide a quick approach to the solution of the middle income housing problem.

In summary, housing is fundamentally the responsibility of private enterprise but when private capital does not enable investors to supply on a profitable basis sufficient and adequate housing for residents then the situation can only be improved by action of local, state and Federal governments.

#### **AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE**

The Bureau of Commerce helped bring the annual American Industrial Development Conference to Atlantic City. The organization, which is national in scope, is made up of professional persons representing both the public and private sectors of the economy who are interested in industrial development.

This year's conference at which Governor Meyner was a principal speaker, was attended by a record number of people.

#### **BUREAU OF PLANNING**

The State Bureau of Planning functions as a staff operation of the Office of the Commissioner of Conservation and Economic Development. The success of the Bureau's program is proven by the fact that the organization has grown from a staff of four men in 1954 to one over 50 in 1960; moreover, the Bureau's program is fulfilling its primary function to the satisfaction of State officials and others in the State to a degree that has commanded national attention and special recognition from the White House and federal officials. The Bureau operates under an official mandate to promote the orderly development of the State's physical assets through coordinated planning activities.

The Bureau, in coping with the problems of State development, works at three general levels: state, regional and local. The programs advanced at each of these levels singularly represent specific phases of a broad state planning program. Collectively, they constitute state planning in conformance with the Bureau's statutory obligation.

During the year, the Bureau directed its primary efforts at the formulation of a state-wide planning program to complement the well-established local



Slums such as these are disappearing where communities in cooperation with the Bureau of Planning initiate master plan programs and urban renewal projects. These particular slums in New Brunswick have been replaced by the modern apartment buildings which appear on the next page.




## STATE-WIDE PLANNING SECTION

### THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE AND THE STATE-WIDE PLAN

Since state-wide planning is a continuous process which affects virtually every aspect of State government, an interdepartmental Committee for State Planning was established last year at the request of Governor Meyner. This committee consists of representatives from each of the State's cabinet level departments.

The Planning Bureau, acting as a secretariat to the Committee, will submit facts, ideas, questions and alternatives. The Committee in turn, will render opinions and policy clarifications and indicate possible realms of further exploration. The Chief of the Bureau of Planning will act as chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee.

In conjunction with the initiation of the Interdepartmental Committee, the Bureau prepared a detailed proposed work program which was submitted to the Committee for review and refinement and finally to officials of the Federal Urban Renewal Administration. The work program was submitted to Federal officials in an application for matching funds provided under Section 701 of the 1959 Housing Act for the preparation of State Development Plans. Specifically, the request was for funds to aid the first phase of the three-stage work program.



The new and old are displayed in sharp contrast as new apartments tower over the slum areas they are replacing.

planning assistance program. The state-wide program will assure continuous effective action in combating development problems in all areas of the State. Thus far, New Jersey is the first state in the Nation to undertake the concept of a comprehensive state-wide planning program.

To carry out its work, the Bureau is divided into two sections—a State-Wide Planning Section and, a Local and Regional Planning Section.



In a letter from the White House, General J. S. Bragdon, Special Assistant to President Eisenhower for Public Works Planning and the sponsor of legislation to extend Federal assistance to State planning agencies for the purpose of preparing state-wide plans, informed the Bureau that he was impressed with its approach to state-wide planning and that he was interested in using the New Jersey program as a model project which other states might be encouraged to follow.

Preliminary work has begun on the first or inventory phase of the State Planning Program. (The others are the formulation and application stages.) An inventory of the State's logical and functional geographical regions and sub-regions is nearing completion and has already been of assistance in the promotion of the Pinelands Regional Planning Board. An inventory of threatened and disappearing natural assets and resources, including agricultural lands, reservoir sites, potential park lands, and semi-public camps, golf courses and other open spaces has been started. In addition, an investigation of capital expenditures in New Jersey and other states is being continued while an inventory of Federal properties has been completed and mapped.

#### **COORDINATED LAND ACQUISITION**

In a directive from the Governor's Office issued to all State departments in 1956, and in accordance with Chapter 85, Art. III of New Jersey Laws of 1944, all acquisition, transfer and sale of state-owned land was to be cleared through the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. This helps promote a coordinated policy concerning the disposition of all state-owned land. During the past year, the Bureau has processed, and the Department approved five referrals as compared to the 26 of the previous year.

#### **LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING SECTION**

A major activity of the Planning Bureau is stimulating local and regional planning activities while maintaining a close relationship between those planning at the state, regional and local levels.

#### **FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS:**

##### *Local Planning Assistance (701)*

Under Section 701 of the United States Housing Act of 1954, as amended, Federal funds, if matched by an equal amount of local (municipal) funds are now available for the purpose of providing technical planning assistance to municipalities with populations of 50,000 or less.

The program is administered by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development through its Bureau of Planning. To date, 151 municipalities have been approved by the Bureau for participation in the program. Applications of another 21 municipalities are on file awaiting Federal approval. Thus far, 94 communities have completed master plan studies. Of the 94, 13 were prepared by the Bureau. (See Appendix for detailed statistics.)

##### *Public Works Planning (702)*

Under the provisions of Section 702 of the United States Housing Act of 1954, municipalities and public authorities may obtain interest-free federal loans for the purpose of preparing preliminary and final plans for proposed public works. The Department, through this Bureau, has reviewed, processed, and filed with the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the Federal government, 81 applications for financial assistance. Twenty-seven requests have been processed since last July with a construction potential of \$66,254,129.

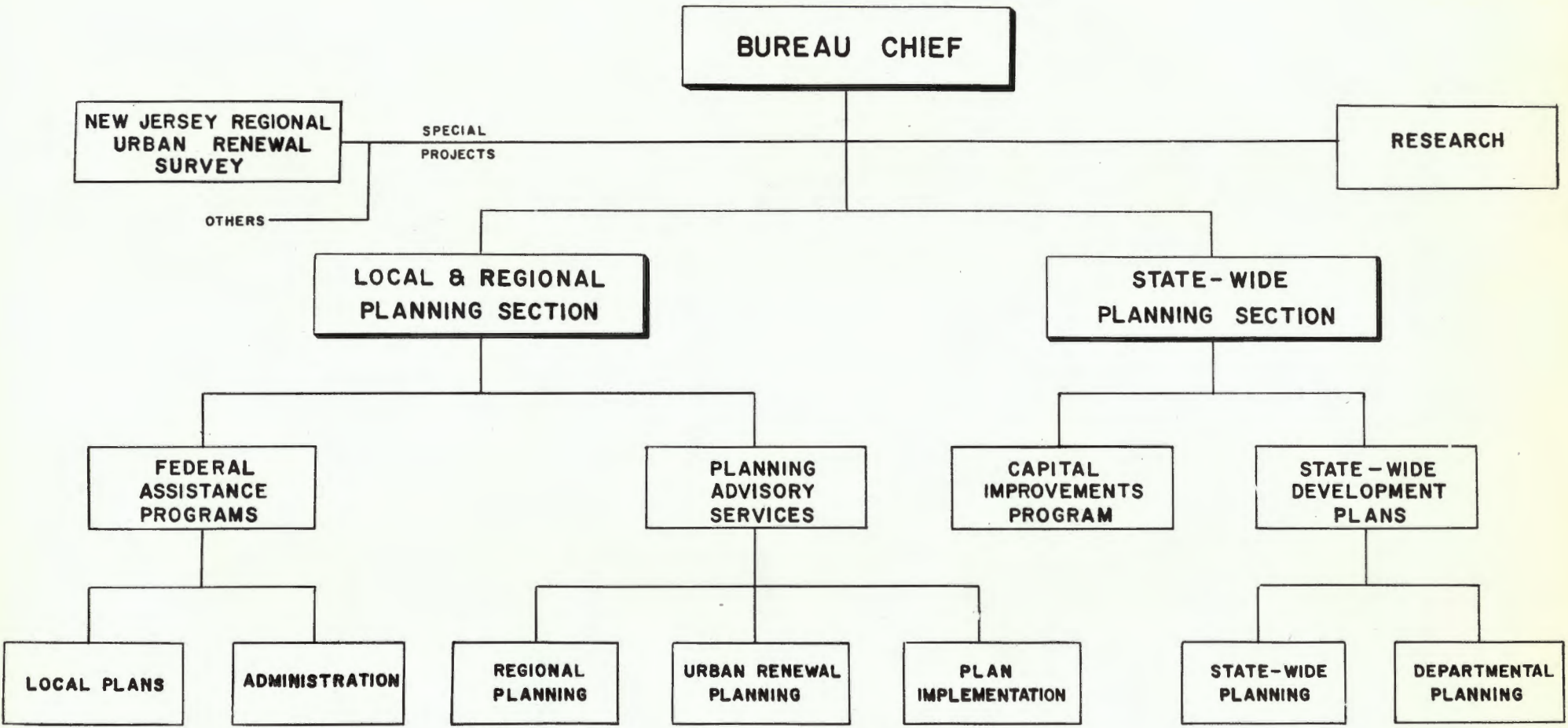
#### **PLANNING ADVISORY SERVICE**

To date, the Bureau's Planning Advisory Service has dealt with plan implementation, i.e., the Bureau provides special assistance to municipalities so that they may put their plans into operation, and thus help insure a continuing planning process.

##### *Zoning*

In line with local planning, the Bureau completed a comprehensive survey and analysis of local zoning ordinance characteristics and trends. The results will be published to serve as a guide to communities writing or amending their zoning laws. Agricultural aspects of the study were developed in conjunction with the Rural Advisory Service of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

NEW JERSEY STATE PLANNING BUREAU  
ORGANIZATION CHART





Island Beach State Park, which has just completed its second year of operation is shown here in its various phases of beauty. The Park was acquired through the State's land acquisition program.



## Conferences

To coordinate the work being accomplished by the planning consultants in the local planning assistance program and to maintain the quality of the local studies, an annual conference was held on May 20, 1960. The problems of administering the "701" program, consultants' payments, quality of consultants' work, schedules, future outlook, coordination with various State agencies and new Federal regulations were discussed.

## REGIONAL PLANNING

The Bureau is not undertaking regional planning in the traditional sense, but is exploring the feasibility of and obstacles to regional planning. As part of the state-wide planning program, the Bureau is delineating the planning regions within the state and is thereby contributing to the knowledge of the structure and functional relations of regions and of the forces critical in their growth.

The Bureau is concerned with the interrelationships of certain basic physical, economic, political and social elements as they influence a broad range of data concerning areas of influence of major and minor regional centers. Study was made of newspaper distribution, radio coverage, telephone call orientation, retail sales analysis, and various administrative districts utilized throughout the state by federal, state, local, industrial, commercial, religious and other semi-public and civic organizations. Review of physiological and geographic influences on the orientation of various natural regional centers was developed. The study now being concluded will be summarized and published as a guide for the establishment of effective regional planning areas in the state. Through the study, data developed on the Pinelands Region of Burlington and Ocean counties indicated the need and feasibility of a regional planning agency to operate in that area.

### *Pinelands Regional Planning Board*

The report, "A Suggested Planning Program for the Pinelands Region," prepared by the State Planning Bureau and planners for Ocean and Burling-

ton counties, recommended the creation of a regional planning agency to investigate the socio-economic potentialities of the Pinelands Region. The two counties have created the agency under Chapter 251 (40:27-9), New Jersey Regional Planning Act of 1935, which will prepare a comprehensive long-range, general plan for the development of the Region, and promulgate an action program to effectuate the plan.

Additional surveys will be sponsored by the Bureau in cooperation with Federal, other state and local agencies as well as private professional groups to: 1) analyze, coordinate and review existing state-wide studies of water resources, recreation, transportation, and 2) explore new development potentials necessary for proper regional analysis, e.g. state-wide air facility needs.

The Regional Agency consists of a Board of 11 members, 5 appointed from Burlington County and 5 from Ocean County, and one representative of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development. This is the first official regional planning board of this type to be established in New Jersey.

### *Meadowlands Regional Development Agency*

This past year has seen the formal creation of the eleven-member Meadowlands Regional Development Agency and the beginning of its program to initiate, coordinate and promote the orderly reclamation and development of the 16,000 acre Hackensack meadows. In addition to providing substantial assistance in the formulation of the Agency, the Bureau provided the necessary technical services.

## OFFICE OF THE BUREAU CHIEF

The annual State Planning Conference was held on February 2, 1960. Featuring as its theme "Planning and Municipal Finance," the conference attracted over 500 local officials and guests. Speakers included Governor Robert B. Meyner; Dr. Mason Gross, President of Rutgers, the State University; Dr. Lyle Fitch, Acting City Administrator of New York City; and Paul Ylvisaker, Director of



One of the jobs of the Bureau of Forestry is to preserve the State's forest land. The men below are trying to prevent the fire from turning into the blazing inferno shown above.



the Public Affairs Program of the Ford Foundation. Attendance exceeded that of any of the preceding conferences and it was also hailed as one of the most successful and stimulating of its kind.

#### *Jersey Plans*

A major effort is being made to put *Jersey Plans* on a subscribing basis. The magazine, which is published periodically by the Bureau, reports the activities of the Department and the Bureau, highlights municipal programs, planning legislation and publications and features specific aspects of planning.

A minimum of 3,000 subscribers at \$2.00 a year are needed to make the magazine self-sustaining. Such a condition would enable the Bureau to have *Jersey Plans* not only printed by a commercial printer but also printed on a more regular basis with possibly more information and an improved format.

### SPECIAL PROJECTS

#### *Washington Street Market Area Study (Integrated Market)*

With the need for relocating the Washington Street Market Area to a new site in the New York Metropolitan Area, the Bureau, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Commerce, prepared feasibility studies to illustrate the advantages of possible New Jersey locations which would be well-served by major railroad, high-

way, water and air transportation routes. (See page 16 for details of project).

#### *Northeastern New Jersey Regional Urban Renewal Survey*

As the Bureau becomes more involved in the problems of state development; the need increases for basic information on important problems for which there are no answers at present. To meet this basic need a Federal grant of \$130,000 for an urban renewal survey of nine northeastern New Jersey counties was approved and work has already been initiated. This 18-month project, whose total cost is \$190,000, has as its objective the development of methods and techniques for the formulation of regional guide lines for public and private urban renewal efforts. Work items completed thus far include:

- a. Determination and delineation of blight area
- b. Collection of data on existing social, economic and dwelling unit characteristics
- c. Analysis and summarization of existing completed research
- d. Regional implications of present urban renewal programs
- e. Survey of urban renewal activities
- f. Analysis of the financial capacities of various municipalities to undertake urban renewal projects

This is the first time that such a pilot study of an entire metropolitan area has been undertaken anywhere in the United States.

## DIVISION OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

### . . . A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

In the body of this section, several problem areas were discussed. However, two stand out which require immediate attention: 1) passage of a new boating bill, and 2) enactment of the pending middle income housing legislation.

As noted earlier in this section, failure of the New Jersey Senate to approve A-15 (a boating bill which was passed by the Assembly) means, among other things, that there is a lack of legislation covering the policing of boating safety measures. Fail-

ure of the bill to win Senate approval also means that New Jersey is losing thousands of dollars in registration fees to the Federal Government—fees that would enable the State to give services to boatmen which it now cannot afford.

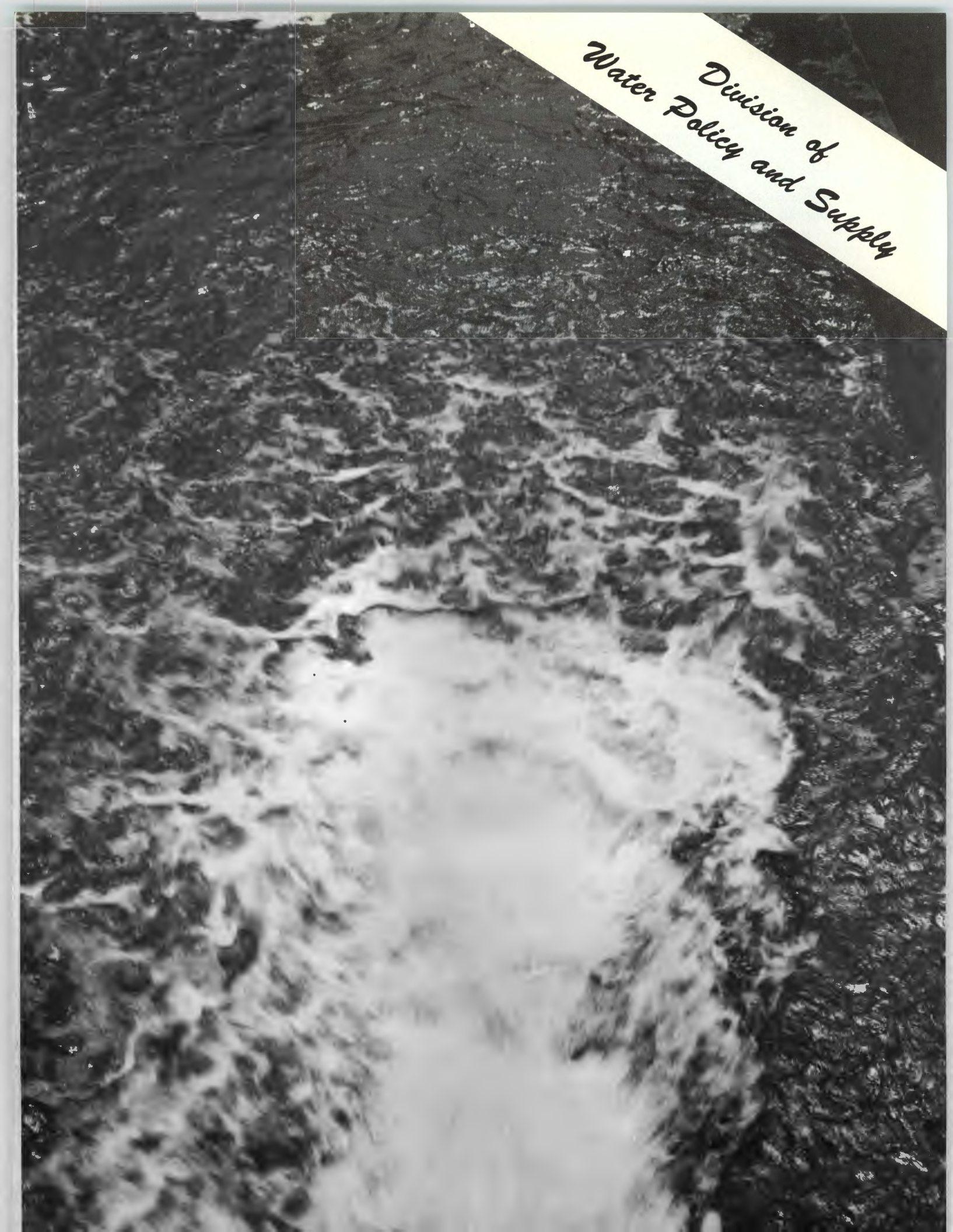
As stated in the body of this section, the problem of providing adequate housing facilities for families of middle income (\$4,600-7,000 yearly) is indeed pressing. In the past, these middle income families, which compose a great bulk of our population, have not been provided with the assistance neces-

sary for them to obtain housing they can afford.

To remedy this situation five bills, based on the studies of the Bureau of Housing and the 1960 Legislative Message of Governor Meyner, were introduced in the State Legislature. One has become law (A-505) and four others have won Assembly approval. It is absolutely essential if New Jersey's middle income housing program is to be at all meaningful, that the Senate immediately approve the four pending measures—A-577, A-578, A-108 and A-111.

**New Jersey State Library**  
**New Jersey State**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

An aerial photograph of a river. A large, bright white plume of foam or sediment is visible in the center of the river, extending from the bottom towards the middle. The surrounding water is dark and textured with ripples. In the top right corner, there is a yellow diagonal banner with black text.

*Division of  
Water Policy and Supply*



ROBERT L. HARDMAN  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Water Control*



HOWARD W. ACKEN  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Water Supply*



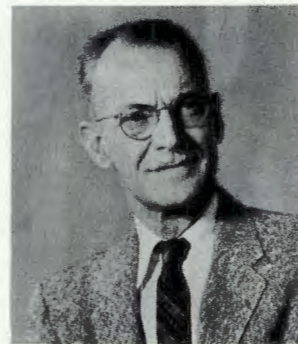
ROBERT E. CYPHERS  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Water Resources*



JOHN WYACK  
*Secretary, Water Policy and  
Supply Council*



WALTER J. GRESS  
*Chief, Bureau of  
Design and Construction*



GEORGE R. SHANKLIN  
*Acting Director*

## WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY COUNCIL

DR. THURLOW C. NELSON<sup>\*</sup>, *Chairman*

WILLIAM G. BANK

I. RALPH FOX

THOMAS J. MULLEN

KENNETH H. MURRAY

AUGUST C. SCHULTES

MRS. LILLIAN M. SCHWARTZ

DAVID I. STEPACOFF

VINTON N. THOMPSON

<sup>\*</sup>Deceased

## DIVISION OF WATER POLICY & SUPPLY

The need for more adequate surface water storage facilities to meet New Jersey's rapidly growing demands for new water, coupled with the necessity for measures for the protection and orderly development of its plentiful ground water resources, is the primary water resources problem of the State. Until recently New Jersey has faced the uncomfortable fact that too much of its plentiful natural rainfall, although sufficient to meet current demand, has been allowed to flow out to sea because adequate storage facilities have not been available to capture it.

It has also been known for years that the State has abundant ground water resources. However, a lack of fundamental data concerning the quantity, quality and distribution of these ground-waters has hindered the development of plans to properly protect these subsurface resources.

However, with the passage of the Water Supply Act of 1958 which led to the initiation of the State Water Program, New Jersey believes that a sound approach to the solution of these fundamental problems has been achieved. Thus, through its new water program, New Jersey has become the first state in the Nation to give equal status to all water resources and also to gear its program to the long range water needs of its citizens.

### ORGANIZATION

The Division of Water Policy and Supply, as trustee of New Jersey's water resources, is responsible for the planning, development, conservation and equitable distribution of all surface and subsurface waters. Questions of equity involved in construction of structures along streams and decisions on all applications for diversions and allotments of water are rendered by the Division's quasi-judicial Water Policy and Supply Council.

Specifically, the Division performs its regular duties through three permanent bureaus: the Bureau of Water Resources, the Bureau of Water Control and the Bureau of Water Supply. A new and temporary Bureau of Design and Construction has been established specifically for the Spruce Run-

Round Valley reservoir projects—projects which are fundamental features of the surface water development program authorized by the Water Supply Act of 1958.

### BUREAU OF WATER RESOURCES

The Bureau of Water Resources develops plans and policies for the orderly and equitable solution of New Jersey's water development and flood problems. With funds provided by the Water Supply Law of 1958, the Bureau conducts long range studies of all future reservoir sites which have the potential of meeting the fundamental concept of maximum utilization of New Jersey's surface waters. The Bureau conducts flood problem studies both to guide local flood problem interests and for the promotion of State and Federal projects.

Through this Bureau, the Division also maintains a working relationship with several Federal agencies. The long-range ground-water investigation program—a part of the State Water Program—is now being conducted by the Bureau through a cooperative arrangement with the Water Resources Division of the U. S. Geological Survey. The Bureau also cooperates with the Survey in the collection of data on high water to guide flood plain zoning, and participates with the U. S. Weather Bureau and Director of Civil Defense in issuing flood warnings.

The Bureau of Water Resources also represents the Division in all matters pertaining to federal, interstate, and intrastate water and flood problems.

### BUREAU OF WATER CONTROL

The Bureau of Water Control acts as the administrator and engineering staff of the Water Policy and Supply Council in fulfilling its quasi-judicial duties. It exercises statutory regulating powers of water supply, dams, and stream encroachment. It also approves structural characteristics of dams, inspection of dams, licensing of well drillers, issuing well permits and maintenance of water use records.

In addition, the Bureau maintains stream gauging stations and ground water observation wells

through cooperative arrangement with the United States Geological Survey in order that the Division and the Water Policy and Supply Council may have up-to-date information for use in performing their respective responsibilities.

Finally, the Bureau also represents the Division on water rights legislation.

#### **BUREAU OF WATER SUPPLY**

The Bureau of Water Supply manages and operates water supply facilities administered by the Division, represents the Division in matters pertaining to water use and negotiates contracts for sale of State-developed waters. The management of the waters of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, of Spruce Run-Round Valley when completed and of any new State water sites developed under New Jersey's State Water Programs are also included in the primary responsibilities of this Bureau.

#### **BUREAU OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION**

The temporary Bureau of Design and Construction has been established to provide the State with a continuing engineering review of designs submitted for the Spruce Run-Round Valley projects and to provide State supervision over actual construction.

Before continuing with this report, it should be noted that this section, as does the section on the Division of Planning and Development, presents Water Policy and Supplies' achievements by topic rather than by bureau.

#### **WATER SUPPLY CONTROL**

This past fiscal year the Water Policy and Supply Council held forty-three public hearings and acted on forty applications for water and granted diversion rights. These applications concerned 67,578,000 gallons of water daily of which 64,578,000 gallons daily was for public potable supply, 2,056,000 gallons daily for industrial use, 600,000 gallons daily for irrigation use and 644,000 gallons daily for air-conditioning. Fifty-five applications for industrial, irrigation and public potable supply were also filed during the fiscal year. As anticipated, the plentiful summer rains of 1959 resulted in a reduced number of applications for irrigation water supply.

#### **IMPORTANT APPLICATIONS**

The applications of Jersey City, the Passaic Valley Water Commission, and the New Jersey Water Company were the most important received during the past year.

Hearings on Jersey City's application for development of a new water supply from Rockaway River in Jefferson Township in Morris County have been completed after almost three years. With the testimony of twenty separate hearings on hand, the Council heard final oral arguments of all interested parties on June 23, 1960.

The Passaic Valley Water Commission's approved application is the first of its kind to be received. It involves the diversion of 50,000,000 gallons daily from the flood flows of the Pompton River to off-channel storage for release at the same point during dry weather. This augments the Passaic River's



An encroachment violation occurs when the smooth flow of water is illegally impeded. Such a violation is pictured here.



Another type of encroachment violation

natural flow to provide at least 75,000,000 gallons daily at the applicant's pumping station.

The New Jersey Water Company's application for approximately 10,000,000 gallons daily additional ground-water diversion in Camden County is representative of the increasing use of ground-water resources in that area. Approval was subject to conditions requiring the Company to drill additional observation wells to measure long term effects in the affected aquifer.

#### **STREAM GAUGING AND GROUND WATER LEVEL OBSERVATION PROGRAM**

The Division is continuing the cooperative program with the U. S. Geological Survey for the collection and publication of on-stream flows and ground water levels which are indispensable for the evaluation and allocation of New Jersey's surface and subsurface water resources, and for design of water supply facilities, flood control works, dams, bridges and similar structures.

During the past year 82 permanent control automatic recorder gauging stations were maintained by the Survey. Twenty-four stations were maintained in areas where the increasing use of water for irrigation indicates that more extensive coverage will be required in the near future. Added emphasis is being placed on the collection of base flow records from a number of streams not permanently

gauged to provide needed information on consumptive uses of water from surface streams for purposes other than public supply.

Special Report No. 16 containing stream flow records for the five year period ending September 30, 1955 was completed for publication on April 29, 1960. The Division has also completed a draft of new legislation concerning the use of surface waters for purposes other than public supply. This will give the State jurisdiction to control such uses in the public interest.

#### **DAMS AND STREAM ENCROACHMENTS**

The Division issued eleven permits for construction or reconstruction of dams during the past year and conducted fifty-two inspections of new or existing dams. A total of 119 stream encroachment permits were granted, including 33 for bridges, 7 for channel fills and relocations, 69 for cable and pipe crossings, 3 for stream encroachment lines, 5 for walls, and 3 miscellaneous. A total of 97 dam and encroachment inspections were conducted. A total of 230 dam and encroachment conferences were held during the year.

No permits for large dams were issued. Plans prepared by the Monmouth Consolidated Water Company, however, for raising its dam on the Swimming River, have been revised and resub-

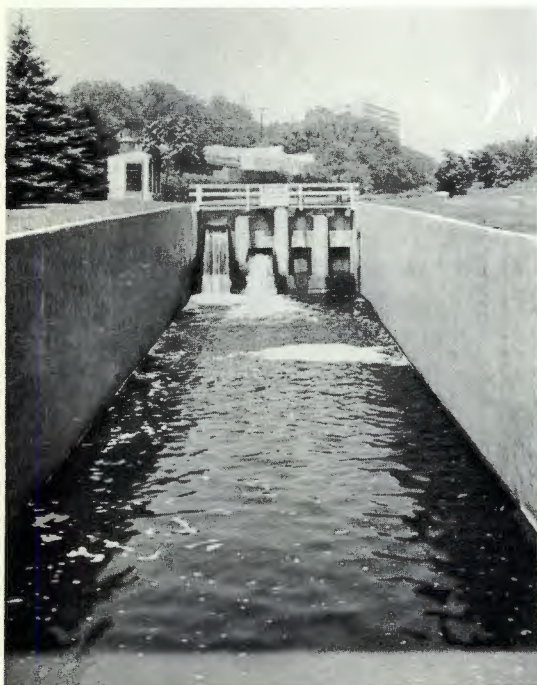


mitted for consideration. During the year 27 new well driller licenses were issued, 489 were renewed, and a total of 3,843 well drilling permits were issued of which 204 were referred to the Division.

**WATER CONSUMPTION**

The following table shows consumption of water in millions of gallons daily in various areas of the State during the calendar years 1953 to 1959. The computations do not include consumption from private sources for domestic, industrial or irrigation uses.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Northern Metropolitan Area</b>	420.01	413.37	431.28	430.84	453.20	439.01	465.56
<b>Southern Metropolitan Area</b>	78.41	80.02	85.25	81.72	87.62	86.43	93.94
<b>Seashore Area</b>	47.24	48.02	49.48	47.60	52.02	50.71	56.96
<b>Rest of State</b>	47.50	50.33	52.35	50.40	55.22	55.10	61.90
<b>Total</b>	593.16	591.86	618.35	610.55	648.02	631.24	678.36
<b>Type of Consumption</b>							
Surface	400.26	399.48	410.44	409.24	429.88	414.82	444.18
Subsurface	192.90	192.38	207.91	201.31	218.14	216.42	234.18



**DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL**

Consumption of water from the Delaware and Raritan Canal totaled 7,380,206,000 gallons or an average of 20.22 million gallons daily during this past fiscal year as compared with 7,001,442,000 gallons or an average of 19.18 million gallons daily during the preceding fiscal year. Income from water use agreements amounted to \$178,276.91 as compared to \$158,006.02 for the preceding fiscal year. The cost of operating the canal facilities totaled \$85,971.48. Total canal allotments of water continue at 56,492 gallons daily.

**SPRUCE RUN-ROUND VALLEY RESERVOIR DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS**

Work on the first stage of the Spruce Run-Round Valley development project is rapidly approaching completion. The hydrologic, subsurface and soils investigations have been completed. Specifications and contract drawings prepared by qualified consulting engineering firms under contract have been submitted and are in process of final review by the staff of the Bureau of Design and Construction for acceptance by the Department. The necessary contractual agreements and orders for the relocation of power lines in the two reservoir areas and for the design and construction of the Spruce Run relocated road by the local townships are essentially completed. Qualified consulting engineering firms





Acquisition of Round Valley (top) and Spruce Run were major steps in New Jersey's Water Development program.





Grouting operations at Spruce Run



have been interviewed for the design of the South Branch pumping station and force main required to fill the off-channel Round Valley reservoir with water. Almost 100 per cent of the properties required for the development sites have been acquired. It is anticipated that reservoir construction contracts involving approximately \$15,000,000 will be awarded in early fiscal year 1960-61.

#### **CONTINUED RARITAN BASIN SURFACE WATER DEVELOPMENT**

Objective investigations of potential surface storage sites in the Raritan Basin are presently being conducted by the Bureau of Water Resources. The chief purpose of these investigations is to have adequate sites available, in addition to those being developed at Spruce Run and Round Valley, in order to achieve the full development of the Basin's surface waters as the demands for new water materialize.

In addition, hydrologic and physical investigations are currently underway on the North Branch and Millstone Rivers in the Raritan Basin. Large scale aerial topographic maps are being utilized in these investigations to identify property parcels and to evaluate displacements and dislocations. As preliminary studies on potential sites are completed, special reports on costs and feasibility are prepared for the Division by consultants, as was done in Special Report 15 for the Spruce Run and Round Valley reservoirs, for submission to the Commissioner of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the Water Policy and Supply Council, and the Legislature.

#### **SALES OF WATER**

The Water Supply Law of 1958 specifies that indebtedness incurred in the construction of the Spruce Run-Round Valley reservoirs and such future additional reservoirs as required to secure maximum utilization of the Raritan Basin's surface water resources shall be liquidated by sales of such state-developed waters on a "come and get it" basis. Hence, conferences have been held with numerous parties interested in purchasing water from the Spruce Run-Round Valley projects.

The North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, acting as agent for municipalities interested in the purchase of water developed at Round Valley, is preparing a preliminary report on the design and cost of transmission and treatment faci-

ties required for delivery of water from Round Valley. This report is being financed with funds from the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. Bids from prospective participants now exceed the projected first stage development of 70 million gallons daily at Round Valley. Applications have been received from municipalities in Hunterdon, Somerset, Hudson, Essex and Union.

#### **STATE-WIDE LONG RANGE GROUND-WATER INVESTIGATION PROGRAM**

The accelerated state-wide ground-water investigation program authorized by the Water Supply Law of 1958 is being continued through cooperative arrangements with the Ground Water Branch of the Water Resources Division, U. S. Geological Survey, on an equal cost sharing basis. The purpose of these investigations is to assure the protection and orderly development of the State's ground-water resources.

The first of ten special deep wells scheduled for construction with State water development bond funds, for expansion of the State's network of observation and salinity outpost wells, is presently under construction in the Berlin area of Camden County. These wells will provide hydrologic and geologic data and multiple static level observations in selected important aquifers of the Coastal Plain. Two new observation wells have been completed in the Atlantic City area to replace existing installations which are too close to areas of heavy pumpage.

Field work on the emergency Sayreville investigation program, for the purpose of reevaluating continued salt water encroachment in that area, has been completed and the special report is scheduled for early 1961. The comprehensive reports which summarize the investigations in Cape May, Gloucester, and Mercer Counties have also been completed and scheduled for publication.

The Division issued a factual data report on Monmouth County domestic wells in April 1960 as *Water Resources Circular No. 2*. Field investigations on large capacity wells are completed and a data report is being published as *Water Resources Circular No. 4*.

A new four-year project was started this year to assist Morris County in evaluating its total water resources. The results, when combined with a similar project to be started during the coming

year in Essex County, will ultimately lead to a comprehensive appraisal of the ground water potential in the old glacial Lake Passaic region. Supplemental restudies to *Special Report 13* were also begun this year in Burlington and Camden Counties, which are located within the Delaware River Basin.

#### **PENNSAUKEN FORMATION STUDY**

The objective of this study is to determine the practicability of developing natural ground water storage to supplement on-river storage in the Upper Millstone Basin. The investigation may lead to a practical economic method to compatibly develop surface and subsurface water resources in the Upper Millstone to meet water needs. A preliminary report on the adequacy of available geologic and other essential data for a test program, the size and design of a pilot installation and the type of test to be conducted has been submitted by a consulting ground water geologist and has been reviewed during this past fiscal year.

#### **INDUSTRIAL WATER USE**

Reliable projection of the State's total long term water needs is a key to the long range planning of New Jersey's water resources development. A missing factor in past years in making these projections has been the absence of the essential data needed for reliable projections of future uses of water for domestic, industrial, irrigation and other uses from private sources to supplement present projections of public water supply demands. The Division is continuing the survey begun last year of industrial use of ground and surface waters from both public and private sources in representative counties to improve the reliability of projections for total state-wide water needs.

#### **SALT WATER CONVERSION**

Since brackish and saline waters are potential future sources of fresh water supply, a well-conceived state program of water resources development should make provision for the exploitation of the possibilities offered by salt water conversion processes. Salt water conversion is not a substitute but a supplement to the development of New Jersey's natural plentiful supplies of fresh water. Local publication of the fact that the Department of the Interior is in the process of select-

ing a site for a salt water conversion demonstration plant on the East Coast has resulted in a number of local applications for the proposed plant.

To assist interested municipalities in their efforts to secure the plant for New Jersey, the Division, acting for the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, has coordinated the efforts of several municipalities. Included are Newark, Perth Amboy, Cape May Point, Madison Township, and Long Branch. The Interior Department announced in May 1960 that Cape May City and Atlantic City are among the thirteen cities selected from more than fifty applications which will receive further consideration in the selection process.

During the year, the Department of Conservation and Economic Development through the Division negotiated a cooperative agreement with the Federal Government for mutual assistance in saline water conversion problems. The Division also prepared for the Legislature's consideration a resolution petitioning the Federal Government to locate the plant in New Jersey. The resolution was formally approved on June 8, 1960.

#### **DELAWARE RIVER BASIN**

The Division is continuing its close review of preliminary reports and other materials submitted by the Philadelphia District Office, U. S. Corps of Engineers, and other Federal agencies on the Delaware River Basin. After a thorough review and necessary modifications these reports will be incorporated into the Corps' final report on the maximum utilization of water and natural resources of the Basin.

During the coming months maximum attention will have to be given to review and evaluation of this final report in order that New Jersey's interests may be properly protected.

The Basin, occupied by approximately 22 million persons, is one of the most highly industrialized and populous regions of the United States. When compared with the systems of the Tennessee or Missouri, the Delaware Basin is very small. However, in terms of services to the states of New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania—four of the most highly industrialized states in the Union—the Delaware system is indeed a giant.

The State's interest in the Basin are two-pronged: 1) New Jersey's economic and social development

is closely allied to the rate of economic and social development of the region of which she is a part and 2) the rate of development of the region's natural resources influences, both directly and indirectly, New Jersey's efforts to meet its own domestic resources requirements by intrastate development.

Since the Delaware River is an interstate stream, New Jersey shares with other states the desire that the basin's proposed physical development be properly administered. With the sponsorship of the Delaware River Basin Advisory Committee, Syracuse University has prepared a study with basic recommendations for the governmental administration of the Basin's water resources. Acting on these recommendations, New Jersey and her sister Basin states are considering an interstate-Federal compact for the administration of the Basin's water and related natural resources. The Division has subjected the recommendations of the Syracuse Report to careful review and has had representatives at the numerous drafting conferences of the Delaware River Basin Advisory Committee to insure that New Jersey's best interests are provided for in such a proposed compact.

#### **DELAWARE RIVER MASTER**

The Division of Water Policy and Supply represents the State of New Jersey on matters concerning diversion of waters from the Delaware River. Two meetings of the Delaware River Master Advisory Committee were held during the past fiscal year by the River Master who was appointed by the U. S. Supreme Court to administer the provisions of its Decree of 1954 which controls such diversions. The provisions of the Decree have been substantially complied with during the past fiscal year and no related special problems have occurred.

#### **PASSAIC RIVER BASIN FLOOD PROBLEM**

The U. S. Corps of Engineers, New York District, is continuing its studies of the Passaic River Basin—New Jersey's major flood problem area—in accord with a six point program recommended by the Governor of New Jersey in 1956. In order to adequately protect the interests of both the upper and lower sections of the river valley, the Corps is presently considering a plan to divert flood waters around the important highly industrialized areas to the lower reaches of the river

by means of a large diversion tunnel. Such a tunnel would avoid the necessity of a detention basin in the Central Valley as recommended in the Corps' 1948 plan. This approach to the problem would permit the reclamation of the central basin for industrial and recreational purposes.

On May 24, 1960 a representative of the Division and the Chairman of the Governor's Passaic Valley Flood Control Committee appeared at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington, D. C. in support of a request for sufficient congressional appropriations to permit completion of the Passaic Valley studies during the fiscal year 1960-61.

#### **PUBLIC LAW 566 PROJECTS**

Applications were received and approved for study by the State for local small watershed project developments on the Elizabeth River (Union County) and Manalapan Brook (Middlesex-Monmouth Cos.). These came from local interests seeking assistance from the Federal Government under provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566).

The construction status of four projects previously approved by the State and authorized for federal assistance by the Soil Conservation Service prior to the past year is as follows:

1. Construction on the Town Bank project in Salem County will soon be started;
2. The Silver Lake-Locust Island project, also in Salem County, is nearing completion;
3. Construction is well underway on dams in the Stony Brook Watershed; three of nine dams authorized have been completed;
4. Construction has also been started on the Paulins Kill small watershed project.

The Maurice River Cove project, approved by the State and under planning by the Federal Government, has not yet received authorization for federal assistance. Three additional applications for projects on Blews Run, Sprout Brook and Jacob's Creek have been approved for study by the State and are under consideration by the Federal Government.

#### **FLOOD PLAIN ZONING**

The Division is preparing a report on the flood plain regulation problem which, it is hoped, will clear away much of the confusion about the ob-



The Millstone River during normal (above) and flood conditions



jectives that may be accomplished through community flood plain zoning. This report will be published by the Division as a water resources circular for wide distribution.

Several local associations have taken the positive step of seeking the data and general information needed to develop sound community planning of flood plain usages. The Division has, on several occasions during the year, sent staff personnel to local meetings to explore the possibilities with private and local governmental interests. The Counties of Somerset and Mercer, the Stony Brook Watershed Association, Upper Passaic Valley Preservation Council, the Bucks County Planning Commission and the Neshaminy Valley Watershed Association (Pennsylvania organizations) are representative of local interests concerned with the problem. Passaic and Morris Counties have undertaken high water data collection programs which will prove valuable in guiding commercial, industrial, and residential development away from flood hazard areas. Somerset County is also considering such a data program.

The U. S. Geological Survey's Trenton Branch Office of Surface Water, Water Resources Division, has completed, during the year, its second report on the extent and frequency of flood plain inundation of the Raritan River—reports which delineate flooding limits on both sides of the river for different flood magnitudes. A research study is also now underway to develop general flood plain inundation data for any stream in New Jersey—information that will be highly valuable to both the State and local interests.

The need for and importance of flood plain zoning is generally recognized. Few, however, clearly understand the complexity of the problems involved in preserving the natural flood plain of a stream so that it may perform the duty nature has assigned to it—that is, safely transporting excess waters out to sea. Once there is a proper regard for this fact of nature, much can be done to avoid annual crippling flood damages.

It must be understood that physical flood protection works constitute only one arm of a comprehensive plan for attacking the flood damage problem. The key to the understanding of the concept is the recognition that flood plain zoning is preeminently a question of land usage. Zoning a flood plain does not mean that man must keep his person and his property clear of the area. There are definitely justifiable usages and risks in occupying flood plains. Only where the erection of physical structures significantly impair a stream's capacity to transport its flood waters is there justification for total restriction in usage of lands.

#### **SPECIAL REPORT TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES**

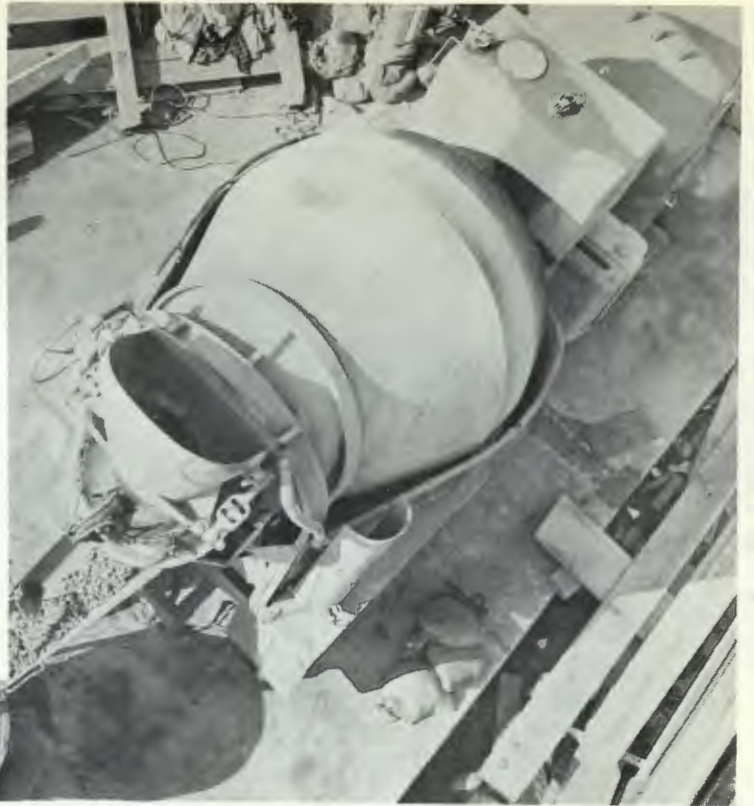
In October 1959 the State of New Jersey prepared, at the request of the U. S. Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, a special report in which the general water problems of the State of New Jersey were discussed at length. The Select Committee, in attempting to identify the Nation's most critical water problems and water resources needs to the end of the century, has requested this information from all parts of the country.

## **DIVISION OF WATER POLICY & SUPPLY**

### **. . . A LOOK TO THE FUTURE**

As noted earlier, the primary water resource problems which face New Jersey today are two: 1) the need for more adequate surface water storage facilities in North Jersey to meet present and future water demands and 2) the proper protec-

tion of New Jersey's ground-water resources. As also noted in this report, the Division of Water Policy and Supply has taken important steps during the past year to fill these needs.



One method of developing the State's water supply is through the construction of dams. Here, various steps which go into the building of such a structure are shown.



However, there are other resource problems in New Jersey which command attention. Some are of less relative importance now when considered beside the two problems just mentioned. Others, such as flood control in the Passaic Valley, merit immediate attention.

#### **ACQUISITION AND PROTECTION OF NEEDED RESERVOIR SITES**

Unless needed sites are set aside and protected from uses which destroy their future use as storage reservoirs, the comprehensive development of New Jersey's surface waters through long range planning becomes impracticable. Good feasible reservoir sites are products of nature; few good undeveloped sites remain in New Jersey. The success of the Raritan Basin's development depends, for example, on whether or not feasible sites are preserved in time to meet projected water needs.

#### **WATER USES**

Improvement in the reliability of projections for total *statewide* water requirements are needed. The use of water for domestic, industrial, irrigation and other uses developed from *private* sources is growing rapidly—particularly for industrial purposes. The survey of industrial uses of water developed from private and public sources now underway will improve the reliability of statewide projections.

#### **IRRIGATION**

Usage of ground and surface waters for supplemental irrigation purposes is steadily increasing in New Jersey. The need for legislation to control *private* use of surface waters for consumptive uses is particularly important, to areas less plentifully supplied with ground waters and where the demand for irrigation waters is rising.

#### **FLOOD PLAIN ZONING**

Expanding industrial and residential developments are beginning to seriously fill in flood hazard areas in New Jersey. The seriousness of the matter is increased by the knowledge that this flood plain invasion is occurring in many areas where extensive flood protection works are impracticable or cannot be economically justified. Effective flood plain zoning in New Jersey would significantly reduce our burdensome flood damage costs.

#### **SMALL STREAM CHANNEL CLEARANCE**

The ability of small streams to carry normal and flood waters can be seriously impeded by the lack of proper stream channel maintenance. Given proper attention, the restoration and maintenance of natural stream channel capacity can significantly reduce, and in many cases eliminate, the need for costly man-made channel improvements.

#### **DELAWARE RIVER BASIN**

The proper comprehensive development of the Delaware River Basin is especially important to New Jersey since this interstate river is New Jersey's largest source of undeveloped surface water available for long range development. One-fourth of New Jersey's geographic area lies within this basin. New Jersey's economic and social development is closely allied to the development of this region.

The State is in a position to meet its immediate requirements by intrastate development. Its long range requirements, however, can only be met *if* the water resources of the Delaware River Basin are available when required, and in a proper state of development.

#### **POLLUTION CONTROL, WATER RE-USE AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION**

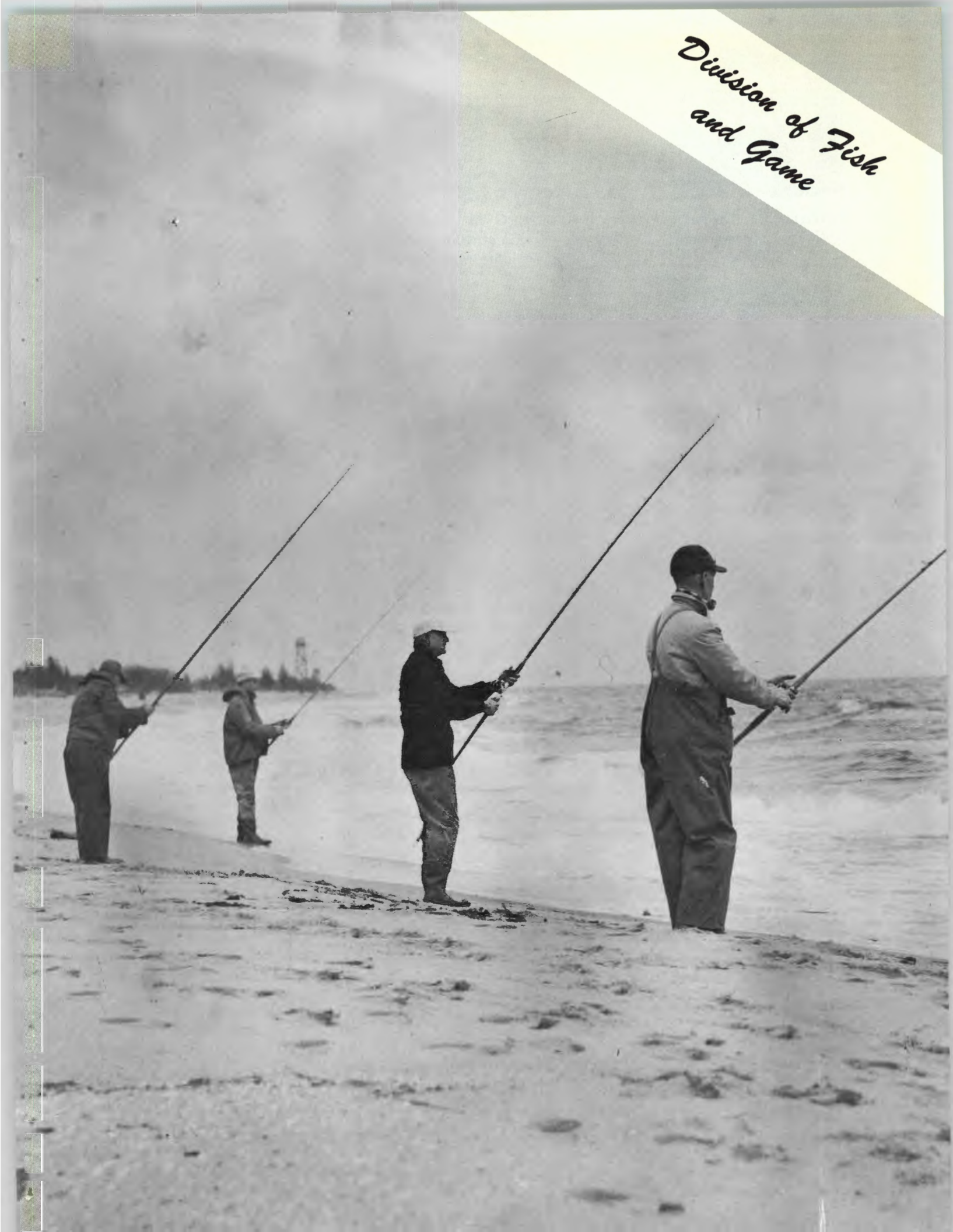
New Jersey's rapidly expanding industrial complex and growing population make the need for careful enforcement of stream pollution legislation increasingly more critical—especially if the full value is to be realized from the State's long range water resources program. Quality is just as important as quantity of water in assuring New Jersey's future economic growth.

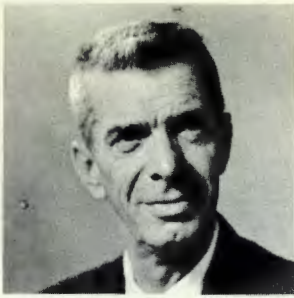
The streams and rivers of New Jersey, with the exception of the interstate Delaware River, are relatively small with natural low flows which are inadequate to meet sustained consumptive uses. The State has initiated a long range program dedicated to all water users for augmenting inadequate low flows through storage of flood waters for release to streams and rivers during times of low flow. The economies of augmenting low flows are lost if re-use of such waters, which does much to achieve maximum utilization of New Jersey's water resources, is not encouraged and if proper anti-pollution enforcement measures are not taken to insure that such re-use is possible after development. Single purpose usage of water is an ill-afforded luxury in New Jersey.

Natural streams in a highly developed industrial state like New Jersey serve many purposes other than their natural functions. A large number of New Jersey's small streams in particular become primarily storm sewer channels. Others become dilution channels for sewerage and industrial waste concentration. Others are preserved for recreation

and water supply uses. It is essential that New Jersey's streams and rivers be classified for primary uses as dictated by area demands, affected interests and sound planning if maximum utilization and re-use of waters developed by low flow augmentation are to be realized.

*Division of Fish  
and Game*





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## FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

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HARRY FROME

CLARENCE SHEPPARD

# DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

New Jersey is now the most urbanized state in the Union. Those who hunt and fish are finding it increasingly difficult to enjoy the bounty provided by Nature. Urban sprawl, industrial growth and the spread of transportation facilities have made it exceedingly difficult for sportsmen to find the wild or semi-wild land that once existed.

Thus the role of the Division today is one of managing and controlling the wildlife resources of the State in order to provide maximum pleasure to the sportsman with minimum conflict with those plans that are necessary for a state experiencing the expansion that New Jersey is currently undergoing.

The Division carries out its task through a Bureau of Wildlife Management, a Bureau of Fisheries Management, a Conservation Officers Service, a Public Relations section and an Administrative section.

More particularly, the Bureau of Wildlife Management is charged with wildlife research, habitat improvement, game propagation and distribution, predator control, public hunting and fishing ground acquisition and management and related activities.

The Bureau of Fisheries Management handles all fisheries research, fish propagation and distribution, salvage operations, stream and lake acquisition and development, creel census, stream and lake improvement, marine research, pollution investigations and related activities.

The Conservation Officers unit is the enforcement and integrating arm of the Division. It also coordinates all activity done in the field.

The Public Relations section prepares exhibits, presents school programs, aids youth groups in conservation activities and publishes the Division's monthly magazine "New Jersey Outdoors".

The Administrative section issues licenses, prepares budgets and payrolls, handles fiscal accounting, correspondence and all general administration.

## WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

During the past year stress was placed upon consideration for the future of our wildlife resources and how these resources can best be maintained and made available for the future citizens of this State.

The passage of legislation that will materially add to the area of public recreational land in the future coupled with the addition of more publicly owned land and water areas is an important advancement in assuring future generations of a place to hunt and fish.

## PUBLIC SHOOTING AND FISHING GROUNDS

The acreage of the State-owned public shooting grounds was increased by 1,208.5 acres. The acquired lands were adjacent to areas that had been previously purchased by this Division.

Of the 1,208.05 new acres, 1,064.30 are in Cumberland County and 143.75 are in Salem County. Two additional areas with a total acreage of 1,018.00 acres are in the process of acquisition while 15 new potential land areas have been appraised.

Planned development of the Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds has been continued with substantial progress. Work has been done at: Flat Brook, Lockwood Gorge, Colliers Mills, Greenwood Forest Tract, Whiting Tract, Tuckahoe, Millville, Heislerville, Glassboro and Winslow.

## DEER CENSUS

No apparent harm resulted to the State's deer herd despite a record kill of 10,842 deer with the continuation of the firearm buck and either sex bow and arrow seasons. These were coupled with the antlerless deer season in 11 northern counties.

The bow and arrow season, from October 10 to November 6 inclusive, allowed a deer of either sex to be taken in all counties; the firearm season, from December 7-13 inclusive, permitted the taking of male deer with antlers three inches or over



in all counties; and a deer-of-either-sex season, on December 17, 18 and 19 in the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren allowed the taking of female and male deer with antlers less than three inches.

Concerning the deer-of-either-sex season, a total of 10,868 permits were issued on a first come, first served basis. Land occupants needed no permits to hunt the areas on which they resided.

An evaluation of the data obtained from the deer drives in the northern part of the State indicated an estimated deer population, excluding June fawns, of 37,305 plus or minus 4,553 animals in the combined deer range of Hunterdon, Somerset, Morris, Warren, Sussex and Mercer Counties.

The deer population in the southern census area, before fawning, as estimated by roadside track counts is 11,518 plus or minus 847.

Therefore, the Spring 1960 state-wide deer population, even with the record harvest of 10,842 deer, is not regarded by the Division to be significantly different from the 1959 population.

#### INVESTIGATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The maintenance of a wildlife crop in New Jersey in the future is dependent to a large degree on the results of investigational activities. During the past year some of the investigative activities included:

1. Additional work on the Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease of Deer was undertaken. Investigations were broadened to include a study of the skin tumors of deer and rabbits.
2. The heavy winter kill of waterfowl was studied.

3. The investigation of low quality upland soils and the reproduction of desirable vegetation was continued under the Federal Aid to Wildlife Project 28-R.
4. Airplane observations and population counts of waterfowl were made during the fall and winter. This activity, including the midwinter inventory, was made in cooperation with the Civil Air Patrol. In addition, a clapper rail nest census, a woodcock survey, a dove call count, and water fowl brood census were carried on under Federal Wildlife Projects 28-R and 34-R.
5. Under Wildlife Projects 28-R and 34-R, the live trapping and banding of water fowl was continued.
6. Cooperation is being given to the State Department of Health in collecting blood samples of various birds and mammals.

#### MOSQUITO CONTROL

As a result of the outbreak of Eastern Viral Encephalitis, the Bureau, in cooperation with the State Mosquito Control Commission and the State Department of Health has stepped up its work on mosquito control.

Working with the Entomology Department of the Rutgers College of Agriculture, the cooperative mosquito control survey project was continued. Heavy mosquito breeding areas were located but the treatment made in 1959 was applied too late to be effective. However, better results are hoped for this year.

A cooperative experimental mosquito control project sponsored jointly with the New Jersey State Mosquito Commission was started during

this past winter. At this date, 3,000 feet of dike have been constructed and two spillways have been installed.

#### **HABITAT DEVELOPMENT**

The farm-game habitat restoration project is operated in conjunction with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This project furnishes seedlings and seeds to the U. S. Soil Conservation Service for distribution to S. C. S. cooperators. On this project, which represents a very important activity to the sportsmen and landowners in this State, the following work was done: 800 "Refuge", "Restricted Area" and "Hunting by Registration Area" signs were put up around the state; 368,175 tree and shrub seedlings were distributed to cooperators throughout the State; 424 wildlife food patches were planted throughout New Jersey; 34 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres were planted with various mixtures of burnet grass, Lespedeza, birdsfoot trefoil and hay mixture; and 225.10 were seeded to rye.

### **BUREAU OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT**

#### **HATCHERY PRODUCTION**

Hatchery production this past year was very good both from the standpoint of size and number. This is especially true of Brook trout and rainbows. To achieve a better species balance, there was a reduction in the number of brown trout produced.

The total number of fish distributed was 650,730. Of these, 513,275 were adult trout, 84,300 fingerling trout, 2,825 adult largemouth bass, 29,855 fingerling large mouth bass, 2,765 adult bluegill sunfish, 1,035 adult pumpkinseed sunfish and 16,675 channel catfish fingerlings.

#### **ELECTRO-FISHING EQUIPMENT**

The successful testing of the A. C. stream shocking gear has made it possible for the Bureau to incorporate the instrument into its work. Development of the shocker has led to some revision in stocking policy. The instrument has indicated that heavy metals in the soil and water may be limiting factors in the amount of trout that can be stocked in the central and southern portions of the state.

#### **POLLUTION ABATEMENT**

A total of 236 industrial calls were made and 62 additional companies were placed under surveillance bringing to 162 the number of industries that are being watched. During the past year 54 industries have cleaned up their pollution, 35 are in the process, 58 are in the blue print stage and a few have offered no cooperation.

In addition, the Bureau's pollution unit was represented at several municipal council meetings and approximately 14 talks and colored slide shows were given to sportsmen's clubs, garden clubs and service clubs. Also, six meetings were held at Trenton with industry representatives in order to discuss their particular problems.

Finally, the Bureau's lab section has been investigating fish kills and conducting bioassays.

#### **WEED CONTROL**

Bureau personnel worked with six chemical companies in establishing experimental plots in representative New Jersey waters. In addition, the Hopatcong Weed Control Program, supervised by the Division of Fish and Game in cooperation with the Bureau of Navigation, Parks and Recreation and Forests, is progressing satisfactorily. The lowering of the lake eight feet was fairly effective in killing adult plants between the zero and seven-



foot contour lines. The application of the 2, 4-D granules between the seven and 14-foot contours lines shows promise of success. In addition, Saxton Falls and Solitude Lake were also treated.

#### **DELAWARE RIVER SURVEY**

A joint fishery survey of the Delaware River was initiated by Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Biologists from the three states, working as a team, have been collecting data at seven stations in the 70-mile stretch of river between Hancock and the Tocks Island dam site. Valuable basic data have been collected and are being processed.

#### **ACQUISITIONS**

A number of important fishing areas have been or are in the process of being acquired. These include: the Logan Pond purchase, the Menantico sand ponds in Cumberland County, Imlaystown Lake in Monmouth County and Lake Enno in Ocean County.



Trapping fish in a New Jersey brook.

#### **MARINE PROGRAM EXPANSION**

The Marine Program through which the Bureau attempts to learn the types and cycles of the fish that swim off the Jersey coast will be greatly aided

by the completion of the Island Beach Laboratory, and the construction of a fishing reef off Long Beach Island. In addition, an anchorage and a two-room utility building have been acquired on the bay side, near the laboratory. This will prove to be one of the finest anchorages along Island Beach and will be important when the contemplated expansion of the marine program requires boat facilities.

#### **CONSERVATION OFFICERS**

During the past year, the Conservation Officers finished assuming the role of local coordinators of Division programs.

An outgrowth of the old fish and game warden, the Conservation Officer has assumed the role of a liaison official in his assigned county. He coordinates all division programs and is held responsible for these programs. His activities include, but are not necessarily restricted to, fish and game law enforcement, hunter safety coordination, opening of land and water to public use, coordination of education and information programs, stocking of fish and game, locating areas for acquisition, reporting local problems and initiating fish or game management programs.

Although the various game management and fish management programs will continue to be the responsibility of the two bureaus involved, the Conservation Officer is informed of any activity which is to take place in his area.

The major change effected this past year in providing the Conservation Officer with more control was the placing of the hunter safety program into his hands.

In addition, all officers were appointed Harbor Masters in the Bureau of Navigation. Under the police powers conveyed by this appointment, the Conservation Officers cooperated with other State agencies and assisted with the following matters: fatal accidents involving motor vehicles, fires in rural areas, motor vehicle violations, stolen vehicles, rescue work, theft of fencing, enforcement of navigation laws, breaking and entering offenses and the recapture of an escaped convict.

A total of 175 complaints of deer damage was investigated by the Officers. In addition, 1,702 deer carcasses were recovered that had been killed



Anybody can fish in New Jersey

either accidentally or illegally. These deer carcasses produced 26,462 pounds of packaged venison that was sold to gun clubs and civic organizations for \$.35 per pound. Revenue of \$9,261.75 was realized from these sales.

A total of 62,554 field inspections were performed during the first 11 months of the year and 1,494 persons were apprehended for offenses of Fish and Game laws. Complaints were filed against 986 individuals and penalties in the amount of \$39,925.00 were collected. A total of 476 warnings were issued for minor violations for offenses committed by juveniles; two cases were referred to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service agents and 55 matters are pending settlement.

A total of 126 persons, including nine juveniles, were apprehended attempting to take deer at night. These apprehensions were made in 15 counties with Burlington County heading the list with 34.

There was a total of 1,113 complaints filed and prosecuted in the public courts. The disposition of these cases will be found in the Appendix.

#### DEPUTY CONSERVATION OFFICERS

As of May 31, Deputy Conservation Officer Commissions were held by 188 men. These volun-

teer workers gave the Division a great deal of time and participated in every phase of the Division's work. Working on their free time, i.e., weekends, holidays, nights, this group has been instrumental in the apprehension and prosecution of many Fish and Game law offenders.

#### HUNTER SAFETY PROGRAM

##### 1. Firearms

Widespread training of New Jersey hunters coupled with the publicity given the State's Firearm Hunter Safety Program has contributed to the seven per cent national decline in firearm accidents. New Jersey's 572 volunteer instructors certified over 12,000 persons this past year, which is 3,000 more than last year. This brings to 49,256, the total number of persons trained during the six years that the program has been in effect.

There were 77 hunting accidents, (three fatal) during the past year. This represents an increase of 17 over the previous year; but there are indications that the incidence among persons receiving hunter safety instruction was low. (A breakdown of these statistics can be found in the Appendix).

##### 2. Bow and Arrow

Operating in its second year, New Jersey's Bow and Arrow Hunter Safety Program is the only program of its kind in the Nation.

The 352 volunteer instructors have certified approximately 5,000 persons as safe archers which



is an increase of about 1,000 over last year. There were a total of five accidents reported and all were self-inflicted. This was an increase of four over last year.

Because of the fact that several hunters were lost in the woods for various periods of time, and one died of exposure, the Division of Fish and Game has decided to include in both safety courses, information on what to do when lost in the woods.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS CONSERVATION EDUCATION

The most important assignment of the Information and Education unit of the Division continues to be keeping the public properly informed of the Division's programs in order to protect the State's natural resources.

During the past fiscal year, this Unit has co-operated with all State Departments, Divisions and Bureaus, and has continued to stress the importance of conservation and planning.

The following summary shows the scope of this Unit's activities during the past fiscal year:

1. 397 illustrated lectures were presented to Sportsmen's Clubs, schools, Service Clubs, Garden Clubs, Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, Girl Scouts, youth organizations, Church groups, Fraternal organizations, and others.
2. Conservation teaching programs were continued at the Conservation Workshop, State Teachers College, Trenton, the New Jersey State School of Conservation, Stokes State Forest, and the State 4-H Camp.
3. Thirty-eight exhibits were displayed at both County Fairs and 4-H Fairs, the State Fair, Sportsmen's Shows, schools, Garden Club Shows, and various other groups interested in Conservation. In cooperation with the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, a conservation display was installed for their Third Annual Conference held at the State 4-H Camp in Stokes State Forest.
4. Field trips were in great demand and thirty-seven trips were conducted with students from High Schools, Elementary Schools and Colleges to the State Fish Hatchery, Game

Farms, Island Beach, State Forests and Parks, Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds, wetlands, industrial, residential and farming areas.

5. A vast quantity of photographic work was completed including colored slides, black and white, and motion pictures. These were used for lectures, illustrations in *New Jersey Outdoors* and other publications.
6. A number of campfire and vespers programs were conducted at School Workshops, 4-H groups, Scouts, etc.
7. Unit personnel acted as speaker or toastmaster at dinners of Sportsmen's Clubs, Church groups, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, and Parent-Teacher Associations.
8. Many meetings were held with Scout executives, and the Division of Fish and Game participated in Scout Camporees over the entire State. Father and Son, and Award dinners were attended.
9. Hunting and Fishing Compendiums and the Annual Report were prepared for publication.
10. The Division's publication *New Jersey Outdoors* has increased in circulation and favorable comments have been received from many sources.



A class participating in New Jersey

11. News releases were prepared and mailed to more than 900 addresses, including daily and weekly papers, radio stations, and others interested in the activities of the Division.
12. Conferences, conventions, hearings, consult-

ant meetings, Federation and Sportsmen's Club meetings were attended throughout the fiscal year. All exhibit planning and construction was done at the Hackettstown studio of the Division.

## DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

### A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

As New Jersey's population continues to expand, there will be increasing need for areas and facilities for outdoor recreation. The Department is currently preparing a long range program of capital expenditures for land acquisition and development. During the 1960 legislative session the Division of Fish and Game has secured license increase legislation earmarking a considerable portion of the increase for land acquisition and development.

Legislation is required to permit the Division of Fish and Game to exercise the power of *eminent domain* when such is required in the acquisition program. Legislation is also needed to permit the Department to utilize *in rem* proceedings to clear tax titles.

#### PUBLIC USE OF INLAND WATERS

Another area which might merit legislative and judicial exploration is the public use of inland waters in the state. At the present time, the courts have interpreted that the owner of the bottom of inland lakes and streams can control public use of these waters for boating, swimming, fishing, etc. Future recreational opportunity might well require that if public access can be acquired, the public should have a reasonable use of inland waters.

#### TAX PAYMENTS

If the state embarks on a large scale land acquisition program, the question of payments to municipalities in lieu of taxes should also be resolved. We understand that a study group is currently investigating this problem.

#### MARINE MANAGEMENT

The final area which would appear to require some type of legislation is the field of marine management. Future outdoor recreation in New Jersey may well hinge on our tidal waters. Currently, there are no funds for adequate research or management of our marine fisheries, yet these are perhaps our most valuable natural recreational resource.

The exploration of this area might be tied in with Navigation and Shell Fisheries and might take the form of the creation of a marine division within the Department of Conservation, embodying the various functions now performed by several different Divisions.



s unique bow and arrow safety program.



*Division of Shell  
Fisheries*





FORREST HICKMAN  
*Chief, Port Norris*



JOHN J. MAGUIRE  
*Chief, Wildwood*



R. P. MARSHALL  
*Chief, Parkertown*



FRANKLIN A. GRAY  
*Chief, New Gretna*



CHRISTOPHER H. RILEY  
*Director*

## SHELL FISHERIES COUNCILS

### ATLANTIC COAST SECTION:

LESLIE W. ALLEN, *New Gretna*  
FRANK GARRISON, *West Creek*  
JOHN M. PANCOAST, *Hancock's Bridge*

### MAURICE COVE SECTION:

JOHN M. PANCOAST, *Hancock's Bridge*  
WILLIAM H. RIGGIN, *Port Norris*  
LEO ROBBINS, *Port Norris*  
WILLIAM M. SHARP, *Dias Creek*

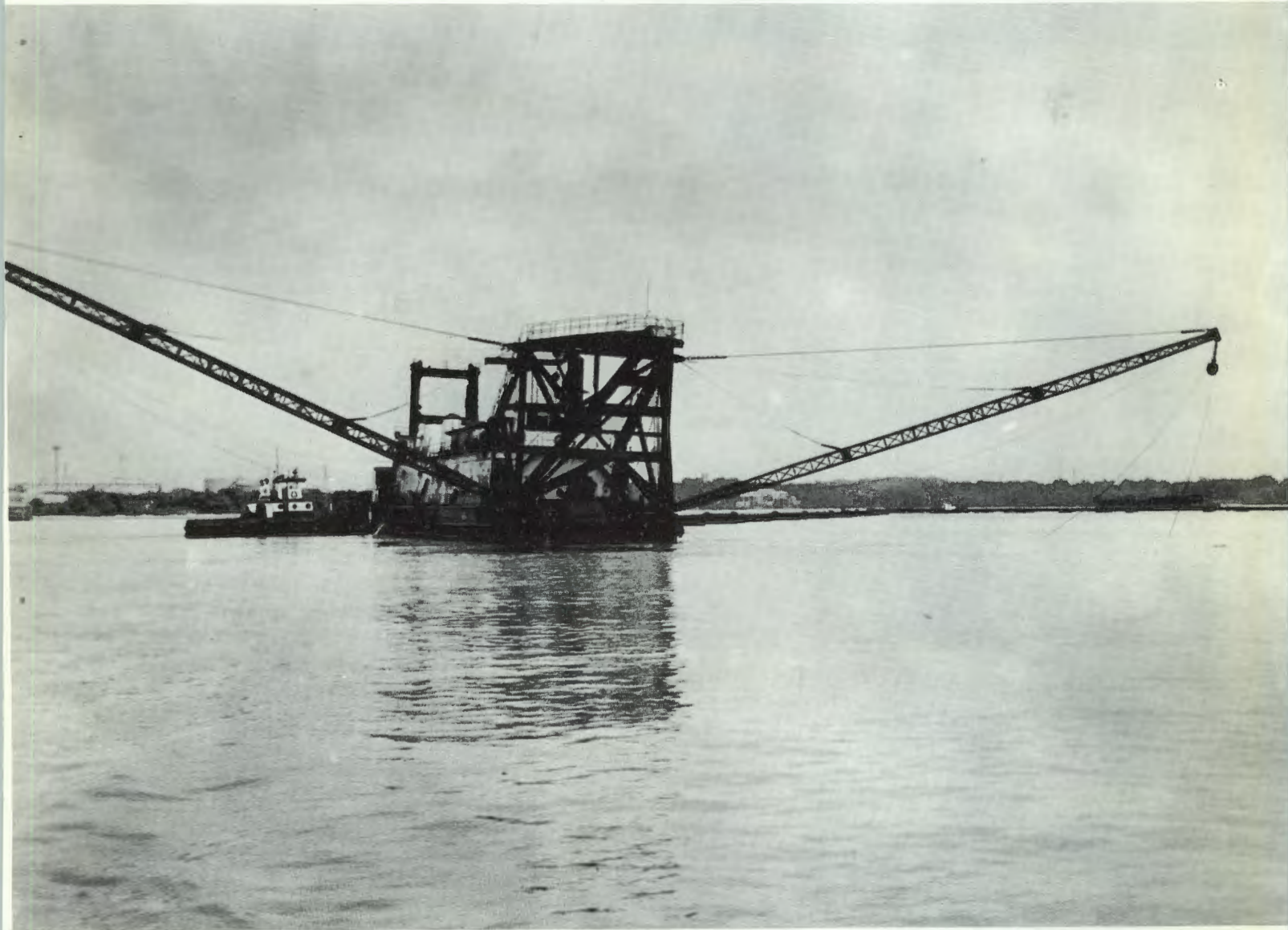
## DIVISION OF SHELL FISHERIES

The Division of Shell Fisheries is responsible for the protection of 75,000 acres of New Jersey shellfish ground. Even though the word shellfish means all types of mollusks, the Division concerns itself primarily with oysters and clams.

Although the Division's work normally consists of law enforcement, licensing and leasing, the increase recently in the demand for oysters and

clams has led to the planning of an over-all clam and oyster development program. The nucleus of the new program is divided into two aspects: 1) the transplanting of oyster seeds to "sanctuaries" and 2) the "scraping" of existing natural seed beds.

A major step towards this goal was the obtaining of the "Sen. W. Howard Sharp", a new boat that will be used for dredging and other purposes.



Dredge boats such as the one above are used among other things to clean oyster beds.



It has already been used for transplanting and "scraping".

During the past year the Division, through meetings and consultations, has almost brought to completion the revision of the State's shell fish laws. In addition, a *Compendium of Shell Fish* laws has been made available while a booklet dealing with general oyster information is about ready to be distributed to school children.

Shell fisheries Protectors during 1959-1960 amassed an all-time high of 13,018 hours of patrol duty on New Jersey waters. The Protectors, who also serve as Marine Police, cover the areas designated by the State Department of Health. These are the areas called "sanctuaries" by the Division.



### LICENSES

During the past fiscal year, the Division did the following:

issued 10,008 licenses

leased 9,231 acres

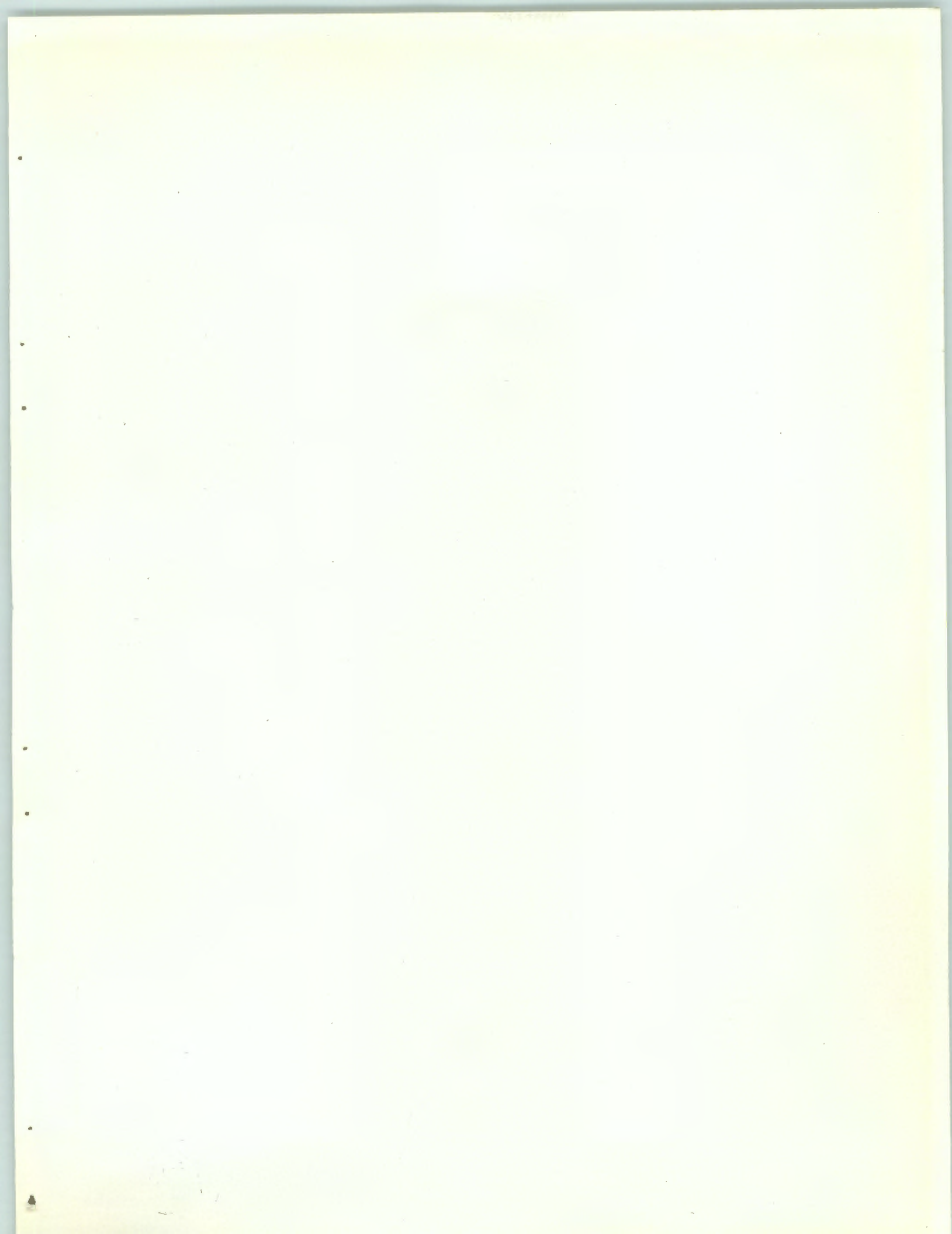
leased 3,915 acres (Atlantic Coast section), 29,961 acres (Maurice Cove Section), 11,000 acres (Maurice Cove Section-Experimental).

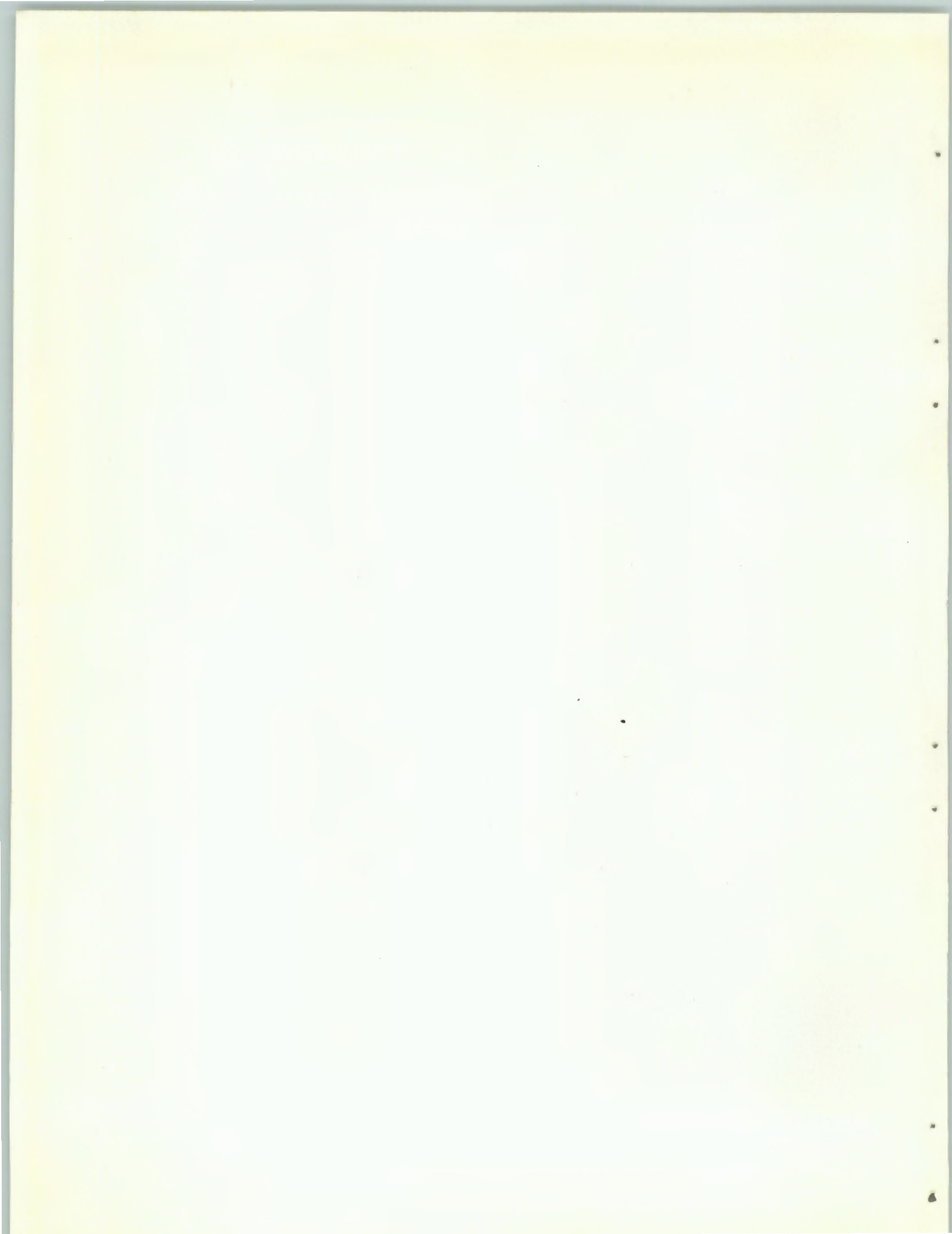
### DIVISION OF SHELL FISHERIES . . .

#### A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

The most pressing problem facing the Division of Fish and Game is the mortality rate of oysters. This problem has not only been catastrophic to the State's oyster industry but has also cast many shadows over the future of this industry. Presently, answers to the oyster riddle are being sought by the New Jersey Oyster Research Laboratory—a laboratory operated by the Division in conjunction with Rutgers University. The Division hopes that the long-sought answers may be ready by this October (1961).







*Division of  
Veterans Services*





*Chief, Information and  
General Services Section*

## **VETERANS SERVICES COUNCIL**

*WILLIAM G. MCKINLEY, Chairman*

**JOSEPH G. CARTY**

**ALPHONSE COSTELLO**

**ALBERT J. GIFFORD**

**CHARLES E. KINNEY**

**FRANK BODGAN**

**THOMAS F. MURRAY**

**JAMES P. ROGERS**

**DR. HUMPHREY WOLFE**

## DIVISION OF VETERANS SERVICES

The purpose of the Division of Veterans Services is to coordinate all services and information for the benefit of war veterans and their dependents; to assist any honorably discharged veteran or his dependents and to obtain for the veteran or his dependents all Federal and State benefits which they may rightly claim.

The Division carries out its mandate through 26 Field Offices located strategically throughout the State. It is notable that 21 of the Division's Field Offices are provided rent-free quarters while several are also provided heat, light and telephone without charges. These special situations, which have held true for the past 15 years, have been made possible by various organizations throughout the State.

There are approximately 821,000 veterans and according to recent census figures approximately

900,000 servicemen in New Jersey. In addition, each veteran has at least one and one-half dependents, making the number of persons who are now or who may be eligible for veterans' benefits, approximately 2,250,000.

New Jersey informs its veterans of activities and news which may be of interest through a monthly information bulletin. The bulletin keeps the veterans up-to-date on such items as the G. I. Home Loan program, pending veteran legislation and changes in existing statutes.

During the past year there was a total of 57,974 veteran contacts made, 7,068 new claims filed, 4,521 powers of attorney secured, and \$2,486,447.55 in Federal and State money recovered. (For a statistical breakdown of the year's activities of the Division, please see the Appendix.)

## DIVISION OF VETERANS SERVICES

### . . . A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

Experience has taught us that the veteran problem does not diminish with the cessation of hostilities. In fact, a war time claim peak is usually not reached until 20 years after the war's end. The reason for this late peak is the biological fact that in many instances, war-time inflicted injuries will not take their toll until veterans have become ap-

preciably advanced in age.

Hence, the basic problem for not only the New Jersey Division of Veterans Services, but virtually all veteran service agencies, is to see that its machinery is flexible enough to adjust to the changing needs of the veteran.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN SENATE  
January 11, 1956

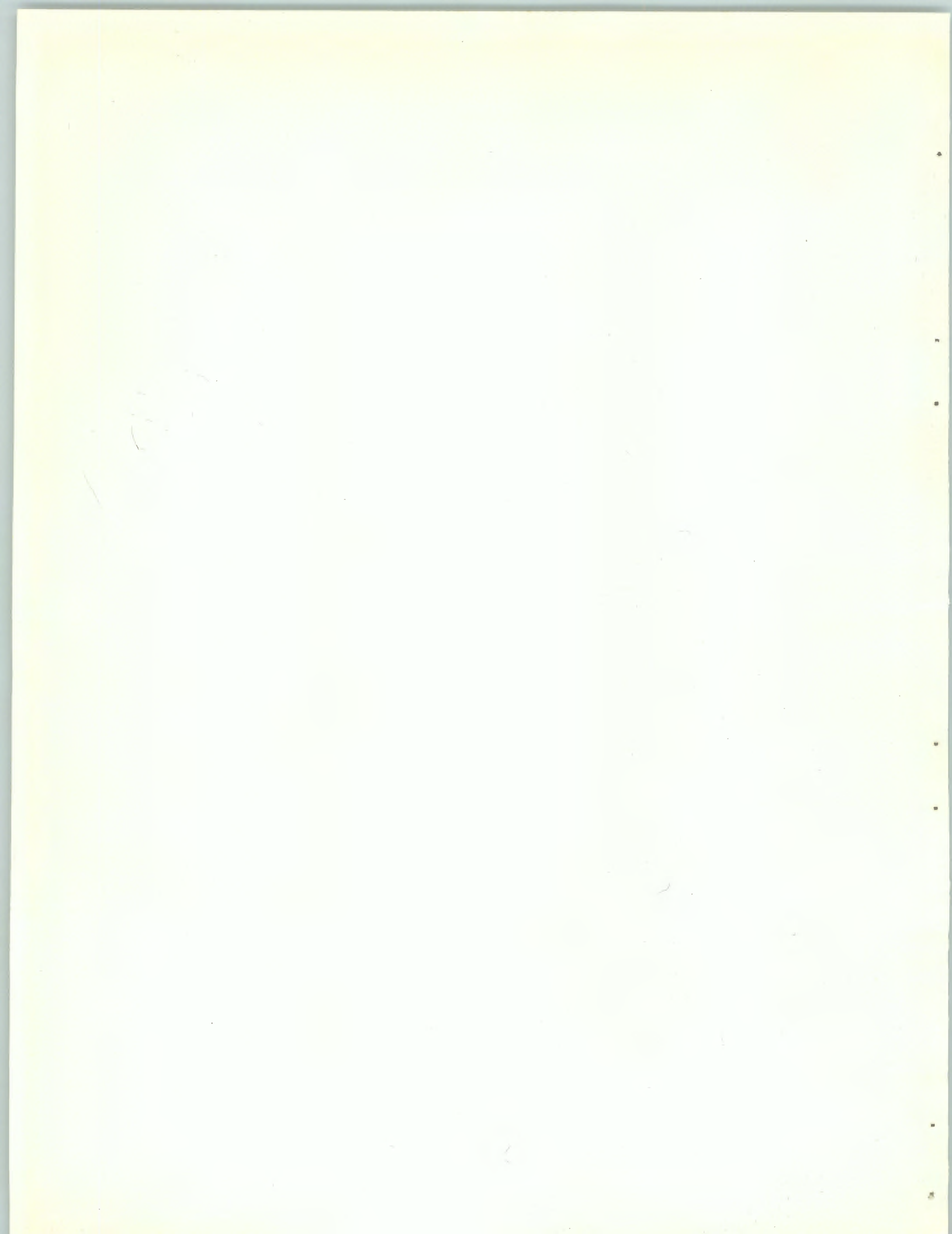
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTIONS

FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1955

PREPARED BY  
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTIONS

SAFETY COPY

**APPENDIX**



APPENDIX A

1959 MASTER PLAN 1960

TABLE I

(SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS)

MUNICIPALITIES, BY COUNTY, COMPLETING PROGRAM

**BERGEN COUNTY**

Closter Borough  
Demarest Borough  
Emerson Borough  
Wyckoff Township

**BURLINGTON COUNTY**

Bordentown City  
Bordentown Township  
\*Delran Township  
Evesham Township  
Florence Township  
Maple Shade Township  
Mount Holly Township  
Mount Laurel Township  
\*Shamong Township

**CAMDEN COUNTY**

Delaware Township  
Haddonfield Borough  
\*Lawnside Borough

**ESSEX COUNTY**

Cedar Grove Township  
Roseland Borough

**GLOUCESTER COUNTY**

Franklin Township  
Glassboro Borough  
Greenwich Township  
Logan Township  
Matua Township  
Monroe Township  
Pitman Borough  
Woodbury City

**HUDSON COUNTY**

Weehawken Township

**HUNTERDON COUNTY**

\*Clinton Town

**MERCER COUNTY**

Hightstown Borough  
Princeton Township

**MIDDLESEX COUNTY**

\*East Brunswick Township  
Metuchen Borough  
\*Middlesex Borough  
Milltown Borough  
North Brunswick Township

**MONMOUTH COUNTY**

Asbury Park City  
Holmdel Township  
Howell Township  
Middletown Township  
New Shrewsbury Borough  
Ocean Township  
\*Wall Township

**MORRIS COUNTY**

Butler Borough  
Lincoln Park Borough  
Mendham Township  
Mount Arlington Borough  
Parsippany-Troy Hills Township  
Passaic Township  
Roxbury Township  
\*Victory Gardens Borough  
\*Wharton Borough

**PASSAIC COUNTY**

\*Ringwood Borough  
Totowa Borough

**SALEM COUNTY**

\*Oldmans Township

**SOMERSET COUNTY**

Franklin Township  
Montgomery Township

**UNION COUNTY**

Berkeley Heights Township  
Rahway City

**WARREN COUNTY**

\*Oxford Township  
Phillipsburgh Town

\*Prepared by Planning Bureau

MUNICIPALITIES, BY COUNTY, ENTERING PROGRAM

**BERGEN COUNTY**  
 Lyndhurst Township  
 Ramsey Borough  
 Upper Saddle River Borough  
 Wallington Borough

**MIDDLESEX COUNTY**  
 Edison Township

**MONMOUTH COUNTY**  
 Neptune Township  
 Union Beach Borough

MUNICIPALITIES BY COUNTY, AWAITING FEDERAL APPROVAL

**BERGEN COUNTY**  
 Cresskill Borough  
 Teaneck Township

**MONMOUTH COUNTY**  
 Belmar Borough  
 Keansburg Borough  
 Red Bank Borough

**CAMDEN COUNTY**  
 Gibbsboro Borough

**MORRIS COUNTY**  
 Denville Township  
 Washington Township

**CAPE MAY COUNTY**  
 Avalon Borough  
 Upper Township

**OCEAN COUNTY**  
 Dover Township  
 Lacey Township  
 Point Pleasant Borough

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY**  
 Bridgeton City

**SALEM COUNTY**  
 Salem City

**HUDSON COUNTY**  
 West New York Town

**SOMERSET COUNTY**  
 Peapack-Gladstone Borough

**HUNTERDON COUNTY**  
 Clinton Township  
 Raritan Township  
 Union Township

**WARREN COUNTY**  
 \*\*Franklin Township

\*\*To Be Prepared by Planning Bureau

**PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING**

JUNE 30, 1960

TABLE 2

MUNICIPALITIES, BY COUNTY, ENTERING PROGRAM

Appli. No.*		Amount Requested	Estimated Cost	Date Approved
<b>BERGEN COUNTY</b>				
61-1	C	\$ 8,550	\$ 350,000	9/4/59
60-1	C	61,500	1,144,200	9/21/59
<b>CAMDEN COUNTY</b>				
68-1	E	58,750	1,482,000	10/28/59
70-2	S	17,620	575,000	12/15/59
66-1	S	16,495	1,500,000	11/20/59

\*D—Drainage, E—Educational, S—Sewer, W—Water, C—Other Facility

			Amount Requested	Estimated Cost	Date Approved
<b>GLOUCESTER COUNTY</b>					
58-1	S	National Park Boro	9,375	707,825	7/28/59
<b>HUDSON COUNTY</b>					
55-2	S	Jersey City	420,000	12,821,000	7/10/59
65-3	C	Jersey City	185,638.75	6,064,054.53	10/27/59
<b>MIDDLESEX COUNTY</b>					
62-1	S	Edison Township	35,000	2,350,000	10/28/59
78-2	S	East Brunswick	65,000	3,900,000	5/13/60
71-2	S	Piscataway Township	51,000	1,210,000	12/15/59
<b>MONMOUTH COUNTY</b>					
69-1	W	Englishtown Boro	13,577	365,000	11/13/59
72-1	S	Denville Township	57,000	1,473,000	12/28/59
<b>PASSAIC COUNTY</b>					
63-1	S	Passaic Valley Sewer Comm.	40,000	5,565,000	9/30/59
57-2	S	Totowa Boro	35,000	705,900	7/20/59
<b>SALEM COUNTY</b>					
59-1	S	Upper Penns Neck	68,000	1,610,000	11/16/59
<b>SOMERSET COUNTY</b>					
73-1	S	Watchung Boro	37,400	833,000	2/18/60
<b>WARREN COUNTY</b>					
77-1	G/S	Pillipsburg	18,000	431,200	4/26/60

\*D—Drainage, E—Educational, S—Sewer, W—Water, C—Other Facility

### FEDERAL LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM IN NEW JERSEY

TABLE 3

Location and Project Name	Project Number	Program	Number of Units		Status	Date of Occupancy	Total Development Cost
			Dwelling Units	Reserved For Aged			
<b>ASBURY PARK</b>							
Asbury Park Village	7-1	USHA	126		Occupied	1/41	\$ 760,000.
Washington Village	7-1	USHA*	59		Occupied	6/43	335,810.
Asbury Park Village	7-3	HA49	123		Occupied	11/52	1,536,163.
Lincoln Village	7-4	HA49	63		Occupied	7/58	1,069,097.
Comstock Manor	7-5	HA49	50		Occupied	12/59	775,013.
	7-6	HA49	60	60	Application Approved		
<b>ATLANTIC CITY</b>							
Jonathan Pitney Village	14-1	USHA	333		Occupied	4/41	1,949,000.
Stanley Holmes Village Ext.	14-2	HA49C	164		Occupied	7/51	1,647,103.
Walter J. Buzby Homes	14-3	HA49	122		Occupied	7/53	1,716,000.
Stanley Holmes Village	14-4	PWA	279		Occupied	4/37	1,485,000.
<b>BAYONNE</b>							
Pamrapo Gardens	12-1	HA49	118		Occupied	1/52	1,253,476.
Bergen Point Gardens	12-2	HA49	108		Occupied	7/52	1,215,445.
Centerville Gardens	12-3	HA49	108		Occupied	4/54	1,222,701.

Location and Project Name	Project Number	Program	Number of Dwelling Units	Units Reserved For Aged	Status	Date of Occupancy	Total Development Cost
La Tourette Gardens	12-4	HA49	162				
	12-5	HA49	126		Occupied	9/59	1,812,028.
	12-6	HA49	124	62	Preliminary planning		
<b>BEVERLY</b>							
Delacove Homes	18-1	USHA	71		Occupied	8/41	360,000.
<b>BOONTON</b>							
		HA49	50		Application awaiting approval		
<b>BRIDGETON</b>							
	49-1	HA49	100		Construction 19% compl.		
	49-2	HA49	50	14	Preliminary planning		
	49-3	HA49	150		Application awaiting approval		
<b>BURLINGTON</b>							
Dunbar Homes	20-1	USHA*	90		Occupied	8/42	444,851.
<b>CAMDEN</b>							
Branch Village	10-1	USHA	279		Occupied	9/41	1,460,000.
Wm. Stanley Ablett Village	10-2	USHA*	306		Occupied	7/43	1,498,798.
F. D. Roosevelt Manor	10-3	HA49	268		Occupied	6/55	3,513,342.
Peter J. McGuire Gardens	10-4	HA49	368		Occupied	3/55	4,496,099.
Chelton Terrace	10-5	HA50	200		Occupied	12/43	1,022,550.
Westfield Acres	10-6	PWA	514		Occupied	5/38	2,933,353.
	10-7	HA49	164	164	Reactivation in process		
<b>CARTERET</b>							
	47-1	HA49	76	10	Final planning		
	47-2	HA49	50		Reservation		
<b>EAST ORANGE</b>							
		HA49	300	60	Reservation		
<b>EDISON TOWNSHIP</b>							
North Edison Gardens	43-1	HA49	60		Occupied	9/59	\$ 1,000,401.
	43-2	HA49	100		Development program approved		
<b>ELIZABETH</b>							
Mravlag Manor	3-1	USHA	423		Occupied	4/40	2,070,211.
Pioneer Homes	3-2	USHA	405		Occupied	5/41	2,204,070.
Migliore Manor	3-3	HA49	250		Construction 72% compl.		
	3-4	HA49	250	250	Development program submitted		
<b>FLORENCE</b>							
Maplewood Homes	38-1	HA49	50		Occupied	6/53	603,644.
<b>FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP</b>							
	42-1	HA49	50		Occupied	11/58	832,672.
	42-2	HA49	30		Development program submitted		
<b>GARFIELD</b>							
Garfield Court	34-1	HA49	100		Occupied	12/54	\$ 1,283,262.
Louis Marzitelli Court	34-2	HA49	50		Occupied	5/54	612,088.
<b>GLASSBORO</b>							
	51-1	HA49	60		Reservation		
<b>GUTTENBERG</b>							
Guttenberg Towers	36-1	HA49	42		Occupied	6/53	540,000.
Centennial Towers	36-2	HA49	76	36	Occupied	4/60	1,200,000.
Golden Gardens	36-3	HA49	36	24	Bids due 7/13/60		
<b>HACKENSACK</b>							
Oraton Court	28-1	HA49	144		Occupied	7/52	2,016,618.
	28-2	HA49	50		Construction 91% compl.		
	28-3	HA49	50	50	Construction 87% compl.		
<b>HARRISON</b>							
Harrison Gardens	16-1	USHA	214		Occupied	10/53	1,080,000.
Kingsland Court	16-2	HA49	54		Occupied	10/53	715,000.
<b>HIGHLAND PARK</b>							
	44-1	HA49	24	6	Final planning		

Location and Project Name	Project Number	Program	Number of Dwelling Units	Units Reserved For Aged	Status	Date of Occupancy	Total Development Cost
<b>HIGHLANDS</b>							
Jennie Parker Manor	41-1	HA49	30		Occupied	4/54	\$ 366,443.
<b>HIGHTSTOWN</b>							
	45-1	HA49	42	4	Final planning		
<b>HOBOKEN</b>							
Andrew Jackson Gardens	15-1	HA49	598		Occupied	10/52	8,269,611.
Christopher Columbus Gardens	15-2	HA49	97		Occupied	7/52	1,259,855.
	15-3	HA49	208	50	Construction 56% compl.		
<b>IRVINGTON</b>							
Camptown Gardens	37-1	HA49	125		Occupied	1/58	1,449,911.
	37-2	HA49	48	48	Bids received, being processed		
	37-3	HA49	60		Application awaiting approval		
<b>JERSEY CITY</b>							
Lafayette Gardens	9-1	USHA	490		Occupied	1941	2,755,123.
Marion Gardens	9-2	USHA*	462		Occupied	1943	2,211,151.
Washington Apartments	9-3	USHA*	234		Occupied	1943	1,391,596.
Hudson Gardens	9-4	USHA*	222		Occupied	1945	1,566,382.
Holland Apartments	9-5	USHA*	192		Occupied	1945	1,354,474.
Montgomery Gardens	9-6	HA49	462		Occupied	2/53	5,837,426.
Booker T. Washington Apts.	9-7	HA49	80		Occupied	10/54	1,139,796.
A. Harry Moore Apts.	9-9	HA49	664		Occupied	4/54	8,008,409.
Currie's Woods	9-10	HA49	712		Occupied	11/58	\$ 9,900,000.
	9-11	HA49	282	282	Reservation		
<b>LODI</b>							
De Vries Park	11-1	HA49	100		Occupied	7/52	1,394,171.
	11-2	HA49	60		Suspended		
<b>LONG BRANCH</b>							
Garfield Court	8-1	USHA	128		Occupied	7/40	616,000.
Grant Court	8-2	USHA*	82		Occupied	7/43	440,000.
Sea View Manor	8-3	HA49	46		Occupied	7/52	691,873.
Woodrow Wilson Homes	8-4	HA49	100		Occupied	7/52	1,337,836.
Garfield and Wilson Additions	8-5	HA49	70		Occupied	9/58	1,028,453.
	8-6	HA49	57	57	Construction 41% compl.		
	8-7	HA49	60	60	Development program submitted		
<b>MORRISTOWN</b>							
Pocahontas Lake Homes	23-1	HA49	94		Occupied	10/52	1,280,808.
	23-2	HA49	56		Bids received, being processed		
	23-3	HA49	50	50	Application being processed		
<b>NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP</b>							
	48-1	HA49	60		Final planning		
<b>NEWARK</b>							
Boyden Court	2-1	USHA	530		Occupied	10/40	\$ 2,674,752.
Pennington Court	2-2	USHA	236		Occupied	2/40	1,224,715.
Baxter Terrace	2-5	USHA	614		Occupied	5/41	3,697,294.
Crane Village	2-6	USHA	351		Occupied	10/40	1,625,848.
Hyatt Court	2-7	USHA	402		Occupied	3/42	2,134,890.
Fuld Court	2-8	USHA	300		Occupied	12/41	1,760,930.
F. D. Roosevelt Homes	2-9	USHA*	275		Occupied	11/46	1,623,896.
Otto E. Kretchmer Homes	2-11	HA49	730		Occupied	6/53	10,003,172.
Thomas J. Walsh Homes	2-11	HA49	630		Occupied	5/53	8,425,606.

Location and Project Name	Project Number	Program	Number of Dwelling Units	Units Reserved For Aged	Status	Date of Occupancy	Total Development Cost
William P. Hayes Homes	2-12	HA49	1458		Occupied	1/54	18,511,196.
Christopher Columbus Homes	2-13	HA49	1556		Occupied	10/55	20,250,044
Bradley Court	2-13	HA50	301		Occupied	12/41	1,709,120.
Stella Windsor Wright Homes	2-15	HA49	1206	128	Occupied	12/59	20,026,603.
	2-16	HA49	198	198	Bids received, being processed		
	2-17	HA49	198	198	Bids received, being processed		
	2-18	HA49	98	98	Bids received, being processed		
	2-19	HA49	1680	252	Construction contract awarded		
	2-20	HA49	326		A.C.C. Executed		
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>							
William Robeson Village	22-1	USHA*	60		Occupied	1/46	392,864.
William L. Schwartz Homes	22-2	HA49	200		Occupied	3/55	2,536,213.
New Brunswick Homes	22-3	HA49	246		Occupied	11/58	4,220,431.
	22-4	HA49	60	60	Re-bidding due 7/26/60		
<b>NORTH BERGEN</b>							
Meadowview Village	4-1	USHA	172		Occupied	7/40	\$ 985,000.
<b>OCEAN CITY</b>							
		HA49	60		Application being prepared		
<b>ORANGE—</b>							
Alexander Court	25-1	USHA	140		Occupied	8/53	1,903,343.
Father Rasi Homes	25-2	HA49	139		Occupied	3/54	2,013,265.
<b>PASSAIC</b>							
Alfred Spear Village	13-1	HA49	384		Occupied	8/53	5,103,134.
Vreeland Village	13-2	HA49	116		Occupied	6/54	1,358,130.
	13-3	HA49	204		Suspended		
<b>PATERSON</b>							
Riverside Terrace	10-1	USHA*	300		Occupied	7/43	1,165,877.
Colonial Site	21-2	HA49	242		Occupied	7/51	3,154,387.
Alexander Hamilton	21-3	HA49	498		Occupied	5/53	5,608,650.
Dean McNulty Project	21-4	HA49	160		Occupied	3/56	2,011,802.
	21-5	HA49	498	29	Construction 94% compl.		
	21-6	HA49	192	192	Bids received, being processed		
<b>PERTH AMBOY</b>							
Dunlap Homes	6-1	USHA	258		Occupied	12/40	\$ 1,257,022.
John A. Delaney Homes	6-2	HA49	252		Occupied	12/51	2,890,000.
	6-3	HA49	198		Bids received, being processed		
	6-4	HA49	48		Bids received, being processed		
<b>PHILLIBSBURG</b>							
Heckman Terrace Annex	24-1	HA49	150		Occupied	10/52	1,841,935.
Heckman Terrace	24-2	HA50	250		Occupied	2/42	1,232,500.
	24-3	HA49	36	36	Construction started		
<b>PLAINFIELD</b>							
Plainfield Housing Project	39-1	HA49	128		Occupied	10/54	1,862,408.
	39-2	HA49	120	30	Construction started		
<b>PRINCETON</b>							
John Hageman Homes	27-1	HA49	50		Occupied	3/53	709,614.
	27-2	HA49	50		A.C.C. executed		
<b>RAHWAY</b>							
Glendinning Homes	32-1	HA49	76		Occupied	7/52	894,000.
	32-2	HA49	48	36	Development program submitted		
<b>RED BANK</b>							
	46-1	HA49	40		Construction 90% compl.		
	46-2	HA49	50	24	Reservation		

Location and Project Name	Project Number	Program	Number of Dwelling Units	Units Reserved For Aged	Status	Date of Occupancy	Total Development Cost
<b>SOUTH AMBOY</b>							
Thomas J. Dohaney Homes	35-1	HA49	76		Occupied	7/52	\$ 908,000.
<b>TRENTON</b>							
Lincoln Homes	5-1	USHA	118		Occupied	10/40	630,863.
Donnelly Homes	5-2	USHA	376		Occupied	10/40	1,970,835.
Prospect Village	5-3	USHA*	120		Occupied	12/44	764,835.
James Kerney Homes	5-4	HA49	102		Occupied	6/52	1,254,438.
John A. Campbell Homes	5-5	HA49	81		Occupied	9/52	958,105.
Woodrow Wilson Homes	5-6	HA49	219		Occupied	12/52	2,545,839.
George W. Page Homes	5-7	HA49	159		Occupied	6/54	1,771,170.
Samuel Haverstick Homes	5-8	HA49	112		Occupied	9/55	1,216,516.
	5-9	HA49	150	150	Preliminary planning		
	5-10	HA49	350		Reservation		
<b>UNION CITY</b>							
Columbian Court	26-1	HA49	96		Occupied	2/52	1,303,901.
Hillside Terrace	26-2	HA49	147		Occupied	3/53	1,815,306.
Hillside Terrace Section 2	26-3	HA49	112		Occupied	8/54	1,337,091.
<b>WEST NEW YORK</b>							
Palisade Gardens	30-1	HA49	36		Occupied	2/52	521,456.
Parkeast Gardens	30-2	HA49	84		Occupied	6/52	1,092,008.
Sunshine Gardens	30-3	HA49	80	20	Occupied	8/58	1,259,000.
Sunset Gardens	30-4	HA49	80	40	Occupied	8/59	1,360,000.
	30-5	HA49	36	36	Bids received, being processed		
	30-6	HA49	100	100	Development program submitted		
<b>WOODBRIIDGE</b>							
Woodbridge Garden Apts.	33-1	HA49	150		Occupied	9/52	\$ 1,767,184.
	33-2	HA49	80		Reservation		

★   ★   ★   ★   ★   ★   ★   ★   ★

CODE:		NO. OF PROJECTS	NO. OF UNITS	SUMMARY:	
PWA	— PL-11 and PL-67	2	793	Occupied projects	103
USHA	— PL-412	19	5,829	Number of units	25,253
USHA*	— PL-671 (Converted from war housing to low rent use)	12	2,402	Development cost	\$258,077,974
HA49	— Urban projects initiated under the Housing Act of 1949.	119	23,071	Projects under development	53
HA49C	— Deferred urban projects reactivated under the Housing Act of 1949 or PL-301, 80th Congress.	1	184	Number of units	7,757
HA50	— Lantham projects conveyed to local authorities for low-rent use.	3	751	*Units reserved for aged	3,012
				Occupied	274
				Under development	2,738
				* Included in totals above	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>156</b>	<b>33,010</b>		

*New Jersey State Library*

STATUS OF  
URBAN RENEWAL PROJECTS  
IN  
NEW JERSEY  
AS OF  
JUNE 30, 1960

TABLE 4

MUNICIPALITY	Project No.	SURVEY & PLAN. CONTRACT		LOAN & GRANT CONTRACT				PROJECT DETAILS					PROPOSED RE-USES				S T A T U S
		Date	Amount	Date	Loan Amount	Grant Amount	Acreage	Estimated Gross Cost	Estimated Net Cost	Estimated Fed. Grant	Estimated Mun. Share	Public DU'S	Private Rental DU'S	Private Sale DU'S	Other		
<u>ASSUMPTION</u> Springwood Ave.	R-1	10-50	65,000	3-59	2,847,068	2,362,283	50.2	3,961,000	3,513,293	2,386,000	1,171,098	0	200	110	Com.-Playg-Parking	Acquiring Property	
<u>ATLANTIC CITY</u> Northside	R-16	1-52	49,473	1-59	1,562,592	1,457,172	25.7	2,310,554	2,105,134	1,457,172	701,712	0	0	95	Commercial	50% Acquired	
<u>BAYONNE</u> Midtown	R-57						13.5	5,845,333	5,054,333	3,791,000	1,263,333				Public Bldg. Parking	App. for I&G Contract filed	
<u>CAMDEN</u> Front Street	R-26	3-53	65,627	4-59	1,887,283	1,442,483	25.4	2,511,825	2,066,225	1,639,626	787,313	0	0	0	Industrial	Acquiring Property	
<u>EAST ORANGE</u> Dodd Town Fourth Ward	R-36 R-42	9-58	47,668				49.4 111.4	3,431,329 4,220,084	2,816,929 926,084	1,877,953 537,389	939,976 388,695	0 ?	0 ?	150 ?	Com. - Ind. Com. - Ind.	Being Appraised Planning	
<u>EDISON</u> Potter Area North Edison	R-11 R-11	1-56 6-60	80,000 35,000	7-59	1,196,625	993,700 301,159	170.0 93.7	1,720,239 1,206,479	1,517,404 981,479	993,790 719,520	505,802 239,840	60	110	105	Com.-Light Ind.-Park	Acquiring Property Planning	
<u>ELIZABETH</u> Washington Ave.	14-1	2-52	109,000	5-57	1,431,567	768,265	14.5	1,732,619	1,082,619	730,303	384,266	0	342	0	Ofc. Bldg. Park Annex to Library	Preparing for disposition	
Pearl Street	R-23	9-57	49,357				22.0	1,671,110	1,246,110	830,740	415,370	0	480	0	High School, Park, Parkg. Nurses Qrts.	Preparing I&G Application	
Port Area																App. Prepared	
<u>ENGLEWOOD</u> Forest Avenue	R-48	2-60	60,510				24.96	1,570,000	1,025,000	693,000	342,000					Preparing I&G Application	
<u>GLASSBORO</u> Elsmere	R-44	1-60	58,855				325.0									Preparing I&G Application	
<u>HACKENSACK</u> Moore-River Sts.	R-25	10-57	23,282	3-59	1,207,790	643,540	5.9	1,526,193	988,643	659,095	261,548	0	0	0	Com.-Parking	90% Demolished	

MUNICIPALITY	Project No.	SURVEY & PLAN. CONTRACT		LOAN & GRANT CONTRACT			PROJECT DETAILS					PROPOSED RE-USES				STATUS
		Date	Amount	Date	Loan Amount	Grant Amount	Acreage	Estimated Gross Cost	Estimated Net Cost	Estimated Fed. Grant	Estimated Mun. Share	Public DU'S	Private Rental DU'S	Private Sale DU'S	Other	
<u>HACKENSACK (Cont.)</u> Central Ave.- Passaic St.	R-41						70.0	2,041,940	1,491,940	994,624	497,314	?	?	?	S&P Revising App	
<u>HOBOKEN</u> Lead Pencil	R-10	2-56	59,415	7-60	1,048,799	831,113	8.14	1,144,670	1,144,670	763,113	381,557		385		I&G Application Approved	
<u>JERSEY CITY</u> Gregory	2- 1	4-50	32,130	10-52	2,397,952	2,093,552	12.58	4,194,952	3,890,552	2,890,552	1,797,000	?	1500	?	Commercial Referred to F.H.A.	
Henderson	R-13	4-50	63,049				15.9	3,636,279	3,053,279	2,390,055	1,017,760				I&G Application filed	
Holland Tunnel	R-14	2-56	110,000	11-59	3,089,046	1,780,336	18.82	3,680,215	2,705,195	2,169,687	758,218	0	0	0	Light-Ind. Acquiring Prop.	
Jackson Avenue	R-12	11-56	115,000				17.33	2,671,155	2,247,799	1,718,960	796,685				Res.-Rehab. I&G Application filed	
St. Johns	2- 2	2-56	115,000	9-52	3,247,621	2,521,716	17.0	3,931,421	3,247,621	2,521,716	725,905	0	1008		Land sold, 250 units under construction	
<u>LONG BRANCH</u> Russell Court	R-15	3-57	15,189	8-58	171,770	105,667	2.0	182,792	170,129	105,667	51,509	0	0	0	Parking Completed	
Shrewsbury River Front	R-20	12-53	42,923	6-59	1,518,000	987,000	97.0	1,909,390	1,341,238	894,159	447,079	0	200	240	Com.-Park Acquiring Prop.	
Union-Broadway	R-17	1-57	22,302	6-58	579,842	406,726	3.0	688,705	639,138	383,726	142,290	0	0	0	Com.-Parkg. Completed	
<u>METUCHEN</u> New Street	R-34	2-60	20,107				4.00	475,756	346,171	239,050	115,391	0	0	0	Commercial Awaiting Planning Bd. Approval	
<u>MORRISTOWN</u> Hollow Area	R- 2	7-54	46,400	6-57	1,248,395	799,372	14.0	1,338,765	1,147,159	799,387	382,387	56	75	0	Com.-Parkg. 70% Demolished	
<u>MOUNT HOLLY</u> Central Area	R-47															
Water Street	R-47a	1-60	63,800				41.8	993,300	525,240	368,160	175,080			100	Office Bldg. Planning	
<u>NEPTUNE</u> Atkins Ave.	R-56						17.3								Commercial	
<u>NEWARK</u> Branch Brook Park	3- 1	6-50	96,021	6-53	2,953,377	2,398,177	20.6	4,163,477	3,608,277	2,398,177	1,210,100	0	560	0	Com. School Church Completed 6/30	
Broad Street	3- 2	6-50	62,382	6-53	4,171,560	2,871,081	22.6	5,299,860	4,295,610	2,871,081	1,424,529	0	680	0	Com. Completed 6/30	

MUNICIPALITY	Project No.	SURVEY & PLAN. CONTRACT		LOAN & GRANT CONTRACT			PROJECT DETAILS					PROPOSED RE-USES				STATUS	
		Date	Amount	Date	Loan Amount	Grant Amount	Acreage	Estimated Gross Cost	Estimated Net Cost	Estimated Fed. Grant	Estimated Mun. Share	Public DU'S	Private Rental DU'S	Private Sale DU'S	Other		
<u>NEWARK (Cont.)</u>																	
Old Third Ward	R-6	1-56	180,000	1-60	13,081,115	11,354,211	154.8	19,102,301	17,375,397	11,014,211	6,361,186	0	2160	0	Rehabs. Parkg. School Playground	I&G App. filed	
Central Ward	R-32	8-58	84,875				85.0	7,065,943	5,765,943	3,843,962	1,921,981	0	141	0	Rehabs. School-Playg.	Amendment S&P App. filed	
Clinton Hall	R-38	12-58	50,000				17.0	1,102,500	802,500	535,000	267,500	0	50		Rehabs.	Preparing I&G Application	
College Expansion	R-45	3-60	98,560				87.5	7,700,000	650,000	4,367,000	1,133,000					Being appraised	
Hill Street	R-49	1-60	38,880				8.0	3,868,000	3,618,000	2,412,000	1,206,000	0	?	?		Being appraised	
Education Center	R-50	2-60	58,489				17.3	5,420,000	4,495,000	2,930,000	1,565,000	0	?	?			
South Broad	R-52	6-60	89,326				73.8	7,325,000	6,525,000	4,350,000	2,175,000	0	?	?	School	Preparing I&G Application	
<u>NEW BRUNSWICK</u>																	
Albany Street	R-54	4-60	89,344				17.0	4,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	Rehabs. Com.-Ind.	Preparing I&G Application	
Bishop Street	4-2	7-54	25,000	4-58	368,500	186,700	5.2	465,000	280,000	186,700	93,350	0	168	0	Cooperative	Completed 6/30	
Burnett Street	4-1	6-50	52,198	5-57	2,945,630	845,630	10.0	3,263,000	1,163,000	845,630	387,815	0	0	0	Commercial	80% Demolished	
George Street	R-31	3-58	72,925				35.0	4,800,000	3,900,000	2,681,000	1,300,000	0	500-600	0		Awaiting action of Plann. Bd.	
<u>NORTH PLAINFIELD</u>																	
Greenbrook	R-37	4-59	10,479				11.8	2,674,150	1,777,738	1,300,078	592,580	0	0	0	Commercial	Preparing I&G Application	
<u>ORANGE</u>																	
Washington-Dodd	R-29	5-58	52,000	5-60	1,743,384	926,000	47.0	2,500,000	1,750,000	1,166,666	583,334	0	0	0	Rehabs. Com.-Ind.	Appraising	
<u>PASSAIC</u>																	
Pulaski Park	12-1	4-59	75,115	3-55	950,000	844,000	12.0	1,300,000	1,266,000	844,000	422,000	0	144	0	School-Park	Under Const.	
North Dundee	R-39	1-59	58,349				24.0					0			Rehabs.	Final Planning	
<u>PATERSON</u>																	
Project Site #1	R-27	4-54	84,890	5-58	4,155,510	3,490,560	45.7	5,867,287	5,137,545	3,490,560	1,745,280	498	800	0	Com.-Park School-Playg. Parking	25% Demolition	
Bunker Hill	R-21	1-58	51,569	7-59	3,867,470	2,311,075	35.0	4,128,621	2,789,813	2,311,075	478,738	0	0	0	Industrial	Court Action Pending	

MUNICIPALITY	Project No.	SURVEY & PLAN. CONTRACT		LOAN & GRANT CONTRACT			PROJECT DETAILS					PROPOSED RE-USES			S T A T U S	
		Date	Amount	Date	Loan Amount	Grant Amount	Acreage	Estimated Gross Cost	Estimated Net Cost	Estimated Fed. Grant	Estimated Mun. Share	Public DU'S	Private Rental DU'S	Private Sale DU'S		Other
<u>PERTH AMBOY</u>																
Forcesdale	1- 2	6-50	56,238	12-52	825,443	499,085	47.5	1,565,104	1,238,746	499,085	739,650	0	0	220	Commercial	Completed
Willlocks	1- 1	6-50	282,248	12-52	1,135,603	856,922	12.0	1,373,823	1,070,822	856,922	213,900	0	275	0	Commercial	Completed
State Street	R-15	2-56	97,000				108.0	6,500,000	3,400,000	2,250,000	1,150,000	0	0	0	Commercial	I&G Application filed
<u>PHILLIPSBURG</u>																
Fayette Street	R- 8	9-55	60,000	7-58	649,596	571,076	20.0	884,014	753,054	571,076	285,538	0	0	0	Industrial	80% Demolition
<u>PLAINFIELD</u>																
So. 2nd Street	10-1	4-53	38,000	5-58	175,108	142,860	1.67	251,373	234,373	156,243	78,125	0	0	0	Park-Playg.	Complete
Madison Park	R-53						6.0	3,986,290	2,786,290	2,089,717	696,573				Commercial	Planning
<u>PRINCETON</u>																
John Street	R- 4	8-55	70,000				8.5	1,037,770	652,066	463,210	217,000				Thru Street Park-Com.	In Litigation
<u>TRENTON</u>																
Coalport	13-1	9-51	51,000	12-55	2,248,711	1,831,361	25.7	3,147,000	2,747,000	1,831,361	878,000	0	0	0	Light-Ind.	Sale Contract signed
John Fitch Way	R-59															
Project '59-'60	1	6-60	38,000	6-60	6,641,911	3,038,175	50.0	8,032,881	4,569,428	3,038,175	1,531,253	0	0	0	State-County Office Bldg.	Being appraised
Project '61-'62	2						23.5	3,608,720	2,384,958	1,600,000	550,000	7	900	7		Planning
Project '63-'64	3						19.0	2,897,076	2,248,976	1,600,000	550,000	0	0	0	Commercial Office Bldg.	Planning
Project '65-'66	4						10.0	1,727,670	1,323,068	1,200,000	400,000	0	0	0	Com.-Park	Planning
<u>UNION CITY</u>																
Washington Park	R- 3	8-55	45,000	6-59	961,587	743,702	11.5	1,256,724	1,032,019	746,412	344,007	0	300	0	Playg.-Sch.	50% Acquired
<u>WAYNE</u>																
Pequanock	R-33	12-58	73,262			434,813	90.3	5,552,000	2,289,500	1,526,333	763,167	0	0	0	Industrial	Revising Appl.
			3,490,237		70,408,855	50,839,602	2,433.5	190,461,689	110,203,507	100,530,118	46,952,734	614	11,028	1,020		

In addition to the municipalities listed above, the following agencies have also been designated to carry out urban renewal programs in their respective localities. No statistical data is available at this time because initial studies are being undertaken to determine the scope of their problems.

Bordentown Redevelopment Agency  
Harrison Housing Authority  
Norwood Redevelopment Agency

Pennsauken Redevelopment Agency  
Railway Redevelopment Agency  
Red Bank Redevelopment Agency  
Woodbridge Redevelopment Agency

Source: Bureau of Housing  
Department of Conservation and Economic Development  
Julius J. Seaman, Chief

**SUMMARY OF VETERANS HOUSING SALES ACTIVITY**

**APRIL 15, TO JUNE 30, 1960**

**TABLE 5**

**292 Permanent Units Sold**

**\$1,478,000.00 Gross Amount Realized:**

**RECAPITULATION OF SALES TO DATE**

	<b>No. Units Remaining</b>	<b>No. Units Sold</b>	<b>Gross Amount Realized*</b>
Permanent	1520	1234	\$6,903,642.05
Temporary	0	4074	960,786.98
Municipal Conversion	15	520	944,170.00
Private Conversion**	0	370	550,327.44
	<u>1535</u>	<u>6198</u>	<u>\$9,358,926.47</u>

\*\* Private conversions were not sold — reverted to private owners per agreement.  
 NOTE: Above recapitulation adjusted for New Brunswick sale.

**TYPES OF BOATING ACCIDENTS**

**TABLE 6**

	<b>Accidents No. of Accidents</b>	<b>Percentage Percentage</b>
Collision with other boat	35	26%
Struck fixed object	21	16%
Fell Overboard	20	15%
Capsized	19	14%
Fire (fuel)	10	8%
Flooding	8	6%
Struck Bathers	7	5%
Falls (passengers)	5	4%
Sinking	4	3%
Struck Skier	2	2%
Electrocution	1	1%
	<u>132</u>	<u>100%</u>

### LENGTH OF BOATS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

TABLE 7

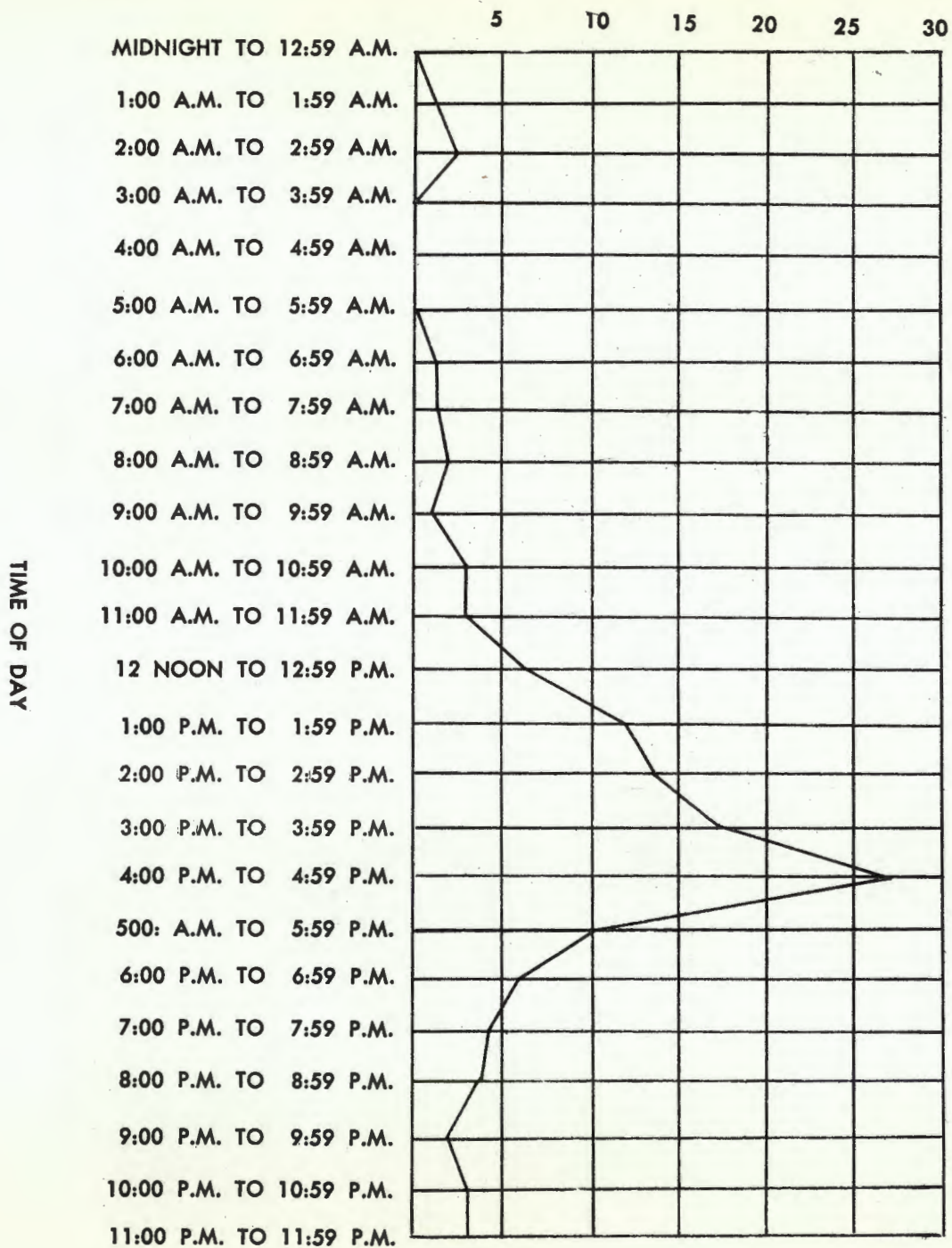
Under 12 feet	8%
12 to 13 feet	11%
14 to 15 feet	23%
16 to 17 feet	11%
18 feet and over	47%
	<hr/>
	100%

### HORSEPOWER OF BOATS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

TABLE 8

Horsepower	Per cent
0 - 3.9	2%
4 - 6.9	2%
7 - 9.9	2%
10 - 14.9	4%
15 - 19.0	6%
20 - 79.9	32%
20 and over	44%
No Motor	8%
	<hr/>
	100%

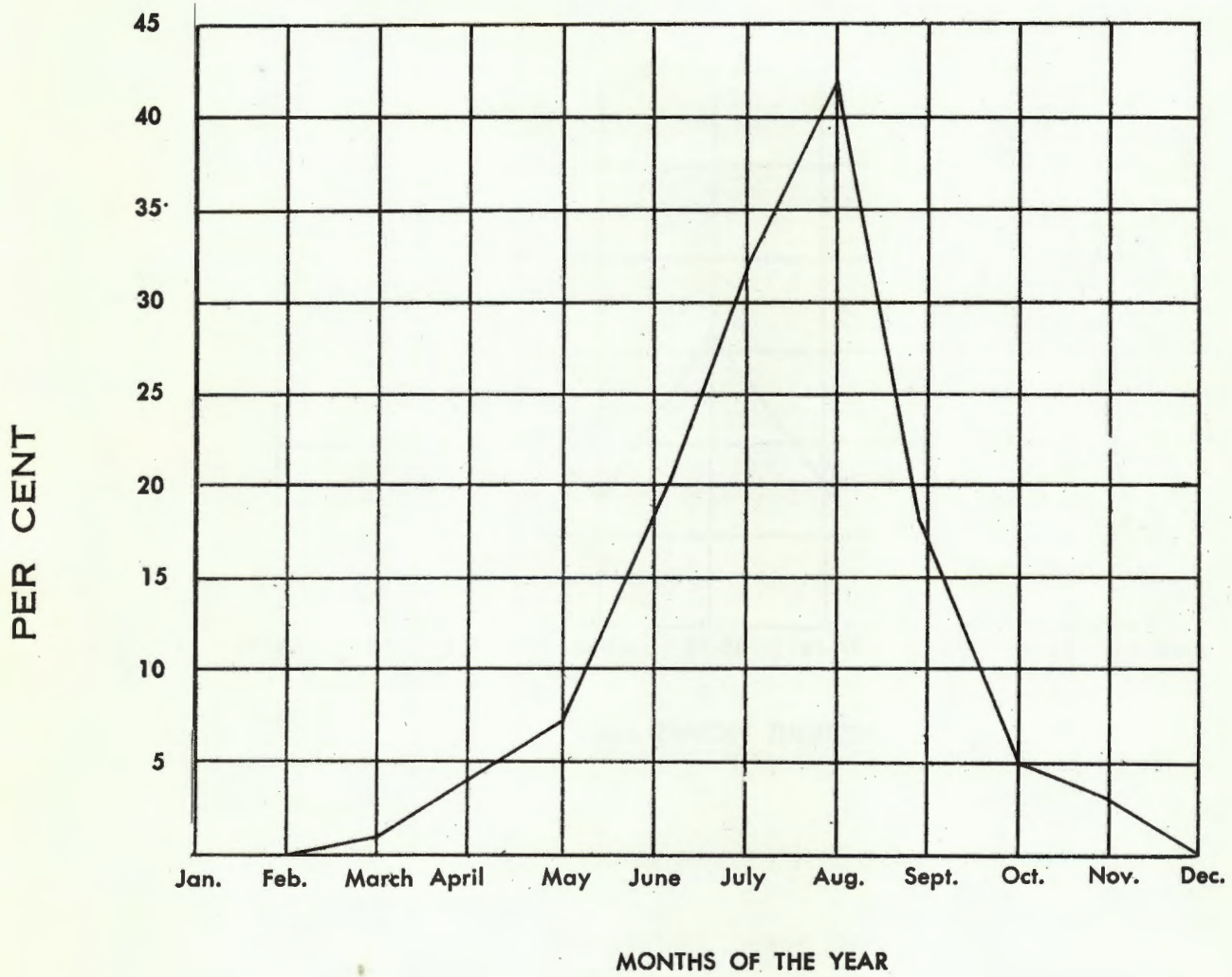
NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS



TIME OF DAY WHEN ACCIDENTS OCCURRED  
TABLE 9

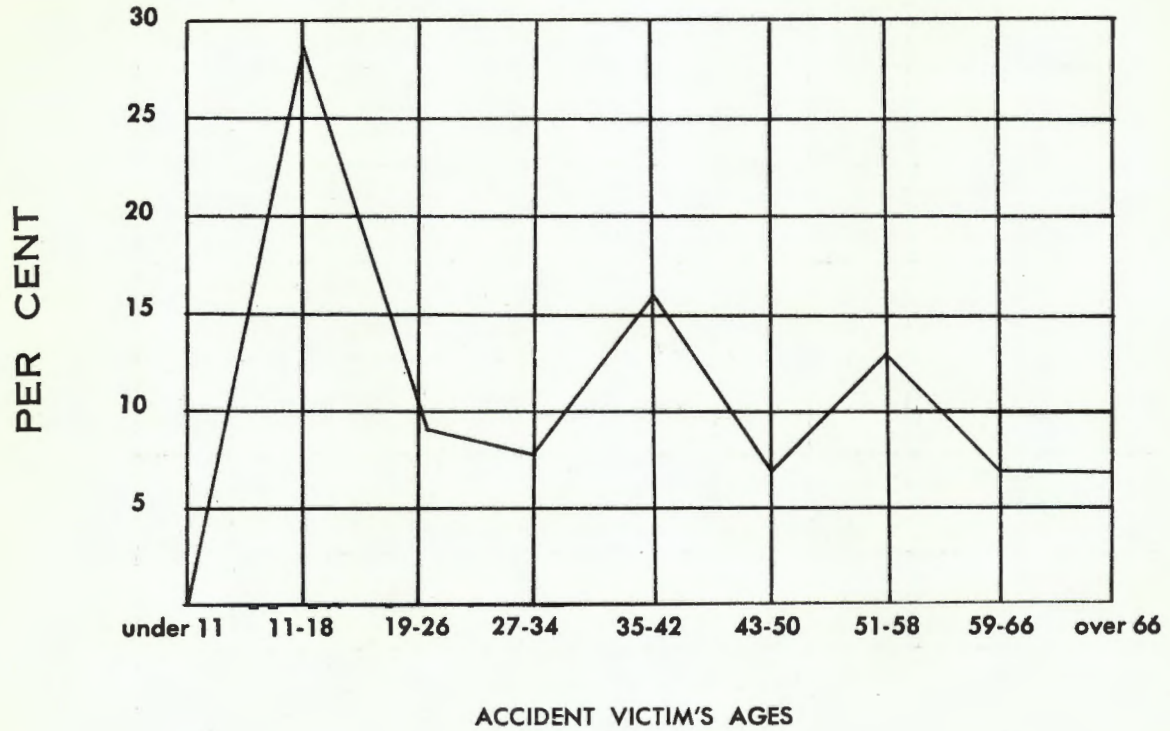
MONTHS WHEN ACCIDENTS OCCURRED

TABLE 10



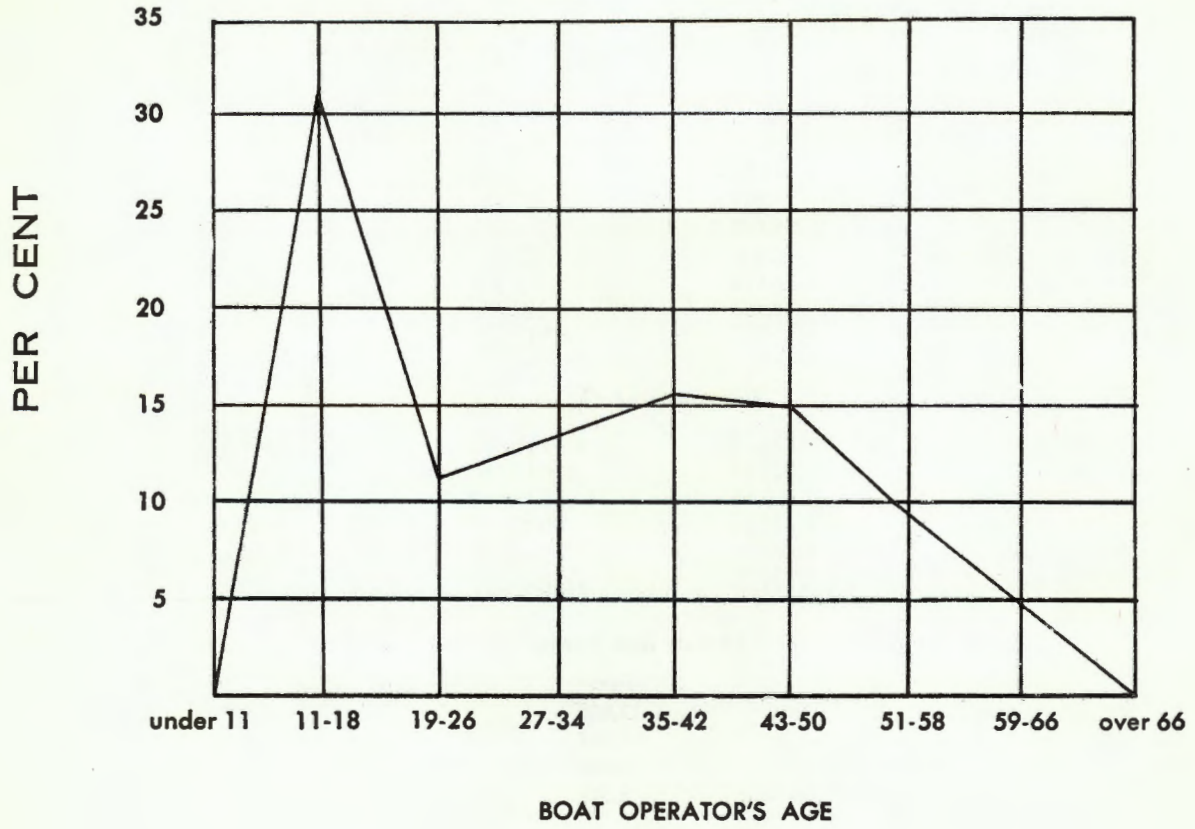
AGES OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED

TABLE 11



**AGES OF BOAT OPERATORS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS**

**TABLE 12**



**BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
FORESTS AND PARKS SECTION**

**TABLE 13**

**Summary of Attendance**

	<b>June 1960</b>	<b>July-June 1959-60</b>	<b>June 1959</b>
Forests	51,614	442,623	60,373
Parks	218,068	1,943,687	268,676
Historic Sites	3,469	31,639	2,380
Wharton Tract	30,568	278,964	44,680
Morris Canal	42,095	393,155	64,890
<b>Total</b>	<b>345,814</b>	<b>3,090,068</b>	<b>440,999</b>

**Summary of Income**

	<b>\$ 8,774.40</b>	<b>\$ 61,888.40</b>	<b>\$ 8,690.17</b>
Forests	\$ 8,774.40	\$ 61,888.40	\$ 8,690.17
Parks	50,071.85	290,057.40	34,913.67
Historic Sites	663.88	6,486.93	469.82
Wharton Tract	6,056.20	40,487.55	4,600.46
Morris Canal	7,865.20	47,995.59	6,869.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$73,431.53</b>	<b>\$446,695.87</b>	<b>\$55,543.62</b>

**Forests and Parks**

	<b>June</b>	<b>July - June</b>
Total Overnight	17,608	168,528
Camp Nights	10,097	120,613
Permits	5,830	35,558
Cars Under Parking	8,812	173,897

**ATTENDANCE - STATE PARKS**

	<b>June 1960</b>	<b>July-June 1959-60</b>	<b>June 1959</b>
Allaire	11,713	59,277	7,565
Barnegat Light	12,912	283,817	47,036
Cheesequake	24,183	202,341	33,399
Fort Mott	6,475	57,755	9,000
Hacklebarney	6,376	34,922	4,688
High Point	32,168	343,387	35,468
Hopatcong	34,395	349,155	56,860
Island Beach	34,044	338,584	32,160
Musconetcong	7,700	44,000	8,030
Parvin	9,785	95,352	19,750
Princeton Battlefield	2,188	19,671	2,100
Ringwood Manor	15,380	76,922	14,110
Stephens	10,814	85,023	11,004
Swartswood	8,682	85,621	11,774
Voorhees	4,421	27,089	3,956
Washington Crossing	35,607	199,929	33,138
Washington Rock	1,760	17,685	2,216
Worthington Tract	1,560	16,312	1,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,163</b>	<b>2,336,842</b>	<b>333,566</b>

### INCOME - STATE PARKS

	June 1960	July-June 1959-60	June 1959
Allaire	558.40	5,782.80	1,063.50
Barnegat Lighthouse	2,607.95	3,709.40	-----
Cheesequake	6,153.90	30,681.35	6,068.80
Edison	-----	27.20	-----
Fort Mott	171.30	1,817.50	275.40
Hacklebarney	341.95	1,767.90	389.20
High Point	6,187.35	23,514.42	3,037.28
Hopatcong	(a)	(a)	(a)
Island Beach	18,744.25	152,809.87	13,558.62
Parvin	9,063.65	29,578.22	4,430.90
Princeton Battlefield	175.00	2,100.00	175.00
Ringwood Manor	2,023.05	8,896.26	1,974.70
Stephens	233.35	1,109.25	211.20
Swartwood	1,901.45	13,657.00	1,980.25
Voorhees	88.10	1,566.85	116.05
Washington Crossing	1,076.25	3,738.95	769.40
Washington Rock	104.90	483.80	88.37
Total	\$49,430.85	\$281,240.77	\$34,138.67
Rents (ded from payroll)	641.00	8,816.63	775.00
Total Income Credits	\$50,071.85	\$290,057.40	\$34,913.67
(a) Hopatcong Recreational	7,458.20	41,781.29	6,764.50
Morris Canal-Rents etc.	407.00	6,214.30	105.00
Total	\$7,865.20	\$47,995.59	\$6,869.50

### ATTENDANCE - STATE FORESTS

	June 1960	July-June 1959-60	June 1959
Bass River	6,000	56,160	9,056
Belleplain	4,316	32,451	7,878
Green Bank	1,220	10,748	1,600
Abram Hewitt	595	6,160	600
Jenny Jump	1,380	15,153	1,512
Lebanon	10,009	70,535	12,058
Norvin Green	530	6,795	525
Penn	764	14,736	2,752
Stokes	26,800	229,885	24,392
Wharton Tract	30,568	278,964	44,680
Total	51,614	442,623	60,373

### INCOME - STATE FORESTS

Bass River	2,628.50	18,369.05	3,333.30
Belleplain	1,100.80	5,256.47	1,126.02
Green Bank	-----	-----	-----
Jenny Jump	175.10	1,540.35	196.25
Lebanon	1,160.00	8,886.10	796.35
Penn	72.20	295.10	68.40
Stokes	3,326.80	23,589.33	2,858.85
Total	\$8,463.40	\$57,936.40	\$8,379.17
Rents (ded. from payroll)	311.00	3,732.00	311.00
Total Income Credits	\$8,774.40	\$61,668.40	\$8,690.17
Wharton Tract	\$6,056.20	\$40,487.55	\$4,600.46

**ATTENDANCE - HISTORIC SITES**

	<b>June 1960</b>	<b>July-June 1959-60</b>	<b>June 1959</b>
Boxwood Hall	132	1,726	140
Grover Cleveland Birthplace	77	1,818	101
Hancock House	794	5,609	449
Indian King Tavern	132	1,968	136
Lawrence House	254	1,634	98
Old Dutch Parsonage	177	1,391	134
*Rockingham	.....	20	.....
Somers Mansion	171	1,142	150
Steuben House	1,081	9,958	776
Trenton Battle Monument	369	3,776	144
Wallace House	246	1,844	191
Walt Whitman House	36	753	61
<b>Total</b>	<u>3,469</u>	<u>31,639</u>	<u>2,380</u>

\* Closed due to moving of the building.

**INCOME - HISTORIC SITES**

	<b>June 1960</b>	<b>July-June 1959-60</b>	<b>June 1959</b>
Boxwood Hall	26.45	129.45	8.55
Grover Cleveland Birthplace	18.15	162.85	9.25
Hancock House	61.20	612.51	35.59
Indian King Tavern	16.00	178.70	12.50
Lawrence House	1.60	11.40	.....
Old Dutch Parsonage	14.00	89.35	6.00
*Rockingham	.....	.....	.....
Somers Mansion	19.55	140.05	11.60
Steuben House	141.65	1,090.35	66.75
Trenton Battle Monument	32.15	261.00	8.00
Wallace House	28.30	208.40	11.75
Walt Whitman House	9.33	121.47	14.08
Office Sales	10.50	61.40	.75
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$378.88</u>	<u>\$3,066.93</u>	<u>\$184.82</u>
Rents (ded. from payroll)	285.00	3,420.00	285.00
<b>Total Income Credits</b>	<b>\$663.88</b>	<b>\$6,486.93</b>	<b>\$469.82</b>

\* Closed due to moving of the building.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY — STATISTICAL DATA 1958 - 59

FOREST FIRE SERVICE SECTION

TABLE 14

<b>Record Violation Established</b>	<b>July-June 1959-60</b>					
Technical Violations					188	
Individual Responsibilities					197	
Railroad					40	
Hazard					29	

	<b>Prior to July 1, 1959</b>		<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>July-June 1959-1960</b>	
<b>Cases Closed</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Amt.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Amt.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Amt.</b>
Tech. Violations	1	.....	39	19.00	166	143.78
Ind. Respons.	1	50.00	45	754.36	173	2,745.95
Railroad	....	.....	4	162.95	26	709.52
Hazard	....	.....	1	.....	15	.....

	<b>Prior to July 1, 1959</b>		<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>July-June 1959-1960</b>	
<b>Cases Pending ..</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Amt.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Amt.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Amt.</b>
Tech. Violations	20	.....	94	.....	94	.....
Indiv. Respons.	30	.....	120	.....	120	.....
Railroad	51	2,478.86	78	3,833.13	78	3,383.13
Hazard	5	.....	22	.....	22	.....

<b>Law Enforcement</b>	<b>July-June 1959-1960</b>	<b>July-June 1958-1959</b>
Permits Issued	36,376	46,362
Cases Prosecuted	1	.....
Convictions	1	.....
Acquittals	.....	.....
<b>Causes of Fires</b>		
Railroad	40	35
Debris Burning	160	224
Smokers	600	809
Campers	9	9
Incendiary	167	177
Miscellaneous	54	50
Lightning	.....	4
Unknown	.....	.....
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,308</b>

<b>Forest Fire Data</b>		
Number of Fires	1,030	1,308
Area Burned—Acres	20,615½	12,871¼
Average Acre per fire acres	20.0	9.8
Cost of Suppression	\$42,944.78	\$34,457.05
Average cost per fire	\$ 41.69	\$ 26.34

## FOREST MANAGEMENT SECTION

	July-June 1959-1960		July-June 1958-1959	
	Owners	Acres	Owners	Acres
Requests for woodlot management assistance	700	.....	701	.....
Requests for reforestation assistance	228	.....	202	.....
Woodlots examined	405	61,045	305	56,492
Planting sites examined	272	1,693.5	247	1,219
Forest Management Plans made				
Inventory: sawtimber (a)	5	2,954	6	693
pulpwood (a)	7	3,033	8	588
Marked for cutting: sawtimber (b)	86	1,992.5	74	1,797
pulpwood (b)	72	588.5	90	1,169
Young timber saved from destructive cut	66	2,761	60	2,978
Prescribed burning plans made (new)	23	14,220	22	14,616
Planting plans made	93	671.5	117	516
Work established				
Sawtimber cut under management plans (c)	63	1,145	45	1,028
Pulpwood cut under management plans (c)	43	803	54	836
Prescribed burning carried out (d)	29	5,406	33	6,174
Total	2,092	96,313	1,965	88,106
(a) Volume inventories: Bd. Ft. sawtimber	4,536 M		481.4 M	
Cords pulpwood	19,166		8,652	
Posts 7'	.....		434	
(b) Volume marked: Bd. Ft. sawtimber	2,369 M		2,746 M	
Cords pulpwood	3,561		6,224	
Piling	4,000		10,445	
(c) Volume cut: Bd. ft. sawtimber	1,950.1 M		1,875.1 M	
Cords pulpwood	2,477		3,443	
Piling			37	
(d) Prescribed burning lines plowed:				
Miles	598.5		995	
Owners	27		28	
Washington Crossing Nursery	1959-1960		1958-1959	
Total Number Seedlings Shipped	1,158,850		1,189,500	
Total Number Orders Received	188		181	

**APPENDIX B**

**DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY  
STATE WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND  
SUMMARY OF INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS**

**June 30, 1960**

**TABLE 1**

<b>INCOME:</b>		
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds		\$25,000,000.00
Gift from State Committee on Water Resources Information— Balance in Study Funds		2,714.21
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE</b>		<u>\$25,002,714.21</u>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS:</b>		
Round Valley Project including Pumping Station and Force Main		2,930,771.01*
Spruce Run Reservoir Project		3,165,896.56
State-wide Ground Water Investigation		68,311.93
Pennsauken Studies		4,913.21
Surface Water Resources — Raritan/Millstone		20,772.80
Surface Water Resources — Balance of State		13,079.32
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b>		<u>6,203,744.83*</u>
<b>BALANCE IN FUND AS OF JUNE 30, 1960</b>		18,798,969.38
		<u>\$25,002,714.21</u>

**NOTE:** \* Includes reimbursement of \$4,684,451.00 to State Treasury for State appropriations: \$2,434,451.00 for Round Valley Acquisition; \$2,000,000.00 for Spruce Run Acquisition; and \$250,000.00 for Raritan River Basin Water Resources Study.

**DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY  
STATE WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND  
STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS TO  
JUNE 30, 1960**

**SPRUCE RUN RESERVOIR PROJECT**

**TABLE 2**

<b>Cost Allocation</b>	<b>Raritan Basin Study Account</b>	<b>Spruce Run Ac- quisition Account</b>	<b>State Water Development Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY STUDIES</b>				
Salaries	\$ 2,169.10	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,169.19
Consultant Services	15,100.93		2,188.92	17,289.85
Surveys— Topographic Map	15,387.06	---	---	15,387.06
Investigations: Sub-surface	19,288.86	---	---	19,288.86
Hydrologic	4,975.52	---	---	4,975.52
Consulting Engineering Services	30,306.13	---	1,630.03	31,936.16
Operation Studies Report	---	---	462.50	462.50
Expenses	1,616.48	---	521.25	2,137.73
Equipment	893.93	---	---	893.93
<b>Sub-total</b>	<u>89,738.10</u>	---	<u>4,802.70</u>	<u>94,540.80</u>

**LAND ACQUISITION**

Purchase of Property	....	1,870,357.23	347,567.99	2,217,925.22
Salaries	5,913.89	46,854.89	32,214.45	84,983.33
Appraisals	....	36,422.25	4,430.00	40,852.25
Special Services	....	....	14,022.85	14,022.85
Engineering Services & Surveys	4,854.64	....	27,001.24	31,855.88
Supplies and Expenses	....	8,854.89	32,214.45	84,983.33
Equipment	....	198.38	7,928.08	8,126.46
Tax Lieu	....	61.53	13,942.04	14,003.57
	10,768.53			
Salary Credit from Round Valley Acquisition Appropriation	— 5,500.00	....	....	— 5,500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5,268.53</b>	<b>1,962,486.76</b>	<b>451,279.09</b>	<b>2,419,034.38</b>

	Raritan Basin Study Account	Spruce Run Ac- quisition Account	State Water Development Fund	Total
<b>ADMINISTRATION &amp; ENGI- NEERING (DESIGN, INVESTI- GATIONS AND SURVEYS)</b>				
Salaries	....	....	189,369.32	189,369.32
Consultant Services	....	....	16,065.59	16,065.59
Surveys	....	....	17,479.64	17,479.64
Investigations:				
Sub-surface	....	....	235,169.24	235,169.24
Hydrologic	....	....	3,650.00	3,650.00
Designs				
Dams and Dikes	....	....	134,135.35	134,135.35
Relocated Road	....	....	....	....
Bridges	....	....	7,321.05	7,321.05
Supplies and Expenses	....	....	24,114.78	24,114.78
Equipment	....	....	23,561.41	23,561.41
Damages	....	....	1,455.00	1,455.00
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>652,321.38</b>	<b>652,321.38</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Contracts	....	....	....	....
<b>TOTAL—SPRUCE RUN</b>	<b>\$95,006.63</b>	<b>\$1,962,486.76</b>	<b>\$1,108,403.17</b>	<b>\$3,165,896.56</b>

**DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY  
STATE WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND  
STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS TO  
JUNE 30, 1960  
ROUND VALLEY PROJECT  
(Including Pumping Station and Force Main)**

**TABLE 3**

Cost Allocation	Raritan Basin Study Account	Round Valley Ac- quisition Account	State Water Development Fund	Total
<b>PRELIMINARY STUDIES</b>				
Salaries	\$ 2,169.18	....	....	2,169.18
Consultant Services	6,776.42	....	2,188.93	8,965.35
Surveys				
Topographic Map	3,263.31	7,406.55	....	10,669.86
Investigations:				
Sub-surface	5,922.22	....	....	5,922.22
Hydrologic	4,975.03	....	....	4,975.03
Consulting Engineering Services	34,038.05	....	1,136.53	35,174.58
Operation Studies Report	....	....	1,387.50	1,387.50
Relocated Road Preliminary Report	....	4,263.07	....	4,263.07
Expenses	1,616.48	....	521.25	2,137.73
Equipment	893.92	....	....	893.92
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>59,654.61</b>	<b>11,669.62</b>	<b>5,234.21</b>	<b>76,558.44</b>

LAND ACQUISITION				
Purchase of Property	---	2,229,730.08	3,300.00	2,233,030.08
Salaries	---	25,645.18	---	25,645.18
Appraisals	---	47,650.52	---	47,650.52
Special Services	---	---	5,314.52	5,314.52
Engineering Services and Surveys	---	22,074.91	1,058.23	23,133.14
Supplies and Expenses	---	7,483.70	---	7,483.70
Equipment	---	564.35	---	564.35
Tax Lieu	---	37,991.74	19,060.82	57,052.56
		2,371,140.48		
Debit for Salary Acquisition Work under Raritan Basin Study	---	+ 5,500.00	---	5,500.00
Sub-total	---	2,376,640.48	28,733.57	2,405,374.05

**ADMINISTRATION & ENGINEERING (DESIGN, INVESTIGATIONS AND SURVEYS)**

Cost Allocation	Raritan Basin Study Account	Round Valley Acquisition Account.	State Water Development Fund	Total
Salaries	---	---	132,674.23	132,674.23
Consultant Services	---	---	7,696.25	7,696.25
Surveys	---	---	4,190.00	4,190.00
Investigations:				
Sub-surface	---	---	76,626.70	76,626.70
Hydrologic	---	---	2,500.00	2,500.00
Designs:				
Dams and Dikes	---	---	157,475.61	157,475.61
Relocated Road	---	---	35,891.72	35,891.72
Bridges	---	---	---	---
Supplies and Expenses	---	---	16,076.40	16,076.40
Equipment	---	---	15,707.61	15,707.61
Damages	---	---	---	---
Sub-total	---	---	448,838.52	448,838.52

CONSTRUCTION	
Contracts	---
<b>TOTAL—ROUND VALLEY</b>	<b>59,654.61</b>

<b>2,388,310.10</b>	<b>482,806.30</b>	<b>2,930,771.01</b>
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**DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY  
FINAL STATEMENT  
ROUND VALLEY RESERVOIR ACQUISITION APPROPRIATION**

**JUNE 30, 1960**

**TABLE 4**

<b>APPROPRIATED</b>		
Chapter 60, P.L. 1956 (Senate Bill #304)		\$3,000,000.00
<b>DISBURSEMENTS &amp; TRANSFERS</b>		
Transferred to Capital Account (Parks)	\$515,549.00	
Transferred to Div. Water Policy & Supply for expanded Ground Water Investigations	50,000.00	565,549.00
Total Disbursements		2,388,310.10*
Unexpended balance transferred to State Water Development Fund		46,140.90*
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS AND TRANSFERS</b>		<b>\$3,000,000.00</b>

NOTE: \* The \$2,434,451.00 expended for Round Valley Reservoir Project under Chapter 60, P.L. 1956, was reimbursed to the State Treasury on May 13, 1960 from the State Water Development Fund.

**DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY**  
**FINAL STATEMENT**  
**SPRUCE RUN RESERVOIR ACQUISITION APPROPRIATION**

**JUNE 30, 1960**

**TABLE 5**

<b>APPROPRIATED</b>		
Chapter 33, P.L. 1958 (Senate Bill #10)		\$2,000,000.00
<b>DISBURSEMENTS &amp; TRANSFERS</b>		
Total Disbursements		1,962,486.76
Unexpended balance transferred to the State Water Development Fund		37,513.24
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS AND TRANSFERS</b>		<u>\$2,000,000.00*</u>

**NOTE:** \* The \$2,000,000.00 appropriated under Chapter 33, P.L. 1958, was reimbursed to the State Treasury on May 13, 1960 from the State Water Development Fund.

**DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY**  
**FINAL STATEMENT**  
**RARITAN RIVER BASIN**  
**WATER RESOURCES STUDY APPROPRIATION**

**JUNE 30, 1960**

**TABLE 6**

<b>APPROPRIATED</b>		
Chapter 216, P.L. 1957 (Senate Bill #310)		\$250,000.00
<b>DISBURSEMENTS &amp; TRANSFERS</b>		
Total Disbursements	\$160,161.24	
Less Credit from Round Valley Reservoir Acquisition Appropriation	5,500.00*	
Net Disbursements		154,661.24
Unexpended balance transferred to State Water Development Fund		95,338.76
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS AND TRANSFERS</b>		<u>\$250,000.00**</u>

\* Paid from Round Valley Reservoir Acquisition Appropriation.

\*\* The \$250,000.00 appropriated under chapter 216, P.L. 1957 was reimbursed to the State Treasury on May 13, 1960 from the State Water Development Fund.

**APPENDIX C**  
**TABLE I**  
**DEER HARVEST, 1959**

County	Firearm Season	Bow and Arrow* Season	Special* Doe Season	Total
Atlantic .....	342	34		376
Bergen .....	45	6	28	74
Burlington .....	560	63		623
Camden .....	70	7		77
Cape May .....	67	7		74
Cumberland .....	185	20		205
Essex .....	27	14	12	53
Gloucester .....	26	2		28
Hunterdon .....	960	263	1,099	2,322
Mercer .....	264	84	346	694
Middlesex .....	61	8	29	98
Monmouth .....	121	34		155
Morris .....	759	219	656	1,634
Ocean .....	370	57		427
Passaic .....	215	35	82	332
Salem .....	21	3		24
Somerset .....	624	189	582	1,395
Sussex .....	670	80	291	1,041
Union .....	2			2
Warren .....	652	105	451	1,208
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,041**</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>3,571</b>	<b>10,842</b>

\* Both sexes.

\*\*Includes 17 deer taken with bow and arrow during the firearm season.

**TABLE 2**  
**COUNTY KILL DURING ANTLERESS SEASON**

County	Fawn		1½ yrs.		2½ yrs.		3½ yrs.		4½ yrs.		5½ +		Unknown	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hunterdon	328	242	9	235	1	131	0	71	0	24	0	15	0	43
Morris	169	188	8	83	3	128	1	33	0	13	0	21	0	9
Somerset	166	132	6	87	4	88	0	59	0	20	0	15	0	4
Warren	122	106	4	97	2	66	0	33	1	7	0	13	0	0
Mercer	99	89	5	70	0	49	0	27	0	6	0	1	0	0
Sussex	67	80	7	28	1	43	0	36	0	13	0	16	0	0
Passaic	23	12	2	16	2	16	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	1
Middlesex	12	7	1	1	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	4	4	0	7	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
Essex	1	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57</b>

**TABLE 3**  
**DEER POPULATION ESTIMATION IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY**  
**(80% Confidence Limit . . . Drive System)**

County	Hunt.	Som.	Morris	Warren	Sussex	Mercer (portion)	Total
No. of Drives	12	12	13	18	19	2	76
Area of Drives (sq. mi.)	5.34	5.89	5.51	8.46	7.35	1.01	33.56
No. Deer Driven	123	181	60	155	57	7	583
Mean No. Deer per sq. mile	23.03	30.73	10.89	18.32	7.76		17.37
Max. No. Deer per sq. mile	63.00	100.00	58.1	76.4	52.6		380.1
Variance	228.94	552.95	123.19	221.92	57.16		341.00
Stand. Deviation	15.10	23.52	11.10	14.90	7.56		18.46
Stand. Error	4.37	6.79	3.08	3.51	1.74		2.12
No. Square Miles of Deer Range	429.46	291.20	458.56	353.30	512.20		2,147.66
Est. Total Pop.	9,890	8,949	4,994	6,472	3,975		37,305
80 Percent Confidence Limits	2,559	2,694	1,912	1,653	1,183		4,553

**SOUTHERN DEER CENSUS**  
(Track Counts — 95% Probability Level)

County	Deer Range (sq. mi.)	Mean Deer		Est. Deer Population	Sample Size (percent)
		Pop. Density per sq. mile			
Atlantic	451	5.13 ± 0.31		2,312 ± 272	30
Burlington	650	6.37 ± 0.47		4,142 ± 596	20
Camden	111	3.33 ± 0.32		370*± 73	20
Cumberland	212	5.12 ± 0.87		1,085 ± 371	30
Cape May	170	2.63 ± 0.19		447 ± 66	40
Gloucester	100	2.35 ± 0.34		235*± 70	25
Ocean	523	5.60 ± 0.41		2,927 ± 428	18
Total	2,217			11,518 ± 847	
Mean		5.19 ± 0.19			

**SUMMARY OF LICENSES ISSUED  
FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1958, 1959**

TABLE 4

	1958	1959
Residents fishing .....	146,872	141,183
Residents hunting & trapping .....	160,143	154,560
Non-residents fishing .....	9,959	9,489
Non-residents hunting and trapping .....	2,041	1,862
Residents trout stamps .....	87,232	86,886
Non-residents trout stamps .....	2,673	2,277
Residents bow & arrow hunting .....	26,280	23,637
Non-residents bow & arrow hunting .....	186	198
One-day non-residents hunting .....	596	600
(Commercial preserve hunting)		
Special woodcock hunting .....	929	1,185

**BREAKDOWN OF HUNTING ACCIDENTS**

TABLE 5

Out of sight of shooter .....	14
In line of fire .....	12
Covered by shooter swinging on game .....	12
Richochet .....	8
Accidental discharge .....	8
Trigger caught on object .....	5
Mistaken for game .....	4
Loading or unloading gun .....	4
Shooter slipped .....	2
Defective weapon .....	2
Removing or placing gun in car .....	2
Cause unknown .....	4
Total .....	<u>77</u>

(Additional information such as accidents by season and by species hunted, may be obtained from accident files.)

**SIZE OF FISH RAISED AND DISTRIBUTED JULY 1, 1959  
TO MAY 31, 1960**

**TABLE 6**

Inches	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Rainbow Trout	Total	
1-2	300			300	
2-3	700	9,600	7,200	17,500	
3-4		61,800	800	62,600	
4-5		3,600		3,600	
5-6	300			300	
	(1,300)	(75,000)	(8,000)	(84,300)	fingerlings
6-7	487	1,311		1,798	
7-8	12,287	7,149	1,122	20,558	
8-9	49,709	29,396	11,512	90,617	
9-10	60,106	37,524	34,831	132,461	
10-11	38,526	33,635	43,917	116,078	
11-12	13,560	15,731	45,321	74,612	
12-13	3,301	6,859	19,350	29,510	
13-14	1,059	2,052	4,766	7,877	
14-15	568	683	638	1,889	
15-16	475	171	493	1,139	
16-17	172	102	517	791	
17-18	34	35	200	269	
18-19	11	38	34	83	
19-20		14	24	38	
	(180,295)	(134,700)	(162,725)	(477,720)	adults
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181,595</b>	<b>209,700</b>	<b>170,725</b>	<b>562,020</b>	
2-4	Largemouth Bass, fingerlings			29,855	
5-8	Largemouth Bass, adults			2,325	
4-10	Bluegill Sunfish, adults			2,765	
4-10	Pumpkinseed Sunfish, adults			16,675	
2-4	Channel Catfish, fingerlings			(53,155)	
2-4				615,175	

**SIZE OF FEDERAL TROUT DISTRIBUTED APRIL & MAY, 1960**

Inches	Rainbow Trout	Total
7-8	1,422	1,422
8-9	8,888	8,888
9-10	13,465	13,465
10-11	7,892	7,892
11-12	3,482	3,482
12-13	380	380
13-14	26	26
	35,555	35,555
<b>TOTAL FISH DISTRIBUTED</b>		<b>650,730</b>

**DISPOSITION OF 1,113 COMPLAINTS PROSECUTED  
IN PUBLIC COURTS**

**TABLE 7**

Found Guilty .....	1040
Found not guilty .....	45
Committed to jail .....	10
Placed on probation to make payment of penalty .....	13
License revoked by court .....	14
Sentence suspended by court .....	4
Dismissed .....	18
Appealed by defendant .....	3
(3 reversed)	
Appealed by Division .....	11
(6 reversed — 5 pending)	

**The types of offense prosecuted were:**

Fishing violations .....	130
Hunting violations .....	527
License violations .....	233
Deer violations .....	100
Firearm violations .....	65
Miscellaneous violations .....	58

**Shown below are the prosecutions by Districts:**

North District .....	Total	476½
Sub-district No. 1 and Metropolitan Office .....	224½	
Counties of Sussex, Passaic, Morris Essex, Bergen, Hudson and Union		
Sub-district No. 2 .....	252	
Counties of Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, and Mercer		
South District .....	Total	583½
Sub-district No. 3 .....	273	
Counties of Monmouth, Ocean, and Burlington		
Sub-district No. 4 .....	310½	
Counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Camden		

**APPENDIX D**

**NEW JERSEY STATE BENEFITS APPROVED  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1959-1960**

**TABLE 1**

War Orphans	\$ 27,055.98
Multiple Sclerosis	....
Amputee	....
Blind	....
Paraplegic	1,000.00
Loss of Use Of	500.00
	<hr/>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 28,555.98</b>
<b>Direct Armed Forces Claims</b>	
Mustering-Out-Pay	1,140.00
Death Gratuities	1,155.60
Family Allotment	....
Soldier's Deposit	60.00
Combat Pay	....
Arrears in Pay	....
Retirement Pay	....
Miscellaneous	....
	<hr/>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,355.60</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
Out-of-State Bonus	23,241.34
Reemployment Rights	12,731.60
Other	14,158.61
	<hr/>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,131.55</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$81,043.31</b>

**DIRECT CASH AWARDS AND REGULAR MONTHLY  
PAYMENTS SECURED FOR VETERANS BY THE  
FIELD OFFICES OF THE DIVISION OF  
VETERANS' SERVICES**

**TABLE 2  
1959-1960 FISCAL YEAR**

<b>Counties</b>	
Atlantic	\$ 68,865.93
Bergen	361,006.92
Burlington	5,413.58
Camden	73,008.50
Cape May	2,750.31
Cumberland	83,797.15
Essex	123,122.13
Gloucester	91,989.01
Hudson	313,713.58
Hunterdon	4,065.87
Mercer	122,406.75
Middlesex	92,012.20
Monmouth	483,297.95
Morris	55,073.16
Ocean	69,158.72
Passaic	102,685.59
Salem	9,751.01
Somerset	43,156.41
Sussex	1,464.30
Union	313,582.42
Warren	3,147.22
Out-of-State	56,979.05
	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,486,447.76</b>

**AMOUNTS OF MONETARY RECOVERIES SECURED  
BY THIS SECTION AND CREDITED TO THE VARIOUS  
FIELD OFFICES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1959 - 1960**

**TABLE 3**

Service-Connected Death Compensation	\$ 86,304.96
Non-Service Connected Death Pension	369,034.04
Service-Connected Disability Compensation	243,023.30
Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	889,870.23
Spanish-American War Pension	1,365.00
National Service Life Insurance	531,056.94
U.S. Government Life Insurance	50,912.76
Servicemen's Indemnity	3,437.30
Burial Allowance	219,258.79
Accrued Due at Death	3,665.61
Insurance Dividends	923.10
Returned Insurance Premiums	9.74
Waiver of Insurance Premiums	137.79
<b>Total Disability Income</b>	<b>1,035.00</b>
Educational Benefits	2,451.18
Dependency Allowance	2,374.29
Out-Patient Medical	315.00
Unauthorized Medical Expenses	229.60
Unearned Premiums	....
	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,405,404.63</b>

**APPLICATIONS FILED  
NEW JERSEY STATE VETERANS AWARDS**

**TABLE 4**

Status as of 6/30/59	Para- plegia Award	Hemi- plegia Award	Am- putee Award	Osteo- chondritis Award	Multiple Sclerosis	Loss of Use of	Blind Award-	War Orphans Education
Filed	207	49	68	12	28	9	73	158
Pending	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Disallowed	49	18	20	8	8	1	23	31
Approved	158	30	48	4	19	8	50	118
Discontinued	18	1	4	0	1	1	3	46
Eligible	140	29	44	4	18	7	47	72
<b>Activity 1959-1960 Fiscal Year</b>								
Filed	5	0	1	0	4	4	3	78
Disallowed	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
Approved	2	0	1	0	2	3	1	56
Discontinued	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1*
Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	10
<b>Status as of 6/30/60</b>								
Filed	212	49	69	0	32	13	76	231
Pending	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	10
Disallowed	51	18	0	0	10	1	24	45
Approved	160	30	49	0	21	11	51	176
Discontinued	18	1	4	0	1	1	3	47
Eligible	142	29	45	0	20	10	48	129

**PAYMENTS MADE NEW JERSEY STATE VETERANS AWARDS**

	Cumulative to 6/30/59	Fiscal Year 1959-1960	Cumulative to 6/30/60
Paraplegia, Hemiplegia, Multiple Sclerosis, Amputee, Osteochondritis, Loss of Use of	947,461.59	117,408.93	1,064,870.52
Blind Pension	298,651.82	25,564.26	324,216.08
War Orphans Education	65,122.32	26,500.00	91,622.32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>1,311,235.73</u>	<u>169,473.19</u>	<u>1,480,708.92</u>

\*Included in "approved" total

**TOTAL CONTACTS ADVISEMENTS  
AND CLAIMS FILED**

**TABLE 5**

	1948-1959	1959-1960	1948-1960
Loans	39,967	1,535	41,502
Education and Training	96,841	2,875	99,716
Compensation and Pension	244,863	31,864	276,727
Death Benefits	28,487	4,338	32,825
Insurance	86,390	3,855	90,245
Medical and Hospitalization	63,036	3,975	67,011
Armed Services			
Claims	38,548	1,854	40,402
Other Services (*)	192,672	7,678	200,350
	790,804	57,974	848,778
New Claims Filed	106,130	7,068	113,198
Powers of Attorney			
Secured	58,962	4,521	63,483

\* Includes: N. J. State Benefits, Reemployment Cases, Out of State Bonus and Special Services.

**MONETARY RECOVERIES THROUGH NEWARK  
AND PHILADELPHIA LIAISON OFFICE  
1948 TO JUNE 30, 1960**

**TABLE 7**

Service-Connected Death Compensation	\$ 2,513,754.71
Non-Service Connected Death Pension	3,491,710.46
Service-Connected Disability Compensation	16,366,517.06
Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	9,407,644.67
Spanish-American War Pensions	5,297.70
National Service Life Insurance	4,212,941.09
U.S. Government Life Insurance	1,021,625.42
Burial Allowance	1,468,684.79
Accrued at Death	63,812.55
Insurance Dividends	27,613.00
Waiver of Insurance Premiums	45,386.42
Returned Insurance Premiums	3,850.96
Total Disability Income	3,316.74
Educational Benefits	2,944,732.58
Out-Patient Medical Treatment	27,728.64
Out-Patient Dental Treatment	72,002.39
Unauthorized Medical Expenses	2,656.49
Unearned Premiums	129.53
Servicemen's Indemnity	392,272.17
Statutory Awards	4,125.41
Automobiles	116,800.00
Dependency Allowance	2,990.73
Housing	70,025.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$42,265,618.51</b>

**STATE BENEFITS**

**TABLE 6**

1948—June 30, 1960

Paraplegia, Hemiplegia, Multiple Sclerosis, Amputee, Osteochondritis, Loss of Use of	\$ 947,961.59
Blind Pension	299,651.82
War Orphans	92,178.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,339,791.71</b>
<b>Direct Armed Forces Claims</b>	
Recoup. — Soldiers Deposit	97.53
Family Allotment	10,620.06
Travel Pay	786.51
Prisoner of War Pay	1,514.25
Terminal Leave Pay	375.00
Death Gratuity	19,662.70
Combat Pay	1,113.50
Flight Pay	45.00
Arrears in Pay	13,118.77
Mustering Out Pay	7,740.00
Currency Exchange	50.00
Retired Pay	2,690.09
Deposit Funds	177.00
Miscellaneous	176.99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$58,167.40</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
Out-of-State Bonus	\$ 6,686,114.52
Reemployment Rights	440,456.27
Unemployment	910.00
Social Security	1,055.40
Other	19,503.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 7,148,039.69</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$50,811,617.31</b>

**NEW JERSEY VETERANS EMPLOYMENT PLAN  
1959-1960 FISCAL YEAR**

**TABLE 8**

Questionnaires Mailed Out	1,450
Questionnaires Returned	670
Percentage of Returned Questionnaires	48%

**SUMMARY OF REPLIES**

1. Number of hires from March 1, 1959 to February 29, 1960	44,010
2. Number of veterans hired for this same yearly period	10,497
3. Number of disabled veterans hired during that period	461
4. Number of employees listed on your current payroll	216,483
5. Estimated new hires from April 1st to June 30, 1960	8,171
6. Estimated new jobs for disabled veterans, same period	144

## APPENDIX E

### NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#### LIST OF DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS

#### VETERAN'S SERVICES

Division of Veterans' Services monthly bulletin

#### SHELLFISH

Compendium of New Jersey Shellfish Laws

#### WATER POLICY

Wolf Creek Flood Control  
Governor's Passaic Valley Flood Control  
Fleischer's Brook Flood Control  
Coles Brook Flood Control  
Extent and Frequency of Inundation of Flood Plain near Raritan, N. J.  
Special Report 5—Surface Water Supply of New Jersey, Stream Flow Records October 1, 1928-September 30, 1934.  
Special Report 6—Supplementary Report on Ground Water Supplies of Atlantic City Region.  
Special Report 7—Water Supplies from No. 1 Sand in Vicinity of Parlin, N. J.  
Special Report 8—Ground Water Supplies of Middlesex County, N. J.  
Special Report 9—Surface Water Supply of New Jersey, Stream Flow Records October 1, 1934-September 30, 1940.  
Special Report 10—Preliminary Report on Geology and Ground Water Supply of Newark Area.  
Special Report 12—Surface Water Supply of New Jersey, Stream Flow Records October 1940-September 1945.  
Special Report 13—Ground Water Resources in Tri State Region Adjacent to Lower Delaware River, 1958.  
Special Report 14—Surface Water Supply of New Jersey, Stream Flow Records October 1945-September 1950.  
Special Report 15—Spruce Run-Round Valley Reservoir Project, 1958.  
Special Report 16—Surface Water Supply of New Jersey, Stream Flow Records October 1950-September 1955. (Being printed; available soon).  
Water Resources Circular 1—Geology and Ground Water Resources of Cape May Peninsula, Lower Cape May County, N. J.  
Water Resources Circular 2—Records of Wells and Ground Water Quality in Monmouth County, N. J.

#### RECREATION

AIDS FOR MUNICIPAL RECREATION

Arts and Crafts program

PROGRAMMING FOR MUNICIPAL RECREATION

Subjects:

Golden Age Program  
Leadership  
Membership  
Organization  
Facilities  
Finance  
Program Activities

GOLF COURSES IN NEW JERSEY

Private  
Public

AIDS TO A SUMMER PLAYGROUND

Recreation Program

AIDS FOR MUNICIPAL RECREATION

Indoor Community Centers  
Planning and Programming

AIDS TO A TEEN-AGE RECREATION PROGRAM

WATER CARNIVAL PROGRAM

HOW TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN

Baseball Diamonds  
Football Fields  
Tennis Courts

PROGRAMMING FOR

Bicycle Activities  
Marble Tournaments  
Kite Flying

OUTDOOR ICE RINKS

Construction  
Maintenance  
Operation

FIELDS AND COURTS—  
DIMENSION CHART

MODERN PLAYGROUND  
INNOVATIONS

NEW JERSEY RECREATION  
DEVELOPMENT MAGAZINE  
(Quarterly Publication)

NEW JERSEY STATUTES  
RELATING TO PUBLIC  
RECREATION

#### RUNNING TRACK

How to conduct a track meet

#### STATE PROMOTION SECTION

You'll Feel at Home in New Jersey (Residential real estate booklet)  
Know Your State (A Factual Outline of New Jersey)  
100 Facts About New Jersey (Single Sheet)  
Fishing Fun for Everyone in New Jersey (Booklet)  
New Jersey Events Schedule (Booklet of Events)—New edition each year  
Industrial Guide (Restricted to businesses and organizations on formal request, and to industrial "prospects")  
Canoe Runs (Single Sheet)  
Indian Lore of New Jersey (Booklet) (Reprint of twelve articles by Dr. Charles Philhower)  
Vacation Guide to New Jersey (Commercial recreation brochure: Released in response to advertisements for vacationists and tourists—individual inquiries)  
Fall and Winter Vacations (Resorts Folder)  
State Office Building Locations: Trenton (Single Sheet Map)  
New Jersey's 12 Scenic and Historic Tours (Pamphlet)  
Colored Flyer (Depicting State Flag, State Capitol, State Seal and State Bird)  
Digest: Business Development Corporations Act (Chap. 218, P.L. 1957)  
Pamphlet: How to Get Business in New Jersey Labor Surplus Areas  
Farm Vacations (Single Sheet)  
Camps in New Jersey (Nine-Page Listing)  
Community Industrial Development Kit (A Montage of New Jersey References)—Restricted to Municipal Organization—on request)  
I'm From New Jersey (Booklet) (Reprint from Nat'l Geographic Magazine by John T. Cunningham)  
County Data Sheets—1959 (Individual Sheets for State and each County): Research Report #117  
Population Estimates (as of July 1, 1958) Municipalities and Counties: Research Report #116  
Research Report #118: Long Range Projections of Population: 1960-2010 by Counties  
Housing & Dwelling Units: 1950-58 Municipalities and Counties: Research Report #115

A Digest of Employment: 1958 Covered Employment—by Counties: Research Report #119  
 Rankings of the 10 Highest States in Annual Average Employment & Percentage of U.S., 1948-1956  
 Basic Economic Indicators, N. J. "New Jersey Economic Review"—(Monthly)  
 Supplement: Review of N. J. Business, July 1950  
 Prime Govt. Contracts Awarded to N. J. Firms (Monthly) (on individual request)

#### BUILDING CODES

Standard Building Code of New Jersey:—  
 Part A—General Provisions and Definitions  
 Part B—Structural, Fire and General Safety Requirements (Includes component Manual)  
 Part E—Plumbing Code of New Jersey  
 Parts C, D & F—Elevators, Air Conditioning, Electrical  
 Rules for Construction of 1 & 2 Family Dwellings  
 Report on the Acute Transportation Problem Existing Between Northeastern New Jersey and the City of New York (by L. Alfred Jenny, Consultant Engineer dated 2-15-51)

#### FISH & GAME

Compendium of Fish Laws  
 Compendium of Game Laws  
 List of Waters Stocked  
 Fish and Game Law Book  
 "New Jersey Outdoors—monthly magazine"  
 "Lake and Pond Survey Report No. 3"  
 List of State-owned Public Shooting & Fishing Grounds

List of all publications issued by the N. J. State Planning Bureau  
 Advances for Public Works Planning

Local Planning Assistance Program Procedures and Requirements, Local Planning Assistance Program  
 MPL-1—Municipal Planning Act  
 MPL-2—Building Permit Act  
 MZL-1—Zoning Enabling Act  
 CPL-1—County and Regional Act  
 MPM-1—Planning Board Ordinance "A"  
 MPM-2—Planning Board Ordinance "B"  
 MPM-3—Bylaws  
 MPM-4—Guide for Subdivision Subdivision Charts for Planning Boards "A" & "B"  
 Effective Zoning Community "X"  
 Community Planning  
 Pinelands—A Suggested Program for the Pinelands Region  
 Zoning in New Jersey—1960 Objectives, Programs and Organization of the State Planning Bureau

#### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Tidal Laws for New Jersey waters  
 Non-Tidal Laws for New Jersey waters  
 Riparian Rights  
 Progress in the Crusade for Shore Preservation and Development

#### PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED BY BUREAU OF FORESTRY

Printed by Conserva. & Ec. Dev.  
 Shade Tree Laws of New Jersey  
 Why Idle Acres in New Jersey  
 Christmas Holly Depends on June Bloom  
 Planting for Beauty—Shade Trees

Printed by Exten. Forester  
 Pruning Pine Plantations—#16  
 Effects of Forest Fires on Upland Sites in the Pine Region of So. N. J. #100  
 Prescribed Burning in South Jersey Woodlands—#65  
 Controlled Burning in So. Jersey Woodlands  
 The Story of Arbor Day—#102

How to Sell Your Timber on the Stump—#162  
 Marketing Fireplace Wood from the Farm Forest—#162  
 Preserving Fence Posts with Pentachloro phenol—#153  
 How to Improve Your Farm Woodlot with ACP Payments—#204  
 Cattle Can Destroy your Woodlot—#267  
 Weeding the Woodlot with Chemicals #317  
 Growing Christmas Trees in New Jersey—#323  
 How to Grow Evergreen Forest Trees from Seed—#  
 How to Transplant Trees and Shrubs #246  
 Forest Tree Planting Guide for N. J.—#179  
 Tips on Marketing Your Larger Trees #247

Printed by U. S. Forest Service  
 White Pine Weevil (Forest Pest Leaflet #21)  
 Measuring & Marketing Farm Timber (Farmers' Bulletin #1210)  
 Careers in Forestry (Misc. Publication #249)  
 How to Get Help under the Watershed Protection & Flood Prevention Act. PA #276)  
 How to Prevent Skid Trail Erosion Forests & the Natural Water Cycle (U.S.F.S. 1957)  
 Wood—Colors & Kinds Agri. Handbook (#101)  
 Timber Resources of N. J. U.S.F.S. (1400)  
 Direct Seeding of Pitch Pine in So. New Jersey—Station Paper #111  
 Forestry & Deer—Station Paper #109  
 Severe Burning Treatment Tested on Lowland Pine Sites—Station Paper #64  
 Wild Fire Damage Reduced on Prescribed Burned Areas in N. J. Forests in the Garden State (1,500 copies) U.S.F.S.

**APPENDIX F**  
**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**

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George R. Moorhead  
James J. Darcy, Jr.

**APPENDIX G**

**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT  
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Summary**

**STATE APPROPRIATIONS & APPROPRIATED RECEIPTS**

	Expenditure Available	Expended	Returned to State Treasury	Reappropriated
Office of the Commissioner	\$3,167,533.00	\$ 3,165,115.00	\$ 1,211.20	\$ 1,206.80
Division of Planning & Development	8,980,814.10	6,938,851.62	6,223.37	2,035,739.11
Morris Canal & Banking	89,981.71	54,356.77	2,677.54	32,947.40
Division of Water Policy & Supply	525, 320.68	479,585.91	4,471.47	41,263.30
State Water Development Fund	25,002,714.21	6,021,544.24	....	18,981,169.97
Division of Shell Fisheries	249,312.00	242,611.59	6,700.41	....
Division of Fish & Game	1,991,062.96	1,779,981.30	....	211,081.66
Division of Veterans Services	389,303.31	378,198.62	11,104.69	....
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$40,396,041.97</u>	<u>\$19,060,245.05</u>	<u>\$32,388.68</u>	<u>\$21,303,408.24</u>

**UNAPPROPRIATED RECEIPTS**

	Deposited to School Fund	Deposited to State Treasury
Office of the Commissioner	\$ ....	\$ 20.90
Division of Planning & Development	442,693.38	1,954,584.39
Division of Water Policy & Supply	....	391,578.56
Division of Shell Fisheries	....	73,740.82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$442,693.38</u>	<u>\$2,419,924.67</u>

**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER**

**APPROPRIATIONS**

	Available for Expenditure	Expended	Returned to State Treasury	Carried Forward
General Operations	\$ 243,768.00	\$ 242,556.80	\$1,211.20	\$ ....
Study of Small Business	30,000.00	23,793.20	....	1,206.80
Debt Service	2,893,765.00	2,893,765.00	....	....
	\$3,167,533.00	\$3,165,115.00	\$1,211.20	\$1,206.80
<b>Revenue</b>				
Sale Publication	\$ 20.90			

*New Jersey State Library*

**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT  
DIVISION OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT**

**APPROPRIATIONS**

	Available for Expenditure	Expended	Returned to State Treasury	Reappropriated
<b>GENERAL OPERATIONS</b>				
Directors Office and Administration	\$ 127,647.89	\$ 126,837.83	\$ 810.06	\$ .....
Bureau of Aeronautics	58,596.06	58,577.51	18.55	.....
Bureau of Commerce	305,661.05	304,632.87	139.99	888.19
Bureau of Forestry	570,196.80	528,159.49	1,031.72	41,005.59
Bureau of Geology	74,703.43	73,140.55	53.83	1,509.05
Bureau of Housing	86,916.62	36,031.36	885.26	.....
Bureau of Navigation	364,577.55	363,751.97	825.58	.....
Bureau of Parks & Recreation	1,134,325.21	1,126,050.58	1,433.06	6,841.57
Bureau of Planning	631,574.96	548,995.42	1,025.32	81,554.22
Board of New Jersey Pilot Commissioners	20,042.87	20,042.87	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,374,242.44</b>	<b>\$3,236,220.45</b>	<b>\$6,223.37</b>	<b>\$131,798.62</b>
<b>STATE AID EXPENDITURES</b>				
Bureau of Navigation				
Beach Protection	\$2,608,204.37	\$1,073,866.20		\$1,534,338.17
Inland Waterways	522,859.95	247,015.80		275,844.15
Atlantic City Marina	147,143.72	143,488.00		3,655.72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,278,208.04</b>	<b>\$1,464,370.00</b>		<b>\$1,813,838.04</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>				
Bureau of Navigation	\$ 5,725.00	\$ 5,279.60		\$ 445.40
Bureau of Parks & Recreation	1,076,275.03	1,020,694.12		55,580.91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,082,000.03</b>	<b>\$1,025,973.72</b>		<b>\$ 56,026.31</b>
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>				
Federal Forest Fire Fund	\$ 108,888.71	\$ 95,475.66		\$ 13,413.05
Federal Forest Nursery Fund	5,305.15	3,317.93		1,987.22
Federal Farm Forestry Fund	40,244.53	23,976.39		16,268.14
Federal Soil Bank Account	4,790.40	2,382.67		2,407.73
Federal Airport Grant	1,085,249.50	1,085,294.50		.....
Watershed Programs	1,840.30	1,840.30		.....
	<b>\$1,246,363.59</b>	<b>\$1,212,287.45</b>		<b>\$ 34,076.14</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,980,814.10</b>	<b>\$6,938,851.62</b>	<b>\$6,223.37</b>	<b>\$2,035,739.11</b>

**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT  
DIVISION OF WATER POLICY & SUPPLY**

**APPROPRIATIONS**

	Available for Expenditure	Expended	Returned to State Treasury	Reappropriated
General Operations	\$ 468,298.44	\$ 463,826.97	\$4,471.47	.....
Repair, Rehabilitation and Improvements of the Delaware and Raritan Canal	12,123.65	12,123.65	.....	.....
Flood Control Passaic and Morris Counties	41,598.59	335.29	.....	41,263.30
Sedimentation Study — Stony Brook Watershed	3,300.00	3,300.00	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 525,320.68</b>	<b>\$ 478,823.99</b>	<b>\$4,471.47</b>	<b>\$ 41,263.30</b>
<b>STATE WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>	<b>\$25,002,714.21</b>	<b>\$6,021,544.24</b>		<b>\$18,981,169.97</b>

**DIVISION OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT**

**UNAPPROPRIATED RECEIPTS**

	Deposited to School Fund	Deposited to State Treasury
Bureau of Commerce		
Sale of Back Pamphlets, etc.		\$ 6,526.96
Bureau of Aeronautics		
Sale of Licenses		517.00
Bureau of Forestry		
Rentals & Fines		4,704.47
Sale of Seedlings		12,752.80
Bureau of Geology		
Sale of Maps		6,062.83
Bureau of Housing		
Veterans Housing		1,427,350.26
Bureau of Navigation		
Marina Rentals—		75,028.35
Marina Concessions—		6,531.62
Preparations of Instruments		8,750.00
Atlases and Maps		220.50
Power Vessel Licenses		59,707.00
Miscellaneous		4,697.00
Riparian Rights—		
School Fund Income Account		
(Lease Rentals, License Fees)	\$103,803.20	
School Fund Investment Account		
(Grants, easements, one-fee sale)	335,169.41	
Guarantee Deposits		
(To be refunded when terms of lease are met)	3,720.77	
Bureau of Parks		
Permits, Rents, Fees, Sales of Commodities		341,694.10
Bureau of Planning		
Sale of Maps		40.50
Total Unappropriated Receipts—		
Division of Planning and Development	<u>\$442,693.38</u>	<u>\$1,954,584.39</u>

**DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME**

(The Fish and Game Division is supported entirely from receipts and Federal Funds. Although moneys are appropriated in the regular manner unexpended funds do not lapse but carry over.)

	Balance 7-1-59	Receipts 7-1-59 6-30-60	Total	Expended	Outstanding Requisitions 1958-1959	Balance 7-1-60
General Fund				\$1,339,496.08	\$51,872.23	
Federal Aid to Fisheries (Reimbursable by 75% from Federal Government)				41,737.23		
<b>Total General Fund and Federal Aid to Fisheries</b>	<b>\$165,029.10</b>	<b>\$1,430,259.97</b>	<b>\$1,595,289.07</b>	<b>\$1,381,496.08</b>	<b>\$51,872.23</b>	<b>\$161,920.76</b>
Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds Fund				281,452.56		
Federal Aid to Wildlife				65,160.43		
<b>Total Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds Fund and Federal Aid to Wildlife</b>	<b>107,997.40</b>	<b>287,776.49</b>	<b>395,773.89</b>	<b>346,612.99</b>		<b>49,160.90</b>
<b>TOTAL DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME FUNDS</b>	<b><u>\$273,026.50</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,718,036.46</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,991,062.96</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,728,109.07</u></b>	<b><u>\$51,872.23</u></b>	<b><u>\$211,081.66</u></b>

**ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS**

**GENERAL FUND AND FEDERAL AID TO FISHERIES**

Hunters' and Anglers' Licenses	\$1,229,047.35
Fines	42,229.00
Other Receipts	111,309.10
Federal Aid to Fisheries	47,674.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,430,259.97</b>

**PUBLIC SHOOTING AND FISHING GROUNDS FUND  
AND FEDERAL AID TO WILDLIFE**

Hunters' and Anglers' Licenses	\$ 143,243.05
Recoveries, Sales, Rental of Equipment, Rents	35,765.41
Federal Aid to Wildlife	108,768.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 287,776.49</b>

**TOTAL DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME RECEIPTS**

**\$1,718,036.46**

**APPENDIX H  
Statistical Summary  
NAVIGATION**

Riparian Instruments	Issued	Income	
Grants	170	\$330,424.16	
Leases	6	69,109.98	(Principal Sum)
Quit Claim Deeds	3	700.00	
Easements	2	101.00	
	181	\$400,335.14	

**July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960**

Permits	256	\$ 2,560.00
One Fee Licenses	20	9,512.00
Royalties	9	41,789.50
Annual Licenses	101	12,038.46
	296	\$65,908.96

**1959/1960**

**Summary of**

**COAST PROTECTION WORKS**

Municipality	Work Type	Total Cost	State Contribution
Barnegat State Park	Stone Revetment	\$ 8,508.00	\$ 8,508.00
Barnegat State Park	Timber Groins & Stone jetty )	143,200.35	143,200.35
Boro Barnegat Light	Timber Groins	64,741.13	32,370.56
Cape May Point	Timber & Stone) Jetty	101,975.51	101,975.51
Long Beach Township	Timber Groins	144,702.59	72,351.30
Long Beach Township	Timber Groins	114,265.25	57,132.63
Long Branch	Seawall & Jetties	147,430.14	73,715.07
Long Branch	Seawall	54,384.00	27,192.00
Longport	Bulkhead	32,127.10	16,063.55
Lower Penns Neck Twp.	Bulkhead	93,715.50	46,857.75
Manasquan	Bulkhead	41,741.13	20,870.57
Perth Amboy	Seawall	67,696.00	33,848.00
Sayreville	Bulkhead	37,674.10	18,837.55
Sea Bright	Jetties	169,960.50	84,980.25
Sea Isle City	Bulkhead	30,357.83	15,178.92
		\$1,252,479.13	\$753,082.01
	<b>Dredging</b>		
Long Branch	Channel	\$38,975.30	\$38,975.30
Point Pleasant Beach	Channel	12,051.27	12,051.27
Rumson	Channel	25,809.70	25,809.70
Waretown	Channel	9,561.31	9,561.31
		\$86,397.58	\$86,397.58

