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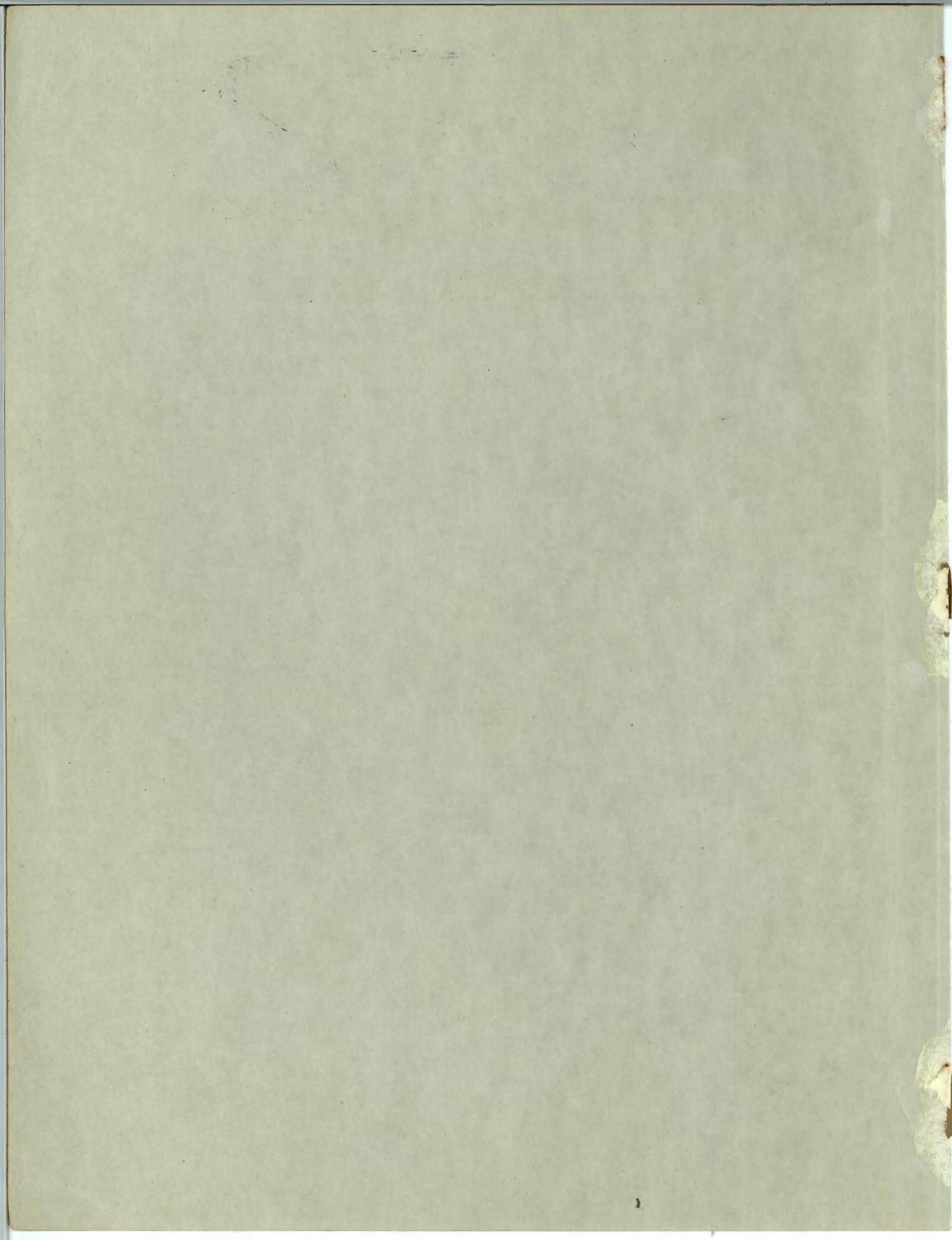
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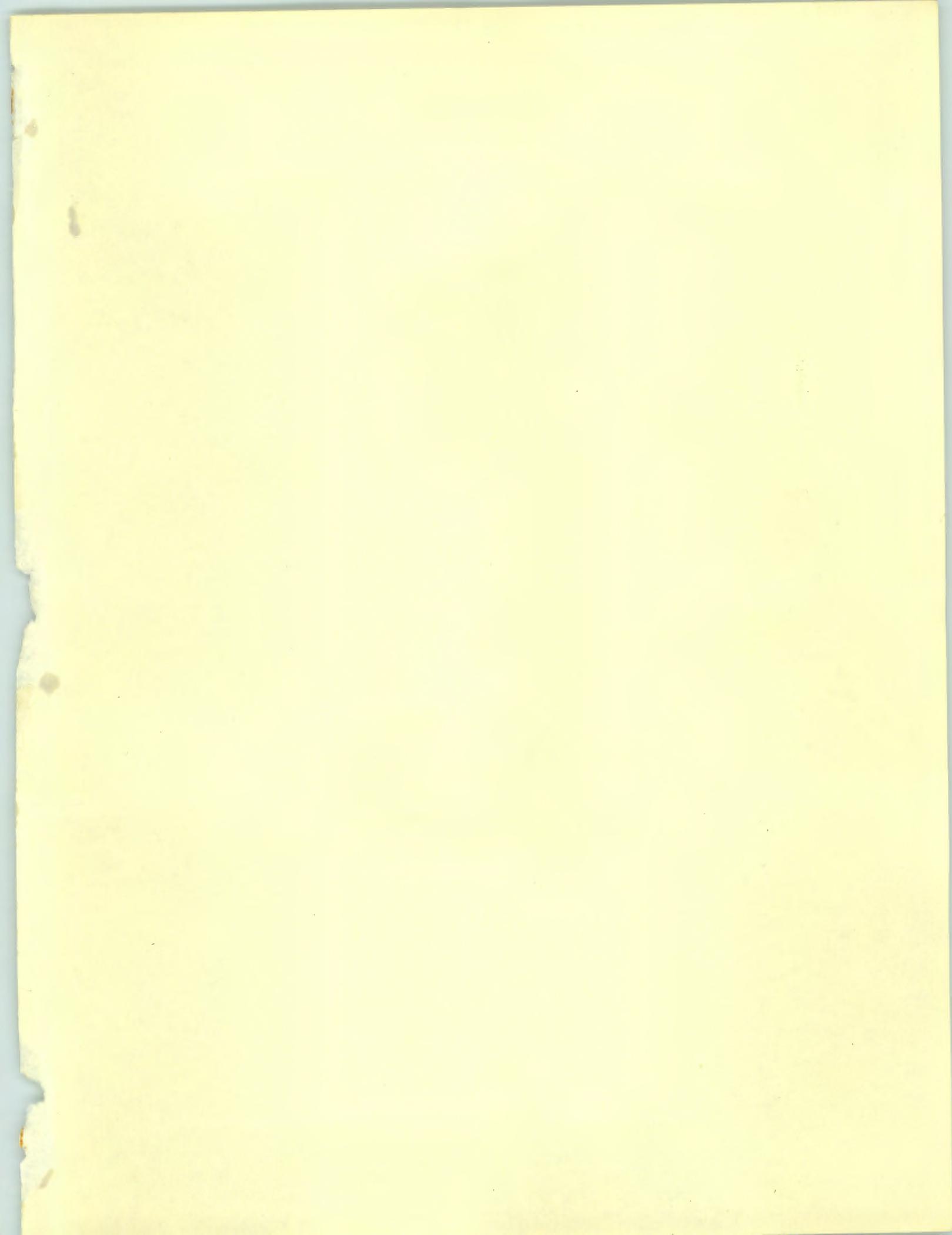
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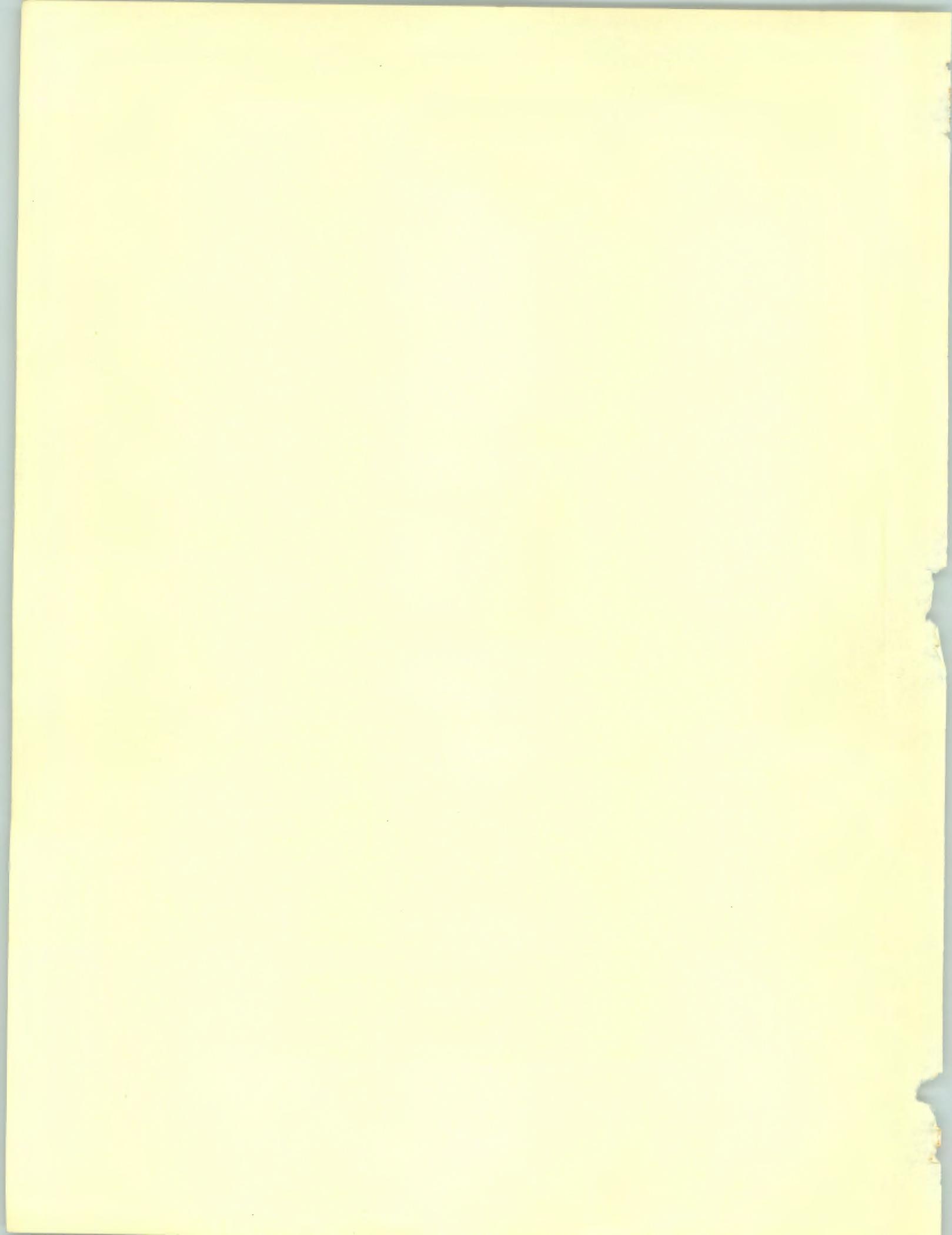
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"... in the variety of its problems and opportunities,
New Jersey is a laboratory where all phases of democracy
can be tested, applied and made to work..."
GOVERNOR ROBERT B. MEYNER'S
INAUGURAL ADDRESS, January 1958.





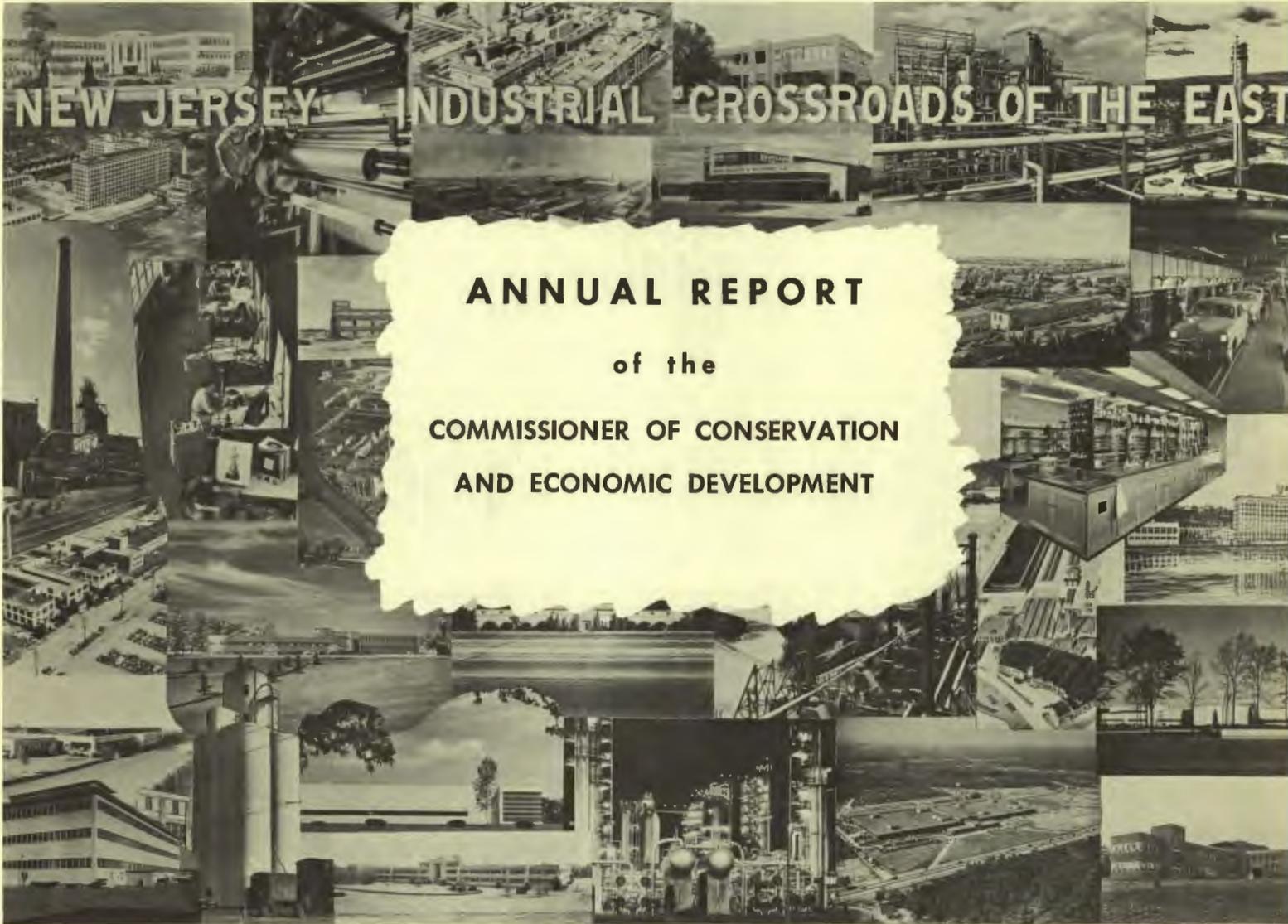


STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1958



1959



NEW JERSEY INDUSTRIAL CROSSROADS OF THE EAST

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
**COMMISSIONER OF CONSERVATION
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

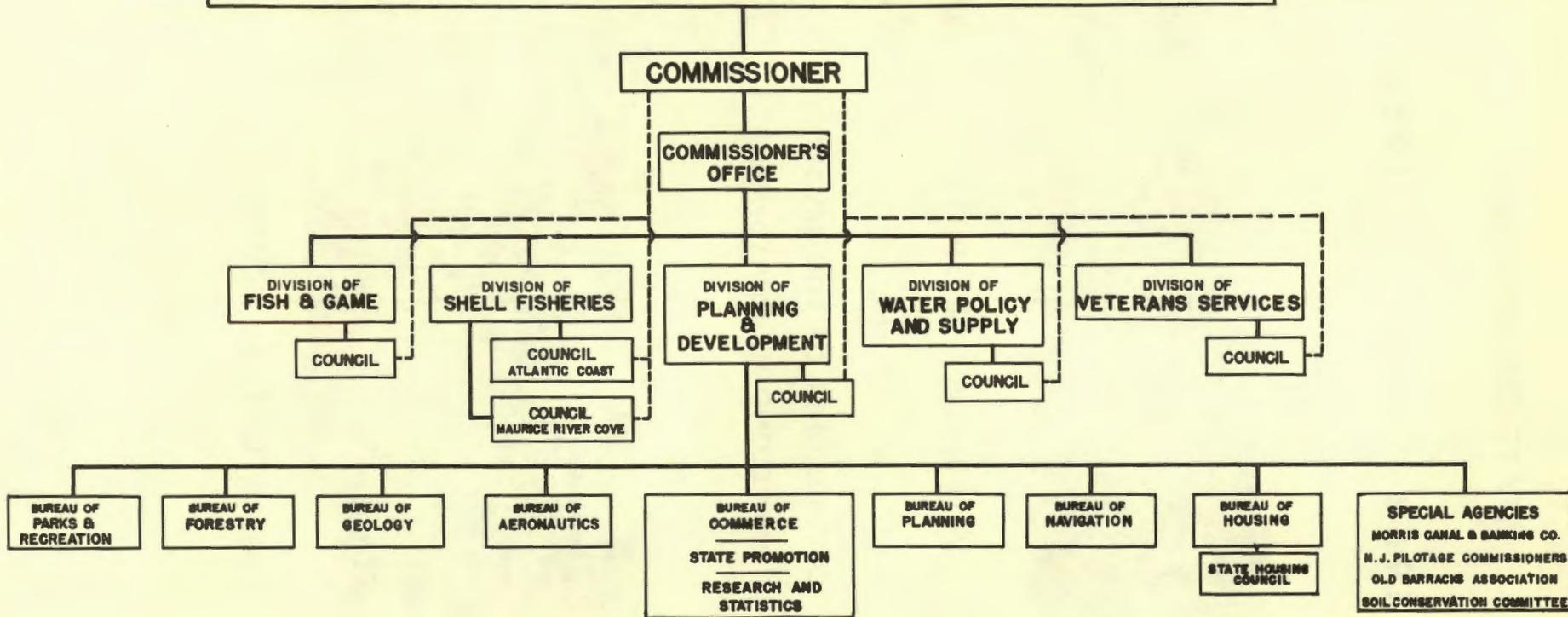
SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO

Commissioner

**DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

TRENTON 25, NEW JERSEY

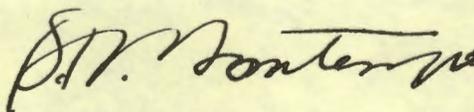
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Letter of Transmittal

*To the Honorable Robert B. Meyner, Governor,
and to Members of the Senate and General
Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

I have the honor to transmit this report concerning the activities of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development during the fiscal period 1958-59.



SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO
Commissioner



Long-range programs are being created by the State of New Jersey to meet the challenge of this age of transition.

Adopting this basic concept, the Department of Conservation and Economic Development designs its diversified programs to meet the future as well as the present needs of the people of New Jersey. The guide for all Department activities is simply: CONSERVATION THROUGH WISE USE OF NATURAL AND MAN-MADE RESOURCES . . . ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES.

.. Thus, the Department has assumed its responsibility to the people by undertaking the following projects:

- . . . The Construction of Spruce Run-Round Valley Reservoirs, page 88.
- . . . The Rehabilitation of The State's Oyster Industry, page 101.
- . . . The Reclamation and Development of The Hackensack Valley Meadows, page 25.
- . . . The Evaluation of North Jersey's Urban Renewal Problems, page 24.
- . . . The Opening of Island Beach State park To The General Public, page 41.
- . . . The Initiation of a State Program for Constructive Use of Atomic Energy, page 10.
- . . . The Investigation of New Jersey's Small Business Problems, page 11.

Within the Department, an extensive promotion campaign has been started to encourage the construction of middle income housing projects throughout the State, page 32. The Land Use Committee has submitted surveys and recommendations concerning preservation and use of public lands, page 17.



And our concern for the present and future has not caused the Department to overlook the past. A Committee of leading historians has been appointed to develop a method that will protect and preserve our historic sites throughout the State, page 45.

Volunteer marine patrols report traffic on New Jersey's waters are becoming as complex as on any proportionate stretch of roadway. Recognizing the ever-increasing need for safety regulations that would offer protection to the boating public the Department sought legislation which would place administrative responsibility with the State rather than the Federal Government, page 37.

Inter and intra-State cooperation has facilitated the progress of current water projects, such as the deepening of the Delaware River and the formulating of flood control measures where necessary. Implementation of the 1958 water program as endorsed by the voters of the State has been undertaken since the November 3, 1958 general election, pages 94-96.

The work of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development from July 1, 1958 through June 30, 1959 is contained in summary in the following Annual Report. However dissimilar the Department's activities appear at first glance, the use of practical, long-range planning has provided a common unity and impetus toward a **GREATER FUTURE FOR NEW JERSEY AND ITS PEOPLE.**

STATE OF

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

1958 ANNUAL

ROBERT B. MEYNER
Governor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Introduction:		State Game Farms	68
TITLE PAGE	1	Fisheries Management	73
ORGANIZATION CHART	2	Dingell-Johnson Projects Financed by	
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	3	Federal Funds	76
Preface by Commissioner Bontempo	4	Information and Education Unit—Hunter Safety	81
Executive Staff	8	DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY	
SPECIAL STUDIES:		Council and Supervisory Staff	84
Forecast of New Jersey's Economic Climate ..	9	Reorganization of Division	86
New Jersey Industrial Atomic Energy Plan		Water Referendum Funds	87
Proposed	10	Spruce Run-Round Valley Launched	88
Atomic Industrial Park	10	Pennsauken Ground Water Investigation	89
Economic Ambassadors	10	Interstate Delaware River Basin	90
Aid to Small Business	11	Water Conservation	90
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT		Special Ground Water Investigation Program ..	94
Council and Supervisory Staff	14	Flood Control	94
Bureau of Commerce	16	Passaic River Basin	95
Bureau of Planning	17	Delaware and Raritan Canal	96
Federal Housing Bill of 1959	31	Delaware River Master	96
Senior Citizens Survey	31	DIVISION OF SHELL FISHERIES	
Bureau of Housing	32	Council and Supervisory Staff	100
Bureau of Recreation	33	Oyster Mortality in Delaware Bay	101
Bureau of Navigation	37	Maurice River Cove-Atlantic Coast Sections ...	102
Lake Hopatcong Weed Control Program	39	Enforcement of Shellfish Laws	103
Forests and Parks	41	DIVISION OF VETERANS SERVICES	
Historic Sites	45	Council and Supervisory Staff	106
Bureau of Geology and Topography	48	Report	107
Bureau of Aeronautics	48	FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER	
DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME		Administrative Staff	111
Council and Supervisory Staff	62	Suggestion Awards Program—Public Information	
Wildlife Management	63	Office	112
Deer Management—Forest Management	65	APPENDIX A: Special Committees and Councils ..	116
Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds	67	APPENDIX B: Financial Statement	117

NEW JERSEY

AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

REPORT 1959

SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO
Commissioner

TABLE OF CHARTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page		Page
Economic Ambassadors Meeting	11	Public Hunting and Fishing Ground Map	67
Department promotes the State of New Jersey	15	Public Shooting and Fishing Ground Fund	68
Department promotes the Industrial Development of New Jersey	16	Game Farm Statistics	69
Commerce—Statistical Summary	17	And Then There Were Pheasants	70
Local Planning and Assistance Program "701"	18	Hunters and Anglers License Fund	71
Public Works Planning Program "702"	22	New Jersey Citizen Goes Fishing	72
Urban Renewal	26	Ice Fishing	74
Meadowlands Regional Development Agency ...	28	New Jersey Landings for Calendar Year 1958 (fish)	75
Disposition of State Owned Property	30	New Fish Sorter	77
Population Estimates	34	Law Enforcement Report by Division of Fish and Game	79
Red Pennant Warning System for Boaters	35	Commercial Fishing Statistics	80
Water Safety Program	36	Reorganization Chart of Division of Water Policy and Supply	86
Shore Protection	38	Water Sale Program	89
Navigation Statistical Summary	39	Water Supply Diversion Grants	90
Map of Harbor Master Areas	40	Water Consumption	91
Island Beach State Park	42	Drilling at the Wharton Tract	92
Bureau of Forestry—Statistical Data	43	Ground-water observation wells map	93
Map of State Forests, Parks, Historic Sites ..	46	Oyster Production Chart	101
Attendance and Income Report of Bureau of Parks and Recreation	47	Shell Fisheries Statistical Summary	104
Aeronautics Statistical Summary	49	Veterans Services Statistical Summary	108
Urban Renewal Projects Summary	50	Publications prepared and distributed by the Department	113
Federal Low Rent Public Housing Report	55	Financial Statement	117
Deer Census Statistics	64		
Game Supply and Harvest Statistics	66		



EXECUTIVE STAFF
of the
**DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO *Commissioner of Conservation
and Economic Development*
- DAVID S. DAVIES *Executive Assistant*
- JOSEPH T. BARBER *Assistant to the Commissioner*
- KENNETH H. CREVELING *Director, Division of
Planning and Development*
- CHRISTOPHER H. RILEY *Director, Division of
Shell Fisheries*
- GEORGE R. SHANKLIN *Director, Division of
Water Policy and Supply*
- A. H. UNDERHILL *Director, Division of
(Not pictured) Fish and Game*

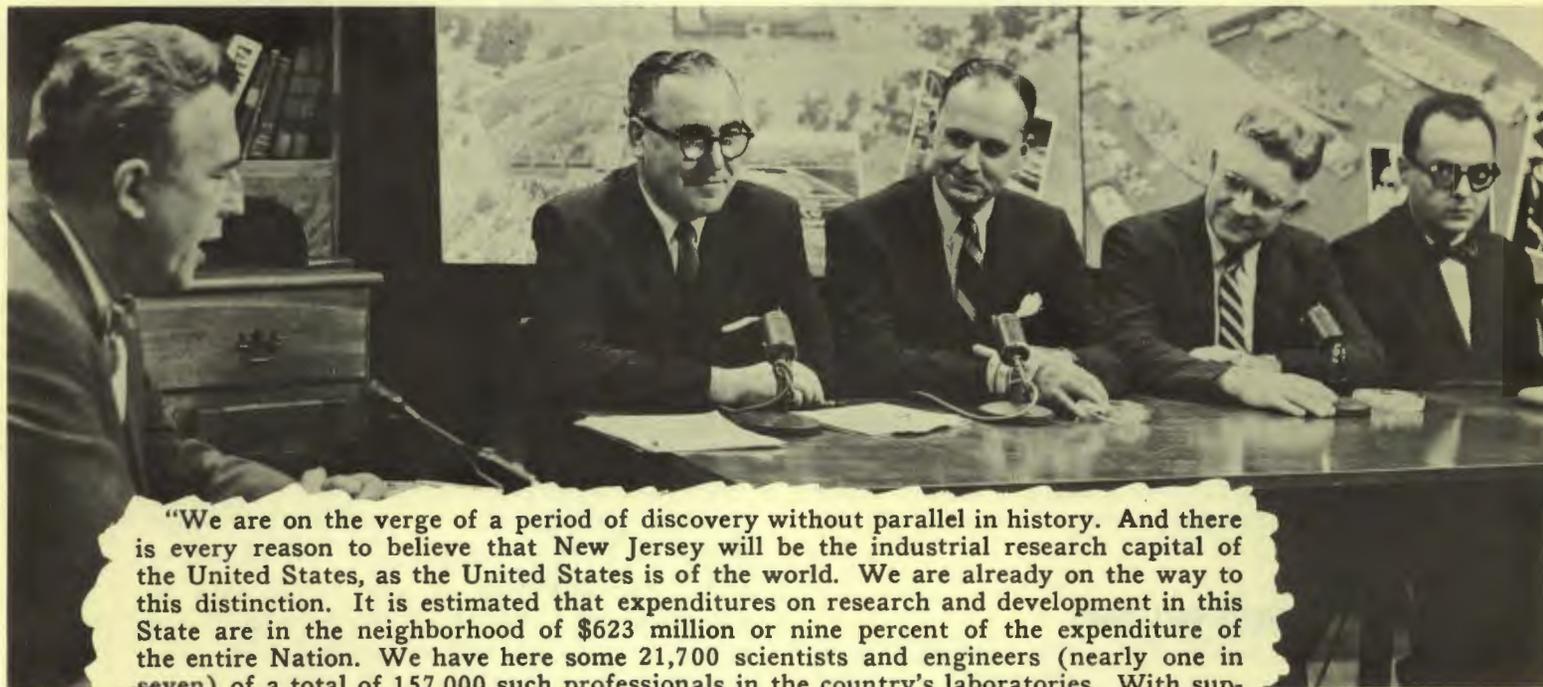
A FORECAST OF NEW JERSEY'S ECONOMIC CLIMATE:

INDUSTRY AND ATOMIC ENERGY

"Right now industrial organizations licensed to possess radio-isotopes (in N. J.) represent only six-tenths of one percent of the total number of manufacturing and mining concerns. Studies indicate, however, that at least eight to 10 percent of industrial firms can presently make profitable use of radio active materials in their operations and this number is bound to grow rapidly. It is obvious that such industrial uses will expand considerably in the very near future and it is our immediate task to plan for this growth and to encourage it as an aid to our economy . . . we in New Jersey have therefore conceived and are putting into operation as quickly as possible A PROGRAM FOR THE PROMOTION OF CONSTRUCTIVE USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY.



"Atomic energy for industrial use provides just one example of the vistas now opening for our continued industrial growth. Already New Jersey ranks fourth in the nation in the number of industrial uses of radio-isotopes. Proudly we display the world's largest privately-owned nuclear reactor at Plainsboro, built by the cooperative ingenuity of 10 companies."



"We are on the verge of a period of discovery without parallel in history. And there is every reason to believe that New Jersey will be the industrial research capital of the United States, as the United States is of the world. We are already on the way to this distinction. It is estimated that expenditures on research and development in this State are in the neighborhood of \$623 million or nine percent of the expenditure of the entire Nation. We have here some 21,700 scientists and engineers (nearly one in seven) of a total of 157,000 such professionals in the country's laboratories. With supporting personnel, we can boast more than 10 per cent of the Nation's research employment. Here are the tools, the means by which we can say "open sesame" to the future. But these advantages must be exploited or they will cease to exist."

Remarks of GOVERNOR ROBERT B. MEYNER
to the American Institute of Chemists
at Atlantic City, May 7, 1959.

SPECIAL STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NEW JERSEY INDUSTRIAL ATOMIC ENERGY PLAN PROPOSED

Plans for an Industrial Atomic Energy Foundation in New Jersey were presented to members of the Atomic Energy Commission on February 4, 1959, by the Commissioner and Department representatives.

The proposed State Program would disseminate information, encourage use of industrial atomic energy processes and atomic industrial research. Specifically, it would provide the following services:

1. An Atomic Energy Information library.
2. An Industrial Information Program which will include distribution of periodic bulletins containing atomic information to State industries.
3. A Counseling Service to industries newly interested in applying atomic energy to their manufacturing processes. (Attention will be given to smaller industries which cannot afford the necessary studies to introduce atomic processes).
4. A Special Training Program in the handling of radioisotopes and waste disposal for industries using atomic processes.
5. A cooperative program with insurance companies to determine radiation liability and possible radiation effects on life expectancy.

Federal authorities offered to support the program but at the same time encouraged us to explore possible establishment of chemical processing plants for radioactive waste. They suggested New Jersey could become the center of nuclear waste reclamation on the east coast because of the State's concentration of chemical and petroleum industries. According to AEC officials, the reprocessing of atomic waste materials could become a major private industry.

ATOMIC INDUSTRIAL PARK

On this advice, the original proposal submitted by the Department has been expanded to include the establishment of an Atomic Industrial Park.

Dr. Stephen F. Malaker, professor of nuclear physics at the Newark College of Engineering and president of the Cross-Malaker Laboratories, has volunteered his services as a consultant in formulating a design and plan for this undertaking. A detailed outline of the proposed Park will be submitted for review to the Atomic Energy Commission early in 1960.

There are currently 455 licensed users of radioisotopes in New Jersey; the State ranks third in the nation in the number of Atomic Energy Commission Licenses granted. Industrial use of nuclear energy is creating an industrial revolution with an estimated savings of \$500 million annually now being realized by industries using radioisotopes. It has been estimated that less than 10 per cent of those New Jersey firms which could make profitable use of radioisotopes have thus far obtained AEC licenses.

The appointment of Edgar A. O'Neil as Advisor to the Department on Atomic Energy was announced by Governor Robert B. Meyner. As executive officer of Navy Research Reserve Company 3-8, Mr. O'Neil attended the 1958 Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva as observer. He served as a Naval Commander at the Bikini Tests and was associated with the Oak Ridge atomic bomb project while working with Eastman Kodak Company as engineer in charge of design. He has been actively assisting in formulating the State's program for constructive uses of Atomic Energy.

NEW JERSEY'S ECONOMIC AMBASSADORS

New Jersey's Economic Ambassadors are a group of businessmen appointed by the Governor to aid in the growth of the State's economy.

Their purpose was outlined by Governor Robert B. Meyner on July 10, 1957 at one of the initial meetings of the group held in Princeton, N. J. Governor Meyner said, "I am sure that you are well acquainted with your assignment. Essentially your mission is to encourage desirable industry to locate in New Jersey. You will serve as emissaries of the



At a meeting of the Economic Ambassadors

State; and in discussions with other leaders of industry throughout the nation you will focus attention on the advantage of natural and man-made resources at the disposal of a company moving to New Jersey . . . you will serve as a liaison agency and any industrial prospect developed by you will be referred to the Department of Conservation and Economic Development for whatever technical services it may require.”

In June, the group met to consider New Jersey’s growing significance as a research and development center and its implications for continued economic growth.

AID TO SMALL BUSINESS

The State of New Jersey, with the passage of the federal Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (S3651), undertook studies leading to a long range aid program to strengthen the small business sector of the economy. Early in 1959, a program to study the problems of small

businesses in New Jersey was started under the guidance of the Department with the cooperation of Rutgers, Seton Hall and Fairleigh Dickinson Universities. A federal grant of \$40,000 was received from the Small Business Administration to finance the survey.

Rutgers, the State University has agreed to study the financial problems of small manufacturers; Seton Hall University will investigate the finances of small independent distributors; and Fairleigh Dickinson University will survey the changing pattern of small retail businesses. As part of the program, the Department will conduct a direct investigation of current small business problems by interviewing 250 small businessmen.

Under the terms of the Small Business Act of 1958, the Small Business Administration may grant up to \$40,000 annually to a State government or agency thereof as well as to organizations for studies, research and counseling services needed to launch a program to aid

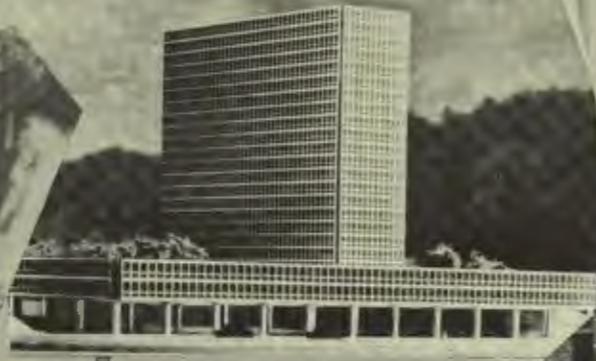
small business concerns. Upon formal application, the Department was authorized their first grant for a project entitled, "Defining Problems of Small Business in New Jersey". The Federal grant, which is being made available annually for a 15-year period, will enable the State of New Jersey to obtain more than \$500,000 to aid small businesses between now and 1973, pending approval of the Small Business Administration. In subsequent years, the Department's program will be geared to tackle specific problems which plague New Jersey's small business firms.

New Jersey is one of ten state governments to receive the grant. In most states, single

universities have been chosen to conduct the study. In order to stimulate greater interest and provide broader participation, the Department will administer the project in New Jersey.

The Department of Banking and Insurance during 1959 authorized insurance companies to fully participate in the proposed statewide Business Development Corporation. Thus, this Department in cooperation with the Department of Banking and Insurance was able to formulate a method of chartering small business investment companies in accordance with the 1958 enabling legislation. These State-chartered organizations will be authorized to make federal loans available to small business investors.

*Division of
Planning
and
Develop-
ment*



PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

MEMBERS

EUGENE L. LORA, *Tenafly*
WAYNE D. McMURRAY, *Asbury Park*
WILLIAM A. HAFFERT, JR., *Sea Isle City*
FRANK J. VALGENTI, JR., *Madison*
WILLIAM E. WATERS, *Woodbury*
*GEORGE F. SMITH, *Metuchen*

EDWARD C. ROSE, *Sea Girt*
JACK M. KANE, *Chatham*
*HARRY L. DERBY, *Montclair*
*BELFORD L. SEABROOK, *Alloway*
CHARLES W. ENGELHARD, JR., *Far Hills*
MARK ANTON, *West Orange*

**Belford L. Seabrook* replaced July 31, 1958 by Roland de Wilde, Bridgeton

**George F. Smith* resigned August 4, 1958

**Harry L. Derby* resigned January 26, 1959

Henry T. Wietsma, Wyckoff, confirmed by New Jersey Senate May 4, 1959 to replace George F. Smith, who had resigned.



DIVISION OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Supervisory Staff

KENNETH H. CREVELING *Director*
ROBERT L. COPSEY *Chief, Bureau of Aviation*
ALBERT H. POST *Chief, Bureau of Commerce*
ALDEN T. COTTRELL *Chief, Bureau of Forestry*
DR. KEMBLE WIDMER *Chief, Bureau of Geology and Topography*
JULIUS J. SEAMAN *Chief, Bureau of Housing*
PETER J. GANNON *Chief, Bureau of Navigation*
B. BUDD CHAVOOSHIAN *Chief, Bureau of Planning*
KENNETH H. CREVELING *Acting Bureau Chief, Bureau of Parks and Recreation*

DIVISION OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

1958-59

" . . . comprehensive planning, for the use of land and other physical assets, the Department of Conservation and Economic Development has struck out in new directions, revitalizing the state planning agency and arranging to make technical planning assistance available in a substantial way to municipalities in serious need. Better planning is urgent in the first place because, in its absence, the irrational haphazard pattern of development we have seen in the past will continue and eventually the frustrations and dis-

comfort of the average citizen will become intolerable. But if better planning is urgent for this reason, it is obviously also urgent for sound economic development. What company would wish to come into a state or community that has rapidly developed in a crazy quilt fashion with disorder mounting at every turn?"

Remarks by
Governor Robert B. Meyner
at a meeting of the New Jersey
Economic Ambassadors,
Princeton, N. J., July 10, 1957





IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE

The Bureaus of the Division of Planning and Development took a careful look at their functions in order to implement the positive policies of the new Commissioner at the beginning of the fiscal year. Self-analysis indicated that in many areas work was being performed from habit rather than with a dynamic approach. Bearing this in mind, bureau chiefs adopted action programs wherever possible.

BUREAU OF COMMERCE

In the face of a moderate recession, the Bureau of Commerce revised their approach in attracting new industry to New Jersey. A promotional campaign was designed to attract industrial executives. It was based on the following pattern:

1. Advertising was run on a regular schedule throughout the year, consistent in format and method of presentation, to build up cumulative recognition and interest.
 2. Each individual advertisement concentrated on a single subject and endeavored to establish its point completely and factually.
- Magazines were used to cover 76% of all business executives on a national basis. To supplement this coverage, a New York metropolitan newspaper was used as the medium for a direct approach to the State's best prospects area. Reprints of the ads were included in a prepared package of visual and factual information about New Jersey. The packages were distributed to the Economic Ambassadors, used in special mailing, and were included when servicing individual prospects.

A substantial advance in the volume of plant relocation activities and industrial prospects seeking new and branch locations in the State of New Jersey marked the last half of the fiscal year. This situation has partially been attributed to the industrial expansion trend nationally as well as to our intensified, promotional program. Referrals for New Jersey economic data and site location listing have been of a more substantial nature with excellent prospects of culmination in the future.

Statistical Summary—Bureau of Commerce (1958-1959)		
	Companies	Employees
New Companies	561	8,669
Branch Plants	100	5,647
Transfer into State	60	2,597
SUB-TOTAL	721	16,913
Expanding Companies	153	622
TOTAL	874	17,535
New Facilities		
Moved within State		
Inter-County	71	3,500
Intra-County	57	2,540
SUB-TOTAL	128	6,404
TOTAL	1,002	23,575

BUREAU OF PLANNING

To assure the provision of an environment which will contribute to the economic and social development of the State, New Jersey by an official mandate has charged the Planning Bureau of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development with promoting the orderly development of the State's physical assets by:

1. Assembling and analyzing pertinent facts as to existing development conditions and trends;
2. Preparing and maintaining a comprehensive guide plan for the future improvement and development of the state;
3. Undertaking the task of achieving fuller coordination of the development activities of the several state departments; and,
4. Stimulating, assisting and coordinating local, county, and regional planning activities.

The Planning Bureau in carrying out its responsibilities is providing a framework within which planning on the state and local levels of government may be improved and correlated through a variety of programs and activities to accomplish over-all state planning.

LOCAL PLANNING

Communities in New Jersey have come to the realization that proper planning as an integral part of local government offers the most logical and effective means of solving community development problems. The increase of planning activity in New Jersey is illustrated in a survey of local planning activity conducted by the Planning Bureau. According to the survey, as of January 30, 1959, 423 of the State's municipalities had established official planning boards. Of this number, 166 had engaged professional planning consultants and five had full-time planning staffs. Municipal zoning ordinances had been adopted in 423 municipalities, and 378 had subdivision controls. Another 87 had adopted official maps. The design and construction of buildings and the installation of all fixtures within them were regulated in 473 municipalities by building codes.

LOCAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ("701")

On May 22, 1957, Governor Robert B. Meyner said the following at the State Planning Conference held at Rutgers University:

" . . . The Department of Conservation and Economic Development, through the Bureau of Planning, today is seeking to formulate realistic and coherent plans for the development of the State as a whole—concentrating, of course, upon the areas directly under State jurisdiction. At the same time . . . the State for the first time is arranging for the provision of technical planning assistance to communities especially in need of it, and in terms of our progress I regard this as one of the most important measures . . . We have not been able to do everything that we want to do or feel should be done. But the State planning office definitely has been given a new lease on life, and we hope that its role can be substantially broadened in the future."

Since the above speech was presented by Governor Meyner, the State Planning Bureau has established and maintained the largest Local Planning Assistance Program in the nation. At the end of this fiscal year, 120 of New Jersey's 567 municipalities were or had participated in the program authorized by Section 701 of the United States Housing Act

of 1954. The program provides municipalities with a population of 25,000 or less with technical planning assistance. The projects are

financed by Federal funds which are matched in equal amounts by local and State appropriations.

1958 MASTER PLAN 1959 summary of proposals

TABLE I—LOCAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

June 30, 1959

Municipalities, by County, Showing Cost Breakdown

PROGRAM	MUNICIPALITY	FEDERAL SHARE OF COST	STATE SHARE OF COST	LOCAL SHARE OF COST	TOTAL COST
ATLANTIC COUNTY					
6	Galloway Township	\$ 6,403	\$ 397	\$ 6,800	\$13,600
BERGEN COUNTY					
3	Allendale Borough	4,750		4,750	9,500
3	Alpine Borough	3,650		3,650	7,300
2	Closter Borough	6,500		6,500	13,000
2	Demarest Borough	4,150	1,500	2,650	8,300
1	Emerson Borough	3,875	875	3,000	7,750
3	Englewood City	12,150		12,150	24,300
3	Franklin Lakes Borough	6,450		6,450	12,900
5	Hillsdale Borough	5,440		5,440	10,880
6	Lodi Borough	9,602	398	10,000	20,000
8	Lyndhurst Township	10,200		10,200	20,400
6	Moonachie Borough	3,553	397	3,950	7,900
5	Palisades Park Borough	6,950		6,950	13,900
4	Park Ridge Borough	5,150		5,150	10,300
7	Ramsey Borough	3,700		3,700	7,400
8	Upper Saddle River Borough	3,975		3,975	7,950
7	Wallington Borough	2,700		2,700	5,400
4	Westwood Borough	4,400		4,400	8,800
2	Wyckoff Township	6,350		6,350	12,700
BURLINGTON COUNTY					
2	Bordentown City	4,050	1,500	2,550	8,100
2	Bordentown Township	2,480		2,480	4,960
3	Chesterfield Township	3,800	1,000	2,800	7,600
1	Delran Township	6,850	5,350	1,500	13,700
2	Evesham Township	3,200	1,600	1,600	6,400
2	Florence Township	6,760		6,760	13,520
2	Maple Shade Township	5,875	2,937.50	2,937.50	11,750
2	Mount Holly Township	1,675		1,675	3,350
2	Mount Laurel Township	4,400	2,200	2,200	8,800
2	Shamong Township	1,500	750	750	3,000
CAMDEN COUNTY					
2	Delaware Township	9,550	3,500	6,050	19,100
2	Haddonfield Borough	4,000		4,000	8,000
1	Lawnside Borough	3,250	2,250	1,000	6,500
3	Lindenwold Borough	7,150	1,650	5,500	14,300
CAPE MAY COUNTY					
6	Ocean City	7,603	397	8,000	16,000
4	Wildwood Crest Borough	1,690	2,300	3,990	7,980

PROGRAM	MUNICIPALITY	FEDERAL SHARE OF COST	STATE SHARE OF COST	LOCAL SHARE OF COST	TOTAL COST
CUMBERLAND COUNTY					
6	Hopewell Township	3,803	397	4,200	8,400
ESSEX COUNTY					
2	Cedar Grove Township	6,650		6,650	13,300
3	Livingston Township	6,500		6,500	13,000
2	Roseland Borough	4,375		4,375	8,750
GLOUCESTER COUNTY					
2	Franklin Township	7,850	3,925	3,925	15,700
1	Glassboro Borough	5,125	2,625	2,500	10,250
2	Greenwich Township	5,000		5,000	10,000
2	Logan Township	4,920	1,000	3,920	9,840
2	Mantua Township	6,700	2,400	4,300	13,400
1	Monroe Township	7,725	5,725	2,000	15,450
4	Paulsboro Borough	9,525	2,525	7,000	19,050
2	Pitman Borough	4,700		4,700	9,400
2	Woodbury City	5,000		5,000	10,000
HUDSON COUNTY					
2	Weehawken Township	5,400		5,400	10,800
HUNTERDON COUNTY					
1	Clinton Town	3,625	2,625	1,000	7,250
6	Readington Township	5,603	397	6,000	12,000
MERCER COUNTY					
2	Hightstown Borough	5,000	2,500	2,500	10,000
6	Princeton Borough	7,303	397	7,700	15,400
2	Princeton Township	5,150		5,150	10,300
MIDDLESEX COUNTY					
1	East Brunswick Township	12,000	8,000	4,000	24,000
8	Edison Township	10,500		10,500	21,000
3	Madison Township	10,550	3,050	7,500	21,100
2	Metuchen Borough	4,900		4,900	9,800
2	Middlesex Borough	6,000		6,000	12,000
2	Milltown Borough	5,370		5,370	10,740
2	North Brunswick Township	7,500		7,500	15,000
4	Piscataway Township	8,375	2,375	6,000	16,750
4	Sayreville Borough	7,800		7,800	15,600
4	South Amboy City	2,700		2,700	5,400
MONMOUTH COUNTY					
2	Asbury Park City	3,650		3,650	7,300
3	Highlands Borough	5,440	1,440	4,000	10,880
2	Holmdel Township	5,150		5,150	10,300
2	Howell Township	7,937.50	3,137.50	4,800	15,875
2	Middletown Township	7,160	2,000	5,160	14,320
7	Neptune Township	13,600	1,600	15,200	30,400
2	New Shrewsbury Borough	4,150		4,150	8,300
2	Ocean Township	7,400		7,400	14,800
4	Raritan Township	4,700	1,200	3,500	9,400
8	Union Beach Borough	6,800		6,800	13,600
2	Wall Township	8,250	3,000	5,250	16,500
MORRIS COUNTY					
3	Boonton Town	3,400		3,400	6,800
2	Butler Borough	4,650		4,650	9,300
5	Chester Township	6,450		6,450	12,900

PROGRAM	MUNICIPALITY	FEDERAL SHARE OF COST	STATE SHARE OF COST	LOCAL SHARE OF COST	TOTAL COST
3	East Hanover Township	6,480		6,480	12,960
3	Kinnelon Borough	4,900		4,900	9,800
2	Lincoln Park Borough	5,360		5,360	10,720
2	Mendham Township	5,150		5,150	10,300
4	Montville Township	4,650	1,150	3,500	9,300
2	Mount Arlington Borough	3,900		3,900	7,800
1	Parsippany-Troy Hills Township	9,475	4,475	5,000	18,950
2	Passaic Township	1,950		1,950	3,900
4	Pequannock Township	4,250		4,250	8,500
5	Randolph Township	8,300		8,300	16,600
4	Riverdale Borough	4,650		4,650	9,300
2	Roxbury Township	5,650		5,650	11,300
2	Victory Gardens Borough	750	550	200	1,500
2	Wharton Borough	4,500	2,000	2,500	9,000
OCEAN COUNTY					
3	Brick Township	7,875	1,875	6,000	15,750
3	Lakewood Township	5,050		5,050	10,100
3	Manchester Township	5,025	1,425	3,600	10,050
PASSAIC COUNTY					
3	Bloomington Borough	4,900	1,200	3,700	9,800
1	Ringwood Borough	8,050	6,050	2,000	16,100
2	Totowa Borough	5,200		5,200	10,400
4	Wayne Township	8,900		8,900	17,800
6	West Milford Township	5,403	397	5,800	11,600
SALEM COUNTY					
1	Oldmans Township	3,250	2,250	1,000	6,500
SOMERSET COUNTY					
2	Franklin Township	11,300	5,000	6,300	22,600
2	Montgomery Township	2,000		2,000	4,000
4	Warren Township	5,950	1,150	4,800	11,900
4	Watchung Borough	4,825		4,825	9,650
SUSSEX COUNTY					
3	Andover Township	6,750	1,750	5,000	13,500
4	Newton Town	8,000	2,200	5,800	16,000
5	Sandyston Township	5,150		5,150	10,300
5	Sparta Township	5,800		5,800	11,600
6	Stanhope Borough	3,928	397	4,325	8,650
UNION COUNTY					
2	Berkeley Heights Township	3,550		3,550	7,100
1	Rahway City	11,375	6,375	5,000	22,750
4	Scotch Plains Township	3,480		3,480	6,960
WARREN COUNTY					
6	Blairstown Township	4,603	397	5,000	10,000
3	Lopatcong Township	3,275	775	2,500	6,550
2	Oxford Township	3,000	1,500	1,500	6,000
6	* Pahaquarry Township		1,000	1,000	2,000
2	PhiHipsburg Town	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
6	Washington Borough	1,921	397	2,318	4,636
6	Washington Township	2,185	397	2,582	5,164
TOTAL		\$678,877.50	\$127,030	\$571,177.50	\$1,377,085

* Not eligible for Federal aid. Studies to be prepared by the State Bureau of Planning.

At the end of the fiscal year, Master Plans for 52 communities had been completed, plans for 15 others were in their final stages. The Bureau of Planning has undertaken programs for 17; services to 103 other communities are being provided by private planning consultants chosen by the participating municipality.

Conference for Administrators—In an effort to solve some of the problems encountered in the administration of the Local Planning Assit-

ance Program, the Bureau sponsors conferences for consultants working under the program, and State officials administering the program. The Bureau participated in activities of, and this winter was host to, the Northeastern Local Planning Assistance Administrators which includes officials from New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.



New Jersey plays host to the Northeastern Local Planning Assistance Administrators

Master Plan Study—The Bureau has formed with the New Jersey Chapter of the American Institute of Planners a joint committee to examine and evaluate the entire concept of the master plan and assist in its functioning. This study will be highly feasible due to the size and progress of the Local Planning Assistance Program. The 120 master plans, which will be completed within a relatively short time, will provide the basis for study.

Zoning Survey—Most New Jersey communities are aware that planning and zoning are not synonymous. The municipal zoning ordinance, a tool of planning, controls the type of buildings that may take place in the community. Determining the type of development and building which would be most desirable in the community is a function of the master plan. In the 423 municipalities which have adopted zoning controls, all but 64 are based upon established planning programs.

A large percentage of these ordinances were prepared in the early 1920's before State enabling legislation was enacted in 1928. Seventy-

three percent of all the ordinances, however, have been kept up to date by frequent review and revision.

The Bureau is undertaking a survey of these ordinances to study existing trends (by examining previously enacted ordinances) and current trends (by examining amendments to the ordinances). Tangible results of the Local Planning Assistance Program will be measured through this survey. Special provisions, such as those for agricultural uses, are being analyzed. In this phase of the Survey, the Bureau is working with the Rural Advisory Committee of the Department of Agriculture.

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING PROGRAM "702"

A program related to the Local Planning Assistance Program is the Public Works Planning Program. 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. Such public works include: sewer, water, and sanitation facilities;

streets, bridges, and grade separations; hospitals and health facilities; public buildings; and, miscellaneous projects such as garbage disposal plants, port developments, and harbor and flood

relief facilities. These facilities are basic requirements for housing, urban renewal, industrial and economic expansion, and area and regional growth.

TABLE II— PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

June 30, 1959

MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT	AMOUNT REQUESTED	APPROVED C & ED	APPROVED HHFA
Asbury Park City	Reconstruction of sanitary Trunk Sewer with connections thereto	\$ 31,920	12-14-56	4-4-57
City of Bayonne	City Hall	60,000	8-8-58	
Bridgewater Township	Sewerage Collection System & Trunk Line	64,800	8-28-58	11-14-58 for \$68,400
Burlington County	Engineering Studies Airport	300,000	4-9-57	
Burlington Township	Storm Sewers	10,883	5-12-59	
Butler Borough	Water System	50,100	2-18-59	
Camden City	Storm Sewers	61,000	3-24-59	
Camden City	Incinerator	95,000	10-9-58	12-4-58
Clementon Borough	Sewerage Treatment Plant & Collection System	10,300	6-4-58	12-15-58
Cliffside Park Borough	Municipal Library	18,000	6-16-58	10-14-58
E. Brunswick Township Sewerage Authority	Sewerage System	60,000	2-19-57	1-8-58
Elizabeth City	Addition to Library	40,280	1-7-59	2-9-59
Emerson Borough	Sewer System	126,000	9-9-58	
Ewing-Lawrence Sewerage Authority	Extensions & Additions to existing Sewerage System	120,000	3-14-58	6-4-58
Franklin Township(Somerset Co.)	Trunk & Lateral sewer	77,000	11-13-58	
Hackensack Board of Education	Jr. High School	20,600	9-9-58	
Hamilton Township (Mercer Co.)	Channel Improvements	40,000	10-21-58	2-19-59
Hanover Sewerage Authority Hanover Township (Morris Co.)	Construction of Comprehensive sewer system	70,000	3-26-57	
Highlands Borough (Mon. Co.)	Study & Evaluation Survey & Design of Rainage System	3,000	4-5-57	
Hopewell Borough (Mercer Co.)	Construction of Comprehensive Sewer System	9,400	3-8-57	5-3-57
Hopewell Borough	Sanitary Sewers	9,400	5-12-59	
Hudson County Boulevard Commission	Realignment & Reconstruction Boulevard	200,000	11-26-57	3-5-58 for \$150,000
Hudson County	Laundry & Police Station	35,000	2-7-58	4-11-58
Jersey City	Sewerage System	420,000		
Jersey City	City Hall	250,000	5-14-58	7-30-58 for \$88,500

MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT	AMOUNT REQUESTED	APPROVED C & ED	APPROVED HHFA
Lakewood Township (Ocean Co.)	Comprehensive Sewer System	11,500	5-17-57	
Lakewood Township	Engineering Study of Water Problems	10,900	5-17-57	8-20 58
Lakewood Township	Engineering Study of Storm Drainage	5,900	5-17-57	
Lawnside Borough	Sewerage System Treatment Plant	6,960	1-23-58	1-14-58
Lincoln Park	Sanitary Sewerage System	15,000	4-24-59	
Lincoln Park	Water Supply	5,000	5-12-59	
Little Silver Borough	Sewer System Treatment Plant	13,000	12-30-57	1-15-58
Long Beach Township	Extensions of present water & Sanitary sewer Systems	100,000	5-5-58	
Long Beach Township	Extension of Water Supply	12,000	9-9-58	
Long Beach Township	Water System New Water Sources	10,500	3-9-59	
Long Branch City Sewerage Authority	Extension to Collecting system, one pumping station, treatment plant and outfall	21,000	6-11-58	
Lower Penns Neck Township	Sewer System & Sewage Treatment Plant	110,000	7-2-57	10-31-57
Medford Township	Sanitary Sewers	41,622		
Medford Township	Sanitary Sewer System	19,250	6-27-58	8-25-58
Mount Holly Township	Storm Sewers	5,500	5-4-59	
Paramus Borough (Bergen Co.)	Sewerage System	245,470	11-26-56	
Passaic City	Redesign of Downtown Passaic	66,962	11-12-58	
Piscataway Township	Sanitary Sewer System	70,000	7-14-58	
Plumsted Township (Ocean Co.)	Comprehensive Sewer System	10,425	5-17-57	10-6-57
Roxbury Township	Water Works System	55,600	1-21-59	
Shrewsbury Borough	Sewer System	13,125	10-21-58	
Spotswood Borough	Sanitary Sewer System	29,000	2-4-59	
South Plainfield Borough (Middlesex Co.)	Sewerage System	71,040	7-18-57	4-24-58 for \$59,345
Totowa Borough	Expansion & Alteration existing sewage disposal plant	24,000	5-27-58	6-12-58
Union City	City Hall	29,000	9-24-58	12-1-58
Warren County	Court House and/or Administration Bldg.	3,600	11-16-56	10-16-58
Wayne Township	Sanitary Sewerage System treatment plant & Pumping Station	51,000	8-18-58	11-5-58
Wildwood City	Incinerator	5,000	2-5-58	3-5-58 for \$4,819
Woodbridge Township Board of Education	Senior High School	80,000	3-20-59	
Wyckoff Township	Public Recreation Park	7,500	12-19-57	1-27-58

The Department, through this Bureau, has received, processed and filed with the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the federal government, 55 recommendations for public works planning projects. Twenty-seven requests have been processed since last July, six have received HHFA approval. Since the program began in 1954, assistance for 26 projects totaling \$1,135,961 has been approved.

Eighth Annual State Planning Conference—

Each year, for the last eight years the Bureau and the New Jersey Federation of Official Planning Boards have sponsored State planning conferences as a means of furthering statewide interest in planning. Recognizing the economic as well as aesthetic importance of preserving open space in an urbanizing environment, "The Value of Open Space in the Community Plan" was selected as the theme for the 1959 Annual State Planning Conference. Noted authorities in open space planning were chosen to present their views for conserving open space in the developing urban fringe and the central core of the metropolitan area. Governor Meyner addressed the Conference this year, and has addressed it each year since 1955. Among other nationally noted persons who addressed this Conference were: William H. Whyte, Jr., associate editor of FORTUNE MAGAZINE; Edmund N. Bacon, executive director of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission; and Hugh R. Pomeroy, director of Westchester County, New York, Department of Planning.

More than 500 planners, municipal officials and interested citizens attended the Conference.

REGIONAL PLANNING

The forward strides being made by local governments in planning are limited to the confines of 567 municipal boundaries, although 90 percent of the people in New Jersey live within six standard metropolitan areas. The Standard Metropolitan Area as defined by the United States Census Bureau is an "integrated economic and social unit." Within each of these units, municipalities act independently on matters that may have substantial effect on the entire region. Shortcomings exist in sanitation facilities, housing, and recreation due to the lack of over-all, comprehensive planning. The assumption of area-wide responsibility for the

planning, financing, provision and regulation of necessary public services is indicated.

It is not the prerogative of the State to perform or attempt to assume the regional planning functions of local government. However, the Bureau has encouraged the establishment of regional planning boards. As such agencies are established, the Bureau will provide technical assistance and information. Seeking to remove legal obstacles blocking the way to intermunicipal relationships and cooperation, the Bureau is working with the Governor's Planning Advisory Committee in reviewing enabling legislation.

The State Advisory Planning Commission invited State Senator Albert McCay and Assemblyman Vincent R. Panaro to attend their April meeting. This action was taken to establish a liaison with the State Legislature, thus expediting planning legislation.

URBAN RENEWAL SURVEY

One of the objectives of the Bureau in planning for the State's metropolitan regions is the development of a guide for Northeastern New Jersey which will encourage the development and redevelopment of the older core cities of the region. The guide will provide for the re-establishment of these cities to serve the developing region in a manner commensurate with their location and accessibility.

The New Jersey Regional Urban Renewal Survey has been undertaken jointly by the Bureau and Rutgers, the State University. The 18-month survey, the first of its kind in the country, will establish a factual basis for region-wide cooperation and coordination of renewal activities. The study area includes the urbanized portions of Passaic, Bergen, Morris, Essex, Hudson, Union, Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth Counties.

Within the 278 municipalities included in this nine-county area, forty of the 45 urban renewal projects now being conducted in New Jersey are underway. Eighteen of the forty are located in the six major central cities of Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, East Orange and Passaic.

A comprehensive survey of blight and an inventory of urban renewal policies and procedures will be made. Regional urban renewal goals will also be suggested. The completed research of the area will be made available as

a guide for both private and public action within the deteriorating sections of Northeastern New Jersey.

The survey will enable State and Federal Governments to determine whether regional cooperation can be useful in assisting local communities in renewal programs. A Federal Urban Renewal Administration grant of \$130,106 has been approved for the demonstration project. The State, in staff and supervisory services, will contribute \$65,053.

MEADOWLANDS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The problem of reclaiming and redeveloping the 14,000 acres of tidal marshland bordering the Hackensack River has challenged the State of New Jersey for 300 years.

In 1956, the Meadowlands Regional Planning Board was created by the towns of North Arlington, Carlstadt, East Rutherford, Lyndhurst and Rutherford. It outlined a plan for industrial and residential development for one-fourth of the 30,000 acre Meadowlands which would offer employment to 90,000 and homes for 30,000. The plan, however, was developed without the benefit of a regional master plan and showed clearly the urgent need for the establishment of official regional planning agencies throughout the State to protect the overall public interest.

This organization for the first time focused serious attention upon the potentialities of developing New Jersey's Meadowlands. Their attempt by one section of the Meadowlands area to solve a large problem through independent action, however, indicated that reclamation of the area was an urgent and serious situation in need of solution.

To give impetus to the finding of an answer, Governor Robert B. Meyner invited the mayors of the Meadowlands Region to assist in creating an action program for the project. Some 25 mayors met with Governor Meyner and members of the Department in February.

It was recommended at the meeting that action to reclaim New Jersey's Meadowlands could be initiated with the creation of a Regional Development Agency in accordance with the State's Redevelopment Agencies Law

of 1949. It is believed that past overall reclamation plans had not been carried out primarily because an action agency with sufficient powers had not been established to do the job.

The Department of Conservation and Economic Development volunteered legal, technical, and clerical assistance to the Agency, free of cost, for as long as participating members should desire. Towards that end, a special staff was created within the Bureau to undertake the coordination of this program.

In March 1959, the municipalities of Kearny, North Arlington and Moonachie took the initiative in creating the Agency by approving the first reading of the enabling ordinance. About this time, the Commissioner had returned from an official State trip to Holland where he personally witnessed on a monumental scale what the Dutch people had accomplished in their development of the Zeider Zee. He met with the Meadowlands Mayors' Committee and expressed his conviction that the New Jersey Meadowlands, despite its physical characteristics, could be developed to serve the economy and welfare of the entire State.

It was at this meeting that the Committee approved a recommendation that the proposed Meadowlands Regional Development Agency limit its activities to the Hackensack Valley Meadows. A comprehensive survey of the area indicated that the 14,000 acres in the Hackensack Valley offered the most feasible stretch of unreclaimed land suitable for redevelopment. Because of the physical nature of the area involved, it was agreed that this region would provide the most advantageous target for the proposed Agency.

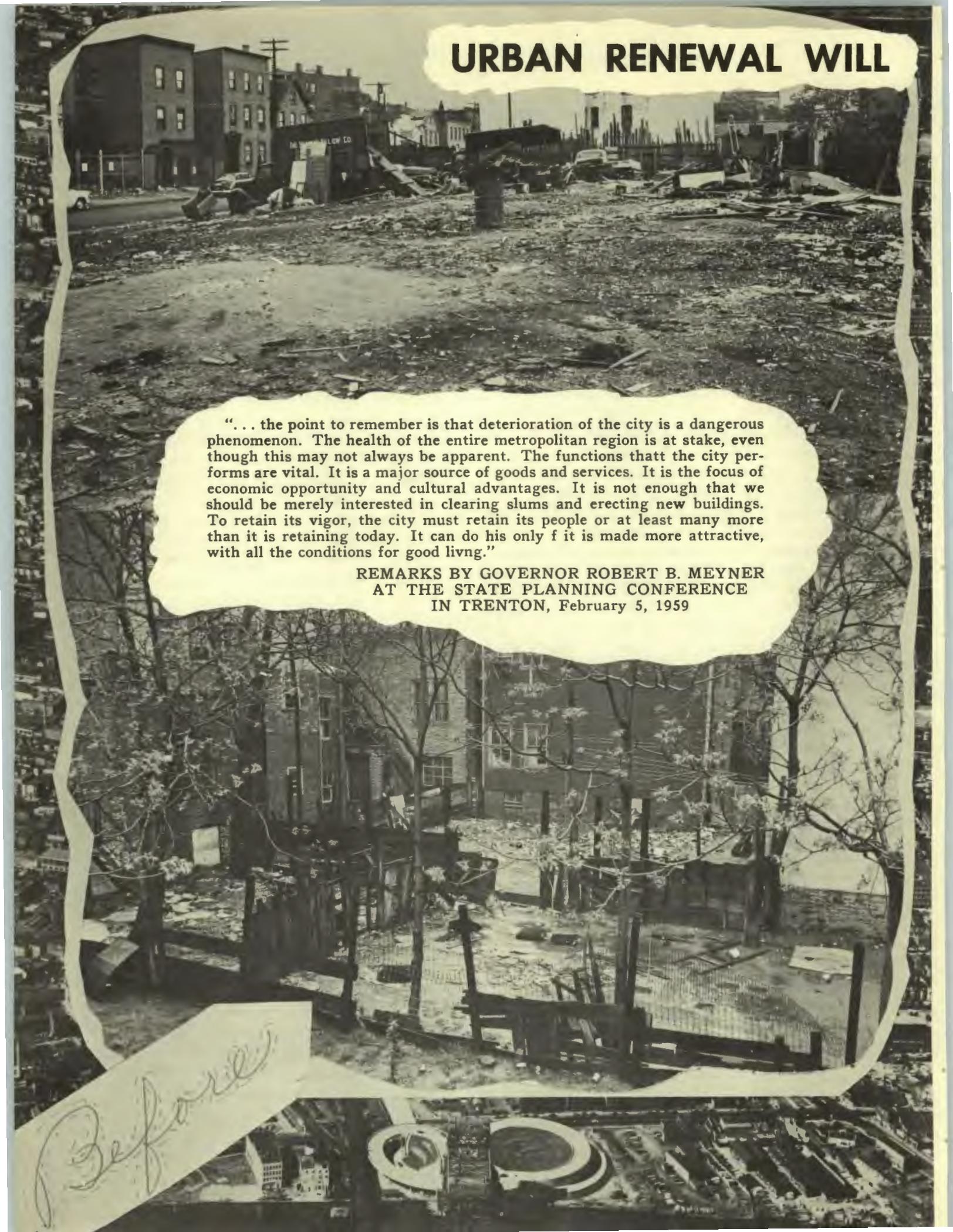
To date, Kearny, North Arlington, Moonachie, Secaucus, Carlstadt, North Bergen and Lyndhurst have adopted ordinances creating the Meadowlands Regional Development Agency. These participating municipalities represent 65 per cent or over 9,300 acres of the total unreclaimed meadows in the Valley. It is expected that Ridgefield, Rutherford, Little Ferry and Teterboro will join in the near future. A representative of Jersey City appeared at the June meeting and expressed confidence that the City would adopt the enabling ordinance shortly.

URBAN RENEWAL WILL

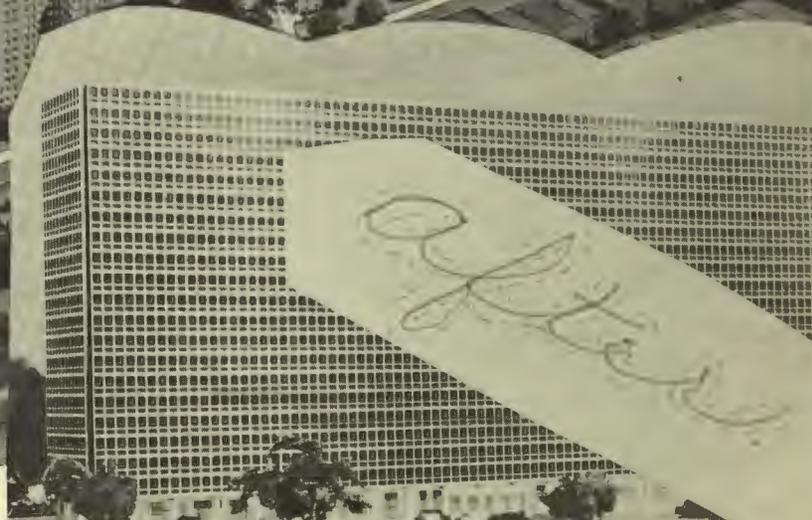
"... the point to remember is that deterioration of the city is a dangerous phenomenon. The health of the entire metropolitan region is at stake, even though this may not always be apparent. The functions that the city performs are vital. It is a major source of goods and services. It is the focus of economic opportunity and cultural advantages. It is not enough that we should be merely interested in clearing slums and erecting new buildings. To retain its vigor, the city must retain its people or at least many more than it is retaining today. It can do this only if it is made more attractive, with all the conditions for good living."

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR ROBERT B. MEYNER
AT THE STATE PLANNING CONFERENCE
IN TRENTON, February 5, 1959

Before



REVIVE NEW JERSEY'S OLDER CITIES



MRDA

MEADOWLAND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
Pate

MEMBERS

BOROUGH OF CARLSTADT
George Hollenbeck
Mayor

BOROUGH OF EAST RUTHERFORD
Henry Helstooki
Mayor

TOWN OF KEARNY
Joseph M. Healey
Mayor

TOWNSHIP OF LYNDHURST
William F. Gallagher
Mayor

BOROUGH OF MOONACHIE
John J. Tucci
Mayor

BOROUGH OF NORTH ARLINGTON
Peter R. Tonner
Mayor

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN
Charles J. Weaver
Mayor

BOROUGH OF RUTHERFORD
Hubert Franklin
Mayor

TOWN OF SECAUCUS
James F. Moore
Mayor

BOROUGH OF TETERBORO
John O'Fardakash
Mayor

An intermunicipal Agency, created under provisions of the New Jersey Redevelopment Agencies Law of 1949, to undertake the over-all reclamation and development of 15,000 acres of tidal marshland in the Hackensack River Valley. At the direction of Governor Robert B. Meyner, staff services for the MRDA are being provided by NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, Salvatore A. Bontempo, Commissioner; STATE PLANNING BUREAU, B. Budd Chavooshian, Chief, Harvey Mandel, its Supervising Planner.

The by-laws of the new Agency are now being formulated. A large scale base map (1" . . 600') of the Hackensack Valley Meadows is being prepared by the Bureau of Planning, indicating all properties, rights-of-way and drainage facilities within the area.

The Commissioner appeared before the House Appropriations Committee in Washington, D. C., on May 1 at the invitation of Hudson County officials. He supported the Hudson County delegation in seeking appropriations of at least \$25,000 to initiate a Corps of Engineers survey of the Hackensack Meadows.

The United States Engineers were authorized to conduct the study last year in Section 206 of the Flood Control Bill. If appropriations are granted, the Meadowlands Regional Development Agency is prepared to offer federal authorities land-use data for the proposed survey.

STATE PLANNING

State planning is by definition a continuing process in the operation of State government. It enables State government to (1) discern developmental problems, (2) select and program integrated policies leading to solutions, and (3) review the effectiveness of remedies as they are implemented.

A report entitled, "The Objectives, Programs and Organization of the New Jersey State Planning Bureau" was issued by the Bureau in June. Among recommendations stemming from the report were the following: the inauguration of a program to prepare a State Development Plan within the coming year; the development of a Capital Improvements Program for State Government; the establishment of an Interdepartmental Committee on Planning; and the expansion of Planning Bureau services to the Department and its Divisions and Bureaus.

STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

As undertaken by the Bureau, a State Development plan will provide a frame of reference and a guide for future improvements and developments throughout New Jersey. The Plan is designed to relate comprehensively major social and physical developments to the activities undertaken by various State departments. The initiation of this program was described by Governor Robert B. Meyner at the 1957 State

Planning Conference at Rutgers University as follows:

" . . . One of the most significant innovations made in the Department of Conservation and Economic Development since its establishment has been the recent action vesting the Bureau of Planning with a major share of the responsibility for coordinating Departmental operations. This means, in effect, that when carefully integrated plans for the use and development of public lands and other physical assets of the State have been prepared, they will not be placed on the shelf to gather dust. Instead they will serve as a practical guide in the day-to-day management of the Department."

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

As proposed by the Bureau, the preparation of a capital improvement program would establish a channel through which information and plans would be made available to various State departments as an aid in formulating their long-range programs for detailed and specific activities. A capital improvements program would automatically bring together on one agenda all anticipated needs for major improvements.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON PLANNING

All State departments participating in development activities would be represented in the Bureau's proposed Interdepartmental Committee on Planning. The Committee would serve as a technical advisory group, a sounding board for planning proposals, and a medium for communication among departments on planning matters. This would create an understanding of the needs and requirements of the various departments and would coordinate activities within State Departments.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON URBAN RENEWAL

In concept, urban renewal affects the whole range of health, welfare, safety and economic factors in an urban area. Many governmental agencies, therefore, have responsibilities in urban renewal activities. A partial list of participating State agencies would include the

following: Bureau of Housing, Bureau of Planning of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development; Division of Environmental Sanitation in the Department of Health; Bureau of Assistance and the Division of Welfare in the Department of Institutions and Agencies; Division Against Discrimination in the Department of Education; Bureau of Tenement House Supervision in the Department of Law and Public Safety; and Division of Local Government in the Department of the Treasury. Generally these various agencies provide housing and urban assistance in re-

sponse to urgent demands for specific action. Because of the fragmentation of responsibility and overlapping jurisdiction which results from the independent action of these agencies, it has been recommended that techniques be developed to provide coordination of activities.

The Committee could conduct the above project with federal assistance as authorized by the "demonstration grant" provisions of Section 314 of the Housing Act of 1954. It would enable State agencies to jointly review urban development programs and analyze them in terms of over-all statewide objectives.

TABLE III—DISPOSITION OF STATE OWNED PROPERTY
REFERRALS PROCESSED

June 30, 1959

Agency	Acres	County	Municipality	Approved Department of Conservation And Economic Development
Dept. of Defense		Bergen	Hackensack City	8-6-58
N. J. Turnpike	13.60	Middlesex	E. Brunswick Township	8-7-58
N. J. Highway Authority		Essex	E. Orange & Bloomfield Town	8-7-58
N. J. Turnpike	48.66	Middlesex	Cranbury Township	8-20-58
N. J. Turnpike	3.076	Burlington	Mansfield Township	9-8-58
N. J. Turnpike	4.34	Burlington	Mansfield Township	9-8-58
Highway Department				
N. J. Turnpike	6.41	Hudson	Secaucus Town	9-8-58
N. J. Turnpike	5.2	Hudson	Bayonne City	9-8-58
N. J. Turnpike	38.21	Middlesex	Milltown Boro & E. Brunswick Twp.	10-14-58
N. J. Turnpike	1.88	Middlesex	Milltown Borough	10-14-58
N. J. Turnpike	8.40	Middlesex	Milltown Borough	10-14-58
N. J. Turnpike	0.351	Middlesex	Edison Township	10-14-58
N. J. Turnpike	55.43	Mercer	Washington Township	11-3-58
N. J. Turnpike	93.44	Mercer	Hamilton & Washington Townships	11-3-58
N. J. Turnpike	0.24	Camden	Barrington Borough	11-3-58
N. J. Turnpike	1.243	Middlesex	Edison Township	11-3-58
N. J. Turnpike	77.77	Middlesex	New Brunswick City	12-31-58
N. J. Turnpike	27.93	Middlesex	Cranbury Township	12-31-58
N. J. Turnpike	2.73	Middlesex	Cranbury Township	12-31-58
N. J. Turnpike	4.00	Middlesex	Cranbury Township	12-31-58
N. J. Turnpike	3.33	Gloucester	Deptford Township	12-31-58
N. J. Turnpike	9.40	Gloucester	Deptford Township	12-31-58
N. J. Turnpike	26.00	Gloucester	Deptford Township	12-31-58
N. J. Turnpike	0.67	Gloucester	Woodbury Heights	1-16-59
N. J. Turnpike	0.11	Gloucester	Woodbury Heights	1-16-59
N. J. Turnpike	1.00	Gloucester	Deptford Township	1-16-59
N. J. Turnpike	1.03	Gloucester	Deptford Township	1-16-59
N. J. Turnpike	0.56	Gloucester	Deptford Township	1-16-59
N. J. Turnpike	0.41	Gloucester	Deptford Township	1-16-59
N. J. Turnpike	9.0	Hudson	Jersey City	1-16-59
Dept. of Defense	2.99	Mercer	Lawrence Township	1-16-59

DISPOSITION OF STATE PROPERTY

In 1956, the Governor's Office in accordance with the New Jersey Laws of 1944, Chapter 85, Article III, instructed all State departments to clear the acquisition, transfer, sale of all state-owned lands through the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. This program coordinated the disposition of state-owned lands.

During the past year, the Bureau processed upon Department approval 26 referrals. The Planning Bureau inventoried and mapped all State properties for the purpose of assuring the orderly and most economic disposition of State-owned properties.

NEWARK AREA TRANSPORTATION STUDY

"The Newark Area Transportation Study", a 90 page illustrated booklet, was prepared and released jointly by the State Highway Department and the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. The survey was originally requested by Newark Mayor Leo P. Carlin.

Transportation matters within the area are presently administered by more than 40 governments and governmental agencies. The report recommends that a proper transportation system be developed throughout the area by local planning and transportation groups developing a coordinated program.

The study estimates the population of the Newark area will increase by approximately 183,000 by 1970, but indicates little change is expected in the city of Newark itself. The Newark area is defined as all of Essex County, Hudson County west of the Hackensack River, and portions of Bergen and Union Counties. The booklet contains trends in retail sales, employment, population, manufacturing and other developments in the area.

The study is the short-range phase of a more comprehensive survey to be undertaken in the near future by the State Highway Department. This investigation will be designed to gear transportation facilities to changing urban conditions in Northern New Jersey.

FEDERAL HOUSING BILL OF 1959

As the fiscal year came to a close, the veto of the Federal Housing Bill of 1959 threatened to interrupt the extensive planning projects now being conducted throughout the State.

The impact of the Presidential veto of the legislation upon planning and housing programs in New Jersey were outlined by the Commissioner in June and submitted to the New Jersey congressional representatives in Washington, D. C.

Urban renewal applications were then pending Federal approval for the municipalities of Woodbridge Township, Mount Holly, Glassboro, East Orange and Newark. An estimated \$10,600,000 in Federal funds and \$5,300,000 in local funds would be necessary to conduct the projects.

Applications to initiate urban renewal projects were being prepared by Carteret, Pitman, Bordentown, Guttenberg and West New York. Additional federal assistance to supplement current projects was being sought by Perth Amboy, Hackensack, Camden and Newark.

Federal funds would be needed to effectively expedite 30 applications which the Bureau of Planning was reviewing for Local Planning Assistance under the State's "701" program. Four applications were pending Federal approval.

Although the 1949 legislation authorized 300 additional New Jersey municipalities to participate in the current program, the new legislation would include communities of 25,000 to 50,000 population. This would enable the State to assist 13 New Jersey cities in obtaining technical planning services.

A rental housing program for senior citizens would have been initiated under Title II of the vetoed legislation. The law would authorize direct Federal loans for the construction of units by providing a revolving fund of \$100,000,000.

SENIOR CITIZENS SURVEY

A comprehensive research study was launched in June to investigate the housing and health needs of the aging. The survey of statistical data required to formulate a senior citizens program has been undertaken cooperatively by the Division of Aging of the Department of State and the Statistical Research Section of the Division of Planning and Development of our Department. Personnel to conduct the project will be supplied by the Division of Aging; Conservation Department will provide statistics and personnel to coordinate and guide the investigation.

THE BUREAU OF HOUSING

The State Housing Council, authorized under the State Housing Act of 1949, was reactivated during the past year by the Department and immediately began a promotion program to provide housing for middle income families.

Equipped with the provisions of the Limited Dividend Housing Corporations Law and Section

213 (cooperative of the National Housing Act), the Council launched an active campaign to create housing projects similar to the College Towers Apartments now successfully operating in Jersey City. This 320 unit project was constructed under the provisions of the enabling legislation cited above which authorizes municipal tax abatement.

STATE HOUSING COUNCIL



CHARLES MESENAZOS—*Chairman*
Elizabeth, New Jersey

RICHARD P. DONOVAN—*Secretary*
East Orange, New Jersey

JOHN I. MEYERS
Bayonne, New Jersey

ROY W. TIERNEY
Cranford, New Jersey

Early in 1959, a State Middle Income Housing Program was formulated by the Council and the Bureau of Housing. Additional power was provided for the State Housing and Redevelopment Authority, which was created in 1944 with the Conservation Department Commissioner as Administrator. In brief, the proposed program included the following:

The Authority would be given the right to sell bonds. Proceeds of the sale would be used for loans to private developers who would construct apartment units to be offered at carrying charges of \$25 per room per month or less. Apartment units now being built under standard financing rent for \$35 per room per month or more. The new program combines a low interest rate—secured because of the State's credit—with local tax abatement to secure middle-income rental rates.

At the February State Housing Council meeting, three prospective sponsors outlined a 300 unit cooperative apartment project as follows: 6 acres of land would be purchased at a cost of \$240,000 with tax abatement privileges. A \$25 per room per month carrying

charge would be required; and the per room construction cost would amount to \$2,400. The Council approved the program and more than 100 New Jersey municipalities were approached in an attempt to locate a project site.

City Manager Kendall Lee of Asbury Park began investigating the creation of a middle income housing project in May 1959 to balance the city's housing inventory. Four possible sites are under consideration and an unofficial appraisal is being made to determine the feasibility of acquiring and clearing a site by the municipality. The Council will continue to work with the Asbury Park officials.

A cooperative housing project and a shopping center proposal were submitted to Trenton municipal authorities in June for the Coalport slum clearance and urban renewal area. The project proposed constructing 1,200 dwelling units at rentals from \$75 to \$100 per month, utilities included, for wage earners in the \$4,000 to \$7,000 income bracket. Three New York sponsors offered to purchase the land for \$300,000 to build seven apartment houses east

of Southard Street. The project would provide 5,700 rooms at a rental of \$22 per room per month. Although present Coalport plans require the area to be used for industrial purposes, municipal officials are currently considering the above residential project for the area.

VETERAN EMERGENCY HOUSING

The continued sale of Veterans Emergency Units was conducted as expeditiously as possible by the Bureau of Housing during the last fiscal year. A total of 293 units were sold for a gross amount of \$1,612,393. As of June 30, 1959, the net return to the State from the sale of 4,073 (100%) temporary units was \$924,329.

A total of 890 out of 905 units were rehabilitated during the program and were disposed of at a net recovery of \$1,323,985. The net return to the State on the sale of 939 of a total 2,754 permanent units has been \$3,493,509. There are 1,901 permanent units and 15 rehabilitated units (totalling 1,916 units) still to be sold. In addition to sales, a total of \$8,167,935 has been realized from rental income since the inception of the program.

But as the year came to a close, the following announcement was made public by the Department:

"An average rental increase of \$9 per unit will become effective August 1 for 1,705 tenants presently occupying the Veterans' Housing projects. The shelter rent at the projects have remained the same since the units were rented approximately ten years ago, with the exception of a slight increase at two projects in 1956 and 1957."

The increased cost of service, maintenance and repair during the past decade made the adjustment action necessary. The new boost, however, will still offer tenants the opportunity of renting 557 apartments for less than \$50 a month; 862 apartments for \$50 to \$60 a month; and 286 apartments for \$60 to \$66 a month. The dwellings consist of 579 three-room apartments; 1,093 four-room apartments; 28 two-room apartments; and 5 one-room apartments.

The projects affected by the adjustment are located in Bayonne, Elizabeth, Haledon, Jersey City, Little Ferry, North Bergen, Passaic,

Paterson, Perth Amboy, Trenton, Union City, West New York and Wood Ridge.

The New Jersey Emergency Housing program was initiated in October 1946 to provide housing for veterans of World War II. In accordance with Chapter 323 of the Public Laws of 1946, over 7,700 housing units were erected. Gradually these units have been disposed of as stipulated in the enabling legislation. Veterans who presently occupy units are given first opportunity to purchase before the dwellings are advertised for sale.

Refer to charts at end of Div. Report

BUREAU OF RECREATION

The ratio of work to leisure time in the average man's life during the past ten years has been reversed. For the first time in history, most men have more waking hours off the job than on it. This development of individual free time amounts today to over 5 billion adult leisure hours per week—and recreation has become America's newest frontier.

In New Jersey, recreation has become an important resource in the life of its increasing residents as well as in the development of community moral fiber. While our land area has remained the same, the population increase throughout the State has continued unchecked. The following account of this growth was contained in the Department's April 1959 Monthly Report as follows:

"A statistical report, entitled **POPULATION ESTIMATES—1958**, indicates that the population of the State of New Jersey has increased 18.7 per cent during the past eight years while the population of the United States has risen only 15 per cent.

Research Report No. 116, compiled by the Research and Statistics Section of the Division of Planning and Development in the Department, has broken down the population estimates by municipality and county as of July 1, 1958. The population of the entire State was estimated at 5,739,800, an increase of 904,471 people since 1950. The official State Census figure was 4,835,329."

POPULATION ESTIMATES * 1958

THE NEW YORK TIMES
18.7% RISE SHOWN IN JERSEY CENSUS
 Bergen County Paces State in Population Gain During 1950-58, Report Notes

NEWARK EVENING NEWS, May 6, 1959
900,000 Growth
 N.J. Topping National Average

Herald Tribune
 5/7/59
Population Up 18.7% in N.J. in 8 Yrs.
 Of 15% for Period Tops U. S. Average
 TRENTON, N. J., May 5 — New Jersey's population increased 18.7 per cent in the last eight years

NJ Growing Faster Than Nation
 New Jersey's population — now 6,000,000 — has grown 18.47 per cent, or more than five times as fast as the national average, according to a report today in the New York Times.

County's Population Estimated 486,500
 22.14 P.C. Increase Since 1950 — Census Tops National Average — Elizabeth Listed At 121,929 — Union Gains Most Residents

Ocean, Is Fastest Growing In NJ
 5/4/59
NJ Population Up 18.7 P.C. Since 1950
 The past eight years, while the population of the United States has risen 15 per cent, New Jersey's has risen 18.7 per cent.

Daily Home News
 5/4/59
Middlesex, Somerset Outstrip Nation in Population Gain
Jersey Population Growing Faster Than Rest Of Nation; Now N. 1
 The population of Union County has increased 22.14 per cent since the 1950 census, according to a report today in the New York Times.

N.J. Population Growing Faster Than Nation's
 18.7% Since 1950

State Growing Faster Than Nation As Whole
Ocean County Leads State In Growth
 MORRIS (AP) — New Jersey's population has risen 18.7 per cent since the 1950 census, according to a report today in the New York Times.

Jersey Population Gains At Record Pace
Mercer And Other Central-State Counties Hit

Daily News
NJ Population Hike Over US Rate
 5/6/59

Essex	195
Bergen	205,300
Hudson	220,100
Union	247,400
Passaic	268,100
Camden	288,100
Middlesex	337,000
Monmouth	300,700
Mercer	261,672
Morris	223,267
Burlington	169,761
Atlantic	164,371
Somerset	195,910
Gloucester	132,390
Cumberland	99,022
Ocean	81,727
Warren	88,507
Salem	58,622
Hunterdon	54,574

TRENTON, N. J. — New Jersey's population has risen 18.7 per cent since 1950, according to a report today in the New York Times. The population of the state has risen 18.7 per cent since 1950, according to a report today in the New York Times. The population of the state has risen 18.7 per cent since 1950, according to a report today in the New York Times.

Ocean County made the largest population-percentage increase, 44.64 per cent; Bergen County gained the most people, 143,461. With this increase, Bergen County has replaced Hudson County as the second most populous county in the State. Essex County continues to be the most populated of our 21 counties, showing a slight increase of 9.83 per cent during the past eight years. The estimated 1958 population of the top three counties was listed as follows: Essex, 995,000; Bergen, 682,600; and Hudson, 662,400.

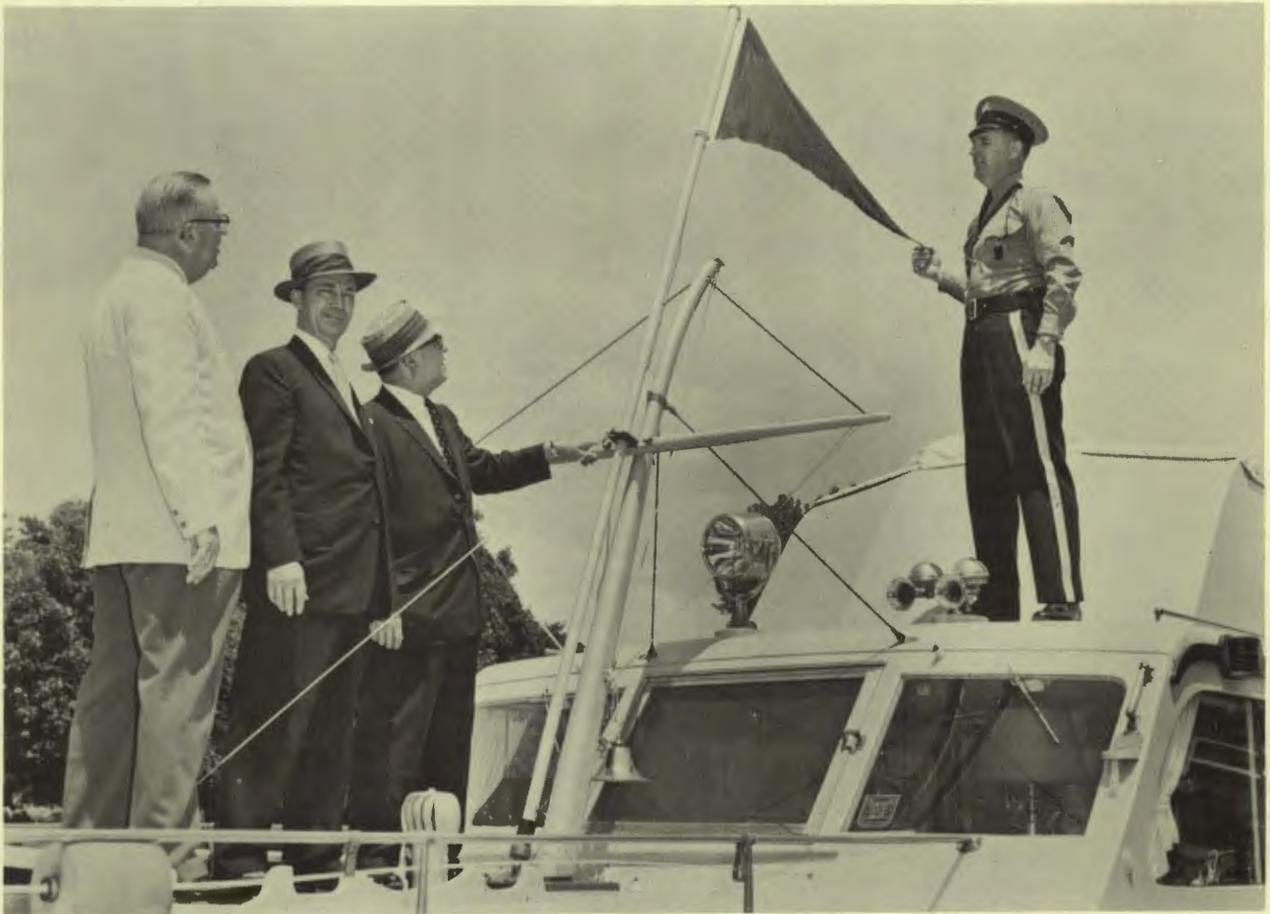
The fastest growing municipality in New Jersey is Washington Township in Bergen County. Since 1950, it has increased 218.79 per cent, from 1,208 to 3,851. Close behind is another Bergen County town, Riverdale, which has grown by 187.58 per cent, from 1,699 to 4,886.

The New Jersey town that has shrunk the most is Pahaquary in Warren County. In 1950, there were 67 people residing there and now there are 58.

During the past fiscal year, the increased demands upon our recreational facilities throughout the State has been intensified by this steady growth in population as well as the additional buying power of New Jersey's residents.

The Bureau of Recreation, empowered to act merely in an advisory and technical capacity to the State's 567 municipalities, distributed 7,200 copies of their "Recreation Development Magazine" upon request. They also serviced 367 individual communities with suggested improvements of their existing recreation programs contained in a total of 3,027 individual replies.

And on June 1, the first playgrounds were opened at 13 recreation areas in the State parks of Cheesequake, Allaire, Swartswood and Washington Crossing. The Bureau estimated an expenditure of \$14,000 of the State Capital Improvement Fund for conventional playground equipment. These playgrounds are the first to be included in New Jersey's State Parks.



ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

ASSEMBLY, No. 15

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ADOPTED APRIL 27, 1959



WATER SAFETY PROGRAM



Bureau of Navigation

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

MARINE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The tremendous increase in boating and related waterway activities was recognized by the Federal Government with the enactment of the "Bonner Bill." The Legislation enables States to license and control boating on their tidal waters.

Assembly Bill 15, prepared by the Department to implement the federal legislation, was passed by the State Assembly and is pending action by the Senate. The adoption of this bill will have a marked effect on our Marine Law Enforcement activities. Currently, licensed and controlled boating does exist on the State's non-tidal waters but enactment of the enabling legislation would foster the development of a more effective program on all the waterways of the State.

Upon analysis, it was decided that the Marine Law Enforcement program was being properly developed to serve New Jersey's expanding population under existing legislation. Intensive recruiting and training of civic-minded volunteers to patrol both tidal and non-tidal waterways were maintained throughout the fiscal year with the cooperation of the New Jersey State Police.

In March 1959, a hearing was held in Newark concerning the revocation of operators' licenses of two small boat owners. The incident touched off a series of newspaper articles concerning temperance of boat operators on New Jersey's waterways. The two operators were apprehended because of allegedly operating their boats while under the influence of alcohol. The Bureau of Navigation issued warnings to operators concerning the operation of boats while inebriated.

The Marine Law Enforcement program being conducted by the Bureau will continue to offer maximum safety and enjoyment for as many boaters as possible under existing legislation. In June, the Department, with the cooperation of the United States Weather Bureau, announced the initiation of a new mobile storm warning service. New Jersey is the first state to adopt the service on a Statewide basis.

Beginning July 11, flying red pennants will be displayed on Harbor Patrol Boats to alert all boat operators when winds exceeding 25 miles per hour are expected. The pennants

will serve as a signal for operators to take immediate shelter. The visual warnings will serve all types of vessels regardless of the communication systems they contain.

The storm warning service year-round operation will include the following:

1. State and coastal weather forecasts issued four times daily.
2. All weather warnings, including emergencies, issued on a 24-hour basis.
3. Announcement of positions and movements of thunderstorms as observed by Radar.
4. Visual storm warnings displayed for vessels.

General weather warnings will be relayed to resorts and parks throughout the State by radio and telephone. Area commanders in the nine districts will be notified; and in turn, warnings will be issued to more than 400 Harbor Masters who patrol New Jersey's tidal waters.

To maintain and improve the efficiency of the Marine Law Enforcement Program, the Bureau conducted two courses of instruction for 150 Harbor Masters at the Sea Girt Police Training School during April.

STATE MARINAS

New Jersey's 5 State Marinas provide 555 berths for boaters.

Marina	Number of Berths Available
Forked River	102
Leonardo	185
Point Pleasant	9
Fortescue	111
Atlantic City	149

Construction at the Atlantic City State Marina will accommodate 44 more berths by July 1959.

RIPARIAN LANDS

Industrial development along the shore of the Delaware River and the increased demand of boaters for waterfront homes along the Atlantic Coast have created added interest in the Division's administration of riparian lands. The concentration of industry between Paulsboro in Gloucester County and Florence in Burlington County during recent years has resulted in the appreciation in value of the areas flowed by tidewaters of the Delaware River. Lagoon construction for residential development along the State's Atlantic shoreline has similarly affected riparian lands.

NEW JERSEY SHORE PROTECTION

GOVERNOR ROBERT B. MEYNER SAID:

"The amount of State Aid available for shore protection in New Jersey has varied over the years. During the past four or five years, however, it has remained at the level of one million dollars, which means that generally some two million dollars have been available every 12 months for shore protection, assuming that the municipalities fully matched the State's appropriation. Unfortunately, this is only a drop in the bucket in relation to the total need."

NEW JERSEY'S EROSION PROBLEM,

as it exists, was summarized by Governor Meyner as follows: "I am aware of the problem—painfully so . . . it is not only ever present, but it is also of the greatest magnitude. Because of the magnitude of the problem, we probably shall never have enough money to do everything that we might do if we happened to live in the best of all possible worlds. Instead we must make the most effective use of the limited financial resources at our disposal."



AT CAPE MAY,

the water line has apparently receded some 1,200 feet since 1942. Persons living today can recall a time when certain areas in the vicinity of Long Branch, now under 35 to 40 feet of water, were being cultivated and were considered excellent farm land.

GOVERNOR ROBERT B. MEYNER received a letter from a Sea Bright resident only a few years ago saying, "Whenever a storm starts to blow, we pack up and leave town, hoping our house will be intact when we return."



The Division is charged with the sale, lease or retention of riparian lands. The proceeds are forwarded to the State Fund for financial assistance to free public schools.

LAKE HOPATCONG WEED CONTROL PROGRAM

The Department offered assistance to residents and organizations in the Lake Hopatcong area last May in coordinating a safe aquatic

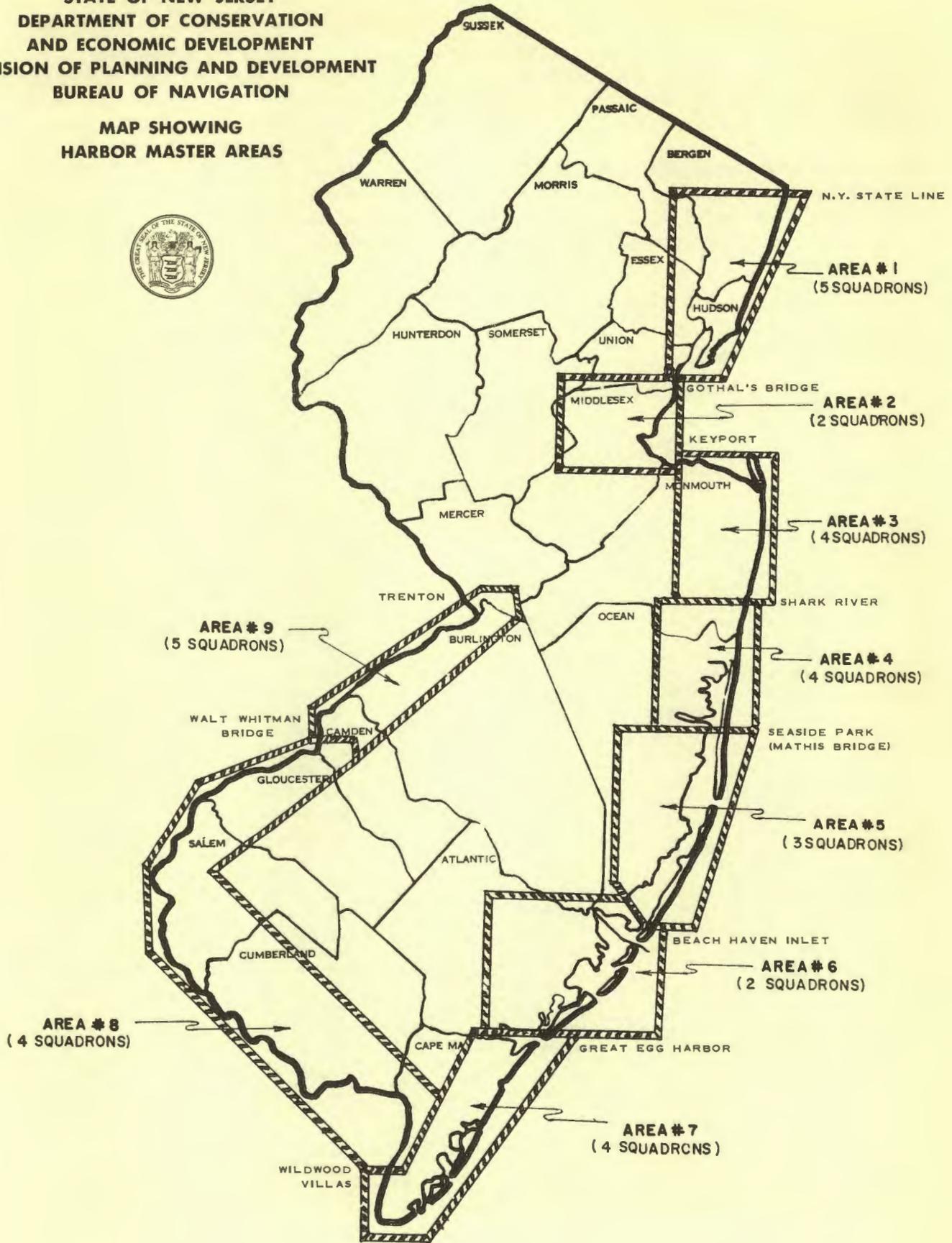
weed control program. Appropriations for control of aquatic vegetation in State Lakes have been made available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1959. However, an effective program for a lake the size of Hopatcong must be conducted between May 15 and June 15. Although funds will not be available until July 1, the facilities of the Department were offered for local programs.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—NAVIGATION

		Issued	Income	
I - Riparian Instruments				
	Grants	174	\$477,758.00	
	Leases	7	50,674.41 (Principal Sum)	
	Quit Claim Deeds	1	1,000.00	
	Permits	262	2,400.00	
	Licenses	138	70,239.19	
II - Shore Protection				
	Municipality	Work Type	Total Cost	State Contribution
	Asbury Park	Jetty	\$108,147.57	\$ 54,073.78
	Atlantic City	Jetty	318,968.22	159,484.11
	Atlantic City	Jetties	577,887.50	288,943.75
	Belmar	Jetty	103,720.96	51,860.48
	Cape May City	Seawall	95,065.00	47,532.50
	Deal	Jetty	168,806.00	84,403.00
	Island Heights	Bulkhead	22,070.78	11,035.39
	Long Beach Township	Groins	62,565.36	31,282.68
	Long Beach Township	Beachfill	70,461.91	35,230.95
	Long Beach Township	Groins	38,050.00	19,025.00
	Long Branch	Seawall	244,184.26	122,092.13
	Long Branch	Bulkhead	41,889.92	20,944.96
	Long Branch	Jetties	248,500.46	124,250.23
	Manasquan	Jetty	144,094.84	72,047.42
	Margate	Bulkhead	33,483.35	16,741.67
	Neptune Township	Jetty	128,980.00	64,490.00
	Ocean City	Beachfill	606,266.75	303,133.37
	Lower Penns Neck	Bulkhead	93,427.70	46,713.85
	Lower Penns Neck	Bulkhead	90,205.75	45,102.87
	Lower Penns Neck	Bulkhead	93,355.50	46,677.75
	Perth Amboy	Seawall	149,117.25	74,558.62
	Perth Amboy	Concrete Structure	29,474.46	14,737.23
	Perth Amboy	Bulkhead	28,033.25	14,016.62
	Salem	Bulkhead	29,775.55	14,887.77
	Sayreville	Bulkhead	26,326.40	13,163.20
	Sea Bright	Seawall	72,100.52	36,050.26
	Sea Girt	Jetty	110,860.66	55,430.33
	Spring Lake	Jetties	290,225.00	145,112.50
			<u>\$4,026,044.92</u>	<u>\$2,013,022.42</u>
III - Dredging				
	Long Branch	Channel	\$ 39,200.00	\$ 19,600.00
	Red Bank	Channel	140,349.48	70,174.74
	Rumson	Channel	26,166.00	22,166.00
			<u>\$205,715.48</u>	<u>\$111,940.74</u>

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
 DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
 AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
 DIVISION OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
 BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

MAP SHOWING
 HARBOR MASTER AREAS



Human contact or intake of certain chemicals used in aquatic weed control can result in fatal accidents if proper procedures are not employed. Any method of weed control can result in serious fish kills if too much vegetation is permitted to decompose and exhaust the oxygen supply. Persons responsible for causing injury to humans or fish are liable to civil or criminal prosecution, or both.

There are two types of weed killers, systemic and contact. Systemic weed killers are applied to the foliage of the weed and absorb the plant. Contact weed killers, such as copper and arsenic salts, attack the root and kill the weed. Although all weed killers are poisonous, the systemics are safest for humans and fish.

STATE FORESTS AND PARKS

ISLAND BEACH STATE PARK

On February 20, 1958, the general public was admitted to Island Beach State Park for the first time since its purchase in 1953 by the State of New Jersey. At a press conference in early February, the Commissioner clarified the State's objective in opening the site to the public in the following statement:

"Our purpose is to make Island Beach State Park and its 10 miles of beautiful beach and flora and fauna preserves available to as many people for as many different uses as the facilities of the Park will permit."

Visitors were permitted to enter the gate upon the payment of a small fee for fishing, sight-seeing or walking along the strip of almost virgin barrier beach. In an effort to provide the area as a suitable recreation facility the Department discussed at length traffic control problems and the preservation of the Park's natural beauty with neighboring municipal officials, State Police and Highway Department representatives.

The limited parking area accommodates approximately 1,000 cars. It was, therefore, necessary to provide adequate warning signs for those who arrive when capacity had been reached. Large signs were strategically posted at traffic circles in Seaside Heights and Seaside Park to notify potential visitors when the parking area was full. Three entrance lanes and a return circle were constructed at the Park's entrance.

The official opening took place May 30. More than 2,000 people visited the site on a first come, first served basis. Seasonal workers have been hired for the preservation of a bird sanctuary, the dunes and the horticultural area. A staff of lifeguards have been employed to patrol the 1,600 feet bathing area, which is complete with bath house and concession stand. Two bath house attendants and a first aid man were also engaged.

Time will tell how successful and popular the State's newly developed park will be. Its popularity will guide our future program. Our current plans include boating and bay bathing facilities, but the actual development program of Island Beach State Park will be determined when the first season has been carefully evaluated.

A State Park development program was undertaken jointly by the Department and Edison Township in Middlesex County. Local authorities furnished playground equipment and maintenance personnel at the playground. Picnic areas were constructed by the Department at Edison State Park.

	Fiscal 1958	Fiscal 1959
I State Forests		
Total Number	11	11
Attendance	767,666	894,603
Income	\$82,496.93	\$91,886.14
II State Parks		
Total Number	23	23
Attendance	1,932,370	2,181,970
Income	\$237,892.88	\$242,966.59
III Historic Sites		
Total Number	18	18
Attendance	26,760	30,086
Income	\$6,046.11	\$6,007.53
IV Recreation Surveys (Municipal)		
Completed		16
Scheduled (In process)		74

FOREST FIRE

Favorable weather in the early part of the fiscal year cut the cost of fire fighting to less than half of the previous year. However, a lack of rainfall from mid-November of 1958 through the beginning of Spring caused 307 forest fires to be reported in the month of March. The total for the year was 708 fires reported which burned 2,034 acres of land.

During the past fiscal year, the replacement program of fire fighting equipment has been revised. Requests for mobile equipment, hoses, tool boxes, etc., are now being made over a

Island Beach

State Park

Governor Meyner described the state's acquisition of Island Beach, a ten-mile sweep of shoreline in Ocean County wholly preserved in its natural condition, as one of the most notable events in the history of conservation in New Jersey. He expressed the determination of the State Administration to pursue a type of development policy fully consistent with the natural characteristics of the area.



period of years rather than at one time. In this way, no large sums of money are needed for any one item in any one year and fire fighting aids that are worn out or becoming obsolete can be replaced when necessary.

FORESTRY

Every effort is being made to increase the tempo of preparing adequate management plans for State forests and other public areas. Preliminary inspections have been made on the Stokes Forest and some mapping has been completed to establish management units. At Bass River Forest, a preliminary plan has been completed as well as some markings for timber sales.

Approximately 5,000 of the total 22,000 acres of the Lebanon Forest under management practices have shown good results during the past year. An estimated one-fifth of the 95,000 acre Wharton Tract is now under management. A year ago, only 3,000 acres had been completed but an estimated 17,000 acres have been mapped in detail during the past year. Preliminary fire protection plans have been prepared for the entire tract. Over 2,700 acres were prescribed-burned as part of the protection plan.

Enabling legislation authorizes income from

the Wharton Tract be appropriated which means that funds may be spent as they are received. To increase the badly needed income, the timber sales at the site were increased last December. Sales on competitive bids were held on the estimated 600 acres marked for cutting. It is believed that this area would produce 200,000 board feet of saw timber and piling, 1800 cords of pulpwood and 275 cords of Atlantic white cedar. The forest products sold amounted to \$7,000 in revenue.

In March 1959, the following statement was issued by the Bureau of Forestry:

"The total sales of forest planting stock this spring exceeds 1,300,000, amounting to 100,000 more trees sold thus far this fiscal year than last. Surveys indicated that for the past 25 years, the reforestation program has not been particularly successful in establishing forest plantations although millions of trees have been sold. To remedy this, two years ago the Bureau of Forestry adopted a program of inspecting proposed planting sites prior to the acceptance of an order for trees. This has assured the Bureau that each site is a bona fide location for reforestation and that the right kinds of trees are planted."

BUREAU OF FORESTRY—STATISTICAL DATA FOR 1958-59 Forest Management Section—Forest Management

	JULY-JUNE 1958-1959	
	OWNERS	ACRES
Requests for woodlot management assistance	701	
Requests for reforestation assistance	203	
Woodlots examined	305	56,492
Planting sites examined	247	1,219
Forest Management Plans made		
Inventory: sawtimber (a)	6	693
pulpwood (a)	8	588
Marked for cutting: sawtimber (b)	74	1,797
pulpwood (b)	90	1,169
Young timber saved from destructive cut	60	2,978
Prescribed burning plans made (new)	22	14,616
Planting plans made	117	516
Work established		
Sawtimber cut under management plans (c)	45	1,028
Pulpwood cut under management plans (c)	54	836
Prescribed burning carried out (d)	33	6,174
Total	1,965	88,106

Forest Management Section—Continued

(a) Volume inventories: Bd. Ft. sawtimber	481.4M
Cords pulpwood	8,652
Posts 7'	434
(b) Volume marked: Bd. Ft. sawtimber	2,746M
Cords pulpwood	6,224
Posts 7'	10,445
(c) Volume cut: Bd. Ft. sawtimber	1,875.1M
Cords pulpwood	3,443
Piling ft.	37
(d) Prescribed burning lines plowed: Miles	99.5
Owners	28

FOREST FIRE SERVICE SECTION

RECORD VIOLATION - ESTABLISHED	JULY-JUNE 1958-59
Technical Violations	227
Individual Responsibilities	279
Railroad	35
Hazard	22

CASES CLOSED	PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1958		SUB-TOTAL		JULY-JUNE 1958-59	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
Technical Violations	1		39	17.05	205	82.22
Individual Responsibilities	1	83.60	51	842.78	249	3033.91
Railroad			7	398.10	34	720.91
Hazard			5		28	

CASES PENDING	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
Technical Violations	16		72		72	
Individual Responsibilities	21		95		95	
Railroad	41	2645.84	53	2676.67	53	2676.67
Hazard			4		4	

LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Permits Issued	46362
Cases Prosecuted	
Convictions	
Acquittals	

CAUSES OF FIRES	
Railroad	35
Debris Burning	224
Smokers	809
Campers	9
Incendiary	177
Miscellaneous	50
Lightning	4
Unknown	4
Total	1308

FOREST FIRE DATA	
Number of Fires	1308
Area Burned - Acres	12871 1/4
Average Area per fire - Acres	9.8
Cost of Suppression	\$34457.05
Average cost per fire	\$ 26.34

HISTORIC SITES

In May of 1958, the Commissioner appointed a committee to inventory, evaluate and classify historic sites throughout the State. The data compiled will be used to develop a statewide preservation plan for New Jersey's historic landmarks.

Chairman of the Committee is Dr. Richard P. McCormick, president of the New Jersey Historical Society and professor of history at Rutgers, the State University. The plan will be carried out with the cooperation of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the American Institute of Architects and the National Park Service.

Other Committee members include: Mrs. Kathryn B. Greywacz, Director of the State Museum; Roger H. McDonough, State Librarian; Robert M. Lunny, Executive Secretary of New Jersey Historical Society; John Cunningham, newspaperman and author of books about New Jersey; Alfred Busselle, architect for the State Bureau of Construction; Division of Purchase & Property; Mrs. Olga G. Atkins, supervisor of State-owned Historic Sites in the Conservation Department; Wilford Watson, Sign Engineer, State Highway Department; Herbert Blumenthal, Field Representative, Bureau of State Use Industries.

RESTORATION AT ALLAIRE AND BATSTO VILLAGES

Restoration of the Deserted Villages at Allaire and Batsto were reported proceeding on schedule at the end of the fiscal year.

Although the Allaire village in Monmouth County is not controlled by the State, Department personnel at Historic Sites have been acting in an advisory capacity to the Deserted Village of Allaire, Inc., who have leased the village from the State for One Dollar.

A cabinet maker shop in the style and manner of the 1830's, a general store and antique shop of the same period, a museum furnished and restored by the Federation of Women's Clubs, a fire company completely organized and equipped to serve the Village of Allaire and the Brisbane Child Treatment Center, and a complete horseback riding academy are ready for operation. The academy is the only one in any of our State Parks. This village is adjacent to Allaire State Park.

B. Edwin Brumbaugh was appointed restoration architect of Batsto Village. In his recommendations to the Batsto Citizens Committee, Mr. Brumbaugh suggested the construction of an Administration Center to serve the entire Wharton Tract of nearly 100,000 acres in south Jersey.

Mr. Brumbaugh's report stated that the thriving community of Batsto can be recreated by demonstrating operating methods of Early American industrial equipment. He indicated that this would bolster the tourist industry by permitting visitors to purchase some of the finished products. To facilitate the proposed program, it would be necessary to install bog-iron furnace and molding sheds; charcoal and ore houses; a forge; a slitting and rolling mill; operating saw and grist mills; glass houses manufacturing products by the old hand-blown process; lime and charcoal burning kilns; and a blacksmith and wheelwright shop. The program is currently under review.

On the hill above this community, plans have been made to restore the Iron Master's Mansion with extensive barns and buildings. The old office and company store stocked with nineteenth century items will be conducted as in the early days. The historic dam will be completed and operating by July. A street of fenced-in, clap-board workmen's houses will be restored.

Warehouses and wharves which served the privateering activities in the historic Mullica River Basin during the Revolutionary War will also be restored. Some present roads will be relocated and at least two early roads will be restored.

MULLICA UNDERWATER SURVEY

A scientific underwater survey of Early American maritime development was launched in June at the Mullica River by the Department and the Protection of Historic Sites (underwater). It is believed to be the first project of its kind ever undertaken in the United States.

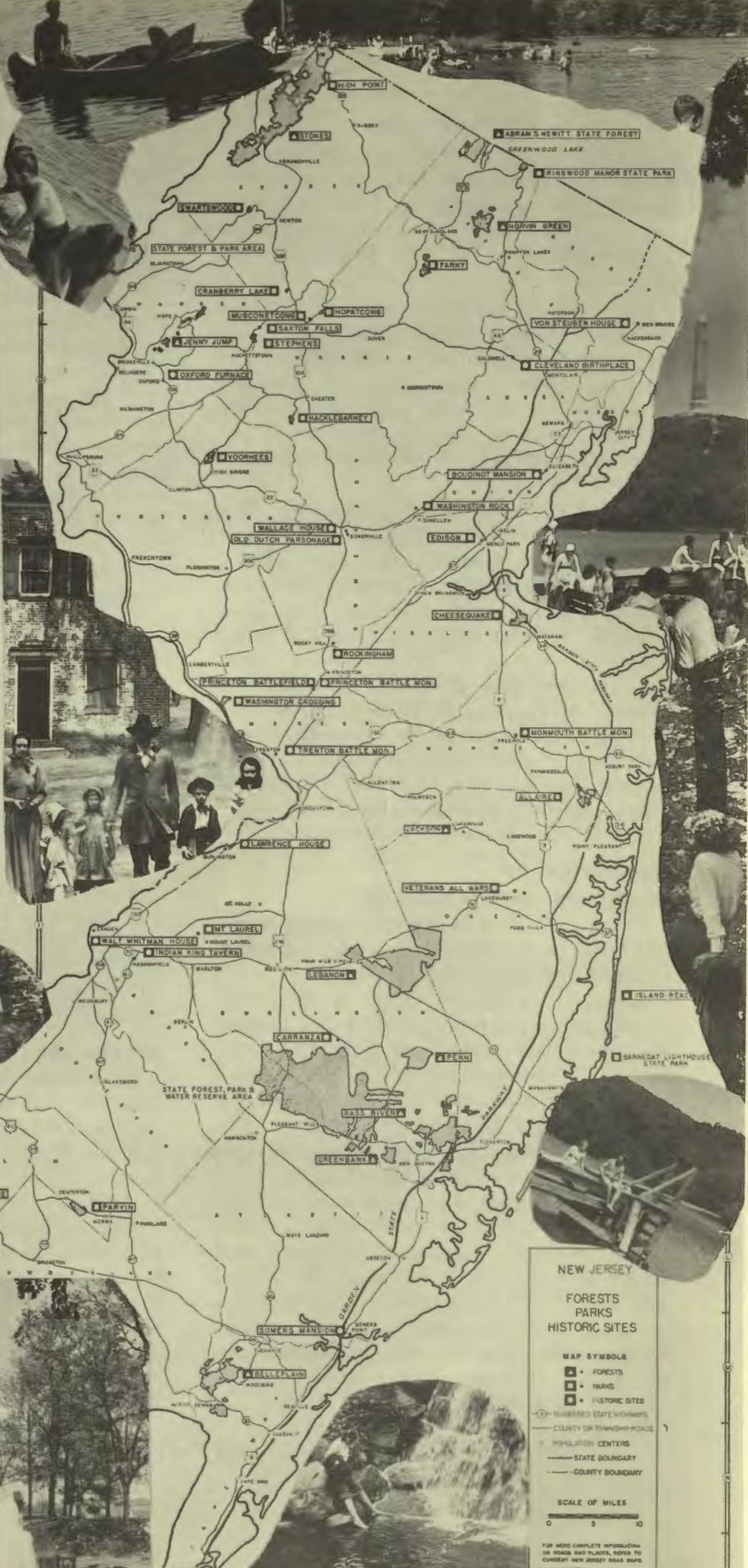
The organization known as POHS probed the depths of the Mullica River in an effort to uncover artifacts that will be studied for their archeological and historical significance. The services by the non-profit group include coordinating the advice of leading national scientists, historians and educators in a technical and scientific operation of retrieval.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE

State Forest	Acres	Archery	Boating	Boys' Camps	Camp Sites	Canoeing	Fishing	Hunting	Swimming	Museum	Stations Address
*Bass River E-7	9250	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	New Gretna
*Belvidere M-6	6492	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Westblue R.D. 1
*Crest Bank E-6	1853	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	New Gretna
Abram Hewitt B-7	2400	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ringwood
Ju Tom E-7	42	Experimental									New Lisbon
*Jenny Jump D-4	987	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Hopewell
*Lisbon I-6	2285	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	New Lisbon
*Noria Green C-7	2280	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ringwood
*Pom F-7	2256	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	New Gretna
*Robes D-4	12629	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Braunsville, R.D.
State Parks											
Alton E-4	1277	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Matawan, R.D. 1
Laurel E-4	32	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	New Gretna
*Chacoquak T-4	978	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Matawan, R.D. 1
Cranberry Lk. C-4	193	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Laurel
Edison E-7	29	Edison Mem. Tower	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Menlo Park
Ferry C-7	865	Underdeveloped									Hackettstown
*Fort Mott E-8	104	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Palmyra, R.D. 3
*Hackerbarney D-4	153	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Long Valley, R.D.
*High Point E-4	14923	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Spues
*Highteong C-6	197	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Landis
Island Beach J-9	2289	Underdeveloped									Seaside Park
McLauri E-8	29	Underdeveloped									New Lisbon
Manassah C-4	243	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Landis
*Marvin E-4	1925	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Clinton, R.D. 1
Pelee Pt. E-4	49	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Trenton, R.D. 1
*Ringwood Manor B-4	379	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ringwood
Sayon Falls D-4	9	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Hackettstown
*Stephens D-4	222	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Hackettstown
*Stoughton E-5	704	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Newton, R.D. 2
*Voorhees E-5	429	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Glen Gardner, R.D.
*Wash. Crossing G-4	372	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Trenton, R.D. 1
Wash. Hook E-7	27	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Dunellen
Historic Sites											
Bowling Man- sion E-8											Elizabeth
Carranza Memo- rial J-6	16	Monument									New Lisbon
Cleveland Hirs- chfeld D-4											Caldwell
Hancock House E-4											Hancock's Bridge
Indian King Tavern I-4											Hatfield
Lawrence House E-4											Hurlington
Monmouth Battle Monument G-6											Matawan, R.D. 1
Old Dutch Parsonage E-6											Somerville
Oldford Furnace D-4		Iron furnace ruins									Hackettstown
Princeton Battle Monument G-6											Trenton, R.D. 1
Rockingham T-4											Rocky Hill
Somers Mansion M-4											Somers Point
Trenton Battle Monument G-6		Elevator Service									Trenton
Veterans All Wars Memorial I-4		Monument									New Lisbon
Van Straden House C-8											N. Woodville
Wallace House E-6											Somerville
Walt Whitman House I-4											Farmen

* Additional printed information and map available. Send inquiry to listed mailing address.

No reservations for recreational facilities or school class appointments at Museums are handled by the Trenton office. Reservations should be made through the person in charge by writing to the listed mailing address.



NEW JERSEY
FORESTS
PARKS
HISTORIC SITES

MAP SYMBOLS

- FORESTS
- PARKS
- HISTORIC SITES

— HIGHLIGHTED STATE HIGHWAYS
— COUNTY OR TOWNSHIP ROADS
○ POPULATION CENTERS
— STATE BOUNDARY
— COUNTY BOUNDARY

SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10

FOR MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION ON ROADS AND PLACES, REFER TO CURRENT NEW JERSEY ROAD MAPS

A scale map showing sunken cargo vessels and the location of relics recovered in the program will be made by POHS and submitted to the Department together with a detailed report at the completion of the investigation. State and POHS archeological advisors will then study the findings to determine their authenticity.

The black cedar water in the Mullica has made it necessary for the divers to work by feel rather than vision. In view of the safety hazards involved, divers start their work in the shallow water of the upper reaches of the river and are permitted to enter the deeper water where tides are stronger as they gain

experience. The work will be continued in the summer of 1960.

PRINCETON PORTICO

The Department granted the Princeton Portico Fund, Inc. permission to re-assemble and erect the marble portico at Princeton Battlefield State Park in May. The four Ionic columns and the marble base had been stored at the park since 1957 when Mercer Manor was torn down by the Institute for Advanced Study. The portico was designed by Thomas U. Walter, architect of the Dome of the United States Capitol as well as the founder and second president of the American Institute of Architects. The re-erection of the portico was well underway at the end of the fiscal year.

STATISTICAL REPORT 1958 - 1959

Bureau of Parks and Recreation Forests and Parks Section—F. I. Dewald

Summary of Attendance and Income

	Attendance	Income
	July-June 1958-59	July-June 1958-59
Forests	894,603	\$ 91,886.14
Parks	1,814,455	192,860.77
Historic Sites	30,086	6,007.53
Morris Canal	367,515	50,105.82
	<u>3,106,659</u>	<u>\$340,860.26</u>

STATE FORESTS—Attendance and Income JUNE 1959

Bass River	104,903	\$ 17,303.85
Belleplain	51,748	5,013.02
Green Bank	19,001	10.00
Abram Hewitt	5,880	
Jenny Jump	13,008	1,329.45
Lebanon	72,850	11,696.52
Morvin Green	6,595	
Penn	28,810	397.35
Stokes	227,116	21,102.10
Wharton Tract	364,692	31,616.85
Total	894,603	\$ 88,469.14
Rents (deducted from payroll)		3,417.00
Total Income Credits		\$ 91,886.14

\$975.00 reapprop. for purchase of exceptions in Wharton Tract, not inc. in July income.

STATE PARKS—Attendance and Income JUNE 1959

Allaire	41,831	\$ 4,499.00
Barnegat Light	337,711	
Cheesequake	181,853	28,782.95
Edison		128.49
Fort Mott	76,710	1,905.00
Hacklebarney	34,576	2,040.18
High Point	259,701	16,660.78
Hopatcong	321,810	(a)
Island Beach	128,280	72,402.52
Musconetcong	45,705	
Parvin	128,569	25,570.14
Princeton Battlefield	14,661	2,100.00
Ringwood Manor	91,580	8,177.90
Stephens	97,732	1,225.15
Swartwood	88,172	14,060.95
Voorhees	15,696	1,902.65
Washington Crossing	288,765	3,552.15
Washington Rock	17,164	575.41
Worthington Tract	11,454	
Total	2,181,970	\$183,583.27
Rents (deducted from payroll)		9,277.50
Total Income Credits		\$192,860.77
(a) Hopatcong - Recreational		44,053.52
Morris Canal - Rents, etc.		6,052.30
Total		\$ 50,105.82

Forests and Parks JUNE 1959

Total Overnight Visitors	52,111
Total Camp Nights	215,906
Permits	36,860
Cars Under Parking	142,647

**HISTORIC SITES—Attendance and Income
JUNE 1959**

	Attendance	Income
	July-June 1958-59	July-June 1958-59
Boxwood Hall	2,225	\$ 77.65
Cleveland Birthplace	1,260	94.95
Hancock House	5,729	567.36
Indian King	1,766	165.20
Lawrence House	875	1.50
Old Dutch Parsonage	1,445	102.95
* Rockingham	17	
Somers Mansion	1,593	159.20
Steuben House	9,018	824.00
Trenton Battle Monument	3,700	276.70
Wallace House	1,759	175.30
Walt Whitman House	699	107.77
Office Sales		34.95
Total	30,086	\$ 2,587.53
Rents (deducted from payroll)		3,420.00
Total Income Credits		\$ 6,007.53

* Closed due to moving of the building

BUREAU GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

A regional geologic study of the Flemington, Pittstown, High Bridge and Califon area was correlated for use in the construction of the Spruce Run Reservoir. The consulting geologist of the Division of Water Policy and Supply worked closely with the Bureau of Geology and Topography in examining the drill cores at the reservoir area. However, in May 1959 full responsibility of geologic investigation at the site was assigned to the Bureau. The staff formerly engaged in the regional survey was assigned to detailed work. By July 1, 1959, recruiting had been completed for the necessary geologic field crew.

To expedite the program, Princeton University was engaged to conduct a geophysical survey of the Spruce Run-Round Valley area. All possible geologic specialization are being used to speed investigations at the reservoir site.

The Bureau of Geology and Topography conducted a series of weekly lectures in February and March for well drillers throughout the State. The course was requested by members of the New Jersey Well Contractors' Association and pertained to the geology of the State as applied to well drilling. The lectures offered well drillers assistance in understanding the

ground water problems in areas throughout New Jersey it was the first such project undertaken by the Bureau.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

New Jersey is providing for adequate air-ground terminal facilities within the relatively small land area of the State by considering aeronautics as an integral part of overall planning for transportation facilities. By adopting this approach, Federal and State governments have effectively assumed the responsibility of promoting public safety and progress in New Jersey aeronautics.

Officials have encouraged private capital and investment in airports and operations during the recent increase of air traffic over New Jersey. Although private owners have endeavored to provide public-use air facilities, they have been under severe handicaps without the protection of official mapping or zoning for aircraft approaches and departures. Each year operators are forced out of business by industry and residential developments which create obstacles that precludes further aircraft usage of thier sites.

Safety operations records for aircraft in and over New Jersey has improved when compared to the number of flights, passengers and cargo miles flown. Although the number of accidents involving aircraft increased slightly during the past year, an evaluation indicated that approximately 95 per cent involved pilot errors. The errors have been attributed to hasty preparations for flights and inadequate supervision of flight instructors and other supervisory personnel.

Recommendations submitted to the Federal Government agencies based upon the results of our accident evaluations have resulted in tightening of regulations of pilot certification as well as closer supervision by flight instructors in weather prognosis. Flight checks of all rated pilots who have 50 and 200 flight experience-hours are required more frequently than they were before.

A new Federal Aviation Agency was initiated January 1, 1959, and is expected to eventually assume full responsibility for, and exercise control of, all the navigable air space over New Jersey as well as other states. The Agency will undoubtedly improve air traffic control;

require higher standards of proficiency of air crews; and provide more accurate dissemination of weather information to all air crews while on the ground or airborne.

Certain aspects of state sovereignty will be lost by the impact of the new agency. It is believed that New Jersey will forego its responsibility regarding statutory provisions for the location, construction and operation of airports as well as control of navigable air space. However, the Federal Government's added responsibilities will serve interstate and international aviation progress.

In March 1959, the Bureau of Aeronautics prepared a preliminary statewide airport development plan in coordination with the Federal National Airport plan. Extended airport facilities to cope with domestic and foreign jet air traffic are recommended in the program.

The fundamental thesis of the plan is safety and service to the flying public.

The first Air Marker Maps indicating the 88 visual navigational aids for pilots throughout New Jersey were distributed by the Bureau in April. These are used primarily by the 7,500 amateur pilots in the State. In several instances, these maps have assisted in saving the lives of pilots.

Although the program has cost the State \$4,000 since it was started in 1952, civic organizations have assisted by volunteering their time and equipment in helping maintain the air markers. These markers, which are readable at a distance of two miles, are painted atop buildings and water tanks and indicate the name of the community in which they are located as well as an arrow pointing to the nearest airport.

Statistical Summary—Aeronautics

I.	Federal Aid to Airports	
a.	Number of applications approved	5
b.	Total construction costs involved	\$2,784,000.00
II.	Licenses Issued	
a.	Airports	71
b.	Fixed Base Operators	101
c.	Private Facilities - Landing Strips	59
d.	Temporary letters of authority for helicopter operations for demonstrations of public educational nature	66
III.	Surveys	
a.	Additional sites for air markers	34
b.	Capital investment in airport facilities	30
IV.	Inspections and investigations	
a.	Managements of airports for public use	71
b.	Proposed new sites for airports and heliports	42
c.	Alleged obstructions to aerial flights	11
d.	Accidents involving aircraft	31
e.	Fixed Base Operators	84
f.	Air Marker - visual checks	28

**STATUS OF URBAN RENEWAL PROJECTS
IN NEW JERSEY AS OF
JUNE 30, 1959**

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	
ASBURY PARK Springwood Ave.	R-1	10/50	65,000	3/26-59	2,847,068	2,562,265	50.2	3,961,000	3,513,293	2,386,000	1,171,098	0	200	110	Com.-Playg-Parking	Being appraised
ATLANTIC CITY Northside	R-16	1/52	49,473	1/59	1,662,592	1,457,172	16.64	2,398,000	2,194,616	1,513,686	681,250	0	0	96	Commercial	Being appraised
CAMDEN Front Street	R-26	3/53	65,627	4/59	1,887,283	1,377,463	26.4	2,766,510	2,336,933	1,639,628	787,313	0	0	0	Industrial	Being appraised
EAST ORANGE Doddtown	R-36	9/58	47,668				49.4	779,366	539,366	359,577	179,789	300	0	0		Preparing eligi- bility report
Fourth Ward	R-42															S&P funds requested
EDISON TOWNSHIP Potter Area	R-11	1/56	80,000	7/59	1,196,626	993,790	180.0	2,903,838	2,556,036	1,704,000	882,012	60	110	106	Com-Light Ind.-Park	Being appraised
ELIZABETH Washington Ave.	14-1	2/62	109,000	5/57	1,380,383	730,303	14.6	1,388,992	939,077	626,051	313,026	0	342	0	Ofc. Bldg. Fig. Annex to Library	95% acquired 90% Demolished
Pearl Street Port Area	R-23	9/57	49,357				22.0	1,671,110	1,246,110	830,740	418,370	0	480	0	High School, Park, Parkg. Nurses Qrts.	L&G application Part I approved Application pre- pared, not submitted
ENGLEWOOD Forest Ave.							24.96	1,570,000	1,025,000	693,000	341,500	?	?	?		Filed application for S&P funds
FRANKLIN TWP. Hamilton Park A	R-19	9/57	58,000				75.0	1,338,000	835,000	556,000	279,000	40	75	40		L&G appl. being prepared

Status of Urban Renewal Projects Continued

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 Man. Share	Public DU'S	Private Rental DU'S	Private Sale DU'S	Other		
FRANKLIN TWP. (Cont.)																	
Hamilton Park B												?	?	?	Ind.-Com.	Appl. submitted for S&P funds	
HACKENSACK																	
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	Acquiring property	
Central Ave.-Passaic St.	R-41						70.0	2,041,940	1,491,940	994,624	467,314	?	?	?	?	S&P funds requested	
HOBOKEN																	
Harrison Street		9/51	57,539				6.88	593,702	593,702	395,601	197,901		65		Commercial	L&G application filed	
Lead Pencil		2/56	59,415				8.14	144,670	144,670	763,113	381,557		385			L&G application filed	
JERSEY CITY																	
Gregory	2-1	4/50	32,150	10/52	2,397,952	2,093,552	12.58	4,194,952	3,890,552	2,890,552	1,797,000	?	1500	?	Commercial	Land cleared expect to proceed with construction 1959	
St. Johns	2-2	4/50	63,049	9/52	3,247,621	2,521,716	15.9	3,931,421	3,247,621	2,521,716	725,905	0	1008	0		Land cleared-1/3 sold-250 units under construction	
Holland Tunnel	R-14	2/56	110,000				18.82	3,680,215	2,705,195	2,169,687	758,218	0	0	0	Light Industrial	L&G by November 1959	
Henderson	R-13	11/56	115,000				17.33	3,636,279	3,053,279	2,390,055	1,017,760	0	0	0	Light ind.-Commercial	Planning being finalized	
Jackson Ave.	R-12	2/56	115,000				17.0	2,671,155	2,247,799	1,718,960	796,685	?	?	?	Res. & Rehab.	Planning being finalized	
LONG BRANCH																	
Russel Court	B 15	3/57	15,189	6/58	171,770	105,667	2.0	182,792	170,129	105,667	51,509	0	0	0	Public Parkg.	Ready for demolition	
Shrewsbury River Front	R-20	12/53	42,923	6/59	1,515,000	987,000	97.0	1,909,390	1,341,238	894,159	447,079	0	200	240	Com.-Park	Being re-appraised	
Union-Broadway	R-17	1/57	22,302	6/58	579,842	406,726	3.0	688,705	639,138	353,726	142,290	0	0	0		85% acquired	

Status of Urban Renewal Projects Continued

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	
METUCHEN New Street	R-34	1/59	20,800													Completing appraisals
MORRISTOWN Hollow Area	R-2	7/54	46,400	6/57	1,248,395	799,372	14.0	1,358,765	1,147,159	799,372	382,387	56	75	0	Com.-Park-Parking	Demolition started
NEWARK Branch Brook Park	3-1	6/50	96,021	6/55	2,953,377	2,398,177	20.6	4,163,477	3,606,277	2,398,177	1,210,100	0	560	0	Com.-School-Church	Land sold- Apt. construction under way
Broad Street	3-2	6/50	62,382	6/55	4,171,560	2,871,081	22.6	5,299,880	4,295,610	2,871,081	1,424,829	0	680	0	Commercial	Land sold-Apt. construction under way
Old Third Ward	R-6	1/56	180,000				200.0	16,817,114	17,045,210	11,000,000	5,500,000	?	500	?	Parking-School-Playground	L&G application filed
Central Ward	R-32	9/58	90,000				85.0	7,259,013	5,959,013	4,037,082	2,016,516	0			Light Ind.	Preliminary Plan.
Clinton Hill	R-38	12/58	50,000				17.0	1,102,500	802,500	535,000	267,500	?	?	?		Preparing L&G application
NEW BRUNSWICK Bishop Street	4-2	7/54	25,000	4/58	366,500	186,700	5.2	465,000	280,000	186,700	93,350	0	168	0	*(Cooperative)	Under disposition contract
Burnett Street	4-1	6/50	52,198	5/57	2,945,630	845,630	10.0	3,263,000	1,165,000	845,630	387,815	0	0	0	Commercial	80% acquired 80% cleared
George Street	R-31	3/58	72,925				35.0	4,800,000	3,900,000	2,681,000	1,300,000	0	500-800	0		L&G application filed
NO. PLAINFIELD Green Brook	R-37	4/59	10,479				20.3	2,076,970	1,686,970	1,125,310	545,660	?	?	?	Commercial	Preparing L&G application
ORANGE Washington-Dodd	R-29	5/58	52,000				47.0	2,600,000	1,750,000	1,166,666	583,334	0	0	0	Com.-Light Ind. 1/2 of tract rehabilitation	L&G by Sept. 1959

Status of Urban Renewal Projects Continued

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 Mm. Share	Public DU'S	Private Rental DU'S	Private Sale DU'S	Other	
PASSAIC Palaski Park	12-1	4/51	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	Preparing to close sale
North Dundee	R-39	1/59	58,349				24.0					0				Planning being finalized
PATERSON First Ward-Site #1	R-27	4/54	84,890	5/58	4,158,510	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	26% land acquired
Site #2-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	Being appraised
PERTH AMBOY Forbesdale	1-2	6/50	56,258	12/52	825,445	499,085	47.5	1,565,104	1,236,746	499,085	739,650	0	0	220	Commercial	Completed
Willooks	1-1	6/50	282,248	12/52	1,135,803	856,922	12.0	1,373,823	1,070,822	856,922	213,900	0	275	0	Commercial	Completed
State Street Area	R-15	2/56	97,000				108.0	6,500,000	3,400,000	2,250,000	1,150,000	0		225	Commercial	Plans not finalized
Gas House Project																Filed application for S&P Funds
PHILLIPSBURG Fayette Street	R-8	9/55	60,000	7/58	649,596	571,076	20.0	884,014	753,084	571,076	285,638	0	0	0	Industrial	65% acquired
PLAINFIELD So. 2nd Street	10-1	4/53	38,000	5/56	175,108	142,860	1.67	256,113	214,290	142,860	71,430	0	0	0	Park-Playg.	6% acquired
PRINCETON John Street	R-4	6/55	70,000				6.5	1,037,770	652,066	463,210	217,000				Thru St.-Parkg.-Com.	Held in abeyance pending litigation

Status of Urban Renewal Projects Continued

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	
TRENTON	13-1	9/51	51,000	12/55	2,248,711	1,851,561	25.7	5,147,000	2,747,000	1,851,561	878,000	0	0	0	Light ind.	95% acquired
John Fitch Way Proj. '59-'60	13-2	City doing planning with own funds					52.0	6,758,929	5,061,552	2,300,000	761,552	0	0	0	State & County office bldg.	L&G application being prepared for 1st project
Proj. '61-'62							23.5	3,808,720	2,384,958	1,600,000	550,000	?	900	?	Com.-Ofc. Bldgs.	
Proj. '63-'64							19.0	2,897,076	2,248,976	1,600,000	550,000	0	0	0	Com.-Park	
Proj. '65-'66							10.0	1,727,670	1,323,068	1,200,000	400,000	0	0	0		
UNION CITY	R-5	8/55	45,000	6/59	961,587	745,702	11.5	1,256,724	1,052,019	746,412	544,007	0	300	0	Playg.-School	Appraisals completed
			2,907,088		44,755,416	32,070,813	2091.92	137,349,780	106,656,969	74,548,264	54,613,170	954	9317	1055		

Page Fifty-four

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.

Bayonne Housing Authority
 Borden town Redevelopment Agency
 Harrison Housing Authority

Morwood Redevelopment Agency
 Pennsauken Redevelopment Agency
 Rahway Redevelopment Agency

Source: Bureau of Housing
 Department of Conservation
 and Economic Development

Julius J. Seaman, Chief

FEDERAL LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM IN NEW JERSEY

June 30, 1959

LOCATION AND PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER	PROGRAM	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	UNITS RESERVED FOR AGED	STATUS
ASBURY PARK					
Asbury Park Village	7-1	USHA	126		Occupied
Washington Village	7-2	USHA*	59		Occupied
Asbury Park Village	7-3	HA49	123		Occupied
Lincoln Village	7-4	HA49	63		Occupied
Comstock Manor	7-5	HA49	50	50	Completed
ATLANTIC CITY					
Jonathan Pitney Village	14-1	USHA	333		Occupied
Stanley Holmes Village Ext.	14-2	HA49C	164		Occupied
Walter J. Buzby Homes	14-3	HA49	122		Occupied
Stanley Holmes Village	14-4	PWA	279		Occupied
BAYONNE					
Pamrapo Gardens	12-1	HA49	118		Occupied
Bergen Point Gardens	12-2	HA49	108		Occupied
Centerville Gardens	12-3	HA49	108		Occupied
La Tourette Gardens	12-4	HA49	162		Occupied
	12-5	HA49	126		Completed
	12-6	HA49	124	62	Preliminary planning
BEVERLY					
Delacove Homes	18-1	USHA	71		Occupied
BRIDGETON					
	49-1	HA49	100		Preliminary planning
	49-2	HA49	50	14	Preliminary planning
BURLINGTON					
Dunbar Homes	20-1	USHA*	90		Occupied
CAMDEN					
Branch Village	10-1	USHA	279		Occupied
Wm. Stanley Ablett Village	10-2	USHA*	306		Occupied
F. D. Roosevelt Manor	10-3	HA49	268		Occupied
Peter J. McGuire Gardens	10-4	HA49	368		Occupied
Chelton Terrace	10-5	HA50	200		Occupied
Westfield Acres	10-6	PWA	514		Occupied
CARTERET					
	47-1	HA49	76	10	Preliminary planning
EDISON TOWNSHIP					
Potters Project	43-1	HA49	60		Construction 85% compl.
ELIZABETH					
Mravlag Manor	3-1	USHA	423		Occupied
Pioneer Homes	3-2	USHA	405		Occupied
Migliore Manor	3-3	HA49	250		Construction started
FLORENCE					
Maplewood Homes	38-1	HA49	50		Occupied

Federal Low Rent Public Housing in New Jersey (Continued)

LOCATION AND PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER	PROGRAM	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	UNITS RESERVED FOR AGED	STATUS
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	42-1	HA49	50		Occupied
GARFIELD					
Garfield Court	34-1	HA49	100		Occupied
Louis Marzitelli Court	34-2	HA49	50		Occupied
GUTTENBERG					
Guttenberg Towers	36-1	HA49	42		Occupied
	36-2	HA49	76	36	Construction 31% compl.
	36-3	HA49	36	24	Preliminary planning
HACKENSACK					
Oratan Court	28-1	HA49	144		Occupied
	28-2	HA49	50		Construction 2% compl.
	28-3	HA49	50	50	Construction 2% compl.
HARRISON					
Harrison Gardens	16-1	USHA	214		Occupied
Kingsland Court	16-2	HA49	54		Occupied
HIGHLAND PARK	44-1	HA49	24	6	Preliminary planning
HIGHLANDS					
Jennie Parker Manor	41-1	HA49	30		Occupied
HIGHTSTOWN	45-1	HA49	42	4	Preliminary planning
HOBOKEN					
Andrew Jackson Gardens	15-1	HA49	598		Occupied
Christopher Columbus Gardens	15-2	HA49	97		Occupied
	15-3	HA49	208	50	Construction started
IRVINGTON					
Camptown Gardens	37-1	HA49	125		Occupied
	37-2	HA49	48	48	Preliminary planning
JERSEY CITY					
Lafayette Gardens	9-1	USHA	490		Occupied
Marion Gardens	9-2	USHA*	462		Occupied
Washington Apartments	9-3	USHA*	234		Occupied
Hudson Gardens	9-4	USHA*	222		Occupied
Holland Apartments	9-5	USHA*	192		Occupied
Montgomery Gardens	9-6	HA49	462		Occupied
Booker T. Washington Apts.	9-7	HA49	80		Occupied
A. Harry Moore Apts.	9-9	HA49	664		Occupied
Currie's Woods	9-10	HA49	712		Occupied
LODI					
De Vries Park	11-1	HA49	100		Occupied
	11-2	HA49	60		Suspended

Federal Low Rent Public Housing in New Jersey (Continued)

LOCATION AND PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER	PROGRAM	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	UNITS RESERVED FOR AGED	STATUS
LONG BRANCH					
Garfield Court	8-1	USHA	128		Occupied
Grant Court	8-2	USHA*	82		Occupied
Sea View Manor	8-3	HA49	46		Occupied
Woodrow Wilson Homes	8-4	HA49	100		Occupied
Garfield and Wilson Additions	8-5	HA49	70		Occupied
	8-6	HA49	57	57	Final planning
MORRISTOWN					
Pocahontas Lake Homes	23-1	HA49	94		Occupied
	23-2	HA49	56		Final planning
NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP					
	48-1	HA49	60		Preliminary planning
NEWARK					
Boyden Court	2-1	USHA	530		Occupied
Pennington Court	2-2	USHA	236		Occupied
Baxter Terrace	2-5	USHA	614		Occupied
Crane Village	2-6	USHA	354		Occupied
Hyatt Court	2-7	USHA	402		Occupied
Fuld Court	2-8	USHA	300		Occupied
F. D. Roosevelt Homes	2-9	USHA*	275		Occupied
Otto E. Kretchmer Homes	2-10	HA49	730		Occupied
Thomas J. Walsh Homes	2-11	HA49	630		Occupied
William P. Hayes Homes	2-12	HA49	1458		Occupied
Christopher Columbus Homes	2-13	HA49	1556		Occupied
Bradley Court	2-14	HA50	301		Occupied
	2-15	HA49	1206	128	Construction 65% compl.
	2-16	HA49	198	198	Preliminary planning
	2-17	HA49	198	198	Preliminary planning
	2-18	HA49	96	96	Preliminary planning
	2-19	HA49	1680	252	Preliminary planning
	2-20	HA49	328		A. C. C. executed
NEW BRUNSWICK					
William Robeson Village	22-1	USHA*	60		Occupied
William L. Schwartz Homes	22-2	HA49	200		Occupied
New Brunswick Homes	22-3	HA49	246		Occupied
	22-4	HA49	60	60	Preliminary planning
NORTH BERGEN					
Meadowview Village	4-1	USHA	172		Occupied
ORANGE					
Alexander Court	25-1	HA49	140		Occupied
Father Rasi Homes	25-2	HA49	139		Occupied
PASSAIC					
Alfred Spear Village	13-1	HA49	384		Occupied
Vreeland Village	13-2	HA49	116		Occupied
	13-3	HA49	204		Suspended

Federal Low Rent Public Housing in New Jersey (Continued)

LOCATION AND PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER	PROGRAM	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	UNITS RESERVED FOR AGED	STATUS
PATERSON					
Riverside Terrace	21-1	USHA*	300		Occupied
Colonial Site	21-2	HA49	242		Occupied
Alexander Hamilton	21-3	HA49	498		Occupied
Dean McNulty Project	21-4	HA49	160		Occupied
	21-5	HA49	498	29	Construction 22% compl.
	21-6	HA49	192	192	Preliminary planning
PERTH AMBOY					
Dunlap Homes	6-1	USHA	258		Occupied
John A. Delaney Homes	6-2	HA49	252		Occupied
	6-3	HA49	200		Preliminary planning
	6-4	HA49	48	48	Preliminary planning
PHILLIPSBURG					
Heckman Terrace Annex	24-1	HA49	150		Occupied
Heckman Terrace	24-2	HA50	250		Occupied
	24-3	HA49	36	36	Preliminary planning
PLAINFIELD					
Plainfield Housing Project	39-1	HA49	128		Occupied
	39-2	HA49	120	30	Preliminary planning
PRINCETON					
John Hageman Homes	27-1	HA49	50		Occupied
	27-2	HA49	50		A. C. C. executed
RAHWAY					
Glendinning Homes	32-1	HA49	76		Occupied
	32-2	HA49	44		Suspended
RED BANK					
	46-1	HA49	40		Planning completed
SOUTH AMBOY					
Thomas J. Dohaney Homes	35-1	HA49	75		Occupied
TRENTON					
Lincoln Homes	5-1	USHA	118		Occupied
Donnelly Homes	5-2	USHA	376		Occupied
Prospect Village	5-3	USHA*	120		Occupied
James Kerney Homes	5-4	HA49	102		Occupied
John A. Campbell Homes	5-5	HA49	81		Occupied
Woodrow Wilson Homes	5-6	HA49	219		Occupied
George W. Page Homes	5-7	HA49	159		Occupied
Samuel Haverstick Homes	5-8	HA49	112		Occupied
	5-9	HA49	150	150	A. C. C. executed
UNION CITY					
Columbian Court	26-1	HA49	96		Occupied
Hillside Terrace	26-2	HA49	147		Occupied
Hillside Terrace Section 2	26-3	HA49	112		Occupied

Federal Low Rent Public Housing in New Jersey (Continued)

LOCATION AND PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER	PROGRAM	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	UNITS RESERVED FOR AGED	STATUS
WEST NEW YORK					
Palisade Gardens	30-1	HA49	36		Occupied
Parkeast Gardens	30-2	HA49	84		Occupied
Sunshine Gardens	30-3	HA49	80	20	Occupied
Sunset Gardens	30-4	HA49	80	40	Construction 91% compl.
	30-5	HA49	36	36	Preliminary planning

WOODBIDGE

Woodbridge Garden Apts.	33-1	HA49	150		Occupied
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CODE:		NO. OF PROJECTS	NO. OF UNITS
PWA	- PL-11 and PL-67	2	793
USHA	- PL-412	19	5,829
USHA*	- PL-671 (Converted from war housing to low-rent use)	12	2,402
HA49	- Urban projects initiated under the Housing Act of 1949	100	20,783
HA49C	- Deferred urban projects reactivated under the Housing Act of 1949 or PL-301, 80th Congress.	1	164
HA50	- Lanham projects conveyed to local authorities for low-rent use.	3	751
	Total	137	30,722

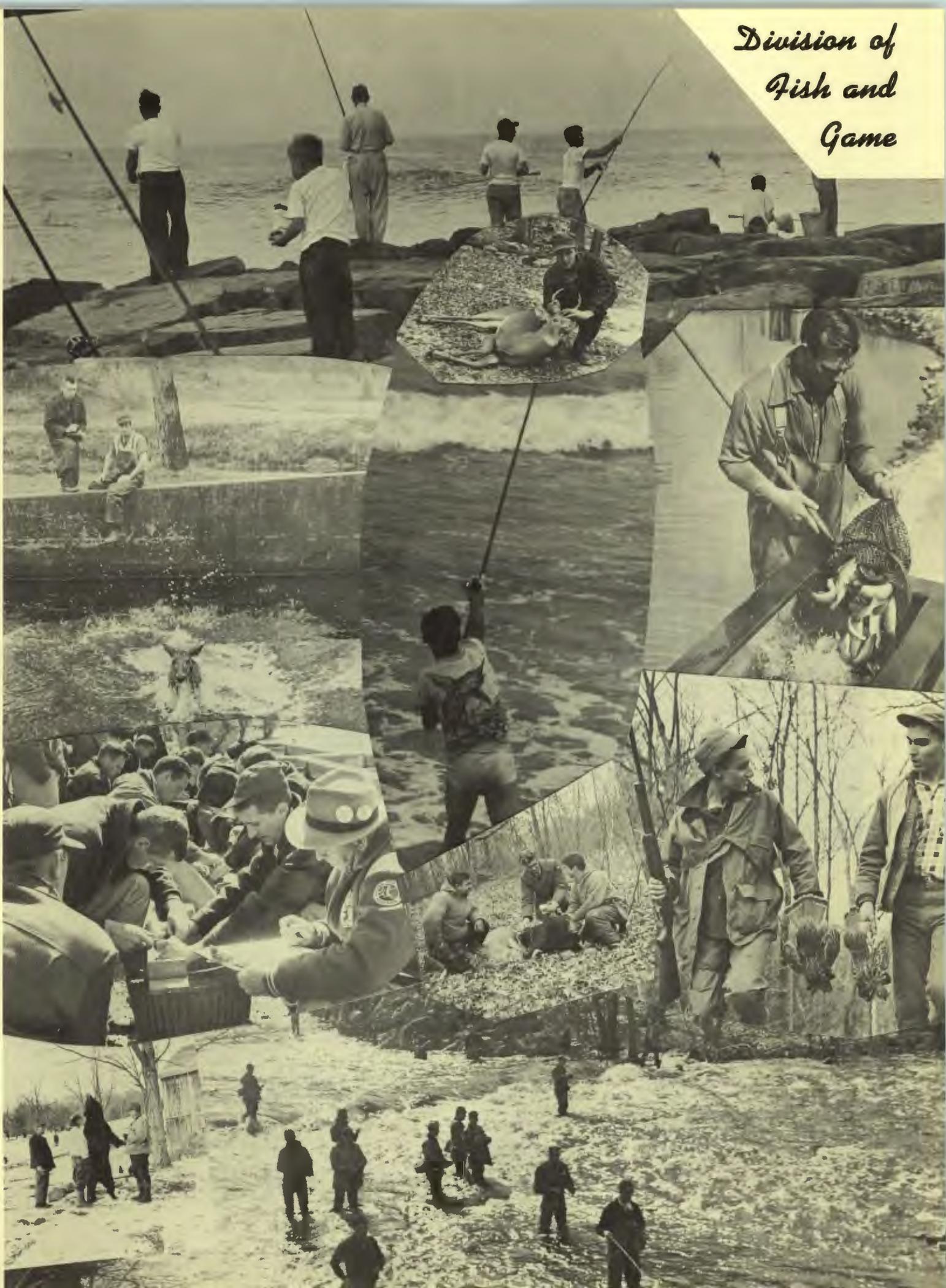
SUMMARY:

Occupied projects	97
Number of units	23,655
Projects under development	40
Number of units	7,067
*Units reserved for aged	1,924
Occupied	20
Under development	1,904

*Included in totals above

New Jersey State Library

*Division of
Fish and
Game*



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DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

ANNUAL REPORT

1958-59

The Division of Fish and Game has geared its activities to maintain fish and wildlife populations. Hunting and fishing opportunities are still provided throughout the State despite mushrooming industrial expansion, skyrocketing population, and ever-increasing agricultural practices.

Although our current record is good, each year it becomes more evident that efforts to maintain fish, wildlife and individual outdoor recreation by the Division of Fish and Game alone are woefully inadequate in the face of mounting pressures. Of special significance in this report, is the increased emphasis on cooperation and coordination with other agencies.

Within the Department, the Divisions of Water Policy and Supply, Shell Fisheries, Planning and Development with its Bureaus of Forestry and Parks, Navigation, Planning, and Recreation, and this Division have coordinated programs in a spirit of mutual understanding. Other departments, notably Law and Public Safety, Health, Highway, Agriculture, Institutions and Agencies, and the State University have made substantial contributions to the programs and objectives of this Division. Interstate and federal cooperation through various commissions, informal work groups and regular federal departments has been at an all time high.

These agencies primarily responsible with other duties have made an effort to modify their programs to protect fish, wildlife and recreational values. Such teamwork is important. It reflects an awareness on their part of the importance of outdoor recreational values. It further reflects an awareness on our part that we are entering an era of interdependence.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Cooperative programs were conducted during the past fiscal year with various branches of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; Soil Conservation Service; Soil Bank; 4-H Clubs; F. F. A.; Atlantic Waterfowl Council; Boy Scouts; State and County Mosquito Commis-

sions; other State, County and Municipal governments; and the New Jersey College of Agriculture.

POPULATION CENSUS OF DEER IN NEW JERSEY

An investigation of white-tailed deer was initiated by the Wildlife Management Unit to obtain accurate population estimates which would contribute to the knowledge needed in the management of the present deer herd. Previously efforts dealing with deer population had been restricted to southern New Jersey. The Census survey completed this year was the first attempt to secure a statewide population estimate based upon a statistical method. A complete technical report is in the process of compilation; it will present the procedures and techniques employed.

An estimated 43,142 deer were tabulated in 13 counties. The Census was made during the early spring, prior to fawning. It indicated that approximately 10,047 deer were located in seven southern counties as estimated by roadside track counts. In six northern counties, approximately 33,095 deer were tabulated by deer drives.

The sandy soil and flat terrain of southern New Jersey permitted the use of roadside track count in determining the deer population. It is believed that the figures compiled in this area are 95 per cent correct. However, the deer drive method used in the northern part of the State, because of physical limitations on sample size, has a probability level of 80 per cent.

The roadside track count was based upon an actual count of the number of crossings made by deer along measured distances of trackable roads which were selected at random. Previous tracks were eradicated and counts made on the following day. Two or three counts were obtained and an average taken. The deer crossings per mile were then converted by a regression formula into deer per square mile. The area of deer range in each county was then multiplied by the average deer per square mile. The result equaled the population of that county.

POPULATION CENSUS OF DEER IN NEW JERSEY

	COUNTIES					Total
	Hunt- erdon 12	Som- erset 12	Mor- ris 13	War- ren 18	Sus- sex 19	
No. of drives	12	12	13	18	19	76
Area of drives-sq. miles	5.34	5.89	5.51	8.46	7.35	33.56
No. of deer driven	136	148	41	95	69	517
Mean No. deer-sq. mile	25.47	25.13	7.44	11.23	9.39	15.41
Max. No. deer-sq. mile	56.8	79.6	41.9	37.5	47.3	27.72
Adj. mean No. deer-sq. mile	23.95	24.16	8.77	12.06	10.11	38.5
Variance	289.87	325.27	54.82	82.62	69.33	1.75
Standard Deviation	17.02	18.04	7.40	9.09	8.33	102.94
Standard Error	4.92	5.21	1.19	2.14	1.91	2,853
No. square miles deer range	429.16	291.20	458.56	353.30	512.20	2,147.66
Est. total deer pop.....	10,938	7,318	3,412	3,968	4,810	33,095
80% Confidence limits	2,881	2,056	739	1,007	1,301	3,758



Age and Sex of New Jersey Deer

Source	Northern New Jersey		Southern New Jersey		Older deer
	1/2-1 yr. old	1 1/2-2 yr. old	Bucks	Does	
1959 jaws	32	29	6	13	7
1959 permits	9	9	2	2	69
1958 Harbourton	62	55	264	52	11
1951-54 survey	354	324	20	191	87
1951 antelerless	128	106	72	72	19
Sub-total	585	523	330	330	171
1958 kill	585	523	292	330	277
1950-53 kill	7	11	115	6	7
Total	7	11	390	330	143
1959 jaws	7	11	296	6	529
1958 kill	7	11	86	6	379
1950-52 kill	7	11	205	6	11
Total	7	11	586	6	570



No work was done in regard to an estimation of the deer populations in Passaic, Bergen, Essex, Union, Middlesex or Monmouth Counties. The presence of industrialization, suburbanization, heavy traffic and other factors of molestation mitigated against the use of the census techniques used in other sections of the state. There is good reason to believe that a reasonable population estimate can be obtained by the use of another method.

County	Deer Range (sq. mi)	Mean Deer Pop Density per sq. mile	Est. Deer Population	Sample Size Percent
Atlantic	451	4.53+0.26	2,043+230	32
Burlington	650	5.34+0.27	3,471+344	20
Camden	111	4.90+0.51	544+118	21
Cape May	170	3.38+0.25	574+83	43
Cumberland	212	5.68+0.65	1,206+271	30
Gloucester	100	2.84+0.38	284+79	25
Ocean	523	3.68+0.23	1,925+236	16
Mean Total	2,217	4.53+0.31	10,074+691	



The deer drives were made on approximately one-half square mile study areas selected at random. To obtain an estimate of the northern region deer range, the area of the larger towns was subtracted from the total area of the county. Sample areas were then used to determine the deer range. The only modification made was that the boundaries of some areas were moved to utilize roads or openings as a side or end of a drive without materially changing the respective location of the area. This was done to facilitate observations.

Eight counties were not included in the survey because they did not lend themselves to the statistical methods used for various reasons. There is evidence that a substantial number of deer exist in Monmouth, Middlesex, and Passaic Counties, as well as some in Union, Bergen and Essex.

DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The D-7 tractor operated a total of 88½ days during the March to August period at the Glassboro Public Shooting Grounds, Winslow Public Shooting Grounds, and Peaslee Public Shooting Grounds, clearing 60 acres of land for food areas; constructing access roads; clearing boundary lines; and improving many miles of access roadway. Some 6,000 cubic feet of fill was made to furnish a roadbed for crossing a swamp.

Seed and fertilizer were distributed to deer clubs, farmers and sportsmen interested in the deer management program on open lands. Project personnel plowed, prepared and planted 386½ acres in 132 areas. Divisionary deer food patches consisting of 35½ acres were planted on an experimental basis by contracting the work to local farmers in Atlantic County through the County Board of Agriculture. Seed and other materials used in this cooperative planting venture were provided by the Division of Fish and Game.

Unit personnel made a total of 190 contacts concerning deer damage and 14 contacts concerning rabbit damage. This represents a substantial decrease from the previous year. Farmers throughout the State were provided with 648 gallons of repellent; 1,259 rolls of mesh wire; and 179 spools of barbed wire.

Results of the deer kill by counties during the 1958 season were as follows:

County	Firearm	Bow and Arrow
Atlantic	339	45
Bergen	67	17
Burlington	540	60
Camden	65	16
Cape May	74	5
Cumberland	167	11
Essex	41	14
Gloucester	28	3
Hunterdon	1007	241
Mercer	291	106
Middlesex	57	24
Monmouth	138	41
Morris	868	250
Ocean	338	38
Passaic	205	44
Salem	17	3
Somerset	563	170
Sussex	647	82
Union	2	2
Warren	661	80
Total	6,115	1,252

For the first time in the history of the State of New Jersey, a legal open season was prescribed for the taking of black bear during the regular firearms deer season. Eighteen adult black bears were known to have been taken in the counties of Sussex and Warren.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The Division purchased lands which contain substantial acreages of woodland. The natural process of plant succession makes it mandatory that these forest lands receive management in order to maintain suitable wildlife habitat, and wise use of the timber resources in a coordinated program that will give a mutual benefit to wildlife and timber production.

Areas where it is desirable to improve wildlife habitat by a timber harvest are carefully cruised and the trees to be removed are marked. The subsequent harvest is supervised by personnel of the Forest Management Project. Cutting of gum, maple, and poplar resulted in 46,599 board feet removed and payment of \$1,118.38 was received by the Division. A total of \$6,264.64 was received for 3,237 piling harvested. Although there has not been a saw log harvest made to date, 250 acres of forest have been cruised and marked; another area partially marked for cutting; and two areas have been appraised for possible pulp removal.

A land management plan was formulated for the Wharton Tract by the leader of the Forest Management Project, the Forest Management Section, the Forest Fire Service, and

the Wharton Committee. A cooperative management plan including fire protection, game management, and forest production was completed for block #15 containing 4,777 acres of the Wharton Tract. Field work and preliminary planning were carried out on Block #14, and assistance was provided in formulation of harvest cutting plans for portions of Blocks #2 and #15.

GAME SUPPLY AND HARVEST

The small game harvest during the past year indicated a decrease in the kill of rabbits and squirrels but an increase in other species. The following figures were computed by a statistical analysis:

Species	Estimated Harvest	
	1958-59	1957-58
Rabbit	407,531	531,833
Squirrel	191,770	209,009
Pheasant	152,538	151,368
Duck	95,175	82,571
Quail	73,330	65,537
Grouse	21,128	16,793

Estimated total numbers of licensed hunters based on species preference:

Species	1958-59	1957-58
Rabbit	111,335	113,332
Pheasant	92,994	85,251
Squirrel	62,348	59,683
Quail	37,067	34,955
Duck	28,619	29,569
Grouse	21,262	18,869

Indications are that during the past five years the number of pheasant hunters in the State has increased about 33 per cent; quail hunters more than 17 per cent; duck hunters nearly 4.5 per cent; and squirrel hunters 6.4 per cent. Rabbit hunters have decreased in number by 7.2 per cent. The sale of resident and non-resident firearm licenses has increased about 7.5 per cent.

INVESTIGATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Experimental work on the Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease of deer continued under the direction of Dr. Richard Shope of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, with the United States Public Health Service, the New Jersey College of Agriculture, and the Division of Fish and Game cooperating. A total of 28 deer were used on 44 Epizootic Hemorrhagic disease experiments. Strains of South Dakota

and New Jersey virus were used. The virulence of both strains was established and the experimental work was discontinued until a new outbreak occurs. A total of 11 deer negative to the disease were released. Six deer negative to the deer disease were used in fibroma experiments, but only one was reported positive.

Skin grafting experiments were carried out on two yearling buck deer in cooperation with scientists of the Wistor Institute.

The study of upland soils of low quality and the production of desirable vegetation was continued under Federal Aid to Wildlife Projects 28-R. Cooperative work with the Department of Entomology of the New Jersey College of Agriculture in the experimental development of a more satisfactory deer repellent was continued. To date the results are inconclusive.

Under Federal Aid to Wildlife Projects 28-R and 34-R, the live trapping and banding of wild waterfowl was continued. A total of 1,128 waterfowl were live trapped and banded.

Airplane observations and population counts of waterfowl were continued during the fall and the information was used to make the mid-winter waterfowl inventory in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service. Waterfowl brood counts and the clapper rail nest census were also continued under Federal Aid to Wildlife Projects 28-R and 34-R.

The cooperative mosquito survey project was conducted with the Department of Entomology of the New Jersey College of Agriculture under Federal Aid to Wildlife Project 34-R. The state-owned Heislerville Marsh was surveyed and mapped, showing the areas of mosquito production. These marshes are not heavily used by waterfowl unless there are evidences of water surface and food. Problems to be solved are the reduction of mosquito breeding; the creation of a better habitat for waterfowl; and the continuation of marsh hay harvesting. This crop is important because it reflects utilization of the marsh that reflects upon the economy of some small communities. These relationships are now under investigation under the cooperative experimental program.

Rabbit propagation experiments indicated improvement during the past year. Final production for the 1958 season was 377 young rabbits placed in holding pens. Of this number, 175 young rabbits were caught from these pens in

December 1958, and 144 were tagged and released throughout the State in January. Most of the remaining rabbits were held for breeders in 1959. It was found that 3.8 young per female were reared to January 1959. During June 1959, six additional pens, 50' x 150' and six 25' x 50' were constructed. At the close of the fiscal year, 150 young rabbits had been produced in 1959.

PUBLIC SHOOTING AND FISHING GROUNDS

Four land purchases during the year have boosted the acreage of state-owned public shooting grounds by 1,591.05 acres. The acquired land was either adjacent to, or exceptions in tracts previously purchased by the Division. The new areas include: 347 acres on Dennis Creek, Cape May County; a 44 acre exception present at the Millville Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds; a 943.45 acre tract adjacent to the Egg Island Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds; and a 256.6 acre tract adjacent to the Mad Horse Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.

Food patch and other mixtures were planted on 546 acres: 2,500 lineal feet of border were planted; 8,000 feet of hedgerow managed; 70.3 acres of land cleared; 19 miles of firebreak maintained; 1,000 seedlings were planted; 30 acres of waterfowl food were planted; 80 acres of phragmites were treated by aerial application; and applications were also made to undesirable vegetation.

Brush was cut along 31.5 miles of road on state-owned land; 3,695 cubic yards of gravel were dug, hauled and placed on roads and dikes; 3 culverts were installed; 2,300 feet of road were constructed. One lake site was cleared and a 200 foot dike constructed. A 10 foot bulldozed strip was provided as a permanent marker for 12.5 miles of boundary. There were also 1,100 feet of repairs and 3,010 feet of construction completed at dikes.

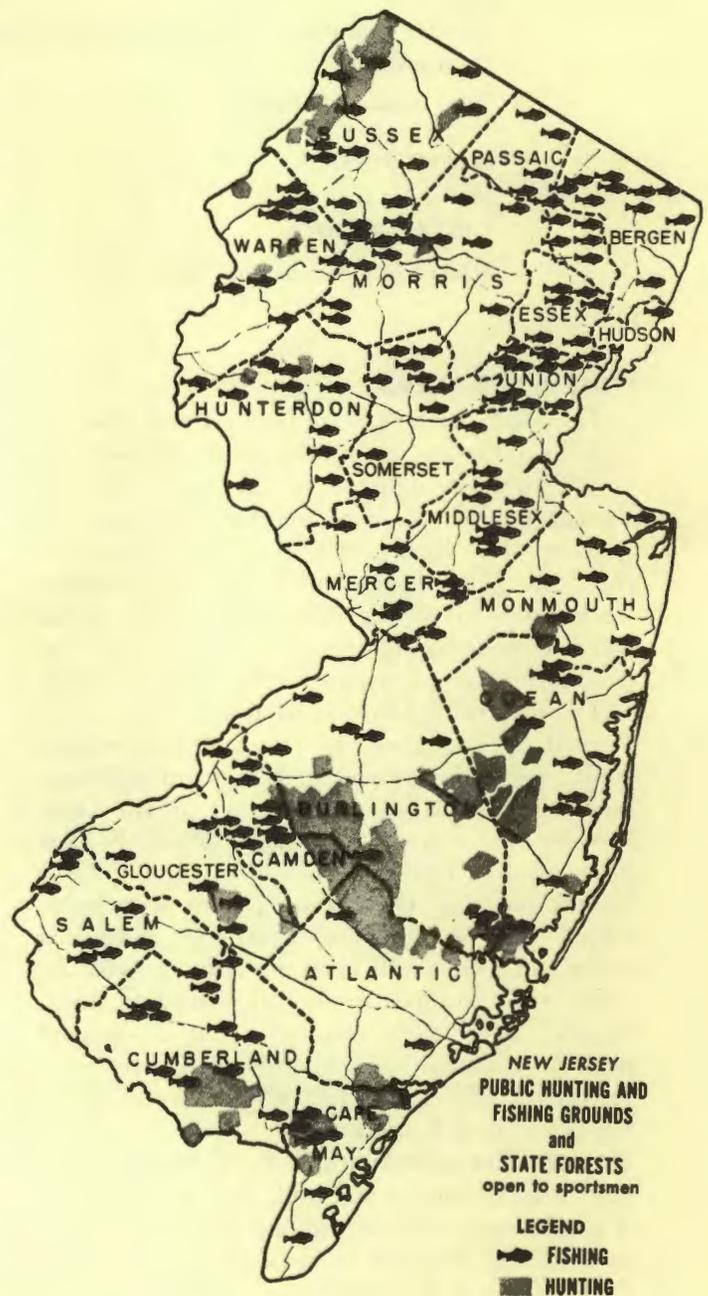
A total of 33 field trials of 66 days duration were held at Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds during the fiscal year. The heavy attendance records indicated the following tabulation:

At the Flat Brook Tract, 90 fire permits were issued to campers.

At the Clinton Tract, 7,331 hunters were

checked during the upland game season; 345 hunters used the area during deer season; and an estimated 4,200 fishermen were recorded.

At the Colliers Mills Tract, 176,460 persons were reported entering the tract. Of this number, 19,998 hunters were recorded during the upland and waterfowl seasons; 8,360 during the firearms deer season; and 10,292 during the archery season. The remaining number of visitors utilized the area during May, June, July and August.



PUBLIC SHOOTING AND FISHING GROUND FUND

	6-30-59	6-30-60
Balance in fund July 1, 1958	\$163,379.86	\$111,729.00
Less 1957-58 expenditures	<u>80,031.03</u>	
To balance July 1, 1958	\$ 83,348.83	
 REVENUES		
U. S. Federal Aid to wildlife	\$ 86,702.00	\$ 90,000.00
Resident hunting	95,788.20	92,756.00
Resident fishing	36,009.00	35,385.00
Resident bow & arrow	15,592.80	15,592.00
Recoveries & sales	22,559.66	8,000.00
Rents	21,074.00	2,000.00
Transfer from Hunters' & Anglers' fund for Game Mgt.		<u>40,000.00</u>
Total revenues	\$277,725.66	\$283,733.00
Total revenues & balances	<u>\$361,074.49</u>	<u>\$395,462.00</u>
 EXPENDITURES		
1958-59	\$249,344.75	\$258,591.00
Total expenditures	\$249,344.75	\$258,591.00
Balance in fund June 30, 1959	<u>\$111,729.74</u>	<u>\$136,871.00</u>

STATE GAME FARMS

The Forked River State Game Farm was not in full production during the fiscal year because of severe snow damage to the installation in February 1958. Repairs facilitated partial production. The Rockport State Game Farm and the State Quail Farm had a successful season. Techniques for sexing day-old pheasant chicks were revised during the year and the bulk of production at pheasant farms will be sexed.

The interrupted propagation activities at the Forked River Game Farm provided an opportunity for maintenance work on farm buildings and installations. Improvements at the large brooder house were made as follows: 40 new plywood door openings were constructed; 2,000 feet of fence in the breeding pens were reinforced by the installation of 150 additional posts and a new #9 carrying wire; an electric fence was installed around the breeding pens; brooder pens were reconstructed; 2 covered pens at each end of the breeding pens were reconstructed. A new 300' x 900' covered holding pen is now being built.

At the Rockport State Game Farm, the large barn was remodeled and bulk feed bin installed. A small cement block building was constructed to house the Annandale work crew and furnish shelter for a night watchman. A French drain

was installed in the outdoor runs of the brooder house annex and the main section of lawn at headquarters. Direct waterlines to every pen on the farm were completed with the installation of an 800 foot waterline at the covered canal pen. Fifty nest boxes were built and painted; 30 egg trays were made to fit the forced draft incubators; the egg turner rack was enlarged.

Probably the most important single project at the State Quail Farm was the construction and development of a new type of quail brooder. The capacity of the new unit is 750 birds and reduces work effort and time. Five additional battery type breeding pens were also constructed; and a new residence on the south side of the farm will provide better surveillance of farm operations.

Pheasant cooperators for the first time received sexed pheasant chicks during the year and reared them to 17 weeks of age. There were 52,441 pheasants liberated during the year; 37,718 produced at the State Game Farms and 14,643 raised by 4-H Club members.

Quails liberated totalled 26,319; 14,791 were reared at the State Quail Farm and 11,528 by youngsters participating in the program.

The Division purchased and liberated 4,105 cottontail rabbits.

GAME FARM REPORTS

Forked River Farm

The pheasant record at this farm was as follows:

Breeding birds on hand Jan. 1, 1958	3,012
Birds received from Rockport Game Farm	2,680
Eggs set	38,495
Eggs hatched	37,500
Birds hatched	27,068
Fall distribution	32,760
Day-old chick distribution	2,050
Day-old female chicks destroyed	16,735
Birds died or escaped	10,333
Birds on hand December 31, 1958	1,472
	2,170
	32,760

Quail Farm

The quail record at this farm was as follows:

Birds on hand January 1, 1958	6,034
Eggs collected	49,836
Eggs set	46,809
Birds hatched	30,650
	36,684
Spring distribution	4,762
Fall distribution	10,029
Day-old chick distribution	14,063
Birds died or escaped	1,938
Birds on hand December 31, 1958	5,892
	36,684

Rockport Farm

The pheasant record at this farm was as follows:

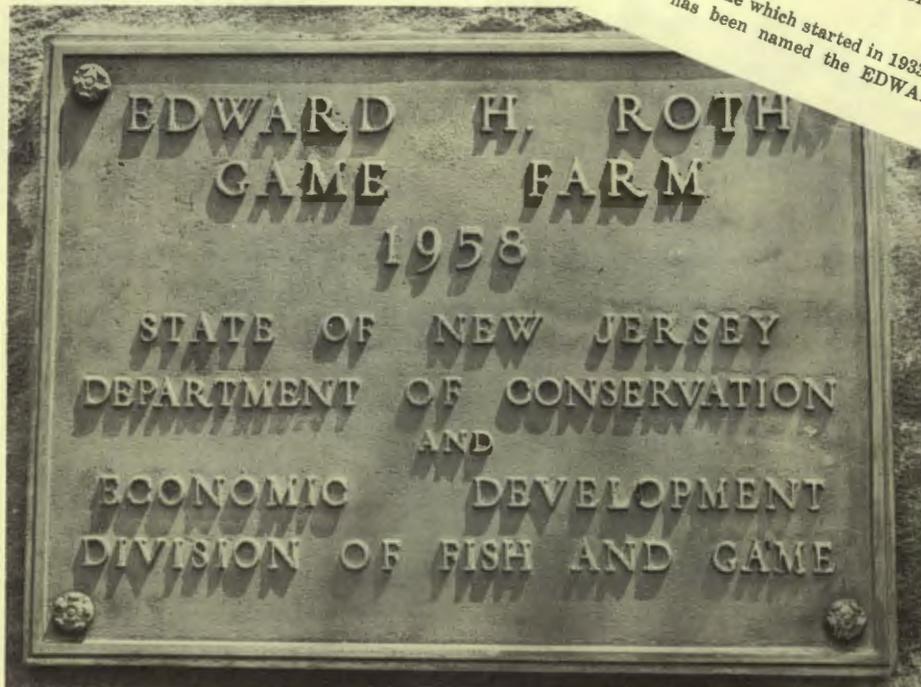
Eggs collected	100,432
Eggs set	87,372
Breeders on hand July 1, 1959	13,060
Young birds on hand July 1, 1958	2,662
Birds hatched during the year	29,027
	74,460
Breeders on hand July 1, 1959	106,149
Young birds on hand July 1, 1959	2,250
Day-old pheasants distributed	24,750
Mortality during the year	35,748
Female chicks destroyed	32,575
	4,590
	6,236
	106,149

DEDICATIONS

For the first time in the history of the State Department, state installations were dedicated to employees who started the installations and supervised all the operations from the ground-breaking to construction and production.

The State Fish Hatchery at Hackettstown which started in 1912 and was under the same supervision until 1955 has been named the CHARLES O. HAY-FORD STATE FISH HATCHERY.

The State Quail Farm at Holmansville which started in 1933 and was under the same supervision until 1956 has been named the EDWARD H. ROTH STATE QUAIL FARM.





. . . AND THEN
THERE WERE
PHEASANTS AT
THE ROCKPORT
GAME FARM. . .



WILDLIFE CONTROL

Preventive trapping activities were relaxed during the year because of the extensive deer trapping and population programs. Muskrats increased to a degree where many complaints were submitted to the Division. This was attributed to the construction of farm ponds which furnish more habitat for muskrats as well as to the low price for pelts which caused trapping pressure to drop. Whenever possible, these animals were taken alive and placed in suitable habitats.

A total of 283 deer were live-trapped in sections of northern New Jersey and reliberated in wooded areas of Ocean, Burlington and Atlantic Counties. A total of 398 complaints were serviced during the year.

FARM GAME HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT

This project is cooperatively conducted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service as Federal Aid to Wildlife Project 19-D. Personnel also cooperated with the Soil Conservation Service.

Some 1,500 precaution signs were delivered to the Lakehurst Naval Air Station to be used on the cooperative hunting area. The Station reported supervision was given during 1958

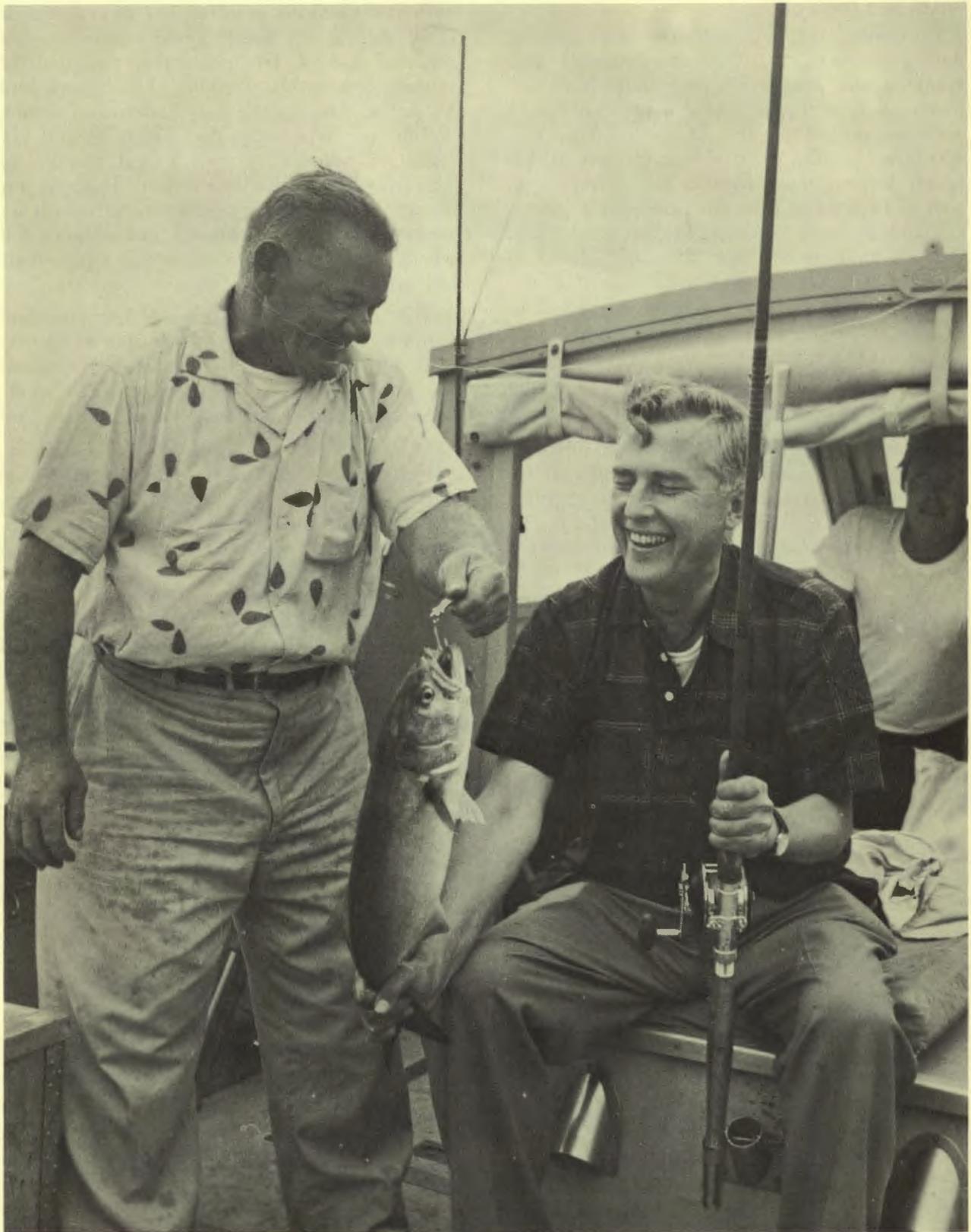
with the following results: 739 hunters registered during the small game season with a reported kill of 170 pheasants, 64 quail 72 rabbits, 9 squirrels, 4 grouse, 3 woodcock and 44 ducks. During the bow and arrow season, 260 hunters reported a deer kill of 3; and 515 registered hunters reported a legal deer kill of 17 during the firearm deer season. These figures do not include hunter utilization or harvest by members of the Air Station Conservation Club who are not required to register or report their kill.

The Division purchased 344,500 tree and shrub seedlings for free distribution to sportsmen and landowners who conduct their own planting programs. This project was cooperatively conducted by the Division and the Soil Conservation Service.

Herbaceous Plantings: 416 wildlife food patches totaling 104 acres were planted throughout the State by project personnel and equipment. A total of 262 or 63 percent were planted in southern Jersey and 154 or 37 per cent in total number were planted at state-owned land, northern New Jersey; 77 or 18 percent of the The remaining 339 or 82 per cent were planted on privately owned lands.

HUNTERS' AND ANGLERS' LICENSE FUND

	1958-59	1959-60
Balance in fund July 1, 1958	\$ 315,400.84	\$ 95,031.00
Less 1957-58 expenditures	<u>115,902.62</u>	
To balance fund July 1, 1958	\$ 199,498.22	
REVENUES		
Hunters' & Anglers' licenses	\$1,252,060.90	\$1,254,000.00
Fines	34,751.00	35,000.00
Other	97,604.93	1,000,000.00
Federal Aid for fisheries	<u>35,046.60</u>	<u>57,000.00</u>
Total revenues	\$1,419,463.43	\$1,446,000.00
Total revenues & balances	<u>\$1,618,961.65</u>	<u>\$1,541,031.00</u>
EXPENDITURES		
1958-59	<u>\$1,523,930.58</u>	<u>\$1,294,225.00</u>
Total expenditures	\$1,523,930.58	\$1,294,225.00
Balance in fund June 30, 1959	<u>\$ 95,031.07</u>	<u>\$ 246,806.00</u>



New Jersey's First Citizen Goes Fishing!

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Fresh water fishing regulations have been liberalized for the first time in New Jersey because of the findings submitted by fisheries research experiments. As a result, trout fishing in February and early March was reported as intensive for the first time and some "limit catches" in the Musconetcong and Flat Brook streams were reported. It was also noted that there was not an excessive number of trout or bass harvested through the ice.

The sale of fishing licenses in South Jersey increased following adoption of the regulation permitting bass fishing 24 hours daily. Many took advantage of the early season fishing, and bass above five pounds were harvested. A new State fresh water fish record was broken when a ten-pound largemouth bass was taken from Strawbridge Lake.

Further observations indicated that most of the large bass taken were females who had passed their prime as spawning fish. The past spring has provided better than average climatic conditions for successful bass spawning, and reproduction throughout the State appears highly successful.

Negotiations are proceeding to acquire State-owned land at Round Valley Reservoir site for a new fisheries laboratory. Preliminary plans have been approved by the Dingell-Johnson Federal Funds authorities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Projects continue to be financed from two sources: Division funds and Federal Funds available under Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid to Fisheries.

State financed projects during 1958-59 included:

1. Lake and pond surveys.
2. Salmonoid studies - trout stocking in deep and shallow warm lakes
3. Trout studies - inland streams
4. Trout studies - coastal streams
5. Electric fish sampling - major trout streams
6. Fingerling trout stocking in reclaimed warm water lakes
7. Raritan River survey
8. Reintroduction of shad in Raritan and Manasquan Rivers
9. Fish tag studies
10. Creel censuses
 - a. Delaware River
 - b. Summer census of representative New Jersey lakes
 - c. Ice census - major New Jersey lakes
 - d. Island Beach creel census

- e. Post card census of fishing license holders
11. Pollution
12. Park pond management program

One new lake was surveyed, and 11 lakes were rechecked to determine the need for stocking and other specific problems.

Trout stocking in "deep" warmwater lakes containing suitable trout forage was continued. In Greenwood Lake, trout from the 1958 stocking report caught since opening day totalled 160 to June 30, 1959. Their total weight was approximately 550 pounds, bringing the 1958 stocking return close to 95 per cent on a weight basis. The holdover fish from Greenwood Lake included 5 brown trout over 6 pounds; the largest, 6 pounds, 14 ounces, showing a weight increment of 6 pounds, 3 ounces in 14 months time. Based on tag returns, the harvest of the 1958 stocked fish from these lakes was as follows:

Species	Hopatcong	Greenwood
Brook trout	42%	68%
Brown trout	27%	35%
Rainbow trout	27%	37%

High returns at Farrington Lake indicate that rainbow and brook trout are taken, but a relatively small percentage of brook trout are harvested by anglers. This lake reveals that there is not a significant holdover of trout fishery. The pattern was applicable to Verona Park Lake and Saxton Falls.

Detailed studies of inland streams were continued to evaluate trout stocking by species and time of stocking. A preliminary study was initiated of the residual trout population by electric shocking of some major trout streams at Musconetcong River, Flat Brook, Pequest River and Rahway River. Results to date consistently reveal large populations of brown trout remaining in our streams, even in areas of heavy fishing pressure. Greater angling success has been reported on brook and rainbow trout than brown trout.

As part of the coastal stream project, all three species of trout were tagged and released in the Manasquan River. An evaluation of their rate of harvest and movements will be made to determine the possibility of developing a more intensive "sea run" population. Preliminary examination of the data suggests equally good returns from trout stocked in the estuary as in the upper fresh water portion of the Manasquan. Publicity given this project resulted in a significant increase in the utilization

of the estuary by fishermen. Similar fisheries could be set up in other estuaries along the New Jersey coast. Experimental stockings of fingerling brown and rainbow trout were made in the tidal area of some coastal streams during March 1959. In cooperation with the Connecticut Division of Fish and Game, 15,000 sea-run brown trout fingerlings from Scotland and Denmark were brought to Hackettstown where they will be incorporated in sea-run studies.

At the Raritan River, studies inaugurated before the opening of the Middlesex County Trunk Sewer were continued. During the summer of 1958, conditions for fish life were materially improved. Early summer studies in 1959 indicate that lower stream flow may result in conditions less satisfactory than those enjoyed in 1958.

The reintroduction of shad in some of our coastal streams would offer additional sport and provide forage for other game species. The Raritan and Manasquan Rivers were selected for the initial work. Eggs were obtained from the Maurice River and placed in the Raritan River for hatching. Of an estimated total of

144,000 eggs, approximately 34,000 fry were successfully hatched in floating hatching boxes and released in the River. These will be reared to fingerling size in a nearby farm pond and then released in the Manasquan River.

Evaluation of the three-year creel census was discontinued. Lower fishing pressures were reported during July, August and September on the Delaware River. Good catches of wall-eye and smallmouth bass were reported which may suggest that fishing in this river is recovering from the decline following the 1955 floods. Striped bass are on the increase at least as far up as Phillipsburg. Most of the fish are under 18 inches. Improved conditions on the Delaware River showed a greater run of alewives in the Trenton area and fishing was successful.

Ice fishing census was continued on Lake Hopatcong, Bear Pond, Cranberry and Budd Lakes. Spot checks were made at Musconetcong. Approximately 4,000 pickerel were harvested during the 1959 ice season at Hopatcong. This was the highest harvest recorded to date.



Fish, Creel Census Lake Hopatcong



NEW JERSEY LANDINGS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1958

Species	Number	Pounds	Species	Number	Pounds
Anglerfish	3,270		Sea Bass	4,245,130	
Bluefish	82,581		Sea Robin	38,300	
Bonito	62,761		Sea Trout (Weakfish)	491,571	
Butterfish	1,805,530		Shad	1,103,124	
Carp	29,700		Sharks	5,999	
Catfish	4,114		Spot (Lafayette)	421	
Cod	1,255,496		Striped Bass	55,062	
Croaker	325		Sturgeon	5,532	
Drum, Black	4,231		Swellfish (Blowfish)	48,534	
Eels:			Swordfish	13,243	
Common	16,552		Tautog (Blackfish)	44,605	
Conger	8,290		Tilefish	81,295	
Flounders:			Tuna:		
Gray Sole	19,610		Bluefin	1,817	
Yellowtail	11,359		Little (Albacore)	1,470	
Blackback	97,050		Whiting	2,555,784	
Fluke	8,073,141		White Perch	32,751	
Hake:			Unclassified:		
Red (Ling)	975,600		For Food	46,651	
White	28,694		Bait, Reduction, and Animal Food	803,936	
Herring, Sea	459,550				
King Whiting (Kingfish)	6,915				
Mackerel	203,529				
Menhaden	200,327,077				
Scup or Porgy	8,551,352				
			Total Fish	231,601,952	

DINGELL-JOHNSON PROJECTS FINANCED BY FEDERAL FUNDS

MARINE FISHERIES

INVESTIGATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

Federal financed projects for the past fiscal year were:

1. Porgy investigation
2. Fluke investigation
3. Striped bass studies
4. Effects of estuarian development
5. Artificial reef construction
6. Forage fish studies
7. Introduction of new species
8. Evaluation of adult largemouth bass stocking
9. Population manipulation work
10. Species combination studies
11. Studies on the fish composition in New Jersey lakes
12. Development of electric fishing devices
13. Aquatic weed control
14. Lake reclamation

Porgy investigations were continued and a total of 793 porgies were tagged in the Raritan-Sandy Hook Bay area to determine movements and limits of the population. In addition to the tagging, 1,483 fish were measured from the commercial catch and 1,068 scale samples were collected and read. The studies on the growth of the porgy are in the final stages of analysis.

Fluke investigations continued and data was collected during the porgy sampling operations. Over 500 length frequencies were obtained from the commercial catch in Raritan-Sandy Hook Bay.

Approximately 150 young striped bass were collected at Deepwater on the Delaware River for racial studies. The recent increase of striped bass in the Delaware River warrants a study of the effect this will have on the overall fisheries.

Further improvements were made on the recently acquired Marine Fisheries Laboratory at Island Beach. This is the final phase of the project designed to remodel the former Forked River Coast Guard Station into a marine fisheries center.

As part of the research in warmwater fisheries, channel catfish placed in Branch Brook Park in 1953 had successfully spawned for two successive years. This has resulted in a renewed interest which prompted project personnel to bring in approximately 10,000 channel catfish from Virginia in May 1959. The catfish range in size from 6 to 15 inches. The Fish and Wildlife Service has shipped 30,000 sac fry channel catfish to the Hatchery where they will be raised to fingerling size prior to stocking.

Landlocked spearing were stocked in nine new ponds and new species, such as the redear sunfish, were introduced at four new ponds.

The cooperative creel census at Weequahic Park Lake is being analyzed and a trap net sample was taken. This will facilitate comparison of age growth data of the pumpkinseed and white perch populations with previous years.

Gill netting and spot applications of rotenon were undertaken at Bear Pond. Evidence was found that the destruction of yellow perch eggs in the spring of 1958 had successfully eliminated yellow perch that year.

Studies of species combinations were made at small warmwater ponds. Fish population dynamics were studied in three drained lakes by tabulating the standing crop of fish.

Evaluation of the treatment of noxious vegetation at Kuron for the third season indicated variable results. In several instances, the treatment produced successful results, providing anticipation of fair to good control for two seasons. 2,4-D granules were applied in various concentrations to experimental plots. The experiment indicates that the 2,4-D granules have a definite potential as aquatic herbicides.

Three ponds containing undesirable fish combinations were reclaimed.

Development of an electro fishing rig for streams continued. An AC shocker, patterned after the one developed for soft water streams in the Shenandoah Park by Robert Lennon, was constructed and successfully employed in streams throughout the State. Work was also begun on designing and building a lake shocking rig.

Investigations of a flood control program on the Paulinskill proposed by the Soil Conservation Service resulted in a cooperative project with the Division of Fish and Game and the Fish and Wildlife Service. A program will be developed that will retain fisheries' values.

STATE FISH HATCHERIES

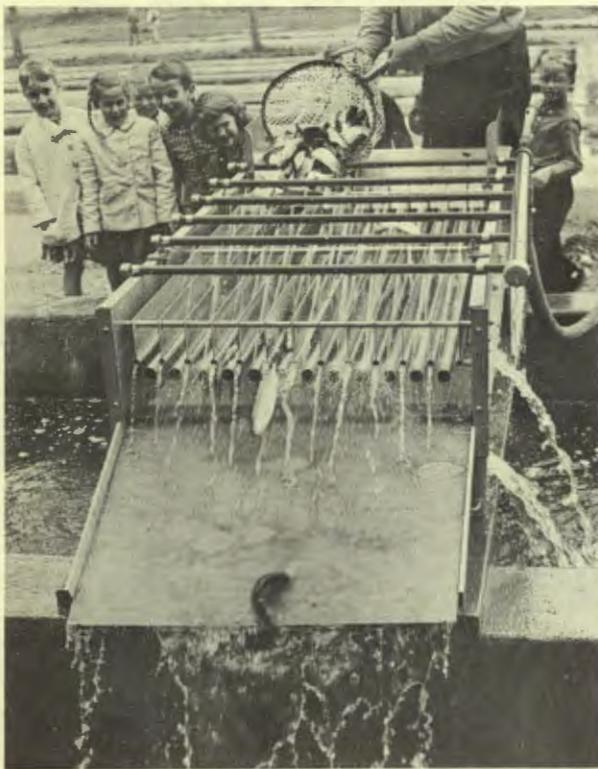
The total number of fish distributed was 950,945, consisting of: 516,000 adult trout; 372,200 fingerling trout; 185 adult largemouth bass; 61,910 fingerling largemouth bass; and 650 adult bluegill sunfish.

The following table shows the number and size of fish raised at the Hatchery from July 1, 1958 through June 30, 1959:

Species of Fish	Size in Inches	Number Raised
Brook Trout	2 to 19	614,550
Brown Trout	1 to 21	1,223,540
Rainbow Trout	1 to 20	851,810
Salmon	9 to 13	600
Largemouth Bass	1 to 15	207,595
Smallmouth Bass	10 to 14	50
Bluegill Sunfish	4 to 10	10,650
Total		2,908,795

In December 1958, 2,000 adult brown trout were stocked in Lake Hopatcong. The pre-season distribution of adult trout began on March 16 and the addition of one more distribution truck, plus the fact that fewer pre-season trout were to be distributed, resulted in stocking these fish in four weeks. By the beginning of trout season, 218,675 trout had been planted. Stocking resumed on April 20, and continued until June 30, with approximately 40,000 being distributed weekly throughout the remainder of April and May. In June, an additional 52,000 were planted.

Better sorting by a new type fish grader and more two-year old fish resulted in the average size of the 516,000 adult trout stocked at 9.75 inches.



New Fish Sorter

Diseases during the year were held to a minimum. The infectious pancreatic necrosis which had appeared in brook trout for the past three years reappeared in February and infected fish specimens were sent to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife's Microbiological Laboratory in West Virginia for confirmation. No control has been found for this disease to date. Fortunately, the mortality suffered at the Hatchery this year was not as great as last year, with the result that more brook trout are now on hand.

More than the usual number of brown trout eggs were taken, to offset any large loss of brook trout fingerlings. Since a heavy loss did not materialize, a large number of brown trout fingerlings were distributed in June to the small mountain streams in the northern part of the State. During February, some brown and rainbow fingerlings were stocked in southern New Jersey.

Six nutritional experiments were conducted; three proved unsatisfactory. Two pellet experiments were satisfactory and will be used to a greater extent during the coming year. A dry food which proved satisfactory on fingerlings will be tried on yearlings.

PEQUEST REARING STATION

An area for a road approximately one mile long and 30 feet wide was cleared at the new Pequest Rearing Station. Soft areas have been filled in and some 50 per cent has been graveled. Construction was started at two ponds 400 feet long, 30 feet wide and 4 to 7 feet deep. 104 feet of cast iron pipe was layed for drains.

Two sheds were constructed with Round Valley lumber that had been stored at Clinton. One will be used for storage and the other for eating areas for the Annandale boys. The boys have performed a fine work program at the Pequest and Hackettstown Hatcheries.

The purchase of the Shoemaker spring will provide an additional supply of spring water.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

The Pollution Unit made 230 industrial calls during the past year. Approximately 100 industries were surveyed and found to be polluting the waters of New Jersey. About 15 of these companies have corrected the conditions; 40 are constructing treatment plants to

**Remarks of
GOVERNOR ROBERT B. MEYNER
at
AWARD NIGHT CEREMONY
of the
NEW JERSEY STATE FISHING CONTEST
Hotel Winfield Scott, Elizabeth, N. J.
DECEMBER 10, 1954**



. . . The Division of Fish and Game, charged with management of our fish resources, formulates sound and reasonable regulations. Through its enforcement arm, it attempts to equalize opportunities of sportsmen and to see that supplies of fish are perpetuated.



. . . Our Division of Fish and Game is working with boys and girls through schools, camps, Boy Scout, 4-H and other youth groups. Some very fine young fishermen and fisherwoman are in the making. I do not claim that it can cure the wave of juvenile delinquency that afflicts the country—but I am positive it will help. The kid who loves the outdoors is not usually the type who goes in for vandalism and other types of youthful hoodlumism.



. . . Our research and management policies are such that New Jersey is considered to have one of the most progressive fisheries programs in the nation. . . . We have developed the artificial propagation of trout, which would otherwise be extinct, so that our citizens can enjoy this type of fishing . . . it is not like fishing in a wilderness, but it gives enjoyment to many thousands.

eliminate pollution; 38 are working on construction programs for treatment plants; and 7 are not cooperating. Pollution by four industries at Mill Brook in Middlesex County was eliminated. Seven miles of this stream was reclaimed and stocked with trout for the first time in eight years.

Five municipal council meetings on pollution conditions were attended; 18 pollution programs were presented to sportsmen's, garden, and service organizations.

Pollution abatement by large industrial plants was discussed at six conferences held in Trenton. Industrial representatives who attended were ordered to start construction programs for abatement of pollution and were requested to submit monthly progress reports to the Division and the State Department of Health. A laboratory biologist was assigned to make the necessary bio-assays.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Law Enforcement Unit is currently at its full authorized strength, with four new Conservation Officers added to the Unit during the past fiscal year. These Officers have assumed the role of conservation leaders as well as apprehenders of violators.

During the year, Conservation Officers logged 100,481 hours in the performance of duty: 62,246 hours patrolling, training deputies, preparing and prosecuting cases; 3,710 hours in game management; 3,720 hours in fish management; 6,202 hours in conservation education; 24,603 hours for office work, Division meetings, in-service training.

Investigations of 456 complaints of crop, garden and ornamental shrub damage by deer were conducted. The carcasses of 1,560 deer killed accidentally and 343 deer killed under permit were recovered and delivered to commercial meat processors who butchered the animals, packaged and froze the venison. The Division sells the venison to organized hunting and fishing clubs, with a maximum allowance of 200 pounds per club established. After these requests are filled, civic and church organizations are granted the privilege of obtaining the venison. The Division sold 26,973 pounds for \$9,440.60, which was turned over to the general Division funds.

While patrolling, 57,091 field inspections were performed and 1,655 persons were apprehended for various offenses against the Fish and Game Laws. Complaints were filed against 1,098 of these individuals and penalties in the amount of \$34,041 were collected. Warnings were issued to 557 persons for minor infractions of Fish and Game regulations. The number of violations prosecuted is less than those of the previous year. This has been attributed to the elimination of seasons, sizes and creel limits on most fish species.

The types of offenses prosecuted were:

Fishing Violations	206
Hunting Violations	442
License Violations	217
Deer Violations	133
Firearm Violations	48
Miscellaneous Violations	52
	1,098

These prosecuted cases were disposed of as follows:

Found guilty	1,019
Found not guilty	45
Committed to jail	10
Placed on probation to make payment of penalty imposed	42
License revoked by court	8
Sentence suspended by court	7
Dismissed	25
Withdrawn	2
Cases appealed	16
	(2 sustained, 14 pending decision)

The violations file maintained in the Division office disclosed 32 persons had been convicted for a second offense of a serious nature. By law any person convicted of a second offense is denied the privilege of hunting and fishing for a period of 2 years from the date of the second conviction and is required to surrender all licenses in possession. Of the seven appeals submitted to the Fish and Game Council for restoration of hunting and fishing privileges, one was granted. One person convicted of hunting while on the revoked list was denied the privilege of hunting for 3 years from the date of the second conviction in accordance with the law.

COASTAL PATROL

The Coastal Patrol apprehended 36 marine fisheries violators during the past year. Two boats powered with twin 250 h. p. motors were used to patrol the coast; two sea skiffs powered with 225 h. p. motors were used when necessary on the Hudson River, Raritan Bay, Delaware Bay, and the coast. During a freeze, 12 hour shifts were maintained by the Unit.

The Marine Law Enforcement Unit continued to enforce State statutes pertaining to fish nets, licenses, rest periods, wild waterfowl, and vessels engaged in the taking of all fish in the tidal waters and the Atlantic Ocean.

The cooperation of the New Jersey State Police and other Police Departments throughout the State assisted the Unit in apprehending and convicting 22 violators during the year.

Hunting and fishing licenses for residents

and non-residents issued during the calendar years 1957 and 1958 were as follows:

	1957	1958
Resident fishing	144,231	146,872
Resident hunting and trapping	153,600	160,143
Non-resident fishing	10,332	9,959
Non-resident hunting and trapping .	1,821	2,041
Resident trout stamps	85,823	87,232
Non-resident trout stamps	12,986	2,673
Resident bow & arrow hunting	25,681	26,280
Non-resident bow & arrow hunting .	225	186
One-day non-resident hunting (Commercial preserve hunting) ..	584	596
Special woodcock hunting	814	929



COMMERCIAL FISHING

The Division issues licenses for commercial fishing and during the past year licenses were granted as follows:

For the operation of fish pounds in	
Atlantic Ocean	19
Sandy Hook and Raritan Bay	74
Total	93

The Division also licensed 50 boats for menhaden fishing within the three mile limit and granted 98 licenses for the netting of food fish between the two and three-mile limit.

Special licenses for the use of various specified nets in tidal waters were granted as follows during the fiscal year:

Drifting gill	25
Hauling seine	20
Flounder fyke	43
Miniature fyke	355
Fyke	40
Shad	64
Bait seine	55

Summary of the pound fisheries reports for the calendar year ending December, 1958 is as follows:

Approximate value of all pounds	\$262,743.00
Proceeds derived from the sale of fish	270,508.06
No. pounds of fish caught and disposed of	6,900,668

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION UNIT

A new role has been created for Conservation Officers by the Information and Education Unit. They have virtually become public relations representatives who inform the general public of the various activities within the Division in a comprehensive and interesting way. To effectively teach conservation and wise resource use, the following activities were undertaken:

1. 332 lectures with slides or motion pictures were presented.
2. 28 exhibits were displayed for an aggregate of 97 days covering a cross section of the State. An audience of approximately 450,000 people was reached utilizing a total of 11,950 square feet of space. "Benny the Beaver" was introduced at the "Need for a State Water Program" exhibit.
3. The Unit conducted 18 field trips. The demand for outdoor learning is growing. More schools and civic groups have realized that the out-of-doors is the perfect text book.
4. Special conservation teaching programs were conducted with the Conservation Workshop, State Teachers College, Trenton; the New Jersey State School of Conservation, Stokes State Forest; and the State 4-H Camp summer session with a new group participating each week for the two month period.
5. Unit personnel participated in 3 television and 5 radio programs.
6. News releases have been mailed to over 900 publications each week.
7. A full-time photographer with the unit has compiled a pictorial file of Division activities.
8. A Hunter Safety lecture and 95 colored slides were prepared and distributed to each of the 21 County Conservation Officers.
9. The Unit has taken care of some 60 native birds and animals for exhibit and lecture purposes.

10. Circulation of the Division's publication "New Jersey Outdoors" continues to climb. Its acceptance by sportsmen and the public has been gratifying.

11. Unit personnel acted as speakers at 38 dinners of various groups and organizations; numerous campfire and vespers programs were conducted at school workshops, 4-H groups, State Juvenile Grange, Scouts, etc.

12. New Hunting and Fishing Compendiums were prepared. A printed report for the Ways and Means Committee was prepared in booklet form.

All exhibits were planned and constructed at the Hackettstown studio of the Division.

HUNTER SAFETY

During the fiscal year, 56 hunting accidents were reported. Ten occurred during the deer season (including one during the bow and arrow season) and 46 during the waterfowl and upland seasons. No fatalities were reported. This indicates a decrease of 12 hunting accidents when compared with last year's figure.

Firearms: The Firearms Hunter Safety program was started five years ago. During the past year 690 volunteer instructors certified more than 9,000 persons upon successful completion of the Firearm Safety Course. Only 1.5 per cent of the total 1,000 enrollment figure failed to pass the course. The Firearms Hunter Safety Slide Lecture is made available by the Division at no charge. The reported increase of 6,543 hunters in the field when compared with the decrease of firearms accidents with no fatalities indicates the success of the Hunter Safety program.

Bow and Arrow: The Bow and Arrow Safety Course in its first season reported 300 volunteer instructors certified 4,059 students as safe archers. One archery accident was reported. The merit of the New Jersey Hunter Safety Program is indicated by the lack of hunting fatalities due to wounds and a reduction in the number of accidents reported.

DIVISION OF



SPRING RUN RESERVOIR
HUNTERDON CO. N.J.

HUNTERDON

LET'S SAVE
for a
DRY
ANY DAY

BURLING

RUN LAKE - RESERVOIR
ASSOCIATES, ENGINEERS

WATER POLICY

A N D S U P P L Y



WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY

COUNCIL MEMBERS

WILLIAM G. BANKS, *Colts Neck*

I. RALPH FOX, *Rumson*

THOMAS J. MULLEN, *Flemington*

KENNETH H. MURRAY, *Califon*

THURLOW C. NELSON, *Cape May Court House*

AUGUST C. SCHULTES, *Woodbury*

LILLIAM M. SCHWARTZ, *Woodbury*

VINCENT M. THOMPSON, *Vincentown*



DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY

Supervisory Staff

GEORGE R. SHANKLIN *Acting Director and Chief Engineer*

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

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

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

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

JOHN WYACK *Secretary, Water Policy and Supply Council*

DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY

ANNUAL REPORT

1958-59

"ROUND VALLEY

One of the State's most pressing unsolved problems is the need for water storage to provide for our domestic and industrial needs. A step forward was taken last year when the Legislature authorized the acquisition of Round Valley, the site of a natural bowl in Hunterdon County ideal for the purpose. Over half of the site has already been acquired and the remainder will be bought in the coming months.

"However, the Legislature unrealistically limited Round Valley to the use of Delaware River water. For many reasons, it is necessary to lift this restriction, so that the reservoir can take waters from the Raritan River basin, with due safeguards to preserve the normal levels of streams and lakes in this area.

"The Legislature is urged to take another step forward to make Round Valley a source of water supply. Let us keep in mind that it can be filled with overflow water, water that is now wasted. Let us keep in mind also the basic fact that New Jersey's annual rainfall is bounteous enough for all the State's requirements; we need only to save water which now runs uselessly to the sea."

These were the words of Governor Robert B. Meyner when he delivered his third annual message to the New Jersey Legislature on January 8, 1957. The following year, the enabling legislation was passed.

Thus during the fiscal year 1958-59, New Jersey's long-range water supply program was officially launched when the people overwhelmingly approved by referendum the \$45,850,000 water bond issue. The Division of Water Policy and Supply undertook their new responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the New Jersey Water Supply Law of 1958 and its companion Water Bond Act (Chapters 34 and 35, P. L. 1956).

To efficiently conduct their new program as well as maintain their other responsibilities, the Division was reorganized in December 1958 into three permanent and one temporary bureau as indicated in the chart on next page.

Under previous legislation, the Division is responsible for the evaluation, conservation and equitable allocation of surface and sub-surface water resources; the alleviation of flood damage; and the maintenance and operation of the Delaware and Raritan Canal as a source of water supply for sale to public and industrial agencies. The Division acts as trustee of the State's fresh-water resources through a nine-member, non-salaried Water Policy and Supply Council, a quasi-judicial body appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Under the leadership of George R. Shanklin, the Acting Director and Chief Engineer of the Division, Bureau activities were carried on as follows:

BUREAU OF WATER CONTROL

The Bureau of Water Control has been given the responsibility for the following:

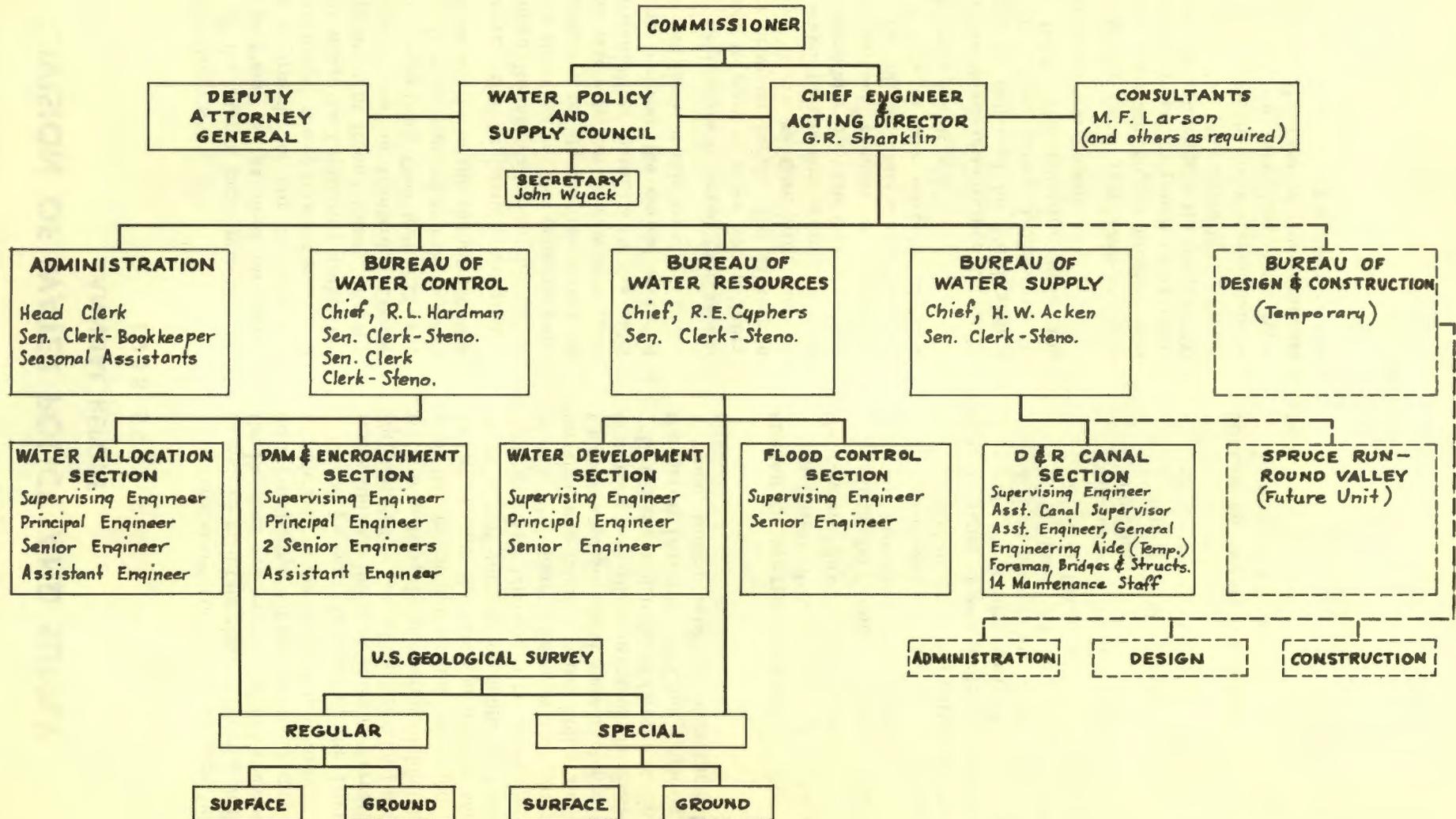
1. Regulatory control of water supply, dams and streams encroachments.
2. Supervision of the regular surface and ground-water investigation programs.
3. Issuance of well drillers licenses and permits for routine wells of small capacity. (These permits are issued by the Bureau of Geology and Topography of the Division of Planning and Development in the name of the Division of Water Policy and Supply).
4. Compilation of statistics and the levying of charges for excess diversion.

BUREAU OF WATER RESOURCES

The Bureau of Water Resources is responsible for:

1. The long-range planning of water resources development.

DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY



2. The direction of the statewide expanded ground-water investigations program as authorized by the 1958 legislation.
3. The planning in flood control matters at Federal, State and local levels.

BUREAU OF WATER SUPPLY

The Bureau of Water Supply has been established to manage and operate the Delaware and Raritan Canal as a source of public and industrial water supply. With the completion of the Spruce Run-Round Valley reservoirs, this Bureau will assume similar responsibilities for the new water storage facilities. For the time being, the Bureau has been negotiating for water purchase commitments for the reservoir project.

BUREAU OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The Bureau of Design and Construction is a temporary organization created for the construction of the Spruce Run-Round Valley reservoir project. It is being financed out of funds made available pursuant to the Water Bond Act.

FUNDS AUTHORIZED BY THE WATER REFERENDUM

The \$45,850,000 bond issue authorized by referendum provides funds for the following:

1. Not more than \$39,500,000 has been made available for the construction of the Spruce Run and Round Valley Reservoirs in Hunterdon County.
2. \$1,250,000 has been allotted for a ten-year statewide, expanded ground-water investigation program.
3. \$100,000 for testing the practicability of developing and utilizing natural ground-water storage to supplement on-river storage as a source of water supply.
4. \$5,000,000 has been assigned for the continued research, planning and study of the water resources as well as for the acquisition of reservoir sites as may prove to be advisable. (Of this amount, \$3,000,000 is limited to the Raritan Basin and \$2,000,000 for other areas of the State).

The referendum was approved by the voters of New Jersey on November 3, 1958, thus equipping the State with the tools required for conducting a continuous statewide program of orderly and equitable water resources de-

velopment at no cost to the taxpayers. Final election figures indicated 922,876 voted FOR the referendum and 200,780 AGAINST. Immediate steps were then taken to adopt a comprehensive Spruce Run-Round Valley reservoir program that would facilitate an early completion of the two projects.

The Division formulated their program in accordance with the recommendations contained in Special Report 15 entitled "Spruce Run-Round Valley Reservoir Project, Raritan River Basin Water Resources Development", which was issued in August 1958.

The Report, authorized by Senate Bill 310 (Chapter 216, P. L. 1957), contains engineering studies, appraisals and other data required to evaluate the practicability and cost of the two reservoir projects. It recommended the construction of the two storage facilities as follows:

1. An on-river, 11-billion gallon stream flow regulation reservoir to be impounded by a rolled earth fill dam on Spruce Run and Mulhockaway Creek northwest of Clinton in Hunterdon County. The project, which would consist of a one-mile long dam and two small dikes, was recommended at an estimated cost of \$11,300,000. It would serve a two-fold purpose by (a) providing release flows to maintain the statutory sustained low flow requirements in the Raritan River for non-consumptive use and (b) provide an additional sustained minimum flow equivalent to 60 million gallons daily at the Bound Brook gaging station for sale or allocation from the river for potable, industrial, irrigation and other consumptive uses.

2. An off-river, 55-billion gallon reservoir to be created in a natural bowl site located south of Lebanon in Hunterdon County by two rolled earth fill dams and one dike of similar construction at an estimated cost of \$24,100,000. This reservoir will provide water storage facilities to develop an estimated dependable yield of 70 million gallons daily. The cost of the delivery and treatment facilities will be borne by the consumers in accordance with the enabling legislation. The reservoir will be filled by pumping water through 3.3 miles of force main from the South Branch Raritan River. The pumping station will be located in the vicinity of Hamden and will have a 300-million gallons per day capacity.

SPRUCE RUN-ROUND VALLEY RESERVOIR PROJECT LAUNCHED

In January 1959, contracts were awarded for the preparation of aerial topographic maps and other surveys required for the design of the dams and road relocation at the Hunterdon County sites. The firm of Sprague and Henwood was authorized to continue the core boring program initiated at the Spruce Run dam site during 1958; information obtained will supplement data contained in Special Report 15.

Headquarters for the temporary Bureau of Design and Construction was established in Trenton during February under the direction of the chief construction engineer, Walter J. Gress. Mr. Gress was formerly chief of the department of design and research of the Board of Water Supply in New York City. Field offices were opened at Spruce Run and Round Valley reservoir sites during February. At the end of the fiscal year, substantial progress had been made in recruiting the design and construction personnel required for supervision of the two projects.

The firm of Whitman, Requardt and Associates of Baltimore, Maryland, was awarded a contract in May for engineering services in connection with the design of the Spruce Run dam and appurtenant structures. Due to difficult sub-surface conditions at the site, an investigation program will be conducted by the design and construction staffs.

A similar contract was negotiated in May with Porter, Urquhart, McCreary and O'Brien of Newark, N. J., for the design of the Round Valley dams and dike. This contract also authorized the consulting engineers to conduct the subsurface and other required investigations for the preparation of designs.

A generalized geological investigation program was launched by the Bureau of Geology and Topography of the Division of Planning and Development to assist the Division in evaluating the subsurface conditions in both the Spruce Run and Round Valley areas. As part of this program, a contract was awarded to Professor W. E. Bonini of the Engineering-Geology Department of Princeton University for a geophysical survey of the Spruce Run Lake reservoir area under the direction of the State Geologist.

Rutgers, the State University, was awarded

a contract in April for electronic computer services that would analyze stream flow conditions at Spruce Run-Round Valley Reservoir sites from May 1, 1930 to December 31, 1957. This analysis as well as other studies being made by the newly created Water Development Section of the Bureau of Water Resources will provide basic data to determine the allocation of project costs, the establishment of equitable rates for water sale, and the operation of the reservoir system upon completion of the project.

At the end of the fiscal year, basic surveys required for the design of the dams and appurtenant structures at the two reservoir areas had been completed. Under the core boring program, 94 holes had been completed in the Spruce Run area involving a total linear footage of 10,394 feet. This program is scheduled for completion in October of 1959. The consultant engineers have begun core boring and soil investigation programs in the Round Valley area.

The design contracts stipulate drawings and specifications must be completed by December 31, 1959; target date for sale of water is June 1, 1963.

The Spruce Run-Round Valley project has been undertaken by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development with the assurance that the net revenue derived from the reservoirs' water sales will be adequate to retire the total indebtedness within the period of the bond issue. Thus the projects would be self-sustaining. The State of New Jersey will assume none of the costs involved in the construction, maintenance or operation of the reservoir.

WATER SALE PROGRAM

Conferences were held in December with the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, the Elizabethtown Water Company Consolidated, and the City of Newark to investigate the interest of these bodies in purchasing water from the State reservoirs and the methods for determining water charges.

In accordance with these negotiations, the North Jersey Water District Supply Commission obtained authorization from municipalities interested in the use of Round Valley Water:

1. To investigate the cost of required delivery and treatment facilities.

2. To represent the municipalities in applying to the Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency for federal loans to complete preliminary studies of these facilities.

3. To represent the municipalities in applying to the Water Policy and Supply Council for an allocation of water.

The following municipalities have submitted "resolutions of interest" to the Commission as of June 30, 1959:

Municipality	Amount
City of Elizabeth	15.0 mgd.*
City of Bayonne	12.0 mgd.
City of Orange	2.5 mgd.
Town of Bloomfield	5.0 mgd.
Town of Kearney	3.0 mgd.
Town of Nutley	3.0 mgd.
Borough of Verona	3.0 mgd.
Borough of Glen Ridge	0.175 mgd.
Township of Hillside	5.10 mgd.
Township of Cedar Grove	1.5 mgd.
Township of Branchburg	3.0 mgd.
County of Somerset	9.0 mgd.
Total	62.175 mgd.

*million gallons daily

Similar conferences were held with representatives of the Elizabethtown Water Company Consolidated concerning the sale of Spruce Run water. Of particular interest in these negotiations is a condition imposed by a 1918 grant. The State of New Jersey at that time granted the Company 20 million gallons of water daily from the normal flow of the Raritan River in the Bound Brook area. However, a clause contained within the grant requires the Company to participate in the cost of any reservoir to be constructed on the Raritan River Basin to augment diversions for industrial and public purposes.

No decision had been reached at the end of the fiscal year concerning the Company's obligation as provided in the 1918 grant. A total of 60 million gallons of water will be made available for sale or allocation in the Bound Brook area by the Spruce Run reservoir.

Water Development:

The Water Development Section was activated in March to conduct the long-range investigation of the State's surface water resources as authorized in the 1958 legislation. The procedures established for this program are as follows:

1. Engineering studies, surveys, investigations and land appraisals will be conducted to evaluate available and needed storage

reservoir sites required to utilize surface water resources throughout the State.

2. When specifically authorized by the Legislature and after a public hearing, reservoir sites will be acquired or otherwise protected by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development with funds made available by the 1958 Water Bond Act. This will insure the site's availability when required.

To evaluate the State's need for reservoir sites, the New Jersey Water Research and Development Commission and its Water Advisory Committee were created under Chapter 146, P. L. 1959. The Commission is to be composed of representatives of the Senate, General Assembly and citizens of the State at large, and will be appointed by the Governor.

A contract was awarded in March to Robert Cummings of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for aerial topographic surveys of the North Branch and Rocky Hill reservoir sites. These surveys will assist in determining the feasibility of developing storage facilities on the North Branch and Millstone tributaries of the Raritan Basin.

The Water Development Section has undertaken hydrologic investigations of the Spruce Run-Round Valley project to supplement data contained in Special Report 15. An analysis of rainfall from 1850 to date and stream flow from 1930 to date at the various gaging stations in the Raritan River Basin is being completed. A correlation of ungaged stream flow records with permanent gaging station records is being made by the Surface Water Branch of the United States Geological Survey as part of its cooperative program with the Division.

PENNSAUKEN

GROUND WATER INVESTIGATION

A \$100,000 investigation program of the natural-ground water storage potentialities in the Pennsauken formation on the Upper Millstone Basin in Mercer and Middlesex Counties was authorized by the 1958 Water Supply Law. The development and utilization of such resources to supplement on-river water storage will be tested by a pilot installation.

The initial step of the project was made in April when a contract was awarded to J. Homer Sanford, consulting ground-water geologist and proponent of the program. A preliminary report

is to be submitted by Mr. Sanford no later than August 1, 1959.

Recommendations in the report include the following:

1. Available geologic and other data.
2. Additional data which should be developed to insure an adequate test.
3. Size and design of the pilot installation and the type of test to be conducted.

The Bureau of Geology and Topography of the Division of Planning and Development is assisting the Division by conducting a generalized geological survey in the Pennsauken formation area. This will aid in determining the suitability of the site selected for the pilot test installation and can later be applied to a proto-type installation of greater capacity.

INTERSTATE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

The comprehensive survey of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin undertaken by the United States Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District, in 1957, is progressing satisfactorily. The survey, authorized by the United States Congress in cooperation with federal, state and local agencies, is to be completed by December 1959 at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000.

Reports on preliminary findings of the federal agencies engaged in the project were presented at three meetings of the Delaware Basin Survey Coordinating Committee during the past fiscal year. These reports have been reviewed by the Division and comments have been submitted for consideration in the final report.

A public hearing held by the Philadelphia District Engineer in Wilmington, Delaware, considered the possible construction of a tidal dam across the lower Delaware River. The Division was represented at the conference as well as at the hearing.

Division personnel undertook detailed field reconnaissance during the summer of 1958 to evaluate the displacements and dislocations that would be involved in the eleven reservoir sites which the Corps of Engineers have proposed for the development of water resources within the New Jersey area of the Delaware Basin.

A survey of industrial use of water from private and public sources was assigned to Mr. Max Grossman in January. The contract, which provides for preliminary reports to be completed by the end of 1959, was executed in connection

with the Corps of Engineers' request that the Division estimates the future water demands of New Jersey to the year 2010.

WATER CONSERVATION

WATER SUPPLY DIVERSION GRANTS

The Water Policy and Supply Council acted on 38 applications for water supply and conducted 30 public hearings during the past fiscal year. Permits for the diversion of a total of 26,637,000 gallons of water daily were granted as follows:

- 21.0 million gallons daily for public potable supply
 - 2.8 million gallons daily for industrial use
 - 2.1 million gallons daily for irrigation
 - 0.7 million gallons daily for air conditioning
-
- 26.6 million gallons daily

APPLICATIONS

Most important of the applications under consideration during the year were those of the City of Jersey City, the Town of Newton, and the City of Orange.

Hearings concerning Jersey City's application for the development of two reservoirs on the upper Rockaway River in Morris County in cooperation with the New Jersey Power and Light Corporation are scheduled for completion in the fall of 1959. The new reservoir would increase the present yield from Boonton Reservoir by 13.0 million gallons daily. Although the original proposal was for a single-purpose, water supply reservoir, the current project includes coincident peak hydro-power development.

An application submitted by the Town of Newton also involved a conflict of interest between the area where the water originates and the area in which the new supply is needed. The request was for a diversion of 2.00 million gallons daily from Morris Lake and Pine Swamp Brook in Sparta Township, Sussex County.

A unique decision was made on the City of Orange application. While a permit was granted for maximum development of the present watershed on the West Branch of Rahway River, the City was enjoined to seek an additional supply from outside the South Mountain Reservation to meet its future needs.

The 1950 permit granting the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission a diversion of water from the Ramapo River for storage in

Wanaque Reservoir was modified during the past fiscal year. The modification permitted the Commission to make maximum use of its present Ramapo Diversion facilities without compromising the possibility of future basin development by other interests.

WELL DRILLING PERMITS AND LICENSES

A total of 44 new licenses were issued to well drillers during fiscal 1958-59. Well drilling permits processed during this period totalled 3,937. These included 216 which were referred by the State Geologist to the Division for special handling.

DAMS

A total of nine new applications were filed and eleven permits issued for major reconstruction of dams more than five feet high. Orders were issued for the dewatering or breaching of seven dams constructed in violation of statute or otherwise considered unsafe. Ten informal conferences were held regarding acceptable design and 44 field inspections were conducted.

ENCROACHMENTS

A total of 211 permit applications for encroachments were filed during the year. Of these, 150 were reviewed and 119 permits were issued as follows: 59 for the construction of bridges or culverts; 35 for utility crossings; and 11 for stream channel improvements or relocation. As of June 30, 1959, there were 75 applications on hand awaiting examination as compared with 60 at the same time the previous year. Fifty field inspections of stream encroachments were made; 195 conferences were held; and preliminary examinations were made of 57 contemplated projects.

WATER CONSUMPTION

The following table compares the consumption of water supplied by public systems in terms of millions gallons daily during the calendar years 1954 through 1958:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Northern Metropolitan district	413.37	431.28	430.83	453.16	439.01
Southern Metropolitan district	80.03	85.25	81.66	87.62	86.41
Seashore Area	48.02	49.48	47.80	52.02	50.13
Rest of State	50.33	52.35	50.34	55.22	55.57
TOTAL	591.75	618.36	610.63	648.02	631.12

The public water supply in New Jersey is developed and distributed by 157 municipal systems, 110 private water companies, one major regional association (The North Jersey District Water Supply Commission), and the State of New Jersey operating the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The increase indicated in 1957 has been attributed to the drought experienced that year.

It is pertinent to point out that the above consumption figures do not include domestic, industrial or irrigation use of water obtained from private sources. This information is being developed in the special study conducted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers of the water resources and needs of the Delaware River Basin and through special studies by the Bureau of Water Resources of the Division.

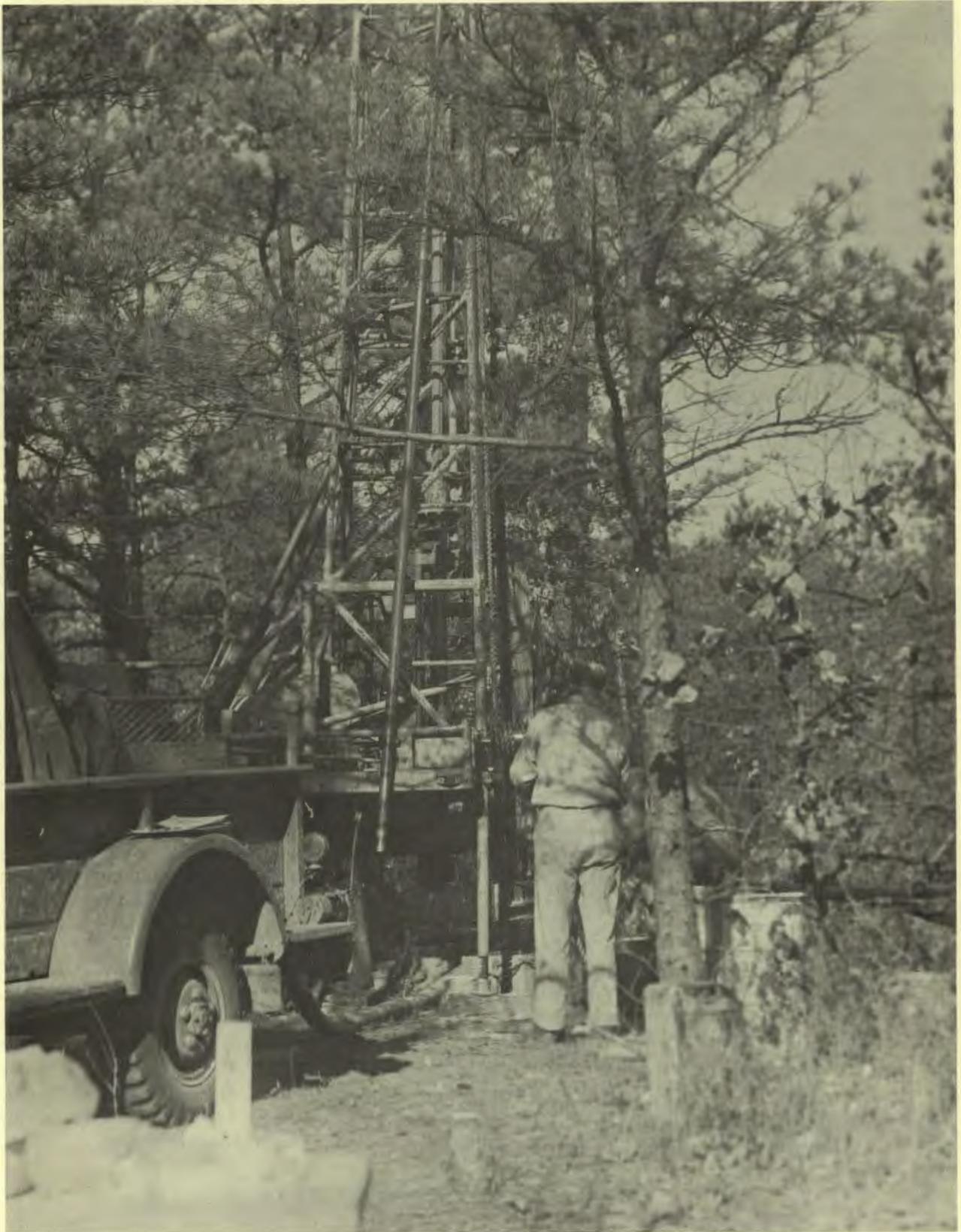
STREAM GAGING AND SURFACE WATER INVESTIGATIONS

The United States Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Division, maintained 79 automatic recording gaging stations during the past fiscal year. Fifty-nine partial record stations were initiated to measure base flow (ground-water outflow) on small streams not previously gaged but which are rapidly assuming greater importance in New Jersey's economy.

The gaging station on Cedar Creek at Lanoka Harbor was discontinued and a new station was completed on Phatcong Creek at New Village at the end of the year. The station on Batsto River was improved and modifications were made for access to the Delaware River Station at Montague. A total of 451 stream discharge measurements were made; 314 were conducted at regular gaging stations; and 58 were made in support of research projects concerning hydrology and ground-water resources in the Lebanon State Forest and Wharton Tract. To supplement the regular network of gaging stations, 79 base flow measurements were made at 58 sites on ungaged streams during protracted dry weather periods.

SPECIAL REPORT 14

Two years of stream flow records were prepared for publication by the U. S. Geological Survey as annual Water Supply Papers. Special



Drilling at the Wharton Tract

Report 14 was also completed for publication by the Division of Water Policy and Supply. This report summarizes all New Jersey stream-flow records for the five-year period from 1946 through 1950.

About half of the final historical New Jersey streamflow records were punched on paper tape for electronic computer analysis during the year. The remainder will be punched next year and then processed through the computer as rapidly as funds will permit to determine the following data:

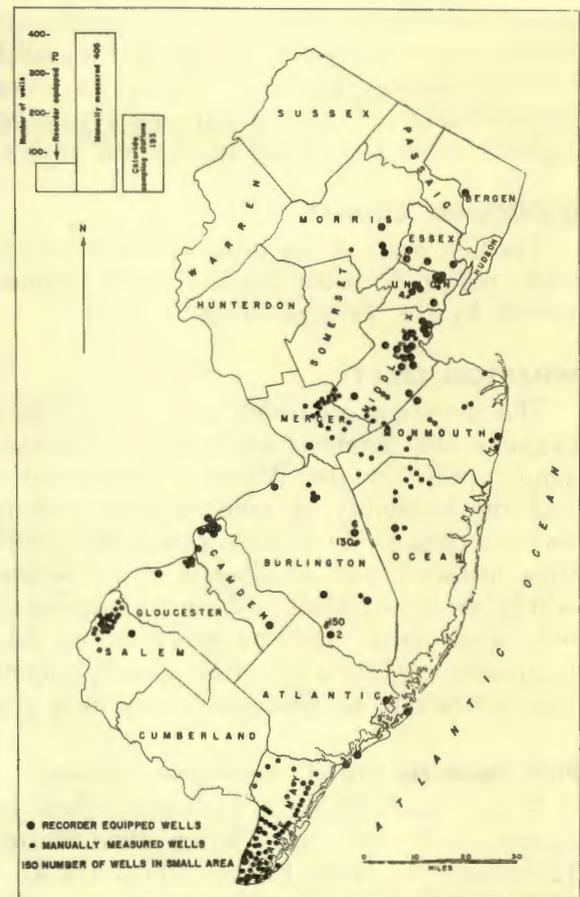
1. Percentage of time that flow exceeded selected discharges.
2. Magnitude and frequency of low flows for various periods of consecutive days from one week to six months.
3. Flood volumes and frequencies for varying periods of consecutive days.
4. Firm water supply available without storage and with varying volumes of reservoir storage on selected streams.
5. Other research and special analytical problems, capable of solution by computers but too slow and costly to perform manually.

REGULAR GROUND-WATER PROGRAM

The ground-water study program conducted by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with the Division consists of (1) periodic and continuous measurements of water-level fluctuations in selected observation wells throughout the State, and (2) the preparation and publication of interpretive reports on comprehensive investigations of ground-water resources in selected areas.

Records of water level fluctuations were made in more than 300 observation wells, of which 90 are equipped with automatic water-level instruments that record fluctuations continuously during each day. Samples were taken and listed for chloride content from some 170 wells where salt-water encroachment has become a threat to the ground-water resources.

Water levels at the end of the fiscal year were lower than at the end of June 1958 because of deficient rainfall during the first five months of 1959. This is in contrast to the record high levels of early 1958 following abnormally high precipitation during the fall and winter of 1957.



GROUND-WATER OBSERVATION WELLS IN NEW JERSEY.

SPECIAL STUDIES

CAPE MAY COUNTY

A preliminary report of the United States Geological Survey investigation of the sources and chemical quality of underground water available to Cape May County was published by the Division as a Water Resources Circular in June. The report outlines the causes and effects of the fluctuating water level in the county and maps out areas of underground water now subject to contamination by salt-water encroachment. Three larger reports based on this investigation will be released later.

MONMOUTH COUNTY

A factual data report on selected wells in Monmouth County has been completed for publication as a Water Resources Circular and will be released soon after the end of the fiscal year. A similar preliminary report on public water supply wells is being reviewed by the Survey's Washington office prior to publication. An inventory of irrigation wells has been com-

pleted and will be included in the comprehensive county-wide report to be issued for Monmouth County. Geologic formation samples have been collected and sent to the Survey's Hydrologic Laboratory in Denver for mechanical analysis.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

The first draft of the comprehensive county-wide report is being revised after technical review by the Trenton office.

WHARTON TRACT

The investigation which started in 1956 to evaluate the potential yield of the Cohansey sand aquifer in the Wharton Tract and to test the feasibility of induced river recharge has continued. Five new observation wells were installed, and 32 clusters of piezometers will be set in the Mullica River bed during the next fiscal year. Revised specifications have been completed for a well-drilling and pumping-test contract to be advertised early next year.

PINE BARRENS STUDY (Burlington County)

Routine collections of hydrologic data has continued for the New Jersey Pine Barrens Hydrologic Research Project which the U. S. Geological Survey is conducting in cooperation with the Division and Rutgers, the State University. The investigation concerns the hydrologic effects of controlled burning on two watersheds in the Lebanon State Forest. Basic data is now being prepared for publication.

SALEM COUNTY

About two-thirds of the field work for the Salem County investigation has been completed. Several new observation wells were established and pumped. One 718-foot well was drilled near Woodstown and tested at various levels. Samples were collected and shipped to the Denver Hydrologic Laboratory for mechanical analysis and permeability determinations.

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

Most of the diagrams and field work have been completed for the Mercer County investigation. Field work in the Phillipsburg area in Warren County has been completed and a draft of the report is being prepared. Power auger sampling to determine the configuration of the bedrock surface underlying the glacial deposits

in the Rahway study in Union County will be made in July. However, some illustrations have been completed for this study. An investigation of salt-water encroachment into the Farrington sand member of the Raritan formation in the Sayreville area in Middlesex County has been compiled in rough-draft form. Special reference was made on the research study report of the geo-chemical relationships controlling the quality of the ground water in the Englishtown sand aquifer.

SPECIAL GROUND-WATER INVESTIGATION PROGRAM

The \$1,250,000 bond issue of the 1958 enabling legislation authorized special ground-water investigations on a state-wide basis. Therefore, the scope of the program developed in accordance with the recommendations of the 1955 report by Tippetts-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton to the Legislative Commission on Water Supply is being revised.

The objectives of the new program were outlined as follows in a 1958 report by the New Jersey Water Resources Advisory Committee.

1. A preliminary descriptive report evaluating the water resources of the various aquifers in each of the 21 counties.
2. The enlargement of the statewide network of wells to observe variations in ground water storage in pumped and unpumped areas.
3. The expansion of the network of wells to observe changes in chemical quality of ground water, particularly in the South Jersey coastal plain.
4. A program of special pumping tests to be conducted in specified areas.
5. The conducting of special studies and research projects were required.

FLOOD CONTROL

Only two minor floods were reported during the fiscal year. One involved the flooding of highways in Middlesex County and shore communities along the Raritan Bay due to high tides; and the other involved flooding along the Pequest River in Warren County.

Although no major floods were reported during the past year, the Division has strongly urged local communities to check the continued and accelerated development of flood hazard areas. Recommendations have been made by

the Division for immediate action to alleviate the serious flood problems existing in the Passaic Valley and other such areas throughout the State by flood plain zoning.

PASSAIC RIVER BASIN

A comprehensive plan of flood control for the Passaic Valley is being developed by the United Corps of Engineers, New York District. Initiated at the request of Governor Robert B. Meyner in 1957, the Corps' studies are to be completed at a cost of some \$500,000 by December 31, 1961, provided sufficient funds are made available by Congress to assure complete utilization of the Corps' capabilities.

This year, however, funds were limited to \$59,300 which was approximately half of the amount that the New York District stated it could economically expend on the program. Although \$100,000 is included in the Federal Public Works Appropriation Bill for the coming fiscal year, this amount is less than half of the \$215,000 which the Corps planned to use for the Passaic Valley studies.

The seriousness and urgency of the Passaic Valley problem was conveyed to federal representatives in March at a breakfast meeting sponsored by the Governor's Passaic Valley Flood Control Committee in Washington, D. C.

Statements on behalf of the Governor's Committee and the Division were presented in May before the Projects Committee of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress supporting the State's application for acceleration of the Passaic Valley program. The urgent need for a plan to serve as a guide for basin development and the increased costs caused by delay of the survey were stressed before the Committee. The federal authorities indicated that they were cognizant of the possibility of a major disaster in the basin area if the studies are not properly continued by acting favorably on the application with a recommendation that the program be expedited.

GREEN BROOK

The United States Corps of Engineers, New York District, is preparing plans and specifications for a channel improvement project on Green Brook from Siebrings Mill dam for a distance of three miles upstream to Clinton Avenue in Plainfield. The Federal project is

to be completed at a cost not to exceed \$100,000. Assurance of local cooperation, easements, and right-of-ways must be obtained before construction is undertaken.

FLOOD PLAIN ZONING

Planners and municipal officials throughout the State have shown increasing interest in flood plain zoning as a logical tool to alleviate flood damage. The Division is assisting communities in solving their local flood plain problems by providing technical advice and available flood data. A survey of flood plains is being made as a cooperative program with the United States Geological Survey. The first report published in March for distribution to officials of the area is entitled, "Extent and Frequency of Inundation of Flood Plains near Raritan."

PEQUEST RIVER

The third and final stage of the United States Soil Conservation flood control project for the Pequest River in Warren County was completed in October. This project involves the drainage of the valuable muck lands in the Great Meadows area. Authorized in 1955 as a Water Pilot project prior to the enactment of Public Law 566, the program provided for the improvement of the Pequest River channel at a cost of \$500,000. The reach involved begins approximately 2,000 feet above Townsbury Dam for a distance of some eight miles upstream to Long Bridge.

PUBLIC LAW 566

Applications were submitted requesting a United States Soil Conservation Service study of local flood problems on Sprout Brook in Bergen County and on two tributaries of the Maurice River in Cumberland County. The Division reviewed the requests for State approval. The applications are authorized by the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

Federal authorities have approved the Soil Conservation Service Work Plan for the alleviation of flooding on the Paulins Kill. Channel improvements to protect the Town of Blairstown and construction of four dams on tributaries of the Paulins Kill to protect the Town of Newton are included in the plan. Actual

construction will begin when easements and right-of-ways have been obtained from local authorities.

The first of nine small dams in the Stony Brook watershed have been completed in accordance with Soil Conservation Service authorization. The Division has approved the designs for two additional major dams. Construction will begin early next year.

The Soil Conservation Service Work Plan for diking and drainage in Salem County was approved in Washington in May. The plan was prepared for Town Bank.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL

Consumption of the Delaware and Raritan Canal water during the year totalled 7,001,442,000 gallons for an average use of 19.18 mgd. Income from water-use agreements during the year amounted to \$158,006.02, as compared to \$134,180.10 for the previous fiscal year. The cost of operation for the current fiscal year was \$81,624.32.

Present allotments against the 75 million gallons daily canal capacity now total 56.492 million gallons daily plus an emergency overdraft allowance of 10 million gallons daily terminating on December 31, 1963, for the Elizabethtown Water Company. New allotments of water supply from the canal were granted to the Princeton Water Company for 1.0 million gallons daily; the Lambertville Quarry Company for an additional 200,000 gallons daily; and Princeton University for 1.0 million gallons daily to be used by the Forrestal Laboratory for Project Matterhorn.

The canal rehabilitation program included the construction of a flood gate at the Ten Mile Lock during the past year. Flood spoil removal and construction of access roads to the Delaware River dam and along the intake section of the canal feeder were undertaken. Maintenance work by Canal forces included the repair of two footwalks; three bank repairs; trash removal; building repairs; installation of timber gates for low-river-stage withdrawal at Raven Rock; tree removal; culvert clearance and repair; clearing and mowing of banks; grading of access roads; and repair of miscellaneous structures.

The rehabilitation program was initiated in 1944 and augmented by repair projects necessi-

tated by the flood damage of 1955. Contingent upon the adequacy of a small balance of funds, the program will be completed by filling an abandoned basin at East Millstone. The total cost of the combination rehabilitation and flood damage repair program has amounted to \$1,643,695.33 over a 15 year period. The supply of the restored canal is assured but individual capital improvement projects, such as the reinforcement of old culverts under the waterway, will be required periodically.

Easements were granted to the State Highway Department for major bridges across Canal property. Miscellaneous privileges granted or initiated during the year include two easements for high tension lines; a railroad spur; water main and gas main to service the new Mercer Generating Station; a 36-inch gas pipeline crossing; two domestic land use and two dwelling leases; two electrical and one telephone service facilities. One dwelling lease was cancelled and a request was made to raze the house involved. Annual income from miscellaneous rentals amounted to \$15,803.50 compared to \$15,626.00 for the previous year.

DELAWARE RIVER MASTER

New York City was authorized to divert an additional 360 million gallons per day from the Delaware River Basin by the United States Supreme Court order dated June 7, 1954. A River Master was appointed to administer the order. Two meetings were held during the past fiscal year by the River Master and his advisory committee, who represent the four Delaware Valley States and New York City. The State of New Jersey is represented by the Division of Water Policy and Supply.

Basin run-off during the past fiscal year was much improved over the preceding year. The Pepacton and Neversink reservoirs were full and overflowing by May 11, 1958, the approximate start of the low flow season. At the same time in 1957, storage was recorded at 72 per cent. The power reservoir contribution to the river flow was curtailed, however, for part of 1958 during replacement of penstocks at the power plants.

In a report to the Supreme Court, the River Master indicated that full compliance with the provisions of the Amended Decree applying to the period had been made. Quantity-wise, the

city released 94.77 per cent of the directed release as designed.

During the 1958 low flow season, the actual flow fell short of the prescribed 1,525 cfs. minimum on eleven days and failed to meet the June 15-November 30 design rate of 1951 cfs. on 59 additional days. On 19 days of the 129 day low flow period, the directed releases to the river were limited by the capacity of the release gates at both reservoirs. Failure to meet the required flow on the remaining days of deficiency has been attributed by the River Master's office to either the uncontrolled flow being less than anticipated, weather adjustment less than forecasted, or a balancing adjustment to compensate for prior excessive directed release.

CONCLUSION

A national water supply crisis has been predicted within the next three decades because

of the tremendous drain industrial use is making upon the water resources of the United States. In New Jersey, the bi-partisan efforts of the Legislature since 1958 coupled with the determination of Governor Robert B. Meyner has enabled the Department to develop a comprehensive water supply program that will serve the immediate and future needs of the people.

The first \$25,000,000 of the water bond issue has been negotiated and the Spruce Run-Round Valley Reservoir project is actively underway. Water supply conservation is a necessary requirement for the future welfare of the entire State. The extensive, flexible programs formulated by the Department have been designed to cope with water problems as they arise. Our policy has actually been formulated upon the concept of wise utilization of our water resources through proper planning for the present and future.

*Division of
Shell
Fisheries*



SHELL FISHERIES COUNCILS



ATLANTIC COAST SECTION:

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

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

Supervisory Staff

CHRISTOPHER H. RILEY *Director*



CHIEFS:

R. P. MARSHALL, *Parkertown*
 FORREST HICKMAN, *Port Norris*
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DIVISION OF SHELL FISHERIES

ANNUAL REPORT

1958-59

A mysterious oyster mortality that has virtually halted the \$65 million Delaware Bay oyster industry has been of prime concern to the Division of Shell Fisheries during the past fiscal year.

Within a six week period in 1957, 250,000 bushels of oysters which were valued at an estimated \$1 million were lost. The additional 1958 kill will bring the total loss of the Delaware Bay grounds near the \$3 million mark.

The following table, reprinted from the COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, indicates the serious drop in N. J. oyster production since 1950. The report is computed in pounds of oyster meats produced:

State	1950	1954	1957	1958
New York	8,787,000	1,708,000	1,067,000	1,057,000
New Jersey	7,242,000	7,329,000	2,720,000	829,000
Delaware	2,141,000	4,340,000	4,194,000	2,410,000

The Division, which is responsible for the protection of the 75,000 acres of shellfish grounds lying beneath New Jersey's tidal waters, has taken every possible step during the past year to assist oystermen affected by the mortality. Natural seed beds that were usually opened on May 1 of each year have remained closed. State-owned beds in the Mullica River, where the taking of oysters by tonging is permitted, were partially opened on April 16.

Countless symposiums and conferences were held throughout the year to determine the cause of the oyster mortality and formulate a rehabilitation program for the revival of the industry. In normal years, New Jersey's shellfish grounds would yield a production of marketable clams, oysters and crabs that have an annual value of some \$8 million.

Governor Robert B. Meyner publicly endorsed the Division's efforts to obtain enabling federal legislation that would appropriate funds to: (1) extend the research program now being conducted by the State and Rutgers, the State University, at the Oyster Research Laboratory; and (2) purchase surviving oysters now lying on leased oyster grounds for transplanting at

natural seed beds instead of marketing them.

As the fiscal year ended, Congressional representatives of New Jersey and Delaware were preparing legislation that would permit a strain of oysters to be developed that would resist the blight which threatens the entire East Coast oyster industry. The oysters that have survived the blight during the past two years are believed to have developed an immunity to the mortality. It is believed that these oysters transplanted at natural seed beds could be used as spawning stock to revive the industry. The proposed legislation would require the Federal Government to pay two-thirds of the cost of the rehabilitation program and the states would pay one-third.

All shellfish grounds are owned outright by the State of New Jersey. Some 30,000 acres are maintained as natural clam and oyster beds under State supervision and 45,000 acres are leased by the Division to private resident-citizens for the cultivation of shellfish. These areas are specially selected by the lessees for the production of an improved marketable product. In most instances, oysters and clams on the leased grounds have been transplanted there from the State-owned natural seed beds, which are opened for a short season each year. The majority of these leased areas are located in the Delaware Bay and are used solely for oyster production.

In accordance with existing legislation, citizens must have a license or lease to catch or take shellfish in New Jersey. Limited privileges are given to non-residents, who are permitted a license for the taking of clams during the months of June, July, August and September but cannot offer their clams for sale.

All leases and licenses are granted through the Citizens Councils associated with the Division. The revenue derived goes into the general fund of the State Treasury.

The Division maintains a law enforcement program and a continuing research program through two administrative units: The Maurice

River Cove Section, which has jurisdiction over most of the Delaware Bay area and its tributaries; and the Atlantic Coast Section, which has jurisdiction over coastal waters from Raritan Bay to the southern tip of Cape May County.

Council members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. They assist in projecting conservation policies of shellfish resources and are empowered to act in an advisory capacity to the Division. Their actions are subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the Department.

MAURICE RIVER COVE SECTION

The Maurice River Cove area, with its offices at Bivalve, has been widely known for years as a center of oyster production. The decline in the vigor of the natural seed beds within this region has been a source of apprehension. The heavy 1958-59 mortality on the leased grounds has crippled the Maurice River Cove oyster industry.

The results of the blight have been far-reaching. Natural seed beds in the upper Delaware Bay were closed to the taking of seed oysters during the regular planting season of May and June.

The Shell planting program during the past fiscal year has been a complete loss. Usually oyster shells are returned to the natural seed beds where oyster larvae floating in the water will settle and adhere to the shell during spawning season, there developing to maturity. In past years, an average of 240,000 bushels of oyster shells were returned to the Bay by the Division. So few oysters were shucked last year that there were no shells available for transplanting on the natural seed beds.

Financial relief was provided to the oyster industry in the Maurice River area in May when the yearly lease fee for Delaware Bay oyster beds was reduced from \$1.50 an acre to \$.50.

OYSTER RESEARCH LABORATORY

Emergency aid was given by the Department to the Rutgers Oyster Research Laboratory at Bivalve to permit continuation of an intensive oyster research program in the Delaware Bay area throughout the summer months. The State's annual contribution to the laboratory,

\$19,000, was supplemented with an additional \$3,000.

To study the oyster blight, field samplings have been and are still being made from every significant location. Out-of-State oysters are also being sampled in histopathological studies. Tray and bacterial studies as well as tank experiments have been undertaken in an effort to isolate the blight.

Although no conclusive evidence has been established at this point, the increased 1957-58 oyster kills that have spread from the heart of the leased grounds may uncover new information about the blight.

The oyster industry, which normally produces \$4 million annually, yielded less than 20 per cent of this amount during the past fiscal year. While the economic effect upon the industry has been discouraging, it is believed that there are sufficient basic elements remaining in the Delaware Bay area to bring the industry back to its full vigor in due time. There is a quantity of larger oysters remaining on the beds that have shown an immunity to the blight. These, in time, may repopulate the Bay. Each year (July) brings additional settings of seed oysters.

A survey of Delaware Bay is now being made to determine the most productive spawning areas. Oysters will be planted in these sanctuaries from the natural seed beds. The Division will then conduct a "shell-cleaning" operation utilizing a new dredge boat that will be made available by the State. By removing the mesh bag of the dredge, shells can be scraped from the bottom and washed clean to facilitate the adherence of oyster larvae. This operation will be undertaken as an added precaution to foster spawning because of this year's scarcity of shells.

ATLANTIC COAST SECTION

This section of the Division is divided into two sub-divisions. Division No. 1 consists of the patrol stations at Leonardo, Harvey Cedars, and Tuckerton. To the South, Division No. 2 has patrol stations at New Gretna, Atlantic City, and Wildwood. The business office for the Section is located at New Gretna.

There is evidence of a limited revival of the oyster industry in the Barnegat Bay area. Some twenty persons have leased land and plan to place oyster shells on their grounds to catch a "set" of oyster larvae. The new dredge boat

will be used to bring spawning oysters from other areas and plant them on the sanctuaries now set at strategic places in the Bay. There is optimism that this procedure will improve the economy of the Barnegat Bay oyster industry.

Oyster blight in the Mullica River has created a rather serious situation. However, transplanting methods prescribed for the Delaware Bay have been used in the lower river area and it is hoped that this will encourage spawning.

Clamming still remains a major interest in this section with an ever-increasing sale of resident and non-resident licenses being issued. Since 1955, there have been 1,601 more licenses issued to clammers. The total for 1958-59 amounted to 10,794 as shown by the chart included at the end of this report.

Marketing of clams has been maintained. Sanctuaries throughout the several bays have been established and the Division plans to increase the number of clam-producing areas in the near future. Both soft and hard spawner clams will be transferred from polluted areas to State sanctuaries under the Division's supervision.

ENFORCEMENT OF SHELLFISH LAWS

Strict enforcement of shellfish regulations has been maintained by the Division during the year. To insure proper protection for commercial interests and private residents participating in shellfish activities throughout New Jersey, the Division has tightened patrols and released public notices calling for strict compliance to the State Shellfish Laws.

The Atlantic Coast Section adopted two resolutions in June to further assist shellfish protectors in conducting a more efficient law enforcement program. Leaseholders of clam and oyster beds are now required to submit to the Division the names of all employees before they begin work on leased lands. Authorized officials receive copies of the advance list and can more easily apprehend poachers.

The second resolution prohibits any person excepting a leaseholder or his employee from removing shellfish by any means from State-owned beds under the tidal waters of New Jersey. The ruling stipulates that poachers will be fined \$100 to \$300 for their first offense and from \$300 to \$500 for subsequent violations.

DIVISION OF SHELL FISHERIES
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY
 1958-1959

ATLANTIC COAST SECTION	Number	Amount
Leases issued	362	\$ 7,834.64
Acres under lease	3,553.21	
Lineal feet leased for production of seed oysters	60,001.00	
Total amount of survey fees		940.00
Total amount of lease assignment fees		71.00
Total amount of stake fees		174.00
Resident Clammers' Licenses	9,446	33,061.00
Non-Resident Clammers' Licenses	1,198	6,725.00
Tongers' Licenses	139	1,315.00
Sea Clam Commercial Boat Licenses	11	550.00
Persons convicted and fines collected	105	<u>1,670.00</u>
		\$52,340.64
MAURICE RIVER COVE SECTION		
Tongers' Licenses	69	\$ 615.00
Crabbing Licenses:		4,633.00
Crab Pots	3,081	
Layout Lines & Trawl Lines	88	
Crab Dredges		
Boat Licenses	23	2,442.00
Map Sales		71.00
Survey Fees		2,416.50
Lease Fees	150 (Leasees)	29,731.50
Lease Assignment Fees		133.00
"Shell Tax"		301.74
Shucking House Licenses	6	60.00
Fines	1	<u>10.00</u>
		\$40,413.74

**A COMPILATION OF
NEW JERSEY LAWS
AFFECTING VETERANS**



VETERANS SERVICE COUNCIL
MEMBERS

COL. WILLIAM G. MCKINLEY, *Jersey City*

FRANK BOGDAN, *Trenton*

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DIVISION OF VETERANS SERVICES

Supervisory Staff

SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO *Director*

PAUL N. COLBY *Chief, Information and General Services Section*

DIVISION OF VETERANS SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

1958-59

The State of New Jersey completed 30 years of service to veterans and their dependents with the closing of the fiscal year 1958-59.

Today, approximately 800,000 veterans from all wars and their 1,600,000 dependents compose about 40 per cent of New Jersey's population. Only five other states in the nation have a greater veteran population.

The Division provides assistance to this growing segment of the State's population. World War I veterans become increasingly in need of state and federal assistance as they advance in age. Upon the death of a veteran, widows and orphans consult the Division for information concerning their authorized privileges. And thousands of veterans each year seek the Division's advice concerning education, hospitalization, and burial assistance provided for them under existing legislation.

Monetary recoveries have mounted to \$3,578,358.38 during the past year contributing materially to the economy and welfare of the entire state.

The Division of Veterans Services was initiated in 1928 through the office of the Adjutant General. An act of the State Legislature in 1944 broadened the Division's responsibilities and a program of reorganization was launched to meet the increasing demands of the returning servicemen.

A post-war commission consisting of members of the legislature and representatives of veterans' organizations created an administrative program for the Division which would assist veterans in readjusting to civilian life. The Division was authorized to perform services not provided by other agencies or organizations. These included the following:

1. To administer, investigate and consider evidence submitted and render a final decision for State benefits. New Jersey's State Benefits for veterans includes the following categories:

Paraplegia, Hemiplegia, Osteochondritis, Amputees, Multiple Sclerosis, Loss of Use, War

Orphan Educational Benefits, Blind veterans.

2. To procure evidence for the development and reopening of claims.

3. To represent veterans and their dependents in claiming authorized benefits.

4. To accompany or represent veterans before the Veterans Administration Claims Board and the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington, D. C.

5. To provide counselling services for veterans and their dependents in problems such as social security, unemployment, welfare, family service and location of missing veterans.

6. To furnish verification of the veterans' status to funeral directors, civic and local officials when required.

7. To represent veterans on reemployment claims by providing service officers who are accredited representatives of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Veterans Reemployment Rights.

Twenty-six Division offices are scattered throughout the State; these are staffed with trained research and service personnel who supply information concerning all veteran benefits upon request. The Division distributes a free monthly information bulletin to provide current, pertinent news to interested individuals and agencies.

The General Services Section maintains a program encouraging industries to give employment preference to veterans, particularly disabled or handicapped veterans. More than 1,500 industrial plants within New Jersey have accepted the plan.

Assistance is frequently provided by the Division to veterans applying for Federal Benefits and out-of-state bonuses. The following authorized benefits are provided by the Federal Government under existing legislation:

Loans, Education and Training, Insurance, Medical and Hospitalization, Compensation and Pension, Death Benefits, Armed Services Claims, Reemployment Rights Cases, Special Services.

TOTAL CONTACTS, ADVISEMENTS AND CLAIMS FILED

	1948-1958	1958-1959	1948-1959
Loans	38,139	1,828	39,967
Education & Training	92,063	4,778	96,841
Compensation and Pension	218,540	26,323	244,863
Death Benefits	23,492	4,995	28,487
Insurance	81,435	4,955	86,390
Medical and Hospitalization	58,966	4,070	63,036
Armed Services Claims	36,896	1,652	38,548
Other Services (*)	<u>186,753</u>	<u>5,919</u>	<u>192,672</u>
Total	736,284	54,520	790,804
New Claims Filed	98,883	7,247	106,130
Powers of attorney secured	54,293	4,669	58,962

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

DIRECT CASH AWARDS AND REGULAR MONTHLY PAYMENTS SECURED FOR VETERANS BY THE FIELD OFFICES OF INFORMATION AND GENERAL SERVICES SECTION

1958-1959 FISCAL YEAR

COUNTIES	
Atlantic	\$100,328.63
Bergen	518,379.02
Burlington	37,301.74
Camden	115,423.19
Cape May	
Cumberland	86,737.04
Essex	294,882.28
Gloucester	93,775.58
Hudson	376,727.02
Hunterdon	19,305.58
Mercer	164,305.83
Middlesex	125,468.90
Monmouth	447,878.30
Morris	54,135.97
Ocean	88,237.15
Passaic	145,128.96
Salem	16,016.51
Somerset	109,744.68
Sussex	2,620.00
Union	687,506.33
Warren	7,312.32
Out-of-State	<u>87,143.35</u>
Total	\$3,578,358.38

MONETARY RECOVERIES THROUGH NEWARK AND PHILADELPHIA LIAISON OFFICES

	Cumulative Awards 6-30-59
Service connected Death Compensation	\$ 2,427,449.75
Non-Service connected Death Pension	3,122,676.42
Service connected Disability Compensation	16,123,493.76
Non-Service connected Disability Pension	8,517,774.44
Spanish American Wars Pensions	3,932.70
National Service Life Insurance	3,681,884.15
U. S. Government Life Insurance	970,712.66
Burial Allowance	1,249,426.00
Accrued at Death	60,146.94
Insurance Dividends	26,689.90
Waiver of Insurance Premiums	45,248.63
Returned Insurance Premiums	3,841.22
Total Disability Income	2,281.74
Educational Benefits	2,942,281.40
Out-Patient Medical Treatment	27,413.64
Out-Patient Dental Treatment	72,002.39
Unauthorized Medical Expenses	2,426.89
Unearned Premiums	129.53
Servicemen's Indemnity	388,834.87
Statutory Awards	4,125.41
Automobiles	116,800.00
Dependency Allowance	616.44
Housing	<u>70,025.00</u>
Total	\$39,860,213.88

STATE BENEFITS

Commulative Awards to June 30, 1959

Paraplegia, Hemiplegia,		\$ 13,118.77
Multiple Sclerosis, Amputee,		6,600.00
Osteochondritis, Loss of Use Of	\$947,461.59	50.00
Blind Pension	298,651.82	2,690.09
War Orphans	65,122.32	117.00
Total	\$1,311,235.73	176.99
		55,811.80
DIRECT ARMED FORCES CLAIMS		
Recoup. - Soldiers Dep.	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	18,507.10	
Combat Pay	1,113.50	
Flight Pay	45.00	
		7,124,798.35
MISCELLANEOUS		
Arrears in Pay		\$ 13,118.77
Mustering Out Pay		6,600.00
Currency Exchange		50.00
Retired Pay		2,690.09
Deposit Funds		117.00
Miscellaneous		176.99
Total		\$55,811.80
		6,662,873.18
		440,456.27
		910.00
		1,055.40
		19,503.50
Total		\$7,124,798.35
Grand Total		\$48,352,059.26

APPLICATIONS FILED NEW JERSEY STATE VETERANS AWARDS

Status as of 6-30-58	Paraplegia Award	Hemiplegia Award	Amputee Award	Osteochondritis Award	Multiple Sclerosis	Loss of Use of	Blind Award	War Orphans Education
Filed	200	49	63	12	23	5	71	108
Pending	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	5
Disallowed	48	18	17	8	6	0	20	23
Approved	151	30	46	4	15	4	50	80
Discontinued	18	1	4	0	1	0	3	46
Eligible	133	29	42	4	14	4	47*	34
Activity 1958-59 Fiscal Year								
Filed	7	0	5	0	5	4	1	45
Disallowed	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	8
Approved	7	0	2	0	4	2	0	33
Discontinued	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Status as of 6-30-59								
Filed	207	49	68	12	28	9	73	153
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

* Plus 8 receiving award prior to 1945

PAYMENTS MADE NEW JERSEY STATE VETERANS AWARDS

	Cumulative to 6-30-58	Fiscal Year 1958-1959	Cumulative to 6-30-59
Paraplegia, Hemiplegia, Multiple Sclerosis, Amputee, Osteochondritis, Loss of Use of	830,222.71	117,238.88	947,461.59
Blind Pension	273,302.44	25,349.38	298,651.82
War Orphans Education	48,130.89	16,991.43	65,122.32
Totals	1,151,656.04	159,579.69	1,311,235.73

NEW JERSEY VETERANS EMPLOYMENT PLAN

1958-1959 FISCAL YEAR

Questionnaires Mailed Out	1,450
Questionnaires Returned	778
Percentage of Returned Questionnaires	53%

SUMMARY OF REPLIES

1. Number of hires from March 1, 1958 to February 28, 1959	38,904
2. Number of veterans hired for this same yearly period	9,502
3. Number of disabled veterans hired during that period	283
4. Number of employees listed on your current payroll	214,078
5. Estimated new hires from April 1st to June 30, 1959	5,889
6. Estimated new jobs for disabled veterans, same period	167

MONTHLY D.V.S. BULLETIN

Twelve issues were printed and distributed during 1958-59 fiscal year,
with an average circulation of 2,750 copies per month.

AMOUNTS OF MONETARY RECOVERIES SECURED BY THIS SECTION AND CREDITED TO THE VARIOUS FIELD OFFICES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1958-1959

Service Connected Death Compensation	\$ 226,063.91
Non-Service Connected Death Pension	529,969.10
Service connected Disability Compensation	444,472.86
Non-Service connected Disability Pension	1,315,696.49
Spanish War Pension	780.00
National Service Life Insurance	560,906.21
U. S. Government Life Insurance	153,597.67
Burial Allowance	189,015.00
Accrued Due at Death	7,579.48
Insurance Dividends	4,136.40
Waiver of Insurance Premiums	20,843.24
Returned Insurance Premiums	469.70
Total Disability Income	2,281.74
Educational Benefits	2,799.05
Out-Patient Medical	95.00
Unauthorized Medical Expenses	258.00
Unearned Premiums	129.53
TOTAL	\$3,459,093.38

STATE BENEFITS (APPROVED DURING FISCAL YEAR)

STATE BENEFITS (Approved During Fiscal Year)	
War Orphans	\$16,860.93
Paraplegic, etc.	9,113.00
Blind	
Unemployment	910.00
Total	\$26,883.93
DIRECT ARMED FORCES CLAIMS	
Recoup. - Soldiers Dep.	97.53
Mustering Out Pay	300.00
Family Allotment	3,553.66
Combat Pay	
Arrears in Pay	560.60
Retirement Pay	216.12
Miscellaneous	176.99
Total	\$4,904.90
MISCELLANEOUS	
Out-of-State Bonus	\$ 1,580.68
Reemployment Rights	82,902.49
Other	2,993.00
Total	\$87,476.17
Grand Total	\$3,578,358.38

For a breakdown of these awards
on a percentage basis, see chart.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER



ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO

Commissioner

- DAVID S. DAVIES *Executive Assistant*
JOSEPH T. BARBER *Assistant to the Commissioner*
JOEL H. STERNS *Special Assistant to the Commissioner*
JOHN H. KENNEDY *Chief, Personnel Section*
FRANK A. TRACEY *Supervisor, Purchases and Stores*
JOHN MECKEL *Principal Accountant*
JULES W. MARRON, SR. *Supervisor, Public Information Office*

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER



PERSONNEL

SUGGESTIONS AWARD PROGRAM

The Department Suggestions Awards Committee encourages personnel to submit ideas for increasing safety, improving administrative procedures, maintaining morale and effecting economics in government operation. The ideas submitted are judged by the Committee who have no knowledge of the sender's identity. Specialists in the appropriate field are consulted to determine whether the suggestion is feasible, practical and will result in overall improvement if approved.

More than 100 suggestions were received and acted upon by the Department Committee during the past fiscal year. Sixty-six ideas were approved and a total of \$335 was awarded. A single \$100 suggestion concerning disposal of outdated trout stamps resulted in a saving to the State of \$1,100 thus far and is expected to yield as much or more annually.

DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE

OFFERS GIFT TO NEW JERSEY

A. J. Appel, a member of the Department's Bureau of Forestry, offered the State of New Jersey 35 acres of land adjacent to Jenny Jump State Forest as a personal gift in May 1959. The land will provide additional hiking and hunting facilities at the state park.

District Supervisor Appel purchased the property 12 years ago as the rapid industrial and residential expansion in New Jersey began absorbing vast tracts of timber land. His gift was officially accepted by Governor Meyner.

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

News letters are distributed periodically by various sections of the Department to maintain a continuous public information program. These publications are prepared by the following units: D.V.S. NEWS, Division of Veterans Services; NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC NEWS LETTER, Research and Statistics Section, Division of Planning and Development; NEW JERSEY FLIGHT LOG, Bureau of Aeronautics, Division of Planning and Development; SAFE BOATING, Bureau of Navigation, Division of Planning and Development; JERSEY PLANS, Bureau of Planning, Division of Planning and Development; RECREATION DEVELOPMENT MAGAZINE, Bureau of Recreation, Division of Planning and Development; and CONSERVATION CONVERSATIONS, the Department's house organ prepared by the Public Information Office.

The Department also makes available various publications for general distribution. The following list includes those most frequently requested:

PUBLICATIONS PREPARED
AND DISTRIBUTED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NEW JERSEY

THE NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC
REVIEW

THE DESERTED VILLAGE OF ALLAIRE
at
ALLAIRE STATE PARK

Planting for Beauty

Shade Trees

Walt Whitman

Island Beach

Facts About New Jersey

Compendium of

NEW JERSEY
GAME LAWS

Marven

NEW JERSEY
INDUSTRIAL
GUIDE

ON DUTY 10 AM TO 6 PM
PERMITTED AT ANY OTHER TIME
IN GREEN FLAGGED ZONE
INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE OBEYED
LIFELINES, EXCEPT APPROVED SURF MATS
IN SPECIFIED AREAS ONLY
SKIN DIVING
BALL PLAYING
FIRES OR COOKING
DOGS OR PETS
CLOSED TO VISITORS AT 8 PM

Fall Fun in
NEW JERSEY

FORESTS
IN THE
GARDEN
STATE

BATSTO AREA OF THE
WHARTON TRACT



THE PRESERVATION OF NATIVE PLANTS

STOCKING OF NEW JERSEY WATERS

A MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING PROGRAM FOR NEW JERSEY

New Jersey Outdoors

VACATION GUIDE

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
LIST OF DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS

FORESTS

Visit New Jersey's Forests,
Parks and Historic Sites
Bass River
Belieplain
Jenny Jump
Lebanon
Penn
Stokes

PARKS

Allaire
Barnegat Lighthouse
Cheesequake
Edison
Fort Mott
Hacklebarney
High Point
Hopatcong
Island Beach
Parvin
Ringwood Manor
Stephens
Swartswood
Voorhees
Washington Crossing

HISTORIC SITES

Historic Sites Map of New Jersey
Batsto Area of the Wharton Tract
Battle of Trenton
Story of Ringwood
Home of the Hewitts
Old Barracks
Walt Whitman House
Historic Sites Leaflets,
Wallace House, Boxwood Hall,
Cleveland Birthplace
Historic Roadside Markers
Rockingham Booklet

FISH AND GAME

New Jersey Outdoors
Fish and Game Law Book
Fish Compendium
Game Compendium
List of Streams Stocked by
Division of Fish and Game

GEOLOGY

Price list available for maps
and publications

NAVIGATION

Safe Boating
Boating
Riparian Rights

RECREATION

Recreation Kit: State Laws pertinent
to Recreation
Aids to a Summer playground
program
Aids to a Recreation program
Aids to a Golden Age program
Water Carnival programs
Aids for Municipal Recreation
Aids for indoor Community Centers
Recreation Bicycling Activities and
Recreation Marble Tournament
play, Kite Flying Tournaments
and aids for Top Spinning contest

**AIDS TO TEENAGE RECREATION
PROGRAM**

How to build and maintain a tennis
court; baseball diamond; football
field; soccer field and running
track
How to conduct a track meet
(check list for track meets);
How to build and maintain outdoor
ice rinks; and how to construct
ice rinks

**AIDS TO A TEENAGE RECREATION
PROGRAM (Indoors)**

Aids for arts and crafts program
New Jersey recreation development
magazine

STATE PROMOTION

Fall and Winter vacations
12 Historic Tours
State Symbols Flyer
How to get business in New Jersey
Building Code
You'll feel at home in New Jersey
Economic Newsletter
Facts about New Jersey
New Jersey events schedule
Vacation Guide
Fishing Fun for everyone in New Jersey
Canoe Runs
Know your State
Indian Lore

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Basic Economic Indicator
Ranking of ten highest states in
annual average employment
Digest of Employment
Population estimates
Housing dwelling units
County Data sheets
Population projections (1960-2010)
Economic monograph series
Division of Shell Fisheries
Compendium of Shell Fish Laws

FOREST FIRE SERVICE

Fire Wardens directory
Forest Fires Laws
Fire Law Card
Forest Fire prevention bulletin
Brush burning hints

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Shade tree laws of New Jersey
Planting for beauty (Shade trees)
Woodlands of New Jersey
Forests in the Garden State

PLANNING

Jersey plans

AERONAUTICS

Air facilities map of New Jersey
Air marker aid to aviation map
Licensed air ports of New Jersey
Licensed Fixed base operators of
New Jersey
Licensed private aviation facilities

VETERANS' SERVICES

Compilation of New Jersey Laws
affecting Veterans
Division of Veterans Services
monthly bulletin

"HOW NEW JERSEY GROWS"

A weekly radio series entitled "HOW NEW JERSEY GROWS" prepared by the Department for stations throughout the New Jersey area was resumed on April 5, 1959. The 15-minute taped broadcasts include topical discussions of activities undertaken by the Department. Among the tapes prepared by the Department's Public Information Office for last year were: THE OPENING OF ISLAND BEACH STATE PARK; THE MEADOWLANDS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AGENCY; URBAN RENEWAL IN NEW JERSEY; EVALUATION OF NEW JERSEY'S HISTORIC SITES; INDUSTRIAL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY; THE DESERTED VILLAGE OF ALLAIRE; BATSTO ON THE WHARTON TRACT; and NAVIGATION ACT A-15. The broadcasts are presented as public service programs in a cooperative effort by the Department and radio stations to provide listeners with information about current projects.

APPENDIX A

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

EXAMINING BOARD OF WELL DRILLERS

Frank J. Markewicz
B. A. Furman, Trenton
A. C. Schultes, Sr., Woodbury
W. Luther Stothoff, Sr., Flemington
Dr. Kemble Widmer, Pennington
Marvin L. Parkhurst, Verona
John Allan

COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTAGE

James A. Cox, Elizabeth
Thomas L. Ball, Jersey City
William W. Kuhne, Sparta
Walter E. Maloney, Madison
Harold Craven, Allendale
William A. Burrill, East Orange

STATE RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Professor George Dochat, chairman, New Brunswick
William Geisler, Englewood
J. W. Faust, East Orange
John Aiello, Boonton
Reverend Morgan Kelly, Hopewell
Francis Torpey, Somerville
Mayor William G. Getty, Runnemede
Rollyn Winters, Scotch Plains
Claude Walck, Somerville
Peter Rossi, Trenton
Harry L. Derby, Montclair
George T. Cron, Elizabeth
Victor Di Filippo, Newark
Charles L. Juliana, Wildwood
Monti Weed, Fair Lawn
Mrs. Kenneth B. C. Wallace
Edward H. Goodwin, Passaic
Thomas Cavanaugh, Passaic
Robert W. Sinkler, Princeton
Hans Lorentsen, Upper Montclair

STATE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION

Fred G. Stickel, III, Cedar Grove
Herbert H. Smith, West Trenton
H. Thomas Carr, Perth Amboy
William A. Bloom, Atlantic City
Louis Danzig, Newark
Alexander Feinberg, Camden
Alfred H. Fletcher, Trenton
Robert H. Fust, Trenton
William Holster, Clifton
Dennis W. Maloney, Hackensack
Philip A. McLaughlin, West Orange
Dr. Edward B. Wilkens, New Brunswick

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL SURVEY

RICHARD BLACK, City Manager of Englewood
PAUL BUSSE, Executive Secretary of the Newark
Economic Development Committee
CLAYTON S. CONKRIGHT, Public Service Elec-
tric and Gas Company
HAYDEN B. JOHNSON, Chief of the Planning
Division of the New York Port Authority
O. WAYNE NOBLE, Planning Director of
Paterson
GEORGE H. F. OBERLANDER, Planning Officer
of Newark
W. GRANT PARRY, New Jersey Industrial De-
velopment Commission & representative of New
Jersey Central Power & Light Company
CHARLES PIKE, Monmouth County Planning
Board Director
DOUGLAS S. POWELL, Planning Director of the
Regional Plan Association
DR. IBRAHIM ELSAMMAK, Rutgers University
Planning Service.
JOSEPH NEVINS, Newark Housing Authority

**APPENDIX B
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT**

**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
APPROPRIATIONS**

	Available for Expenditure	Expended	Returned to State Treasury
General Operations	\$228,234.06	\$225,170.10	\$3,063.96

**MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY
APPROPRIATIONS**

(Payable from Morris Canal Fund)

	Available for Expenditure	Expended	Reappropriated
General Operations	\$ 52,798.46	\$42,841.63	\$ 9,956.83
Capital Improvement	51,837.20	17,820.02	34,017.18
Total Morris Canal and Banking Co.	<u>\$104,635.66</u>	<u>\$60,661.65</u>	<u>\$43,974.01</u>

RECEIPTS

	Deposit in Morris Canal Fund
Rentals from Canal Property	\$ 6,052.30
Recreational Uses (Parking, Boats, Food, Charcoal)	32,830.75
Concessions	<u>11,222.77</u>
Total	<u>\$50,105.82</u>

APPENDIX B—Continued
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT

DIVISION OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL OPERATIONS	Available for Expenditure	Expended	Returned to State Treasury	Reappropriated
Directors Office and Administration	\$2,241,095.60	\$2,240,913.17	\$ 182.43	
Bureau of Aeronautics	57,038.06	57,003.48	34.58	
Bureau of Commerce	305,802.64	305,602.84	199.80	
Bureau of Forest Fire Service	399,304.87	383,747.33	336.48	\$ 15,221.06
Bureau of Forest Management	84,431.33	83,489.78	941.55	
Bureau of Geology	66,307.05	66,285.17	21.88	
Bureau of Housing	105,544.22	101,225.04	39.25	4,279.93
Bureau of Navigation	346,582.88	345,771.97	810.91	
Bureau of Parks	973,215.09	956,724.98	2,221.11	14,269.00
Bureau of Planning	453,622.96	413,935.77	96.74	39,590.45
Bureau of Recreation	34,617.24	34,570.87	46.37	
Wharton Tract	60,189.21	53,022.99		7,166.22
Board of New Jersey Pilot Commissioners	17,281.85	17,281.85		
Total	<u>\$5,145,033.00</u>	<u>\$5,059,575.24</u>	<u>\$4,931.10</u>	<u>\$80,526.66</u>
STATE AID EXPENDITURES				
Bureau of Navigation				
Beach Protection	\$5,349,414.39	\$4,397,316.90		\$1,052,097.49
Inland Waterways	243,230.54	135,757.14		107,473.40
Total	<u>\$5,692,644.93</u>	<u>\$4,533,074.04</u>		<u>\$1,159,570.89</u>
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES				
Bureau of Navigation	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00		
Bureau of Parks Recreation	530,952.90	288,379.06		\$242,573.84
Bureau of Parks Wharton	163,384.67	111,977.26		51,407.41
Total	<u>\$714,337.57</u>	<u>\$420,356.32</u>		<u>\$293,981.25</u>
FEDERAL FUNDS				
Federal Forest Fire Fund	\$105,043.00	\$ 99,836.84		\$ 5,206.16
Federal Forest Nursery Fund	7,938.29	7,805.38		132.91
Federal Farm Forestry Fund	38,583.20	23,997.38		14,585.82
Federal Farm Conservation	2,520.00	1,025.20		1,494.80
Federal Airport Grant	231,135.56	231,135.56		
Watershed Programs	1,172.25	1,172.25		
Total	<u>\$386,392.30</u>	<u>\$346,972.61</u>		<u>\$ 21,419.69</u>
TOTAL DIVISION OF PLANNING AND DEV.	<u>\$11,938,407.80</u>	<u>\$10,377,978.21</u>	<u>\$4,931.10</u>	<u>\$1,555,498.49</u>

APPENDIX B—Continued
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT

DIVISION OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

UNAPPROPRIATED RECEIPTS

	Paid to School Fund	Paid to State Treasury
Bureau of Commerce		
Sale of Back Pamphlets, etc.		\$ 4,414.27
Bureau of Aeronautics		
Sale of Licenses		566.00
Bureau of Forest Fire Service		
Rentals		4,941.30
Bureau of Forest Management		
Sale of Seedlings		9,202.90
Bureau of Geology		
Sale of Maps		5,722.77
Bureau of Navigation		
Marina Rentals —		
Leonardo Marina		24,410.22
Forked River Marina		14,308.62
Atlantic City Marina		24,238.26
Pt. Pleasant Marina		1,835.42
Marina Concessions —		
Leonardo Marina		1,231.81
Forked River Marina		2,924.10
Atlantic City Marina		3,377.24
Preparations of Instruments		6,953.00
Atlases and Maps		261.00
Navigation Court Fines		3,245.00
Power Vessel Licenses		53,247.00
Miscellaneous		61.00
Riparian Rights —		
School Fund Income Account		
(Lease Rentals, License Fees)	\$104,718.25	
School Fund Investment Account		
(Grants, easements, one-fee sale)	312,489.76	
Guarantee Deposits		
(To be refunded when terms of lease are met)	3,959.60	
Bureau of Parks		
Permits, Rents, Fees, Sales of Commodities		259,137.59
Bureau of Planning		
Sale of Maps		60.50
Total Unappropriated Receipts —		
Division of Planning and Development	\$421,167.61	\$420,138.00

APPENDIX B—Continued

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT

DIVISION OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY

STATE APPROPRIATIONS, APPROPRIATED RECEIPTS, SPECIAL FUNDS, FEDERAL FUNDS

	Available for Expenditure	Expended	Returned to State Treasury	Reappropriated or in Funds
Office of the Commissioner	\$ 228,234.06	\$ 225,170.10	\$3,063.96	
Division of Planning & Development	11,938,407.80	10,377,978.21	4,931.10	\$ 1,555,498.49
Morris Canal and Banking	104,635.66	60,661.65		43,974.01
Division of Water Policy & Supply	519,060.86	442,820.62	5,292.19	70,968.05
State Water Development Fund	25,000,000.00	4,870,151.59		20,129,848.41
Division of Shell Fisheries	245,168.31	240,227.72	4,940.59	
Division of Fish & Game	1,980,036.14	1,795,027.49		185,008.65
Division of Veterans Services	<u>370,861.59</u>	<u>367,447.34</u>	<u>3,414.25</u>	
Total State Appropriations, Appropriated Receipts, Special Funds, Federal Funds	<u>\$40,386,404.42</u>	<u>\$18,379,484.72</u>	<u>\$21,642.09</u>	<u>\$21,985,277.61</u>

UNAPPROPRIATED RECEIPTS

	Paid to School Fund	Paid to State Treasury
Division of Planning and Development	\$421,167.61	\$ 420,138.00
Division of Water Policy and Supply		330,447.11
Division of Shell Fisheries		83,221.24
Division of Veterans Services		<u>1,409,172.02</u>
Total	<u>\$421,167.61</u>	<u>\$2,242,978.37</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 7-1-58	Receipts 7-1-58 - 6-30-59	Total	Expended	Outstanding Requisitions 1957-1958	Balance 7-1-59
General Fund				\$1,428,394.35	\$7,412.00	
Federal Aid to Fisheries (Reimbursable by 75% from Federal Government)				93,845.65		
Total General Fund and Federal Aid to Fisheries	\$199,498.22	\$1,419,463.43	\$1,618,961.65	\$1,522,240.00	\$7,412.00	\$ 89,309.65
Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds Fund				210,557.20		
Federal Aid to Wildlife				54,818.29		
Total Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds Fund and Federal Aid to Wildlife	83,348.83	277,725.66	361,074.49	265,375.49		95,699.00
TOTAL DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME FUNDS	<u>\$272,847.05</u>	<u>\$1,697,189.09</u>	<u>\$1,980,036.14</u>	<u>\$1,787,615.49</u>	<u>\$7,412.00</u>	<u>\$185,008.65</u>

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS

GENERAL FUND AND FEDERAL AID TO FISHERIES

Hunters' and Anglers' Licenses	\$1,252,060.90
Fines	34,751.00
Other Receipts	97,604.93
Federal Aid to Fisheries	35,046.60
Total	<u>\$1,419,463.43</u>

PUBLIC SHOOTING AND FISHING GROUNDS FUND AND FEDERAL AID TO WILDLIFE

Hunters' and Anglers' Licenses	\$ 147,390.00
Recoveries, Sales, Rental of Equipment, Rents	43,633.66
Federal Aid to Wildlife	86,702.00
Total	<u>\$ 277,725.66</u>
TOTAL DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME RECEIPTS	<u>\$1,697,189.09</u>

APPENDIX B—Continued

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT

DIVISION OF WATER POLICY AND SUPPLY

APPROPRIATIONS

	Available for Expenditure	Expended	Returned to State Treasury	Reappropriated
General Operations	\$394,620.04	\$372,022.06	\$5,292.19	\$17,305.79
Repair, Rehabilitation and Improvement of the Delaware and Raritan Canal	78,997.16	66,933.49		12,063.67
Flood Control Passaic and Morris Counties	42,163.66	565.07		41,598.59
Sedimentation Study — Stony Brook Watershed	3,300.00	3,300.00		
Division of Water Policy and Supply	<u>\$519,080.86</u>	<u>\$442,820.62</u>	<u>\$5,292.19</u>	<u>\$70,968.05</u>
STATE WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND	<u>\$25,000,000.00</u>	<u>\$4,870,151.59</u>		<u>\$20,129,848.41</u>

UNAPPROPRIATED RECEIPTS

	Paid to State Treasury
Well Driller's License Fees	\$ 3,270.00
Well Driller's Permit Fees	11,844.00
Delaware and Raritan Canal — Rentals and Dwellings and Land	15,743.50
Delaware and Raritan Canal — Sale of Water	160,351.74
Excess Diversion of Water	<u>139,237.87</u>
Total Unappropriated Receipts — Division of Water Policy and Supply	<u>\$330,447.11</u>

APPENDIX B—Continued
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT
DIVISION OF SHELL FISHERIES
APPROPRIATIONS

	Available for Expenditure	Expended	Returned to State Treasury
General Operations	\$245, 168. 31	\$240, 227. 72	\$4, 940. 59

UNAPPROPRIATED RECEIPTS

	Paid to State Treasury
Atlantic Coast Section —	
Clammers' Licenses	\$33, 060. 00
Non-Resident Clammers' Licenses	6, 725. 00
Sea-Clam Com. Boat Licenses	550. 00
Tonger's Licenses	1, 315. 00
Lease Fees	7, 835. 00
Lease Assignment Fees	71. 00
Survey Fees	940. 00
Stake Fees	174. 00
Fines	<u>1, 670. 00</u>
Total	\$52, 340. 00
Maurice River Cove Section —	
Tonger's Licenses	615. 00
Crabbing Licenses	4, 633. 00
Boat Licenses	2, 442. 00
Lease Fees	20, 199. 00
Lease Assignment Fees	133. 00
Fines	10. 00
Shell Tax	301. 74
Shucking House License	60. 00
Survey Fees	2, 416. 50
Maps	<u>71. 00</u>
Total	\$30, 881. 24
Total Unappropriated Receipts — Division of Shell Fisheries	<u><u>\$83, 221. 24</u></u>

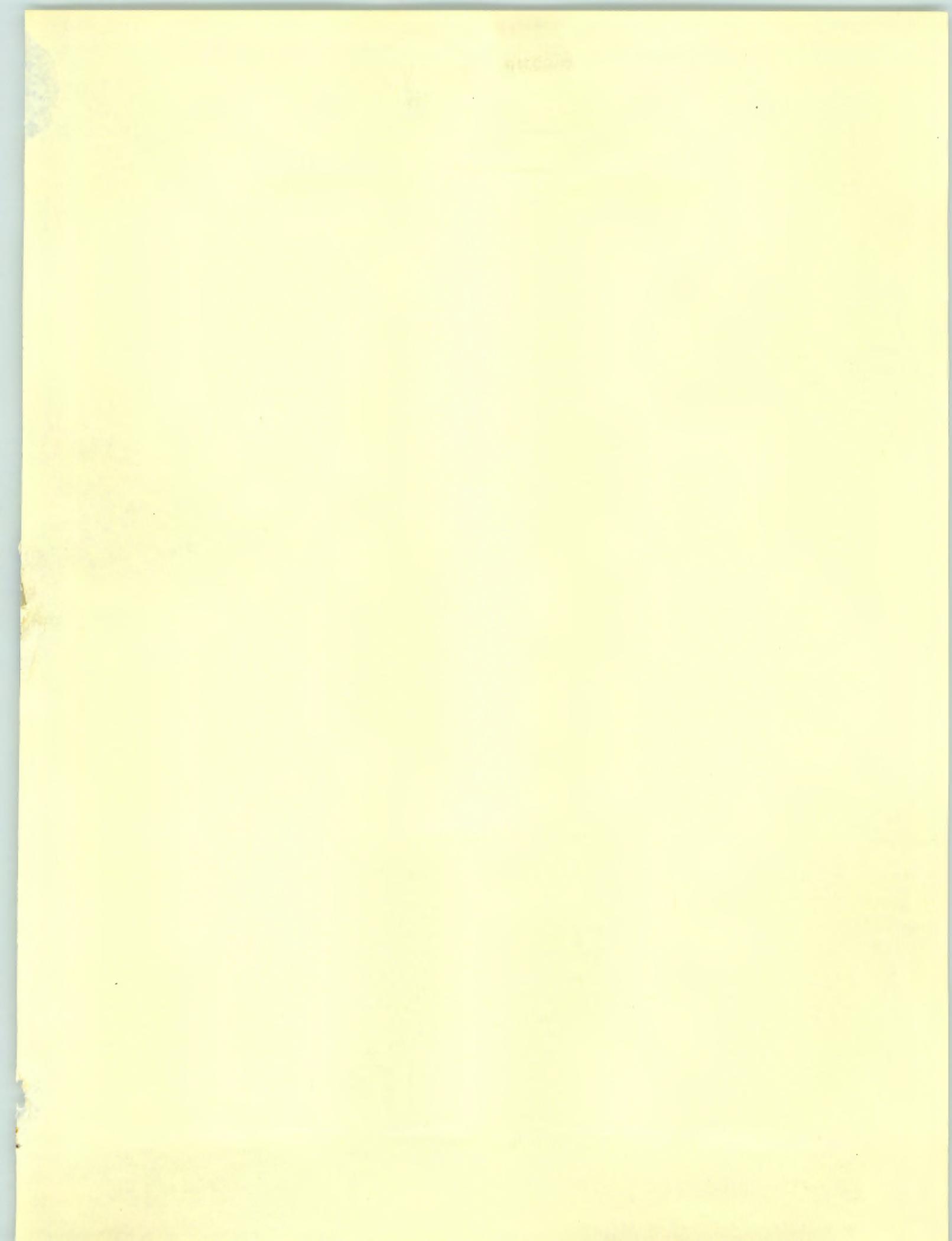
APPENDIX B—Continued
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT REPORT

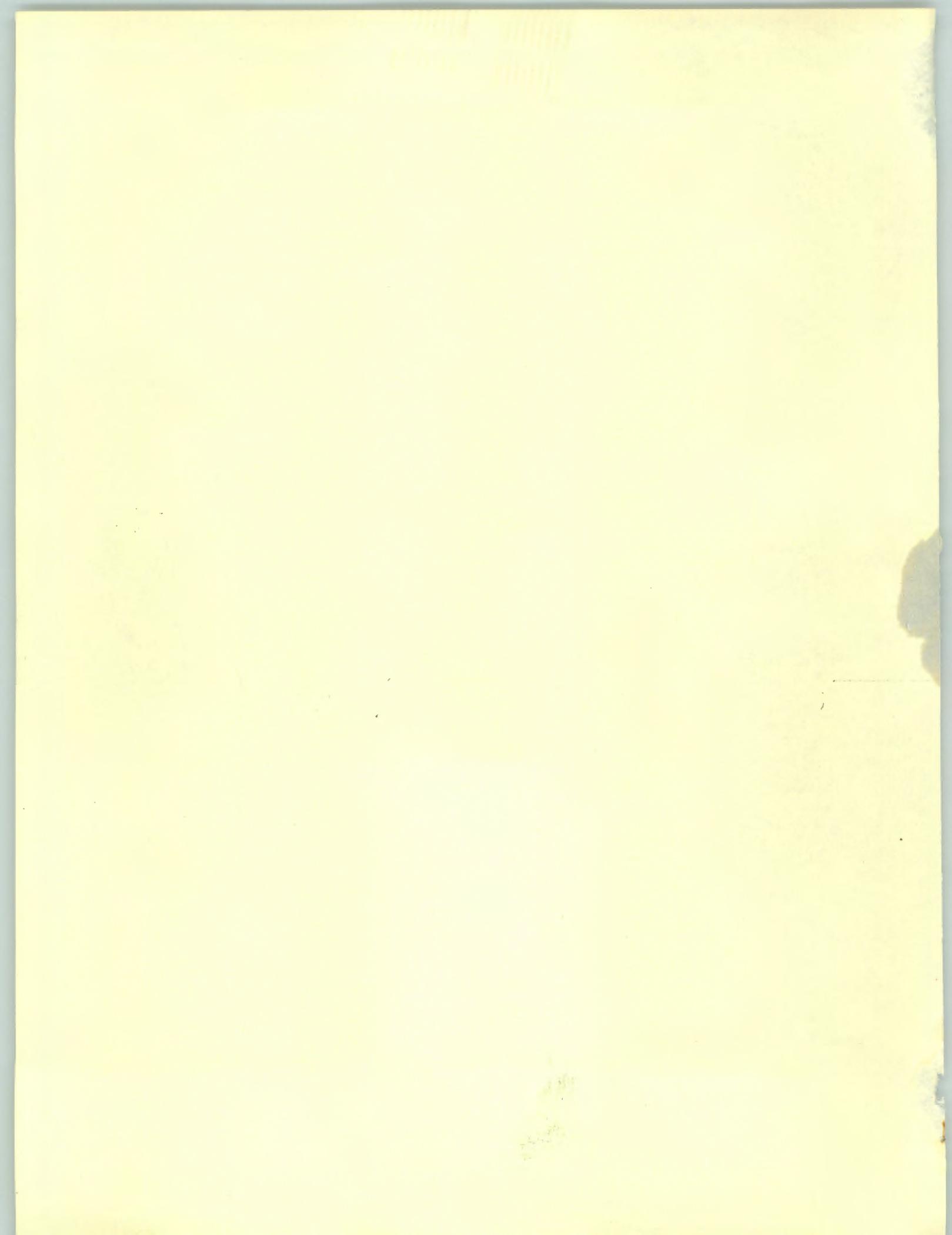
DIVISION OF VETERANS SERVICES
APPROPRIATIONS

	Available for Expenditure	Expended	Returned to State Treasury	Reappropriated
General Operations	\$211,398.31	\$207,992.62	\$3,405.68	
Veterans Aid —				
Payments to Blind Veterans	25,307.72	25,307.72		
Payments to Paraplegic, Hemiplegic, Amputee, Osteochondritic and Quadriplegic Veterans	117,155.56	117,155.56		
Veterans Orphan Fund	<u>17,000.00</u>	<u>16,991.43</u>	<u>8.57</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$370,861.59</u></u>	<u><u>\$367,447.34</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,414.25</u></u>	

UNAPPROPRIATED RECEIPTS

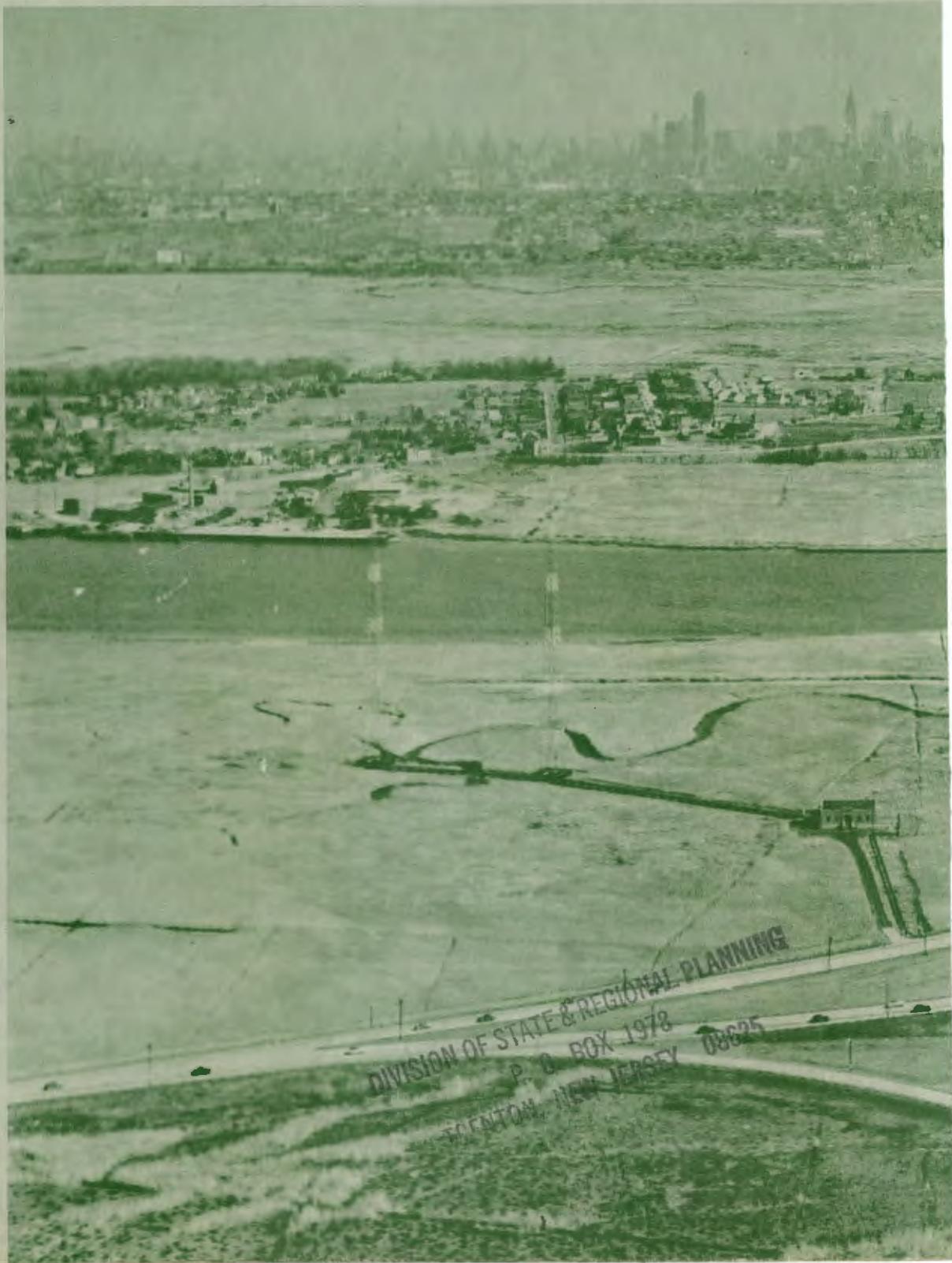
	Paid to State Treasury
Sales of Permanent Housing Units	\$ 1,113,442.69
Rentals of Temporary Housing Units	87,871.17
Rentals of Permanent Housing Units	<u>207,858.16</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 1,409,172.02</u></u>
VETERANS EMERGENCY HOUSING FUND	
Capital Improvements	\$37,750,524.22
Administrative Expenses	1,001,321.21
Debt Service	1,233,025.00
Unissued Bonds	1,000,000.00
Transferred to General Treasury	2,202.92
Balance for Operating Expenses	<u>12,926.65</u>
Total	<u><u>\$41,000,000.00</u></u>





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