The
DEPARTMENT
OF
PUBLIC WORKS
1937

A Well Cared for Municipality
Renders Health, Safety and Comfort
To Its Residents

TOWNSHIP OF
TEANECK
BERGEN COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

FOREWORD

Carrying out the policy and practice of the Council of the Township of Teaneck providing for the issuance of reviews pertinent to municipal affairs, these pages have been prepared under the supervision of the Township Manager, and constitute a report from him to the taxpayers, residents, and business interests of the Township, so that they may receive comprehensive information with respect to the functions and accomplishments of our Department of Public Works.

Through this important municipal division, definite protections and comforts are afforded every resident, visitor, and transient within our boundary lines. Clean, well cared for thorofares add to the safety and pleasure of our daily rounds; well flushed sewers, properly operated sewage disposal plants, and supervision over the collection and disposal of garbage and refuse, protect our health. It is, then, appropriate to think of the Department of Public Works as a link in our chain of agencies for public safety, even as are the police, fire, and health departments.

The interest of each member of the Department in his job is recognized. This job is hard and hazardous, yet seldom spectacular. Compensation insurance rates on public works employees are higher than those paid for police and firemen.

AN OPEN DOOR

April 1, 1937.

To Every Citizen of Teaneck:

James Madison is reputed to have said, "A popular Government without popular information, or a means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy."

The old question of the taxpayers, "What do we get for our dollar?" is a proper one, and in Teaneck, we of the Municipal Government have always been most anxious that our citizens be kept informed of its status and progress.

The first Council under the Municipal Manager form of Government recognized this right of the taxpayer, and pledged themselves to keep their operations open to public view. Subsequent councils have held to the same obligation, and the publication of this booklet is in line with that policy.

Recently, we told you about our Fire Department; other departments will be treated in turn. If you who pay the bills have any suggestions or questions, by all means bring them in. My office door is always open.

Very truly yours,

PAUL A. VOLCKER,
Township Manager.

TEAM WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT

April 1, 1937.

To the People of Teaneck:

The Teaneck Department of Public Works is gratified that this report is placed in your hands, and sincerely hopes it will be generally welcomed. In addition to the information presented, we hope it may convey an idea of the spirit of "team work" existent in our force. Every man of the Department receives general training, so that when called upon, he is prepared to capably handle any one of a variety of jobs, and is certain of full cooperation from his co-workers.

We of the Department pledge continuance of our efforts to maintain the roads, sanitary systems, parks, and grounds up to the high standard which the Township merits, and to perform all other duties of the Department to the best of our ability.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES A. WILD, Jr.,
Superintendent of Dept. of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

as of April, 1937

	Yearly Salary
1—Superintendent of the Department	$ 3,000
1—Road Foreman	2,200
1—Chief Operator of Disposal Plants	2,200
1—Foreman of Shade Tree Division	2,200
2—Disposal Plant Operators	2,100
1—Operator of Motor Street Sweeper	1,900
1—Department Mechanic	1,800
1—Custodian of Municipal Building	1,800
2—Truck Driver-Laborers	1,800
1—Sub-Foreman of Sewers	1,500
5—Laborer-Auxiliary Truck Drivers	1,320
2—Laborers	1,200
1—Disposal Plant Operator, working one-half time	1,050
1—Department Clerk	900
5—Laborers, working part time at 50¢ per hour	

26—Total Operating Force of the Department, plus such additional labor as may be necessary from time to time.

Regular Force of the Department of Public Works

From left to right:—
Upper row: W. A. Kennedy, J. J. Anthony, F. E. Eloranto, T. R. Stevenson, V. V. Ridley, M. S. Kilmurray, W. L. McLean;
2nd row: F. Gannon, H. W. Gorman (Disposal Plant Operator), R. Phillips, G. K. Ewie, J. Skrable, W. Deissler (Disposal Plant Operator), G. J. Fuchs (Disposal Plant Operator), W. A. Brokn;
3rd row: J. Stevenson (Street Sweeper Operator), J. S. Egan (Sewer Sub-Foreman), F. Caggiano, J. A. Caddy, J. F. Mulch (Mechanic), G. Campbell (Custodian of Municipal Building);
Lower row: C. J. MacAuley (Chief Operator Disposal Plants), W. H. Wahl (Road Foreman), C. A. Wild, Jr. (Superintendent), M. J. Kilmurray (Clerk), M. S. Bowen (Shade Tree Foreman).

DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT

AUTOMOTIVE

The Department automotive fleet consists of six utility trucks, one emergency wagon, and the Superintendent's car. As pictured on page 5, they may be identified from left to right, as follows:

Superintendent's Car	1934 Plymouth	Coupe
Emergency Wagon	1931 Ford	
Truck No. 3	1936 Ford	
Truck No. 4	1936 Ford	Hydraulic
Truck No. 5	1936 Ford	Dump
Truck No. 6	1934 Reo	Bodies
Truck No. 7	1935 Reo	
Truck No. 8	1935 Reo	

Each unit of the automotive fleet is equipped with a fire extinguisher.

ROAD MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES

1—Street Sweeper (motorized)	1931 Elgin
1—Tractor	1935 Case
1—Grader	1928 Wehr
1—Grader (spring type)	1936 Root
Bituminous Material Distributors:	
1—400 gallon capacity	1936 Littleford
1— 75 gallon capacity	1932 Littleford
1—Cinder and Calcium Chloride Spreader	1936 Little Giant
1—Hammer, gasoline driven	1935 Barco
1—Tar Kettle	1931 Hauck
Snow Plows: Two (2)	1936 Good Roads
Two (2)	1935 Good Roads
One (1)	1935 Baker
Two (2)	1933 Austin-Western

Note: The purchase of a new Motorized Street Sweeper has been provided for this year (see article on "Street Cleaning," page 8), and a Road Roller will also be added to the road machinery group.

PUMPS AND SEWER EQUIPMENT

1—Centrifugal 4" Pump, 380 gallons per minute capacity	1935 Homelite
1—Centrifugal 2" Pump, 120 gallons per minute capacity	1936 Marlow
2—Diaphragm "Mud Hog" Pumps	Old Marlow
Sewer Rods, 500 feet	1931 and 1935
2—Sewer Root Cutters ("ferrets")	1936
2—Winches, with cable	1927
4—Buckets, 4" to 8"	
Hose, Couplings, and Nozzles: 400 feet of 2½" hose, fitted with lugless couplings	

WEED SCYTHES AND LAWN MOWERS

2—Motor Scythes	136 Detroit
1—Motor Lawn Mower	1935 Pennsylvania
2—Hand Lawn Mowers	1936 Pennsylvania

MISCELLANEOUS

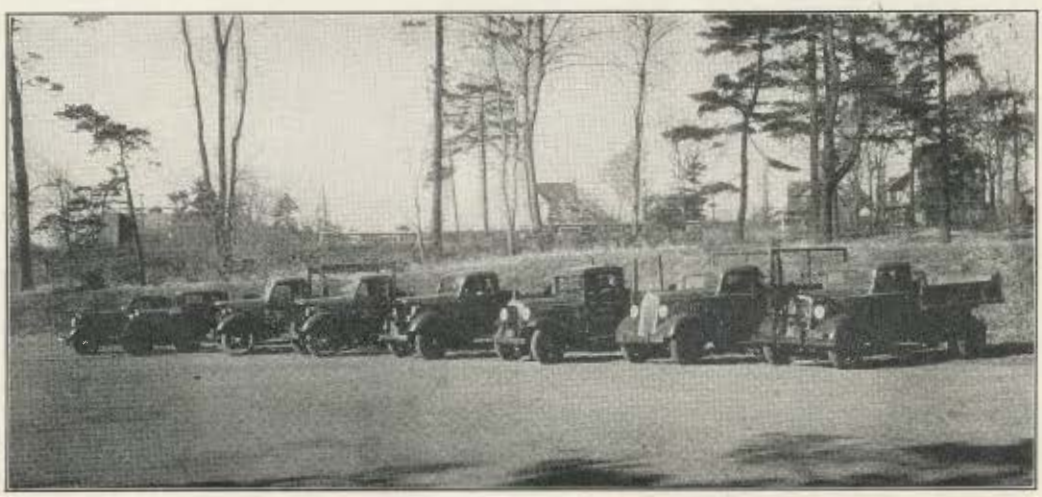
1—Air Compressor	1928
1—Battery Charger	1928 Tungar
1—Bench Drill Press	1936 Atlas
1—Breast Drill, ½"	1928 Millers Falls
1—Electric Grinder, ¼ horse power	1935 Champion
2—Electric Motors, ¼ horse power	

In addition to the foregoing listed major items of equipment, practically all of which have been purchased during the past six years, the Department is adequately supplied with ladders, heavy chains, block and falls, wheel barrows, spades, sledge hammers, pickaxes, tree pruners, axes, hammers, saws, ropes, crow bars, rakes, brooms, and other minor tools. Department members are furnished with rubber coats, boots, and sou'westers.

STREET MAINTENANCE

In reviewing street maintenance work of the Department, we start with a survey of the streets, roads, and highways within the Township, as follows:

	Type of Paving or Surface		*Miles (Approximate)*	
State Highway, Route 4	Concrete		2.4	
County Roads:				
Cedar Lane	Penetration Macadam	1.28		
	Granite Block	.15		
	Unimproved	.87		
			2.3	
Fort Lee Road	Concrete	.81		
	Penetration Macadam	.49		
	Granite Block	.1		
			1.4	
Teaneck Road	Penetration Macadam		3.3	
River Road	Penetration Macadam		2.2	
Newbridge Road	Penetration Macadam		.8	
Liberty Road	Penetration Macadam		.5	
TOTAL: *Miles of State and County Thorofares*				12.9
Township Streets:				
Improved Streets	Concrete	18.8		
	Penetration Macadam	8.7		
	Asphalt	7.5		
			35.0	
Unimproved	Unpaved		46.6	
TOTAL: *Miles of Township Streets*				81.6
TOTAL: Miles of all Thorofares within the Township				94.5



Department Automotive Fleet

The Township is not responsible for the maintenance of State and County roads (except as to cleaning and sweeping); therefore, this review deals with the 81.6 miles of Township streets which are under surveillance of our Department of Public Works.

The foregoing tabulation shows that there are 35 miles of improved streets consisting of three types of pavement (concrete, penetration macadam, and asphalt), and that we have 46.6 miles of unimproved (unpaved) streets. It is the object of our Road Division to maintain paved streets by caring for essential repair work. On unimproved streets, good judgment must be exercised in confining both labor and materials only to the point of keeping such thorofares passable; otherwise, the municipal budget appropriation might easily become exhausted on a relatively few streets, instead of the many jobs extending throughout the Township.

During 1936, surface treatments of various kinds were given on 255 separate portions of streets, with 48% of such work concentrated on the maintenance of unimproved (unpaved) roads which required shaping and scraping, and the spreading of cinders. In many cases, calcium chloride to bind the surface and lay the dust was also applied.

On concrete pavements the expansion joints were filled, as were cracks occurring in penetration macadam pavements. In 1936, 31 streets received such treatment, and 1,352 gallons of material were used.

Asphalt and penetration macadam paving require "patching" where depressions or dangerous breaks develop; in such cases crushed stone with asphalt or tar is employed. During 1936, 36,995 square yards of "patching" was done on 107 jobs.

Statistical details relative to the above described forms of street maintenance, covering the past three years, are as follows:

SHAPING, SCRAPING AND SURFACING UNPAVED STREETS

		Material Used	
Year	*Number of Street Treatments*	*Cinders (Cubic Yards)*	*Calcium Chloride (Pounds)*
1934	94	3,528	26,200
1935	70	3,002	32,300
1936	117	3,369	39,100

PATCHING AND RESURFACING ON PAVED STREETS

				Material Used	
	Number of Street Treatments	*Area Covered (Sq. Yards)*	*Bituminous Material (Gallons)*	*Oil (Gallons)*	*Stone (Cubic Yards)*
1934	97	32,095	21,094	2,000	203
1935	78	25,683	14,343		
1936	107	36,995	19,335		650

FILLING JOINTS AND CRACKS ON PAVED STREETS

	Number of Streets Treated	*Joints and Cracks (Running Feet)*	*Material Used (Gallons)*
1934	24	156,544	3,600
1935	19	21,266	3,280
1936	31	89,256	1,325

Scraping and Shaping an Unpaved Road by Means of Spring Type Grader Hooked-up to Truck

Asphalt Emulsion Treatment for Patching and Surfacing Bituminous Roads

STREET CLEANING

An important revision in the system of street cleaning took place during May of 1931. At that time the Township purchased an Elgin Motor Street Sweeper (1931 model) which immediately demonstrated its general superiority over the hand labor methods formerly in effect, and which had required the constant labor of four men, each of whom was responsible for an assigned section of the Township. Under the hand sweeping system, the yearly cost of street cleaning amounted to approximately $4,000, and, of course, the results were limited. Since the introduction of the motor sweeper, the cost has been reduced by about 25%, the Township streets are swept more often, and are uniformly clean.

There are approximately 40 miles of curbed streets in Teaneck, and as the sweeper must clean along both curb lines, it consequently covers twice that distance in completing one round of the Township. Department records show that the sweeper averages 18 curb miles per day of operation, and that this provides a weekly sweeping of 80 miles of curb line, including an extra cleaning in the business sections. The six years of hard service have taken their toll, and a new sweeper must be purchased this year; the old machine will then be used as an auxiliary.

The sweeper automatically performs three functions: It dampens the pavement, gathers dust and refuse, and carries its load to a designated point where the Operator deposits the contents to be later picked up by a Department truck, and carted away for disposal.

The record of motor sweeper service for the past three years, is as follows:

Year	*Days in Service*	*Curb Miles Swept*
1934	175	3,185
1935	188	3,390
1936	166	2,940

Aside from the major work of operating the sweeper, the Operator takes care of its overhauling and repairs, and makes new sweeper brooms during times when weather conditions preclude use of the apparatus.

Motor Street Sweeper in Action

WINTER CONDITIONS

With the arrival of winter, the Department prepares its defenses against the attack of snow, sleet, and ice. The Superintendent keeps posted on threatened weather conditions through the Newark Air Port Weather Bureau, which is a particularly reliable source of such information. Thus, he is forewarned of impending storms, their expected severity, and the anticipated changes in temperature. Such advance information makes it possible for the Department to organize its forces, and prepare equipment for prompt action. Our present fleet of seven utility trucks have coupling devices to which snow plows may be speedily attached.

Of course, only those actually engaged in the labor of snow removal from the 92 miles of Township and County roads realize all that the task involves, but we know that at such times a continuous stretch of twenty-four hours work is common for all, from the Superintendent down to the shovelers. This work includes plowing to keep streets open for vehicular travel, sand spreading at intersections, dangerous hills, and in front of fire stations, also, the removal of snow at intersections, business districts, and around catch basins. The cost of clearing snow from sidewalks fronting on privately owned vacant properties is added to the property owner's tax bill.

The yearly reports of the Department show the number of "man hours" employed in snow removal. The following figures remind us that the season of 1936 was particularly severe, the "man hours" of labor having exceeded the combined total of the preceding two years:

Year	*"Man Hours" Employed*
1934	3,210
1935	2,195
1936	5,918

Through the local Emergency Relief Office, the Department is supplied with a list of men available as an auxiliary snow shoveling force.

Department Trucks with Snow Plows Attached Ready for Action

SEWERS AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM

The Township sewage system consists of a one hundred mile network of sanitary and storm sewers, four disposal plants, and three pumping stations. The sanitary sewage, an average of 2,500,000 gallons per day, either flows directly or is pumped to the plants, where the processes of separation, digestion, drying, and final disposal of the bulk material take place.

Modern sewage disposal has developed from scientific and engineering study, and sanitation experts are constantly striving for greater perfection. Therefore, the description that follows is admittedly sketchy, and is offered to the layman reader who may gain a rough idea therefrom regarding Teaneck's plant system.

Teaneck's sewage when it first enters the disposal plants passes through screens of iron bars which separate out the coarser solid material. This material is periodically removed and buried. From the screens the sewage flows into what is technically known as an "Imhoff Tank." Imhoff Tanks are really two tanks, one above the other. The sewage is led into the upper tank and passes through it at such a slow rate that much of the solid material in suspension falls to the bottom. This bottom of the top tank is hopper shaped with a narrow slit along the lowest point. Through this slit the solid material falls into the bottom tank. The liquid sewage, after having passed through the tank, is emptied directly into either the Hackensack River or the Overpeck Creek, without further treatment. The solid material which has fallen into the lower tank slowly rots until finally all the organic material is gone, and only the inorganic is left. This material is technically known as sludge, and through a proper arrangement of pipes and pumps it is periodically raised from the bottom of the tanks and spread on glass covered drying beds. This drying process takes several weeks, after which the sludge is removed in wheelbarrows and trucks, and disposed of by dumping on nearby available ground.

From this description it can be realized that the sewage as it passes out of the Imhoff Tanks is far from being either chemically stable or bacteriologically pure. Recently the State Board of Health issued orders to numerous municipalities in this vicinity, Teaneck among them, to further treat their sewage so as to make the effluent harmless, both from the nuisance and health point of view. This secondary treatment can be accomplished in a number of ways; which one might be most economical for Teaneck remains to be determined. The present attitude of the municipal government of Teaneck on this matter is that the only permanent worthwhile solution is to gather up the sewage of the various municipalities in a trunk sewer and subject it to purification at a central disposal plant. There are many engineering reasons in favor of such central treatment; besides, it is the only method which gives promise of permitting the Hackensack Valley and the Overpeck Valley to become the residence and recreational area which it might be.

A listing of the Township Sewage Disposal Plants and Pumping Stations, their respective locations, and the areas serviced thereby, follows:

Disposal Plants and Pumping Stations	*Location*	*Area Serviced*
"Pomander Walk Plant"	Near Hackensack River, South-west of Pomander Walk and Phelps Avenue	South-west section: south of State Highway, and west of Queen Anne Road, to the Bogota line at Gray Street: also, a small area in West Englewood section, south of Forest Avenue and west of Sussex Road.
"Glenwood Park Plant," and Pumping Station No. 2	On meadows, at continuation of John St.	South-east section: south of Lindbergh Boulevard, and east of Teaneck Road, to Ridgefield Park line. Pumping Station No. 2 raises sewage delivered below tide level.

"River Road Plant," and Pumping Station No. 3	The disposal plant is located at River Road, foot of Washburn St. The pumping station is located at Churchill Road and West Shore Railroad	North-west section: north of South Forest Drive, and west of Sussex Road; also, takes sewage delivered from Pumping Station No. 3 which handles sewage of the central West Englewood section.
Pumping Station	At Riverview Avenue and Lark Street	Lifts sewage from low area at New Milford line, to "River Road Disposal Plant."
"Vandelinda Plant"	Eastern foot of Lindbergh Boulevard	North-east and south-central section: from Bergenfields line through the Selvage, Phelps Manor, and Lower Teaneck sections, to Ridgefield Park line.

These disposal plants and pumping stations are manned by a Chief Operator and three Assistant Operators, one assistant serving on a half-time basis. The Chief Operator has general supervision over all plants and stations, and is permanently assigned as Operator of one plant; also, he is responsible for all necessary repair work, and is helped in such duty by the Department Mechanic. In view of experience, this force cannot be reduced, and must be retained to keep the system in satisfactory operation.

During 1936, all sewers, both sanitary and storm, were flushed, and some received additional attention as the emergency arose. There are 684 storm water catch basins, each of which was cleaned whenever necessary, all being cared for at least once, and in some cases as many as six times.

Cleaning Tanks at Vandelinda Disposal Plant

REFUSE AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Present methods of Township garbage and refuse collection and disposal, have met with general public satisfaction. It renders reasonably complete and clean service, under municipal supervision. In license fees it returns approximately $500 per year to the Township treasury; this year, there are twenty licensed collectors, each paying a fee of $25.00.

In order to meet requirements, each licensee must use covered trucks, and serve all customers in a uniform manner, that is, carry garbage, ashes and other refuse from the building interior, carefully deposit such material in the truck, return each receptacle to its original position, and finally convey the truck contents to the dumps. No receptacles are allowed to stand on Township property, between the curb line and sidewalk.

In general, the monthly rates for the above described service are based upon a charge of $1.00 for buildings with oil heating systems, and $1.50 in the case of coal heating.

At the end of 1936, after public bids were taken, a contract was awarded for the care of the Township dumps. This contract, covered by a bond, returns $400 to the municipality. This amount, plus the total license fees paid by garbage and refuse collectors, returns $900 to the Township without sacrificing any element of service.

Sewer Flushing. (*See last paragraph on Page* 11.)

SHADE TREE DIVISION

In December of 1935, the Township Council adopted an ordinance providing for the control, planting, protection, and improvement of shade trees and shrubbery upon the highways, and municipal parks and grounds of Teaneck. The Council authorized the Township Manager to appoint a tree surgeon to supervise the work of this newly created Shade Tree Division, and to see that the ordinance provisions were enforced. An experienced man was engaged, who took over his duties on April 20, 1936.

Teaneck has about 10,000 trees on its streets, and in its parks and grounds. Prior to the inception of the Shade Tree Division, practically no care other than in emergency had been given to these trees; so a great deal had to be done, and planning was required to decide what part of the work should receive first attention. A complete supply of tools was purchased, including pruning and crosscut saws, ropes, blocks and tackle, chain, cable, wedges, etc.; a new Ford V8 hydraulic dump truck was also ordered.

The tree work requiring immediate attention was the pruning of low hanging branches which obstructed sidewalks and interfered with vehicles, also, the removal of such dead, dying, and dangerous trees as were hazardous to pedestrians and motorists. This clearing began early in June and continued to late in October, with an interruption of three weeks when it became necessary to care for tree damages on the Municipal Building grounds, caused by a heavy wind. In the course of the main job, approximately forty-five miles of streets were covered, and 6,160 man hours of labor used. From October to the end of December, 100 dead or dying trees were removed.

After receiving bids from several nurserymen, the Township awarded contracts to two bidders to furnish young trees for street planting at wholesale prices to Teaneck residents. Under this arrangement, which is still open, approximately 250 young trees, mostly Norway maples, lindens, and pin oaks have been planted, and numerous replacements of dead trees were made in different parts of the town with trees from the municipal nursery. In addition to tree work, time is given to shrubbery and pruning in the parks and grounds.

Care is Given to Shade Trees, under Skilled Supervision

WEED CUTTING

Beginning in 1932, the Department has given seasonal attention to the cutting of weeds growing between curbs and sidewalks, such areas being Township property, and which as matters of local pride and walking comfort should be and are kept reasonably clear of high or spreading growths.

To accomplish the work, the Department assigns two men to operate motor driven scythes. During the height of the weed season, this work is continuously carried on, all sections of the Township being covered several times. A tabulation of the time used in such work for the past three years follows:

Weed Cutting by Motor Scythes

Year	*"Man Hours"*	*Working Days*
1934	872	87
1935	1,125	112
1936	942	94

The removal of weeds from vacant lots is a responsibility of the owners of such property, and the township takes action only in cases where a fire hazard or health menace exists.

Weed Cutting by Use of Motor Scythes

"JACK OF ALL TRADES"

In addition to its major duties, the Department handles a variety of assignments and jobs requiring adaptability and ingenuity, the performance of which justifies the appellation to it of "Jack of All Trades." These tasks are numerous, and range from the erection of a band stand or reviewing stand for a public celebration, to the making of a gadget for some special purpose.

Also, this report would be incomplete without reference to other miscellaneous duties which must be regularly cared for in the course of the year, such as the days employed in refuse collection during "Township Clean-up Week", the removal of rubbish from the Municipal Building and Fire Stations, the repairing of ballot boxes and voting booths, and distribution of these boxes and booths to our fifteen election districts, the necessary attentions paid to the upkeep of the Municipal Building, the assembly and erection of street signs, and many other diverse performances of similar importance or convenience to the community.

Spreading Calcium Chloride on an Unpaved Road
(See third paragraph on Page 6.)

DEPARTMENT COSTS

The following comparative tabulations show the actual expenditures of the Department for the years of 1930, 1935, and 1936. Your first Township Council under Municipal Manager form of Government took office in November, 1930:

STREETS AND STREET REPAIRS	1930	1935	1936
Salaries of Superintendent, Road Foreman, Mechanic and Clerk		$ 5,168.31	$ 5,679.17
Street Maintenance:			
Salaries and Labor		9,528.77	9,793.70
Material		6,090.97	6,924.38
Equipment and Supplies		9,262.57	9,172.31
Street Cleaning:			
Salaries and Supplies		3,679.46	3,091.25
Snow Removal:			
Labor and Supplies		1,251.89	4,448.48
Street Signs		889.65	1,091.16
Insurance		883.40	2,560.08
	$43,349.50	**$36,755.02**	**$42,760.53**
DISPOSAL PLANTS AND SEWERS			
Salaries of Superintendent, Chief Operator, and Operators		$ 7,917.11	$ 8,578.70
Extra Labor		1,297.82	1,392.00
Power and Water		4,250.12	4,727.05
Supplies		765.12	1,088.31
Insurance		185.00	205.50
	$27,792.76	**$14,415.17**	**$15,991.56**
TOWNSHIP DUMPS	**$ 4,295.09**	**None**	**10.50**
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS			
Custodian of Municipal Building		$ 1,620.00	$ 1,710.00
Electricity, Upkeep, Supplies, etc.		3,596.18	2,884.24
	$11,492.04	**$ 5,216.18**	**$ 4,594.24**
PARKS AND RECREATION	**$ 1,370.61**	**$ 1,985.12**	**$ 1,236.91**
***TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER YEAR**	**$87,300.00**	**$58,611.49**	**$64,593.74**

* Shade Tree Division was not established until 1936; see separate tabulation given below.

SHADE TREE DIVISION (Established in 1936)	
Foreman	$1,394.33
Labor	2,403.50
Equipment, Supplies, Shrubs, and Insurance	1,625.23
	$5,423.06

TOWNSHIP OF TEANECK
BERGEN COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

1937

MILTON G. VOTEE
Mayor

ROBERT P. LEWIS
Councilman

SAMUEL S. PAQUIN
Councilman

LOUIS G. MORTEN
Councilman

KARL D. VAN WAGNER
Councilman

PAUL A. VOLCKER
Township Manager

CHARLES A. WILD, JR.
Superintendent of Department of Public Works