

Pages from the 1982 and 1983 Legislative Index (provides date information on events taking place during the legislative process)

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES:

“Ballot questions,”

Trenton Evening Times (published as The Trenton Times), November 2, 1983, page 15.

“Senate, Assembly seats up for grabs Tuesday,”

Newark Star-Ledger (published as SUNDAY Star-Ledger), November 6, 1983, page 61.

“Jersey approves bonds to fix bridges, beaches,”

Trenton Evening Times (published as The Trenton Times), November 9, 1983, page 22.

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ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 51

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 1, 1982

By Assemblymen HERMAN, PANKOK, Assemblywoman COSTA and
Assemblyman DEVERIN

Referred to Committee on State Government, Civil Service,
Elections, Pensions and Veterans Affairs

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION proposing to amend Article V, Section I,
paragraph 14, of the Constitution.

1 BE IT RESOLVED *by the General Assembly of the State of New*
2 *Jersey (the Senate concurring):*

1 1. The following proposed amendment to the Constitution is
2 agreed to:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

3 Amend Article V, Section I, paragraph 14 to read as follows:

4 14. (a) When a bill has finally passed both houses, the house in
5 which final action was taken to complete its passage shall cause it
6 to be presented to the Governor before the close of the calendar
7 day next following the date of the session at which such final action
8 was taken.

9 (b) A passed bill presented to the Governor shall become law:

10 (1) if the Governor approves and signs it within the period
11 allowed for his consideration; or,

12 (2) if the Governor does not return it to the house of
13 origin, with a statement of his objections, before the expira-
14 tion of the period allowed for his consideration; or,

15 (3) if, upon reconsideration of a bill objected to by the
16 Governor, two-thirds of all the members of each house agree
17 to pass the bill.

18 (c) The period allowed for the Governor's consideration of a
19 passed bill shall be from the date of presentation until noon of the
20 forty-fifth day next following or, if the house of origin be in
21 temporary adjournment on that day, the first day subsequent upon
22 which the house reconvenes; except that:

23 (1) if on the said forty-fifth day the Legislature is in
24 adjournment sine die, any bill then pending the Governor's

25 approval shall be returned, if he objects to it, at a special
26 session held pursuant to subparagraph (d) of this paragraph;

27 (2) any bill passed between the forty-fifth day and the
28 tenth day preceding the expiration of the second legislative
29 year shall be returned by the Governor, if he objects to it,
30 not later than noon of the day next preceding the expiration
31 of the second legislative year;

32 (3) any bill passed within 10 days preceding the expira-
33 tion of the second legislative year shall become law only if
34 the Governor signs it prior to *noon of the seventh day follow-*
35 *ing* such expiration, or the Governor returns it to the House
36 of origin, with a statement of his objections, and two-thirds
37 of all members of each House agree to pass the bill prior to
38 such expiration.

39 (d) For the purpose of permitting the return of bills pursuant
40 to this paragraph, a special session of the Legislature shall con-
41 vene, without petition or call, for the sole purpose of acting upon
42 bills returned by the Governor, on the forty-fifth day next follow-
43 ing adjournment sine die of the regular session; or, if the second
44 legislative year of a 2-year Legislature will expire before said
45 forty-fifth day, then the day next preceding the expiration of the
46 legislative year.

47 (e) Upon receiving from the Governor a bill returned by him
48 with his objections, the house in which it originated shall enter the
49 objections at large in its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If,
50 upon reconsideration, on or after the third day following its return,
51 or the first day of a special session convened for the sole purpose
52 of acting on such bills, two-thirds of all the members of the house
53 of origin agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the
54 objections of the Governor, to the other house; and if, upon recon-
55 sideration, it is approved by two-thirds of all the members of the
56 house, it shall become a law. In all such cases the votes of each
57 house shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the
58 persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the
59 journals of the respective houses.

60 (f) The Governor, in returning with his objections a bill for
61 reconsideration at any general or special session of the Legislature,
62 may recommend that an amendment or amendments specified by
63 him be made in the bill, and in such case the Legislature may amend
64 and re-enact the bill. If a bill be so amended and re-enacted, it
65 shall be presented again to the Governor, but shall become a law
66 only if he shall sign it within 10 days after presentation; and no
67 bill shall be returned by the Governor a second time.

1 2. When this proposed amendment to the Constitution is finally
 2 agreed to, pursuant to Article IX, paragraph 1 of the Constitution,
 3 it shall be submitted to the people at the next general election
 4 occurring more than 3 months after such final agreement and shall
 5 be published at least once in at least one newspaper of each county
 6 designated by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the
 7 General Assembly and the Secretary of State, not less than 3
 8 months prior to said general election.

1 3. This proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be sub-
 2 mitted to the people at said election in the following manner and
 3 form:

4 There shall be printed on each official ballot to be used at such
 5 general election, the following:

6 a. In every municipality in which voting machines are not used,
 7 a legend which shall immediately precede the question, as follows:

8 If you favor the proposition printed below make a cross (X),
 9 plus (+) or check (✓) in the square opposite the word "Yes." If
 10 you are opposed thereto make a cross (X), plus (+) or check (✓)
 11 in the square opposite the word "No."

12 b. In every municipality, the following question:

	Yes.	<p style="text-align: center;">CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT: REVISION OF PROVISIONS ON GOVERNOR'S VETO</p> <p>Shall the amendment to Article V, Section I, paragraph 14, of the Constitution, agreed to by the Legislature, and extending by 7 days the time that the Governor has to sign any bill passed by the Legislature within 10 days preceding the expiration of the second legislative year be approved?</p>
	No.	<p style="text-align: center;">INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT:</p> <p>Under the recent constitutional amendment, the Governor must sign any bill passed by the Legislature within 10 days of the close of the 2 year legislative session before that session expires. This limitation does not allow the Governor reasonable time in which to consider bills passed within 10 days of the end of the session. Consequently, this amendment would permit the Governor until noon of the seventh day following the expiration of the legislative session to sign these bills into law.</p>

STATEMENT

Under the recent constitutional amendment, the Governor must sign any bill passed by the Legislature within 10 days of the close of the 2-year legislative session before that session expires. This limitation does not allow the Governor reasonable time in which to consider bills passed within 10 days of the end of the session. This was the precise problem experienced in the last legislative session. Consequently, this amendment would permit the Governor until noon of the seventh day following the expiration of the legislative session to sign these bills into law.

ASSEMBLY STATE GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SERVICE,
ELECTIONS, PENSIONS AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO
ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 51
with Assembly committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 17, 1982

This proposed constitutional amendment would alter the newly adopted constitutional requirement that, for a bill passed within 10 days preceding the end of a legislative term to become law, the Governor must sign it prior to the expiration of that term. Under Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 51, the Governor would have an additional 7 days to sign such a bill into law.

The sponsor's statement indicates that there has been a problem with the existing constitutional provision, in that the current limitation does not allow the Governor reasonable time in which to consider bills passed at the end of a legislative session.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee adopted amendments (1) to correct references to the official records of legislative proceedings, (2) to provide for application of the 7-day deadline extension to bills which, following conditional veto by the Governor, are amended and reenacted within 10 days of the expiration of the second legislative year, (3) to suspend, in the case of legislative reconsideration of bills conditionally vetoed, the provision for 3 readings of the bill or adoption of emergency resolution prior to reenactment, and (4) to alter the text of the Interpretive Statement to clarify the fact that the amendment would permit the Governor an additional 7 days following the end of the legislative term to consider bills passed in the last 10 days of that legislative term.

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ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 51

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 1, 1982

By Assemblymen HERMAN, PANKOK, Assemblywoman COSTA and
Assemblyman DEVERIN

Referred to Committee on State Government, Civil Service,
Elections, Pensions and Veterans Affairs

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION proposing to amend Article V, Section I,
paragraph 14, of the Constitution.

1 BE IT RESOLVED *by the General Assembly of the State of New*
2 *Jersey (the Senate concurring):*

1 1. The following proposed amendment to the Constitution is
2 agreed to:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

3 Amend Article V, Section I, paragraph 14 to read as follows:

4 14. (a) When a bill has finally passed both houses, the house in
5 which final action was taken to complete its passage shall cause it
6 to be presented to the Governor before the close of the calendar
7 day next following the date of the session at which such final action
8 was taken.

9 (b) A passed bill presented to the Governor shall become law:

10 (1) if the Governor approves and signs it within the period
11 allowed for his consideration; or,

12 (2) if the Governor does not return it to the house of
13 origin, with a statement of his objections, before the expira-
14 tion of the period allowed for his consideration; or,

15 (3) if, upon reconsideration of a bill objected to by the
16 Governor, two-thirds of all the members of each house agree
17 to pass the bill.

18 (c) The period allowed for the Governor's consideration of a
19 passed bill shall be from the date of presentation until noon of the

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

Matter printed in italics thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in asterisks or stars has been adopted as follows:

***—Assembly committee amendments adopted May 17, 1982.**

20 forty-fifth day next following or, if the house of origin be in
21 temporary adjournment on that day, the first day subsequent upon
22 which the house reconvenes; except that:

23 (1) if on the said forty-fifth day the Legislature is in
24 adjournment sine die, any bill then pending the Governor's
25 approval shall be returned, if he objects to it, at a special
26 session held pursuant to subparagraph (d) of this paragraph;

27 (2) any bill passed between the forty-fifth day and the
28 tenth day preceding the expiration of the second legislative
29 year shall be returned by the Governor, if he objects to it,
30 not later than noon of the day next preceding the expiration
31 of the second legislative year;

32 (3) any bill passed within 10 days preceding the expira-
33 tion of the second legislative year shall become law only if
34 the Governor signs it prior to *noon of the seventh day follow-*
35 *ing* such expiration, or the Governor returns it to the House
36 of origin, with a statement of his objections, and two-thirds
37 of all members of each House agree to pass the bill prior to
38 such expiration.

39 (d) For the purpose of permitting the return of bills pursuant
40 to this paragraph, a special session of the Legislature shall con-
41 vene, without petition or call, for the sole purpose of acting upon
42 bills returned by the Governor, on the forty-fifth day next follow-
43 ing adjournment sine die of the regular session; or, if the second
44 legislative year of a 2-year Legislature will expire before said
45 forty-fifth day, then the day next preceding the expiration of the
46 legislative year.

47 (e) Upon receiving from the Governor a bill returned by him
48 with his objections, the house in which it originated shall enter the
49 objections at large in its journal **or minutes** and proceed to re-
50 consider it. If, upon reconsideration, on or after the third day
51 following its return, or the first day of a special session convened
52 for the sole purpose of acting on such bills, two-thirds of all the
53 members of the house of origin agree to pass the bill, it shall be
54 sent, together with the objections of the Governor, to the other
55 house; and if, upon reconsideration, it is approved by two-thirds
56 of all the members of the house, it shall become a law. In all such
57 cases the votes of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays,
58 and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall
59 be entered on the **[journals of the respective houses]* *journal*
59A *or minutes of each house**.

60 (f) The Governor, in returning with his objections a bill for
61 reconsideration at any general or special session of the Legislature,

62 may recommend that an amendment or amendments specified by
 63 him be made in the bill, and in such case the Legislature may amend
 64 and re-enact the bill. If a bill be so amended and re-enacted, it
 65 shall be presented again to the Governor, but shall become a law
 66 only if he shall sign it within 10 days after presentation***[**; and
 67 no**]*** *, *except that any bill amended and reenacted within 10 days*
 68 *preceding the expiration of the second legislative year shall be-*
 69 *come law only if the Governor signs it prior to noon of the seventh*
 70 *day following such expiration. No** bill shall be returned by the
 71 Governor a second time. **No bill need be read three times and no*
 72 *emergency resolution need be adopted for the reenactment of any*
 73 *bill at a special session of the Legislature.**

1 2. When this proposed amendment to the Constitution is finally
 2 agreed to, pursuant to Article IX, paragraph 1 of the Constitution,
 3 it shall be submitted to the people at the next general election
 4 occurring more than 3 months after such final agreement and shall
 5 be published at least once in at least one newspaper of each county
 6 designated by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the
 7 General Assembly and the Secretary of State, not less than 3
 8 months prior to said general election.

1 3. This proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be sub-
 2 mitted to the people at said election in the following manner and
 3 form:

4 There shall be printed on each official ballot to be used at such
 5 general election, the following:

6 a. In every municipality in which voting machines are not used,
 7 a legend which shall immediately precede the question, as follows:

8 If you favor the proposition printed below make a cross (X),
 9 plus (+) or check (√) in the square opposite the word "Yes." If
 10 you are opposed thereto make a cross (X), plus (+) or check (√)
 11 in the square opposite the word "No."

12 b. In every municipality, the following question:

	Yes.	<p style="text-align: center;">CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT: REVISION OF PROVISIONS ON GOVERNOR'S VETO</p> <p>Shall the amendment to Article V, Section I, paragraph 14, of the Constitution, agreed to by the Legislature, and extending by 7 days the time that the Governor has to sign any bill passed by the Legislature within 10 days preceding the expiration of the second legislative year be approved?</p>
	No.	<p style="text-align: center;">INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT</p> <p>Under the recent constitutional amendment, the Governor must sign any bill passed by the Legislature within 10 days of the close of the 2 year legislative session before that session *[expires]* *ends*. This <i>*amendment would permit the Governor an additional 7 days following the end of the legislative term to consider these bills. The current* limitation does not allow the Governor reasonable time in which to consider bills passed within 10 days of the end of the session. * [Consequently, this amendment would permit the Governor until noon of the seventh day following the expiration of the legislative session to sign these bills into law.]*</i></p>

SENATE STATE GOVERNMENT, FEDERAL AND
INTERSTATE RELATIONS AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO
ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 51
[OFFICIAL COPY REPRINT]

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 24, 1983

This resolution amends the State Constitution to extend by seven days the time that the Governor has to sign any bill passed by the Legislature within 10 days preceding the expiration of the second legislative year.

According to the interpretive statement, the "current limitation does not allow the Governor reasonable time in which to consider bills passed within 10 days of the end of the session."

PUBLIC HEARING
before
SENATE STATE GOVERNMENT, FEDERAL & INTERSTATE RELATIONS &
VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
on
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 84

Held:
May 6, 1982
Assembly Chamber
State House
Trenton, New Jersey

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE PRESENT:

Senator Wynona M. Lipman (Chairman)
Senator Herman T. Costello

ALSO:

Joseph P. Capalbo, Research Associate
Office of Legislative Services
Aide, Senate State Government, Federal & Interstate Relations & Veterans'
Affairs Committee

* * * * *

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Senator Steven Perskie New Jersey State Senate, 2nd District Sponsor of Legislation	1
Jo-Ann Oser Executive Director Common Cause, New Jersey	2

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SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 84

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED MARCH 1, 1982

By Senator PERSKIE

Referred to Committee on State Government, Federal and
Interstate Relations and Veterans Affairs

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION proposing to amend Article IV, Sections
II and III, of the State Constitution, and providing a schedule
therefor.

1 BE IT RESOLVED *by the Senate of the State of New Jersey (the*
2 *General Assembly concurring)*:

1 1. The following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the
2 State of New Jersey is hereby agreed to:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

3 a. Amend Article IV, Section II, of the Constitution to read as
4 follows:

5 [1. The Senate shall be composed of 40 senators apportioned
6 among Senate districts as nearly as may be according to the number
7 of their inhabitants as reported in the last preceding decennial
8 census of the United States and according to the method of equal
9 proportions. Each Senate district shall be composed, wherever
10 practicable, of one single county, and, if not so practicable, of two
11 or more contiguous whole counties.

12 2. Each senator shall be elected by the legally qualified voters of
13 the Senate district, except that if the Senate district is composed of
14 two or more counties and two senators are apportioned to the dis-
15 trict, one senator shall be elected by the legally qualified voters of
16 each Assembly district. Each senator shall be elected for a term
17 beginning at noon of the second Tuesday in January next following
18 his election and ending at noon of the second Tuesday in January
19 4 years thereafter, except that each senator, to be elected for a term

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

Matter printed in italics *thus* is new matter.

Matter enclosed in asterisks or stars has been adopted as follows:

*—Senate committee amendment adopted March 8, 1982.

20 beginning in January of the second year following the year in which
21 a decennial census of the United States is taken, shall be elected
22 for a term of 2 years.

23 3. The General Assembly shall be composed of 80 members.
24 Each Senate district to which only one senator is apportioned shall
25 constitute an Assembly district. Each of the remaining Senate
26 districts shall be divided into Assembly districts equal in number
27 to the number of senators apportioned to the Senate district. The
28 Assembly districts shall be composed of contiguous territory, as
29 nearly compact and equal in the number of their inhabitants as
30 possible, and in no event shall each such district contain less than
31 80% nor more than 120% of one-fortieth of the total number of
32 inhabitants of the State as reported in the last preceding decennial
33 census of the United States. Unless necessary to meet the foregoing
34 requirements, no county or municipality shall be divided among
35 Assembly districts unless it shall contain more than one-fortieth
36 of the total number of inhabitants of the State, and no county or
37 municipality shall be divided among a number of Assembly districts
38 larger than one plus the whole number obtained by dividing the
39 number of inhabitants in the county or municipality by one-fortieth
40 of the total number of inhabitants of the State.

41 4. Two members of the General Assembly shall be elected by the
42 legally qualified voters of each Assembly district for terms begin-
43 ning at noon of the second Tuesday in January next following their
44 election and ending at noon of the second Tuesday in January 2
45 years thereafter.]

46 1. *The Senate shall be composed of 40 senators. One senator*
47 *shall be elected by the legally qualified voters of each legislative*
48 *district for a term beginning at noon of the second Tuesday in Janu-*
49 *ary next following his election and ending at noon of the second*
50 *Tuesday in January 4 years thereafter, except that each senator*
51 *to be elected in a year immediately preceding a year in which a fed-*
52 *eral decennial census is taken shall be elected for a term of 2 years*
53 *and each senator to be elected at the expiration of that 2-year term*
54 *shall likewise be elected for a 2-year term.*

55 2. *The General Assembly shall be composed of 80 members. Two*
56 *members of the General Assembly shall be elected by the legally*
57 *qualified voters of each legislative district for a term beginning at*
58 *noon of the second Tuesday in January next following their election*
59 *and ending at noon of the second Tuesday in January 2 years there-*
60 *after.*

61 3. *The legislative districts shall be composed of contiguous terri-*
62 *tory, as nearly compact and equal in their number of inhabitants*

63 *as practicable. No municipality shall be divided among legislative*
64 *districts unless it shall contain more than one-fortieth of the total*
65 *number of inhabitants of the State, and each legislative district*
66 *shall be so drawn as to adhere to as many county and municipal*
67 *lines as practicable.*

68 b. Amend Article IV, Section III, of the Constitution to read
69 as follows:

70 1. After [the next and every subsequent decennial census of the
71 United States] *each federal decennial census*, the [Senate districts
72 and Assembly districts] *40 legislative districts shall be established*,
73 and the senators and members of the General Assembly shall be
74 apportioned among them,] by an Apportionment Commission con-
75 sisting of 10 members, five to be appointed by the chairman of the
76 State committee of each of the two political parties whose candi-
77 dates for Governor receive the largest number of votes at the most
78 recent gubernatorial election. Each State chairman, in making such
79 appointments, shall give due consideration to the representation of
80 the various geographical areas of the State. Appointments to the
81 commission shall be made on or before November 15 of the year
82 in which [such] *the census is taken and shall be certified by the*
83 Secretary of State on or before December 1 of that year. The com-
84 mission, by a majority of the whole number of its members, shall
85 certify the establishment of [Senate and Assembly] *legislative*
86 districts [and the apportionment of senators and members of the
87 General Assembly] to the Secretary of State within 1 month of
88 the receipt by the Governor of the [official] decennial census [of
89 the United States] for New Jersey, or on or before [February]
90 March 1 of the year following the year in which the census is taken,
91 whichever date is later.

92 2. If the Apportionment Commission fails so to certify [such]
93 *the establishment [and apportionment] of legislative districts to*
94 the Secretary of State on or before the date fixed or if prior thereto
95 it determines that it will be unable so to do, it shall so certify to
96 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and he shall
97 appoint an eleventh member of the commission. The commission
98 so constituted, by a majority of the whole number of its members,
99 shall, within 1 month after the appointment of [such] *the eleventh*
100 member, certify to the Secretary of State the establishment of
101 [Senate and Assembly] *legislative districts [and the apportion-*
102 *ment of senators and members of the General Assembly].*

103 3. [Such] *The establishment [and apportionment] of legislative*
104 *districts shall be used thereafter for the election of members of the*
105 *Legislature and shall remain unaltered until the following federal*

106 decennial census [of the United States] for New Jersey shall have
107 been received by the Governor.

1 2. When this proposed amendment to the Constitution is finally
2 agreed to, pursuant to Article IX, paragraph 1 of the Constitution,
3 it shall be submitted to the people at the next general election
4 occurring more than 3 months after such final agreement and be
5 published at least once in at least one newspaper of each county
6 designated by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the
7 General Assembly and the Secretary of State, not less than 3
8 months prior to said general election.

1 3. This proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be sub-
2 mitted to the people at said election in the following manner and
3 form:

4 There shall be printed on each official ballot to be used at such
5 general election, the following:

6 a. In every municipality in which voting machines are not used,
7 the following legend shall immediately precede the question:

8 If you favor the proposition printed below make a cross (X),
9 plus (+) or check (✓) in the square opposite the word "Yes." If
10 you are opposed thereto make a cross (X), plus (+) or check (✓)
11 in the square opposite the word "No."

12 b. In every municipality the following question:

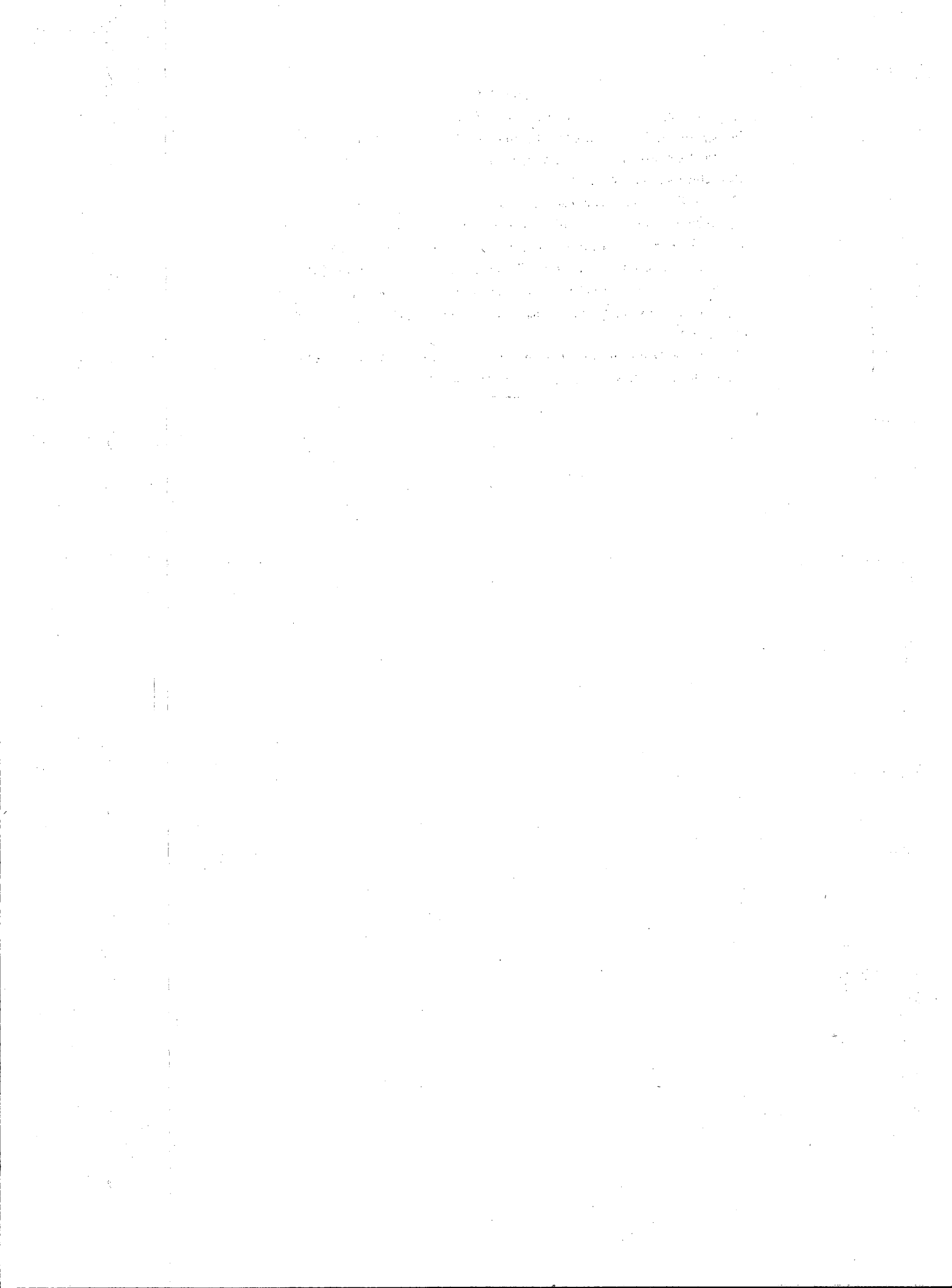
	Yes.	<p style="text-align: center;">AMENDS PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE ELECTION OF LEGISLATORS</p> <p>Shall the amendment of Article IV, Sections II and III, of the State Constitution, agreed to by the Legislature, providing standards for population equality, preservation of political subdivision boundaries, contiguity, and compactness for the drawing of legislative districts, and providing that the members of the Senate be elected at each gubernatorial election, be approved?</p>
	No.	<p style="text-align: center;">INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT</p> <p>*Adoption of this amendment would revise the legislative apportionment provisions of the State Constitution. The current language has been declared by the State Supreme Court to be in violation of the Federal Constitution. Also, beginning in 1993, State senators would be elected at each gubernatorial election every 4 years; at present, these elections only coincide every other decade.*</p> <p>*Adoption of this amendment would provide that, beginning in 1993, State senators would be elected at each gubernatorial election every 4 years; at present these elections coincide every other decade. In addition, this amendment revises the Legislative apportionment provisions of the State Constitution and would be applicable subsequent to December 31, 1982. The current language has been declared by the State Supreme Court to be in violation of the Federal Constitution.*</p>

SCHEDULE

13 1. This constitutional amendment shall, if approved, be applica-
14 ble to any establishment of legislative districts for use subsequent
15 to December 31, 1982, and to terms for the State Senate beginning
16 after December 31, 1993.

17 2. Until this amendment is applicable to terms for the State
18 Senate, each senator shall be elected for a term beginning at noon
19 of the second Tuesday in January next following his election and
20 ending at noon of the second Tuesday in January 4 years there-
21 after, except that each senator to be elected for a term beginning
22 in January of any year ending in 2, shall be elected for a term of
23 2 years.

1 3. As used in this amendment, federal decennial census means a
2 federal census taken in a year ending in zero.



SENATE STATE GOVERNMENT, FEDERAL AND
INTERSTATE RELATIONS AND VETERANS
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 84
with Senate committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MARCH 8, 1982

The sponsor's statement below satisfactorily explains the provisions of the bill.

This concurrent resolution amends the provisions of the State Constitution concerning the election of legislators. The State Supreme Court in *Scrimminger v. Sherwin*, 60 N.J. 483 (1972), declared previous apportionment standards in the Constitution for acceptance of population deviations and recognition of county lines to be in violation of the Federal Constitution under the one-person, one vote principle. In *Davenport v. Apportionment Commission*, 65 N.J. 125 (1974), the court suggested that new constitutional provisions for apportionment would seem to be in order.

Under this amendment, 40 Legislative districts each elect one senator and two members of the General Assembly. Standards for population equality, preservation of political subdivision boundaries, contiguity, and compactness are established.

The amendment also provides that members of the Senate are to be elected at each gubernatorial election. Currently, in every other decade senators are elected half-way through a Governor's term. The 1980's is such a decade, and under this constitutional amendment this pattern will continue through the 1991 election. Beginning in 1993, however, the election of senators and the Governor will coincide.

The following chart of terms of office illustrates this change:

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amended the "Interpretive Statement" which will appear on the ballot if the resolution passes both houses. The amendment changes the order of the sentences describing what the proposed constitutional amendment will accomplish so that the description of the timetable for the election of State senators after 1993 precedes the sentence noting that the constitutional amendment changes the language of the State Constitution to implement the ruling of the State Supreme Court.



SENATOR WYNONA M. LIPMAN (Chairman): Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. We are here today to take testimony on Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 84, which amends the State Constitution concerning the election of legislators. The State Supreme Court, in *Scrimminger v. Sherwin*, 60 New Jersey 483, 1972, declared previous apportionment standards in the Constitution, which accepted population deviations and recognition of county lines, to be in violation of the Federal Constitution under the one-person, one-vote principle.

This Resolution provides for the establishment of 40 legislative districts, each electing one member of the Senate and two members of the General Assembly. The legislative districts shall be as nearly compact and equal in their number of inhabitants as may be practicable. They shall be composed of contiguous territory and drawn so as to adhere to as many county and municipal lines as possible. No municipality shall be divided among legislative districts unless it contains more than one-fortieth of the total number of inhabitants of the State.

SCR-84 also provides that members of the Senate be elected at each gubernatorial election. Currently, in every other decade, Senators are elected half-way through a Governor's term. The 1980's is such a decade and, under this constitutional amendment, this pattern will continue through the 1991 election. Beginning in 1993, however, the election of Senators and the Governor will coincide.

The Committee amended the "Interpretive Statement", which will appear on the ballot if the Resolution passes both Houses. The Amendment changed the order of the sentences describing what the proposed constitutional amendment will accomplish so that the description of the timetable for the election of State Senators after 1993 precedes the sentence noting that the constitutional amendment changes the language of the State Constitution to implement the ruling of the State Supreme Court.

Appearing this morning to speak on SCR-84 is the sponsor of the Resolution, Senator Perskie.

SENATOR STEVEN PERSKIE: Madam Chairman, good morning. Your statement pretty much describes, comprehensively, the proposed amendment and Resolution. I would note that one of the purposes you have described here is, first, to eliminate from the constitution language that the courts have already held to be improper and invalid. Last year's Reapportionment Commission proceedings were held up a bit while the Reapportionment Commission went to court to obtain a declaratory judgment that the work of the Reapportionment Commission was not to be bound by language that is in this constitution now. One of the purposes of this amendment is to remove from the constitution that offending language.

We have substituted language that is in keeping with the standards that the courts have found appropriate -- that is, we have districts that are as nearly compact and equal in population as practicable; that they be composed of contiguous territory; and that as many municipal lines and county lines as practicable be recognized, with the understanding that no municipality be divided, unless it must, to meet that standard.

The other change is one that we tried to do in a separate constitutional amendment some years ago -- it passed the Senate but it did not pass the Assembly -- and that is to ensure that Senate elections and Gubernatorial elections occur at the same time. The purpose for that -- or the theory behind that -- is to provide some effective means of having a common philosophical or political background between the Legislature and the Executive. We have designed that change so that

it will not be effective for a while, for the very simple, practical reason that to do otherwise would mean that we would contort the present scheme for the 1980's. And, it is frankly my concern that if we try to do that, we would compromise the political viability of getting this resolution passed. So, we won't do it for the 1980's. We don't need to do it for the 1990's because, as you have pointed out, it comes back into "sync" in 1993. So, this will take care of the problem in futurity.

There are a number of other suggestions that have been made from time to time with respect to amendments to this article. There are two in particular that I, personally, would like to see. One is for a single-member Assembly District, and one is for a staggered Senate term. I haven't included either of those suggestions in this Resolution, again for the very simple reason that I believe we should start this process with the simplest and most basic items. I believe that these two changes that this Resolution embodies are essentially non-controversial and broadly acceptable.

I would hope that as we continue the process over this decade of looking to review this before the next reapportionment of 1991, we could consider the questions of single-member Assembly districts and staggered terms. Those will be a lot more difficult and will probably take a little more time to develop a consensus for than is required to put this question on the ballot.

Do you have any questions?

SENATOR LIPMAN: Senator Costello, do you have any questions?

SENATOR COSTELLO: I have no questions. Steve has explained this once before.

SENATOR LIPMAN: Yes, before our Committee. We think it is a very good amendment. It is technical but it shouldn't be controversial; it should pass both Houses.

SENATOR PERSKIE: I hope so. We are going to try to schedule it for a Senate vote for the next session, on the 17th, I think.

SENATOR LIPMAN: Yes. As you know, this came out of our Committee with a unanimous vote, I think. Thank you, Senator Perskie.

SENATOR PERSKIE: I think there are some other witnesses.

SENATOR LIPMAN: Yes. We have Jo-Ann Oser from Common Cause.

J O - A N N O S E R: Good morning. I would like to thank the members of this Committee for giving New Jersey Common Cause the opportunity to testify here this morning. We commend the sponsor, Senator Perskie, and the members of this Committee for taking the leadership in bringing this measure before the Legislature.

Since 1977, reapportionment has been a top national Common Cause priority. In the past several years, we have witnessed major changes in the constitutional standards in states such as California, Minnesota, Iowa, and Arkansas, and we think that it is an appropriate time for the Legislature and the voters of New Jersey to adopt a constitutional amendment establishing standards to guide the Apportionment Commission in its efforts to divide the state into legislative districts.

The Common Cause model constitutional amendment seeks to provide more specific definitions of reapportionment standards than are found in most state constitutions. This is done by providing population and compactness standards against which to judge reapportionment plans. To accomplish this, our model provides six criteria for the Commission to follow in drawing lines.

1. The model amendment provides that districts in each house shall have a "population as nearly equal as is practicable," based on the Federal census, and establishes certain population parameters to give definition to this requirement. For state legislative districts, the average deviation of all the districts from the average population must not exceed two percent.

2. The model constitutional amendment requires that district lines be drawn to coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions to the extent consistent with the requirement of substantial population equality.

3. The model requires districts to be composed of convenient contiguous territory.

4. The amendment provides that districts be compact. The aggregate length of all district boundaries must be as short as practicable, consistent with the constitutional requirements of substantial population equality and maintenance of political subdivision boundaries. In no case shall the aggregate length of all boundaries of all districts be in excess of five percent greater than the shortest possible aggregate length of a plan consistent with the other criteria.

5. The proposed amendment requires that no district be drawn for the purpose of favoring any political party, incumbent legislator, or other group. Our standards do not require that the Commission draw district lines without access to political data, such as party registration, past voting behavior, or demographics. Plans drawn in a blind or neutral way might have results that are anything but fair or neutral. It is important that the Commission be able to check its work against a standard of political fairness.

The amendment forbids the drawing of district lines for the purpose of diluting the voting strength of any racial minority group.

In light of our model, we believe that SCR-84 provides a good starting point. While it contains nearly all of our language, it unfortunately lacks the definable standards by which to measure population equality and compactness. The language of this amendment could be greatly improved by setting a formula for population deviation. The Common Cause model suggests a deviation of two percent. This figure was selected to provide the flexibility necessary to allow the Commission to comply with the other five criteria. The proposed amendment calls for "compact" districts. Yet, without specific guidelines, this requirement is meaningless. The Common Cause model provides an enforceable compactness standard without using any unnecessarily rigid or mathematical formulas. The model's compactness standard is a comparative one based on the plan's aggregate boundary lengths.

We are pleased with the strict adherence to municipal boundaries. Under this proposed amendment, the only municipalities which would be split would be Newark and Jersey City, which is the way it is in this plan. We think this is an important improvement as state legislatures consider a great deal of legislation affecting the power and organization of local governments. It is only natural for these entities to have their own representation in the Legislature.

Given the population distribution of New Jersey, and the disparity in county populations, we urge this Committee to include language which will guide the Commission in deciding what conditions would justify the crossing of county lines. The wording of the proposed amendment is extremely vague on this point.

We are hopeful that this Committee will give careful consideration

to standards which have been suggested. These standards have been designed to ensure fair and effective legislative representation. The establishment of fair district lines through an equitable reapportionment process will help to restore competition -- the lifeblood of a democratic society -- to our electoral process. Thank you.

SENATOR LIPMAN: One minute, Jo-Ann. Did you attend the committee meeting at which this bill was heard?

MS. OSER: No, I did not.

SENATOR LIPMAN: You did not.

MS. OSER: I was not there.

SENATOR LIPMAN: You didn't know the bill was being considered? I am suggesting that it might have been a good thing to have a few of those amendments at that time.

MS. OSER: I realize that, and I apologize.

SENATOR LIPMAN: Unfortunately, the sponsor has just left. He has a copy of your testimony though doesn't he?

MS. OSER: Yes, he does.

SENATOR LIPMAN: I trust he will be so guided.

MS. OSER: Okay.

SENATOR LIPMAN: It has yet to go on the agenda of the Senate. They seem to be good amendments, but they must be acceptable to the sponsor.

Senator, do you have any questions?

SENATOR COSTELLO: No.

MS. OSER: I think it is very important to have some standards by which to guide the Commission. And, when you are having language that is compact, if you have some standards to apply to that it helps.

SENATOR COSTELLO: I was going to comment on that, in a sense. On page three, it says "given the population distribution of New Jersey." You are urging the Committee to include language which will guide the Commission in deciding what conditions would justify the crossing of county lines. I suspect that no matter what we do we are not going to satisfy everyone. It will always be contested -- the language, or whatever. But, by and large, it was a good presentation.

I am delighted to hear you support this.

SENATOR LIPMAN: Yes. I'm glad to hear you like it. That may be a point -- to provide some guidance. We will speak to the sponsor about it. A City such as Newark has enough population for perhaps two districts, or one and a partial district. Yet, we have three legislators elected from Newark. That is a good point.

MS. OSER: That's right. And, the way the current amendment reads is, when you start breaking up counties, you have a reason for breaking up counties. The current wording of this, and one of the things that concerns Common Cause, is that it doesn't have that wording for-- You can break up counties when they have a population of more than one-one/fortieth of the State. So, you could come into a situation, particularly in the southern part of the State, where you are breaking up counties and you don't have any guidelines for which to break up counties, because there is no population standard that is applied.

SENATOR LIPMAN: Yes. All right, thank you very much for your testimony.

Are there other persons to be heard on this Resolution? If not, then we will close this hearing, and thank you all for coming.

(hearing concluded)

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY

RESULTS

of the

GENERAL ELECTION

HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1983

FOR THE OFFICES OF:

40 MEMBERS
OF THE STATE SENATE

80 MEMBERS
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THREE SPECIAL ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES
IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

EIGHT PUBLIC QUESTIONS

AND

COUNTY OFFICERS

THOMAS H. KEAN
GOVERNOR

JANE BURGIO
SECRETARY OF STATE

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PUBLIC QUESTION NO. 8

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT: REVISION OF PROVISIONS
ON GOVERNOR'S VETO**

Shall the amendment to Article V, Section I, paragraph 14, of the Constitution, agreed to by the Legislature, and extending by 7 days the time that the Governor has to sign any bill passed by the Legislature within 10 days preceding the expiration of the second legislative year be approved?

INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT

Under the recent constitutional amendment, the Governor must sign any bill passed by the Legislature within 10 days of the close of the 2 year legislative session before that session ends. This amendment would permit the Governor an additional 7 days following the end of the legislative term to consider these bills. The current limitation does not allow the Governor reasonable time in which to consider bills passed within 10 days of the end of the session.

COUNTIES	YES	NO
Atlantic	24,449	12,067
Bergen	122,864	55,250
Burlington ..	36,888	21,926
Camden	47,848	28,052
Cape May	14,538	6,645
Cumberland ..	12,469	8,422
Essex	68,618	24,154
Gloucester ..	27,254	19,902
Hudson	39,969	17,786
Hunterdon ...	10,073	5,937
Mercer	41,147	18,724
Middlesex ...	71,426	33,327
Monmouth	71,988	30,280
Morris	54,395	20,629
Ocean	51,152	23,940
Passaic	35,279	19,815
Salem	8,075	6,148
Somerset	24,091	12,074
Sussex	14,763	8,311
Union	62,725	24,838
Warren	9,748	5,928
TOTAL	849,759	404,155

THE NEW JERSEY STATE CONSTITUTION

A Reference
Guide

Robert F. Williams

Foreword by Richard J. Hughes



Rutgers University Press
New Brunswick, New Jersey

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For Alaine,
Sarah and Tyler

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although it is not provided for anywhere in the constitution.⁴⁰ This provision has not been the subject of significant judicial interpretation.

13. The Governor may fill any vacancy occurring in any office during a recess of the Legislature, appointment to which may be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the Legislature in joint meeting. An ad interim appointment so made shall expire at the end of the next regular session of the Senate, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed and qualify; and after the end of the session no ad interim appointment to the same office shall be made unless the Governor shall have submitted to the Senate a nomination to the office during the session and the Senate shall have adjourned without confirming or rejecting it. No person nominated for any office shall be eligible for an ad interim appointment to such office if the nomination shall have failed of confirmation by the Senate.

This paragraph, continuing the enumeration of gubernatorial powers and duties, specifies in detail the process of making temporary appointments (ad interim) while the legislature is not in session. It has its origins in Article V, section 12, of the 1844 Constitution. The provision is written to place significant limits on the interim appointment power of the governor, to avoid his abuse of the senate's power of "advice and consent" over appointments.

14. (a) When a bill has finally passed both houses, the house in which final action was taken to complete its passage shall cause it to be presented to the Governor before the close of the calendar day next following the date of the session at which such final action was taken.

(b) A passed bill presented to the Governor shall become law:

(1) if the Governor approves and signs it within the period allowed for his consideration; or,

(2) if the Governor does not return it to the house of origin, with a statement of his objections, before the expiration of the period allowed for his consideration; or,

(3) if, upon reconsideration of a bill objected to by the Governor, two-thirds of all the members of each house agree to pass the bill.

(c) The period allowed for the Governor's consideration of a passed bill shall be from the date of presentation until noon of the forty-fifth day next following or, if the house of origin be in temporary adjournment on that day, the first day subsequent upon which the house reconvenes; except that:

(1) if on the said forty-fifth day the Legislature is in adjournment sine die, any bill then pending the Governor's approval shall be returned, if he

objects to it, at a special session held pursuant to subparagraph (d) of this paragraph;

(2) any bill passed between the forty-fifth day and the tenth day preceding the expiration of the second legislative year shall be returned by the Governor, if he objects to it, not later than noon of the day next preceding the expiration of the second legislative year;

(3) any bill passed within 10 days preceding the expiration of the second legislative year shall become law only if the Governor signs it prior to noon of the seventh day following such expiration, or the Governor returns it to the House of origin, with a statement of his objections, and two-thirds of all members of each House agree to pass the bill prior to such expiration.

(d) For the purpose of permitting the return of bills pursuant to this paragraph, a special session of the Legislature shall convene, without petition or call, for the sole purpose of acting upon bills returned by the Governor, on the forty-fifth day next following adjournment sine die of the regular session; or, if the second legislative year of a 2-year Legislature will expire before said forty-fifth day, then the day next preceding the expiration of the legislative year.

(e) Upon receiving from the Governor a bill returned by him with his objections, the house in which it originated shall enter the objections at large in its journal or minutes and proceed to reconsider it. If, upon reconsideration, on or after the third day following its return, or the first day of a special session convened for the sole purpose of acting on such bills, two-thirds of all the members of the house of origin agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections of the Governor, to the other house; and if, upon reconsideration, it is approved by two-thirds of all the members of the house, it shall become a law. In all such cases the votes of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal or minutes of each house.

(f) The Governor, in returning with his objections a bill for reconsideration at any general or special session of the Legislature, may recommend that an amendment or amendments specified by him be made in the bill, and in such case the Legislature may amend and reenact the bill. If a bill be so amended and reenacted, it shall be presented again to the Governor, but shall become a law only if he shall sign it within 10 days after presentation, except that any bill amended and reenacted within 10 days preceding the expiration of the second legislative year shall become law only if the Governor signs it prior to noon of the seventh day following such expiration. No bill shall be returned by the Governor a second time. No bill need be read three times and no emergency resolution need be adopted for the reenactment of any bill at a special session of the Legislature.

This paragraph contains the very important gubernatorial check on the legislature, the veto power. The 1776 Constitution contained no gubernatorial veto, and the 1844 provision, Article V, section 7, provided a "weak" veto that could be overridden by only a majority of the legislature. The item veto for appropriation bills was added by amendment in 1875, but was separated into the next paragraph by the 1947 Constitution. Also, the 1947 Constitution strengthened the veto power by requiring a two-thirds vote in the legislature to override a veto, and by adding the "conditional veto," now reflected in paragraph 14(f). The conditional veto permits the governor to return a bill to the legislature, together with recommendations without actually vetoing it (In re Application of McGlynn). Thereafter, if the legislature agrees, only a majority vote is needed to repass the bill rather than the two-thirds vote to override a veto. This form of executive-legislative interaction seems to have been a very valuable addition to the veto power.⁴¹

Until 1981 the governor could exercise a form of "pocket veto" because as a matter of legislative practice, although not required by the constitution, the legislature would not "present" a bill to him until he requested it. When used at the end of the second year of a legislative session, a governor's mere delay in requesting a bill could defeat a bill that had passed both houses. After a 1981 decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court declining to interfere with this practice on the ground that it was a nonjusticiable political question (*Gilbert v. Gladden*), an amendment was adopted to restructure the provision to eliminate this form of pocket veto by requiring in paragraph 14(a) the speedy presentment to the governor.

The New Jersey Supreme Court has held that any attempt by the legislature, such as a "legislative veto" whereby the legislature purports to disapprove administrative rules by a resolution not "presented" to the governor, violates the requirement of paragraph 14(a) that laws be presented to the governor for his review (*General Assembly v. Byrne*).

15. If any bill presented to the Governor shall contain one or more items of appropriation of money, he may object in whole or in part to any such item or items while approving the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of each item or part thereof to which he objects, and each item or part so objected to shall not take effect. A copy of such statement shall be transmitted by him to the house in which the bill originated, and each item or part thereof objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If upon reconsideration, on or after the third day following said transmittal, one or more of such items or parts thereof be approved by two-thirds of all the members of each house, the same shall become a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. All the provisions of the preceding paragraph in relation to bills not approved by the Governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items or parts thereof contained in a bill appropriating money.

This "item veto" for appropriation bills was added by amendment in 1875 and was moved to this paragraph in 1947. Also, in 1947, the power to reduce items was included. Because the preexisting conventional veto was an "all-or-nothing" power, under which the governor must accept or reject entire legislative measures, this item veto power made an exception in the area of appropriation bills that permitted a more targeted, fine-tuned veto power to reduce or eliminate parts of appropriation bills. In other respects this item veto power is exercised in the same way and is subject to the same restrictions as set forth in paragraph 14.

In a major decision in 1984 (*Karcher v. Kean*), the New Jersey Supreme Court set forth a number of interpretations of this provision, including a definition of "appropriation":

An appropriation is an authorization, statutorily enacted by the Legislature, for the withdrawal of monies from the State treasury for governmental purposes. . . . There are, however, no specific constitutional standards or rules for determining the content or format of an appropriations act. Therefore, some inherent flexibility and discretion attend the fiscal-formulation process.

In *Karcher* the court upheld gubernatorial vetoes of conditions related to expenditure of funds and reductions in appropriated funds.

SECTION II

1. The Governor may grant pardons and reprieves in all cases other than impeachment and treason, and may suspend and remit fines and forfeitures. A commission or other body may be established by law to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of executive clemency.

This provision has its origins in Article V, sections 9 and 10, of the Constitution of 1844. The last sentence was added in 1947, apparently to eliminate any separation of powers problems that might arise from statutes purporting to assist in this executive function.

The power to grant pardons and reprieves and to suspend and remit fines are exclusive executive powers, to be exercised after a defendant has been sentenced by the judiciary. Courts will not review the exercise or refusal to exercise executive clemency (*State v. Mangino*).

2. A system for the granting of parole shall be provided by law.

This paragraph, which had no counterpart in earlier constitutions, has been held not to create a constitutional right to parole (*New Jersey State Parole Board v. Byrne*). In the *New Jersey State Parole Board* decision, the New Jersey Supreme Court traced the history of parole in New Jersey and concluded that,

- ACR 39 Muziani**
Mar. 11—Designates the week of March 14-20, 1982, as "National Wildlife Week 1982".
Mar. 11, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (Voice)
Mar. 15, 1982—Received in Senate.
Mar. 15, 1982—No Ref., 2nd reading.
- ACR 40 (SCR 68 - 1980) Muziani**
Mar. 11—Designates the Senate Energy & Environment Committee, the General Assembly Energy and Natural Resource and the Agriculture and Environment Committees as the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee for the review of Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas development.
Mar. 11, 1982—Energy & Natural Resources Com.
- ACR 41 (ACR 70 - 1980) Muziani**
Mar. 11—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide property tax exemption or abatement for certain residential property.
Mar. 11, 1982—Housing & Urban Policy Com.
- ACR 42 (ACR 19 - 1980) Weidel**
May 3—Creates a joint legislative committee to investigate certain matters relating to security at State hospitals and correctional institutions.
May 3, 1982—Corrections, Health & Human Services Com.
- ACR 46 (SCR 65 - 1982) Kosco**
Jan. 18—Reconstitutes the Commission created by ACR 156, 1980 to examine the present law respecting banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations.
Feb. 1, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (Voice)
Feb. 1, 1982—Passed in Senate. (Voice)
- ACR 47 Schwartz, Perun**
Feb. 1—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide property tax exemptions for nonprofit housing projects for senior citizens.
Feb. 1, 1982—Housing & Urban Policy Com.
Feb. 25, 1982—Reported.
Feb. 25, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 48 W. Brown, Karcher, Thompson, Garvin, Watson, Otlowski, L. Brown, Doyle, D. Gallo, Janiszewski, Pelly, Charles, Bryant, Gill, Perun, Lesniak, Naples, Kalik, Deverin, Flynn, Doria, Schwartz, Aduabato, Zangari, McEnroe, Fortunato, LaCorte, Bocchini**
Jan. 18—Memorializes Congress to enact legislation designating the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. as a Federal holiday.
Jan. 18, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (Voice)
Feb. 1, 1982—Passed in Senate. (Voice)
- ACR 49 Albohn**
Feb. 1—Honors Miss Debra Eileen Naley, winner of the "Miss New Jersey Scholarship Pageant."
Feb. 1, 1982—No Ref., 2nd reading.
Mar. 8, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (70-0)
Mar. 8, 1982—Received in Senate.
Mar. 8, 1982—No Ref., 2nd reading.
- ACR 50 (ACR 136 - 1980 W/C) Riley, Marsella, Bryant, Costa, Rocco, Shusted, Meyer**
Feb. 1—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to permit the use of revenues from the State lottery and casino gambling for programs of security improvements to senior citizens residences.
Feb. 1, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 51 Herman, Pankok, Costa, Deverin**
Feb. 1—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to revise the provisions on the Governor's veto.
Feb. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
May 17, 1982—Reported with com. amend.
May 17, 1982—2nd reading.
June 3, 1982—Copies placed on desks in both Houses.
June 28, 1982—Passed in Assembly, amended. (74-0)
June 28, 1982—Received in Senate.
June 28, 1982—St. Gov't, Fed. & Interstate Rel. & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 52 Van Wagner, Janiszewski**
Jan. 18—Designates the Joint Revenue, Finance and Appropriations Committee to represent the Legislature in matters relating to the use and expenditure of the proceeds of State bond issues.
Jan. 18, 1982—No Ref., 2nd reading.
Feb. 1, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (Voice)
Feb. 1, 1982—Received in Senate.
Feb. 1, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 53 Smith, Kavanaugh**
Feb. 8—Petitions the State Supreme Court to permit certain incorporated volunteer organizations to appear before local boards without legal counsel.
Feb. 8, 1982—Judiciary, Law, Public Safety & Defense Com.
- ACR 54 (ACR 3058 - 1981) Garvin, Zangari, W. Brown, Ahompson, Fortunato, McEnroe, Bryant, Marsella, Riley, Costa, Herman, Perun, Matthews, Paterniti, Naples, Aduabato, Pelly, Van Wagner, Baer, Deverin, Otlowski, Kalik, Watson**
Feb. 8—Memorializes Congress to extend the "Voting Rights Act of 1965" until 1982.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 55 (ACR 48 - 1980 W/C) Littell, Haytaian, Cowan**
Feb. 8—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to permit senior citizens clubs and associations to conduct raffles.
Feb. 8, 1982—Independent Authorities & Commissions Com.
June 17, 1982—Reported, 2nd reading.
- ACR 56 (ACR 3007 - 1981) Littell, Haytaian**
Feb. 8—Memorializes Congress to enact legislation providing for Congressional oversight and Presidential veto powers over actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
June 14, 1982—Reported without recommend.
June 14, 1982—2nd reading.
- ACR 57 (ACR 45 - 1980 W/C) Kern, Schuber, Markert, Kosco**
Feb. 8—Memorializes Congress to provide for a Federal District Court to be held in Hackensack.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 58 (ACR 153 - 1980) Kern, Schuber, Wright, Paterno, Cowan**
Feb. 8—Memorializes Congress to exempt state-owned and bi-state agency-owned commuter rail systems from the National Railway Labor Act.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.

NOTATIONS

- ACR 59 (ACR 69 - 1980) Kern, Schuber**
Feb. 8—Prescribes the procedure by which the State Legislature shall consider ratification of amendments to the United States Constitution proposed by the Congress.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 60 (ACR 35 - 1980) Kern, Schuber, Kosco**
Feb. 8—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to establish the legal voters of each municipality the right to enact, modify, amend, appeal or replace their municipal charter relating to its property, affairs or government.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 61 (ACR 38 - 1980) Kern, Kosco, Bennett**
Feb. 8—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to establish initiative and referendum in the State.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 62 (ACR 143 - 1980) Kern, Schuber**
Feb. 8—Memorializes Congress to prohibit severance taxes.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 63 Costa, Bryant, Pankok, Bocchini, Hollenbeck, Naples, Hahn, Meyer, Hendrickson, Herman, Gorman, Paterniti, Pelly, Otlowski, Van Wagner**
Feb. 1—Memorializes Congress to enact legislation giving the purchase of a 1982 or 1983 American made car a Federal income deduction tax rebate.
Feb. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 64 Zangari, Garvin, Van Wagner, Thompson, McEnroe, Jackson, T. Gallo, Cowan, Visotcky, Hollenbeck, Karcher, Paterniti**
Feb. 22—Memorializes the State Chamber of Commerce to conduct the annual Congressional reception and dinner in the State.
Feb. 22, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 65 Lesniak**
Feb. 22—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to extend the time limit for the assertion of certain State riparian claims.
Feb. 22, 1982—Agriculture & Environment Com.
- ACR 66 Garvin, Doria, Naples, Wolf, Palaia, Rocco, Bocchini**
Feb. 22—Designates the week of March 1-7, 1982 as "Music in Our Schools Week".
Feb. 22, 1982—Education Com.
- ACR 67 (ACR 37 - 1980) Cowan, Doria, Charles, T. Gallo**
Feb. 22—Requires the Governor to plan for a third Memorial Home in the State.
Feb. 22, 1982—Corrections, Health & Human Services Com.
- ACR 68 Kosco, Schuber**
Feb. 22—Memorializes Congress to enact legislation changing the age dependent children from 18 to 21 years of age for eligibility for Aid Families with Dependent Children.
Feb. 22, 1982—Corrections, Health & Human Services Com.
- ACR 69 (ACR 43 - 1980) Baer, Kern, Van Wagner, Mazur**
Feb. 25—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide for assessment of certain residential property according to its residential use.
Feb. 25, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 70 (SCR 7 - 1980) Zimmer, Weidel, Palaia, Chinnici, Muziani, Gallo, Shusted, LaCorte, Miller, Smith, Hendrickson, Kern, Muhler, Gervey, Flynn, Franks**
Feb. 25—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to establish initiative and referendum procedure in the State.
Feb. 25, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 71 Perun, Schwartz, Pelly, Doria, Charles, Cowan, Lesniak, Deverin, Kalik, Paterniti**
Feb. 25—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to place a limit on senior citizens property tax.
Feb. 25, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 72 (ACR 11 - 1980) Weidel**
Mar. 1—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution prescribing the procedure to fill a vacancy in the Legislature.
Mar. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 73 (ACR 3022 - 1981) Weidel**
Mar. 1—Memorializes the Governor and the Joint Appropriations Committee to increase the funding of the "Safe and Clean Neighborhood Act of 1979", for the fiscal year 1982-83.
Mar. 1, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 74 Doyle, Mazur**
Feb. 25—Memorializes Congress to reject President Reagan's proposed federal budget rescissions for fiscal year 1982.
Feb. 25, 1982—No Ref., 2nd reading.
Mar. 8, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (39-30)
Mar. 8, 1982—Received in Senate.
Mar. 8, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 75 (ACR 21 - 1980) Baer**
Mar. 1—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide for Unicameral Legislature.
Mar. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 76 (ACR 42 - 1980) Baer**
Mar. 1—Creates a commission to study the extent and significance non-competitive and restrictive business practices.
Mar. 1, 1982—Commerce & Industry Com.
- ACR 77 (ACR 3031 - 1981 W/C) Aduabato, Doria**
Mar. 1—Provides for ascertaining the sentiment of the voters of the State with respect to changing the name of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.
Mar. 1, 1982—Higher Education & Regulated Professions Com.
- ACR 78 (ACR 3054 - 1981) Kern, Wright**
Mar. 8—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to dedicate certain sales taxes and motor fuel excise taxes to the Transportation System Fund.
Mar. 8, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.

NOTATIONS

- ACR 28 (ACR 3030 - 1981) Wolf**
Pre-filed—Memorializes Congress to enact legislation designating the inauguration day of the President a Federal holiday.
Feb. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 29 (ACR 3042 - 1981) Wolf, Kosco**
Pre-filed—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide eligible senior citizens and disabled citizens a property tax deduction on cooperative property in which they reside and pay taxes.
Feb. 1, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 30 (ACR 67 - 1980) Thompson**
Pre-filed—Establishes a commission to study the State, county and municipal retirement system and pension funds.
Feb. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 31 (ACR 3033 - 1981) Kalik**
Pre-filed—Creates a commission to study and evaluate the business practices of public utilities and present and proposed rates.
June 14, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (Voice)
Aug. 29, 1983—Passed in Senate, amended. (38-0)
Sep. 15, 1983—Senate amend. passed in Assembly. (Voice)
- ACR 32 Haytalan, Gill, Paterniti**
Pre-filed—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the establishment of the Office of Lieutenant Governor.
Feb. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 33 Haytalan, Zimmer**
Pre-filed—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the election of the Attorney General.
Feb. 1, 1982—Judiciary, Law, Public Safety & Defense Com.
- ACR 34 (A 3023 - 1981 OCR) Rod, Villans, Bennett, Muhler, Weidel, Franks, LaCorte**
Pre-filed—Memorializes Congress to designate a portion of the funds authorized for preservation of the Pinelands for the purpose of establishing a Pinelands National Cemetery for New Jersey veterans.
Feb. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Fed. & Interstate Rel. & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 35 (ACR 133 - 1980 SR) Franks, Smith, Kavanaugh**
Pre-filed—Memorializes Congress to enact legislation to direct the Army Engineers to consider the possible prevention of the loss of life as a benefit in calculating cost benefit evaluations concerning the authorization of Federal funds for flood control projects.
Feb. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Fed. & Interstate Rel. & Vet. Aff. Com.
Jan. 31, 1983—Reported, 2nd reading.
- ACR 36 Schuber, Wright**
Feb. 25—Provides for the establishment of the office of Lieutenant Governor.
Feb. 25, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 37 (ACR 3056 - 1981) Paterniti**
Feb. 25—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to use revenues derived from casino gambling for the establishment of group homes for senior citizens.
Feb. 25, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 38 Flynn, Van Wagner**
Feb. 25—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution creating a Congressional Redistricting Commission.
Feb. 25, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 39 Muziani**
Mar. 11—Designate the week of March 20-26, 1983, as "National Wildlife Week 1982".
Mar. 11, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (Voice)
Mar. 15, 1982—Received in Senate.
Mar. 15, 1982—No Ref., 2nd reading.
Mar. 7, 1983—Amended.
Mar. 7, 1983—2nd reading, amended.
Mar. 7, 1983—Passed Senate, amended. (29-0)
Mar. 14, 1983—Received in Assembly.
- ACR 40 (SCR 68 - 1980) Muziani**
Mar. 11—Designates the Senate Energy & Environment Committee, the General Assembly Energy and Natural Resource and the Agriculture and Environment Committees as the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee for the review of Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas development.
Mar. 11, 1982—Energy & Natural Resources Com.
- ACR 41 (ACR 70 - 1980) Muziani**
Mar. 11—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide property tax exemption or abatement for certain residential property.
Mar. 11, 1982—Housing & Urban Policy Com.
- ACR 42 (ACR 19 - 1980) Weidel**
May 3—Creates a joint legislative committee to investigate certain matters relating to security at State hospitals and correctional institutions.
Mar. 3, 1983—Withdrawn from the files.
- ACR 43, 44, 45—Open**
- ACR 46 (SCR 65 - 1982) Kosco**
Jan. 18—Reconstitutes the Commission created by ACR 156, 1980 to examine the present law respecting banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations.
Feb. 1, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (Voice)
Feb. 1, 1982—Passed in Senate. (Voice)
- ACR 47 Schwartz, Perun**
Feb. 1—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide property tax exemptions for nonprofit housing projects for senior citizens.
Feb. 1, 1982—Housing & Urban Policy Com.
Feb. 25, 1982—Reported.
Feb. 25, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 48 W. Brown, Karcher, Thompson, Garvin, Watson, Ottowski, L. Brown, Doyle, D. Gallo, Janiszewski, Pelly, Charles, Bryant, Gill, Perun, Lesniak, Naples, Kalik, Deverin, Flynn, Dorla, Schwartz, Aduato, Zangari, McEnroe, Fortunato, LaCorte, Bocchini**
Jan. 18—Memorializes Congress to enact legislation designating the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. as a Federal holiday.
Jan. 18, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (Voice)
Feb. 1, 1982—Passed in Senate. (Voice)
- ACR 49 Albohn**
Feb. 1—Honors Miss Debra Eileen Naley, winner of the "Miss New Jersey Scholarship Pageant."
Feb. 1, 1982—No Ref., 2nd reading.
Mar. 8, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (70-0)
Mar. 8, 1982—Received in Senate.
Mar. 8, 1982—No Ref., 2nd reading.
- ACR 50 (ACR 136 - 1980 W/C) Riley, Marsella, Bryant, Costa, Rocco, Shusted, Meyer**
Feb. 1—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to permit the use of revenues from the State lottery and casino gambling for programs of security improvements to senior citizens residences.
Feb. 1, 1982—Revenue, Finance & Appropriations Com.
- ACR 51 Herman, Pankok, Costa, Deverin**
Feb. 1—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to revise the provisions on the Governor's veto.
June 28, 1982—Passed in Assembly, amended. (74-0)
June 30, 1983—Passed in Senate. (37-0)
July 1, 1983—Filed.
- ACR 52 Van Wagner, Janiszewski**
Jan. 18—Designates the Subcommittee on Transfers of the Joint Appropriations Committee to represent the Legislature in matters relating to the use and expenditure of the proceeds of State bond issues.
Feb. 1, 1982—Passed in Assembly. (Voice)
May 23, 1983—Passed in Senate, amended. (Voice)
May 26, 1983—Senate amend. passed in Assembly. (Voice)
May 27, 1983—Filed.
- ACR 53 Smith, Kavanaugh**
Feb. 8—Petitions the State Supreme Court to permit certain incorporated volunteer organizations to appear before local boards without legal counsel.
Feb. 8, 1982—Judiciary, Law, Public Safety & Defense Com.
- ACR 54 (ACR 3058 - 1981) Garvin, Zangari, W. Brown, Ahompson, Fortunato, McEnroe, Bryant, Marsella, Riley, Costa, Herman, Perun, Matthews, Paterniti, Naples, Aduato, Pelly, Van Wagner, Bear, Deverin, Ottowski, Kalik, Watson**
Feb. 8—Memorializes Congress to extend the "Voting Rights Act of 1965" until 1982.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 55 (ACR 48 - 1980 W/C) Littell, Haytalan, Cowan, Doyle**
Feb. 8—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to permit senior citizens clubs and associations to conduct raffles.
Feb. 8, 1982—Independent Authorities & Commissions Com.
June 17, 1982—Reported, 2nd reading.
Mar. 14, 1983—Copies placed on desk of Assembly.
Mar. 30, 1983—Copies placed on desk in Senate.
May 26, 1983—Passed in Assembly. (48-0)
June 16, 1983—Received in Senate.
June 16, 1983—St. Gov't, Fed. & Interstate Rel. & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 56 (ACR 3007 - 1981) Littell, Haytalan**
Feb. 8—Memorializes Congress to enact legislation providing for Congressional oversight and Presidential veto powers over actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
June 14, 1982—Reported without recommend.
June 14, 1982—2nd reading.
- ACR 57 (ACR 45 - 1980 W/C) Kern, Schuber, Markert, Kosco**
Feb. 8—Memorializes Congress to provide for a Federal District Court to be held in Hackensack.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 58 (ACR 163 - 1980) Kern, Schuber, Wright, Paterno, Cowan**
Feb. 8—Memorializes Congress to exempt state-owned and bi-state agency-owned commuter rail systems from the National Railway Labor Act.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 59 (ACR 69 - 1980) Kern, Schuber**
Feb. 8—Prescribes the procedure by which the State Legislature shall consider ratification of amendments to the United States Constitution proposed by the Congress.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 60 (ACR 35 - 1980) Kern, Schuber, Kosco**
Feb. 8—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to establish in the legal voters of each municipality the right to enact, modify, amend, appeal or replace their municipal charter relating to its property, affairs or government.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 61 (ACR 38 - 1980) Kern, Kosco, Bennett, Miller**
Feb. 8—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to establish the initiative and referendum in the State.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 62 (ACR 143 - 1980) Kern, Schuber**
Feb. 8—Memorializes Congress to prohibit severance taxes.
Feb. 8, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 63 Costa, Bryant, Pankok, Bocchini, Hollenbeck, Naples, Haines, Meyer, Hendrickson, Herman, Gorman, Paterniti, Pelly, Ottowski, Van Wagner**
Feb. 1—Memorializes Congress to enact legislation giving the purchaser of a 1982 or 1983 American made car a Federal income deduction of tax rebate.
Feb. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 64 Zangari, Garvin, Van Wagner, Thompson, McEnroe, Jackman, T. Gallo, Cowan, Vlotcky, Hollenbeck, Karcher, Paterniti**
Feb. 22—Memorializes the State Chamber of Commerce to conduct its annual Congressional reception and dinner in the State.
Feb. 22, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv., Elections, Pens., & Vet. Aff. Com.
- ACR 65 Lesniak**
Feb. 22—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution to extend the time limit for the assertion of certain State riparian claims.
Feb. 22, 1982—Agriculture & Environment Com.
- ACR 66 Garvin, Dorla, Naples, W**
Designates the week of "Wildlife Week".
Feb. 22, 1982—Education Com.
- ACR 67 (ACR 37 - 1980) Cowan,**
Requires the Governor to
Feb. 22, 1982—Corrections, Health
- ACR 68 Kosco, Schuber**
Memorializes Congress to
children from 18 to 21
with Dependent Children.
Feb. 22, 1982—Corrections, Health
- ACR 69 (ACR 43 - 1980) Bear, Ke**
Proposes an amendment
of certain residential pr
Feb. 21, 1983—Revenue, Finance
Feb. 21, 1983—Reported with cor
Feb. 21, 1983—2nd reading.
- ACR 70 (SCR 7 - 1980) Zimmer,**
LaCorte, Miller, Em
Franks, Bocchini, Kelly,
Proposes an amendment
and referendum procedure
Feb. 25, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Ser
Feb. 25, 1983—Committee given 2
- ACR 71 Perun, Schwartz, Pelly,**
Paterniti
Proposes an amendment t
citizens property tax.
Feb. 25, 1982—Revenue, Finance
- ACR 72 (ACR 11 - 1980) Weidel**
Proposes an amendment
to fill a vacancy in the L
Feb. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Se
- ACR 73 (ACR 3022 - 1981) Weidel**
Memorializes the Governor
to increase the funding of
"1979" for the fiscal year '81
Feb. 1, 1982—Revenue, Finance
- ACR 74 Doyle, Mazur**
Memorializes Congress to
budget rescissions for fisca
Feb. 25, 1982—No Ref., 2nd readi
Feb. 8, 1982—Passed in Assemb
Feb. 8, 1982—Received in Senat
Feb. 8, 1982—Revenue, Finance
- ACR 75 (ACR 21 - 1980) Baer**
Proposes an amendment t
General Legislature.
Feb. 1, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Ser
- ACR 76 (ACR 42 - 1980) Baer**
Creates a commission to
competitive and restrictive bus
Feb. 1, 1982—Commerce & Indus
- ACR 77 (ACR 3031 - 1981 W/C) At**
Provides for ascertaining th
respect to changing the name
University of New Jersey, Rutgers
Feb. 1, 1982—Higher Education
- ACR 78 (ACR 3054 - 1981) Kern, W**
Proposes an amendment t
sales taxes and motor fuel
Fund.
Feb. 8, 1982—Revenue, Finance i
- ACR 79 (ACR 3055 - 1981) Kern, W**
Proposes an amendment to
vehicle fees and motor fuel
Fund.
Feb. 8, 1982—Revenue, Finance i
- ACR 80 (ACR - 3062 - 1981) Kern,**
Creates a Joint Legislative
citizens to convert home e
Feb. 1, 1982—Housing & Urban P
Feb. 3, 1982—Reported with com.
Feb. 14, 1982—2nd reading.
Feb. 14, 1982—Passed in Assembly
Feb. 14, 1982—Received in Senate
Feb. 14, 1982—Institutions, Health
- ACR 81 Kalik, Zangari, Bocchini, Z**
Provides that the proposed
Commission concerning lat
for 60 days.
Feb. 11, 1982—Passed in Assemb
Feb. 15, 1982—Vote rescinded.
Feb. 15, 1982—Passed in Assemb
Feb. 15, 1982—Passed in Senate.
Feb. 16, 1982—Filed.
- ACR 82 (ACR 148 - 1980 W/C) Hen**
Wright
Memorializes Congress to
abilities in the event of nuc
Power Emergency Relief
Feb. 11, 1982—St. Gov't, Civ. Serv
Feb. 3, 1983—Reported, 2nd read
Feb. 11, 1983—Passed in Assemb
Feb. 25, 1983—Received in Senat
Feb. 25, 1983—Energy & Environm