

Township of Morris Municipal Building

Living in Morris Township



Official Seal of the Township of Morris

Structure of Township form of Government

Township Committee – Organize and regulate its internal affairs; adopt and enforce policy ordinances and impose penalties; sue and be sued; contact and be contracted with; appropriate and expend money; and adopt, amend and repeal ordinances and resolutions as may be required; exercise powers of taxation, borrowing and condemnation.

Administrator – Optional

Mandatory position in all Municipalities in New Jersey.

Municipal Clerk, Tax Collector, Chief Financial Officer, Tax Assessor. – These positions require certification by the State of New Jersey and must keep their respective certification current by attending courses and classes provided by the State in order to obtain re-certifications in that field.

All other positions in a municipality can be on a consulting basis.

History

Prior to 1740, the area now known as Morris Township was inhabited by the peaceable Lenni Lenape Indians. These Indians, also known as the Delaware tribe, were the first to discover "black stone" or iron—a discovery which brought white settlers into the area. It was on August 13, 1708, that a tract of land consisting of several thousand acres, of which Morris Township was a part, was deeded by the Indians to the settlers.

Although the first name given to the Morristown area was New Hanover, an act of the New Jersey Legislature in 1738 created Morris County. The new county was named after Colonel Lewis Morris, the first governor of New Jersey. This act was followed in 1740 by the formation of three (3) townships by the first Morris County court: Pequannock, Hanover and Morris. Morris Township originally included many communities which have since become independent municipalities.

During the years 1745 to 1790 there was rapid growth, not only in population, but also in resentment to the burdens inflicted by King George III. Morris County at this time was one of the few sources of iron in America, and all of its iron had to be shipped in pigs to Great Britain where it was processed, reshipped and sold to the colonists. This caused resentment and hostility to the Crown. In 1774 Jacob Ford, one of the local leaders, called a meeting that resulted in the writing of what was possibly the first written declaration of human rights in America. Two years after this, the first Continental Congress was formed.

Because of the strategic importance of its iron, the Morristown area was selected by George Washington as the headquarters of the Continental Army in January, 1777. He returned again during the winter of 1779-80. During this time, General Washington used the Ford Mansion as his headquarters, while his men stayed in Jockey Hollow. Southwest of where the Morris County courthouse now stands, the troops occupied themselves with building what was to be called "Fort Nonsense." Benedict Arnolds court martial for consorting with the enemy took place right here in our area.

After the war, men set about peacetime pursuits, resulting in the development of this area and a steady growth in population. Jacob Ford's heirs, Gabriel and David, began the nineteenth century by chartering the Morris Turnpike Company, New Jersey's first, which built the Elizabeth-Morristown road. Shortly thereafter, the Morris Canal was built, which was a boom to the declining iron industry. In 1836 incorporation of the Morris and Essex Railroad provided the area with steam trains. Machinery for the "Savannah," the first ship to cross the Atlantic propelled or aided by steam, was manufactured in 1818, by Stephen Vail at his Speedwell Iron Works, located on what is now Speedwell Avenue. In 1838, his son, Alfred Vail, transmitted to Samuel Morse the first telegraphic message over a wire strung around the Vail factory.

At the close of the Civil War, Morristown was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature. This act of April 6, 1865 resulted in the initial separation of Morristown from Morris Township. According to newspapers of that day, the separation was preceded by a heated controversy between political parties, already at odds with each other over issues of the war. What is now known as Morristown was then the business center of the entire Township. Many of those who lived or worked in the business area wanted a separate town government to provide better police and fire protection, better roads and similar improvements required by a growing country village. Other residents feared the increased taxation such improvements might bring. The incorporation act of 1865 did not make Morristown completely independent of Morris Township. There was a continuing separation of the two communities, culminating in 1895 with another act of the State Legislature which finalized the separation.

Many historical points of interest in the Morris area have been preserved for contemporary viewing. The Ford Mansion, Washington's Headquarters during the winter 1779-80, is now part of Morristown National Historical Park. Directly behind the Ford Mansion is the Historical

Museum, added in 1935 by the National Park Service for the display of paintings and colonial exhibits. The National Historical Park also includes Fort Mifflin, constructed in 1777 to protect supplies of the Continental Army; and the Wick House, built in 1750, the home of Tempe Wick and headquarters for Major General Arthur St. Clair from 1779-80.

Some of the first coins minted in the United States were made in Morris Township on the site of Wheatsheaf Farms on Sussex Avenue. Copper and silver were mined on the property in the eighteenth century. Coins produced there were known as horse-head or plough pennies and were dated 1786, 1787 and 1788. Earlier in its history the property was the site of an estate known as Solitude, which was visited by George Washington and some of his men, reportedly to celebrate their victory at Princeton. One owner of the property was John Cleves Symmes, a justice of the New Jersey Superior Court. Symmes' eldest daughter in 1795 married William Henry Harrison, Ninth president of the United States.

Seaton Hackney Farm Park on South Street in the Township was once the site of a trotting track pictured by Currier and Ives and visited by President Ulysses S. Grant. The racetrack was built, so the story goes, because of objections raised against using South Street as a trotting track. At its height in the late 1800's, the colorful track drew spectators from miles around. Although its grandstand has long since disappeared, the judges' stand remained and was restored in its original location. In 1914 the late Judge William H. Moore bought the property to breed hackneys, naming the farm after "Lady Seaton," a favorite mare. From this farm came "Seaton Pippin," considered by many the finest hackney ever raised in America.

History of Morris Township

The first governor of our state was Colonel Lewis Morris. He helped New Jersey separate from New York and helped Morris County separate from Hunterdon County. Lewis Morris Park in the Township was named in his honor.

Morris County is a beautiful county in the hilly section of northern New Jersey with lakes, valleys, lowlands, a Great Swamp, farms, rivers and forests.

Our community is called Morris Township and is shaped like a doughnut with the Town of Morristown in the center. The Township's neighbors are Township of Denville, Randolph Township, Township of Mendham, Township of Harding, Borough of Florham Park, Township of Chatham, Borough of Madison and Township of Hanover.

The Township is made up of different sections: Hillside, Fairchild, Burnham Park, Normandy Park, Springbrook, Collinsville and Washington Valley. Neighborhoods are better known by their development name, like Butterworth Farms, Cromwell Hills, Jockey Hollow Estates, Jockey Hill, Deerchase, Rolling Hill, and the Summit, just to name a few.

How we came to be

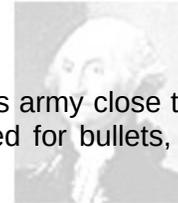
About 350 years ago, the first white man came to America. They had sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to find a land where they could live the way they wished. Some of these early explorers sailed along the New Jersey coast and in 1609 a Dutch ship sailed into Newark Bay. In 1618 a trading station was founded on the river Bergen. Other settlers followed and our state grew fast. Of course it was a colony first, but it became a state in 1776, and it was the third state to sign the Constitution.

Some of the first white men came to this country to find gold and things that would make them rich. Some came because they wanted to worship God as they pleased. They had not been able to do this in their old countries. Some came to get land for farming.

Did you know that the Woodland Indians roamed over this state before the explorers and the settlers came? They called themselves the Leni Lenape, which means "Original People". They belonged to a larger group called the Algonquins who lived in Canada and the northeastern part of the United States. They were friendly Indians who lived along the rivers and made trips to the seashore for seafood.

After a while some of the people were not happy. They wanted more land than they were given. Soon, some of them began to move westward towards what is now Morris County and Morristown area. Besides farming, the thing that attracted the white man to move into this area was the discovery made by these same Leni Lenape Indians of "black stone". The Indians called it magic stone. Of course, it was more than magic-it was iron! They searched the hillside for this black rock (iron ore). They collected the iron ore in leather bags and carried it on horseback to the nearest forge. A forge is a fireplace or furnace in which metal is heated before shaping. There is a forge in operation today in nearby Mr. Hope.

George Washington camped here:



During the American Revolution, General George Washington moved his army close to the Vail Iron Works on Speedwell Avenue. He knew that iron would be needed for bullets, muskets, cannons, and wagons.

The colonists worked from early morning to late evening clearing the forests of oak, elm and pine trees. They used the lumber to build log huts for their families.

Soon there were many colonists and they named the county Morris For Lewis Morris the first Governor of New Jersey. They named its seat and center Morris Town. This all happened between the years 1710 and 1714. The original hamlet sprung up around Spring, Water and Morris Streets in Morristown. It was first known as New Hanover or West Hanover. In 1740 it became known as Morristown and it was also in this year that the Legislature gave a charter to Morris Township. As the years have gone by the community has grown rapidly to the size it is today.

General George Washington and his troops spent the winters of 1777-1778 and 1779-1780 in our area. The General was stationed at the Ford Mansion on Morris Avenue, while his troops were living in the Jockey Hollow area.

In those days, this part of the country belonged to England. The American settlers did not want to be ruled by someone across the sea. They wanted to take care of themselves. They had trouble with the people that the English King sent to rule them. Then the Americans went to war with the English. The leaders of our country made George Washington General of the Armies. He helped in many ways to beat the English in battle. After the war was won, the people elected him the first president of our new nation.

Back in the winter of 1779 when Washington needed a headquarters he and his eighteen aides and servants moved into the Ford Mansion with Mrs. Ford and her four (4) children. Mrs. Ford had to add a kitchen and one wing to her house for her guests.

Washington's first office was in the new kitchen beside the oven. Later he moved his office to another room in the house. Martha Washington, his wife, lived here for almost seven months. She helped her husband by mending and darning his shabbily dressed army.

Washington chose the Ford Mansion because it was the largest and finest house in Morristown. But even it was crowded when Washington and his "family" moved in. This home has been restored and stands today almost exactly as it was that bitter winter so many years ago.



While Washington moved into the Ford Mansion, his men were moving into Jockey Hollow. They worked from dawn till midnight building barracks of logs, mud and stone. Each of the huts measured sixteen (16) feet long and twelve (12) feet wide with dirt floors and a fireplace. The window was a square hole cut in the logs and covered with paper. The bunks were made of straw and hay and were built in tiers to the ceiling. Ten (10) or twelve (12) men were in each hut. Some huts had only three (3) sides.

Their clothes were tattered and torn and often there were not enough blankets. In all, about a thousand (1000) buildings, including the hospital, the storehouses and guardhouse were built.

Morris Township Today

Morris Township located in Morris County has a population as of the 2010 census, of 22,306 people living in a 16 square mile area.

How Morris Township is governed:

The Township of Morris is governed by five (5) elected residents who serve three (3) year terms on the Township Committee.

Once a year the five (5) members choose one (1) of the Committee to be the Chairman or head. This person is called the Mayor.

The Township Committee meets at least once every month to decide on laws called Ordinances, pay bills, approve Resolutions and talk with the residents. The Committee members also have sub-committee responsibilities such as the Road Department, Fire, Police, Finance, Health, Recreation, Sewers, Environmental, Planning, Zoning and Open Space.

In addition to these committees there are many study committees manned by residents who volunteer their time and services. Adding considerably to the successful functioning of the Township are citizens with expertise in such areas as mass transportation, air pollution, animal control, traffic, water conservation, industrial development, recreation and sewerage, as well as committees on the airport, cable television, trains, the community swimming pool and many other important issues that concern the citizens of Morris Township.

Two (2) boards, required by the State of New Jersey, are of utmost importance to the orderly development of the community. These are the Planning Board and the Zoning Board of Adjustment.

The Planning Board is comprised of the Mayor, one official of the municipality, a member of the governing body other than the Mayor and six other citizens of the municipality who are appointed by the Township Committee. The members of the Planning Board, who serve without being paid, administer the provisions of the Land Development Ordinance in accordance to the prevailing law. This Ordinance is administered to insure orderly growth and development, the conservation, protection and proper use of land, and adequate provision for traffic, utilities and services. The Planning Board has two meetings a month.

The Zoning Board of Adjustment, which meets the fourth Monday of the month, consists of five regular members and two alternate members, who serve the community without compensation. The Zoning Board hears and decides cases involving Township Zoning Ordinances and any variations which are requested in these Ordinances.

All meetings of both the Planning Board and the Board of Adjustment take place at the Municipal Building. Official minutes are taken, and these become a matter of public record, readily available at the Township Clerk's office.

The municipal Building located at 50 Woodland Avenue, houses the offices of the Township Committee, the Township Clerk, Administrator, Treasurer, Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, Engineer, Planning Board Secretary, Board of Adjustment Secretary, Court Administrator, Board of Health, Building Inspector and Recreation.

The Township Board of Health acts to prevent the spread of disease by its regular inspections of restaurants, commercial kitchens, property maintenance enforcement, and the supervision of sewer and cesspool installation. The Board is also responsible for licensing of dogs and cats and the enforcement of ordinances regarding animals. The Board of Health meets at the Municipal Building once a month.

The Morris Township Volunteer Fire Department is the largest of the protective services afforded the residents. There are five fire companies strategically located throughout the Township: Collinsville, Fairchild, Hillside, Mount Kemble and Woodland. Each have a ladies' auxiliary. The department has a full-time paid chief, a deputy chief, and paid drivers who man the fire trucks when a volunteer driver might not be available. The Firemen of the department are thoroughly trained through fire department drills and attendance at the Morris County Fire and Police Academy.

Training is vital, too, in the Police Department as well. Morris Township Police are required to attend the Morris County Fire and Police Academy and have a Bachelor's degree. The Morris Township Police Department is open 24 hours a day serving the residents in their time of need. The most advanced radio equipment permits instant communication among police in all patrol cars, enabling them to answer any resident's phone call quickly and skillfully.

Ambulance service in Morris Township is available through the volunteer efforts of Morris Minute Men, well-trained in first-aid techniques. This is a non-governmental independent organization which operates and maintains ambulances and rescue trucks.

The Department of Roads is responsible for snow-plowing, cleaning up after wind and ice storms, patching, resurfacing roads, and tree maintenance. The Sanitation Department collects garbage, yard waste, and recycling once a week.

Voting Information

In order to qualify to vote the voter must:

- 1) Be a citizen of the United States;
- 2) be 18 years of age or older;
- 3) be a resident of New Jersey;
- 4) Have resided in the County 30 days.

Education

Morris Township is part of the Morris School District which serves the communities of Morristown and Morris Township (grades K-12) and Morris Plains (9-12) by providing a supportive and challenging educational environment. Within the District there are three primary schools (K-2), three intermediate schools (3-5), one multi-age magnet school (K-2), one middle school (6-9), and one high school. The District also operates a school for students with special educational needs.

Within the Township and in close-by areas, there are several excellent private preparatory schools. Morristown-Beard is a non-denominational school grades seven through twelve. Delbarton School offers a college preparatory course in grades seven through twelve. The Academy of Saint Elizabeth for girls in grades nine through twelve. Villa Walsh Academy for girls grades seven through twelve with the accent on college preparation.

There are many opportunities for college level and graduate work within the Township and close by. The College of Saint Elizabeth, a Catholic liberal arts college for women, was founded in 1899 by the Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth and is the oldest women's college in New Jersey. The Morris County Community College, a two-year college, is located in Randolph Township.

Places to see and visit in Morris Township

Morris Museum of Arts and Sciences

The Morris Museum of Arts and Sciences on Normandy Heights Road, formerly known as the Morris Junior Museum, is a center for cultural and educational programs for young and old alike.

In 1913, objects collected for display in a curio cabinet at the Morristown Neighborhood House formed the beginning of the Morris Museum's collection, originally known as the Morristown Children's Museum. Mrs. Aldus Pierson, the house's first headworker, gave lectures to children about the different cultures represented by the various objects on display. Generous donors began giving Mrs. Pierson interesting objects they had acquired in their travels around the world.

Adjacent to the house was an abandoned macaroni factory, which was given to the Neighborhood House, to be used for the museum, in 1922. In 1938, the museum moved to the Maple Avenue School building and shared space with the Morristown Board of Education and the Morris Junior College until 1956. This enabled the museum to enhance its programs for children and establish a link with area schools that developed over the next five decades.

Mr. Chester H. Newkirk, the museum's first paid director, made a significant impact on the development of the museum's programs, collections and services. During his 25 years of leadership (1956-1981), the collections of fine and decorative arts, dolls, toys and American Indian artifacts were greatly enhanced. In 1963, having outgrown its fourth location, the museum purchased "Twin Oaks", the former Frelinghuysen estate. Today, the Georgian-style mansion is at the heart of the Morris Museum's exhibition space. In 1969, the institution was renamed the Morris Museum of Arts and Sciences, reflecting its growing emphasis on visual art and the expansion of its offerings for all ages. Successful capital campaigns enabled additions to the facility: in 1970, gallery space was expanded and a 312-seat theater was added; in 1990, the museum complex was expanded to 75,524 square feet. In 1985, its name was changed to the Morris Museum.

Today the Morris Museum is one of the largest museums in New Jersey, serving more than 200,000 school children and adults annually. Accredited by the American Association of Museums, the Morris Museum continues to be recognized as a leading cultural institution in the state, upholding the highest standards of artistic excellence, professional management, fiscal responsibility, audience impact and leadership in the arts community. Since 1997, the Morris Museum was awarded Major Arts Institution status by the New Jersey State Council on the Arts/Department of State, in recognition of the museum's "solid history of artistic excellence, substantial programming and broad public service." <http://www.morrismuseum.org/General%20Information/history.htm>

The Seeing Eye

Independence & Dignity Since 1929



Since 1929, The Seeing Eye has helped to enhance the independence, dignity and self-confidence of people who are blind and visually impaired through specially bred and trained Seeing Eye © dogs. At its inception, the concept of a dog guide was revolutionary. Today, more than seventy years later, our graduates tell us the feeling is still just that - revolutionary. Seeing Eye dogs enable people who are blind to travel safely and independently.

The Seeing Eye moved to the Morristown area in 1931 and to its present campus in 1965. It has no branches. Since its founding, The Seeing Eye has provided dog guides to people in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and all provinces of Canada. Its 1700 active graduates come from all walks of life such as students, teachers, lawyers, homemakers, clergy, insurance agents, masseurs, musicians, factory workers, piano tuners, civil servants, psychologists, writers, word processors, health care technicians, social workers, computer programmers, vending stand operators, volunteers and more. They have learned how to use, care for and control their dogs at home, on the job, on public transportation and in all public accommodations.

The Seeing Eye's school and training grounds occupy a campus of almost 60 acres nestled in the historic Washington Valley, 35 miles west of New York City and about 30 minutes by car from Newark International Airport. The student residence features 24 private rooms with private baths, an exercise room, library/technology center and lounges. The Walker Dillard Kirby Canine Center houses 120 dogs in training. The Vincent A. Stabile Canine Health Center, which opened in 1997, is a state-of-the-art veterinary medical facility with additional kennels.

<http://www.seeingeye.org/AboutUs.asp?sc=ps#2>

Parks and Recreation:

The Township of Morris is proud of the many beautiful parks, trails and recreation facilities located throughout Morris Township and owned and operated by the County of Morris for all the residents to enjoy. The following are located in the Township of Morris.

Lewis Morris Park, Seaton Hackney, Loantaka Brook Park at Kitchell Road and the Loantaka Way, Fosterfields a working farm, Frelinghuysen Arboretum, The William G. Mennen sports arena and Patriots' Path.

The Township of Morris offers a large variety of recreation programs and activities through its Recreation Department. Guided by a Recreation Committee which is composed of representatives from various sections of the Township, the Recreation Department has a year-

round program for residents of all ages. Some of the activities include: baseball, softball, tennis, soccer, basketball, gymnastics, art and crafts and a full summer playground program.

The Recreation Department maintains the many recreation fields and recreation complexes in the Township. Butterworth, Ginty, Harter Road, Kiwanis Park, Streeter Fields, as well as Collinsville, Mennen, Saunders, Tucker, LaRue, Lake Valley Road and Veterans Park, just to name a few. Open Space that has been acquired by the Township will also be considered for the development of recreation fields. There are also tennis court and two municipal swimming pools, Ginty and Streeter.

Open Space and Historic Preservation

Open Space Preservation is the acquiring of vacant land that will be preserved as either passive open space (recreation fields) or maintain the land in its natural state.

The Township Committee appoints the members of the Open Space Committee who make an initial determination of which parcels of land should be acquired. The Open Space Committee submits to the Township Committee a list of properties and at the time the Township Committee will either reject or approve the properties for purchase. The Open Space Committee is made up of two (2) members of the governing body, four (4) citizens of the community, the Chairpersons of the Planning Board and Board of Adjustment and a member of the Environmental Commission.

The following is a partial list of what the Township of Morris has proudly made part of the Open Space inventory that will be preserved for generations to come as Open Space.

West Hanover Avenue Meadows

On May 1, 1998, Morris Township acquired 58 acres of meadows and woods off West Hanover Avenue from the State of New Jersey to remain permanently protected open space. Located on the corner of West Hanover Avenue and Ketch Road, a 31-acre meadow may have athletic fields some day. The other 27-acre parcel is a woodland that buffers a stream and Frelinghuysen Middle School from the road.

Blanchard

This 16.8 acre property, known as Blue Gate Farm, was purchased from **Herbert Blanchard**. It has a magnificent eighteenth century home, with barns, farm fields and a stream. It is completely surrounded by suburban development on Park Avenue. The Township plans to use the property for active recreation, including community gardens.

Deer Haven

23 acres known as the Deer Haven Tract in Morris Township was purchased from **Deer Haven, LLC**. This tract, which consists of forested slopes rising from Mt. Kemble Avenue in Morris Township, is an addition to the Washington Valley Greenway. It is situated between Morristown National Historic Park's Jockey Hollow and Fort Nonsense.

Jones Woods

Morris Township now owns 38 acres of Jones Woods. The 8-acre reservoir parcel plus 10 acres are designated as open space. Twenty acres are being held with the hope of preservation, but Morris Township expresses the desire to reserve the right to use it if necessary for future low and moderate income housing.

Community Garden

The Theodore Largman Community Garden at ValleVue Preserve is located on Picatinny Road. The 3-acre Organic Garden is the result of a joint effort between Morris Township (Morris Township Environmental Commission and Morris Township Parks and Recreation), the Trust for Public Land, Morris County Historic Preservation and the MCMUA. The acquisition of 21 acres from the Rosenhaus Estate, will have trails and the Garden. The Garden will provide people with the opportunity to grow quality produce for their families in a way that is healthy to the environment.

Historic Preservation

The Historic Preservation Commission whose members are appointed by the Township Committee of the Township of Morris identified and aided in historic preservation which helps protect buildings and sites of significant and historic importance. The Township is proud that Pruddentown located on Mount Kemble Avenue was made part of the National Historic Registration.

Location - Pruddentown

(Mount Kemble Ave.)
Morris County, NJ (Morris Township)

Historic Registrations

- National Register: 03000011 (2/12/2003)

MORRIS TOWNSHIP TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Mailing Address:
 50 Woodland Avenue
 PO Box 7603
 Convent Station, NJ
 07961-7603

**Municipal Building
 Hours**
 9:00 am to 5:00 pm
 Monday - Friday

EMERGENCY ONLY	Police-Fire-Ambulance	9 1 1
ADMINISTRATION	Mayor Personnel	973-326-7360
BUILDING DEPARTMENT	Construction Code Official Code Enforcement Plumbing/Electric/Building Inspection	973-326-7445
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER		973-326-7425
COURT ADMINISTRATOR	Violations Bureau	973-326-7407
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	Board of Adjustment Environmental Commission Open Space Committee Planning Board	973-326-7440
FIRE ADMINISTRATION	(Dwyer Lane) Chief's Office Fire Prevention Bureau Sub-Code Official	973-326-7460 973-326-7463 973-326-7464
HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Registrar of Vital Statistics Animal Licenses Marriage Licenses Environmental Health	973-326-7390
L&M INCOME HOUSING		973-326-7395
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	Community Information System	973-539-2445 973-683-0400
POLICE ADMINISTRATION	(49 Woodland Avenue) Non-emergency Information Office of the Chief Detective Bureau Records Bureau Juvenile Bureau Shift Commander	973-539-0777 973-326-7470 973-326-7480 973-326-7473 973-326-7484 973-326-7454
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	(West Hanover Avenue)	973-326-7398
RECREATION	Tennis Reservations (Ginty/Streeter Complex) Senior Citizen Information Ginty Pool (Fanok Road) Streeter Pool (Sussex Ave)	973-326-7370 973-326-7371 973-326-7371 973-326-7397 973-326-7378
RECYCLING INFORMATION	(Department of Public Works)	973-326-7398
TAX DEPARTMENT	Tax Collector Collector of Sewer Fees	973-326-7420
TAX ASSESSOR		973-326-7380
TOWNSHIP CLERK	Elections Voter Registration General Licenses & Permits	973-326-7430
TREASURER		973-326-7425
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL UTILITY	(Sewer Department, 48 Lake Valley Road)	973-326-7363
ZONING OFFICER		973-326-7444

THE GOVERNING BODY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR APPOINTMENTS TO VARIOUS COMMITTEES AND COMMISSION IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:

LEDGER OF APPOINTMENTS

STATUTORY AGENCIES
TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE
BOARD OF HEALTH
PLANNING BOARD
BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION
JOINT FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF MORRISTOWN/MORRIS TOWNSHIP
SOUTHEAST MORRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY

* * *

ORDINANCE CREATED AGENCIES

BOARD OF ETHICS
OPEN SPACE COMMITTEE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT COMMITTEE
HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PARKS & RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SANITARY SEWER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AD HOC COMMITTEES

TEN TOWNS GREAT SWAMP WATERSHED COMMITTEE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVENUE SHARING COMMITTEE
MORRIS TOWNSHIP/MORRISTOWN JOINT MUNICIPAL ALLIANCE

* * *

ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS/SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

MORRIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COUNCIL (SWAC)
N.J. WASTEWATER TREATMENT FINANCING PROGRAM
MUNICIPAL NEGOTIATION COMMITTEE/CROSS-ACCEPTANCE PROCESS
LACKAWANNA COALITION (TOWNSHIP REPRESENTATIVE)
SUPPLEMENTAL FIRE SERVICES PROGRAM COORDINATOR
SUPPLEMENTAL SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAM COORDINATOR
BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE
MORRIS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
SWIM POOL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TRAILS COMMITTEE

* * *

