



“The policy underlying the fee arbitration system is the promotion of public confidence in the bar and the judicial system.

‘If it is true – and we believe it is – that public confidence in the judicial system is as important as the excellence of the system itself, and if it is also true – as we believe it is – that a substantial factor that erodes public confidence is fee disputes, then any equitable method of resolving those in a way that is clearly fair to the client should be adopted. The least we owe to the public is a swift, fair and inexpensive method of resolving fee disputes.’ ”
(Quoting from *In re LiVolsi*, 85 N.J. 576, 601-602 (1981))

Associate Justice James H. Coleman, Jr.
Saffer v. Willoughby, 143 N.J. 256, 263 (1996)

FEE ARBITRATION PROCESS

2001 Highlights

In the year 2001, the district fee committees cleared their calendar by disposing of more cases than were filed during the year (1,168 new filings vs. 1,187 disposals). This resulted in an overall reduction in cases pending at year's end from 650 in

2000 to 631 in 2001. Not since 1989 have fewer cases (620) been pending at years end. This year-end figure has remained relatively constant over the last five years. 2001 was the third year in the last five that calendar clearance was achieved. **Figure 23.** The average number of cases pending before each of the 17 district fee arbitration committees remained at a very manageable level of 38 cases per district.

Fee Case Clearance

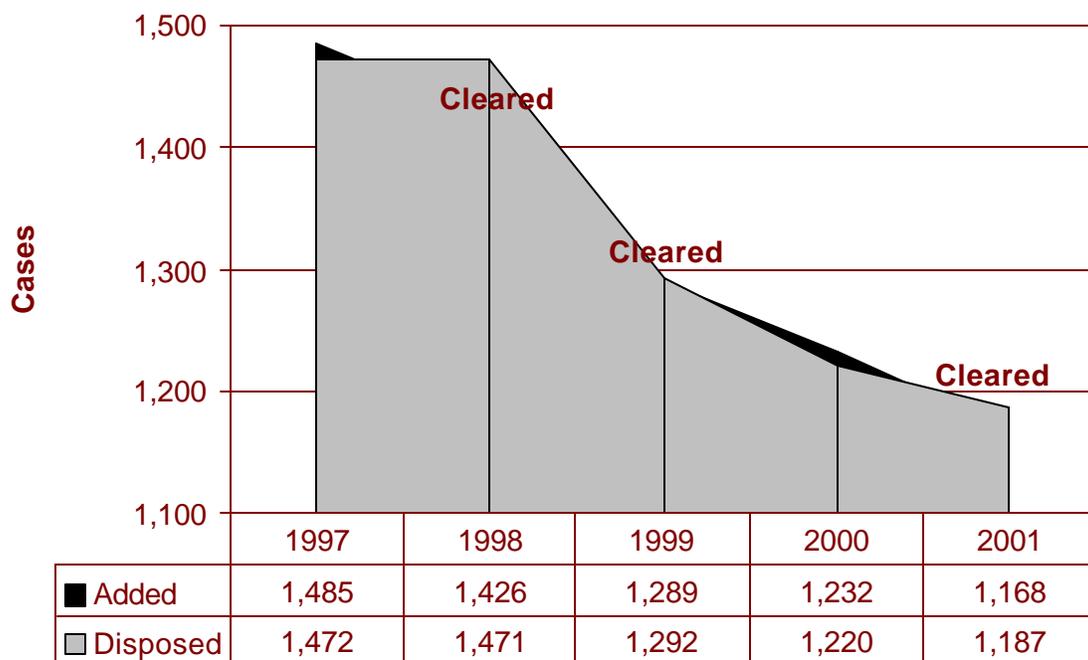


Figure 23

National Leadership

New Jersey's Supreme Court has been a national leader in adopting and implementing innovative programs that engender confidence by the public in our attorney regulatory efforts. The enactment of a statewide, mandatory fee arbitration program is one such endeavor. Adopted in 1978, the New Jersey program was the second in the country, behind Alaska, to see the wisdom of offering clients and attorneys an inexpensive, fast and confidential method of resolving fee disagreements.

Today, New Jersey remains one of only a handful of states to offer a mandatory, statewide program. Other such programs exist in Alaska, California, District of Columbia, Maine, New York, Montana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Wyoming. **Figure 24.** These programs offer a real remedy to client who believe that they have been charged more than a reasonable fee. These mandatory programs require that the lawyer notify the client of their availability prior to bringing a lawsuit. If the client chooses fee arbitration, the lawyer must arbitrate the matter.

Administration

The Attorney Fee Arbitration System in New Jersey operates independently of the attorney disciplinary system. The current system was created by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1978 to deal solely with attorney-client fee disputes, in recognition of the fact that fee disputes are not disciplinary matters.

The fee arbitration process is a model of simplicity. It is a two-tiered system that operates statewide. **Figure 25.** It is administered by the Office of Attorney Ethics (OAE). Deputy Ethics Counsel, Michael J. Sweeney, is the OAE's Statewide Fee Coordinator. He is assisted by Fee Assistant, Gerry M. Stults, Secretary Mercedes R. Schneider and Support Staff, Mary Zienowicz. Fee arbitration is conducted on two levels:

- ' 17 District Fee Arbitration Committees
and
- ' Statewide Disciplinary Review Board

Figure 26 shows a flowchart of the process.

Mandatory Fee Programs



New Jersey Fee Arbitration System

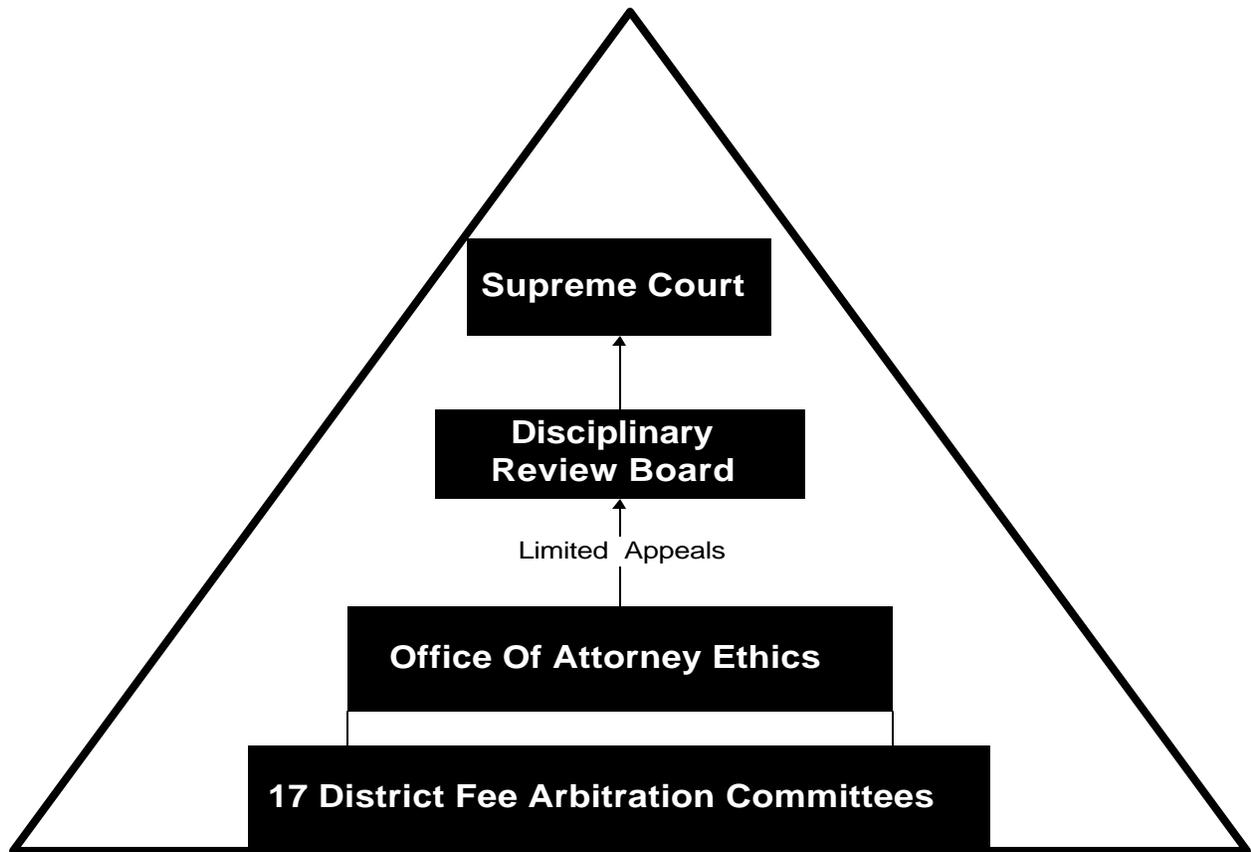


Figure 25

Initiating Arbitration

Fee arbitration is initiated by a client's filing of an arbitration request form with the Secretary of the fee committee in a district where the lawyer maintains an office for the practice of law. Both the client and attorney are required to pay a \$50 administrative filing fee for utilizing the fee arbitration system. Fee committees have jurisdiction irrespective of whether the attorney has been "suspended, resigned, disbarred or transferred to 'Disability-Inactive' status since the fee was incurred." *R. 1:20A-3(a)*. District fee committees are organized along geographic lines that are identical to ethics committee districts.

Since attorney participation in New Jersey's fee program is mandatory, the request form requires that the client consent to be bound by the results of the fee arbitration process. In order to insure that consent is informed, all Fee Secretaries provide clients with a "Fee Information Pamphlet," which explains the Fee Arbitration process. Fee committees adjudicate fee controversies between lawyers and clients. They do not render advisory opinions. To assist lawyers who have questions about the ethical propriety of certain types of fee provisions or agreements, the Supreme Court has established an Advisory Committee on Professional Ethics, which renders advisory opinions. That committee also answers general ethics questions in an advisory manner.

Procedural Rules

In fee matters, the burden of proof is on the attorney to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the fee charged is reasonable. In accordance with *Rule of Professional Conduct 1.5*, there are at least eight factors that may be considered in establishing the reasonableness of a fee:

1. The time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;
2. The likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the lawyer;
3. The fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services;
4. The amount involved and the results obtained;

5. The time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;
6. The nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;
7. The experience, reputation, and ability of the lawyer or lawyers performing the services; and
8. Whether the fee is fixed or contingent.

Attorney Response

After a fee arbitration request form has been filed with the Secretary, a questionnaire, called an Attorney Fee Response Form, is sent to the attorney. In addition to requesting a copy of the bill, any written fee agreement and any time records, the attorney is required to reply to the client's explanation on the initial request form as to why the client disagrees with the attorney's bill. The attorney must serve a copy of the Attorney Fee Response on the client and must file copies with the Secretary along with the \$50 administrative filing fee within 20 days after the attorney's receipt of the client's initial request for arbitration. Within that same time period, the attorney may join as a third party any other "attorney or law firm which the original attorney alleges is...potentially liable in whole or part for the fee..." *Rule 1:20A-3(b)*. At any time thereafter, the matter can be set down for a hearing.

Hearing

Cases involving fees of \$3,000 or more are heard before panels of three members, usually composed of two lawyers and one public member. Fee committees have been composed of both lawyers and public members since April 1, 1979. Public member participation in the decision-making process is a particular strength of New Jersey's attorney fee arbitration system. Hearings are scheduled on at least ten days' written notice. There is no discovery. However, all parties have the power of subpoena, subject to rules of relevancy and materiality. No stenographic or other transcript of the proceedings is maintained, except in exceptional circumstances at the direction of the Review Board or the Director, Office of Attorney Ethics. All proceedings are conducted

Arbitration Flowchart

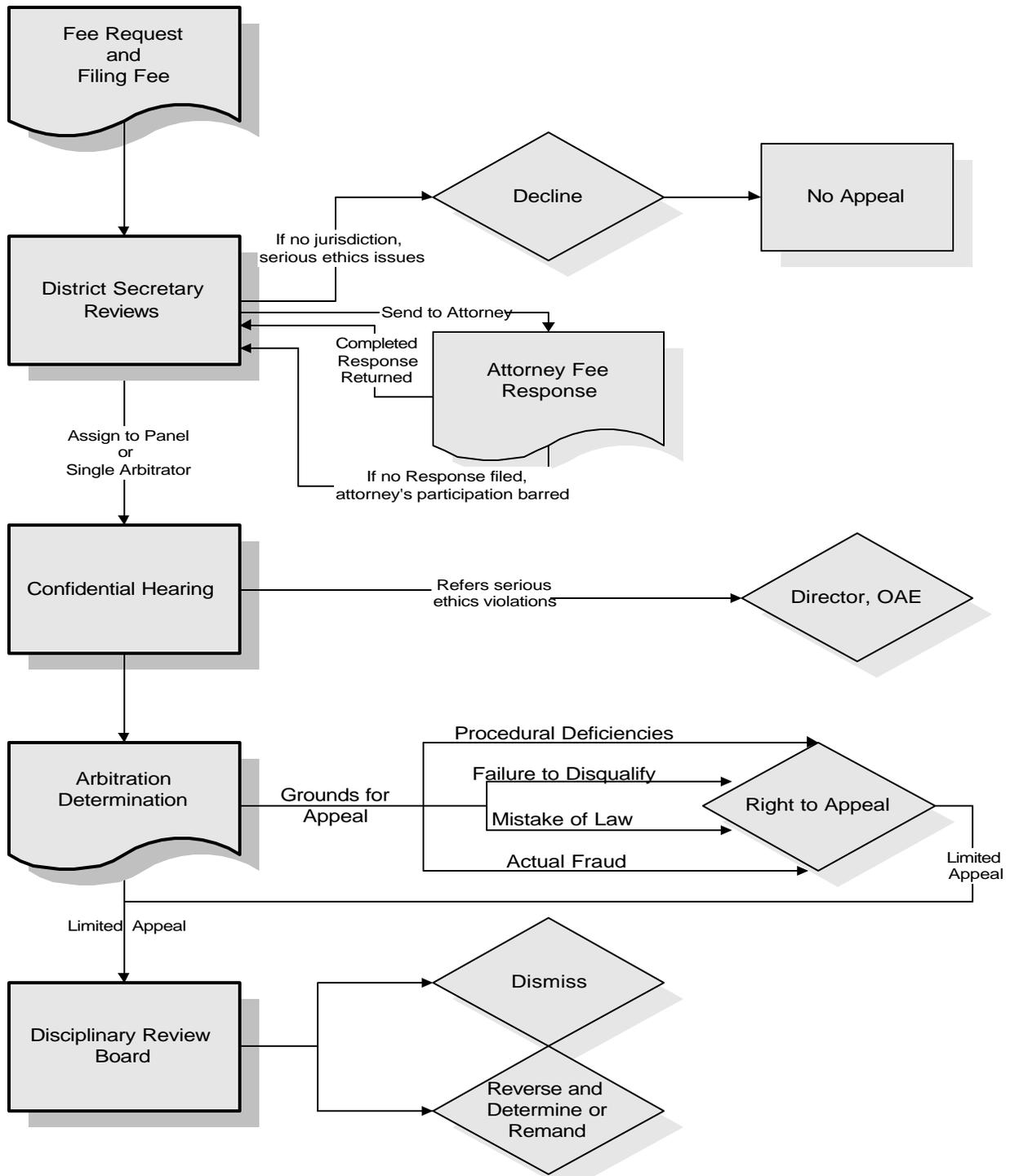


Figure 26

formally and in private, but the strict rules of evidence need not be observed. If the total amount of the fee charged is less than \$3,000, the hearing may be held before a single attorney member of the committee. A written arbitration determination, with a brief statement of reasons annexed, is prepared usually within thirty days. The decision is mailed to the parties by the Secretary notifying them of the arbitration result, as well as their rights to appeal to the Disciplinary Review Board.

Appellate Review

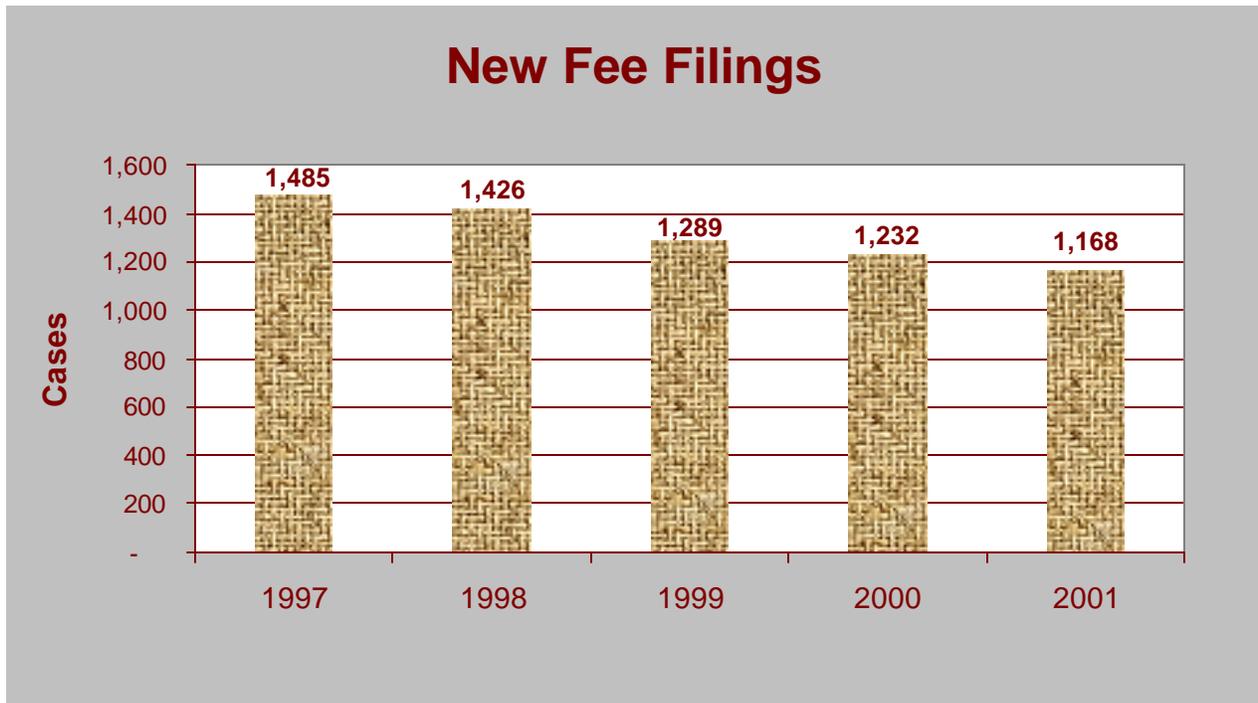
A limited right of appeal to the Disciplinary Review Board (DRB) is provided. The grounds for appeal are as follows:

- h Failure of a member to be disqualified in accordance with *R. 1:12-1*;

- h Failure of the committee to substantially comply with mandatory procedural requirements;
- h Actual fraud on the part of any member of the committee, or
- h Palpable mistake of law by the Fee Committee, which mistake has led to an unjust result.

An appeal may be taken by either the attorney or the client within 21 days after receipt of the fee committee's written determination by filing a notice of appeal in the form prescribed by the DRB. Timely filing of a notice of appeal acts as an automatic stay of execution on any judgment obtained on the fee committee's determination. All appeals are heard by the DRB on the record. Its decision is final. There is no right of appeal to the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Figure 27



Fee Arbitration

Caseload

Fee Dispute Filings

In calendar year 2001 there were 1,168 new fee disputes filed. **Figure 27.** This decrease is consistent with recent trends in fee arbitration filings. On average, new fee filings have decreased at a rate of -5.3% per year since 1997.

Figure 28.

The decline in filings in recent years is largely attributable to the increased screening authority given to fee secretaries in 1995 under *Rule 1:20A-2(d)* which provides that the fee secretary shall have the authority in the first instance to resolve all questions of jurisdiction. Rather than accepting filing fees and docketing matters of questionable jurisdiction, only to have these matters later dismissed by the committee for lack of jurisdiction, the fee secretaries have become more pro-active in exercising their jurisdictional review function under this rule. This heightened sensitivity to jurisdictional issues not only protects the parties from the payment of unnecessary filing fees where the committees obviously lack jurisdiction (for example where the fee was previously determined by court order), but it helps to ensure efficient use of valuable committee time.

While the number of docketed cases has declined slightly in recent years, fee arbitration remains a very

popular alternative to civil litigation. Effective January 2, 1986, court rules were amended to require lawyers to specifically notify clients of the availability of fee arbitration as a prerequisite to filing a lawsuit to recover a fee. *R. 1:20A-6.* As a result, clients are aware of and continue to take advantage of the fee arbitration system. This is not surprising since fee arbitration presents a simple, less threatening and more expeditious alternative to civil litigation.

Changes In Fee Disputes

Year	Filings	Change	Average
2001	1,168	-5.2%	
2000	1,232	-4.4%	↑
1999	1,289	-9.6%	-5.3%
1998	1,426	-4.0%	
1997	1,485	-----	↓

Figure 28

Types of Cases Disposed

The five most frequent types of legal matters disposed of were, in order of frequency: domestic relations, criminal, other litigation, other non-litigation and real estate. Together, this group accounted for 76% of all cases disposed by way of formal determination or settlement.

Disposed Fee Age

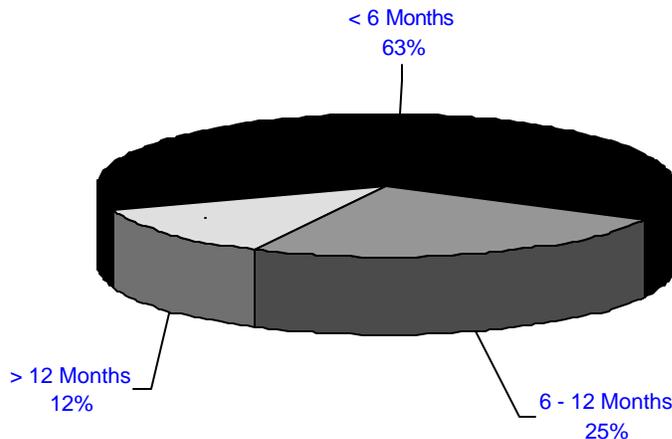


Figure 29

Types of Practice

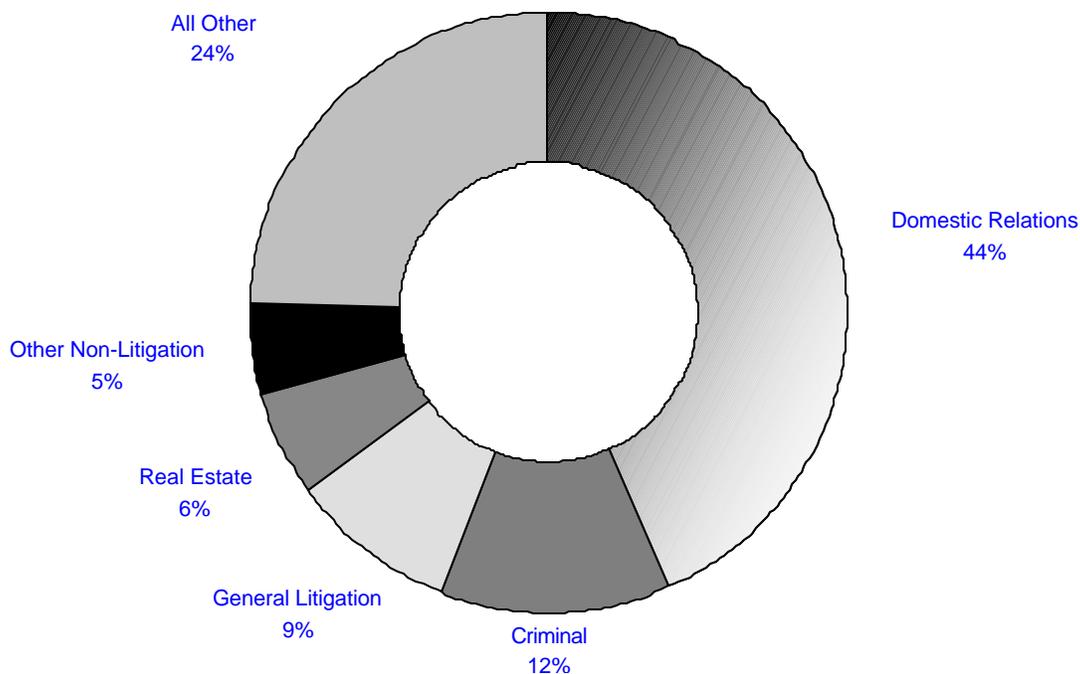


Figure 30

Age of Caseload

Sixty-two point eight percent of the 1,187 cases disposed of in 2001 had an average age of less than 180 days. **Figure 29.** This is just slightly below the 66% of cases disposed during the same 6 month period in 2000.

This increase in the average age of cases disposed is reflective of a recent increased effort to dispose of the oldest cases in the system. In the short term it is to be expected that the disposition of an unusually large number of older cases in a given year will increase the average age of these dispositions. The disposed age of the oldest cases in the system (i.e. those over one year) increase by 2%, from 9.3% in 1999 to 11.3% in 2000. During 2001, the increase in this oldest category stood at 12.0%, a mere 0.7% jump.

The average age of cases disposed in 2001 increased from 188 days in 2000 to 198 days for 2001.

At the end of calendar year 2001, there were a total of 631 cases pending. This compares to 650 cases at the conclusion of 2000. **Figure 31.**

Types of Cases Filed

The type of legal matter handled is a primary factor in determining which clients will resort to fee arbitration. Domestic relations matters (including matrimonial, support and custody cases) generate the most fee arbitrations. **Figure 30.** During 2001, 43.4% of all fee disputes arose out of this type of practice. This represents a substantial increase over domestic relations cases filed in 2000 when they accounted for 38.7% of all filings.

Historically, family actions have always ranked first in this category. Given the extreme emotional and often volatile nature of these matters, this statistic is not surprising. Efforts in this state are ongoing to

Statewide Fee Caseload

Fee Disputes Pending 1/1/01	650
Filings	1,168
Dispositions	1,187
Fee Disputes Pending 12/31/01	631

Figure 31

minimize fee disputes in this area. Thus, *R. 1:21-7A* regarding retainer agreements in family actions was adopted by the Supreme Court effective September 13, 1982. That rule required all such agreements for legal services to be in writing and signed by both the lawyer and the client. The rule further provided that a signed duplicate copy of the fee agreement be delivered to the client.

In 1999, *R. 1:21-7A* was replaced by the even more comprehensive *R. 5:3-5*, which continues the written fee agreement requirements of *R. 1:21-7A*. In addition, the new rule requires that the agreement provide for periodic billing at least every 90 days and that the agreement have annexed a statement of client's rights and responsibilities. The new rule also prohibits non-refundable retainers and the holding of mortgages or other liens on clients' property to secure a fee in family actions.

In 1984 New Jersey became the first state in the nation to adopt the American Bar Association's Model Rules of Professional Conduct. Under *RPC 1.5(d)* contingent fees are not permitted to be based upon securing a divorce, or upon the amount of alimony or support, or upon the amount of the property settlement reached. This prohibition is also included under new *R. 5:3-5*.

Moreover, *RPC 1.5(b)* governing "Fees," as modified for adoption in New Jersey, insures communications on all fees between lawyers and clients at the inception of the relationship. The New Jersey rule provides that, not only in matrimonial matters, but in all actions:

"When the lawyer has not regularly represented the client, the basis or rate for the fee shall be communicated in writing to the client before or within a reasonable time after commencing the representation."

Criminal matters (including indictable, quasi-criminal and municipal court cases) and other litigation matters rank second and third in frequency of generating fee arbitration proceedings. Criminal cases account for 12.4% of all fee disputes filed, while other litigation matters amount to 9.2%. As with matrimonial cases, contingent fees are prohibited as a matter of policy in criminal cases.

Real Estate matters provided the fourth most frequent cause for fee arbitration filings at 5.5%, with other non-litigation disputes following next at 5.1%. Estate Probate disputes accounted for 4.8% of 2001 fee disputes filed, followed by contract matters at 4.0% and bankruptcy/insolvency/foreclosure matters, at 2.9%.

Two point one percent of filings involved landlord/tenant cases. Collection and corporate/partnership matters tied for tenth in generating fee disputes, each representing 1.9% of all fee filings.

Nature of Dispositions

Of the 1,187 cases disposed of by fee committees in 2001, 89% were either arbitrated by fee committees (64% or 765 cases) or settled by the parties voluntarily (25% or 291 cases) after fee arbitration was initiated. The percentage of formal determinations for 2001 was identical to 2000 at sixty four percent. Settled matters comprised 25% of year 2001 dispositions, down slightly from 26% in 2000. One point one percent of all cases disposed were voluntarily withdrawn by clients.

The fee committees declined to arbitrate one point three percent of all cases for jurisdictional reasons pursuant to *R. 1:20A-2*, where, for example, a court had already determined the fee to be reasonable or where the primary issues raised substantial legal questions in addition to the basic fee dispute. Two tenths of one percent of all cases were transferred to a different district for hearing due to a conflict

of interest on the part of a member of a fee committee or because the fee dispute was originally filed in the wrong district. The remaining 8.5% of the cases were disposed by the Office of Attorney Ethics primarily by administrative dismissal. Such dispositions occur for a variety of reasons, including death of an attorney or client, failure of a client to respond to repeated notices of hearing and repeated relocations by a client who was incarcerated in prison so as to make scheduling of hearings impractical.

Monetary Results

Fee committees disposed of 1,056 cases (89% of all dispositions) through formal determinations and voluntary settlements by the parties. These cases involved total billings by New Jersey attorneys in the amount of \$15,644,508.29. This represents a 20% increase over the 2000 total of \$12,985,269 settled or arbitrated.

During the year 2001, the committees conducted 765 hearings involving \$10,786,854 in total attorney's fees charged. They reduced these fees by \$1,710,603, which represents sixteen percent of the total billings. In 276 of the hearings (36.1%) they upheld the attorney's fees in full. In the remaining 489 hearings (63.9%) they reduced the fees by an average of 25.8%.

Since the parties are not required to provide specific details in settled matters, available information is incomplete. In the 254 reported settlements the original billings totaled \$4,857,654. These bills were compromised by the parties to \$2,632,916 representing a forty-five point seven percent reduction from the original amount billed. The clients agreed to pay the entire fee charged in only 37 (12.7%) of the 291 settlements. In the remaining 254 settlements the attorneys agreed to voluntarily reduce their fees by 59.5%.

The amount of reductions were specifically analyzed in ranges of from less than \$100 up to \$20,001 to \$50,000. In over fifty-two percent of the hearings resulting in a reduction, the dollar amount of the reduction was between \$251 and \$2,000. In settled matters, thirty-seven point seven percent of the cases involved reductions in the \$251 to \$2,000 range. The average bill in cases formally determined was \$14,100 while the average reduction in these matters was \$3,498.

In New Jersey, tort cases, including most negligence matters, have long been the subject of fee limitations. *Rule 1:21-7*, which has been in existence since 1971, requires written contingent fee agreements with clients in negligence matters and almost all other matters based on the tortious conduct of another. These contingent fees are subject to specific maximum limits, as follows:

- q 33.3% on the first \$500,000 recovered;
- q 30% on the next \$500,000 recovered;
- q 25% on the next \$500,000 recovered;
- q 20% on the next \$500,000 recovered; and
- q on all amounts recovered in excess of the above, by application for reasonable fees.

Tort fees recovered for the benefit of a child or an incompetent are also subject to the limits above, if the fee is contingent. However, where the amount so recovered is by settlement without trial the fee may not exceed 25%.

As a result of the adoption of the Rules of Professional Conduct, all contingent fee agreements, regardless of type, must be in writing and must state the method by which the fee is to be determined. RPC 1.5(c). Such agreements must specify the percentage accruing to the lawyer in the event of settlement, trial or appeal, whether litigation and other expenses are to be deducted from the recovery and whether such expenses are to be deducted before or after the contingent fee is calculated. At the conclusion of the case, the lawyer is required to provide the client with a written statement setting forth the outcome of the matter and, in cases where there is a recovery, the statement must show the remittance to the client and how that amount was determined.

Conclusion

Attorney Fee Arbitration is a process that is being used effectively by lawyers and clients who have disagreements over the reasonableness of legal fees. In 2001, 1,168 new fee disputes were filed against New Jersey attorneys. This number represents 2.0% of the active New Jersey lawyer population (56,278). Given the hundreds of thousands of civil, criminal, equity, small claims and municipal court matters that are filed with the courts, and the hundreds of thousands of non-litigated matters (real estate transactions, wills, corporate, partnership and small business transactions, government agency matters, etc.) handled annually by New Jersey lawyers, it is clear that the number of fee arbitration matters filed is a very small percentage of the total number of attorney client transactions.

DISTRICT FEE COMMITTEES

The New Jersey fee arbitration system depends on attorney and public members serving on 17 regionalized district fee arbitration committees. As of

September 1, 2001 there were 289 members of district committees serving pro bono across the state.

Following is a list of members who served on the Supreme Court's district fee arbitration committees for the 2001-2002.

Term Expires

DISTRICT I

(Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem Counties)

Secretary: Michael A. Pirulli of Bridgeton

Marian E. Haag, Chair of Bridgeton	2002
Sophia M. Canosa, Vice Chair of Absecon	2003
Vincent J. Bruno of Northfield	2002
Lois Hughes Finifter of Atlantic City	2003
John D. Jordan of Pennsville	2003
Michael A. Gill of Northfield	2004
Paul T. Chan of Atlantic City	2004
Gina Merritt-Epps of Atlantic City	2004
Dianna R. Williams-Fauntleroy of Pleasantville	2004
Stephen Barry of Wildwood	2004
Charles J. Girard of Vineland	2004
Susan M. Korngut of Northfield	2005
H. Parker Smith of Cap May Courthouse	2005
Ann M. Budde of Stow Creek	2002
Fran N. Rixon of Petersburg	2002
Michael W. Kern of Egg Harbor Township	2003
Michael A. Goloff of Northfield	2003
Edward J. Geletka of Bridgeton	2003
Mark Borowsky of Pleasantville	2004
Paul Kahane of Cold Spring	2004
Eileen Ballinghoff of Cape May Courthouse	2005

DISTRICT IIA

(North Bergen County)

Secretary: Terrence J. Corrison of Hackensack

Lawrence N. Meyerson, Chair of Montvale	2002
George T. Orthmann, Vice Chair of Ridgewood	2003
Cathy J. Pollak of Woodcliff Lake	2002
Robert Zimmerer of Saddle Brook	2002
James J. Markham, III of Englewood	2002

Term Expires

David L. Rutherford of Ridgewood	2002
James Cedarstrand of Ridgewood	2003
John T. Herbert, Jr. of Englewood Cliffs	2003
Jonathan Remshak of Hackensack	2004
Jeffrey B. Steinfeld of Hackensack	2005
Charles J. Lange, Jr. of Palisades Park	2005
Joel J. Reinfield of Ridgewood	2005
Julia Barash of Hillsdale	2005
Iris H. Esformes of Woodcliff Lake	2002
Raymond Kelly of Bergenfield	2002
Mary E. Eisenberg of Woodcliff Lake	2004
Marlene B. Tarlowe of Montvale	2004
Anthony Sabino, Jr. of Paramus	2004
Beth Politi of Montvale	2005

DISTRICT IIB

(South Bergen County)

Secretary: Michael J. Sprague of Hackensack

Thomas P. Monaghan, Jr., Chair of Hackensack	2002
Kevin Patrick Kelly, Vice Chair of Hackensack	2003
Joseph Demiglio of Cliffside Park	2002
Brian T. Treacy of Rutherford	2002
Peter J. Melchionne of Carlstadt	2002
Edward G. Johnson of Hackensack	2003
Stuart Komrower of Hackensack	2003
Barry L. Kauffman of Hackensack	2004
Joseph R. Rosa, Jr. of Lyndhurst	2004
John Whipple of Hackensack	2004
William J. Heimbuch of Hackensack	2005
Wendy F. Klein of Hackensack	2005
Ellen W. Smith of Hackensack	2005
Charles L. Brown, Jr. of Hackensack	2002
Lee Porter of Hackensack	2003
Henry B. Chernin of New Milford	2004
Evelyn M. Comer of Tenafly	2004
Frank A. Gargano of Rutherford	2004
Edward Garrett of Wood Ridge	2004
Anthony Scardino of Lyndhurst	2005

DISTRICT IIIA

(Ocean County)

Secretary: Lisa E. Halpern of Toms River

Patricia B. Roe, Chair of Toms River	2002
Stephanie M. Wauters, Vice Chair of Toms River	2003
Debra M. Himber of Forked River	2002
Robert A. Bauer of Toms River	2002
Ron A. Venturi of Pt. Pleasant	2003
Brian E. Rumpf of Little Egg Harbor	2003
John M. Doran of Toms River	2004
Joan L. Murphy of Toms River	2005
George D. Elliot of Lakewood	2004
Terry Moncrief of Toms River	2004
Cheryl R. Gertner of Toms River	2004
Ann Koukos of Forked River	2005

DISTRICT IIIB

(Burlington County)

Secretary: Christopher R. Musulin of Mt. Holly

Grant J. Robinson, Chair of Mt. Holly	2002
Michael A. Bonamassa, Vice Chair of Marlton	2003
Marcia Allen-Phillips of Moorestown	2003
Stacy L. Schlosser of Mt. Holly	2004
Alan Ettenson of Moorestown	2004
Kevin E. Aberant of Moorestown	2005
Marybeth F. Baron of Mt. Holly	2005
Wendy L. Moluf of Mt. Holly	2002
Gary Raven of Medford	2002
Juliette Vizachero of Burlington	2003
Alfred T. Giuliano of Marlton	2003
Celise Lundy of Willingboro	2005

DISTRICT IV

(Camden and Gloucester Counties)

Secretary: Joel Schneider of Haddonfield

Stacy L. Spinosi, Chair of Woodbury	2002
Timothy Scaffidi, Vice Chair of Woodbury	2003
Winston C. Estavour of Haddonfield	2003
E. Antoinette Chiulli of Haddonfield	2003
Joseph A. McCormick, Jr. of Haddonfield	2003
Thomas M. Murtha of Woodbury	2003
Katina P. Velahas of Woodbury	2003
Peter A. Garcia of Mt. Ephraim	2004
Timothy Chell of Woodbury	2004
Robert T. Orr of Woodbury	2004
Rita S. Polonsky of Audubon	2005
Michael D. Fioretti of Cherry Hill	2005
Bruce P. Matez of Haddonfield	2005
Antoinette Falciani of Woodbury	2005
Scott H. Marcus of Turnersville	2005
Thomas G. Heim of Woodbury Heights	2005
John H. Dill, Jr. of Cherry Hill	2002
William Bilhardt of Cherry Hill	2002
David Vitarelli of Cherry Hill	2003
D. Kenneth Tulloch of Turnersville	2003
Steven Applebaum of Marlton	2004
Joseph J. Grassi of Somerdale	2004
Morton Batt of Cherry Hill	2005

DISTRICT VA

(Essex County - Newark)

Secretary: Robert A. Berns of Newark

Alberto Rivas, Chair of Newark	2002
Margaret Dee Helling, Vice Chair of Newark	2003
Ronny J. G. Siegal of Newark	2003
John V. Jacobi of Newark	2003
Steven A. Beckelman of Newark	2003
Ingrid A. Enriquez of Newark	2004
Michael Edelson of Newark	2004
Sharon K. McGahee of Newark	2004
Lisa M. Goldman of Newark	2005

Term Expires

Valerie E. Boseman of East Orange	2002
Jose A. Fernandez of Newark	2003
Thomas Lupo of Newark	2003
Joan Wigler of Newark	2004
Valarie Davia of Maplewood	2005

DISTRICT VB

(Essex County - Suburban Essex)

Secretary: David Schechner of West Orange

Paula L. Crane, Chair of Montclair	2002
Janet L. Pennisi, Vice Chair of Millburn	2003
Robert M. Rich of Verona	2003
Laurence H. Olive of Montclair	2003
Carlia M. Brady of West Orange	2004
Rose Marie Sardo of Newark	2005

Jeffrey George Paster of West Orange	2005
Stuart I. Gold of West Orange	2005
Sherri Davis Fowler of West Orange	2005
S. George Reed of Orange	2003
David L. Goldsmith of Livingston	2003
George Watson, Jr. of Maplewood	2004
Louis Wiener of Short Hills	2005
Walter Pagano of Warren	2005

DISTRICT VC

(Essex County - West Essex)

Secretary: John S. Redden of Roseland

Kenneth F. Mullaney, Jr. Chair of Montclair	2002
Glenn R. Turteltaub, Vice Chair of Florham Park	2003
Charles P. Cohen of Verona	2002
Cathleen G. McDonough of Roseland	2003
Corliss R. Franklin of Newark	2003
Michael R. Pallarino of Short Hills	2003
H. Jonathan Rubinstein of Millburn	2004
Regina Waynes Joseph of East Orange	2004
Edward R. McMahon of Roseland	2004
Harry Frieland of Livingston	2004
Raymond Kramkowski of Fairfield	2005
Floyd Shapiro of Roseland	2005
Dr. Alfred W. Christopher of Livingston	2002
Raymond W. Burke of Livingston	2003
Philip Salzman of Livingston	2003
Thomas Tipaldi, Jr. of Cedar Grove	2004
Katherine Slattery of Caldwell	2004
Cecily Morgan of Paterson	2004

DISTRICT VI

(Hudson County)

Secretary: Marvin R. Walden, Jr. of West New York

Hugh A. McGuire, III, Chair of Jersey City	2002
Otto J. Scerbo, Vice Chair of Jersey City	2003
Judith Q. Bielan of Bayonne	2002
Oswin E. Hadley of Jersey City	2003
Manuel Garcia of Guttenberg	2004
Eloisa V. Castillo of Union City	2004

Term Expires

Bart G. Mongelli of Teaneck	2004
Marlene Caride of Union City	2005
Rajaram S. Vasan of Jersey City	2002
Nadya Zerquera of Union City	2002
Antonio N. Fugeroa of Jersey City	2002
Lynn Arricale of Weehawken	2005

DISTRICT VII

(Mercer County)

Secretary: David A. Saltman of East Windsor

Franklin L. Flacks, Chair of Trenton	2002
Ronald J. Levine, Vice Chair of Princeton	2003
Barbara Strapp-Nelson of Princeton	2003
Suzanne M. McSorley of Princeton	2003

Dale E. Console of Kingston	2004
Vincent E. Gentile of Princeton	2004
Sahbra Smook Jacobs of East Windsor	2005
Kevin M. Shanahan of Pennington	2005
Jose Miguel Ortiz of Trenton	2005
Margaret T. Norton of Hamilton	2002
Dr. Crosby Copeland, Jr. of Trenton	2003
Ian A. Kops of Lawrenceville	2003
Kathy Dillione of W. Trenton	2005

DISTRICT VIII

(Middlesex County)

Secretary: William P. Isele of Milltown

John J. Sullivan, Jr., Chair of Middlesex	2002
Eileen M. Foley, Vice Chair of New Brunswick	2003
Patricia Bombelyn of New Brunswick	2003
Andrienne C. Rogove of Princeton	2003
Ida Cambria of New Brunswick	2003
Steven M. Kropf of Old Bridge	2003
Alexandra Larson of New Brunswick	2003
Rhinold L. Ponder of New Brunswick	2004
Robert D. Campbell of Colonia	2004
James Dudley of Metuchen	2004
James P. Fitzgerald of Dunellen	2005
Barry E. Rosenberg of Bound Brook	2005
James B. Smith of Metuchen	2005
Beatrix Schwartz of New Brunswick	2002
Jeffrey D. DuFour of Princeton	2002
Mary Suarez of North Plainfield	2003
William S. Mundy, Jr. of Dunellen	2003
Jonathan P. Cowles of New Brunswick	2003
Nancy Muniz of Edison	2004
Juan J. Tenreiro of Edison	2005

DISTRICT IX

(Monmouth County)

Secretary: Robert J. Saxton of Wall Township

Paul E. Zager, Chair of Tinton Falls	2002
Michael Rubino, Jr., Vice Chair of Spring Lake	2003
Douglas J. Widman of Oakhurst	2002
Julie Ann Murray of Brielle	2002

Term Expires

Jeanette Pappas of Spring Lake	2002
Dennis Melofchik of Ocean	2002
Dolores P. Wilson of Freehold	2002
Michael R. DuPont of Red Bank	2002
Charles R. Parker of Freehold	2003
C. Keith Henderson of Manasquan	2003
Melanie S. Wang of Hazlet	2003
James N. Butler, Jr. of Asbury Park	2004
Christine Giordano Hanlon of Edison	2005
Van Lane of Freehold	2005
Horton S. Hickerson of Red Bank	2002
James B. Delehanty of West Long Branch	2002
Victor P. Evans of Asbury Park	2002
George Tompkins of Pt. Pleasant	2002

Ellen L. Barrie of Rumson	2002
Louis Marie Cole of Manasquan	2003
Reverend David J. Parreott, Jr. of Asbury Park	2004
Charles Abate of Imlaystown	2004
Elaine Wilcher of Asbury Park	2005

DISTRICT X

(Morris & Sussex Counties)

Secretary: Melinda D. Middlebrooks of Parsippany

Kathleen Noonan-Fenelly, Chair of Morristown	2002
Robert E. Bartkus, Vice Chair of Morristown	2003
Carl W. Nelson of Franklin	2003
Jacquelin M. O'Donnell of Sparta	2003
Ann T. Scucci of Rockaway	2003
Mark Bongiovanni of Cedar Knolls	2003
Karin Haber of Florham Park	2003
Thomas C. Pluciennik of Morris Plains	2004
Michael Wright of Morristown	2005
Bonny Rafel of Florham Park	2005
Ann M. Edens of Chester	2005
George Schulman of East Hanover	2002
Jane E. Moore of Randolph	2003
Samuel E. Bleecker of Millington	2004
Luann LaRussa of Parsippany	2004
John Paoloni of Denville	2004

DISTRICT XI

(Passaic County)

Secretary: Anthony Benevento of Totowa Boro

Joseph C. Perconti, Chair of Haledon	2002
Timothy P. Kane, Vice Chair of Totowa	2003
Shwana Ruth-Bridges of Paterson	2002
Edward C. Fabiano of Clifton	2003
Joaquin Calcines, Jr. of Paterson	2004
Kevin P. Harrington of North Haledon	2004
Norberto H. Yacono of Paterson	2004
Lucinda A. Long of Wayne	2004
Jane E. Salomon of Paterson	2005
Richard A. Shackil of Paterson	2005
Randall Chiocca of Parsippany	2005
Linda Couso Puccio of Wayne	2005
Stanley J. Lacz of Little Falls	2003

Term Expires

S. Roy Lombardo of Wayne	2003
John Koontz of Totowa	2003
Sam Jarquesy of Wayne	2004
Brenda Adams of Wayne	2004
Eileen Cingale of Clifton	2005

DISTRICT XII

(Union County)

Secretary: Nicholas D. Caruso of Berkeley Heights

Carol A. Jeney, Chair of Scotch Plains	2002
Fredric H. Pearson of Union	2003
Daniel S. Swinton of Clark	2002

William Kugelman of Fairfield	2002
John C. Phillips of Westfield	2002
Barbara Koonz of Springfield	2003
Martha D. Lynes of Westfield	2003
Elizabeth A. Weiler of Cranford	2004
Alberto Ulloa of Elizabeth	2004
Gianfranco A. Pietrafesa of Summit	2005
Robert L. Munoz of Clark	2005
Frederic R. McDaniel of Westfield	2005
Amirali Y. Haidri of Union	2005
Marc Z. Walters of Westfield	2002
Rose M. Brinker of Clark	2003
Laurence B. Chase of Summit	2003
Lois R. Goering of Elizabeth	2004
James C. Bishop, Jr. of Scotch Plains	2004
Ralph Sperduto of Union	2004
Marc Kelley of Cranford	2005

Term Expires

DISTRICT XIII
(Hunterdon, Somerset & Warren Counties)
Secretary: Stuart C. Ours of Washington

John J. Coyle, Jr., Chair of Phillipsburg	2002
Joe E. Strauss, Vice Chair of Flemington	2003
Stephen Tsai of Edison	2003
Roy Stevens of Bridgewater	2004
Brian M. Cige of Somerville	2004
Charles Z. Schalk of Somerville	2005
James Scott DeMasi of Phillipsburg	2005
Kurt G. Ligos of Hackettstown	2005
Franklyn H. Barlow, Jr. of Flemington	2002
Carolyn Sullivan of Bridgewater	2002
Kim Vernon of North Plainfield	2003
Gale S. Wachs of Bridgewater	2005