

**Appendix 4: *Examination of Population, Household and Employment Trends and Projections
Somerset County and Municipalities, Somerset County Planning Board, June 5,
2008***



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Trends and Projections
Somerset County and Municipalities**

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1. Introduction

Four years have passed since the Somerset County Planning Board worked with its municipalities to develop Municipal Cross Acceptance projections, which were included in the Somerset County Final Cross Acceptance Report, March 2005. A build-out analysis, completed by the National Center for Neighborhood and Brownfield Redevelopment at Rutgers as part of the Somerset County Smart Growth Strategic Plan; Municipal Growth Targets prepared for the Somerset County Planning Board by the Center of Urban Policy Research at Rutgers University; and draft projections prepared by the North Jersey Transportation Authority were taken into consideration by the Somerset County Planning Board and Municipal Cross Acceptance Committees when developing the Cross Acceptance Projections during 2004. The NJTPA agreed to accept the Cross Acceptance Population and Household Projections in February 2005. However, NJTPA did not change its employment projections to concur with the County's Cross Acceptance Employment Projections due to differences in base-year data. NJTPA did agree to re-distribute its employment projections in accordance with the municipal distribution pattern represented by the County Cross Acceptance Employment Projections. Municipalities submitted review comments and recommendations regarding the projections they believed best represented realistic growth expectations at that time, along with information about future development and redevelopment initiatives prior to finalization of the County Cross Acceptance Report. A summary of municipal feedback on the projections is included in the Final County Cross Acceptance Report, which was used to develop the Cross Acceptance Projections.

When the County Cross Acceptance Report was finalized at the end of 2004, the majority of the County's municipalities had expressed interest in pursuing Plan Endorsement by the State Planning Commission. It was anticipated that many would have achieved Plan Endorsement by this time, especially since half of the county's municipalities had Designated Centers scheduled to expire at the end of 2007, and Plan Endorsement was required in order for these municipalities to continue to receive the benefits of Center Designation (12 centers had been designated at that time). The Cross Acceptance Report stated that the projections therein were to be considered interim until such time as more refined projections are developed through the Plan Endorsement Process. To date, six (6) of the County's municipalities have initiated the process, but none have been completed to date. Due to uncertainties as to when new municipal projections will be generated as part of the Plan Endorsement process; and the growing need for more accurate, updated projection figures at this time, the County Planning Board has compiled the tables included in this report to help coordinate and facilitate municipal review and update of the municipal and county projection figures for 2010, 2020, 2025 and 2030.

2. Projection Update Process

Projections are a valuable planning tool. They aide in identifying public policy, community service and program needs in areas such as education, economic development, human services and housing. Projections are also helpful in assessing the capacity of natural and manmade infrastructure, and for capitol investment decisions affecting water supply, wastewater management, transportation, energy and other systems. Projections are useful for shaping plans and policies, including open space, redevelopment and affordable housing.

All of the County's municipalities are encouraged to re-examine the Cross Acceptance population, household and employment projections. It is important to note that projections, which are associated with a specific timeline, do not necessarily equal "build-out". "Build-out" analyses are intended to represent future growth potential that is not associated with a specific timeline. Local and regional projections and build-out estimates are influenced by many external factors, including global economies, state or federal policies and natural forces. Typically, projections are updated every few years in order to take broader issues into account, as well as changes in local land use policies, and to assure they remain a valuable planning tool. Municipal planners and officials are requested to give consideration to the following factors when reviewing and refining their projections:

- Past and recent local demographic and economic trends including age group and migration trends
- New State and regional land use plans, policies and regulations including but not limited to the new Highlands Regional Master Plan, newly adopted State Water Quality Management Planning Rules, and COAH Third Round rules
- Updated municipal master plans and zoning ordinances
- Local redevelopment, adaptive reuse and brownfield initiatives planned and underway
- Targeted growth areas identified in municipal master plans including, but not limited to transit-oriented development; downtown revitalization and transfer of development rights – receiving zones
- Vacant available developable land and corresponding municipal zoning densities
- Environmental and infrastructure capacity constraints
- Affordable housing obligations
- Approved subdivisions and site plans
- Changes in the regional and local housing market and economic conditions, such as the current downturn in the housing industry, slower income gains, increasing taxes and slow job growth
- National and global forces such as rising energy costs and food prices, decreased consumer spending, weak dollar and trade deficit.

Municipalities are requested to submit alternative, updated projections to the Somerset County Planning Board for submission to the State Planning Commission as an amendment to the Somerset County Cross Acceptance Report where appropriate. Updated projections should be substantiated with documentation that describes the new development, redevelopment and other factors that were used to revise the projection figures. The County Planning Board will also include the updated projections in the County's Smart Growth Strategic Plan.

Preparation of the County Smart Growth Strategic Plan document is currently underway, and comprises an update of the 1987 Somerset County Master Plan. In addition, the re-write of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan document is also currently underway. Both the Draft Updated State Plan and the Draft Somerset County Smart Growth Strategic Plan are scheduled to be released in July 2008. It is the County Planning Board's goal to include the most appropriate projections for Somerset County and its municipalities in both the County and State Plans, and for the projections in these important plans to be consistent. **As such, Municipal Cross Acceptance Committees are requested to work with municipal Planning Boards and elected officials to review, refine and submit updated projections from 2010 through 2030 in 5-year intervals, to**

the County Planning Board prior to the end of June 2008. Furthermore, municipal officials are requested to notify the County Planning Board in writing, if the any of the Cross Acceptance projections are found to remain appropriate for inclusion in the Updated State Plan and the County Smart Growth Strategic Plan.

In addition, Municipal officials and planners are encouraged to use this process to help them evaluate the NJ Council on Affordable Housing's (COAH) proposed amendment of the 2018 municipal household and employment growth projections (N.J.A.C. 5:97, Appendix F(2)) and associated affordable housing obligations authorized for publication in the NJ Register by COAH on May 6, 2008. The deadline for public comment on the proposed amendments is **August 15, 2008**. The COAH Substantive Rules adopted on May 6, 2008 as well as the proposed amendments to the rules are available on the NJ Department of Community Affairs Website: <http://www.state.nj.us/dca/coah/dec07proposal.shtml>. Formal written comments on the proposed amendments should be submitted to:

Lucy Voorhoeve, Executive Director
NJ Council on Affordable Housing
P.O. Box 813
Trenton, NJ 08625-0813

Please note that the Somerset County Planning Board is currently working on the preparation of a Countywide Wastewater Management Plan. Future wastewater and water supply demand will be based on 2030 growth projections for municipalities that are 90% developed (Bound Brook, Manville, Millstone, North Plainfield, Raritan, Somerville and South Bound Brook) and a GIS build-out analysis for the balance of the County's municipalities. Any documentation on development, redevelopment, vacant land and other factors compiled for the purpose of substantiating changes to municipal projections discussed herein will be used by the County Planning Board in the preparation of the County Wastewater Management Plan and vice-versa, in order to support and advance planning consistency and coordination at the regional, county and local levels. County Planning staff are currently preparing maps of potential vacant/developable land which are to be submitted for municipal review and refinement, together with requests for information about redevelopment and other targeted growth areas as part of the County Wastewater Management Planning Process. Staff will be working very closely with Municipal Wastewater Management Committees on this important infrastructure planning initiative during the next 6 months. Municipal Officials and Cross Acceptance Committees are encouraged to coordinate their work on refining the projections with Municipal Wastewater Management Committees. More information about the County's Wastewater Management Planning initiative is available by visiting the County Planning Board's webpage: www.co.somerset.nj.us/planweb/learn.htm.

Both the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (NJTPA) and the NJ Dept. of Labor and Work Force development are undertaking comprehensive updates of their projections at this time. Their updated projections are expected to be released in autumn 2008. The County Planning Board seeks the opportunity to work in coordination with these entities and its municipalities to develop projections that are reasonable and reflective of past trends, recent conditions and anticipated changes in the foreseeable future and that are valuable for planning purposes. The County Planning Board will share data and information with these entities throughout its projection update process.

It is also anticipated that this process will generate valuable information that can be used by municipalities pursuing Plan Endorsement from the State Planning Commission or Plan Conformance from the Highlands Council.

3. Countywide Projection Summary

Population: Countywide, the total population increased by 23.82% from 240,279 to 297,490 over the 10 year period from 1990 and 2000, according to the US Bureau of Census. This represents an annual average growth rate of 2.38% per year during this decade.

According to the NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJLWD), the County's population was estimated to be 324,186 in 2006, an increase of 9.00% since 2000, and an annual average increase of 1.50% per year for this 6-year period.

The total County population is projected to increase by 7.73 percent to 349,240 during the 14-year period between 2006 and 2020 according to the County's Cross Acceptance projections as shown in Table 1. This represents a 0.55% annual average increase during this time period. In comparison, the NJLWD projects the County's population will reach 359,700 by 2020, an increase of 10.95% from 2006 (an average annual increase of 0.78%). Given the minimal growth in employment that has occurred countywide since 2000, the significant downturn in the current housing and financial markets, the very lengthy redevelopment process and other factors, the County Planning Board is concerned that the NJLWD population projections are too optimistic. Furthermore, careful assessment and revision of the Cross Acceptance population projections in some of the County's municipalities is recommended.

Age Group Trends: The US Bureau of the Census indicates the number of persons 65 and over was 33,381 in 2000 or 11.2% of the total County population. According to the NJLWD, the number of persons 65 years of age and over was 34,700 or 11.0% of the total County Population in 2004. The NJLWD projects the number of persons 65 years and over will increase to 51,900 or 14.4 % by 2020. Somerset County has experienced a large increase in the construction of new senior citizen housing since 2000. The County Planning Board and the County Office on Aging believe both the 2004 and 2020 NJLWD under-estimate the number of senior citizens living in the County.

The US Bureau of the Census indicates the number of persons 19 years of age and under was 80,959 in 2000, or 27.2% of the County's total population. The NJLWD estimates the number of persons 19 and under was 89,000 or 28.1 percent in 2004, a minor increase over 2000. The NJLWD projects the proportion of persons 19 and under in Somerset County will decrease to 25.8% of the County's total population by 2020.

Race and Hispanic Origin: The County's population continues to diversify as migration to the county continues to drive overall population growth. According to the US Bureau of the Census, there were 221,642 non-Hispanic white persons living in Somerset County, comprising 74.5% of the County's population. The NJLWD estimates that in 2004, the number of non-Hispanic white persons will decline to 219,000 or 70.1% of the County's population; and by 2020, the NJLWD projects the number of non-Hispanic white persons living in Somerset County will be 192,500 or 53.5 percent of the County's population, consistent with statewide and national trends.

Migration: As stated in Rutgers Regional Report, “Where Have All the Dollars Gone? An Analysis of New Jersey Migration Patterns” Issue Paper Number 26, October 2007, “there has been a sharp deceleration of population growth in New Jersey starting in 2002. This has been primarily caused by the sharp acceleration in the number of New Jerseyans moving to other states, causing what the Census Bureau calls net internal migration losses, i.e., more people are moving out of the state than moving in”. As noted in this report, these population losses are starting to have significant economic and fiscal consequences. In Somerset County, losses due to migration to other states has been off-set by increased in-migration of persons comprised of Hispanic and other racial and ethnic groups, as well as senior citizens attracted to significant new age-restricted housing projects underway since 2001.

Households: As shown in Table 2, the number of occupied households in Somerset County increased by 23.36% from 88,346 in 1990 to 108,984 in 2000 according to the US Bureau of the Census. This represents an average annual increase of 2.34% during this decade.

According to the County Planning Board’s 2007 household estimate, which is based on net annual Certificates of Occupancy issued (see Table 4), the number of households increased countywide by 8.73% to 118,499 units. This represents an annual average increase of 1.25% from 2000 through 2007, a significantly lower growth rate as compared to the previous decade. The County Cross Acceptance Report shows the total number of households in the County is projected to increase to 128,410 by 2020. This represents an increase of 8.36%, or 0.60% annually between 2007 and 2020. The total number of households in the County is projected to increase by 12.23% during the 11-year period from 2007 through 2018 based on the NJ Council on Affordable Housing’s (COAH) projections. COAH estimates an annual average increase of 1.11% through 2018. The current downturn in the housing market has caused a significant drop in construction between 2006 and 2007 in many of Somerset County’s municipalities, which has continued into 2008. The adverse conditions affecting the housing market are expected to persist for some time, and are an important consideration that should be addressed when refining projected household growth at the municipal and county levels.

As shown in Table 8, County planners estimated a total of 121,786 housing units would occur in 2007 based on COAH’s proposed projections. County planners derived this figure by applying the annual rate of change representing the increase between COAH’s 2004 housing unit baseline and its proposed 2018 projections for Somerset County. This figure is 3,287 units greater than the County planner’s 2007 estimate of households (118,499). This difference is considered minor at the countywide level since the number of **units** projected by COAH would naturally be slightly higher than the number of **occupied households** estimated by County planners when residential vacancy is factored in. (The countywide vacancy factor for owner occupied housing was 0.8% and 8.8% for rental units according to the 2006 American Community Survey). However, the differences between these figures at the municipal level for some municipalities are significant, and closer examination of the allocation of COAH’s growth at the municipal level is recommended. The current and complex downturn in the housing and financial industries will impact the rate of housing development in the future, and should be given careful consideration when examining housing unit projections.

Employment: Employment in the County increased by 30.4% from 132,863 in 1990 to 173,311 in 2000, an annual average increase of 3.04% during this decade based on data available through the

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. In stark comparison, employment increased by only 770 or 0.4% during the 7 year period from 2000 - 2007.

As shown in Table 3, the County's Cross Acceptance projections, developed in 2004 - a period of economic optimism, show a 31.34% increase in employment countywide from 173,271 in 2006 to 227,580 in 2020, and is based on a more robust average annual increase of 2.23% than is currently occurring. COAH's projections show a 17.00% increase in employment countywide to 202,685 by 2018, or 1.41% annually during this timeframe. Both the County Cross Acceptance Employment Projections and the COAH 2018 Employment Projections appear overly optimistic based on the NJLWD's Annual Covered Employment Trend data 2000 – 2006 to the municipal level, and the recessionary conditions unfolding during 2008 as described in Rutgers Regional Report, "Reversal of Economic Fortune: Regional and State Prosperity at Risk", Issue Paper Number 27, April 2008. As such, County planners strongly recommend a comprehensive update of municipal, county and state employment projections be undertaken.

This recommendation is supported by the findings in Table 6, which compares an estimate of 2007 countywide employment based on the NJLWD's 2014 Projection by major industry sector with the Sept. 2007 Countywide employment based on the US Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. This table reveals a significant difference (10,100 jobs) between the two figures. It appears the NJLWD's projections may represent a very significant over-estimation of employment growth through 2014 and possibly beyond.

The NJLWD's report, "Projections 2014: New Jersey Employment and Population in the 21st Century", Sept. 2006 states that "occupations having the lowest training and education requirements – short-term on-the-job training – will account for 58 percent of total job openings and 62.5 percent of openings due to replacement demand.... and 48 percent of openings due to growth". This report indicates that job growth is greatest in lower wage-paying business support, sales, health and service occupations statewide from 2004 - 2014. In order to assure an adequate workforce within close proximity to employment centers (which is particularly important as transportation costs rise), an adequate supply of affordable workforce housing must be available. Affordable workforce housing is generally housing that is affordable to workers whose household income is 120 percent or less than the median income of the housing region. The public costs associated with education remains the single greatest deterrent to the establishment of local land use plans and policies that facilitate the development of workforce housing. An examination of the housing stock including, types, price, tenure and vacancy rates within municipalities, the county and the region is recommended to help shape land use plans and policies to assure an adequate, diverse housing supply that can meet current and future demand and strengthen the local labor force. At the same time, real steps must be taken to address education funding issues statewide. Adequate housing for other segments of the County's population must also be pursued. New Jersey is currently facing an acute shortage of supportive/assisted housing for persons with disabilities, and COAH estimates the need for over 110,000 housing units affordable to low-and moderate-income households through 2018. In some areas of the State and possibly Somerset County, the supply of certain senior housing types has grown significantly, reaching market saturation.

The balance between housing and jobs is an important indicator of the relative strength and stability of the local and regional economy. From a smart growth perspective, a healthy match between the number of jobs and number of households in a community and housing region is a strong indicator of economic stability and sustainability over time. Table 7 shows the jobs per household ratio for

Somerset County and its municipalities. Although remaining favorable, the ratio is shown to decline slightly from 1.57 in 2000 to 1.47 in 2006. The optimistic 2020 Cross Acceptance employment projections cause the jobs per household ratio to increase to 1.77, whereas the COAH 2018 projections yield a ratio of 1.52, suggesting COAH's 2018 household and employment projections are more consistent with the historic balance between jobs and households in the County.

4. Projection Findings and Recommendations

Countywide, population and household growth has continued between 2000 and 2007, although at a significantly lower rate than in the past decade. Somerset County is faring better during the current national housing market recession as compared to other areas of the State and nation, due primarily to the County's strong and stable employment base; proximity to nearby employment centers in Middlesex and adjoining counties; access to major regional transportation corridors; and high quality of life. When the housing market rebounds, residential development may increase at a greater rate than indicated by the County's Cross Acceptance projections for some municipalities, due to significant remaining growth potential in several of the less developed townships; emerging redevelopment opportunities; pent-up demand associated with the current housing recession; the desirability of the County as a place to live and work, and the new COAH requirements. Employment growth through 2007 has been much slower countywide than during the previous decade. The rate of future job growth appears to have been over-estimated in the County Cross Acceptance projections countywide. Improved relative economic opportunities in nearby states, including Pennsylvania may be contributing to this trend, along with the multiplicity of factors contributing to the overall national and statewide economic downturn described in Rutgers Regional Report, "Reversal of Economic Fortune: Regional and State Prosperity at Risk", Issue Paper Number 27, April 2008.

A few of Somerset County's municipalities appear to have experienced greater than anticipated population growth during the current decade. These include Bedminster, Far Hills, Franklin and Montgomery. The following municipalities' experienced greater than anticipated household growth during the current decade: Bernardsville, Franklin, Montgomery, Raritan and South Bound Brook. Employment growth during this decade was lower than expected for Bernards, Branchburg, Montgomery and Watchung; but higher than expected for Bedminster, Bound Brook, Bridgewater, Far Hills Raritan and Warren. These municipalities in particular are encouraged to evaluate their projections and submit alternative figures that take into account municipal master plan and zoning policies, new proposed development, redevelopment, targeted growth areas and available developable land resources, as well as COAH's 2018 growth projections and municipal affordable housing obligations.

Differences among the various sources of population and household projections discussed in this report are relatively minor at the County level, although COAH's 2018 proposed projections show a higher level of growth than the Cross Acceptance figures. Countywide projected population and household growth rates appear generally consistent with recent trends, however significant disparities have been observed at the municipal level. Therefore, an update of population and household projections to more closely fit municipal growth patterns and new socio-economic conditions affecting the housing market is strongly encouraged.

Discrepancies among the various sources of employment projections referred to in this report are very significant. All appear overly optimistic based on recent trends and current national and State socio-economic conditions. Updates of employment projections at the state, county and municipal level are strongly encouraged.

5. Conclusions/Next Steps

Comparison of projections with current year and recent trend data has proven helpful for evaluating the need for projection updates. It has also become apparent that caution must be applied when using projections developed under previous, significantly changing sets of global, national and state socio-economic forces. Major economic changes such as those experienced in New Jersey and nationally currently and during the past few years also trigger the need for projection updates.

The County Planning Board seeks the opportunity to work with its municipalities and State agencies to work toward the preparation of a unified set of projections that are realistic and can serve as an unbiased tool that can aide in planning, policy and capital investment decisions at all levels of government. Projections and build-out analyses should be carefully distinguished, each serving its own unique purpose. Consideration should be given to the establishment of a projection range that provides flexibility from a state and local planning and policy perspective. The provision of projection ranges that represent different possible scenarios may be particularly suitable for times of significant uncertainty regarding future local, regional and national economic, financial and housing conditions such as these.

The County Planning Board recommends that all government jurisdictions work together with COAH to define an appropriate process through which adjustments to municipal projections can be made to reflect more realistic levels of, and timelines for future growth – particularly for municipalities that have vacant land resources and/or significant redevelopment potential but are subject to infrastructure and other constraints. To further this goal, the County Planning Board recommends that the role of the State Plan in providing a framework for guiding and coordinating projected growth throughout the State be strengthened.

The County Planning Board looks forward to working with the NJLWD and NJTPA in evaluating and coordinating County-level projections. The County Planning Board also will work closely with its municipalities to successfully prepare updated interim municipal projections that can be used by the County Planning Board to address immediate regional planning needs. Further refinement of municipal-level projections will be encouraged and supported during the State Plan - Plan Endorsement and Highlands Plan Conformance processes.

Table 1
SOMERSET COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS
CROSS ACCEPTANCE/NJTPA PROJECTIONS AND
COAH THIRD ROUND PROJECTIONS

| Municipality | 1990 Census | 2000 Census | 2006 DOL Estimate | CAIII *2010 | CAIII *2015 | CAIII *2020 | CAIII *2025 | NJTPA *2030 |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Bedminster | 7,086 | 8,302 | 8,449 | 8,350 | 8,390 | 8,430 | 8,480 | 8,850 |
| Bernards | 17,199 | 24,575 | 27,140 | 27,670 | 27,960 | 28,000 | 28,510 | 28,967 |
| Bernardsville | 6,597 | 7,345 | 7,688 | 8,070 | 8,310 | 8,550 | 8,790 | 9,017 |
| Bound Brook | 9,487 | 10,155 | 10,225 | 11,100 | 11,720 | 12,310 | 12,320 | 12,329 |
| Branchburg | 10,888 | 14,566 | 15,049 | 15,250 | 15,650 | 16,050 | 16,450 | 16,740 |
| Bridgewater | 32,509 | 42,940 | 44,818 | 45,350 | 45,940 | 46,540 | 47,430 | 48,035 |
| Far Hills | 657 | 859 | 928 | 900 | 920 | 920 | 930 | 1030 |
| Franklin | 42,780 | 50,903 | 60,273 | 58,920 | 62,930 | 66,930 | 70,940 | 71,605 |
| Green Brook | 4,460 | 5,654 | 6,854 | 7,190 | 7,390 | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,491 |
| Hillsborough | 28,808 | 36,634 | 38,110 | 39,240 | 41,550 | 45,050 | 49,140 | 50,152 |
| Manville | 10,567 | 10,343 | 10,481 | 10,590 | 11,010 | 11,240 | 11,240 | 11,245 |
| Millstone | 450 | 410 | 431 | 760 | 760 | 770 | 770 | 794 |
| Montgomery | 9,612 | 17,481 | 23,243 | 18,790 | 22,720 | 22,720 | 22,730 | 21,680 |
| North Plainfield | 18,820 | 21,103 | 21,738 | 22,580 | 22,720 | 22,720 | 22,730 | 22,744 |
| Peapack Gladstone | 2,111 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 2,650 | 2,900 | 3,140 | 3,390 | 3,542 |
| Raritan | 5,798 | 6,338 | 6,427 | 6,470 | 6,570 | 6,930 | 7,450 | 7,548 |
| Rocky Hill | 693 | 662 | 678 | 720 | 730 | 730 | 740 | 740 |
| Somerville | 11,632 | 12,423 | 12,550 | 13,400 | 14,090 | 14,400 | 14,750 | 14,765 |
| South Bound Brook | 4,185 | 4,492 | 4,524 | 4,880 | 4,900 | 4,920 | 4,950 | 4,952 |
| Warren | 10,830 | 14,259 | 15,816 | 16,720 | 17,370 | 18,020 | 18,150 | 18,467 |
| Watchung | 5,110 | 5,613 | 6,284 | 5,880 | 5,940 | 6,100 | 6,260 | 6,355 |
| County Total | 240,279 | 297,490 | 324,186 | 325,480 | 337,190 | 349,240 | 361,560 | 367,100 |

Notes:

* Cross Acceptance, Round 3 (CAIII) and NJTPA Population and Household Projections through 2025 are consistent and were developed in a coordinated manner with municipal involvement during the State Plan Cross Acceptance Process, and included in the Final Somerset County Cross Acceptance Report, March, 2005. The CAIII Employment Projections are not the same as NJTPA's Employment Projections due to differences in the 2000 base year data. NJTPA extended its projections to 2030.

Sources:

- US Bureaus of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1990 and 2000
- Final Somerset County Cross Acceptance Report, March 2005

Table 2
SOMERSET COUNTY HOUSEHOLD TRENDS
CROSS ACCEPTANCE/NJTPA PROJECTIONS AND
COAH THIRD ROUND HOUSING PROJECTIONS

| Municipality | 1990 Census | 2000 Census | **2007 SCPB Estimate | CAIII *2010 | CAIII *2015 | CAIII *2020 | CAIII *2025 | NJTPA *2030 | ***2018 COAH |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bedminster | 3,447 | 4,235 | 4,263 | 4,280 | 4,290 | 4,300 | 4,310 | 4,530 | 4,943 |
| Bernards | 6,345 | 9,242 | 9,973 | 10,330 | 10,440 | 10,520 | 10,600 | 10,790 | 10,776 |
| Bernardsville | 2,449 | 2,723 | 2,871 | 2,780 | 2,813 | 2,910 | 3,010 | 3,110 | 3,196 |
| Bound Brook | 3,675 | 3,615 | 3,615 | 3,850 | 4,130 | 4,370 | 4,370 | 4,370 | 3,832 |
| Branchburg | 3,744 | 5,272 | 5,422 | 5,530 | 5,670 | 5,820 | 5,960 | 6,090 | 6,354 |
| Bridgewater | 11,292 | 15,561 | 16,043 | 16,040 | 16,250 | 16,460 | 17,770 | 18,020 | 18,543 |
| Far Hills | 250 | 368 | 387 | 390 | 400 | 400 | 410 | 560 | 489 |
| Franklin | 16,158 | 19,355 | 22,628 | 22,410 | 23,930 | 25,260 | 26,970 | 27,270 | 25,644 |
| Green Brook | 1,426 | 1,893 | 2,340 | 2,400 | 2,470 | 2,480 | 2,480 | 2,520 | 2,613 |
| Hillsborough | 10,088 | 12,649 | 13,319 | 13,960 | 15,130 | 16,840 | 18,670 | 19,070 | 14,875 |
| Manville | 4,119 | 4,115 | 4,312 | 4,310 | 4,560 | 4,690 | 4,690 | 4,690 | 4,433 |
| Millstone | 170 | 169 | 169 | 330 | 330 | 340 | 340 | 350 | 187 |
| Montgomery | 3,085 | 5,803 | 7,747 | 6,280 | 6,500 | 6,720 | 6,940 | 7,160 | 9,534 |
| North Plainfield | 7,341 | 7,202 | 7,224 | 7,400 | 7,480 | 7,480 | 7,480 | 7,490 | 7,547 |
| Peapack Gladstone | 769 | 840 | 884 | 920 | 1,040 | 1,160 | 1,280 | 1,340 | 1,018 |
| Raritan | 2,290 | 2,556 | 2,807 | 2,780 | 2,880 | 2,980 | 3,290 | 3,330 | 2,938 |
| Rocky Hill | 280 | 284 | 290 | 320 | 320 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 321 |
| Somerville | 4,546 | 4,743 | 4,788 | 5,060 | 5,440 | 5,590 | 5,760 | 5,770 | 5,171 |
| South Bound Brook | 1,600 | 1,632 | 1,796 | 1,740 | 1,750 | 1,760 | 1,760 | 1,760 | 1,798 |
| Warren | 3,542 | 4,629 | 5,189 | 5,630 | 5,650 | 5,670 | 5,680 | 5,800 | 6,166 |
| Watchung | 1,730 | 2,098 | 2,432 | 2,190 | 2,260 | 2,330 | 2,400 | 2,440 | 2,608 |
| County Total | 88,346 | 108,984 | 118,499 | 118,930 | 123,730 | 128,410 | 134,500 | 136,700 | 132,986 |

Notes:

* Cross Acceptance, Round 3 (CAIII) and NJTPA Population and Household Projections through 2025 are consistent and were developed in a coordinated manner with municipal involvement during the State Plan Cross Acceptance Process, and included in the Final Somerset County Cross Acceptance Report, March, 2005. The CAIII Employment Projections are not the same as NJTPA's Employment Projections due to differences in the 2000 base year data. NJTPA extended its projections to 2030.

**2000 US Bureau of the Census Occupied Households as base year plus annual Certificates of Occupancy minus annual demolitions as reported by municipalities to the Somerset County Planning Board through its Annual Certificate of Occupancy Survey.

***These figures were provided for general comparison purposes, and to encourage municipalities to examine COAH's proposed rule amendment and its impacts on municipalities. The recently adopted rules and proposed amendments can be downloaded from COAH's website: <http://www.state.nj.us/dca/coah/june08rules.shtml>. Please note that COAH's projections are for housing units and are generally comparable with the Census, SCPB Estimates and Cross Acceptance figures which represent "occupied households".

Sources:

- US Bureaus of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1990 and 2000
- Final Somerset County Cross Acceptance Report, March 2005
- NJ COAH Task 1 – "Allocating Growth to Municipalities", Figures A1 and A2, May 1, 2008, proposed by COAH on May 6, 2008, and scheduled to be published in the NJ Register on June 16, 2008.

Table 3
SOMERSET COUNTY EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
CROSS ACCEPTANCE PROJECTIONS AND
THIRD ROUND COAH PROJECTIONS

| Municipality | 2000 DOL | 2006 DOL Estimate | CAIII *2010 | CAIII *2015 | CAIII *2020 | CAIII *2025 | NJTPA *2030 | ***2018 COAH |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bedminster | 6,878 | 6,884 | 5,310 | 5,670 | 6,040 | 6,360 | 5,780 | 9,540 |
| Bernards | 13,589 | 11,973 | 15,560 | 16,620 | 16,840 | 17,070 | 16,420 | 13,719 |
| Bernardsville | 2,946 | 3,169 | 3,540 | 3,690 | 3,840 | 4,000 | 3,950 | 4,108 |
| Bound Brook | 3,966 | 3,962 | 2,830 | 3,010 | 3,140 | 3,150 | 3,130 | 4,226 |
| Branchburg | 6,723 | 8,865 | 14,860 | 15,230 | 15,540 | 15,790 | 16,440 | 11,277 |
| Bridgewater | 28,009 | 33,439 | 31,300 | 32,530 | 35,450 | 38,370 | 34,020 | 39,973 |
| Far Hills | 866 | 763 | 280 | 290 | 300 | 310 | 310 | 985 |
| Franklin | 36,270 | 31,588 | 45,480 | 50,470 | 55,470 | 60,460 | 46,250 | 36,824 |
| Green Brook | 4,052 | 4,135 | 4,410 | 4,580 | 3,940 | 5,370 | 4,790 | 4,352 |
| Hillsborough | 6,953 | 9,684 | 9,660 | 11,100 | 12,540 | 13,990 | 9,400 | 13,251 |
| Manville | 1,5953 | 1,957 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,390 | 1,900 | 2,513 |
| Millstone | 88 | 108 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 20 | 126 |
| Montgomery | 9,295 | 8,560 | 12,580 | 14,150 | 15,730 | 17,300 | 12,380 | 10,098 |
| North Plainfield | 3,794 | 3,563 | 4,270 | 4,380 | 4,490 | 4,590 | 4,560 | 3,767 |
| Peapack Gladstone | 2,438 | 1,297 | 2,560 | 2,640 | 2,710 | 2,790 | 2,830 | 1,460 |
| Raritan | 7,246 | 9,452 | 8,100 | 8,480 | 8,850 | 9,230 | 8,680 | 11,528 |
| Rocky Hill | 426 | 394 | 500 | 620 | 620 | 620 | 570 | 444 |
| Somerville | 15,839 | 14,045 | 17,560 | 17,630 | 17,700 | 17,700 | 18,950 | 14,419 |
| South Bound Brook | 422 | 447 | 420 | 440 | 440 | 450 | 480 | 456 |
| Warren | 11,594 | 13,074 | 12,050 | 12,280 | 12,210 | 12,750 | 13,370 | 13,015 |
| Watchung | 7,611 | 5,912 | 7,710 | 8,570 | 9,430 | 10,290 | 8,670 | 6,604 |
| County Total | 170,574 | 173,271 | 200,870 | 214,470 | 227,580 | 243,140 | 278,800 | 202,685 |

Notes:

* Cross Acceptance, Round 3 (CAIII) and NJTPA Population and Household Projections through 2025 are consistent and were developed in a coordinated manner with municipal involvement during the State Plan Cross Acceptance Process, and included in the Final Somerset County Cross Acceptance Report, March, 2005. However, the CAIII Employment Projections are not the same as NJTPA's Employment Projections due to differences in the 2000 base year data. NJTPA extended its projections to 2030.

***These figures were provided for general comparison purposes, and to encourage municipalities to examine COAH's proposed rule amendment and its impacts on municipalities. The recently adopted rules and proposed amendments can be downloaded from COAH's website: <http://www.state.nj.us/dca/coah/june08rules.shtml>.

Sources:

- NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, "Covered Employment Trends", 1990, 2000 and 2006.
- Final Somerset County Cross Acceptance Report, March 2005
- NJ COAH Task 1 – "Allocating Growth to Municipalities", Figures A1 and A2, May 1, 2008, proposed by COAH on May 6, 2008, and scheduled to be published in the NJ Register on June 16, 2008.

Table 4
SOMERSET COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MUNICIPAL CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY SUMMARY

| Municipality | 2000 Census Occupied Households | 2000 Net COs | 2001 Net COs | 2002 Net COs | 2003 Net COs | 2004 Net COs | 2005 Net COs | 2006 Net COs | 2007 Net COs | 2007 Household Estimate |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Bedminster | 4,235 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4,263 |
| Bernards | 9,242 | 375 | 157 | 101 | 34 | 22 | 10 | 20 | 12 | 9,973 |
| Bernardsville | 2,723 | 22 | 39 | 28 | 17 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 2,871 |
| Bound Brook | 3,615 | 1 | 1 | -5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,615 |
| Branchburg | 5,272 | 54 | 34 | 27 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 5,422 |
| Bridgewater | 15,561 | 142 | 78 | 75 | 35 | 29 | 27 | 36 | 60 | 16,043 |
| Far Hills | 368 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 387 |
| Franklin | 19,355 | 421 | 660 | 234 | 284 | 648 | 576 | 266 | 184 | 22,628 |
| Green Brook | 1,893 | 175 | 134 | 62 | 20 | 12 | 38 | 4 | 2 | 2,340 |
| Hillsborough | 12,649 | 213 | 118 | 118 | 36 | 0 | 19 | 90 | 76 | 13,319 |
| Manville | 4,115 | 1 | 170 | 12 | 2 | -1 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 4,312 |
| Millstone | 169 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 169 |
| Montgomery | 5,803 | 401 | 247 | 309 | 493 | 166 | 121 | 119 | 88 | 7,747 |
| North Plainfield | 7,202 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 7,224 |
| Peapack & Gladstone | 840 | 30 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 884 |
| Raritan | 2,556 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 2 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 227 | 2,807 |
| Rocky Hill | 284 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 290 |
| Somerville | 4,734 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 4,788 |
| South Bound Brook | 1,632 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 121 | 37 | 1,796 |
| Warren | 4,629 | 126 | 131 | 97 | 81 | 51 | 30 | 18 | 26 | 5,189 |
| Watchung | 2,098 | 11 | 14 | 2 | 285 | -1 | -1 | 17 | 7 | 2,432 |
| County Total | 108,975 | 2,009 | 1,810 | 1,097 | 1,314 | 952 | 847 | 725 | 770 | 118,499 |

Note: Data represents total annual Certificates of Occupancy minus total annual demolitions as reported by municipal officials.

Sources: Somerset County Planning Board, Annual Certificate of Occupancy Survey

US Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Prepared By: Somerset County Planning Board, May 2008

Table 5

NJ DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, 2004 to 2025

| County | Census on | | Estimates | | Projections to July 1, | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 7/1/2004 | 2009 | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 |
| New Jersey | 7,730,188 | 8,414,350 | 8,685,200 | 8,903,300 | 9,188,200 | 9,523,500 | 9,817,400 |
| Atlantic | 224,327 | 252,552 | 268,300 | 277,400 | 289,800 | 305,100 | 319,800 |
| Bergen | 825,380 | 884,118 | 901,700 | 911,000 | 929,400 | 959,900 | 983,400 |
| Burlington | 395,066 | 423,394 | 448,700 | 464,000 | 484,000 | 510,200 | 532,200 |
| Camden | 502,824 | 508,932 | 515,600 | 526,200 | 539,300 | 556,300 | 569,600 |
| Cape May | 95,089 | 102,326 | 100,500 | 99,000 | 99,200 | 101,200 | 103,200 |
| Cumberland | 138,053 | 146,438 | 151,000 | 154,600 | 158,600 | 164,900 | 168,700 |
| Essex | 777,964 | 793,633 | 795,000 | 805,700 | 822,700 | 840,800 | 855,300 |
| Gloucester | 230,082 | 254,673 | 272,800 | 285,900 | 300,000 | 318,500 | 337,300 |
| Hudson | 553,099 | 608,975 | 605,400 | 610,400 | 619,600 | 629,100 | 630,600 |
| Hunterdon | 107,802 | 121,989 | 129,300 | 135,400 | 142,100 | 150,300 | 158,300 |
| Mercer | 325,824 | 350,761 | 364,400 | 372,900 | 386,900 | 400,000 | 411,700 |
| Middlesex | 671,811 | 750,162 | 783,700 | 803,500 | 828,500 | 858,500 | 883,500 |
| Monmouth | 553,093 | 615,301 | 635,100 | 650,800 | 673,200 | 700,000 | 723,700 |
| Morris | 421,361 | 470,212 | 487,400 | 504,200 | 524,100 | 547,800 | 568,600 |
| Ocean | 433,203 | 510,916 | 553,100 | 584,800 | 615,600 | 643,100 | 678,200 |
| Passaic | 453,302 | 489,049 | 498,900 | 508,900 | 520,700 | 532,300 | 544,900 |
| Salem | 65,294 | 64,285 | 65,300 | 67,700 | 70,200 | 72,500 | 75,100 |
| Somerset | 240,245 | 297,490 | 316,200 | 328,200 | 343,600 | 359,700 | 375,100 |
| Sussex | 130,943 | 144,166 | 152,100 | 158,700 | 166,600 | 176,700 | 187,000 |
| Union | 493,819 | 522,541 | 530,800 | 540,300 | 553,900 | 568,800 | 576,500 |
| Warren | 91,607 | 102,437 | 109,800 | 113,600 | 120,200 | 127,700 | 135,000 |

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, "Projections of Total Population by County: New Jersey, 2004 – 2025".

Table 6

**EMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED INDUSTRY SECTORS: COMPARISON OF “ACTUAL” AND PROJECTED
EMPLOYMENT FOR 2007**

Somerset County

| | | | | | Change 2000-Sept. 2007 | | | Change 2000-Projected 2007 | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Naics Title | 2000 Employment | Sept. 2007 Employment | *2007 DOL Projected Employment | 2014 DOL Projected Employment | Employment | Annual Average Percent Change | Total Percent Change | Employment | Annual Average Percent Change | Total Percent Change |
| Total NonFarm Employment | 173,311 | 174,081 | 184,181 | 195,050 | 770 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 10,870 | 0.006 | 0.063 |
| Total Private | 158,880 | 157,245 | 168,365 | 177,850 | -1,635 | -0.001 | -0.010 | 9,485 | 0.006 | 0.060 |
| Goods Producing | 27,379 | 25,265 | 26,115 | 24,850 | -2,114 | -0.008 | -0.077 | -1,265 | -0.005 | -0.046 |
| Natural resources and Mining | 599 | 542 | 500 | 400 | 0 | -0.146 | -1.446 | -100 | -0.017 | -0.166 |
| Construction | 5,898 | 6,467 | 6,799 | 7,700 | 800 | 1.133 | 11.926 | 901 | 0.015 | 0.153 |
| Manufacturing | 20,882 | 18,256 | 18,816 | 16,750 | -2,700 | -1.477 | -13.828 | -2,066 | -0.010 | -0.099 |
| Private Services-Providing | 131,500 | 131,980 | 142,250 | 153,000 | 21,950 | 1.390 | 14.807 | 10,750 | 0.008 | 0.082 |
| Trade, Transportation and Utilities | 24,763 | 34,591 | 32,057 | 39,350 | 950 | 0.909 | 9.471 | 7,294 | 0.029 | 0.295 |
| Information | 13,224 | 7,518 | 11,212 | 9,200 | -450 | -0.465 | -4.551 | -2,012 | -0.015 | -0.152 |
| Financial Activities | 12,704 | 12,932 | 13,427 | 14,150 | 1,350 | 1.208 | 12.756 | 723 | 0.006 | 0.057 |
| Professional and Business Services | 41,069 | 39,096 | 42,535 | 44,000 | 3,050 | 1.848 | 20.097 | 1,466 | 0.004 | 0.036 |
| Education and Health Services | 15,612 | 19,574 | 19,856 | 24,100 | 250 | 1.082 | 11.362 | 4,244 | 0.027 | 0.272 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 10,168 | 12,778 | 12,284 | 14,400 | 650 | 2.354 | 26.192 | 2,116 | 0.021 | 0.208 |
| Other Services (Except Government) | 3,748 | 5,022 | 5,774 | 7,800 | 1,650 | 2.367 | 26.359 | 2,026 | 0.054 | 0.541 |
| Unclassified | 411 | 469 | | | | | | | | |
| Government | 14,431 | 16,836 | 15,816 | 17,200 | 700 | 0.426 | 4.340 | 1,385 | 0.010 | 0.096 |
| Federal | 2,756 | 1,828 | 2,153 | 1,550 | -150 | -0.880 | -8.460 | -603 | -0.022 | -0.219 |
| State | 472 | 966 | 736 | 1,000 | 0 | 0.026 | 0.263 | 264 | 0.056 | 0.559 |
| Local | 11,203 | 14,042 | 12,927 | 14,650 | 850 | 0.603 | 6.193 | 1,724 | 0.015 | 0.154 |

Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

NJ Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Market and Demographic Research, Occupational and Demographic Research, Feb. 2007

Notes: * Straight line extrapolation of 2014 DLWD projection.

Table 7
SOMERSET COUNTY & MUNICIPAL JOBS PER HOUSEHOLD RATIO, SELECT YEARS

| Municipality | *2000 | ***2006 Estimate | ****CAHH 2020 | *****COAH 2018 |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bedminster | 1.62 | 1.61 | 1.32 | 1.93 |
| Bernards | 1.47 | 1.20 | 1.60 | 1.27 |
| Bernardsville | 1.08 | 1.11 | 1.32 | 1.29 |
| Bound Brook | 1.10 | 1.10 | 0.72 | 1.10 |
| Branchburg | 1.28 | 1.64 | 2.67 | 1.77 |
| Bridgewater | 1.80 | 2.09 | 2.15 | 2.16 |
| Far Hills | 2.35 | 1.98 | 0.75 | 2.01 |
| Franklin | 1.87 | 1.41 | 2.20 | 1.44 |
| Green Brook | 2.14 | 1.77 | 1.59 | 1.67 |
| Hillsborough | 0.55 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.89 |
| Manville | 3.88 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.57 |
| Millstone | 0.52 | 0.64 | 0.26 | 0.67 |
| Montgomery | 1.60 | 1.12 | 2.34 | 1.06 |
| North Plainfield | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.60 | 0.50 |
| Peapack and Gladstone | 2.90 | 1.47 | 2.28 | 1.43 |
| Raritan | 2.83 | 3.66 | 2.97 | 3.92 |
| Rocky Hill | 1.50 | 1.36 | 1.88 | 1.38 |
| Somerville | 3.34 | 2.95 | 3.17 | 2.79 |
| South Bound Brook | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Warren | 2.50 | 2.53 | 2.15 | 2.11 |
| Watchung | 3.63 | 2.44 | 4.05 | 2.53 |
| County Total | 1.57 | 1.47 | 1.77 | 1.52 |

Notes:

*NJLWD 2000 Municipal Public and Private Sector Covered Employment divided by 2000 US Census Bureau - Occupied Households.

**NJLWD 2006 Municipal Public and Private Sector Covered Employment divided by Somerset County Planning Board 2006 Household Estimates (2000 Households plus 2000 – 2006 Net Certificates of Occupancy Issued)

***Somerset County Planning Board - 2020 Cross Acceptance Projected Employment divided by 2020 Cross Acceptance Households.

****Proposed COAH 2018 Third Round Employment Projections divided by 2018 Third Round Households.

Sources:

- NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, “Covered Employment Trends”, 1990, 2000 and 2006.
- US Bureaus of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1990 and 2000
- Final Somerset County Cross Acceptance Report, March 2005
- NJ COAH Task 1 – “Allocating Growth to Municipalities”, Figures A1 and A2, May 1, 2008, proposed by COAH on May 6, 2008, and scheduled to be published in the NJ Register on June 16, 2008.

Table 8
2007 HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATE COMPARISON

| Municipality | *Units in 2004 | *Units Allocated 2018 | *Annual Pct. Change '04 – '18 | *2007 Estimate based on COAH Projections | 2007 SCPB Estimate |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Bedminster | 4,485 | 4,943 | 0.8 | 4,600 | 4,263 |
| Bernards | 10,052 | 10,776 | 0.6 | 10,233 | 9,973 |
| Bernardsville | 2,904 | 3,196 | 0.8 | 2,977 | 2,871 |
| Bound Brook | 3,801 | 3,832 | 0.1 | 3,809 | 3,615 |
| Branchburg | 5,530 | 6,354 | 1.2 | 5,736 | 5,422 |
| Bridgewater | 16,094 | 18,543 | 1.2 | 16,706 | 16,043 |
| Far Hills | 397 | 489 | 1.8 | 420 | 387 |
| Franklin | 22,061 | 25,644 | 1.3 | 22,957 | 22,628 |
| Green Brook | 2,317 | 2,613 | 1.0 | 2,391 | 2,340 |
| Hillsborough | 13,067 | 14,875 | 1.1 | 13,519 | 13,319 |
| Manville | 4,279 | 4,433 | 0.3 | 4,318 | 4,312 |
| Millstone | 173 | 187 | 0.7 | 177 | 169 |
| Montgomery | 7,396 | 9,534 | 2.1 | 7,931 | 7,747 |
| North Plainfield | 7,404 | 7,547 | 0.2 | 7,440 | 7,224 |
| Peapack and Gladstone | 913 | 1,018 | 0.9 | 939 | 884 |
| Raritan | 2,665 | 2,938 | 0.8 | 2,733 | 2,807 |
| Rocky Hill | 296 | 321 | 0.7 | 302 | 290 |
| Somerville | 4,891 | 5,171 | 0.5 | 4,961 | 4,788 |
| South Bound Brook | 1,675 | 1,798 | 0.6 | 1,706 | 1,796 |
| Warren | 5,176 | 6,166 | 1.5 | 5,424 | 5,189 |
| Watchung | 2,477 | 2,608 | 0.4 | 2,510 | 2,432 |
| County Total | 118,053 | 132,986 | 1.1 | 121,786 | 118,499 |

Notes:

* The 2007 COAH Estimate represents a straight line allocation based on annual average change between COAH's 2004 and 2018 proposed projections. The recently adopted rules and proposed amendments can be downloaded from COAH's website: <http://www.state.nj.us/dca/coah/june08rules.shtml>.

**2000 US Bureau of the Census Occupied Households as base year plus annual Certificates of Occupancy minus annual demolitions as reported by municipalities to the Somerset County Planning Board through its Annual Certificate of Occupancy Survey.

Source: NJ COAH Task 1 – “Allocating Growth to Municipalities”, Figures A1 and A2, May 1, 2008, proposed by COAH on May 6, 2008, and scheduled to be published in the NJ Register on June 16, 2008.

2008

Board of Chosen Freeholders

Peter S. Palmer, Freeholder Director
Rick Fontana, Freeholder Deputy Director
Robert Zaborowski, Freeholder
Jack M. Ciattarelli Freeholder
Patricia L. Walsh, Freeholder

Planning Board Members

Bernard V. Navatto, Jr., Chairman
Jules Lobai, Vice Chairman
Edward Francfort
Kenneth Brenn
Thomas Moschello
Margaret Mary Jones, Member
Peter S. Palmer, Freeholder Director
Patricia L. Walsh, Freeholder Liaison
Michael J. Amorosa, County Engineer/Board Secretary
Walter Geslak, 1st Alternate
Gloria McCauley, 2nd Alternate
Jack M. Ciattarelli, Alternate to Freeholder
David J. Lorimer, Alternate to County Engineer

John M. Lore, Esq., Deputy County Counsel for Planning

Planning Division Staff

Robert P. Bzik, AICP/PP, Director of Planning
Anthony V. McCracken, Sr., AICP/PP, Assistant Director of Planning
Patricia McGarry, Manager, Cultural & Heritage
Sally de Barcza, Programs Coordinator
Diana Vigilante, Manager, Office of Solid Waste Management
Melissa Harvey, Recycling Coordinator
Thomas R. D'Amico, AICP/PP, Supervising Planner
Laurette Kratina, AICP/PP, Supervising Planner
Walter Lane, AICP/PP, Principal Transportation/Land Use Planner
Kenneth Wedeen, AICP/PP, Principal Planner
James Ruggieri, AICP/PP, Principal Community Planner
Galina Chernikova, Senior Planner
Tara Kenyon, Senior Planner
Nora Fekete, Planner
Lindsay Blount, Planner
Tatiana Kika, Principal Draftsperson
Andrew Phillips, Draftsperson
Lillian M. Zuza, Office Manager
Patrice Thomas, Administrative Assistant
Cynthia Mellusi, Administrative Assistant
Catherine Bunting, Administrative Assistant
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