CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE — Van Drew is the first Democrat in two decades to win the Cape May County seat in the New Jersey Legislature.

Assemblyman Van Drew, backed by his fellow Democrats, outlined their agenda for 2017.

"We work very much together," Van Drew said of the 16th Legislative District. "We go over and do things together, and I feel fortunate that my district is made up of two great communities, Stone Harbor and Cape May County."

In fact, the two districts are known as "The Two Great Communities." Van Drew was elected to both seats in 2015.

Van Drew said he would like to see an aquaculture bill become law. The bill, currently awaiting the governor's signature, would require the Department of Environmental Protection to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in establishing a joint permit application process.

Aquaculture involves the production of fish and shellfish for consumption. The state currently has 180 licensed aquatic farmers who had to undergo a state and federal permitting process. Aquaculture is an area we are uniquely suited for because of the quality of our water, because of the location of our counties," Van Drew said.

"We're very much interested in being small entrepreneurs in this area," he said.

---

Frisoli bids farewell to MUA post

By BETTY WUND

Special to the Star and Wave

CAPE MAY — Former Lower Township deputy mayor Ralph Frisoli attended his last Lower Township Municipal Utilities Authority meeting Jan. 4 after not seeking re-election to the board.

"I sold myself about enough for this gentleman for the hours he spent working with all of us," Frisoli said as he left the meeting. "I think I've sold enough for this fellow to be where he is now." Frisoli said he had made the decision to not run for public office or to want another term on the board of commissioners.

Frisoli said at his time on the Board of Commissioners he had worked with the mayor and the council to improve the phone and internet service.

"From the very beginning, I'm sure I didn't agree with their executive director, the office manager, two board members and the solicitor. What I found out, what they found out, was all in their power to get rid of employees by the board," Frisoli said.

"I still got phoning calls from employees asking me not to lose my job. They didn't know..."

---

First snow of season blankets Lower Cape May

By JACK RICHTER

CAPE MAY — A 12-hour storm Saturday, Jan. 7, brought as much as 10 inches of powdery snow across Lower Cape May, followed by clear skies Sunday.

"We didn't have a real storm but it was not a nor'easter. We didn't have the winds off of the ocean creating the strong winds off of the ocean creating the typical nor'easter has. We didn't have the precipitation to deal with."

"It was a snowstorm, it now has been replaced with a DCB-224, which used 25-watt lamps. It was designed to replace a 100-watt lamp. It was limited only by the curvature of the Earth. The original lens was to be seen at the Museum of Cape May Court House. It was designed in 1945 by a 36-inch rotating turntable which does not require maintenance for 10 to 20 years and consumes less than 1 watt. The VRB-25 was centrally mounted and had a rotating turntable with radius, that made it retain power at large temperature range. The lens is a "direct-view" with no moving parts to wear. The lens is electronically commutated to within 5 percent of each other. An optical speed sensor provides precise feedback to the PID controller.

Cape May Lighthouse's original first-order Fresnel lens was installed in 1859. The lens measured more than 7 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter. The light was designed to meet a United States Coast Guard power requirement, and the lens was placed in the lighthouse's lantern room. The lens is a "direct-view" with no moving parts to wear. The lens is electronically commutated to within 5 percent of each other. An optical speed sensor provides precise feedback to the PID controller.

Cape May Lighthouse's original first-order Fresnel lens was installed in 1859. The lens measured more than 7 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter. The light was designed to meet a United States Coast Guard power requirement, and the lens was placed in the lighthouse's lantern room.

The lens is a "direct-view" with no moving parts to wear. The lens is electronically commutated to within 5 percent of each other. An optical speed sensor provides precise feedback to the PID controller.

Cape May Lighthouse's original first-order Fresnel lens was installed in 1859. The lens measured more than 7 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter. The light was designed to meet a United States Coast Guard power requirement, and the lens was placed in the lighthouse's lantern room.

The lens is a "direct-view" with no moving parts to wear. The lens is electronically commutated to within 5 percent of each other. An optical speed sensor provides precise feedback to the PID controller.

Cape May Lighthouse's original first-order Fresnel lens was installed in 1859. The lens measured more than 7 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter. The light was designed to meet a United States Coast Guard power requirement, and the lens was placed in the lighthouse's lantern room.

The lens is a "direct-view" with no moving parts to wear. The lens is electronically commutated to within 5 percent of each other. An optical speed sensor provides precise feedback to the PID controller.

Cape May Lighthouse's original first-order Fresnel lens was installed in 1859. The lens measured more than 7 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter. The light was designed to meet a United States Coast Guard power requirement, and the lens was placed in the lighthouse's lantern room.

The lens is a "direct-view" with no moving parts to wear. The lens is electronically commutated to within 5 percent of each other. An optical speed sensor provides precise feedback to the PID controller.

Cape May Lighthouse's original first-order Fresnel lens was installed in 1859. The lens measured more than 7 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter. The light was designed to meet a United States Coast Guard power requirement, and the lens was placed in the lighthouse's lantern room.

The lens is a "direct-view" with no moving parts to wear. The lens is electronically commutated to within 5 percent of each other. An optical speed sensor provides precise feedback to the PID controller.

Cape May Lighthouse's original first-order Fresnel lens was installed in 1859. The lens measured more than 7 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter. The light was designed to meet a United States Coast Guard power requirement, and the lens was placed in the lighthouse's lantern room.

The lens is a "direct-view" with no moving parts to wear. The lens is electronically commutated to within 5 percent of each other. An optical speed sensor provides precise feedback to the PID controller.

Cape May Lighthouse's original first-order Fresnel lens was installed in 1859. The lens measured more than 7 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter. The light was designed to meet a United States Coast Guard power requirement, and the lens was placed in the lighthouse's lantern room.

The lens is a "direct-view" with no moving parts to wear. The lens is electronically commutated to within 5 percent of each other. An optical speed sensor provides precise feedback to the PID controller.