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# ANNUAL REPORT

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New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1974

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

David J. Bardin

Commissioner

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1974  
The Period July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

Note: Commissioner David J. Bardin assumed office May 9, 1974. Richard J. Sullivan served as Commissioner in the fiscal year covered by this report until February 1, 1974. Joseph T. Barber served as Acting Commissioner from February 1 to May 9, 1974.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 DAVID J. BARDIN, COMMISSIONER  
 P. O. BOX 1390  
 TRENTON, N. J. 08625  
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To the Honorable Brendan T. Byrne, Governor of the State of New Jersey, and the Members of the New Jersey State Legislature:

I am submitting to you the attached annual report of the Department of Environmental Protection for Fiscal Year 1974 (ending June 30, 1974). Since an annual report was not submitted for Fiscal Year 1973, some data are included to bridge the gap since the Fiscal Year 1972 report.

During the closing months of Fiscal Year 1974 and thereafter, our first priority has been to strengthen the sewer grants program so that we can develop a regular flow of approved designs to the Federal EPA. We are thereby taking advantage of available Federal funds and cleaning up the polluted waters of New Jersey. During all of Fiscal Year 1974, \$51 million of Federal grants were obligated involving seven projects. During the first half of Fiscal Year 1975 (ending December, 1974), an additional \$107 million of Federal grants were obligated in connection with 22 projects.

As of the start of calendar year 1975, projects costing a total of half a billion dollars (75% from federal funds) were underway or approved for construction.

Our second priority has been to cut through the decisional delays on construction permit applications, most notably the stream encroachment and riparian permit programs. Backlogs have been reduced, but much more remains to be done. Decisional outputs (approvals and denials) have been increased as shown below:

Applications Decided: Approval plus Denials

	<u>Stream encroachment permits</u>	<u>Riparian permits</u>
FY 1974:		
July-December 1973	118	69
January-June 1974	144	56
FY 1975:		
July-December 1974	163	144

Organizational changes made in Fiscal Year 1975 and the Governor's pending budget proposals for Fiscal Year 1976 should enable us to place the principal construction permit programs on a timely footing.

The Department was created in 1970 and entrusted with vital responsibilities of the greatest moment to the people of New Jersey, including those as yet unborn. These responsibilities involve resource management, on the one hand, and, increasingly, regulation. The goal you have set is to carry out the assigned responsibilities with vigor, firmness, and decisiveness -- maintaining a balanced perspective and acting fairly in the public interest.

Faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David J. Bardin".

David J. Bardin  
Commissioner

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1974  
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## OVERVIEW

The Department of Environmental Protection was established in April, 1970 to bring together the operations of State government involved in the conservation, restoration and enhancement of the physical environment.

During fiscal year 1974, the Department of Environmental Protection had budget responsibility for State appropriations of \$45 million and \$233 million in State bond appropriations. Revenues of over \$12 million from Federal sources were augmented by fees and charges in the amount of \$8 million. Approved plans for wastewater treatment facilities qualified for about \$40 million in Federal funds. Budgeted staff positions at end of the fiscal year were 1,330.

Major organizational changes were made during the fiscal year. A new position of Deputy Commissioner (Policy and Administration) was created. The function of the Deputy Commissioner is to advise the Commissioner on policy, serve as Director of Administration, and supervise the Divisions of Marine Services, Fish, Game and Shellfisheries, and Parks and Forestry.

The position of Assistant Commissioner was established. Duties include supervision of the Divisions of Water Resources and Environmental Quality.

In the Division of Water Resources, three new staff units were created in the Office of the Director. The Water Quality Planning and Management section was transferred from the Bureau of Water Pollution Control. Seven functioning sections were created in the Bureau of Water Pollution Control.

The position of Executive Assistant was established in the Office of the Commissioner. The function of the Executive Assistant is to assist the Commissioner.

The Office of Environmental Analysis (OEA) was established to develop the coastal area management program mandated by the New Jersey Coastal Area Facility Review Act (CAFRA), and to prepare wetlands and tidelands maps, interim floodplain mapping, and environmental inventories.

The Office of Environmental Review was established to prepare and maintain the New Jersey Outdoor Recreation Plan, administer the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program, and the Youth Conservation and Recreational Development Program. It coordinates the review of environmental impact statements and assessments.

The Office of Environmental Services was established to provide guidance, coordination and assistance to citizens groups, county and municipal environmental, health and planning agencies.

Important legislation was enacted in the fiscal year to enhance DEP's mandate to protect the State's environment. The Coastal Area Facility Review Act, effective September 20, 1973, requires DEP to prepare an environmental design plan for the coastal region. The Endangered and Non-game Species Conservation Act provides for a comprehensive program to protect important wildlife resources. The Waste Control Act, currently in litigation, concerned the control of out-of-state wastes. (See Appendix #3 for a complete list of legislative actions.)

New regulations designed to carry out functions assigned to DEP were issued in the areas of solid waste, use of pesticides, protection of coastal wetlands, and others. (See Appendix #4 for a complete list of Rules and Regulations Proposed or Adopted.)

The enforcement of laws and regulations under the jurisdiction of DEP resulted in the initiation of 8,106 cases. 7,294 were completed, and fines were collected in the amount of \$775,000.

The State Parks, State Forests and Historic Sites managed by DEP were visited by 5,310,000 persons in fiscal year 1974.

The Appendix provides the following detailed information:

- Appendix #1 - Revenues/Appropriations/Funds
- Appendix #2 - Organization Chart
- Appendix #3 - New Legislation
- Appendix #4 - New Rules and Regulations
- Appendix #5 - Enforcement Actions
- Appendix #6 - Attendance at State Parks, Forests and Historic Sites
- Appendix #7 - Councils and Commissions
- Appendix #8 - Councils including DEP Commissioner
- Appendix #9 - Reference Publications

## SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The broad range of activities that are the work of the Department of Environmental Protection include responsibility for conservation of natural resources, promotion of environmental protection, prevention and control of pollution and the management of recreational facilities.

A summary of DEP activities is presented here.

### WATER RESOURCES

Management of water resources includes protecting the purity of drinking water, assuring an adequate supply of potable water, and maintaining and restoring the quality of surface, ground and coastal waters.

DEP coordinates State programs with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Interstate Sanitation Commission and The Delaware River Basin Commission.

Potable Water: 550 water systems, serving 6.7 million people, are regulated by DEP. 114 permits for new public water supply construction were issued during fiscal year 1974 totaling an estimated \$24 million. 496 water plants were inspected, 360 investigations were conducted, 6,500 water samples were collected.

Seven formal orders were issued and 10 cases were referred to the Attorney General for legal action resulting from failure to provide adequate storage and source capacity, adequate chlorination, or iron removal facilities.

Rules were proposed to require mandatory fluoridation of public water supplies and a public hearing was conducted.

It is estimated that 800,000 people, or about 10% of the State's population receive drinking water to which fluoride has been added. An additional 86,000 located in 13 communities drink naturally fluoridated water.

Water Sales: Raw water for public and private consumption is provided from two State-operated water resources facilities, the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Spruce Run-Round Valley Reservoir System.

Revenue derived from the D & R Canal totaled \$569,144 as billed, with \$49,194 not received. The average water use was 43.08 million gallons per day, average revenue per million gallons used was \$36.20.

Revenue derived from Spruce Run-Round Valley Reservoir system totaled \$1,385,382.80 as billed, with \$301,398.75 not received. The average use was 69.37 million gallons per day for the Elizabethtown Water Company and 10.00 million gallons per day for the Middlesex Water Company, average revenue per million gallons used was \$47.82.

Revenue was also derived from the Excess Diversion Tax (RS 58:2-1 to 4) and totaled \$249,400.72 as billed, with \$17,194.88 not received. The excess diversion was 145,636,632 million gallons at an average price of \$1.71 per million gallons.

State Water Supply Needs: On March 22, 1974, Governor Byrne established an Interdepartmental Committee on State Water Supply Needs, chaired by State Treasurer Richard C. Leone. The Committee's Report to the Governor recommended the construction of a raw water outlet pipe from Round Valley Reservoir. A two-year study to plan for long-range water supply needs was also recommended by the Committee.

Water Pollution Control: The passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments in October, 1972, marked the beginning of a new era in the State's program. The Act provided new requirements and new funding for the construction of public wastewater treatment facilities. It reaffirmed the prime role of the State in the newly established State-federal partnership. DEP reviews and certifies for EPA funding plans for sewerage facility construction and improvements.

During FY 74, EPA approved for funding seven construction projects with a total construction cost of about \$51 million.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost</u> <u>(Millions \$)</u>	<u>Fed. Grant</u>	<u>State Share</u>
Bergen Co. S.A.	\$ 10.0	\$ 7.59	\$ 1.5
Pemberton Twp. MUA	7.7	5.7	1.1
Bayshore Regional S.A.	.3	.232	.046
Beverly S.A.	.3	.225	.027
Long Branch S.A.	10.6	7.9	1.3
Ocean Co. S.A. (No. Long Beach)	5.5	4.1	.827
Western Monmouth U.A.	16.5	12.3	2.5
Totals	<u>\$ 50.9</u>	<u>\$ 38.047</u>	<u>\$ 7.300</u>

EPA also approved Step 1 planning grants for Wayne Township (\$222,000 federal funds) and for the Stony Brook Regional Authority (\$768,000 federal funds).

In addition, DEP certified the following projects to EPA for funding. (Approval was granted in FY 75.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost</u> <u>(Millions)</u>	<u>Fed. Grant</u>	<u>State Share</u>
Ocean Co. (Southern)	\$ 62.1	\$ 46.6	\$ 9.3
Wayne Township	7.0	5.2	1.0
South Monmouth Reg. S.A.	27.5	20.6	4.2
Totals	<u>\$ 96.6</u>	<u>\$ 72.4</u>	<u>\$ 14.5</u>

At the close of the fiscal year, DEP was reviewing 80 applications for \$215 million in federal funds pending certification to EPA.

In December 1974, there were 20 projects contracted or under construction involving a total estimated cost of \$451 million.

Permit applications for non-funded projects include sewer connections and package plants. 448 applications were received; 362 permits involving \$134 million worth of sewer construction projects were decided. Some 273 applications were pending at year end. An average of three months was required to process a typical sewer extension application.

Many existing municipal systems are receiving wastes in excess of their treatment capacity. In order to prevent continued pollution of surface water, the DEP imposed 73 sewer connection bans affecting 115 municipalities. Connection bans will be lifted when adequate systems are constructed or temporary facilities are available.

Water Quality Management: New water quality standards, adopted in December 1974, and the development of basin plans, mark the beginning of a comprehensive program for water resource planning.

During calendar year 1974, a water quality management plan was initiated for the Northeastern New Jersey Metropolitan area. This study, to be completed by the beginning of 1976, is the first of 10 scheduled basin plans that will provide a basis for making water resource decisions in the State. New efforts are directed to the establishment of a dynamic planning process, evaluation of construction programs on the basis of stream quality criteria and development of a detailed enforcement program.

Flood Control and Stream Encroachment: Flooded streams and rivers can wreck disaster upon the State, inflicting economic and personal tragedy. New Jersey's Flood Hazard Areas Act of 1972 was a significant step toward protecting stream corridors from land uses and development which increase flood potential and danger to life and property.

During Fiscal Year 1974, regulations and guidelines were drafted pursuant to the Act to control land uses in flood areas. Under these proposed regulations, DEP would regulate land uses in the delineated floodway, while municipalities would regulate land uses in the flood fringe area.

At the end of fiscal year 1974, 267 of the state's 567 municipalities had become eligible for federal flood insurance. These communities are in every county of the state except Sussex. Within the state, 513 municipalities have been identified by the Federal agency as flood-prone or as having special flood or mud slide hazards. DEP acts as a coordinating agency for the Federal Flood Insurance Program of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

DEP coordinates its flood control work with projects conducted by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. During the fiscal year, the Shabakunk Creek Study was completed and released for adoption after public hearings were held. Similar projects providing complete stream profiles are in process for some 24 flood areas.

Through a cooperative program with the U. S. Geological Survey, a base method was developed to determine design floods. A resource for State regulatory

and planning programs, the report, "Magnitude and Frequency of Floods in New Jersey with Effects on Urbanization," was adopted in December, 1974.

DEP, under long-standing legislation, regulates construction that might encroach on the natural high water mark of any stream to assure the preservation of stream corridors. During the Fiscal Year 1974, 342 permit applications were received and 262 were granted or denied. The number pending on June 30, 1974 was 985.

Tocks Island: During fiscal year 1974, DEP continued to evaluate the Tocks Island project. The proposed dam to be built at Tocks Island in the Delaware River would create a water reservoir and a related recreation area. The desirability of the project and its projected impact on New Jersey and the surrounding states has been a source of controversy for 10 years.

In a public statement issued June 24, 1974, Governor Byrne opposed construction of the dam and called for a major effort to re-evaluate the project, citing the need for feasible alternatives as a basis for rendering a decision on the project.

The Governor requested Congressional appropriations to fund a review of social and economic factors in addition to environmental factors. An independent State assessment parallels the federally-funded study.

## LAND RESOURCES

The maintenance and conservation of natural resources includes responsibility for fragile land areas of the State -- such as wetlands and coastal plains. DEP coordinates land acquisition for conservation and recreational purposes under State and federal programs. It also assumes management functions for State parks, forests and historic sites as part of its purpose to restore and enhance the physical environment.

Coastal Area Facility Review Act: CAFRA, effective September 20, 1973, provides environmental protection for a 1,300-square-mile area from Raritan Bay, Middlesex County, southward along the Atlantic Coast, around Cape May and northward up the Delaware River to near Exit 1 of the New Jersey Turnpike in Salem County (see map).

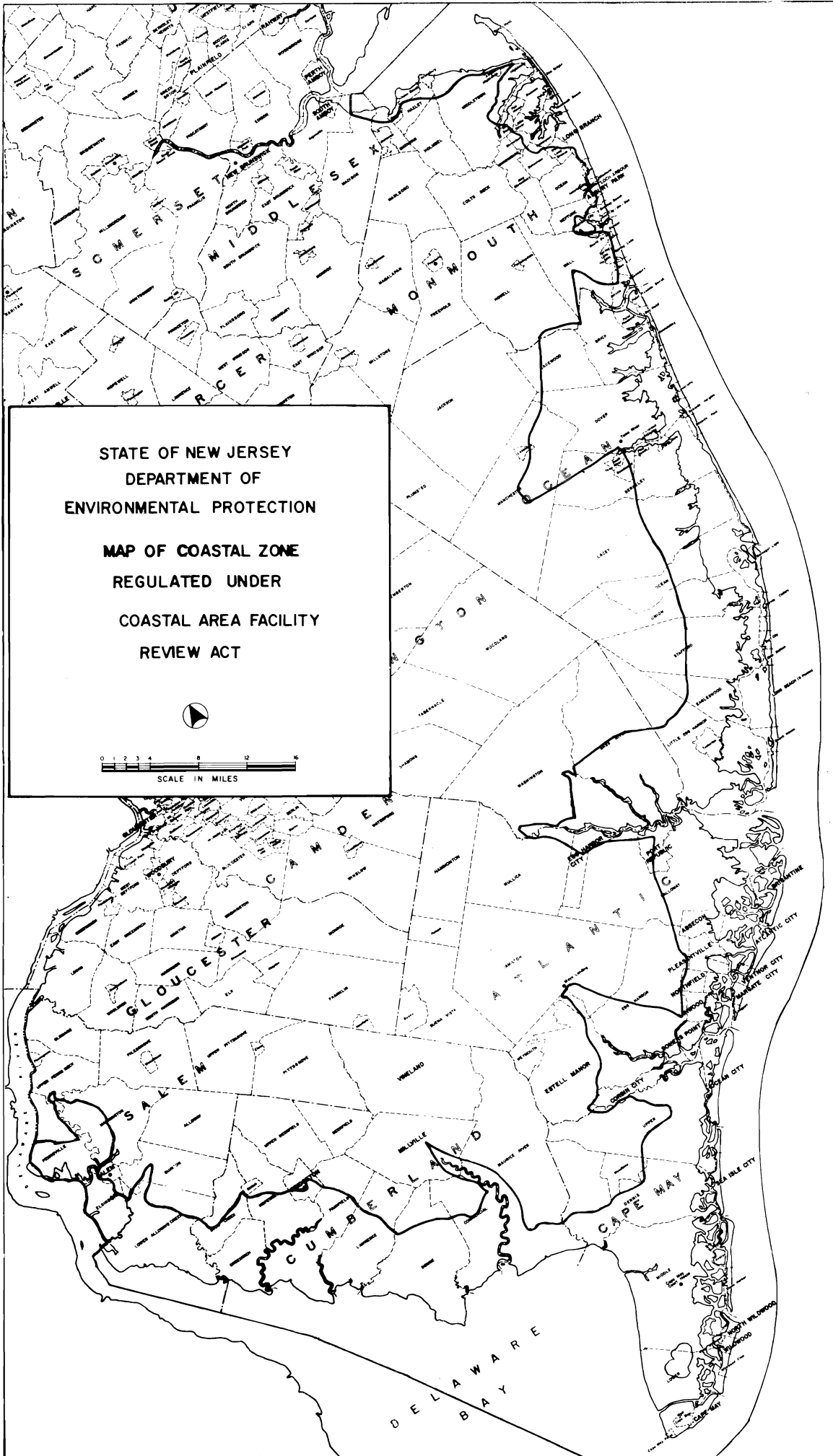
CAFRA calls for a balancing of environmental, social, and economic values. Major facilities, manufacturing enterprises, and housing developments of 25 or more units may be built only after DEP issues a permit for construction, in addition to all local approvals. The statute also provides a four-year timetable for developing an environmental design for the coastal area. A \$275,000 grant under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act was received early in Fiscal Year 1975 to fund the design program.

As of June 30, 1974, 42 CAFRA permit requests had been received. Five were reviewed and acted upon favorably; none was denied and 37 were pending

Wetlands: The Wetlands Act of 1970 enables DEP to regulate activities in the estuarine zone, and prevent further deterioration of the coastal and tidal wetlands.

During the years 1953-72, approximately 51,568 acres of marshes and wetlands were destroyed by dredging and filling of these areas.

By the end of fiscal year 1974, 67 percent of the State's Wetlands were under protective regulations totaling 204,799 acres in nine counties. These lands are regulated pursuant to Wetlands Orders issued by DEP after public hearing in the affected county.



Riparian Lands: New Jersey's riparian lands are lands now or formerly flowed by mean high tides, including shorelands and meadowlands. The income derived from their sale or lease is dedicated to the support of the state's public schools. Net income to the fund from this source was \$940,976 during Fiscal Year 1974. During the period, the book value of the fund increased by \$1,178,315.

Riparian lands may be conveyed to private citizens either by sale or lease. Land which is conveyed outright is conveyed by riparian deed, or grant, which must be approved by the Natural Resource Council, the Commissioner of DEP, the State Attorney General and the Governor. As of June 30, 1973, 808 riparian leases and grants were pending final action. During Fiscal Year 1974, 150 applications were received, 56 were approved, and 252 were denied or cancelled. The number pending on June 30, 1974, was 650.

Riparian licenses are also issued which allow use of State-owned lands for specified purposes and periods. During Fiscal Year 1974, 62 applications for new licenses and 91 requests for renewals were received; all were approved and no applications were pending on June 30, 1974.

Permits are issued for use of riparian lands under either grant, lease or license for such activities as filling, excavation, dredging, bulkheading, dock construction, laying of pipelines, aerial crossings, and road and bridge-building projects. As of the start of the fiscal year, 173 applications for permits were pending and 513 new applications were received. Action was taken on 358, leaving 328 pending as of June 30, 1974.

Shore Protection Program: Municipal projects to protect beaches and water fronts from erosion were funded on cooperative basis, 75% by the State and 25% by the municipality.

During Fiscal Year 1974, the following 10 projects were funded:

		<u>State Share</u>
Upper Township	Groin	\$104,866.53
Upper Township	Beach Clean-up	33,150.00
Borough Longport	Repair to Groin, Revetment, etc.	88,056.43
Borough Bradley Beach	Bulkhead	154,432.50
City of N. Wildwood	Seawall, Groin Phase I	566,651.74
City of Sea Isle City	Three Groins	451,500.00
Cape May City	Repair Seawall	284,976.00
Borough of Avalon	Repair of Groin, Revetment	104,032.50
City of N. Wildwood	Stone Revetment	262,500.00
Keansburg	Hurricane Project	51,050.00
		<hr/>
		\$2,101,215.70

Forty-two projects requesting a total of \$20 million were not approved because of insufficient State funds.

Green Acres: Under the terms of the Green Acres Land Acquisition Bond Issues of 1961 and 1971, DEP can acquire lands for fishing, water reserve, wildlife, hunting, boating, winter sports and similar uses for public outdoor recreation and conservation of natural resources. At the close of fiscal 1974, virtually all of the \$80 million available under the 1971 Green Acres Program had been committed, half for grants to local governments and half for state purchase. Expenditures of these funds resulted in the acquisition of an additional 17,000 acres of local open spaces and 35,000 acres of State-owned open spaces.

The backlog of unfunded applications and the unmet needs as detailed in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan prompted the introduction on June 13, 1974, of legislation for a new \$200 million Green Acres Bond issue as a public question on the November ballot. The bill called for the fund to be divided equally between State and local programs. The 1974 Green Acres Bond issue approved by the voters will, for the first time, provide funding for the development of recreation facilities as well as for land acquisition.

The following is a year-by-year summary of Green Acres activity under the 1971 Bond Issue:

<u>State Acquisition Program</u>			<u>Local Assistance Program - State Share</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Acres*</u>	<u>Dollars*</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Acres*</u>	<u>Dollars*</u>
1972	25,768	\$20,000,000	1972	3,805	\$ 8,750,768
1973	10,004	12,000,000	1973	12,000	27,603,164
1974	-0-	-0-	1974	1,559	3,586,068
<b>Totals</b>	<b>35,772</b>	<b>\$32,000,000</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>17,364</b>	<b>\$39,940,000</b>
1975	7 Projects est. 20	8,000,000	1975	est. 26	60,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>35,772 +</b>	<b>\$40,000,000</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17,390</b>	<b>\$40,000,000</b>

\*Acres and dollars represent project approvals and designations - not expenditures or obligations

Reservoir Lands: Funds were made available in the 1969 Water Conservation Bond Act for advance acquisition of land for the development of reservoirs.

The status of the acquisitions as of June 30, 1974 is as follows:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>TOTAL ACRES IN PROJECT</u>	<u>TOTAL ACRES UNDER CONTRACT &amp; PURCHASED</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS ENCUMBERED AND SPENT</u>
MANASQUAN RESERVOIR	1,386	1,295.42	\$ 3,157,869.00
SIX MILE RUN	2,209	1,499.48	5,152,214.00
CONFLUENCE SITE	688	508.34	1,679,118.00
ROUND VALLEY PIPELINE	82	5.69	96,250.00
HACKETTSTOWN RESERVOIR	1,150	191.20	1,284,479.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,515</b>	<b>3,500.13</b>	<b>\$11,369,930.00</b>

Parks: The Spruce Run Recreation area in Hunterdon County opened after four years of construction at a cost of approximately \$5.3 million. The state's newest major day-use recreation area and the first State park to be opened in 12 years, Spruce Run was visited by nearly 200,000 persons in its first season. It occupies 115 acres at the State's Spruce Run Reservoir, three miles north of Clinton in Hunterdon County.

Spruce Run is the first DEP recreational area to provide water supply, fish, and wildlife management and recreation in one site. Ramps are provided at all locations, including the fishing pier, for the benefit of the handicapped.

In January, 1974 Sandy Hook State Park was conveyed to the federal government to be part of the Gateway project.

The Bureau of Parks for the first time published a Spanish version of its annual "Year Round Guide" which contains descriptions of 24 state parks, 10 state forests and 20 historic sites administered by DEP.

During Fiscal Year 1974, DEP certified a total of 31 local recreation projects worth \$5.1 million to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for 50% federal funding. Recipient localities provide the remaining 50%.

Under the Federal Youth Conservation and Recreation Development Program, 70 grants totaling \$483,700 were made available to transport disadvantaged youth to State Parks and other recreational facilities.

Historic Sites: In Fiscal Year 1974, restoration work was completed on Rockingham (Rock Hill, Somerset County), Craig House (Monmouth Battlefield, Monmouth County) and Hermitage (Hohokus, Bergen County).

Twenty-eight new properties were added to the National Register of Historic Places bringing the total for New Jersey to 178. Included in this group was the Morris Canal in Passaic, Sussex, Essex, Hudson, Morris and Warren Counties.

Master Plans and major restoration planning were completed on the Hancock House (Hancock's Bridge, Salem County), Princeton Battlefield (Princeton, Mercer County). Von Steuben House (River Edge, Bergen County) and Wallace House (Somerville, Somerset County).

Marshall House in Lambertville, restored by DEP, was leased to the Lambertville Historical Society for maintenance and administration.

## POLLUTION CONTROL

In addition to water pollution control programs, DEP is responsible for pollution control programs for air quality. Standards are established for solid waste disposal, for prevention of pollution from thermal and radiation sources, and for the proper use of pesticides.

Automobile Emissions: On February 1, 1974, New Jersey began the mandatory phase of implementation of the Motor Vehicle Law of 1966 by requiring automobiles to be tested for excessive emission of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and visible smoke at the time of annual inspection. The standards vary based on the year of automobile manufacture and are phased to become progressively more stringent in two subsequent steps, February 1, 1975 and February 1, 1976.

The emission testing program operated on a voluntary basis from July 5, 1972 to January 31, 1974, while education programs stressed better performance and greater economy of operation through maintenance of vehicles in conformance with emission standards.

By the end of Fiscal Year 1974, 150,079 (12.09 percent) of the 1,241,249 vehicles tested were rejected for excessive emissions. More than half of these vehicles, however, would have been rejected in any event for safety related defects. In the first five months during which repairs were mandatory, it is estimated that emission equivalency of approximately 1,500 tons/yr of hydrocarbons and 13,890 tons/yr of carbon monoxide were prevented from entering the atmosphere. A gasoline savings equivalency of more than 1,890,000 gallons per year is also estimated to have resulted from the program.

Air Pollution Control: Under this program 2,346 enforcement actions were initiated. 2,226 were completed resulting in total fines collected of \$479,500.

13,410 applications were received for permits to build or certificates to operate facilities which would release emissions of particulates, sulfur dioxide, and various organic chemicals. 11,390 or about 85%, were approved. Most of the balance were rejected and returned for possible re-application. A small number of applications pending disposition were processed to a final conclusion in Fiscal Year 1975. The number of applications has increased approximately two and one-half times from that of the Fiscal Year 1969-1970.

Diesel Highway Smoke Standard: Regulations prohibiting the emission of visible smoke for periods in excess of five seconds by diesel-powered vehicles were successfully challenged in the Superior Court of New Jersey. A study of alternate control techniques was underway at the end of the fiscal year.

Study of Control of Oxidants: A study of alternate strategies for control of oxidants was undertaken by Bell Laboratories as a public service. Assisting DEP, the laboratories are utilizing research and personnel resources on an extensive study of the lower atmosphere.

Fuel Standards: The fuel shortage during the 1973-74 heating season resulted in a relaxation by DEP, in coordination with the State Energy Advisory Council, of standards for the sulfur content of fuels. The action was taken after detailed study indicated that there was little likelihood of adverse health effects resulting from such relaxation. An evaluation showed that none of the State's 22 air monitoring sites exceeded the primary standard for sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere, and that the secondary standard was exceeded only four times at one site and one time at another.

Thermal Pollution and Radiation: In Fiscal Year 1974, DEP brought suit against Jersey Central Power and Light Company for violation of statutes on fish and game protection and water pollution. Thermal shock resulting from sudden temperature changes in the stream receiving discharges from the Oyster Creek Nuclear Power Plant caused the death of 500,000 menhaden fish.

The court fined the utility for the market value of the fish and \$16,000 for violating water pollution regulations. The utility company appealed the decision, and the matter had not been settled as of the close of the fiscal year.

During the fiscal year several potentially lethal source of radium were impounded by DEP for disposal after receipt of information from concerned citizens. DEP's radiation emergency response capability was enhanced and inter-agency cooperation improved by the printing and distribution of the "Major Nuclear Facility Incident Response Plan".

Milk from four dairy farms in the Salem area was collected and analyzed for radioactivity as part of the preoperational surveillance of the Salem Nuclear Generating Station. A pasteurized milk surveillance program was maintained in Fiscal Year 1974 to determine the radiation dose to New Jersey residents resulting from the contamination of dietary foods by nuclear weapons fallout.

A total of 2,862 x-ray machines was inspected. New units registered totaled 839 and 624 were cancelled. In addition, 2,351 samples were collected resulting in 5,616 radioanalyses.

Pesticides: Pesticide Control Regulations implementing the Pesticide Control Act were adopted in Fiscal Year 1974. The act empowers DEP to regulate the use, transportation, storage, sale, and disposal of pesticides, including substances used in preventing, destroying, repelling, sterilizing or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, predatory animals, fungi, weeds, and other forms of plant or animal life or viruses.

In the new regulations, pesticides are categorized as prohibited, restricted or general use. Registration with DEP is required of those persons selling and/or using any of 93 restricted pesticides.

Prohibited pesticides include DDT, Endrin, most mercury and thallium compounds and others. Regulations concerned with mosquito control and special pesticide storage that may cause unreasonable adverse effects on man or the environment became effective January 18, 1974.

Under the Economic Poison Act of 1951, 4,272 pesticide products were registered with DEP for verification of ingredients listed by the manufacturer.

Noise: In January 1974, DEP adopted regulations for the control of noise from commercial or industrial operations. The regulations, designed to implement the 1971 Noise Control Act, define the terms of reference, explain the types of operations to which the rules apply, set limits for levels of airborne sound from commercial or industrial operations, regulate the testing of stationary emergency devices and require that noise testing equipment meet DEP standards.

The size of the staff restricted enforcement activities to noise tests resulting from complaints in various parts of the State advising offenders of laws and regulations, and securing eight compliances. No legal actions were taken. At the end of the fiscal year, 107 unresolved noise complaints were pending.

DEP assisted six municipalities in preparing noise ordinances and developed the framework for a proposed model ordinance for use by local government.

Solid Waste: The disposal of over 15 million tons of solid waste generated or disposed of annually in the state is regulated by DEP in order to minimize environmental damage and to conserve resources through recovery and recycling.

New, stricter regulations on collecting haulage and disposal of solid waste material were promulgated in Fiscal Year 1974. Measures to insure greater control over water pollution dangers, gas formation, use of cover and the deposit of hazardous wastes were also included. For the first time, fees were charged for registration of landfill operators and collectors and haulers.

A new statute, signed in January 1974 to be effective February 1, 1974, banned the importation of solid and liquid wastes from out-of-state for dumping in New Jersey.

On January 21, 1974 a suit challenging the statute was filed by the City of Philadelphia, several landfill operators and the City of Glen Cove, New York, on the grounds that the statute constitutes a restraint on interstate commerce. On February 1, 1974, an interlocutory injunction was granted staying the enforcement of the ban pending outcome of the appeal. An appeal was filed in the Supreme Court on April 23, and the matter had not been resolved as of the close of the fiscal year.

MARINE SERVICES, FISH, GAME AND WILDLIFE

DEP is responsible for the management of resources and activities that are associated with the extensive marine lands and wilderness, forest areas of New Jersey. This includes responsibility for game resources, sport and commercial fisheries, shellfisheries, licensing for hunting, fishing and motor boating.

Marine and Navigation: Recreational boating in New Jersey continued to grow during Fiscal Year 1974. A total of 131,774 boats was registered, an increase of 23,184 over Fiscal Year 1973. It is estimated that approximately 35,000 unnumbered boats are in use.

The New Jersey Marine Police issued 2,092 summonses for violations of boating laws. The majority of these were for failure to have adequate flotation devices and for violations of the numbering statute. There were 342 reported boating accidents in the State with 32 lives lost. The Marine Police assisted 3,365 persons in trouble on the water in 1,572 separate incidents. The value of the property involved in these incidents totaled almost six million dollars. Marine Police Officers received 7,973 complaints, 6,642 of which required investigation. Reported thefts of boats and equipment numbered 389, involving property valued at \$530,000.

Patrols for the enforcement of the shellfish laws were increased during the year. This, coupled with the patrols of the Atlantic County clam transplant and Monmouth County clam depuration programs, resulted in a slight decrease in illegal harvesting. Eighty-eight summonses were issued for violations of the shellfish laws.

New Jersey Basic Boatman's Safety Course designed for the use in intermediate schools was taught to 18,400 students, an increase of over 100% over the previous fiscal year.

The aids-to-navigation detail established and maintained 6,011 aids marking over 200 miles of the State's waterways. Inland waterway dredging projects accomplished included Wills Hole - Cook Creek (Ocean County), Spicers Creek (Cape May County), and Townsend's and Hereford Inlets (Cape May County).

Shellfish Surveys: DEP shellfish surveys in Fiscal Year 1974 resulted in the reclassification of approximately 5,000 acres of shellfish producing waters from "approved" to "condemned" because of water pollution. Approximately 100,000 acres of the nearly 400,000 acres in the coastal bays and estuaries are condemned to shellfish harvesting. In addition, approximately 73,000 acres of the 230,000 acres of the Atlantic Ocean along the New Jersey coast are also condemned to shellfishing.

However, substantial shellfish resources from these areas were nonetheless available as the result of DEP programs for the transplanting of clams from contaminated to clean waters. A total of 3.3 million hard clams was harvested as a result of the transplant program.

Wildlife Management: In Fiscal Year 1974, over 400,000 hunting and fishing licenses were issued. The income from this source, combined with federal aid to wildlife funding, amounted to \$3.8 million. Funds received by the Division of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries are dedicated to the fishing and hunting public. 140,000 acres of wildlife lands at 56 sites are open to the public.

During the fiscal year, 18 federal aid fish and wildlife projects were conducted, including studies of the New Jersey deer herd, statewide habitat development, sewage sludge as fertilizer, scrub oak mast production, wetlands ecology, coldwater, warmwater, and anadromous fisheries and marine-estuarine research.

During Fiscal Year 1974, the Hayford State Fish Hatchery produced over 500,000 trout which were stocked in portions of 163 streams and 70 lakes and ponds of the State. Bass, catfish and sunfish were also produced for stocking in new management waters and for urban fishing areas. DEP maintained two pheasant farms which produced over 60,000 birds for pre-season and in-season stocking. 15,000 quail were produced at the quail farm.

Three DEP Fish and Game district law enforcement offices were established at Black River, Assunpink and Inskip and 24-hour telephone service was initiated. Six new conservation officers were added, bringing the force up to 45. Prosecutions numbered 1,666 with 1,523 convictions.

Two additional facilities were established in the fiscal year. Site #4, a 220-acre impoundment on the Assunpink Wildlife Management Area, was 90 percent completed by the end of the fiscal year as Assunpink Lake. At Round Valley a public recreation facility was constructed with a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation federal aid grant. An automobile turn-around boat ramp, a new road and parking area now provide access to one of the best trout fisheries in the Northeast.

Forestry: In Fiscal Year 1974, DEP provided management recommendations for 51,449 acres of private woodland and open land. The value of these acres, based on woodland use only, is \$5,350,696. There was a 19 percent increase in the number of management plans prepared over the previous fiscal year.

Necessary gypsy moth control efforts declined from a maximum of 38,000 acres in 1970 to 6,700 acres in Fiscal Year 1974. With the general reduction in insect populations and defoliation in northern New Jersey, damage to state land forests was kept below the 10 percent level, while in uncontrolled infestations, up to 63 percent mortality of oak species occurred.

There were no forest fire fatalities in New Jersey in the fiscal year. A total of 7,613 acres was burned by 1,911 fires, 29% less than the estimated acreage that would be burned (fire goal). A total of \$96,952 was expended on the air attack program, \$5,093 on aerial detection in hazard areas, \$21,332 on fire patrol activities in hazard areas and \$76,978 in direct suppression costs.

#### AID TO LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES

Grants, not exceeding \$2,500, are made to local environmental commissions and soil conservation districts on a 50% matching basis. During the fiscal year, 37 grants totaling \$77,850 were awarded for research and study projects concerned with environmental problems.

The following municipalities received matching grants for the development of natural resource inventories: West Milford, West Orange, Harding, Hillsborough, East Amwell, Tewksbury, Paritan, Ocean, Franklin (Somerset), Monmouth Beach, Hopewell (Mercer), Cherry Hill, Colts Neck, Millburn, Mahwah.

The following municipalities received matching grants for the project noted: Long Branch (Beach Development Plan), Barrington (Recycling Program), Benardsville (data maps), Cape May Point (Lake Restoration), Matawan Borough (Environmental Index), Bridgewater (Environmental Ordinance), Freehold (Stream Easement), Summit (Open Space Inventory), City of Union (Rodent Abatement), Middletown (Master Plan), Mine Hill (Environmental Zoning), Allentown (Pond Restoration), Gibbsboro (Environmental Inventory), Stratford (Survey and Mapping), Fort Lee (Environmental Study), Pennsauken (Open Space Inventory), Oakland (Ordinance Review), Upper Freehold (Environmental Plan), Monroe (Environmental Survey), Greenwich (Watershed Study).

#### ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Environmental impact statements required for significant state and federal projects are submitted to DEP for evaluation. In Fiscal Year 1974, 19 projects were reviewed under the National Environmental Policy Act, and five State projects were submitted under N.J. Executive Order #53. Eleven major projects developed by DEP were also reviewed.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION LINE

The concerned public can report directly to DEP through the Environmental Action Line 24 hours-a-day. A total of 1,395 calls were received in Fiscal Year 1974, more than half (743) relating to air pollution complaints. About 25% of the calls dealt with water pollution concerns. The third highest number of calls (103) reported oil spills. Other categories of calls were solid waste, noise, dredging, wetlands, fish and game, pesticide control and recycling.

APPENDIX #1

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS, FUNDS

<u>Revenues</u>	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
Water Fees & Charges	\$ 1,885,384	\$ 2,117,552	\$ 2,202,866
License & Service Fees	3,741,026	4,871,557	5,332,792
Publications	20,743	28,571	31,518
Federal Funds & All Other Sources	<u>8,850,886</u>	<u>9,483,633</u>	<u>13,438,822</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$14,498,039</u>	<u>\$16,501,313</u>	<u>\$21,005,998</u>

Appropriations:

Regular Operating	17,033,266	18,713,065	20,484,571
Debt Service	8,943,444	13,870,794	20,484,571
South Jersey Port Commission	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,007,377</u>
Sub-Total	26,976,710	33,583,859	36,134,942
State Aid	3,021,054	4,614,362	4,904,724
Capital	<u>4,025,000</u>	<u>3,655,000</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>
Sub-Total	7,046,054	8,269,362	8,904,724

Bond Issues

State Recreation & Conservation Land Acquisition Fund			
1961	2,329,228	767,958	3,014,586
1971	666,390	12,816,387	60,136,526
State Water Development Fund			
Water '58	707,391	282,077	1,423,780
Water '69 (same)			
-Reservoir Site Acq. & Engr.	3,192,574	3,968,395	20,415,337
-Sewerage-Loans & Grants	<u>16,022,361</u>	<u>14,841,120</u>	<u>148,076,631</u>
Sub-Total	<u>22,917,944</u>	<u>32,675,937</u>	<u>233,066,860</u>
GRANT TOTAL APPROP.	<u>\$56,940,708</u>	<u>\$74,529,158</u>	<u>\$278,106,526</u>

Detail: Sources of Federal Funds

	Receipts 1972	Receipts 1973	Receipts 1974
EPA			
Air Pollution	1,163,045	1,249,849	1,361,862
Water Pollution	468,300	608,900	1,347,588
Radiation Protection	2,655	19,842	741
Solid Waste Planning Grant	--	--	36,981
Basin Planning Grant (Water)			29,750
Water & Wastewater			
Sub-Total	<u>\$1,634,000</u>	<u>\$1,878,591</u>	<u>\$2,793,274</u>

<u>Federal Funds: (cont'd.)</u>	Receipts 1972	Receipts 1973	Receipts 1974
Dept. of Interior			
Capital - Bureau of			
Outdoor Recreation	\$ 306,313	\$1,024,070	\$3,176,158
Statewide Historic			
Preservation	1,147	2,553	2,471
Fish & Game	752,344	705,308	709,472
Local Program - Bureau			
Outdoor Recreation	629,278	1,271,859	2,295,635
Green Acres - Bureau of			
Outdoor Recreation	---	---	1,400,000
Molluscan Film (Shell Fish)	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Sub-Total	\$1,689,082	\$3,009,790	\$7,583,736
Other			
Dept. of Transportation			
(Boating)	---	140,989	64,710
Dept. of Agriculture			
(Forestry)	347,928	411,839	369,861
Dept. of Commerce			
(Shellfisheries)	45,000	45,000	55,769
Dept. of Army (Federal			
(Beach Water Supply)	219,905	6,422	62,267
Dept. of Office of the			
Pres. (Fed. Beach Water			
Supply)	---	66,400	100,000
NASA (Satellite)		119,258	
Atomic Energy Commission			
(Radiation)			14,926
Dept. of Housing & Urban			
Development (Green Acres)	680,467	254,022	1,591,875
Office of Emergency Planning			
(Flood Disaster, N.J.)	<u>136,221</u>	<u>1,144</u>	<u>          </u>
Sub-Total	\$1,429,521	\$1,045,074	\$2,259,408
GRAND TOTAL-FEDERAL FUNDS	<u>\$4,752,603</u>	<u>\$5,933,455</u>	<u>\$12,636,418</u>
State School Fund* (Income from Riparian Lands Transactions)			
Book Value of Fund as of June 30, 1973			\$31,347,682
FY 74 Revenues from:			
Riparian Leases, etc.			201,269
Riparian Grants			<u>939,707</u>
		Sub-Total	\$1,140,976
Minus Expenses for:			
Delineation & Title Determination			<u>200,000</u>
Net Income to Fund during FY '74			\$ 940,976
Book Value of Fund as of June 30, 1974			\$32,525,997
Net Increase in Book Value of Fund, FY '74			<u>\$ 1,178,315</u>

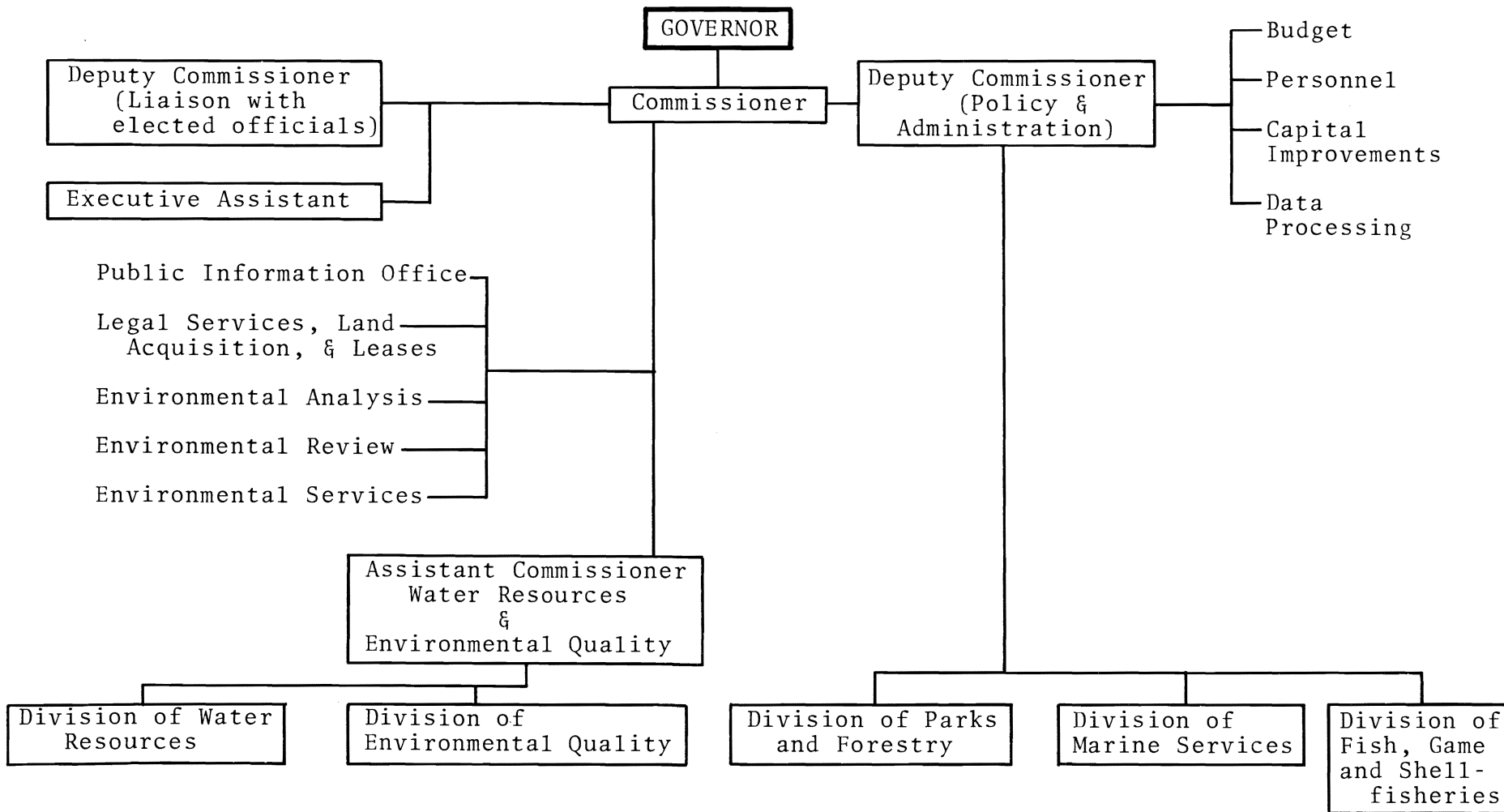
\*Source: State of New Jersey, State Investment Council,  
24th Annual Report, June, 1974.

APPENDIX #2

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

ORGANIZATION AS OF JULY 1, 1974



## APPENDIX 3

## NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING DEP - FISCAL YEAR 1974

PUBLIC LAW NO.	EFFECTIVE DATE	LAW TITLE	SUBJECT
C 231	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. 12:7-34.9A) October 16	Unauthorized use of Power Vessel or of Power Vessel Operator's License.	Prohibits the loaning of a non-tidal waters power vessel operator's license to another person.
C 185	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. 13:19-1, et seq) September 20	Coastal Area Facility Review Act.	DEP reviews major facilities in the region and prepares an environmental design.
C 282	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. 50:2-3) November 29	License Fees.	Exempts senior citizens from paying a license fee for taking oysters or clams.
C 307	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. 39:3C-1) December 14	Registration and Regulation of Snowmobiles.	Provides for the registration and regulation of snowmobiles; effective 120 days after enactment. Commissioner of DEP administers and enforces all laws, rules and regulations on public lands and waters within DEP.
C 309	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. 23:2A-1) December 14	The Endangered and Non-Game Species Conservation Act.	Provides for investigations, determinations, management programs and listing of endangered species.
C 335	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. 13:1B-13.5) December 27	Actions by Persons Aggrieved. (Riparian Lands)	Provides for aggrieved party action where Natural Resource Council designates lands as State-owned.
C 352	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. 50:2-11) December 27	Taking Shellfish After Sunset Before Sunrise or on Sunday.	Permits night and Sunday dredging for sea clams.
C 358	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. 23:3-4) January 2, 1974	Licenses; Residents, Non-residents and Aliens; Fees: Term of Licenses	Increases from \$25.00 to \$40.00 the fee for non-residents and aliens trapping and hunting licenses: effective January 1, 1973.

PUBLIC LAW NO.	EFFECTIVE DATE	LAW TITLE	SUBJECT
C 363	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. 13:1i-1) January 2, 1974	Waste Control Act.	Prohibits any person from bringing into the State any solid and liquid waste which originated or was collected outside the State; effective 1st day of the month following enactment.
C 371	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. 40:36A-29) January 7, 1974	Proposed Plans. (County Sewerage Authorities)	Permits county sanitary sewerage district authorities to establish separate district sewerage systems for each drainage area.
C 378	L. 1973 (N.J.S.A. Special) January 14, 1974	State Fire Engine and Equipment Museum.	Authorizes the establishment of a State fire engine museum and equipment museum.
JR 7	L. September 25, 1973 (AJR2008)	Wild and Scenic Rivers Status for Mullica River	Requests the Department of Environmental Protection to prepare a proposal for having the Mullica River declared part of the National System of Wild and Scenic Rivers.
JR 9	L. November 28, 1973	Commission on Recreational and Conservation Uses.	Creates a 12 member bipartisan commission to study and determine the proper balance between the recreational and conservation uses of land acquired by the State.

APPENDIX 4

Summary of DEP Rules and Regulations  
Proposed or Adopted in FY 74

N.J. Register Month & Year	Page	Title	Nature of Rule	Code Citation and Effective Date
July 1, 1973	9	1973-1974 Game Code	New	N.J.A.C. 7:25-5.1 Effective - August 1, 1973
July, 1973	9-10	Air Pollution Control Rules of Practice and Procedure	New	N.J.A.C. 7:27A-1.1 Effective - June 21, 1973
July, 1973	10	Extension of Wetlands Order to Cover Portions of Mercer County	Extension	N.J.A.C. 7:7A-1.1(a)9 Effective - July 9, 1973
July, 1973	10	Extension of Wetlands Order to Cover Portions of Camden County	Extension	N.J.A.C. 7:7A-1.1(a)10 Effective - July 9, 1973
August, 1973	9	Extension of Wetlands Order to Cover Portions of Gloucester County	Extension	N.J.A.C. 7:7A-1.1(a)11 Effective - August 13, 1973
Sept., 1973	8	Amendment to 1973-74 Game Code	Amendment	N.J.A.C. 7:25-5.20(f)
October, 1973	12	Waste Collected Out-of-State	New	N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.5 Effective - August 31, 1973
October, 1973	12	Manasquan River and Traps	New	N.J.A.C. 7:25-5.27 & 28 Effective - Sept. 17, 1973
October, 1973	12	Amendment to 1973 Fish Code	New	N.J.A.C. 7:25-6.14 Effective - Sept. 17, 1973
October, 1973	13	1974 Fish Code	New	N.J.A.C. 7:26-6.1 Effective - January 1, 1974

N.J. Register Month & Year	Page	Title	Nature of Rule	Code Citation and Effective Date
October, 1973	13	Revisions Concerning Life-Saving Devices	Revision	N.J.A.C. 7:6-1.38 Effective - October 1, 1973
November, 1973	10	Controlled Hunting in Certain Areas	New	N.J.A.C. 7:25-2.15 Effective - October 15, 1973
November, 1973	10	Standard Specifications for Sealing Abandoned Wells	New	N.J.A.C. 7:9-9.1 Effective - October 23, 1973
November, 1973	10	Bureau of Solid Waste Management, Rules of Practice and Procedure	New	N.J.A.C. 7:26-5.1 Effective - October 23, 1973
November, 1973	10-11	Conservation Order Opening Certain Oyster Beds	New	N.J.A.C. 7:25-7.6 Effective - November 1, 1973
November, 1973	11	Maurice River Cove Shellfisheries Council Resolution Concerning Deck Screens & Sieves	New	N.J.A.C. 7:25-10.1 Effective - October 23, 1973
November, 1973	9	Revisions to Rules of Bureau of Solid Waste Mgmt.	Revision	N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.1 Effective - July 1, 1974
November, 1973	11	Recission of Portions of Prior Resolution Shellfish	Recission	N.J.A.C. 7:25-9.1(h) Effective - October 23, 1973
December, 1973	4-5	Emergency Rules on Sulfur in Fuels	New	N.J.A.C. 7:1-3.1-3.4 Effective - November 21, 1973
December, 1973	8	Extension of Wetlands Order to Cover Portions of Cape May County	Extension	N.J.A.C. 7:7A-1.1(a)12 Effective - December 14, 1973
January, 1974	6	Amendments to 1974 Fish Code Concerning Natural Trout Fishing	Amendment	N.J.A.C. 7:25-6.15 Effective - January 1, 1974

N.J. Register Month & Year	Page	Title	Nature of Rule	Code Citation and Effective Date
January, 1974	6-7	Extension of Wetlands Order to Cover Portions of Atlantic County	Extension	N.J.A.C. 7:7A-1.1(a)13 Effective - January 15, 1974
January, 1974	7-8	Notice of Variances Granted Regarding Sulfur Content of Fuels	Variance	Not in N.J. Administrative Code*
February, 1974	7-8	Rules Concerning Mandatory Fluoridation of Water	New	Proposed, Not Adopted to date.
February, 1974	10-11	Emergency Rule on Importation of Solid and Liquid Waste from Outside of New Jersey	New	N.J.A.C. 7:1-4.1 Effective - February 1, 1974
February, 1974	11	Pesticide Control	New	N.J.A.C. 7:30-1.1 Effective - January 18, 1974
February, 1974	11-12	Noise Control Regulation	New	N.J.A.C. 7:29-1.1
February, 1974	12	Revisions in Reporting Boating Accidents	Revision	N.J.A.C. 7:6-1.8 Effective - January 1, 1974
February, 1974	12-13	Notices of Variances Granted Regarding Sulfur Content of Fuels	Variance	Not in N.J. Administrative Code*
March, 1974	9	Procedural Rules for Hearings Held Pursuant to the Coastal Area Facility Review Act	New	N.J.A.C. 7:7C-1.1 Effective - February 1, 1974
March, 1974	9-10	Revision to Procedural Rule for Hearings Pursuant to the Coastal Area Facility Review Act.	Revision	N.J.A.C. 7:7C-1.1 Effective - February 8, 1974

\*Variances deal with names of companies and are not part of code.

N.J. Register Month & Year	Page	Title	Nature of Rule	Code Citation and Effective Date
March, 1974	10-11	Notice of Variances Granted Regarding Sulfur Content of Fuels	Emergency Variance	Not in N.J. Administrative Code* Effective - January 15, 1974
March, 1974	11	Revision in Shellfish Growing Water Classification	Revision	N.J.A.C. 7:25 in various sections Effective - February 20, 1974
March, 1974	6	Extension of Emergency Rules on Sulfur in Fuels	Extension	N.J.A.C. 15:15-4.18 Effective - March 12, 1974
March, 1974	6-7	Notice of Variance Regarding Sulfur in Fuels	Emergency Extension	Not in N.J. Administrative Code* Effective - March 14, 1974
May, 1974	13-14	Proposed Revision in Emission Inspection Standards for Light Duty Gasoline Fueled Motor	New	N J.A.C. Effective - July 1, 1974
May, 1974	15	Revision in Shellfish Growing Water Classifications	Revision	N.J.A.C. 17:12-1.1 April 23, 1974
May, 1974	16-18	Notice of Variances Regarding Sulfur Content of Fuels	Variance	Not in N.J. Administrative Code* Effective - April 24, 1974
May, 1974	18	Repeal of Rule Concerning Livery Vessels Registration Requirements	Repealer	N.J.A.C. 7:6-5.2 Effective - April 24, 1974
June, 1974	12	Conservation Order Opening Certain Shellfish Beds	New	N.J.A.C. 7:25-7.7 Effective - May 1, 1974

\*All Variances deal with names of companies and therefore, are not part of the code.

N.J. Register Month & Year	Page	Title	Nature of Rule	Code Citation and Effective Date
June, 1974	12	Conservation Order Opening Certain Oyster Beds	New	N.J.A.C. 7:25-7.8 Effective - May 20, 1974
June, 1974	12	Rule Concerning Powers of Director of Environmental Quality	New	N.J.A.C. 7:27-12.6 Effective - May 20, 1974
August, 1974	13-14	Revision to Rules of the Bureau of Solid Waste Management	Revision	N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.1 Effective - July 1, 1974
May, 1974	13-14	Proposed Revision in Emission Inspection Standards for Light Duty Gasoline Fueled Motor Vehicles	Revision	N.J.A.C. 7:25-5.1 Effective - July 1, 1974
May, 1974	14-15	Proposed 1974-75 Game Code	New	N.J.A.C. 7:25-5.1 Effective - August 1, 1974
May, 1974	15	Proposed Revision for Controlled Hunting	Revision	N.J.A.C. 7:25-2.15 Effective - August 1, 1974

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APPENDIX 5

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS INVOLVING LAW & CODE VIOLATIONS  
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
FISCAL YEAR 1974

	Cases Initiated			Cases Completed			Fines Collected	Past Fines Rebated (a)
	Conf/Adm Hear	Dept Ord.	A.G./Court	Conf/Adm Hear	Dept Ord.	A.G./Court		
Water Pollution Control	185	286	35	160	136	50	\$ 40,200	\$ 0
Stream Encroachments	12	82	0	12	14	0	250	0
Potable Water Supply	9	7	10	10	8	8	250	0
Riparian Lands	0	221	3	0	89	0	53,276	0
Wetlands	0	35	2	0	0	0	0	0
Air Pollution Control	517	1708	121	514	1583	129	479,500	83,875
Solid Waste Management	1	190	2		106	1	67,180	23,130
Pesticides Control	58			58			0	0
Radiation Control	2	367	0	2	342	0	0	0
Fish, Game & Shellfisheries	0	0	1843	0	0	1666	105,628	0
Parks & Forests (summonses)	0	0	242	0	0	240	5,765	0
Marine Police (summonses)	0	0	2168	0	0	2168	23,560	0
TOTALS	748	2896	4426	754	2278	4262	\$775,609	\$107,005

Code

Conf/Adm Hear - Administrative Hearing  
Dept. Ord - Departmental Order  
A.G./Court - Referred to the Attorney General or Court Action

(a) Up to 90% of fines collected may be rebated if compliance with DEP codes is met.

APPENDIX 6

Summary of Attendance  
Parks, Forests and Historic Sites

	<u>Fiscal Year 1974</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1973</u>
Forests	1,016,887	935,150
Parks	3,519,088	3,615,938
Historic Sites	149,383	205,544
Parks - Historic Sites	181,980	317,685
Forests - Historic Sites	253,487	216,834
Morris Canal	189,120	179,128
Total	<u>5,309,945</u>	<u>5,470,279</u>

STATE PARKS: Allaire, Allamuchy, Barnegat Lighthouse, Bull's Island, Cape May Point, Cheesequake, Delaware and Raritan Canal, Fort Mott, Hacklebarney, High Point, Hopatcong, Island Beach, Musconetcong, Parvin, Prospertown, Ringwood, Round Valley, Sandy Hook, Shepherd Lake, Skylands, Spruce Run, Stephens, Swartswood, Voorhees, Washington Crossing, Washington Rock, Waterloo, Wawayanda.

STATE FORESTS: Bass River, Belleplain, Green Bank, Abram Hewitt, Jenny Jump, Lebanon, Whites Bog, Norvin Green, Penn, Stokes, Wharton, Worthington.

HISTORIC SITES: Absecon Lighthouse, Boxwood Hall, Cleveland Birthplace, Edison, Hancock House, Indian King Tavern, Joyce Kilmer House, Lawrence House, McKonkey House, Old Dutch Parsonage, Princeton Battlefield, Ringwood Manor, Rockingham, Somers Mansin, Trenton Battle Monument, Von Steuben House, Wallace House, Walt Whitman House.

Note: It is estimated that 500,000 persons used the 62 Fish and Wildlife Management Areas totaling 132,316 acres that are open to the public.

Appendix 7

Councils and Commissions in the Department of Environmental Protection  
Fiscal Year 1974

Name of Council	No. of Members	No. times council met in FY 74
Water Policy and Supply Council	11	17
Advisory Council on Solid Waste Management	11	9
Natural Resources Council	12	16
Natural Areas Council	7	1
Natural Lands Trust	11	7
Historic Sites Council	11	4
Pesticides Council	9	6
Noise Control Council	13	11
Board of Commissioners of Pilotage	6	12
State Well Drillers Examination and Advisory Board	7	3
Boat Regulation Commission	7	6
Clean Water Council	18	11
Clean Air Council	18	10
Commission on Radiation Protection	8	4
State Mosquito Control Commission	7	7
X-Ray Technician Board of Examiners	10	4
Shellfisheries Council	9	
Maurice River Section		8
Atlantic Coast Section		6
Fish and Game Council	11	12
Historic Sites Trust	17	4
Pinelands Environmental Council	15	22*

\*8 regular meetings; 14 regional meetings; also other meetings with Planning Board and Environmental Agencies.

Appendix 8

Councils and Boards of which the DEP Commissioner was a member  
in Fiscal 1974

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N.J. Bicentennial Celebration Commission (Ch. 48, P.L. 1973)  
Boat Regulation Commission (Ch. 73, P.L. 1962)  
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Coastal Area Review Board (N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq.)  
State Health Planning Council (U.S. Public Health Law 89-749,  
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Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee on Economic  
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Interdepartmental Review Committee on Air Pollution Problems  
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APPENDIX 9

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A. J. Andreatch, J. C. Elston, Society of Auto Engineers, 1974

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Revolutionary War Map of New Jersey

Drainage Basin Map

Earthquakes in New Jersey

Air Photo Atlas

Special Ground Water Reports

- 34 Cumberland County
- 36 Geology and Water Resources of Wharton Tract and Mullica River Basin in Southern New Jersey
- 37 Floods of August and September, 1971, in New Jersey

Water Resource Circulars

- 22 Hydrologic Analysis of the New Jersey Pine Barrens Region
- 23 Statistical Summaries of New Jersey Streamflow Records

Hiking Trails in New Jersey

The Concentration and Deposition of Airborne Fallout During 1972, 1973, and 1974

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