



New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy
Division of Science and Research
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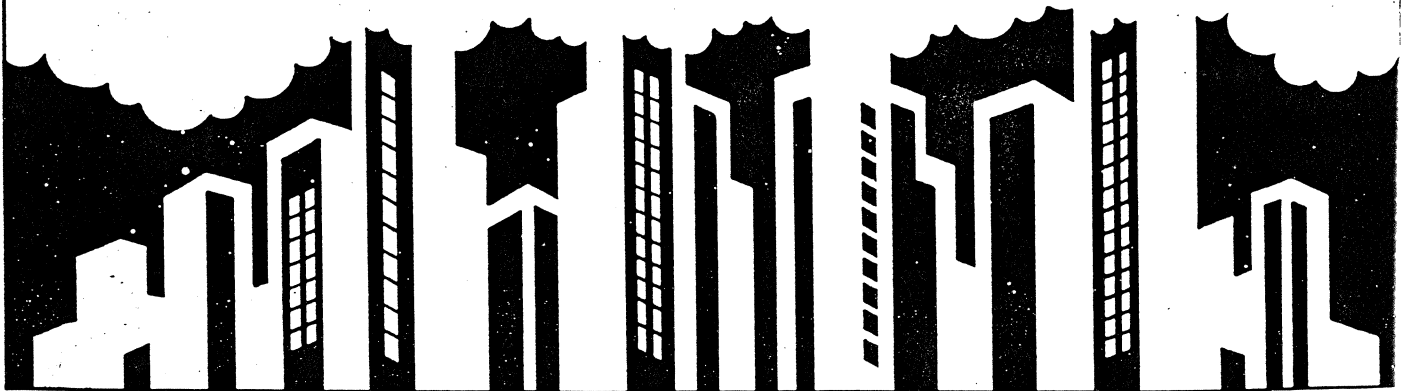
Partners in Revitalization:

*Linking Urban Redevelopment and
Environmental Resource Planning*

March 1994

Robert C. Shinn, Jr.
Commissioner

Christine Todd Whitman
Governor







State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AND ENERGY

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Interim Status Report: Urban Environmental Issues

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection "Urban Initiative" began in 1991. The activities and outcomes are reported on in "Partners in Revitalization: Linking Urban Redevelopment and Environmental Resource Planning." Since the publication of that report, we started and finished a number of other projects. These projects primarily fall into the categories of outreach and research, and are described below:

Urban Roundtable Series

The Urban Roundtable meets monthly to discuss issues of general interest, to promote closer communication and problem solving between agency program staff and local leaders. Initiations to join the roundtable are extended to a wide range of local government, civic and environmental leaders and the meetings generally include a mix of 30-50 state department representatives and urban leaders. These discussions lay a foundation for a general forum held annually in July. This year the meeting will be focusing on Economic Development and will be held for mayors, economic development coordinators, local and county planners, environmental managers and representatives from industry and the environmental community on July 21.

The Roundtable topics included:

1. Environmental Information at the Local Level

The first roundtable of 1994 focused on data within the department and how it might be used more effectively. The discussion included GIS, appropriate indicators for measuring quality of the environment, and the state's monitoring efforts. Local leaders spoke of their need to gain access to the data and citizens urged us all to redouble our efforts to inform them about the data the state does collect.

2. The Industrial Site Remediation Act

This session brought the managers of the Industrial Site Remediation program together with urban leaders to discuss the details of this new legislation, and to encourage communities to apply for loans and grants to assist with site clean-ups and restoration. Despite the generous funding allowed by the legislature, few communities are willing to participate. The department will be intensifying efforts to meet with local leaders across the state to encourage participation.

3. Permits and Enforcement

The business community was very involved in this meeting, particularly SQG (small quantity generators) who see themselves as caught in a double bind: they need technical assistance from the agency to improve their practices on site, but they fear being fined for non-compliance. As a consequence, they do not call the department, and sacrifice the opportunity to learn how to make corrections. An idea has been suggested to provide a 30-day grace period for violators, but this will need to be highly publicized in order to dissuade those who have had bad experiences in the past, or who have simply *heard* of others being fined when they went to ask for help.

4. Urban Agriculture, Gardening and Forestry

Urban agriculture as a topic turned out to be a unifying theme for the concerns of the cities in New Jersey: cities need basic services (like access to groceries and produce markets) and their residents need jobs. Non-profit organizations like Isles, Inc. and the Greater Newark Conservancy offer community gardening programs, as do the cities and Rutgers Agricultural Extension. Many of these programs are spawning small businesses and one in particular (New Brunswick) works with high school students in an agricultural form of business education program.

5. Energy Conservation and Pollution Prevention

Looking at economic redevelopment as a key concern in cities and DEP's objective to restore, protect and maintain a quality environment, prevention and conservation are key concepts. Rebuilding housing or industrial sites with sensitivity to the impacts of the materials and the design can significantly reduce environmental impacts, and minimize the need for costly permits. Operating an industry with a comprehensive plan to prevent pollution also has dramatic cost savings both in materials, processes and permitting. Small businesses and developers need DEP to expand it's role as a technical advisor encouraging compliance with statutes and promoting less harmful practices.

Research Efforts:

1. GIS in Urban Libraries:

Citizens need to have access to local environmental data in order to participate effectively in agency decision-making. This project will put DEP and related data on a CD-ROM in local libraries enabling citizens to become familiar with how environmental issues are handled, how the resources of the state are protected and how (or who) to ask for more information on specific cases. A pilot project is being developed and will continue to be expanded as data become available. Currently the data include things like permit information, sites of hazardous or solid wastes, Superfund sites, TRI industrial emitters, parks, forests, fishing and ecological information. There are also guidelines for applying for permits, learning more about the organizations and government groups in the community and how to get around inside NJDEP.

2. Educating Urban Anglers About Health Advisories for Fish Consumption

This project is funded by EPA Region II, Near Coastal Waters program and aims to improve public knowledge of and compliance with local fish consumption advisories. State scientists and outreach staff have organized community meetings, provided written materials, created signs that can be posted by local volunteers, and essentially responded positively to any suggestions from local advisors on ways to promote safer recreational use of the fisheries in the Newark Bay Complex (including the Hackensack and the Passaic below Dundee Dam).

3. Promoting Pollution Prevention in Industrial Communities

This project is just getting started through EPA Headquarters. Using Union, Hudson and Essex Counties in New Jersey, the EPA Office of Policy Analysis would like to develop a comprehensive overview of this older industrial area to determine how contaminant use is currently managed, what municipal policies are in place to encourage pollution prevention, and where there might be opportunities for the region to work in concert to reduce the level of risk faced by area residents.

4. NJDEP Coordination

Within NJDEP, many staff work on discrete aspects of environmental management for a city, but few work with others to examine the cumulative impact of various permitted or regulated activities in a given community. NJDEP program managers are working to develop more cohesive management structures for the urban regions of the state.

5. Statewide Coordination

This lack of cohesion is also present across the federal, state, county, municipal, non-profit and other agencies. A recent study of environmental priorities in Trenton and Newark showed that all of these agencies have education, legislative and outreach programs, but none of their efforts are coordinated. As a

consequence, they have difficulty achieving their goals for lack of adequate resources and support. While reach effort is successful in a very localized area, the overall impacts are less tangible. NJDEP is responding to this by encouraging more cooperative management and coordination of resources and outreach activities.

6. Assistance to Local Planning and Redevelopment Efforts

NJDEP staff are making a concerted effort to reach out to developers, regional and municipal planners to promote state of the art redevelopment strategies that eliminate or reduce pollution, conserve energy and generally reduce the impact of the redevelopment on the local environment. These efforts are currently focused in Elizabeth, New Jersey and in Trenton, but are models for broader outreach and assistance efforts.

7. Restoration of Hazardous Sites for Open Public Space

Isles, Inc. (non-profit) of Trenton works with NJDEP and the City of Trenton to involve neighborhood residents and local leaders in the reclamation of a hazardous waste site in the center of the city. The efforts of the citizens will be reflected in a faster initiation of clean up, a more open process of redevelopment, and more local ownership in the redeveloped site as a complement to the neighborhood quality of life. Issues of job creation, open space and recreation needs, as well as housing and commercial facility needs to be considered and evaluated by the neighborhood committee. Workshops on topics like pollution prevention, environmental education and energy conservation will be provided as needed for the community to assist them in their deliberations.

8. Regional Environmental Technical Assistance Centers

The last frontier of the current years's effort is the establishment of a pilot regional center for environmental technical assistance. This project is envisioned as being both a satellite office for NJDEP and local environmental protection efforts; to encourage outreach and education, a clearing house for technical assistance to small businesses (including aspects of compliance and enforcement), access to NJDEP Permitting data, and assistance with the permit process. As an educational center, the regional office would promote consensus approaches to solving local and regional environmental protection problems and the development of local policies and strategies to encourage pollution prevention, revitalization and health risk reduction in the urban community.

Partners in Revitalization:
*Establishing an Environmental Framework
for Urban Redevelopment*

by

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Thanks to Robert K. Tucker, Director of the Division of Science and Research, who encouraged this project to look at specific research issues and the broader implications for the department. He sees the need to link our science to the social realities of the cities. He also understands the critical role of establishing an on-going dialogue with urban and environmental leaders to focus redevelopment in a protective and pollution-preventing direction.

Martin Bierbaum, Administrator of the Office of Land and Water Planning and Norman Miller, Director of the Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs lent personal support and their program staff at every step. Assistant Commissioners Lance Miller and John Weingart put the concepts to the test at the program level and continue to dedicate much-needed staff support.

DSR staff supported this project in many ways. Marty Rosen contributed the working papers for the 1993 conference. Kerry Kirk Pflugh and Branden Johnson contributed their invaluable skills in communication and research on a regular basis.

The staff across the agency who gave both support and time in discussions, roundtables, interviews, organizing and presenting workshops took on large portions of this effort without hesitation. Their commitment to "doing the right thing" is sincere and deep.

Local government officials, environmental leaders and concerned, caring citizens have contributed greatly through their participation. Their willingness to work with us created the living spirit of this effort. Their strength and leadership will guide New Jersey's cities into the future.

The generosity of the Victoria Foundation in underwriting the DSR Internship in Environmental Communication and Urban Issues enabled us to hire many talented, energetic and dedicated students like Julie Gandy and Leigh Ann Von Hagen Pietz. Julie returned to school, where she studies for a degree in Urban Planning at Rutgers Camden. Leigh Ann graduated from Rutgers in 1993 and currently works at DEPE on the EPA urban anglers project.

We thank you all.

Judy Shaw
Leigh Ann Pietz
Julie Gandy

Division of Science and Research
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Executive Summary

The report on Partners in Revitalization chronicles DEPE efforts over the past three years to link urban redevelopment and to the long term viability of the environment. Recognizing an opportunity to establish a firm environmental foundation through the State Plan for Development and Redevelopment, the NJDEPE Division of Science and Research undertook the responsibility to pursue research and outreach to bring leaders from our urban centers together with agency personnel and each other to develop more effective ways to achieve our common goals.

The project began in 1991 with an initial research study of urban environments and the realization of inequities of risk that compromise the quality of life in urban communities. The density of urban areas, compounding population and air quality issues, is accompanied by a high level of occupational and environmental exposures to toxic substances such as lead and chromium, leaving urban residents at particularly higher risks nationally. (see Darmono, 1991).¹

In 1992, DSR sponsored a second research effort in cooperation with the Division of Parks and Forestry's Urban Forestry Program. This project, the Trenton Neighborhood Tree Project, (the kids gleefully named it TNT) explored the role of public participation on street tree survival. Not surprisingly, the project demonstrated that high citizen control led to high survival rates, and improvements in the neighborhood school environment as well (see Bellardo, 1992).² Sharing the success of TNT was the impetus for the first statewide conference on urban environmental issues held by DEPE in 1992.

The 1992 conference was entitled "The Urban Environment: Setting an Action Agenda" and attracted over one hundred participants from across the state. The program highlighting several successful efforts in the area of environmental health promotion, hazardous site remediation and care and nurturing of green spaces in urban communities. Panels of local and state participants in the projects shared their experiences during a morning session followed by break out sessions to give participants the opportunity to get together and frame out a direction for future efforts. (see Appendix D for full discussion). The overall recommendations of the conference were continue talking and help solve specific problems.

Over the following year, both of these recommendations were followed; at the program level between individuals and program staff, and through a series of roundtables; as described in Appendix C. The roundtable discussions again responded to local needs to learn more about specific programs, and offered further opportunities for discussion of concerns. Topics included Solid Waste, Jobs and the Environment, Legislation, Minority Health, the Clean Air Act, Open Space and Historic Site Redevelopment. The topic for a 1993 general meeting and additional

¹ "Urban Environmental Risks" by Vera Darmono, Victoria Foundation Intern to DSR, Summer 1991.

² "Successful Street Tree Redevelopment Through Citizen Leadership" by Shirley Bellardo, Victoria Foundation to DSR, Summer, 1992.

research needs emerged from issues raised during these meetings.

In 1993, the Victoria Foundation again provided urban internships and DSR brought on two students to work on the issues of sharing DEPE's Geographical Information Systems and development of stronger state-local relationships for solving environmental problems. The first project, which is ongoing, involves providing public access to data through computers in local libraries. The second project took two directions; one being an internal survey of DEPE to determine what level of urban cooperation already existed and a second being development of a matrix to understand what issues were being addressed in the urban area by both municipal and non-profit groups, and how they interacted with related county, state, federal and local programs. The results of the internal survey comprises Section III. of this report (see page 17). The preliminary results of the Matrix project are in Section IV (page 23). A report and two issues of a proposed newsletter focusing on urban environmental issues are in press. (Interested parties may contact the coordinator or urban research at Division of Science and Research for further information, 609 984-6070)

During the summer of 1993, DEPE was proud to co-sponsor a second statewide meeting with the Conference of Urban Mayors through the assistance of Trenton Mayor Doug Palmer. Concerns from the mayors, and concern for developing a pollution prevention philosophy in redevelopment spurred the choice for the conference topic, "Partners in Revitalization: Establishing an Environmental Framework for Urban Redevelopment." The workshop focused on availability of DEPE grants and loans to support improvements to urban environmental infrastructures, and legislative initiatives including the Industrial Site Recovery Act, the State Development and Redevelopment Plan and the Clean Air Act. (see Appendix A).

Over one hundred and fifty mayors, local environmental managers, non-profit and environmental organization leaders and concerned citizens and industrial leaders joined in a lively discussion of problems and solutions. The goal of eleven afternoon workshops was to frame out specific agendas for the coming year. Again, those results have led to a series of roundtable meetings, and the creation of this report, calling for the organizational changes necessary to actively respond to the broader needs raised during the sessions. Position papers on topics priority setting, economic costs and benefits and sustainability were provided to all participants as background for the discussion (see Appendix B).

For 1994, the roundtable series continues and considerable effort is being directed toward the implementation of findings from the 1991-93 research. EPA has funded an action agenda item to help DEPE involve local health and environmental leaders in communicating fish consumption advisors to urban anglers, and to establish in the process, strong, long-term mechanisms to keep local managers up to date on scientific research, and environmental and health data they need to know and share with their residents. The project, jointly managed by the Division of Science and Research and the Office of Communications has already brought leaders together from across the northeastern coastal and estuarine areas to work together in ways that are unprecedented either at the state or local level, to the benefit of residents from across the region.

The unfinished agenda includes development of a clear urban focus for the department, stronger cooperation and dialogues with other state agencies to coordinate urban efforts, and additional efforts to engage urban residents in the improvement of environmental quality in their lives. DEPE does not currently focus on communities as entire ecosystems, which may cause problems to be transferred from one medium to another without notice. Internally, we must begin to look at the cumulative impacts of economic and social activities on our urban centers and ensure consistency with the state planning commitment to urban centers as "Communities of Place" (Appendix F). Our funding decisions need to accurately reflect the degree of infrastructure quality currently in place in urban areas, which we do not yet look at comprehensively (Appendix E). Preliminary discussions between representatives from the Departments of Health, Environmental Protection and Energy, Community Affairs, Transportation, and the Offices of State Plan and Economic Development suggest greater continuity is possible if it becomes the focus of an intra-agency task force on urban environmental issues.

As our cities look ahead, they face crises in local services, crime, education and the environment. If DEPE, as a state agency, can work with our urban centers with an eye to the larger issues, but with a hand extended to the critical small issues they face every day in trying to revitalize and invigorate their communities, we can ensure that the protection and preservation of resources that is at the heart of the DEPE mission can be achieved for today and for the future. We must bring DEPE leaders out to the urban areas to talk with local leaders in their communities, and see how they manage their environment first hand. DEPE must also work to provide better access to its data and a more accountable system of reporting on the environmental quality of the state through that data. The GIS program is providing the needed link between the agencies myriad databases that earlier reviews estimated would cost upwards of twenty million dollars.³

The list of participating staff (Appendix G) shows the level of concern at all levels within the agency, and an eagerness and willingness to make the agency better. The remarkable thing is that the changes taking place within NJDEPE couldn't be bought for one hundred million dollars. The people who work here are motivated by the knowledge that when we work together within the agency, we are restoring the quality environment we all came here to protect and for the people we work for, the citizens of New Jersey.

³ The Governor's Management Review Commission Report, 1992.

I. PLAN OF ACTION: Urban Revitalization and Environmental Resource Planning

The quality of life in New Jersey is significantly impacted by the condition of our urban environment. Efforts to protect the environment and preserve our open space must give strong consideration to the quality of life offered in our cities. As developers and urban planners rush to initiate revitalization projects in New Jersey cities, the cost of ignoring sound environmental foundations escalates dramatically. NJDEPE planners need to work energetically with urban leaders and other state agencies to ensure that new development recognizes and adheres to set criteria for environmental quality. The ability of NJDEPE regulations to guide development of protective strategies needs to be fully utilized both to promote safe and healthy development in a way that maximizes the ability of citizens to understand and participate in the process.

Citizen participation is fundamental to quality long-term strategies for redevelopment. NJDEPE can promote this through facilitated access to mapped and textual data and through active outreach to leaders, managers in local and regional government, and the environmental community. This participation comes also from volunteer environmental monitoring efforts, which involve citizens during all months of the year in assessing the quality of their water and air. Annual counts of birds or monthly counts of stream inhabitants encourage the stewardship necessary to maintain a quality environment in urban areas.

An Urban Revitalization and Environmental Resource Planning strategy can guide changes in policy, procedure, and practice to achieve the following goals:

- Maximize the utility of NJDEPE data in local urban decision-making

- Develop benchmarks and a baseline of environmental with which to develop urban environmental resource plans

- Link permit data to benchmarks to expedite accurate reporting and compliance and utility of historic data for compliance with regulatory information needs

- Promote energy conservation, transportation efficiencies and pollution prevention in the development of housing, infrastructure, industrial and community redevelopment

- Maintain active and open communication between local, county and regional government leaders to ensure access to NJDEPE information and technical assistance

- Support the development of "centers" as outlined in the State Development and Redevelopment Plan

Within state government there is a need for more coordination among efforts. The Office of State Planning Strategic Redevelopment Plan requires detailed information on environmental infrastructure and planning. This could easily be coordinated with NJDEPE data needs to stream-line permit applications and generate comprehensive baseline information by community and by region. Similar coordination with the Departments of Health, Community Affairs, Human Services, Transportation and the Economic Development Authority would ensure development of cohesive statewide environmental protection and economic revitalization.

NJDEPE has a need for similar coordination internally and with local managers and citizen leaders. The following initiatives address these problems at the all levels and would create a framework of consistency within the agency to ensure that efforts in individual municipalities are suitable, cohesive and reliable.

1. Create a State Agencies Working Group on Environmental Protection

As the agency responsible for implementing the environmental statutes of the state, we need to establish a working group of various state agency representatives to work with the Office of State Planning to ensure that environmental concerns are addressed in local revitalization efforts. The state plan encourages redevelopment of New Jersey's urban centers to be community oriented, referring to the concept as "Communities of Place." Urban revitalization offers a natural mechanism to foster cooperation among state departments. An ad hoc committee of DEPE, DOH, State Planning, DCA, the Economic Development Authority, and academic representatives is needed to identify the environmental and environmental health aspects of their respective programs. Such a group could work in conjunction with local planners and members of the regulated community to develop quality of life and environmental quality benchmarks. This committee would be further charged with assisting in the implementation of programs to achieve those objectives and to assist local planners in leveraging state and federal grant and loan opportunities for economic development and social service initiatives within the context of their unique needs in an environmentally sound manner.

2. Provide an Infrastructure of Support

Within NJDEPE, the various programs that support community redevelopment and resource protection operate within isolated spheres as dictated by their respective mandates. The following efforts would promote overall coordination with urban communities in the area of policy, organization and communication.

Policy Issues

A. Internal Team

Establish an internal team of staff representing the different media, pollution prevention, legislative affairs and communication to oversee agency policy development on urban redevelopment. This committee would focus on

communication, access to decision-making and information needs as they relate to the various support functions of the agency at the local level.

B. Local Advisors on Urban Revitalization

Create an advisory board of local and regional leaders to identify issues and review agency directions. The advisory board would meet with DEPE program representatives to discuss issues and advise on improvements.

C. Environmental Issues Sub-Committee

Create Sub-committees within program areas to address the issues raised by participants in the 1993 Conference, including permit issues, solid waste, ISRA, redevelopment, etc. The Division of Science and Research, in conjunction with these committees, could review potential research proposals and recommend means to fund the proposed projects. The recommendations are described on pages 6-14.

Information Management and Organizational Issues

A. Regional/Urban Teams

Within the DEPE programs, identify regional coordinators or contacts to enhance communication and cooperation with local environmental managers. Within these programs, discuss feasibility of assigning workload according regions of impact. Provide coordination through the Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs with internal teams to promote role as liaisons for the regions. Regional teams would meet in communities biannually to discuss local issues and identify ways to improve interactions.

B. Open Forums on Environmental Issues

Each of the sub-committees created in response to the concerns raised in the 1993 workshop (per item C. above) would be responsible for hosting an annual open forum on their issue. The activities would be coordinated through the Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, including invitations to all municipalities and local environmental managers.

C. Data and Information

Data from across the agency must be coordinated by community and made available through county and city libraries for use in local planning activities. Citizens need broader data than just that collected by the department. A concerted effort to gather environmental data from other state agencies, and to integrate state and local data should be an objective of this effort. Citizen monitoring data should also be included. This data, while not expected to be of the level of complexity that might be possible with state labs, provides an invaluable baseline of environmental activity at the local level and should be encouraged.

Communications

A. Urban Environments Newsletter

Establish a newsletter for local environmental managers and local non-profits to introduce them to the various programs, possible funding opportunities, and interviews with leading environmental planning experts.

B. Inside the DEPE, An Easy Access for Citizens

Citizens complain that Easy Access is still difficult to use because it lacks a local context. This effort would result in a revised version of Easy Access. The format would be the result of input from meetings with members of groups who interact with the department frequently such as environmental groups or local managers. Two suggested formats are by region, or by local application (e.g., patterned after most common local structures).

3. DEPE Regional Environmental Center

Citizens and environmental managers alike would benefit from a local access center that provided technical support and information on environmental management issues, DEPE policies and a forum for environmental education for individual citizens. Financial support for this project would come from a variety of sources: .01% of all fees and fines, EPA Office of Environmental Equity, DEPE Enforcement and the New Jersey Spill Research Fund, Rutgers University and various private sources. Technical support would be provided by staff from across the agency. The Division of Science and Research would oversee the design, implementation and evaluation of the project on a pilot basis.

The goals of the program would be as follows:

Provide access to DEPE and local environmental data through GIS

Coordinate workshops on issues of local concern; train volunteers

Help establish coalitions to ensure ecological protection throughout the region

Respond to concerns about environmental exposure and health

Maintain contacts to ensure consistency between federal, state and local programs

Provide technical assistance and guidance on issues of compliance and regulations

Link pollution prevention and job creation

The Regional Environmental Center project will be developed based on an initial assessment of issues from local officials and citizens. Programs will be developed to address those concerns, and provide assistance to community leaders to resolve problems through strong local participation in decision-making in local environmental management issues. The program will develop an interim evaluation mechanism to assess progress and provide quarterly reports on the overall achievement of goals. Local access to GIS data, Permit Assistance regulations and general information on environmental

management issues, such as Best Management Practices (BMPs) for non-point source pollution, conservation practices and pollution prevention. Seminars on specific topics regarding DEPE management efforts, State Plan, DOH and DCA programs would and training would be offered to municipal officials and citizens on a regional basis to encourage involvement with DEPE both as Volunteer Monitors and to promote industrial and individual compliance with environmental protection practices at the local level.

The implementation of these programs would be directed through an Office of Urban Environmental Planning, with support from the Office of Regulatory Policy, the Office of Legislation and Intergovernmental Affairs and the Division of Science and Research. An internal advisory group would provide input from the program level while a group of external advisors would direct needs from the local perspective.

II. Summary of the 1993 Urban Workshop

Partners in Revitalization: Establishing an Environmental Framework for Urban Redevelopment

Discussion Session

On July 27, 1993, NJDEPE, in conjunction with the Conference of Urban Mayors, invited representatives from across the state to gather for the day to discuss the environmental aspects of urban redevelopment. Over 100 urban leaders joined NJDEPE staff to discuss issues of concern and recommend solutions.

Acting Commissioner Jeanne Fox and Trenton Mayor Doug Palmer welcomed participants and spoke on new improvements made in legislation benefiting urban communities. New legislation was promoted for the state's pollution cleanup law, now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA) and federal amendments to the Clean Air Act. They also cited the adoption of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan as a force for economic growth in New Jersey's cities and as a means to preserve natural resources.

An address by Carl Van Horn, Acting Director of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University, emphasized the state master plan as a means to channel investment and growth back to urban centers. Director of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, Norman Miller, led a discussion of issues regarding environmental improvements and funding between the participants, mayors from urban communities, and DEPE management and staff.

The discussion included comments from a number of participants. Amy Goldsmith, Director of the New Jersey Environmental Federation, raised concerns with cuts that eliminated fifty percent of the Office of State Planning's budget. Frank Sudol, Manager of Newark's engineering division, expressed concerns that funding for sewage treatment projects went to suburbs rather than urban areas this past year. Nicholas Binder, administrator to the state's municipal wastewater assistance program, followed up to Frank Sudol's question by noting that urban areas had already received most of the share of funding at the beginning of the program but the department had reassessed its priorities and put removing combined sewer overflow at the top. The DEPE was criticized by local officials as the biggest problem to overcome when redeveloping because of failure to act on permits expediently. Jim Sinclair, representing the New Jersey Business and Industry Association, suggested the DEPE explain to developers exactly how many permits are needed and how long it will take to get them when a project is proposed. The morning session ended with DEPE officials expressing continuing commitment to improving the conditions of environmental communities.

Workshops

The afternoon was arranged to take the broad discussion from the general issues in morning to individual workshops on programs, legislation, and initiatives that have a direct impact on urban

communities in the afternoon. The workshops were set up in smaller conference rooms to allow for more in-depth conversations and the opportunity for those that attended and presented to form a continuous working committee to discuss the issues and become involved in the decision making process.

There were 11 afternoon workshops:

- Clean Air: State, County and Municipal Perspectives
- Urban Redevelopment Case Studies
- Urban Parks & Recreation and Open Space
- Industrial Site Recovery Act
- Pollution Prevention
- Solid Waste, Recycling and Clean Communities: Case Studies
- Urban Environmental Health Issues
- Urban Environmental Education
- State Plan: A Force for Urban Redevelopment
- Legislative Update
- Coordinating Permits and Streamlining Redevelopment

The sessions were well received although participants commented that the time allotted was too short. Most that attended were excited at the possibility to continue the dialogue in follow-up committees. The following is a brief summary of the discussions that occurred at each session and the future possibilities that resulted.

Clean Air Workshop

Summary of discussion

This session involved representatives from: Bayonne, East Orange, Hudson County, Elizabeth, Trenton and Pemberton. Each speaker gave a brief overview of different clean air issues such as: Employer Trip Reduction (ETR) program including a case study in North Brunswick, car inspections, alternately fueled vehicles, the DEPE Clean Air Communications campaign, enforcement activities with CEHA related to air, the air pollution data base, and a discussion of ANJEC activities related to air.

Priorities

1. Disseminate literature at more places - try to reach more people, get down to local levels
2. Municipalities as employers need to know how they can comply with Employer Trip Reduction Program
3. Air Program should hold workshops at League of Municipalities, Conference of Mayors meetings - so local officials understand the rules
4. Concerns with budget constraints - How much will the Clean Air Act cost me?

5. Involve labor unions - members will be affected by implementation of ETR
6. Train local planning boards because rules may affect zoning ordinances

Next Steps

The group involved in the session collectively identified two major priority issues:

1. Conveyance of materials and information to local officials and citizens.
2. Employer Trip Reduction program and how it will affect local businesses and industries as well as how it will impact upon the municipality or county as an employer

The group also made the following suggestions regarding implementation:

1. Use local events such as community days, health fairs etc. to get information out to the public.
2. Focus on the fact that the problems and solutions are regional and not limited to New Jersey.
3. DEPE and DOT should work through county and municipal organizations such as CEHA and Metro Planning Organizations.
4. Regarding ETR, DOT may need to work with Labor Unions to explain alternate work weeks and flex time. May need to change contracts.
5. There should be training available for planning officials since they will ultimately be changing ordinance or writing plans.

Urban Redevelopment Workshop

Summary of Discussion

Representatives were present from Jersey City, Elizabeth, Camden, Irvington, East Orange, Delaware Valley, Newark and Pennsylvania among others. Four presenters gave detailed descriptions of urban redevelopment case studies that involved the important participation of the DEPE. Two of the case studies represented completed projects, one in Long Branch the other in Jersey City. The other two presenters spoke about current redevelopment projects, both waterfront developments, one in Camden the other for the Hudson River.

The session was introduced by relating an article by the late Robert Wagner Jr., who made recommendations regarding urban policy to the Clinton Administration including the following six suggestions: the establishment of a new WPA for jobs; acknowledging urban concerns as global/national concerns; resurrecting public housing; a focus on infrastructure investment; a return of stronger community development block grants; and a concentration on the most distressed cities -- Camden and Newark among them.

Wagner also recommended that any new urban strategy follow these four guidelines:

1. concentration on what works
2. promise only what you can deliver
3. deliver what you promised
4. set a simple and direct agenda

The moderator pointed out that these recommendations lacked the environmental items as presented by Mayor Palmer, and that the DEPE had a definite role to play.

Group Discussion

The group agreed that site remediation is still important but trends may be beginning to move toward environmental amenities development. Discussion continued on historic preservation in redevelopment issues and raised questions about what amenities might be emphasized in cities without waterfronts.

Recommendations

The consensus of the group was that it is easiest to deal with DEPE regulations concerning redevelopment if you come in at the conceptual stage and work with the department. If you come in after the project is fully conceived, developers are more likely to find the regulations thwarting their efforts. The Long Branch and Camden water front cases were elaborated on in some detail to demonstrate this point. In both cases, the involvement of staff and Assistant Commissioners at an early stage in the process enabled them to move ahead.

Urban Parks Workshop

Summary of Discussion

Representatives from Elizabeth, Paterson, Jersey City, Trenton, and Newark among others joined six presenters to discuss topics on funding opportunities and programs for state parks, historic preservation, Green Acres and urban fishing and education. The discussion began with an overview of the department's urban priorities and recent accomplishments and then moved to quality of life. A case study was presented on a model urban park in Camden.

Priorities

1. DEPE should take a more aggressive approach in undertaking park projects in cities. We need to identify opportunities, coordinate funding sources, regulatory interests, etc.
2. Better coordination between different departments. We should be able to bring other departments, i.e. DCA, DOT, DOH, etc. to the negotiating table when moving forward on projects that they might have an interest in.
3. Opportunities for funding and technical assistance, operation and maintenance of urban parks and recreation areas should be explored. Dialogue is needed to target potential funding sources, legislators, maintenance management professionals, and others. A long-term task force needs to specifically address these issues.
4. Better advantage needs to be taken of volunteer opportunities. Various environmental groups and organizations can be better utilized in the future. The division needs to address ways of better coordination of this resource.
5. The creation of a 'State Park' Urban Hiking Trail in all cities. Participants suggested

the creation of an Urban Hiking Trail program similar to the State Park Service's successful Urban Fishing Program.

Industrial Site Recovery Act Workshop

Summary of Discussion

The towns of Jersey City, Bayonne, Elizabeth, Newark, Trenton, Paterson, East Orange, Millville, Perth Amboy were among the cities represented. The discussion started with an overview of the highlight of S-1070 (ISRA) that were relevant to urban areas such as limited conveyance, governmental liability under the Spill Act, and differential cleanup standards (residential vs. non-residential). Financial assistance along with case studies on remediation of the Petro-King site in Hackensack and the Magic Marker/Gould site in Trenton were also discussed.

Priorities

1. Get grant applications to municipalities ASAP.
2. Address how DEPE will review grant and loan applications and make recommendations to Economic Development Authority.
3. Go over the information required in grant applications.
4. Does future land use impact grant or loan applicability?
5. Address how to accommodate potential land use with cost of remediation.
6. Is the tenth cleanup standard appropriate?

Next Steps

Feedback is expected to be provided in the near future for priorities one through four on the finalized mechanism procedure with the Economic Development Authority. Priorities five and six relate closer to provisions in S-1070 regarding the Risk Management and Risk Assessment Task Force and recommendations they will be making for remediating large areas of historic industrial contamination. Persons that expressed interest on these issues have been put on interested party review lists.

Pollution Prevention Workshop

Summary of Discussion

This workshop had a low turnout. This was attributed to the feeling that many more workshops were offered that had definite involvement in urban communities and many communities do not make the connection between pollution prevention and urban areas. Clean industries translate into good economics for the cities. If a facility keeps its site clean, it is not wasting chemicals and is saving money. There are also implications if a facility contaminates its land and groundwater. If it skips town, a city could be stuck with the property and lots of litigations, which is costly for a city and the taxpayer.

Solid Waste and Recycling Workshop

Summary of Discussion

Plainfield, Trenton, Monroe Township, Deptford Township, Elizabeth, Newark, New Brunswick, and Paterson were all represented for this workshop. Representatives from Trenton and Newark shared the various successes within their city recycling programs. Workshop participants then discussed what was needed to make the programs more effective in their individual situations as well as what is needed statewide.

Priorities

1. Provide more dollars for enforcement of recycling programs.
2. Investigate the use of street sweeping, catch basin cleaning and utility soils.
(Currently being investigated by DOT/DEPE Task Force and Bureau of Special Waste - DSWM)
3. Need for constant and consistent educational programs at all levels.
4. Promote and encourage "Buy Recycled Products" programs.
5. Promote source reduction - private industry cooperation.
6. Use creative incentives to promote recycling (e.g. In Trenton, haulers/city workers can go home when they finish the solid waste pick ups).
7. Revamp the entire system; concentrate on recycling, not solid waste; encourage private sector to reduce/take back their packaging.

Next Steps

1. Investigate funds to invest in enforcement aspect of recycling. Charge to DEPE.
2. Investigate the use of street sweeping, catch basin cleaning and utility soils.
(Under investigation by DOT/DEPE Task Force and DSWM Bureau of Special Waste)
3. Educational programs and materials need to be consistent and on-going. Cooperation between State, County, Municipal efforts and private sector to promote and encourage:
 - * Continued quality collection
 - * Buy Recycled Products Program
 - * Source Reduction
4. Promote and recognize use of creative incentives to promote recycling at local level.
5. The Second group suggested that the entire system be revised to put the emphasis on recycling.

Urban Health Workshop

Summary of Discussion

Newark and Elizabeth were represented along with professionals from all backgrounds to discuss a variety of health issues concentrating on problems related to air pollution such as smokers (second hand smoke, smoke-free buildings, banning smoking and cigarette vending machines) but also

covering other health issues such as immunizations, lead problems (air, water and surface), infant mortality, garbage pick-up, transportation corridors, electro-magnetic fields, Superfund sites, urban fishing (contamination in fish), noise problems, and cultural impacts (exposure differences, cultural lifestyles, oral tradition).

Goals and Next Steps

1. Access to services: Operation of a center for health and environmental protection including acute medical care, counseling, and a liaison to DEPE programs and services.
2. Access to data: Citizens in urban areas must be able to access state data, and other available data through a computer system in this center. This would include Right to Know, DEPE permit information, Superfund data, land use planning data, etc.
3. Education: A program of information should be available in response to a survey of local needs. Target audiences for such a survey would include: city government programs, local environmental and civic organizations, school administrators and teachers, the local counseling community, legal community, and business leaders.
4. Facilitation: Center staff will be trained to facilitate conflict resolution and consensus building efforts. Staff would also work with broad groups to identify common goals and objectives and establishes lines of communication for problem solving and long term planning.

Urban Environmental Education Workshop

Summary of Discussion

Representatives from Trenton, New Brunswick, Newark, Jersey City, the Delaware Valley Region and Essex County attended this workshop. Presentations were made by three panelists that spoke about different urban environmental education programs including: "Earth Tomorrow: An Urban Challenge" a project in coordination between Rutgers and the National Wildlife Federation, the Joint Activities Program for Jersey City schools and the Children's Education Coordinator for Isles, Trenton.

Priorities

1. To formulate and share thoughts on environmental education in order to create a common foundation of understanding among session participants; topics focused specifically on goals and outcomes in this field.
2. To recognize the "common threads" of success that have been woven into model environmental education programs already successful in some of New Jersey's urban centers.
3. List any needs and concerns that exist when attempting to develop and/or deliver a new or existing environmental education effort into an urban center.

Next Steps/Goals

1. Encourage long-term initiatives
2. Empower people to take responsibility for their immediate surroundings
3. Focus on stewardship as a theme
4. Make obvious the relationships between environmental concerns and human health
5. Support student-initiated projects
6. Develop people's awareness of "self" through the environment
7. Target environmental racism
8. Develop people's awareness of each other/individuality, through the environment
9. Be experimental - urban people should understand the urban environment
10. Encourage children/students to educate their parents, guardian, etc.
11. Target and develop adult education opportunities
12. Encourage/drive new initiatives to become self-sufficient

The following is a list of needs and concerns developed by the workshop participants:

1. Limited funding sources
2. No coordinated way of finding and/or communication available resources
3. Continue to reach into schools - get teachers to try new things requires patience
4. Limited incentives available that encourage teachers to get involved
5. Limited local leadership/expertise available to schools
6. Local school politics varies and is usually a hindrance, more than a help.

Direction to Take

The DEPE Environmental Education Unit is planning to submit an environmental education grant proposal to EPA in October as part of the federal agency's annual environmental education grants program. The proposal will focus on the effective delivery of teacher environmental education workshops to teachers representing 3-4 of the state's 30 urban school districts.

As it stands, the unit is exploring the possibility of using Project Learning Tree materials, air quality materials and successful "train the trainer" approach to bring the topics of urban forestry/gardening, air quality and the relationships between air and plants into the classroom and out to the school property and surrounding community. By participating in these multi-disciplinary activities the students will practice skills in creative thinking, decision-making, problem-solving, planning, research, self awareness, group interaction and communications.

The unit is using information gathered from the two workshop sessions, along with continued contact with the session speakers, in developing what should be a comprehensive and promising grant proposal.

State Plan/Urban Redevelopment Workshop

Summary of Discussion

Trenton, East Orange, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Lakewood Township along with other professionals were represented in this workshop. Three speakers made the following key points: most development is the result of private decisions followed by public investment - the State Development and Redevelopment plan wants to play a larger role in those private decisions; urban issues will struggle for attention because NJ is a suburban state politically and physically; the Plan is not to be used as a regulatory document; proponents must emphasize that NJ's quality of life will be enhanced with redevelopment of urban areas; DEPE has made an agreement to actively and aggressively promote actions consistent with the Plan and will document what the DEPE will do to advance the Plan.

A case study was presented involving the Regional Planning Association with Union County Land Recycling Project and the DOT Long-Range Transportation Plan with the purpose to recycle and revitalize Union County's abandoned urban and suburban sites and develop a model process for redeveloping a site. Other points were made about the Office of State Planning creating a common vision and language between state agencies, and assisting municipal Strategic Revitalization Plans.

Ideas for better regional planning include: involve suburban and urban interest in planning for projects of regional consequence, expand municipal boundaries to include suburbs, incentives not prohibitions. Shift policies: loosen sewer extension restrictions in urban areas; direct resources to urban projects; encourage partnerships; improve permit coordination; "market: attractions/strengths of urban areas.

Next Steps

1. Funds are needed for planning support.
2. Pursue technical assistance from other parts of the US (necessity since OSP cut 50%).
3. Agencies should dedicate staff to the State Plan process.
4. The urban planning community is fractured; efforts need to be made to make it more cohesive.
5. How do we define and persuade critics of the Plan? If no critics, how do we motivate the general public to give greater urgency to the Plan objectives and strategies?
6. EPA is offering \$100,000 in aid to NJ for an urban strategic plan.
7. The workshop group is willing to reconvene in a few months to continue to discuss future possibilities for the State Plan.

Legislative Update Workshop

Summary of Discussion

Representatives from Trenton, Elizabeth, Newark, East Orange, and other professionals were present at the discussion. The workshop presented the most recent environmental legislation and other future

items. The discussion covered questions on a wide variety of legislative topics including: lead abatement, HUD grants, Clean Air, Right to Know, recycling goals, Clean Communities, Underground Storage Tanks, Lender Liability, Federal legislation update, Infrastructure legislation, regulation standards and federal mandates, energy-related programs, the Municipal Power Authority bill, Alternative fuel vehicles, and the Urban Heritage Act. An overall need was expressed for strengthening communications and networks, bi-monthly meetings for periodic updates was suggested as a way of accomplishing this task.

Coordinating Permits and Streamlining Redevelopment Workshop

Summary of Discussion

Representatives from Trenton, Paterson, Irvington, Plainfield and Jersey City were present and contributed to a discussion that focused on creating a case management approach to permitting. Those present strongly agreed that one single point of contact would be much more advantageous in completing a redevelopment project. They also felt the DEPE should somehow consider the total impact of a project in the approval or denial of a permit. The group indicated that the DEPE should weigh regulations against the goals and priorities of the redevelopment of the state's urban areas, without this type of sensitivity given to redevelopment within the DEPE, most of these projects would be doomed. The group stressed the need to educate outside interests such as financial institutions. Members of the group indicated that many times banks will require certain studies that the DEPE would not consider requiring which runs up the costs as well as approvability of a site. The group felt that if the DEPE could attempt to educate the financial community this could go a long way to helping facilitate the redevelopment of the urban areas.

Participant Evaluations

Evaluations were handed out to all that attended the meeting. Although not all that participated returned an evaluation, they were received from a variety of different representatives, cities and professionals. The first three questions on the evaluation asked: "What was your expectation of the morning"; "Did the morning session meet your expectations"; and "What would you do differently".

The majority of the attendees expressed the feeling that more mayors should have been in attendance and/or identified. More problems and solutions could have been identified from mayor's perspective. Many felt more DEPE staff should have been available throughout the entire morning to answer questions posed by those present.

The evaluation asked two questions in regards to each afternoon workshop: "What was your expectation for this workshop"; and "Did the workshop meet your expectations". There were several repeated comments: the segment of time allotted for each workshop was too short to provide ample consensus building for issue prioritization and further direction for committees; copies of information was greatly appreciated; glad to see DEPE reaching out to urban constituents; more workshops of this type are definitely needed; and workshops are a good format to provide information on programs that are available which could be matched to specific urban needs. The notion of continuing the dialogue within each workshop was greatly endorsed. Overall, most expectations were met. The moderators, coordinators and panel members were complimented on the thoroughness of their presentations and the amount of information that was shared.

A few recommendations were made that specific conferences be held on the following issues: Pollution Prevention, since it is more oriented to the development community rather than public officials; explanation of the Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA); and future consequences of the Clean Air Act.

In general, from the responses from the evaluations, the conference was helpful in reaching out to the urban communities. People responded that this event was a very necessary structure to communicate to urban leaders the policies and direction the Department plans to take. Many responded that conferences like this should occur more often.

III. DEPE Survey of Urban Environmental Management Efforts

A survey of various programs shows the departmental focus on environmental media and not on geographic locations, so there are few efforts that truly focus on urban areas, or on individual communities. More coordination is needed across programs to work together with cities to handle their needs cohesively.

ENFORCEMENT

The enforcement division is responsible for ensuring that regulations are honored by industries, individuals and municipalities statewide. Their program, while active in urban areas, is organized by county, so no staff work exclusively with urban areas. Many of those interviewed stated that the only contact with urban communities or any community is with penalties and/or inspections. All inspections are handled alike whether in a suburb, urban city or small community. There are four field offices, including a Metro Office in East Orange.

The County Environmental Health Act is administered in the Enforcement program. This office provides enforcement and educational funds to county health officers and has a number of urban programs.

Most of the educational programs or announcements are handled through the Office of Communication. The only program mentioned that might reach out to urban communities was the Coastal Watch program. This is similar to Water Watch although it has not been set up in Atlantic City, and seminars were conducted by Water and Hazardous Waste Enforcement in compliance with the Clean Water Act in July 1991. These efforts were not continued because it was felt that they saturated the interested community.

POLICY AND PLANNING

Office of Policy and Planning

The Office of Policy and Planning, operating as staff to the Assistant Commissioner, houses the liaison to The Office of State Planning, and has a sabbatical team working on projects of special interest to urban residents, including an assessment of economic costs and benefits for environmental regulation.

Division of Environmental Safety, Health, and Analytical Program

DESHAP handles programs in pesticides, radiation programs, laboratories, quality assurance and release prevention. In the initial survey, no programs were mentioned that directly involved urban communities. Inspectors within the division are divided by county so some would have more urban contact than others. Outreach programs include a study on radon in Hudson County and radon outreach programs along with regular meetings in the towns that

surround the two nuclear power plants and information in the form of speeches to schools and other groups about pesticide control.

Division of Science and Research

The DSR staff conduct research and provide peer-reviewed technical and scientific support to all agency programs, from communications to safe drinking water. Designed to conduct the underlying scientific research for agency programs and regulations, DSR conducts a number of project related to urban areas. Recent ones include: the Mercer County Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Project⁴, Lead studies in Newark, the Mercer County Urban Forestry Project, the Trenton Neighborhood Tree project, GIS inventory of Master Facility File (DIFF) in Trenton, Jersey City chromium contamination, soil standards for urban vacant lots, the Harbor Estuary Program, and a studies of water quality in public schools. The division mainly does education and outreach for specific projects which are handed over to programs for implementation. Two recent projects in Trenton are long term, including an effort to develop unified redevelopment strategies based on pollution prevention, and the complement to this survey, an overview of Trenton and Newark to determine who at the local level works on what environmental issues, and with which state programs (see page 21 for detailed discussion).

The DEPE Urban Initiative, summarized in this report, is part of the DSR Bureau of Risk Communication and Risk Reduction. The program sponsors an internal task force, the roundtable on urban issues series, and co-sponsors the annual conference on urban issues with the Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Division of Solid Waste Management

The DSWM handles urban waste issues along with the rest of the state for areas including recycling, medical waste, solid waste and landfill permitting. Programs involving urban environments include: Clean Communities Program which provides grants for improved litter control and is geared toward larger communities (cities). For the Clean Communities grant, no distinction is placed between suburban and urban areas. The grant money is distributed by a formula determined by the ratio of roads to housing units, without consideration of population or density. The more roads a county has, the more grant money the county receives i.e. build more roads to get more money. In 1993, the top three counties to receive grant money from Clean Communities were Ocean, Cumberland and Burlington. The rest of the grants for solid waste are based on county solid waste plans and are distributed based on need as outlined in the approved plan. DSWM is also conducting a project to encourage recycling in multi-family housing and small businesses.

DSWM technical manuals, other publications and public outreach are available to the public

⁴ The Geographic Information Systems group (GIS) was in DSR at the time this survey was conducted. It is now in the Office of Information Resources Management.

by request. Program staff often work through Rutgers to offer instructional training to professionals and local groups.

Office of Energy

One goal of the Office of Energy is implementing/improving district heating and cooling in urban areas, focusing on Newark, Camden and Atlantic City. The program deals with energy producers, large industrial complexes, and utility companies and works to assure continuity between local redevelopment efforts and the state Energy Master Plan. The program is also starting to work on alternative fuel programs and emission credits/trading which would have large impacts on cities.

SITE REMEDIATION

Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation

This Division is responsible for Superfund and any sites where responsible parties cannot be identified to fund clean-ups. A number of these sites are in urban areas. The program seeks to work with urban areas to resolve the problem of remediating sites and spur urban growth. Cases are handled individually, not regionally. There is no one person that deals solely with urban areas. Information sessions on site remediation and redevelopment do not target urban areas specifically but are often held in urban areas.

Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation

This branch of Site Remediation deals exclusively with clean-ups where there are identified parties who bear the responsibility for financing clean-ups. They work with EPA Region II on a number of cases. There are many active cases in urban areas, but no one program handles urban areas as their work is distributed by case. Programs in urban areas include: voluntary site remediation in areas like Jersey City for chromium cleanup, and Trenton's Roebling Complex. Outreach programs include reviews of regulations and technical requirements for complying with legislation but do not target urban areas specifically. The new ISRA (Industrial Site Remediation Act) offers grants and loans to assist with clean-up and should significantly increase urban involvement.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

ER handles almost all development permits for the state. Consequently, they are very active in urban areas; among the projects being developed are in coastal urban cities, including Jersey City and Atlantic City. The Office of Permit Information and Assistance is particularly active in urban areas with a special project coordinator to handle urban cases. Some ER divisions have more urban involvement than others like storm water permitting and combined sewer overflow but usually handle legislation on a state wide planning basis.

NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCE

Division of Parks and Forestry

The Office of Urban Forestry is directly focused on promoting open space and trees in the urban environment. This program, along with Historic Preservation has a number of very successful programs active in urban centers. Like other programs, they offer a number of grants and loans to cities to assist with capital and program improvements.

Division of Fish Game and Wildlife

This Division has several programs geared toward urban areas including a Fishing Derby Program promotes fishing in 40 statewide (mostly urban) areas. They also do trout stocking, environmental reviews and permit reviews. Other programs that serve urban communities are county oriented, i.e. Division Representative Program - interacts with community on a variety of issues. Mosquito control works with school superintendents to provide mosquito control education. No persons work specifically with urban areas, as the focus is on watersheds/drainage basins, so they work with counties. The programs are generally handled differently if located in an urban area versus suburban.

Other outreach programs include: Project Wild which provides six hours of in-service training for teachers, K-12, to use the school grounds as habitat for wildlife. Volunteers in Training - 1300 volunteers coordinated by Fish, Game and Wildlife. Three programs: Law Enforcement, Hunter Education, Outreach Program Speakers Bureau) and Trout Stocking in the D & R Canal, Colonial Lake, Assinpink Creek.

Green Acres

Legislation calls to set-aside a percentage of Green Trust funding for urban areas - 50% grants and 50% matching loans. The formal process includes workshops on Green Acres Funding and technical assistance. Informational brochures, press releases on specific subjects and workshops are held to inform urban areas of funding. Technical workshops either at DEPE or on location and information on funding that is set aside for non-profits to purchase land are other outreach programs provided. The program is divided by county, some people have more experience in urban areas than others and are familiar with urban areas and their problems. The design may be more intense because of density for urban areas. The section supports urban redevelopment and feels funding should be put where the people are--urban areas.

LEGISLATIVE & INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

There are several programs targeted specifically towards urban areas in LIGA. Work is done with many local government officials and environmental commissions. Some urban areas do not have environmental commissions, so all mailings are also sent to every Mayor, including applications for grants and information on establishing environmental plans. Work is done with ANJEC and urban mayors to understand their concerns and how DEPE can help. A recent workshop sponsored by LIGA addressed the problem of construction debris and sinkholes in urban areas. LIGA sponsors the publication of the Grants and Loans Catalogue to guide local managers to sources of public funds for environmental improvements.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Office of Communications is working on the implementation of the Clean Air Act, which directly impacts urban areas across the state. The program also supports an EPA project to advise urban anglers of the potential health risks from eating contaminated fish in the Newark Bay Complex and nearby regions.

IV. Communication Matrix for State and Local Environmental Management Efforts

Through the Division of Science and Research a study was conducted in Trenton and Newark to determine the links between local environmental protection efforts and NJDEPE programs. The study was conducted by The Trenton Office of Policy Studies and surveyed over 100 organizations in the two cities to understand their involvement in environmental issues. The goal of the project was to develop a matrix of interactions based on how organizations, local and state governments worked together. Organizations in both communities work on environmental issues with considerable time spent on education. The number one issue in both communities is a lack of State presence or assistance in decision making and identifying risks with problems or solutions. Little or no economic development focus (aside from weakening existing environmental regulations) is present. Local managers and non-profit leaders sense a lack of coordination among state, county, municipal and non-profit efforts.

The follow recommendations come from the initial results of the study:

1. Assign DEPE representation or staff and advisory groups for each urban jurisdiction (model after COGs or North Jersey Trans. Plan. Group)
2. Provide state funding for environmental planning and monitoring activity at the local level.
3. Focus on the Urban Economic Development potential of DEPE activities:
 - A. Job Opportunities over the next decade
 1. Training needs
 2. Employer incentives
 - B. Minority Small Business Opportunities
4. Conduct a state study on Environmental Equity
 - A. Develop Research Plan
 - B. Establish Advisory Group
 - C. Establish projected risk increases and reductions by race and income stratification and spatial unit
 - D. Develop a database on environmental risks by race and income.

A final report is expected by spring and will be presented to the internal Urban Issues Task Force.

V. Trenton Redevelopment Projects

Prioritizing Urban Hazardous Waste Sites for Public Space Restoration

In conjunction with other outreach to the City of Trenton, the Division of Science and Research and Site Remediation are co-sponsoring a research project to involve citizens more directly in the restoration of hazardous waste sites. The Hazardous Waste Spill Compensation Fund is a source of funds for research projects aimed at remediating and resolving problems related to the use of hazards in the environment. This research project was funded through the Spill Fund.

Current levels of public involvement in the process of site selection and establishing clean-up criteria do not seem to deliver a consistently high level of long-term involvement, and often leaves an extraordinarily high level of responsibility on the shoulders of the department to manage many aspects of site clean-up that fall beyond our purview. This project will expand the role of citizens to include as much decision-making as possible.

This project will track the development of the site selection committee process, the activities of the committee including the process of site selection, clean-up criteria, long-term site management strategies, identification of funding supports and overall management of the clean-up plan development. The final report will include draft guidelines for New Jersey communities interested in pursuing similar efforts.

The research project was awarded to Isles, Inc., of Trenton. An advisory group of private planners, DEPE staff, city officials and Isles staff identified six potential sites for the restoration and negotiations are currently underway to secure access to the Gould Battery site on 469 Calhoun Street in Trenton. Isles and the City of Trenton are currently working on an agreement to move ahead with high involvement by neighborhood residents in formation of a redevelopment plan.

Trenton Industrial Redevelopment

The City of Trenton is also interested in redeveloping an abandoned industrial area. The DEPE advisors from the Hazardous Sites project (above) are also working with the Office of Housing and Economic Development to promote pollution prevention and sustainable development in this project.

VI. CONCLUSION and DIRECTIONS

1. Improve Outreach to Cities with Annual Forums and Ongoing Support Programs

By the end of the 1993 conference, the general feeling was that this was a conference that was much needed and well received. Participants appreciated the interchange with DEPE managers, and the opportunity to find out DEPE positions on issues. Municipal officials and other urban leaders complained repeatedly that there is no one to contact with problems. The DEPE, along with many government agencies hands out fines but not business cards. People generally feel that DEPE staff provide little information in response to inquiries and there is little encouragement to go beyond the immediate problem to address the underlying causes of the problems. As a result, they crop up over and over again. More of an effort needs to be made divisionally to improve communication efforts and programs to specifically reach urban areas.

2. Improve Internal Perspective of Cities as Whole Systems

A DSR survey of bureau chiefs revealed little contact in most divisions with community members. Division chiefs confirmed that there was little organized outreach to communities; rather when people in the community came to DEPE for assistance, they responded without any further involvement. Very few programs, with the exception of the Division of Natural and Historic Planning, have regular contact with representatives from urban communities. Most of outreach mentioned focused on professionals in the field and many referenced Rutgers as an outreach point. Rutgers offers continuing education, often required for professional licensing, but these are single events and build little in the way of continuity. Much outside contact was made to the counties rather than municipalities. Many of those interviewed expressed concern over policies that affected urban areas yet they did not have programs to address the impacts of those policies at the local level. Divisions should be encouraged to develop outreach and information programs specifically targeted toward urban communities to address environmental risks for those populations.

3. Examine the Quality of Life Issues

Overall, the department is making deliberate efforts to improve the quality of life in New Jersey's cities both large and small, but there isn't a consistent pattern of assistance. A policy on quality of life needs to be formally addressed and used as a guideline for agency involvement in local issues and case management.

Appendix A

1993 Urban Conference Agenda
Partners in Revitalization:
Establishing an Environmental Framework for Urban Redevelopment

July 27, 1993

1993 Conference Workshop Agenda
NJDEPE, 401 East State Street
July 27, 1993

Introductions: Jeanne Fox, Acting Commissioner
The Honorable Douglas Palmer, Mayor of Trenton

Keynote Address: "Sustainable Redevelopment"
Carl Van Horn, Acting Director
Rutgers University, Eagleton Institute of Politics

Facilitated Discussion with Mayors
Norman Miller, Director of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs
Diane Weeks, Assistant Commissioner for Enforcement
Lance Miller, Assistant Commissioner for Site Remediation

Picnic Lunch in Mercer Street Cemetery Park, Green Acres

Workshops:

1. Legislative Update

Coordinator: Craig Stanley, Legislative Analyst, LIGA
Moderator: Norman Miller, Director, LIGA

Norman Miller, Legislative and Intergovernmental Relations Overview
John Hazen, Legislative Analyst - Federal Update
Joe Manger, Legislative Analyst - Clean Air, Right to Know
Bob Tucker, Director, Science & Research - Lead Abatement
Bill Wolfe, Legislative Analyst - Solid Waste
Sheryl Telford, Legislative Analyst - Underground Storage Tanks
Joe Sullivan, Office on Energy - BLCC, HESPE

2. Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA): New Legislation to Rebuild Urban Communities

This workshop will be to guide the participants through the various provisions of P.L. 1993, c. 139 (or S-1070). Emphasis will be placed on provisions of the bill which, in conjunction with our Voluntary Cleanup Program, foster a state and local government partnership to remediate contaminated sites for potential development or redevelopment. The workshop attendees will also hear the Department's progress in implementing the various provisions of the bill. Finally, several case studies will be presented.

Discussion will be led by: Lance Miller, Assistant Commissioner, Site Remediation
Coordinator: Sheryl Telford, Site Remediation

3. Urban Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

Moderator: Jay Watson, Green Acres

Panelists

Gary Rice, Chief, Bureau of Green Trust Management
Jeanne Donlon, Chief, Legal Services and Real Estate
Terry Kraschner, Acting Administrator, Historic Preservation
Paul Tarlowe, Fish, Game and Wildlife
Ed Lemticky, Urban Forestry
Martha Sullivan, Principal Planner, Green Trust Management

I. Natural and Historic Resources

- A. Overview - department's urban priorities, accomplishments
- B. Quality of Life - general statement on need, demand, and value of quality open spaces and recreational opportunities in urban areas

II. Programs, Funding, Opportunities

- A. State Parks/Forestry/Historic Preservation in Urban Areas
- B. Urban Fishing & Education
- C. Green Acres

III. An Urban Success Story

Peter J. O'Connor, Executive Director, Fair Share Housing Development, Inc.
Northgate; Innovation - Northgate Park, a model urban park. Funding operations, maintenance and security, Camden City

IV. Questions, Answers, Consultation

4. Coordinating Permits and Streamlining Redevelopment

Andy Heyl, Land Use Regulation Program

Michael Gross, Lawyer, Giordano, Halleren, and Ciesla

Coordinator: James Bell, Office of Permit Information & Assistance

Half of streamlining permits is early intervention with the department and determining what is needed to obtain the correct permit and being able to get it done right the first time. This discussion will focus on integrating permitting into the redevelopment planning process.

5. Urban Environmental Health Issues

Moderator: Judy Shaw, DSR, Bureau of Risk Reduction and Risk Communication

Panelists:

Kathleen O'Leary, NJ Department of Health, Occupational Medicine
Jon Malkin, Southern Region, Site Remediation
Vanessa Day, Metro Region, Air Quality Enforcement
Joe Depierro, Central Region, Air Quality Enforcement
Andy Tynan, Northern Region, Air Quality Enforcement

6. Urban Environment: Redevelopment Case Studies

Moderator: Martin Bierbaum, Administrator, Land and Water Planning

Panelists:

John Grady - Project Manager/Cooper's Ferry, Camden Waterfront Project

Tom McKee - DEPE, Site Remediation

Bill Neyenhouse - DEPE, Hudson River Walkway

Larry Houston - Atlantic Group, Building Hilton in Long Branch (coastal redevelopment)

Charles Scott - Historic Preservation

7. State Plan: A Force in Urban Redevelopment

Moderator: Marty Rosen, Division of Science and Research

Panelists:

Linda Morgan, Director, Regional Plan Association of New Jersey

Rick Sinding, Assistant Commissioner, Policy and Planning

Herb Simmens, Executive Director, Office of State Planning

8. Issues in Pollution Prevention: Environmental Regulation

Moderator: Deborah Milecofsky, Policy Analyst, Office of Pollution Prevention

The discussion will focus on what industry must do to comply with the New Jersey Pollution Prevention Act and what role local government may play to encourage pollution prevention initiatives.

9. Making Environmental Education Urban

Moderator: Tanya Oznowich

Agenda Topics

1. The basic needs/issues involving New Jersey's urban school districts

2. Current objectives/outcomes of environmental education (e.e.)

3. Tailoring e. e. to address/recognize/support urban needs

4. Components of successful urban e.e. initiatives - What works?

5. What actions should DEPE/DOE/DHE take to accomplish/encourage successful urban environmental education?

10. Solid Waste, Recycling and Clean Communities: Case Studies

Moderator: Mary Sue Topper, Bureau of Source Reduction, Market Development and County Planning, Division of Solid Waste Management

Coordinator: Renee Gadson, Division of Solid Waste Management

Panelists

John Castner, Chief Bureau of Landfill Engineering

Sukhdev Bhalla, Chief, Bureau of Resource Recovery

Barry Hogan, Director of Public Works, City of Trenton

Frank Sudol, Manager, Newark Engineering & Contract Administration

11. Clean Air Act Implementation

Moderator: Nina Rizzo

State Perspective: John Elston, Administrator, Air Quality Management, will give an overview of the Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990 and discuss the state implementation plan, and potential strategies for attainment.

County Perspective: Kevin Schuerman, Health Officer, Union County Regional Environmental Health Commission, will talk about how Union County complies with the County Environmental Health Act and how they monitor air quality in Union County

Municipal Perspective: Michael Kish, MPA, Director of North Brunswick's Office of Traffic Management, will discuss the township Employer Trip Reduction Program

Public Information Campaigns: Wendy Kaczerski, NJDEPE Office of Public Participation will discuss "Let's Clear the Air" campaign; Barbara Richardson, Director, DOT Office of Communications, will present the "Get Together to Get to Work" campaign

How Municipalities can get involved: Sally Dudley, Executive Director, Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissioner, will discuss ANJEC's role in the campaigns and encouraging municipal officials to become involved.

Appendix B

1993 Conference Working Papers:

**Setting Urban Environmental Priorities
The Cost of Environmental Protection
Sustainable Cities**

by

Martin Rosen

July 27, 1993

Division of Science and Research

SETTING URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES

Targeting Resources and Efforts to the Most Serious Problems

Are We Doing the Right Things?

Governments at all levels are faced with the conflicting demands by the public for greater fiscal responsibility and increased environmental protection. This dilemma is compounded by: public resistance to tax increases to fund expanded environmental protection efforts, rising costs associated with statutory requirements (without accompanying funds for the new or delegated requirements), and competing calls for more (or less) action by the various constituencies. Yet government moves ahead making decisions and expending resources in accordance with law, perhaps carefully in response to new information or often hurriedly when pressed by outcry and headline.

This approach has unarguably attained environmental improvements while also adhering to our democratic tradition. Yet it is unclear whether our efforts are commensurate with the seriousness of the problems we confront. One could argue that government is giving the public what it asks for but not necessarily what it wants. As resources dwindle, and problems compete for attention and creative solutions, it may be time to determine if we are focusing on the problems that most threaten the public's health, welfare, and values.

Managing the Urban Environment

Cities are confronted with a complex and diverse array of social, economic, and environmental issues. Due to competing and conflicting demands for prompt action, limited resources, and political uncertainties, understanding and managing these problems often lacks a desirable and necessary level of rigorous analysis. Furthermore, urban and federal programs operate on a sectoral basis (e.g., transportation, housing) and decisions are made as problems occur. Each sector is a source of environmental concerns yet analyses and responses are rarely coordinated. It is unusual to find decisions about municipal services being made within a unified strategy for improving the urban environment.

However, government officials continue to expend large amounts of money on numerous environmental problems and programs, attempting and expecting to create a more livable city for its inhabitants. Whether by protecting public health by reducing exposures to air pollutants or by restoring a deteriorated river, it is essential that the commitment of significant resources actually "buy" the most quality of life improvements.

To accomplish this, urban environmental managers will have to take more than an ad hoc, fragmented approach to evaluating problems, developing solutions and committing resources. It is clear that a comprehensive, systematic process is needed; one that objectively prioritizes issues and guides the

direction and coordination of environmental activities. With this understanding, five cities have planned, initiated or completed environmental priority setting projects (see below).

Setting Urban Environmental Priorities

The methodology these cities are using is the comparative risk approach to problem analysis and ranking. This method was first developed by the US EPA, and is now being applied and refined by approximately 25 states and regions, in addition to the municipalities. EPA and the states realized that environmental problems and demands for action far exceed the available resources. Consequently, there is a need to figure out which problems are most "important" and deserve focused attention. To do this in a unbiased way requires systematically examining all the issues, and developing and applying explicit and consistent evaluation criteria.

This essentially is what the comparative risk approach attempts to do, using risk as the common measure, but takes it even further. Besides bringing together the best scientific information and expertise available to rank problems according to the risks they pose to human health, welfare (i.e., economic impacts) and ecology, states' projects, recognizing that for public policy to be most effective it must be developed democratically, have included a major public participation component. In these projects, a cross-section of a state's many constituents examines the scientific, risk-based ranking and then has the opportunity to introduce their values, norms and concerns. The result is a priority list to guide government action and investment that is based on good science and public values.

What's in it for the Cities?

For a city pursuing the comparative risk approach to environmental priority setting, many significant benefits can accrue. Besides the resulting problem priority list that can significantly inform decision-making and resource allocation, the process that leads to the list can be as important as the product. Because comparative risk projects are broad based and participatory, they provide a forum for all urban constituents to define a vision for their city and a series of realistic and comprehensible goals to get there.

Although easier to discuss than accomplish, cities must continually strive to assure that the delivery of environmental services (e.g., infrastructure) keeps up with changing demands, requirements and knowledge regarding both the nature and urgency of environmental problems as well as the available technology and policy options. By analyzing the spectrum of environmental issues comprehensively, in terms of both the risks and solutions, a more relevant, efficient and effective management plan can result. This continuous process of assessment, planning and evaluation can be enhanced by using a comparative risk project as a forum for bringing together all of the stakeholders and the broader public to discuss and make explicit 1) the risks presented by the problems, 2) the range of possible solutions and 3) some of the true costs and benefits of different future scenarios.

Aside from creating an integrated vision of the city, municipalities undertaking comparative risk projects can benefit from:

- Enhanced coordination between and within local, state and federal agencies
- Enhanced capacity for public participation in the environmental decision-making process
- Enhanced ability to identify data gaps and data collection priorities
- Enhanced ability to develop effective risk management strategies for individual pollutants (e.g., lead)
- Enhanced ability to allocate human & financial resources to effectively manage environmental problems
- Enhanced opportunities to educate the public about environmental issues
- Enhanced ability to build managerial capabilities, within and between environmental organizations to better address environmental problems
- Enhanced ability to clarify the need for and cost of additional environmental infrastructure⁵

Highlights of Urban Projects in Progress

Atlanta, GA -- This project includes a focus on environmental justice for the area's low-income and minority populations. A special risk committee with members of community groups representing minorities and low-income families will identify the degree to which various environmental risks are placed unfairly on particular populations. This information will be incorporated into the ranking of environmental risks.

Jackson, MS -- This project makes a strong commitment to environmental justice and has strong emphasis on including all community viewpoints.

Cleveland, OH -- Prior to initiating the project, extensive discussions were held with community opinion leaders and the public regarding setting environmental priorities and the value of a comparative risk approach.

Columbus, OH -- The project proposal submitted to EPA conceives of a follow-up to Columbus' 1991 report on the costs of regulatory compliance; the project will gather information about potential environmental benefits to be derived from future management activities.

Seattle -- Project Goals:

- *Develop an environmental action plan for the City of Seattle that 1) identifies the city's environmental problems, and 2) identifies actions and strategies to address those issues.
- *Improve the coherency of environmental management in the city by bringing together the various local, state, and federal agencies involved, to pool resources and ideas.
- *Improve the efficiency of environmental management in the city by ensuring that the city's environmental investments achieve the maximum possible risk reduction.

⁵ "Comparative Risk in an Urban Setting: Issues to Consider," DRAFT, USEPA Office of Policy and Planning and Evaluation, January, 1992.

THE COSTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Over the past twenty years, substantial environmental improvement has resulted due to legislation enacted at the federal and state levels. Mandated environmental programs, though generally providing clear benefits, often involved significant costs to municipalities. Through the 1970s into the 80s, these costs were partially offset by funding from the federal and state governments. However, as new laws were passed and new regulations required by existing legislation issued, the number of mandates and associated costs have increased dramatically. A study by the City of Columbus states that on the federal level there are at least nine environmental laws that have significant financial implications for the city both now and in the future and that an additional twenty federal bills are either proposed or are in the development stage.⁶

Several recent studies have demonstrated that federal and state environmental mandates have increased substantially, that they have significant fiscal implications for cities, and in few cases is commensurate funding provided to implement these program requirements.⁷

These studies indicate serious ramifications for local government. The EPA report found that in 1981 local spending was about \$26 billion, or 76% of the public share of environmental costs. By the year 2000, localities are expected to spend over \$48 billion just to maintain 1987 levels of environmental quality and are projected to bear 87% of public costs for environmental protection.³

The New Jersey Municipal Sector Study - Phase I (MSS I) focused on three major environmental services: solid waste management, drinking water testing and treatment and wastewater treatment and disposal. It determined that over the next five years, there will be a 37% increase in costs overall for garbage disposal, drinking water & sewage treatment in New Jersey. Per household user charges for sewer, water and garbage disposal will increase from an average of \$432 to \$591 per year. The burden will be proportionately greater on smaller cities, because there are fewer households to bear the costs. One of the study's conclusions is that some municipalities may have to increase taxes and/or reduce other municipal services over the long run.

These findings strongly suggest that there may be a need to:

- 1) identify and implement ways to mitigate rising costs of municipal services; alternative payment mechanisms, policy options like regionalization and privatization, and
- 2) allow local governments to establish local environmental priorities based on local conditions.

⁶ "Environmental Legislation: the Increasing Costs of Regulatory Compliance to the City of Columbus," Environmental Law Review Committee, Columbus, Ohio, May 13, 1991.

⁷ "Municipal Sector Study: Impacts of Environmental Regulations on New Jersey's Municipalities," DRAFT, Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Inc., Vienna, Virginia, December 1989.

"A Preliminary Analysis of the Public Costs of Environmental Protection: 1981-2000," EPA Administration and Resources Management, May, 1990.

Since cities have the primary burden of performing and paying for environmental services, they should have an active role in setting the agenda. National or even statewide programs cannot always account for specific circumstances that might render delegated requirements redundant or counterproductive.

Cities may want to conduct their own comparative problem analyses to determine, for their conditions, what the most serious issues are. When carried out with a strong public participation component, such a comprehensive analysis can provide a basis for a city-wide plan for environmental management strategies and resource allocation that acknowledges local needs, values and norms.

The realities of these findings compel national and state government leaders to 1) rigorously determine mandated program costs and benefits, 2) re-evaluate mandates in light of the findings and consider re-focusing on problem areas where the benefits probably exceed the costs, and 3) perhaps conduct comparative analyses of urban environmental problems in anticipation of defining priorities for action and resource allocation.

Statewide initiatives and policies that can achieve the same environmental goals without the considerable investment in "engineered" infrastructure, or costs associated with stringent regulations, should be examined. An obvious example includes the State Development and Redevelopment Plan which, among other goals, attempts to reduce the demand for and costs of public services through the encouragement of more efficient development patterns.

The promotion of sustainability as a guiding principle for urban government decision-making can help integrate economic and environmental objectives without sacrificing either. For example, sustainable practices include the development of "green systems" or "soft infrastructure," i.e., using ecological systems and processes to do the job of normally engineered solutions (e.g., conversion of sumps into wetland conservation areas, or using native vegetation to reinforce shorelines).

NJDEPE is presently conducting the Municipal Sector Study, Phase II: Benefits of Environmental Regulations to New Jersey's Municipalities. This study evaluates the programs studied in Phase I. Benefits are to be discussed and presented in terms of:

- cost incurred by economic disruptions and environmental degradation in drinking water supply systems, sewage systems, and solid waste management systems using case studies;
- cost savings as a result of environmental initiatives;
- growth due to capital investment in infrastructure which often results from environmental initiatives;
- increase in business and personal income, tourism, and general sales for tax revenues

This initiative should be extended to examine other urban environmental protection mandates and efforts: what are the costs and benefits and are there more cost-effective ways to achieve the same objectives?

SUSTAINABLE CITIES

How Economic Development and Environmental Protection Can Work Together

What are Sustainable Cities?

Among the characteristics that contribute to cities' environmental problems are their development and population densities, diversity of economic activity, intensive resource use and extensive transportation infrastructure. However, these same attributes can be the basis for, and provide an advantage in, achieving high levels of resource efficiency and conservation, generating employment opportunities, and facilitating an overall improved quality of life more difficult to achieve in non-urban areas, i.e., they can become sustainable economically, culturally and environmentally. Cities can drastically reduce their dependence on external sources of resources, employment and money, and instead become more independent by generating and reusing their own resources, eliminating the generation of "waste" or converting it into jobs and products, and making their natural surroundings a force in improving the economy and living environment. Here is one definition of a sustainable city:

The goal of sustainable development, or self reliance, is to put [urban community] wealth to work and to keep their benefits in the cities. The sustainable city extracts the maximum value from its raw materials, its technologies, its buildings, and its people. It emphasizes production and efficient use of all resources over consumption. It relies primarily on locally owned small enterprises, rather than on a few large factories. Its development plans and policies are integrated to promote self reliance, or sustainable development.⁸

What are the benefits of Sustainable Cities?

- Economic development
- Keep money within the community
- Produce local jobs
- Create new market incentives
- Improve operational efficiencies
- Reduce pollution and create a healthier environment
- Protect environmentally-sensitive lands (wetlands, recharge areas)
- Conserve resources
- Create more green spaces with greater diversity
- Reduce energy consumption
- Replacing fossil fuels
- Maintaining existing infrastructure

⁸ "How a Municipality Can Achieve Sustainable Development," Allen Dresdner and Frank Sudol, *Environmental Management Review*, No. 26, Fourth Quarter, p. 141. 1992

Efficient transportation

Stimulates initiatives and empowers citizens, makes them producers of wealth and managers of the city's future⁹

Foster community spirit and educational opportunities

Help reverse social deterioration (e.g., crime, poverty)

Why are Sustainable Cities necessary and timely?

Cities, large and small, play an instrumental role in supporting sustainable activities, both within their boundaries as well as state-wide. Local officials are recognizing how much energy resource use affects their local economy and environmental quality. Cities are paying for local climate change, ozone depletion, water and air pollution, and other visible environmental damage through skyrocketing costs for energy, solid waste disposal, and improved water and wastewater treatment, as well as related social costs. Their ability to fund social needs such as housing, jobs, social services, public safety, and economic development is at stake.

It is at the local level that government delivers most of the day-to-day services that affect the environment, therefore, cities must take the lead in creating the new strategies needed to build sustainable communities. The front-end solutions that are called for today -- pollution prevention, source reduction, resource efficiency and recycling -- demand local initiatives. The fundamental tools of the sustainability movement include education, incentives, procurement policies, partnerships and entrepreneurial government policies. Government, business and environmental and urban advocacy groups all have an important hands-on role to play in these new policies. By pursuing a sustainable city vision, innovative environmental management policies can free up funds for addressing other urban social problems.

Where are Sustainable Cities being created?

Below are just a very few of the cities and the bold steps being taken nationally:

Newark, NJ -- Significant accomplishments in recycling, market creation, source reduction, tree planting, pollution prevention, job creation, fostering a global perspective and pride-building

Portland, OR -- One of five adopted goals is to protect and maintain local quality of life by reducing environmental problems associated with inefficient energy use. A portion of the city's utility tax is targeted at low-income neighborhoods, providing free do-it-yourself weatherstripping kits and other effective conservation measures installed by contractors

San Jose, CA -- Has adopted sustainable city concept as a mission and is focused on

⁹ Ibid., p. 141.

integrating the various resource conservation strategies including water, solid waste and toxics, around this theme

San Francisco, CA -- Has set out to develop a process for evaluating both the various energy program options and the allocation of resources to implement them.

Virginia -- The Virginia legislature passed on February 7, 1993 a Joint Resolution that encourages the Governor, state and local officials, and the leaders of educational institutions and civic organizations to work together to prepare a Virginia strategy for sustainable development.

There are numerous other examples throughout the country concerning transportation and land use innovations, water conservation, composting, natural resource enhancement, etc.

Support groups for local governments wishing to pursue a sustainable future also exist and are eager to help, including:

Global Cities Network: provides on-going assistance to local governments, citizens and businesses nationwide who have expressed an overwhelming need for a network of contacts to share resources and ideas to tackle their communities environmental problems

Global Tomorrow Coalition: a nonprofit alliance of approximately 100 organizations, institutions, and corporations focused on the goal of sustainable development and dedicated to building a stronger leadership in the US to resolve long-term environmental and socio-economic problems by promoting broad-based partnerships and responsible public policies

Sustainable Cities Project (National League of Cities): innovative strategic planning demonstration carried out by San Jose, San Francisco, Portland OR through the energy task force of PTI (Public Technology, Inc.). Purpose of the project was to develop a planning process to identify, rank and implement energy policies and program options for promoting urban sustainability.

Appendix C

1992-1993 Urban Issues Roundtable Series

December 1992

February 1993

March 1993

May 1993

Roundtable #1: December, 1992

Agenda:

1. Introductions and Initial Discussion of Issues of Concern
2. Jobs Environment Conference, Amy Goldsmith, NJ Environmental Federation
3. Clean Air Act, Linda Nowicki, NJDEPE Air Quality Program

Present:

Andy Wilner, Baykeeper	Fred Moore, Baykeeper Program
Parvin Khanlou -DOH Office of Env. Health	Joe Surowiec - Paterson Health Department
Deb Cohen, NJ Human Services	Joan Luckhardt, UMDNJ-Lead Prevention
Elizabeth Piano, Visiting Nurses Assn. of Essex	Mike Winka, NJDEPE, Solid Waste
Jeff Cusano, Rutgers Aerial Photo/GIS	Dorothy Thompson, Newark City Planning
Amy Goldsmith, NJ Env. Federation	Arlene Henry, United Community Corporation
Bob Coles, attorney, Camden	Linda Grayson, NJDEPE, Site Remediation
Bob Stokes, Green Acres, Chief of Planning	Jon Erickson, private planner
Joe Bird, Trenton	Jeanne Shaddow, Trenton City Forester
Marty Rosen, NJDEPE, DSR	Andrew Carten - Director, Trenton Planning
Marty Bierbaum - Reg. Policy	Sandy Batty, ANJEC
Mike D'Errico, NJDEPE Urban Forestry	
Kevin McNally, DOH Maternity and Child Health Program	
Judy Shaw, NJDEPE, DSR, Facilitator	

Issues

The discussion was open, giving everyone at the table the opportunity to introduce themselves and their area of interest.

- * The Baykeeper is interested in water quality monitor, social equity issues and has established several inner city programs to deal with minority communication. Their problems are exacerbated by location close to industrial pollution & social pollution. They are also interested in stream & shoreline restoration and regional planning response on a biological basis. They are concerned about the equity aspect of exposure of subsistence fishermen to contaminants in fish and the information DEPE has--they want it available in various languages and hope it will alert them to the potential dangers and proper preparation methods. They are also interested in improving habitat for anagamous fish
- * Patterson Health Department reps would like to see more education and outreach in urban areas as it relates to enforcement; that residents are often unaware that they are violating the law; lack of enforcement in urban environmental crimes
- * Visiting Nurses of Essex are very involved in an international effort focusing on maternal and child health, the WHO Healthy Cities program.
- * The Rutgers Aerial Photo/GIS program has recently mapped Passaic County

- * The New Jersey Environmental Federation has Educational Programs on lead prevention and Integrated Pest Management programs for schools, parks and public buildings; Cape May follows the EPA guidelines for Integrated Pest Management but doesn't advertise - set up models Lynnhurst; on proper spraying; translated into Chinese and Spanish; Panels and brochures; Non-traditional ways to get info. out; ID RIGHT PLACE; Interagency coordination; small packets, every month a different packet
- * United Community Corp of Newark is a coalition of citizens interested in lead & general environmental issues
- * Non-profits in Camden are supporting Housing restoration and finding problems with site remediation and costs. They support open space & planning
- * Trenton is dealing with a proposed recycling Station where a scrap metal facility-is running into problems and inconsistencies between programs in regulation, monitoring and enforcement.
- * ANJEC is concerned with recent action to weaken the Right To Know legislation pressure to remove universal labelling; and federal reauthorization of the Clean Water Act; Discussion of the state revolving loan program for improvements to sewage treatment plants focused on the job creation along with jobs created by improving environmental service and infrastructure.
- * The Newark Conservancy is interested in lead issues and was particularly concerned about the agency efforts to communicate with urban residents; apparently a recent poster on lead in water was very poorly translated and had to be withdrawn because the grammar was so bad. It created a lot of indignation among the local Spanish-speaking community. They are also interested in urban gardening and the potential to grow healthy foods through soil testing component

DEPE staff introduced themselves and their programs:

- * Solid Waste deals with basics of solid waste management along with the redesign of industrial production processes, source separation and managing household hazardous waste
- * Regulatory Policy - urban facets - refine & update -combined sewer overflows; non-point source pollution prevention
- * Urban Forestry - works to heighten awareness of the role of trees in urban settings; the sponsor Urban Forestry Management Projects; The link between asthma and air pollution was discussed; the lack of trees is a factor; jobs are directly related to the env.; get planted but not maintained
- * Green Acres develops recreation and open space lands, \$15 million + up to 50% grants matching loans at 20%.
- * Air Quality works with local input in the planning upfront regarding the implementation of the Clean Air Act. They are trying to develop a strategy to encompass local sources and mobile sources. They are hopeful that land use planning can be used to implement the act.

Staff from Health and Human Services also presented brief descriptions of their programs:

Their issues included Environmental Equity, Prevention of mental retardation and childhood defects & disabilities. Lead in particular is of concern, and the indirect link between poverty and lead exposure; since people cannot afford to remove or remediate exposure situations. There is support

for a lead abatement program where building & construction trades who are exposed to lead are provided with standardize training - safety training w/DCA HUD funds. They seek to raise awareness and provide technical assistance for lead prevention. Calvin Beatty of the Environmental Group of CBJ Marketing Association and Miles O'Flaherty develop training programs.

Jobs Environment

NJEF has a state-wide board; public & private sector unions bridge bet. env/eco/job issues; they deal with RTK/occupational safety schools & teachers; chemical and manufacturing; building trades level of sympathy; URBAN REVITALIZATION; public sector to create models; different labor markets; revitalize in recreation, urban forestry, lead abatement, mass transit, training w/good livable waged; solid waste - don't want an agenda of low wage garbage separator jobs to replace better, more creative kinds of employment opportunities. How to do this w/o working at minimum wage; test run w/oil, chemical & atomic workers to understand concerns and myths; Presumptuous of us to assume that we know what the public wants; A workshop on March 13 will deal with issues through a roundtable discussion; Environment and Redevelopment will be at loggerheads if there isn't a good dialogue; concern & env. jobs - people being put into situations of high risk.

Lead:

A general discussion of lead related issues included a review of OSHA redoing their construction regs. BFBridge, renovation current Title X more \$ aside for ab. on lead. but no requirement for trains EPA \$ thru unions to train on abatement issues; there is a general public perception that DEPE is regulator vs. educational agency; "DEPE shows up after there's a problem"; how to go about it - water & birth defects: the official line is if you're pregnant bottled water, but we need to approach the topic without causing panic; focus: day care centers & school system. Perceptions + myths = barrier to working on solutions - seems to interfere w/self interest of the cities; concern of urban leaders for renaissance ability - sell property

Nonprofit in housing in Camden

Our efforts are well meaning; we foster a wide range of talents, dreams; "env. remediation" improvement positive tells about program available; ombudsman; extreme problem 99:1 it's damaged. Developers don't exactly know - bank value judgments -Revolving loan fund - remain as a lien - encourages early resolution

ISRA

Need to get info out to local gov'ts; tackling site remediation; list of known & suspected; risk ranking -enforcement & publicly funded - priority; MOA - anyone can have DEPE involved to be sure job is don right - govt. groups enter into - motivating lenders, banks, if there's local hesitation standard for residential uses; differential standards; tech. standards for remediation (predictable)

Communication

A discussion of best means to communicate included the following suggestions: 1) Central information Contact; 2) Mechanism: Radio, TV-health spots; fliers; NJ/FM station; info on issues: Ed. material

not a solution; local infrastructure; What is happening; Door-to-door canvas; once they have it - take action; Camden/Newark structures differ; Block Captains; Research to find the resources networking; there are 56 block organizations in Newark; in other cities it may be garden clubs

Advice:

Recommendations for future meetings included the following:

- * Public Health professionals must ask for higher and more technical standards and advocate no further degradation as a key component of standards
- * The Economic Development and Housing professionals want to shave standards so they can redevelop; redefine risk assessment; What is a reasonable risk assessment - fuzzy science leads to reduced standards.
- * Develop an urban political constituency
- * Develop a master list by City: include industries, board of ed; environmental organizations, and government programs
- * Statewide Strategies; Urban sensitive min. degradation/increase costs
- * GET OUT OF TRENTON AND BEGIN TO TALK TO GOV'T AND N/PROFITS:
- * Create an Ombudsman
- * Create a Vision of Urban/Distressed Citizens - DEPE partnership; needs to be perceived as a Friend to cities but there's a shortage of staff and a lack of ability to evaluate.... Mercer Co. annex; DOT finds open culvert. it's also in a flood hazard management area
- * Coordinate funding; Funds from all over, no one group is in charge--it's a nightmare

Follow up: Internal

A January 18th, 1993 meeting brought together a number of DEPE managers and staff to look at the progress of existing initiatives and a review NJDEPE activities. Initiatives took the form of:

1. Industrial Site Remediation Act
2. Additional funds for Urban Forestry projects, and
3. continued action on environmental health issues.

Those interested in the internal initiative included the following staff:

Martin Bierbaum, ORP
Karl Delaney, SR
Dave Sweeney, SR
Ron Corcory, SR
Les Alpaugh, UF
Mike Winka, DSWM
Gary Rice, GA
Charles Sary, P&F
Robert K. Tucker, DSR
Martin Rosen, DSR
Kerry Kirk Pflugh, DSR
Steve Toth, FGW
Bill Wolfe, Leg.
Craig Stanley, Leg.
Kate Joyce
Lance Miller, AC, SR
Judy Shaw, DSR, Facilitator

Linda Grayson, Site Rem.
Ken Hart, SR
Mike D'Errico, Urb. For.
Tanya Oznowich, Env. Ed.
Larry Schmidt, OPC
Nancy Zerbe, HP
Dennis Davidson, GA
Joe Sullivan, Office of Energy
Judy Shaw, DSR
Branden Johnson, DSR
Sue Shannon, OPP
Doug Stuart, ECRA
Linda Nowicki, AQ Planning
Mike Keevey, Air Quality
Mary Sue Topper, DSWM
John Weingart, AC, Env. Reg

The agreement reached at that meeting was to continue the roundtable series, and to coordinate internally to work on a pilot effort with developers in an urban area to coordinate efforts across the agency. It was agreed that RPA (Regional Plan Association) would be invited to meet with staff to present their recent report on Open Lands in Union County. Trenton was also mentioned as an obvious candidate for coordinated support.

A meeting was held in early February with Alan Mallach, Director of Economic Development and Planning for the City of Trenton. Representatives from Land and Water Planning and the Division of Science and Research attended and discussed opportunities for cooperation. Efforts to continue this dialogue are on-going and now include staff from Site Remediation.

Roundtable #2: February 4, 1993

Agenda:

1. Introduction and General Issues Discussion
2. Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, Norman Miller, Director

Attendance:

Rick James, Jersey City Planning
Tom Kellers, Monmouth Co. Planning
Betty Kearns, Jersey City Engineering
Jonathan Savrin, NJDOH
Mary K. White, Isles (Trenton)
Lisa Spelker, DEPE Urban Forestry
Anthony Greta, Essex County
Amy Goldsmith, NJ Env. Federation
Steve Strom, Landscape Architecture, Cook College
Norman Miller, NJDEPE, LIGA

John Hazen, NJDEPE, LIGA
Gail Lemaldi, NJDEPE, LIGA
Joe Manger, NJDEPE, LIGA
Jon Erickson, Trenton
Office of Policy Studies (TOPS)
Judy Shaw, NJDEPE, DSR, Facilitator

Linda Brennen, Monmouth Co. Planning
Peter Sanko, Elizabeth Policy and Planning
Sheryl Telford, DEPE Site Remediation
Lisa Meuntener, Isles (Trenton)
Jean Shaddow, City of Trenton
Olin White, DEPE Urban Forestry
Manual Ostroff, Cumberland Co. Health
Jeff Cusano, Cook College
Frank Sudol, City of Newark
Marleny Franco, Greater
Newark Conservancy
Bill Wolfe, NJDEPE, LIGA
Bob Tucker, NJDEPE, DSR
John Boehmer, Newark City Planning
Pat Sayles, Trenton, Health and Human Services

Legislation

One of the primary concerns is for a mechanism to advise people on current issues being discussed in committees. The discussion today centered on the S1070 bill to revise hazardous site clean ups and the proposed changes in Right to Know. Concern on S1070 was that there were riders being considered without any opportunity for concerned parties to become involved in the discussion. Specifically, there was concern about the definition of many terms used in the bill, e.g., "historic fill" which could be very broadly defined, raised concerns. Currently this bill is in committee. The sponsor is Senator MacNamara. There [will be hearings]

Additional discussion focused on Senator Lautenberg's efforts to address the site remediation issue on a national level in Congress.

The proposed changes in the Right To Know law [the Right To Know Reform Act] centered on DEPE's position that many of the concerns being raised about the act can in fact be addressed through the regulatory process and therefore the act should not be reconsidered. Public meeting to talk testimony; * covered chemicals - how things are labeled - trade secrets; * discussed problems with surveys from Municipalities; getting regulations to reflect changes in RTK bill; DOH/DEPE are

trying to do regulated reform. Of particular concern to the NJEF was the exclusion of public service workers under the proposed reform act.

A system of alerts was requested; several mechanisms were proposed [such as health officers or the League of Municipalities magazine] but were abandoned as being too dated to be helpful.

It was suggested that a letter be written to each municipality in each of the urban regions to identify a contact. It was recommended that a newsletter be circulated to all interested parties, and particularly these contacts, to keep them abreast of happenings in the legislative arena as well as other issues.

Access to Information

Concern about Right To Know information being out of date lead to a discussion of an e-mail system that could include county/urban officials [and other organizations by subscription?]

State Plan, David Maski

The State Master Plan seeks to focus growth in the urban areas of the state, where most of the infrastructure already exists. Efforts to encourage this are thwarted by a lack of authority. This is being addressed through a series of Memoranda of Agreement between the Office of State Planning and the individual Departments of State Government, particularly focusing on NJDEPE, Agriculture, Transportation, Commerce, Community Affairs and the Governor's Office.

Solid Waste Issues

There is a call to reconvene the state Solid Waste Task Force both to reflect on what has been achieved in the past eighteen months and to direct the next phase of implementation and set new goals.

The issue of transfer stations in recycling, the proposed Guidelines for recycling tonnage reporting, S1366 (County Municipal Waste Reduction), per container program and [] were all issues of concern.

It was suggested that staff from the Division of Solid Waste be invited to attend the next meeting of the Roundtable, March 17th. That is not possible, since DSWM will be holding their statewide municipal and industrial solid waste management plan update hearings from March 16th - 18th, but they will attend the May meeting.

Urban Transportation

The need to encourage alternative methods of transportation, such as bicycling was raised. Adding more bike paths was an example of a constructive way to focus urban travellers on the alternative.

DOT was also encouraged to dedicate more money to transit funding. [The governor's recent announcement regarding the budget was a welcome underscoring to this need as the DOT budget for transit support was not cut.]

Delaware Bay

Salt water intrusion was raised as an issue in the Cumberland County region of the state and need for bank restoration work in the Delaware Bay area as a means to deter further degradation was raised.

Pollution Prevention

Urban areas need direction on how they can promote pollution prevention through local ordinances; one example that was raised was the issue of pretreatment of industrial sewage.

Energy

The uniform construction code was raised as an issue to be addressed at a future meeting (referred to Joe Sullivan) Policy - Dave Sallach Office of legislative service

Does DEPE take positions trying to negotiate?

Legislative Issue S1475 CAFRA Coastal

proposed in the bill the area in Waterfront development act - creates in effect Coastal Management Act; Allied Junction - Rail Transport Center; Publicly Subsidized Private Office Center; Meadowlands project

Open Space legislation

Need better guidelines to what constitutes open space. i.e. Would old parking lot count

Fair Housing Act

Sandy Batty (ANJEC) - not a lot of questions at the hearings because urban communities did not know if they stood to benefit

Some urban areas thought it would not impact them [urban counties]

Suggested that the Department of Transportation needs to be part of the meeting especially for questions about ICTE grant information.

Grants & Loans

*Link between State Plan & Grants & Loans

*Grants & Technical Asst. contingent upon SP

*Marleny - interest groups at SP hearing with urban revitalization focus on greening.

*Guidelines on what open space is

*Money - doesn't always have to go to government itself but city/county doesn't have moves to handle it

*Sandy Batty (ANJEC) - Middlesex/Somerset/Mercer (MSM) Regional Council examples that could be used state wide

*Technical Asst. for Ordinance Plans

*1987 Technical Asst. Manual

Abandoned Housing in Cities

Jean Shaddow brought up the problems with fixing up the abandoned housing available in the cities and

wants to set up programs to encourage people to move back to the cities. Perry St. in Jersey City was mentioned as an example of abandoned housing project that worked. Many problems with the abandoned properties; Building Codes DCA 1990 codes, more stringent fire regulations Now than when building were originally constructed

Site remediation problems, the continuing problem of who pays for the site clean up.
8.4 million HUD funding can be available. 3.4 acre site - 3 million; Success - affordable housing - 2 on remediated chrome sites; Recommended a Committee on housing to look in to the best methods for rehabilitation; Newark success story - 2000 units built and rehabilitated UST

Lead

Test every residential situation - bricks; 40,000 ppm lead in the brick.
Lead in Toys has become a problem in imported toys from Hong Kong and Taiwan. Restrictions and regulations on American manufacturers but hard to monitor foreign imports. NJPIRG has run a campaign on lead problems but not sure if they targeted toys.

Notes: Conference of Mayors 292-9289

Internal Follow Up #3

A second internal meeting was held in March. NJDEPE staff met with Janet Lussenhop, Director, RPA presented the Union County Lands project in March, and a follow-up meeting with developers for a proposed project in Elizabeth was held through the Office of Permit Information and Assistance, which included representatives from Land and Water Planning, Office of Energy, and Division of Science and Research.

Roundtable #3: March 17, 1993

Agenda:

1. Introductions and General Issues Discussion
2. Office of Minority Health: Roz Thigpen-Rodd
3. DEPE Division of Solid Waste Management, Gary Sondemeyer

Attendance:

Vanetta Cole, NJDOH	Peter Sanko, City of Elizabeth
Leigh Ann Von Hagen, DEPE, DSR	Julie Gandy, DEPE, DSR
Jon Erickson, TOPS	Marybeth Brenner, DEPE Comm.
Dorothy Thompson, City of Newark	Linda Grayson, NJDEPE SR
Michael Winka, DEPE Solid Waste	Kevin McNally, NJDOH
T. Robins Brown, Greater Newark Conservancy	Dave Roberts, Asbury Park
Pat Sayles, Trenton	Marty Rosen, DEPE, DSR
Victoria Valetto, Highland Park	Joe Ponessa, Cooperative Extension
R. Thigpen-Rodd, NJDOH	Parvin Khanlou, NJDOH
James Bell, NJDEPE, OPIA	David Maski, State Planning
Amy Goldsmith, NJEF	Jill Bennis, NJDEPE, OLWP
Judy Shaw, NJDEPE, DSR, Facilitator	

Office of Minority Health

The first speaker for the morning roundtable discussions was Roz Thigpen-Rodd, Office of Minority Health and Planners. They are in their third year of operation. The Office was created as a result of a report done in the mid 1980s which was the first comprehensive health report on minority populations. The report found that a disproportionate number of Afro-Americans were dying. New Jersey was the first State to study this concern. The report listed six leading causes which (not in order) were: stroke/ cardiovascular; cancer; infant mortality (two and one half times more than whites), diabetes; substance abuse; and accidental death. This report was prior to the HIV-AIDS crisis.

The Office of Minority Health and Planners have submitted an interim and final report to the Governor. Their mission is part of Health People 2000 "closing the gap". One of the goals is healthy mothers - healthy babies.

Ms. Thigpen-Rodd said the Office will complete its agenda through education and conferences. They have a resource center with 1000 pieces of information, including a data base containing mostly Afro-American reports. There is also some information on Latino's and a little on the three nations of American Indians, Asian, Pacific Islanders and other minority groups.

They have experienced several problems: Grass roots groups are afraid to call Trenton because

they have not received straight answers from officials. Also, data collection is not consistent even within the Department of Health.

The final report addresses major problems that cause significantly higher mortality rates in minority groups such as:

- * access to health care services - language and questions of when to go, how to get there and who;
- * financial - uninsured can end up too sick to save;
- * Human Resource needs - desire of community to have a provider that looks like them but there is under-representation of minorities in field;
- * Data collection - where planning and resources are needed
- * Unifying individual for lobbying for resources where they are needed i.e., environmental health lobbying.

The Office has an \$8,000 grant for minority health month and a \$20,000 grant to target minority groups. Minority environmental health issues should be addressed by forming a Minority Health and Urban Health Department to look for relevant reports to help develop data base. Six Local Advisory Boards throughout NJ have just been formed to get local input which will develop/steer health care services.

General comments and concerns from those in attendance:

- * Institute formal policy to take a closer look at where incinerators are located, their impact on community and health care issues of adjacent residents.
- * Address increased noise levels around port authority of NY/NJ in low income or minority areas.
- * Address the inequity in mitigating the noise generated by state highways in Elizabeth.
- * Address more effective ways to reduce noise inside households.
- * Remove lead from homes in conjunction with screening children.

The message urban communities receive - Government doesn't care about urban communities.

Solid Waste Issues

A summary sheet on bill S.1366/A.2046 County and Municipal Waste Reduction Act prepared by NJ Environmental Federation was distributed by Amy Goldsmith. She reviewed the components in bill:

- * pay-per-container economic benefits and incentive to putting out less garbage
- * technical assistance to counties for development of source reduction plans
- * Prohibits out-of-state disposal of solid waste within 4 years
- * DEPE to develop public education program on source reduction
- * Creates markets for recyclable and truth in labeling on recycled products

Ms. Goldsmith ask attendees to review bill and provide feedback and urged local officials to speak out about problems so government can't say they were not advised. Monmouth county stop incinerator,

non-burn alternative plan. Amy Handlan - Freeholder chair - working on a report on what works locally

Statewide Redevelopment Planning

Dave Roberts, NJ APA, Chair of the Standing Committee Asbury Park Planning Association spoke on redevelopment in cities urging comprehensive efforts; Redevelopment programs are a kind of "forgotten sister" to development and urban renewal. There are three different bills that need to be linked together for housing redevelopment: local housing law; tax abatement - long term - redevelopment; tax abatement - short term -rehabilitation. In 1992 Senator Bager got tax abatement and exemption laws passed. The lead authority for redevelopment is Chapter 79, P.Law 79 is the "municipal land use law" for redevelopment. The APA is preparing a book, similar to the MLUL, for redevelopment. Mr. Roberts went on to say that there is no long term tax abatement for rehabilitation. Redevelopment means both bulldozing and construction rather than development. Cities increase tax rate therefore, people in urban communities face loosing houses to rising tax rates. They are afraid if they fix up their homes their taxes will increase. These residents can become "homeowners in designated area" for tax abatement for a possible 5 year suspension of tax increases.

Senate bill 2000 (435 1991) provides for abatement phases a suspension for 5 years, abatement for existing property or improvements on property. Part of the large cost of rehabilitation is bringing buildings up to codes. Many codes refer to beauty not health and safety. The basic minimum for safety and health needs to be determined. The aesthetic and appearance requirements can be optional. The result is that the buildings could be recovered and built for less cost.

The need for community involvement is demonstrated when money to build parks is provided by the city to neighborhood without asking if they want the park. Within months, all lights, benches, etc were taken but when the park is built with community involvement and investment there is less vandalism.

Another concern is that our nation is rapidly losing its working water fronts. To balancing economic development of water front with available open land, water dependent uses, rather than redevelopment, must be kept. Also the public access to the water must not be cut. 90 million just released to Economic Recovery Fund (ERF) for research issues, (an example) to see if certain building can be redeveloped (i.e., paper mill to housing?)

Roundtable #4: May 3, 1993

Agenda:

1. Introduction and Issues Discussion
2. Solid Waste, Gary Sondemeyer
3. Redevelopment and Open Space, Natural and Historic Resources Staff

Attendance:

Dominick D'Altilio, City of East Orange
Andrew Carten, City of Trenton
Jeff Cusano, Cook College
Tom Kellers, MCPB
Leigh Ann Von Hagen, NJDEPE
Olin White, NJDEPE, Urban Forestry
Mike D'Errico, NJDEPE, Urban Forestry
Doreen Aninwene, Piscataway
Diane Poliffrino, Paterson
Guy Watson, NJDEPE
James Bell, NJDEPE
Debra Miller Hojsak, NJDEPE
Kevin McNally, NJDOH
Judy Shaw, NJDEPE, DSR, Facilitator

Beth Shapiro, TOPS
Sue Shannon, DEPE Communications
Sandy Batty, ANJEC
Harry Hines, Newark Planning
Elizabeth McConnell, NJIT
Gary Rice, NJDEPE, Green Acres
Dorothy Thompson, Newark
Stanley McDowell, Paterson
Gary Sondemeyer, NJDEPE
Jill Bennis, NJDEPE
Marybeth Brenner, NJDEPE
Paul Butler, Newark Engineering
Nancy Zerbe, NJDEPE

10:00 a.m. - 11:45a.m.

The morning meeting began with two speakers from Solid Waste, Gary Sondemeyer, Assistant Director of Office of Recycling and Planning (609) 530-8117 and Guy Watson, Bureau Chief, (609) 530-8207.

They first mentioned that all solid waste management proposals must be developed by each county and is subject to approval by DEPE, no municipal county can add or take out any solid waste facility with out state approval.

The floor was open to questions and Paul Butler from the City of Newark, was concerned about recycling markets and what the short and long term is for recycling markets?

Gary - So far all material that has been picked up for recycling has been recycled, nothing has gone to landfill that was meant for recycling. There was only one request to landfill recycled products but the request was denied.

Another question was raised about concentration toward metals and glass? Guy - recycled metals will soon include empty paint and spray cans, the problem they are facing right now is defining "empty"

Guy mentioned one major project for the state is a joint venture with a paper recycling company called [VICY?] paper Co. The company wants to put a plant in South Amboy that will take low grade paper products such as pizza boxes and frozen food containers, which would be a great bonus for the state.

As for plastics, Guy mentioned a Rutgers and Army Corps research project, studying mixed plastics as a substitute for marine wood. Overall the state needs to increase the demand for secondary plastics.

Also, the Anheiser-Busch new glass plant in Gloucester County opened in January 1993 and is now accepting orders for green glass which was not previously in large demand for recycling.

Gary mentioned a program in the solid waste department that has staff dedicated to finding and attracting recycling markets to NJ.

Food waste is also getting attention, composting is taking off. Burlington and Monmouth Counties want pilot programs for composting curb side pick up. Cherry Hill is a current pilot for curb side compost pick up.

NJ government is working on new legislation to buy recycled. Gov. Florio signed A676 with new set of numbers for recycling goals. A676 is pushing to purchase recycled products to 65% level for money toward buying recycled products by 1/1/95. The private sector also has a buy recycled campaign. The county government will be responsible for meeting the goals as opposed to each individual town. The town will be an aggregate of the county.

City of Newark asked if the governor task force going to be reinstated? Gary - as an accomplishment from the previous task force, policy direction switched to source reduction, the task force could be reinstated but it's not being proposed because most people feel we're going in right direction.

A question was asked concerning the tonnage grants for municipalities as to why the new budget has a reduction in payouts? Gary's answer was the problem they are facing that the better job we do, less funds we're given to do it. The pot of money is shrinking every year and will continue to shrink. There is talk about restructuring so they would be able to get the right amount of money in one pot of funds. One way that has been thought of is to flip flop the solid waste tax and the recycling tax (legislative initiative 4180). Paul Butler from the City of Newark would like to see how pot is divided.

Another question was raised if Transfer Stations are required to take recycled materials and recycle them, and if they recycle construction. Guy - the department admits that there is a lot of cheating going on that they have little power over, including transfer stations that take bulky items like concrete are cheating by putting mixed concrete junk in a box and putting dirt on top to cover the solids. He mentioned that enforcement in solid waste is frustrating because the only way to really enforce is to watch pick up and disposal of every solid waste material.

One pre-proposal is for regulating out-of-state recycling by market regulation opposed to environmental if you (out state) benefit from taking NJ solid waste materials, that must be registered, be able to produce receipts, and say what was done with end products.

Other issues included: facility taken in mixed but recyclable - doesn't meet recycling center standard definition; Newark - why pay \$110 ton - non permitted station when can take to station that will recycle it for \$65 ton; Class A or class B recycle, disposal facility residue diminimus concept similar to air emissions; number set instead of blanket covering more facilities able to permit in recycling

A question was raise if in the long term a county could impose penalties or fines or recycling percentage if Paterson doesn't meet numbers, ie(does not meet the 50% standard). Gary - they have fined haulers but have no intention of directly fining counties, they may with hold certain funds over a certain time period. Formal interpretation on 50 and 60 opinion will be mailed to all municipal coordinators.

cars - cities getting bulk of material (metals) because cars are junked in cities, cities responsible for taking care of them

Andrew Carten raised an issue involving a junk yard in Trenton that is also a transfer station for demolition material. It is looking to expand but is located in a residential neighborhood close to a school. He wanted to know what protection can be put in place to guarantee an industry will not contaminate soil, groundwater and have noise controls if company expands facility? The area is fuzzy, as a junk yard or class A or B recycling facility it is up to local land use laws. If the county planning proposes it in the plan, the state has to approve.

Andrew Carten also pointed out the problems with local land use controls and zoning ordinances and the criticism of the lacking local enforcement, i.e., if the city has problems with noise, it needs a certified person to measure noise to hold up in court.

Sandy Batty - Let municipalities know what criteria is needed for Class A and Class B facilities and give location of all referenced regulations.

Gary and Guy will take calls to answer questions on future solid waste issues.

The morning meeting was followed by a luncheon workshop concerning preservation of open space and historic sites. Five representatives from different departments spoke,

Gary Rice - Green Acres Nancy Zerbe - Historic Preservation (609) 292-2023

Mike D'Errico - NJDEPE, Parks and Forestry, Olin White - NJDEPE, Parks and Forestry (609) 292-2520, Bob Stokes - Green Acres

Olin spoke about a current programs that provide funds and grants for parks and other projects including, the Small Business Administration Grant of 500,000 per year for urban forest programs, criteria requires work done by local contractors. Green Community Challenge Grant \$100,000 challenge grant match (in kind) to serve as a catalyst to stir community interest that the local government can not fund.

Gary Rice: Green Acres has low interest loans or grants for recreation. From the beginning has a policy to put the money where the people are (urban communities)

Main Street, USA can be combined with Green Acres funding for local governments, low interest loans and grants, acquisition lands, developing lands policy, put money where people are - urban areas

70's urban policy 100 million for urban areas, cities are 5,000 sq./mi or 35,000 total population. Funds range from small parks to major water parks increased share to 50% grants or low interest loans (2%) over 50 years; 1989 acquisition land in urban areas priority

Success stories in Camden, Jersey City, Perth Amboy, Hoboken and Bayonne water front projects which then served as catalysts for more development. Especially in Perth Amboy. For the Bayonne project - each year they ask for more money to developed each phase of the project

Bob Stokes - \$8 million for state acquisition and development major portion this spring and summer, Cooperative project to provide state funding toward large projects. One research project being done through science and research is looking at the value and role of urban parks why certain parks work and are strong and how this can effect redevelopment. Mike D'Errico commented that community involvement is important some store owners in one town grouped together as a town coalition to get money for more green development, now there is almost 100% store front occupancy in that town.

Nancy Zerbe from historic preservation, mentioned a workshop on June 25 for state and federal funding and a federal review of all historic sites. She said towns need to identifying what is historic, and contact historic preservation to help put together a preservation plan for the municipality. Municipalities need commitment on local level to do up front planning to identify early on what is historic so they can make future plans for the area. Usually the local community decides if historic sites are seen as an asset to the community or not. Municipalities can get tax credit for rehabilitation according to standards.

Main Street, U.S.A. participates on competitive basis, whatever municipality offers the best program and has the most community involvement.

Policy - Green Acres does historic research on each acquisition and development including areal photography. The search backwards does not require testing of the site for contamination unless other agencies come up with something (red flags) that would suggest further inspection.

A question was raise if Green Acres can give money to help cleaning up the site? Gary Rice said it was technically eligible to use the money for clean up costs depending on material and cost of clean up.

Funding projects: maintain mailing list when policy and regulation change, sit in on meetings, to get word out to do coop funding, summer workshops, open to general public

Recommend each municipality design an application, hold a public hearing, make priorities to rate project, get a letter of support from the local community and arrange meetings with group municipality

and county coordinators. Criteria for public hearing- every application requires public hearing. Priority system: if have on-going neighborhood association, that can show results, would give credibility to project, project would score a little higher

Not every site has to be made into a recreation area, Money can be given for reforestation/beautification, can be done to a site if the community does not have money for all the redevelopment but want to make it green.

A comment was made about greening old landfills and the problem with methane gas and leachate. No old landfill are being bought by green acres now but a few were redeveloped in the 1970s and have been closed down.

Questions on funding to restore abandon cemeteries?

There have been several cemetery projects including one behind the DEPE, One town took all the tombstones out of an old decaying cemetery and erected a memorial in the middle and developed a green area and park with security lighting, shrubs, walkway and fencing.

One question was brought up about the problem within his community of the neighborhood children pushing the tombstones away to make room for playing football and other sports. The neighborhood is deficient in recreation and could use the area as park space if it was safe with the decaying bodies.

Green Acres visits the sites they fund every three years for compliance. While funding they try to educate neighborhood: Green Trust (609) 588-3490, State (609) 588-3450

Evaluation

Following the May meeting, a survey was circulated to assess the value of the roundtable series.

1. What do you feel the value of the current roundtable series has been for you?

* Respondents were generally favorable; networking, better understanding of the state role;

2. What else could be added to the roundtable to improve its value:

- Presentations by different NJDEPE programs
- Presentations by different Local Government programs
- More open ended discussions

* Respondents agreed with all of the above

3. On July 21 we will sponsor an all day conference to focus on key issues. Please suggest programs that would be helpful to you:

- Workshops
- New legislation and how it affects communities; specific requests:
- Permits - specific permits that are most frequently needed in urban areas; specific requests:
- Success stories of state-local cooperation
- Emerging issues
- Pollution Prevention
- Holistic Local Planning -- including environmental, economic and social planning

* Respondents agreed with all of these and specifically asked about ISRA

4. Several workshops have been held in the afternoon following the roundtables, but they are sparsely attended. What should we do in the future:

* Respondents suggested more frequent meetings with the workshop topics as the focus of the morning sessions and that afternoon sessions be dropped because people don't have time to stay all day.

Appendix D

**1992 Urban Conference
Urban Environmental Issues: Establishing an Action Agenda**

**Conference Summary
Workshop I: The Built Environment
Workshop II: The Human Environment
Workshop III: The Natural Environment**

1992 Conference Summary

The first New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy working seminars on urban environmental issues was held Wednesday, July 22, 1992. The purpose of the conference was to bring together urban leaders and state government staff to hear about innovative projects and identify more ways to work together to meet the environmental and health needs of the state's urban areas.

The 1992 Urban Conference was entitled, The Urban Environment, Setting an Action Agenda. Representatives of Local Government, Environmental and Health Advocacy Organizations and Academic Programs from Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, Paterson, Perth-Amboy, Trenton and Vineland were invited to attend. A morning session focused on the three aspects of urban environments: the natural environment, the human environment and the built environment:

Natural: The Trenton Tree Project is one of four Urban Forestry Demonstration Projects sponsored by Senator Bill Bradley's office. It was conducted at Jefferson School and was done in conjunction with teachers and neighbors working together to plant street trees and restore the school site to create environmental education work sites.

Human: The Lead Poisoning Prevention Project is a cooperative effort between two state agencies, NJDEPE and the Department of Health, and the City of Newark, focusing on abatement and educational efforts.

Built: The state's Site Remediation program will share several cases where clean-up efforts have restored sites and allowed them to again make productive contributions to their communities.

In the afternoon, three work sessions were held to follow up on the morning presentations. Each group discussed the topic of concern and conducted an evaluation to establish a future directions section, recommendations to DEPE and issues for future workshops.

Summary of Workshop I: The Built Environment Urban Revitalization and the State Plan

Presenters:

1. State Plan and Urban Development/Redevelopment, Martin Bierbaum, Moderator
2. Urban Site Remediation, Linda Grayson
3. Urban Energy Production and Utilization, Joe Sullivan

The session on the Built Environment focused on the department's role in redevelopment. NJDEPE has worked closely with the development of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan, directs thousands of activities to clean up contaminated building sites, and, through its Office of Energy and the Office of Regulatory Policy, works with urban areas to maximize the value of their existing infrastructures in the revitalization process.

Martin Bierbaum, Administrator of the Office of Regulatory Policy and previously with the Office of State Planning, opened the discussion with remarks on the value of urban areas and shared an overview on the role of cities in New Jersey. He linked the economic and political realities of cities as illustrated in several recent articles. The first looked at Paris as an ideal urban area due to an efficient infrastructure and, "numerous ingredients lacking in many other cities: ample financing, sound administration, far-sighted planning, technological ingenuity, a flair for design and an ambition always to improve."¹⁰

The question in New Jersey seems to be one of relevance and where we place our priorities. The national government subsidizes Paris substantially; citizens across the country consider it a national gem and are willing to tax themselves heavily to pay for its upkeep.

A second item to consider is how American values have shifted; things that were once public are now private: cable tv for entertainment, private cars for travel, and private shopping in malls instead of on Main Streets. The article suggests that these suburban attitudes in some ways militate against the voice and the constituency of urban areas.¹¹

A discussion of the State Plan focused on the effort to identify and target urban areas in terms of needs for redevelopment. The process of developing the plan has changed the focus of the plan but it functionally can be reduced to three concepts:

- 1) We should try to develop and redevelop where we already are
- 2) To the extent where we are not, we should try to develop in more efficient, more environmentally sensitive and more land-use efficient sorts of ways, and

¹⁰ "Why Paris Works," by Steven Greenhouse, *The New York Times Magazine*, July 19, 1992.

¹¹ "The Suburban Century Begins," by William Schneider, *The Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1992.

- 3) develop this approach through a collaborative, cooperative manner, not top down, but pulling in counties, municipalities, and state agencies to come up with a document and an approach that we get some consensus on and then move ahead

Since 1986, the policies have evolved with the input of many urban leaders. Several of the more significant policies with respect to urban areas are:

1. Open space and redevelopment: redevelopment programs should provide for the acquisition, development and maintenance of recreational and public open space that will assist in the creation of an attractive and desirable quality of life in the redevelopment area.
2. Urban Forestry: protect mature trees in developed areas through sound planning and management, applying urban forestry principles
3. Historic preservation
4. Environmental clean-up in redevelopment areas: contaminated sites should be remediated in accordance with the risks posed to the public health and safety, and in the manner, where possible to support eco red. and revitalization programs.
5. There's also a metropolitan planning area: describes the interactions between urban, suburban and metropolitan areas and develop policies that adds a land use facet to the state plan; to try and figure out the character, what kinds of policies and strategies would be most appropriate to those areas based on the character of the area, the current land use and where you want to go in the future.

Linda Grayson, Chief of the Bureau of State Case Management in the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation (RPSR) program, spoke about their objectives. There are over 100 National Priority List (NPL) sites, 700 facilities covered by the Resources Conservation Recovery Act amendments, 24,000 cases related to Underground Storage Tanks (UST), the potential of 17,000 facilities subject to ECRA, 600 landfills and thousands of spills. The cases that pose the most risk are addressed first, consistently and in a manner that is protective given the site conditions. Given the scope of the problem and limited resources, RPSR has undertaken to introduce initiatives to get more clean-ups underway. These initiatives are in three proposed rules. The revised priority process assures that those sites that pose the highest aggregate risk are cleaned up first. The rules assure consistency, fairness and predictability in clean-up decisions and encourage remediation.

1. Clean-up standards: two sets of standards will be established for use of property; industrial standards and more restrictive standards for residential use. The decision on use will depend on the local zoning board.
2. Technical Standards: lays out the steps, standards for work, assuring consistency and expectations. Includes requirements for initial assessments, and site inspections.
3. Oversight Rules: define the relationship between the agency and people conducting clean-ups. Rules cover instances where DEPE is involved because of the high priority status of the case and those cases where the DEPE is involved on a lower priority site, because someone has requested an approval. The former are governed by an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) and have more flexibility in that there are no financial assurances required and no financial penalties assessed. When a developer or local government wants to investigate a site, they

can sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the state to have the site inspected. DEPE reviews documents submitted to support remedial work and provides a report detailing the clean-up activities required for the intended use. At that point, the property owner can decide to go ahead or not, as they wish.

Joe Sullivan, manager of engineering and technical programs for the Office of Energy, spoke on the role of infrastructure components such as energy and transportation in revitalization. He deals with energy producers, large industrial complexes, and utility companies and works to assure continuity between local redevelopment efforts and the state Energy Master Plan. The current infrastructure gives the urban areas a marketing edge in efficiency. Several communities are implementing innovative practices to centralize energy systems and then develop distribution systems. This leads to fewer point sources for control, and hence better emission oversight. New York has several examples, and in New Jersey, there is the Trenton District Energy Company and a project is being discussed in Camden.

At the same time, the department has to develop regulations to address the Clean Air Act; limits the formation of ozone. This focuses attention on transportation issues, specifically on mass transit. This is another instance where the cities have an edge; with their existing mass transit hubs, they can capitalize on that advantage.

The discussion included questions on the buying and selling of emission credits. Where companies who wanted to use excessive amounts of energy would have to find other users willing to sell their rights. Again, cities have the existing systems, so it saves a company from having to go out and buy credits.

Other areas DEPE is working on:

Mary Sue Topper from the Division of Solid Waste Management announced interest in cooperative efforts to build markets for recycled products.

Nancy Zerbe spoke briefly about the programs within the Office of N.J. Heritage: Main Street is a commercial revitalization program, and Historic Preservation certifies local government programs, encourages them to create historic preservation commissions, to identify and regulate historic sites, and makes them eligible for special assistance and grants.

Linda Nowicki represented the Air Quality Planning program which assures that the implementation plans for the Clean Air Act are consistent with the state Energy Master Plan and the Development and Redevelopment Plan.

Ron Corcory, Assistant Director of the Responsible Party Clean-Up Element shared the emphasis of that program on large scale clean-ups of areas such as the chromium contamination in Jersey City. They work to characterize sites consistent with the needs of the cities in an effort to maximize their ability to redevelop.

Marty Bierbaum briefly reviewed the Office of Regulatory Planning and its responsibility to introduce pollution prevention and planning to operations that have historically been driven by permitting. His office handles stormwater management, water quality management plans and non-point source pollution. They work closely with the permit programs and particularly the coastal (CAFRA) zone and how it relates to the State Plan. They are also looking into permit delegation and development of a statewide nonpoint strategy that would tie into the State Plan.

Most of the discussion centered on concerns about the site remediation process from process and liability to communication. The proposed rules were discussed in more detail, and many economic concerns were raised. The realities regarding the investment in a site prior to knowing the extent of the needed remediation was noted as particularly frustrating. Staff conceded that this was true, however, it was clear that the new process of Memoranda of Agreement will allow parties to make initial investigations without obligation for further clean-up costs, should the proposal prove too costly.

Concerns about the length of time needed to process a Remedial Investigation and receive a certified survey were also expressed. Ron Corcory and Linda Grayson emphasized the need for complete work plans; that the department will commit in writing to a date of review, as long as the initial information provided is complete. The process does not require a developer. Municipalities can enter into MOA's and then seek a developer armed with the clean-up cost information or they can decide not to pursue the redevelopment. It was recognized that even a more expedient process will not redevelop a site if neither the buyer nor the seller is willing to cover the costs.

The question of liability was raised. A brief discussion of court cases regarding clean-up liability followed, with some reference to EPA's proposed rules regarding lender liability. Under the proposal lenders would have to demonstrate a reasonable amount of effort to make sure the property is clean before they buy it. There remains the concern that liabilities arise after the fact. It was noted that EPA expects some contribution from the municipalities, but that is not necessarily the position of the department. The Economic Development Authority is considering some moves the possibility of purchasing lands since the introduction of the ability to explore the costs without taking on the responsibility to conduct the clean-up.

The discussion returned to the high cost of remediation, relative to restoration, foreclosures and general social costs of leaving sites unrestored. Regardless, there will be a high degree of uncertainty involved in the remediation due to the nature of contaminant clean-ups generally. The questions also focused on who benefits and upon whom will the costs be incurred?

Clean up standards were also discussed. If standards are not going to be lowered to make it economically feasible to clean up sites, what about the inherent use determination in having differential standards? It was argued that if industrial levels are less stringent than residential, the concept of mixed use is minimized, which is counter to the state plan; it institutionalizes the status quo.

The fact that clean up standards are based on risk assessments, and subject to the technical limits of science (the ability to measure or the methodology to examine contaminants). Chromium was the example where technology was not available to distinguish between the more potent hexavalent chromium and other less potent forms. Consequently, the clean up standard is set for total chromium. As new methodologies are developed and it is possible to distinguish between various forms of contaminants, standards are changing. Chromium is not currently part of the clean-up standards because the number has not been developed yet. The existing 75 ppm is expected to change based on recent studies and the development of a new methodology for determining hexavalent chromium.

The issue of communication focused initially on the portrayal of unremediated sites in newspapers. It then moved to the desire of environmental commissions for more involvement when the state is working with the communities. Communication was also discussed as a management issue; the fact that different parts of urban government handle different aspects of environmental management leads to different perspectives, overlap, difficulties in disseminating information and duplication of activities.

Finally, local officials urged ECRA to continue to open communication locally to discuss cases and develop possible solutions to the more difficult local problem properties. Examples were foreclosures, or cases where remediations were conducted only to a limited extent.

One suggestion was for cities and DEPE to work together to develop a financing mechanism that would allow to municipalities to pursue sites whether or not they had developers. It was pointed out that it would be difficult to choose the sites without a preliminary assessment and that the best solution would be to have all of the low priority sites assessed so the choice could be informed. Discussion then returned to the MOA as the vehicle to undertake that effort at whatever level municipalities could afford.

Another question dealt with options for buying vacant land in neighborhoods and energy. Staff suggested Green Acres, loans for land acquisition and the possibility of bond fund availability. Others mentioned private efforts and the ability of communities to create foundations for such purchases and the ability of counties to raise revenues to protect open space.

Cogeneration was discussed briefly. Participants were encouraged to approach developers to discuss possible cooperation because the developers may not be aggressively seeking customers even though they need bona fide sales for their approvals. Energy developers are much more willing to agree to beneficial conditions for the municipality before they have their approvals than after.

The final discussion explored the level of citizen participation in environmental management issues; such as recycling or urban gardening. East Orange reports rapid growth in participation as the opportunities to recycle, garden and mulch become available; people want to participate, it is our charge to make their participation possible.

Evaluation Summary Workshop II: The Human Environment

Presenters:

1. Health Planning, Leah Ziskin, M.D.
2. Environmental Management, Robert K. Tucker, Ph.D.

Total Evaluations: 22 (numbers in parentheses indicates number making that comment)

1. What aspects of the conference did you find most useful?

- afternoon sessions (6)
- ability to interact with others (5) one person felt conf. format didn't aid in this
- Bobi Ruffin's talk on Newark's LPPP (3)
- ECRA, site remediation and reuse (2)
- urban tree planting (2)
- lead (2)
- identify interests/concerns of urban areas on env. (2)
- DEP/DOH interaction (2)
- solid waste

2. What recommendations do you have for the subjects of future workshops or conferences on the urban environment?

CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

- allow immediate discussion (10 mins.) after each panel, with breaks between panels and perhaps fewer of them; break at mid-workshop to enhance personal contacts, networking; increased info sharing w/in workshops, e.g., communities learning from each other; have each speaker hand out outline of program they are covering (e.g., lead program in Newark); more interaction bet. panel & attendees, more non-governmental info sharing (5)

ECONOMICS

- how to revitalize cities; involve business, economic groups; economic impact; funding urban programs (3)

SPECIFIC ISSUES

- more on lead abatements and educating the property owner and parents/guardians of children involved, bi-lingual
- proper disposal of solid waste (education., recycling, water)
- CEHA, esp. training county/local staffs in hazardous waste cleanup, etc. Air program. does excellent job, others should do same.
- effect on environment of trash-to-steam plants and waste treatment plants
- proper, convenient disposal of household & small quantity hazardous waste

MISC.

- prioritized matrix of health and environmental issues to enable conference focus
- continue with the THEME that was established today
- educational workshops for residents, how to set up in city
 - what communities can do to identify/address problems. in own neighborhoods
- legislative awareness: what bills are in process?
- ethics in environmental risk communication; environmental equity; community competency-building and empowerment

3. Name the DEPE programs you'd like to be involved with on urban environment issues, and how you'd like to be involved.

- Lead (4; 3 already involved)
- solid waste disposal (2)
- recycling (1 incl. Clean Communities; 1 for batteries)
- public education (1 general urban env.; 1 Choices re HHW)
- not sure what programs available
- DSR on coalition-bldg. in actual communities (as Shaw discussed)
- site remediation & reuse of industrial properties
- despite our failure in past, need to reforest/regreen the urban environment
- pesticides
- promoting jobs & environment
- pilot programs., research.

4. What are the most serious environmental problems affecting quality of life in urban areas?

- lead (7)
- air pollution (7)
- water pollution (3)
- soil pollution, including poor, minority areas (3)
- solid waste (3)
- violence, crime, drugs (3)
- poverty, hunger, nutrition, housing, homelessness (4)
- hazardous waste/materials/spills (4)
- lack of green
- health
- not sure, depends upon community under review
- indoor pollution
- asbestos
- pesticides in groundwater
- non-regulated tanks
- noise
- Poverty, environmental issues, etc. should be approached in a unified fashion to extent possible
- lack of knowledge regarding actual/potential toxins

- quality of life
- lack of concern for env.
- getting necessary groups to work together (city/county, DEPE, DOH, affiliated groups)
- disintegrated/divided communities with few options for cohesive community action

5. What recommendations do you have for future DEPE work on these problems?

- continue communication/cooperation with DOH/other agencies (4)
- REGULATIONS: enforce existing regulations; DO NOT DILUTE regulations.; complete lead abatement regs. so enforcement can be initiated when lead abatement encountered (3)
- continue educational programs./these conferences. (2)
- more "how-to" programs (2)
- lead issues should be separate format; how other urban areas are handling their lead problems. (2)
- cutting bureaucracy to speed enforcement
- grants to communities to work on issues important to them (perhaps fund into which several agencies contribute to avoid categorical issues)
- possible CEHA connection
- make it more educational for community to be aware of problems, e.g., new immigrants moving into urban areas
- setting up demo program. with Trenton linking city Div. of Health with housing inspections
- set up conf. format to create new ideas, not just explain existing parameters (laws/regs.) in which the DEPE operates

6. What do you believe is the best way to communicate with urban residents about environmental issues?

- work through local leaders/groups (8)--find one responsible person per area that will take initiative to improve their living conditions
- community meetings/educational workshops in their neighborhoods (5)
- kids/school (4) --more projects like TNT, start w/kids and environmental education that's relevant to them, helps them care about the environment, and shows them they can have an impact
- media (press, TV) (3)
- face to face; door to door with respected leaders (2)
- through existing government/health programs (2)
- outreach centers in community
- get inside community and stay and help: don't just plant tree and leave
- offer to meet their needs first (lots of community organizing) & then get environmental issues through the back door
- through health education, curtail fines and litigation

- bi-lingual
- make info available in places they frequent

7. How will you use what you learned in this conference in your work?
- follow-up on new relationships identified through conference (4)
 - share info with coalition members, bosses, newsletter readers, municipal officials, residents & schools (4)
 - incorporate urban environmental issues into our public educational materials, curricula, teacher workshops
 - explore participation of CEHA-certified agencies
 - develop communications strategies for DEPE
 - combine existing programs; maximize existing resources; form linkages with other organizations not in traditional health care delivery system.
 - seek collaboration with some ongoing projects
 - attend future conferences, excellent educational opportunity
 - see interaction of lead with other environmental problems
 - obtained general info in aft. session; need more info
 - currently trying to implement lead program., would like to be more involved with primary prevention than screening
 - in future lectures/discussions communicate commitment and cooperation

8. Other comments:

CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION: more interaction (e.g., questions of morning panels); rooms big enough to accommodate attendees; publicize program. well in advance; could be more action-oriented/brainstorming about how to move forward on a particular topic. This will help forge more relationships bet. attendees & agencies; Workshop II was better at doing this. (4)

- enjoyed this workshop (2)
- have conference at least annually for new and helpful information that would help all our communities
- any other information on primary prevention will be helpful
- need to encourage business & industries to develop uses for recyclables; business and economic groups should be partners in the coalitions discussed
- see more info thru media/newspaper/community groups. on prevention of environmental problems.

Session III: The Natural Environment

Presenters:

1. Urban Forests - Mike D'Errico
2. Urban Parks - Charles Sary
3. Urban Fisheries and Game Management Efforts - Steve Toth

Evaluation Summary (10 evaluations)

1. What aspects of the conference did you find most useful?
 - small conference-like setting during afternoon session--informative (4)
 - ECRA information and discussion of case studies (2)
 - AM panels all good --variety of issues discussed--realized how they are interconnected (2)
 - urban forestry issues
 - urban environment in Newark
 - state plan
 - interaction and viewpoint toward concerns
 - garden tour --inspiring
2. What recommendations do you have for the subjects of future workshops or conferences on the urban environment?
 - air pollution, especially cars, buses, etc; air quality: take a look at AQ at micro level (3)
 - take Q&A at morning panels after each panel
 - perhaps not such a broad range if time constraints limit discussion
 - more work w/ community groups -- information and involvement of organized city groups
 - concentrate on what immediately helps people survive
 - regulatory process and effectuation of state plan
 - open space
 - park/recreation maintenance incentives
 - funding
 - proposed SR rules with respect to the urban environment
3. Name the DEPE programs you would like to be involved with on urban environment issues, and how you would like to be involved.
 - would like to be on DEPE mailing list, if there is one urban forestry
 - ecology
 - open space restoration
 - historic sites
 - effectuation of the state plan
 - site remediation--future uses
4. What are the most serious environmental problems affecting quality of life in urban areas?

- lack of trees, shrubbery
 - individual interest in the environment
 - poor air quality from various sources, traffic-related (4)
 - housing
 - toxics, lead (2)
 - water quality (old pipes--lead)
 - hazardous site clean-ups, UST, RCRA, ECRA (2)
 - employment directly degrades the environment
 - perceptions
 - solid waste/garbage disposal/incineration (2)
 - traffic
 - resources
 - political priority for maintenance and enhancement of parks, rec. facilities, street trees
 - antiquated storm drain systems and impacts on water resources
 - spills
5. What recommendations do you have for future DEPE work on these problems?
- guidance course on proposed standards
 - lobby for expansion of Green Acres initiatives
 - keep concentrated but realize the reality of the need for flexibility
 - communicate directly with cities on all grant programs and rule changes
 - work to minimize delays, uncertainty, red tape, not be "at odds" with municipalities; be advocate/partners in clean-up especially, but also in other areas (e.g. Historic Preservation)
 - working with transit authorities (i.e., NJ Transit) to strengthen usable mass transit.
 - strong impositions on automobiles (e.g., higher efficiency standards/mpg, gas taxes, etc)
6. What is the best way to communicate with urban residents about environmental issues?
- through local groups, ANJEC, community organizations; connect directly with their daily lives--how these issues relate to them and their cities; local workshops; hands-on programs like "weed and seed"; educational forums at company's facilities (7)
 - tv, radio, direct mail
7. How will you use what you learned in this conference in your work?
- got names of people to call re: site remediation questions; proposed site remediation rules very useful (2)
 - review legislation/proposals/administrative procedures, gives me tools; acquisition, issues of contamination (potential); gives me a knowledge from which to research the process and who to contact (2)
 - during staff meetings and community meetings
 - application in redevelopment situations and public improvements
 - expand ideas
 - spread the word

Next Steps: An Overall Evaluation of the 1992 Conference:

The 1992 urban conference achieved three objectives:

- Demonstrated successful cooperative efforts
- Linked interested parties to pursue specific issues
- Linked local officials and DEPE program staff to address issues in their communities

The next step reflects the concerns raised by participants to:

- a. Establish task forces for each issue; Built Environment, Human/Health Environment, and Natural Environment
- b. Bring DEPE staff out to meeting with local leaders in the municipalities to discuss local environmental issues
- c. Pursue development of research agenda and information needs, as outlined in the Strategic Information Needs Document.

The implementation of the task forces would begin with an invitation to the conference participants to attend any of the three initial meetings of the task forces. The invitation would list dates for the meetings and outline an agenda to focus on goals and approaches to specific issues. These meetings would be held in Trenton.

The implementation of the meetings in the municipalities would require selecting a host community and a team of staff from each of the key areas. Newark (23) had the most representatives at the conference, followed by Trenton (14), Jersey City (5), and New Brunswick (5) (the rest had 1-3 representatives each), so it would make sense to visit them in order, starting with Newark. Based on the concerns raised during the conference, the following programs would be asked to send representatives: ECRA, FGW, NJ Heritage, Green Acres, DSR and CEHA.

Appendix E
Distribution of Grants
1991

Municipalities ranked in the top 100 on the June 1991 Municipal Distress Index and further categorized as "Urban Level" 1 or 2

		Population 1990	Total \$
Atlantic	Atlantic City	37,986	\$101,741
Bergen	Garfield City	26,727	9,930
Burlington	Beverly City	2,973	4,866
	Burlington City	9,835	5,371,887
	Delanco Township	3,316	12,089
Camden	Audubon Borough	9,205	16,182
	Brooklawn Borough	1,805	6,122
	Camden City	87,492	591,460
	Collingwood Borough	15,289	35,235
	Gloucester City	12,649	25,508
	Woodlynne Borough	2,547	181
Cape May	Wildwood City	4,484	33,856
Cumberland	Bridgeton City	18,942	178,914
	Millville City	25,992	33,777
	Vineland City	54,780	141,213
Essex	Belleville Town	34,213	195,242
	Bloomfield Town	45,061	79,478
	City of Orange Township	29,925	44,865
	East Orange City	73,552	108,263
	Irvington Town	61,018	84,192
	Newark City	275,221	565,082
Gloucester	Westville Borough	4,573	135,703
	Woodbury City	10,904	15,914
Hudson	Bayonne City	61,444	97,852
	East Newark Borough	2,157	534
	Harrison Town	13,425	16,274
	Hoboken City	33,397	60,140
	Jersey City	228,537	363,916
	Kearny Town	34,874	52,135

	North Bergen Township	48,414	70,891
	Union City	58,012	69,253
	Weehawken Township	12,385	30,461
	West New York Town	38,125	539,246
Mercer	Trenton City	88,675	172,349
Middlesex	Carteret Borough	19,025	5,558
	New Brunswick City	41,711	90,345
	Perth Amboy City	41,967	56,463
	South Amboy City	7,863	15,470
	South River Borough	13,692	34,146
Monmouth	Asbury Park City	16,799	37,773
	Long Branch City	28,658	6,340,782
	Red Bank Borough	10,636	186,309
Morris	Dover Town	15,115	39,426
Passaic	Passaic City	58,041	1,672,785
	Paterson City	140,891	193,458
	Prospect Park Borough	5,053	1,511
Union	Elizabeth City	110,002	155,899
	Hillside Township	21,044	35,313
	Plainfield City	46,567	79,562
	Roselle Borough	20,314	20,656
Warren	Phillipsburg Town	15,757	2,689,222

Grand Total = \$20,919,600¹²

¹² New Jersey Office of State Planning, March 25, 1993, and NJDEPE Grants Awarded Fiscal Year 1991

Total Grants by County¹³

Atlantic	\$ 3,540,542
Bergen	12,061,713
Burlington	10,221,533
Camden	33,770,088
Cape May	2,140,629
Cumberland	1,572,365
Essex	2,578,892
Gloucester	2,588,454
Hudson	5,601,509
Hunterdon	1,181,926
Mercer	4,176,742
Middlesex	12,428,851
Monmouth	13,815,459
Morris	13,137,571
Ocean	10,216,529
Passaic	3,387,899
Salem	1,181,243
Somerset	3,487,975
Sussex	1,409,295
Union	1,830,714
Warren	7,970,857

Grand Total = \$148,302,786

¹³ These grants include all recycling tonnage grants, Clean Communities, sewage infrastructure mapping, and County Environmental Health Act funds among others. A breakdown by grant source is being prepared.

Appendix F

**Cooperation With Other State Agencies:
DEPE Memorandum of Understanding with Office of State Planning**

Memorandum of Understanding
Between the New Jersey Department of Environmental
Protection and Energy and the
New Jersey State Planning Commission

The New Jersey State Planning Commission (hereinafter the Commission) adopted New Jersey's first State Development and Redevelopment Plan (hereinafter the Plan) on June 12, 1992. Governor Jim Florio hailed the plan as a "landmark consensus-building process between citizens and all levels of government," and directed all State agencies to make recommendations as to the ways the Plan should be implemented, using that review as an "opportunity to reduce, clarify or simplify regulatory requirements where possible."

In accordance with this directive, the Commission and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (hereinafter the Department) agree to cooperatively endeavor to implement the Plan.

Moreover, the Commission and the Department agree that their joint endeavors to implement the Plan will focus on managing growth to encourage development at locations and in patterns recommended by the strategies and policies contained in the Plan; and in ways that will also simultaneously encourage the accomplishment of the Department's mission and achievement of its legal mandate to protect the environment and natural resources of the State of New Jersey.

Furthermore, the Commission and the Department hereby agree to jointly issue a report in December 1993 and each December thereafter. The report shall include a list of accomplishments that support the implementation of the Plan with an initial emphasis on the items listed below.

The Department hereby agrees to cooperate with the Commission to do the following to implement the Plan:

- 1) Promote collaborative data base development and the exchange of information between the two agencies, and establish appropriate institutional mechanisms to ensure that data base development and the exchange of information occur generally, and more specifically related to such matters as scenic corridors, parks and open space, flood plains, critical slopes, tidal and freshwater wetlands, critical habitats, sewer service areas, aquifer recharge areas and air quality regions.
- 2) support the Office of State Planning in the fulfillment of its statutory responsibilities with respect to its planning activities, including, but not necessarily limited to, the legislatively mandated infrastructure needs assessment and monitoring and evaluation. Include procedures to encourage support at the earliest possible phases of planning and assessment.
- 3) identify and assist in the review of "critical environmental/historical sites" and "areas of critical state concern" as recommended in the Plan and devise sound planning and

management practices with respect to those sites and areas in ways consistent with the Plan.

- 4) establish policies to facilitate the development of "centers" and to encourage development in ways consistent with the policy objectives of the "planning areas" constituting the "Resource and Management Structure" of the Plan. Also, improve the coordination of planning, monitoring, investment and regulatory activities of the Department to achieve those purposes.
- 5) revise the Department's coastal region map and attendant policies so as to be compatible with the Plan's "Resource Planning and Management Structure."
- 6) Participate with the Office of State Planning in its review and assessment of Department functional plans, such as water quality, water supply, air quality, energy, recreation, and open space and encourage mutual participation on advisory bodies related to policy and plan development.

Furthermore, it is hereby acknowledged by the Commission and the Department, that the Plan is a policy guide. The principles embodied in the Plan outline the central development issues to be addressed by the Department in conjunction with its primary state and federal mandates.

Finally, the Department will consider appropriate modifications to procedures, policies, programming and/or regulations in ways that would facilitate the implementation of the Plan. However, both the Department and the Commission hereby acknowledge the interactive and dynamic nature of the State Planning cross-acceptance process that may very well result in changes in either or both the Plan and/or the procedures, policies, and/or regulations of the Department.

Jeanne M. Fox
Acting Commissioner
New Jersey Department
of Environmental Protection
and Energy

James G. Gilbert
Chair
New Jersey State Planning
Commission

August 5, 1993

August 7, 1993

Appendix G

Contributors to
Urban Initiative 1993
and
Interviewees for
DSR Survey on Agency Urban Efforts

The following people are referred to in the report and contributed information to one or more projects.

I. Urban Conference and Workshop Coordinators

Jay Watson, Green Acres

Nina Rizzo and John Elston, Office of Air Quality Management, Policy and Planning

Marty Rosen, Division of Science and Research, Policy and Planning

Tanya Oznowich, Public Participation and Education, Communications

Marty Bierbaum, Administrator, Land and Water Planning, Environmental Regulation

Renee Gadson, Division of Solid Waste Management, Policy and Planning

Sheryl Telford, Site Remediation, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Lance Miller, Assistant Commissioner, Site Remediation

Debbie Milecofsky, Pollution Prevention, Environmental Regulation

Jim Bell, Permit Information and Assistance, Environmental Regulation

Craig Stanley, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Judy Shaw, Division of Science and Research, Policy and Planning

Julie Gandy, Division of Science and Research, Policy and Planning

Leigh Ann Von Hagen, Division of Science and Research, Policy and Planning

II. DEPE Urban Survey

Enforcement

John Walsh, Chief, Bureau of Enforcement Operations, Air and Environmental Quality

Charles Maack, Chief, Central Region, Water and Hazardous Waste Enforcement

Kathleen Cann, Chief, Bureau of Coastal and Land Use Enforcement

Policy and Planning

Division of Environmental Safety, Health, and Analytical Programs

John Jenks, Chief, Bureau of Organic Analytical Services

Stuart Nargourney, Chief, Bureau of Radiation and Inorganic Analysis Services, Laboratories and Quality Assurance

Carmen Valentin, Public Outreach/Education, Laboratories and Quality Assurance

Robert Stern, Chief, Bureau of Environmental Radiation, Radiation Protection

Kent Tosch, Chief, Bureau of Nuclear Engineering, Radiation Protection

Division of Science and Research

Robert Hazen, Chief, Bureau of Risk Assessment

Leslie McGeorge, Assistant Director

Judy Louis, Chief, Bureau of Environmental Exposure

Maria Baratta, Information Resource Center

Richard Dalton, Chief, Bureau of Geology and Topography, New Jersey Geological Survey

Bill Eisele, Chief, Bureau of Marine Water Classification and Analysis, Water Monitoring Management

Douglas Clark, Chief, Bureau of Water Monitoring, Water Monitoring Management

Bud Cann, Supervisor, Clean Lakes Program, Water Monitoring Management

Gail Carter, Research Scientist

Division of Solid Waste Management

Sandra Huber, Chief, Communications

Beth Szutuk, Assistant Director, Economic Regulation

John Pisor, Chief, Bureau of Rates and Tariffs, Economic Regulation

Jacqueline Chanudet, Chief, Bureau of Revenue and Economic Assessment, Economic Regulation

Thomas Kearns, Chief, Bureau of Registrations, Economic Regulation

Anthony Cavalier, Chief, Bureau of Small Facilities Review, Engineering

Robert Ciolek, Chief, Finance and Management

Scott Brubaker, Chief, Bureau of Compliance and Enforcement, Investigation and Enforcement

Paul Corey, Supervisor, Bureau of Inspection and Investigation, Regulated Medical Waste, Investigation and Enforcement

Gary Sondermeyer, Assistant Director, Recycling and Planning

Guy Watson, Chief, Bureau of Source Reduction, Market Development and County Planning

Office of Energy

Joe Sullivan, Energy Technical Programs

Office of Air Quality Management

Charles Pietarinen, Chief, Bureau of Air Monitoring

Site Remediation

Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation

Don Kakas, Bureau of Community Relations

Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation

Kevin Kratina, Chief, Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks

Bruce Venner, Responsible Party Cleanup

Environmental Regulation

Tom Sherman, Chief, Bureau of Hazardous Waste Engineering, Hazardous Waste Regulation

Mark Fedorowycz, Application/Permit Support Sections, Land Use Regulation

Dan Van Abs, Regulatory Policy

Mary Jo Aeillo, Chief, Bureau of Pretreatment and Residuals, Wastewater Facilities Regulation

Ed Frankel, Planning and Administration, Regulatory Policy

Jeff Cromarty, Chief, Permit Information and Assistance

Debra Milescofsky, Executive Assistant, Pollution Prevention

Water Programs

Barker Hamill, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, Water Supply

Communications

Judy Rotholz, Chief Officer, Public Information

Wendy Kaczerski, Administration, Public Participation and Education

Joanne Degnan, Administrator, Publications, Graphics and Correspondence

Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Victoria Crouse, Coordinator, Environmental Services

Gail Lemaldi, Coordinator, Intergovernmental Affairs

Natural and Historic Resources

Division of Fish Game and Wildlife

Dave Chanda, Chief, Education and Wildlife Info, Central Services

Andy Didon, Environmental Review, Central Services

Division of Parks and Forestry

Thomas Hampton, Administrator, Natural Lands Management

Nancy Zerbe, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

Joseph Cucci, Chief, Capital Construction and Facilities Services, Resource Development

Olin White, Assistant Director, State Forestry Service

Richard Barker, State Park Service

Clark Gilman, Chief, Floodplain Management, Engineering and Construction

Dennis Duffy, Facilities Engineering, Engineering and Construction

Gene Keller, Harbor Cleanup, Engineering and Construction

Green Acres

Jeanne Donlon, Chief, Compliance

Gary Rice, Chief, Green Trust Management

Robert Stokes, Chief, Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Planning

Dennis Davidson, Chief, State Land Acquisition

IV. State-Local Environmental Management Project

Irene Skricki, Researcher, Trenton Office of Policy Studies

Beth Shapiro, Researcher, Trenton Office of Policy Studies

John Thurber, Director, Trenton Office of Policy Studies

Jon Erickson, Project Advisor, Trenton Office of Policy Studies

V. Trenton Redevelopment Project

Martin Bierbaum, Administrator, Land and Water Planning

Sandra Cohen, Land and Water Planning

Jill Bennis, DEPE

Alan Mallach, Director of Economic Development and Planning, City of Trenton

William Watson, Assistant to the Mayor, City of Trenton
Liz Johnson, Director of Natural Resources, Recreation and Culture, City of Trenton
Karen Waldon, Economic Development and Planning, City of Trenton
Andrew Carten, Economic Development and Planning, City of Trenton
Martin Johnson, Director, Isles, Inc.
Juanita Joyner, Director of Greening, Isles, Inc.
John Kelly, Isles, Inc.
Ken Kloo, DEPE, Site Remediation
Linda Grayson, DEPE, Site Remediation
Martin Rosen, DEPE, Science and Research
Robert Stokes, DEPE, Green Acres
Steve Jandoli, DEPE, Green Acres
Bob Beck, DEPE, Green Acres
Sue Boyle, DEPE, Site Remediation
Jeanne Mroczko, DEPE, Permit Information and Assistance
Ann Brady, MSM Regional Planners
Linda Morgan, Regional Planning Association
Ken Smith, DEPE, Site Remediation
Joe Kocy, DEPE, Land and Water Planning