

# ANNUAL REPORT

for fiscal year **1975**



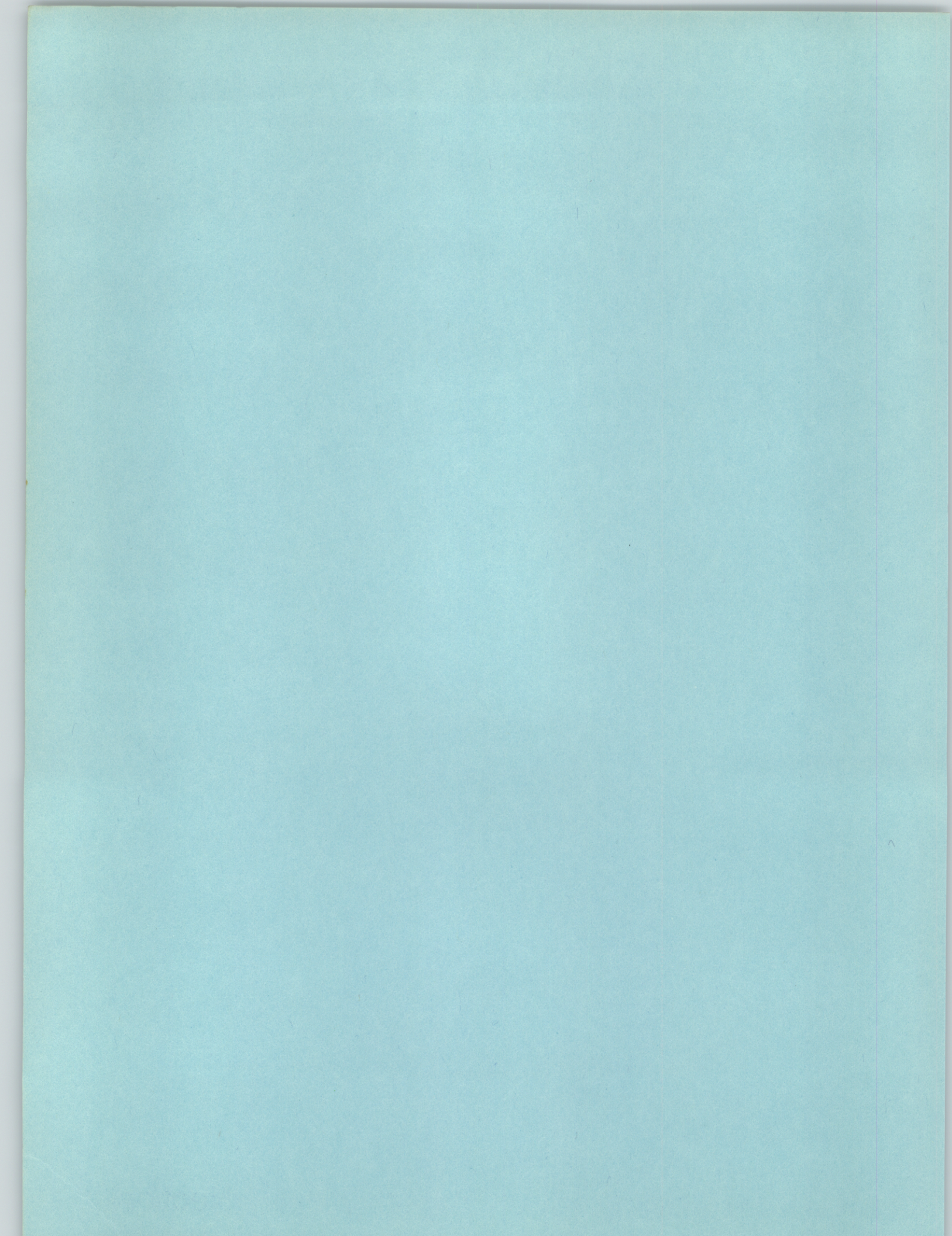
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**New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection**



ANNUAL REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR 1975  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
Brendan T. Byrne  
Governor  
David J. Bardin  
Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR 1975  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
BIOLOGICAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
20460



STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DAVID J. BARDIN, COMMISSIONER  
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To the Honorable Brendan T. Byrne,  
Governor of the State of New Jersey,  
and the Members of the Legislature

During and since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1975, the Department of Environmental Protection acted to prove Governor Byrne's thesis: "There is no contradiction between jobs and environmental protection; only a stubborn unwillingness in some quarters to recognize their mutual interdependence." The Department is challenged to protect the environmental resource base on which economic progress depends, to articulate clear standards for the guidance of communities and companies, to implement the laws, to enforce the regulations, and to act promptly on the matters brought before it. We have moved forward:

We have speeded approval or disapproval of construction permit applications. We have increased staff productivity by firming up procedures and guidelines for decisions.

We have stepped up federal grant funding for public sewerage projects, from a low of \$85 million in FY 1974 to \$246 million in FY 1975--and are exceeding that pace in FY 1976. We have emphasized existing sewer needs and urban problems. Cleaner waters will follow as new plants are completed.

We have adopted the State's first regulations to define the basis for imposing and for lifting sewer bans. We have begun to lift bans as facilities are built.

We have adopted the State's first regulations to control land uses in the flood plains.

Following Governor Byrne's decision against the Tocks Island dam we have begun to advance the alternative water projects, including the Round Valley outlet pipeline, now finally under construction, and the Water Supply Master Plan. We recognize the vital need to preserve the few sources of pure water left in New Jersey.

We have implemented the nation's pioneer auto emissions inspection program, with significant reductions in carbon monoxide levels and fewer violations of federal standards. We have finally achieved federal standard for sulfur in the air throughout New Jersey. In a few cases we could even maintain the air quality standards while relaxing sulfur in fuel restrictions for the benefit of industry. We have begun to revise long-range air pollution control strategies so as to maintain all air quality standards.

We have begun a coastal zone management program that balances conservation, recreation, development and energy demands upon limited resources.

We have begun to build Liberty State Park and other recreation facilities. We have shifted more recreation and open space resources to the cities.

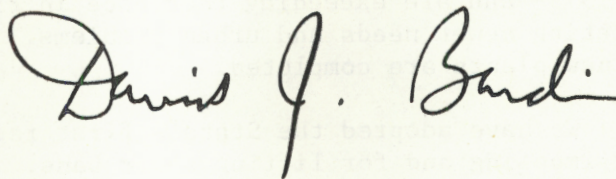
We have begun the search for better solutions to hazardous waste disposal and the solid waste problem.

We must now also begin to identify and deal with cancer-causing agents and other highly toxic materials in the environment -- a major undertaking which demands years of painstaking efforts.

As the most densely populated and industrialized state, New Jersey encounters environmental problems ahead of others. We can and must achieve responsible solutions. To that end we shall enlist the experience, imagination and drive of diverse sectors--private as well as governmental. All share a common environment.

I respectfully submit herewith the Department's 1975 fiscal year report.

Faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David J. Bardi". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "David J. Bardi".

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
Annual Report  
Fiscal Year 1975

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## DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

### DEP Responsibilities

The Department of Environmental Protection was established in April 1970 to combine State government operations for conservation, restoration and enhancement of the physical environment. The Department is responsible for protection of the State's water, air, land, forest, wildlife and shellfish resources and for providing outdoor recreation opportunities for bathers, naturalists, hikers, campers, hunters, anglers and sportslovers.

DEP water responsibilities include operating the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Spruce Run-Round Valley Reservoir system--major sources of water for New Jersey. DEP regulates supply and quality of drinking water sold by 560 major purveyors serving 6.5 million people. The Department delineates flood hazard areas and regulates land uses which encroach on streams or which may increase flood potential. DEP administers a sewer construction grant program based on Federal funding of 75% of eligible cost and the 1969 Water Bond issue to finance planning and construction of municipal waste treatment facilities. The Department monitors waste discharges into rivers and streams throughout the State and enforces water pollution control laws and regulations.

DEP maintains a continuous air quality monitoring network of 22 stations throughout the State. The Department reviews construction plans for sources of potential air pollution and issues certificates to operate these facilities. DEP enforces air pollution control laws and regulations.

DEP administers the Coastal Area Facility Review Act, which protects an 880,640 acre zone from Cheesequake Creek and the Raritan Bay around Sandy Hook, south to Cape May, and up the Delaware River to Delaware Memorial Bridge. The Department also administers the Wetlands Act, which protects 242,000 acres of coastal wetlands from degradation and possible permanent loss to the marine ecosystem. DEP administers State-owned riparian lands flowed by the tide.

The Department regulates and inspects operations of approximately 280 solid waste disposal facilities to minimize pollution of water supplies and danger of fires.

The Department manages outdoor recreation and natural areas in 51 parks and forests covering 243,000 acres and at 19 historic sites. DEP issues approximately one-half million hunting and fishing licenses and manages 138,000 acres of State-owned lands for wildlife habitat, hunting and fishing. Leases are granted on 37,500 acres of State-owned riparian land for shellfishing by commercial fishermen. DEP fights fires in State forests, assists private forest owners in managing their resources and sells 1.2 million seedlings a year.

Among its regulatory functions, DEP inspects and registers radiation devices, registers pesticides and their uses and licenses pesticide applicators.

The Marine Police enforce boating and shellfish laws and cooperate with local, Federal, and other State Police in enforcement of other laws. The Department maintains inland waterways and supervises registration of motorboats and licensing of their operators.

### Legislation, Regulations, Organizations

Important legislation passed during the year includes: the Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park Law of 1974 establishing a State Park and the Canal Commission; the Environmental Rights Act, commonly known as the "Citizen's Right to Sue Polluters Law"; the Green Acres and Recreation Opportunities Bond Act of 1974 providing for a \$200,000,000 conservation and recreation bond issue; a law granting real property tax exemption for certain private lands held as open space (non-government owned green acres); and the Trail Systems Act.

The Department adopted regulations to control land use in all delineated floodways. These were the first substantive regulations implementing the regulatory provisions of the Flood Control Law of 1972. Other rules effectuated comprehensive revisions in solid waste management, established improved surface water quality standards, adopted new standards for detection of particulate emissions and included certain additional lands under the Wetlands Act.

The Division of Water Resources was restructured to consist of an Office of the Director and four separate elements devoted to water resources planning, water supply and flood plains, wastewater facilities and water pollution control. Plans were developed to create a Solid Waste Administration in FY 76 to raise DEP's attention to solid waste problems.

DEP opened an office in downtown Newark that serves as alternate headquarters for the Commissioner and as a regional office for the Divisions of Environmental Quality and Water Resources.

The Motorboat Licensing Program was reorganized to increase efficiency and provide improved service. Licenses and registrations are now available through any one of 57 Motor Vehicle agencies throughout the State.

### Budget and Funding

During FY 75 DEP expended a total of \$111 million, including \$58 million from the general State treasury and \$53 million in State bond appropriations. The operating budget was \$27 million for the year, debt service accounted for \$10 million in interest paid on bonds and \$7 million for bond redemptions and \$9 million was spent on capital projects. Revenues of over \$13 million from Federal sources were augmented by fees and charges in the amount of \$12 million. In addition, the Department secured \$246 million in federal grants in aid to counties and municipalities for construction of wastewater treatment facilities. Budgeted staff positions at the end of the fiscal year were 1,418.

## Environmental Regulation, Public Health and the Economy

Within limits of available funds, DEP has established priorities that allow it to provide for the health and welfare of New Jersey's citizens. Such priorities, of necessity, consider the economic health of the State.

New Jersey's economic and environmental interests are closely linked. A history of accumulative pollution, poor planning and lack of coordination among governments and the private sector has contributed to the difficulty of achieving acceptable balance in pursuit of a healthy environment and a strong economy.

The State confronts issues of public health and of jobs. Air quality in parts of the State violates national standards and much of the remainder of the State is close to the margin. Present potential for economic expansion in most parts of the State is limited because, in the past, individuals and businesses were allowed to use nearly all the capacity of air to safely absorb pollutants. New Jersey air must be relieved of some of that burden to permit economic growth. Comparable problems exist with water supply, water quality, solid and hazardous waste disposal, farmland preservation and recreational opportunities.

Needed environmental investment can be a significant factor for economic growth and job creation. Companies that innovate in New Jersey may have a saleable pollution control product to market around the world. Private investment in development of new techniques which have become available as a result of pollution and waste control programs is being encouraged. Timely DEP regulatory decisions concerning construction permits help unleash investment and stimulate recovery.

There is no doubt that environmental regulations are one element examined by businesses that contemplate expansion or location in the State or departure from the State. However, there is little evidence that environmental requirements play a high role relative to other factors such as land costs, labor costs, taxes, unemployment insurance, other costs of doing business and the practical impacts of federal tax law incentives.

New Jersey has initiated a national drive to establish uniform emission standards by industry to prevent business relocations solely to avoid pollution controls. Simultaneously, regional efforts to equalize air quality control burdens are underway. Within the State, limited modifications of requirements under close monitoring will be considered to relieve severe hardship.

In reviewing particular environmental regulations the State will not risk public health or impair long-range economic prospects. The success of rural and suburban areas of the State in attracting new industry illustrates the point that a clean environment is an economic asset. Factories, just as people, need pure water and clean air. Major New Jersey businesses, intelligently concerned about future raw material

supplies, lead the way toward resource recovery and recycling. The economic health of the State depends on restoring and maintaining a clean liveable environment.

SIGNIFICANT DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENTS  
FY 75 and BEYOND

During FY 75, the Delaware River Basin States neared a final decision on Tocks Island. Congress appropriated funds in August 1974 as requested by Governor Byrne for a one-year review of social, economic and environmental factors concerning the proposed Tocks Island Lake Project. DEP worked with interested Federal agencies, the other Delaware Basin States, the New Jersey Citizens Advisory Board and private interests to complete reassessments within the prescribed deadline. Chairmanship of the Delaware River Basin Commission passed to Governor Byrne at the end of the fiscal year, to be followed by the decision against Tocks the next month.

With the Tocks Island question resolved, the Department turned its eyes eastward to guard against an offshore oil rush. New Jersey took the lead in pressing for rapid exploration of the resource while cautioning against ignoring the State's economy and the impact of on-shore development.

Over \$150 million in industrial pollution control financing projects were approved by DEP. This program provides positive incentives for construction and continuing employment opportunities for citizens of the State.

Stepped up efforts raised to \$246 million the Federal grants for New Jersey sewer construction. As construction proceeds, the benefits of cleaner waters will be realized.

DEP improved its resource management and environmental regulation during the fiscal year. Formulation of the Water Supply Master Plan proposal and the Water Pollution Control Program Plan point the way toward comprehensive planning of water resources for the balance of the century. Implementation of the 1974 Green Acres and Recreation Opportunities Bond Act will allow growth and development of State efforts to preserve open spaces.

Environmental regulation was improved through introduction of the 90 day approval system on construction permits. Classification of applications on the basis of complexity and inter-Division cooperation on CAFRA and Wetlands applications resulted in increased productivity without adding personnel. Regulation of air quality showed success in removing carbon dioxide and sulphur to safe levels.

During FY 76, DEP will expand its long term planning from water resources into other areas. The Department will begin testing present air pollution control strategies against future growth patterns to

determine whether present regulations are sufficiently stringent to maintain healthful air quality levels over the long term. Efforts toward regional control of air quality will be accelerated. Reevaluation of park use will determine the most productive distribution of personnel consistent with making parks available to the citizens when they use them most. Air pollution permit fees and water rates will be reassessed to determine whether they should be increased. In carrying out its mandate the Department will begin to subject programs to systematic evaluation of cost-effectiveness and productivity.



## ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Impacts from federally funded projects that require environmental impact statements under the National Environmental Policy Act and State funded or State sponsored projects covered by Executive Order 53 are reviewed by the Office of Environmental Review (OER). Impacts from proposed projects have required detailed analysis of air, water and noise pollution, biological communities, social and economic consequences and public health and safety.

As a result of coordinating comments from the affected Divisions of the Department, DEP prompted mitigating actions on projects through recommendations or requirements. Such actions included: scheduling dredging projects during times of year when fish would be least affected; relocating facilities to avoid filling marsh areas; addition of pollution preventive systems and/or equipment, not otherwise required by law, at industrial facilities. The environmental review process effectively caused reconsideration of a major project on the combined basis of adverse environmental impact and incompatibility with surrounding land uses.

During FY 75 a total of 46 environmental impact statements or assessments were processed through the OER. A total of 35 project reviews were completed and comments issued. Nearly one-third of the projects were sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and included maintenance dredging of navigable waters, New York Harbor cleanup and flood control work in urban areas. Of projects involving residential housing, 13 of 14 were submitted by the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency. The Office processed seven energy related environmental impact statements ranging from oil and chemical storage terminals to a research fusion reactor (Princeton's Tokomak). The remaining projects were transportation oriented and included those for highway construction, supersonic aircraft and a vessel control system for New York Harbor.

## WATER RESOURCES

### Water Supply

During FY 75 development of a State Water Supply Master Plan as recommended by Governor Byrne's Interdepartmental Committee on State Water Supply Needs was initiated. In April 1975, the County and Municipal Government Study Commission, in cooperation with the Governor's Interdepartmental Committee and the Department of Environmental Protection, issued a report that emphasized the need for a comprehensive State Water Supply Master Plan. Legislation was enacted to make \$1,200,000 available from the 1969 Water Conservation Bond Act to conduct studies and guide preparation of such a Plan.

### Water Utility Service

The Water Conservation Bond Act of 1969 made funds available for the advance acquisition of land for development of reservoirs. By the

end of the fiscal year, 5,084 acres had been purchased at a cost of \$15,598,547.

Plans for construction of the Round Valley Release pipeline were completed during the year. Legislation appropriating \$15 million for construction was signed into law in July 1976. Completion is expected July 1, 1977. This project will make available 80 million gallons of water per day.

Plans were made to assure operation and maintenance of the Delaware & Raritan Canal as a reliable water supply. New public water supply construction valued at \$61 million was approved to help meet the growing demand for potable water.

Rates for water sold from the D&R Canal were increased from \$35 to \$50 per million gallons. Revenue from the Canal was \$694,205. Rates at Spruce Run-Round Valley remained at an average \$47 per million gallons. That system produced revenues of \$1,370,886 and principal and interest paid were \$2,500,000 and \$845,700. Review is underway to determine whether rates at state operated reservoirs should be increased.

#### Stream Encroachment and Flood Control

Most stream encroachment applications received since January 1, 1975 were processed within 90 days or less. Applications vary from those which can be processed in a few hours to those which require the full 90 days. Costs of processing will be offset by permit fees.

A procedural manual was prepared by staff to expedite the review process. DEP contracted with the Center for Technology Assessment at the New Jersey Institute for Technology to write an expanded manual to be made available during FY 76.

During FY 75, DEP published rules and regulations for prohibited and nonregulated uses in delineated floodways. DEP delineated four more stream miles of flood hazard areas. To date, 477 miles of the State's streams have been delineated.

One hundred sixty New Jersey municipalities joined in the Federal Flood Insurance Program, bringing participation up to 427 due in part to the encouragement and assistance provided by DEP staff. The Federal Insurance Administration in the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development asked DEP to do flood insurance studies of 36 municipalities. DEP intends to use available Federal money for flood insurance map studies that can be used toward flood plain delineation.

#### Water Quality

DEP developed and distributed for public review its water quality management plan for FY 76. For the first time, this annual plan offered a coherent tool for management by objectives. Approval of the plan by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency resulted in DEP's receiving a program grant of \$1,095,000.

The first State Water Quality Inventory was submitted to EPA in April 1975. A Statewide water quality monitoring network was initiated and will provide improved water quality data for future planning.

Areawide water quality planning under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 was initiated with the designation of Mercer, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Middlesex and Ocean Counties. Water quality studies in these areas will include information and recommendations on municipal and industrial wastes, nonpoint and background sources of pollution, institutional problems and solid waste and groundwater contamination. Designated planning agencies have one year to formulate work plans and are expected to complete work in 1978.

The Northeast New Jersey Water Quality Management Study is a similar planning effort being conducted by the Division of Water Resources. It covers all or part of nine counties and includes over 180 municipalities which contain nearly half of the State's population. The study, funded by a 50% Federal grant in the amount of \$495,095, was initiated in August 1974 and the final report is due in early 1976.

DEP approved public wastewater projects costing over \$291 million and certified them to EPA for 75% federal funding. The Department approved 475 additional locally funded municipal projects involving costs of approximately \$34 million.

FY 75 was the first year of operation for a new shellfish control vessel assigned to survey and classify shellfish growing waters in the ocean and to monitor general quality of the ocean waters. The results of that work will be reflected in shellfish regulation changes during FY 76.

The sampling program for ocean bathing waters was expanded to include Atlantic and Cape May Counties, bringing it to the entire Atlantic Coast of New Jersey. Such sampling disclosed pollution from an inadequate wastewater treatment plant at bathing beaches in Cape May Point and Lower Township. The beaches were closed by local agencies and DEP has taken enforcement action to correct the problem at the treatment plant.

Water quality has improved in the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers as a result of construction of the Northeast Monmouth Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The Passaic Hackensack Basin staff was moved from Trenton to Newark to a new office close to basin monitoring activities.

Plans were made for assumption from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency of the federal wastewater permit program, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). DEP increased its role in drafting NPDES permits issued by EPA and in inspecting and sampling NPDES permittees during FY 75.

During the fiscal year DEP proposed regulations for the sewerage connection ban program to provide procedures for imposition of new bans and standards for lifting existing bans. Exemption procedures and policies are spelled out to assure consistency and fairness in the program.

Water pollution controls benefit sports and commercial fishers and seafood processors and canners. Recreational areas can be opened as water quality improves.

## LAND RESOURCES

### Coastal Area Facility Review Act

The Division of Marine Services took steps to improve the CAFRA permit application process. Preapplication conferences with prospective applicants were initiated and coastal county planning directors were involved in the application review process. The issuance of a written preliminary analysis of the application before the required public hearing provided applicants and others with an opportunity to comment on DEP's anticipated findings; the preliminary analysis enables DEP to expedite preparation of a final decision on an application. The Division circulates applications among other Divisions of DEP and other State agencies to achieve the most comprehensive review.

In the first major decision under CAFRA, the Commissioner denied an application by Lehigh Construction Company to build a 220 unit high-rise apartment complex in downtown Toms River, emphasizing: the inappropriateness of a new high-density residential area in the absence of a comprehensive coastal plan. The applicant appealed the denial to the Coastal Area Review Board, the administrative appeals body established by the Act, which upheld the Commissioner's decision.

DEP began developing planning criteria by the close of FY 75 with interim land use and density guidelines due to be adopted in 1976.

The Department received a Federal grant of \$275,000 to assist preparation of the CAFRA management strategy, a task assigned to the Office of Coastal Zone Management.

### Wetlands

Approximately 242,000 acres of coastal wetlands were mapped and regulated by June 30, 1975. During FY 75 development of 178 acres of wetlands was permitted. This contrasts to average annual development of 1900 acres prior to regulation.

Increased productivity in processing applications resulted from newly defined policy guidelines and close coordination with the Office of Coastal Zone Management, Division of Water Resources and Division of Fish, Game, and Shellfisheries. Increased use was made of existing information affecting the region of an application.

### Riparian Lands

New Jersey's riparian lands are lands that are now or were formerly flowed by mean high tides. The income derived from their sale or lease

is dedicated to support of the State's public schools. New income of \$574,940 was added to the fund from this source during FY 75.

The output of construction permit decisions on waterfront development applications increased by 89% over 1974. The increase in productivity occurred because improved administrative systems were introduced. Through categorizing applications as controversial and non-controversial and through separating applications that would normally have little impact from major projects which would have a sizeable impact, the Division has been able to expedite its work with no increase in staff.

The Division took 199 actions to enforce the riparian law and code and collected \$123,038 in fines.

#### Shore Protection

During FY 75, the Office of Shore Protection supervised and administered a Shore Protection and Maintenance Dredging program which provided \$2.5 million to seven municipalities, in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies. Due to the State's fiscal crisis, all State Aid for this purpose was frozen in November 1974. As a result, ten critical projects had to be deferred.

#### Green Acres

Under the Green Acres Land Acquisition Bond Issues of 1961 and 1971, DEP can acquire lands for public outdoor recreation and conservation of natural resources.

The Local Assistance Portion of the 1971 Green Acres Bond Act spent \$9,847,816 toward the acquisition of 4,347.8 acres of land in FY 75. Commitments of an additional \$13,524,729 were made toward municipal and county applications involving 6,639 more acres. Only \$1,387,035 of the original \$40 million appropriated for local acquisition remained uncommitted at the end of the fiscal year.

Under the State acquisition program, 1,395 acres of land in 22 State projects were acquired during the year at a cost of \$4,735,631. Of the \$40 million appropriated for State acquisition, \$26.8 million was either spent or encumbered at the end of the fiscal year.

Two new programs were initiated during FY 75. Funds for development of recreation sites in addition to those for land acquisition are provided by the Green Acres and Recreation Opportunities Bond Act of 1974, a \$200 million bond issue.

The other new program grants exemption from local real estate taxes for lands owned by certain non-profit organizations when those lands are made available for public use and enjoyment. This program will permit expansion of open spaces at virtually no cost to the State, but with a loss of ratables to local governments.

Program procedural guides were prepared and distributed in anticipation of implementation during FY 76.

## RECREATION

### Parks

The Bureau of Parks acquired 4,716 acres of additional land during FY 75. Construction projects in the amount of \$1,562,000 were completed. Four additional projects in the amount of \$682,000 were awarded. Construction projects included restorations at two historic sites, water supply wells at one State Park, maintenance repairs and construction of maintenance buildings.

The Disadvantaged Youth Bussing Program provided 77,300 city children the opportunity to visit State parks; 79,850 children visited other recreational and cultural facilities during the summer of FY 75. Seventy-one groups were funded with \$499,670 of the \$600,000 authorized at a cost of \$3.18 per child.

A pilot resident Youth Conservation Camp was established at Stokes State Forest. Forty New Jersey youths aged 15-18 participated in the 8 week summer residential environmental work and education program. The 50% Federal matching grant was jointly sponsored by the U. S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture. The Federal-State cost of \$2,220 per youth paid for long-deferred projects as well as an important conservation experience.

### Historic Sites

Fifty-eight new properties were added to the National Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks bringing the total for New Jersey to 236. Included in this group were Drumthwacket and Princeton Historic District both in Mercer County.

The Rosencrantz House was moved to the Hermitage site (Ho-Ho-Kus, Bergen County). The Shippen Manor (Oxford, Warren County) was purchased for inclusion with the Oxford Furnace. The Calhoun Street Canal House (Trenton, Mercer County) was partially restored prior to its opening as the office of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Park Commission.

Restoration plans and specifications were prepared for construction contracts for exterior restoration of the Hermitage House, for the stabilization of the Proprietary House (Perth Amboy, Middlesex County) and restoration of the Clarke House, Princeton Battlefield (Princeton, Mercer County).

## POLLUTION CONTROL

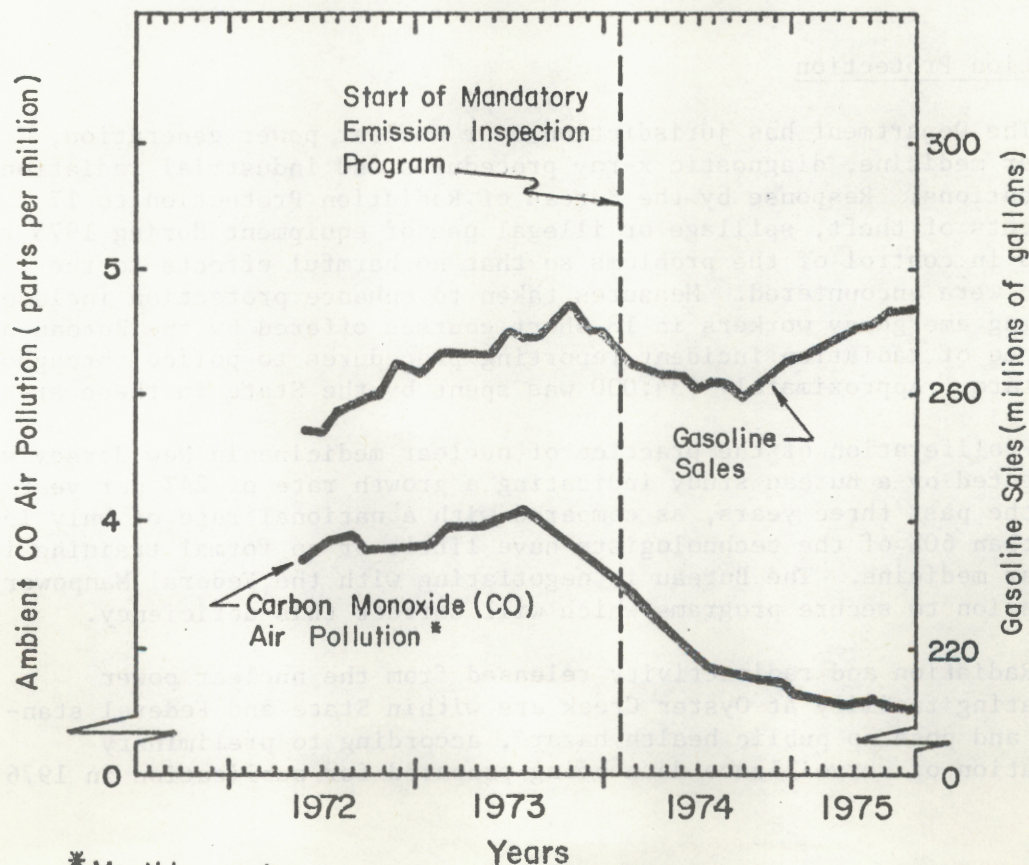
### Air Pollution

Exposure to air contaminants during 1975 was reduced because of regulations and activities of the Department's Bureau of Air Pollution Control. Administration of the permit and certificate system for

construction and operation in the prevention of emissions to the atmosphere from stationary sources resulted in removal of more than 256,300 tons per year of solid particles, 90,000 tons per year of solvents, acids and other chemicals and 1,500 tons per year of sulfur compounds. Sulfur emissions prevented are in addition to much larger quantities interdicted by regulations which limit the sulfur content in fuel. Federal health related ambient air standards for sulfur dioxide are now being met statewide in New Jersey. This means that persons who, in the past, suffered chronic respiratory disease from sulfur dioxide no longer should be experiencing difficulties from this pollutant.

Data from 18 monitoring stations show a <sup>12%</sup>~~12%~~ average reduction in ambient carbon monoxide levels since compliance with State emission inspection standards became mandatory in February 1974 (Phase I) even though fuel consumption increased during the period. Better motor maintenance fostered by the program resulted in the estimated saving during 1975 of more than 23 million gallons of gasoline which otherwise would have been wasted while adding to atmospheric pollution. Greater fuel savings and further air quality improvements are anticipated as more vehicles are tested against the more stringent Phase II emission standards (which were applied from November 1, 1975).

## CARBON MONOXIDE AIR POLLUTION AND GASOLINE SALES



\* Monthly moving averages for 18 monitoring sites

Source: New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection

Total suspended particulate levels continued their gradual decline; however, it appears that additional control strategies will be necessary to attain the national air quality standard. To develop these additional strategies, DEP is currently participating in a study of re-suspension phenomena and characterization of particulate matter from streets and other areas which accumulate dust.

Progress in reducing "smog" (photochemical oxidants) by controlling their hydrocarbon (HC) precursors is expected in 1976 because of a regulation for the control of HC emissions that will become effective March 1, 1976. However, control of HC on a single state basis is inadequate to attain national ambient air quality standards. Therefore, negotiations have been initiated with 17 other states in the north-eastern portion of the country in an attempt to develop uniform and coherent HC emission standards. The Department's objective is to establish a basic framework during 1976 for each state to then develop the required comprehensive regulatory scheme.

To intensify efforts in urban areas a new field office was opened in Newark to serve that city and Essex, Hudson and Bergen Counties. State enforcement agreements were concluded with the Hudson Regional Health Commission in Hudson County, Central Jersey Regional Health Commission in Middlesex County and the Elizabeth Department of Health, Welfare and Housing to improve compliance.

In FY 75 approximately \$196,000 in fines for violations of the air pollution code were collected from those operators of sources that were found in violation of State law. Improved compliance resulted from the fines.

#### Radiation Protection

The Department has jurisdiction over nuclear power generation, nuclear medicine, diagnostic x-ray procedures and industrial radiation applications. Response by the Bureau of Radiation Protection to 17 incidents of theft, spillage or illegal use of equipment during 1975 resulted in control of the problems so that no harmful effects to the public were encountered. Measures taken to enhance protection included training emergency workers in 18 short courses offered by the Bureau and issuance of radiation incident reporting procedures to police throughout the State. Approximately \$34,000 was spent by the State in these areas.

Proliferation of the practice of nuclear medicine in New Jersey was documented by a Bureau study indicating a growth rate of 24% per year over the past three years, as compared with a national rate of only 15%. More than 60% of the technologists have little or no formal training in nuclear medicine. The Bureau is negotiating with the Federal Manpower Commission to secure programs which will correct this deficiency.

Radiation and radioactivity released from the nuclear power generating facility at Oyster Creek are within State and Federal standards and pose no public health hazard, according to preliminary evaluation of surveillance data being prepared for publication in 1976.

Although the Bureau conducts an intensive licensing and inspection program to ensure that all diagnostic x-ray equipment in the State is maintained in proper working condition, a new dimension was added to the inspection program with the development of a "patient-oriented" dosage evaluation. This makes possible the estimation of dosage to which specific organs are subjected during diagnostic radiography and will allow the profession to track organ dosage as another way to limit exposure to safe levels.

DEP collected fees for its radiation services ranging from \$10 to \$500 depending on source size. Total fees amounted to \$214,000 during FY 75.

### Noise

The Office of Noise Control concentrated its efforts during FY 75 on stimulating noise control at the municipal level. A model noise ordinance was drafted as a guide for local officials and a workshop on municipal control was held in February. These two phases were followed by four three-day training sessions at Rutgers to provide local personnel with experience in obtaining and interpreting noise measurements. Two more sessions are scheduled for early 1976 and Rutgers University may offer additional courses thereafter.

During FY 76 the Office will continue enforcement of the industrial noise code and expand those efforts by training DEP's air pollution inspectors to take noise measurements. It will continue to promote control at the local level and the final version of a model municipal ordinance will be issued. Motorboat noise is scheduled for attention during the coming year, with the Office of Noise Control and DEP's Division of Marine Services joining forces to solve this problem.

### Pesticides

Federal funding supported three additional personnel, enlarging the staff of the Office of Pesticide Control and enabling further progress toward protecting New Jerseyans from pesticide misuse during FY 75.

A major accomplishment was the development and implementation of a program to fulfill the State's obligations under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). One aspect of this program was preparation of the State Plan for the Certification of Pesticide Applicators. All commercial and private applicators are now required to successfully complete an examination prior to October 1, 1976, to determine if they are qualified to apply pesticides. By December 31, 1975 approximately 1,000 prospective applicators had undergone a training/testing program. Rutgers University earmarked \$20,000 from a Federal grant to do training through 1976.

Emphasis during FY 76 will be placed on implementation of FIFRA requirements. A plan to register pesticide products which are manufactured exclusively for use in a limited geographic area will be developed, thereby eliminating expense and delay in obtaining national

registration. Reciprocity agreements will be sought with nearby states so that New Jersey applicators registered by the Office will not be required to satisfy duplicative requirements before doing business in other states.

Over \$23,000 was collected in fees (\$5 per product registration) for services rendered by the pesticide program in FY 75.

## MARINE SERVICES; FISH, GAME AND WILDLIFE; FORESTRY

### Marine Navigation

The New Jersey Marine Police responded to an increase in larcenies of boats, engines and marine equipment in FY 75. The arrest of one person, through the cooperative efforts of the Marine Police, State Police and municipal police departments solved several larcenies, including the theft of property valued at more than \$1 million.

Operations were commenced by the Marine Police Station at Spruce Run when DEP opened the Spruce Run-Round Valley reservoirs to night boating and fishing. Offshore patrols enforced shellfish laws and prevented surf clams from polluted waters from reaching the market.

For the first time in the history of the channel marking program, through greater commitment of money and personnel, waterways that the State is responsible for were totally marked prior to Memorial Day.

Because of the lack of licensing procedures for motorboat operation in the State of New Jersey, the New Jersey Marine Police in 1961 began a Basic Boatman's Safety Course. The thrust of this program is to acquaint New Jersey's young boaters with the fundamentals of safe boating practices. In FY 75, 38,000 intermediate school students participated bringing the total instructed under this program to over 100,000.

The Marine Police have worked closely with the Division of Water Resources in combating water pollution incidents, with the Division of Environmental Quality, the State Police and other agencies in preparing and testing a nuclear emergency contingency plan for the generating plant at Artificial Island and with other elements of the Division of Marine Services in enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.

### Shellfish Management

The sixth year of transplanting hard clams from condemned waters in the Lakes Bay area to leased grounds in Great Bay was conducted from June through October 1974. Approximately 3.5 million clams were transplanted for a 30 day cleansing period after which they were tested to determine if they were safe for marketing.

State controlled seed oyster beds in upper Delaware Bay were opened for the tenth consecutive year for a 4 week period in which 375,000 bushels of seed oysters were transplanted to leased grounds by the oyster planters. This replenishment program has been designed to assure a continuing supply of oysters.

Shellfish research was conducted on the hard clam, oyster and bay scallop to improve meat quality. Study of the hard clam, mercenaria, was conducted in Great Bay to determine areas most favorable for growth and production. Shark River, Sunset Lake, Jarvis Sound and Cape May Harbor, all condemned waters, were investigated as sources of hard clams to transplant to safe waters for depuration. Such a program from these areas was declared economically infeasible because of the low percentage of small clams.

Research on oysters in Mullica River determined that the 40% mortality at the market beds was attributable to a virus, MSX. Continuing research indicates that the oysters are becoming more resistant to MSX; it is hoped that losses of this resource, therefore, will decline.

Due to fluctuations in commercial populations of the bay scallop, Argopecten irradians, it was decided to begin monitoring at 33 stations in Little Egg Harbor and Barnegat Bay to improve predictions of good commercial years. This research continues.

Research through the Surf Clam Management Program for New Jersey continues to compare surf clam populations in two sanctuary areas with those in other harvested areas. Data collected will allow accurate predictions of future harvests. The program also assessed effects of dredging and breakage as well as survival of surf clams discarded from commercial vessels. New regulations designed to protect this resource will be adopted in 1976.

#### Wildlife Management

Habitat manipulation directed at producing maximum populations of wildlife continues to be the principal goal of wildlife management areas. Because of intense industrial and residential development and concomitant loss of open space, more and more people are turning to the 135,000 acres of State owned wildlife areas for recreation.

Research and surveys continued with biologists investigating wildlife and marsh productivity and participating in the review of riparian and wetlands permit applications for the purpose of protecting habitats and assuring a continuing wildlife population.

Coastal marsh management on 2,000 acres of salt marsh in the Mullica River and Fortescue areas effectively controlled heavy mosquito breeding. This select management technique continues to meet the objectives of controlling mosquitoes while eliminating insecticides and enhancing the tidal flow web through the combined use of tidal ditches, ponds, and pond radials.

Other techniques, such as water level management and tidal restoration, improved more than 2,000 acres of wetlands for waterfowl, while eliminating over 600 acres of one of Cape May County's worst mosquito breeding and most heavily insecticide-contaminated areas. The Wheeler and Stone salt hay impoundments have been restored to a salt marsh inhabited by fiddler crabs, snails, forage and nursery fish, and waterfowl.

Developing and maintaining a healthy, productive deer population at a density compatible with habitat carrying capacity and other legitimate land uses is the aim of the deer research project. During FY 75, 68% of the deer harvested were examined by Division personnel for biological data. Despite the annual loss of deer habitat to development and building, sound scientific management has enabled the Division to provide increased quality hunting.

Publication in the New Jersey Register of a list of endangered wildlife included identification of critical habitat requirements. Two endangered species, the peregrine falcon and the osprey, were subjects of special projects. Through contractual research with Cornell University, three young falcons were fledged in a tower near Barnegat Light, the first peregrines fledged in New Jersey in 20 years. The osprey egg transplant program doubled from 1974 with 18 ospreys fledged from 40 eggs in 1975. During a statewide osprey nest census and population count, 50 nesting pairs of the birds were located. Research was also conducted on the endangered bog turtle, tiger salamander, blue spotted salamander and bald eagle.

State game farms at Forked River, Rockport, and Jackson raised for liberation 12,000 quail and 60,000 pheasants at an approximate cost of \$5 each. The State fish hatchery in Hackettstown produced 220,000 pounds of trout (500,000 fish) at a cost of approximately \$1.50 per pound. They were stocked in New Jersey's lakes and streams to provide early season fishing.

Law enforcement continued to improve hunter education through 700 volunteer instructors in a program paid for with 75% Federal matching funds. During FY 75, 26,559 students were trained in firearm and bow and arrow safety in the program which is directed toward wildlife management and habitat protection.

New law enforcement officers attended the police academy at Sea Girt. Most vacant positions for conservation officers were filled resulting in improved enforcement reflected in the record \$121,968 in penalties collected. Approximately 50% of the penalties were for deer violations.

In FY 75 the Division issued 207,206 hunting licenses, 193,312 fishing licenses and 131,117 trout stamps. An estimated 400,000 children under license age (14 years) went fishing.

## Forestry

The Bureau of Forestry provides technical assistance in reforestation and improved management to private woodland owners. Reforestation and timber stand improvement were begun through the Federally sponsored Forestry Incentives Program. Through a 50-50 Federal-landowner cost sharing plan, 260 acres were reforested and 911 acres of woodland were improved. These efforts helped protect 4,500 jobs in the timber industry, while protecting recreation areas, watersheds and wildlife habitat.

During FY 75, the Bureau completed an aerial and ground biological survey to determine presence of gypsy moth egg masses. Counts showed no forests or parks had a high enough gypsy moth population to warrant a spray program during the spring of FY 75, in contrast with the need to spray 38,000 acres five years earlier. The substantial reduction is attributable to past spray programs, weather conditions, biological controls and gypsy moth population dynamics.

The next severe outbreak of gypsy moth damage to New Jersey's forests can occur within three to nine years. For this reason an active detection and control program will be maintained.

New Jersey held damage by wildfire to 10,800 acres. Although the number of fires exceeded the goal, rapid initial attack provided acceptable damage statistics for the Garden State. High precipitation and cool temperatures in April held burned acreage down.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The nearly 16 million tons of solid waste generated or disposed of annually in New Jersey was regulated by the Bureau of Solid Waste Management. Included in this regulation was the registration of 2,862 collector/hauler vehicles and 336 disposal facilities.

Alternative methods for land application and disposal of septic wastes were evaluated to determine suitability for use in New Jersey as a partial solution to a serious disposal problem.

Future planning decisions should enable the State to change solid waste from a useless commodity into recycled raw materials and new sources of energy.

Such efforts are especially necessary as they apply to hazardous waste. A new definition of hazardous waste was one of the subjects of a public hearing in March 1975. Development of a hazardous waste management program continues to include consultation with industry representatives and other agencies toward the goal of finding innovative methods of handling, recovering, treating and disposing of such wastes.

The Solid Waste Administration expects to develop criteria and standards for construction and operation of sanitary landfills, resource recovery facilities and community recycling programs to protect water supplies and to increase available resources and energy.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND GUIDELINES

### Analysis

The Office of Environmental Analysis (OEA) was established to develop the coastal area management program mandated by the New Jersey Coastal Area Facility Review Act (CAFRA), to prepare wetlands and tidelands maps, and to evaluate interim floodplain mapping techniques and environmental inventories. Efforts during FY 75 focused on improved regulation and enforcement, determination of lines between state ownership and private ownership of riparian lands and preparation of inventories as background to guide future planning.

The coastal wetlands mapping project was completed in FY 75, thereby meeting requirements to enforce the Wetlands Act.

OEA participated in NASA's initial Earth Resources Technology Satellite experiment, funded by the Federal government (\$119,000). Experimental results demonstrated that satellite data can provide detailed information on land use changes which can be used in enforcement of regulations as well as in future planning.

The tidelands delineation program prepared over 25 special delineations showing areas below mean high water for individual properties at the request of the Attorney General's office for use in legal proceedings. Staff was responsible for analyzing expert reports, preparing testimony and exhibits and testifying and providing technical advice to the State's attorneys.

### Geology

Early in the year the Bureau of Geology and Topography produced a New Jersey Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) map with all factors which the Federal Council of Environmental Quality requires for environmental impact statements. Three maps showing geologic information, Council of Environmental Quality requirements, fish and shellfish factors, pipelines, refineries and major power stations are now available. The maps give State and local planners vital tools for predicting and planning for the impact of OCS development.

Revenues of the Bureau from map publication sales and operation of the Well Drilling Law totalled \$54,763, 22% of the budget of the Bureau.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Environmental Action Line

This service is a means through which the public can call DEP 24 hours-a-day. During FY 75, a total of 1,363 calls were received. Of the total calls received, nearly half (667) dealt with air pollution, approximately 22% related to water pollution and the third highest number of calls (221) reported oil spills. The other categories into which the calls fell were fish and game, noise, solid waste, dredging, potable water, pesticides and wetlands.

Oil spills and some instances of air pollution must be reported by the polluter who can use the Action Line. Other calls came primarily from concerned citizens.

Environmental Services

The Office of Environmental Services co-sponsored the second annual Environmental Congress on the subject of balancing the economy and the environment in January 1975. Over 1,200 people from Federal, State and local government, interest groups and consulting firms attended.

The Environmental Assistance Grant Program established by the Environmental Aid Act Program of 1975 awarded grants up to \$2,500 to local environmental commissions and soil conservation districts on a 50% matching basis. During FY 75, 50 applications in the amount of \$45,644 were paid and approval was given to 47 additional applications in the amount of \$92,771.

APPENDIX 1A

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, TRUST FUNDS

<u>Revenues</u>	FY 74	FY 75
Water Fees & Charges	\$ 2,202,866	\$ 2,392,807
License & Service Fees	5,332,792	6,784,267
Publications	31,518	140,961
Federal Funds (Detail-Appendix 1B)	12,636,418	13,965,540
All Other Sources	<u>802,404</u>	<u>2,694,148</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$21,005,998</u>	<u>\$25,977,723</u>
 <u>Expenditures:</u>		
Regular Operating	25,086,710	26,844,658
Debt Service - Interest	8,532,494	10,212,919
South Jersey Port Commission	<u>1,146,061</u>	<u>2,024,538</u>
Sub-Total	34,765,265	39,082,115
State Aid	5,273,884	2,754,218
Capital	7,752,538	8,686,601
Debt Service - Redemption	<u>6,625,000</u>	<u>7,225,000</u>
Sub-Total	19,651,422	18,665,819
 Bond Issues		
State Recreation & Conservation		
Land Acquisition Fund		
1961	678,000	103,925
1971	17,954,513	21,132,900
State Water Development Fund		
Water '58	74,989	309,615
Water '69 (same)		
-Reservoir Site Acq. & Engr.	4,200,351	3,090,656
-Sewerage-Loans & Grants	<u>25,156,737</u>	<u>28,597,513</u>
Sub-Total	<u>48,064,590</u>	<u>53,234,609</u>
TOTAL EXPENDED	<u>\$102,481,277</u>	<u>\$110,982,543</u>

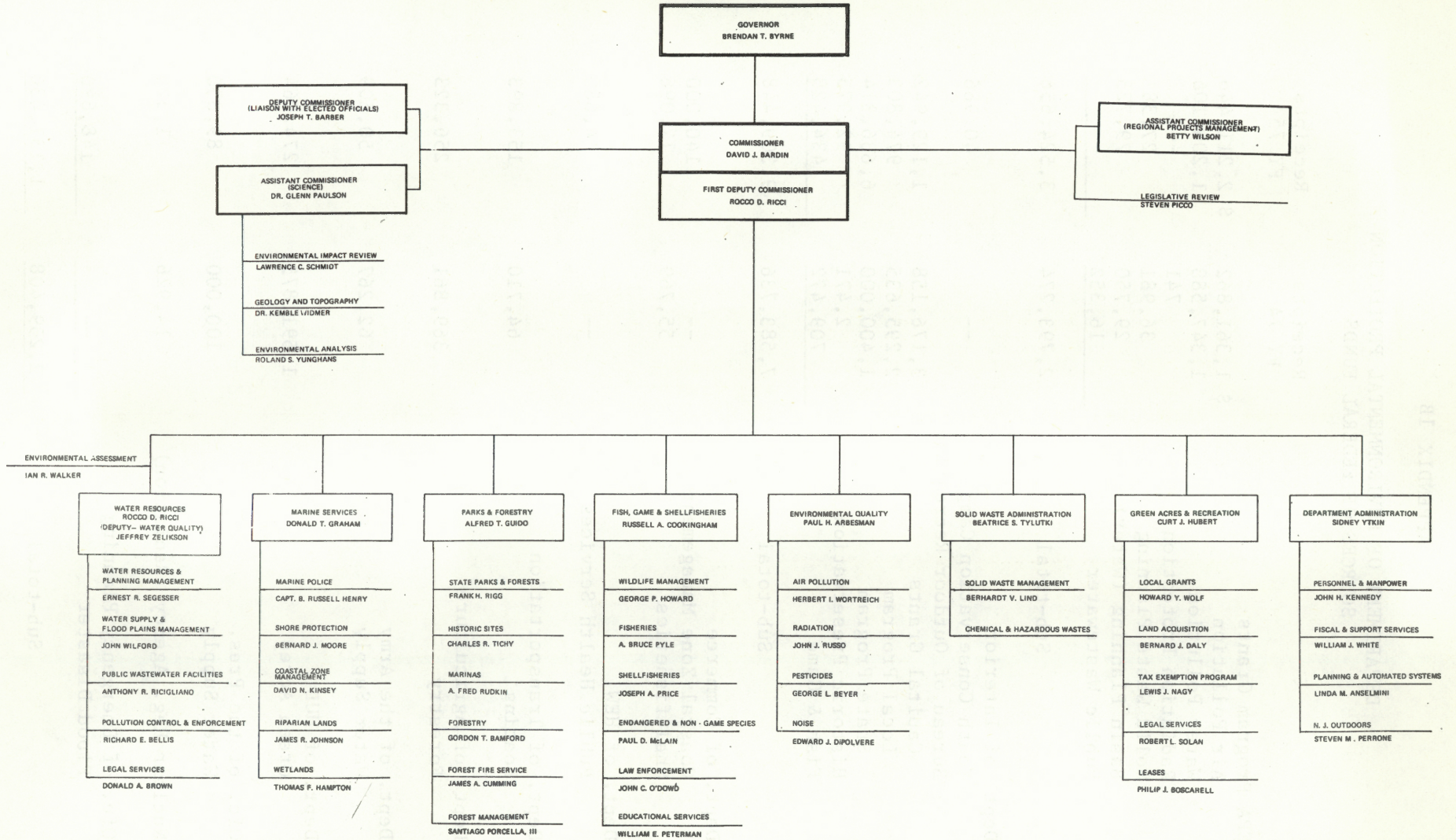
## APPENDIX 1B

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
SOURCES OF FEDERAL FUNDS

	Receipts FY 74	Receipts FY 75
EPA Program Grants		
Air Pollution	\$ 1,361,862	\$ 2,211,446
Water Pollution	1,347,588	1,206,106
Radiation Protection	741	--
Solid Waste Planning	36,981	27,381
Basin Planning (Water)	29,750	79,723
Public Wastewater	<u>16,352</u>	<u>--</u>
Sub-total	2,793,274	3,524,656
Dept. of Interior		
Youth Conservation Camp	--	40,986
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation		
Capital Grants	3,176,158	1,129,942
Local Program	2,295,635	974,803
State Program	1,400,000	6,636,314
Historic Preservation	2,471	92,975
Fish & Game	<u>709,472</u>	<u>434,428</u>
Sub-total	7,583,736	9,309,448
Dept. of Commerce		
Coastal Zone Management	--	140,000
Shellfisheries	55,769	12,096
Dept. of HEW		
Public Health Services	--	4,680
Dept. of Transportation		
Boating	64,710	153,893
Dept. of Agriculture		
Forestry	369,861	256,323
Dept. of the Army		
Water Supply	62,267	50,509
Dept. of HUD		
Green Acres	1,591,875	274,064
Ofc. of the Pres.		
Water Supply	100,000	89,850
Nuclear Reg. Agency (Radiation)	14,926	1,325
Ofc. of Emergency Planning		
Flood Disaster	<u>--</u>	<u>148,696</u>
Sub-total	<u>2,259,408</u>	<u>1,131,436</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	<u>12,636,418</u>	<u>13,965,540</u>

## APPENDIX 2

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AS OF MARCH 1, 1976



## APPENDIX 3

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

## FISCAL YEAR 1975

<u>Public Laws 1974</u>	<u>Date Signed by Governor</u>	<u>Description</u>
c. 101	Sept. 16, 1974	Permits municipalities to acquire, construct and maintain sanitary sewerage facilities within the grounds of certain camp meeting associations.
c. 102	Sept. 19, 1974	Designated the "Green Acres and Recreation Opportunities Bond Act of 1974," provides for a \$200,000,000 bond issue for recreation and conservation.
c. 118	Oct. 10, 1974	Designated the "Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park Law of 1974," establishes a Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park and Commission; appropriates \$50,000.
c. 139	Oct. 29, 1974	Appropriates \$3,265,545 from the Water Conservation Fund for planning and construction of certain sewerage facilities.
c. 159	Nov. 14, 1974	Designated the "Trails System Act," establishes a State Trails System consisting of scenic recreation and connecting or side trails.
c. 165	Dec. 6, 1974	Clarifies the powers of sewerage authorities to contract with "governmental units" in addition to municipalities.
c. 166	Dec. 9, 1974	Appropriates \$7,974,635 from the State Recreation and Conservation Land Acquisition Fund for the acquisition of Lands for recreation and conservation purposes.

Public Laws  
1974

Date Signed by Governor

Description

- |        |               |  |
|--------|---------------|--|
| c. 167 | Dec. 9, 1974  | Provides real property tax exemption for certain lands devoted to open space held by nonprofit organizations.  |
| c. 169 | Dec. 9, 1974  | Designated the "Environmental Rights Act" permitting any person to bring court action against any other person for the protection of the environment.                                  |
| c. 175 | Dec. 10, 1974 | Permits private sales of historic sites to historical societies.   |
| c. 180 | Dec. 16, 1974 | Designates the Kelsey School of Industrial Arts Building a State landmark.   |
| c. 189 | Dec. 24, 1974 | Prescribes the required deposit on bids under the "Local Public Contracts Law" (P.L. 1971, c. 198) and permits the continued receipt of Federal funds for sewerage plant construction. |
| c. 193 | Dec. 31, 1974 | Permits the extension of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission's compact until revoked by one of the two member states.   |

Public Laws  
1975

- |       |               |  |
|-------|---------------|--|
| c. 7  | Feb. 6, 1975  | Provides that no admission fee shall be charged for entrance into any State park or forest by any person who is totally disabled; effective 30 days after enactment. |
| c. 18 | Feb. 27, 1975 | Permits the Borough of North Haledon to enter into a lease agreement with the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners.   |

Public Law  
1975

<u>Date Signed by Governor</u>	<u>Description</u>
March 10, 1975	Permits the Economic Development Authority to assist industrial and commercial enterprises in financing pollution control facilities.
March 10, 1975	Authorizes the Department of Environmental Protection to require the posting of performance bonds in amounts sufficient to cover the costs of correcting environmental violations; effective 60 days after enactment.
April 14, 1975	Prescribes the required notice to be given with respect to proposed spraying or other action with respect to gypsy moth control.
June 3, 1975	Increases fish and game license fees.
June 5, 1975	Establishes a fee for a special pheasant and quail stamp for hunters using designated management areas.

APPENDIX 4

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
RULES ADOPTED

FISCAL YEAR 1975

<u>Date Adopted</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Code Citation and Effective Date</u>
June 4, 1974	Commissioner adopted conservation order closing certain sea clam beds.	6 N.J.R. 262* June 10, 1974
June 11, 1974	Fish and Game Council adopted Game Code.	6 N.J.R. 262* June 18, 1974
June 18, 1974	Order adopting emergency clam regulation was filed.	6 N.J.R. 262* June 18, 1974
June 18, 1974	Fish and Game Council adopted revisions to Fish and Game Code.	6 N.J.R. 263 August 1, 1974
June 26, 1974	Commissioner adopted revisions to N.J.A.C. 7:25-15.1 et seq. concerning emission standards for light duty gas-fueled motor vehicles.	6 N.J.R. 305 July 1, 1974
June 26, 1974	Commissioner adopted extension of Salem County Wetlands Order.	6 N.J.R. 306 July 12, 1974
June 28, 1974	Commissioner adopted revisions to rules of Bureau of Solid Waste Management.	6 N.J.R. 305 July 1, 1974
August 21, 1974	Commissioner adopted emergency revisions to rules of the Bureau of Solid Waste Management.	6 N.J.R. 343 August 21, 1974
September 12, 1974	Director of Division of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries adopted the Fish Code for the 1975 fishing season.	6 N.J.R. 394 September 25, 1974

\* Omitted from Annual Report 1974

<u>Date Adopted</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Code Citation and Effective Date</u>
September 25, 1974	Assistant Commissioner adopted procedural rules concerning guidelines for certification under the New Jersey Pollution Control Financing Law (P.L. 1973, c. 376).	6 N.J.R. 394 September 25, 1974
November 18, 1974	Commissioner adopted revised rules establishing surface water quality standards.	6 N.J.R. 471 December 2, 1974
December 6, 1974	Commissioner adopted an emergency rule condemning certain shellfish beds in the Atlantic Ocean.	7 N.J.R. 6 December 6, 1974
December 19, 1974	Director of the Division of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries adopted a procedural rule establishing a list of endangered species.	7 N.J.R. 6 December 19, 1974
December 30, 1974	Commissioner adopted rules concerning sampling and analytical procedures for determining compliance with particulate emissions standards.	7 N.J.R. 48 December 30, 1974
December 31, 1974	Commissioner adopted a revised rate schedule for Delaware and Raritan Canal Water.	7 N.J.R. 49 January 1, 1975
December 31, 1974	Commissioner adopted rules on the use of water from the Delaware and Raritan Canal.	7 N.J.R. 50 January 1, 1975
January 24, 1975	Commissioner adopted emergency revisions to rules concerning shellfish beds in the Atlantic Ocean.	7 N.J.R. 102 January 27, 1975
January 31, 1975	Commissioner adopted emergency revisions concerning the postponement of Phase II of auto emission inspection standards.	7 N.J.R. 102 January 31, 1975
February 10, 1975	Commissioner adopted emergency rules opening certain shellfish beds.	7 N.J.R. 102 February 10, 1975
February 13, 1975	Commissioner adopted an extension of the Wetlands Order to cover portions of Cumberland County.	7 N.J.R. 103 February 21, 1975

<u>Date Adopted</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Code Citation and Effective Date</u>
March 7, 1975	Commissioner adopted emergency rule concerning condemnation of certain shellfish beds in the Atlantic Ocean.	7 N.J.R. 152 March 7, 1975
March 14, 1975	Commissioner adopted an emergency revision to the rules concerning solid waste facilities.	7 N.J.R. 149 March 14, 1975
March 19, 1975	Commissioner adopted an emergency rule concerning procedures for visual determination of opacity and shades or appearance of emissions from sources.	7 N.J.R. 144 March 20, 1975
March 19, 1975	Commissioner adopted rule on oyster beds.	7 N.J.R. 151 May 19, 1975
March 19, 1975	Commissioner adopted an amendment to rules concerning fees charged by the Division of Parks and Forestry.	7 N.J.R. 151 March 20, 1975
March 20, 1975	Chairman of Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission adopted the by-laws of the Commission.	7 N.J.R. 150 April 30, 1975
April 1, 1975	Commissioner adopted revisions to rules concerning the control and prohibition of air pollution from light-duty gas-fueled motor vehicles and changing the effective date thereof.	7 N.J.R. 206 April 1, 1975
April 21, 1975	Commissioner adopted rules on land use applicable to all delineated floodways.	7 N.J.R. 206 June 2, 1975
April 23, 1975	Commissioner adopted new criteria for floodway and flood hazard delineation.	7 N.J.R. 207 April 23, 1975
April 28, 1975	Commissioner adopted revisions to rules concerning fees of the Bureau of Solid Waste Management.	7 N.J.R. 259 April 29, 1975
May 1, 1975	Commissioner adopted revisions to the rules concerning shellfish beds.	7 N.J.R. 260 May 1, 1975

<u>Date Adopted</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Code Citation and Effective Date</u>
May 14, 1975	Commissioner adopted revisions to the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Parks.	7 N.J.R. 261 May 19, 1975
May 19, 1975	Commissioner adopted revisions to N.J.A.C. 1:9-4.1 et seq.	7 N.J.R. 261 May 19, 1975
May 19, 1975	Director of the Division of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries adopted rules concerning the taking of mussels.	7 N.J.R. 261 May 19, 1975
May 20, 1975	Commissioner adopted emergency rules on the sampling and analytical procedures for determining emissions of particles from manufacturing processes.	7 N.J.R. 261 May 20, 1975
June 10, 1975	Chairman of the Fish and Game Council adopted the 1975-76 Game Code.	7 N.J.R. 310 August 1, 1975
June 11, 1975	Director of the Division of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries adopted a rule establishing a list of endangered species.	7 N.J.R. 311 June 13, 1975
June 15, 1975	Commissioner adopted rules concerning the certification of eligibility for exemption from taxation on real property owned by certain nonprofit corporations.	7 N.J.R. 310 June 25, 1975
June 27, 1975	Commissioner adopted emergency amendment to the rules of the Bureau of Solid Waste Management.	7 N.J.R. 360 June 27, 1975

APPENDIX 5

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 PERMIT ACTIVITY  
 FISCAL YEAR 1975  
 (by quarter)

	Qtr.	Decisions	Decisions		
			Approvals	Disapprovals	Cancellations
RIPARIAN	1	101	97	4	0
	2	105	85	11	9
	3	219	149	10	60
	4	<u>252</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
	TOTAL	677	567	36	74
STREAM ENCROACHMENT	1	73	69	4	0
	2	90	83	7	0
	3	171	146	9	16
	4	<u>207</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>60</u>
	TOTAL	541	433	32	76
CAFRA	1	6	6	0	0
	2	7	7	0	0
	3	20	19	0	1
	4	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	TOTAL	59	58	0	1
WETLANDS	1	7	6	0	1
	2	10	9	0	1
	3	7	5	0	2
	4	<u>23</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
	TOTAL	47	35	0	12
SEWER HOOK UPS	1	107*	94*	0	13
	2	107*	105*	0	2
	3	89	89	0	0
	4	<u>85</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	TOTAL	388*	372*	1	15

\* Figures include 15 Industrial wastewater permits before reorganization in Division of Water Resources.

APPLICATIONS PENDING

	Riparian	Stream Encroachment	CAFRA	Wetlands	Sewer Hookups	Total
1 July 1974	262	985	37	30	175	1489
1 July 1975	129	784	43	29	182	1167

APPENDIX 6

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS INVOLVING LAW & CODE VIOLATIONS  
 FISCAL YEAR 1975

	Cases Initiated			Cases Completed			Fines Collected	Past Fines Rebated (a)
	Conf./Adm. Hear.	Dept. Ord.	A.G./Court	Conf./Adm. Hear.	Dept. Ord.	A.G./Court		
Water Pollution Control	66	169	19	16	46	12	\$ 55,850.	0
Stream Encroachment	1	77	9	1	25	0	\$ 4,500.	0
Potable Water Supply	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Riparian Lands	0	199	23	0	46	5	\$123,038.	\$ 77,180.
Wetlands	1	62	3	0	10	0	0	0
Coastal Areas	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Pollution Control	561	1337	134	426	1435	120	\$196,227.	\$ 238,600.
Solid Waste Management	6	89	5	4	76	4	\$ 11,365.	\$ 8,820.
Noise Control	72	0	0	39	0	0	0	0
Pesticide Control	95	0	0	85	0	0	0	0
Radiation Control	81	265	0	86	279	0	0	0
Fish, Game & Shellfisheries	0	0	2730	0	0	2155	\$110,998.	0
Parks & Forests (summonses)	0	0	506	0	0	378	\$ 11,614.	0
Marine Police (summonses)	0	0	2846	0	0	2752	\$ 24,456.	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>6276</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1917</b>	<b>5425</b>	<b>\$538,048.</b>	<b>\$ 324,600.</b>

code

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

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

APPENDIX 7

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE AND INCOME  
PARKS, FORESTS AND HISTORIC SITES

	ATTENDANCE		INCOME	
	FY 74	FY 75	FY 74	FY 75
Forests	1,016,887	899,381	\$ 353,138.15	\$ 371,581.18
Parks	3,519,088	2,899,112	1,064,492.11	986,408.73
Historic Sites	149,383	131,070	11,998.71	15,460.84
Parks-Historic Sites	181,980	158,094	57,185.59	47,230.05
Forests-Historic Sites	253,487	176,201	86,214.91	76,941.16
Natural Resource Areas	189,120	184,023	52.00	--
Morris Canal	--	--	51,112.60	47,243.00
TOTAL	5,309,945	4,447,881	\$1,624,194.07	\$1,544,864.96

STATE PARKS:

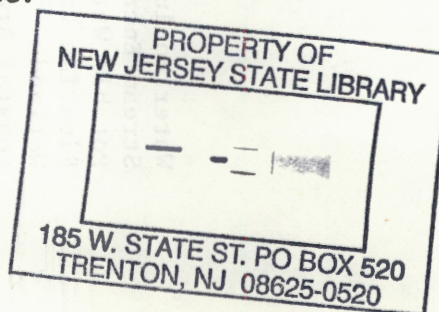
Allaire, Allamuchy, Barnegat Lighthouse, Bull's Island, Cape May Point, Cheesequake, Delaware and Raritan Canal, Fort Mott, Great Piece Meadows, Hacklebarney, High Point, Hopatcong, Island Beach, Liberty, Millstone, Monmouth, Ocean Crest, Parvin, Pigeon Swamp, Prospertown, Rancocas, Ringwood, Round Valley, Sandy Hook, Shepherd Lake, Skylands, Spruce Run, Stephens, Swartswood, Voorhees, Warren Grove, Washington Crossing, Washington Rock, Waterloo, Wawayanda.

STATE FORESTS:

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

HISTORIC SITES:

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



APPENDIX 8

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
COUNCILS AND BOARDS OF WHICH COMMISSIONER WAS A MEMBER  
FISCAL YEAR 1975

Boat Regulation Commission (P.L. 1962, c.73).  
Clean Water Council (P.L. 1967, c. 109).  
Coastal Area Review Board (P.L. 1973, c. 185).  
Commission on Intergovernmental Regulation (P.L. 1970, c. 10).  
Commission on Radiation Protection (P.L. 1958, c. 116).  
Delaware River Basin Commission (P.L. 1961, c. 13).  
Health Planning Council (U.S. Public Health Law 89-749, as amended, 1966).  
Interstate Sanitation Commission (P.L. 1971, c.106).  
N.J. Area Redevelopment Authority (P.L. 1962, c. 204; P.L. 1971, c. 33).  
N.J. Bicentennial Celebration Commission (P.L. 1973, c. 48).  
N.J. Economic Development Authority (P.L. 1974, c. 80).  
N.J. Natural Lands Trust (P.L. 1968, c. 425).  
N.J. Nuclear Energy Council (Executive Order No. 31, 1971).  
Pinelands Environmental Council (P.L. 1971, c. 417).  
Soil Conservation Committee (P.L. 1937, c. 189; P.L. 1959, c. 129).  
Water Supply Needs Interdepartmental Commission (Executive Order No. 3, 1974).

APPENDIX 9

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DEPARTMENT COUNCILS AND COMMISSIONS  
FISCAL YEAR 1975

Name of Council	No. of Members	No. times council met in FY 75
Advisory Council on Solid Waste Management	11	6
Board of Commissioners of Pilotage	6	12
Boat Regulation Commission	7	7
Clean Air Council	18	11
Clean Water Council	18	12
Commission on Radiation Protection	8	5
Fish and Game Council	11	12
Historic Sites Council	11	6
Historic Sites Trust	17	6
Mosquito Control Commission	7	8
Natural Areas Council	7	5
Natural Resources Council	12	19
N.J. Natural Lands Trust	11	8
Noise Control Council	13	10
Pesticides Council	9	2
Pinelands Environmental Council	15	10
Sewage and Water Board of Examiners	9	4
Shellfisheries Council	9	
Atlantic Coast Section		7
Maurice River Section		8
Water Policy and Supply Council	11	12
Well Drillers Examination and Advisory Board	7	3
X-Ray Technician Board of Examiners	10	3

APPENDIX 10

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS ISSUED  
FISCAL YEAR 1975

- Atlas Sheet 32, Parts of Burlington and Ocean Counties.
- Bulletin 73 - Geological and Ground Water Resources of Tocks Island Impact Area, (Sussex County and Parts of Warren County), 1975.
- CAFRA Opinions No. 12 to No. 24, issued by DEP during 1975.
- Call For Submission of Information on Coastal Planning for Energy and Energy-Related Facilities in New Jersey, December 1975.
- Coastal Zone Management in New Jersey Today: From Action and Planning to More Action, (Commissioner David J. Bardin's address before the Third Annual National Coastal Zone Management Conference), May 29, 1975.
- Concentration and Deposition of Airborne Fallout During 1975.
- Delineation of Flood Hazard Areas, Flood Hazard Report 18 - Holland Brook and Tributary A (Raritan River Basin), 1975.
- Green Acres Procedural Guide.
- Inventory of the New Jersey Coastal Area submitted to Governor Brendan Byrne and the State Legislature, September 19, 1975.
- Magnitude and Frequency of Floods in New Jersey with Effects of Urbanization, Special Report 38, 1974.
- New Jersey Air Monitoring Data, 1966-1974, Marvin Green, 1975.
- New Jersey's Auto Emission Program: An Assessment of One Year Mandatory Operation, John C. Elston and Daniel Kowparthwalt, September 1975.
- New Jersey's White-Tailed Deer-A Report On New Jersey's Deer Management Program, David Burke, George P. Howard, Robert Lind, Patricia McConnel, Robert McDowell, 1975.
- Outer Continental Shelf Exploration And Development, Statement by Governor Brendan Byrne before Interior Department Hearings, February 11, 1975.
- Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Development, Statement by Commissioner David J. Bardin before House Subcommittee on Interior, April 24, 1975.
- Proposed Model Noise Control Ordinance for New Jersey Municipalities, November 1974.
- Radiation Protection Guide for Nuclear Medicine and Brachytherapy, 1974, 1975.
- Report of the Combined Public Agency and Private Organization Advisory Conference, New Jersey Coastal Zone Management Planning Program, May 2, 1975.
- Summary Report of New Jersey Coastal Zone Management Planning Program, March 1975.
- Supplemental Analyses Holland Brook - State of the Art Investigation, June 1975.
- Vapor Emissions from Organic Liquid Storage: Development of Control Regulations, Lee R. Ivey, 1975.
- Water Quality Inventory: Annual Statewide Assessment, April 1975.
- Welcoming Remarks to the Atlantic Coastal States Strategy Meeting on Outer Continental Shelf Leasing Proposals, Governor Brendan Byrne, January 7, 1975.



