

Inside: Special section - Protecting NJ's trees

- in a changing climate
- For the sake of fireflies (and other night fliers)
- Fall EC checklist



Director's Report

10 years of Keep It Green

"There are some who can live without wild things, and some who cannot. These essays are the delights and dilemmas of one who cannot. Like winds and sunsets, wild things were taken for granted until progress began to do away with them. Now, we face the question whether a still higher 'standard of living' is worth its cost in things natural, wild and free."

- A Sand County Almanac

Perhaps it is because we live in the most densely populated state in our nation that New Jerseyans have always overwhelmingly supported the preservation of open spaces. The COVID pandemic underscored the vital connection we have with the outdoors and how a regular dose of nature's wild things is essential to our mental, emotional, spiritual and physical health.

At ANJEC, we are thrilled to celebrate two remarkable benchmarks in NJ's commitment to long-term, sustainable funding to protect and preserve farmland, historic places and open space, and to create equitable access to those spaces.

First, the State budget for fiscal year 2025 (July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025) restored \$60 million in annual funding to environmental programing, specifically \$48 million for farmland, historic and open space preservation, and \$12 million to fund cleanup of hazardous, contaminated sites in communities. Funding for these programs had been reduced on January 1, 2024, when Governor Murphy and the NJ Legislature eliminated the 2.5 percent Corporate
Business Tax (CBT) surcharge for New Jersey businesses at the very highest earning level.

ANJEC and leaders from our partner organizations began speaking with legislators last fall about the environmental program cuts that would result from this funding cut.

Governor Murphy and legislators heard us.

As of July 1, the new State budget includes a new 2.5 percent fee on ultra wealthy businesses, those who earn more than \$10 million in annual taxable income. This new fee, dubbed the Corporate Transit Fee (CTF), is a new category of the CBT. Therefore, the environmental programming that has been funded by the CBT is restored. This new funding is retroactive to January 1, 2024, which means no environmental program funding has been lost.

This new funding commitment runs through December 31, 2028, although it will need to be reauthorized annually through the State budget process. ANJEC will continue to be your advocate in Trenton for this funding because it directly supports municipal action to clean up land, create healthier communities and protect and preserve open spaces.

Ten years and counting

Secondly, this November we will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the choice by New Jersey voters to amend our State Constitution to create sustainable funding to preserve open space in the Garden State. Back in November 2014, 66 percent of voters said "yes" on their ballots to create an amendment to the State Constitution that now dedicates 65 percent of the CBT

to open space, farmland and historic preservation.

This funding cannot be used to support other State priorities or fill budget gaps without bringing another constitutional amendment before the voters in an election. ANJEC applauds New Jerseyans for prioritizing their values in our State budget.

ANJEC is a founding member of the New Jersey Keep It Green Coalition (NJKIG), a coalition of more than 150 member organizations who are leading the crusade for funding preservation and stewardship in our State. ANJEC staff have served in several leadership positions with NJKIG, and with your support we'll continue our involvement to benefit municipalities across our great State!

> Jernifer M. Coffey (she/her) **Executive Director**



Vol. 44 / No. 4

AUTUMN 2024

564 MUNICIPALITIES ONE ENVIRONMENT

Executive Director Jennifer M. Coffey EditorJulie Lange Groth

The mission of ANJEC is to promote local action to protect and restore New Jersey's natural resources and to ensure healthy communities for today and the future. ANJEC advances its mission by engaging in equitable and inclusive practices through leadership, partnerships, education, advocacy for strong public policy, and in support of environmental commissions, public officials, and communities throughout New Jersey.

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On the cover: **Holiday Lake in Manalapan.** Photo by Andrew F. Kazmierski

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Bringing back the night

By N. Dini Checko, ANJEC Project Director

magine navigating the night just from the light of the stars. For millennia this was possible, but in the recent 25 years, there's been a dramatic increase in artificial outdoor lighting so that 80 percent of people in the US can no longer see the Milky Way.

Princeton University's Office of
Sustainability produced a powerful documentary about the importance of dark
skies. Dark Sacred Night was directed by
Jared Flesher and stars Princeton University
astrophysicist Gaspar Bakos. Professor
Bakos asserts there are simple solutions to
bringing back dark skies for human and
wildlife health: make outdoor lights
dimmer; shield lights so they only shine
downward; and use warm-colored
lightbulbs.

Professor Bakos defines light pollution as an "inappropriate and excess amount of outdoor lighting." In humans, light pollution has been linked to increases in breast cancer, diabetes and depression. Many species, such as migrating birds, hatching turtles and fireflies have also been affected with alarming rates of decline. For fireflies, these magical beloved bioluminescent beetles, artificial light decreases their ability to observe mating signals, which could impact reproduction and therefore population.

Dark Skies International works to restore darkness to the global population living under a light-polluted nighttime sky. The nonprofit's website Dark Sky NJ states: "While its impacts are still being studied and vary widely across species, scientists do know light pollution is affecting how plants grow and reproduce. It disrupts their seasonal rhythms, their ability to sense and react to natural light, and their fragile relationship with pollinators. The more

strained that relationship becomes, the more our food supply may be put in jeopardy. And just one broken link could create unfathomable physiological consequences up and down the food chain."

LEDs can worsen light pollution

The recent increase in light pollution is connected to the inappropriate use of outdoor LED lighting. LED light bulbs have important advantages -- they last longer, use less energy and are brighter than incandescent/CFL lights-but that means we should be using less lighting with proper design that focuses light only where it's needed. Light pollution costs approximately \$3 billion annually in wasted energy.

What can be done about excess outdoor artificial light?

Design

- Illuminate only what you need to see.
- Use energy-efficient bulbs and only as bright as you need.
- Sheild light bulbs and direct them downward.
- Use automatic timers or motion sensors to turn on lights only when needed.
- Choose warm light. Just like for humans, blue light can be dangerous for wildlife.

Education

- Raise awareness about the problems with excess artificial light.
- Celebrate the beauty of the night sky. Show the documentary Dark Sacred Night and encourage residents to view meteors such as the Perseid Shower.
- Pass a proclamation. The Town of Clinton's proclamation designated April

- 2-8, 2024, as International Dark Sky Week. Reach out to info@anjec.org for sample proclamation language.
- Use apps such as BirdCast to help birds as they migrate through the night. Birds get disoriented by artificial light and, sadly, many die. An estimated 365 to 988 million birds die in collisions with buildings annually, including several species of high conservation concern. Use BirdCast to monitor nocturnal migration activity and, when you know birds are passing through your town, encourage "lights out."

Legislation

Pass an ordinance with strong outdoor lighting standards, such as Hopewell Township's (https://ecode36o.com/ 36110083) . The Town of Clinton, under the leadership of Councilman John Kashwick, is working to pass an ordinance that could serve as a good model. "Excessive artificial light at night disrupts wildlife, impacts human health by disturbing sleep and circadian rhythms, and deprives our children from seeing the night sky," Kashwick explains. "In response to resident complaints about light pollution, I plan to introduce an ordinance in the Town

of Clinton later this year to mitigate its effects and reduce light trespass."

2: Support the passage of State bill A2196/S1610, which requires that outdoor lighting fixtures installed or replaced by, or on behalf of the State, or at projects receiving State funds, to meet certain criteria.

Simple, commonsense solutions can help bring back our dark skies. Each night, the universe offers us a spectacle of infinite beauty. By reducing light pollution, we preserve its beauty, wonder and peace.

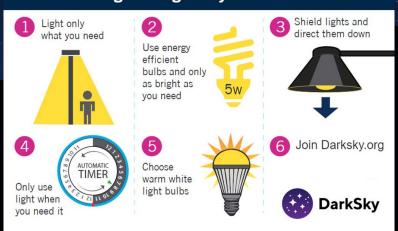
Sources:

Dark Scared Night documentary www.youtube.com/ watch?v=FWoWZX75Nmo

Dark Sky NJ - www.astra-nj.com/darkskynew-jersey

Bird Migration App - https://birdcast.info/ migration-tools/live-migration-maps/

Protecting the night sky starts with YOU!



Acting Locally

By Rayna Laiosa, Chair, Hawthorne Environmental Commission/Green Team;
Greg Poff, Township Manager, Randolph Township;
Michele Gaynor, ANJEC Resource Center;
and Julie Lange Groth, ANJEC Report Editor

Hawthorne applauds environmental leadership



Upcycle Fashion displayed at Hawthorne's 32nd Cel-Earth-Bration event held in April. From left, Natali Saleh; Rayna Laiosa, EC/Green Team Chair; Saja Alhoms; Mayor John V Lane, Borough of Hawthorne; Mary Mahon, Hawthorne EC Vice Chair; and Teacher Theresa DiGeronimo Photo by Rayna Laiosa

"Think Globally, Act Locally" was the theme of a June presentation by Hawthorne students to the town's Environmental Commission (EC) showcasing their environmental projects. Certain local businesses and residents also received special recognition for their leadership and commitment to protecting and preserving the community's natural resources.

The EC reviewed highlights of their 32nd Cel-Earth-Bration event held in April, where first prize winner Maggie Giacchetti, a third grader from Jefferson Elementary School, presented her project "Explore Hawthorne Places." Hawthorne High School STEM students Ryan Corella, Joshua Duran, Nathan Gaehring, Jacob Hernandez and Medrit Veliu also presented their project "DownSpout Dynamo," in which the

students sought to test the viability of "gutter power" as a sustainable energy source by placing a hydroelectric converter inside a rain downspout to transfer water-powered energy to a storage battery. The team was coached by math teacher Michele Phibbs and library media specialist Theresa DiGeronimo and was mentored by volunteers from New Era Engineering, Rayna Laiosa from the Hawthorne EC and STEAM Tank subject matter experts. The students earned second place in the statewide NJ School Board Association's STEAM Tank Challenge, earning their school \$1,500.

Students Saja Alhoms, Blake Preiskines, Natali Saleh, Rowyn Simmermon and Emma Damstra presented their "Upcycle Fashion Dress," created with old SAT practice booklets, a discarded book, leftover promotional flyers and an old mannequin.

Lastly, Brianna Counsellor, David Salazar, Logan Sakir and Benedetto Russo were recognized for winning first place and a scholarship for their Species on the Edge 2.0 high school learning challenge entry about the black skimmer, a distinctive coastal waterbird.

Colour & Whim Studio received the 2024 Green Businesses of Hawthorne award. The firm utilizes low VOC paint, teaches students how to make crafts out of recycled materials and recycles paper, cans and plastics. Citizens John Minicozzi, Paul Whelan and Rita Pinelli were recognized for their partnership with the EC.

Rayna Laiosa

Guidebook lays foundation for environmental protection

The Randolph Township Environmental Guidebook (RTEG) is a living document, subject to annual review, that contains information about contributors to climate change and environmental degradation. It also details projects and strategies that can be implemented locally to create positive and measurable change.

Designed to be used at different scales, from municipal leadership to volunteer groups, the RTEG is overseen by the Environmental and Landmark Committee and was developed in consultation with Pinto Consulting, LLC, and funded by the NJ Highlands Council. The comprehensive resource contains detailed recommendations for 49 projects across 11 action categories, from air quality to open space to water.

Key visions and goals include:

- Enhancing sustainability and resilience adopting sustainable practices to prepare for environmental challenges.
- Fostering collaborative partnerships collaborating with local departments,

- schools, and organizations to promote sustainability.
- Protecting sensitive areas conserving natural habitats to maintain biodiversity;
- Advancing clean energy use transitioning to cleaner energy sources to reduce our carbon footprint;
- Green infrastructure for stormwater management - utilizing innovative solutions to manage stormwater and reduce impact.
- Community engagement and education - creating informed citizens committed to environmental health;
- Improving air and water quality implementing initiatives to benefit environmental and public health;
- Boosting recycling and waste reduction enhancing waste management to decrease environmental impact.

The Environmental and Landmark Committee and the Township are proud to share the RTEG with the community as a collaboration between residents and the municipal government, which is essential for reaching shared goals of sustainability, environmental stewardship and resiliency.

Find the RTEG at https://tinyurl.com/ – Greg Poff 52375YSY

Hoboken is disposing of disposables

Hoboken has joined the small but growing ranks of NJ municipalities that have enacted Skip the Stuff ordinances restricting restaurants from automatically handing out plastic cutlery and single-use condiments with takeout and delivery orders. The City Council unanimously approved the measure in June as part of an effort to reduce single-use plastic waste. The law stipulates that restaurants may only include items like plastic utensils and condiment packets in deliveries if customers specifically request them.

In March Red Bank and Garwood passed similar ordinances, but the real pioneers of stuff-skipping laws took action years ago. Red Bank included limits on disposable

utensils in the municipality's plastic bag ban instituted in 2019. And in 2018, Stone Harbor and Avalon passed laws prohibiting disposable plastic cutlery. Camden County began its ban on plastic utensils, stirrers, polystyrene food containers and singleserve disposable plastic water bottles at county facilities and county-sponsored events in 2020. Julie Lange Groth

Parsippany screens American River film

The Parsippany Environmental Advisory Committee together with the Parsippany Green Team and Wildlife Preserves, a nonprofit land conservation corporation, hosted a free screening of the awardwinning film American River, which documents the history of the Passaic River.

The May screening brought 80 people together on a Saturday at the town library to learn about the sordid history of this infamous river. The Passaic, which starts from a pond in Mendham, travels through

PARSIPPANY GREEN TEAM WILDLIFE PRESERVES, INC. PRESENT AMERICAN

eight counties before ending up in Newark Bay. Parsippany sits in the Passaic River Basin and has the Whippany River and Rockaway River running through the Township.

The documentary, produced by Scott Morris, chronicles the adventures of Mary Bruno and her guide Carl Alderson on the Passaic River. Bruno, author of the book, An American River: From Paradise to Superfund, is also a journalist and biologist. The pair set out by kayak on a four-day, 8omile journey starting along a quiet, treelined stream in Morris County and carrying them along many diverse habitats to the industrial, contaminated waters in Newark Bay.

In the film Bruno talks about her childhood growing up near the polluted section of the River in North Arlington as she sets out to discover what has become of the River since her youth.

Pastor John Algera, who runs a company called Urban Wilderness Renewal that conducts paddling expeditions on the Passaic River, spoke at the screening, about

> his experiences taking kayakers out on the River.

Consensus about the film was very positive, with residents walking away with an appreciation and understanding of this exploited water body. They were also left with hope knowing that the federal Environmental Protection Agency has recently approved a final cleanup of the lower 8.3 miles of the River.

For more information on the American River documentary, visit www.americanriver.film/.

- Michele Gaynor

2024 ANJEC Lechner Scholarship winner

By Georgia Madiba, ANJEC Membership Manager

he 2024 recipient of ANJEC's Lechner Scholarship is Nicholas Guerriero of Surf City, located on Long Beach Island. Nicholas completed high school at the Marine Academy of Technology and Environmental Science (MATES), a specialized school focused on marine and environmental science. Guerriero is a junior at Stockton University pursuing a degree in environmental science with a concentration in soil science and hydrology. His commitment to preserving and improving New Jersey's natural resources, particularly the coastal waters, is demonstrated by his work beyond the university.

Guerriero's hands-on experience with shellfish began at MATES while volunteering on research projects with ReClam the Bay, a nonprofit cultivating and nurturing baby clams and oysters in the Barnegat Bay Watershed's ecosystem in southern New Jersey. He currently works at the Barnegat Oyster Collective, a farm-to-table shellfish aquaculture organization comprised of independent oyster farms in the Garden State. Guerriero manages the nursery and caters the raw bar at special events while informing partygoers on the sustainable practices employed at the Collective. He has also served as the Kayak Eco-Tours program manager and sole guide for Bayview Harbor Marina, where he has educated and guided groups around salt marsh areas, emphasizing the importance of ecosystem preservation and conservation.

ANJEC is impressed by Guerriero's ability to juggle his work (both volunteer and paid) along with his college studies. After university, he is considering a job as a New Jersey conservation officer, or pursuing his passion: shellfish.

ANJEC awards this scholarship biannually to rising college juniors and seniors in memory of conservationist Hermia Lechner to honor her commitment to the preservation of open space and natural resources in New Jersey.



A third generation fisherman and clammer, Nicholas is in his element in the coastal waters of New Jersey.

Enviros laud new rules proposal

n Aug. 6 ANJEC joined the NJ Sierra Club, the New Jersey League of Conservation Voters, The Watershed Institute, local first responders, and more in Asbury Park in support of the long-awaited NJ PACT REAL rule package being proposed in the New Jersey Register. The proposed land use rules will modernize regulations by requiring that all new development and redevelopment improve resilience to climate change.

This crucial step will help NJ protect against rising sea levels, intense storms and flooding. With projections showing up to 5.1 feet of sea-level rise by 2100, these rules are vital for safeguarding homes, communities and coastal habitats.

"Using scientific data to inform land use

regulations and change the way and places we build to reflect the climate change impacts that are happening will make us more resilient," said ANJEC Executive Director Jennifer Coffey at the event. "We need to become both stronger and smarter than future storms. We need the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to adopt these rules quickly."

The go-day public comment period for the NJPACT REAL rules is currently open, and three public hearings are scheduled through September. The DEP has one year from the date of proposal publication to adopt the rules.

Big thanks to the DEP and Governor Murphy for advancing this important initiative.

From left: Chris Sotiro, Policy and Program Coordinator, NJ Future; Anjuli Ramos, Sierra Club Executive Director; Jennifer Coffey, ANJEC Executive Director; Ed Potonak, NJLCV Executive Director and Franklin Township (Somerset) Deputy Mayor; Lucia Osbourne, Delaware Bayshore Program Director, American Littoral Society; Bill Kibler, emergency responder and Raritan Headwaters Director of Policy; Miracle Brown, PPA intern; Richard Lawton, NJ Sustainable Business Council; Elliott Ruga, Policy and Communications Director, NJ Highlands Coalition; Executive Director Jim Waltman, Watershed Institute Credit Taylor McFarland Photography







Protecting NJ's trees in a changing climate

Trees under threat... what we can do about it

By **Matthew G. Olson**, Assistant Professor, Environmental Science Program – Forestry School of Natural Sciences & Mathematics, Stockton University

ew organisms inspire us quite like trees. Whether it's a massive white pine emerging above the main canopy of a mature forest or a contorted Japanese maple basking in the full sunlight of a landscaped park, trees never cease to draw our attention and amazement. Beyond their aweinspiring size and magnificence, these mammoths of the plant world also provide numerous beneficial services to ecosystems and society.

Now more than ever people are recognizing the many benefits of trees and forests, including their role in helping us adapt to human-caused climate change. These climate adaptation benefits range from tree shade lowering home energy usage and costs to the role of forests in mitigating climate change more directly via greenhouse gas capture and storage. Maintaining native tree cover can also aid other species in coping with extreme weather and a warming climate. Simply put... trees work for all.

Humans have long benefited from the ecological services provided by trees. For most of our shared history with trees, we have derived these

Matthew Olson in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina

benefits without having to concern ourselves with protecting and regenerating trees. However, our population growth and appetite for natural resources have forced us to develop and adopt sustainable land management practices (e.g., forestry). As human-driven global changes continue to unfold, trees are increasingly dependent on humans for survival and persistence. Some of the more insidious factors limiting trees include high deer densities and chronic over-browsing, expanding invasive species populations, altered disturbance regimes, and anthropogenic climate change and extreme weather. Nowhere are these threats more pronounced than in our urban, suburban, and exurban landscapes.

Mid-Atlantic region acutely vulnerable

Recent ecological investigations have signaled a reduced capacity of eastern US forests to sustain the recruitment and eventual overstory ascension of native tree species. In particular, the Mid-Atlantic region was highlighted as acutely vulnerable to tree and forest regeneration failure. Chronic over-browsing from deer and detrimental interactions with invasive species are widely cited as primary culprits. Furthermore, a let-be strategy of benign neglect and passive management has greatly exacerbated this issue. The loss of tree and forest cover are the logical consequences of insufficient canopy tree replacement.

Here's the good news – a range of tools in the applied ecology toolbox can help trees overcome these limiting factors, including the need for periodic monitoring and evaluation to ensure interventions are effective and timely. Here are a few

> A planted willow oak emerging out of a 5-ft tree tube in a natural canopy opening in a Stockton University forest

approaches to consider when trying to help our trees regenerate and persist near forest edges and within forest fragments.

Protection from deer -- Juvenile trees may need to be protected until their terminal shoots grow above the reach of deer (up to two meters). Chemical deterrents can limit deer impact, but deer repellents require reapplication to maintain their effectiveness, sometimes as frequent as every four weeks. Physical barriers like fences and individual tree protectors (tubes and cages) can offer a longer window of protection, but the cost may be prohibitive, especially installing a high fence to enclose a large area. Individual tree protectors are often deployed to protect planted nursery-grown seedlings, affording an opportunity to establish desirable species and provenances (i.e., specific genetic sources procured within a species' range).



One cost-effective approach recommended for sustaining desirable species, such as the oaks, is combining (a.k.a., supplemental planting) with tree protectors. These plantings could be concentrated in parts of a stand with the greatest potential for regeneration success such as within or on the edge of natural canopy gaps. However, natural gaps may need a site preparation "cleaning" to remove undesirable vegetation and, if small, may need to be expanded to enhance planted tree recruitment. More recently, enrichment planting has also been touted as a climate adaptation practice for introducing species adapted to projected future climate.

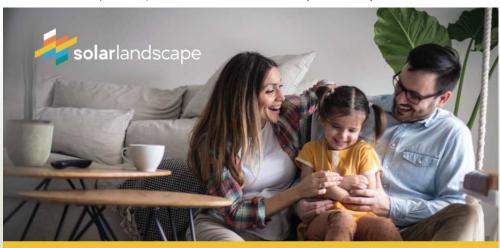
Controlling invasive plant species – Invasive plant species can outcompete juvenile native trees, but they can be controlled by a variety of methods. Although herbicides are generally regarded as the most effective,

methods can be combined to reduce invasive plant abundance more sustainably. For example, either a mechanical treatment (e.g., forestry mower) or a prescribed burn followed up with a spot application of herbicide to treat low growing sprouts can be effective in controlling undesirable woody plants.

For millennia, our ancestors have intentionally shaped landscapes to support their life ways and traditions. Now society must recognize and embrace deliberate human interventions to help sustain ecological systems and their healthy functioning as "natural." This includes actions to facilitate tree regeneration and recruitment in the patchy forests of our more built landscapes.

For more information on forest regeneration challenges and management, check out this online article from Penn State Extension: https://tinyurl.com/apjr2fcd.

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Tree ordinances protect water, climate and more

By **Michael L. Pisauro, Jr., Esq.**, Policy Director, The Watershed Institute

ime and time again, we cut down our trees and are surprised when things change. Areas that never were flooded or wet are "surprisingly" wet and flooded repeatedly. We remove trees from along our streams and are surprised when the banks start to erode and the water becomes cloudy and warm. Our once cool homes that benefited from the shade are now warmer and our air conditioners must work harder to keep us cool. Our electricity bills increase as a result. Birds no longer grace our yards and neighborhoods. All of

this because we cut down "just" a tree. Trees are more than the lumber they may provide. Recognizing the benefits that trees add to the environment and all of us, the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) added tree protection to its new Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Permit (MS4). This permit requirement is not a new idea, and many municipalities have tree protection ordinances in place already. The MS4 permit merely reinforces the many benefits of trees to water quality and quantity.



Trees help prevent flooding (September 2, 2021: flooding in New Brunswick after Hurricane Ida). Photo by Sarah J Lee

The roots of the trees hold onto soil thus reducing soil erosion. Trees absorb water and help it penetrate the ground through the roots. The branches and leaves of trees intercept rainfall, slowing its descent and reducing its force, thus reducing erosion. Because trees can mitigate the amount of runoff from a property, they help ensure less and cleaner water enter our waterways, reducing water quality issues and flooding. There are useful calculators that help quantify these benefits, like the Arbor Day Foundation's National Tree Benefit Calculator (https://www.arborday.org/calculator/). The reason to reduce flooding is obvious flooding impacts all of us, costing lives, damage to property, longer commutes, lost income due to business closure, etc.

How about water quality? NJ's waters need help. According to the most recent assessment of New Jersey's water bodies, only 20 percent of the monitored waters are healthy enough for aquatic life, only 28 percent meet the standards for water supply and only 25 percent meet the standards for primary contact recreation. The federal Clean Water Act required NJ to restore its waters to achieve standards by 1983, and the State also set a goal of improving and restoring water quality in its Water Pollution Control Act.

Tree ordinances help protect water quality

A significant cause of our water pollution is how we manage our land. Development

Cherry Hill enacts tough but fair tree ordinance

By Hana Katz, ANJEC Policy and Project Manager

In June 2022, the Cherry Hill Council voted unanimously to adopt a new tree ordinance.

It has been crafted to reflect the Township's dedication to maintaining its tree canopy and exceeding the requirements of the DEP's tree ordinance. So, what makes this ordinance work for this growing city? I interviewed Cherry Hill's Municipal Attorney and Director of Law Cosmas Diamantis to find out. Here's what I got from our insightful conversation.

Besides thoughtful policy planning, a good tree ordinance can be created and implemented based on the pillars of community, education and enforcement. American Forests, a nonprofit dedicated to protecting and restoring healthy forest ecosystems, gave Cherry Hill a Tree Equity Score of 87/100 prior to the implementation of the tree ordinance, and 91/100

afterwards, which is based on ideal canopy and tree amount.

Cherry Hill's tree ordinance requires a permit for every tree removal, which is granted after municipal inspection. This process ensures that any removal on private or public property is justifiable, balancing development needs with environmental stewardship.

The Township's departments and Mayor David Fleisher work together proactively to uphold this ordinance, with administration, communications, public works, engineering and zoning all collaborating. The municipality educates the public and businesses, including approximately 150 tree companies, about the ordinance, ensuring they understand the regulations and consequences of noncompliance. They do this through multiple communication channels, updating the website regularly, causes increased volumes of water and pollutants to flow from our properties into our waterways. This is true even if the development fully meets the stormwater management requirements. Therefore, taking simple measures to reduce, clean and slow runoff is important. Trees help meet these goals.

To help municipalities comply with MS4 requirements, the DEP has created a model ordinance that features several components:

- protection of trees 6" inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) or 2.5 inches DBH for street trees;
- a formula for required replacement of trees;
- the ability to pay into a tree fund if it is not appropriate to replant on site. That

- money is then used by the municipality for new trees;
- enforcement and penalties.

Consider the model ordinance a starting point

The DEP's ordinance is a bare bones model that is ripe for enhancements. Some possible areas for enhancement include:

- Consider protecting trees that are smaller than 6 inches – or 2.5 inches for street trees.
- The ratio for replacement trees could be improved. The model ordinance only requires replacement of a tree of 6 inches to 12.99 inches DBH with one 1.5-inch tree. It will take many years, if not decades, for the benefits of a 10-inch tree

posting updates on social media, and publishing weekly newsletters and quarterly community magazines. This proactive approach has led to a decrease in violations as citizens and local removal contractors become more aware of the rules.

The ordinance is also focused on ecological benefits, distinguishing between deciduous and evergreen trees, and encouraging the planting of species that provide optimal environmental benefits for the target area.

Enforcement is key

The Township has strengthened enforcement to prevent unauthorized tree cutting by private companies. The enforcement team, comprised of a full-time inspector, zoning enforcement officers and additional support staff, works diligently to monitor and investigate violations. Violations carry significant penalties, including fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,250, plus restitution payments to the Cherry Hill Tree Fund. The tree ordinance requires tree removal applicants to pay a \$300 contribution to



to be replenished by one 1.5- inch DBH tree. If the goal is to reduce erosion and improve water quality, shouldn't the ordinance require more trees to be planted?

• Maybe the ordinance should require larger trees to be planted as replacements. This would increase the benefits provided by the replacement tree.

The model ordinance also provides multiple exceptions. For example, it stipulates that up to four trees per acre could be removed over a five-year period without replacement. This runs counter to the entire reason for the model ordinance.

These and other enhancements should be considered. Educating the community is just as important as the enhancements.

Municipalities, watershed organizations and other environmental advocates need to make sure people understand the reasons we are protecting trees. The better people understand the issues, the more likely they will be to become part of the solution.

To guote the Once-ler in *The Lorax* by Dr. Seuss: "UNLESS someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better."

the Cherry Hill Tree Fund for each healthy or poor condition tree removed that can't be replaced. That means if a commercial applicant wants to remove 20 healthy trees and replant 10 on site, they must contribute \$3,000 to the fund.

The ordinance also applies to homeowners who remove more than three healthy trees. If someone removes a tree without a tree removal permit, they must either submit a tree replacement plan to the DPW or pay \$300 per tree. This fund is then dedicated to tree



planting and maintenance projects with the goal of enhancing the township's tree canopy.

Because multiple stakeholder meetings were held to gather residents ' input on the ordinance, and because residents are well informed on the rules. there is little to no resistance to upholding it. The public frequently participates in enforcement as well, reporting unauthorized tree removal to the town.

Most importantly, the township officials are willing to update their policies and learn ways to make environmental sustainability more effective. The Township's strategic and collaborative approach serves as a model for balancing development with environmental conservation, demonstrating that growth and sustainability can go hand in hand when all parties work together toward a common goal.

Cherry Hill's tree ordinance may be found at https://tinyurl.com/bazvbw2d.

Music under the stars in leafy Cherry Hill Courtesy of Cherry Hill website

How tree species are affected by climate change

By Frank Gallagher, Ph.D.*

n December 16, 1773, the Boston Tea Party became the recognized event in the revolt against British taxation and catalyst for the American Revolution. Lesser known, but of equal if not greater significance, was the seizure of the colonies' largest trees by King George I. With most of the forests of the British Isles harvested many times over by the 17th Century, England was forced to look elsewhere for timber. In particular, the majestic white pine trees, used in many aspects of construction, were marked by surveyors with three hatchet slashes known as the King's Broad Arrow, claiming them as property of the Royal Navy. The White Pine Riot was an armed conflict that occurred when a warrant was being served to a colonist using marked trees just prior to the Boston Tea Party. The outline of the white pine became a symbol of the American Revolution and adorned many revolutionary war flags, including those flown at the battle of Bunker Hill. While our reliance on trees has always been strong, both economically and socially, their future during this era of climate change is uncertain.

The warming climate is undoubtedly facilitating a shift in the range of many tree species to more northern latitudes and higher elevations. The USDA Forest Service has predicted a northern march of the northeastern forest communities, such as those dominated by loblolly pine and some oaks and hickories, by up to four degrees by the end of the century, while the more northern assemblages of black spruce, balsam fir, northern white cedar and red spruce will significantly decrease their

range . Such generalizations provide a solid contextual understanding at a large scale, but decision making that considers conditions at the site and species level becomes more nuanced.

The gray birch (Betula populifolia), for example, is an early colonizer of disturbed sites with a broad tolerance in both hydrologic and edaphic conditions. We have studied this species in an abandoned railyard within Jersey City since the early 1990's and have looked at its distribution, production, and growth in relationship to the area's metal-contaminated soils. An amazingly resilient species, the gray birch dominated much of the site for the past thirty years. Tolerant of high soil metals, it was found to colonize the site earlier than expected and appears to be resilient despite disturbances such as Superstorm Sandy. In fact, while the forest canopy of the site lost density because of the physical stress of the storm, it recovered quickly. Ten years later, the forest covers a larger area with greater canopy density than it did before the storm.

Red pine (Pinus resinosa), on the other hand, is a northeastern species that naturally occurs just north of New Jersey into Canada and throughout the Great Lakes Region. Prized as a fast-growing tree used for timber production, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) planted it in many areas along or close to the Appalachian Mountain range. Remnants of Roosevelt's New Deal, many red pine stands in New Jersey were planted by the CCC to help put people to work and "improve" timber production during the Great Depression.

We studied the growth rates of one stand in Stokes State Forest, within the New Jersey School of Conservation. Interestingly, while these trees exhibited normal growth trajectories for approximately 50 years, growth rates began to decrease around 1980, which was especially evident during the past decade, the hottest on record. While these data are early and the study is incomplete, the trend appears solid and easily interpreted. Despite its significant historic legacy in New Jersey, planting or replanting red pine is not advisable.

While forests are resilient and there will always be some type of forest here in NJ, their distribution and composition are changing. This change is extremely rapid on a natural time scale. As we look to enhance NJ's Forest resource, two general recommendations appear obvious:

- Since climatic conditions are unpredictable, species with a broad niche will adapt more easily.
- Species that are currently at the northern end of their distribution range should be preferred over species that are at the southern end of their range.

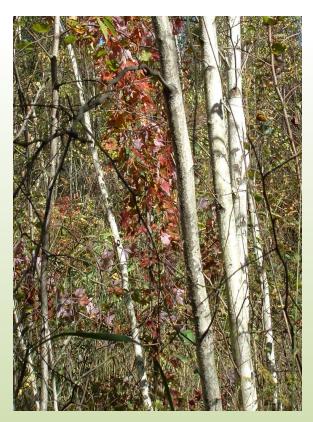
Applying such general rules to the already complex set of criteria for siting a tree can be confusing, however. For example, while the spotted lanternfly (Lycorma delicatula) prefers the Tree of Heaven, it will attack many species, including black walnut, butternut, river birch, willow, sumac and silver and red maple. It does not appear to like oak. A swamp white oak (Quercus bicolor), with its broad range and general tolerance to the spotted lanternfly, would be a better choice for a lowland situation or floodplain than the

Red pine stand planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps in Stokes State Forest

traditional red maple in infected areas. Similarly, both green and white ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica and F. americana) have been severely impacted by the emerald ash borer. Morphologically similar species with broad ranges might include locust (Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.) and the Kentucky coffeetree (Gymnocladus Dioicus).

It's time to experiment, selecting trees for the future with an open mind. The tree that failed, failed for a reason. Move on; try something different.

*Frank Gallagher Ph.D. is an Associate Professor of Professional Practice at Rutgers, the State University of NJ. He serves as the Director of the Environmental Planning Program within the Department of Landscape Architecture and the Director of Research for the New Jersey School of Conservation.





Joyce Kilmer's famous poem "Trees" is said to have been inspired by a white oak tree on the Douglas Campus of Rutgers University that was ceremoniously cut down in 1963. At an estimated age of 175 years, it stood 68 feet tall with a trunk 54 inches thick.



Kilmer's poem "Trees" was believed to have been written at his family home in Mahwah. Photo by Alex Michelini, Creative Commons





The red oak is



Growing stronger:

The advantages of the NJ Urban and Community Forestry Program

By Randi K. Rothmel, ANJEC Project Director

rban forestry involves the planting, maintenance, care and protection of tree populations in an urban setting. Urban forests make up a significant amount of America's tree canopy and these trees provide essential benefits for humans and habitat for urban wildlife. Trees located in home landscapes, schoolyards,

parks and greenbelts, cemeteries, and along streams, streets and utility rights-of-way are all part of the urban community forest. It is an ecological network combining natural and built environments.

How do urban and community forestry programs help?

Urban and community forestry programs ensure more livable communities through the care and management of trees. Neglected urban trees, especially along streets, can decline in health and become a liability with reduced life spans. But with proper care, trees live longer, look better and increase in value as they age.

The New Jersey Urban and Community Forestry Program (NJUCF) provides creative



Cherry trees in Branch Brook Park, Newark Photo by E Koppel

solutions to help local governments create and maintain programs for managing and preserving their tree resources. This statewide program is authorized by the *NJ Shade Tree and Community Forestry Assistance Act (NJSA* 13:1L-17.1 et.seq.).

How can local governments participate in the program?

Municipalities and county governments can be become accredited with the NJUCF program by satisfying these requirements:

- Prepare a Stewardship Plan for Urban Trees and Forests, approved by the State Forester.
- Have two representatives (one municipal employee and one volunteer) complete the NJUCF core training.

- Complete an annual accomplishment report. To maintain NJUCF accreditation a local government must:
- Update their plan every five years.
- · Maintain core training of at least two active representatives.
- · Earn eight or more continuing educational units by at least two individuals.
- Submit an annual accomplishment report.

Benefits of accreditation

The NJUCF program provides grants for the development and implementation of a municipal Urban and Community Forest Management Plan. Accreditation in the program also provides a

basis for local governments to reduce or eliminate liability associated with local tree care programs and shade tree commissions. A healthy, safe and resilient urban and community forest can provide environmental, economic and social benefits now and for generations to come.

NJ Forest Stewardship Task Force

The NJ Forest Stewardship Task Force was formed in 2022 to identify actions that the State Legislature should consider to better protect and manage NJ public forestlands. Some of the recommendations in their 2023 report (https://shorturl.at/LaBjd) include:

- Conduct statewide planning and mapping of forested public lands.
- · Commence a rulemaking process for development of forest management plans and provide interim guidelines for forest management plans.
- Identify areas where active management is needed to promote future carbon sequestration, maintain biodiversity and address threats to ecological health.
- Identify areas where afforestation and reforestation should occur.
- Amplify efforts to address invasive species.
- Measure and reduce deer densities.
- Continue to use fire as an important management tool.
- · Protect and manage public forestland to maintain and enhance carbon sequestration and storage to advance climate goals.

More information about the NJUCF program can be found at https://tinyurl.com/ 584x6ayy. **₫**

Fall is a time for thinking forward

By Julie Lange Groth, ANJEC Report Editor

When autumn leaves begin to fall, many Environmental Commissions (ECs) hold fall stream cleanups or host fall festivals. In addition to finishing up 2024 projects, ECs should also be planning for 2025. As the year draws to a close, it's a good time to reflect on what's working well and should be continued, how your commission can be more effective and whether you need to recruit new commission members for appointment in the coming year.

Setting goals for 2025

As you contemplate new projects you'd like to tackle in the New Year, first take continued, on next page stock of 2024 objectives that still need to be accomplished. Where does your town stand on required compliance with the new Inland Flood Hazard Rules and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) permits?

While you're discussing stormwater issues and shrinking resources with local officials anyway, why not advocate for adoption of a stormwater utility in your town? It provides a funding stream that places a proportionate responsibility for stormwater management costs on those who generate the most runoff.

Also think about potential new ordinances that could benefit your community and how to grease the skids among officials and residents through communication efforts. Examples include ordinances to protect trees, restrict use of gaspowered leaf blowers, outlaw invasive species and encourage green building.

Is your town ready to tackle food waste composting? Are there preserved open spaces or trails that need attention, or newly available properties that could be acquired as open space, especially in environmentally overburdened, underserved communities? Now is the time to plan for such projects.

Follow the money

Think about what support and resources you'll need to accomplish 2025 goals. If your town operates on a calendar-year basis (rather than a fiscal year), municipal officials will be putting the annual budget together in the fall, so you'll need to submit your EC budget. In addition to any projects your commission will need funding for, be sure your budget includes ANJEC membership dues and fees for your members to attend the annual ANJEC Environmental Congress. And start looking for grants to support your plans, including ANJEC's Open Space Stewardship grants (see page 25).

Prepare your annual report

Autumn is also a good time to start writing your annual report highlighting all

your accomplishments for 2024. Because your audience for this report is municipal officials as well as the community at large, emphasize how your efforts helped the town conserve resources, protect public health and improve quality of life. Also consider how you'll publicize your annual report. Besides presenting it at a Council meeting, many ECs post it on the municipal website and social media. Be sure to also share it with local news media.

The Morris Township Environmental Commission's 2023 Annual Report is a good example of a well-organized document with charts that put their efforts in context and colorful pictures that add liveliness. It's posted on the town website at https://tinyurl.com/m5edb5tw.

The Princeton EC's 2023 Annual Report is organized around the Commission's goals. It not only memorializes the EC's recommendations on development proposals but also discloses member attendance at EC meetings. In addition, the Report lists goals for the upcoming year. https://tinyurl.com/2r7dehts

The Kingwood Township EC's Annual Report is formatted like a newsletter and emphasizes how the EC collaborated with other municipal departments and organizations to accomplish its goals. It also provides information and resources for residents on important rural issues like well testing and septic system pumping. https://tinyurl.com/4f2sshfj

ANJEC can help

To make autumn the climax of a great year and the beginning of a promising 2025, contact the ANJEC Resource Center at *info@anjec.org* for information and toolkits to help you get a head start n the New Year!

ANJEC awards 2024 open space grants

By Elizabeth Ritter, ANJEC Deputy Director

We are pleased to announce the winners of the ANJEC Open Space Stewardship Grant program, now in its eleventh year. One-year grants were awarded to 16 New Jersey municipal Environmental Commissions (ECs) for the 2024 grant cycle.

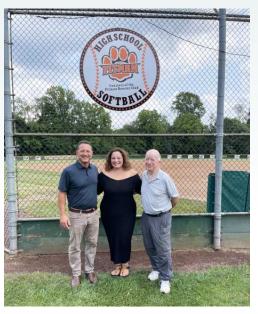
Spotlight on ECs

The primary objective of the grant program is to increase community awareness and appreciation of local open space, ultimately increasing public support and funding for open space stewardship. Another objective is to highlight the ECs who accomplish untold amounts of important work in their towns, but often operate under the radar.

ANJEC's Open Space Stewardship 2024 Grant Program is underwritten by the Candace McKee Ashmun Grant Fund, established in 2020 with funds raised in memory of ANJEC's first executive director and from generous donors like you.

The winning projects for 2024 were varied, including: trail maintenance, pollinator gardens, invasive species education and removal, educational signage, rain gardens and a new innovative sports tournament to





Francesca Mundrick, Pitman Environmental Commission, pictured with Joseph Postorino and Ken Goldstein from the LSRPAF in front of the Hitting 4 Habitat project funded through the 2024 grant round Credit ANJEC

benefit habitat! The following communities were selected for 2024 grants: Chatham Township, Closter, East Greenwich, Emerson, Hackensack, Haworth, Jersey City, Lambertville, Lawrence Twp., Long Branch City, Madison, Norwood, Pennington Borough, Raritan Twp., Pitman, and Somerville. Watch for more information about these projects on our social media platforms in the months to come! continued on next page

Veolia representative Sonja Clark pictured with representatives from Hackensack, Haworth, Closter, Emerson, and Norwood Environmental Commissions at Haworth Water Treatment Plant Credit Veolia

ANJEC's 2024 grant program was supported by Veolia Water Services and the NJ Licensed Site Remediation Professional Foundation. We are excited about these partnerships that allow us to expand funding to more municipalities as they continue their work to protect local natural resources.

No cash match is required for the grants. Projects require an in-kind labor contribution from the commission or other volunteers totaling at least 80 hours. Projects often bring in many times that amount in support from community groups and individuals, who

help with physical labor or donate professional skills. The funded projects are often part of larger initiatives that may include funding from additional sources.

ANJEC remains committed to these worthwhile projects and all the enthusiasm and community goodwill they generate.

Using the ERI to improve land use decisions

By Ed DiFiglia and Jennifer Feltis Cortese*

ne of the most important roles that Environmental Commissions (ECs) play in their municipalities is the review of site plan applications under consideration by local land use boards. This core function provides an important opportunity for protecting the environmental resources within a town.

Parts of this review may examine similar issues in every town:

- Are stormwater best practices being used?
- Does the application comply with local impervious cover limits?
- Is the site accessible to multiple forms of transportation besides cars?
- Is the proposed development solar-ready?

But those questions, while important, only scratch the surface. To take your site plan review to the next level, it's time to turn to your Environmental Resource Inventory (ERI).

What is an ERI?

The ERI, sometimes referred to as a Natural Resource Inventory (NRI), is a document that details a municipality's natural resources, including locations of water bodies, steep slopes, wildlife habitats and other critical environmental information. It's this type of information that can lead to a new level of inquiry for the EC's review of development applications. Here are a few examples:

- Using the ERI's maps and data as a baseline, an EC can ask about the impact of a development on a specific wildlife habitat that will be impacted and suggest mitigation techniques.
- The EC can ask about the impact of a development on steep slopes that might be near the area of disturbance in an application and ask for stronger erosion controls to be included in the plan.
- An ERI can help the EC determine if a site is encroaching on a groundwater recharge area and can suggest adjusting the layout to minimize impact.

There are several steps your EC can take to start incorporating your ERI into your site plan review process. Of course, your municipality first needs to have an adopted ERI. If you do not already have one, you can contact ANJEC and get resources and information on how to create one for your municipality.

After the ERI has been adopted, the team who reviews site plans should create a template for the process that includes sections addressing each of the resources identified in the ERI: soil, steep slopes, wetlands, streams, wildlife habitats, recharge areas, etc.

Then, when an application comes in for review, this template will allow the review team to make sure that each of the natural resources identified in the ERI has been addressed in the site plan and make suggestions to ensure that those resources are protected.

You can find a sample EC site plan review checklist in ANJEC's "Site Plan/ Subdivision Review" resource paper at https://tinyurl.com/yc67vjmh.

The ERI as a go-to reference

Your EC can establish joint meetings or special meetings to regularly review various sections of the ERI so that those responsible for land use decisions are familiar with the town's unique environmental characteristics and can more efficiently consult the ERI when conducting reviews of site plan applications.

While these professionals will routinely look for compliance by the applicant with all regulations from the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and local ordinances, they might not be aware of the location of certain endangered species habitats or recharge areas. By working with these professionals, you can ensure that the resources identified in the ERI are included in their reviews as well.

Ultimately the goal is to set expectations for the protection of critical environmental resources so that applicants themselves review the ERI and incorporate mitigation efforts into their land use applications from the start.

More information

For in-depth information about the ERI and site plan review, be sure to attend ANJEC's annual course, Fundamentals for Effective Environmental Commissions, offered each spring. Watch our website (anjec.org) for details to come. An ANJEC resource paper, "The Environmental Resource Inventory," is also available at https://anjec.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/ 07/ERI-2013.pdf.

*Ed DiFiglia is the Township of Ocean Environmental Commission Chair and Planning Board Vice Chair. Jennifer Feltis Cortese works in the Director's Office for the Division of Water Quality at the DEP. Both are ANJEC trustees.



Reviewing site plans is part of the curriculum at ANJEC's Fundamentals for Effective Environmental Commissions course each spring. Credit ANJEC

Fortifying the future: NJ's Priority Action Plan tackles climate change

By Sheila Baker Gujral, ANJEC Resource Center Director

limate change is coming down the (turn)pike in New Jersey and local governments need to be prepared. The NJ Department of Environmental Protection has received a federal Environmental Protection Agency grant to explore how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) and which actions should be prioritized. The result, the New Jersey Priority Climate Action Plan was released in March and is the first of three deliverables resulting from the four-year grant.

The Plan was created to guide and prioritize future federal investments in the State's pollution reduction efforts. It lists priorities in several sectors – transportation, buildings, electric generation, food waste, natural and working lands and halogenated gases. For each section, it lists the top priority measures along with guidance on which local government actions will support those goals. This is kind of a dream document for environmental commissions, answering key questions: What's the problem? What should we tackle first? How do we do it? How do we fund it?

The role of local governments includes:

- · developing local climate action plans;
- implementing projects;
- connecting with stakeholders to foster collaboration;
- ensuring equity and accessibility; and
- engaging and coordinating with the private sector.

Here is a sampling of the many goals and measures outlined in the plan.

The transportation sector

Responsible for 38 percent of net statewide GHG emissions, this sector's number one priority is to "achieve 30"

percent of zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicle sales by 2030 and 100 percent by 2050." The local government action to pursue this goal is to "replace diesel medium- and heavy-duty vehicles and school buses with electric vehicles (EVs)."

For the sector's second priority, to "achieve light-duty vehicle electrification goals in NJ's Electric Vehicle Law," there are three local government actions to take: 1) electrify local government fleets; 2) create and expand eMobility programs that provide electric ride sharing and ride hailing services¹; and 3) install and expand publicly available EV charging infrastructure.

Another goal is to "reduce vehicle miles traveled," by 1) expanding transportation infrastructure and complete streets; 2) promoting and increasing NJ Transit ridership and becoming a "Transit Village;" and 3) expanding work-from-home and ridesharing programs.

The building sector

Responsible for 23 percent of NJ's total GHG emissions, the building sector has as priority measure number five: "install zerocarbon emission space-heating and -cooling and water-heating systems in 400,000 residential properties and in 20,000 commercial properties."

There are three actions that local governments can take: 1) pilot building decarbonization efforts at local government facilities; 2) pilot beneficial use of wastewater for building electrification at

¹ Such as the Go Trenton! all-electric shuttles and van service – www.gotrenton.org/



The NJ Priority Climate Action Plan calls for supporting the development of 11.0 GW of offshore wind by 2040. Photo credit: Pixabay

The *Plan* also includes funding opportunities to match the implementation goals.

This is just a taste of the analysis, goals and recommendations you

will find in this inspiring guidance document. Not only does it tell you which sectors need attention first, but it provides a menu of solutions and a variety of funding options to help make your community's goals a reality. How will you use the Priority Climate Action Plan? What's your first project? Let us know at info@anjec.org.

wastewater treatment facilities; and 3) help implement the NJ Board of Public Utilities' Higher Education Decarbonization Pilot Program.

Electric generation

This sector, which accounts for 18 percent of statewide GHGs, has goals of achieving 12.2 GW of in-state solar generation by 2030; facilitating the integration of clean distributed energy sources into the grid; and supporting the development of 11.0 GW of offshore wind by 2040. The Plan proposes an array of actions in pursuit of those goals.

Food waste

Food waste in NJ comprises 22 percent of total municipal waste and a top priority is to "achieve a 50 percent reduction in food waste by 2030." This is accompanied by a suite of local government actions: 1) update district soil waste management plans to include food waste reduction; 2) encourage schools to adopt the New Jersey School Food Waste Guidelines and institute a food waste reduction curriculum in K-12 schools; 3) implement a community-scale reusable foodware system pilot; 4) support food waste recovery systems, such as anaerobic digesters and co-digestion of food waste at wastewater treatment facilities; and 5) implement local and regional composting programs.

Resources:

- NJ Priority Climate Action Plan https:// tinyurl.com/277bd8ra
- Implementing NJ Priority Climate Action Plan slide deck - https://tinyurl.com/ 7cer4j6p
- Implementing NJ Priority Climate Action Plan YouTube - www.youtube.com/ watch?v=z_NkK84Pjxw
- · Priority Climate Action Plan, Funding, Webinar links, Resource links - https:// dep.nj.gov/climatechange/mitigation/cprg/
- EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grants – https://tinyurl.com/yc3x6bbf
- NJBPU Higher Education Decarbonization Pilot Program www.njcleanenergy.com/LEUPDecarb

Business member



Student-driven sustainability: Green Matters' grants in action

By Kathy Lynch, President, Green Matters

Green Matters is a 501(c)3 nonprofit that has been funding environmental projects for and by students in New Jersey since 2022. Past grants to high schoolers include funds for an aquaponics system, tree planting, a pollinator garden, a residential composting pickup pilot program, supplies to start a beekeeping club (including a hive) and a seed library.

Money has also been given to organizations to support their work for or with students, such as internships at Sourland Conservancy and Herrontown Woods, programming for The Ripple Center and curriculum training for Earth Friends. Green Matters is also proud to sponsor the climate change track at the Association of Environmental Educators' fall conference for a second year and to support the great work of ANJEC.

Green Matters initially sought out high school-age students as applicants, then

realized that it's never too early to spark interest in and gain understanding of why we need to protect our planet and its inhabitants. If you have an idea for a project, please check out our website and application, and feel free to contact us if you have any questions or want to brainstorm a bit: www.green-matters.org.



This project explored the use of aquaponics as a means of sustainable food production in a courtyard at Princeton High School.



In honor of
ANJEC's Founder and
First Executive Director

Candace McKee Ashmun Memorial Fund

ANJEC established the Candace McKee Ashmun Memorial Fund in her honor to support the ANJEC Open Space Stewardship Grant Program. The annual program provides small grants to help environmental commissioners carry out local stewardship projects.



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To donate, use the QR code or mail a check to ANJEC, PO Box 157, Mendham NJ 07945.

Hopeful signs

For the first time since WWII, a renewable energy source has outpaced fossil fuels. The US added 32.4 gigawatts of solar capacity, which shatters the 2021 record of 23.6



gigawatts. That represents 52 percent of all added energy capacity in the US, with natural gas coming in a distant second at only 18 percent. This solar boom can be

attributed to a few things-chief among them the Inflation Reduction Act, which set aside roughly \$369 billion for investment in and production of clean energy

tech, as well as major incentives for installing rooftop solar (www.popular mechanics.com/science/green-tech/ a60130391/solar-breaks-record-2023/).



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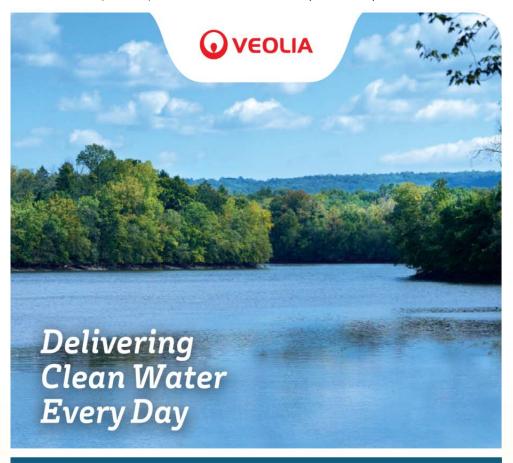




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WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



Congratulations 2024 Open Space Stewardship Grant winners (page 25)