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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
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2
                  CLEAN WATER COUNCIL
3
                   PUBLIC HEARING
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5
6 IN RE: MOVING BEYOND THE BARNEGAT :
7 BAY WATERSHED: USING PARTNERSHIPS :
8 TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY
   -----x
10
11 LOCATION: NJ Department of Environmental Protection
12
           401 East State Street
13
            Trenton, New Jersey 08625
14 DATE:
           Friday, December 11, 2015
15 TIME: 9:09 a.m. to 11:41 a.m.
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          GUY J. RENZI & ASSOCIATES, INC.
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1 MEMBERS:	1 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Good morning,
2 DANIEL J. VAN ABS, CHAIR	2 everyone. Bright and early on a December day. The
3 GEORGE BAKUN	3 snow is falling.
4 GINA BERG	4 (Laughter.)
5 ROBERT BRESLIN	5 MR. VAN ABS: My name is Dan Van Abs.
6 JAMES COSGROVE	6 I'm the outgoing Chair of the New Jersey Clean Water
7 RUSSELL FURNARI	7 Council. Jim Cosgrove is cringing because he's the
8 AMY GOLDSMITH	8 incoming Chair of the Clean Water Council.
9 PAMELA GOODWIN	9 I would like to welcome you to our
10 ANTHONY MCCRACKEN, SR.	10 2015 public hearing, which has the topic of Moving
11 LOU MASON NEELY	11 Beyond the Barnegat Bay Watershed: Using
12 CHRIS STURM	12 Partnerships to Improve Water Quality in New Jersey,
13 M. FERDOWS ALI	13 which is a mouthful.
14 STANLEY CACH	14 The purpose of this hearing is to do
15 NORMAN NELSON	15 two things. One is to provide some information to
16 MARY ANNA HOLDEN	16 all the attendees, and so we have speakers that
17 JIM REQUA	17 we're very pleased to have with us this morning. I
18 JESSICA SANCEZ	18 will be announcing them as we go along. But
19 ANTHONY VALENTE	19 Commissioner Martin, of course, is the first of
20	20 those.
21	21 Let me give you a sense of the agenda
22	22 here. We will be starting off with our speakers, so
23	23 our keynote is, of course, Commissioner Martin.
24	24 Patricia Ingelido from the DEP will be talking about
25	25 the Barnegat Bay program. And then Jennifer Adkins
23	25 the Burnegar Buy program. And then reminer Adams
3	5
1 INDEX	
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- 1 the screen the people who represent various state
- 2 agencies, and this is by law, the Clean Water
- 3 Council was established with state agency
- 4 representation. And so we have Ferdows Ali from the
- 5 Department of Agriculture, Stanley Cach who also
- serves as the secretary of the Council as our
- liaison from DEP. We have a liaison from the Water
- 8 Supply Advisory Council, which is a state agency,
- 9 but the person who is representing is not a state
- 10 agency person, he's a Council Member, Norm Nelson;
- 11 Mary Anna Holden from the Board of Public Utilities;
- 12 Jim Requa from the Department of Community Affairs;
- 13 Jessica Sanchez from the Delaware River Basin
- 14 Commission; and Anthony Valente from the Department
- 15 of Labor.
- 16 So this group of people over here are
- 17 all of the Council Members who were able to attend
- 18 today. And I'd like to thank them for their
- 19 service. I have had the opportunity over the last
- 20 six years to be Second Vice Chair, First Vice Chair,
- 21 and Chair. And now I'm going to fall off the
- 22 officer slate as of January, and the roles will be
- 23 taken up by Jim Cosgrove who will be Chair, Jessica
- 24 Sanchez will be First Vice Chair, and we will be
- 25 lacking a Second Vice Chair. We haven't decided

- 1 for this hearing today, is to get testimony on the
- whole question of how can DEP work with others, how
- can others work with DEP to advance the cause of
- clean water in the State of New Jersey in a way that
- gets us beyond boundaries, that gets us beyond
- standard ways of operating, that gets us beyond our
- normal process, where DEP regulates and other people
- react, essentially. So that's really what we're
- trying to deal with today.
- 10 So it's my pleasure to introduce to
- 11 you a person who obviously doesn't need to be
- 12 introduced to you, and that is the Commissioner of
- the Department of Environmental Protection, Bob
- Martin. I saw him speak yesterday morning up in
- 15 Newark at the Jersey Waterworks Conference.
 - Bob Martin has been a tremendous
- supporter of the Clean Water Council over the course 17
- 18 of his time here in his role as Commissioner, and we
- have always had the opportunity to meet with him, to
- hear from him, to have his time. He has dedicated 20
- quite a bit of staff time, management time, and his
- own time to interacting with the Clean Water
- 23 Council, and we really respect that. That has been
- 24 a tremendous benefit to us as a Council.
- 25 So with no further ado, Commissioner

7

1 whether we're going to choose straws, whoever gets

- 2 the short straw, or whatever the method will be, but
- 3 there will be a Second Vice Chair. And I would like
- 4 to thank you very much for the services you've given
- over the time that I've been an officer, and I look
- forward to continuing my service, because I'm not
- going off the Council; I'm simply going off the role
- 8 as Chair.
- So the Commissioner will be speaking
- 10 as soon as he comes in. I'd like to talk a little
- 11 bit about the genesis of this public hearing, where
- 12 it came from. The Department has been working for
- 13 several years now with a strong, strong focus on the
- 14 Barnegat Bay as part of the overall coastal
- 15 initiative. I'm not going to steal the
- 16 Commissioner's thunder with regard to speaking about
- 17 this, much less Patricia's role either, so I'm not
- going to get into details in terms of the Barnegat
- 19 Bay Program. The question to the Clean Water
- 20 Council was, all right, interesting things have been
- 21 done in the Barnegat Bay area, and so how can the
- 22 Department do some of that similar kind of work
- 23 elsewhere in the State, working in partnership with
- 24 people who are not of the Department of
- 25 Environmental Protection? And so that's the reason

1 Martin.

2

16

(Applause.)

3 COMMISSIONER MARTIN: Good, morning

- everyone. Good to see everybody. Well, thank you.
- 5 Thank you, Dan. Thank you for your leadership. And
- thanks to Council. On behalf of the Governor, I'm
- very proud to be here yet again with all of you.
- And I see a lot of familiar faces from yesterday,
- which is great. It's been a great group to work
- 10 with overall.
- 11 I want to talk through several things
- 12 this morning, but I first want to thank you for the
- work that you've done over the years. I want to
- 14 talk a little bit about that. I just realized the
- other day we're coming up on six years in this job,
- which I didn't think I would be here for six years,
- but am and I still love my job and still love what I 17
- 18 do. And you guys have been great to work with, so
- 19 it's been very helpful to me.
- 20 Again, the Clean Water Council, all of
- 21 you have provided a great service to the State. And
- 22 all of you know that I don't spend a lot of time
- with a lot of the other councils and boards.
- There's, whatever it is, 50 to 60 to 70 different 25 boards and councils and commissions associated with

- 1 DEP. Besides not having that time available, I
- 2 realize the ones that spend the time doing real
- research, real work, and coming back with real solid
- recommendations and helping us set policy in the
- State of New Jersey. You know, your leadership in
- this area has been immense, and I really appreciate
- 7
- 8 There's plenty of people that are out 9
- there and are very glad to give us a lot of rhetoric and have talking points on stuff. There's very few
- that come forward with the kind of research and
- thought, leadership that we need with the hearings
- that you do and the expertise you all bring
- directly, very directly yourself to it, so I want to
- 15 thank you for that.
- 16 And I want to talk about a little bit
- about what we've done over the last six years and 17
- the policy directions that have been set. Most of
- that in the a water area with some significant
- influence from this group on how we've shaped that
- public policy. And that's extremely important.
- 22 Some of these boards and councils we put in place
- provide us with small bits and pieces. You've
- provided some solid input, direction overall, on
- 25 public policymaking that we've done in our water

- 1 about short-term investments, but make sure we're
- 2 looking at long-term investments overall. When you
- 3 look at the investment horizon over a 30 year
- period, not over a 2 or 3 year period, right now
- we're spending millions and millions of dollars on
- emergency fixes with emergency brakes and plants
- that have within their wastewater treatment plants
- or their water supply that have infrastructure that
- is in need of repair. An asset management plan and
- long-term capital investment are necessary to ensure
- 11 reliable infrastructure for years and decades ahead.
- 12 In the following year, in 2012, the
- 13 Council addressed infrastructure resiliency in the
- aftermath of Superstorm Sandy. Superstorm Sandy
- revealed the extent of our vulnerabilities. We had
- over \$2.6 billion worth of water infrastructure
- damage in the State caused by that storm. Your 17
- input helped DEP refine our focus on four key areas
- that we needed to build resiliency. Those areas we
- focused on were emergency response preparedness and 20
- planning, flood-proofing, axillary power, and asset
- 22 management. By focusing on these areas, we are
- 23 continuing to build resiliency against future
- 24 storms.

11

25 In 2013, we met to discuss the

1 programs in the State of New Jersey.

- In 2010 and '11, the Council had
- public hearings focused on aging infrastructure,
- which focused on asset management. All of you know
- that I strongly support asset management and
- long-term capital investments in water
- infrastructure in the State. As I mentioned
- yesterday in my speech to the New Jersey Waterworks
- Urban Water Conference, which Dan mentioned, you
- 10 know, we talk about the next 20 years the total
- 11 water infrastructure investments that are needed is
- 12 \$45 billion; 37 billion of that in wastewater,
- 13 stormwater, and CSO; and another \$8 billion in
- 14 drinking water infrastructure that's required.

15

- This is an issue that has drawn
- 16 significant attention in this State, and should.
- 17 And we continue to talk about that. And yesterday,
- I also talked about the recent water main breaks in
- Hoboken, which just emphasize -- you know, one of
- 20 those pipes was put in in 1923, which emphasize
- that's obviously infrastructure that needs to be 22 replaced and updated over a long period of time.
- So to address aging infrastructure, we
- 24 need to talk about both asset management and
- 25 long-term investments. We have to stop thinking

- 1 degreening of New Jersey's water infrastructure.
- Your recommendations help support the green
- infrastructure part of our stormwater management
- program. The Department provides improved financing

13

- grants of up to 50 percent for green infrastructure
- 6 in CSO areas. The program is helping us work with
- local community groups to make sure these programs
- are successful. These steps are definitely helping
- making it a significant advantage and improving the
- 10 green infrastructure movement in the State of New
- 11 Jersey.

- In 2014, we started focusing on
- solving the CSO problem in the State of New Jersey.
- The Council helped facilitate a comprehensive 14
- integrated approach which we are developing to
- address the State's 213 CSOs that still remain that
- need to be removed. That's been a primary goal of 17
- this Administration, put ourselves on a path of
- removing all 213 of those CSOs. CSO permits went
- 20 into effect in July. Again, the permits were
- 21 required long-term control plans. Because we are
- conscious of the cost, again, we are looking at
- long-term investments in CSOs to solve this problem.
- We want communities and wastewater treatment plants
- 25 and facilities to invest over a 30-year period to

- 1 make sure those CSOs go away and, again, the
- 2 infrastructure is built around it. I thank you for
- your advice and counsel on making CSOs a key
- priority for this Administration. And, again, I
- want to thank you all over those years over the last
- few years, the work we've done in shaping where
- we've gone on that front.
- Now, let's focus on this year.
- Continuing to build on a momentum that we had in the
- past six years, we had a conversation in July and
- 11 began our discussion. And at that discussion, we
- 12 talked about the ability, the opportunity to review
- recommendations and steps of how we protect and
- 14 manage water around the State.
- 15 I put forward the Governor's Barnegat
- 16 Bay plan up for discussion in July. I asked you all
- to think about how can we use the Barnegat Bay Plan
- or the model we use there, the work we did there for
- all other initiatives around the State concerning
- water and water bodies and areas around the State
- 21 dealing with waters.
- 22 For those of you who are not familiar
- 23 with the ten-point plan, in 2010 the Governor issued
- 24 a ten-point plan to address and restore to help
- 25 Barnegat Bay. Highlights of the past five years

- 1 any of the water programs when we look across the
- State. Let me take each one of these and talk for a
- 3 bit.
- 4 Let's begin talking about the research
- gaps. DEP's Office of Science work with several
- partners to identify research gaps to fill in our 6
- knowledge of Barnegat Bay. Partners included the
- Science Advisory Board, State universities, USGS,
- EPA, and the Barnegat Bay Partnership. We then
- funded 11 projects to universities to address these
- research gaps. Of the various universities, we
- 12 worked with four in-state universities that played
- key roles: Rutgers, Monmouth, Rider, and Montclair 13
- State University. Research projects ranged from
- 15 studying estuaries of wetlands, evaluating boater
- impacts on the environmentally sensitive areas of
- the bay, and assessing various species of fish, 17
- 18 crabs, clams, and other organisms of Barnegat Bay.
- 19 In early November, DEP hosted a
- 20 symposium on the review and discussion of the
- 21 findings of the comprehensive three-year studies,
- 22 these scientific studies that we did. It was an
- opportunity for the public to hear the results of
- the studies which will guide our policymaking going
- forward. Again, another example of us filling in

15 17

- 1 include the closure of Oyster Creek, which is
- scheduled for 2019, which is ten years ahead of the
- original plan; the strictest in the nation
- 4 fertilizer laws; the acquiring of over 3700 acres of
- open space in that watershed; significant public
- outreach and education, with the cornerstone being
- the Barnegat Bay blitz; working with universities to
- fill in research gaps so we get a full picture of
- the health of Barnegat Bay; establishing a
- comprehensive water monitoring network; and
- establishing conversation zones to protect sensitive
- 12 areas in Barnegat Bay.
- 13 All those things have been done over
- 14 the past five years, and we're very proud of that
- record and the work we've done there. We've made
- great strides and efforts to gather information and 17 create scientific data, solid data to work from for
- the future to make decisions.
- For the Barnegat Bay work we've done,
- we've come up with three key lessons learned.
- First, we needed to fill in the data gaps. It was
- 22 extremely important, and we learned that. Two, we
- 23 must build a strong network of partners to work with
- 24 us. And three, we need communication and education
- 25 must be a part of whatever we do going forward in

- 1 research gaps was the comprehensive water monitoring
- 2 network. 3 Action 7 of the Governor's 10-point
- plan focused on assessing water quality impairments
- in Barnegat Bay. DEP solicited help from 17 partner
- organizations to help us build a model for these
- standards. These included everyone from EPA to the
- Barnegat Bay Partnership, municipalities, counties,
- utility authorities, schools, and universities like
- Monmouth University and MACE, and groups such as
- ReClam the Bay and several marinas participated with
- that. Again, an overall collaborative effort to
- work with us to provide us the data we needed to
- 14 move forward.
- 15 He also used five different
- 16 laboratories in collaboration with that work so we
- were able to analyze all that data to make it work 17
- together. Within the first six months, 75,000 field
- measurements were collected. The results of all 19
- 20 that testing and analysis is now we have the most
- 21 comprehensive picture ever of Barnegat Bay and the
- water quality within Barnegat Bay. And because we

we're able to make good decisions in the future.

- rely on science, data facts, and policy decisions,
- 25

- 1 I've always said, is that we'll always make
- 2 decisions based on the science. It's not about
- 3 ideology, it's not about politics, and that's why
- 4 this group is important to provide us that science,
- 5 and the work we do is based on science and will
- 6 always will be. Of course, we have to be realistic
- 7 about our approach. We need to recognize that
- 8 resources become extremely limited in the State and
- 9 it always is and always will be. This is why we're
- 10 turning to partners from various backgrounds to help
- 11 us further with our efforts to protect the
- 12 environment.
- The second lesson we learned, and it
- 14 is very important, was building networks of
- 15 partners. In addition to partnering with academics,
- 16 towns, and nonprofits, DEP turned to companies and
- 17 organizations for the Barnegat Bay Blitz, an
- 18 educational component of the Governor's Barnegat Bay
- 19 Plan. The blitz started in 2011 and reached all
- 20 sectors of the 37 towns within the watershed. DEP
- 21 has hosted six successful Barnegat Bay Blitzes.
- 22 During that time, more than 22,000 volunteers have
- 23 stepped up and worked with us. Nearly 2500 cubic
- 24 yards of trash and recyclables were cleaned up; 28
- 25 partners, both companies and organizations worked

- 1 off of hard surfaces around Barnegat Bay. We expect
- 2 this will reduce significantly the number of sea
- 3 nettle population this year, and we'll continue to
- 4 do that in the future.

5

- Let me just go overall to
- 6 partnerships. We need partnerships like the one
- 7 with this organization and with all organizations.
- 8 They need to be part of our solution. We need your
- 9 expertise. We need other's expertise to make things
- 10 work. We need perspectives from the outside. We
- 11 don't have all the answers inside DEP. We need
- 12 expertise from outside. We need new innovative
- 13 thinking added to our team of experts and
- 14 significant expertise within DEP.
- 15 Since Day One, as Commissioner, I've
- 16 emphasized partnerships. I want to take advantage
- 17 resources that are in the State of New Jersey, take
- 18 advantage of things better, faster, ways of
- 19 improving the quality of life in the State of New
- 20 Jersey, and DEP needs to know that resources are
- 21 available in the State so we can work with them. We
- 22 need to understand who they are and how they can
- 23 help us and how we can leverage those resources
- 24 going forward.
- Even with the Department that has 2800

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- 1 with us on that; and all 37 municipalities
- 2 participated in one way or another, most of them
- 3 extensively with a lot of their resources out with
- 4 us all day long and all over the weekends when we
- 5 were not there. We could have not done this without6 willing partners participating with us and investing
- 7 their time and their resources. Again, we need
- 8 those resources to make things happen.
- 9 The third lesson learned from the
- 10 Barnegat Bay Plan is the need for communication and
- 11 education. Through constant communication, we're
- 12 able to enlist the public to be our eyes and ears in
- 13 the watershed. These include everyone, from local
- 14 government agencies, utility authorities, water
- 15 purveyors, to academics, private companies, and
- 16 local residences.
- 17 Our recent example of an important
- 18 communication and education effort was the Barnegat
- 19 Bay Bulkhead Blitz. The pilot program was designed
- 20 to educate residents with docks and bulkheads how to
- 21 keep sea nettles from laying polyps on hard
- 22 surfaces. By teaching residents how to simply scrub
- 23 and power wash the polyps, residents were able to
- 24 reduce the population of these sea nettles. Our
- 25 volunteers blasted away numerous sea nettle polyps

- 1 people as DEP does, that even if we had 10,000
- 2 people, 20,000, it's still not enough. We need to
- 3 leverage organizations all across this State. We
- 4 work well with a lot of great partnerships already
- 5 in the State, a lot of organizations and
- 6 corporations have stepped up to work with us, and
- 7 that's been great. But again, we need to expand
- 8 that network.
- 9 We recently expanded our community
- 10 collaborative initiative, as well, working with
- 11 teams and partners in Camden, Perth Amboy, and here
- 12 in Trenton. We were working to resolve
- 13 environmental challenges in these towns and to
- 14 create new opportunities, such as developing
- 15 abandoned and unutilized sites, improving local
- 16 water quality, and to reduce local flooding.
 - DEP works with a whole host of
- 8 universities around the State, as well. We work
- 19 closely when State universities, such as Montclair
- 20 State, Ramapoe, Kean, Stockton, Rutgers, Rowan
- 21 University, and College of New Jersey. We work with
- 22 them in so many different ways, it's been
- 23 exceptional. Those relationships with universities
- 24 has allowed us to bring interns, both graduate and
- 25 undergraduate interns, into our program to build the

- 1 next leaders of the future, both in DEP and outside,
- 2 both in private industry and with other
- 3 organizations. That expertise is cross-pollinated
- 4 ideas of current research areas that these
- 5 universities are working on. It also allows us to
- 6 direct research projects to those universities so we
- 7 know what their capabilities are and how to work
- 8 with them better going forward.
- 9 Recently, about three weeks ago, I
- 10 took my executive team and my senior team up to
- 11 Montclair State University. We spent a half day
- 12 with them, with about 20 different professors in
- 13 their Department of Environmental Sciences and
- 14 Biology. And we talked about what we were doing
- 15 from our side, what our priorities are from DEP.
- 16 They brought their professors and experts where
- 17 they're doing new research, break-through research,
- 18 everything from cleaning up contaminated sites to
- 19 dealing with water quality issues, air emissions,
- 20 other broader environmental issues across the board.
- 21 It was an incredible discussion because it allowed
- 22 us to matching up their research, their leading
- 23 research with our expertise with people with feet on
- 24 the ground who know the day-to-day who have to deal
- 25 with the challenges. That marrying up, we realize

- 1 We'd like you to help us think through how we can
- 2 bring other resources and other expertise to the
- 3 table working and going forward and leveraging that
- 4 as to where also; where do we want to start focusing
- 5 on those efforts where we already know there are
- 6 resources in certain watersheds or certain areas of
- 7 water initiatives across the State.
- 8 In conclusion, I ask you for your
- 9 help, again, to help us focus on this topic and use
- 10 your expertise to bring that to the table. I thank
- 11 you again for your leadership and the work that
- 12 you've done. It's been exceptional work. As I
- 13 mentioned in my discussion of the history here, your
- 14 leadership has been extremely important. I
- 15 appreciate it, the State of New Jersey appreciates
- 16 it, and we look forward to your report.
- 17 Thank you very much.
- 18 (Applause.)
 - CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Thank you very
- 20 much, Commissioner.

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- 21 Our next speaker is also from DEP.
- 22 Patricia Ingelido has been very much involved with
- 23 the Barnegat Bay Program over the years, and we have
- 24 asked her to come and talk with us a bit about sort
- 25 of an overview of the partnership angle with regard

23

- 1 is going to pay dividends in the future, and we're
- 2 looking to work with all the other universities in
- 3 the State in that same way.
- 4 So where does the Council come in? As
- 5 I talk about in July, I want to know how we can6 leverage the partnerships to other watersheds and
- 7 other water initiatives around the State. I want to
- 8 hear from you how we can work in collaboration with
- 9 other partnerships to reach our goals of cleaner
- 10 water across the State. I want to understand how do
- 11 we replicate the lessons learned from Barnegat Bay
- 12 and improve on them. So take what we've already
- 13 done and see if there's better ways we can do that.
- 14 We believe there's a lot of successes there, but we
- 15 know there's other things we can always improve on.
- We also want to know where we can build better partnerships and how we can leverage
- 18 other partnerships. What techniques or models do
- 19 you know and what you can bring with the table?
- 20 What resources has the State not tapped into in
- 21 these areas? What options can we use in our
- 22 planning processes?
- The Council is made up of some of the
- 24 best and brightest in the State and the work that
- 25 we're doing in the water area. You are our experts.

- 1 to the Barnegat Bay Initiative.
- 2 MS. INGELIDO: Good morning, everyone.

- 3 How is everybody doing?
- 4 I'd like to thank the Council for
- 5 inviting me here to speak about one of my favorite
- 6 subject matters, which is Barnegat Bay.
 - How many of you -- everybody familiar?
- 8 When I was driving in this morning, I took a step
- 9 back. Barnegat Bay is something that I kind of live
- 10 and breathe on a daily basis. Everybody familiar
- 11 with where -- I though I should have brought a map,
- 12 where Barnegat Bay is. Basically, if you think
- 13 about Ocean County, that's almost your watershed,
- 14 starting at Point Pleasant Canal all the way down to
- 15 Little Egg Harbor Inlet, so just to give you a
- 16 perspective. And I do have some maps in here, but I
- 17 was thinking about on my drive up, maybe I should
- 18 start out with the map.
- 19 So let's get started. So how did the
- 20 Barnegat Bay Initiative start? Basically, we were
- 21 founded on public process. So in the spring and
- 22 summer of 2010, there were three separate public --
- 23 facilitated public hearings that were held in the
- 24 watershed that looked at three specific asks:
- 25 What's the science that we know? What are the

1 actions that are going on? And then what or

problems, and what are the solutions?

3 I think it's really important to think 4 about this as we move forward and thinking about

that concept, as the Commissioner has teed up for

us, about how partnerships can happen in other areas

of the State. Obviously, there was work that was

going on in Barnegat Bay before 2010, work that the

Department was the doing, as well as work that

10 others had been doing for a long time. And as we

were taking a step forward in Barnegat Bay, it's

12 always important to take a look back at what we had

already done. And so we did that in order for us to

14 move forward.

15 Based on those recommendations and what came out of those three public meetings was the

10-point plan that the Commissioner was speaking of.

18 I've highlighted the few action items that I'm going

to touch on a little bit about partnerships with

20 Action Item No. 7, which is the work that I am a

21 co-lead on doing, so I'm going to speak mostly about

22 that. I do what to say that, as I had said on my

23 title slide, I say "Presented by," but this is a

24 work of many, many people. We have a Barnegat Bay

25 Team in the Department. I'm the one standing up

1 and why partnerships are important is because there

needs to be somebody at the local level who's going

to then implement that structure. If you're going

to retrofit a basin, what basin needs to be

retrofitted? Once it is, is it county owned, is it

municipality owned, and who's going to be the

Department's partner on bringing that forward?

8 So just those things that we think about, it seems like, you know, even if you had all

the money in the world, which we all would love,

right, to address stormwater impacts, we need to

know the where, the when, who's going to help us 12

13 maintain it, who's going to help us manage that, and

that requires local partners.

15 The fertilizer law started out with

the Healthy Lawns Healthy Water Workgroup, again was 16

working on fertilizer issues in the State previous

to the Barnegat Bay Initiative and focusing really a

19 lot on phosphorous. When this came out and the

action plan came out, as the Commissioner had said,

one of the strictest laws related to fertilizer in

the State. And adding nitrogen to that, you know,

our focus a lot had been on phosphorous because of

fresh waters and the importance of that. But as

25 we're getting into the estuarine systems, nitrogen

27 29

1 here talking about it, but I'm for sure not the one

who has done all the work.

3 So as the Commissioner said, this

4 plan, taking from the foundation of the public

process, we have all these action items that vary

from the close of Oyster Creek down to reducing

watercraft impact. And to think about partnerships

inside the Department, each of those action items was then kind of given as a charge to a certain

division or section of the Department. So within

11 the Department itself, it became a partnership.

12 For example, acquiring Open Space,

Green Acres works on that. Where the water quality

standards, the Division of Water Monitoring and

15 Standards works on that. But we now all sit on this

Barnegat Bay team. So you now have this team of

17 people in the Department that are from various

disciplines and backgrounds working on the same

19 subject matter.

20 So funding stormwater mitigation

project. So over \$22 million were spent on 29

22 different projects within the watershed to address

stormwater issues, from equipment purchases to

dredging projects to retrofitting of stormwater

25 basins. One of the things you have to think about

1 is a really important component. So kind of adding

into that workgroup, we can't just look at

phosphorous, we need to look at nitrogen; and that

4 involved working with those corporations that

produce fertilizer. And so that Healthy Water

Healthy Lawns Workgroup had representation from all

of those organizations helping us to move forward.

8 Acquiring land in the Open Space. As

the Commissioner said, over 3700 acres have been

acquired to date and 100 more that that they're

hoping to acquire by the end of this calendar year.

So, again, this requires a local partnership. You

can find a piece of land that you want to purchase,

but a lot of times it's contiguous with the county

park or a municipal park. And who's going to

16 maintain that once the Department purchases? Who's

going to take over maintenance? All these different 17

18 pieces requires partnerships at different levels.

The Commissioner spoke to this about

19 20

the Barnegat Bay Blitz and that we had those six 21 blitzes. And I think it's really important, as he

22 said, we have 37 municipalities all on the same day

six separate times go out there and do work within

24 the watershed. One of the things that was most

25 interesting about that early on in the process was

1 towns like Jackson and some of those towns that are

- 2 higher in the watershed maybe not initially consider
- 3 themselves Barnegat Bay towns. I'm not a coastal
- 4 community, I'm not the coast, but yet, their
- 5 watershed drains to Barnegat Bay.
- 6 So besides getting people out there
- 7 and getting them to do work within their
- 8 municipality and make all those improvements that
- 9 the Commissioner talked about, about all the trash
- 10 that was picked up, it also was an opportunity to
- 11 get people to realize that that town that they think
- 12 is so far away, miles away from Barnegat Bay,
- 13 actually impacts Barnegat Bay. So that's something
- 14 that was really important about that.
- 15 And then we have what we call -- and
- 16 that's a map of the Barnegat Bay watershed for those
- 17 of you who don't know. Anyone who's ever been to
- the Long Beach Island have driven over it.
 So we call -- people that work on
- 20 Action Item No. 7 and Number 8, they used to call it
- 21 Barnegat Bay Babies. Right? Or Barnegat Bay Blitz
- 22 Babies. They have all these other subsequent
- 23 projects that have come off of that. Any of you are
- 24 familiar with the illegal dumping project the
- 25 Department is doing? That came out of the blitz.

- 1 that the work that was done, we had a researcher
- 2 that -- one of the issues that came out of the
- 3 public process was why are the sea nettle
- 4 population, the stinging sea nettles, increasing in
- 5 Barnegat Bay? And he did a lot of research on that,
- 6 and one of things was that bulkheads, plastic
- 7 bulkheads are the perfect location for them to kind
- 8 of settle in the winter. And if you just dislodge
- 9 them, maybe they won't be able to reproduce, so that
- 10 was where that came from.
- 11 The reduced watercraft impacts. One
- 12 of the things there was we had some enforcement
- 13 sweeps associated with it. We put these
- 14 environmental sensitive areas out and then we had
- 15 people -- we sent out information. The Green Voting
- 16 ap has come out of this and said in these areas,
- 17 these are like low and no wake zone areas. And one
- 18 of the things that we wanted to see is if gave that
- 19 information out, what was the response from the
- 20 community? So we had volunteers out there in the
- 21 water, people like Re-Clam the Bay and other folks
- 22 that spent a lot of time on the water looking at our
- 23 ESAs and counting. How many personal watercrafts
- 24 were coming through that area? How many were above

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25 and below the no-wake and following it. It allowed

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- 1 So we would go out Year One, and we would see 37
- 2 televisions at a site. We'd clean them up and we'd
- 3 feel great. We'd go out Year Two, the same site,
- 4 there's 47 televisions. And it made the Department
- 5 think, this is illegal dumping. This is not your
- 6 average trash that gets consumed. And so because of
- 7 that, this whole separate initiative has happened
- 8 related to illegal dumping. As well as the rain
- 9 barrel challenge, which is something we do at
- 10 schools, where we engage schools, give schools a
- 11 rain barrel, have them paint it related to a subject
- 12 matter, you know, the natural community of Barnegat
- 13 Bay or what can you do to help. And then at that
- 14 same time when you're engaging those schools, you're
- 15 getting a water conservation message out there and
- 15 getting a water conservation message out there t
- 16 you're integrating all the things that relate to
- 17 Barnegat Bay.
- And again, as he said with the blitz,
- 19 so many partners are involved in work that we do
- 20 with the various blitzes. And then the Commissioner
- 21 spoke with the bulkhead blitz, which is our most
- 22 recent blitz baby, which has to do with addressing
- 23 sea nettle populations in Barnegat Bay and getting
- 24 communities out there to scrub their bulkheads,
- 25 which is something that we learned from the science,

- 1 us to really, A, see what the kind of effectiveness
- 2 of our education related to those issues, as well as
- 3 identify areas for us that where we should target
- 4 where we're seeing a lot of boating happening. And
- 5 that was all partnerships with local organizations
- 6 and communities.

- And now I'm going to spend the most
- 8 time talking about Action Item No. 7. We speak in
- 9 action items, so I apologize if I'm going back and
- 10 forth. We're ingrained in it. I'll try not to, but
- 11 this is the action item that I'm most involved in.
- 12 And it has to do with adopting more rigorous water
- 13 quality standards. And one things that we realized
- 14 early on in the process is we knew that we had to
- 15 develop a hydrodynamic and water quality model of
- 16 Barnegat Bay in order for us to determine what we
- 17 think the appropriate end points will be to address
- 18 the ecological health. And we need to
- 19 simultaneously sample the tributaries and the bays
- 20 at the same time. And if you look back at this
- 21 photo here, this is a list of our stations. We have
- 22 13 stations on all the 13 major tributaries from
- 23 north to south, from the Metedeconk River up here at24 BT-01 all the way down to BT-13, which is in
- 25 Tuckerton. And then BB-01, which is at Point

- 1 Pleasant Canal all the way down to BB-14, which is
- 2 Little Egg Harbor Inlet.
- 3 In order for us to develop that model
- 4 at that scale, we have lots of data. The Department
- have been collecting data and other organizations
- have been collecting data for some time, but we
- needed data at the same time as we had trib and bay,
- and we needed data collected under the same quality
- assurance project plan and data that use the same
- 10 labs and the same methods.
- 11 And so the first thing we realized
- 12 when we started down this path is that it exceeded
- the capacity of the Department. There was no way
- 14 that with the existing staff and resources that we
- 15 had in both of our bureaus that do water monitoring
- 16 that we could do it alone. As the Commissioner
- said, just to give you a perspective of the scale of
- 18 the project, in the first six months alone, as he
- said, 75,000 field measurements were made, and over
- 10,000 bottles were going to four different
- 21 laboratories. It was no way for us to do that
- alone, and so we had to ask for help, which is the
- 23 first step.
- 24 This just gives you an idea of what
- 25 that looks like. So we had these fantastic flow

- 1 water monitoring all the time. So we kind of came
- 2 to them first and said, who here thinks they can
- help us with this initiative. And just kind of
- going out there and asking people what they can do.
- And that's kind of what we're here today and what
- the Commissioner spoke about is are there other
- opportunities outside of Barnegat Bay, right? Like,
- that's where we have to start. Who has resources
- that are willing to kind of leverage with the work
- that we're doing and how to find them. We started
- that in Barnegat Bay, going around, hey, we need
- someone to do BOD samples. Can you do it? Can you 12
- do it? You know, Ocean Utilities Authority, for 13
- example, analyzed BOD samples for us for, I think,
- about 13 months for no charge. It did not charge
- the Department for that work.
- 17 So those are things -- and it's funny
- 18 because then someone went on maternity leave, so it
- was like, we can do it until then, but after that,
- you've got to find someone else. But that's the 20
- 21 kind of thing that has to happen. And that has to
- 22 do with being flexible and communicating, as the
- 23 Commissioner had said. And then adding those
- 24 monitoring and lab partners as we went along. There
- 25 were 17 partner organizations, as the Commissioner

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1 charts. Because in the beginning, it was like where

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- are things going? How are we getting there? Who's
- doing what? So we had all of our partners out on
- 4 the Bay. We had Monmouth University, the EPA for
- 5 volunteering their time to collect the Bay samples.
- 6 We then had organizations that were collecting tributary samples from MATES High School, as the
- Commissioner said, Brick Township MUA, the Barnegat
- Bay Partnership. All those then went to two
- 10 different field laboratories for preservation and
- 11 then sent to several laboratories for analysis in
- 12 the beginning of the project. We had five separate
- 13 laboratories, as the Commissioner said, involved in
- 14 this project. And then the coding of the little
- 15 lines is what parameters went to what labs. The
- 16 nutrients went to this lab, BOD goes to this lab.
- 17 And so we, for sure, needed the help of our
- 18 partners.
- 19 So how do we find interesting and
- 20 willing partners? And the Commissioner spoke to
- 21 this in his opening remarks about the Council. And
- 22 similarly, we have a New Jersey Water Monitoring
- 23 Council. And that council works with us as a data
- 24 sharing organization. And that's who we went to
- 25 first. Here is an existing body, people that do

1 spoke about throughout the time. At any given time,

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- 2 the partner range went from 10 to 12 to 15 because,
- 3 like I said, Ocean County Utilities Authority was
- 4 there for the first 12 months or so, and then
- someone else stepped up to take that role, as well
- 6 as the monitoring partners. And then finding
- partners within out own agency, which was huge. And
- I'll talk about that in a little bit. And then
- 9 re-tasking existing partner work.

We have an existing relationship with

- 11 the USGS to do flow measurements. And so kind of
- 12 saying to them, hey, instead of doing flow
- measurements there, can you take some extra here and
- 14 re-tasking that work. And then similarly in our
- network, we had to look at where else we were doing
- work in the State and how we could best leverage,
- well, I'm going to be out Barnegat Bay anyway for 17
- collecting macroinvertebrates for the Statewide 18
- AMNET network, so that's the same time I'm going to 19
- 20 be doing my chemistry. So kind of re-tasking work
- 21 to fit into the role.
- 22 But the most important thing -- and
- 23 I'll go over this a little bit -- for us, for the
- 24 water quality monitoring side is always having that
- 25 agreement, that monitoring agreement, understanding

- 1 roles and expectations are. And that was really
- 2 important to us for data quality and data
- 3 management. And we had written agreements with each
- 4 agency and entity that worked with us, so they
- 5 signed on and said, yes, I'm going to collect these
- 6 samples on these dates at these times. And that was
- a real important part of that partnership.
- 8 Quality assurance was key. We are
- 9 using this to develop a water quality model to make
- 10 resource management decisions. We needed to ensure
- 11 that the water quality and the quality of the work
- 12 was consistent across the board. And so that was
- 13 really important to have a quality assurance project
- 14 plan. And that's something that historically from
- 15 my experience in the Department is something you
- 16 write your quality assurance project plan in the
- 17 beginning of the project and then at the end you're
- 18 done.
- We've had seven revisions of the
- 20 quality assurance project plan within the first 18
- 21 months or so because we had to be flexible. And as
- 22 we went along the process -- an example of that is
- 23 in the beginning, we didn't have bottom samples, we
- 24 just had surface samples. So six months in, it was
- 25 like, we really need bottom and surface samples to

- 1 communication, communication. There's no way around 2 it.
- 3 And frequently, we had one point of
- 4 contact for the overall monitoring project, which
- 5 was myself, but then there was a field contact for
- 6 the tributary and a field contact for the bay,
- 7 because anybody who's done environmental field work,
- 8 at any given day, the weather can and cannot be your
- 9 friend. So at some point we need to call off or
- 10 call on who's going, who's not, we'll do the tribs
- 11 but not the Bay, all those decisions with 17 partner
- 12 organizations that aren't in the Department. And so
- 13 communication -- I used to laugh and I said to our
- 14 partners every time they see my name in their inbox,
- 15 they were like, oh, no what is Trish asking us to do
- 16 now? What is she telling us we have to do
- 17 differently? But it was really important.
- And then access to the data, which I
- 19 also thought is a very important piece of the
- 20 partnership. People want to see what happened for
- 21 all the work that they did. And when I collected 22 that data, where did it end up? What did it mean
- that data, where did it end up? What did it mean?I spent all that time doing that work, I want to
- 24 see, kind of the fruits of my labor. So we spent a
- 25 lot of time doing that. And as the Commissioner

- 1 see what's going on, so then you add those stations
- 2 in. The changing laboratory, the changing methods,
- 3 in very beginning, is it total phosphorous
- 4 measurements? Everything was below the detection
- 5 limit. So we're getting back everything. We're
- 6 like, okay, we need to address that. We need to
- 7 change the detection limit. We need to work with
- 8 the laboratory.
- 9 So looking at that quality assurance 0 project plan as a living document and being flexible
- 11 throughout and talking to the laboratories and as
- 12 you're looking at the data and making decisions was
- 13 a really important part.
- And then we had training. We had all these partners. Like I said, we had 17 different
- 15 these partners. Elke I said, we had 17 different
- 16 people and a lot of different a lot of organizations
- 17 collecting data for us, so we needed to have
- 18 training with those partners. And we worked very
- 19 closely with our Office of Quality Assurance to
- 20 ensure that on an annual basis all those partners
- 21 get approved for their parameters they're
- 22 collecting, making sure they know what is expected
- 23 of them. And that's something that was really --
- 24 that communication, as the Commissioner has said,
- 25 that was the number one thing, is communication,

- 1 said, and continue to do so to spread that message
- 2 of what's going on.
- 3 So this is a map to show you who
- 4 sampled what stations from the different tributary
- 5 stations, the different bay stations. And all of
- 6 these organizations did this at no cost. They were
- 7 volunteering their time to the Department to be a
- 8 part of this initiative. So this wasn't grant
- 9 funded. We didn't give them a grant to do this work
- 10 with us. They became a part of our team and worked 11 with us.
- The intensive monitoring, all on its
- 3 own, has to be talked about, because one of things
- 14 that we thought about early on in the process is to
- 15 do a model, we -- all our samples happen between 8
- 16 and 10 in the morning. Obviously, things change
- 17 after 10 in the morning in an estuarine system that
- 18 has a tide coming in and out of it, right? So
- 19 collecting samples and knowing how chemistry change
- 20 throughout the day was a really important piece of
- 21 model development.
- 22 So certain things you can do with
- 23 continuous meters. You can put out a sign that can
- 24 collect, but you can't collect chlorophyll that
- 25 way -- you're starting to be able to -- overall, you

- 1 can't chlorophyll that way, you can't collect total
- 2 phosphorous that way. So we needed to have people
- 3 out there collecting six samples a day throughout
- 4 the week. So how were we going to do that?
- 5 This is what that kind of looked like.
- 6 And we had runner routes. And as the Commissioner
- 7 said about the marinas, we had to go out to marinas
- 8 and say, "Hey, is it okay for us to show up before
- 9 you open because we need to take our first sample at
- 10 5 a.m., and will you give us the code to your
- 1 bathroom so that our staff can use your bathroom?"
- 12 I mean, things like that. "Do you have any ice
- 13 because we need to keep these samples at a certain
- 14 temperature?" All those little details to get that
- 15 kind of worked out were important.
- And one of the first things we
- 17 realized when we drew this and thought about, you
- 18 know, we're taking a 5 a.m. to 7 -- so from
- 19 5:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. we were taking samples
- 20 throughout the day. And the woman who is our
- 21 modeling lead, Helen Hang (phonetic), she always
- 22 says -- her thing is, you know, originally we
- 23 started we wanted eight samples a day. And then she
- 24 went down to the lab to help label bottles on the
- 25 first day of the intensive said, "Thank God we only

- 1 routes. It took 75 people a day to get it
- 2 accomplished. Over 140 staff were involved, and we
- 3 collected over 4,000 samples just in that period of
- 4 time. And this is what that looks like in real
- 5 life. This is just, like, two parameters that this
- 6 lab analyzes.
- 7 That was another thing. Coolers, you
- 8 needed hundreds and hundreds coolers. Where you
- 9 getting them from? We had people in the department,
- 10 make sure you have your last name on it, they were
- 11 bringing in their tailgate cooler for us to use.
- 12 We'll get back to you. I mean, those little things
- 13 that you think about, but you have to -- and that's
- 14 all partnership. It's we have a need. Is there a
- 15 way for you to help fill it? Maybe it's just
- 16 getting us a cooler. We were set up at MATES High
- 17 School in their cafeteria so we could use their ice
- 18 machines. And just those little things are all
- 19 partnerships. And they seem so minor at times, but
- 20 we legitimately could not have done it without MATES
- 21 High School's ice in the cooler. We could not have
- 22 done it. So that's what partnerships mean to me.
- 23 It's something I'm pretty passionate about. And the
- 24 Commissioner kind of talked about this a little bit.
- 25 The 17 partner organizations and the 2 different

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1 did six," because just the bottle labeling alone.

- 2 But the one thing we thought about
- 3 with this was how are we getting that in cars
- 4 driving them around, because we're going to labs all
- 5 the over the State. And we have an entire
- 6 department here with people that are assigned state
- 7 vehicles, not to do water monitoring, but to
- 8 compliance and enforcement and do other things. And
- 9 so within our own Department, we had over 140 DEP
- 10 staff that helped us do this intensive monitoring.
- 11 People from Air Permitting, people that had State
- 12 vehicles, we kind of put a call out. And to get the
- 13 ability to think outside the box, I'm going to get
- 14 that support from the Commissioner and from
- 15 management to say, you know, it sounded kind of like
- 16 a crazy idea. Can you allow people that have
- 17 assigned State vehicles to give me four days of
- 18 driving samples around? When you think about that
- 19 ask, but the answer was, "Yeah, let's do it." So
- 20 that's an important part of it, too, is kind of
- 21 thinking outside the box and where you can get
- 22 partners.
- So just to give you the feel for it,
- 24 as I said, there were 27 sampling locations. We had
- 25 6 boats, 13 sampling teams, 30 different runner

- 1 field laboratories and then went to 5 laboratories
- 2 for analysis.
- 3 So what did I learn about it, me
- 4 personally, in my experience? The number one thing

- 5 was don't be afraid to ask. And those are the kind
- 6 of things that sometimes you -- you were given this
- 7 task. Well, how am I going to get it done? I'm
- 8 just going to ask.
- 9 Ocean County Utilities Authority, will
- 10 you be able to do this? We don't have any money.
- 11 Sure, we'll do it.
- Or can we ask DEP people that have
- 13 state vehicles to drive around samples for the day?
- 14 You have to not be afraid to ask for help. And
- 15 that's the first thing with partnerships, I feel
- 16 like, is being able to say, "Here's what we need
- 17 your help with. And what do you think you can do to
- 18 help us?" And different people bring different
- 19 things.
- 20 And that quality assurance needs to be
- 21 a focus. That's a really important piece. We spend
- 22 a lot of time on quality assurance, and I still
- 23 spend a lot of time on quality assurance because in
- 24 order for us to be able to use that data, there was
- 25 a time where during the intensive sampling event a

- 1 runner didn't get it there in the time and the boat
- 2 left and the samples were sitting on the dock, well,
- we had to toss them because we need chain of
- custody. So the chain of custody forms alone, I
- think the volunteers and the people that worked with
- us probably curse me to this day for it, but that
- was important. We needed to know every single hand
- so when we have those runners routes, there's a time
- we had a chain of custody that that cooler went from
- five different people's hand that day. And every
- single time they had to sign off on it.
- 12 Communicating, as the Commissioner
- said, and being flexible. And that's part of it. 13
- One of the things, for example, we worked with the
- 15 Department of Health laboratory to do our analysis,
- and they close at 5 o'clock. Well, our last is
- collected at 8 o'clock. Can you stay open until
- 11 o'clock? Those are the kind of questions you
- have to ask. And then flexibility within that to
- stay, sure, we'll stay open until 11 o'clock and how
- to address that with staff time and how is that
- going to work and how holding time is going to work.
- What can be held over. So being flexible is really
- important.
- 25 Building a safety net. That was

- And then working with partners in our
- other networks, that full quality assurance thing
- and working with partners and having them sign onto
- it and that monitoring agreement, we have taken that
- for our summer packaging network. It's difficult
- for the Department to get out there and collect five
- samples in 30 days of all these stations. And so
- we've worked with the Upper Raritan Headwaters
- Association to help us collect those samplers,
- 10 similar with out experience with Barnegat Bay.
 - And then some cross-bureau training,
- 12 examples like the Bureau of Marine Water Monitoring
- had never done flow monitoring because they don't 13
- traditionally do freshwater stuff. So then they got
- trained in doing that. And for us, the bureau that
- I work in, we do analysis. We're normally the other
- side of the data. We analyze it once it comes in. 17
- We had the opportunity to get out there, see how the
- data is collected, and see what was going on. And
- that was really important to us. It does make you 20
- think about, like my colleague Helen says, when I'm
- 22 asking for ten samples what that means when I'm
- 23 asking for ten samples. And vice versa. For our
- 24 field staff for them to understand by working with
- 25 us why we're asking those things, and that was

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11

1 really critical.

- 2 And then our macroinvertebrate program
- is a program that collects a lot of this data,
- collects data throughout the year doing AMNET work

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- and doing macroinvertebrate work in streams. And it
- really allowed us to think about, well, you know, we
- have the resources that do it at the State level.
- Let's have them help support and train those
- 9 watershed ambassadors to do macroinvertebrate
- 10 sampling.

11 And then partnering within the plan,

12 as the Commissioner said. There's several action

items, but Action Item 7 doesn't just speak to our

work, it speaks to the work of others. 14

15 No. 2 and No. 3, the closing of Oyster

16 Creek and the fertilizer law, having all of this

monitoring data is going to help us see what the 17

18 effects of those things will be.

19 We developed a sampling video. My

20 friend Chris back there, he and I spent a lot of

- 21 time, kind of a day in the life of the Barnegat Bay
- 22 sample and describing that monitoring so people
- 23 could see what we were doing.

24 And then action item No. 9, which we

25 didn't speak about today, but all that research that

1 something we had to do at the Department, is always

- have a ready-to-go sampling team in case something
- 3 happened. So we couldn't put our entire sampling
- capacity day of. We had to reserve a sampling team.
- This picture is a picture of EPA's boat that
- overturned on their way to one of our sampling
- events. So that day, it was like, "Hey, we're not
- going to get there. So can you send out another boat to collect those samples?" So reserving that 9
- capacity is really important. And, again, expect
- the unexpected. Everything that you think is going
- to go wrong will not; and everything that you never
- 13 thought of, will go wrong.

14 And then how we use that as a model 15 for ourselves within the division. One of the

- 16 things that was really interesting was using Leads
- 17 Point Laboratory, which is our Bureau of Marine
- Water Monitoring laboratories, to analyze fresh
- water. We had never done that before until this
- project. And now, we've had several projects since
- 21 then where we rely on them to do freshwater
- 22 analysis. It was one of those things, well, we need 23 total phosphorus measurements. But we always do it
- marine water. Well, why can't we do it in fresh,
- 25 too?

1 the Commissioner was talking about, filling in those

- 2 research gaps, a lot of that work is helpful for us
- 3 to develop nutrient criteria.
- 4 And then sample collection support,
- the Academy of Natural Sciences, for example, have
- work they wanted to do. They didn't have boats, but 6
- 7 we're like, "Hey, we're going to be out there.
- We'll grab your sample when we're out there," then
- they got shipped to the Academy for them do their
- own analysis. So there was a lot of partnering
- within the plan itself.
- 12 And I just want to give credit to all
- the folks that helped work on that. And that's it.
- Sorry if I spoke too fast.
- 15 (Applause.)
- 16 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Thank you very
- much, Trish.
- 18 Our next speaker is Jennifer Adkins
- 19 who is with the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary
- all the way on the other side of New Jersey, which
- is like 40 miles. We aren't Texas, you know. And I
- 22 really want to thank Jen for coming here today. She
- 23 had other plans and she rearranged her schedule so
- 24 that she could come here and talk to us about the
- partnership, because, after all, we're talking about

- 1 Delaware Estuary, this is what we're thinking of,
- 2 the map on the right-hand side, which does include
- portions of three states, including New Jersey, but
- also portions of Pennsylvania and Delaware in there,
- as well. And it is the lower half of the Delaware
- River Basin. We certainly don't ignore the upper
- half of the Delaware River Basin. We work very
- closely with the Delaware River Basin Commission.
- And, of course, some of the states have a lot of
- land up there in the upper basin, as well. And so
- 11 we do try and keep a little bit in that role. But
- 12 as an estuary program, our focus is really on the
- tidal part of the system. And so this where we 13
- 14 focus most of our direct work.
- 15 And this is just a little photo here
- of some of our staff. We did some cleanups on
- little Tinicum Island in the Delaware this summer. 17
- 18 And so that's a little bit about where
- 19 we were. A little about how we were is that our 20
- mission to lead science-based and collaborative 21
- efforts to improve the tidal Delaware River and Bay. 22 And so you can see our vision and values up here,
- and partnership is a key component of everything we
- do. And so when Jessica eventually reached out to
- me about talking today, I thought, oh, partnership,

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- partnerships. It's in their name, right?
- Partnership for the Delaware Estuary. And I want to
- give her the opportunity to speak to you about the
- sort of things that they have learned with regard to
- partnership development and the application of water
- quality. Thank you.
- MS. ADKINS: Thank you for inviting
- here to be here today. I did have to do a little
- bit of rearranging, but I think it was worth it.
- And I always hate to start off remarks with an
- apology, but I feel like I need to this time. I'm
- just getting over a cold, so I have a little bit of 13 a cough. And if I have to take a break, I have my
- 14 water up here. Hopefully, that won't happen, but
- 15 iust in case.
- 16 And I was really -- I love Patricia's
- 17 presentation, and she covered a lot of the key
- points that you'll hear me and see reflected in my
- presentation, as well, about some really important
- things about partnering, at least what we've learned
- 21 in our experience.
- 22 So we are jumping across New Jersey
- 23 now from Barnegat on the Atlantic side to Delaware
- Bay to the west there. And so this is a Delaware
- 25 Estuary. This is what we think -- when we say the

1 that's easy, I can talk about that, no problem. And

- then the more I thought about it, I got to thinking,
- wow, partnership, that's going to be really hard to
- talk about without narrow down on what you guys
- really want to hear. And so because it is so
- integral to everything that we do, as you can see
- it's one of our main key values.
- 8 We are, in addition to being a
- nonprofit organization, we are a national estuary
- program, like the Barnegat Bay Partnership, which is
- one of the partners working in the Barnegat. And so
- 12 as part of that, one of the key components of
- estuary programs is that they are partnership
- oriented organizations by nature. They're 14
- 15 stakeholder driven and based in collaboration and so
- what makes maybe our program a bit different than
- the Barnegat's is that we were working with three 17
- states and two regions and the EPA. We also have 18
- 19 the Delaware River Basin Commission that's part of
- 20 our core partnership in the estuary program, and we
- 21 also have the Philadelphia Water Department, sort of
- 22 a major metropolitan area. So these are kind of --
- 23 on a very basic level, that group of people forms or
- management conference, and they are partners with us
- 25 in everything that we do in the Estuary Program. We

1 meet with them regularly. We're always trying to

align priorities, which I think is one of the keys

to a successful partnership is having overlap of

priorities and goals. And so by that very nature,

we're collaborative.

6 But we also, as part of our charge as 7 a regional organization -- and the region you saw up there is about almost 7,000 square miles in size,

and we're a relatively small nonprofit organization,

10 so we really rely on partners at the local level to

work on projects and programs with us because we

can't really be on the ground in all of the places

that we want to be on the ground in. 13

14 And so in addition to our management 15 conference, we also have a board of directors that

represent sort more of the private sector side that

we are constantly getting input from and forming

partnerships with. And those are people from

companies and industries and some academic

institutions and other NGOs. So our whole structure

is based on all of these partners, and that plays

22 into pretty much everything we do.

23 So I had tried to think about the 24 questions that were teed up for testimony here today

about partnership. And the first one was how does

1 your partnership work effectively to protect and

2 restore clean water? Well, clean water is at the

3 base of everything we do, too. So pretty much

4 everything we do is partners to clean waters. But I

1 layers of partnerships, and I hope some of the

examples will help kind of clarify that, but I

3 wanted to point that out to begin with.

4

I also wanted to point out that from

our perspective shared priorities and resources are

absolutely critical for partnerships. They are --6

7 it's key to everything that we do in our work.

8 Aligning priorities, if you aren't

9 working with partners who have shared priorities,

you're wasting your time unless you're working

towards getting some shared priorities, and

12 sometimes that's what we're doing.

13 And then somebody needs to have some 14 resources. I think that Patricia made a great point

15 in that sometimes you just need to ask. People

might have resources that you don't know about if

you don't ask. So it's not always money, but 17

someone needs to have capacity to nurture that

partnership, and it needs to be over time. It can't

just be resources for this day because we're looking 20

at the kind of monitoring that Patricia is talking

22 about, you need people who are committed over a long

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23 period time, so they need to have resources not just 24 for what you're asking them for today, but if you're

25 really going to be in partnership with them, they

1 need to be able to do that over a period of time.

And that only happens when you have shared

3 priorities, in our experience.

We also -- you know, most of the work

that we do, we have sort of two major areas of

operation. One is education and outreach, and one

is science and restoration. Those are definitely

very connected. We have staff that specialize in

both of those things. And so we definitely look to

partner through those, and we find that with

11 outreach and science are really good basis from

12 which to partner.

13 If you have -- and I really

appreciated the Commissioner's comments about the 14

importance of science, because that's very much our

thinking, too. But if you're acting from a place of

17 science, and this is what the science tells us,

sometimes you can overcome a lot of other 18

19 differences that can slow partnerships down. And so

20 we really try and focus on that.

21 And then also on outreach, outreach is

22 the common denominator across almost all the

23 partners that we're working with. We're all trying

to communicate better, to get more information out

25 there. So it is cumulative. If we're putting out

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5 think there's sort of a couple key points for us 6 that I wanted make and then maybe use some examples of some programs that we're working on to give you a better sense of what we actually do, and not conceptionally. But we do work in partnership at

10 11 multiple levels. And a really basic level we have

9

partners involved in our organization that help us decide about priorities and what to work on and what

14 not to work on and where to invest. And that's in

the management conference I talked about. But we

16 also -- and we work with that group on policy 17 sometimes and thinking about how can we be more

aligned, how can that group be more aligned, and how

we're tackling some of the common issues that we

20 have. But we also work very closely in different 21 programs and projects actually on the ground,

22 working with local partners, working with regional

23 partners. Some of those are funders, some of those 24 are people that we are funding or supporting in some

25 way or another. But there are all these multiple

1 the same messages that our partners are putting out

- there, there's huge value in that without adding any
- additional work or expense to anyone. So outreach,
- I think, can be a really good basis for partnering,
- too. And it's one of the things that makes us
- effective in what we do.

Lots of times when we come to

- partnerships, because we have staff and resources
- that specialize in science and restoration and in
- outreach, we can bring that to local partners. And
- sometimes at the local level, we're working with
- partners that have far fewer resources than we have,
- 13 so those can be some very valuable things to bring.
- 14 So an example that I wanted to use to 15
- show you, to kind of illustrate some of these things
- is just talking about wetlands. Wetlands are a
- major priority for us. We're fortunate to live in a
- pretty wetland-rich system in terms of the Delaware
- Estuary. And I have a map of this later on that
- you'll see. But, of course, wetlands are critical
- 21 for clean water. And I think probably most of the
- people in the room have some understanding of that,
- which is that wetlands are filtering water.
- Wetlands are important for lots of other reasons,
- 25 too, and we care about wetlands for lots of reasons,

- 1 with some specific communities around planning for resilience, which is the second photo there.
- 3 One of our community workshops, we
- worked with several communities along the bay shore
- in Cumberland County, work that actually started --
- we were just getting ready to start it right before 6
- 7 Sandy, and so it continued through that and became
- even more -- from that perspective, probably more
- successful because we had people -- we suddenly had
- a bit group of people that was not just motivated
- but urgently motivated to work on some of those
- issues. And that program was in partnership with
- three or four different local townships on the bay 13
- 14 shore as well as the nature conservancy, Rutgers
- 15 University, the Bay Shore Center at Byvalve, a whole
- bunch of other folks involved in that was part of a
- bigger bay shore recovery plan effort so that was a 17
- 18 big group of partners working on that.
- 19 And the thing that we really brought
- 20 to that was, A, being regional and kind of able to
- 21 look at the big picture with lots of people playing
- 22 their parts. And then the other thing was science
- 23 and our real interest in wetlands and the
- recognition that that was one of the green
- infrastructure solutions that really need to be

- 1 but clean water is one that helps connect us to a
- lot of different partners.
- 3 Recently, one that helps us connect to
- a lot of different partners, too, is resilience.
- There are a lot of coastal communities out there
- right now, particularly in New Jersey, that are
- really concerned about coastal resilience. So
- wetlands, that's another one of the values of
- wetlands that we can bring to partnerships and it
- helps us work with people.
- 11 So as we are trying to work to protect
- 12 wetlands for all of those different values, one of
- our biggest missions is how do we work with local
- communities and people to instill in them values for
- wetlands. And in some places that's already there,
- in some places it's not. And we do that through
- outreach. And so we've had several major
- initiatives around education and outreach really
- focusing on -- and most times we are working on it
- as coastal resilience, but for us, a big piece of it
- is around wetlands because wetlands are one of the
- major pieces of coastal resilience in our system.
- And so we've done things ranging from translating science into some public friendly pieces like the
- weather and change pieces here to working closely

- considered by those communities.
- 2 We also have been working Nature
- Conservancy to continue that work and bring new
- tools to those communities. And the website that
- you see here is a coastal resilience tool that the
- Nature Conservancy is working on that we're helping
- to kind of get out to communities and test it and
- see how does it work because in this case these are
- communities that we now have been working with for
- three or four years on coastal resilience, so we've
- built a lot relationships that really helps at this
- point save a lot a time if you're bringing in some
- 13 new tool, you're not starting with scratch with
- people who don't know who you are and what your
- 15 values are and where you're coming from.
- 16 And then also on the far right-hand
- 17 side is just another example of some public friendly
- 18 graphics that we use around explaining some of the
- 19 science and work that we're doing.
- 20 So that was wetlands collaboration and
- 21 sort of outreach, education and outreach level.
- We're also doing a lot of work on wetlands on kind
- of a science level, and that's through our
- 24 Mid-Atlantic Coastal Wetland and Assessment Program.
- 25 With that, we're working very closely with Barnegat

- 1 Bay partnership. We're actually looking to try and
- 2 get much better data and information about not just
- 3 the extent but the condition of wetlands in our
- 4 region so that we have that basis that the
- 5 Commissioner talked about that data to make good
- 6 decisions from, which, you know, five to eight years
- 7 ago we really didn't have for our wetlands. As we
- 8 get into having done this monitoring for sometime
- 9 now and we have -- this is the map that I was
- 10 talking about showed the wetlands fronting Delaware
- 11 Bay.

We've done science in these wetlands

- 13 for about five years now, and so we now are starting
- 14 to generate the data that we can look at. How are
- 15 these wetlands responding to sea level rise,
- 16 nutrients? We can compare different wetlands in
- 17 different parts of the systems where we can see this
- 18 system has high nutrients, this one doesn't and try
- 19 and start to look an at what the differences are.
- 20 So we're starting to really generate that data, but
- 21 that's a dataset that takes time and that
- 22 sustainable for funding for that is one of the
- 23 things that's one of the biggest challenges. So I
- 24 was really happy to hear the Commissioner talk about
- 25 the importance of data. I feel that's something

- 1 Partnership, as well as the Academy of Natural
- 2 Sciences, but also the New Jersey DEP. Most of our
- 3 wetland monitoring stations are on DEP land or State
- 4 land.
- 5 Some of the way we're using that data,
- 6 too, is to design some restoration practices and so
- 7 we've had big initiative around living shorelines,
- 8 trying to reduce the number of -- the amount of
- 9 hardening of shorelines because it cuts off those
- 10 wetlands and reduces its quality benefit, and
- 1 replace them with living shorelines. So this is
- 12 just an example of one that is one of our best kind
- 13 of demonstrations, partially because it's at a
- 14 marina. Basically this tactic, it's my mimicking
- 15 nature. It's just trying to help along what the
- 16 natural process would be, which is the buildup of
- 17 sediment and the plants coming in and growing. And
- 18 these environments also ribbed mussels which also
- 19 filtered water coming into these. So these tactics,
- 20 we've been working really closely with Rutgers
- 21 University and now the Nature Conservancy on the
- 22 Bayshore, major partners on this. But again, a lot
- 23 of the land where we originally did these living
- 24 shorelines, State land, so the State has been a
- 25 partner with us all along, and the New Jersey

- 1 we're constantly saying, and it's a tough message
- 2 because it's spending money on some things that may
- 3 not have an immediate impact.
- 4 The far picture here is some of our
- 5 newest work, using some of the data that's coming6 out of wetland assessment and monitoring around
- 7 something called Marsh Futures, which is actually
- 8 trying to asses specific marshes for their condition
- 9 and what's likely to happen to them over time with
- 10 sea level rise and some of the changes, so thinking
- 11 about which marshes are at most risk of drowning,
- 12 which marshes are at most risk of edge erosion. And
- 13 based on that, we can design restoration tactics to
- 14 address those specific needs.
- 15 And we're really excited to actually
- 16 be using this data from our Mid-Atlantic Wetland
- 17 Assessment Program now and a big effort with New
- 18 Jersey DEP to try and use this data to develop
- 19 monitoring protocols for some of the post-Sandy
- 20 resilience projects, realizing that we now have a
- 21 data of a good baseline that can be used to measure
- 22 how successful was this wetland project at restoring
- 23 it.
- 24 So that's kind of the science level.
- 25 Our big partners on that have been Barnegat Bay

- 1 Coastal Program was instrumental in some of the
- 2 early funding in getting this work going and still
- 3 promoting it.
- So the far picture here is our newest
- 5 hydrolytic drill that we're looking at. This series
- 6 of pictures is something we call plant and mussel
- 7 based tactic. It's a tactic that we developed with
- 8 Rutgers. We're now looking at variations for
- 9 different kinds of environments because these living
- 10 shorelines really need to be adapted to the local
- 11 environment. And one of the things we're looking at
- 12 is hybrid tactics that use offshore shellfish
- 13 breakwater kinds of things to absorb energy for
- 14 higher energy environment. And we have a big new
- 15 project using oyster castles over on the Delaware
- 16 side of the bay. And we're hoping to be working on
- 17 some projects like that in New Jersey, as well. We
- 18 have one coming up. It just started, I think, with
- 19 the Nature Conservancy.
- We're also looking to take this
- 21 tactic, which is -- this down around the bay, a
- 22 salty environment, and move it up towards -- the far
- 23 picture is actually a site in Camden. It's the
- 24 Harrison Avenue Landfill site. So it's a huge
- 25 project that DEP is working on. And DEP is our big

- 1 partner that got us involved in that. For us, it's
- 2 a living shoreline project. It's looking at can we
- use the same kinds of tactics in a really different
- environment with freshwater systems and plants and
- all that. And for that project, we'd be looking at
- not having marsh mussels, ribbed mussels, but
- 7 freshwater mussels.
- 8 So that's really down on the project
- level. Different set of partners. Some partners
- the same on projects and other things, but some
- different ones, too.
- 12 So thinking about how should New
- Jersey DEP help structure, facilitate, and support
- 14 effective partnerships and participation. Well, a
- 15 lot of this has already kind of been covered. I'm
- really happy that it has been.
- 17 Investment, I've already talked about.
- 18 There needs to be some investment from somewhere.
- It doesn't always has to be money. This is where
- knowing the priorities and knowing what's needed is
- 21 really critical.
- 22 Participation and inclusion is
- 23 critical, too. There already are a lot of
- partnerships out there. And trust me, it's really
- 25 difficult for us sometimes to get people, bodies, to

- 1 Patricia's already hammered on, and I think you said
- it beautifully. When you're working with diverse
- 3 partners, you have to be flexible to doing things in
- different ways. And I know that can be really tough
- for an agency that's also regulatory and has to meet
- a lot of different requirements. My guess is that
- that's one of biggest challenges for DEP. In order
- to partner with all these different people, you
- really do have to be flexible. And you can never
- communicate enough. Even if you think you're
- 11 communicating a time, you're not communicating
- 12 enough. At lease that's what we've learned in
- 13 partnerships.
- 14 And so one of the best examples, I
- 15 think, that we have of a really effective
- partnership that had all of these things, and still
- does but it's kind of operating at a lower level now 17
- because the investment is not quite what it used to
- be, is the Delaware Bay Oyster Restoration Task
- 20 Force. Great partnerships. We're part of it as an
- 21 NGO. There are other NGOs that are part of it.
- 22 Rutgers does the science for us. And it's really
- great topnotch science on oysters. The industry is
- a very active participant and active in funding
- through the fund. The New Jersey DEP is a huge

- 1 a lot of these different partnerships, but we always
- try to be very cautious about not creating something
- 3 new where there's already an existing group of
- partners, because an existing group of partners with
- those relationships is so valuable. It takes a long
- time to build that. So wherever we can, we like to
- utilize existing partnerships.
- 8 Participation and inclusion is
- important, too. Certainly, there are some
- partnerships that need to be small and stick to a
- small group of people, but I think we always try to
- 12 be -- and it's one of the basic tenets of the
- 13 Estuary Program, to be inviting stakeholders to be
- part it. And I'll give a very specific example, but
- 15 it's one that our science director brought up to me,
- which is we have living shoreline work groups now,
- which is great, in both states, in New Jersey and in
- Delaware where we're doing living shoreline work.
- The Delaware one has been around for a little bit
- 20 longer. We have much stronger participation there.
- Right now, the New Jersey one is only New Jersey
- 22 DEP, so we're eager to see that opened so that we 23 can participate and be a part of that. And I think
- 24 that we probably could bring something to that.
- 25 Flexibility and communication,

- 1 partner in that. So our federal elected officials
- have been very active in getting funding for that.
- 3 And all of those partners remain committed.
- We, over a period of about five or
- 5 six years, planted -- I should have gotten the
- number -- but hundreds of tons of shell in the bay
- basically for restoration, and at one point, a 40 to
- 1 return in economic value just based on the
- dockside value of the new oysters produced. We do a
- lot of promoting Delaware Bay oysters. We serve
- them in events, things like that. And our Rutgers
- 12 science partners have -- I frequently hear them say
- that the reason we're still eating oysters today is
- because of that aggressive shell planting that we
- did for five years. And every year that we're not
- doing that, we're sliding back a little in terms of
- the shell deficit, in terms of the population, and 17
- 18 ultimately, we're going to feel it in terms of the
- harvest. 19
- 20 So this a partnership that we're
- 21 really working hard on the investment side, because
- the partners are still there and ready to kind of
- engage, and we know exactly what we need to do.
- It's the investment that has been a little bit low,
- 25 but that is great example of a partnership that

- 1 really works. Rutgers brought the science. The
- 2 local townships brought a lot of the maps required
- for the core funding that we had for this. New
- Jersey DEP actually did a lot of the work, the shell
- fishery folks there. Our role in it was really the
- education and the outreach. We did the promotion
- of, we created this logo, we would have events
- promoting Delaware Bay oysters. Basically, you
- know, I think before we did this project, there are
- a lot more people now -- or after we did this
- project, there are a lot more people now that even
- 12 know that there are oysters in Delaware Bay and
- there's an industry and you can buy them and eat
- 14 them. So it was a great project overall. I'm
- 15 really looking forward to a point where we can kind
- of kick start it.
- 17 Another good example of a
- 18 collaboration that we're involved in that is not New
- Jersey focused, but I wanted to talk about it
- 20 because I think if you think about sort of creating
- and facilitating and building collaborations, this
- 22 is certainly kind of the most long-term organized
- collaboration that we're involved in. And the
- 24 Schuylkill River watershed is the largest
- 25 sub-watershed within the Delaware Estuary, so a huge

- stormwater, trying to take the model of what's
- 2 happening in Philadelphia and spread it to the
- 3 watershed.
- 4 And this effort actually has been
- funded by a variety of things. At one point it was
- heavily funded -- and this is a good example what 6
- 7 partnerships can do to leverage resources. At one
- point it was heavily funded by an EPA grant. And
- then the Water Department funded it. When the EPA
- grant was tapering off, the Water Department kind of
- stepped up. And then there was a fund created
- called the Schuylkill River Restoration Fund that
- the DRBC and Exelon were very involved in. This was
- created and started funding projects, and so that
- was able to keep it going. And then we also had the
- Pennsylvania DEP through the Drinking Water State
- Revolving Fund put money into the coordination, 17
- 18 helping fund the coordination of this.
- 19 So that's already getting into what
- 20 can we do, what opportunities are there to leverage
- partners with resources? Well, I just mentioned one
- of them. I think a lot of different examples just
- in the Schuylkill Action Network, but also in the
- oysters looking at better opportunities, for sure.
- 25 Again, this idea of linking priorities is key for

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- watershed, it's also a drinking water source for
- Philadelphia. So we want clean water flowing into
- the Delaware from the Schuylkill for the estuary.
- Philadelphia wants clean water flowing in for its
- drinking water intakes, huge convergence of almost
- 6 the same goals and priorities there.
- 7 We also have major partners on that,
- the Delaware River Basin Commission, the
- Pennsylvania DEP, as well as the City of 9
- Philadelphia, and over a hundred different local
- organizations from townships to conservation
- 12 districts to companies to water suppliers that are a
- part of this, all motivated around clean water in
- 14 the Schuylkill, all with slightly different takes on
- that as a priority, but all with that core priority.
- 16 And so that was a very organized effort, had the
- 17 Schuylkill Action Network, which we facilitate the
- network, and then different partners serve on
- different workgroups of the network. So it's a little bit like the collaborative initiative kind of
- model. And we're doing everything from abandoned
- 22 mine drainage projects to fenced and put crossings
- 23 in on farms for thousands of feet of streams on
- farmland and also working with schools and
- 25 municipalities to install green infrastructure with

- 1 this, I think. Looking for new longer term more
- sustainable funding sources, whether maybe
- opportunities with the SRF, maybe opportunities with
- 4 fine moneys or something like that. We're working
- on a project in Delaware trying to get dedicated
- funding for clean water. So those kinds of
- opportunities, I think, are out there. They're hard
- 8 work to get them, but they are out there.
- 9 Some specific things that I see as
- opportunities both for us and for New Jersey DEP, I
- think what's happening on the Bayshore around 11
- resilience, it's a really different story there than 12
- on the coast, on the Atlantic coast. I think there
- are a lot of different opportunities. There's a lot
- 15 of State-owned land there. The communities are
- small. They really suffer economically in a
- different way than the coastal communities do. It's 17
- just a really different environment. But I think
- 19 it's really right for innovation and some different
- 20 thinking, and thinking about particularly green
- 21
- infrastructure, not just getting it in, but how do
- you support it? A lot of marshlands out there, a
- 23 lot of small tributaries that are really right for
- 24 fishing, boating, bird-watching, eco-tourism. I

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- 1 Shore, it's just tourism. It's the only kind of
- 2 tourism there, really.
- 3 To us, access to the bay and making
- 4 sure that people can access those resources is
- 5 critical. And there are some places where the basic
- 6 infrastructure of roads or parking areas or
- 7 restrooms or docks and marinas are really in need of
- 8 attention. And I with think some investment, you
- 9 could really make a lot out of national resources
- 10 that are there.
- There's also a huge initiative by the
- 12 William Penn Foundation. I missed a word here.
- 13 It's the Delaware River Watershed Initiative from
- 14 William Penn, investing \$35 million in this
- 15 watershed, which is just incredible leveraging
- 16 opportunity. And we've been talking about with
- 17 Foundation, as many, many other people are, about
- 18 how can we take advantage of that as a leveraging
- 19 opportunity.
- 20 The very specific opportunities that
- 21 we have is that there is something called a
- 22 Comprehensive Conservation of Management Plan for
- 23 the Delaware Estuary was the plan that created the
- 24 estuary program, that created this whole partnership
- 25 that we're in. It was done in 1996. We're actually

- 1 be living in most of our freshwater streams in the
- 2 watershed. Unfortunately, we're having a hard time
- 3 finding them in a lot of those streams. But right
- 4 now what we're doing is a lot of survey work to
- 5 figure out where they are and where they aren't, but
- 6 then also starting to do some transplants and some
- 7 steam assessments to see, okay, well, maybe they
- 8 aren't in these streams now, but could these streams
- 9 host them? And you don't eat these mussels, so they
- 10 don't have the same market value as oysters, but
- 11 they have the same or similar water filtering
- 12 capacity. They're bivalve filter feeders. So we
- 13 see huge opportunities for the future in this.
 - We're still working on a lot of the
- 15 science to really define removal rates and things
- 16 like that. But everything we learned about them
- 17 tells us that this is going to be a great potential
- 18 resource. It's not a solve everything kind of
- 19 thing. We'll never be able to put so many mussels
- 20 back that they can eat up any pollution you put in
- 21 there, but it is one little piece of the picture.
- 22 And we have a lot of water companies and local
- 23 communities dealing with TMDL, and we're very
- 24 interested in that.

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25 So just to wrap up really quickly,

- 1 working on revising it. So for the first time in
- 2 20 years, we're going to crack it open and take
- 3 another look and basically stick with sort of the
- 4 core values of it, but it's going to be a very new
- 5 leaner, meaner document. We're heavy involved with
- 6 DEP in planning for that. But that's a huge
- 7 opportunity to align priorities, not just with us as
- 8 an organization, but with so many of the partners
- 9 that we work with, as well as all of the states in
- 10 the region, folks like William Penn are very
- 11 interested in that. So there's a huge potential
- 12 for, I think, launching a lot of new partnership
- 13 into the future through the CCMP revision. But one
- 14 of the things for DEP that's really going to play a
- 15 major role is getting DEP people involved. And we
- 16 know that they have lots of other work on their
- 17 plate, so finding a way to do that will be one of
- 18 our challenges.
- 19 And then lastly, I just wanted to
- 20 mention as an opportunity that we are doing -- we
- 21 still do a lot of work around oysters and we're
- 22 obviously working in the marshes, but we've also
- 23 realized that there's tremendous opportunity,
- 24 particularly for water quality improvement of using
- 25 freshwater mussels. These are mussels that should

- 1 because I think I'm probably over my time at this
- 2 point, but communication, techniques, and strategies

- 3 is definitely more people, less paper, I mean,
- 4 especially if you're working for DEP, working with
- 5 nonprofit organizations. We're a nonprofit
- 6 organization, but I would say we're more on the
- 7 sophisticated side in terms of the paperwork
- 8 required just because of being an actual estuary
- 9 program and getting federal funding and stuff. But
- 10 it really can be overwhelming. And I'm sure for a
- 11 lot of smaller groups, it may just not even be
- 12 possible.
- Participation and inclusion already
- 14 have been covered pretty well. Everyone is doing
- 15 more by e-mail and social media. Those are great
- 16 tools and they're a really easy way to link up with
- 17 partners, too, so that's something I've included up
- 18 here, just our, kind of, Flickr page. But some
- 19 specific things, I think, using volunteers. And I
- 20 think the model for dividing it with the monitoring
- 21 is just amazing, incredible. I would love to see --
- 22 we've always dreamed of having some huge monitoring
- 23 network for the Delaware that included, not just
- 24 volunteer people, but all the companies who are
- 25 there and all the local communities that are around

1 there. It would be a more ambitious project, but

- 2 maybe -- I am trying to picture would look like with
- the coolers and the example bottles for that. I
- don't think we could do that all at the same time.
- but definitely I think opportunity for that. We
- hear a lot these days about citizen science, a lot
- of interest around that. I think on the part of
- people, but also folks at EPA which can help provide
- 9 some support.

10 And one of the things I wanted to

- mention is that we've been just amazed that as part
- of mussel restoration program we have done some
- volunteer training just to train people to look for
- mussels and look for the presence or absence, so not
- identifying species or anything like that. We have
- just been overwhelmed by the interest in that and
- 17 the way that that connects people to the work that
- we're doing, so I think it's definitely a good
- communication piece.
- 20 That's it.
- 21 (Applause.)
- 22 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Thank you.
- 23 We do have a few minutes that we can
- 24 take some questions for either Trish or Jen if any
- anyone has some.

- 1 opportunity is going to come back. And now you have
- 2 that group of people that you sort of pre -- I'll
- give an example. This is actually a success story.
- But in the Schuylkill Action Network, we had groups
- of people working intensely on problems, and I'll
- use the example of the agriculture workgroup, a
- group of probably about a dozen people, already
- working on putting PMPs on farms and prioritizing
- and working together where some people did the
- 10 planning part, some people did the actual work, some
- people did the funding pieces, and had that in place
- when William Penn started their Delaware River
- Watershed Initiative. And then they called it the
- Middle Schuylkill Cluster, so they had a new name
- for it. But because they had that group there, we
- basically were very quickly able to, A, convince the
- foundation that that group was the right group to 17
- 18 kind of serve as the organizing partner for the
- 19 cluster, but also to jump right in on doing the
- work. It was already being done, so that was just a 20
- good example that it was ready, there, and waiting. 2.1 22
 - I have been involved in some larger
- 23 level sort of collaborations that -- again, I don't
- 24 know that I would say that they failed, but they
- 25 really struggled. And one, I think, is a success at

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Jessica.

2 MS. SANCHEZ: Jessica Sanchez. They

- were great presentations, and your energy and the
- positive messages that came across, and I hate to
- ask this question afterwards. I probably should
- have waited.

1

With all the successes that you've

- had, there must have been one or two that didn't
- quite get off the ground, and I was wondering if
- there some lessons learned and things to avoid when
- you're trying to put the partnerships together.
- MS. ADKINS: You're looking for
- partnerships that didn't get off the ground, not
- projects? 14

15

MS. SANCHEZ: Well, both.

- 16 MS. ADKINS: I really struggle to
- 17 think about any local partnerships that didn't work
- out, except maybe around resources. There had been 18
- some times where you thought certain resources were
- coming and people kind of formed and organized, and
- you get to try it something and then it doesn't pan
- 22 out. I still wouldn't say it failed because, for
- 23 us, it still form a new local partnership. And one
- 24 of the things that I've found is that that's so
- 25 really valuable, because you never know when the

this point, so I won't say what it is, but early on

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- it was real struggle and it was a real time drain
- because we didn't take the time at the beginning to
- get everybody's priorities on the table of "This is
- what I want out of this and this is what I need to
- participate." We didn't do that, so we just
- launched into people working together, and for the
- next three years couldn't get anything done. And
- 9 then finally, you know, instead of spending a few
- meetings doing that and then moving on to the work,
- 11 you spent years figuring out that that was what the
- 12 problem was that was holding things back. So that's
- 13 probably my best example.

14 MS. INGELIDO: And for me, I have some

- 15 small examples, but one of the things in quality
- 16 assurance at times is getting data back that you
- 17 don't expect those results and looking at that and
- having to realize that you're not -- chain of 18
- 19 custody forms alone was one of our biggest struggle,
- 20 and fill them out appropriately and making sure the
- 21 people were doing that appropriately. And even
- 22 though you trained them and you told them and you
- 23 showed them, you would still have certain people
- 24 that just weren't following those corrections. At
- 25 times you would have to look at yourself and say,

- 1 Well, it can't always be somebody else. I'm not
- 2 communicating something effectively, and taking that
- 3 time. And that was something that we -- and that
- 4 goes for volunteers and professional staff. That's
- 5 not something that's unique to volunteers.
- 6 Sometimes it's just the way it is in doing water
- 7 monitoring.
- 8 And then I know in early blitz days, I
- 9 did have experience when we had a huge group that
- 10 was supposed to come out to a cleanup at Long Swamp
- 11 Creek. And myself and another DEP staff member were
- 12 there, and it just ended up being us. But you know
- 13 what? We picked up what we picked up and we moved
- 14 forward.
- 15 Those are kind of small examples. But
- 16 for me, the bigger thing for our work at the
- 17 Department, I feel like we have a charge and we move
- 18 forward. And kind of what Jennifer had said is at
- 9 certain times the priorities line up, so being ready
- 20 when those priorities line up, what you're
- 21 interested in, having a project ready to go, keeping
- 22 on your path until the time is right, I think, is
- 23 really important. And, you know, funding comes from
- 24 different places for different reasons, and interest
- 25 comes from different places for different reasons.

- 1 perhaps?
- 2 MS. ADKINS: Yeah. It's interesting.
- 3 We are a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization, so from a
- 4 technical standpoint, it's nonprofit. As the
- 5 designated Estuary Program, we get some funding from
- 6 EPA. It comes through EPA. It's appropriated by
- 7 Congress as part of the Clean Water Act, and that's
- 8 a whole process in and of itself. But for us, that
- 9 funding is usually about a quarter to a third of our
- 10 funding. So the rest of our funding, we write
- 11 grants, we have fund-raisers, we send out appeals.
- 12 So we're a nonprofit organization with a special
- 13 relationship to the agencies in the region because
- 14 of that. And, you know, it's part of the
- 15 requirements of us being an Estuary Program that we
- 16 have and maintain these collaborative relationships
- 17 with the agencies in particular, but really with all
- 18 of the stakeholders that we work with. But we still
- 19 are a non-profit organization. And if something
- 20 happened to that Estuary Program funding, we would
- 21 continue to operate.
- There is actually an effort underway
- 23 in Congress right now to reauthorization the Estuary
- 24 program, so there's an Association of National
- 25 Estuary Programs in Washington that helps keep all

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- 5 1 4
- 1 So kind of keeping forward your right and having it
- 2 ready when the time is right for it to become your
- 3 success story. And that's something that I've
- 4 learned in my time.
- 5 MS. SANCHEZ: Thank you both.
- 6 There's one other thing just as a
- 7 footnote from what I know the Estuary Program does
- 8 really, really, really well, and that's
- 9 communicating. Maybe because they're not a
- 10 regulatory program in a government agency that's
- 11 stuck in with regulations and acronyms and things
- 12 like that, but learning how to speak at the right
- 13 level for the public to understand what it is you're
- 14 doing. You don't have to put it out there in
- 15 technical terms, but the Estuary Program is
- 16 especially good at doing that, at pushing that
- 17 forward.
- 18 MS. ADKINS: Thank you.
- 19 MS. STURM: Thank you both. Very
- 20 interesting. And I just have a question about the
- 21 Estuary Program. Oh, my name is Chris Sturm,
- 22 S-T-U-R-M, from New Jersey Future.
- 23 How is it structured and funded? It
- 24 sounds like it's quasi-governmental, you get a lot
- 25 of government funding, but it's public/private

1 the programs communicating together around that.

- 2 MS. SANCHEZ: Thank you.
- 3 MS. ADKINS: But we are more
- 4 heavily -- even outside the Estuary Program funding,
- 5 we're probably more heavily government funding,
- 6 everything from State down to very local, like
- 7 Philadelphia and other municipalities than probably
- 8 nonprofit organizations.
- 9 MS. SANCHEZ: About what percentage of 10 your budget?
- 11 MS. ADKINS: From a variety of
- 12 government sources, probably over 80 percent.
- 13 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Stan.
- MR. HALES: I'm Stan Hales, the
- 15 Director of the Barnegat Bay Partnership. And great
- 16 presentations. We enjoy working with both of you.
- I would just add that all the estuary
- 18 programs are very differently organized. We are not
- 19 a 501(c)3. We're part of Ocean County College.
- 20 Many of the other estuary programs are housed at
- 21 academic institutions, one's housed at EPA, some are
- 22 housed at state agencies, so they're all differently
- 23 organized. And that has some impact on how they
- 24 work.
- 25 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Any other

1 questions?

- 2 Dorina
- 3 MS. FRIZZERA: Thank you. Dorina
- 4 Frizzera, New Jersey DEP.
- 5 Based on the success of the Barnegat
- 6 Bay Initiative and the existing collaboration and
- 7 partnerships that exist in the Delaware, are there
- 8 any initiatives or lessons learned that you would
- 9 like to see transferred or be considered for
- 10 adoption in the future for the Delaware? Both of
- 11 you. You both have different perspectives and
- 12 things that might be moved forward. It can be as
- 13 much as, you know, targeting research or perhaps
- 14 monitoring networks.
- 15 MS. INGELIDO: I like Jen's challenge
- 16 about doing comprehensive monitoring. That would be
- 17 fantastic. I think the one thing -- I remember the
- 18 first time we the research forum where we had all
- 19 the researchers come into one room at the EcoComplex
- 20 and report out on the data research that was done.
- 21 We had a Watershed Ambassadors Program that we host
- 22 in the Department, and we had a watershed ambassador
- 23 there. And this is kind of her first experience in
- 24 talking about the fact that we at the Department had
- 25 people from various aspects of the Department

- 1 things it's not enough. It's not what we want. It
- 2 is a large system. And it seems like every year
- 3 there's some piece of it that's threatened by cuts
- 4 in funding and things like that, so it definitely is
- 5 very vulnerable. There is sort of a model framework
- 6 out there for a watershed to ocean monitoring system
- 7 for the Delaware that we've never been able to
- 8 implement partially because of resources, but also
- 9 coordination. I mean, working across the three
- 10 states and the two regions of EPA and with Basin
- 11 Commission and City's variance, it is complicated to
- 12 do. But I do think that -- I talked to some other
- 13 people who are around when the program was first
- 14 started like Jonathan Sharp who's done the
- 15 monitoring in that system, and I think that they did
- 16 have a hope that at some point we could have a more
- 17 comprehensive system with different partners,
- 18 including industry and volunteers and stuff like
- 19 planing a more organized part of it.
- 20 So I'm kind of half joking to say that
- 21 I don't know that it will possible in our system to
- 22 do that kind of monitoring, but I think some
- 23 variation on that certainly would be great, or even
- 24 just trying to solidify and fill a few gaps and
- 25 sustain, get commitments to sustain what we have now

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- 1 focused on this one subject matter and research
- 2 focused on this one subject matter and data and
- 3 monitoring. And she came out and she said to me,
- 4 "Gosh, this is how it should always be done."
- 5 And that really spoke to me. And I
- 6 was like, this is how it should always be done.7 That's kind of how I feel about my experience with
- 8 Barnegat Bay. It's just being able to look
- 9 comprehensively at an ecosystem like that and focus
- 10 your energy and your efforts. And for me to be
- given that opportunity is something that I think
- 12 continuing. And recognizing the research that had
- 13 been done, like we said in the beginning, and then
- 14 just filling in the gaps, not reinventing the wheel,
- 15 which I think is something that we did really well
- 16 in Barnegat, was doing that scientific inventory and
- 17 recognizing that, well, here are the gaps and let's
- 18 fill those, don't just redo everything again, and
- 19 moving that forward. So that would kind of be my
- 20 take on it.
- 21 MS. ADKINS: I think I already
- 22 mentioned in my presentation that the idea of having
- 23 a comprehensive monitoring program -- and we do have
- 24 a comprehensive monitoring program now, different
- 25 people doing different pieces, but it's one of those

- 1 would definitely be a major takeaway I would have
- 2 that I would love to see. But also you mentioned
- 3 the ecosystem model. We've had our advisory
- 4 committee has been talking for years about we don't
- 5 really have a good model of the ecosystem in the
- 6 Delaware Estuary. We would love to have that. It's
- 7 a really complex system, so it's not a small piece
- 8 of work, but, you know, that would be another kind
- 9 of potential component.

10

Stan talked about the difference

- 11 between estuary programs. And the 28 programs
- 12 around the country, there are some that are, you
- 13 know, much smaller and one county of one state of an
- 14 area, and then you have ones like us that are
- 15 multistate and bigger areas. And we do really
- 16 different kinds of things. But I have to say that
- 17 I'm usually jealous of the smaller systems of their
- 18 ability to really go deep into it and especially
- 19 engaging a group of volunteers and stuff like that.
- 20 That's really challenging for us at the scale that
- 21 we're working.
- 22 But I do think that Citizen Science
- 23 and getting people engaged and always has been a
- 24 part of our mission to get volunteers. And right
- 25 now, EPA has a big push focused on trash-free waters

- 1 and trying to look more at it as just a way to
- 2 engage volunteers and people, but also as a way to
- get them to take a more scientific look at trash.
- 4 And so those are some of the kinds of
- things we really would like to get going. There are
- some models for how to do it at scale. We do
- something called the Schuylkill scrub. That's for
- the whole Schuylkill. And it has individual
- communities doing cleanup. We organize. We promote
- it as a whole. There's a website that attracts
- volunteers that can sign up to different sites. So
- 12 there are some models like that I think could
- potentially work, not just for cleanups, but for
- 14 other things. But applying them at scale with full
- 15 participation by all the partners and the resources
- 16 needed to do it is definitely a challenge. But if
- 17 we could do it through that model, we just have to
- get not just New Jersey DEP on board, but
- Pennsylvania DEP and the Delaware and Philadelphia.
- 20 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: I think we're going
- 21 to limit ourselves to one last question and then
- take a break, because we're beyond our nominal break
- 23 time.
- 24 So, please, your name?
- 25 MS. LINDIG: I'm Carrie Lindig. Thank

- 1 our volunteer monitoring program and doing Citizen
- Science and getting people out there to do visual
- assessments, so I had that experience to pull from.
- And, yeah. So I don't know if that answers your
- question. So I did become that role. It's
- something that I really enjoy doing. I'd love to do
- more it. But, yeah, so it was in our Bureau, it was
- in my regional area, and I had the previous
- experience that kind of made me become that.
- 10 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Some people are
- 11 born to greatness and others greatness thrust upon
- 12 them.
- 13 (Laughter.)
- MS. INGELIDO: That's right. That's 14
- 15 right.
- 16 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: So let's take a
- ten-minute break and then we will come back for 17
- 18 testimony. Thank you very much.
- 19 Thank you very much for our speakers,
- 20 if we can have another round of applause.
- 21 (Applause.)
- 22 (Recess taken.)
- 23 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Ladies and
- 24 gentlemen, if we could reconvene.
- 25 We are moving into our testimony

- 1 you, ladies. It was a great presentation. I'm just
- kind of curious.
- 3 So Jennifer, you are executive
- 4 director, you're a paid position. It makes sense
- that you would assume the coordinating role, so
- would Trish. Your title is environmental
- specialist. So I'm kind of curious, were you
- designated as a coordinator or did you assume that
- 9 role or how did that happen?
- 10 MS. INGELIDO: That's a good question.
- So as I said, when the action plan was kind of
- proposed, each division that was appropriate to take
- 13 that action item was given the charge. And so our
- 14 division was given this charge of adopting water
- 15 quality standards, and we knew we needed to develop
- 16 a model to do that, which falls within the bureau
- 17 that I work in. We are kind of regionally based and
- focused, and so I was someone who my focus in the
- work that I had previously done in both TMDL
- 20 development and work related to that previous to
- 21 this experience was that area of the State. And,
- 22 yeah, I think I fell into it a little bit. But I
- 23 had experience. I had started with the Department
- 24 doing that kind of work. My first job here was to
- 25 do education and outreach and to actually part of

- portion of the program. And these are the four
- questions we put out -- five questions. Excuse me.
- These are the five questions that we put out to the
- public, and we're interested in testimony on these
- and related questions. I'm not going to read them.
- They're up here on the screen. They were part of
- the announcement that went out to the public.
- 8 In terms of how we're going to do
- this, our nominal rules are five minutes of oral
- testimony. I will tell you that we have three
- people so far signed up to give testimony, and so
- 12 I'm going to be quite flexible with regard to the
- five minutes. We could sort of automatically give
- 14 you a doubling of that. But if you want to go to
- 15 three times, it will costs you. Only kidding.
- 16 We do certainly encourage written
- 17 comments. I was taking notes myself based on the
- speakers' ideas. They were triggering thoughts in 18
- 19 my mind. I hope they were triggering thoughts in
- 20 other people's mind, so if anyone wants to give
- 21 written testimony, we will be taking that testimony
- 22 through the end of December. And the direction for
- 23 doing so are at the bottom of the hearing flyer. So
- 24 I don't need to be concerned about 1:00 p.m. for the
- end of the hearing, we should have no difficulty

1 with that at all. And there are the directions for

2 doing this at the bottom.

3 So the way we're going to do this, I

4 have three speakers here in order. I'm going to ask

you to come forward, state your name, spell it for

the court reporter, and then give your presentation

from here, from the dais. And then when you're

done, we will move on to the next speaker.

So our first speaker is Carrie Lindig

10 from the National Resource Conservation Service.

11 MS. LINDIG: Great. Thank you. I 12 appreciate being here. My staff gave me some points

to hit and I was at five minutes at 45 seconds

14 yesterday, and I was wondering what I was going to

15 cut out.

16 Thank you. My title is State

17 Conservationist for USDA Natural Resources

Conservation Service. I oversee about 60 or 65

employees across the State who work with

agricultural producers, farmers, and ranchers to do

21 good things on their land. We are nonregulatory.

22 But one of things we do have is we have skilled

23 people and we have quite a bit of money, actually,

24 that comes to us through the Farm Bill to

25 incentivize and motivate private landowners or

1 enough in one space to really grab on to for success stories.

3 So these efforts started probably

about 20 years ago. And I'll speak to an effort 4

that took place in Oklahoma. It just happened. The

local folks said, "What if we saturated a watershed

with all of our money, all of us who are interested,

and see if we can de-list a stream. Could that

happen?" And it did. I can't tell you how many

streams have been de-listed there, but what happens

in my agency is, as I said, what a great thing. We

12 think all the states should do this.

13 So I am actually putting money in the 14 Kirkwood-Cohansey in Upper Salem targeting water

15 quality just to do this. It wasn't grassroots and

ground level driven, which I think is important to

the success of these type efforts, but some of the 17

18 lessons that we have learned in these group-type

19 projects is, you know, go where the partners are

already railroad involved. We heard Jennifer say 20

21 that. That really helps. It doesn't help if I deem

22 it's an important watershed. Go where the people

who live there think it's important. We have the

greatest success if you empower the local people. I

can bring to them my federal facilities, I can make

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95

1 private managers to do the right things on their

2 land, to make their swells better, to improve their

3 water quality.

4 What does that mean for New Jersey?

5 Basically, I receive about \$15 million a year to do

6 this. It goes directly to the land owners. So our

goal -- we're kind of like federal extension agents.

We work with farmers and ranchers to help them take

care of their soil, to appropriately manage manure,

10 to work on stabilizing stream banks and appropriate

11 application of fertilizers, all in an effort to keep

12 those chemicals out of the streams. We worked in

13 New Jersey since the inception of the agency, since

14 the 1930s, and we have successful watershed efforts

15 that we've been involved in, in the Neshanic, in the

16 Musconetcong, the Wallkill, and Kirkwood-Cohansey in

17 Upper Salem.

18 Some of the lessons that we've

19 learned, I'll just share with you. We do a lot of

20 these group projects because we realize we can't do

21 it all on our own. With the inception of our

22 agency, we worked individually with farmers and

23 ranchers and we would work with just with them, with

24 whoever asked. And the term was coined random acts

25 of conservation across the country, and there wasn't

1 meetings rooms available, I can make staff

available, I can make copies, I can do all those

kind of things to help non-profits and help the

local workgroups go forward.

5 It takes a lot of meetings. We joke

there's a lot of donuts and coffee to get to the

point of where things actually start happening. You

have to get to know all the players and you have to

know what their priorities are and what interests

they have and the money that they bring to try and

11 put the pieces of the puzzle together to actually

12 make something happen.

13

22

From my perspective as a state

14 conservationist, what I can do is I can help remove

15 roadblocks along the way. When you write a policy,

you try and write policy that fits most situations

17 and, therefore, it shall be. But when you write

policy, you know it doesn't fit every situation. So 18

19 within my authority, I can waive or exempt certain

situations just to get them to move forward, and 20

21 that's been very helpful.

So when you have lots of people coming

together and all working together to make something

24 happen, you get success, you get measurable results,

25 recognition, and a lot of times more money because

- 1 you show that you're successful.
- 2 So how can DEP -- what is our
- 3 suggestion for how DEP can help in this process?
- 4 And not that they aren't already, but for the
- 5 projects that we work on, help capitalize the unique
- 6 abilities that DEP has to offer to gather, analyze,
- 7 and share water quality data. We can't do it
- 8 without them. Make the water quality data available
- 9 for us to use to make decisions on outreach,
- 10 prioritization, planning, targeting, microbial
- 11 source tracking. I mean, it would help so much for
- 12 us to know where the issues are coming from.
- 13 Provide funding to fill in the gaps where it's
- 14 needed. There are certain programs like 319 that
- 15 are used for water quality projects. I have quite a
- 16 bit of money and there are things that I wish that I
- 17 could buy but I can't, so I have to look for other
- 18 people to do those things.
- For example, I can't buy equipment. I 20 can't give a farmer new equipment, and not that --
- 21 there are just those certain things that we need
- 22 help with.
- 23 I just do a shout-out to Nick Zripko
- 24 who works for DEP who's been very helpful to us in
- 25 the Neshanic to get work done on the ground.

- 1 looking beyond the Barnegat. I didn't know
- 2 everything that was going on in the Barnegat. It's
- 3 wonderful. I want Trish to come over and work on my
- 4 projects in the Raritan and other places, because
- 5 you need people like who are excited and are willing
- 6 to look outside the box.
- 7 So thank you for the opportunity
- 8 speak.

9

- CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Thank you.
- 10 Our next speaker is Kate Hutelmyer
- 11 from the Watershed Institute and Stony
- 12 Brook-Millstone Watershed Association.
- MS. HUTELMYER: Good afternoon. As
- 14 Dan said, my name is Kate Hutelmyer. That's
- 15 H-U-T-E-L-M-Y-E-R. My name used to be Miller. It
- 16 was much easier. But as Dan said, I'm the
- 17 coordinator for Watershed Institute, which is a
- 18 program of the Stony Brook-Millstone Watershed
- 19 Association. As a program, we provide small grant
- 20 funding, educational opportunities, and technical
- 21 assistance to watershed nonprofits throughout the
- 22 State. So through this work, I've had the
- 23 opportunity to work with organization from Lake
- 24 Hopatcong to the Morris River and just about
- 25 everywhere in between.

- Another example to get help from DEP
- 2 is streamlining the permitting process would be very
- 3 helpful, especially when you're doing voluntary
- 4 conservation projects and you're asking a farmer to
- 5 do these because it's the right thing to do. Ben
- 6 Mazzei of DEP has been another great DEP employee
- 7 who's been very instrumental in listening to us and
- 8 helping us come up with language to help get these
- 9 projects going.
- 10 So there's lots of opportunities.
- 11 There's lots of opportunities to leverage. I'll
- 12 just throw out that all my money comes from the Farm
- 13 Bill. And the most recent Farm Bill that was passed
- 14 in 2014 included a new program. It's called the
- 15 Regional Conservation Partnership Program, and it's
- 16 basically an opportunity for anybody outside the
- 17 federal government to earmark my money for a
- 18 targeted effort. And this is happening right now.
- 19 The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation was
- 20 successful in receiving one of these earmarks for
- 21 the Delaware, the whole Delaware, the upper and the
- 22 lower. And they're matching the William Penn funds.
- 23 The William Penn effort was a huge gift to New
- 24 Jersey and Pennsylvania and New York.
- 25 So anyway, I commend the Council for

- 1 First and foremost, I want to thank
- 2 the Council and the Department for hosting this
- 3 meeting. Open dialog between the Department and
- 4 interested stakeholder groups who also share the
- 5 mission of protecting the environment is absolutely
- 6 critical to achieving the water quality goals that
 - 7 we've set for this State. So thank you.
- 8 I would just like to take this
- 9 opportunity to share a few suggestions, specifically
- 0 in terms of stakeholder meetings and greater
- 11 acceptance and use of volunteer collected data. So
- 12 after speaking to many of the groups in my network,
- 13 one of the suggestions that kept appearing was for
- 14 DEP staff to revive quarterly stakeholder meetings
- 15 with the environmental community. These meetings
- 16 would ideally provide a platform for DEP to share
- 17 resources and information and needs with interested
- 18 stakeholders, but it would also give those groups a
- 19 chance to share their findings, their expertise, and 20 their insights, and obstacles that they were facing
- 21 out in the field.
- There are examples of this type of
- 23 effort currently ongoing in other State agencies.
- 24 In particular, right now the New Jersey Department
- 25 of Health has collaborated with a number of outside

- 1 groups on what they're calling a Coalitions Working
- 2 Smarter Initiative. So these meetings that they've
- 3 set up have fostered a partnership between public
- 4 health organizations, existing coalitions, and the
- 5 State to create opportunities for more effective
- 6 information sharing and more effective use of
- 7 limited resources. And those working on water
- 8 quality issues both at the state and at the
- 9 nonprofit level could really benefit from such a
- 10 forum, especially as it relates to data collection
- 11 in the field, which conveniently leads me into my
- 12 second suggestion.
- There are a number of amazing
- 14 volunteer water quality data collection efforts
- 15 going on across the State right now through the
- 16 efforts of local nonprofits. And even as I speak,
- 17 those numbers are growing. Data is being diligently
- 18 collected and recorded, but there are still untapped
- 19 potential for that data to be used by DEP and for
- 20 that data to be shared with DEP in a way that
- 21 facilitates its use in the comprehensive analysis of
- 22 water quality at the State level. And so my
- 23 colleagues in our science department will be
- 24 submitting more detailed comments on how we might
- 25 best facilitate that enhanced knowledge exchange.

- 1 use of the limited resources that we have. I don't
- 2 think I'm saying anything surprising to anyone in
- 3 the room, but collaboration is obviously the most
- 4 effective and most efficient way to do that. Open
- 5 dialog and data sharing are two simple ways to do
- 6 that. Obviously, there are more.
- As I mentioned, we will be submitting
- 8 more detailed comments in these areas and others,
- 9 but in the meantime I want to thank you again for
- 10 hosting this meeting and for allowing us to give
- 11 input.
- 12 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Thank you.
- 13 Our third speaker is Toni Granado that
- 14 from New Jersey Sierra Club.
- 15 MS. GRANADO: Good afternoon. My name
- 16 is Toni Granado, and I represent the New Jersey
- 17 Chapter of the Sierra Club, the nation's oldest and
- 18 largest environmental organization of 60,000 members
- 19 and supporters throughout our State. I'm here also
- 20 today on behalf of Jeff Tittle, our Director, who
- 21 could not be here.
- 22 Just to tell you a little bit more
- 23 about the Sierra Club, we are a nonprofit advocacy
- 24 organization that works to protect our environment
- 25 with good legislation here in the State of New

- But in the meantime, I did just want
- 2 to briefly highlight this as an area where we could
- 3 see very rich productive enhanced collaboration
- 4 because it is in many ways already ongoing between
- 5 DEP and outside groups.
- 6 In particular, while we as
- 7 organizations as nonprofits often collect data as
- 8 part of our missions, we want the data we collect
- 9 and the work that we do to be as impactful as
- 10 possible. And to this extent, we would love to
- 11 collaborate with DEP's staff further on how together
- 12 we can better facilitate water quality data
- 13 collection at the local level and how we can ensure
- 14 the use of that data in a meaningful way at the
- 15 State level. We'd love to see enhanced definitions
- 16 of acceptable methods for collecting, analyzing, and
- 17 then submitting that data to the Department so it
- 18 can be used. And we'd love to see enhanced
- 19 communication from the Department regarding specific
- 20 data needs that nonprofits and local groups
- 21 throughout the State can help fill.
- And, really, we know that these days
- 23 staff and resources are stretched thin. It's true
- 24 in the public sector and it's certainly true in the
- 25 nonprofit world, as well. So we need to make better

- 1 Jersey and we also work around the country and
- 2 federally in Washington.
- 3 We thank the Clean Water Council for
- 4 having this important meeting today. And we wanted
- 5 to be here because, of course, we have many ideas to
- 6 answer the questions that you pose because a lot of
- 7 the questions can be answered in former programs and
- 8 policies that we've helped to bring forth in the
- 9 legislature to protect the bay. So I'll be going
- 10 over a few of those programs and hope that it can
- 11 inspire us to think about reviving those pieces of
- 12 legislation and other rules by the DEP so we can
- 13 move forward and reduce the pollution in the bay so
- 14 it can be a model for other waterways in the State.
- 15 So just to tell you a little bit more
- 16 about myself, I'm actually from Toms River in Ocean
- 17 County, and I've lived there my entire life except
- 18 when I went to grad school for global
- 19 sustainability. And I also was at school studying
- 20 sustainable tourism, so it's very interesting
- 21 connection to what was happening in New Jersey
- 22 around, actually, the time of Hurricane Sandy, and
- 23 my love and passion for the environment and how our
- 24 tourism was so deeply connected to the bay and the
- 25 shore. And after the storm, of course, we suffered

1 a lot of economic impacts from not having businesses

- 2 open, beaches were closed, and thankfully, with the
- help of the DEP and the State, we have taken good
- steps to get people back in their homes.
- 5 So from the time that I was a child in
- Toms River schools, I could remember our teachers
- telling us that the bay was polluted and unsafe to
- swim. We did it anyway, but I wouldn't dare to go
- swimming today or even crop it, for that matter,
- because of the deterioration of the bay. It's one
- 11 of the most eutrophic bays in the nation.
- 12 I've been proud to go kayaking in the
- 13 bay, even recent this summer with the Sierra Club.
- 14 We do outdoor programs and we're heavily involved in
- 15 taking people on hikes and experiencing the outdoors
- 16 and, of course, Cattus Island, which sits on the bay
- 17 is a beautiful area to really look and admire what
- 18 the potential is out there. So of course, there's
- still boating, and we watch sail boats each summer,
- 20 and that's also been a beautiful way to experience
- 21 what we have. It's just so close to us.
- 22 Over the past summer the bay's
- 23 problems couldn't have been more visible, and
- 24 instead of seeing nice clean water, there was an
- 25 unfortunately six-block long brown flume that was in

- We also are concerned with the high
- density development that has been proposed, of
- course, with changes to the Coastal Areas Facilities
- Review Act, and that is a DEP rule that affects the
- entire State. But we believe it will increase
- growth in Tuckerton and Mantoloking in the watershed
- and we're concerned that it will develop in these
- vulnerable areas and also increase the amount of
- people living in the watershed, as well as another
- 10 rule that was recently proposed called the Water
- Quality Planning Rules under the DEP that would
- 12 allow additional sewer service areas to be developed
- 13 in environmentally sensitive areas.
 - And again, this does affect the whole
- 15 State, so we're just wanting to bring these rules up
- and point out that if we can go back and revise the 16
- rules, return them to what they were before or make
- 18 them better, we hope that it will alleviate the
- 19 development in parts of the State that does cause
- 20 pollution in our waterways.
- 21 And we believe that Hurricane Sandy is
- 22 definitely an alarm bell for decision-makers in
- 23 government to act on overdevelopment and, of course,
- 24 it has put the bay at risk. Even in my 25 years
- 25 I've seen how much more crowded Ocean County is, and

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- 1 the bay near Seaside Park, and it did prevent people
- 2 to go swimming and it threatened public health by
- 3 having this really visible body of water that was
- clearly polluted from stormwater and nutrient
- pollution.
- 6 So we're here because we want to
- address these problems and we want to show that we
- 8 have programs in place to help prevent further
- pollution in the bay and help clean the bay up. We
- 10 believe that the Administration and the Council must
- 11 address land use stormwater and implement a
- pollution cap for the bay, as well as address
- 13 impacts from climate change and sea level rise.
- 14 There was legislation that was put
- 15 forth to require certain measures for the Ocean
- 16 County Storm Management System to basically reduce
- 17 runoff from stormwater. And these bills could have
- 18 helped towns develop stormwater management plans and
- 19 fund detention basin retrofits, as well as
- 20 demonstration projects that are much needed. But
- 21 unfortunately the Governor did veto that, and we
- 22 think that those programs should be revived so we
- 23 can reduce the pollution in the bay. Certainly,
- 24 that's a program for stormwater that can be taken
- 25 throughout the State.

- 1 my real concerns are just the capacity for building
- homes in areas that are vulnerable to sea level rise
- and also making sure that we have sustainable,
- economic, policies in place so we can appropriately
- 5 handle this amount of people in our area.
- 6 And we also wanted to point out a
- specific study by Dr. Mike Kennish, offered at the
- Rutgers Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences on
- the deteriorating health of the bay. And this
- report is crucial because it shows that the
- 11 pollution in the bay is worse than we previously
- thought because of nitrate and phosphorous
- pollution. And if you don't know about Dr. Kennish,
- he's a renowned scientist honored by his peers for
- 15 the work that he has done on the Barnegat Bay. And
- I'm sure throughout the day we'll be talking about
- 17 monitoring and how important research is, but we
- really need to relook at Dr. Kennish's research 18
- 19 because his report called for the need to create a
- 20 total maximum daily load and place a cap on
- 21 pollution for the Barnegat Bay. And certainly that
- 22 could be a measure that can also be implemented in
- 23 other waterways.
- 24 So with the Rutgers report, there's
- 25 enough data to declare that the bay is impaired and

- 1 implement a TMDL. And this should definitely be one
- 2 of the top priorities to improve water quality. And
- we also believe that we need to list the bay on the
- 303(d) list because it will provide the necessary
- 5 funding that we need to help prevent pollution at
- its source, and requiring a cap on pollution is so
- important because we do have really good programs
- 8 that have been proposed about involving residents to
- reduce pollution, and many of those are voluntary so
- we believe if we do enforce something that is across
- 11 the board and not voluntary, we'll see a lot more
- 12 benefits quicker.
- And I think that's really most of our 13
- 14 recommendations, that we should just kind of look to
- 15 the past of the legislation and the studies that
- 16 we've already done on the bay, and hopefully that it
- 17 could be a model. And we really want to just
- 18 reiterate that we need policy and action that will
- protect the bay, and time is running out. And
- 20 without this implementation and enforcement, we're
- 21 seriously concerned about the future of the bay and
- 22 having it for future generations, and that's why
- 23 we're here.
- 24 So I plan to submit my testimony, and
- 25 I hope that the Clean Water Council of the DEP will

- 1 has happened Barnegat Bay, but it's not just the
- 2 resulted of the current administration, it's
- actually a lot of hard work. It took 45 years, and
- we're not gone. In my office, the joke is "Did we
- save it yet?" And our organization is 99.8 percent
- funded by actual people, residents, small
- businesses, clammers, small companies.
- 8 This can work with citizens. It can
- work with the state, federal. We work with NCRS, we
- work with Watershed Association, Sierra Club, we
- work with a lot of people. Partnerships can be very
- effective, but we have to deliver management 12
- policies, too. And so without that, we're not 13
- 14 really being serious; we're just having press
- releases. We need to be quantitative in our
- approach. And there are real issues on the ground,
- as Toni pointed out, to the little brown spot on the 17
- 18 bay today. I actually have aerial photographs from
- 19 a drill yesterday for the nine new point sources of
- 20 pollution in Barnegat Bay.
- 21 So keep forging ahead. You can
- 22 accomplish wonderful things. But it takes a lot of
- 23 very hard serious work, money, hours, and resources.
- And we cannot avoid to make difficult decisions,
- 25 like setting TMDLs, declaring the bay impaired, and

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- 1 a take further look at it, will offer a lot more
- details about the legislation and programs that I
- discussed, and we look forward to working together
- to implement necessary programs to protect the bay.
- 5 Thank you.
- CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Thank you. 6
- 7 Does anyone else wish to provide
- testimony?
- 9 Yes, would you like to come forward?
- 10 MS. WENZEL: My name is Britta Wenzel,
- Executive Director for Save Barnegat Bay. So we are
- a 45-year-old citizen organization started in the
- 13 watershed of the largest body of water in the State
- 14 of New Jersey. In fact, the fertilizer law was
- 15 written in our little office in Lavallette. The
- 16 Marine Conservation Zone at Sedge Island, Beach
- 17 State Park, was written in our little office. The
- largest land acquisition in Ocean County's history,
- 19 which is happening right now, 775 acres, is because
- 20 of our work some years ago to fight a development of
- 21 4500 homes in that location. And over the 45 years,
- 22 tens of thousand of acres have been protected by the
- 23 citizen effort in Ocean County.
- So I'm here to say that partnerships
- 25 do work. I'm glad that you're taking a look at what

- rolling up our sleeves from a policy perspective.
 - Thank you.
- 2 3 CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Thank you.
- 4 Any further testimony?
- 5 Before we close, unfortunately, he had
- to leave, but I do want to recognize for the record. 6
- With the Clean Water Council, many of the member of
- Clean Water Council have, shall we say, a fairly
- long tenure. It seems to be that once you're on,
- you don't go off very easily. Right, Tony? Gina,
- 11 that take that as fair warning. But one of our
- 12 very, very long-term members is Ferdows Ali from the
- 13 New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Oh, there he
- 14 is. I'm sorry. And Ferdows is managing to get off
- the Clean Water Council because after a very long
- service with the Department of Agriculture, he is
- retiring. I wanted to recognize his service both to 17
- the Council and to the Department of Agriculture. 18
- 19 When I was with DEP back in the '90s,
- 20 I served on the State Soil Conservation Committee.
- 21 interacted with Ferdows there. We seem to haunt
- 22 each other over the years in various manners. But
- 23 Ferdows, thank you very much for your involvement 24 with Council, and I do appreciate all the work that
- 25 you've done with us.

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1	(Applause.)	
2	MR. ALI: I remember my first meeting	
3	with the Council was in June 1987.	
4	CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: Which was only ten	
5	years after the Council was actually founded.	
6	That's pretty good.	
7	MR. ALI: I have been very much	
8	fortunate to be a part of this Council and part of	
9	the water quality in New Jersey. I really must take	
10	ownership to the water quality in New Jersey. So I	
11	hope that you will carry this to the further	
12	heights.	
13	CHAIRMAN VAN ABS: No further	
14	testimony. With that, I declare this hearing	
15	closed. And thank you very much for your	
16	attendance.	
17	(Applause.)	
18	(Hearing concluded at 11:41 a.m.)	
19	,	
20		
21		
22		
23		
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	115	
1	CERTIFICATE	
2		
3	I, Lisa C. Bradley, a Certified Court	
4	Reporter and Notary Public of the State of New	
5	Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a	
6	true and accurate transcript of the testimony as	
7	taken stenographically by and before me at the time,	
8	place and on the date hereinbefore set forth, to the	
9	best of my ability.	
10	I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that I am neither	
11	a relative nor employee nor attorney nor counsel of	
12	any of the parties to this action, and that I am	
13	neither a relative nor employee of such attorney or	
14	counsel, and that I am not financially interested in	
15	the action.	
16		
17	A. C. D. Mr.	
18	Lis C Bradley	
19	LISA C. BRADLEY, CCR	
20	CCR NO. 30XI00228700	
21		
22	Dated: January 19, 2016	
23		
24		
25		

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