

D-16

File:
Pinelands
National
Reserve



*Great Egg
Harbor River*

WILD

STUDY REPORT



Great Egg Harbor River

WILD & SCENIC RIVER STUDY

INSIDE:

I - Background	1
A. Introduction	1
B. Orientation Map and Study Process	2-5
C. Assumptions	6-7
II - Eligibility Findings and Proposed Classifications	8
A. Determination of Eligibility and Map 1	8-11
B. Proposed Classifications	11-12
C. Outstandingly Remarkable River-Related Resources and Map 2	12-17
D. Priority Resources and Map 3	18-20
III - Summary of Existing Protection	21
A. Introduction to Resource Protection	21-22
B. Public Lands	22
C. State and Federal Programs and Chart 1	22-29
D. Local Zoning and Map 4	29-36
E. Voluntary Private Landowner Protection	39
F. Overall Protection and Map 5	38-39
IV - Summary of Issues and Existing Threats to Resources	40
A. Public Workshops	40-43
V - Alternatives and Recommendations	44
A. Alternatives	44-48
B. Local, State and Federal Recommendations	48-50
VI - Conservation Plan for the Great Egg Harbor River and its Tributaries	51
A. Completion of Final Plan	51
B. Local River Management Plans	52-57
VII - Final Recommendations	58
VIII - Study Participants	59
Appendices	63



**DRAFT
STUDY
REPORT**

NOVEMBER, 1989

Prepared by the National Park Service - Mid-Atlantic Regional Office - Division of Park & Resource Planning

*"Many a drawing I made at
Great Egg Harbor,
many a pleasant day I spent
along its shores..."*

John James Audubon

(1785-1851)

Background



INTRODUCTION. In 1968, Congress passed the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542, as amended). The Act established a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to protect selected free-flowing rivers that have outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The 120 rivers currently in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, comprising over 9278 river miles, are some of the finest in the country.

Congress envisioned the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System as a cooperative effort which relies on the actions of private individuals and groups, as well as all levels of government. The Act provides communities with a method for protecting local river corridors which is sensitive to the specific local needs and concerns. The Act also provides a framework for decision-making, one that calls for the development of a sensible conservation strategy for rivers and their related lands.

In early 1985 local residents, landowners and public officials began to focus their interest on the future of the Great Egg Harbor River, a 59 mile river in the heart of the Pinelands of southern New Jersey. The State and Local Rivers Conservation Assistance Program of the National Park Service's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office was invited to hold workshops throughout the area in late 1985 to help citizens explore possible ways of conserving the river and its tributaries. In response to strong community support, the Atlantic County Board of Freeholders, Atlantic County Board of Parks and Recreation and the municipalities of Buena Vista, Corbin City, Egg Harbor, Estell Manor City, Hamilton, Weymouth, Somers Point, Winslow, Franklin and Monroe passed resolutions endorsing the idea of a study of the Great Egg Harbor River. Through the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the study would determine the river's eligibility and suitability for possible inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

On March 4, 1986 New Jersey Congressmen Hughes, Florio, Howard, Saxton and Smith co-sponsored legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives to authorize the entire Great Egg Harbor River as a study river to be considered for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. At the time, Congressman Hughes noted:

As our natural environment continues to shrink due to increased development, the people of southern New Jersey are becoming increasingly concerned over the future of [the Great Egg Harbor River]...The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides the citizens of the area the opportunity to determine the future of the river. (Congressional Record, March 4, 1986)

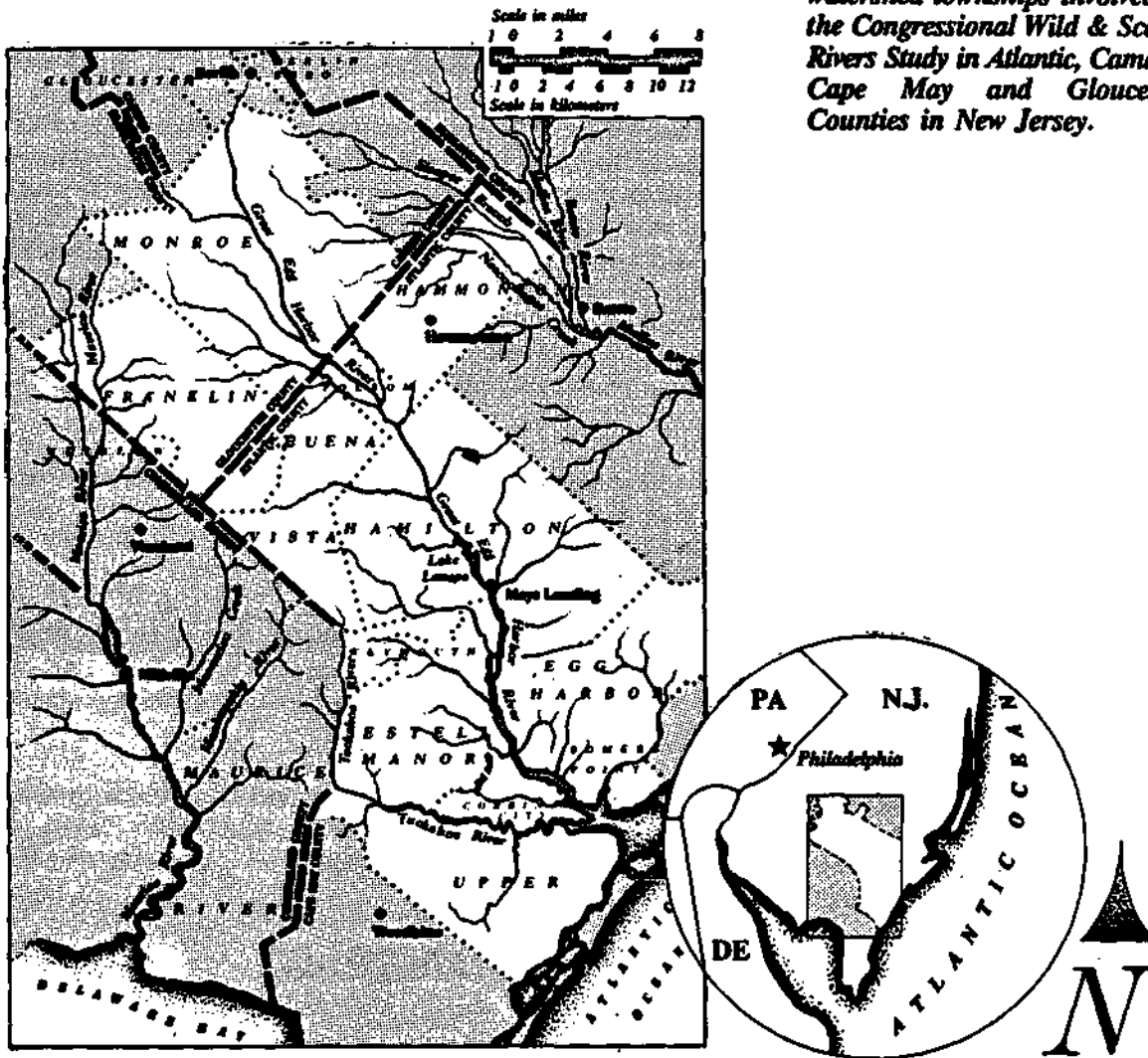
After the legislation passed the House of Representatives, Senators Bill Bradley and Frank Lautenberg introduced a companion bill in the U.S. Senate on April 10, 1986. The legislation passed the Senate as part of an omnibus rivers bill and was signed into law by President Reagan on October 30, 1986.

WILD & SCENIC RIVERS ACT

THE GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER WATERSHED

THE GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER SYSTEM

Non-shaded areas represent watershed townships involved in the Congressional Wild & Scenic Rivers Study in Atlantic, Camden, Cape May and Gloucester Counties in New Jersey.



Background (cont.)



STUDY PROCESS. A study process for the Great Egg Harbor River was developed by the National Park Service's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office to fulfill three major objectives:

- Determine the eligibility of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

- Determine the suitability of the Great Egg Harbor River and its eligible tributaries for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

- Develop a river conservation strategy for the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries.

These three objectives have been accomplished by the following steps:

1. Forming a study task force;
2. Assessing river resources to determine eligibility;
3. Analyzing river issues and existing programs;
4. Surveying landowners' attitudes about the river;
5. Developing goals and objectives for the river;
6. Holding local discussions about recommendations;
7. Preparing river conservation alternative actions
8. Soliciting local decisions about recommendations; and
9. Preparing a study report evaluating suitability for inclusion into the System.

During the past two years, the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service has carried out this process by working closely with a study Task Force made up of representatives of municipalities, state and federal agencies, river interests, and local residents. ▶

Background (cont.)

The Task Force and the National Park Service together have identified the outstandingly remarkable resource values of national significance associated with the Great Egg Harbor and its tributaries. These have been documented in the

*Great Egg Harbor River Wild and Scenic River Study
Final Eligibility and Classification Report
(August, 1988).*

The free-flowing qualities and nationally significant resources make the Great Egg Harbor River and certain tributaries eligible for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Task Force also helped to identify river resource values of state and local significance such as wetlands, floodplains and areas of archeological sensitivity, values that were determined important to be included in a river conservation strategy.

Issues and concerns were recorded through a series of workshops held in the watershed in March and April of 1988. The issues were analyzed by sub-committees of the Task Force during the months of May and June of 1988 and then documented in a draft report. Comments and revisions were incorporated in the

*Great Egg Harbor River Wild and Scenic River Study
Final Issues Report
(October, 1988).*

In September of 1988 the South Jersey Center for Public Affairs at Stockton State College assessed the attitudes of landowners adjacent to the Great Egg Harbor River concerning land use, conservation and future land planning. Their results are documented in the

*Final Landowner Attitude Assessment Report
(March, 1989).*

With help from the Task Force, Rutgers University's Forum for Public Policy began in September of 1988 to review and analyze existing local, state and federal statutes and programs

that address the protection of the resource values identified on the Great Egg Harbor River. The results of this review were presented in the

Draft Existing Programs Review
(June, 1989).

Goals and objectives for the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries were generated by the Task Force in October of 1988. The goals and objectives act as the framework for developing actions to protect and conserve the important resources associated with the river as well as to address the issues.

Through the months of May and June of 1989, the National Park Service and members of the Task Force met with local officials in the 12 communities along the Great Egg Harbor River and its eligible tributaries. The 12 communities contacted were: Winslow, Corbin City, Hammonton, Buena Vista, Weymouth, Estell Manor, Egg Harbor, Upper, Somers Point, Monroe, Folsom and Hamilton Township. Prior to these meetings, local officials were sent a briefing packet which summarized the resources, issues, goals, objectives and potential actions that the study had assessed thus far. The purpose of the discussions was to get input from the local officials concerning the study findings, and to respond to some of the questions and concerns they may have about the study and its recommendations to Congress.

In addition to the discussions with local officials, the Task Force met to develop overall alternatives and specific actions for future planning and management of the river and its tributaries. These and a summary of the findings to date were compiled in the

Preliminary Draft Study Report
(June, 1989)

and sent to each municipality and appropriate officials for review and specific recommendations.

Background (cont.)

ASSUMPTIONS. In addition to the goals created by the Task Force for the Great Egg Harbor River Wild and Scenic River Study, several assumptions were established relating to future conservation strategies for the river:

No Federal Acquisition or Administration

In keeping with the legislative intent authorizing the study, the National Park Service will not recommend to Congress that it be given authority to acquire land, nor that it be authorized to administer a possible scenic and recreational designation.

Local Management

The results of the *Landowner Attitude Assessment* and discussions with local officials clearly reflect the desire of local landowners to provide for river conservation and management at the local level.

Recognize and Use Existing Programs

To fulfill the intent of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, it is most effective to recognize and coordinate the use of existing local, state and federal statutes and programs to conserve the outstandingly remarkable resources of the river. A significant number of existing natural resource laws, regulations and programs at the state and local level are directly related to the protection of river-related resources.

Traditional Uses Maintained

A primary reason for the initiation of the Great Egg Harbor River Wild and Scenic River Study was to respond to a local desire to maintain and conserve the river values that are important to area residents. These values would include the continuation of traditional uses such as agricultural production, fishing, marinas, residential housing, and recreation. The intent of the local conservation strategy is to identify those allowable traditional uses and identify possible future uses that are compatible with the protection of the important resource values.

**Protection of
Landowner Rights**

The intent of the conservation strategy for the Great Egg Harbor River is to ensure that traditional uses are maintained and the rights of landowners are respected while simultaneously protecting the important resource values.

**Recommendations Based
on Findings and Local and
State Decisions**

The intent of the study has been that the report to Congress by the National Park Service for inclusion of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries into the National System will be based on the recommendations of the Task Force, local governments and participating state agencies.

**Recognition of Economic
Needs**

As part of the strategy to protect the resources of the Great Egg Harbor River, ideas will be developed to recognize and enhance compatible economic development. Strategies will be supported through public and private grants, funding programs, and technical assistance.

ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS AND

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY. The segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries that are eligible for possible designation into the National System, as described in the *Final Eligibility and Classification Report* (August, 1988), were selected using the following three-step process:

The Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries were examined to determine if they were free-flowing.

For the mainstem of the Great Egg, impounded segments (Lake Lenape and New Brooklyn Lake) were disqualified, but other segments separated by impoundments were considered potentially eligible as long as they were free-flowing. For the tributaries, only free-flowing segments that were directly connected to the mainstem of the Great Egg were considered potentially eligible. Impounded sites were identified using USGS topographic maps and aerial photos and were verified by field checks.

Those segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries which are free-flowing were analyzed to determine the level of development and access in the river corridor.

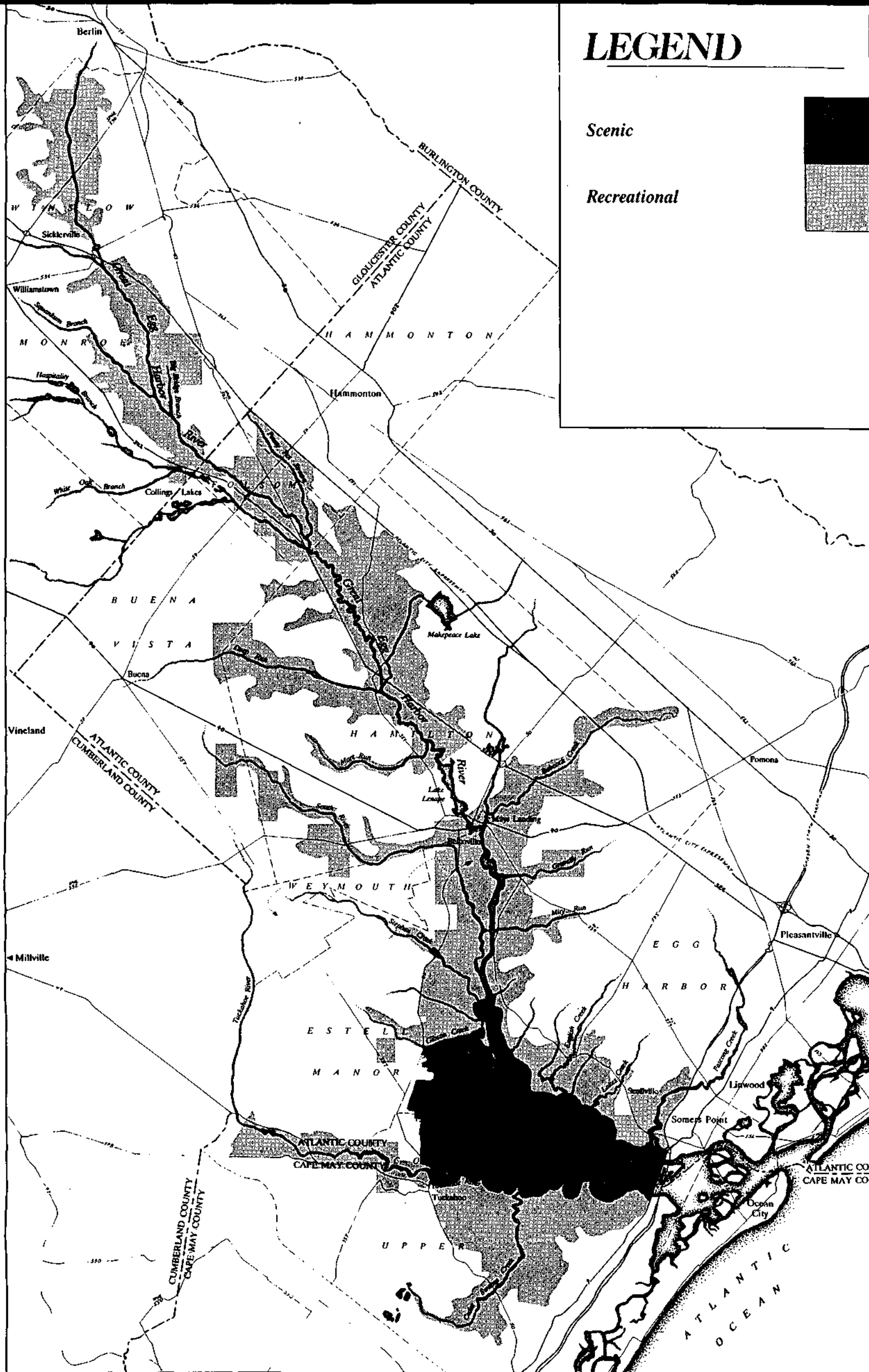
The river corridor study area was considered to be the area one quarter-mile from the banks of the river. Using a system developed for the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, a Development Point Index value to assess the degree of development was calculated mile-by-mile and then averaged for the free-flowing segments of the Great Egg and its tributaries. Segments with an average Index value of more than 100 points were disqualified. Certain types of land uses or development in the river corridor (e.g. major sand and gravel operations, parallel four-lane expressways, large parallel powerline transmission rights-of-way, factories or industrial sites) could also disqualify a river segment. USGS topographic maps and aerial photos of the river were used to determine levels of development and were verified with field checks.

Map I - Proposed Classifications

LEGEND

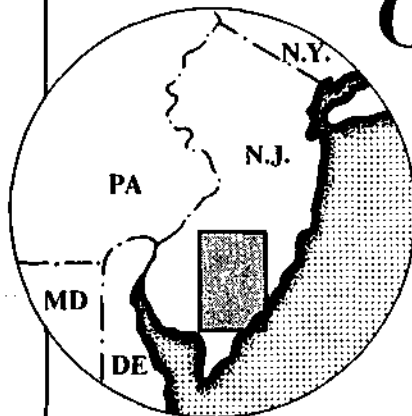
Scenic

Recreational

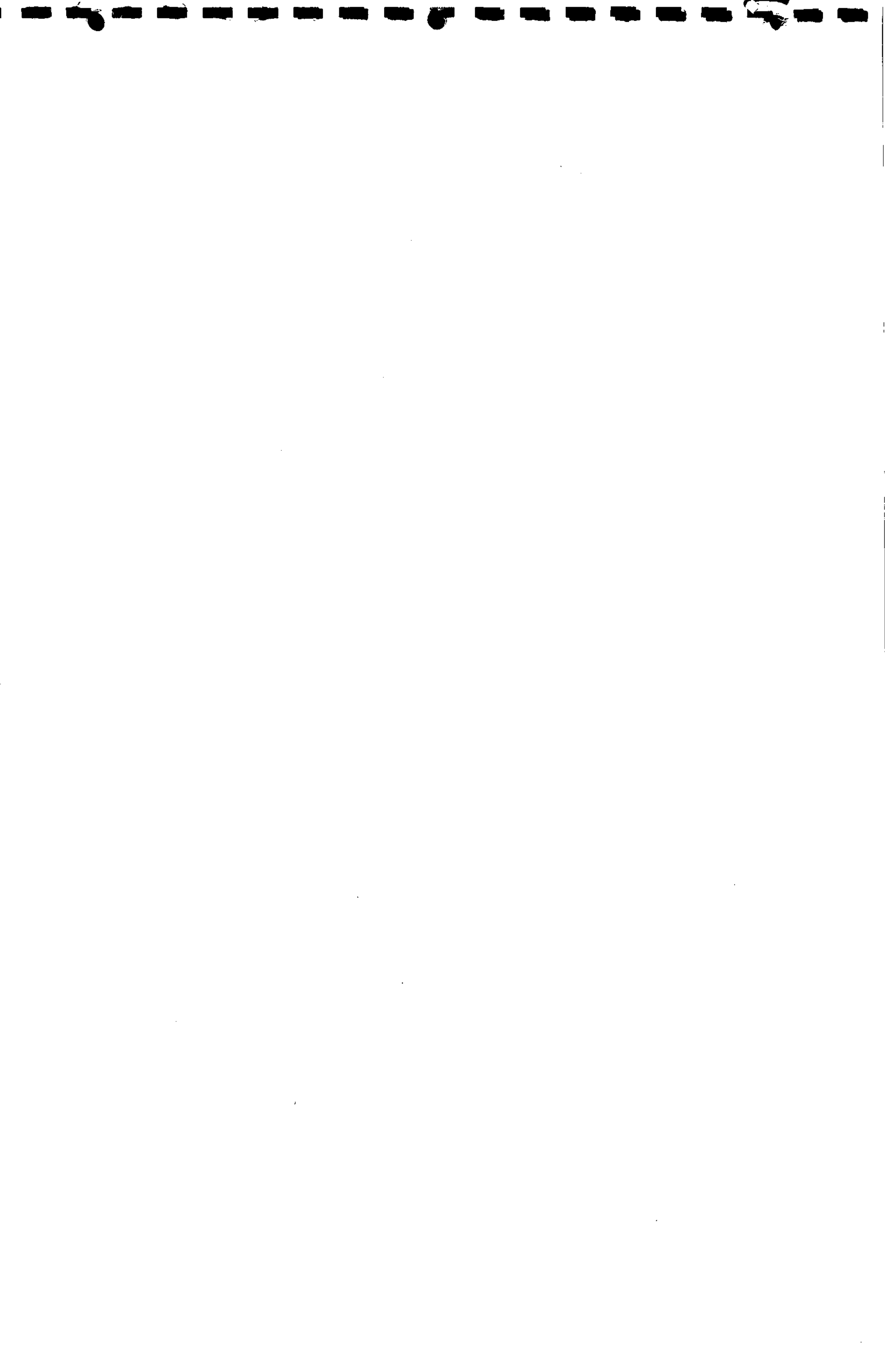


GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER

A CONGRESSIONAL WILD & SCENIC RIVERS STUDY
ATLANTIC — CAPE MAY — GLOUCESTER —
CAMDEN COUNTIES IN NEW JERSEY



Source: USGS 1:100,000 metric topographic Hamilton & Atlantic, N.J. maps



PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS

Each river segment and tributary of the Great Egg passing the Development Point Index was then evaluated to determine if any "outstandingly remarkable" river-related resources existed.



An outstandingly remarkable resource value is defined as being of either national or multi-state significance. A river segment or tributary was declared eligible if any significant river-related resource could be documented. Federal, state, and local agencies, the Pinelands Commission, private conservation organizations, local universities and colleges, and individual resource experts were contacted to provide any literature, information or maps relating to the Great Egg Harbor River and its resources.

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS. The Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries were evaluated to determine the proposed classifications which best fit the existing conditions of the streams. Section 2(b) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act indicates that eligible rivers shall be classified as one of the following:

1. Wild River Areas Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These areas represent vestiges of primitive America.
2. Scenic River Areas Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
3. Recreational River Areas Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS AND

A total of 129 miles of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries, meeting the eligibility criteria, are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The specific segments and their proposed classifications are shown in Map 1. The river corridor is defined by the areas in which the outstandingly remarkable resources are found (see Map 2). A summary of the specific segment by segment descriptions, their attributes and classifications can be found in Appendix A. The overall proposed classifications and number of river miles for the eligible segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries are summarized as follows:

River Name/Segment	Segment Description	Classification/Miles
Lower Great Egg Harbor River	Mouth of Patcong Creek to mouth of Perch Cove Run	Scenic Classification 10 miles
Tuckahoe River	Confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to Route 50 Bridge	Scenic Classification 9 miles
Middle River	Confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to Atlantic County impoundments	Scenic Classification 5.6 miles
All other eligible segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries	See Map 1	Recreational Classification 104.4 miles

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE RIVER-RELATED RESOURCES. The river-related resources of the Great Egg Harbor River were assessed in the *Final Eligibility and Classification Report* in August of 1988. The resources of national or regional significance qualifying segments of the river for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are summarized below. The delineation of boundaries in which these resources are found is shown in Map 2. For a complete list of the outstandingly remarkable resources, please refer to Appendix B.

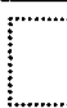
Map 2 - Outstandingly Remarkable Resources

LEGEND

Historic Sites



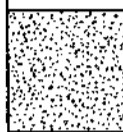
Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species Communities



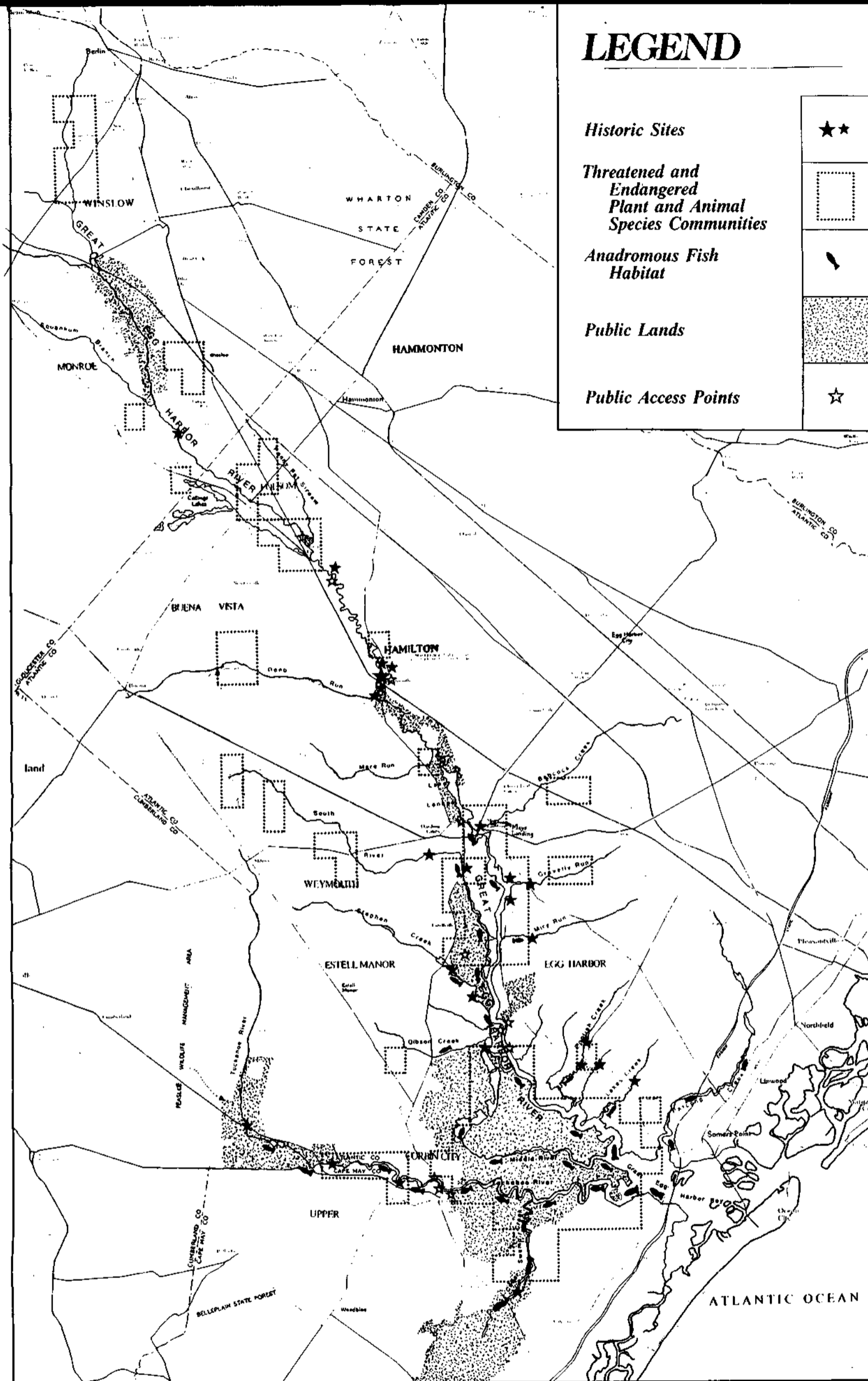
Anadromous Fish Habitat



Public Lands

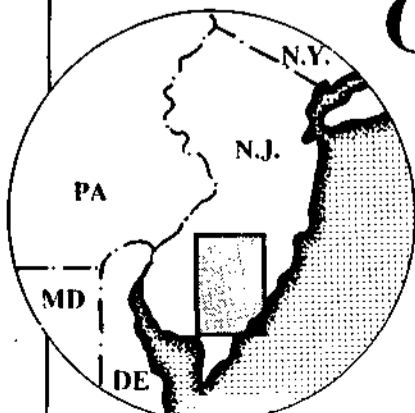


Public Access Points



GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER

A CONGRESSIONAL WILD & SCENIC RIVERS STUDY
 ATLANTIC — CAPE MAY — GLOUCESTER —
 CAMDEN COUNTIES IN NEW JERSEY





PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS(cont.)

Regional Setting

The Great Egg Harbor River flows within and is representative of rivers in the Pinelands ecosystem and the Embayed Coastal Plain physiographic province of New Jersey. The Pinelands National Reserve, which encompasses a major part of the river area, is recognized as a nationally significant resource because of its unique groundwater reservoirs geology and flora and fauna. The Pinelands National Reserve is also internationally recognized as a unit of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain Biosphere Reserve under the United Nations Man and the Biosphere Program.

Physiographic/Geologic Setting

The Cohansey and Kirkwood sand formation, underlying the Pinelands and the Great Egg, is the largest freshwater aquifer in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States, and supports unusual Pinelands hydrology and associated flora and fauna.

Surface Hydrology

The Great Egg Harbor River is one of two major river systems in the Pinelands National Reserve, draining about 20 percent of the area's 1.1 million acres. All waters in the Pinelands have been designated by the US Environmental Protection Agency as Outstanding National Resource Waters which are to be protected from any change in water quality.

Vegetation

The lower Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries contain large expanses of ecologically significant tidal marshlands and hardwood swamps. The middle and upper segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries contain significant areas of hardwood swamp. Both areas have sites with rare plants or plant communities recognized by federal and state agencies and the Pinelands Commission. These rare plants and plant communities include Pine Barrens

ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS AND

Boneset, Parker's Pipewort, Barratt's Sedge, and others. These areas are documented by the New Jersey Natural Heritage Program.

Wildlife

The lower Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries provide breeding habitat for the peregrine falcon as well as wintering habitat for the southern bald eagle, both species of which are on the federal endangered list. Hardwood swamps and wetlands adjacent to the lower, middle and upper Great Egg and its tributaries provide habitat for rare and endangered species such as the northern harrier and Pine Barrens tree frog recognized by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the Pinelands Commission. All of these areas are documented by the New Jersey Natural Heritage Program.

Recreation

The Great Egg is the longest canoeable river in the New Jersey Pinelands. The area provides excellent recreational opportunities in close proximity to the major urban centers of Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden and Wilmington. The US Fish and Wildlife Service recently designated 15,000 acres adjacent to Cedar Swamp Creek as the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge. The State of New Jersey owns in excess of 30,000 acres of land in three state Wildlife Management Areas that border the Great Egg and its tributaries. In addition, Atlantic County owns and manages over 4,000 acres of public park lands adjacent to the Great Egg. All of these areas provide opportunities for boating, fishing, hunting, and birdwatching.

Fisheries

The lower tidal portions of the Great Egg Harbor River (below Mays Landing) and its tributaries serve as critical nursery habitat and spawning grounds for anadromous fish, as well as resident estuarine and transient marine fish including alewife herring and striped bass. The

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS(cont.)

lower Great Egg is also one of only four areas in the State of New Jersey where commercially important quantities of seed oyster still exist.

Cultural Resources

The corridors of the lower Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries contain a number of historically significant sites which were important in the early maritime industry in southern New Jersey. Sites which were crucial to the development of the bog iron industry also occur on the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries. A number of these sites are on or are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and recognized by the Office of New Jersey State Heritage and Pinelands Commission.

Scenic Resources

The US Department of Interior, in cooperation with the Pinelands Commission and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, published a report in 1980 entitled the *Pinelands Scenic Study* to define and assess the relative value of the scenic resources of the Pinelands. As part of the study, residents and users of the Pinelands were surveyed to evaluate scenic preferences. The most preferred scenic landscape in the Pinelands was surface water in lakes and streams. The next most preferred landscape was undisturbed forest, including cedar and hardwood swamp areas. The Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries contains an abundance of both of these scenic landscapes. In addition, the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan has identified the Great Egg Harbor River from the Garden State Parkway to the Atlantic City Expressway as a designated Scenic Corridor, along with the Tuckahoe and Middle Rivers.

ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS AND PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS(cont.)

P*PRIORITY RESOURCES.* In addition to the nationally significant river resources, the National Park Service and the Task Force identified river-related resources of state and local significance that will be included in their protection strategies for the Great Egg. These resources are shown in Map 3 and are described below.

Wetlands

Soils associated with wetlands adjacent to the Great Egg Harbor and its tributaries and classified as having severe limitations for development purposes were recommended for protection. The soils were delineated using Soil Conservation Service County Soil Surveys. These areas are considered important in light of recent strong state legislation protecting freshwater wetlands, which will be discussed in the Summary of Existing Protection.

Flood Hazard Areas

Flood Insurance Rate Maps for each community in the watershed were used to map the 100-year flood hazard areas. These areas surrounding the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries are important since the state Flood Hazard Area Control Act currently authorizes municipalities to regulate stream encroachment activities in the flood hazard area and to develop conservation oriented land use ordinances.

Areas of Archeological Significance and Sensitivity

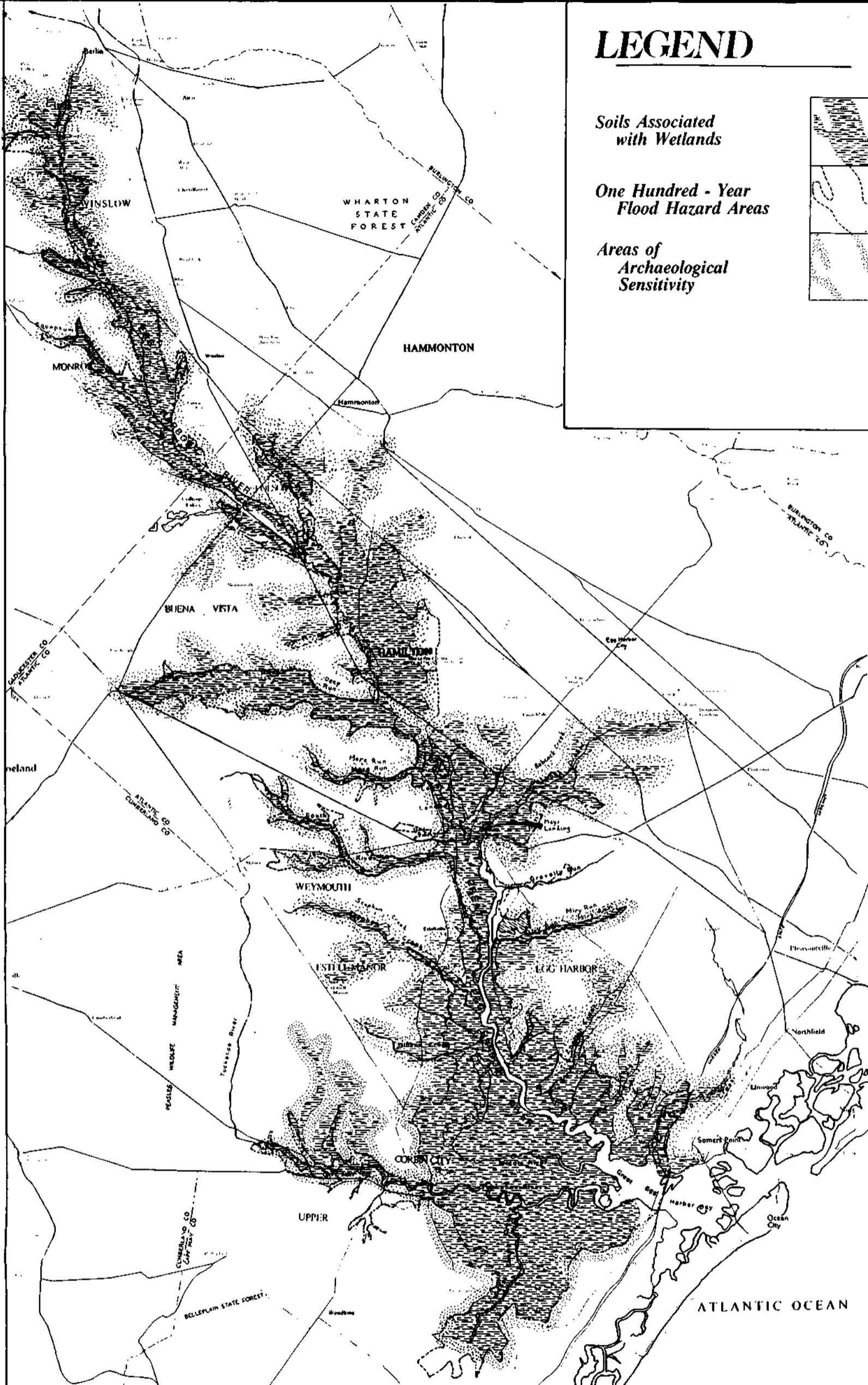
These areas, as determined by archeological studies conducted by Temple University and members of the Task Force, are corridors along intermittent, permanent, and navigable streams where known Paleo-indian sites have been documented and/or the probability of finding new sites is very high. These areas have been identified as corridors directly adjacent to wetlands, both tidal and freshwater, in the Great Egg Harbor River watershed.

LEGEND

Soils Associated with Wetlands

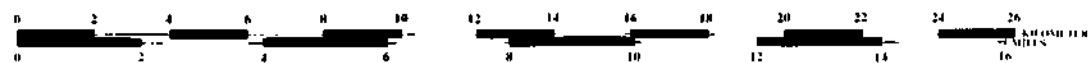
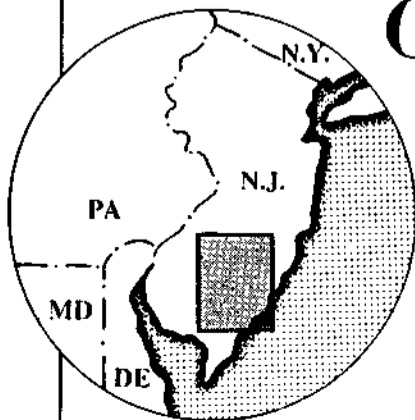
One Hundred - Year Flood Hazard Areas

Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity



GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER

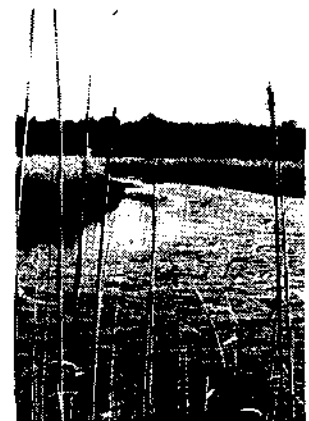
A CONGRESSIONAL WILD & SCENIC RIVERS STUDY
 ATLANTIC — CAPE MAY — GLOUCESTER —
 CAMDEN COUNTIES IN NEW JERSEY



Sources: USGS 1:100,000 metric topographic Hamilton & Atlantic, N.J. maps; SCS county soils survey maps; Temple University; and FEMA.



SUMMARY OF EXISTING PROTECTION



I**NTRODUCTION TO RESOURCE PROTECTION.** Section 10(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542, as amended) states: "Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such a manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values." The *National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification and Management of River Areas* (Federal Register, 1982) state: "Managing agencies will implement these principles [Section 10(a)] to the fullest extent possible under their general statutory authorities and existing Federal, State and local laws." Existing protection of the outstandingly remarkable resources can best be defined for the Great Egg Harbor River in New Jersey as a combination of private, local, state and federal programs. More specifically, the amount of the river corridor in private ownership, plus the authority of existing federal and state regulations and review pertaining to the river-related resources in the corridor, along with local zoning ordinances and private landowner actions, accurately define the degree of protection afforded the resources in the river corridor.

Even though approximately 74 percent of the Great Egg Harbor River corridor is in private ownership, the State of New Jersey provides some of the strongest state legislation for resource protection in the nation. This is reflected in the decisions of the State to legislate programs that regulate activities in and around wetlands, in ecologically significant areas like the Pinelands National Reserve, and in the coastal areas of New Jersey. The Great Egg Harbor River and its outstandingly remarkable river-related resources are significantly affected by statutory provisions of state resource protection laws relevant to these areas. Over 82 percent of the Great Egg Harbor River corridor is made up of freshwater and tidal wetlands. The entire river and its tributaries flow through the Pinelands National Reserve, and over half of the corridor lies in the New Jersey Coastal zone. In addition, the Natural Lands Trust, a private land trust organization that works with private landowners, owns and manages several parcels of land adjacent to the Great Egg Harbor River for the purpose of protecting natural diversity and preserving the areas in their natural state.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING PROTECTION(cont.)

An evaluation of all applicable local, state and federal statutes, their implementing regulations, oversight programs and enforcement provisions was completed in support of river management suitability determination. Results of the comprehensive evaluation of existing programs are detailed in the *Draft Existing Programs Review* (June, 1980) conducted by Rutgers University Forum for Public Policy. Overall, the river-related resources of the Great Egg Harbor River are directly affected by restrictive resource management programs administered by the New Jersey Pinelands Commission, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. What follows is a summary of the existing protection measures by which the Great Egg Harbor River and its resources are protected.

PUBLIC LANDS. Over 26 percent of the river corridor of the Great Egg Harbor River is in either state Wildlife Management Areas or county parks (see Map 2). The state manages the Wildlife Management Areas for the purposes of wildlife habitat enhancement and low intensity recreation. These areas are managed by the NJ DEP Division of Fish and Game and provide excellent birdwatching, fishing and hunting for the residents of southern New Jersey. The Lester G. McNamara Wildlife Management Area, the largest of the Wildlife Management Areas, is comprised of tidal wetland areas, bald eagle wintering habitat and a successful raptor recovery program which has brought the osprey back to southern New Jersey in healthy numbers. The US Fish and Wildlife Service has designated 15,000 acres of land south of the Wildlife Management Area along the eligible tributary of Cedar Swamp Creek as the new Cape May National Wildlife Refuge. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is in the process of acquiring lands within the designated refuge.

The county parks in Atlantic County manage the natural, historic, and recreational resources found in these areas for enjoyment by the public, and actively enforce laws to protect these resources. Atlantic County Park in Estell Manor, for example, provides opportunities for picnicking, birdwatching, historic interpretation of the revolutionary war glassworks industry, canoeing, fishing, and other sports. The Warren Fox Nature Center, named for the man responsible for a number of conservation projects in Atlantic County, conducts a number of environmental education and interpretation programs related to the resources of the park along Stephen Creek.

STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS. A total of 14 individual New Jersey state statutes and 7 federal statutes were reviewed as they relate to the resource values of the Great Egg Harbor River. The chart on page 25 shows that each of the river-related resources of the Great Egg Harbor River are addressed by at least one or more of the 21 state and federal statutes. Moreover, a more comprehensive evaluation revealed that four programs and their associated rules and regulations provide very strong protection for the outstandingly remarkable river-related resources. These four statutes are:

1. *NJ Pinelands Protection Act NJSA 13:18A-1 to 28 (1979)*
2. *NJ Coastal Area Facilities Review Act NJSA 13:19-1 to 21 (1973)*
3. *NJ Waterfront Development Law NJSA 12:5-3 (1988)*
4. *NJ Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act NJSA 13:9B-1 to 23 (1987)*

NJ Pinelands Protection Act

The Pinelands National Reserve was created in New Jersey through the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. Within the Pinelands National Reserve, 'management areas' were delineated in a portion known as the Pinelands Area (see Map 4-Zoning). The Pinelands Area contains a mix of valuable environmental features, farmland, hamlets, subdivisions and towns. All segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries, with minor exceptions, fall within the Pinelands National Reserve.

In 1979, the New Jersey Pinelands Protection Act instituted the Pinelands Commission to plan and manage all land and water resources within the Pinelands National Reserve, and more extensively within the Pinelands Area. The Pinelands Commission is composed of 15 members which includes seven appointed by the Governor of New Jersey; seven appointed by the freeholders of the affected counties; and one appointed by the Secretary of the Interior (the Mid-Atlantic Regional Director of the National Park Service). The Department of the Interior is the only agency to maintain a federal presence on the Pinelands Commission. In addition, the Commission maintains a staff of 45 full-time employees involved in reviewing development applications and revisions to municipal land use ordinances.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING PROTECTION(cont.)

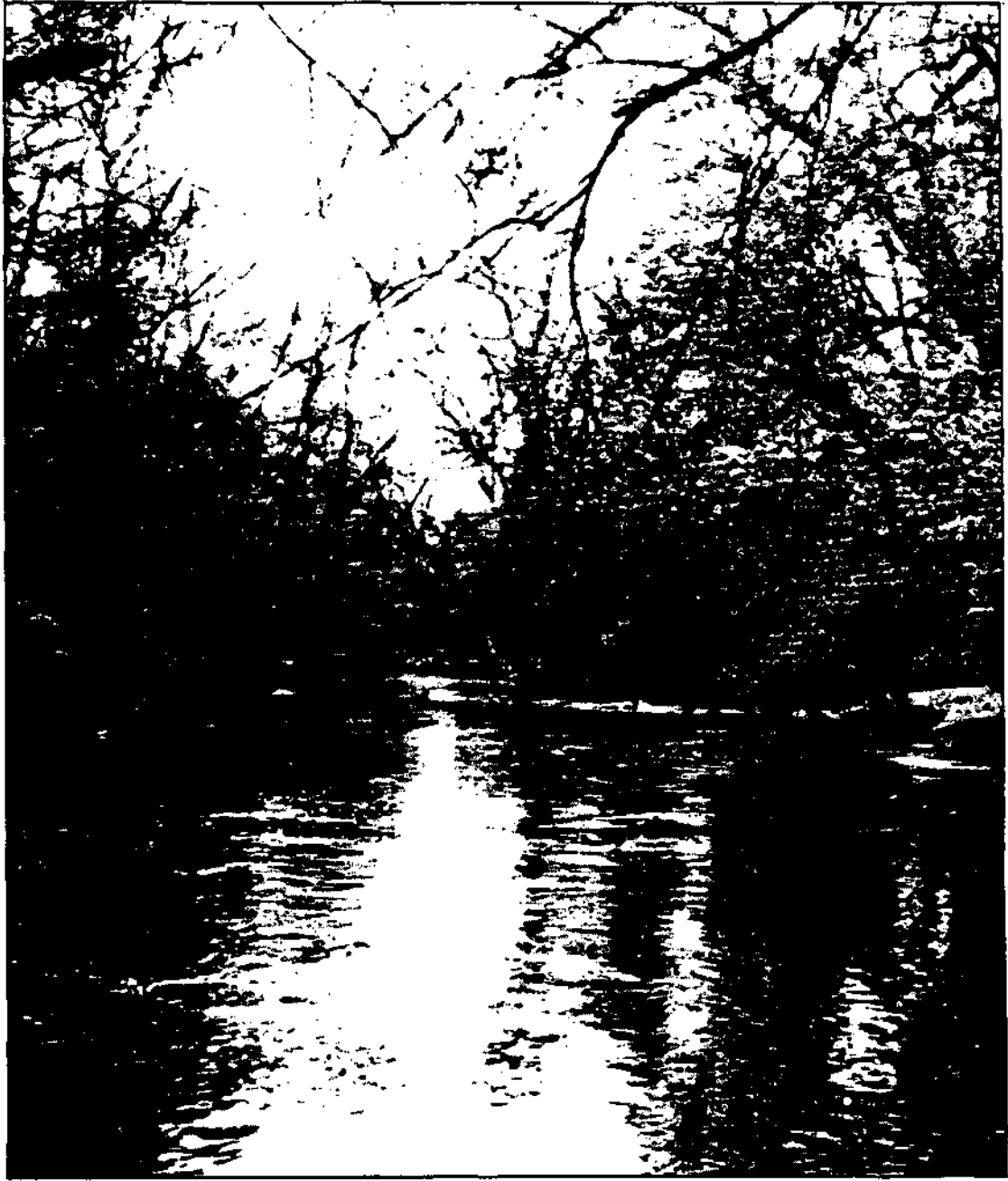
In 1980, the Pinelands Commission adopted a Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) for the Pinelands Area. The CMP was approved by the Governor of New Jersey and the Secretary of the Interior. All counties and municipalities within the Pinelands Area are required to revise master plans and zoning ordinances to conform with the standards of the CMP. The Pinelands Commission, with direct participation by the Department of the Interior, is responsible for certifying master plans, inspections, permits, planning and enforcement duties. In certified communities, the Commission is involved in a two-stage review process for proposed land and water activities in the Pinelands Area. In the first stage, the Commission reviews an application for development for consistency with the requirements of the CMP. The applicant must receive a certificate of filing prior to seeking approval of other local, county, state, or federal agencies. In the second stage, the Commission reviews the local decision on an application to be sure it meets the CMP standards. If the decision is inconsistent with the minimum standards of the CMP, then the Commission works with the local community and applicant to bring the proposed activity into conformance. All applications receive on-site inspections. All activities in the Pinelands Area are reviewed with respect to their potential impact on water quality.

Two communities whose eligible segments lie within the Pinelands Area have not yet updated their zoning ordinances and master plans to conform with Pinelands: Buena Vista Township and Folsom Borough. The Pinelands Commission reviews all development proposals in these communities until they are certified. Both communities are expected to have their master plans and zoning in conformance with the CMP within the next year. Certified communities have the authority to review all development proposals and approve or deny them in a manner consistent with their master plans and zoning. However, if a development plan inconsistent with a community's zoning ordinances is approved by that community, the Pinelands Commission can supersede that approval and object to the development application. The standards of the Comprehensive Management Plan supersede all state authorities within the designated management areas.

The Comprehensive Management Plan strictly regulates activities related to: surface and groundwater resources; vegetation and wildlife; wetlands; fire management; forestry; air quality;

LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE STUDY AREA

	Program	River-Related Resources							
		AREAS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY	FISHERIES HABITAT	FLOODPLAINS	WATER QUALITY	HISTORIC SITES	PUBLIC LANDS/ RECREATIONAL USE	THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES	SCENIC AREAS
STATE	<i>NJ COASTAL AREA FACILITIES REVIEW ACT</i>		•	•	•		•	•	•
	<i>NJ ENDANGERED AND NON-GAME SPECIES PROTECTION ACT</i>							•	
	<i>NJ FLOOD HAZARD AREA CONTROL ACT</i>			•	•				•
	<i>NJ FRESHWATER WETLANDS PROTECTION ACT</i>		•		•			•	•
	<i>NJ MUNICIPAL CONSERVATION COMMISSION ACT</i>						•		•
	<i>NJ MUNICIPAL LAND USE LAW</i>	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
	<i>NJ NATURAL AREA SYSTEMS ACT</i>		•				•	•	•
	<i>NJ OPEN LANDS MANAGEMENT ACT</i>		•				•	•	•
	<i>NJ PINELANDS PROTECTION ACT</i>	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
	<i>NJ SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL ACT</i>				•				
	<i>NJ STATE PLANNING COMMISSION ACT</i>								•
	<i>NJ WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT</i>				•				
	<i>NJ WATER QUALITY PLANNING ACT</i>				•				
<i>NJ WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT</i>		•	•	•		•	•	•	
FEDERAL	<i>ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ACT</i>	•							
	<i>CLEAN WATER ACT</i>		•	•	•		•		•
	<i>ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT</i>		•				•		•
	<i>FARMLAND PROTECTION / FOOD SECURITY ACTS</i>				•				•
	<i>NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM</i>		•		•		•		•
	<i>NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT</i>	•				•			
	<i>RIVERS AND HARBORS ACT</i>		•						•



historical, archeological and cultural preservation; scenic resources; waste management; resource extraction; and recreation of the Great Egg Harbor River (*Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan*, 1980).

NJ Coastal Area Facilities Review Act

In addition to the requests of the Pinelands CMP, the tidal portions of the Great Egg Harbor River are affected by the New Jersey Coastal Area Facilities Review Act (CAFRA). The federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 allows states to delineate their own coastal zones, develop management plans, and to regulate activities in those areas that are consistent with the federal act. The Coastal Area Facilities Review Act of New Jersey is the state companion legislation to the federal Coastal Zone Management Act. The provisions of CAFRA are administered by the Division of Coastal Resources within the NJ Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Coastal Resources is strongly active in the areas of permitting, inspection and enforcement of water resources activities of the Great Egg Harbor River tidal areas. CAFRA regulates activities related to marine fisheries, shellfisheries, water quality, surface water, stormwater, groundwater, wildlife habitat, air quality, public access to waterfront, scenic resources, buffers, solid waste, traffic, soils, and floodplain areas. The focus of CAFRA is to regulate large commercial activities, industrial uses and residential developments of 25 or more units so that these activities will not result in significant adverse impacts to the resources associated with tidal areas, such as wetlands, water quality, fisheries, and wildlife habitat.

The tidal portion of the Great Egg Harbor River and its eligible tributaries below Mays Landing are under the joint jurisdiction of the Pinelands National Reserve and the NJ DEP Division of Coastal Resources (see Map 4-Zoning). Primary oversight in this river area is given to the Division of Coastal Resources, but through a Memorandum of Agreement all applications for major development are subject to review by the Pinelands Commission for consistency with the provisions and minimum standards of the Pinelands CMP.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING PROTECTION(cont.)

NJ Waterfront Development Law

To reduce the rate of developments not subject to CAFRA, the Governor invoked special provisions to expand the powers of the NJ Waterfront Development Law (NJSA 12:5-3). This law originally regulated activities solely on the shorelines of tidal bodies of water. In October of 1988, Governor Tom Kean, through Certification of Imminent Peril, expanded the jurisdiction under the Waterfront Development Law to include areas(wetlands and uplands) adjacent to tidal water bodies in the coastal zone. A Waterfront Development Permit is required for any project, regardless of size, in the CAFRA zone. The provisions are governed by the NJ Rules on Coastal Resources and Development (NJSA 7:7E-1.1 et seq., 1986). Development proposals are reviewed, like CAFRA, with respect to possible significant adverse impacts on the resources in the areas under the jurisdiction of the law. In the tidal areas of the Great Egg Harbor River, these resources would include those associated with wetlands and uplands.

NJ Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act

The purpose of this act is to preserve the integrity of the New Jersey freshwater wetlands by establishing the state jurisdiction beyond tidal areas and by providing a basis for assuming the federal wetlands authorities by meeting and exceeding the wetland protection provisions of the federal Clean Water Act.

In addition to minimum standards set by the Pinelands CMP with regard to wetlands, a permit is required by the NJ DEP's Division of Coastal Resources, Bureau of Freshwater Wetlands for all development activities(i.e. dredging, filling, and construction) in open water areas. The provisions of the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act apply in the CAFRA zone effecting eligible segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries as well as the non-Pinelands area of the Great Egg Harbor River in Winslow Township (see Map 4-Zoning).

The following activities are regulated and conditionally prohibited for all freshwater wetlands in the Great Egg Harbor River area pursuant to the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act:

- Removal, excavation, disturbance or dredging of soil, sand, gravel, or any aggregate material;
- Drainage or disturbance of the water level or water table;
- Dumping, discharging or filling with any materials;
- Driving of any pilings;
- Placing of obstructions; or
- Destruction of plant life which would alter the character of a freshwater wetland.

The NJ Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act specifically recognizes rivers under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and affords special protection to their wetlands. The issuance of state general freshwater wetlands permits is prohibited for rivers subject to Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, regardless of the proposed activity.

Overall, these four state programs alone provide a strong basis for the future management and protection of nationally significant river values. Protection and management is further guaranteed when coupled with other programs such as the NJ Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act, the NJ Flood Hazard Control Act, related federal programs, and local zoning.

***L*OCAL ZONING.** With assistance from the National Park Service, the Pinelands Commission, and the NJ DEP Division of Coastal Resources, Rutgers' Forum for Public Policy reviewed the zoning ordinances for the 12 communities in the study area and mapped out the existing zoning adjacent to the Great Egg Harbor River and its eligible tributaries (see Map 4-Zoning). For each community, the permitted uses and minimum lot sizes were reviewed as well as local and mandatory state provisions for floodplain districts, site plan reviews, open space requirements, clustering, conservation zones, residential, business, commercial and agricultural districts. A complete summary of the local zoning review for each community can be found in the Appendices.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING PROTECTION(cont.)

Compatible Uses

AGRICULTURE
(Row crops, salt hay)
FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
BEEKEEPING
LOW-INTENSITY RECREATION

Conditional Uses



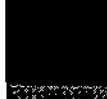


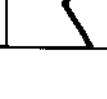
SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING
(2.3-70 acres per unit)
FORESTRY
SCHOOLS
PLACES OF WORSHIP
PARKS
AGRICULTURAL AIRFIELDS
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEE HOUSING
AGRICULTURAL COMMERCIAL FACILITIES
CAMPGROUNDS
GOLF COURSES
STABLES
MUSEUMS
MARINAS, PIERS, BULKHEADS
NON-PROFIT CLUBS
PRODUCE STANDS
GARAGES
PUBLIC UTILITIES
PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
(15,000 to 24,000 sq. ft.)
BOAT SALES, RENTAL STORAGE
RESTAURANTS
THEATERS
SMALL RETAIL
PROFESSIONAL OFFICES
MAJOR GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWAL
CHANNEL MODIFICATION
RESOURCE EXTRACTION

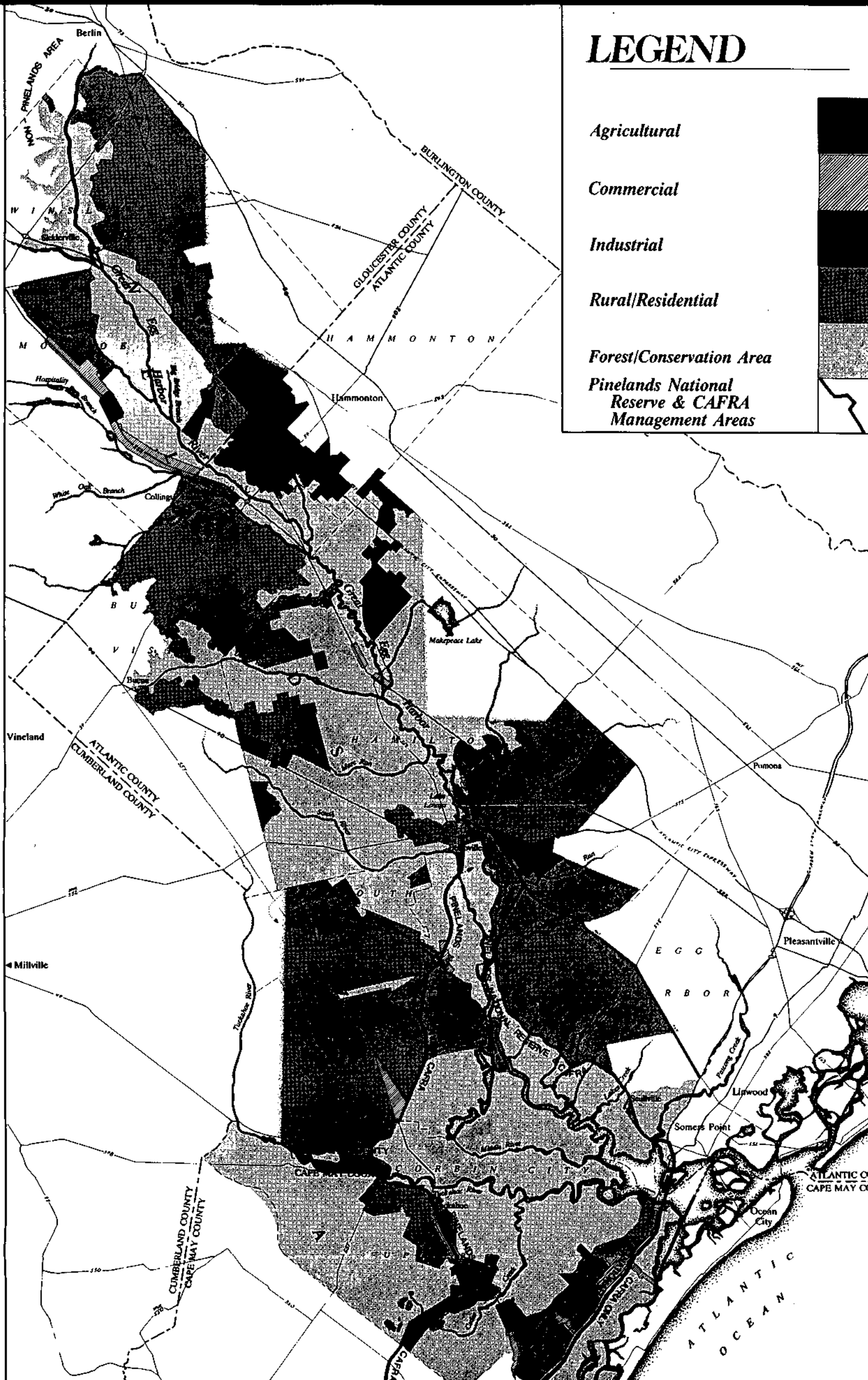
Incompatible Uses

HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTE STORAGE
JUNKYARDS
HEAVY INDUSTRY
HEAVY COMMERCIAL
MOTELS/HOTELS
NEW LANDFILLS
MAJOR AIRPORTS
IMPOUNDMENTS

Map 4 - Local Zoning

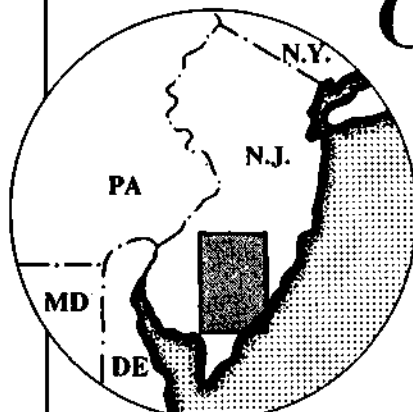
LEGEND

-  Agricultural
-  Commercial
-  Industrial
-  Rural/Residential
-  Forest/Conservation Area
-  Pinelands National Reserve & CAFRA Management Areas



GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER

A CONGRESSIONAL WILD & SCENIC RIVERS STUDY
 ATLANTIC — CAPE MAY — GLOUCESTER —
 CAMDEN COUNTIES IN NEW JERSEY





The chart on the previous page shows the existing **compatible, conditional, and incompatible** land and water uses for the Great Egg Harbor River and its eligible tributaries based on the review of **local zoning ordinances** in the corridor. The zoning in the Great Egg Harbor River Corridor is predominately **Forest/Conservation Areas, Agricultural Production Areas, and Rural/Residential Areas**. The Pinelands CMP prescribes minimum standards and allowable uses within these areas, and encourages communities to exceed the minimum standards by developing and employing more protective ordinances. Activities listed under **Compatible Uses** are those uses which communities have zoned in the river corridor that would most likely not be impeded by wetlands restrictions, or special permits as long as they do not have any significant adverse impacts. The activities under **Conditional Uses** are those uses that require a review and approval by the Pinelands Commission and/or NJ DEP for consistency with the minimum standards of the CMP, NJ Rules on Coastal Resources and Development, and the NJ Rules on Freshwater Wetlands. Activities under **Incompatible Uses** are those activities prohibited either by the Pinelands CMP (Hazardous and Toxic Waste Storage, New Landfills) or not recognized by the communities' local zoning ordinances as an allowable future use in the zones within the Great Egg Harbor River Corridor.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING PROTECTION(cont.)

Protection of Wetlands and Buffers

Wetlands comprise over 82 percent of the Great Egg Harbor River Corridor. Therefore, 82 percent of the river corridor, regardless of the activities listed under **Conditional Uses** allowed by local zoning, is subject to the restrictions and provisions of the NJ Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act. Also controlling activities in the wetlands of the river corridor are the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan, CAFRA, the NJ Waterfront Development Law, the NJ Water Quality Planning Act (NJSA 58:11A-10), and the NJ Flood Hazard Control Act (NJSA 58:16A). Although communities may have areas zoned for the uses listed under **Conditional Uses** within the river corridor, they would be reviewed by either the Pinelands Commission and/or the NJ DEP Division of Coastal Resources for their potential impact on water quality and wetlands. The Pinelands CMP prohibits any development in wetlands or within 300 feet of any wetlands with the exception of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fish and wildlife management, low intensity uses, water-dependent recreational facilities, and public improvements. Those activities are allowed in wetlands as long as there is no **significant adverse impact**. A significant adverse impact exists where it is determined that one or more of the following modifications of a wetland will have an irreversible effect on the ecological integrity of the wetland and its biotic components (*Pinelands CMP*, 1980):

- An increase in surface water run-off discharging into a wetland;
- A change in the normal seasonal flow patterns in the wetland;
- An alteration of the water table in the wetland;
- An increase in erosion resulting in greater sedimentation in the wetland;
- A change in the natural chemistry of the ground or surface water in the wetland;
- A loss of wetland habitat;
- A reduction in wetland habitat diversity;
- A change in wetlands species composition; or
- A significant disturbance of areas used by indigenous and migratory wildlife for breeding, nesting, or feeding.

According to the CMP, permits cannot be issued for any of the development activities under Conditional Uses in the river corridor where wetlands occur except for forestry and public utilities (roads and transmission lines). Forestry and public utilities activities can only be approved where none of the above impacts would result and no reasonable alternative is available.

Freshwater and tidal wetlands not in the Pinelands National Reserve are governed by the provisions of the NJ Freshwater Wetlands Act and/or the NJ Rules on Coastal Resources and Development. In addition, a Stream Encroachment Permit is required under the NJ Flood Hazard Control Act for any activities proposed in wetlands found in the 100-year floodplain. The stream encroachment program is also administered by the NJ DEP Division of Coastal Resources.

Occurring in over 82 percent of the river corridor (see Map 2), wetlands allow for the strongest protection of most other river-related resources by virtue of existing provisions governing activities in and around this resource. The majority of outstandingly remarkable resource values are found in wetlands or their adjacent lands and open water. The Pinelands CMP requires a 300-foot buffer as a setback from wetlands and shorelines in the Protection Area. This standard has been instituted in the local ordinances of seven out of twelve communities in the watershed.

The wetlands of the Great Egg Harbor River corridor provide a strong basis for the delineation of boundaries that comprehensively protect the other river-related resource values, in accordance with Section 4 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The boundary would only vary to include the threatened and endangered plant and animal communities identified by the NJ Natural Heritage Data Program, historic sites, public lands boundaries, and areas of archeological sensitivity.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING PROTECTION(cont.)

Setbacks

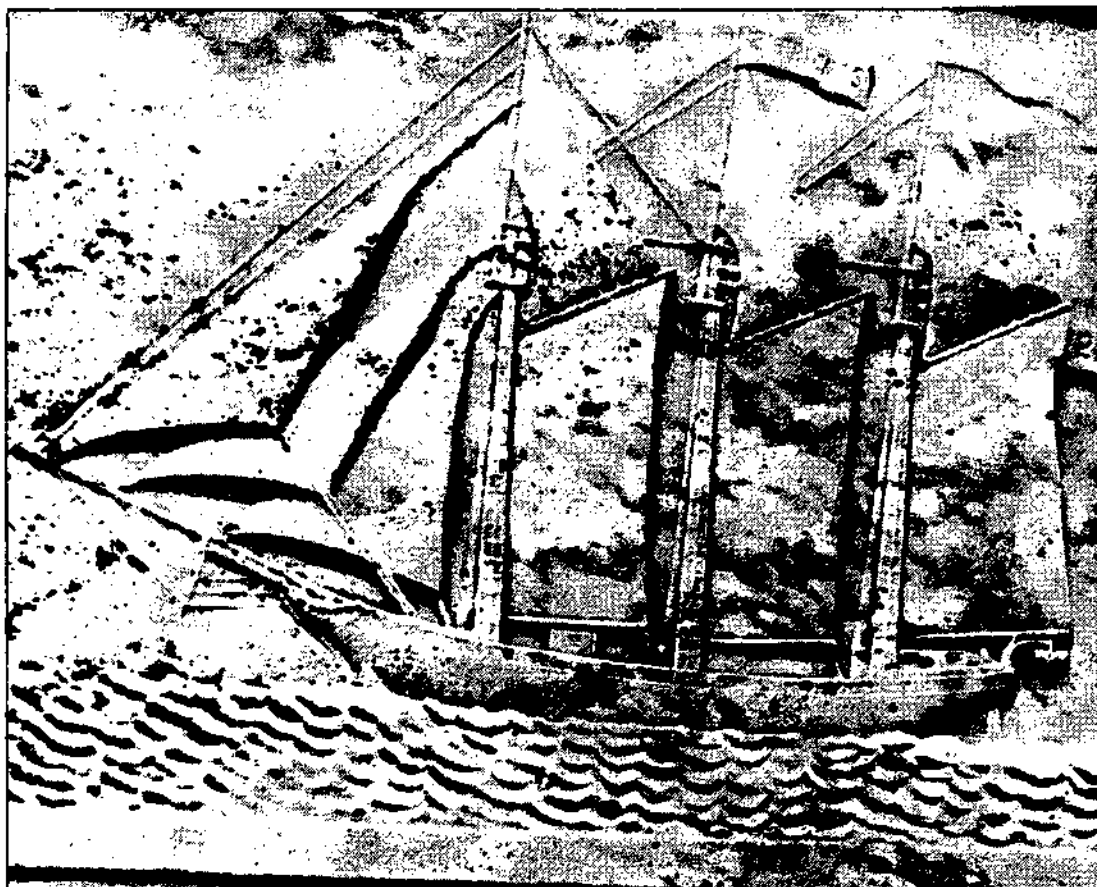
In addition to buffers required for wetlands, structures are required to have a 1000-foot setback from the Great Egg Harbor, Tuckahoe and Middle Rivers, since these segments were designated as Scenic Corridors by the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan. This setback requirement of the CMP permanently conserves over 14,000 acres of the river corridor. This provision limits activities that would impair the scenic character for which this corridor was designated by the Pinelands Commission.

Additional Local Measures

In addition to zoning, the communities along the Great Egg and its tributaries are using other mechanisms to protect and monitor the environment in their areas. Ten out of twelve communities have environmental and/or historic preservation commissions that assist and advise their planning boards in the interest of resource protection as well as make recommendations for the use of open space. These commissions are authorized and act under the state Municipal Conservation Commission Act (NJSA 40:56A-1 et seq.).

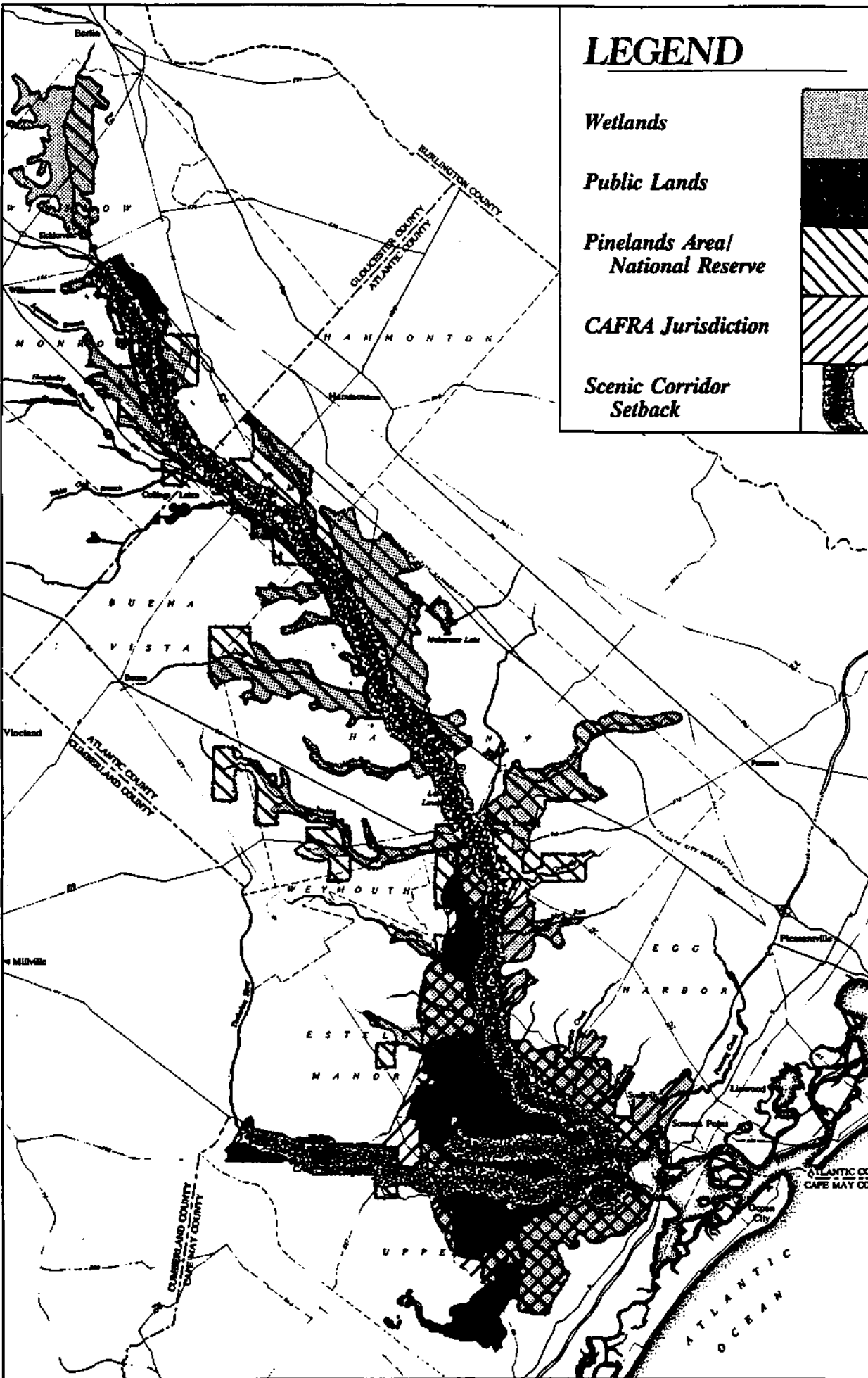
In addition to local conservation commissions, members of the Task Force have taken it upon themselves to form a watershed association to perpetuate the work of the Task Force as a result of the Wild and Scenic River Study. The Great Egg Harbor Watershed Association is focusing its efforts on public awareness activities as well as on assisting communities in the preparation of their local river management plans.

Ten out of twelve communities have open space requirements for any proposed development activities. Septic system requirements and run-off/stormwater control requirements are also currently prescribed in the ordinances of ten out of twelve communities. These ordinances protect the water quality and scenic characteristics of the Great Egg Harbor River, while development is allowed in upland areas.



CAPT. JOHN JEFFRIES
BORN
MAY 15, 1825
DIED MARCH 17TH 1887

Overall Protection



LEGEND

Wetlands

Public Lands

Pinelands Area/
National Reserve

CAFRA Jurisdiction

Scenic Corridor
Setback

GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER

VOLUNTARY PRIVATE LANDOWNER PROTECTION. Private landowners along segments of the Great Egg Harbor River have donated in fee approximately 300 acres of land to the Natural Lands Trust. These parcels contain examples of upland pine/oak forests, mature cedar stands and wetland habitats. The New Jersey Conservation Foundation is also active in the Great Egg Harbor River area in working with private landowners wishing to donate parcels for the purpose of preserving their land in a natural state. Many of these parcels may then be donated by the Foundation to the county for the purposes of becoming a park

OVERALL PROTECTION. The map on the facing page illustrates the overall protection of the estimated 85,000 acres in the river corridor. Of the 85,000 acres, approximately 22,000 acres are protected in publicly owned and managed lands. Approximately 83,000 acres fall within the joint or individual jurisdictions of the Pinelands Commission and/or the New Jersey DEP Division of Coastal Resources. Over 70,000 acres, not including buffer areas, are protected by state and Pinelands wetlands laws. Over 14,000 acres are protected by the setback requirement of the Pinelands CMP Scenic Corridor provision.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND

PUBLIC WORKSHOPS. In spite of strong existing programs at the local, state and federal levels, threats to the river-related resources exist on the Great Egg. Many of these threats are due to the tremendous growth the region is experiencing from the development of Atlantic City and the barrier islands.

In March and April of 1988, the National Park Service's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office conducted a series of public workshops throughout the Great Egg Harbor River watershed. These workshops were held in the communities of Winslow, Mays Landing, Egg Harbor, Upper, Weymouth and Hamilton Townships. The purpose of the public forums was to provide the opportunity for the local officials, residents and river interests throughout the watershed with a chance to express their concerns about the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries. More than 150 separate river-related issues emerged as a result of these workshops. The list of specific concerns can be found in Appendix C. The list was compiled, categorized and presented to the Task Force on May 19, 1988. The Task Force then grouped itself into five subcommittees to closely analyze the following issues categories:

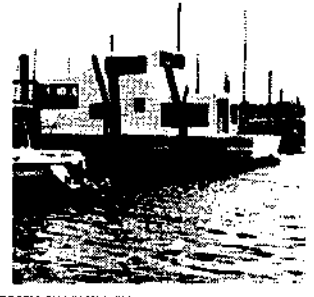
- *Water Quality/Water Supply*
- *Resource Protection*
- *Recreation/Access/Land Use*
- *Management*
- *Public Awareness/Education*

Each subcommittee met a number of times throughout the months of May, June and July of 1988 to discuss and define the issues and threats to the resources of the Great Egg. Experts from several New Jersey state agencies and Stockton State College were invited by the Task Force to address specific questions. The results of these discussions are documented in the *Final Issues Report* (October, 1988).

In addition to the public workshops, a landowner attitude assessment was conducted as part of the Wild and Scenic River Study by Stockton State College in September of 1988. Every landowner adjacent to the Great Egg Harbor River and its eligible tributaries received a

EXISTING THREATS TO RESOURCES

questionnaire (462 landowners of record) and over 36 percent responded. The questions and results of the attitude assessment can be found in Appendix D. Water quality, landowners' rights and preservation of land were identified by the landowners in the attitude assessment as the major issues for the river.



What follows is a summary, assessed by the National Park Service, of the major threats to the river-related resources of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries.

Impacts on Water Quality

Water quality in the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries ranges from very poor in the headwaters to good in the smaller tributaries, as shown in the *New Jersey 1986 State Water Quality Inventory Report*. Point sources of pollution such as inadequately treated wastewater from sewage treatment plants, and non-point sources such as stormwater run-off, antiquated septic systems and agricultural run-off are largely responsible for the poor water quality. At present, the major sewage treatment plants are in the process of transferring to county systems and will no longer discharge into the river. Pinelands and New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) are now requiring communities to implement stormwater run-off provisions in their master plans, per state law.

Another major activity that threatens the maintenance and enhancement of good water quality in the Great Egg is the leaching of volatile and toxic materials from the King of Prussia Technical Corporation Disposal Superfund site, located 1000 feet from the Great Egg Harbor River in Winslow Township. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has recently completed its Remedial Investigation and found the presence of toxic compounds in the groundwater system and sediments of the Great Egg Harbor River at the headwaters. A Feasibility Study by the EPA will outline remedial action and cleanup alternatives.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND

Depletion of Regional Water Supply

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Water Resources is currently conducting a water supply study for Atlantic County. The study will identify possible alternatives for potable water supplies to meet the projected needs of the NJ barrier islands by the year 2040. There is a concern that skimming water from Lake Lenape as a possible alternative may have a direct and adverse impact on resources, including anadromous fish habitat, downstream from the lake. The National Park Service has been an active participant on the study advisory committee and has worked closely with NJ DEP to address these concerns.

Land Use Impacts

In areas outside of the Pinelands National Reserve on the west side of the Great Egg Harbor River in Winslow Township, there is a concern that over-development in the form of residential housing may impact important resource values such as endangered species habitat. A local river management plan will address this specific issue to provide the river and its resources with the same amount of protection that the Pinelands area affords.

Sand and gravel mining operations potentially threaten the environmental quality of the river as well as the public health and welfare through contamination of groundwater aquifers. Furthermore, future mining operations near the river may detract from the scenic quality of the river environment. Abandoned, unrestored mining sites are dangerous and provide opportunities for illegal dumping. The regulation of mining activities is within the purview of municipal resource extraction and zoning ordinances, therefore providing communities the opportunity to address this issue in their local river management plans.

Shoaling is a major concern of marina operators in the tidal portions of the Great Egg Harbor River below Mays Landing. It has impacted the navigability and access for recreational and commercial boaters in certain portions of the river. There is a need to enhance the free-

EXISTING THREATS TO RESOURCES

flowing character of the river in these areas without impacting important resource values such as the spawning grounds of anadromous fish.

Illegal dumping and littering are existing threats to the scenic qualities and water quality of the Great Egg Harbor River that have been voiced by citizens on virtually all segments of the river. Litter has accumulated from recreational users of the river. Illegal dumping of septic system waste and garbage results from the lack of willingness to pay the costs of taking waste to the local sanitary landfill. Some communities are addressing this problem through New Jersey's 'Clean Communities' Program and through local enforcement.

Atlantic County is also exploring possible sites for a trash incinerator and ash landfill in the areas outside of the Pinelands National Reserve. There is the potential for these activities to be sited near the headwaters of the eligible segments of Miry Run, English Creek and Patcong Creek in Egg Harbor Township.

Atlantic City Electric Company is concerned that, given the expected growth rate within their service territory, a need will arise to upgrade and/or construct new utility lines across the Great Egg Harbor River system. They maintain that this upgrading/expansion will be necessary to adequately serve its customers and is already sufficiently regulated under existing Federal and State regulations. The Company is also concerned that their ability to operate and maintain existing facilities, i.e. intake/discharge dredging, right-of-way maintenance, may be negatively impacted by designation of the river into the National System.

ALTERNATIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A**LTERNATIVES.** The following alternatives for the future planning and management of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries are a direct result of work with the Task Force and local discussions held in May of 1989. These alternatives were provided by the National Park Service to the Task Force, to the mayors and councils of the 12 communities and to the appropriate state and federal agencies. Task Force members were asked to review and comment on the alternatives by the middle of September, 1989. Communities were asked to officially endorse one or more of the alternatives through a resolution and letter to the National Park Service's Mid-Atlantic Regional Director. State and federal agencies represented on the Task Force were also asked by the Regional Director to review and comment on the report.

The following alternatives were presented to the Task Force and local communities:

A**LTERNATIVES THAT INCLUDE FEDERAL DESIGNATION OF A RIVER AS SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL:**

Inclusion of existing eligible and protected areas into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Alternative 1

The recommendation to Congress under this alternative would be to designate those eligible areas of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries in public lands as Scenic and Recreational based solely on the level of protection they receive from existing local, state and federal programs. Areas under public management and protection, such as state Wildlife Management Areas and county parks, may be suitable for designation into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System without further action. The governing agency would agree to implement and enforce the provisions of their existing programs in a manner consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The decision to support this alternative would be the responsibility of the agency with jurisdiction over those publicly managed lands directly adjacent

to the eligible segments of the river and its tributaries. With designation, the National Park Service Mid-Atlantic Regional Office would review only those water resources activities requiring federal monies, permits or licenses, to determine if they would have a direct and adverse impact on the resources within the designated boundary.



Commitment by a local community to complete a Local River Management Plan with recommendation for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Alternative 2

Under this alternative, the community would agree to incorporate a strategy for the protection of river resources into their master plans or to develop a separate river management plan for the segment(s) of the Great Egg Harbor River and/or tributaries that lie within their community. The local river management plan would demonstrate and ensure the protection of the resources associated with those segments. The community would recommend to Congress that their segment(s) be designated scenic and recreational as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The key elements of a local river management plan would include the identification of existing allowable uses and future allowable uses that are compatible with the protection of the resource values. The plan would formally identify those uses and standards prescribed by existing state and federal programs as they specifically relate to the river and exceed them where the community felt it was appropriate. The local river management plan would also delineate a boundary to include those resources for the purpose of designation. The community would agree to implement and enforce the provisions of their local plan in a manner consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and existing regulations. The state and Pinelands Commission, through an Executive Order or through a Memorandum of Understanding or Agreement, would develop and approve a policy to assure that all existing legal, regulatory, funding and administrative mechanisms and programs are consistent with and supportive of the local river management plans. With designation, the National Park Service Mid-Atlantic Regional Office would review only those water resources activities requiring federal

ALTERNATIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

monies, permits or licenses to determine if they would have a direct and adverse impact on the resources within the designated boundary.

A ***ALTERNATIVES THAT DO NOT INCLUDE FEDERAL DESIGNATION OF A RIVER AS SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL:***

Commitment by a local community to complete a Local River Management Plan with no recommendation for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Alternative 3

Under this alternative, the community would agree to incorporate a strategy for the protection of river resources into their master plans or to develop a separate plan for the segment of the Great Egg Harbor River and/or tributaries that lie within their community. The local river management plan would demonstrate and ensure the protection of the resources identified with those segment(s). The state and Pinelands Commission, either through an Executive Order or or through a Memorandum of Understanding or Agreement, would develop and approve a policy to assure that all existing legal, regulatory, funding and administrative mechanisms and programs are consistent with and supportive of the recommendations of the local river management plans. The National Park Service would make no recommendation to Congress for inclusion of the river into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

One Local River Management Plan done jointly by all communities with no recommendation for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Alternative 4

Under this alternative, all communities would jointly agree to develop one management plan that would identify existing and future uses throughout the watershed. This could be accomplished through the formation of a multi-community river commission made up of local planners. After consensus were reached, the communities would then agree to implement the final provisions of the plan.

More effective use of existing programs with no recommendation for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Alternative 5

Local, state and federal agencies, under this alternative, would agree to implement and enforce the provisions of existing programs at all levels. The strategy for more effective implementation would be based on concerns identified by the *Great Egg Harbor River Wild and Scenic River Study Final Issues Report* and the results of Rutgers's *Existing Programs Review*. No recommendation for inclusion of a segment or segment of the Great Egg Harbor River and/or its tributaries into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System would be made to Congress.

Land Conservancy Trust with no recommendation for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Alternative 6

This alternative would provide local landowners along the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries the opportunity to form a land conservancy trust to ensure the protection of environmentally sensitive areas. Land conservancy trusts are charitable non-profit conservation organizations, exempt from federal taxes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The conservancy would design a strategy to initiate priority voluntary landowner conservation actions and establish a community-based revolving loan fund to support the purchase and management costs of future acquired properties. The strategy would include conducting evaluations of land parcels; developing indexes for each of the properties; determining priority parcels; contacting landowners; acquiring lands from willing sellers; and developing plans and managing acquired properties.

ALTERNATIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No action

Alternative 7

Although the New Jersey DEP Division of Parks and Forestry administers a state Wild and Scenic Rivers Program, state designation was not considered a viable alternative for possible inclusion into the National System by the 2a(ii) process. The state Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires that boundaries for designated rivers be based on delineated flood hazard areas mapped by NJ DEP. The flood hazard areas in tidal regions are not mapped by DEP, therefore disqualifying over half of the Great Egg for state designation. The lack of flood hazard maps and an overlap of state jurisdictions provides no means for the Division of Parks and Forestry to effectively manage a Wild and Scenic river running through private lands in the Great Egg Harbor watershed.

LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DESIGNATION. Official endorsements and recommendations for one or more of the alternatives mentioned earlier were received from the affected municipalities, county governments, state and federal agencies. The following is a summary of the recommendations.

Local Community Recommendations

The following communities by resolution and/or letter to the Regional Director of the National Park Service Mid-Atlantic Region, officially endorsed designation of the Great Egg Harbor River and its eligible tributaries into the National System through Alternative 2: *Buena Vista Township, Corbin City, Egg Harbor Township, Estell Manor City, Folsom Borough, Hamilton Township, Monroe Township, Somers Point City, Weymouth Township, Winslow Township.*

The following communities took no action to respond: *Upper Township (Tuckahoe River), Hammonton Town (Penny Pot Stream).*

County Recommendations

Atlantic County Department of Parks is the agency that administers and manages the Atlantic County Parks at Lake Lenape, Estell Manor, and River Bend along the eligible segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and Stephen Creek. They have officially recommended designation into the National System, those eligible segments that flow through these parks.

State Recommendations

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has officially recommended designation of the Great Egg Harbor River and its eligible segments into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through Alternative 2. The Commissioner of the DEP states: "...the Department of Environmental Protection generally supports Alternative 2, which recommends designation to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and development of a local management plan. A local management plan can provide comprehensive management of the adjacent land and water resources of the river, filling in gaps of State regulatory programs which are restricted to use limitations and size thresholds." The Commissioner also notes that the state Wildlife Management Areas continue to be managed for the benefit of the wildlife found there, and that the local river management plans recognize the need to meet water supply requirements of the region.

The New Jersey Pinelands Commission has stated that "...the wild and scenic river program is wholly compatible with the Pinelands protection effort." In addition, they have expressed a willingness to provide whatever technical support and assistance necessary to further both programs in a complementary fashion.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture "...supports the spirit and intent of the program as an opportunity to preserve the natural resources in the area." On the other hand, they also feel that the existing local, state, and federal government framework adequately protects and preserves the river and adjacent natural resources.

ALTERNATIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Federal Recommendations

The US Fish and Wildlife Service in Absecon, New Jersey has recently designated the area adjacent to Cedar Swamp Creek in Cape May County as a National Wildlife Refuge. The Service recommends inclusion of the Great Egg Harbor River and its eligible tributaries into the National System through Alternative 2.

CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER AND ITS ELIGIBLE TRIBUTARIES



COMPLETION OF FINAL PLAN. As summarized earlier, the following elements of the River Conservation Plan for the Great Egg Harbor River and its eligible tributaries have been completed:

1. Establishment of a Task Force/Watershed Association
2. Resource Assessment
3. Classification of Eligible Segments
4. Issues Analysis
5. Landowner Attitude Assessment
6. Discussion with Local Officials
7. Evaluation of Existing Programs and Protection
8. Goals and Objectives
9. Formal Commitment by State and Local Governments

The National Park Service suggests the following sequence to complete the final conservation plan for the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries:

1. A formal Memorandum of Agreement by March of 1990 between the National Park Service, the NJ Pinelands Commission, the NJ Department of Environmental Protection, the Great Egg Harbor Watershed Association, and the local communities of the Great Egg Harbor River to assist in the completion and implementation of, under existing protection programs, the Local River Management Plans for each community.

2. The completion, coordination and incorporation of 12 Local River Management Plans into the Final River Conservation Plan for the Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River by October 1, 1990.

3. Designation of all eligible segments and tributaries of the Great Egg Harbor River as a National Scenic and Recreational River.

CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE GREAT AND ITS ELIGIBLE

LOCAL RIVER MANAGEMENT PLANS. Each community that has recommended designation has agreed to complete a local river management plan for the segments of the river and tributaries that flow through their community. The local river management plan will be a separate plan or be incorporated as an element of a community's required master plan.

Goals and Objectives

In October of 1988 the National Park Service conducted a workshop with the Great Egg Harbor River Task Force in Mays Landing, New Jersey to develop overall goals and objectives for the river and its tributaries. A specific objective was volunteered by each member of the Task Force and then discussed. If consensus were reached that the objective was important, it was then recorded. The lists of objectives were categorized and eventually collapsed into five major overall goals for the conservation of resources on the Great Egg. Because of the diversity of interests associated with the Task Force and river, this was an important consensus-building exercise. The following goals, as the framework for the local river management plans, were agreed upon:

Public Awareness

Secure public education and awareness of the valuable natural, cultural, and recreational resources of the Great Egg Harbor River watershed through a watershed association.

River Management

Streamline existing regulations and coordinate their enforcement to balance the protection of the river with development and the rights of private property owners.

Land Use

Maintain existing land uses and develop criteria for future land uses that are compatible with protection and enhancement of the river.

Recreation

Enhance the free-flowing character and conditions for appropriate recreational uses of the river.

EGG HARBOR RIVER T R I B U T A R I E S (cont.)

Resource Protection

Enhance the natural, cultural, and scenic resources of the watershed, and recognize their relationship to a larger ecosystem for today's and future generations.

Corridor Definition

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542, as amended) requires the delineation of a boundary for the purposes of designation. The Task Force and communities along the Great Egg Harbor River have made recommendations for designation with the understanding that the boundary should encompass the resource values of national significance identified in the *Great Egg Harbor River Wild and Scenic River Study Final Eligibility and Classification Report* (August, 1988) and by the Task Force. As mentioned in the chapter on existing protection, the resources in each community lie primarily within either 'Forest Areas,' 'Agricultural Production Areas,' or 'Conservation Areas' as prescribed by Pinelands CMP and CAFRA. As also mentioned earlier, 83 percent of the river corridor is comprised of freshwater and tidal wetlands.

With assistance from the Pinelands Commission and the National Park Service's State and Local Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program, the communities that have recommended designation have agreed to delineate and establish 'river conservation districts' that will encompass the river values. These boundaries will be concurrent with either the resources, current boundaries of public lands, or current zoning, whichever provides the maximum protection for the resources (see maps). The sum total of these delineations will be the proposed boundary for designation of the river into the National System. Based on current activity in the watershed to complete local river management plans, the target date for finishing this task is October 1, 1990.

CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE GREAT AND ITS ELIGIBLE

Existing and Future Land and Water Uses

Each local river management plan will identify the existing and future permitted land and water uses for the newly created river conservation district in each community. In all communities along the eligible segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries, the permitted uses within local zones adjacent to the river are already prescribed by the Pinelands CMP and/or CAFRA, and governed by state and federal wetlands laws. It will be up to the individual community, with assistance from the National Park Service and other existing state and federal agencies with legislative authority in the area, to decide whether or not those permitted uses are compatible with the protection of the resource values. If not, a community may choose to eliminate some of the permitted uses in a manner consistent with the Pinelands CMP and CAFRA.

The local river management plan would also serve the following purposes:

- Provide a framework for river resource conflict avoidance/mitigation activities.

- Provide a focus for state efforts to effect federal/state/local consistency for river-related programs and planning.

Identify resource planning priorities for:

1. State/regional/local river management planning
 2. Federal/state/local technical assistance
 3. Fiscal investment and allocation
 4. Facility development and private/local/state land acquisition
-

- Provide a framework for federal/state environmental impact review.

- Provide a focus for private river conservation efforts.

- Identify for local municipalities significant river areas where modification and adjustment of shoreland zoning might be appropriate.

- Provide input to and coordinate the application and consistency of existing state programs and regulations.

EGG HARBOR RIVER T R I B U T A R I E S (cont.)

- Provide input into land use permit review.
- Provide input into the New Jersey State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan revision and federal and state land acquisition fund priority setting.
- Identify public access deficiencies.

Funding and Technical Assistance

The following public and private organizations were identified by the National Park Service and Task Force as possible sources of funding and technical assistance for the preparation and implementation of the local river management plans. They would also be considered as sources of funding for additional studies, technical consultants, land purchases, planning, management, conservation easements, litter clean-up, river access, and restoration:

- American Rivers Inc.
- Conservation Foundation, Successful Communities Program
- The Nature Conservancy
- National Park Service, State and Local Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program
- National Wildlife Federation
- US Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation Reserve Program of Food Securities Act (1985)
- NJ DEP, Statewide Stormwater Management Grants Program
- New Jersey Conservation Foundation
- NJ Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Retention and Development Program
- NJ DEP, Open Lands Management Program
- NJ DEP, Office of Recycling, Clean Communities Program
- NJ DEP, Green Acres Program
- NJ DEP, Division of Coastal Resources, Planning and Implementation Grants

CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE GREAT AND ITS ELIGIBLE

Additional Actions

As the result of local discussions and the work of the Task Force, ideas and specific actions were generated that may be implemented separate from, in conjunction with, or as part of a local river management plan. The actions offer solutions to some of the concerns brought out in the study regarding public awareness and gaps in the protection of resources.

Information/Awareness

- Local communities and/or private organizations should implement NJ DEP's non-point source pollution and 'Water Watch' programs to better educate landowners and farmers on the causes of non-point and point source water pollution and ways to prevent it.
- The Great Egg Harbor Watershed Association should establish a speaker's bureau and river resources information/visitor center to act as a depository for materials concerning the Great Egg Harbor River's cultural, natural and recreational heritage and to orient visitors to the Great Egg Harbor Watershed area.

Local communities should support the activities of the Great Egg Harbor River Watershed by:

1. Assisting in the production of a video documentary about the river;
 2. Providing input in the association's newsletter;
 3. Assisting in the development of environmental education packages for schools;
 4. Organizing citizen litter clean-up task forces and sponsoring river festivals.
- The Great Egg Harbor River Watershed Association should establish a program to inform landowners on the benefits of donating conservation easements to a land trust organization. Benefits include tax-breaks, property enhancement, etc..

Resource Management

- The New Jersey Archeological Society and the New Jersey Office of New Jersey Heritage should incorporate the help of local volunteers to document in a standardized manner new archeological sites along the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries.
- Local communities and private organizations should formally identify potential areas for the New Jersey Green Acres Program and private land trust organizations for the purpose of conserving environmentally sensitive areas adjacent to the river and its tributaries.

EGG HARBOR RIVER T R I B U T A R I E S (cont.)

- **New Jersey's DEP should initiate studies on minimum in-stream flows of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries to create hydrologic profiles as a baseline for proposed water withdrawals. The Pinelands Commission has already initiated such studies on the upper portions of the river.**

- **Local communities and state legislatures should formally and jointly solicit support for increased funding for marine police and conservation officers to enforce existing regulations relevant to recreational activities on the river.**

- **Local communities should develop pamphlets, signs, and launch permits for visitors using public launches in their community to better control litter problems and recreational abuse of the river and its environs.**

- **Environmental and historic preservation committees should be formed in communities lacking them to assist their planning boards in wise decision-making about future activities on the river.**

- **Local communities should develop recycling programs in their municipality to reduce the demand for sand from gravel and sand mines that impact river resources.**

- **Local, state and federal agencies should review and process permit applications in a timely and equitable manner so as not to impede private landowners who are developing their properties in an environmentally sensitive manner.**

- **Local communities and NJ DEP should develop strategies for water conservation such as using non-potable water where appropriate.**

- **Counties should join with the Pinelands Cooperative Water Monitoring Program to accurately document the water quality of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries.**

- **NJ DEP and the US Army Corps of Engineers should develop environmentally sensitive plans to identify and alleviate shoaling on the Great Egg Harbor River to enhance recreational opportunities, while at the same time, ensuring the protection of the fish habitat of the river.**

- **The state should actively investigate reclamation possibilities of abandoned sand and gravel mines adjacent to the river so as to enhance its scenic qualities and restore the area to its natural state.**

- **Local communities should limit, using local ordinances, the number of sand and gravel mines and their depths to ensure the protection of groundwater aquifers and the surficial water of the river and its tributaries.**

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The future of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries will depend on the cooperative efforts of state agencies and local municipalities to protect its valuable resources. Strong existing state programs and local initiatives already provide the river with the means to further ensure the protection of those resources.

Designation of the river and its eligible tributaries into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System will ensure the consistency of federally funded, licensed and permitted activities with the goals of the Wild and Scenic River Study. This is not only an opportunity to designate the first National Scenic and Recreational River in the State of New Jersey, but also an opportunity to demonstrate the conservation of nationally significant river-related resources through inspired local action.

S T U D Y P A R T I C I P A N T S

PRINCIPALS

Mark B. Apel, Project Manager
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service

Patricia Weber, Branch Chief, Congressional Rivers Studies
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service

J. Glenn Eugster, Chief, Division of Park and Resource Planning
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service

David Lange, Branch Chief, State and Local River Conservation Assistance,
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service

Julia Bell, Graphic Designer
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service

Wm. Scott Hall, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service

John Haubert, Acting Chief, Office of Planning and Special Studies
Washington Office, National Park Service

Julie Akers, Task Force Co-Moderator, Buena Vista Township, NJ

Susan Houde, Task Force Co-Moderator, Egg Harbor Township, NJ

STUDY PARTICIPANTS.....

CONTRIBUTORS

Ferdows Ali, Hydrologist, NJ Dept. of Agriculture
Larry Baier, NJDEP, Division of Coastal Resources
Bette Bernard, Landowner
Maria Bohle, Deputy Mayor, Egg Harbor Twp.
Marilyn Booth, Atlantic City Electric
P. Wm. Brath, Marina Owner
John Brennan, Planner, Atlantic County
William Carll, Marina Owner
Dr. Richard Colby, Stockton State College
Joan and Marshall Cradock, Landowners
Jack Cresson, Archeologist, NJ Archeological Society
Kent Daly, Marina Owner
Greg DeCicco, Hammonton Representative
Pat DeCrescenzo, Winslow Twp. Environmental Commission
John and Jeanne Dellavecchia, Landowners, Blackwood, NJ
Angelo Dellomo, Hamilton Representative
Richard Dovey, Planner, Atlantic County
William Egan, Weymouth Representative
Ed Filipski, Cape May County Planning Dept.
Warren Fox, U.S.C.G. Auxiliary
Dr. Michael Frank, Stockton State College
Jonathan Gell, Office of NJ Heritage
Dr. Sandy Hartzog, Stockton State College
John Higgins, NJDEP Division of Coastal Resources
Almonte Holt, Estell Manor Representative
Beth Horowitz, Gloucester County Planning
Al Horsey, Campground and Canoe Livery Owner
Bob Howell, NJ Pinelands Commission
Maryann Hysler, Boy Pioneers of North America
Clayton Ingersoll, Marina Owner

.....

Allen Jackson, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Absecon
Carol Jandoli, Tuckahoe River Action Committee for the Environment
Katherine Layton, Hamilton Twp. Historic Commission
Richard Leithmann, Cape-Atlantic Soil Conservation District
George Leon, Winslow Representative
Randy Macaluso, Marina Owner
George McIntire, Folsom Borough Representative
Keith Mahler, TRACE
Lou Mavaroff, NJDEP Division of Coastal Resources
Charles Moore, Marina Owner
Jay Mounier, Task Force Representative, Franklin Twp.
John Mruz, Office of Congressman Hughes
Walter Olivant, NJDEP Division of Water Resources
Kathy Pancoast, Somers Point Representative
Tony Petrongolo, NJ Fish, Game and Wildlife
Peter Plage, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Absecon
Dr. Bruce Ransom, Stockton State College
Richard Regensburg, Archeologist
Elmer Ripley, Task Force member
Keith Robinson, NJDEP Division of Water Resources
Dr. Mark Robson, NJ Department of Agriculture
Dr. Jay Sigler, Rutgers University, Forum for Public Policy
John Stokes, Planning and Mgmt., Pinelands Commission
Celeste Tracy, NJDEP Division of Parks and Forestry
University of Pennsylvania Landscape Architecture Dept.
Dr. Dorothy Wescoat, Task Force
Lynn Wilson, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Absecon
Bud Wilson, Archeologist
Greg Vizzi, Recreationist
John Williamson, Atlantic Audobon Society
Nick Zripko, NJ DEP Division of Water Resources



APPENDICES

- A. Eligible Segments and Classification Chart*
- B. Outstandingly Remarkable Resources List*
- C. Local Measures of Protection Chart*
- D. Local Zoning Review*
- E. Landowner Attitude Assessment Results*
- F. Issues List*
- G. Sample Letters of Recommendation*



ELIGIBLE SEGMENTS AND CLASSIFICATION CHART

RIVER/STREAM NAMES	SEGMENT DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	DEVELOPMENT	FREE-FLOWING
LOWER GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER	PATCONG CREEK TO PERCH COVE RUN	10	slightly dev.	yes
LOWER GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER	PERCH COVE RUN TO HILL ST. BRIDGE	5.5	just qualif.	yes
MIDDLE GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER	N. OF LK LENAPE TO ATLANTIC CITY EX	21	just qualif.	yes
UPPER GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER	NEW FREEDOM RD. TO PENN. RR R-O-W	3	slightly dev.	yes
SOMANKUM BRANCH	CONFLUENCE TO MALAGA RD.	4.5	undeveloped	yes
BIG BRIDGE BRANCH	CONFLUENCE TO HEADWATERS	2.2	slightly dev.	yes
PENNY POT BRANCH	CONFLUENCE TO 14TH ST.	4.1	slightly dev.	yes
DEEP RUN	CONFLUENCE TO PANCOAST HILL RD.	5.4	slightly dev.	yes
MARE RUN	CONFLUENCE TO MEYMOUTH AVE.	3	slightly dev.	yes
BABCOCK CREEK	CONFLUENCE TO HEADWATERS	7.5	slightly dev.	yes
GRAVELLY RUN	CONFLUENCE TO PENN. RR R-O-W	2.7	slightly dev.	yes
MIRY RUN	CONFLUENCE TO ASBURY RD.	1.7	slightly dev.	yes
SOUTH RIVER	CONFLUENCE TO MAIN AVE.	13.5	slightly dev.	yes
STEPHEN CREEK	CONFLUENCE TO NJ ROUTE 50	2.3	undeveloped	yes
GIBSON CREEK	CONFLUENCE TO 1ST AVE.	5.6	slightly dev.	yes
ENGLISH CREEK	CONFLUENCE TO ZION RD. (DAM)	3.5	slightly dev.	yes
LAKES CREEK	CONFLUENCE TO DAM	2.2	undeveloped	yes
MIDDLE RIVER	CONFLUENCE TO LEVEE	5.6	undeveloped	yes
PATCONG CREEK	CONFLUENCE TO GARDEN STATE PKWY	2.8	just qualif.	yes
LOWER TUCKANOE RIVER	CONFLUENCE TO RT.50 BRIDGE	9	undeveloped	yes
UPPER TUCKANOE RIVER	RT. 50 BRIDGE TO RT.69 BRIDGE	7.3	slightly dev.	yes
CEDAR SWAMP CREEK	CONFLUENCE TO HEADWATERS	6	slightly dev.	yes

APPENDIX A

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE RESOURCES LIST

SEGMENT NAME	VEGETATION	WILDLIFE	FISHERIES	RECREATIONAL RESOURCES	SCENIC RESOURCES	CULTURAL RESOURCES
LOWER GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER #1	RARE PLANTS RARE COMMUNITIES	FED. ENDANGERED SPECIES	ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT	BOATING, FISHING AND HUNTING		NATIONAL REGISTER SITE
LOWER GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER #2	RARE PLANTS RARE COMMUNITIES	STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES	ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT	BOATING, FISHING AND HUNTING		NATIONAL REGISTER SITE
MIDDLE GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER	RARE PLANTS	STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES		CANOEING	IDENTIFIED BY NCRS	REMAINS OF IRON INDUSTRY
UPPER GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER		STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES				
SQUANKUM BRANCH		STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES				
BIG BRIDGE BRANCH	RARE PLANTS					
PENNY POT STREAM	RARE PLANTS	STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES				REMAINS OF IRON INDUSTRY
DEEP RUN	RARE PLANTS					
HARE RUN		STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES				
BABCOCK CREEK	RARE PLANTS	STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES				
GRAVELLY RUN	STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES	STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES	ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT			

SEGMENT NAME	VEGETATION	WILDLIFE	FISHERIES	RECREATIONAL RESOURCES	SCENIC RESOURCES	CULTURAL RESOURCES
MIRY RUN	RARE COMMUNITIES		ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT			
SOUTH RIVER	RARE PLANTS,	STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES	ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT			REMAINS OF IRON INDUSTRY
STEPHEN CREEK			POSSIBLE HABITAT ANADROMOUS FISH			REMAINS OF SHIPYARD
GIBSON CREEK		HISTORIC BALD EAGLE HABITAT	ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT			REMAINS OF SHIPPING INDUSTRY
ENGLISH CREEK		STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES				REMAINS OF SHIPPING INDUSTRY
LAKES CREEK		BLACK DUCK HABITAT				
MIDDLE RIVER		STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES	ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT			
PATCOMB CREEK			ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT			
LOWER TUCKAHOE RIVER	RARE PLANTS RARE COMMUNITIES	FED. ENDANGERED SPECIES	ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT	BOATING, FISHING AND HUNTING		
UPPER TUCKAHOE RIVER	RARE PLANTS RARE COMMUNITIES		ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT			NATIONAL REGISTER SITE
CEDAR SWAMP CREEK	RARE PLANTS	STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES	ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT			REMAINS OF SHIPYARD

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE RESOURCES LIST

VEGETATION	BOG OR MARSH AREAS	SOME TRIBUTARIES Rare, Threatened and Endangered	WETLANDS
Rare Plants and Rare Communities	Knieskern's Beaked Rush Parker's Pipewort Long's Bulrush	Pine Barren Boneset Knieskern's Beaked Rush Parker's Pipewort Long's Bulrush Barratt's Sedge Sensitive Joint Vetch Virginia Thistle Butterfly Pea Long-awned Smoke Grass	Pitch Pines
WILDLIFE	STATE ENDANGERED	FEDERAL ENDANGERED	PROPOSED FOR FEDERAL LISTING
	Bog Turtle Northern Harrier	Southern Bald Eagle Peregrine Falcon	Pine Barrens Tree Frog Black Duck
FISHERIES	ANADROMOUS SPECIES		
	Alewife Herring Blueback Herring Striped Bass		

RECREATIONAL
RESOURCES

ACTIVITIES

Canoeing
Motorboating
Fishing
Swimming
Camping
Hunting
Nature Study
Birdwatching

SCENIC
RESOURCES
(NCRS study)

PREFERRED
SCENIC
REGIONS

PINELANDS
SCENIC
REGIONS

Surface water in lakes and streams
Undisturbed Forests
Cedar/Hardwood Swamp Areas

Tuckahoe, Middle, Great Egg Harbor
River (mouth) to A.C. Expressway

CULTURAL
RESOURCES

HISTORIC
SHIPYARD
SITES

MARITIME
INDUSTRY
SITES

Stephen Creek
Tuckahoe River
Cedar Swamp Creek
Great Egg Harbor River

Gibson Landing (Gibson Creek)
Thompsontown Landing
Fitches' Point on Great Egg
English Creek Ship Remains
Wharves at Marshallville on Tuckahoe River
Head of River Graveyards

WETLANDS
(As Mapped)

Community/ Segments	Resources	State Statutes	Federal Statutes	Planting Monop	Hist./Envir. Commission	Floodplain Districts	Required Setback from Shoreline/Wetlands	Site Plan Review	Open Space Requirements	Planned Development Provisions	Runoff/Stormwater Control	Septic Requirements	Zoning Forest Area	Zoning Agriculture	Restoration	Monitoring	Compliance with State/Federal Std.	Coordination Efforts	Citizen Efforts	Permit Conditions Met	Staffing	Funding	Resolution for Protection	Planning	Adoption of Model Ordinance	
Monroe Twp./ Great Egg Harbor River Squantum Branch	*:MU :SP :RE :WT :FL :AR	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	
Winton Twp./ Great Egg Harbor River Big Bridge Branch	*:MU :SP :RE :WT :FL :AR	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	
Hamorton City/ Perry Pot Stream	*:MU :WT :FL :AR	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
Folsom Borough/ Great Egg Harbor River Perry Pot Stream	*:MU :SP :RE :WT :FL :AR	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X
Buena Vista Twp./ South River Deep Run	*:MU :SP :RE :WT :FL :AR	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X	X X X X X X
Hamilton Twp./ Great Egg Harbor River South River Niry Run Gravelly Run Babcock Creek Deep Run	*:MU :SP :RE :WT :FL :AR	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X

KEY: * MU: Local Measures of Protection for Municipality as a Whole, Not Resource Specific
 SP: Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species

NI: Historic Sites on or Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
 AH: Anadromous Fish Habitat

RE: Recreational Resources (Public Lands and Access Pts.)
 WT: Wetlands
 FL: Flood Hazard Areas
 AR: Area of Archaeological Significance and Sensitivity

LOCAL MEASURES OF PROTECTION CHART

Community/ Segments	Resource	State Statutes)	Federal Statutes)	Planning Board*	Hist./Envir. Commission*	Floodplain District*	Required Setback from Shoreline/Wetland*	Site Plan Review*	Open Space Requirements*	Planned Development Provisions*	Runoff/Stormwater Control*	Septic Requirements*	Zoning Forest Area	Zoning Agriculture	Restoration	Monitoring	Compliance with State/Federal Std.	Coordination Efforts	Citizen Efforts	Permit Conditions Met	Staffing	Funding	Resolution for Protection	Planning	Adoption of Model Ordinance
Egg Harbor Twp./	*:NJ	X		X	X			X	X	X	X														
Great Egg Harbor River	:SP	X	X										X						X				X		
Patcong Creek	:NJ	X	X																						
Lakes Creek	:AN	X	X										X						X				X		
English Creek	:RE	X	X										X						X				X		
Rivy Run	:MT	X	X										X						X				X		
	:FL	X	X										X						X				X		
	:AR	X	X										X						X				X		
Weymouth Twp./	*:NJ	X		X			X	X	X			X													
Great Egg Harbor River	:SP	X	X										X	X						X				X	
South River	:NJ	X	X										X						X					X	
	:MT	X	X										X						X					X	
	:FL	X	X										X						X					X	
	:AR	X	X										X	X					X					X	
Estell Manor City/	*:NJ	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X													
Great Egg Harbor River	:SP	X	X										X						X	X			X		
Tuckahoe River	:NJ	X	X											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Middle River	:AN	X	X										X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Gibson Creek	:RE	X	X										X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Stephen Creek	:UT	X	X										X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
South River	:FL	X	X										X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
	:AR	X	X										X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Corbin City/	*:NJ	X		X		X	X	X				X													
Middle River	:SP	X	X																X	X	X				
Tuckahoe River	:AN	X	X																X	X	X				
	:RE	X	X																X	X	X				
	:UT	X	X																X	X	X				
	:FL	X	X																X	X	X				
	:AR	X	X																X	X	X				
Upper Twp./	*:NJ	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
Tuckahoe River	:SP	X	X										X	X					X	X	X				
Cedar Swamp Creek	:NJ	X	X										X		X				X	X	X				
	:AN	X	X										X	X	X				X	X	X				
	:RE	X	X										X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	:UT	X	X																X	X	X				
	:FL	X	X																X	X	X				
	:AR	X	X																X	X	X				
Somers Point/	*:NJ	X		X	X	X	X	X				X													
Patcong Creek	:AN	X	X										X						X						
Great Egg Harbor River	:UT	X	X										X						X	X	X		X		
	:FL	X	X										X						X	X	X		X		
	:AR	X	X										X						X	X	X		X		

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Pinelands Certified: Not Certified County: Atlantic
Comprehensive Plan: No Land Area: 44 sq. mi.
1980 Population: 6,959 Tributary Frontage: 4 mi.
1990 Projected Population: 9,000

Conservation Zone: Wetlands area.

Floodplain District: Within wetlands area.

Required Setbacks From Shorelines or Wetlands: 300 ft.

Site Plan Review: Yes, by city planning board.

Open Space Requirements: Yes, vary with zones.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: Yes.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: Yes, according to development.

Septic Requirements: Within Pinelands area; waterless toilet, Rukk System, Pressure Dosing System, and conventional. Non-Pinelands; Conventional Septic with land drainage, regulated by Atlantic County.

The following districts are taken from 1982 ordinances. This township is not certified by the Pinelands Commission. Pinelands Management Plan supercedes these zoning regulations.

Residential Districts (R-1) (R-2): The permitted uses in R-1 are the same as Agricultural District except commercial stables, riding academies, agricultural fairs, hunting and skeet clubs, cemeteries, correctional institutions, and rural airports. The minimum lot size for R-1 is 1 acre. The permitted uses in R-2 are the same as R-1 except general purpose agriculture and hospitals. The minimum lot size in R-2 district is 100 feet by 150 feet.

Business District (B-1): The permitted uses in the Business district are the same as the principal uses in R-2, except single and two family dwellings, farms, churches and public or private schools. Also permitted are hospitals, stores, retail business, personal services, banks, offices, theaters, restaurants, indoor commercial recreation, motels, clubs, railway or bus terminals. The minimum lot size in .5 acre.

Buena Vista Township

APPENDIX D

General Industry District (GI): Permitted uses are the same as B-1 (except motel and hotels) and include farms, commercial industrial uses, experimental research of testing laboratories baking, dairy processing, assembly, fabrication processing, packaging or treatment of certain prepared materials, public utility generating (except nuclear), agriculture fair, cemetery, rural airport, hunting and skeet club, correctional institutions. The minimum lot size in the GI district is 3 acres.

Public District (P): Permitted uses in the Public District include but are not limited to municipal or county buildings, state or federal offices, public schools, public parks, playgrounds, forest, water, or other wildlife conservation areas for public, civic or cultural uses. The minimum lot size in the Public district is .2 acre.

Agriculture District: The minimum lot size in an Agriculture district is 2 acres. The permitted uses are the same as in the Public District plus single family dwellings, farms, commercial stables, commercial farms, churches, non-profit golf, tennis, hunting and skeet clubs, cemeteries, hospital, correctional institutions, rural airport, nursery schools and nursing homes.

Wetlands District: Currently being defined per Pinelands Comprehensive Management requirements.

Districts Outside of Pinelands Area: Agriculture and R-2 (residential) specifications are the same as Pinelands.

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Pinelands Certified: 10/08/82 County: Atlantic
Comprehensive Plan: Yes Land Area: 8.1 sq. mi.
1988 Population: 264 Tributary Frontage: 3.5 mi.
1990 Projected Population: 274

Conservation Zone: None.

Floodplain District: Yes.

Setbacks From Shorelines or Wetlands: At present all property along the Tuckahoe is privately developed. (A 300 foot moratorium may be in effect.)

Site Plan Review: A site plan review is required for all development.

Open Space Requirements: None.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: None.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: None.

Septic Requirements: Septic systems are regulated by the Atlantic County Board of Health.

Residential District: The minimum lot size for a Residential District in Corbin City is 2 acres. The permitted uses are not specified.

Trailer and Mobile Home: The minimum lot size of a trailer and mobile home district is 8,500 square feet. The permitted uses are not specified.

Commercial District: The land use plan does not delineate any specific industrial areas or permitted uses.

Manufacturing Zone: The land use plan does not delineate any specific manufacturing areas or permitted uses.

Agricultural District: The minimum lot size for Agricultural districts range from five to ten acres. Other uses may be permitted provided that they do not endanger the agricultural potential of the land or cause environmental degradation.

Non-Pinelands Districts:

Residential (R): Minimum lot size is 35,000 square feet for single family dwellings.

Low Density Agriculture: Minimum lot size is 2 acres for agricultural uses.

Manufacturing District: No specifications. No manufacturing currently exists in Corbin City.

Egg Harbor Township

Pinelands Certified: Not Certified County: Atlantic
Comprehensive Plan: No Land Area: 68 sq. mi.
1987 Population: 22,506 River Frontage: 8 mi.
1990 Projected Population: 25,000

Conservation Zone: Yes, combined with Residential Agricultural Zone.

Floodplain District: None.

Setbacks From Shorelines or Wetlands: None.

Site Plan Review: Yes, approved by the planning board.

Open Space Requirements: Yes, in reviewing applications for planned development, the planning board will require evidence that adequate open space in appropriate locations will be available. Suitable land equal to the specified minimum percentage, depending on the zone, shall be designated as open space.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: Yes.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: Yes.

Septic Requirement: No specific septic requirements, but systems are subject to approval by the planning board.

Zones Within Pinelands Management Area:

Residential: Egg Harbor Township has eight residential districts including one combined Conservation, Recreation, Wetlands/Residential, Agricultural District. The names of the residential districts and the minimum lot sizes appear below:

Residential (R1): 40,000 sq. ft.
Residential (R2): 30,000 sq. ft.
Residential (R3): 14,000 sq. ft.
Residential (R4): 14,000 sq. ft.
Residential (R5): 6,000 sq. ft.
Residential Planned Unit Development (R1-PUD): 40,000 sq. ft.
Residential Apartment (R5-Apt): 6,000 sq. ft.
Conservation Recreation Wetlands/Residential Agricultural (CRW/RA): 100,000 sq. ft.

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Permitted uses in commercial zones:

	RCD	CB	SHD	MC	M1	RI
Restaurants	X	X	X			
Business Offices	X	X	X		X	X
Schools, clubs	X	X	X			
Food markets	X	X	X			
Retail/Service Est.	X	X	X			
Filling Stations	X	X	X			
Motels	X		X			
Apt. w/ attached bus.		X				
Warehouses/Wholesale	X		X		X	X
Auto Repair	X		X			
Auto Dealers	X		X			
Furn./Appliance Store	X		X			
Resort Recreation*	X		X			
Research Labs					X	X
Boat/Marine Sup.Sales				X		
Marinas				X		
Wood/Metal Fabr.					X	X
Paper Fabrication					X	X
Lt. Machinery Manuf.					X	X
Light Industry**					X	

*Resort Recreation uses are limited to commercial swimming pools, miniature golf, golf driving ranges, campgrounds, bowling alleys, and indoor theatres.

**Light Industry uses include but are not limited to brush and broom manufacturing, plastic manufacturing, pharmaceutical, and motion picture exchanges.

Zones outside of the Pinelands overlap with those within the Pinelands. Specifications are the same.

Egg Harbor Township

APPENDIX D

Permitted Uses in Residential Zones:

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R1/PUD	R5/APT	CRW/RA
Farming/Agr.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Single Fam. Dw.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Churches	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Golf Courses	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Stables								X
Schools	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Museums	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Marinas	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Non-Profit Clubs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Produce Stands	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Garages	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
PAC	X	X						
PUD		X				X		X
Apartments							X	

Commercial Business Districts: Egg Harbor has six Commercial Business Districts. The names of the districts and minimum lot sizes appear below:

- Regular Commercial Development (RCD): 3 acres.
- Community Business (CB): 40,000 sq. ft.
- Special Highway Development (SHD): 80,000 sq. ft.
- Marine Commercial (MC): 5 acres.
- Light Industrial (M1): 2 acres.
- Restricted Industrial (RI): 2 acres.

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Pinelands Certified: 8/83
Comprehensive Plan: Yes
1988 Population: 1,038
1990 Projected Population: --

County: Atlantic
Land Area: 54 sq. mi.
River Frontage: 10+ mi.

Conservation Zone: Yes.

Floodplain District: Yes, see Flood Hazard Zone.

Setbacks From Shorelines or Wetlands: Minimum 300 foot buffer.

Site Plan Review: Site plan reviews are required for construction of any use other than a one-family detached dwelling in a residential zone, or garage, tool shed, swimming pool, porch, and alterations to existing buildings.

Open Space Requirements: None.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: None.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: Planning board reviews commercial development for stormwater control.

Septic Requirements: 300 feet minimum. (CAFRA regulated)

Rural Residential Zones (R-25, R-10, R-5, RV): The permitted uses for the Residential Zones include single family detached dwellings, conventional farming operations, city buildings, parks, private outdoor parks and recreation, and campgrounds. All permitted uses in R-25 are permitted in R-10, R-5 (except landfills and resource extraction), and RV (except resource extraction and campgrounds).

Conservation Zone (C): There is no minimum lot size for a conservation zone in Estell Manor. The permitted uses are berry agriculture, forestry, fish and wildlife management, beekeeping, low-intensity uses including, hunting, fishing, trapping, hiking, boating, public improvements including roads and trails.

Estell Manor City

Flood Hazard Zone (FH): There is no minimum lot size for a Flood Hazard Zone in Estell Manor. The permitted uses are the same as the Conservation Zone plus public, commercial, or private docks, piers, moorings, and boat launches.

Agricultural Production Zone (AP): There is no minimum lot size for an agricultural production zone. The permitted uses are single family dwellings of 3.2 acres, residential dwelling units at a density of one unit per 10 acres, agricultural employee housing, forestry, low intensity recreational uses, campgrounds, and agricultural commercial establishments.

Special District (SD): The minimum lot size in a special district is one acre. The permitted uses are single family dwellings in lots not less than one acre, and city buildings.

Highway Commercial Zone (HC): The minimum lot size for a highway commercial zone in Estell Manor is 3.2 acres. The permitted uses are limited to uses devoted to automobile servicing or transient activities such as but not limited to, auto sales, restaurants, motels, lumber yards, masonry materials, city buildings, temporary buildings, and agricultural commercial. And, for Pinelands areas, permitted uses also include resource related industrial with a minimum lot size of 5 acres.

APPENDIX D

Folsom Borough

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Pinelands Certified: Not Certified County: Atlantic
Comprehensive Plan: No Land Area: 8 sq. mi.
1988 Population: 1,982 River Frontage: 4 mi.
1990 Projected Population: 2,000

Conservation Zone: None, but fifty percent of land area is in low lying areas which cannot be developed.

Floodplain District: Yes.

Setbacks From Shorelines or Wetlands: Yes, minimum 300 foot buffer.

Site Plan Review: None.

Open Space Requirements: Yes.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: Clustering is not permitted.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: Yes, by surface retention. There is very little runoff.

Septic Requirements: None.

Agricultural District (AR): Agriculture and very low density Single Family Residential. Permitted Uses: farms, detached dwelling units, conservation areas and parks, livestock raising with the exception for piggeries. Minimum Lot Areas: 5 acres for farms and 40,000 sq. ft. for detached dwelling units.

Rural District (R-1): Medium Density Single Family Residential Permitted Uses: detached dwelling units, public playgrounds, conservation areas and parks, public schools, and school administrative buildings, churches, golf courses, and rest homes. Minimum Lot Size: 40,000 sq. ft.

Commercial (C): Permitted Uses: retail sales of goods and services, shopping centers, restaurants, bars, taverns, and night clubs, garden centers, banks, auto sales, car washes, theatres, hotels, and motels Minimum Lot Size: 43,560 sq. ft.

Industrial (I): Principle Permitted Uses: offices and office buildings, industrial plants (provided that the molecular structure of any item is not changed during the manufacturing, assembling, or fabricating process), wholesale distributions centers and warehouses, laboratories of an experimental, research or testing nature; commercial uses and all permitted uses in the AR zone. Minimum Lot Size: 1 1/2 acres.

Flood Plain District (FP): Permitted Uses in Floodway: parks, playgrounds and conservation areas, growing and harvesting of crops, unpaved parking areas. Permitted Uses in the Flood Hazard Area: All of the permitted uses in the Floodway (except unpaved parking lots) plus underground utilities, and sealed public water supply wells.

Hamilton Township

Pinelands Certified: 5/88
Comprehensive Plan: Yes
1980 Population: 9,499
1990 Projected Population: 15,083

County: Atlantic
Land Area: 73,600 acres
River Frontage: 13.5 mi.

Conservation Zone: None.

Floodplain District: None, under Development Ordinance standards, development in wetlands areas must comply with Pinelands C.M.P.

Setbacks From Shorelines or Wetlands: Minimum fifty foot buffer required.

Site Plan Review: Yes, major subdivisions are reviewed by planning board planner and engineer.

Open Space Requirements: Planned residential developments must provide forty-five percent open space.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: Yes, applicable to some growth areas.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: Yes, post construction run-off must not exceed pre-construction level.

Septic Requirements: Septic must meet 2 p.p.m. standard required by the Pinelands.

Agricultural District: Minimum lot size of 10 acres. Permitted uses include, single family residence, place of worship, agricultural airfields, low intensity recreation, forestry, schools, agricultural employee housing and agricultural commercial.

Rural Development: There are four rural development zones in Hamilton. Minimum lot sizes are listed below. Permitted uses include single family residential, agricultural (except in RD-4 and RD-5), schools, places of worship, home occupation, forestry (except in RD-1, RD-2.5, RD-4), and parks and playgrounds.

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Minimum Lot Size</u>
RD-1	1.0 acre
RD-2.5	2.5 acres
RD-4	4.0 acres
RD-5	5.0 acres

APPENDIX D

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Forest District: There are three forest areas in Hamilton. Minimum lot sizes are listed below. Permitted use include single family housing, agriculture, agricultural related commercial, forestry, schools, places of worship, campgrounds, home occupation, low intensity recreation.

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Minimum Lot Size</u>
FA-10	10 acres
FA-25	25 acres
FA-70	70 acres

Residential District: Hamilton has two residential districts. The minimum total areas are listed below. Major permitted uses are single family dwellings, atriiums, townhouse, 2 1/2 story garden apartments, 3 story garden apartments.

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Minimum Lot Size</u>
R-9	9,000 square feet
R-22	20,000 square feet

Commercial District: Hamilton's five commercial districts are General Commercial (GC), Recreational Commercial (RC), Design Commercial (DC), Highway Commercial (HC), and Neighborhood Commercial (NC). Refer to tables below for permitted uses and minimum lot sizes.

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Minimum Lot Size</u>
General Commercial (GC)	5,000 square feet
Recreational Commercial (RC)	10 acres
Design Commercial (DC)	20,000 square feet
Highway Commercial (HC)	2 acres
Neighborhood Commercial (NC)	50 acres

Hamilton Township

APPENDIX D

<u>Permitted Uses</u>	<u>GC</u>	<u>DC</u>	<u>HC</u>	<u>NC</u>	<u>RC</u>
retail stores	X	X	X	X	X
fast food		X	X		X
personal services	X	X		X	
general business	X		X	X	
professional offices	X	X		X	
convenience stores	X		X	X	
dry cleaners		X		X	
banks	X	X	X	X	
drugstores	X	X	X	X	
nursery		X	X		
medical complex		X			
bars, pubs	X		X		X
car service		X	X		
sports complex					X
golf, tennis	X	X			X
shopping center		X			X
theaters		X			X
arcades		X	X		

Growth Area: There are three designated growth areas in Hamilton. Minimum lot sizes range from 8,000 square feet to 16,000 sq. feet for both GA-I and GA-M areas. Minimum lot size for GA-L ranges from 15,000 to 24,000 square feet. Permitted uses are single family residential, schools, places of worship, home occupation, parks, public utilities, and planned residential development (except for GA-I).

Mizpah Village Zone: The Mizpah Village is a single district in Hamilton. Minimum lot size is one acre. Permitted uses are single family residential, home occupation, schools, places of worship, parks, public utility substation.

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Pinelands Certified: 11/09/84 County: Atlantic
Comprehensive Plan: Yes Land Area: 44 sq. mi.
1988 Population: 13,000 Tributary Frontage: 2 mi.
1990 Projected Population: --

Conservation Zone: Yes, Preservation Area.

Floodplain District: The boundaries for the floodplain district are defined by the Pinelands Management map.

Setbacks from Shorelines or Wetlands: Yes, 200 feet.

Site Plan Review: Yes.

Open Space Requirements: There is a twenty-five percent minimum open space requirement for commercial and residential zones.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: None.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: Yes, businesses must contain runoff on their own property.

Septic Requirements: Septic systems must be at least 300 feet from any waterway.

Preservation Area (PA): There is no minimum lot size for a preservation district in the city of Hammonton. The permitted uses are residential dwellings on lots of 3.2 acres under certain provisions, agricultural employee housing, berry agriculture and horticulture of native plants, forestry, beekeeping, fish and wildlife management, low-intensity recreational uses, public service infrastructure, signs, and accessory uses.

Forest Area (FA): There is no minimum lot size for a forest area. The permitted uses are the same as the Preservation area plus campgrounds, agricultural commercial establishments, and roadside retail sales. Additional residential dwelling development may be approved provided that gross density is not greater than one unit per 34 acres of private acres.

Agricultural Production (AP): There is no minimum lot size for AP district. The permitted uses are the same as the Preservation area plus agricultural commercial establishments, agricultural processing facilities, public service infrastructure, signs, Pinelands resource related industries, airports and heliports, fish and wildlife management, and campgrounds.

Agricultural Production/Compatible Light Industry (AP/CLI): The minimum lot size of the Compatible Light Industry is 5 acres.

Hammonton City

APPENDIX D

The permitted uses are the same as Agricultural Production plus light industrial uses, including distribution centers, warehouses, enclosed services and repair facilities, and business offices.

Rural Residential (RR): The minimum lot size for buildings in the Rural Residential district is 18,000 square feet. The minimum lot size for a single unit is 9,000 square feet. The permitted uses are residential dwellings (depending of the availability of public sewage facilities).

Residential District (R-1, R-2): The minimum lot size in a Residential district is 5 acres. The permitted uses are residential dwellings, playgrounds, public schools, farms, churches, Professional offices and private schools are conditional uses.

Town Business District (B-1): The minimum lot size in a Town Business district is 2,500 square feet. The permitted uses are local retail activities, from grocery stores to florists (excluding automobile sales), local services, restaurants, banks, and professional offices.

Highway Business: The minimum lot size for a Highway Business district is 50,000 square feet. The permitted uses are the same as in B-1 district plus the principal uses of the closest adjacent residential district, office buildings, auto sales, indoor buildings, auto sales, indoor theaters, garden centers, shopping centers, laboratories, and wholesale distribution centers.

Industrial Parks (M-1): The minimum lot size for and Industrial Park district is 65,000 square feet. The minimum tract size is 6 acres. The permitted uses are manufacturing plants, wholesale distribution centers, laboratories, needle products, wholesale fuel distributing centers, commercial bakeries, and office buildings.

Mixed Use (MD): The minimum lot size in a Mixed Use district is 10,000 square feet. Permitted uses are single family detached dwellings, and two family dwellings with certain conditions, offices and light industry.

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Pinelands Certified: 09/09/83	County: Gloucester
Comprehensive Plan: Yes	Land Area: not available
1988 Population: 21,000	River Frontage: 12 mi.
1990 Projected Population: 30,000	

Conservation Zone: No, but has Forest Area District.

Floodplain District: Yes, varies with each zone.

Setbacks From Shorelines or Wetlands: Yes, 300 feet.

Site Plan Review: Yes, by City Planning Board.

Open Space Requirements: Yes, varies with each zone.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: Yes.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: Yes.

Septic Requirements: Yes, regulated by Gloucester County and DEP. One per unit and 100 feet between septic tank and well.

Open Space Provisions: Monroe has provisions for common open space in every Planned Unit Development and/or Clustered Development as follows:

Dwelling Units in Development	Open Spaces Required
40	2 acres
80	3 acres
120	4 acres

Sign Ordinance: There are many regulations of type, size, height, placement, and scenic quality of all signs in Monroe.

Erosion Control Regulations: All site plans and major subdivisions shall incorporate soil erosion and sediment control programs under the provisions of the State of NJ Soil Erosion and Control Act P.L. 1975 c 251.

Forest Area District: The minimum lot size for FD3.2, FD10, and FD20 (Conservation District) are 3.2, 10, and 20 acres respectively except under certain permitted uses. There is no minimum lot size for FD/CV. Permitted uses are as follows:

	FD3.2	FD10	FD20	FD/CV
(Single Family Detached Dwelling)	X	X	X	
Forestry	X	X	X	X
Agriculture	X	X	X	
Roadside Retail Sales	X	X	X	
Ag. Commercial Est.	X	X	X	
Institutional Uses	X	X	X	
Public Service Intra.	X	X	X	

Monroe Township

APPENDIX D

	FD3.2	FD10	FD20	FD/CV
(Single Family Detached Dwelling)	X	X	X	
Forestry	X	X	X	X
Agriculture	X	X	X	
Roadside Retail Sales	X	X	X	
Ag. Commercial Est.	X	X	X	
Institutional Uses	X	X	X	
Public Service Intra.	X	X	X	

Rural Development District: The minimum lot sizes for RD-R (residential), RD-R/I (residential, industrial), RD-R/C (residential, commercial) are 3.2 to 5 acres, depending on the types of uses. Permitted uses for all areas are single family detached dwelling, forestry, agriculture, ag. commercial establishments, public service infrastructure, institutional uses, and recreation facilities.

Regional Growth Districts: The minimum lot size for RG20 (residential district 20) ranges from 20,000 sq ft to 3.2 acres, depending on sewerage and types of development. The minimum lot sizes for RGMR (moderate residential), RGPR (planned residential), RGCC (community commercial), RGPO (planned office), and RGPC (planned commercial) are 10,000 sq ft to 3.2 acres, depending on sewerage and type of development.

Agriculture Production District: The minimum lot sizes are 1 acre for some single family detached dwelling and 3.2 for other areas. Permitted uses are single family detached, forestry, agriculture, agriculture commercial establishments, agriculture products processing facilities, public service infrastructure, institutional uses, and fish and wildlife management.

Non-Pinelands Residential District: The minimum lot sizes are:
 R10 Low Rural Residential: 40,00 sq ft
 R20 Rural Residential 20,000 sq ft
 R20S Rural Residential Planned Industrial: 20,000 sq ft
 R30 Residential District 30: 10,000-20,000 sq ft
 R40 Residential Town District: 7,200-20,000 sq ft

Single family detached dwellings, agriculture, and public service infrastructure are permitted in all non-Pinelands Residential Zones. Townhouses are permitted in R30 and R40 only. Forestry is permitted in R10, R20, and R20S only. Mobile home parks are permitted in R30 only.

Industrial & Commercial District: The minimum lot size for LI (Light Industrial), CC (Community Commercial), and NC (Neighborhood Commercial) is 20,000 sq ft.

Permitted use are as follows:

	LI	CC	NC
Single Family Detached Dwelling	X	X	X
Light Industry	X		
Wholesale Dist. & Warehousing	X		
Manufacturing	X		
Community Commercial	X	X	
Neighborhood Commercial		X	X

Somers Point

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Comprehensive Plan: Yes
1980 Population: 11,779
1990 Projected Population: --

County: Atlantic
Land Area: --
Tributary Frontage: 2 mi
River Frontage: --

Conservation Zone: No.

Flood Plain District: Yes.

Site Plan Review: Yes, on commercial units.

Open Space Requirements: --

Clustering or Planned Unit Provision: No.

Run-off or Stormwater Control: No.

Septic Requirement: No, regulated by County Board of Health.

Bay Front Historic Preservation District (BHP): Purpose of this district is to preserve the unique historical and natural resources of the area and to encourage development which is compatible with these resources. Minimum lot size for single family dwelling, condominiums, boat sales/rentals, and restaurants are 7,500 square feet, 3 acres, 15,000 square feet and 15,000 square feet respectively. Permitted uses include: boat sales and rentals, boat storage and maintenance, boat docking, water related services, restaurants, theaters, museums, small retail shops, existing residential use, hotels, single family detached dwellings and professional offices.

Other districts include:

<u>District</u>	<u>Minimum Lot Size</u>
Single Family (R-1):	7,500 sq. feet
Highway Commercial (HC-1)(HC-2):	7,500 sq. feet
Regional Commercial (RC):	10 acres
Neighborhood Commercial (NC):	1,500 sq. feet
Residential Multi-Family (RMF):	3 acres
Transient Commercial (TC):	15,000 sq. feet
Industrial Planned (I PID):	1 acre
Regional Golf Course (RGC):	30,000 sq. feet
Forest District (FD):	no development

Upper Township

Pinelands Certified: 07/03/83
Comprehensive Plan: Yes
1980 Population: 7,800
1990 Projected Population: 10,000

County: Cape May
Land Area: 70 sq. mi.
River Frontage: 18 mi.

Conservation Zone: Yes.

Floodplain District: Yes.

Setbacks From Shorelines or Wetlands: No.

Site Plan Review: Yes, approved by Planning Board.

Open Space Requirements: Yes.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: Clustering is permitted in the AR Zone.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: Yes, Soil Conservation District requires site retention.

Septic Requirements: Septic is regulated by County Board of Health. Upper Township has an Ordinance forbidding septic systems that require more than 24 inches of fill in major subdivisions.

Pinelands Village (FV): Tuckahoe and Petersburg nuclei for residential expansion. Permitted uses include detached dwelling units, public playgrounds, conservation areas, parks, churches, public and private day schools, and public utilities. Minimum lot size is 3.2 acres.

Rural Development (RD): Permitted uses in a Rural Development zone include farms, detached dwellings, public playgrounds, conservation area, parks and public purpose uses, churches, cemeteries, golf course, public and private schools. Minimum lot size is 3.75 acres.

APPENDIX D

Upper Township

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Forest Districts (F3 and F20): Minimum lot size for Forest District F-3 is 3.2 acres. Minimum lot size for Forest District F-20 is 20 acres. The permitted uses in the Forest Districts are detached dwellings, churches, cemeteries, public purpose uses and public and private schools, residential dwelling units with certain restrictions, farms, agricultural employee housing, forestry, low intensity recreation uses, intensive recreation uses, public service infrastructure which is necessary to serve the needs of the Pinelands, signs, agricultural commercial establishments, roadside retail sales, campgrounds, institutional resource related industrial or manufacturing, and light industrial.

Neighborhood Commercial (NC): The permitted use in the neighborhood commercial district is to allow owners of businesses to reside near their business. The minimum lot size is 3.2 acres.

Non-Pinelands Zones and Minimum Lot Sizes:

Agriculture/low density residential (AR): 120,000 sq. ft.

Low density (R-1): 40,000 sq. ft.

Moderate density (R-2): 40,000 sq. ft.

Resort residential (RR): 40,000 sq. ft.

Highway commercial (HC): 30,000 sq. ft.

Community commercial (CC): 120,000 sq. ft.

Planned industrial (PI): 120,000 individual, 80,000 within an industrial park.

Conservation (C): 10 acres

Flood hazard (FH) (FHH): No development permitted.

Resort Commercial (RC): 6,000 sq. ft.

Mining District: no minimum lot size specified.

Forest 3: 3.2 acres.

Forest 25: 25 acres.

Airport: no minimum lot size specified.

Weymouth Township

APPENDIX D

Pinelands Certified: 09/09/88
Comprehensive Plan: Yes.
1980 Population: 1,260
1990 Projected Population: 1,700

County: Atlantic
Land Area: 12 sq. mi.
River Frontage: 3 mi.

Conservation Zone: None.

Floodplain District: None.

Setbacks From Shorelines or Wetlands: Minimum 300 foot buffer.

Site Plan Review: Site plan reviews are required for construction of any use other than a one-family detached dwelling in a residential zone, or garage, tool shed, swimming pool, porch, and alteration to existing buildings.

Open Space Requirements: Buildings can take up only ten percent of area.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: None.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: None.

Septic Requirements: A 300 foot buffer is required.

Pinelands Districts:

Pinelands Forest Areas (PFA-25, PFA-20, and PFA-10): Minimum lot size for Pinelands Forest Areas in Weymouth Township are listed below. The permitted use are single family detached dwellings, (minimum lot of 5.0), agricultural uses, water, forest or wildlife conservation areas, commercial stables.

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Minimum Lot Size</u>
PFA-25	25 acres
PFA-20	20 acres
PFA-10	10 acres

Weymouth Township

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Pinelands Village Residential (PVR): The minimum lot size for the Pinelands Village Residential district is five acres. The permitted uses are single family detached dwellings, water, forest for wildlife conservation, general purpose agriculture, and commercial stables.

Pinelands Village Commercial (PVC): The minimum lot size for the Pinelands Village Commercial district is five acres. Single family dwellings, stores and shops for retail business, personal services, indoor commercial recreation, clubs, banks, offices, theaters, restaurants and similar community services, medical or dental clinic, printing and photocopying businesses, non-profit offices.

Pinelands Forest Area Mobile Home Park (MHP): The minimum lot size for the Pinelands Forest Mobile Home Park district is 5,000 square feet. The permitted use within this district are single family mobile homes on individual lots, club house, swimming pools, recreation facilities, and maintenance facilities.

Non-Pinelands Districts:

Rural Residential District: The minimum lot size in the Weymouth Township Rural Residential District is 5 acres. The permitted uses are single family dwellings, water, forest, and wildlife conservation areas, general purpose agriculture, and commercial stables.

Residential Districts (R-1 and R-2): The minimum lot size for Residential District (R-1) is one acre. The minimum lot size for R-2 is 10,000 square feet. The permitted uses are the same and include single family dwellings on individual lots, water, forest or wildlife conservation areas and uses, and general purpose agriculture other than poultry or swine farm.

Commercial District (C): The minimum lot size for a commercial district in Weymouth Township is 0.5 acre. The permitted uses are single family dwellings, stores and shops, personal services or minor appliance repair, indoor commercial recreation, clubs, banks, offices, theaters, restaurants, funeral homes, public or private utility office, travel, advertising, employment agencies, medical or dental, printing and photo copying, and non-profit offices.

Winslow Township

Pinelands Certified: 04/08/83
Comprehensive Plan: Yes
1980 Population: 20,121
1990 Projected Population: 32,800

County: Camden
Land Area: 60 sq. mi.
River Frontage: 15 mi.

Conservation Zone: Yes.

Floodplain District: Yes, permitted uses within the Pinelands area include single family dwellings, institutional uses, intensive recreational, mining, and airports. Uses permitted outside the Pinelands include single family and clustered residential dwellings, campgrounds.

Setbacks From Shorelines or Wetlands: No development shall be carried out in a wetland or within 300 feet of a wetland unless the applicant has demonstrated that the development will not have the effect of modifying the wetland such that the development will result in an irreversible adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the wetland or its biotic components.

Site Plan Review: Prior to the issuance of a building permit for any proposed land development including commercial, industrial, multi-family housing of five or more units, or any development requiring off street parking in excess of five vehicles, a site plan shall be submitted to the planning board for its review and recommendation.

Open Space Requirements: Includes all lands except road rights-of-way, off street parking and loading areas and any lands covered by or continuously flooded by water. Open space area shall be provided in an amount equal to no less than 35% of the total land area proposed for the development.

Clustering or Planned Development Provision: Yes.

Runoff or Stormwater Control: Yes, before and after construction.

Septic Requirements: Yes, within Pinelands must be on public sewer or conventional system, pressure dosing, or Rukk system. Non-Pinelands must be on public sewer or conventional system.

Rural Residential (PR1): The minimum lot size for a rural residential district is 3.2 acres for single family detached dwellings and 2 acres for clustered residential dwellings. The permitted uses are residential as provided above, agriculture, agriculture employee housing, forestry, recreation and agricultural product sales establishments.

APPENDIX D

Winslow Township

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Low Density Residential (PR2): The minimum lot size for a low density residential district is one acre. The permitted uses are single family dwellings, agriculture, recreation facilities (low intensive or intensive), public facilities, public service infrastructure, institutional uses, and accessory uses.

Medium Density Residential (PR3): The minimum lot size for a medium density residential district is 24,200 feet for single family detached and attached dwelling units and 48,400 feet for two family duplexes. The permitted uses are residential as provided above, recreation facilities (low intensive or intensive), public facilities, public service infrastructure, institutional uses, and accessory uses.

High Density Residential (PR4): The minimum lot size for a high density residential district is 12,400 square feet. The permitted uses are single family detached and attached dwelling units at a density no greater than 3.5 units per acre, townhouse dwelling units if serviced by sewer, garden apartments, clustered residential dwelling units including single family detached, duplexes, townhouses, or garden apartments, planned unit development with restrictions, public facilities, recreational facilities (low intensive or intensive), institutional uses and accessory uses.

Minor Commercial Zoning Districts (PC1 and PC2): There is no minimum lot size requirement for Winslow Township's two minor commercial districts. The permitted uses within the PC1 districts are retail establishments including but not limited to auto dealerships, appliance sales, clothing, drugstores, laundries, construction supply stores, office buildings, gasoline filling stations and garages, restaurants, establishments where alcoholic beverages are consumed, and public service infrastructure. Permitted uses within the PC2 districts include all uses permitted within the PC1 districts plus research facilities, indoor theatres, hotels and motels, hospitals and related health care facilities.

Industrial Zoning District (PI): There is no minimum lot size requirement for Winslow Township's Industrial Zoning districts. Permitted uses include all uses included in Winslow's commercial zoning districts plus resource extraction, agricultural processing facilities, light industries including but not limited to research and development operations, public utility services, repair and maintenance yards, wholesaling and distributing operations, and Pinelands resource related industries.

Winslow Township

APPENDIX D

Recreation and Conservation Zone (PRC): This zone corresponds with those areas of Winslow Township designated in the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan as forest areas. The purpose of this zoning regulation is to ensure the long term integrity of the township's undisturbed forest lands and the plant and animal species they support and to protect these areas from random and uncontrolled development by providing for development subject to strict environmental performance standards. Permitted uses are single family residential dwelling units with minimum lot sizes of 3.2 acres, agriculture, forestry, low and high intensity recreational uses, fish and wildlife management, campgrounds, landfills, resource extraction operations, airport facilities and accessory uses.

Agricultural Zone (PA): The minimum lot size for Winslow Township's agricultural zone is 3.2 acres. Permitted uses include those listed for (PRC) plus commercial agricultural processing facilities and institutional uses.

Preservation Area District (PP): The purpose of this district is to protect large contiguous forest areas, pristine wetlands, streams and rivers and the plant and animal species which they support from development that would adversely affect their long term ecological integrity. Permitted uses include residential as in (PRC), berry agriculture, horticulture of native plants, and other agricultural activities which are compatible with the existing soil and water conditions that support traditional Pinelands berry agriculture.

Non-Pinelands Area Zones:

Low Density Residential (RL): Minimum lot size is 1 acre. Permitted uses include single family dwellings at 1 per acre, agriculture, low intensive and intensive recreation, home occupations, public facilities and institutions.

Medium Density Residential (RM): Minimum lot size is 1 acre. Permitted uses include all listed for RL plus single family dwellings at 2 per acre, duplexes, townhouses, planned retirement facilities.

High Density Residential (RH): Minimum lot size is 1 acre. Permitted uses include all listed for RL and RM plus single family dwellings at 3 per acre and apartment houses.

Winslow Township

LOCAL ZONING REVIEW

Minor Commercial (C): Minimum lot sizes vary according to use, the smallest being 10,500 sq. ft. Permitted uses include offices, general retail, and public service infrastructure.

Major Commercial (CM): Same lot size as (C). Permitted uses include all listed for (C) plus hotels/motels and hospitals/health care facilities.

Light Industrial (I): Minimum lot sizes vary according to use, the smallest being 20,000 square feet. Permitted uses include offices, agricultural processing, light industry. Prohibited uses include incinerators, fertilizer manufacturing, heavy manufacturing, gas and chemical refineries.

Planned Community (PC): No minimum lot size specified. Mixed uses subject to approval.

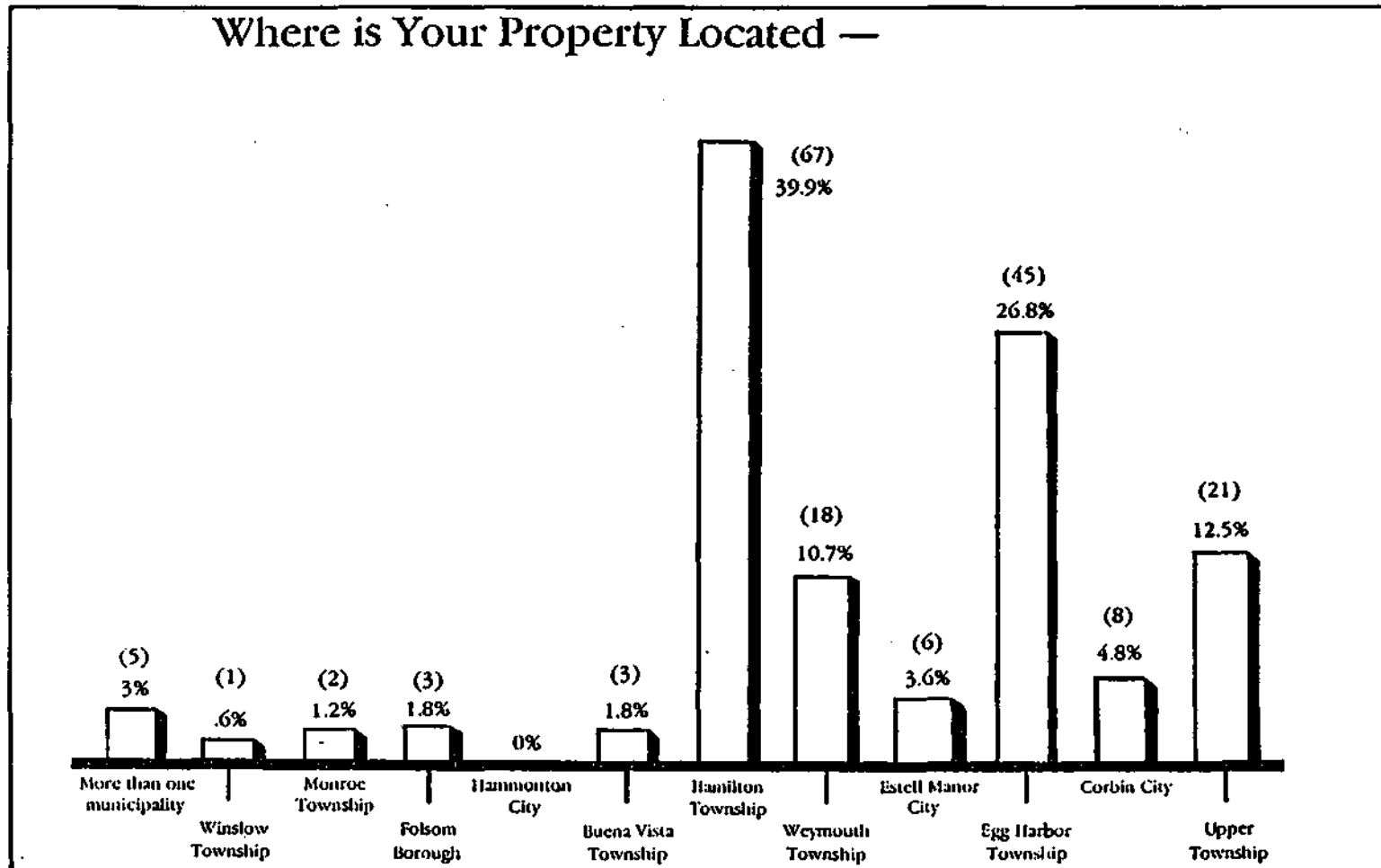
Public Use (P): No minimum lot size specified. Uses include parks, playgrounds, public service infrastructure, water facilities. (Public owned lands)

Recreation/Conservation (R/C): Minimum lot size is 3.2 acres. Permitted uses include single family dwellings on uplands, agriculture, forestry, low intensity/passive recreation, campgrounds, public facilities, institutional uses i.e. offices for wildlife management and fire towers.

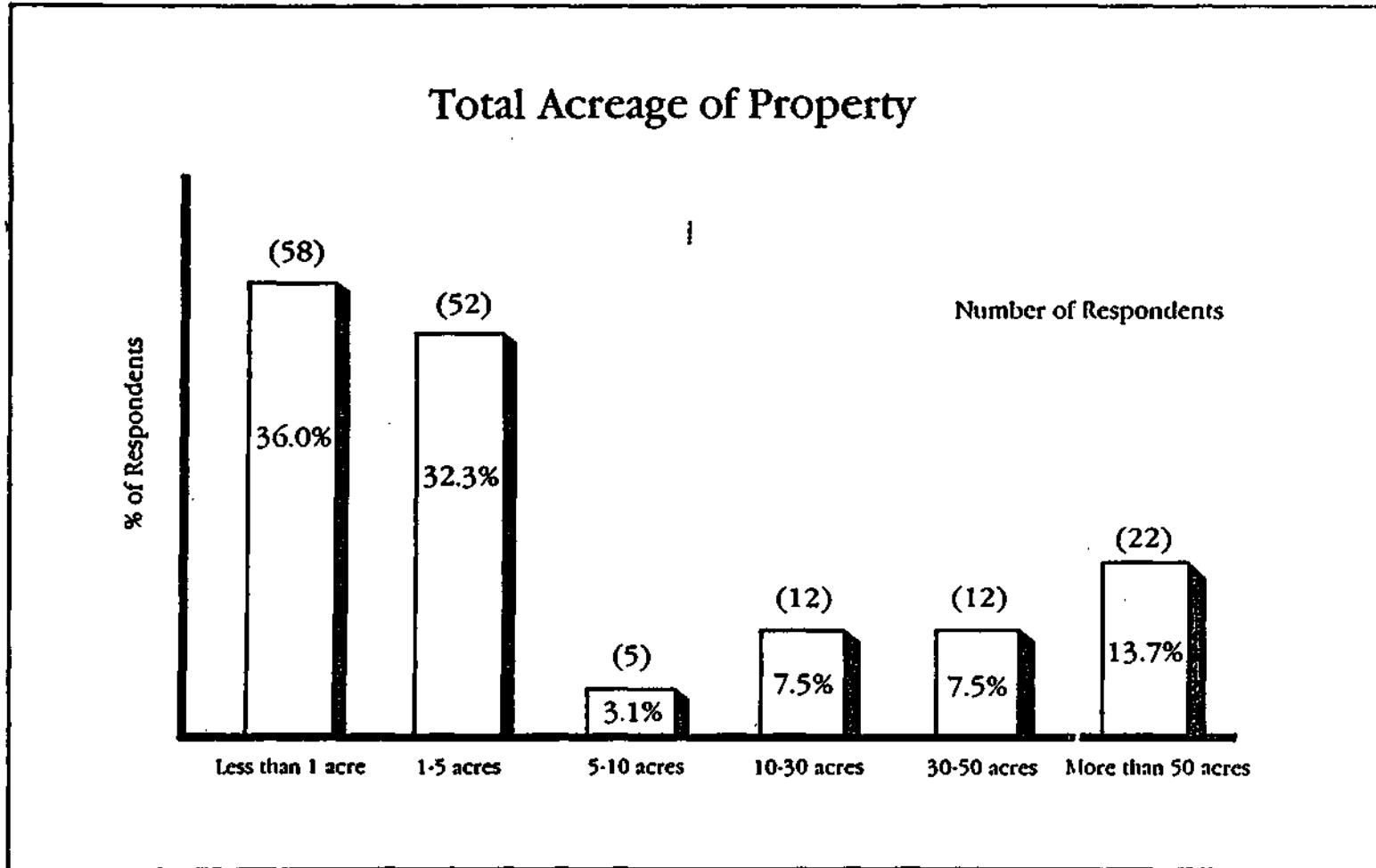
Wetlands: No minimum lot size specified. Pertains to environmentally sensitive areas pursuant to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service map of 1972. Uses depend on which zone the wetlands lie within and are contingent on approval.

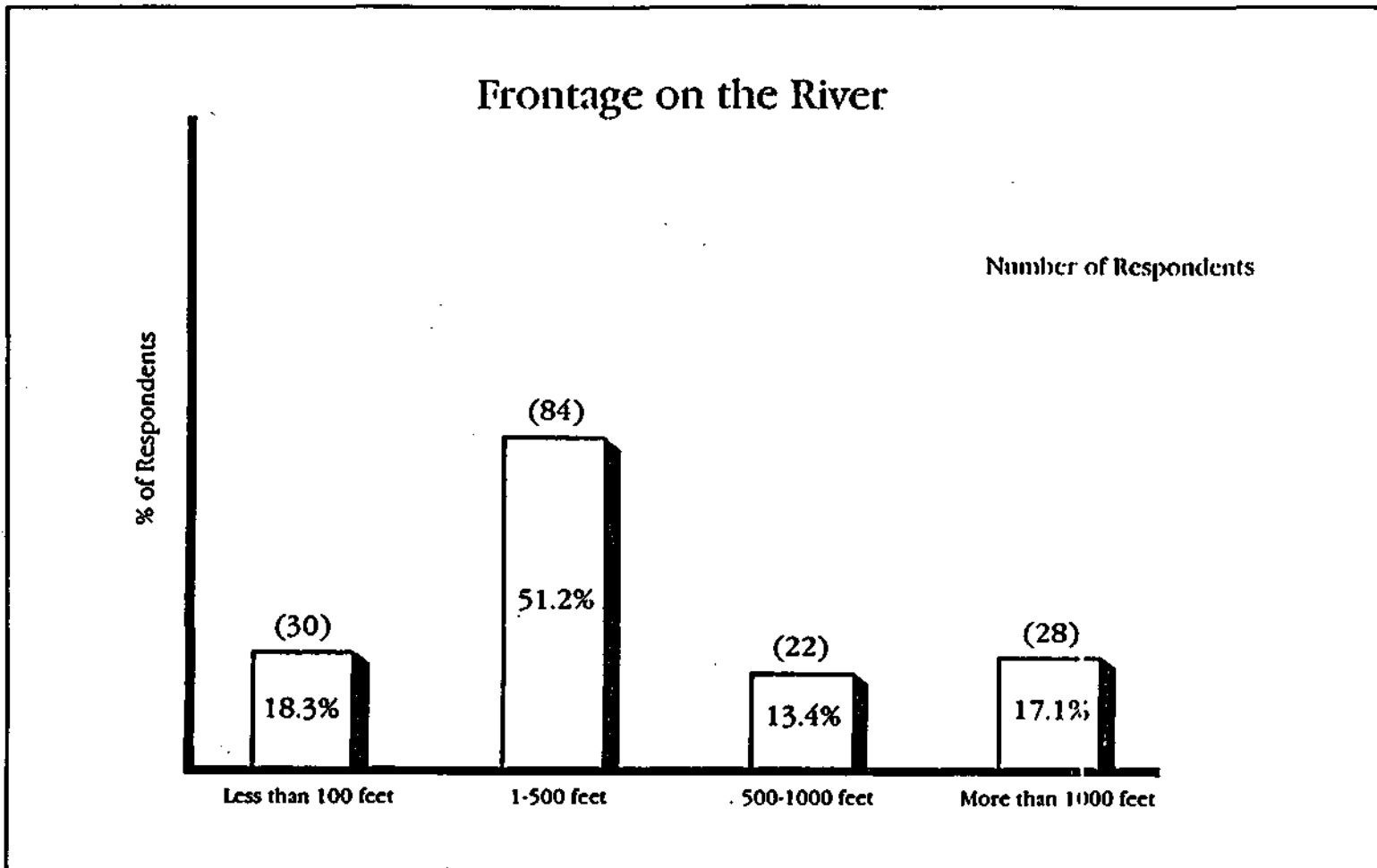
APPENDIX D

LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

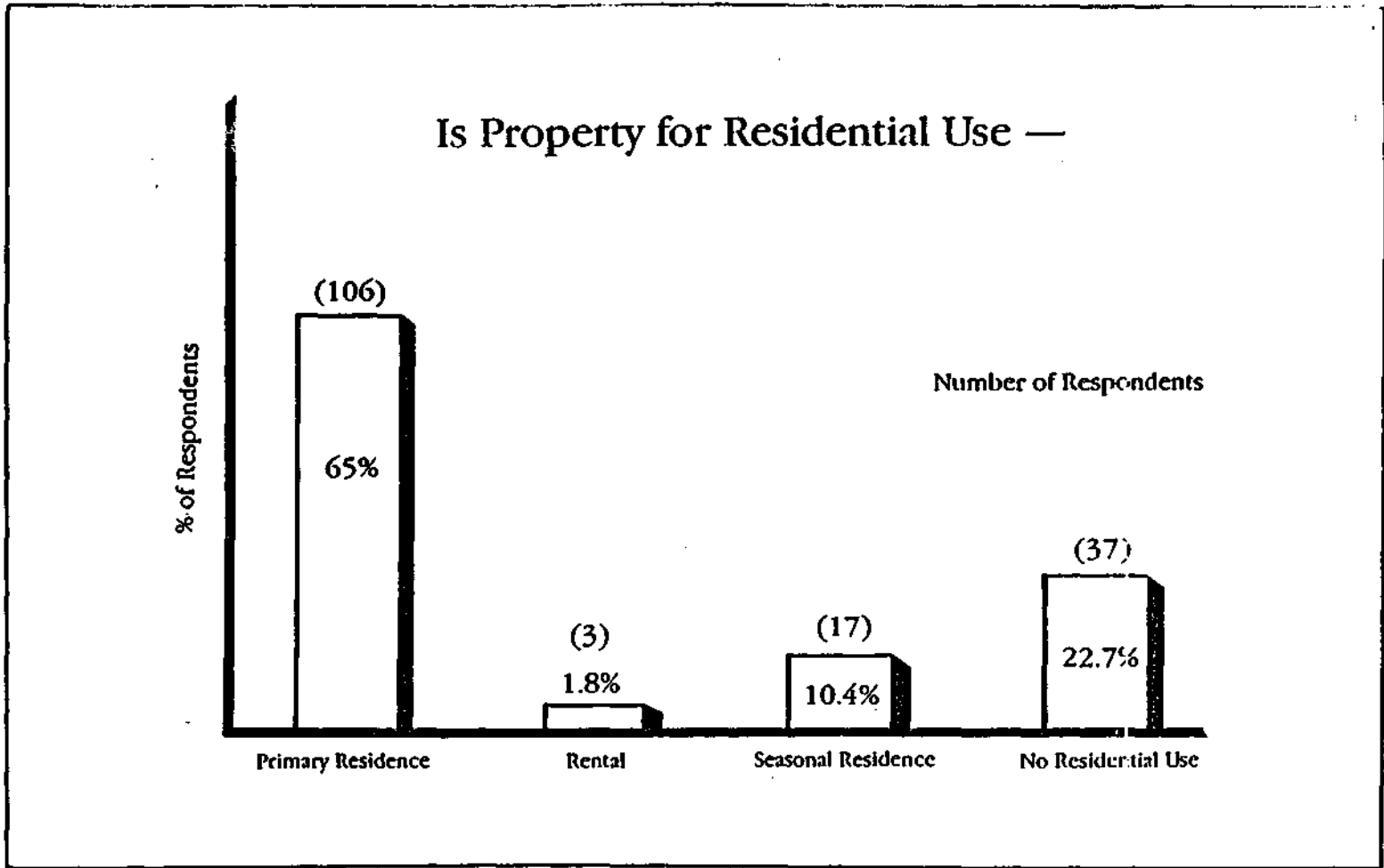


LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

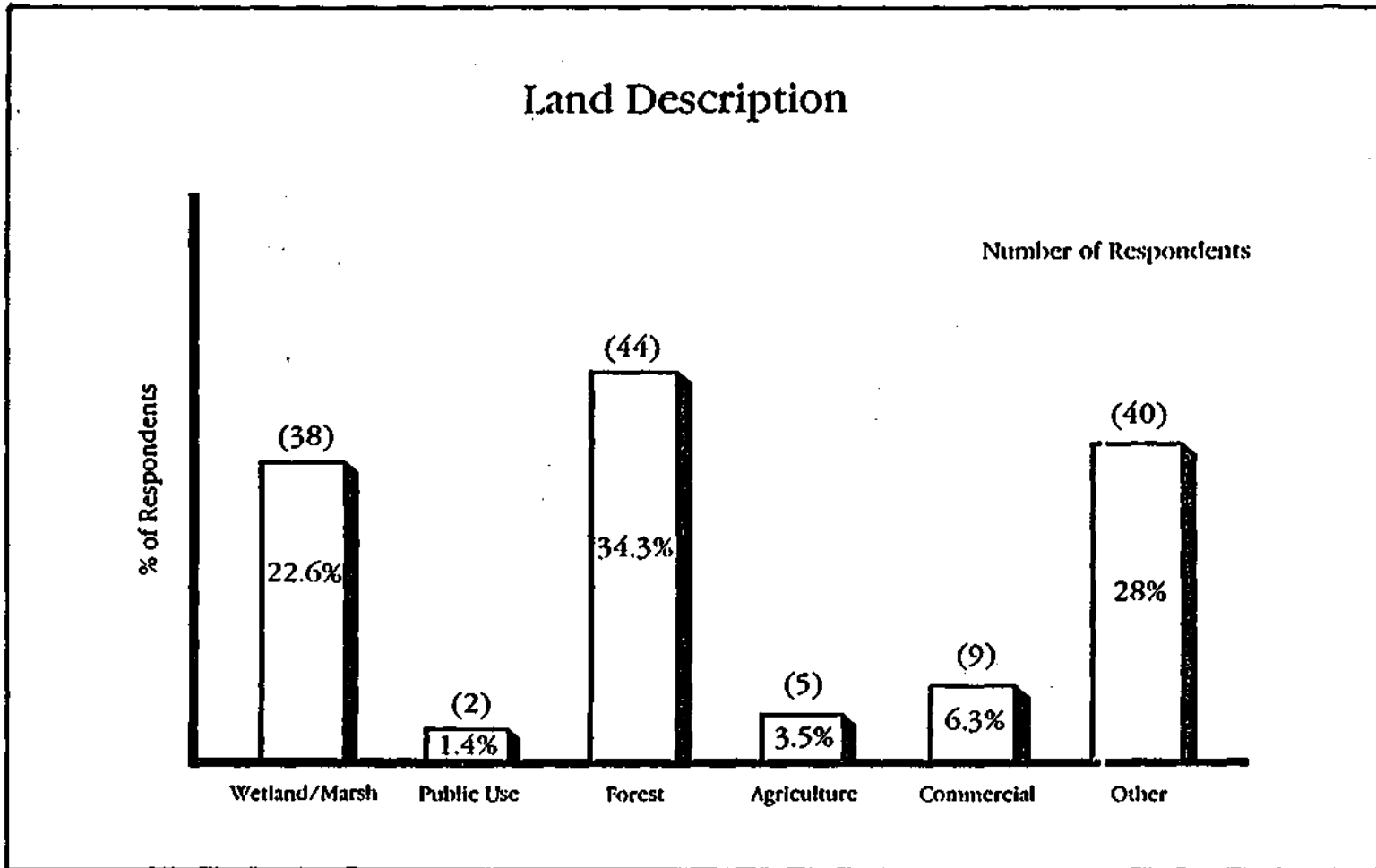




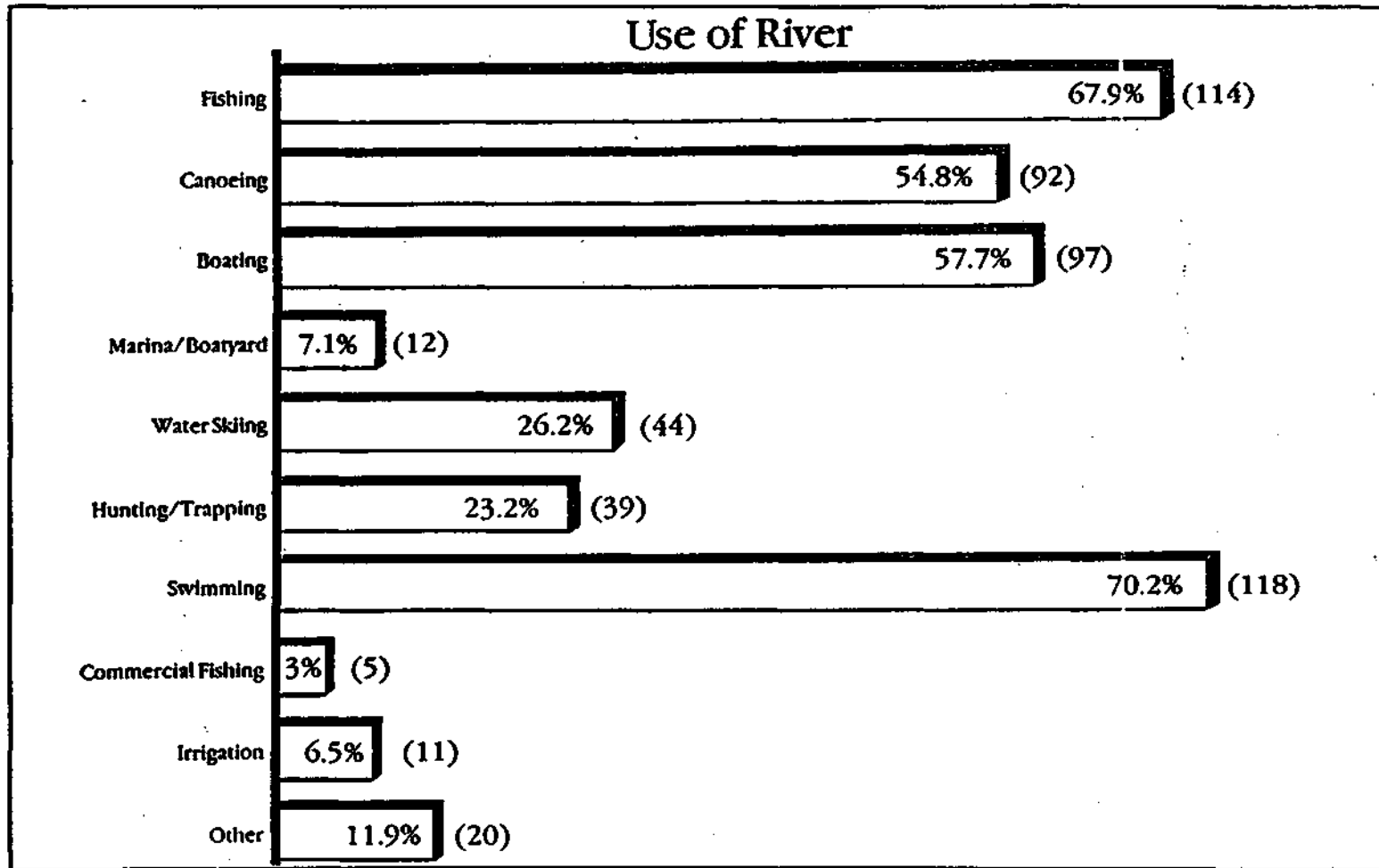
LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS



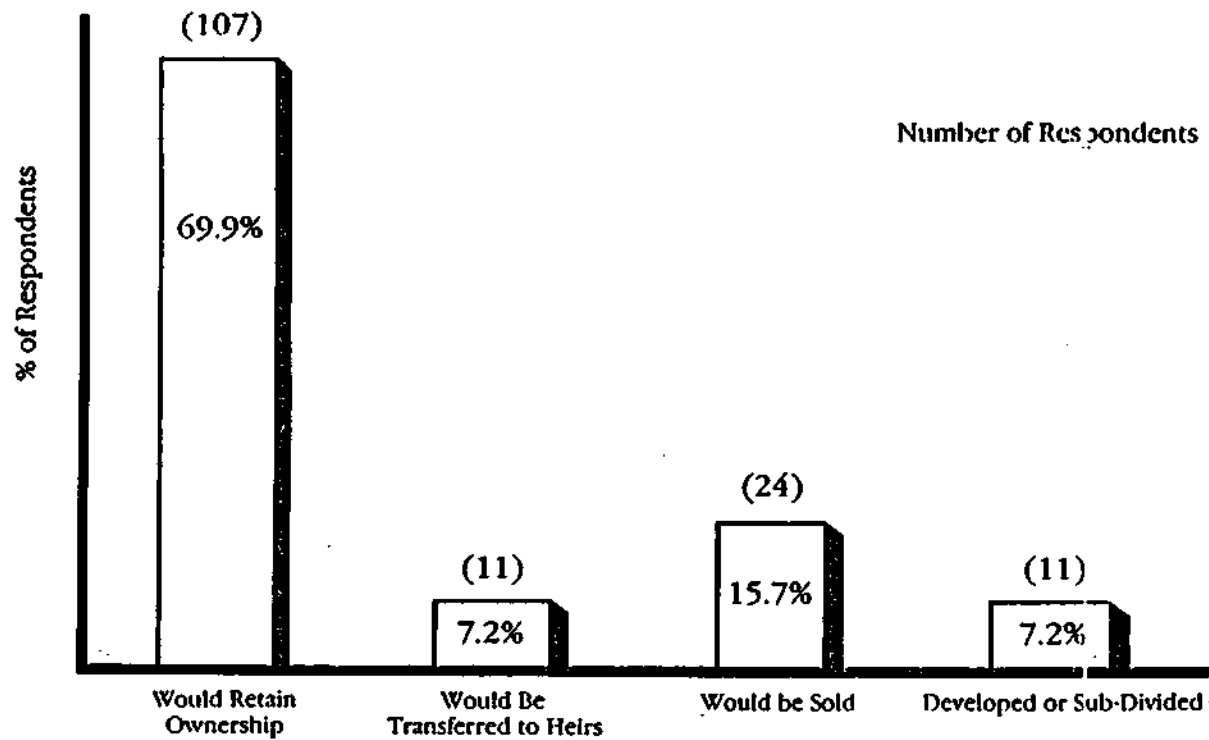
100%



LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

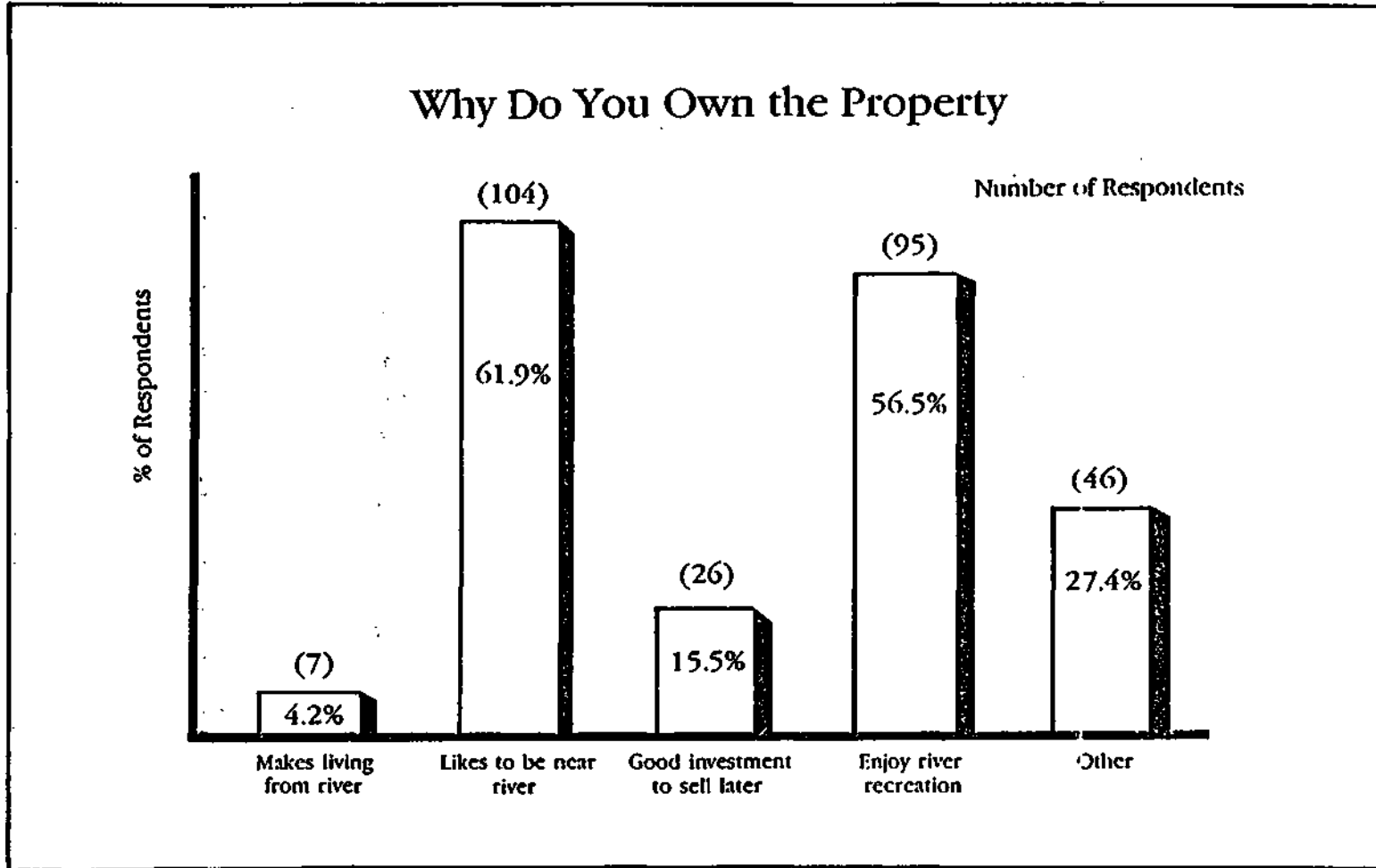


Use of Land Within the Next Ten Years



LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

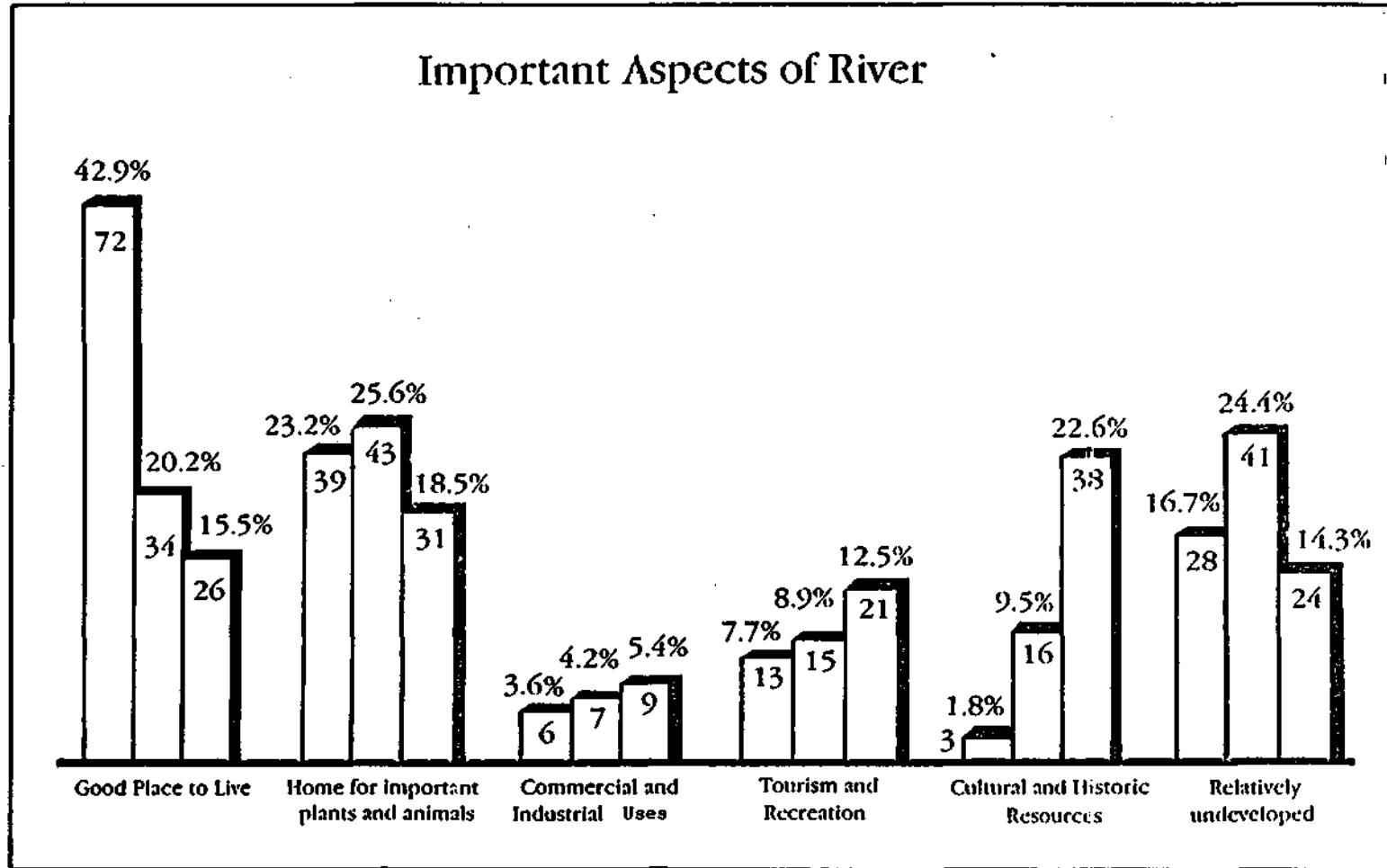
APPENDIX E



11

Important Aspects of River

1/8



LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Most Important Issue Concerning River

	% of Respondents	Number of Respondents
Preservation of Land.....	19.6%	(31)
Housing Growth.....	1.9%	(3)
Commercial Growth.....		0
Industrial Growth.....		0
Agriculture.....		0
Tourism.....	1.9%	(3)
Recreation.....	1.9%	(3)
Historic Resources.....		0
Water Quality.....	32.3%	(51)
Fishing.....		0
Scenic Character.....	3.2%	(5)
Landowners Rights.....	27.2%	(43)
Wildlife Habitat.....	12%	(19)

Second Most Important Issue Concerning River

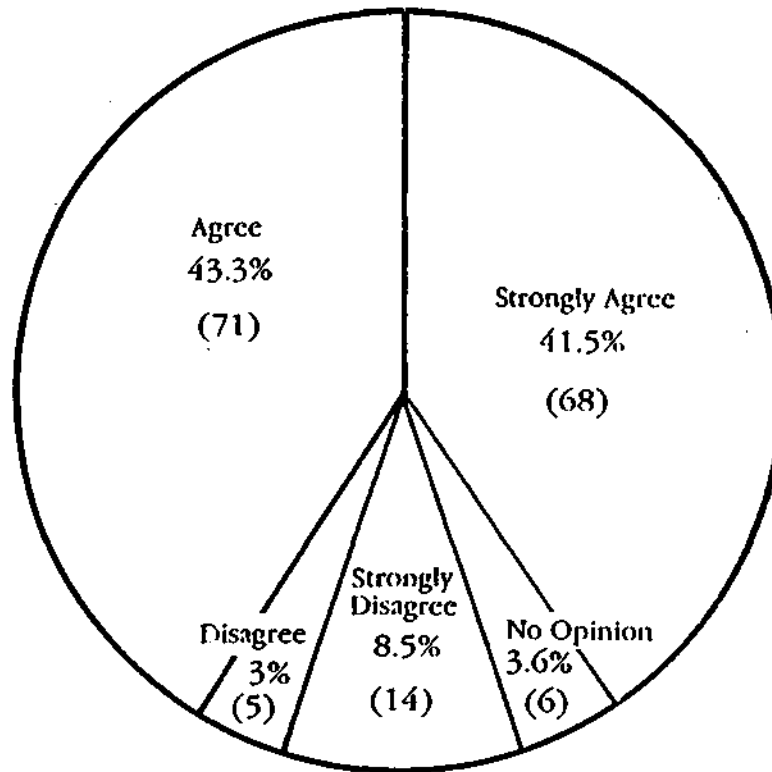
	% of Respondents	Number of Respondents
Preservation of Land.....	10.7%	(17)
Housing Growth.....	4.4%	(7)
Commercial Growth.....	1.9%	(3)
Industrial Growth.....	.6%	(1)
Agriculture.....		0
Tourism.....	1.8%	(3)
Recreation.....	6.3%	(10)
Historic Resources.....	4.4%	(7)
Water Quality.....	26.4%	(42)
Fishing.....	1.9%	(3)
Scenic Character.....	11.3%	(18)
Landowners Rights.....	14.5%	(23)
Wildlife Habitat.....	15.7%	(25)

LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Third Most Important Issue Concerning River

	% of Respondents	Number of Respondents
Preservation of Land.....	8.1%	(13)
Housing Growth.....	1.9%	(3)
Commercial Growth.....	.6%	(1)
Industrial Growth.....	1.2%	(2)
Agriculture.....	2.5%	(4)
Tourism.....	1.9%	(3)
Recreation.....	9.4%	(15)
Historic Resources.....	6.3%	(10)
Water Quality.....	11.2%	(18)
Fishing.....	1.9%	(3)
Scenic Character.....	19.4%	(31)
Landowners Rights.....	13.7%	(22)
Wildlife Habitat.....	21.9	(35)

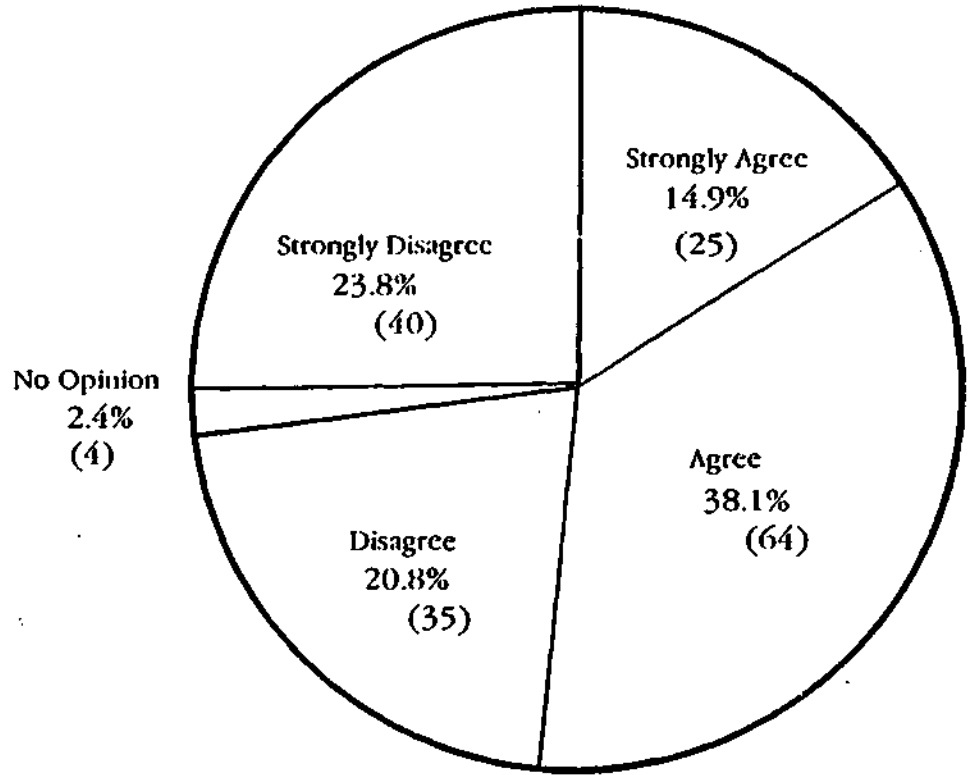
Would Support Land Use Regulations Necessary
to Protect River



LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

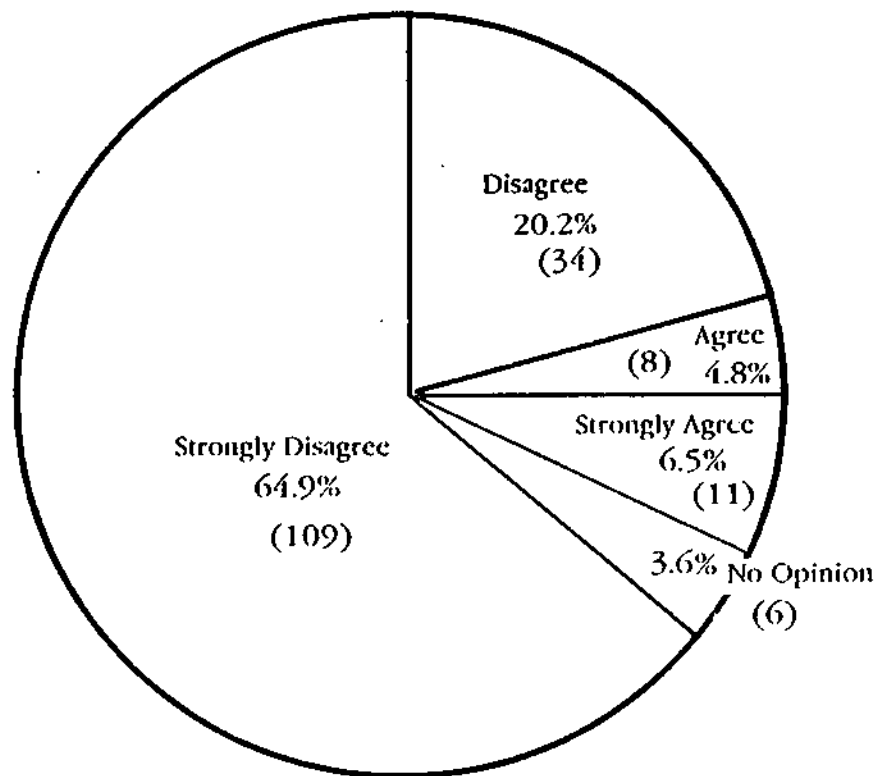
APPENDIX E

Would Support Conservation Plan With Room For Other Uses

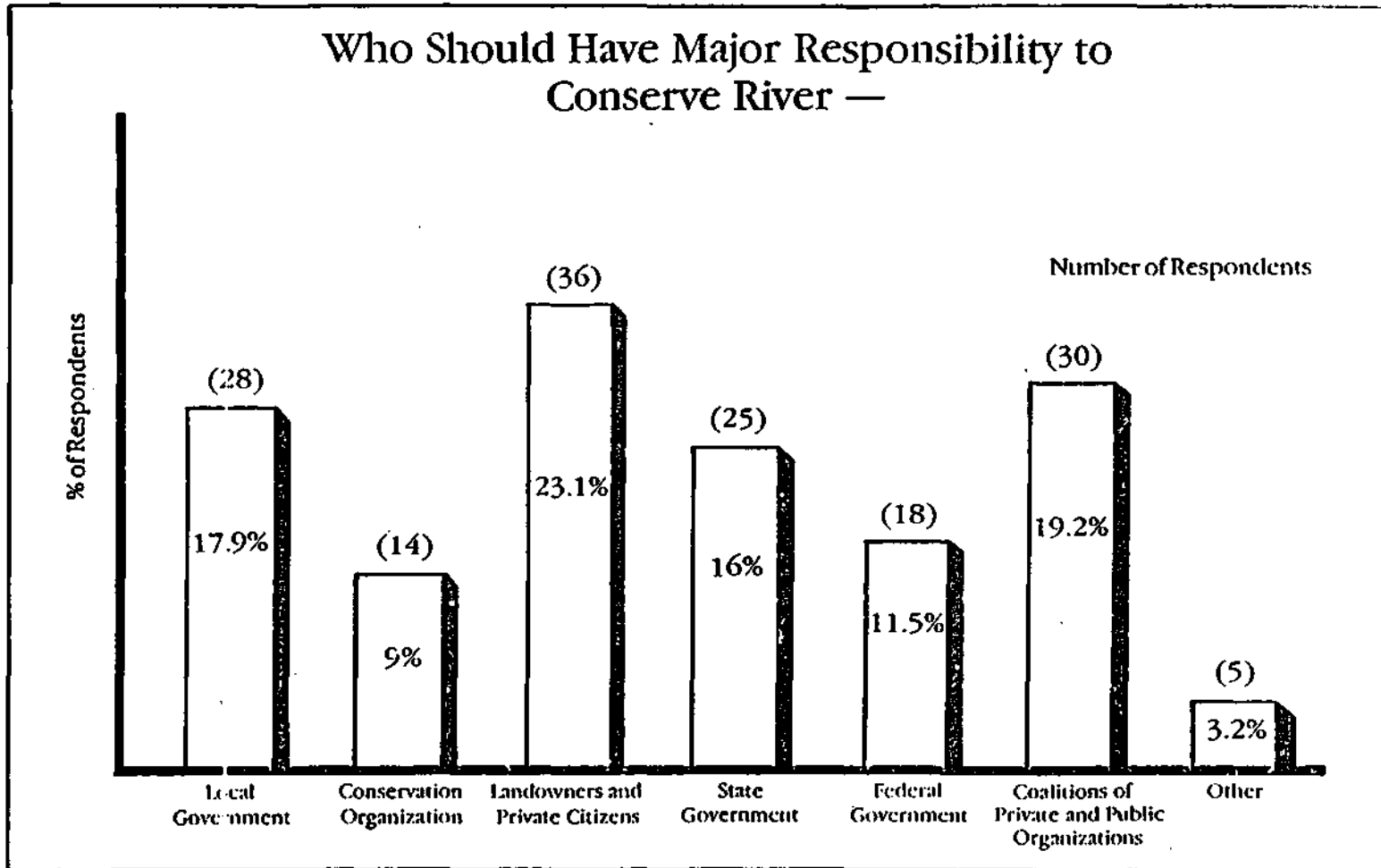


xiv

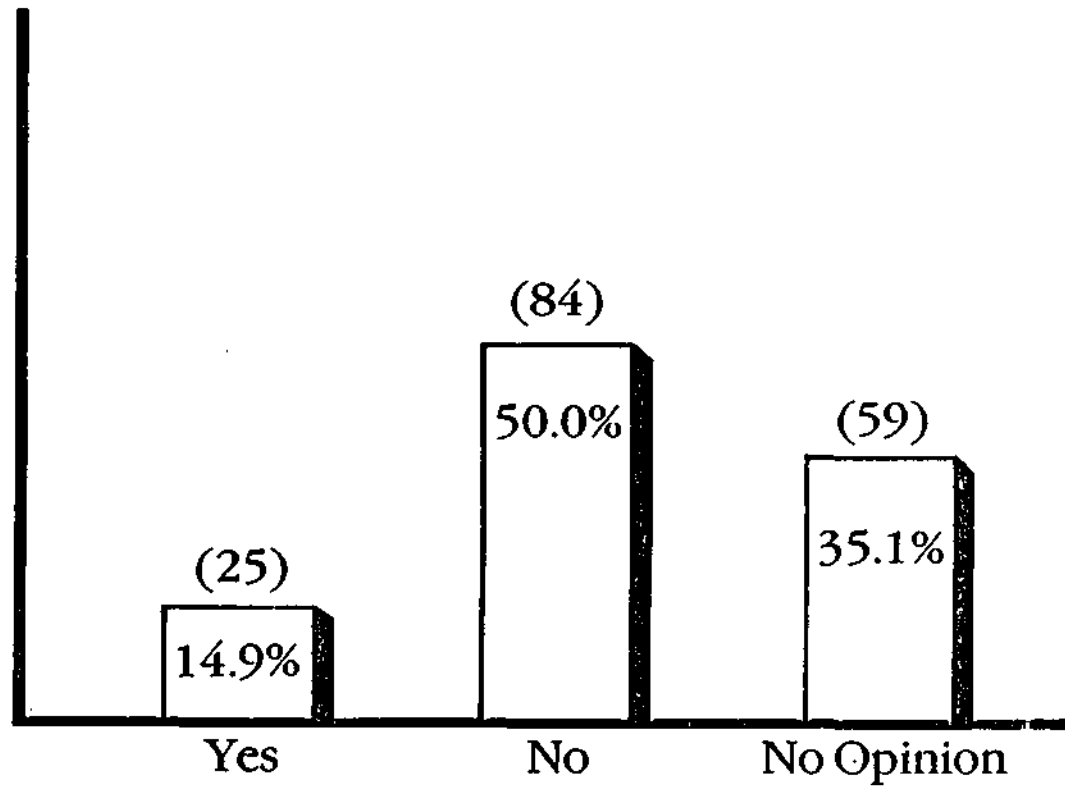
Do You Favor Area Development and Oppose
Conservation Efforts —



LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS



Are Governmental Agencies Meeting the Needs
of Managing Resources of the Great Egg Harbor River



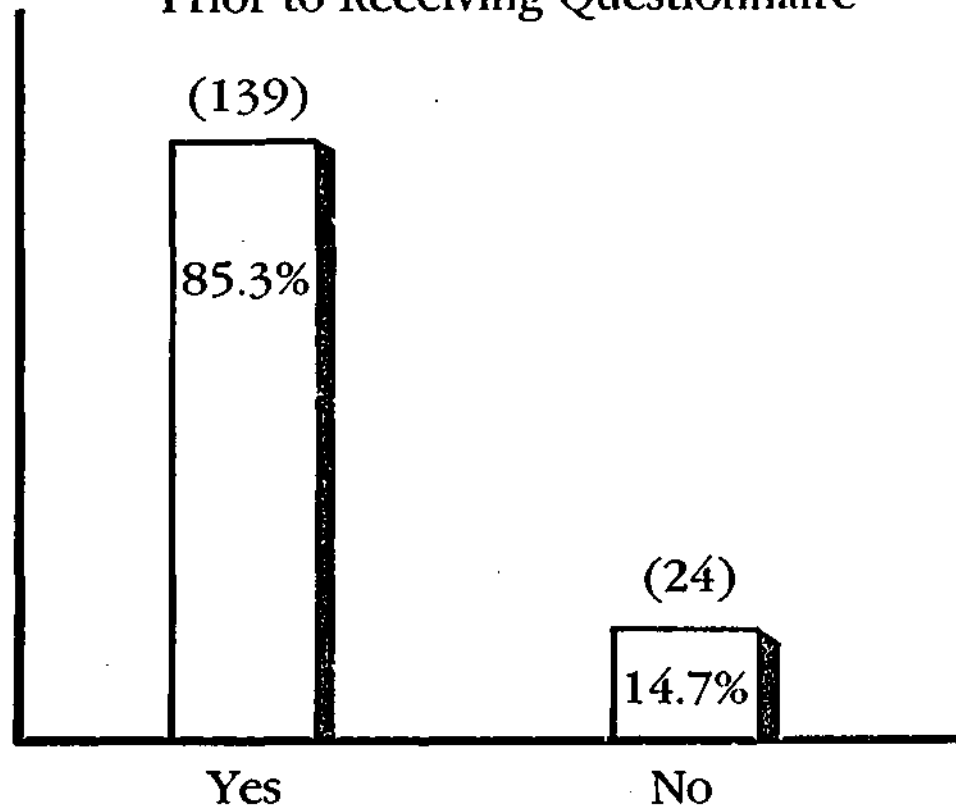
11/11

LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

What Should Landowners Do To Conserve Natural, Historic and Recreational Resources —

	% of Responses	% of Cases	Number of Respondents
Practice Conservation	26.7%	76.2%	(128)
Learn more about conservation techniques ..	16.7%	47.6%	(80)
Urge better government planning	15.2%	43.5%	(73)
Get involved with local planning	17.7%	50.6%	(85)
Become more active in conservation organizations	11.3%	32.1%	(54)
Organize efforts in community.....	10.0%	28.6%	(48)
Other.....	2.3%	6.6%	(11)

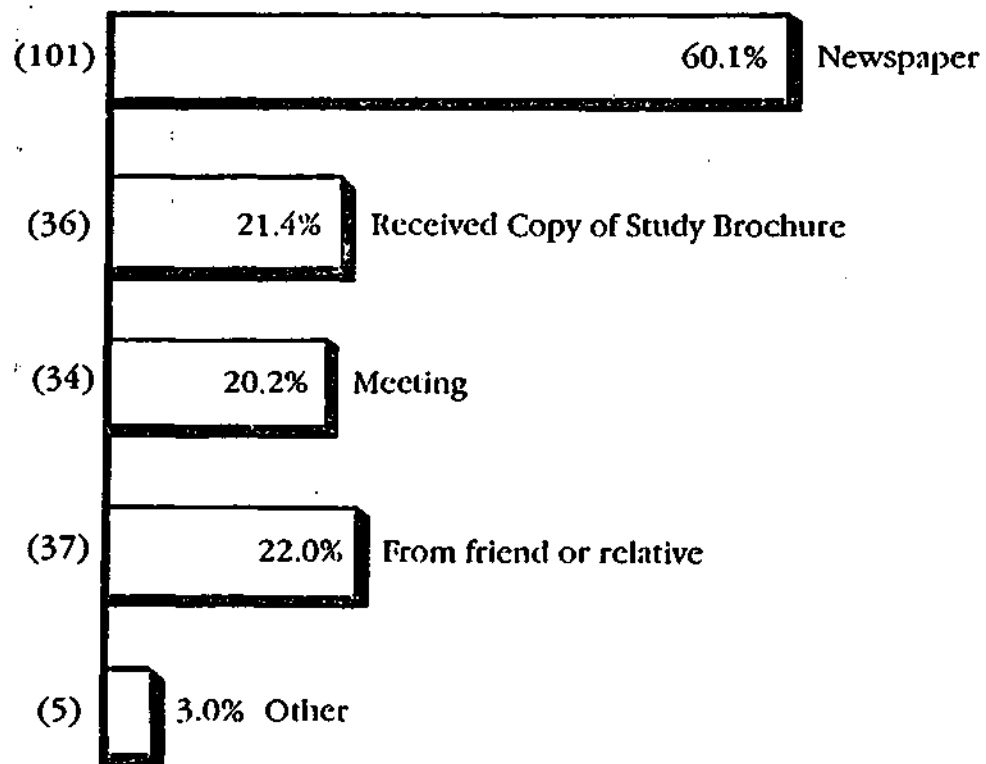
Had You Heard About This Study
Prior to Receiving Questionnaire —



11

LANDOWNER ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Where Did You Hear of the Study —



ISSUES LIST

The following is the original list of issues compiled from the public forums held in March and April 1988. This is the list of issues presented to the task force on May 19, 1988 and used by the subcommittees in their work to look at the issues in depth.

The public forums from which these issues were developed gave local citizens throughout the watershed a chance to express their concerns about the Great Egg Harbor River and tributaries. At each public forum, the group was divided into smaller groups to brainstorm the issues, with a National Park Service planner acting as a facilitator. These workshops were held at the following places:

Winslow Twp.	March 22, 1988
Mays Landing	March 30, 1988
Egg Harbor Twp.	April 12, 1988
Upper Twp.	April 13, 1988
Weymouth Twp.	April 19, 1988
Hamilton Twp.	April 20, 1988

APPENDIX F

RECREATION/ACCESS

PUBLIC AWARENESS/EDUCATION

A. Access/Use

- the need to maintain navigability of tidal reaches, i.e. dredging
- identification of non-navigable segments of river
- identification of boat launches along river
- the need for additional canoe liveries
- the need for river trails
- management of existing public recreation areas
- creation of more public recreation areas along river
- the management of touristic activities
- limiting recreational use to control litter, overcrowding, etc.
- restriction of boaters on certain segments of river
- prohibition of motorized crafts above Lake Lenape

- the need for technical support and info to better protect and manage river
- press coverage about river protection
- the need to build a nature center and get schools involved
- the need to increase awareness of wildlife, plants and endangered species
- the need to educate river recreators
- participation of public in state decisions

B. Activities

- boating and fishing activities
- prohibition of camping outside campgrounds
- role of marine police in enforcement
- enforcement of boating regulations (noise, speed, etc.)
- funding for marine police for better enforcement
- compatibility of activities with wild and scenic character of river

ISSUES LIST

MANAGEMENT

A. Regulations

need and desirability of additional regulations in local river plan
investigation of local zoning ordinances
present amount of regulation by state
streamlining the permitting process

B. Enforcement

fines and penalties for offenders
enforcement of existing programs (general)
Pinelands Commission response to investigate illegal activities
the need to control vandalism

1. Littering

who will enforce existing and future ordinances
organizing local enforcement groups for litter clean-up
enforcement of litter and dumping laws along river banks
accountability for littering

C. Implementation

balancing development with protection
monitoring the implementation of local river conservation plan
who implements/enforces local river conservation plan
funding for existing programs to help land owners
equal treatment between private landowners and developers
help to communities on non-eligible segments of river (Collings Lake)
maintaining "rural" character of area
the need for more litter disposal facilities

D. Impacts on Property Values

adjustment of tax assessments to reflect development restrictions
land devaluation
loss of local tax revenues because of plan

E. Coordination

coordination and communication between river towns
coordination and communication between state and local agencies
local planning board consultation

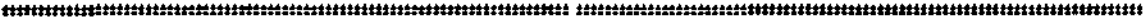
RESOURCE PROTECTION

A. Natural Resources

sand and gravel mining
protection and improvement of fishing grounds in river
soil erosion and sedimentation
protection and preservation of wildlife and aquatic habitats
re-introduction of native species
inventory of flora and fauna
creation of new habitats
the need for water conservation, sustained use/yield
salt hay harvests
lack of Pinelands protection on both sides of the river
buffer zones along river
mosquito control programs
the need to maintain at least a minimal level of protection (all)
protection of middle estuarine area (Atlantic Flyway stopover)
benefits to future generations (Iron Old and Scenic designation)
preservation of natural areas by landowners

B. Cultural Resources

funding for protection of historical sites
protection of Indian sites
access to historic sites
preservation of historic qualities and landmarks (Beymouth Furnace)



WATER QUALITY/SUPPLY

LAND USE

A. Water Quality

- point and non-point water pollution
- protection of the headwaters of the Great Egg Harbor River (Berlin)
- groundwater contamination from landfills and excavations
- water quality impact on recreation
- investigations of ways to improve sewage treatment
- sewage dumping into river
- need for water quality testing and monitoring on a regular basis
- identification of industrial and agricultural sources of pollution
- siltation in river from construction
- the need for funding for water quality testing
- protection of watershed to prevent ocean pollution
- need to know what facilities will be available for clean-up, now and future
- the improvement of septic systems
- Hays Landing sewage treatment plant
- salt intrusion
- obsolescence of sewage treatment plants
- Scullyville not included in "200" plan
- landfill pollution
- toxic waste dump clean-up
- monitoring activities of landfills
- funding for clean-up of illegal dumps, enforcement, etc.

B. Water Supply

- the need to maintain free-flow
- the Great Egg Harbor River and its tribs. as a possible future water supply
- dams and/or diverting the Great Egg Harbor River
- the need to know effects of irrigation and withdrawal
- water depletion from overpumping
- commercial use of water

A. Land Use Controls and Development

- sand and gravel mining controls
- excavation into aquifers
- run-off and siltation from large construction projects
- invitations to chemical and industrial co.'s to operate in the state
- replacement of docks and sea walls
- riparian lease rights
- mosquito control programs in tidal areas
- protection of property owner rights
- the need to maintain existing land uses
- development projects in county parks e.g. marina construction
- existing commercial uses of river, i.e. recreation, fishing etc.
- the need to divide river into two portions for study: tidal and non-tidal
- expansion of businesses along river



SAMPLE LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

APPENDIX G





STATE OF NEW JERSEY
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 CHRISTOPHER J. DAGGETT, COMMISSIONER

TRENTON, N.J. 08625
 (609) 292-2885
 Fax: (609) 984-3962

Initial and Date	SEP 26 1989
Director	
Deputy Director	
EEO	
Public Affairs	
Management Operations	
Records	
Plan Development	
Administrative	
Finance	
Legal	
Training	
Information Mgmt.	
Commercial Acts	

September 25, 1989

Mr. James W. Coleman, Jr.
 Regional Director
 National Park Service
 143 South Third Street
 Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Mr. Coleman:

Thank you for allowing the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection the opportunity to review the recently released Draft Great Egg Harbor River Wild and Scenic River Study Report. Various divisions within the Department have reviewed the draft report for its impact on state legislatively-mandated programs, departmental policies and planning, and specific landholdings administered by the Divisions of Fish, Game, and Wildlife and Parks and Forestry.

In reviewing the alternatives for the future planning and management of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries, the Department of Environmental Protection generally supports alternative 2, which recommends designation to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and development of a local management plan. A local management plan can provide comprehensive management of the adjacent land and water resources of the river, filling in gaps of State regulatory programs which are restricted to use limitations and size thresholds. However, DEP recommends this option with the understanding that the plan makes some reference to the need to meet future water supply requirements of the region, that it does not conflict with existing regulatory policies of the Division of Coastal Resources, and that the state lands that would be most affected by designation to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Winslow, Peaslee, and MacNamara Wildlife Management Areas) continue to be managed for the benefit of the wildlife found there. Furthermore, the DEP would be willing, in principle, to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the communities, but reserves any further commitment until one is actually developed. Let me say at this time, however, that this Department can only agree to carry out the provisions of any agreement to the extent feasible. We cannot commit financial and staff resources to support a local management plan when budgetary restraints are placed on our programs by the State legislature.

Alternative 6, recommending the establishment of a land trust conservancy, can be initiated independently of the other alternatives. Also, several land trusts already have acquired easements and title to lands adjacent to the Great Egg Harbor River. With their staff and financial resources already in place, they may be sufficient to perform this task, and work with the newly formed Great Egg Harbor Watershed Association in targeting land for protection and acquisition.

The Division of Water Resources provided comments on the Resource Management section of the report. Those comments are attached for your review.

The Division of Fish, Game, and Wildlife noted that the name "game protectors" on page 20 should be changed to "conservation officers."

As a general comment, I would like to compliment both the efforts of National Park Service staff in developing and organizing the river study, and also the task force members who devoted their time and energies in developing recommendations and offering insight into the river and its uses throughout the study period. Members of this Department were invited to join the task force and they willingly provided needed information on the natural and cultural resources found in the region and on regulations and policies affecting the river. I hope that we will be able to continue our cooperative efforts in protecting the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christopher J. Daggett". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "C" and "D".


Christopher J. Daggett
Commissioner

attachment

- ° At the end of the "Infrastructure/Awareness" section, the report indicates that the Pinelands Commission should develop guidelines and design criteria for businesses along the river. I would request that the nature of these guidelines be clarified.
- ° The Pinelands Commission is currently conducting studies on minimum in-stream flows in the upper reaches of the Great Egg Harbor River. The Commission also presently has a water quality monitoring program in place. I would therefore suggest that reference be made in the "Resource Management" section to the Commission's in-stream flow studies and that counties be encouraged to join the Pinelands cooperative water monitoring program.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to review this report in its draft form. I hope you will find my comments to be helpful. If you should have any questions, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,



John C. Stokes
Assistant Director
Planning & Management

JCS/SRG/mm/FP2

cc: Mark Apel, Project Manager
Terrence D. Moore
Mr. Liggett
Mr. Zampella
Mr. Howell

Patty

THOMAS D. TUMMON, Mayor
Director of Public Safety
and Public Affairs

City of Estell Manor

P. O. Box 102
Estell Manor, N.J. 08319

609-476-2692

MONTY HOLT, Councilman
Public Relations

ALBERT BARBETTO, JR., Councilman
Special Police

JOHN BATTISTINI	Councilman
Director of Public Works	Initials and Date
Sept 22 1989	
EDWARD M. CHRISTIANSEN, SR.	Councilman
Public Health and Senior Citizens	
SANDRA S. COHEN, P.M.C.	
City Clerk	
Planning Board	
Finance	
Property	
Information Mgmt.	
Community Dev.	

19 Sept. 1989

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the routing slip]

Mr. James W. Coleman, Jr.
Regional Director National Park Service
Mid Atlantic Region
143 So. 3rd St.
Phila., PA, 19106

Dear Mr. Coleman:

During the past 2 yrs. The City of Estell Manor has been working in close harmony with Mark Apel and his staff in an effort to obtain Wild & Scenic status for The Great Egg Harbor River.

I am pleased to state that not only has our Mayor & City Council unanimously passed a resolution supporting this effort, but in addition our Planning Board incorporated many of the ideas and suggestions from the Draft Report into our newly revised Municipal Master Plan. It is our intention to supplement these acts with a river management plan and we look forward to working with Mark to devise such a plan.

Estell Manor has traditionally been at the forefront on many environmental protection issues and preservation of The Great Egg Harbor River flows naturally within our overall plans. Personally, I have enjoyed being a part of The Study Task Force and I hope that our neighboring communities embrace designation with as much enthusiasm and conviction as did Estell Manor.

Enclosed is a copy of our resolution. With Best Wishes,

Sincerely,

Monty Holt
City Councilman

Township of Hamilton

County of Atlantic

Mayor
JOHN J. PERCY, III, CTA, CMFO
PHONE 625-3600

Deputy Mayor
RAYMOND A. TOWNSEND
PHONE 625-0623

Township Committee Members
FRANK GRIECO, SR.
PHONE 625-0624

JOHN R. HOUCK, SR.
PHONE 625-2891

CHARLES PRITCHARD
PHONE 625-4212



21 Cantillon Boulevard, Room 104
Hays Landing, New Jersey 08330

September 12, 1989

Mr. James W. Coleman
Regional Director
National Park Service
143 South Third Street,
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Dear Mr. Coleman:

It is my pleasure to send you the enclosed resolution endorsing inclusion of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries in the Wild and Scenic River Inventory. This resolution was passed by the Township of Hamilton Committee on September 5, 1989.

We consider this river to be a very important part of our municipality's history. It provided unlimited commerce and recreational opportunities dating back to colonial times. Presently, the uses on the river are primarily related to its scenic and recreational values. It is very important to our residents that the integrity of this great waterway be preserved. Each August, we honor the river with our Night of Lights Celebration, which includes a boat parade down the river, decorated waterfront homes and a fireworks display to culminate the activities. We also have a very active and diligent Historical Commission which fully recognizes, and spotlights, the values of the river.

On behalf of my fellow committee members, and all of our residents, I thank you for your support in the effort to insure that future generations will be able to reap the benefits of this great natural resource.

Sincerely,

Charles Pritchard

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
SEP 15 1989

Township Clerk	
Dir.	JOHN J. ANDERSON
Deputy Dir.	PHONE 625-511
Township Solicitor	
Public Affairs	MARK BIEL
Mgmt. & Operations	PHONE 625-170
Township Engineer	
CRM	JOHN R. WALKER
Lands	PHONE 399-1827
Plan - Development	616-102
Amunistration	
Personel	
Program	
Finance	
Procure	
Information Systm.	
Commercial Acts	

MAYOR
HON. NORMAN F. TOMASELLO

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE

WARD 1
N. LEE TOMASELLO
JAMES A. POWELL

WARD 2
LAWRENCE T. MAURIELLO
SUE ANN METZNER

WINSLOW TOWNSHIP

CAMDEN COUNTY
ROUTE 73
BRADDOCK, NEW JERSEY
08037

609 567-0700

September 1, 1989

Mr. James W. Coleman, Jr.
Regional Director
United State Dept. of Interior
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Re: Great Egg Harbor River
Wild and Scenic River Study

Dear Mr. Coleman,

Enclosed, please find a Resolution adopted August 23, 1989 endorsing the Wild and Scenic Designation for the Great Egg Harbor River and Big Bridge Branch within Winslow Township, and also endorsing Alternative #2, requesting the development of a local river management plan.

We also request U.S. Congressional appropriations, through funding of the National Park Service, to assist us in formulating a local river management plan.

Winslow Township is strongly committed to the protection and preservation of the Great Egg Harbor River, its tributaries and resources, and to the development of a local river management plan. Steps already taken and programs implemented that address protection of the river, its resources, and the larger ecosystem surrounding the river corridor, include:

- Active Township Representation in the Great Egg Harbor River Study Task Force since the inception of the study.
- Trusteeship in the Great Egg Harbor Watershed Association.
- Conformance of the Township Master Plan with the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan.

MARK

MID-ATLANTIC REGION	
TOWNSHIP CLERK-ADMINISTRATOR	Initial
RONALD E. HUNNENKAMP, RMC	and
SEP 7 1989	Date
TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE	
Director	<i>[Signature]</i>
Deputy Director	<i>[Signature]</i>
JEANNINE LARUE	
RUSSELL BATES	
Public Affairs	
WARD 1	
E. WILLIAM ADAMSTER	
JOHN N. GARGANO	
LANDS	
Public Services	<i>[Signature]</i>
Administration	
Personnel	
Program	
Finance	
PROPERTY	
Information Mgmt.	
Community Affairs	<i>[Signature]</i>

PCW for 9/13

- Recent revision of the Non-Pinelands portion of the Township Master Plan, prescribing lower development densities and delineating environmentally sensitive areas in and around the river corridor.
- Prohibition of new resource extraction operations and more stringent regulation of existing operations.
- Paper, glass and metal recycling programs.
- Participation in the New Jersey Green Acres Program.
- Implementation of a litter-control program through participation in the Clean Communities Program.
- Active participation, in cooperation with local industries and citizens' groups, in the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA).
- Appointment of a Township Environmental Commission.

In developing the local river management plan, we will look to ways in which these existing programs can be more specifically directed toward protection of the river and its resources, and we will also implement a number of new programs including, but not limited to, programs to protect the endangered species, historical sites and other outstanding resources identified in Winslow Township by the river study.

Already, a number of our municipal board members, representatives from local environmental groups and other interested citizens have expressed interest in contributing their time and talents to the development of the local river management plan. We are confident that the outcome of our efforts will be a sound management plan that will optimally protect the river and its resources to the benefit of not only our Township, but the other river communities and the public at large.


We would like to convey our praise for Mark Apel and the other members of the National Park Service staff who worked closely with our Environmental Commission and provided invaluable guidance throughout the study process.

Re: Great Egg Harbor River
Wild and Scenic River Study

Page 3

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter
and for the interests that you share with us in protecting
and preserving our community's resources.

Sincerely,


Ronald C. Nunnenkamp, RMC
Township Clerk/Admin.

For: Mayor and Township Committee
Township of Winslow

enclosure

cc: Mark Apel, Proj. Manager
U.S. Dept. of Interior (w/enc.)
George Leon, Chairman, Environmental Comm.
RCN/mob





CITY OF SOMERS POINT
NEW JERSEY
08244

SETTLED 1693

INCORPORATED 1902

MID-ATLANTIC REGION	
SEP 20 1989	
Director	
Deputy Director	
EDU	
Public Affairs	
Mgmt. & Operations	
CRM	
MUNICIPAL SERVICES BUILDING	
123 Bayfront & Shore Road	
Administration	
Personnel	
Program	
Finance	
Property	
Information Mgmt.	
Commercial Acts	

MAYOR'S OFFICE
(609) 927-8938

CITY CLERK
927-9088

DEPARTMENTS
ADMINISTRATIVE &
EXECUTIVE
927-9088

BUILDING, LICENSES
and INSPECTIONS
927-1644

COURT CLERK
927-2951

FIRE
927-6161

LIBRARY
927-7113

POLICE
927-6161

PUBLIC
ASSISTANCE
653-6287

PUBLIC WORKS
927-4048

RECREATION
927-5253
653-8440

RESCUE
927-6161

TAX ASSESSOR
927-9285

TAX COLLECTOR
927-2660

TREASURER
927-5439

September 5, 1989

James W. Coleman, Jr.
Regional Director
National Park Service
143 So. Third Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Dear Mr. Coleman:

Enclosed is an official endorsement by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Somers Point, New Jersey for the inclusion of the municipality's portion of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributary, Patcong Creek, into the National Wild and Scenic River System (Resolution No. 137 of 1989, August 24, 1989).

The Mayor and City Council endorsed Alternate No. 2 which, in addition to Federal Designation, provides for a Local River Management Plan.

The City of Somers Point has and will continue to take steps to ensure, on a local level, the goals of managing its portion of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributary, Patcong Creek, within the boundaries of Somers Point through the following:

(1) Since 1980, Somers Point has established an Environmental Commission (Ord. 7-1980) which reviews projects in the now designated areas.

(2) Somers Point's Master Plan, since 1980, has zoned portions of the Great Egg Harbor River as Bayfront Historic Preservation Zone (BHP) and Riverfront Historic Preservation Zone (RHP) - (copies enclosed).

(3) Somers Point has recently hired a professional planner, Thomas Scangarello & Associates, P.A., 150 Himmellin Road, Medford, N.J. 08055, to review and update its Master Plan and to especially review projects in the BHP and RHP zones.

(4) Somers Point will continue to appoint a representative to a regional river management organization that would ensure that the goals and objectives of the Wild and Scenic River Designation are carried forth.

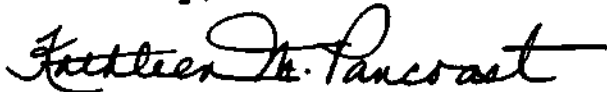


September 5, 1989
Page 2

We appreciate the many hours of time and expertise that the National Park Service has given to the Task Force, especially the services of Mr. Mark Apel.

We sincerely hope that the National Park Service recommends Federal Designation of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries into the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Sincerely,



Kathleen M. Pancoast
Council Member, City of
.Somers Point
Representative, Great Egg
Harbor River Task Force

KMP/cld
Enclosures

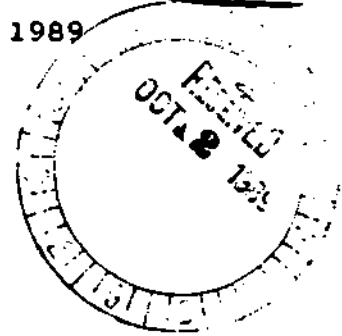
MARK FYI
K.M.

TRACE

Tuckahoe River Action Committee
for the Environment
Box 331 Tuckahoe, New Jersey 08250



September 27, 1989



Mr. Jim Coleman
Regional Director
National Parks Service
2nd & Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Mr. Coleman:

As chairman of TRACE (Tuckahoe River Action Committee for the Environment), I am addressing this letter to you with the desire that the Upper Township portion of the Tuckahoe River be included in the designation of "Wild & Scenic" along with the Great Egg Harbor River and the surrounding neighboring Watershed towns.

Since the inception of TRACE, our concern has been for water quality, environmental impact and the preservation of a "wild, scenic and recreational" waterway for the present and for the future.

The Tuckahoe River flows through or between three (3) counties, several towns and into the Great Egg Harbor River. Our efforts to maintain or improve the quality of water within our area has been ignored by Atlantic County (Tuckahoe River divides Atlantic and Cape May county) and not well received by our own township and county Boards of Health. The DEP issued a report stating that our quality problem was caused by animals. We know their population has been greatly depleted over the last twenty years.

We need designation and the development and implementation of a River Plan to ensure that:

1. Household and business septic and water systems are designed or improved to current standards (or better) for the entire Watershed area.
2. Runoff from local roads and highways is diverted to retention areas for filtration. (Current improvements by State of N.J. DOT on Route 49 have storm drains draining directly into wetlands.)
3. Recreational uses by area are controlled and monitored. Water skiing should be restricted to certain areas. Powerboats and jet skis should have restricted areas of operation.

4. Public lands should be well marked and adequate services such as trash removal, tables, barbecue areas should be provided.
5. Attempts should be made to retain the few "wild areas" that are left as truly "wild areas".

The Wild & Scenic Task Force (of which I am a member) has spent considerable time, with the help of your office and Mark Apel, in developing ideas and recommendations for the River and it's Watershed.

I believe that designation and the development of a local River Management Plan (alternative 2) would be beneficial to the Tuckahoe and Great Egg Harbor Rivers.

By working together with concerned citizens: Up River, Down River (both sides), we should be able to preserve and improve the Tuckahoe and surrounding waterways which the members of TRACE dearly cherish.

I trust that you will consider this request by TRACE for the endorsement of alternative #2 for the Upper Township portion of the Tuckahoe River.

Yours truly,



Keith Mahler
Chairman of TRACE

P.S. All of the other officers of TRACE endorse this letter and their names and signatures appear below.

Beverly Taht	- Treasurer	<i>Beverly D. Taht</i>
Susan G. Mahler	- Secretary	<i>Susan G. Mahler</i>
Ed Bixby	- Co-chairman	<i>Edward F. Bixby</i>
Barry Taylor	- Past chairman	<i>Barry Taylor</i>

