Holland Township Environmental Commission Minutes

June 5, 2018 7 PM Meeting

Chairman Keady called the meeting to order. He read the notice satisfying the Open Public Meeting Act. All stood for the pledge of allegiance. All were reminded to turn off their cell phones or put them in silent mode.

Members Present: Jerry Bowers, Henry Gore, and Ted Harwick , Mike Keady, Susan Meacham, Dwight Pederson, Rick Schrack (arrived 7:20 pm) and Secretary Maria Elena Jennette Kozak.

Absent: Township Committee Liaison: Robert Thurgarland

Absent: David Harrison

Guest – Ray Note – filled in a citizen volunteer form for the EC

Let the record show we have a quorum.

Minutes: The reading and approval of the April 4, 2018 and May 2, 2018 minutes were tabled.

Rick Schrack (and his children) attended the meeting and thanked everyone for working with him on Environmental Commission. He has enjoyed his time working with everyone, however due to his family and work schedules he needed to submit his resignation. He absolutely sees himself being involved again in the future. Rick Schrack is also willing to help out with Community Day and is always a phone call away to help out. Again, he expressed his appreciation and everyone thanked him as well.

PennEast Pipeline update: Susan Meacham and Mike Keady –The New Jersey Attorney General petitions court to prohibit FERC "tolling" because a stay order was also requested. There are new developments about eminent domain or briefing. The briefing schedule is delayed out because of the deficient notice for Alexandria Township. The tolling order was explained as people going to FERC and wanting to appeal a condition of the approval of the project. In a tolling order, FERC says it will postpone a decision for a while but the project is allowed to go forward. The courts are the only thing that can stop the project. Some articles appeared as such:

State of New Jersey Challenges FERC's Certificate for PennEast

MAY 21, 2018 BY RETHINK ENERGY NJ

May 21, 2018 — New Jersey Conservation Foundation issued the following statement in response to the State of New Jersey's petition for review filed with the D.C. Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals today challenging FERC's granting of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the proposed PennEast pipeline:

"Today's action by the attorney general and the Murphy administration challenging FERC's flawed process and findings on PennEast sends a strong message that their proposed pipeline never should have been granted a conditional certificate from FERC. They are to be commended for their continued work to uphold the law and protect the interests of the citizens of New Jersey," said Tom Gilbert, campaign director.

The filing by Attorney General Gurbir S. Grewal states:

"As presented to FERC in New Jersey's combined rehearing and stay request, FERC's entire Certificate Order must be set aside as arbitrary and capricious because, among other reasons as more fully set forth in New Jersey's petition for rehearing filed with FERC, it relied on insufficient data about environmental resources, improperly relied on PennEast's contracts with its affiliates to demonstrate public need, improperly conflated mitigation with minimization or avoidance of environmental impacts, failed to conduct an appropriate alternatives analysis, and improperly attempts to usurp New Jersey's delegated federal-level jurisdiction over Clean Water Act §§ 401 and 404 resources."

NJ Asks Appeals Court to Review FERC's Approval of PennEast Pipeline

Jon Hurdle | May 22, 2018

Attorney General Grewal says agency wrong to give project certificate that has allowed it to file eminent domain suits against New Jersey landowners

The recent federal approval to the controversial PennEast pipeline is being challenged in appeals court by the State of New Jersey.

Attorney General Gurbir Grewal filed a petition yesterday with the District of Columbia Circuit Court, asking it to hear the state's arguments that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

(FERC) erred when it issued a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to the pipeline project in January.

In February, Grewal asked FERC to stay the certificate and rehear the case, in a motion that was seen as a precursor to the legal challenge that it has now made.

FERC responded to the rehearing request with a "tolling order," a mechanism that in theory gives it more time to consider the request but which in practice means that the agency takes no action for about six months and then summarily dismisses the request, critics say.

Other groups seeking a rehearing include three New Jersey municipalities, three New Jersey state lawmakers, a Pennsylvania township, and activist groups in both states. If constructed, the $1 billion pipeline would carry natural gas about 120 miles from Luzerne County, Pa. to Mercer County, NJ.

NJ says FERC doesn't have authority

In the latest motion, New Jersey argued that FERC does not have the authority to issue a tolling order when a rehearing request is combined with any other request such as a stay.

FERC denies rehearing requests for PennEast Pipeline

By:

- 69 News
- o

Posted: May 31, 2018 03:33 PM EDT

Updated: May 31, 2018 03:33 PM EDT

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has denied requests for rehearing regarding the PennEast Pipeline expected to run through parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

TIMELINE

- The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission authorized PennEast Pipeline Company to construct and operate a 116 mile natural gas pipeline from Luzerne County, Pennsylvania to Mercer County, New Jersey on Jan. 19, 2018.
- Multiple entities filed for rehearing of that January order from January 23 through Feb. 21, 2018. However, a section of the Natural Gas Act through which the authorization was ordered, says "unless the commission acts upon the application for rehearing within 30 days after it is a filed, a request for rehearing may be deemed to have been denied."

New Jersey Files Another Challenge to PennEast Pipeline

Jamison Cocklin
May 22, 2018

In yet another unique move, New Jersey has petitioned a federal court to review FERC's certificate order authorizing the PennEast Pipeline as part of a multipronged effort to stop the natural gas project from advancing.

State Attorney General Gurbir Grewal filed the petition for the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) on Monday challenging the certificate that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued in January. The petition comes after the state filed a rehearing request in February with FERC and a motion to stay the project's authority to condemn properties pending the outcome of its rehearing. FERC's deputy secretary tolled the request days later to give the Commission more time to consider it.

In its rehearing request, NJDEP argued that FERC's environmental review of PennEast failed to meet National Environmental Policy Act standards. It later argued that the deputy secretary did not have the authority to toll its rehearing request. As a result, Grewal wrote in the petition for review with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit that FERC has effectively denied the request after failing to act on it within 30 days as is required by law.

The state claims FERC's order authorizing the project is "arbitrary and capricious."

The authorization, the state said in its petition, "relied on insufficient data about environmental resources, improperly relied on PennEast's contracts with its affiliates to demonstrate public need; improperly conflated mitigation with minimization or avoidance of environmental impacts; failed to conduct an appropriate alternatives analysis and improperly attempts to usurp New Jersey's delegated federal level jurisdiction" under the Clean Water Act (CWA).

The DC Circuit filing is not the first time New Jersey has filed a legal challenge against the project. In March, Grewal in a filing with the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey attempted to stop the project from condemning more than 20 parcels of state-owned open space and farmland that were acquired through preservation programs.

In New York, state regulators have denied key approvals for several natural gas pipelines, and the industry has taken the state to court and argued before FERC as a result. While it's less common for a state to challenge FERC's authority over interstate gas pipelines in particular, overall it's not a rarity.

"States do not infrequently challenge FERC decisions in appellate courts, particularly when a state feels that FERC's analysis in an order was not sound," said attorney Richard Drom, who

practices before the Commission at Washington, DC-based Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott. "The New Jersey attorney general action is not that unusual."

New Jersey has also not issued key approvals for the project, like a CWA Section 401 water quality certification (WQC), for example. PennEast would move more than 1 Bcf/d of shale gas from northeast Pennsylvania to New Jersey. About one-third of the 120-mile pipeline would be in New Jersey. Pennsylvania issued a WQC for the project last year.

The project is still targeting a 2019 in-service date. Spokeswoman Patricia Kornick said Tuesday the company remains confident in FERC's environmental review and said the Commission's approval would ultimately be upheld in court.

NJ Files in Federal Court to Stop PennEast from Condemning Protected Land

Tom Johnson | March 23, 2018

Roughly half of the properties pipeline company wants to seize under eminent domain are preserved as open space and farmland

Attorney General Gurbir Grewal has filed a motion to block PennEast Pipeline Co. from condemning over 20 properties acquired under open-space and farmland preservation programs.

The New Jersey Conservation Foundation and Hunterdon Land Trust yesterday joined the state in asking a federal court to reject the company's efforts to seize preserved land they own.

The litigation is the latest stumbling block for PennEast in its attempt to build a controversial, 116-mile natural-gas pipeline from Luzerne County, PA, crossing the Delaware River and ending in Mercer County.

Making a case for eminent domain

In the case before the federal court, PennEast is asking for eminent-domain approval to acquire 62 properties it needs along the route of the pipeline, a $1 billion project that has sparked vehement opposition on both sides of the river.

PennEast is looking to seize 149 of the 211 properties in the path of the proposed pipeline in New Jersey — nearly 70 percent. About 50 properties are preserved lands, more than 20 of which the state owns in whole or in part.

Barred by private owners from surveying their land, the company needs to exercise condemnation proceedings to gain access to the properties to gather environmental information required by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection before it can review crucial water permits PennEast must obtain.

In a 46-page filing with the U.S. District Court in Trenton, the attorney general argued that the eminent-domain request should be rejected on grounds that the federal court does not have jurisdiction over the state and would cause irreparable harm to state-preserved parcels.

“That investment is now under threat of being undermined by PennEast, a private entity attempting to condemn the state’s interests in over twenty preserved parcels so they may construct a natural gas pipeline thereon,’’ according to the filing.

Jurisdiction over interstate pipelines

Pat Kornick, a spokeswoman for PennEast, said the company will dispute the state’s claims about the court’s jurisdiction. “The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over interstate natural-gas pipelines, including the PennEast Pipeline, which has been found in the public interest; therefore, federal courts have jurisdiction to hear these matters,’’ Kornick said.

In addition, Kornick noted the company, in consultation with state environmental officials, aligned about half the route in New Jersey to follow existing rights of way (primarily overhead power lines), a decision that led the pipeline to cross many state-preserved properties. PennEast also is required to mitigate those parcels, she added.

Tom Gilbert, campaign director of the New Jersey Conservation Foundation, disputed that view. “The attorney general stood on the side of New Jersey residents — and on the side of history — when it took action to protect more than twenty irreplaceable state lands that PennEast is trying to seize though eminent domain,’’ he said.

“The state didn’t preserve these open spaces and farmland with taxpayer support so a gas pipeline company could simply condemn them for their own private profits,’’ he said.

New Jersey has a long history of preserving open space and farmland, according to the state’s filing. It has approved two constitutional amendments dedicating portions of the sales and corporate business taxes for that purpose and has approved 13 Green Acres referendums, the filing said.

Damaging open space

If approved, PennEast’s pipeline would damage 4,300 acres of permanently preserved open space and farmland, according to the filing.

In the filing, the attorney general claims PennEast has failed to contact the state to acquire property it needs for the pipeline and has not provided any appraisals of the land it seeks to condemn.

The litigation follows up on a motion by Grewal last month, urging FERC to stay its earlier granting of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the pipeline, and rehear the case.

In addition to the FERC certificate, the project still needs permits from a number of state and federal agencies, including the New Jersey DEP and the Delaware River Basin Commission, which has yet to begin its own permitting process.

Block 1 Lots 1.01 & 1.02 – Phoenix Energy Center LLC – 1 County Road Route 519 – Informal Discussion item before the Planning Board- - this is the old Warren GlenPaper Mill. – All are welcome to attend but this is a discussion item and NO Planning Board Action Required and discussions are not binding.

Discussion about the role of the Environmental Commission took place and Secretary Kozak will email information supplied to the Planning Board.

Secretary Kozak did mention that she is working with board professionals on some housekeeping issues pertaining to board documents. She asked the Environmental Commission to look over the EIA Ordinance and the EIS checklists. Please review the documents and make suggestions of changes needed. Secretary Kozak will then pass on the comments and concerns to the board professionals for consideration. Proposals will be submitted to the township for consideration on implementation. The documents will be emailed to everyone and are:

1. Added 11-20-2007 by Ord. No. 2007-15]

A.

Purpose. The purpose of the environmental impact assessment is to provide a tool that will allow the approving authority to predetermine the potential impacts of a proposed development on the physical environment, particularly as to surface and groundwater quality and quantity, drainage, soil erosion, vegetation, scenic resources and ambient light levels. The focus of the environmental impact assessment shall be on the identification of the potential adverse impacts of the development so that they can be ameliorated by design modifications. To that end, the applicant is urged to gather available data regarding the site's physical characteristics and constraints and to prepare a preliminary environmental impact assessment consisting of the Phase I information identified in this section before presenting a concept plan for informal review rather than after the preparation of the preliminary plat or plan.

B.

Applicability.

(1)

An environmental impact assessment (EIA) shall be prepared pursuant to this section and shall be submitted for review and approval to the approving authority in each of the following instances:

(a)

With and as part of an application for major subdivision approval; or

1. **(b)**

With and as part of an application for major site plan approval involving the creation of more than five dwelling units, or more than 20,000 square feet of nonresidential floor area, or more than 20 new parking spaces (whether paved or unpaved), or more than 20,000 square feet of total additional impervious surface coverage on a site; or

(c)

With and as part of any application for a subdivision or site plan requiring a variance pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70d(1) (use variance), N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70d(2) (expansion of a nonconforming use), N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70d(5) (an increase in permitted density), and N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70c where a variance regarding impervious coverage is sought.

(2)

The requirements for the environmental impact assessment have been divided into Phase I requirements and Phase II requirements. The Phase I environmental impact assessment requirements may (and are urged to) be submitted at the concept plan review stage. The additional Phase II requirements shall be submitted as part of the complete application for any of the approvals listed in Subsection **B(1)** above.

(3)

The data required for a Phase I submission is readily available through published sources and in GIS format. The purpose of the Phase I submission is to enable the applicant and the approving authority to have a general understanding of the site's physical characteristics and constraints before the applicant prepares the concept plan and before the approving authority undertakes its

informal review of the concept plan rather than waiting until after the preparation of the preliminary plat or plan. The level of detail required for the Phase I environmental impact assessment shall be appropriate to the scope of the proposed development and the specific nature of the impacts anticipated.

C.

Review by Environmental Commission. Copies of all Phase I and Phase II environmental impact assessments required in connection with an application for development made to the approving authority shall be transmitted by the Board Secretary to the Township's Environmental Commission for review and comment. The Environmental Commission shall review the environmental impact assessment and submit its findings and recommendations to the approving authority within 45 days of receipt by the Environmental Commission. Failure of the Environmental Commission to submit a report within the forty-five-day period shall not extend the statutory time period for action by the approving authority. The report of the Environmental Commission shall not be binding on the approving authority.

D.

Material to be covered in environmental impact assessment. An environmental impact assessment shall be organized as follows:

(1)

Inventory of existing environmental conditions (to be accompanied by an environmental constraints map or maps).

(2)

Description of proposed development (to be accompanied by a plan or plat at the same scale as the environmental constraints map or maps).

(3)

Assessment of anticipated project impacts.

(4)

Analysis of design alternatives.

(5)

List of required permits and other agency approvals.

(6)

Bibliography, sources.

E.

Inventory of existing environmental conditions. An inventory shall be presented of existing environmental conditions on the site proposed for development and in off-site areas likely to be impacted by the development. Such inventory shall be specific to the property under review. The contents of the inventory shall include the information set forth below. At the concept plan review stage, the preliminary environmental impact assessment need only contain the information identified as Phase I. When the final environmental impact assessment is prepared as part of the submission of an application for preliminary site plan or subdivision approval, all of the information for Phase I and Phase II shall be included.

(1)

Phase I requirements.

(a)

Site description. A description of the property and the area surrounding it within a radius of 0.5 mile shall be provided, with appropriate mapping, which shall consist of an aerial photograph (available in GIS format); the description shall include an identification of the existing land uses on the property proposed for development and in the surrounding area.

(b)

Scenic resources. A photographic analysis of views to the property from the nearest surrounding roadways in all directions shall be provided. The photographic analysis shall be accompanied by a review and report of relevant findings contained in any scenic resources section of the background studies presented in the Township Master Plan and/or in any conservation plan element of the Township Master Plan as to whether the site has been determined to comprise or to contribute to a scenic resource that may require special attention to the siting of buildings and other improvements and/or caution in the removal of vegetation or disturbance of other site features so as to avoid the irretrievable loss of a nonrenewable scenic resource.

(c)

Geology. Surficial and bedrock geology shall be described according to the most recent information from the New Jersey State Geologist and other published and recognized sources. In particular, groundwater recharge areas, aquifers and reported groundwater availability in the underlying formation shall be included in tabular form and shown on a map of the site. An illustration of the tabular format with sample information is given below.[1]

[1]

Editor's Note: The sample table is included at the end of this chapter.

(d)

Soils. Soils found on the site shall be described using the nomenclature and classifications developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The descriptions shall be referenced to the Hunterdon County Soil Survey and the Holland Township Natural Resources Inventory. The environmental constraints map or maps shall delineate the soil survey soils mapping for the property. If the development proposes the use of on-site sewage disposal systems, then areas with soils characterized in the soil survey as having severe limitations for the disposal of sewage effluent on site shall be identified on the environmental constraints map(s). Limitations of the soils for community development and, especially, for the disposal of sewage effluent shall also be presented in tabular form. An example of the desired tabular format with sample information is given below.[2]

[2]

Editor's Note: The sample table is included at the end of this chapter.

(e)

Topography. The locations of all slopes designated by the following categories: slopes of 10% to less than 15%; slopes of 15% to less than 20%; slopes of 20% to less than 30%; and slopes of 30% or greater. These slope categories shall be identified on the environmental constraints map or maps and described in the report.

(f)

Surficial hydrology and surface water quality.

[1]

All man-made and naturally occurring water bodies, including lakes, ponds, wetlands, springs, seeps and perennial and intermittent streams, located on the site and within 200 feet thereof shall be identified on the environmental constraints map or maps and described in the report. The description shall include the area of the drainage basin tributary to each water body on the site; the source(s) of water to each water body on the site; the surface water quality classification of the water body pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:9B; and the relationship of each water body on the site to the minor and major drainage basin in which it is located.

[2]

If any floodplains, as regulated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:13-1 et seq., the Flood Hazard Control Act Rules, exist on the site or within 200 feet thereof, they shall be delineated on the environmental constraints map or maps. Applicable stream corridor protection areas pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8-1 et seq. shall also be shown on the environmental constraints map or maps.

[3]

If any wetlands, as regulated by the NJDEP pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7A-1 et seq., the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act Rules, exist on the site or within 200 feet thereof, they shall be described in terms of their resource protection value and delineated on the environmental constraints map or maps along with the appropriate wetlands transition areas, and a copy of any letter of interpretation (LOI) issued by the NJDEP shall be submitted as part of the EIA.

(g)

Groundwater hydrology and groundwater quality.

[1]

Groundwater quality and quantity shall be documented by a search of Hunterdon County Department of Health and NJDEP well records for all wells within 500 feet of the subject property. These data shall be presented in tabular form, and the locations of each of the wells shall be identified on an area map. If any of these recorded wells has a history of contamination, the quality of the groundwater available to the site being developed shall be tested by the installation of a test well in conjunction with the Phase II requirements under Subsection **E(2)(c)**. Under Phase II, the proposed water supply shall be analyzed by an NJDEP certified laboratory for the types of compound(s) reported in the nearby contaminated well and, in addition, shall be tested for pH, nitrates, phosphates, chlorides, fecal coliform, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, zinc and mercury. In addition, any Hunterdon County Department of Health

records of failed septic system(s) within 500 feet of the property shall be mapped and listed and the cause of the septic system failure shall be identified, if known. In addition to the descriptive text, a table presenting available water supply and water quality information shall be included, using the format presented below.[3]

[3]

Editor's Note: The sample table is included at the end of this chapter.

[2]

If the area for development is proposed as water supply wells, provide the name of the geologic formation to be utilized. In addition, provide information on existing wells within 500 feet of the site, from existing sources such as the NJDEP, relative to depth, capacity, water quality and recharge capabilities.

(h)

Flora and fauna.

[1]

An inventory of avian, terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna observed and/or typically associated with the ecological conditions found on the property shall be included in the report. The inventory of fauna shall include a listing of rare, threatened or endangered species identified by the NJDEP Office of Natural Heritage as having been reported on the property or within the vicinity of the property. The inventory shall include observed species, method of observation, other species not observed but probably occurring on the site and reported occurrences of rare, threatened and endangered species both on the site and within 200 feet thereof.

[2]

The inventory of flora shall include a description of all vegetation communities and associations (including those in wetlands) observed on the property. The locations and extent of these vegetation communities and associations and of unique, rare or imperiled plant species and/or critical breeding or feeding habitats for rare, threatened and endangered fauna (per the NJDEP Natural Heritage Program and/or per field analysis) on the site and within 200 feet thereof shall be shown on the environmental constraints map or maps or on a map drawn to the same scale. A description of the methodology used to develop the inventory shall also be included.

[3]

The NJDEP Landscape Project Endangered Species Habitat Ranks 2, 3, 4 and 5 files and the NJDEP Natural Heritage Program Priority Sites files shall be inventoried for the property. A description of the type of habitat utilized by any species identified within the limits described above shall be provided, as well as the identification of such habitat which is found on site.

(i)

Historical and archeological sites. Known historic and archaeological sites listed on the New Jersey or National Register of Historic Places pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:4-2.3 occurring on the property and within 200 feet of the property shall be mapped and listed. Sources of information shall include the Holland Township Historic Preservation Committee, the Hunterdon County Historical Society and the NJDEP Office of Historic Preservation. The environmental constraints map or maps shall depict the locations of all artifacts or structures indicative of prior development or habitation and other items and areas of archaeological interest on the site and within 200 feet thereof.

(j)

Unique or irreplaceable land types and scenic resources. Identify any unique features of the property including vernal pool habitats, ecological communities that are identified in the Natural Heritage Database consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:38-3.12(a) and (b), and any subsequent amendment thereto, any scenic resources identified in the Holland Township Master Plan, or other unique features such as caves, rock outcroppings and other geologic features.

(k)

Environmental constraints map(s); summary of information required.

[1]

The following is a summary of the information that is required to be shown on the environmental constraints map or maps:

[a]

Existing topography at contour intervals of two feet.

[b]

All state open waters, wetlands, and wetlands transition areas and natural and man-made water bodies of any kind as specified in Subsection **E(1)(f)** hereinabove.

[c]

Flood hazard areas and stream corridor protection areas.

[d]

Areas of glacial sedimentary deposits or calcareous bedrock geology.

[e]

Soils information as specified in Subsection **E(1)(d)** hereinabove.

[f]

Rock outcroppings and depths to bedrock.

[g]

Depths to seasonal high-water table.

[h]

Forested areas.

[i]

Vegetation communities.

[j]

Locations and extent of critical feeding and breeding habitats for rare, threatened and endangered fauna.

[k]

Locations of all existing wells on the site and within 500 feet of the site in all directions and the locations of all septic systems on the site and within 200 feet thereof in all directions [as well as, pursuant to Subsection **E(1)(g)** hereinabove, the locations of all failed septic systems on the site

and within 500 feet of the site in all directions]. The information may be gathered from county and state records.

[2]

The above information shall be superimposed on a screened map of the preliminary subdivision plat or site plan showing the proposed street and lot lines and/or the development layout at a scale of not less than one inch equals 200 feet. The environmental constraints map(s) shall extend at least 500 feet beyond the property boundaries. The absence of one or more of the natural features enumerated above shall be noted on the map(s).

(l)

Air quality. Provide the most recent quantitative air quality data from the nearest state sampling station.

(m)

Noise. Describe the existing noise conditions at the site, including sources.

(n)

Additional material and issues. Additional material and issues not set forth in this section may be requested to be included and addressed in the environmental impact assessment by the Planning Board, Zoning Board of Adjustment or Environmental Commission to assist in their reviews of the development application. Such request(s) shall not render the application incomplete.

(2)

Additional requirements for Phase II. The following requirements are in addition to those required for the Phase I environmental impact assessment. If no Phase I environmental impact assessment has been submitted, all of the requirements for a Phase I environmental impact assessment in § **100-168.1E(1)** above shall be included in addition to the following:

[Amended 8-5-2008 by Ord. No. 2008-10]

(a)

Soils. All soil logs performed on the site shall be included in the EIA, and the location of each soil log shall be identified and shown on the environmental constraints map or maps. A minimum of one soil boring per three acres of site area shall be performed to a depth of six feet

and shall be located in the area of any proposed disturbance. The location of the soil borings shall be included on a plan of the site. Soil profile characteristics shall be included on a plan of the site. Soil profile characteristics shall be described using the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:9A-5.2(g) and 7:9A-5.3, and any subsequent amendment thereto. Specific note shall be made in the text of the EIA wherever the attributes of the soils actually found on the site deviate from the published data.

(b)

Water quality testing/sampling plan. The quality of water in all surface water bodies that lie within 200 feet of the site in question and that are either tributary to the site in question or receive flows from the site in question shall be tested and described with reference to the standards promulgated by the NJDEP at N.J.A.C. 7:9B et seq. The description shall include, in addition to the date, time and weather conditions at the time of testing, an analysis by an NJDEP certified laboratory of each of the following: temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, nitrates, phosphates, chlorides, fecal coliform, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, zinc and mercury. These constituents shall be compared to the applicable NJDEP standards for surface water quality. The purpose of the testing and description is informational only. It is recognized that a single test is not an adequate determinant of surface water quality, which varies throughout the day and year. In addition to the foregoing, for any stream classified as Trout Production Category 1 [TP(C-1)] at N.J.A.C. 7:9B that is located on the site or that is located within 200 feet thereof and accepts drainage from the site, the EIA shall include a proposed sampling plan in order to monitor the water quality impacts of construction activities on the site and of discharges from any proposed stormwater detention basins. The sampling plan shall include sampling for both benthic macroinvertebrates and fish to enable the Township to determine the impacts on stream biota. The requirements for the water quality sampling plan are as follows:

[1]

Sampling plan requirements.

[a]

The sampling plan shall identify five biological sampling stations from which samples shall be taken prior to the initiation of any construction activities and then annually through the completion of the construction period. At least one of the five sampling stations shall be located above the point of any anticipated storm water discharge to the stream.

[b]

Sampling shall be conducted initially and annually at each of the five stations for:

[i]

Benthic macroinvertebrates. The sampling shall be conducted and analyzed pursuant to the U.S. EPA Protocol II for benthic macroinvertebrates.

[ii]

Fish. The sampling shall be conducted and analyzed pursuant to the U.S. EPA Protocol V for fish.

[iii]

In situ parameters. The following five in situ parameters shall be analyzed in conjunction with each of the biological samplings:

[A]

Conductivity.

[B]

Turbidity.

[C]

Dissolved oxygen.

[D]

pH.

[E]

Temperature.

[c]

In addition to the five selected biological sampling locations, if storm water will be discharged directly into the stream from any proposed detention facilities, these discharges shall also be sampled, and a chemical analysis shall be included in the sampling plan. One additional

sampling station shall be established for each detention facility that will discharge directly into the stream. The sampling station shall be located in the storm water detention basin itself, or, if the detention basin is not operational at the time of a particular sampling event, the data shall be collected in the stream at the proposed point of discharge.

[d]

The chemical sampling, if applicable, shall be undertaken at each of the five biological sampling stations as well as at each additional sampling station and shall encompass the following parameters, which shall be analyzed in addition to the in situ parameters previously identified:

[i]

Total suspended solids (TSS).

[ii]

Total dissolved solids (TDS).

[iii]

Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH).

[iv]

Ammonia (NH_3-N).

[v]

Nitrates (NO_3-N).

[vi]

Total phosphorus (TP).

[vii]

Biological oxygen demand (BOD).

[e]

The above-described chemical sampling shall be conducted for a total of 10 storm events occurring during and after construction. Sampling shall be timed so as to collect the initial flush of storm water to the stream.

[2]

Sampling plan reporting and review procedures.

[a]

At the completion of each sampling event, copies of the data and a brief summary report shall be forwarded to the approving authority and to the Environmental Commission for review. The summary report shall include the laboratory analysis and a comparison of the results with the data from the upstream reference station and with applicable surface water quality standards. At the completion of the entire study, a comprehensive report shall be prepared presenting the results and analyses of each of the sampling events, evaluating them for compliance with NJDEP antidegradation policies and proposing ways to mitigate any areas of noncompliance.

[b]

The Environmental Commission shall review the summary reports and the comprehensive report as they are submitted and shall make recommendations to the approving authority regarding the need for mitigation of adverse water quality impacts resulting from the development. The approving authority shall review the recommendations of the Environmental Commission and shall determine what if any additional steps shall be required of the developer to mitigate identified adverse impacts on water quality. The approving authority's approval of any development requiring the preparation of an environmental impact assessment shall be conditioned upon the implementation of the sampling plan by the developer and the developer's agreement to mitigate identified adverse impacts on water quality during the course of and/or at the conclusion of the study.

(c)

Hydrogeological analysis. A hydrogeological analysis shall be performed by a qualified groundwater consultant and a report of such analysis shall be submitted as part of the EIA. Such analysis shall be based upon pump tests designed to determine the likelihood of interference with existing wells as well as the adequacy of the water supply to serve the proposed development. The report shall describe the hydrogeology of the site and surrounding areas of contribution and areas that may be affected by the proposed development and shall also describe the locations and specifications of all test wells and the drawdowns, recovery rates and radii of influence observed

for all test wells. The report shall conclude with a summary of potential adverse impacts that may result from the proposed development as well as any measures recommended to be implemented to mitigate such impacts. The potential impact of drought conditions shall be simulated by the assumption of no recharge to the underlying aquifer for a period of 90 days. All methodologies utilized in the analysis and preparation of the report shall be in conformance with recognized engineering practice for groundwater hydraulics and the following well pump testing requirements:

[1]

Definitions. For the purposes of the ensuing requirements, the following definitions shall be used:

AVAILABLE DRAWDOWN	
	The distance between the static water level and a water level five feet above the pump intake.
DRAWDOWN	
	A decline in the water level in a well measured from the static level.
INFLUENCE	
	A decline in the water level in a well due to pumping from any other wells.
INTERFERENCE	
	A decline in the water level in a well to the extent where the proper operation of the well is threatened due to pumping from any other well.
QUALIFIED GROUNDWATER CONSULTANT	
	Any person meeting the criteria set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1.6, "qualified groundwater consultant," as may be amended from time to time.
POTABLE WATER	
	Any water used or intended to be used for drinking or culinary purposes.
RECHARGE	
	The inflow of groundwater into a well from the aquifer into which the well is drilled.
STATIC WATER LEVEL	

	The water level in the well either before or after pumping when all the pumping effects on the aquifer have dissipated and the well is in equilibrium with atmospheric pressure.
WELL	
	A hole or excavation deeper than it is wide that is drilled, bored, core driven, dug, driven, jetted or otherwise constructed for the purpose of removing water from below the surface of the ground.
YIELD	
	The capacity of a well to produce water at a constant rate while a stable pumping level is maintained.

[2]

Pump testing requirements.

[a]

The purpose of these requirements is to insure that a development that proposes to rely on wells for water supply will be able to provide sufficient quantities of water to meet the water demands of the proposed development without adverse impacts to existing wells.

[b]

Where a single large well is used to supply a development, the pump test shall be performed in accordance with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Guidelines GSR-29, Guidelines for Preparing Hydrogeologic Reports for Water Allocation Permit Applications, with Appendix on Aquifer Test Analysis Procedures.

[c]

In all cases, the applicant shall submit a well pump/aquifer test proposal to the approving authority identifying the locations of all proposed test well(s). The applicant shall also identify all existing wells within 500 feet of the proposed test well(s). All potentially affected existing well owners shall be notified by the applicant that the well test will be performed, when it will be performed and whom they should contact if their wells are adversely affected. The notice shall contain the proposed date of the test, the name of the contact person who can provide information about the test and the name of the contact person who will address complaints of well interference during the test.

[d]

The applicant shall provide the approving authority with 72 hours' notice prior to conducting any pump/aquifer test. The approving authority may require that a representative of the Township be present during the test.

[e]

The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary state, county and local approvals/permits that may be required to conduct the well test(s).

[f]

If neighboring wells are determined to be adversely affected, the applicant shall mitigate any adverse impacts or adjust the proposed groundwater usage of the development to offset such impact. When a neighboring well has been adversely impacted by a test, the applicant shall be responsible for providing potable water to that well owner.

[3]

Procedures.

[a]

The applicant shall retain the services of a New Jersey licensed well driller to undertake each well test, which shall be undertaken as a constant rate drawdown test.

[b]

In a constant rate drawdown test, the well shall be pumped to determine the constant rate at which the water level in the well remains stable and the drawdown stops (the point at which the rate of water entering the well equals the rate of water being pumped out, expressed in gallons per minute). A stable water pumping level shall be considered to have been attained when the rate of drawdown in the well is less than 0.5 foot (six inches) per hour for a period of at least two hours.

[c]

The licensed well driller shall certify the results of the test to the approving authority.

(d)

Tree survey.

[Amended 8-5-2008 by Ord. No. 2008-10]

[1]

All specimen trees whose drip lines are located within an area proposed for clearing, excavation or grading shall be listed and described in the EIA. For these purposes, a specimen tree is one that exceeds the diameter at breast height specified below:

Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (inches)
Flowering Dogwood	Cornus florida	5
Downy Serviceberry	Amelanchior arborea	12
Ironwood	Carpinus caroliniana	5
American Holly	Ilex opaca	12
All other coniferous and deciduous trees		18

[2]

Specimen trees, the drip lines of which are located within any area proposed for clearing, excavation or grading, shall also be clearly identified on the environmental constraints map(s).

F.

Description of proposed development.

(1)

Requirements for Phase I. The applicant shall provide narrative and mapped descriptions specifying the nature and purpose of the development; the changes that will occur on the site as a result of the proposed construction; the intended use of all buildings and structures on the site; and a comparison of these proposed changes to the applicable zoning requirements.

(2)

Requirements for Phase II. The narrative shall describe the proposed development and how it is to be accomplished through the construction and operation phases of the project. The description shall include a construction schedule and quantifications of proposed land clearance and soil relocation; projected traffic generation; projected sewage generation and potable water demands (as well as the proposed means of accommodating them); proposed methods of storm water management (with drainage calculations); projected solid waste generation (including

characteristics and quantities) and, where applicable, projected hazardous waste generation (and proposed methods of storage and disposal); and projected demands on applicable public utilities (with "will serve" letters from each). Each detailed narrative description shall be supplemented by appropriate maps and drawings illustrating, without limitation, existing and proposed contours, buildings, roads, paved areas and other site improvements. Such maps, if provided in addition to the environmental constraints map or maps, shall be presented at the same scale as the environmental constraints map or maps.

G.

Assessment of anticipated project impacts.

(1)

Requirements for Phase I. The applicant shall provide a written assessment, based upon the information available and supported by the quantitative data presented within the EIA, of the probable beneficial or adverse impacts of the project upon all of the elements and topics set forth in Subsection **E** herein. The assessment shall include a written description and quantitative evaluation of anticipated adverse primary and secondary environmental impacts that cannot be avoided and mitigating measures that are being or could be employed to avoid, reduce or eliminate such adverse impacts. The assessment shall place particular emphasis upon increased potential for water pollution; potential damage to existing vegetation and wildlife systems; alteration of geological features; soil disturbance; increased potential for sedimentation and siltation; increased volumes of stormwater runoff leaving the site at any point; increases or decreases in peak or low stream flows; loss of farmland and loss or degradation of scenic resources.

(2)

Requirements for Phase II. The assessment of impacts shall be supplemented with a series of detailed reports, as follows:

(a)

Sewage disposal facilities. The report shall indicate how sewage will be disposed of and how such facilities will be designed to prevent ground or surface water pollution and to comply with all applicable state, county and municipal regulations; and

[1]

If disposal will be on site, data shall be given as to underlying geology, soils, topography, water table, percolation tests and soil logs for each sewage disposal site, together with the depth of the underlying aquifer, and the location, capacity, type, depth (if known) and capacity of each well within 200 feet of the disposal site; or

[2]

If disposal will be off site, a detailed description shall be provided of the expected quantity and classification of the effluent, and a written indication of the receiving facility's willingness and ability to accept and treat the effluent shall be submitted.

(b)

Solid waste disposal. Plans for the temporary storage of solid waste and recyclables on the site and for the disposal of same by means of one or more facilities operating in compliance with the State Sanitary Code, N.J.A.C. 7:26 and 7:26A.

(c)

Hazardous waste disposal (where applicable). Provisions for the temporary storage on the site and for the off-site disposal of hazardous materials as defined by the State of New Jersey at N.J.A.C. 7:26E, in accordance with all applicable federal and state regulations.

(d)

Water supply. Evidence that an adequate supply of potable water is available to serve the development and that the total anticipated demand will be equal to or less than the available water supply, with reference to the well tests and hydrogeological analysis undertaken as required at Subsection **E(2)(c)** hereinabove.

(e)

Surface water runoff. A calculation of the anticipated impacts on surface water resources within the Township, with reference to the data required at Subsection **E(2)(b)** hereinabove. The EIS shall indicate how the applicant proposes to:

[1]

Comply with all applicable municipal ordinances and county and state regulations and statutes;

[2]

Minimize point source and nonpoint source pollutants from entering the surface waters of the Township (for the purposes of this Subsection **G(2)(e)[2]**, the term "point source" shall mean discharge from a stationary facility or fixed location or from a single, identifiable conduit such as a pipe or ditch; and the term "nonpoint source" shall mean carried or discharged from undifferentiated sources with no single identifiable point of origin); and

[3]

Avoid degradation of surface water quality in accordance with the criteria established by the NJDEP for Category 1 FW-1 and FW-2 Trout Production Waters, as the same may exist in the Township.

(f)

Traffic (pedestrian and vehicular). An inventory of existing traffic and a calculation and statement of the projected impacts of anticipated traffic from the development on existing roadways within the Township. With respect to pedestrian circulation, the anticipated need for sidewalks and crosswalks to carry pedestrians safely to and from destinations both on and off site shall be analyzed.

(g)

Artificial light. A statement of the anticipated effects on ambient light levels based on the number and intensity of proposed lighting fixtures, proposed hours of operation and proposed methods of shielding, with particular attention to the control of overhead sky glow.

(h)

Fire protection. A description of how fire protection will be provided to the proposed development, including an analysis of the location, pressure and quantity of water available for fire-fighting purposes in accordance with § **100-173** of this Part **2**.

(i)

Environmental resources. A statement concerning any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources and unmitigated impacts as well as any expected benefits to the Township resulting from the approval and implementation of the development.

(3)

Requirements for both Phase I and Phase II. The assessment shall include a summary listing of both short-term and long-term impacts in the format presented below.[4]

[4]

Editor's Note: The environmental impact summary form is included at the end of this chapter.

H.

Analysis of design alternatives. A description and analysis of one or more design alternatives that would ameliorate projected adverse environmental impacts to the development site and to the surrounding area. Such analysis shall be accompanied by appropriate maps, schedules and other explanatory materials so as to thoroughly explain each alternative and the rationale for the applicant's decision not to implement that alternative. The approving authority may request additional alternatives to be analyzed if the applicant's analysis is deemed to be superficial or insufficient.

I.

List of required permits and other agency approvals. All municipal, county, state and federal permits and approvals required for the project shall be listed together with a statement of the status of the applicant's efforts to obtain such permits or obtain such approvals.

J.

Bibliography, sources. All sources used in the planning of the development and the preparation of the EIA shall be cited.

K.

Procedures. Twenty-one copies of the environmental impact assessment, complete with all maps and other supporting documents, shall be filed as part of the application to the approving authority. The Board Secretary shall transmit seven of these copies to the Environmental Commission for its review and comment.

L.

Review criteria.

(1)

In reviewing the environmental impact assessment, the approving authority shall take into consideration the effect of the applicant's proposal upon all aspects of the environment including, but not limited to, water quality, water supply, protection of watercourses, protection of aquifers, sewage disposal, soil erosion, protection of trees and vegetation, preservation of farmland, protection of wildlife and wildlife habitats, protection of scenic resources, historic sites and archeological features and the minimization of any potential nuisances or harmful effects upon ambient light levels and characteristics.

(2)

The sufficiency of the applicant's proposals for dealing with any immediate or projected primary or secondary adverse environmental effects shall be determined and, if additional mitigation measures are appropriate, insofar as they are consistent with the requirements of this chapter or other applicable law, they may be required of the applicant.

(3)

The applicant shall present, and the Board shall consider, alternatives to the project, within the framework of the applicable zoning regulations, involving site design and project location (but a no-build alternative shall not be considered). The applicant shall indicate to the approving authority why an alternative was rejected if it would have resulted in less of a negative impact on the environment than the subject proposal.

M.

Waiver of requirements. The approving authority may waive any of the submission requirements set forth in Subsections **D** through **J** hereinabove as may be reasonable and within the general purpose and intent of the provisions of this section if the literal enforcement of one or more provisions of this section is impracticable or will exact undue hardship because of peculiar conditions pertaining to the subject property.

Check List
For Determining Completeness of
Environmental Impact Assessment
Township of Holland, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

Project Name: _____ Street Name:_____ Applicant:_____ Applicant Signature:_____	Zoning District:_____ Block:_____ Lot:_____ The information or items contained in the checklist items listed below must be submitted with the development application and completed checklist. Any checklist item for which a waiver is specifically being requested shall be accompanied by a narrative paragraph explaining why the applicant is entitled to such waiver. The waiver may be approved for administrative purposes, but required prior to the approval of the application.

An Environmental Impact Assessment is required [under Sec. 100-168.1 of the Township Code] to be prepared and submitted for review and approval in conjunction with the following types of projects:

- An application for major subdivision approval; or
- An application for major site plan approval involving the creation of more than five dwelling units, or more than 20,000 square feet of non-residential floor area, or more than 20 new parking spaces, or more than 20,000 square feet of total additional impervious surface coverage on a site; or
- An application for subdivision or site plan approval requiring a variance pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70d(2) [expansion of a non-conforming use], N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70d(4) [an increase in permitted floor ratio], N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70d(5) [an increase in permitted density], or N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70d(6) [an increase in the allowed height of a structure].

SECTION G:
Environmental Impact Assessment
Version September 20, 2011

		Applicant Portion			Township Portion	
		Complies	Not Applicable	Waiver Requested	Complies	Does Not Comply
	Phase I Requirements- The Phase I EIA requirements are encouraged to be submitted at the concept plan review stage. [Details are in Sec. 100-168.1 of the Township Code.]					
G-1	Submit twenty-one (21) copies of the Phase I EIA (the applicant is encouraged to submit the Phase I EIA before submitting a concept plan for proposed project).					
G-2	Inventory of existing conditions, including:					
	a. Site description					
	b. Scenic resources					
	c. Geology					
	d. Soils					
	e. Topography					
	f. Surficial hydrology and surface water hydrology					
	g. Groundwater hydrology and groundwater quality					
	h. Flora and fauna					
	i. Historical and archeological sites					
	j. Unique or Irreplaceable Land Type and Scenic Resources					
	k. Environmental constraints map(s)					
	l. Air Quality					
	m. Noise					

Check List For Determining Completeness of Environmental Impact Assessment Township of Holland, Hunterdon County, New Jersey *Version September 20, 2011*		Applicant Portion			Township Portion	
		Complies	Not Applicable	Waiver Requested	Complies	Does Not Comply
G-3	Description of proposed development, including a project narrative and mapped descriptions indicating the nature of the proposed development, the changes that will occur on the site as a result of the proposed construction, the intended use of buildings, and a comparison to applicable zoning requirements.					
G-4	Written assessment of proposed project impacts, including increased potential for water pollution, potential damage to existing vegetation and wildlife systems, alteration of geological features, soil disturbance, increased potential for sedimentation and siltation, increased volumes of stormwater runoff, increases in peak or decreases in low stream flows, loss of farmland, and loss of scenic resources.					
G-5	Summary listing of short term and long term impacts attributable to the proposed development.					
G-6	Analysis of design alternatives.					
G-7	List of required permits and other agency approvals.				.	
G-8	Bibliography and sources of data.					
	Phase II Requirements- The additional Phase II requirements shall be submitted as part of a complete application for any development approvals listed in Section 100-168.1.B.1 of the Holland Township Code.					
G-9	Submit twenty-one (21) copies of the Phase II EIA with an application for development approval.					
G-10	Inventory of existing conditions, including:					
	a. Site description					
	b. Scenic resources					
	c. Geology					
	d. Soils					
	e. Topography					
	f. Surficial hydrology and surface water hydrology					
	g. Water quality testing/sampling plan					
	h. Water Quality Testing/Sampling Plan					
	i. Groundwater hydrology and groundwater quality					
	j. Hydrogeological Analysis					
	k. Flora and fauna					
	l. Tree survey					

	m. Historical and archeological sites					
	n. Unique or Irreplaceable Land Type and Scenic Resources					
	o. Environmental constraints map(s)					
	p. Air Quality					
	q. Noise					

	Check List For Determining Completeness of Environmental Impact Assessment Township of Holland, Hunterdon County, New Jersey *Version September 20, 2011*	Applicant Portion			Township Portion	
		Complies	Not Applicable	Waiver Requested	Complies	Does Not Comply
G-11	Include a construction schedule and quantifications of proposed land clearance and soil relocation; projected traffic generation; projected sewage generation and potable water demands; proposed methods of storm water management; projected solid waste generation; projected hazardous waste generation where applicable; and projected demands on public utilities with "will serve" letters from each. Narrative to include maps, drawings, and illustrations.					
G-12	Description of proposed development, including a project narrative and mapped descriptions indicating the nature of the proposed development, the changes that will occur on the site as a result of the proposed construction, the intended use of buildings, and a comparison to applicable zoning requirements.					
G-13	Assessment of impacts from sewage/wastewater generated by the project.					
G-14	Assessment of impacts from solid waste generated by the project.					
G-15	Assessment of impacts from hazardous waste generated from project.					
G-16	Assessment of impacts on water supply by proposed project.					
G-17	Assessment of impacts of surface water runoff from proposed project.					
G-18	Assessment of traffic (pedestrian and vehicular) impacts of proposed project.					
G-19	Assessment of impacts of artificial lighting resulting from proposed project.					
G-20	Assessment of fire protection demands generated by proposed project.					
G-21	Assessment of impacts on avian, terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna and on their habitats, including the impacts on critical breeding or feeding habitats of rare, threatened or endangered fauna.					
G-22	Assessment of impacts on vegetation communities and associations and on unique, rare or imperiled plant species.					
G-23	Assessment of impacts on Holland Township's historic and scenic resources, with descriptions, maps and photographs of views to the site from prominent nearby and remote locations in the Township and an analysis of the impact on the context of an historic resource.					

G-24	Assessment of potential noise impacts on surrounding residences as well as an assessment of project construction and post-construction compliance with State-mandated limits on daytime and nighttime noise levels as described at N.J.A.C. 7:29-1.2.					
G-25	Assessment of irreversible or unmitigated impacts, and expected benefits to the community, resulting from proposed development.					
G-26	Summary listing of short term and long term impacts attributable to the proposed development.					
G-27	Analysis of design alternatives.					
G-28	List of required permits and other agency approvals.					
G-29	Bibliography and sources of data.					

- Feedback on Community Forestry Core Training in New Brunswick on May 5 - David Harrison and Secretary Kozak attended the class It was an excellent class and better explains components of the Community Forestry Plan.
- Discuss tasks for Elizabeth Tammaro, Girl Scout working on Tree Inventory- Henry Gore and Secretary Kozak had a meeting and went over some ideas for the Girl Scout Tree Identification Project for the Silver Star Award. Basically, she will need a notebook with plastic inserts (the kind that have the black paper in them so she can glue or tape sample to it). She would collect a sample twig showing the branching & leaves and paste into the notebook. On the other side she would do a write up – date collected, name of tree (common and scientific), location (pictures would help!) - - also she should try to map it and number it so we can find it again (to confirm and or mark it) - she should also get the diameter of the tree (an option is to measure with a tape measure) - - then she can double check her findings by going to the Leopold site and then she should put in a fun fact on her sheet from the video she will watch. This helps her with her project and also gives us an option to add the trees to our project (mapping and plaques). Mr. Gore is thinking that she can come in and we can talk about the ideas. She will need a tree book. She should work with Mr. Gore and anyone else from the EC members who have taken the class. Locating 2 trees as a sample and then to sit down at the Ridge and go over. Mr. Gore can use the existing trees to teach her and then she would step out and do her own identification. We would be accessible to her if she needs us! Mr. Gore is thinking the front of the Ridge. The trail is awesome but it would require people being with her as she is working on the project (all from a safety aspect). She can also gather fun facts from other sources being careful of copyrights. This is what we can then add to the tree webpages on the website. ****** She will need to track her hours on our **volunteer form** so we can also

keep that as part of our tree grant paperwork. All agreed this is a great place to start. Secretary Kozak will reach out to our Girl Scout Elizabeth and her mom.

Sub-Committees:

Additional discussion to take place in the future regarding sub-committee titles and positions.

Stormwater Education – Mike Keady, and Maria Elena Jennette Kozak as Secretary –nothing new to report. Secretary Kozak will prepare a status report.

Trails – Ted Harwick, Jerry Bowers and . – Progressing. – Secretary Kozak is working on satisfying conditions of the grant so as to get the reimbursement for Holland. The Board of Health gave us a sign regarding Lyme Disease. Secretary Kozak to work with DPW Supervisor about better cork in the message center boards.

Community Education and Outreach – Jerry Bowers, Dwight Pederson, and Susan Meacham – If you see additional corrections that are needed please send them to Secretary Kozak. The link is as follows: http://www.hollandtownshipnj.gov/14-ec/46-environmental-commission.html. All were still encouraged to think about how to publicize the Trails. Mapping will need to be created etc.

Highlands Conformance – Jerry Bowers and Mike Keady. Work is being done on the Water Use and Conservation Management Plan. The first draft of the Water Use component is before the Highlands Council Subcommittee and they are reviewing it with comments to be submitted very soon. The comments will be sent to the consulting company known as CDM Smith.

Shade Tree and Community Forestry Plan Sub-Committee – Henry Gore, Ted Harwick, Dwight Pederson and Maria Elena Jennette Kozak as secretary.

Community Forestry Plan Grant Application has been submitted. Nothing to report at this time.

Inventory on Fauna and Flora subcommittee - David Harrison, Dwight Pederson – Nothing new to report.

Stormwater Mitigation Projects – Mike Keady to follow up with DPW Supervisor Al Turdo.

Public Comment: Guest Ray Note was present but had no comments to offer.

At 9:00 pm made a motion to adjourn.

Respectfully Submitted

Maria Elena Jennette Kozak

Maria Elena Jennette Kozak

Environmental Commission Secretary