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June 14, 2024

New Jersey Assembly
Budget Committee
State House Annex
P.O. Box 068
Trenton, NJ 08625-0068

Dear Committee Members,

Thank you for inviting the Department of Environmental Protection to testify before your Committee on May 6, 2024, concerning the proposed budget for State Fiscal Year 2025. DEP offers the below responses to follow-up questions received from the Committee, and I invite you to contact us if we can be of further assistance.

The questions received are repeated here for ease of reference.

Assemblyman Wimberly: What steps are being taken to enforce the laws concerning plastic bag and straw use? How many plastic bags have been avoided?

DEP Response: Under the P.L. 2020 c. 117 ("Single Use Plastics Reduction Law"), N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.126, et seq., municipalities, and any entity certified by the "County Environmental Health Act" have the authority to enforce the single-use plastic and paper carryout bag and polystyrene foam food service product provisions of the law. The Department of Health ("DOH") enforces the plastic straw provision of the law. First, implementation and enforcement of the Single Use Plastics Reduction Law begins with business and consumer education. To this end, DEP, DOH and the Business Action Center have collaborated on an extensive outreach and education campaign called *Get Past Plastic* (*see* dep.nj.gov/get-past-plastic). Second, consistent with the Single Use Plastic Law warning-first enforcement paradigm, DEP endeavors to provide compliance assistance to regulated entities that may struggle in achieving or maintaining compliance with the Single Use Plastic law. DEP is currently in the process of collecting compliance information that will support efforts to engage in the regulated community and provide necessary assistance. Third and finally, where compliance challenges persist despite assistance, fines up to $1,000 per day for the second offense, and up to $5,000 per day for the third and subsequent offense may be issued.

In its first-year report in May of 2023, the Plastics Advisory Council reported that approximately 5.5 billion single-use plastic bags and 110 million single-use paper bags were eliminated from

entering the waste stream and environment by the supermarket sector alone from the effective date of the law on May 4, 2022 through the end of calendar year 2022. Further information will be available from the forthcoming second-year report of the Plastics Advisory Council, which will be made publicly available at dep.nj.gov/get-past-plastic/plastics-advisory-council/.

Assemblywoman Muñoz: Please provide statistics on permitting requests the department receives for the development of land in flood hazard areas, especially with regard to stormwater. For each of the last three years, please provide the number of applications received, the number of applications approved without any revisions to the development plans, the number of applications that required adjustments to the development plans, the number of applications that were withdrawn after the department first voiced concerns and made recommendations for flood risk mitigation, the number of applications the department ultimately denied, and the average time between the department's receipt of an application and the department's final determination.

DEP Response: This request appears to conflate stormwater management requirements, which apply to all major development in New Jersey pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8 and are largely administered locally, with the separate and distinct State-administered flood hazard standards that govern the manner of certain development activities in defined flood-prone areas pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:13. As such, the requested permitting statistics do not exist in the manner presumed and sought by the request. In order to aid the Committee, DEP offers the following explanation to better contextualize the separate but related stormwater management and flood hazard programs and their associated permitting elements.

Stormwater Management. DEP is responsible, pursuant to several state and federal laws, for establishing requirements for stormwater management plans and stormwater control ordinances, as well as promulgating technical standards that govern stormwater management measures. These requirements are prescribed in the Stormwater Management Rule at N.J.A.C. 7:8, which rule and related guidance materials are available at dep.nj.gov/stormwater/. The rule sets forth stormwater management design and performance standards for major development, including requirements for controlling the quantity of stormwater runoff from a proposed development and ensuring that the quality of stormwater runoff is such that the runoff does not degrade waterways. As a primary consideration for proposed development, the rules emphasize the use of nonstructural stormwater management techniques that include reducing land disturbance, minimizing impervious surfaces, preserving natural drainage features, and utilizing green infrastructure as opposed to structural solutions such as stormwater pipes and retention basins.

Importantly, local governments are responsible for planning the nature and extent of development in their respective jurisdictions and authorizing the siting and construction of new development pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1, et seq. ("MLUL"), and the Residential Site Improvements Standards, N.J.A.C. 5:21 ("RSIS"). The above-referenced stormwater management standards and requirements established by DEP are largely administered and enforced by local governments in the course of their planning and zoning determinations pursuant to the MLUL and RSIS. Thus, DEP does not receive applications or review the majority of proposed development projects in the state for stormwater management compliance. However, where a development proposes to disturb a land resource protected by state law (*e.g.*, coastal zones,

riparian area, coastal or freshwater wetlands, special areas), authorization from DEP's Division of Land Resource Protection may be required in addition to applicable local land use approval. Where such DEP review and authorization is required, DEP also evaluates compliance with stormwater management requirements.

Flood Hazard Areas. DEP is responsible for implementing the state Flood Hazard Area Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50, et seq., and serves as the state agency responsible for coordinating compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program ("NFIP") administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA"). Generally stated, extending from every water (*e.g.*, river, brook, creek, ditch, lake, pond, reservoir, ocean, bays) is an area of land that is likely to be inundated (*i.e.*, located below the water's peak surface elevation) during certain flood conditions. This flood hazard area ("FHA") is comprised of a "floodway," which often contains a channel and carries deeper and faster water during flood conditions, and an immediately adjacent "flood fringe" where waters will flow or temporarily rest during certain flood conditions.

The lateral extent of a flood hazard area ("FHA") varies by location, and development within the FHA must comply with detailed technical standards established by DEP at N.J.A.C 7:13. The duly promulgated standards are necessary to reduce the obstruction or displacement of floodwaters that will come to occupy the FHA as a means protecting life, property, and natural resources from flood conditions. Generally, under state law, development within a floodway is significantly restricted, whereas projects can be developed within the flood fringe as long as the lowest floor of a building is constructed above the design flood elevation and the project avoids disturbing existing on-site flood storage or otherwise provides the necessary flood storage capacity. Importantly, while project proponents must demonstrate compliance with FHA standards established by DEP, local officials must also ensure that development within their jurisdictions are minimally compliant with NFIP criteria, which is critical to ensuring that their residents remain eligible to purchase NFIP flood insurance and receive disaster assistance for flood-related damages.

Against the backdrop of these regulatory programs, the Committee seeks information about permit applications where DEP "voiced concerns" and "made recommendations for flood risk mitigation." However, the law requires DEP to establish and enforce standards that govern the manner of certain development in flood-prone areas. These standards are intended to reduce flood risk and represent legally binding requirements, not recommendations. Project proponents are required to present applications to DEP that demonstrate compliance with these standards. Where they do so, permits are issued consistent with established statutory or regulatory decision deadlines. Applications that are not consistent with standards are deemed technically deficient and would be denied if deficiencies are not cured within a prescribed time period. While project proponents may withdraw deficient applications, the overwhelming majority of applications are made or revised to be consistent with applicable standards. DEP endeavors to render decisions on technically complete applications within 90 to 120 days consistent with the Construction Permits Law, N.J.S.A. 13:1D-29.

The following represents the disposition of FHA general and individual permits in recent years:

Year	Applications	Permits Issued	Permits Denied
2021	809	481	0
2022	1,312	559	7
2023	1,206	500	9
2024*	252	39	0

*data through May 30, 2024

Further information concerning the referenced permits are available from DEP's Division of Land Resource Protection at dep.nj.gov/wlm/lrp/.

Assemblyman Scharfenberger: The FY 2025 Governor's Budget recommends reducing the use of State Recycling Fund resources for county and local government recycling grants by $8.6 million from $32.9 million in FY 2024 to $24.3 million in FY 2025. Why is this allocation recommended to be cut?

DEP Response: The estimated distribution for county and local government recycling grants reflected in the Governor's FY 2025 Budget, $24.3 million, is the standard annual amount that has been allocated since FY 2021, when the annual distribution was increased from $21.5 million to $24.3 million, in line with increasing recycling tax revenues.

However, in FY 2022, there was a delay in the disbursement of the $8.1 million county grants portion of the program, resulting in only the local grants being disbursed and thus an overall recycling program distribution of only $16.0 million in FY 2022. The FY 2022 county allocation of $8.1 million carried into and was disbursed instead in FY 2023. The FY 2023 county allocation was similarly delayed. Thus, the FY 2024 estimated distribution of $32.9 million includes both the FY 2023 and the FY 2024 allocations to counties, as well as the standard $16.0 million local grants allocation. This will catch us up, and in FY 2025 it is expected that the regular annual distribution of $24.3 million will be made.

Assemblywoman Reynolds-Jackson: Please provide the plan for improving Washington Crossing State Park and maintaining its historical buildings and existing infrastructure.

DEP Response: The new Visitors Center & Museum is designed to be built into the landscape, featuring a green roof, a multipurpose theater accommodating up to 125 persons, and immersive exhibits illuminating the story of Washington's famous crossings, and the entire "10 Crucial Days" campaign. Exhibit galleries include 2,000 sq. ft. of permanent displays, and 1,000 sq. ft. for rotating exhibits, highlighting the complexity of the key events and diversity of those engaged including the roles of Indigenous people, African Americans, and women. Another major attraction includes the restored 15' x 10' oil painting of Washington's Crossing painted in 1921 by famous artist George Harding, which once hung in the Taylor Opera House in Trenton. Inside the "Crossing Theater Experience" gallery, visitors will be able to board a reproduction ferry boat and to recreate the Delaware River Crossing along with the Continental Army in December 1776.

Other Washington Crossing State Park preparations for America's semi-quincentennial include the construction phase for exterior restoration and ADA access improvements to the Johnson Ferry House expected to be bid and awarded in 2024. Support for this project (and a portion of the Visitors Center & Museum) is provided by the American Rescue Plan made available by Governor Murphy for projects supporting improvements to the state's Revolutionary War era historic sites in anticipation of the semi-quincentennial commemoration.

Assemblywoman Dunn: How much would it cost to rescue our neglected parks from disrepair or closure, and restore them to full operation?

DEP Response: As submitted to the Capital Budgeting and Planning Commission, DEP's Seven-Year Capital Improvement Plan for the state parks and recreational areas, including wildlife management areas, totals approximately $1.4 billion for repairing, restoring, and improving existing public assets.

Assemblywoman Dunn: How much revenue has been lost due to waived fees and budget adjustments, and in what amounts, leaving our parks struggling to operate?

DEP Response: While the General Fund sustained a reduction in revenue of $2.7 million in FY2023 and again in FY2024 from the state parks fee waiver, there has been no reduction in resources provided to DEP to operate the state parks.

Assemblyman Barlas: How much is spent on salaries at the department for issuing permits? How many staff are involved in the permitting process (including reviews, permitting, fines, etc.)? Please share details on the revenue from permit fees paid by public entities and the revenue from permit fees paid by private entities, and how the application process differs for each. How much does the department receive overall in revenue from permit fees?

DEP Response: Based on colloquy during our May 6, 2024 Committee hearing, DEP understands this question to pertain to permits administered by DEP's Division of Land Resource Protection. The Division is responsible for implementing laws intended to limit the disturbance of certain environmentally sensitive areas, and does so by evaluating the potential impact of proposed development or other regulated activities upon resources that are protected under the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act (N.J.S.A. 13:9B), Flood Hazard Area Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:16A), Wetlands Act of 1970 (N.J.S.A. 13:9A), Coastal Area Facility Review Act (N.J.S.A. 13:19), Waterfront Development Law (N.J.S.A. 12:5-3), Tidelands Act (N.J.S.A. 12:3-1 et seq), and the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act (N.J.S.A. 13:20-1 et seq), and authorizing permitted activities that meet technical standards established by DEP in accordance with the forgoing laws. The Division is also responsible for ensuring compliance with the above-referenced statutes, their supporting regulations and resulting permits, and for pursuing enforcement actions and restoration when violations occur.

As implementation of the State's land resource protection laws results in the authorization of regulated activities as appropriate, all DEP staff assigned to the Division are engaged in aspects of the permitting processes. At present, the Division is staffed by 81 FTEs with total salaries of $6.7 million. Pursuant to the above-referenced statutes and their implementing regulations, the Division

assesses fees for the processing of most permits, which fees are based on the nature of the regulated activity and the associated elements and depth of review by Division professionals, not the identity of the permittee. In the current fiscal year, the Division has assessed $10.9 million in permit fees.

Assemblyman Rumpf: Citizens of Toms River suffer from repercussions of Ciba-Geigy Chemical Corporation's contamination of their site. The department has reached a settlement on natural resource damages. Why are not all materials being removed from the landfills within the 1,000 preserved area and within 250 acres outside of the preserved area? Are resources on the site's restoration available to affected municipalities? Please elaborate on the department's progress towards restoration of the groundwater resources. Please provide information on prospective utilization of the 250 acres of land not subject to the natural resource agreement.

DEP Response: This settlement at issue here pertains to Ciba-Geigy Chemical Corporation's ("Ciba") liabilities to the public writ large for historic injuries to certain natural resources related to the Ciba-Geigy Superfund Site in Toms River. The State's Commissioner of Environmental Protection serves as the Trustee of all natural resources, including all bodies of surface or groundwater, holding them in trust for the benefit of the people, with a possessory interest to protect the same, and a fiduciary duty to the people of New Jersey to ensure that natural resource injuries are assessed, that injured natural resources are restored, and that the public is compensated for natural resource injuries. With respect to the Toms River site, DEP is requiring the corporate successor to Ciba, BASF Corporation, to conduct multiple natural resource restoration projects to compensate the public for historic natural resource injuries at and related to the Ciba-Geigy Superfund Site in Toms River, Ocean County.

Under NJDEP's oversight, BASF will permanently preserve approximately 1,000 acres thereby protecting groundwater resources in perpetuity and compensating the public for historic groundwater injury caused by Ciba. In addition, to compensate the public for historic ecological injuries caused by Ciba, BASF will fully design and implement nine natural resource restoration projects on 375 acres of the preserved land. Routine community engagement will help determine the design of the restoration projects, including the proposed environmental education center, walkways, and natural resource interpretative aids, to ensure their design promotes public awareness of natural resources benefits and enable meaningful and direct public access.

Finally, the preservation of the 1,000 acres and the addition of the restoration projects do not impact or release BASF from their remedial obligations under EPA's lead oversight under the Superfund program or BASF's obligations to maintain the closed landfills on the site. The technology utilized and oversight of the safety of landfills is performed to meet current regulatory standards. Landfill containment systems are routinely assessed to ensure they do not pose a threat to human health or the environment. Further details regarding the treatment of legacy contaminated areas, the construction of restoration projects, and detailed responses to public comments on the settlement, are available at dep.nj.gov/cgrestoration/.

Importantly, this settlement does not impair the rights of Toms River residents or other people who may have been personally affected by Ciba and who are free to pursue any relevant legal claims.

Assemblyman Rumpf: Why is nuclear power not the top priority for renewable energy?

DEP Response: DEP's Bureau of Nuclear Engineering operates environmental surveillance, monitoring, and radiation protection programs that govern nuclear-powered electricity generating stations. New Jersey has three operating nuclear reactors, constructed between 1977 and 1986, which utilize atomic fission to produce heat that in turn boils water, producing steam that is released through turbines, thereby generating electricity. These facilities generate approximately 40-45% of New Jersey's in-state electricity and represent the state's largest source of low-carbon electricity. While these facilities are a reliable source of low-carbon energy, nuclear fuels (*e.g.*, uranium), much like natural gas, coal, or petroleum, are finite and not renewable resources. The retention of New Jersey's nuclear plants is nonetheless critical to achieving the Legislature's mandate (pursuant to the Global Warming Response Act of 2007, N.J.S.A. 26:2C-37, et seq.) that the State reduce emissions of climate pollutants by 80% below 2006 levels by 2050, and the Murphy Administration prioritized their retention in the Energy Master Plan (2019).

Assemblyman Rumpf: With New Jersey committing to electric heat pumps accounting for 65 percent of heating and cooling systems by 2030 and 90 percent by 2040, what are the expected costs for consumers and the State?

DEP Response: The Energy Master Plan (2019) identifies the least-cost pathway for achieving the decarbonization mandate established by the Legislature in the Global Warming Response Act of 2007, N.J.S.A. 26:2C-37, et seq., including reducing energy consumption and emissions from the building sector. The plan is available at https://www.nj.gov/emp/. The Board of Public Utilities actively supports achieving building decarbonization goals, primarily through the use of voluntary incentive programs for customers that choose to adopt heat pump technology. The BPU is currently in the process of developing the 2024 Energy Master Plan, which will examine both the capital costs and operating costs of heat pump adoption

Assemblyman Rumpf: By mandating New Jersey residents to drive electric cars and transitioning to full renewable energy by 2035, what impact can we expect on global temperatures?

DEP Response: DEP is aware of no mandate that requires New Jersey residents to drive electric cars and transition to full renewable energy by 2035. The applicable legislative mandate, pursuant to the Global Warming Response Act of 2007, N.J.S.A. 26:2C-37, et seq., requires that all emissions of climate pollutants be reduced by 80% below 2006 levels by 2050.

Consistent with legislative direction pursuant to the New Jersey Air Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A 26 :2C-1, et seq., DEP recently adopted the Advanced Clean Cars II regulations, which establish a sales target for manufacturers to deliver zero-emission vehicles into the State marketplace at an increasing rate between vehicle model year 2027 and 2035. Additionally, Executive Order 315 (Murphy 2023) established a target for New Jersey to reach 100% carbon free (not limited to renewable) electricity by 2035. Currently, more than 65% of electricity consumed in New Jersey is generated by carbon-free resources, including nuclear. Importantly, the State's commitments to further reduce the emission of greenhouse gases as required by the Legislature pursuant to the Global Warming Response Act of 2007 will materially decrease air pollution that harms the public health of our residents.

Assemblyman Rumpf: What percentage of New Jersey's air pollution is from out of state, and from which states?

DEP Response: While ambient air quality is not characterized in precisely the manner suggested by this question, the DEP Division of Air Quality maintains a compilation inventory of air pollutant emissions from anthropogenic (human-made) and biogenic (naturally occurring) sources, which is divided into five sectors: point sources (large stationary sources of air pollution), area sources (small stationary of air pollution), on-road mobile sources, nonroad mobile sources, and biogenic (naturally occurring). This inventory is available at dep.nj.gov/airplanning/emissions-inventories/. This question correctly observes that air pollution does not respect state boundaries and that New Jersey's air quality is routinely degraded by emissions from upwind states. In recent exchanges with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) concerning New Jersey's attainment status under the federal Clean Air Act, DEP emphasized the State's considerable efforts to reduce stationary source emissions and its commitments to implementing mobile emissions reductions within State authority, while encouraging USEPA to advance federal measures to effect vehicle emissions and reduce stationary source emissions in upwind states (*e.g.*, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia). DEP will remain committed to improving air quality and reducing emissions within its authority while seeking "good neighbor" actions from upwind states and ensuring our own "good neighbor" treatment of states downwind of New Jersey (*e.g.*, Connecticut).

Assemblywoman Park: The deadline for concerned municipalities to adopt the State's MS4 tree removal/replacement ordinance was delayed from January 1st to May 1st. Why was the deadline delayed and what is the current status of the ordinance? How will the department monitor and enforce compliance with the ordinance?

DEP Response: Stormwater runoff is often polluted by chemicals from lawns and yards, pet waste, automobile fluids that leak onto roadways and parking lots, litter, and other pollutants from ordinary human activities. Unlike sewage, which is collected in sanitary wastewater systems and treated before the used water is discharged back into a waterway, stormwater runoff often flows directly into waterbodies over hard surfaces or through storm drains, with no opportunity for soil and plants or a water treatment facility to filter out pollutants. In New Jersey, this polluted stormwater runoff is often transported through municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and ultimately discharged into local rivers and streams without treatment. Such runoff has led to various water quality impairments throughout New Jersey's 18,126 miles of rivers and streams, and hundreds of acres of lakes, ponds, and marshes.

To reduce this environmental degradation and improve water quality over time, the federal Clean Water Act requires the use of controls on previously unregulated sources of stormwater discharges, including MS4s. In New Jersey, DEP, rather than the federal government, is responsible for implementing the federal Clean Water Act and the MS4 program. Following several years of deep engagement with municipal entities and stakeholders, DEP updated and renewed the MS4 permit that establishes the criteria for all New Jersey municipalities to improve and maintain their municipal storm sewer systems. Details are available at dep.nj.gov/njpdes-stormwater/municipal-stormwater-regulation-program/.

As a condition (requirement) of the MS4 permit, each municipality must adopt a Tree Removal and Replacement Ordinance. This requirement is born of the recognition that trees play a critical, often overlooked, role in the water cycle and in the mitigation of stormwater runoff—their leaf canopies help reduce erosion caused by falling precipitation, they provide natural surface area where precipitation can land and evaporate, and their root systems take up water and help improve soil conditions to promote infiltration of runoff into the subsurface, reducing the quantity of runoff, and naturally improving the quality of stormwater runoff, thereby reducing pollution entering waterways. The MS4 permit requires that ordinances be adopted by May 1, 2024. This deadline represents an extension from earlier deadlines at the request of DEP's municipal partners. Adoption of this and other required ordinances will be a component of DEP's routine audits of a municipality's compliance with its MS4 permit. Failure to comply with the MS4 permit carries a risk of state and potentially federal enforcement action as these Clean Water Act requirements emanate from federal law.

Assemblyman Rodriguez: By project phase, please provide additional detail on the plans, funding needs, and contracts related to the Liberty State Park project.

DEP Response: The Liberty State Park (LSP) Revitalization Program will bring more than one hundred acres of active recreational, athletics, arts, and cultural improvements to LSP, while creating a nature-based central park at its heart with world-class natural landscapes that serve critical flooding and climate change resilience functions while providing passive recreation and educational opportunities for the public. The program has been divided into three primary phases in consideration of the size and scale of LSP (600+ acres), the lag in availability of land for improvement given time-consuming legacy pollution cleanup needs, and the varied legal limitations on development and use that apply to the individual parcels of land comprising LSP.

The three primary phases include LSP-Interior (Phase 1A), LSP-North (Phase 1B), and LSP-South (Phase 2) as described below.

LSP-Interior (Phase 1A) is comprised of land long inaccessible to the public due to legacy contamination. USACE and DEP will remediate legacy pollution, conduct natural resource restoration, and construct nature-based flood control to provide climate resilience to park assets and neighboring community. Conceptual design activities for LSP-Interior began in 2018 and have been revised and refined based on public engagement and comment between 2020 and 2023. LSP-Interior is fully designed, initial permits are in hand, and initial ground-clearing activities are now underway following an October 2023 groundbreaking.

As part of Phase 1A, cleanup is taking place on approximately 50 acres in the southern portion of the park that will serve as the site of a hub for active recreation and athletics that will be designed and built as part of the LSP-South improvements.

LSP-North (Phase 1B) is comprised of ~100 acres along the Audrey Zapp Drive corridor at the park's northern end identified for immediate public outdoor recreation, arts, and cultural facilities, including: a northern active recreation hub that will feature multi-purpose athletic facilities; the historic Central Railroad of New Jersey terminal train sheds, which will be rehabilitated and repurposed as covered outdoor public community space and marketplace; arts and cultural spaces;

a public outdoor amphitheater; playgrounds, concessions, and other public gathering spaces; transportation improvements; and a community center. Elements of LSP-North are currently proceeding from conceptual to detailed engineering design and initial ground clearing to support construction is expected to begin in late 2024.

LSP-South (Phase 2) is comprised of ~300 acres throughout the southern area of the park between Morris Pesin and Thomas McGovern Drives east to Freedom Way, as well as the waterfront along Freedom Way from the South Cove to Caven Point. LSP South is a longer-term endeavor now in its early planning stages and would include the development of a southern hub for active recreation and athletics to complement those planned for LSP-North.

From late 2023 to mid-2024, the Liberty State Park Design Task Force held a series of public meetings required by P.L. 2022, c. 45, wherein conceptual park development plans were reviewed by the task force. During these meetings, task force members provided advisory recommendations to DEP.

As continual public engagement and transparency have been the touchstones of this initiative, all details, including revitalization plans by phase, thousands of public comments, and meeting materials are publicly available on the LSP Revitalization website at dep.nj.gov/revitalizelsp/. Recordings of all task force meetings and recommendations provided therein are available at dep.nj.gov/revitalizelsp/design-task-force/.

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My DEP colleagues and I again thank the Committee for the opportunity to discuss the Department's important work, and we look forward to continued partnership with each of you as we work together to best serve the people of New Jersey and their environment.

Sincerely,

Shawn M. LaTourette
Commissioner

c: Assemblywoman Pintor Marin, Chair
Assemblyman Wimberly, Vice-Chair
Assemblyman Barlas
Assemblywoman Dunn
Assemblywoman Munoz
Assemblywoman Park
Assemblywoman Reynolds-Jackson
Assemblyman Rodriguez
Assemblyman Rumpf
Assemblyman Scharfenberger
Assemblyman Venezia