



The Basin Bulletin

Newsletter of the Raritan Basin Watershed Management Project

Land Use Impacts Workshop a Great Success!!

On September 30, 2002, approximately 90 people gathered at the Somerset 4H Center for "Land Use Changes and Impacts to Watersheds", a workshop sponsored by the Raritan Basin Project and funded by NJWSA. Some interesting and pertinent points provided by our speakers:

Bill Honachefsky

"Ecologically Based Municipal Land Use Planning": Municipal officials need to tie scientific data into their master plans and need to implement better planning initiatives. Municipalities should assemble data and inventory natural and manmade features to be protected. Steps should be taken to assess the health of communities by identifying potential stressed areas through the evaluation of impervious cover percentages, failing septic systems, pollutant concentrations and ground water contamination plumes. In addition, ordinances should be developed and implemented to protect critical resources including ground water recharge areas and stream health.



Joanne Dahme, Glen Abrams, Lauri Brunton – Philadelphia Water Company

"Clean Water – Green City": This program unites the City of Philadelphia with its water environment to create a green legacy for future generations. Stormwater management can be successfully integrated with education, infrastructure and partnerships. Detailed examples of actual projects show that urban techniques can work if designed for specific sites.

Donna Drewes – North Jersey Resource Conservation & Development Council

"Agriculture & Watershed Management: Strategies for Protecting Water Quality": Key agricultural issues in watershed management include nutrient enrichment, sediments in streams and fecal coliform impacts. The CORE 4 program, a framework for farm management, promotes the principles of better soil, cleaner water, greater profits and a brighter future through good stewardship. The program helps maintain profitability of agriculture while protecting the environment.

Jim Noonan – MD Planning Department

"Smart Growth in MD": The State of Maryland anticipates 1.1 million new residents by 2020. Their Smart Growth principles include mixing land uses and taking advantage of compact building design, encouraging community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions and preserving critical environmental areas. 80 percent of all new housing units occurs within designated growth areas, but the remaining 20 percent of housing occupies 75 percent of the new developed land!

Caroline Armstrong – Hunterdon County Planning Department

"What's So Special About Hunterdon County?": Hunterdon County has completed Year 1 of their Smart Growth Planning Grant. Year 1 focused on 'where are we now'; Year 2 will focus on 'where should we go'. A photographic presentation provided a tour of the county.



Larry Coffman – Prince George's County, MD, Department of Environmental Resources

"Low Impact Development (LID) – Stormwater Management Ecosystem Based Functional Design": LID is an innovative approach using new tools for stormwater management. The goal is to maintain or restore the hydrologic regime with creative ways to mimic the natural water cycle, by changing site design to create a functional landscape. It focuses on stormwater management on a parcel basis by reducing imperviousness, maintaining natural drainage courses, and recreating on-site infiltration, detention and retention with rain gardens, rain barrels and other bioretention methods.

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“THE CLEAN WATER ACT AT 30 “WE’VE COME A LONG WAY, BABY, BUT....”

**William Goldfarb, Professor of Environmental Law
Department of Environmental Sciences, Cook College, Rutgers University**

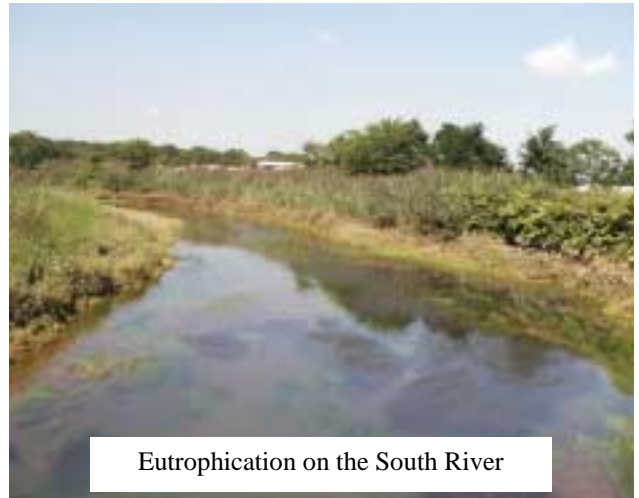
(Editor’s Note: The Raritan River Basin has always benefited from lessons learned in other watersheds. When the Clean Water Act was adopted, some of the region’s worst water quality was in the Delaware River in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. In this invited article, Dr. Goldfarb draws from the Delaware River experience to show the major benefits, and the Act’s limitations. These reflections have direct relevance for the Raritan, as we move into the Act’s fourth decade.)

In a 1966 book chapter describing freshwater fishing opportunities in New Jersey, fishing writer Joe Brooks concluded that “(b)elow Phillipsburg, the Delaware is polluted.” I’m pleased to relate that this statement is no longer true. Not only is the Delaware River below Phillipsburg now suitable for fishing and swimming, but it has also been included, down to head-of-tide at Trenton, in the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Lower Delaware River, like similar stretches on the Connecticut, Potomac, Cuyahoga, and many other rivers, has been resurrected as a recreational, water supply, and ecological resource primarily by implementation of the Clean Water Act of 1972.

During the 1960s, water quality in the Lower Delaware was negatively impacted by wastewater discharges from sewage treatment plants, industrial facilities, and poultry farms. Under the Clean Water Act, so-called “point sources” of pollution – i.e., facilities that discharge into surface waterbodies through “discrete conveyances” such as pipes, ditches, and culverts – were required to install “Best Available Technology Economically Achievable” by 1983. Implementation of this requirement, which has been effectuated through the mandate that each point source discharger obtain and comply with a discharge permit, has reduced pollutants in effluent from sewage treatment plants and factories by approximately 90%. Additionally, the polluting poultry farms in the Delaware watershed gradually closed down and moved operations (many to the DelMarVa Peninsula) because, with the construction of Routes 78 and 80, their lands became increasingly valuable for residential development.

The regulatory stick of the Clean Water Act was augmented, with regard to municipal sewage treatment plants, by the second largest public works project in our Nation’s history – the Construction Grants Program. This program provided almost \$60 billion in federal funding to municipalities and sewerage authorities, in 55 to 85 percent matching grants, for the construction and upgrading of sewer systems and treatment plants. In recent years federal sewage treatment subsidies have taken the form of federal capitalization grants to State Revolving Loan Funds. All in all, approximately \$100 billion of federal funds, in addition to massive amounts of state and local funds, have been expended for sewage treatment upgrades since 1972. The construction grants program was instrumental in constructing new sewage treatment plants in Port Jervis, New York, and Belvidere and Phillipsburg, New Jersey – cities which previously had been discharging inadequately treated sewage into the Delaware River.

Other major point sources of water pollution – i.e., municipal and industrial stormwater discharges, combined and separate sewer overflows, indirect industrial discharges to sewer systems, and concentrated animal feeding operations – have taken longer to regulate, but progress is now being made in reducing these discharges. Another provision of the Clean Water Act of 1972, Section 404, has been utilized to prevent, mitigate, and restore damage to waterbodies, including wetlands, caused by deposit of dredged and fill material. Under Section 404, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for permitting these activities. Section 404 permits typically include conditions for minimizing environmental damage from the permitted activity and mitigating damage, either onsite or offsite, that has already occurred.



Eutrophication on the South River

Despite the manifest and manifold successes of the Clean Water Act, over half of our Nation’s waterbodies do not meet the Act’s goals – suitability for fishing and swimming. Pollution in some of these waterbodies is effectively incorrigible, due to previous human perturbations and background pollutant levels. But the vast majority of these impaired waters could conceivably be restored to fishability/swimmability. Why are they still dirty?

Unfortunately, the Clean Water Act is severely limited in its ability to prevent and restore polluted waterbodies. Its provisions do not cover: 1) nonpoint sources of pollution, such as most agricultural activities, post-construction stormwater runoff from suburban residential areas, urban stormwater runoff that is not channeled through pipes or drains, and deposition of air pollutants such as mercury and nutrients; 2) point or nonpoint sources of ground water pollution (although New Jersey law does require point source dischargers

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Who's Who?



Richard B. Weidman

Rich Weidman serves as the Chair for the Education & Outreach Subcommittee and Vice-Chair for the Steering Committee in the Lower Raritan Watershed Management Area. Rich is originally from Lancaster County, PA. He received a degree in Ornamental Horticulture from Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture in 1982. In 1987, he received a Masters Degree in Plant Pathology from Cook College; his research focused on the importance of ectomycorrhizae on tree health under landfill conditions. Rich has been with Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Middlesex County eleven years as a Program Associate in Agriculture. His duties include assisting the County Agriculture and Resource Management Agent with many educational programs, projects and activities for both the general public and commercial agriculture clientele. These include the award winning "If Plants Could Talk" TV show and web site for NJN Public Television, Central Jersey Turf and Ornamental Educational Meetings and the Master Gardener Program.



Rich Weidman, (right) with Hetal Mistry, Lower Raritan Land Use, Wastewater & Water Supply Subcommittee Chair, at the Land Use Workshop.

Geoff Knapp

Geoff Knapp has been an Environmental Specialist with the Morris County MUA since 1997 and is responsible for wellhead protection, open space planning, watershed management and the EPA brownfields pilot project. He is involved on several watershed committees in



both the Raritan Basin (Vice Chair of the N&S Branch Raritan WMA Committee and a member of the Technical Advisory Committee) and Passaic Basin (Public Advisory Committee and Steering Committee). He serves as the MUA representative on the Morris County Open Space Trust Fund Committee. Geoff's area of expertise is freshwater wetlands and he was a wetland scientist with the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) from 1993 to 1997. While with the NYCDEP he coordinated the wetland mapping cooperative with the US Fish and Wildlife Service for the 2000 square mile Catskill watershed. Geoff started his career as a naturalist at the Great Swamp Wildlife Refuge in 1979. His interests include ice hockey, rock concerts and hiking.

Shing-Fu Hsueh

Shing-Fu Hsueh, Mayor of West Windsor, was recently appointed Chair of the Millstone WMA Committee. Originally from China, Dr. Hsueh received his B.S. in Engineering from National Taiwan University. He then came to the United States where he received his M.S., M.Ph., and PhD in Engineering from Rutgers University. Dr. Hsueh worked for the NJDEP for 28 years in various water resources programs, including Administrator for Water Supply. Besides his work at DEP, Dr. Hsueh has served as a visiting professor at Rutgers University, teaching environmental engineering, and is on the Board of Trustees for the Stony Brook Millstone Watershed Association. Recently, the Mayor received kudos from the town for resurrecting the Grover's Mill Pond Restoration Task Force and becoming personally involved in solving problems holding up the work. The eutrophic pond is impounded by a decaying dam and emits foul odors in the summer due to algal blooms. The restoration work includes repair of the dam and dredging.



Committee and Council Updates

Raritan Basin Council

The Raritan Basin Council has had a busy summer and early fall, responding to NJDEP's re-examination of the watershed planning process by proposing a shortened schedule for completion of the Raritan Basin Watershed Management Plan (see related article on page 6). As part of this process, the Council developed an approach that will maximize the number of priority strategies that are fully developed by December 2002.

First, the Council identified and ranked a number of strategies that will, if implemented, transform aspects of water resources management in the Raritan Basin. Expert panels working with NJWSA will discuss each of these strategies. The detailed strategies that result will be provided to the relevant Committees for review and comment, so that stakeholder involvement is maintained. Second, subcommittees and work groups will rank all other strategies by priority, and then will develop detailed implementation approaches for the highest priority strategies through a cooperative effort of stakeholders and NJWSA staff. Again, the detailed strategies that result will be provided to the relevant Committees for review and comment.

From September through December, the Council is focusing on addressing a key concern – how to ensure that the Raritan Plan gets implemented in 2003 and beyond. They will discuss coordination and oversight methods, funding issues, building organizational capacity and building a public support base. Once NJDEP support for the planning process has concluded, Raritan Basin stakeholders will be primarily responsible for the Raritan Plan's successful implementation. The Council's intent is to maximize the chances of success.

North & South Branch Watershed Management Area

The four work groups of the North & South Branch Raritan WMA spent most of the summer developing and prioritizing strategies to be included in the Raritan Basin Watershed Management Plan. Concurrently, several of the work groups have also begun to implement strategies that they felt would make a difference in the WMA. The Land Use & Open Space work group distributed a land use & open space survey to the 38 municipalities of the WMA in August which will help the work group understand current efforts to protect open space areas, identify land conservation priorities and opportunities for preservation, and develop partnerships with local municipalities, counties, land trusts and other interested parties. The ultimate objective is a cooperative effort with the 38 municipalities of the North & South Branch Raritan WMA to increase the percentage of preserved open space and farmland to ensure the protection of critical habitats and water resources.

Although the Education and Outreach work group hasn't had an "official" meeting since July, work group members have been busy attending fairs and municipal community days to educate the public about the importance of protecting the Watershed Management Area. The work group worked jointly with the Lower Raritan Education & Outreach subcommittee to develop display materials for several events including the Budd Lake Native American Pow Wow on September 21st and the Ag in Action Day at Suydam Farms in Franklin Township, Somerset County on September 22nd. The Education & Outreach work group also distributed project materials to the public at the September 14th Roxbury Township Succ-a-sunny Day (a play on the name Succasunna) and the September 21st Readington Township Community Day.

The Watershed Management Area Committee is scheduled to meet on Monday, October 28th, at which time they will begin reviewing the work groups' strategies for the Basin watershed management plan. At this meeting, the Committee will also begin discussing implementation opportunities for 2003 once a draft of the watershed management plan has been completed. The WMA Committee and work group meetings are all open to the public. For more information, please contact Debbie Newcomb at dnewcomb@raritanbasin.org or (732) 356-9344 x24.

Lower Raritan Watershed Management Area

The Lower Raritan WMA Subcommittees are moving full steam ahead to complete their work on the watershed management plan by December. Strategy prioritization and development were the focus of their activities during the late summer and into the fall. Some highlights of subcommittee activities:

- Education & Outreach – E&O strategies are being primarily developed by the Basin E&O Committee, so the WMA E&O subcommittee has focused more on outreach events. They had displays at the Rutgers Garden Open House in July and the Middlesex County 4H Fair in August. They also had joint displays with the North & South Branch E&O work group at the Somerset County 4H Fair in August, a Native American Pow Wow, and Somerset County Ag in Action at Suydam Farms in September. Thanks to Rutgers Cooperative Extension (Somerset and Middlesex) and NRCS for facilitating our participation in these events.



Somerset County Ag In Action,

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- Stormwater & Flood Management – High priorities for strategy development include methods of protecting the stream channels and water quality from the effects of stormwater flows and developing incentives to inspire those responsible for development projects to go beyond what's required for BMP implementation.
- Watershed Restoration – The Restoration subcommittee's strategies focus on identifying areas in need of restoration and how to accomplish restoration projects. They are also working to ensure that projects are properly maintained and that they are monitored for a sufficient period of time.
- Land Use Planning, Wastewater and Water Supply – The subcommittee will focus on strategies to ensure a complete review of environmental impacts from development projects, and the coordination of planning for new infrastructure.
- Land Management and Open Space – High priority strategies include those to improve open space preservation, and strategies to implement projects aimed at mitigating NPS loadings from land uses that contribute to violations of water quality standards.
- Water Quality Monitoring and Monitoring – Improvement of data collection activities by agencies and strategies to improve the capacity of citizen water quality monitoring programs are the focus of this subcommittee's work.
- Legal, Institutional and Implementation – How to improve the capacity of local governments to implement the watershed management plan, and incentives to encourage their participation in implementation are the focuses of the Legal subcommittee's work.

In October, the Lower Raritan stakeholders celebrated their 100th subcommittee meeting since the beginning of Phase II of the project! Thanks to everyone for their attendance and hard work! To learn more subcommittee activities in the Lower Raritan WMA, visit the Lower Raritan WMA web page on the Raritan Basin Project web site or contact Kathy Hale at NJWSA.

Millstone Watershed Management Area

In July, the Millstone WMA elected a new chair, Shing-Fu Hsueh, Mayor of West Windsor. Mary Beth Koza of Bristol Myers Squibb and Heidi McLaughlin of the Stony Brook Regional Sewerage Authority will continue to serve as Vice Chairs. In August, the Open Space and Riparian Area Preservation subcommittee met with representatives from the other WMAs and finalized the Water Resources Protection Open Space Criteria. Staff is working on finalizing the GIS model and documentation by late October. In September, the Steering Committee met and was updated about the Project status and discussed the water bodies slated for Fecal Coliform TMDLs according to the new NJDEP-EPA agreement. The committee will be hearing from NJDEP in October about how the stakeholders can participate in the process for the Fecal Coliform TMDLs. Other subcommittees are working on their action plans for strategies that they prioritized. Let's keep up the good work!

Technical Advisory Committee

Now that NJDEP and USEPA have signed a new Memorandum of Agreement regarding TMDL development, the TAC anticipates being involved in the process of advising NJDEP regarding the development of fecal coliform bacteria TMDLs for a large number of streams within the basin. Fecal coliform levels appear to exceed standards more often than any other pollutant except phosphorus, making it a high priority for the Raritan Basin. The TMDLs are due to USEPA by June 2003, so the schedule is tight! In addition, the TAC will be assisting WMA Committees with technical aspects of strategy development and review through December.

Basin Education & Outreach Committee

The Basin Education & Outreach Committee is working on basin-wide education and outreach strategies for inclusion within the watershed management plan. As of September, 14 strategies were given highest priority for development and implementation.

**Check www.raritanbasin.org
for more information on meet-
ing dates and agendas!**

**Many thanks to our contributors to this Basin
Bulletin:**

Steve Barnes, William Goldfarb, Kathy Hale, Shing-Fu Hsueh,
Geoff Knapp, Deborah Newcomb, Amy Shallcross,
Dan Van Abs, Rich Weidman

Raritan Project Continued Through December 2002

The NJ Department of Environmental Protection and the NJ Water Supply Authority, encouraged by work of the Raritan Project stakeholders, have agreed to continue the Raritan Project through December 2002. This agreement is the result of a meeting of Raritan Project leaders, NJWSA and its customers with NJDEP Assistant Commissioner Ernest Hahn and Kerry Kirk Pflugh, NJDEP Raritan Basin Manager. NJWSA funds and a federal grant dedicated to the Raritan Project in October 2000 will be used to fund the remaining work.

The decision to continue the project to completion is testimony to the hard work of stakeholders, project staff, project partners and consultants. The Raritan Project is now three and one-half years old. During that time, a wide variety of technical reports were completed and published. These reports served as the basis for issue identification, which then led to the creation of environmental goals regarding water quality, water supply, stormwater management, open space, education and outreach, and other key issues. Measurable objectives and implementation strategies were then developed that, if implemented, should play a key role in achieving the goals (along with the many existing and anticipated statewide and local water resources programs). The Raritan Basin Council proposed a December 2002 completion date for the plan, so that detailed implementation steps can be developed for the high-priority strategies. Committees are now working on an accelerated schedule to complete that work without damaging the valuable process of stakeholder input and review.

NJDEP has been re-examining its watershed management approaches this year. Most projects are now expecting no additional funding, effectively ending those projects at the characterization and assessment stage. The Raritan Project will be one of perhaps two projects to complete the watershed management plan through this approach.

News of Watershed Improvement Projects

Lower Raritan – Implementation Cedar Brook Restoration Project

Beginning in 2003, Cedar Brook Park in Plainfield will be the site of a project that will restore approximately 2,000 ft. of altered and degraded stream bank along Cedar Brook in one of the historic Olmsted design parks in the Union County Park system. Besides contributing to NPS pollution reduction in the Lower Raritan Management Area, the project is designed to serve as a demonstration project for future NPS reduction activities in other urban park areas in Union County and the Lower Raritan. Several sections of concrete that had been placed along the stream will be removed, but areas of Belgium block channel that were part of the historic design will be retained. Soil bioengineering techniques will be used to stabilize the banks. Native vegetation will be used to replant the banks and buffer, and a “No Mow/No Fertilize” zone will be established around the project site. Partners for the project, led by Raritan Riverkeeper, include NY/NJ Baykeeper, Union County Parks Department, and the Rahway River Association. TRC/Omni Environmental Services is the project consultant. The Plainfield High School is located about one block from the project site, and the Plainfield School District is excited about using the project to educate students about watershed management.



Stony Brook



Debris in Channel -
Lower Raritan WMA

Education and Training Programs

Free Workshop! Legal Guidance to Achieve Watershed Protection – October 30th

On behalf of the Raritan Basin Education & Outreach Committee, the Lower Raritan Legal & Institutional Subcommittee and the Lower Raritan and North & South Branch Education Subcommittee/Work Group invite you to “Legal Guidance To Achieve Watershed Protection” on October 30th. The workshop will be held 4 pm – 7 pm at the Somerset 4H Center in Bridgewater. Presentations will be given by a cast of experts savvy on: the Clean Water Act, the role of the county in stormwater management, the Municipal Land Use Law, stormwater and nonpoint source ordinance, and how to integrate watershed management with municipal planning. A full agenda is available on the project website at www.raritanbasin.org. **REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED!** Please email khale@raritanbasin.org or call (732) 356-9344 x 28 by October 25th to reserve your seat. We hope you’ll join us!

New Watershed Ambassador based at Middlesex RCE!

The Lower Raritan WMA welcomes Jessica Johnson as our new AmeriCorps Watershed Ambassador. Jessica will be based at Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Middlesex County, with Rich Weidman, our E&O Chair/Steering Committee Vice-Chair. Jessica recently graduated from Stockton State College with a major in Environmental Science and a minor in marine science. She works part-time doing water quality testing for Jenkinson’s Aquarium in Point Pleasant. Jessica will be available to work with schools and community groups, giving presentations about watersheds and nonpoint source pollution and doing RATS and BATS throughout the WMA. Don’t know what RATS and BATS are? Give Jessica a call at (732) 745-3479 and find out! She’s excited to get out there and meet everyone. Welcome!

Clean Water Act (Cont’d)

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to ground water to obtain discharge permits); 3) hydrologic modifications which disrupt flows, such as dams and flood control devices; 4) water diversions for domestic, industrial, agricultural, and recreational purposes, which frequently result in desiccated waterbodies; 5) destruction of riparian zones through unwise construction, agricultural, silvicultural, and grazing practices; 6) resuspension of pollutants emanating from contaminated sediments; 7) introduction of exotic species of flora and fauna; 7) excessive concentrations of septic systems, which result in pollution of surface and ground waters; and 8) the expansion of impervious surfaces, which causes not only pollution problems from runoff of sediment and toxic pollutants, but also flooding and decreases in ground water recharge.

Section 404’s wetlands protection program does not apply to: 1) “isolated wetlands,” such as prairie potholes and forested wetlands; 2) many agricultural, construction, and transportation practices that damage wetlands; 3) activities on neighboring upland areas that lead to impairment of wetlands functions (although New Jersey law includes a wetlands buffer maintenance requirement); 4) wetlands impairment by draining or polluting ground water; and 5) draining of wetlands surface water where no construction equipment is utilized. Moreover, the Corps of Engineers has not always been enthusiastic about enforcing Section 404; and many of its required mitigation projects – involving restoration of converted wetlands and creation of new ones – have not been permanently viable.

Another shortcoming of the Clean Water Act’s implementation has been the excessively lenient and mismanaged program that is intended to regulate the quality of sewage sludge (biosolids) that is disposed of by application to farmland. Finally, the eminently successful technology-based strategy of the Clean Water Act has been partially replaced by a harm-based system that emphasizes the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), which restrict and allocate pollutant loadings where the installation by point sources of Best Available Technology Economically Achievable has not been successful in meeting applicable water quality standards. But this regulatory approach has been impeded by scientific uncertainties, lack of regulatory controls over nonpoint sources, funding inadequacies, and confusion regarding the nature of “watershed management” and its role in developing and implementing TMDLs. Moreover, the Act’s “antidegradation” provisions have proven to be ambiguous and virtually unenforceable.

As a result of the Clean Water Act of 1972, we have come a long way toward protecting our waterbodies – like the Lower Delaware River – from pollution, and cleaning up water pollution where it has already occurred. But, as the old blues song warns us, “...Baby, (we)’ve still got a long way to go.”

Land Use Workshop (cont'd)

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Tom Cahill – Cahill Associates

“Sustainable Site Design & Stormwater Management”: Sustainable stormwater management means maintaining the hydrologic balance that existed prior to development. This translates to infiltrating the net increase in volume of runoff for the 2-year storm event. Infiltration BMPs come in a variety of forms, from porous pavement to infiltration trenches to green roofs. Experience in Europe shows that these techniques can work in cold-winter climates.

Joe Skupien – Storm Water Management Consulting

Stormwater Filtration BMPS”: These BMPs have been used for many years in waters and sewage treatment, but are a relative newcomer in the treatment of stormwater. These BMPs use physical, chemical and biological processes to remove pollutants from stormwater. Two BMPs were reviewed – sand filters and bioretention basins. These systems are effective for a range of urban pollutants and have above average removal rates.

Some comments we received:

“Very informative & varied locations & perspectives.” “Excellent speakers presented useful information that can be applied locally.” “Diversity of topics that connect to a common goal.” “Practical knowledge about tools, policy and funding opportunities that are available.” “Leading edge information; informative regarding what’s happening outside of NJ.” “Gave some actual methods to use rather than all theory.” “Talk involved actual programs that could be employed by watersheds.” “Great information and ideas that can realistically be implemented; good resources.” “The speakers’ presentations complemented and reinforced each other.” “Received a good overview of different perspectives.”

Many, many thanks to all the speakers, to the stakeholders who assisted in the planning of this workshop, to the Somerset 4H Center for providing the location, and to all the attendees who helped make this workshop a success!

Update on Raritan Basin Characterization & Assessment

The long awaited day has finally arrived! It’s hard to know who should be more excited – the project staff or the project stakeholders! In either case, the nine technical reports along with the new “Portrait of a Watershed: The Raritan Basin” report, have been finalized and are posted on the Project web site at www.raritanbasin.org. Included are updated Riparian Area maps and updates for many issues. “Portrait of a Watershed” is a 40 page summary of the technical report for general public use. All of the reports are downloadable from the web site or will be available on CD-ROM disk upon request. Hard copies will not be provided at this time due to limited project funds. To request a CD-ROM, please contact Sally Kean, Administrative Assistant for the NJWSA Watershed Protection Programs Office at skean@raritanbasin.org or (732) 356-9344 x23.

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If you have an article for the next Basin Bulletin, please contact Sally Kean at skean@raritanbasin.org or call 732/356-9344 ext. 23.