



New Jersey DEP's Approach to Meaningful Community Engagement

Kandyce Perry
Director, Office of Environmental Justice

October 30, 2024



Agenda

1. What is the NJ EJ Law and Rules and why is it paradigm shifting?
2. What does the EJ Rule say about meaningful public participation?
3. How did NJDEP include meaningful public participation in the development of the legislation and regulations?
4. Where are we headed next?
Hint: expanding community capacity

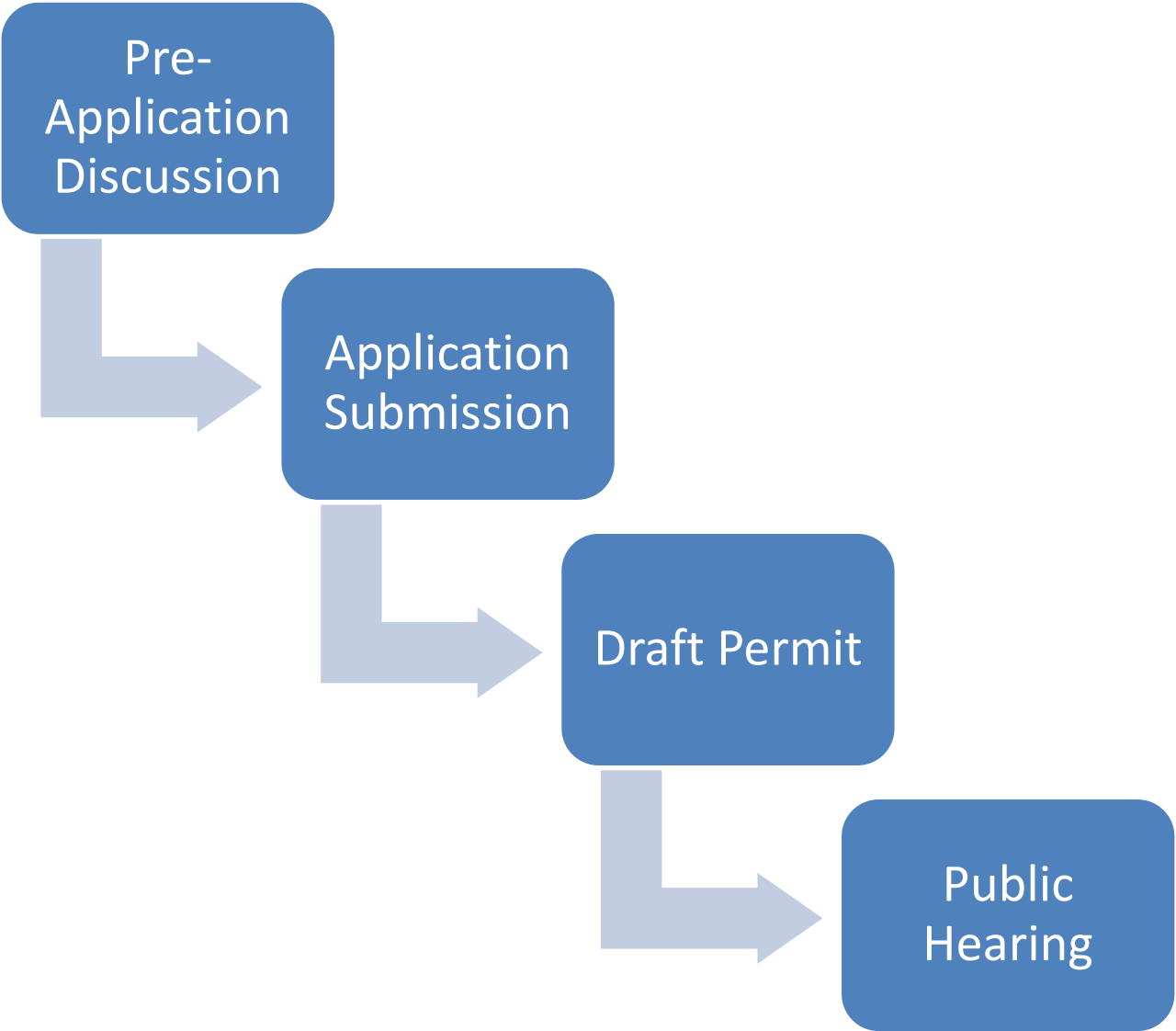


Environmental Justice Law & Regulations

N.J.S.A. 13:1D-157 | N.J.A.C. 7:1C



Pre-NJ Environmental Justice Law



EJ Rule Process

(EJ Impact Statement +
Public Participation Process)



**EJ Decision Document
w/ EJ conditions**



**Air permit +
EJ conditions**



**Solid Waste permit +
EJ conditions**



**Stormwater permit +
EJ Conditions**

The Environmental Justice Law (1/2)

The Legislature finds and declares:

- All New Jersey residents, regardless of income, race, ethnicity, color, or national origin, have a right to live, work, and recreate in a clean and healthy environment.
- Historically, New Jersey's low-income communities and communities of color have been **subject to a disproportionately high number of environmental and public health stressors**, including **pollution from numerous industrial, commercial, and governmental facilities located in those communities**.
- **The legacy of siting sources of pollution in overburdened communities** continues to pose a threat to the **health, well-being, and economic success** of the State's most vulnerable residents and that it is past time for the State to **correct this historical injustice**.

The Environmental Justice Law (2/2)

The Legislature finds and declares:

- No community should bear a **disproportionate share** of the adverse environmental and public health **consequences that accompany the State's economic growth**.
- The State's overburdened communities must have a **meaningful opportunity to participate** in any decision to allow facilities which, by the nature of their activity, have the potential to increase environmental and public health stressors.
- It is in the public interest for the State, where appropriate, to **limit the future placement and expansion of such facilities in overburdened communities**.

Step 1: Applicability Determination – 3 Criteria

(1) Located in **Overburdened Community** census block group in which:

- at least 35 percent of households qualify as low-income households;
- at least 40 percent of the residents identify as minority or as members of a State recognized tribal community; or
- at least 40 percent of the households have limited English proficiency

(2) **Facility**

- major sources of air pollution (e.g., power plants, cogeneration facilities);
- incinerators or resource recovery facilities;
- large sewage treatment plants (more than 50 million gallons per day);
- transfer stations or solid waste facilities;
- recycling facilities that receive at least 100 tons of recyclable material per day;
- scrap metal facilities;
- landfills; or
- medical waste incinerators, except those attendant to hospital and universities.

(3) **Permit:** solid waste and recycling, land use, water supply and pollution, and air pollution.

- Applies to individual permits (those permits for more substantial activities requiring deeper review) and excludes authorizations or approvals necessary to perform remediation and minor modification to major source air permits that do not increase emissions

Note: If the EJ rules are applicable, all permitting clocks are stopped until the completion of the EJ process.

Definition of “Overburdened Community”

- **Low-Income:** At least 35% of households qualify as low-income households; or
- **Minority:** at least 40% of the residents identify as minority or as members of a state-recognized tribal community; or
- **Limited English Proficiency:** at least 40% of the households have limited English proficiency

Overburdened Communities (OBC) Under the Environmental Justice Rule

Data from the 5 Year American Community Survey (2018 to 2022)

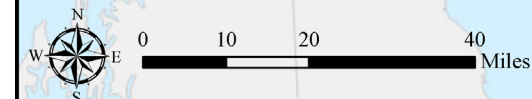
Overburdened Community Criteria	Number of Block Groups	Population
Adjacent	52	0
Limited English	0	0
Low Income	204	296,799
Low Income & Limited English	2	787
Low Income & Minority	1,070	1,557,772
Low Income, Minority, & Limited English	114	165,707
Minority	2,101	3,034,009
Minority & Limited English	32	41,992
Total	3,575	5,097,065

County Boundaries

The State has updated mapping of New Jersey's OBCs, as required by the Act (see the Overburdened Communities tab above). Specifically, OBCs are block groups with:

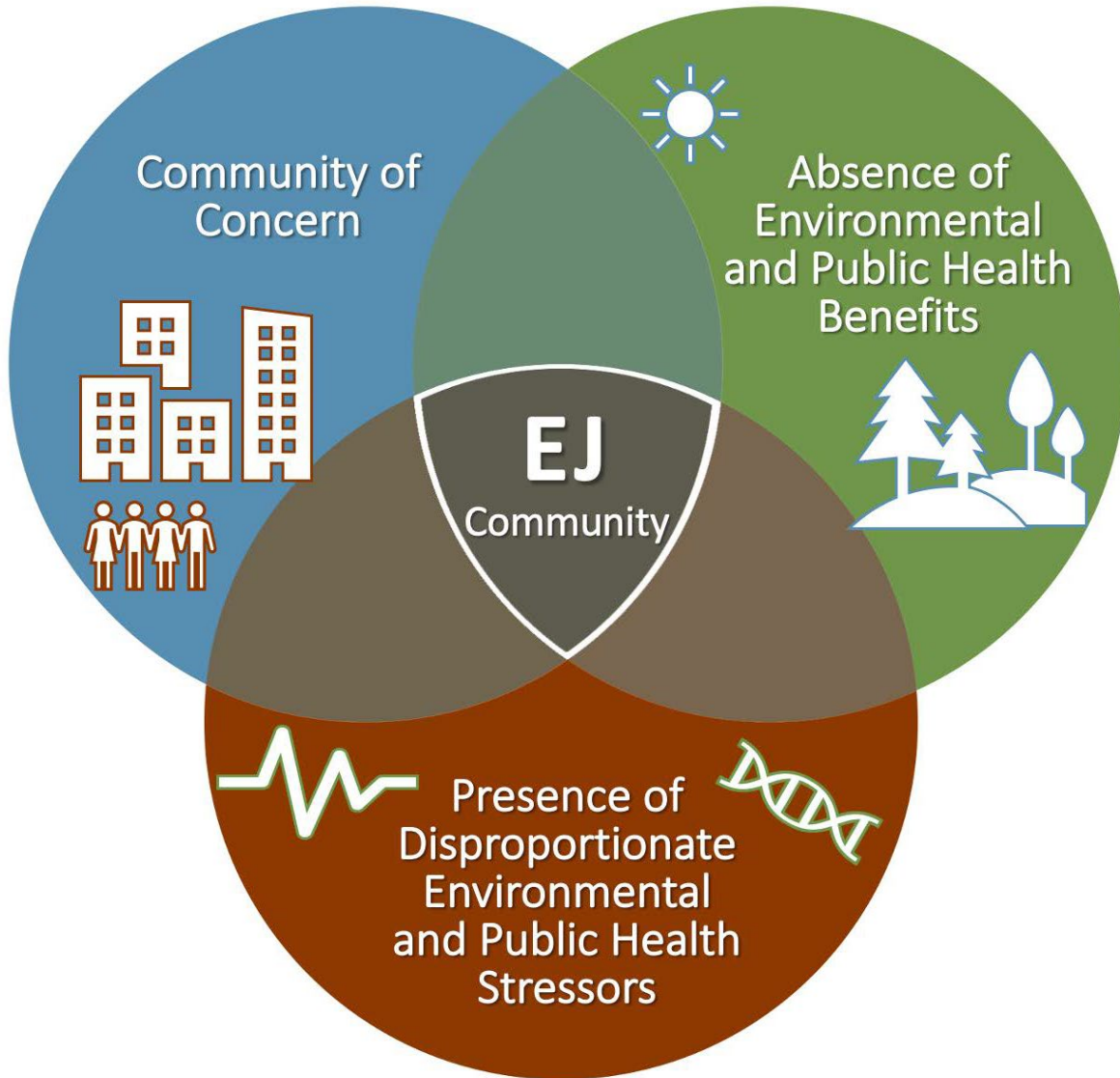
- (1) At least 35 percent low-income households; or
- (2) At least 40 percent of the residents identify as minority or as members of a State recognized tribal community; or
- (3) At least 40 percent of the households have limited English proficiency

Census block groups with zero population and located immediately adjacent to an OBC are labeled as "adjacent." Existing or proposed facilities located in adjacent block groups may be required to conduct further analysis in accordance with the Environmental Justice Rules



For more information, visit:
nj.gov/dep/ej/communities.html

Framing Environmental Justice in NJ



Presence of Communities of Concern

Inclusive of all overburdened communities identified in the recently signed EJ law.

- **Low-Income:** At least 35% of households qualify as low-income households; **or**
- **Minority:** at least 40% of the residents identify as minority or as members of a state recognized tribal community; **or**
- **Limited English proficiency:** at least 40% of the households have limited English proficiency

Once EJIC convenes, additional considerations not specified in the recently signed EJ law include, but are not limited to:

- Carless households
- Social vulnerability index
- Low and moderate income (LMI)

Presence of Disproportionate Environmental and Public Health Stressor

Inclusive of all environmental and public health stressors identified in the recently signed EJ law.

Disproportionate quantity of sources of environmental pollution, including, but not limited to:

- Concentration of stationary and mobile sources of air pollution
- Contaminated sites
- Waste transfer stations or other solid waste facilities
- Recycling facilities
- Water quality, water pollution from facilities, or combined sewer overflows; or
- Conditions that may cause potential public health impacts, including, but not limited to, asthma, cancer, elevated blood lead levels, cardiovascular disease, and developmental problems

Once EJIC convenes, additional considerations not specified in the recently signed EJ law include, but are not limited to:

- Maternal and prenatal health stressors
- Increased vulnerability to climate change stressors

Lack or Absence of Environmental and Public Health Benefits

The lack or absence of net improvements in social welfare that result from changes in the quantity or quality of ecosystem goods and services attributable to policy or environmental decisions. Once EJIC convenes, additional considerations not specified in the recently signed EJ law include, but are not limited to:

- High quality parks
- A large quantity of parks
- Tree canopy resulting in reduced urban heat island effect
- Safe bicycle and pedestrian corridors in populated communities, and
- Green infrastructure
- Access to healthy food
- Access to quality public housing
- Access to quality public transportation
- Access to clean energy alternatives
- Access to resources to mitigate climate change stressors



Environmental Justice in New Jersey



Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)



- Introduction
- Overburdened Communities
- Facilities
- Stressor Summary

Overburdened Communities [NJDEP Home](#) [NJDEP EJ Home](#)



Find address or place

Map navigation controls: zoom in (+), zoom out (-), home, refresh, layers, and a grid icon.

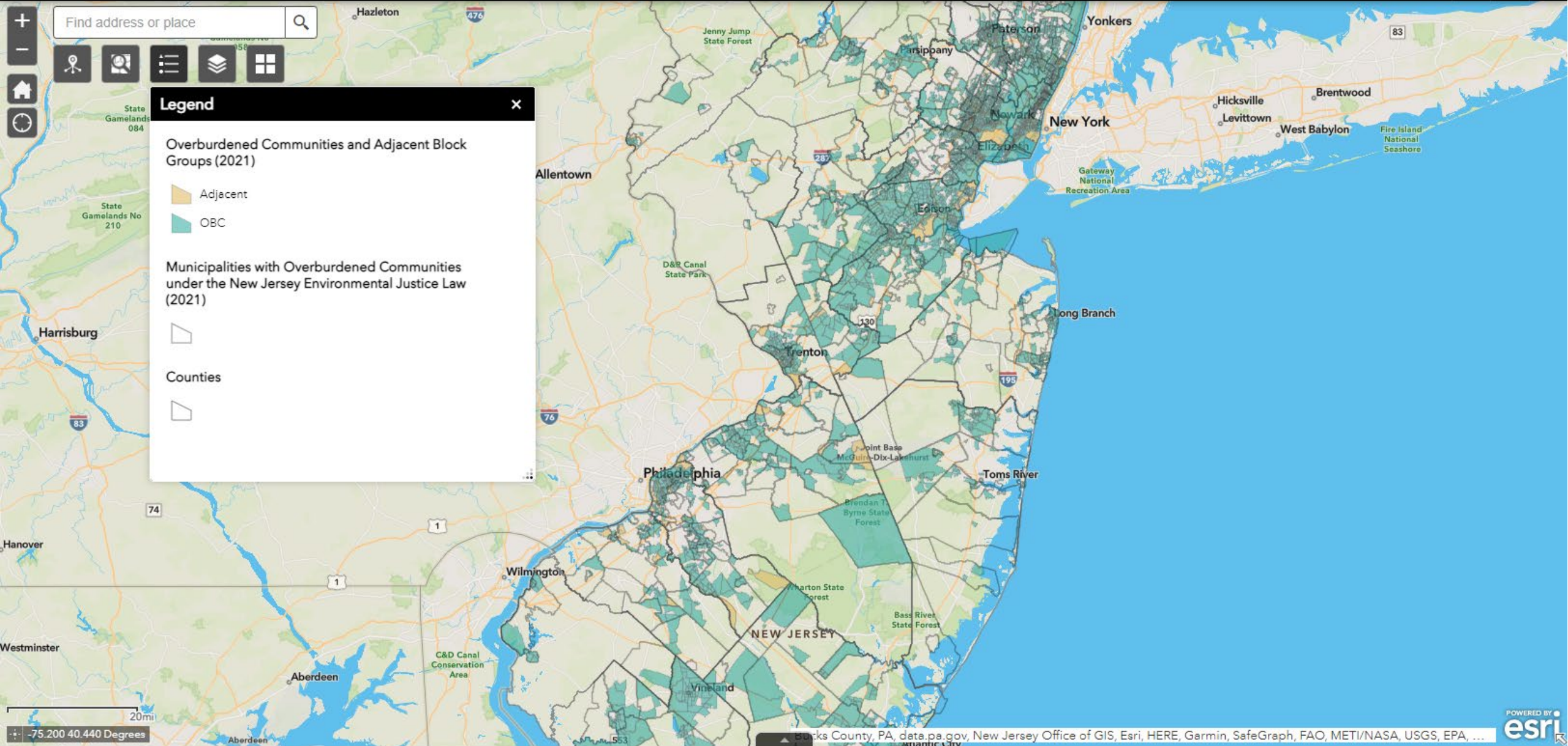
Legend

Overburdened Communities and Adjacent Block Groups (2021)

- Adjacent
- OBC

Municipalities with Overburdened Communities under the New Jersey Environmental Justice Law (2021)

Counties



20mi
-75.200 40.440 Degrees

Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)



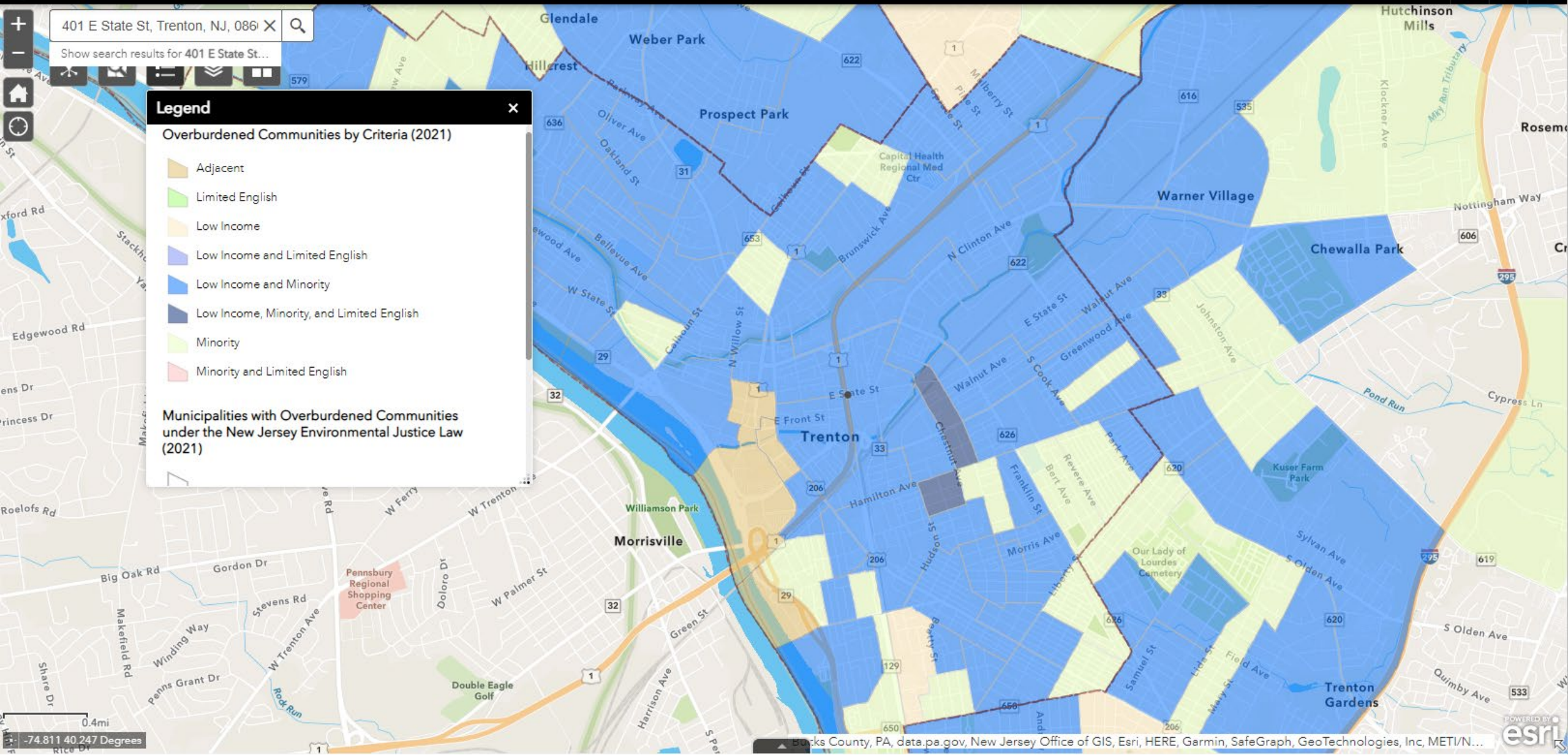
401 E State St, Trenton, NJ, 086 X
Show search results for 401 E State St...

Legend

Overburdened Communities by Criteria (2021)

- Adjacent
- Limited English
- Low Income
- Low Income and Limited English
- Low Income and Minority
- Low Income, Minority, and Limited English
- Minority
- Minority and Limited English

Municipalities with Overburdened Communities under the New Jersey Environmental Justice Law (2021)



Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)



Introduction

Overburdened Communities

Facilities

Stressor Summary



Facilities

NJDEP Home NJDEP EJ Home

Find address or place



Legend

Counties



Major Sources of Air Pollution



Resource Recovery Facility or Incinerator

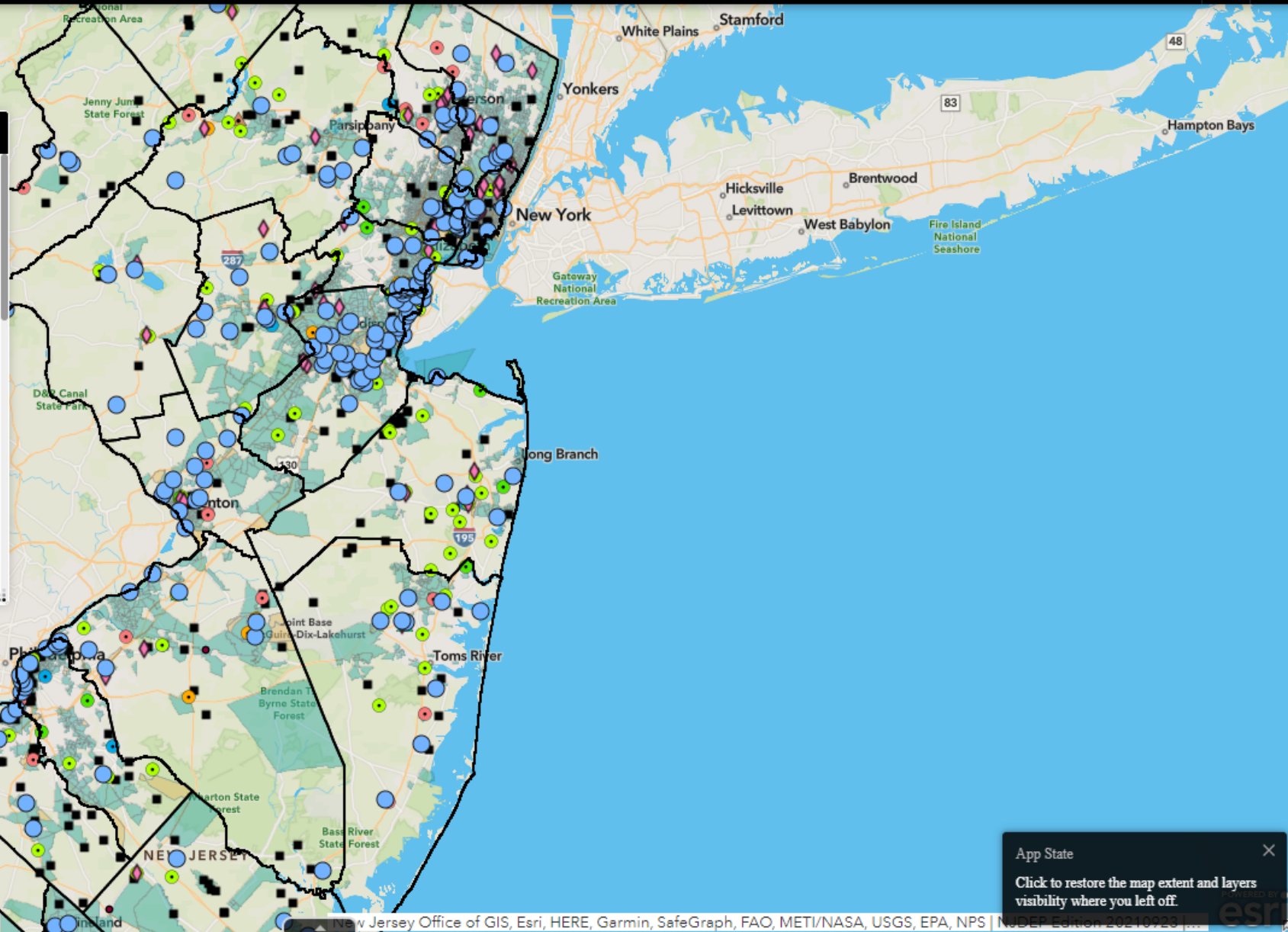


Resource Recovery Facility/Incinerator

Sludge Facilities (NJPDES)



Sewage Treatment Plant greater than 50 million gallons per day (NJPDES)



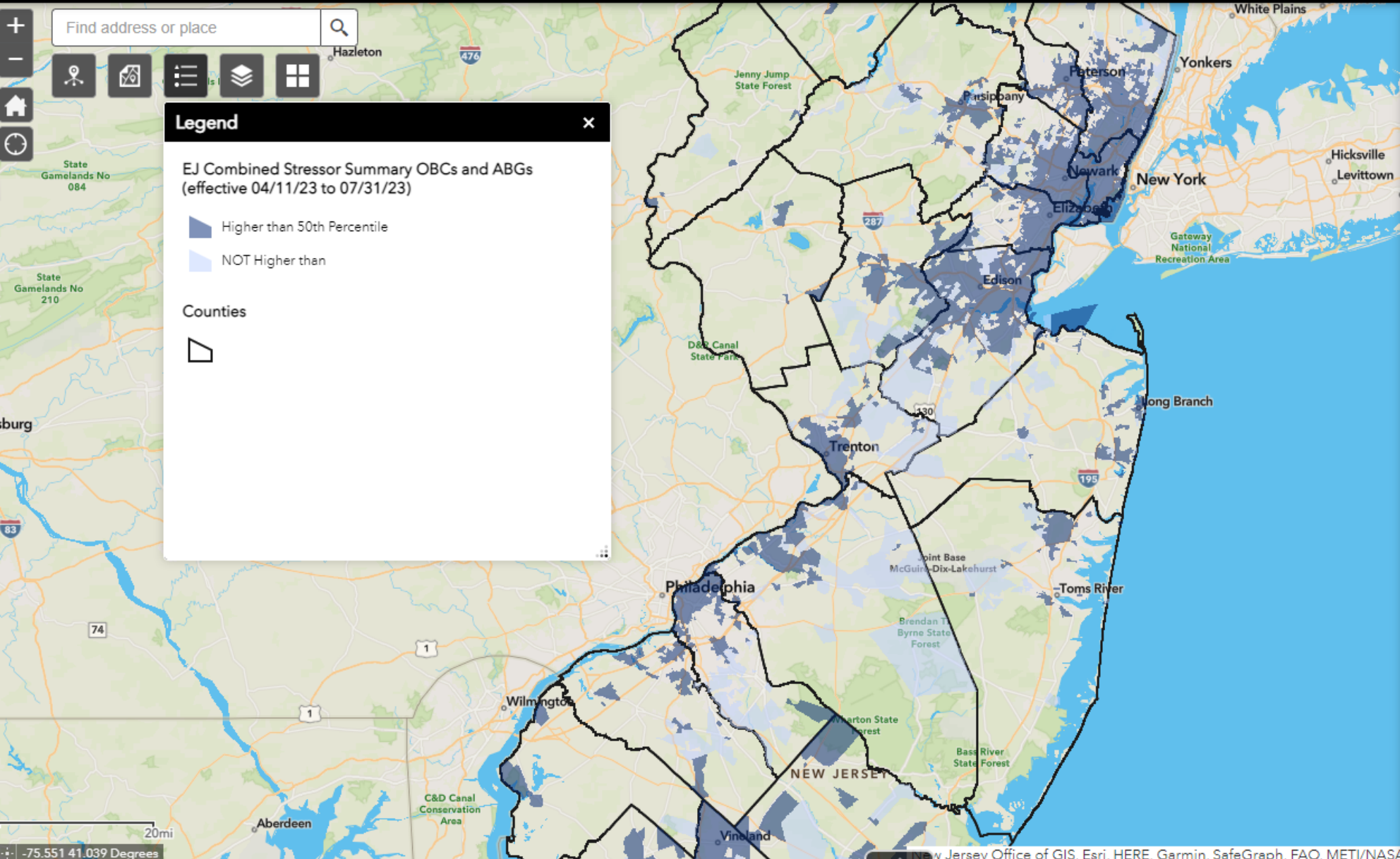
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Click to restore the map extent and layers visibility where you left off.



Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)

- Introduction
- Overburdened Communities
- Facilities
- Stressor Summary



Legend

EJ Combined Stressor Summary OBCs and ABGs (effective 04/11/23 to 07/31/23)

- Higher than 50th Percentile
- NOT Higher than

Counties

About

The Stressor Summary tab presents the block group-level data for each of the 26 environmental or public health stressors and the Combined Stressor Total (CST), as well as the Geographic Points of Comparison (GPC) for each. The Geographic Point of Comparison is the lower of the 50th percentile of the State or relevant County Non-OBC block groups. For these calculations, ABGs are included in the non-OBC totals.

The table below shows the GPC values and identifies the GPC used the CST comparison. Using this approach, approximately 2973 out of 3496 OBC block groups (85%) are considered subject to averse cumulative stressors ("higher than"). OBC block groups that are considered "higher than" account for 58% of the land area where OBC block groups are covered. Clicking any block group brings a pop up with a link to a table with all the relevant information for that specific area.

County	County Non-OBC 50th Percentile	State Non-OBC 50th Percentile	Geographic Point of Comparison
Atlantic	11	13	11
Bergen	15	13	13
Burlington	13	13	13
Camden	14	13	13
Cape May	12	13	12
Cumberland	12	13	12
Essex	14	13	13
Gloucester	11	13	11
Hudson	17	13	13
Hunterdon	11	13	11
Mercer	13	13	13
Middlesex	14	13	13
Monmouth	12	13	12
Morris	13	13	13
Ocean	11	13	11
Passaic	14	13	13
Salem	12	13	12
Somerset	13	13	13
Sussex	13	13	10.5
Union	13	13	13
Warren	13	13	12

App State

Click to restore the map extent and layers visibility where you left off.



401 E State St, Trenton, NJ, 08618

Show search results for 401 E State St...

Legend

EJ Combined Stressor Summary OBCs and ABGs (effective 04/11/23 to 07/31/23)

- Higher than 50th Percentile
- NOT Higher than

Counties

340210009001

OBC Criteria	
Percent Low Income	59.814106
Percent Minority	95.245727
Percent Limited English	13.457077
OBC Criteria	Low Income and Minority

Combined Stressor Total	
Combined Stressor Total	23
County	13.000000
State	13.000000
Geographic Point of Comparison	13.000000
OBC "Higher than"	Higher than 50th Percentile

[Zoom to](#)

About

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Hunterdon	11	13	11
Mercer	13	13	13
Middlesex	14	13	13
Monmouth	12	13	12
Morris	13	13	13
Ocean	11	13	11
Passaic	14	13	13
Salem	12	13	12
Somerset	11	13	11
Sussex	10.5	13	10.5
Union	14	13	13
Warren	12	13	12



Stressor Summary

401 E. State St. Trenton, NJ 08611

340210009001

OBC Criteria

Percent Low Income	59.814106
Percent Minority	95.245727
Percent Limited English	13.457077
OBC Criteria	Low Income and Minority

Combined Stressor Total

Combined Stressor Total	23
County	13.000000
State	13.000000
Geographic Point of Comparison	13.000000
OBC "Higher than"	Higher than 50th Percentile

Data

For a detailed look at the complete stressor evaluation, click on the data table link below.

[Download data table specific to 340210009001](#)

[EJMAP Tool Technical Guidance](#)

[Download all data as CSV](#)

Overburdened Community Stressor Summary

Block Group: 340210009001

Municipality: Trenton City

County: Mercer

OBC Criteria: Low Income and Minority

Combined Stressor Total	
Block Group Value: Combined Stressor Total	23
Greatest Stressed OBC Neighbor CST Value if applicable	NA
County	13
State	13
Geographic Point of Comparison	13
Adverse Cumulative Stressors	Higher than 50th Percentile

Concentrated Areas of Air Pollution					
Stressor	Block Group Value	County Non OBC 50th	State Non OBC 50th	Geographic Point of Comparison	Adverse Stressor
Ground-Level Ozone (3-year average days above standard)	2.667	2.333	0.999	0.999	Yes
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) (3-year average days above standard)	0.333	0.333	0.333	0.333	No
Cancer Risk from Diesel Particulate Matter (estimated cancer risk/million)	117.482	83.509	82.000	82.000	Yes
Cancer Risk from Air Toxics Excluding Diesel Particulate Matter (estimated cancer risk/million)	38.923	34.646	33.994	33.994	Yes
Non-Cancer Risk from Air Toxics (Combined Hazard Quotient)	2.252	1.910	1.841	1.841	Yes

Mobile Sources of Air Pollution					
Stressor	Block Group Value	County Non OBC 50th	State Non OBC 50th	Geographic Point of Comparison	Adverse Stressor
Traffic – Cars, Light- and Medium-Duty Trucks (Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)-mile/square mile)	535568.787	50997.167	19817.503	19817.503	Yes
Traffic – Heavy-Duty Trucks (AADT-mile/square mile)	27076.701	2663.673	974.211	974.211	Yes
Railways (rail mile/square mile)	4.969	0.000	0.000	0.000	Yes

Contaminated Sites					
Stressor	Block Group Value	County Non OBC 50th	State Non OBC 50th	Geographic Point of Comparison	Adverse Stressor
Known Contaminated Sites (weighted sites/square mile)	22.223	1.411	1.417	1.411	Yes
Soil Contamination Deed Restrictions (percent area)	10.585	0.000	0.000	0.000	Yes
Ground Water Classification Exception Area/Currently Known Extent Restrictions (percent area)	0.000	0.021	0.000	0.000	No

Transfer Stations, or Other Solid Waste Facilities, Recycling Facilities, Scrap Metal Facilities					
Stressor	Block Group Value	County Non OBC 50th	State Non OBC 50th	Geographic Point of Comparison	Adverse Stressor
Solid Waste Facilities (sites/square mile)	0.065	0.000	0.000	0.000	Yes
Scrap Metal Facilities (sites/square mile)	0.256	0.000	0.000	0.000	Yes

Point-Sources of Water Pollution					
Stressor	Block	County Non	State Non	Geographic	Adverse Stressor

Environmental & Public Health Stressors

Concentrated areas of air pollution

- Ground-Level Ozone
- Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})
- Air Toxics Cancer Risk Including Diesel PM
- Air Toxics Cancer Risk Excluding Diesel PM
- Air Toxics Non-Cancer Risk

Mobile sources of air pollution

- Traffic – Cars, Light- and Medium-Duty Trucks
- Traffic – Heavy-Duty Trucks
- Railways

Contaminated sites

- Known Contaminated Sites
- Soil Contamination Deed Restrictions
- Groundwater Classification Exception Areas/Current Known Extent Restrictions

Transfer stations or other solid waste, recycling & scrap metal facilities

- Solid Waste Facilities
- Scrap Metal Facilities

Point-sources of water pollution

- Surface Water
- Combined Sewer Overflows

May cause public health issues

- Drinking Water
- Potential Lead Exposure
- Lack of Recreational Open Space
- Lack of Tree Canopy
- Impervious Surface
- Flooding (Land Use Cover)

Density/proximity

- Emergency Planning Sites
- Permitted Air Sites
- NJPDES Sites

Social determinants of health

- Unemployment
- Education

DEP updates the data in EJMAP twice per year.

Step 1: Applicability Determination – 3 Criteria

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Note: If the EJ rules are applicable, all permitting clocks are stopped until the completion of the EJ process.

Step 2: Environmental Justice Impact Statement & Meaningful Public Participation

Environmental Justice Impact Statement (EJIS) Assesses

- The potential environmental and public health stressors associated with the facility;
- The environmental or public health stressors already borne by the overburdened community;
- Any adverse environmental or public health stressors that cannot be avoided if the permit is granted; and
- Measures to avoid or minimize facility contributions to stressors in the OBC.

EJIS plus Supplemental Information

- Where communities are already subject to adverse cumulative stressors, or where a facility will create adverse cumulative stressors, the applicant must submit supplemental information.
- The supplemental information includes detailed information on site conditions and pollution control measures.

Meaningful Public Participation

- The applicant conducts a public hearing in the overburdened community to present EJIS.
- Public Notice: 60 days prior to hearing, newspaper, property owners within 200 feet, sign at facility, additional community specific methods.
- There is a minimum 60-day public comment period, and applicants must respond to all public comments in writing.
- Upon completion of the public process, the applicant provides the EJIS and any supplemental information, hearing testimony, written comments, the applicant's response to comments, and any other relevant information to the Department for review and decision.

Step 3: Department Decision

The Department considers the EJIS and any supplemental information, testimony, written comments, the applicant's response to comments, and any other information deemed relevant by the Department and determines whether the facility can avoid a disproportionate impact.

Where the facility **can avoid a disproportionate impact**, the Department would authorize the applicant to proceed with the imposition of conditions set by the Department necessary to ensure a disproportionate impact is and remains avoided.

Where the facility **cannot avoid a disproportionate impact**, the Department would:

- New Facilities: The Department will deny an application for a new facility unless it demonstrates it will serve a compelling public interest **in the overburdened community**.
- Expanded facilities/Major source renewals: authorize the applicant to proceed with Department permitting subject to appropriate conditions to address facility impacts to environmental and public health stressors.

Guidance and Supportive Materials

The Office of Environmental Justice's [website](#) is updated to include the final copy of the rule and supportive materials.

Policy

- [Environmental Justice Law](#)
- [Environmental Justice Rule](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [EJ Rule Training Video](#)
 - [EJ Rule Training Presentation](#)
- [Glossary of Terms](#)

Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection (EJMAP) Tool

- [Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection \(EJMAP\) Tool](#)
- [EJMAP Tutorial](#)
- [EJMAP Technical Guidance](#)
- [OBC Technical Notes](#)
- [OBC Frequently Asked Questions](#)

Applicant Resources

- [EJ Submission Service Instructions](#)
- [Meaningful Public Participation Guidance](#)
- [Environmental Justice Impact Statement \(EJIS\) Guidance](#)



MEANINGFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GUIDANCE

A guide for facilities subject to the Environmental Justice Rule

Contents

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. PROVIDING PUBLIC NOTICE
- III. CONDUCTING AN OUTREACH PLAN
- IV. HOLDING A PUBLIC HEARING
- V. APPENDIX

ABOUT THIS GUIDE

The Environmental Justice Rules require facilities to engage with the members of the surrounding community in a robust and meaningful dialogue to further the aims of the Environmental Justice law. This requirement is a novel approach under a first of its kind law, and therefore, the Department has created this guide to offer suggestions to the permit applicants on how to facilitate and engage in that robust dialogue. The methods referenced in this guidance document are one way of achieving compliance with N.J.A.C.7:1C. EJ Rule requirements are highlighted in the green checklists. The rest of the guide outlines suggestions. Please refer to the rule and use this guide in conjunction with the rule.

Stakeholders, especially those overburdened by environmental and public health stressors, deserve to be a part of the public process regarding environmental decisions that may affect their quality of life. A robust engagement process is key to ensuring communities are informed about facilities that seek authorization(s) to operate

and/or expand operations in their communities with opportunities to codesign solutions with said facilities and the NJDEP. When community voices are heard, the likelihood that outcomes include equity and engender a greater degree of trust from impacted communities is higher. This guide aims to further NJDEP's commitment to meaningful public participation and transparent public processes by providing permit applicants a clear outline for how to engage overburdened communities.

Following the adoption of the 2023 Environmental Justice regulations (EJ Rule) that implement the Environmental Justice Law (EJ Law), initial guidance on how to hold a public hearing was published. This guidance builds upon that and encourages applicants to ensure that residents of New Jersey's overburdened communities are informed and equipped to meaningfully engage in processes that may affect their neighborhoods.

Applicants are encouraged to be creative and rigorous in their community engagement processes and to explore more robust outreach and engagement than what is suggested here.

Applicants not subject to the EJ Law who desire and/or are required to engage overburdened communities are still encouraged to reference this Guide as there may be transferable best practices.



EJ Law Public Documents

4/26/2022	Newark Essex County	Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission	AO	Yes	7/18/2024	Virtual Public Hearing (6-7:30 pm)	EJ Decision Briefing Deck  7/18/2024 EJ Decision  7/18/2024 PVSC Standby Power Generation Facility Public Comment Period Extension Request  5/4/2023 Public Hearing Recording  4/18/2023 PVSC's Response to Additional Comments Document  2/21/2023 PVSC's SPGF Response Document  2/21/2023 EJMap Stressor Summary Newark BG 340130081002  12/22/2022 PVSC Response to Comments  12/22/2022 PVSC Compliance Statement Public Comments  12/22/2022 PVSC Compliance Statement Response to Comments to DEP, 9/9/22  12/22/2022 DEP's Response to PVSC's Response to Public Comments Document  12/22/2022 Final Compliance Statement  4/4/2022 Draft Compliance Statement  4/1/2022 DEP's Response to the Draft Compliance Statement  4/1/2022 Public Hearing Notice  3/31/2022
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Showing 1 to 9 of 9 entries

[Gloucester County](#) 

[Hudson County](#) 

[Hunterdon County](#) 

[Mercer County](#) 

Agenda

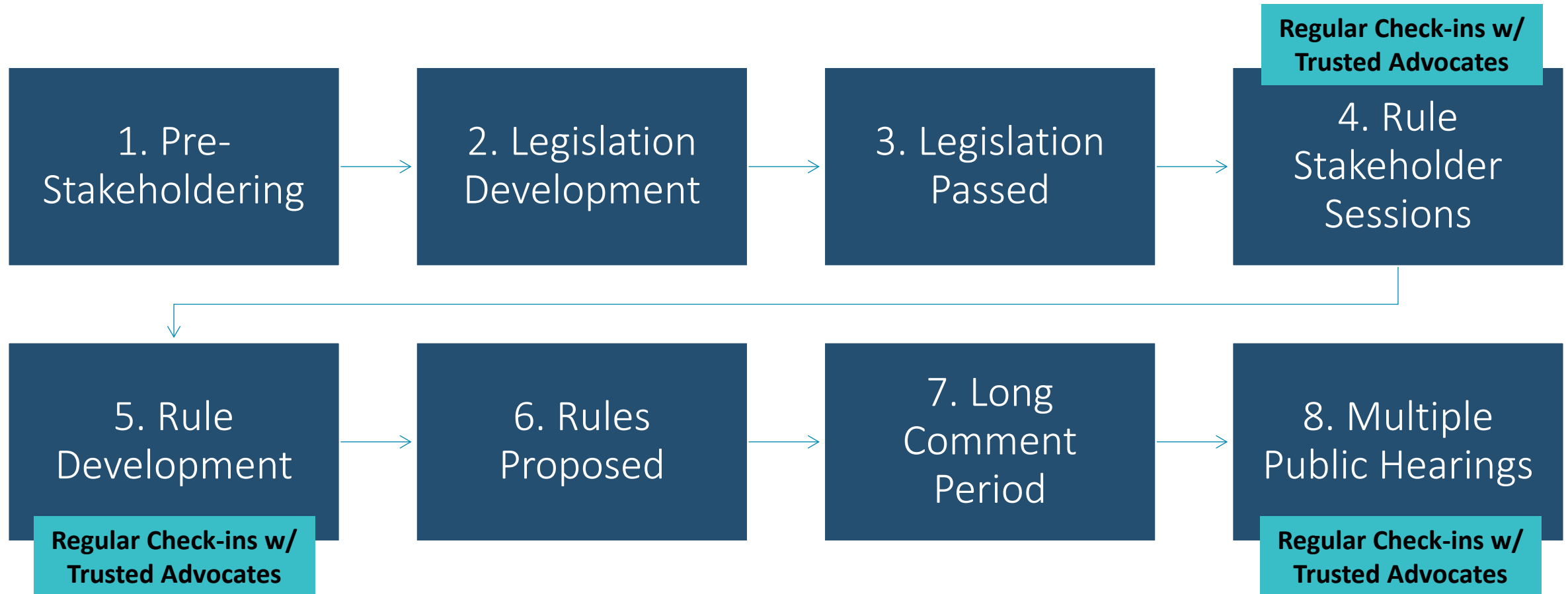
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3. How did NJDEP include meaningful public participation in the development of the legislation and regulations?
4. Where are we headed next?
Hint: expanding community capacity





Signing of New Jersey's Environmental Justice Law September 18, 2020

Meaningful public participation in the development of New Jersey's EJ legislation and regulations



Agenda

1. What is the NJ EJ Law and Rules and why is it paradigm shifting?
2. What does the EJ Rule say about meaningful public participation?
3. How did NJDEP include meaningful public participation in the development of the legislation and regulations?
4. What resources exist to help regulated entities meaningfully engage community?
5. **Where are we headed next?**
Hint: expanding community capacity



Environmental Justice Community Engagement Tour 2021-2024

Date	Municipality	County
Nov 2021	Burlington City	Burlington
Feb 2022	Elizabeth	Union
May 2022	South Toms River	Ocean
June 2022	Philipsburg	Warren
Aug 2022	Passaic	Passaic
Sep 2022	Bridgeton	Cumberland
Nov 2022	Long Branch	Monmouth
Dec 2022	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Feb 2023	Hackensack	Bergen
June 2023	Perth Amboy	Middlesex
Feb 2024	Paulsboro	Gloucester
Apr 2024	Newark	Essex
June 2024	Trenton	Mercer
Sep 2024	Woodbine	Cape May
Dec 2022	Morristown	Morris



Navigating the NJDEP System: A Series of Environmental Seminars of Overburdened Communities



Attend trainings to learn more about DEP processes

"Navigating the DEP System: A Series of Environmental Seminars for Overburdened Communities" is tailored to Environmental Justice advocates from across the state to learn about DEP's tools, regulations, permitting processes, and opportunities for funding.

The series of trainings are free and open to the public.

Attendance will be in person with an option to join via Zoom.

By joining these seminars, participants will:

- Learn about DEP's tools and rules.
- Connect with like-minded advocates striving to enhance their communities.
- Discover key funding sources and acquire the skills and resources to create a successful application.
- Understand environmental decision-making and DEP processes to enhance your ability to engage with and influence their impact on communities.

[Navigating the DEP Seminar 1 - Overview of Environmental Planning and Monitoring](#) ▼

[Navigating the DEP Seminar 2 - Understanding the Regulatory Process I](#) ▼

[Navigating the DEP Seminar 3 - Understanding the Regulatory Process II](#) ▼

[Navigating the DEP Seminar 4 - State Funding](#) ▼

[Funding Our Futures - Navigating State and Federal Grants for Environmental Justice Communities](#) ▼

(excerpt from) **Navigating the
DEP System Seminar 3:
Understanding the
Regulatory Process**

Crafting Actionable Comments

Ask yourself the following questions to help guide the development of comments on which NJDEP can act



- **Is the primary concern a local concern that may be outside of DEP's jurisdiction?** (DEP does not oversee zoning and local siting)
- **Do your comments correlate with the permit action?** (questions regarding facility modifications may be overlooked if the permit in question is an administrative renewal requesting no change)
- **Opinion of the facility** (Is the facility unwanted? If so, why? Does the facility affect the quality of life for those nearby? How so?)
- **Disproportionate impacts: If possible, utilize EJMAP to discuss existing environmental disparities that those nearby experience**
- **Observational comments: Is there typically dust deposits or odors observed?** (Does dust deposit on your vehicle every morning? What does the odor smell like and how intense is it? Include information about duration and deposit/odor patterns)
- **Recommendations: Are there alternate locations or uses for the facility or facility's operations you recommend?** (Are there best practices or newer technologies you've seen in other municipalities, states, or countries?)
- **Compliance history: Is the facility in compliance with all permits?**
- **Offers of assistance: Can you volunteer to take and submit pictures as evidence of your claims? Can you provide additional data or supporting documents that bolster your comments?** (News articles from reputable sources, published science documents)

State of New Jersey Environmental Justice Advisory Council





Thank You!

Learn more about Environmental Justice
nj.gov/dep/ej/

Kandyce Perry

Director, Office of Environmental Justice
Kandyce.Perry@dep.nj.gov | (609) 292-2908

@NJGov

@NewJerseyDEP