Chronological History of the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey to 1999 & The Early Years of the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Program in New Jersey

February 2024

(available on the New Jersey Association for Floodplain Management webpage at https://www.njafm.org/archive.html)

Annual Reports of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1966 - June 30, 1974

(State Fiscal Years 1967 – 1974)

EXCERPTS CONCERNING THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

This is a compilation, prepared in April 2019 by William P. Minervini for State Fiscal Years 1967 through 1974, of the portions of the Annual Reports of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDA) that describe the activities of the State Soil Conservation Committee (SSCC). Each of these eight Annual Reports is for a particular State Fiscal Year (SFY) as follows:

July 1, 1966 - June 30, 1967	SFY 1967
July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968	SFY 1968
July 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969	SFY 1969
July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970	SFY 1970
July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971	SFY 1971
July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972	SFY 1972
July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973	SFY 1973
July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974	SFY 1974

In describing the activities of the SSCC, these Annual Reports also describe SSCC supported activities of New Jersey soil conservation districts (SCDs). Subjects discussed in these Annual Reports include rural soil and water conservation practices; forest management practices; nonfarm conservation activities; the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program (including lists of specific flood control projects), soil surveys and related inventories and resource plans; water resources studies; information and educational activities; and SSCC and SCD administration. Some of these Annual Reports provide information relevant to the development of (i) the initial Standards for Sediment Control in New Jersey that the SSCC adopted in 1972 and revised in 1974; and (ii) the initial Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act adopted by the New Jersey Legislature (Chapter 251, Laws of 1975).

For each Annual Report in this compilation, each "State Soil Conservation Committee" discussion is preceded by an Annual Report cover page (these cover pages are discussed further below) and the Annual Report's Foreword. Mr. Minervini obtained copies of these Annual Reports (or portions thereof) from the New Jersey State Library as follows. Digital PDF copies of the SFY 1968, 1969, and 1973 Annual Reports are available from the New Jersey State Publications Digital Library website at https://dspace.njstatelib.org/xmlui/handle/10929/15793 . For the other five Annual Reports, Mr. Minervini scanned selected pages of bound paper copies at the New Jersey State Library, and processed the scanned pages with basic text recognition software to create searchable PDF files. These five files have not been proofread, and have text recognition errors (especially in parts of pages that did not scan well).

The New Jersey State Library copies of the SFY 1968 and 1969 Annual Reports include their actual cover pages, copies of which are in this compilation. To help distinguish the other six Annual Reports, Mr. Minervini prepared for them cover pages that are partially patterned after the actual SFY 1968 and 1969 Annual Report cover pages, but that expressly identify him as their creator, and that are consistent with the dates provided in the Forewords.

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52nd Annual Report

of the

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1966 - June 30, 1967

APR 10 1967



HEALTH-AGRICULTURE BUILDING

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EXCERPT CONCERNING THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

FOREWORD

A full description of the activities of the seven divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967, is contained in the report that follows. A much abbreviated version of the report, covering only the highlights of the year, was previously issued and widely distributed. This limited edition of the complete report is made available to meet the needs of those readers who, because of their special needs, close association with the Department, or for other reasons, require a detailed account of the various programs of the Department.

PHILLIP ALAMPI

Secretary of Agriculture

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Background of the Soil Conservation Program

Objectives

The State Soil Conservation Committee is a special purpose conservation agency established by an Act of the Legislature in 1937 to provide for: the advancement of soil conservation, the control and prevention of soil erosion, the prevention of damage to soil and soil resources by flood waters or sediment, and the furtherance of conservation of water for agricultural purposes.

Operating Pattern

Basically, four groups participate in the program. Each contributes a share to the success of the program and can be described as follows:

(1) The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at the State level; creates districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of three to five supervisors who are local resident landowners to serve as the governing body of each district; assists each district in promoting its program; arranges for technical services and materials from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates to the districts State-appropriated funds; coordinates the activities of the several districts; represents the State's interest and responsibility in soil conservation, agricultural water management and flood control to other State, Federal and local agencies and groups.

(2) The Soil Conservation Districts, which are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee as legal subdivisions of the State, formulate comprehensive plans and procedures for controlling and preventing damage by erosion and flooding and administer the local soil and water conservation program. They carry out their programs by utilizing funds and technical assistance provided to them by cooperating agencies, individuals and the State.

(3) The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply the district with funds, materials and technical assistance for accomplishing its program. Individuals and businesses often give voluntary financial contributions to further the work of the districts. Cooperating agencies include United States Soil Conservation Service, Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service, State Bureau of Forestry, State Division of Fish and Game, county mosquito commissions, the United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, watershed associations, sportsmen's clubs and others.

4) The Landowners may be Federal, State, County, municipal agencies or private property holders who voluntarily agree to cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to their land.

EXCERPT CONCERNING THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Accomplishments, 1966-1967

In the final analysis, progress in conservation of natural resources is measured by on-the-ground accomplishment. Naturally, there must be supporting programs of information-education, research and planning, but these activities must result in conservation or management projects in order to achieve the objectives of the soil conservation program.

The on-the-ground accomplishments of the State Soil Conservation Committee must be measured in terms of achievements at the district level, since the State body serves a supportive role to the districts in this regard. Other types of accomplishments will be noted later in this report.

Technical assistance was provided by the United States Soil Conservation Service, State Foresters, and State Fish and Game personnel. Financial assistance was given in some cases by the United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

TABLE 1. RURAL LAND SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Practice	Number	
Farms serviced	4,229	
New cooperators	301	
Ponds constructed	270	
Soil survey	238,739	acres
Land smoothing and grading	427	acres
Drainage	211,931	feet
Irrigation systems	23,830	feet
Strip cropping	934	acres
Windbreaks	43,705	feet
Wildlife area improvement	4,627	acres
Fish ponds stocked	199	
Dikes and levees	7,035	feet
Waterways	21.5	acres
Stream channel improvement	21,265	feet
Farm conservation plans	157	

TABLE 2. FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice	Number		Acreage
Requests serviced	1,212		
Woodlands examined	326		13,495
Planting sites examined	234		1,859
Timber marked for cutting			
Saw timber	64	properties	1,038
Pulp wood	49	properties	560
Tree planting plans	88		612
Area planted	85	properties	514
Products harvested under improved management practices			
Saw timber	45	properties	974
Pulp wood	12	properties	220

TABLE 3. NONFARM CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

Item	Number	
Nonfarm resource plans	171	
Consultative services	4,664	
Properties receiving conservation treatment	64	6,710 acres
Sand dune stabilization	10	acres
Recreation, roads and trails	36,838	feet

Technical assistance for the conservation of natural resources in urbanizing and other nonagricultural areas continues to be important in the activities of the soil conservation districts. Because of the nature of this work, however, it is not possible to fully report on-the-ground accomplishments. The technicians often provide consultative assistance to engineers, architects, planning boards, nonfarm landowners and others who are in turn responsible for the supervision and control of the necessary conservation practices. The district technician, therefore, is removed from direct supervision of establishment and often is not able to record actual accomplishment.

Because of their experience in the management of soil, water and other natural resources, soil conservation district supervisors and technical staffs are often asked to serve on various resource committees, planning boards and other local organizations. This day-by-day transfer of knowledge and of concepts to decision-making bodies results in achievement of objectives in the best possible manner.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

Under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 566), local people through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water control which cannot be handled individually. Since its inception in 1954, the watershed program has created great interest. Watershed work plans include such features as flood prevention to reduce floodwater and sediment damage and erosion, water development for municipal or industrial supplies, improvements for fish and wildlife, development of recreation areas, and management of water for agricultural purposes. Conservation planning through the watershed approach combines an upland conservation land treatment program balanced with a downstream structural control program including stream channel work and flood control dams and dikes.

There are 11 watershed projects now in the operational or maintenance stage for which the Federal government has contributed $8,197,693. State and local land acquisition cost, contracting services and similar funding from nonfederal sources has added $4,787,240 to these project values, making total costs of flood control and multi-purpose watershed programs of $12,984,933.

TABLE 4. FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Total Costs	Average Annual Benefits
Silver Lake	$ 365,520	$ 10,463
Town Bank	236,000	13,466
Paulins Kill	674,000	18,517
Middle Neck	370,000	15,969
Parkers Creek	353,988	17,037
Repaupo Creek	542,744	25,384
Maurice River Cove	250,800	11,400
Pine Mt.-Mill Creek	265,338	16,835
Stony Brook	1,198,129	49,813
Assunpink	7,569,114	686,362
Pequest	1,159,000	241,939
Total	$12,984,933	$1,107,185

The above projects are planned for a minimum of a 50-year life, but with proper operation and maintenance, they should be effective for a much longer period.

Surveys and construction which were completed this year include:

1. Preliminary surveys and engineering evaluations on three projects with a project value of $1,150,000.

2. Detailed surveys and engineering evaluations on two projects with a value of $350,000.

3. Final design surveys on one project with a value of $250,000.

4. Construction on five projects with construction and installation costs totaling $275,000.

Studies

Since 1963, the State Soil Conservation Committee has cooperated in a water quality study with the New Jersey Department of Health, the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and the United States Geological Survey.

The purposes of this study are:

1. To monitor a statewide network of quality water stations.

2. To obtain water quality and streamflow characteristics of the Raritan River Basin.

3. To determine the fluvial sedimentation characteristics in the Stony Brook watershed in Mercer and Hunterdon Counties.

4. To measure the trap efficiency of the Baldwin Creek reservoir near Pennington.

5. To provide information on sediment characteristics of State streams and relationships with pesticides and organic water pollution.

The extreme drought during the summer of 1966 provided an unusual opportunity for observing stream water flows. A statewide stream flow survey was conducted during August and September of 1966.

Two other surveys were conducted by United States Soil Conservation Service personnel in cooperation with the districts. The first was of irrigation water use, both agricultural and nonagricultural. The second surveyed existing and historic quarries, pits and surface mines.

Information - Education

An exhibit on "Agriculture Is Important" was shown at several meetings, conferences and county fairs. It depicts the importance of retaining agricultural lands in New Jersey for water conservation, recreation, food production and open space.

The soil conservation districts, with the assistance of the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service and others, carried on a wide range of information and educational activities in the field of conservation of natural resources. These included 41 editions of newsletters and reports to soil conservation district cooperators and others; published annual reports for 13 soil conservation districts; 39 conservation tours for teachers, government and planning officials, school children, landowners and others; and nine exhibits at county fairs. State Committee staff members appeared in or were responsible for 16 television programs. There were also many spot radio announcements and longer programs, talks, news releases and news articles; however, because of the large number of agencies and individuals cooperating in this effort, a tabulation of these latter items has not been possible.

Administration

The State Committee Members are:

Phillip Alampi, Chairman	Secretary, New Jersey Department of Agriculture
Robert A. Roe	Commissioner, Department of Conservation and Economic Development
Dr. John L. Gerwig	Director of Extension Service, Rutgers
Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.	Dean, College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers
Edward J. Lenihan	Governor's appointee
Richard W. Akeley	State Conservationist, United States Soil Conservation Service
Alfred F. Baylor	Supervisor, Warren County Soil Conservation District
Jacob A. Blakeslee	Supervisor, Sussex County Soil Conservation District
Roeland deWilde, III	Supervisor, Salem County Soil Conservation District
Charles Q. Oldis	Supervisor, Mercer County Soil Conservation District

EXCERPT CONCERNING THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Fred H. Totten	Supervisor, Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District
John R. Traino	Supervisor, Burlington County Soil Conservation District

Acting upon the recommendations of special district nominating committees or County Boards of Agriculture, the State Soil Conservation Committee reappointed 11 soil conservation district supervisors; appointed four new supervisors to fill existing vacancies; appointed seven supervisors to fill new positions, created as a result of State legislation allowing district boards to increase the number of their supervisors from three to five. Supervisor terms of office generally run from July 1 for three years except where new appointments require the staggering of terms of office.

Eleven official meetings of the State Soil Conservation Committee were held during the year. Two of these were combined with tours to observe soil and water conservation problems in urban areas and outdoor conservation education projects.

The State Soil Conservation Committee continues to work very closely with the 15 soil conservation districts in the State. In addition to providing financial support for clerical workers and other funds to the districts, the Committee also maintained close liaison with other State and Federal agencies with delegated conservation responsibility. The Committee was represented on various conservation boards and committees.

An eight-month evaluation study was made of soil conservation districts and of the State Soil Conservation Committee. The State Committee adopted the recommendations proposed by the study group and is in the process of implementing them. Among the highlights of these recommendations are:

1. Increased emphasis should be given to orienting and training supervisors for their work.

2. Performance guidelines for district supervisors were recommended.

3. Suggestions were made of ways to improve district financial structure.

4. The State Committee should share the cost with districts for district managers.

5. Improvements should be made in soil conservation district organization to give more attention to planning, sound meeting procedures, etc.; that districts should expand their boards to five supervisors.

6. The State Committee should strengthen its structure by asking for representatives of the Departments of Transportation and Health to attend meetings.

7. Districts should underpin their programs with more memorandums of understanding with various cooperating agencies.

8. Districts should broaden their programs to deal with resource and land use planning relationships.

Six districts signed memorandums of understanding with the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game; one with a County Mosquito Commission.

There was a division of the Salem-Cumberland Soil Conservation District and a subsequent organization of two separate districts to serve the respective counties in accordance with 1966 legislation.

A one-day training program was held for soil conservation district supervisors.

The New Jersey Soil Conservation Act was compiled and published.

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53rd Annual Report

of the

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968

HEALTH-AGRICULTURE BUILDING

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FOREWORD

A full description of the activities of the seven divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968, is contained in the report that follows. A much abbreviated version of the report, covering only the highlights of the year, was previously issued and widely distributed. This limited edition of the complete report is made available to meet the needs of those readers who, because of their special needs, close association with the Department, or for other reasons, require a detailed account of the various programs of the Department.

PHILLIP ALAMPI

Secretary of Agriculture

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STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Background of the Soil Conservation Program

Objectives

The State Soil Conservation Committee is a special purpose conservation agency established by an Act of the Legislature in 1937 to provide for: the advancement of soil conservation, the control and prevention of damage to soil and soil resources by flood waters or sediment, and the furtherance of conservation of water for agricultural purposes.

Operating Pattern

Basically, four groups participate in the program. Each contributes a share to its success. The groups can be described as follows:

(1) The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at the State level; creates districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of three to five supervisors who are local resident landowners to serve as the governing body of each district; assists each district in promoting its program; assists in the procurement of technical services and materials from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates to the districts State-appropriated funds; coordinates the activities of the districts; and represents the State's interest and responsibility in soil conservation, agricultural water management and flood control to other State, Federal and local agencies and groups.

(2) The Soil Conservation Districts are legal subdivisions of State government with responsibilities for formulating plans for the conservation of natural resources at the local level in cooperation with State, Federal and local agencies and organizations; for coordinating the programs of the various governmental conservation agencies; and for promoting, publicizing and helping to develop programs to deal with the local natural environmental problems and opportunities in the areas of: soil and water conservation, forest, wildlife and fish management, especially on private lands, recreational development (on private lands), community beautification, and other ecological and environmental factors. Soil conservation districts are the coordinating centers for the governmental services and assistance offered in these fields to private landowners, municipal and county agencies, engineers, planners and others. They carry out their programs by utilizing funds and technical assistance provided to them by cooperating agencies, individuals and the State. They operate under memorandums of understanding with these agencies.

(3) The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply the districts with funds, materials and technical assistance for accomplishing their programs. Individuals and businesses often give voluntary financial contributions to further the work of the districts. Cooperating agencies include United States Soil Conservation Service, New Jersey Cooperative Extension Service, State Bureau of Forestry, State Division of Fish and Game, county governments and their planning boards, mosquito commissions, the United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, watershed associations, sportsmen's clubs and others.

(4) The Landowners may be Federal, State, county or municipal agencies or private property holders who voluntarily agree to cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to their land. Consultants, planners, engineers and other professionals also use the information and services of district cooperating agencies.

Accomplishments, 1967-68

In the final analysis, progress in conservation of natural resources is measured by on-the-ground accomplishment. Naturally, there must be supporting programs of information-education, research, and planning. These activities, however, must result in conservation or management projects in order to achieve the objectives of the soil conservation program.

The on-the-ground accomplishments of the State Soil Conservation Committee must be measured in terms of achievements at the district level, since the State body serves a supportive role to districts in this regard. Other types of accomplishments will be noted in this report.

Technical assistance was provided by the United States Soil Conservation Service, State foresters, and State Fish and Game personnel. Financial assistance was given in some cases by the United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

TABLE 1. RURAL LAND SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Practice	Number
Farms serviced	3,527
New cooperators	276
Ponds constructed	161
Soil survey	242,355 acres
Land smoothing and grading	1,413 acres
Drainage	466,580 feet
Irrigation systems	5,807 acres
Strip-cropping	1,217 acres
Windbreaks	57,142 feet
Wildlife area improvement	4,423 acres
Fish ponds stocked	139
Dikes and levees	23,536
Waterways	34.5 acres
Stream channel improvement	50,575 feet
Farm conservation plans	179

TABLE 2. FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice	Number	Acreage
Requests serviced	1,423	
Woodlands examined	465	28,798
Planting sites examined	264	4,652
Timber marked for cutting		
Saw timber	107 properties	1,732
Pulp wood	61 properties	947
Tree planting plans	66	817
Area planted	145 properties	783
Prescribed burning	16 properties	15,111
Fire lines plowed	67 properties	15 miles
Products harvested under improved management practices		
Saw timber	48 properties	833
Pulp wood	14 properties	759

TABLE 3. NONFARM CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

Item	Number
Nonfarm resource plans	182
Consultive services	5,370
Properties receiving conservation treatment	218 4,784 acres
Sand dune stabilization	28 acres
Recreation, roads and trails	23,300 feet

Technical assistance for the conservation of natural resources in urbanizing and other nonagricultural areas continues to be important in the activities of the soil conservation districts. Because of the nature of this work, however, it is not possible to fully report on-the-ground accomplishments. The technicians often provide consultive assistance to engineers, architects, planning boards, nonfarm landowners and others who are in turn responsible for the supervision and control of the necessary conservation practices. The district technician, therefore, is removed from direct supervision of establishment of these practices and often is not able to record actual accomplishment.

Because of their experience in the management of soil, water and other natural resources, soil conservation district supervisors and technical staffs are often asked to serve on various resource committees, planning boards and other local organizations. This day-by-day transfer of knowledge and of concepts to decision-making bodies results in achievement of objectives in the best possible manner; however, it is not possible to record these important accomplishments.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

Under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 566), local people through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water control which cannot be handled individually. Since its inception in 1954, the watershed program has created great interest. Watershed work plans include such features as flood prevention to reduce floodwater and sediment damage and erosion, water development for municipal or industrial supplies, improvements for fish and wildlife, development of recreation areas, and management of water for agricultural purposes. Conservation planning through the watershed approach combines an upland conservation land treatment program balanced with a downstream structural control program including stream channel work and flood control dams and dikes.

There are 13 watershed projects now in the operational or maintenance stage in New Jersey, for which the Federal government has contributed $8,763,494. State and local land acquisition cost, contracting services and similar funding from nonfederal sources has added $5,111,206 to these project values, making total costs of flood control and multipurpose watershed programs of $13,874,700.

TABLE 4. FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project - Location	Total Costs	Average Annual Benefits	Type of Benefit 1/
Silver Lake, Salem County	$ 365,520	$ 10,463	F,D,W
Town Bank, Salem County	236,000	13,466	F,D
Paulins Kill, Sussex & Warren Counties	674,000	18,517	F
Middle Neck, Salem County	370,000	15,969	F,D
Parkers Creek, Burlington County	353,988	17,037	F,D
Repaupo Creek, Gloucester County	542,744	25,384	F,D
Maurice River Cove, Cumberland County	250,800	11,400	F,D,W
Pine Mt.-Mill Creek, Cumberland County	265,338	16,835	F,D
Stony Brook, Mercer & Hunterdon Counties	1,198,129	49,813	S,I,R
Assunpink, Mercer & Monmouth Counties	7,569,114	686,362	F,D,W,R
Pequest, Warren County	1,159,000	241,939	F,D
Riggins Ditch, Cumberland County	292,079	16,989	F,I,W
Furnace Brook, Warren County	597,688	58,399	F,R
	$13,874,700	$1,182,573	

1/ D - Drainage
F - Flood control
I - Irrigation
R - Recreation
S - Sediment control
W - Wildlife

The above projects are planned for a minimum of a 50-year life, but with proper operation and maintenance, they should be effective for a much longer period.

Surveys and construction which were completed this year include:

1. Preliminary surveys and engineering evaluations on four projects with a project value of $2,000,000.

2. Detailed surveys and engineering evaluations on three projects with a value of $725,000.

3. Final design surveys on three projects with a value of $704,000.

4. Construction on three projects with construction and installation costs totaling $425,000.

Water Quality Study

Since 1963, the State Soil Conservation Committee has cooperated in a water quality study with the New Jersey Department of Health, the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and the United States Geological Survey.

The purposes of this study are:

1. To monitor a statewide network of quality water stations.

2. To obtain water quality and streamflow characteristics of the Raritan River Basin.

3. To determine the fluvial sedimentation characteristics in the Stony Brook Watershed in Mercer and Hunterdon counties.

4. To measure the trap efficiency of the Baldwin Creek reservoir near Pennington.

5. To provide information on sediment characteristics of State streams and relationships with pesticides and organic water pollution.

6. To evaluate the effects of highway construction on stream and lake sedimentation and on stream ecology.

Information - Education

An exhibit on "Agriculture is Important" was shown at several meetings, conferences and county fairs. It depicts the importance of retaining agricultural lands in New Jersey for water conservation, recreation, food production and open space.

The soil conservation districts, with the assistance of the New Jersey Cooperative Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service and others, carried on a wide range of information and educational activities in the field of conservation of natural resources. These included 62 editions of newsletters; 40 special reports to soil conservation district cooperators and others; published annual reports for 14 soil conservation districts; 31 conservation tours for teachers, government and planning officials, school children, landowners and others; and 26 exhibits. State Committee staff members and district personnel appeared on 16 television and 30 radio programs. There were also many spot radio announcements, talks, news releases and news articles; however, because of the large number of agencies and individuals cooperating this effort, a tabulation of these latter items is not possible.

Administration

Acting upon the recommendations of special district nominating committees or county boards of agriculture, the State Soil Conservation Committee reappointed 13 soil conservation district supervisors; appointed four new supervisors to fill existing vacancies; and appointed 17 supervisors to fill new positions created as a result of State legislation allowing district boards to increase the number of their supervisors from three to five. Supervisor terms of office generally run from July 1 for three years except where new appointments require the staggering of terms of office.

Eleven official meetings of the State Soil Conservation Committee were held during the year.

The State Soil Conservation Committee continues to work very closely with the 15 soil conservation districts in the State. In addition to providing financial support for clerical workers and other funds to the districts, the Committee also maintained close liaison with other State and Federal agencies with delegated conservation responsibility. The Committee was represented on numerous conservation boards and committees.

As a result of an eight-month evaluation study last year of soil conservation districts and of the State Soil Conservation Committee, the following actions were taken to strengthen these bodies and to broaden their programs:

1. Formed a supervisor evaluation committee to study nominations to the post of supervisor, soil conservation districts, and to make appropriate recommendations.

2. Recommended nominating procedures to the districts which should have a long-term effect of securing a broad range of conservation interests on the boards of supervisors. Already, over one-third of the State's supervisors are planning officials, county officials, watershed association representatives, members of the professions, and corporation executives.

3. Conducted a two-day supervisor training workshop with principal objectives of strengthening business meeting procedures and discussing the broadening of the resource conservation program.

4. Invited representatives from a number of State and Federal agencies to State Soil Conservation Committee meetings to discuss their conservation related programs in an effort to secure a broader understanding of conservation activities which could be included in State Committee and local soil conservation district programs.

5. Requested and secured representation at meetings of the State Committee from the Departments of Transportation and Community Affairs.

The State Soil Conservation Committee, with the support of other agencies and organizations, formed the New Jersey Shore Protection Committee, which met several times during the year. Its objective is to find ways of preventing destruction of the barrier dunes along the coast and to promote the maintenance of vegetation on these important structures.

A significant amount of State staff time was spent with the Interdepartmental Drainage Committee. The objective of this group is to formulate recommendations on a reorganization of State, county and local governments in order to deal more effectively with total water management in New Jersey.

All 15 districts signed memorandums of understanding with the Cooperative Extension Service; two with County Mosquito Commissions.

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54th Annual Report

of the

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969

HEALTH-AGRICULTURE BUILDING

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FOREWORD

A full description of the activities of the eight divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969, is contained in the report that follows. A much abbreviated version of the report, covering only the highlights of the year, was previously issued and widely distributed. This limited edition of the complete report is made available to meet the needs of those readers who, because of their special needs, close association with the Department, or for other reasons, require a detailed account of the various programs of the Department.

PHILLIP ALAMPI

Secretary of Agriculture

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to the Farmers Week General Session entitled "Rural Resources for the Future." The intent and purpose of the program was to focus the attention of rural and agricultural leaders on the problems and opportunities that they must deal with in the coming years.

Interdepartmental Committees

From time to time, the executive secretary is called on to serve as the Secretary of Agriculture's designee on such committees. The past year, he participated in activities of the State Cooperative Area Manpower Planning Group whose responsibility it is to coordinate manpower programs in the State. Also the executive secretary was designated to serve as alternate on the Governor's Urban Affairs Council and the Governor's Interdepartmental Seasonal Farm Labor Advisory Committee.

Summary

The Council maintains a dual interest in dealing with agricultural as well as more general rural problems. For in a state such as New Jersey, part of the problems of agriculture and rural areas are intertwined with the impact and effects of ever expanding suburban areas.

The Council performs its functions of advancing rural economic and social interests with a continuing study program; by participation in other programs that are of interest, or which affect rural areas; and by providing technical assistance and information to public and private groups that serve these areas.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Background of the Soil Conservation Program

Objectives

The State Soil Conservation Committee is a special purpose agency established by an Act of the Legislature in 1937 with responsibilities to provide for the conservation of soil and soil resources, the control and prevention of damage to soil and soil resources by flood water or sediment, and the furtherance of conservation of water for agricultural purposes.

Operating Pattern

Basically, four groups participate in the program. Each contributes to its success and can be described as follows:

1. The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at the State level; creates soil conservation districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of three to five resident district landowners to serve as supervisors or the governing body of each district; assists each district in carrying out its programs; assists in the procurement of technical services, materials, and money from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates to the districts State-appropriated funds; coordinates the activities of the districts; and represents the State's interest and responsibility in soil resource conservation and development, agricultural water management and flood control to other State, Federal and local agencies and organizations.

2. The Soil Conservation Districts are legal subdivisions of State government with responsibilities for developing comprehensive plans for the conservation of natural resources at the local level in cooperation with State, Federal and local agencies and organizations. They coordinate the programs of the various governmental conservation agencies, and promote, publicize and otherwise assist in the development of programs to deal with local environmental and ecological problems and opportunities. Their particular areas of concern

are soil and water conservation; forest, wildlife and fish management; rural recreational development; community beautification; and environmental education. Soil conservation districts are coordinating centers for governmental services and assistance offered in these areas to private landowners, municipal and other public agencies, engineers, planners, developers and other individuals and organizations. They carry out their programs through funds, materials and technical assistance provided to them by the State, cooperating agencies, organizations and individuals. They operate under memorandums of understanding with other technical agencies.

3. The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply the districts with funds, materials and technical assistance needed to accomplish their programs. Individuals, organizations, industries and others often give voluntary financial and other contributions to further the work of the districts. Cooperating agencies include the United States Soil Conservation Service; the Cooperative Extension Service of Rutgers University; the State Bureau of Forestry; the State Division of Fish and Game; the United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; county and municipal governmental agencies and commissions; and others.

4. The Landowners and land users may be Federal, State, county or municipal agencies or private individuals who voluntarily agree to cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to the land which they use or control. Planners, engineers, professional consultants and others also use the information and services provided through the district.

Accomplishments, 1968-69

In the final analysis, progress in conservation of natural resources is measured by on-the-ground accomplishment. Naturally, there must be supporting programs of information, education, research and planning. These activities, however, must result in conservation or management projects in order to achieve the objectives of the soil conservation program.

The on-the-ground accomplishments of the State Soil Conservation Committee are measured in terms of achievements at the district level, since the State body serves a supportive role to the districts in this regard. Other types of accomplishments will be noted later in this report.

Technical assistance was provided by the United States Soil Conservation Service, State foresters, and State Fish and Game personnel. Financial assistance was given in some cases by the United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

TABLE 1. CONSERVATION PRACTICES APPLIED ON INDIVIDUAL UNITS OF LAND

Practice	Number or Other Unit
Recipients of technical assistance	4,936
Inventories and evaluations	2,019
Soil survey	180,939 acres
Conservation plans prepared or revised	255
Services to groups	111
Ponds constructed	192
Drainage	359,269 feet
Strip cropping	937 acres
Windbreaks	25,313 feet
Hedgerow plantings	124,264 feet
Land smoothing and grading	374 acres
Waterways	39 acres
Stream channel improvement and protection	19,140 feet
Dikes and levees	21,742 feet
Fish pond management and plans	97

TABLE 2. ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Type of Assistance	Number
Services on resource plans	718
Units of government assisted	185
Inventories and evaluations on resource plans	186
Site selection for public facility	11

TABLE 3. FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice	Number	Acres
Forestry services	1,300	
Woodlands examined	485	57,992
Planting sites examined	196	3,281
Timber marked for cutting		
Saw timber	78 sites	1,286
Pulpwood	81 sites	686
Tree planting plans	77	1,107
Sites planted	83	369
Products harvested under improved management practices		
Saw timber	39 sites	649
Pulpwood	42 sites	603
Prescribed burning	16 sites	12,489
Fire lines plowed	12 sites	128 miles

Revision of reporting systems has provided a different perspective of district accomplishments compared to previous years. Services to all landowners and land users are recorded together, and are not differentiated on the basis of use for agriculture. A trend toward more requests for services to other than agricultural land users continues but is not noted separately.

The technicians often provide consultive assistance to engineers, architects, planning boards, nonfarm landowners and others who, in turn, are responsible for the supervision and control of the necessary conservation practices. The district technician, therefore, is removed from direct supervision of establishment of these practices and often is not able to record actual accomplishment.

Because of their experience in the management of soil, water and other natural resources, soil conservation district supervisors and technical staffs are often asked to serve on various resource committees, planning boards and other local organizations. This day-by-day transfer of knowledge and concepts to decision-making bodies results in achievement of objectives in the best possible manner; however, it is not possible to record these important accomplishments.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

Under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, local people through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water management which cannot be handled individually. Since its inception in 1954, the watershed program has created great interest. Watershed work plans include such features as flood prevention to reduce floodwater; sediment and erosion damage; water development for municipal or industrial supplies; improvements for fish and wildlife; development of recreation areas; and management of water for agricultural purposes. Conservation planning through the watershed approach combines an upland conservation land treatment program balanced with a downstream structural control program including stream channel work and flood control dams and dikes.

There are 13 watershed projects now in the operational or maintenance stage in New Jersey, for which the Federal government has contributed $8,763,494. State and local land acquisition cost, contracting services and similar funding from nonfederal sources has added $5,114,597 to these project values, making total costs of flood control and multipurpose watershed programs of $13,878,091.

TABLE 4. FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project - Location	Total Costs	Average Annual Benefits	Type of Benefit 1/
Silver Lake, Salem County	$ 365,520	$ 10,463	F,D,W
Town Bank, Salem County	236,000	13,466	F,D
Paulins Kill, Sussex & Warren Counties	674,000	18,517	F
Middle Neck, Salem County	370,000	15,969	F,D
Parkers Creek, Burlington County	353,988	17,037	F,D
Repaupo Creek, Gloucester County	542,744	25,384	F,D
Maurice River Cove, Cumberland County	268,729	11,400	F,D,W
Pine Mt.-Mill Creek, Cumberland County	265,338	16,835	F,D
Stony Brook, Mercer & Hunterdon Counties	1,198,129	49,813	S,I,R
Assunpink, Mercer & Monmouth Counties	7,569,114	686,362	F,D,W,R
Pequest, Warren County	1,159,000	241,939	F,D
Riggins Ditch, Cumberland County	292,079	16,989	F,I,W
Furnace Brook, Warren County	597,688	58,399	F,R
	$13,892,329	$1,182,573	

The above projects are planned for a minimum of a 50-year life, but with proper operation and maintenance, they should be effective for a much longer period.

Surveys and construction which were completed this year include:

1. Preliminary surveys and engineering evaluations on two projects with a project value of $2,300,000.

2. Detailed surveys and engineering evaluations on one project with a value of $2,086,000.

3. Final design surveys on five projects with a value of $1,760,000.

4. Construction on three projects with construction and installation costs totaling $473,800.

Other watershed program accomplishments are:

1. Entered into a $12,000 contract with the Soil Conservation Service to accelerate planning activities on watershed projects. Seven projects thus have been brought to an advanced stage.

2. An informational brochure was published for the Furnace Brook Watershed Project to provide for better understanding by citizens in the project area. A general information program was carried out.

3. Liaison was maintained among the State Soil Conservation Committee, project sponsors and other participating State and Federal agencies. Extensive staff time was devoted to easements and other problems which have caused project delays.

Water Quality Study

Since 1963, the State Soil Conservation Committee has cooperated in a water quality study with the New Jersey Department of Health, the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and the United States Geological Survey.

1/
D - Drainage
F - Flood control
I - Irrigation
R - Recreation
S - Sediment control
W - Wildlife

The purposes of this study are:

1. To monitor a statewide network of quality water stations.

2. To obtain water quality and streamflow characteristics of the Raritan River Basin.

3. To determine the fluvial sedimentation characteristics in the Stony Brook Watershed in Mercer and Hunterdon counties.

4. To measure the trap efficiency of the Baldwin Creek reservoir near Pennington.

5. To provide information on sediment characteristics of State streams and relationships with pesticides and organic water pollution.

6. To evaluate the effects of highway construction on stream and lake sedimentation and on stream ecology.

This study has continued through 1968-69.

Information - Education

An exhibit to promote awareness of natural resource conservation in urbanizing areas is being developed for use primarily in the heavily populated Northeast Jersey Soil Conservation District. A film on conservation development for school sites was shown to 30 groups.

Annual reports for 14 soil conservation districts were published and 20,000 copies distributed to district landowners, planners, legislators and others making decision affecting natural resources.

Thirty tours, some by air, were conducted for leadership and student level individuals. News releases and spot radio announcements were prepared. A tape and slide talk explaining soil survey information for municipal planning was developed. Awards were given to outstanding conservationists in each district. Emphasis was placed upon the outstanding industrial conservationist of the year for the State. Municipal conservation commissions were encouraged by contact with municipalities.

A statewide supervisor training work shop was conducted and a very successful Conservation Interests program was developed for Farmers Week, proceedings of which are being published.

Twenty thousand conservation education booklets were distributed to schools and youth groups under a supervised program. A report on quarry and extractive industry ordinances was published and distributed. A training session for district clerks was conducted.

An extensive soil stewardship program was conducted in accordance with official State and national proclamation.

State and district staff made frequent public appearances to further the State and district program.

Administration

Eleven official State Soil Conservation Committee meetings were held during the year. One hundred and eighty meetings were held by the 15 soil conservation districts.

Upon recommendations of district nominating committees and a special evaluation subcommittee, 62 district supervisors were reappointed. Two new supervisors were appointed to fill vacancies and two new supervisors were appointed to newly created positions in two districts authorized to expand their boards.

A memorandum of understanding was developed to establish relationship with municipal agencies. Two districts have implemented such relationships.

The State Soil Conservation Committee continues to work very closely with the 15 soil conservation districts in the State providing advice, coordination and liaison. In addition to providing financial support for clerical workers and other funds to the districts, the Committee also maintained close liaison with other State and Federal agencies with delegated conservation responsibility. The Committee was represented on numerous conservation boards and committees and the secretary represented the Department on several interdepartmental committees. Continuous liaison has been carried out with all supervisors and soil conservation districts.

The vacated position of secretary was filled by promotion of the field representative. The latter post was likewise staffed.

Normal but extensive routine administrative tasks to support the 66 district supervisors and 17 district clerks were carried out.

COORDINATION OF HUMAN (VITAL) RESOURCES

The first work in this sector began with a full subject matter listing of all the resources normally considered rural in New Jersey. (Rural is less than 100 people per square mile or municipalities with less than 5,000 population.) When this was completed, the work program was further delineated to resource use as an economic base on one side and identically focusing on the people and environmental use of resources on the other side. The aim of this two-prong approach is to assure a total rural environment, i.e., job expansion, recreational development, housing and health advances, and cultural amenities, while preserving the aesthetics of the rural landscape. There are those who prefer residence in the urban areas; others prefer suburbia. Still others like a rural existence. This program does not referee where each shall go, but it does aim to assure that those who elect rural areas will have opportunities correspondingly equivalent to those in the cities.

The Economic Development of Rural Resources

The environment of rural New Jersey is agriculturally oriented. Yet in the demand for nonfarm higher uses of our land, farming and rural businesses have been under pressure to keep up growth consistent with other sectors of the economy. In some cases, survival has been a more important goal. Since farming and agriculture and rural agriculturally oriented businesses are highly essential in our modern complex sophisticated society, expansion and promotion of this phase of rural business have been stressed.

1. The Poultry Industry Steering Committee Implementation Sub-Group has been chaired by the director of the Division of Rural Resources. This group has coordinated forces to establish modern, automated, highly integrated egg production complexes in certain rural areas of New Jersey. Considering that in the late 1950's, the egg industry in New Jersey was a $105,000,000 business and equaled 35 percent of our agricultural production, it is clear that rural business suffered, when the industry now is appraised at approximately $37,600,000 or 12 1/2 percent of our agricultural production (1967). This group activity aims to restore this rural enterprise to more of its prior importance through modernization. Six of the newly advocated automated egg complexes were installed in the State during this fiscal year, and others are on the drawing boards.

2. The Division of Rural Resources assumed leadership in the development of an interstate group for the marketing of locally produced malt barley. With only one small malt house in the East, and with local breweries in an area of high consumption dependent on distant malt shipments, the feasibility of an eastern malt house to expand this business is being studied. Substantial capital outlay to perform this service is in the general plans of this group to enhance our rural base via this business.

55th Annual Report

of the

New Jersey
Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970

EXCERPT CONCERNING THE
STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

This cover page was prepared by William P. Minervini in lieu of the actual cover page, which is missing from the copy in the New Jersey State Library.

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FOREWORD

A full description of the activities of the eight divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year July 1, 1969, to June 30, 1970, is contained in the report that follows. A much abbreviated version of the report, covering only the highlights of the year, was previously issued and widely distributed. Lack of funds has made it impossible to print the entire report. However, a limited number of copies have been made available and will be kept on permanent file in the Department to meet the needs of those requiring a detailed account of the various programs of the Department.

PHILLIP ALAMPI

Secretary of Agriculture

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Authorization

The State Soil Conservation Committee is a special purpose agency established by an Act of the Legislature in 1937 (4:24-1 through 38) with responsibilities to provide for the conservation of soil and soil resources, the control and prevention of soil erosion, the prevention of damage by floodwater or sediment, and the conservation of water for agricultural purposes.

Objectives

The Objectives of the State Soil Conservation Committee are to:

1. Eliminate soil erosion, sedimentation and the pollution of water and air from silt, dust, chemical residues and plant and animal waste.

2. Promote land use based upon the capability of the soil to support such use.

3. Achieve sound watershed management to alleviate flood water and sediment damage, conserve water for agricultural use, provide recreation, and contribute to a quality environment.

4. Formulate and maintain a comprehensive plan for the management, development and utilization of the State's soil resources.

5. Develop a strong soil conservation district framework which can capably administer programs to conserve soil, water and related natural resources in a manner to match the existing and projected needs.

6. Establish public awareness of conservation needs and expand utilization of conservation programs to all land users, rural and urban, public and private.

7. Initiate and develop cooperative efforts among all public agencies involved in natural resources for the effective and efficient management and use of these natural resources.

Operating Pattern

Basically, four groups participate in the program. Each contributes to its success and can be described as follows:

1. The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at the State level; creates soil conservation districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of three to five resident district landowners to serve as supervisors or the governing body of each district; assists each district in carrying out its programs;

assists in the procurement of technical services; materials, and money from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates to the districts State-appropriated funds; coordinates the activities of the districts; and represents the State's interest and responsibility in soil resource conservation and development, agricultural water management, flood prevention and control and other appropriate natural resource functions in the programs of other State, Federal and local agencies and organizations.

2. The Soil Conservation Districts are legal subdivisions of State government with responsibilities for developing and implementing comprehensive plans for the conservation of natural resources at the local level in cooperation with State, Federal and local agencies, organizations and individuals. Through the supervisor board, they coordinate programs of various cooperating governmental conservation agencies, and promote, publicize and otherwise assist in the development of programs to deal with local environmental and ecological problems and opportunities. Particular areas of concern are soil and water conservation; watershed protection and flood prevention; forest, wildlife and fish management; rural recreational development; community beautification; environmental education; rural resource development and other appropriate natural resource functions. Soil conservation districts are coordinating centers for governmental services and assistance offered in the above mentioned areas of responsibility to private landowners, municipal and other public agencies, engineers, planners, developers and other individuals and organizations whose activities affect natural resource use. Programs are carried out with funds, materials and technical assistance provided by the State Soil Conservation Committee and other cooperating agencies, organizations and individuals. Operations are carried out through memorandums of understanding with cooperating technical resource agencies.

3. The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply districts with technical assistance and materials and, in certain instances, funds needed to accomplish their programs. Individuals, organizations, industries and others often give voluntary financial aid and other contributions to further the work of the districts. Cooperating agencies include the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; the Cooperative Extension Service of Rutgers University; the State Bureau of Forestry; the State Division of Fish, Game and Shell Fisheries; the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; county and municipal governmental agencies and commissions; and other resource agencies.

4. The Landowners and land users may be Federal, State, county or municipal agencies or private individuals who voluntarily agree to cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to the land which they use or control. Planners, engineers, professional consultants and others also use the information and services provided through the district.

Accomplishments, 1969-70

In the final analysis, progress in conservation of natural resources is measured by on-the-ground accomplishment. There must be supporting programs of information, education, research and planning. These activities indirectly result in conservation or management projects which help to achieve the objectives of the soil conservation program.

On-the-ground accomplishments of the State Soil Conservation Committee are measured in terms of achievements at the district level, since the State body serves a supportive role to the districts in this regard. Other types of accomplishments will be noted later in this report.

Technical assistance was provided by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, State foresters, and State Fish and Game personnel. Financial assistance was given in some cases by the U. S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and by the Soil Conservation Service.

TABLE 1. CONSERVATION PRACTICES APPLIED ON INDIVIDUAL UNITS OF LAND

Practice	Number or Other Unit
Technical services provided	11,071
Recipients of technical assistance	3,984
Inventories and evaluations	2,060
Soil survey	130,831 acres
Conservation plans prepared or revised	250
Ponds constructed	177
Drainage	100,749 feet
Strip cropping	899 acres
Windbreaks	18,790 feet
Waterways	21 acres
Critical area plantings	179 acres
Tile drains	131,687 feet
Recreation area improvement	584 acres
Conversion to wildlife recreation	1,846 acres
Recreation trails and walkways	18,438 feet
Field drainage ditches	41,966 feet

TABLE 2. ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Type of Assistance	Number
Services on resource plans	956
Units of government assisted	263
Inventories and evaluations on resource plans	109
Site selection for public facility	7
Land use regulations established	7

TABLE 3. FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice	Number	Acres
Forestry services	1,409	
Woodlands examined	497	30,398
Planting sites examined	235	2,859
Timber marked for cutting		
Saw timber	49 sites	731
Pulpwood	116 sites	1,678
Tree planting plans	35	385
Sites planted	82	312
Products harvested under improved management practices		
Saw timber	35 owners	742
Pulpwood	38 "	536
Prescribed burning	20 "	12,378
Fire lines plowed	8	210 miles

Services are not differentiated on agricultural or other basis. A trend toward more requests for services to other than agricultural land users continues but is not noted separately. District technicians frequently provide consultive assistance to engineers, architects, planning boards, nonfarm landowners and others who, in turn, are responsible for the implementation and supervision of necessary conservation practices. The district technician, therefore, is removed from direct supervision of establishment of these practices and often is not able to record actual accomplishment. This situation is increasing as a result of the aforementioned trend.

Soil conservation district supervisors and technical staffs are often asked to serve on various resource committees, planning boards and other local organizations. This day-by-day transfer of knowledge and concepts to decision-making bodies results in achievement of objectives in the best possible manner; however, it is not possible to record these important accomplishments.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

Under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, local people through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water management which cannot be handled individually. Since its inception in 1954, the watershed program has created great interest. Watershed project work plans include such features as impoundment and stream channelization to reduce floodwater, sediment and erosion damage; development of municipal and industrial water supplies;

improvements for fish and wildlife habitat; development of recreation facilities; and management of water for agricultural purposes. Conservation planning through the watershed approach combines an upland conservation land treatment program balanced with a downstream structural control program including stream channel work and flood control dams and dikes.

Thirteen watershed projects are in the operational or maintenance stage in New Jersey, for which the Federal government has contributed $9,475,000. State and local land acquisition cost, contracting services and similar funding from nonfederal sources has added $5,338,000 to these project values, making total input value of flood control and multipurpose watershed programs of $14,813,000.

TABLE 4. FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project - Location	Total Costs	Average Annual Benefits	Type of Benefit 1/
Silver Lake, Salem Co.	$ 365,520	$ 10,463	F,D,W
Town Bank, Salem Co.	236,000	13,466	F,D
Paulins Kill, Sussex & Warren Co.	674,000	18,517	F
Middle Neck, Salem Co.	370,000	15,969	F,D
Parkers Creek, Burlington Co.	353,988	17,037	F,D
Repaupo Creek, Gloucester Co.	542,744	25,384	F,D
Maurice River Cove, Cumberland Co.	268,729	11,400	F,D,W
Pine Mt.-Mill Creek, Cumberland Co.	265,338	16,835	F,D
Stony Brook, Mercer & Hunterdon Co.	1,198,129	49,813	S,I,R
Assunpink, Mercer & Monmouth Co.	7,569,114	686,362	F,D,W,R
Pequest, Warren Co.	1,159,000	241,939	F,D
Riggins Ditch, Cumberland Co.	292,079	16,989	F,I,W
Furnace Brook, Warren Co.	597,688	58,399	F,R
	$13,892,329	$1,182,573	

1/ D - Drainage
F - Flood control
I - Irrigation
R - Recreation
S - Sediment control
W - Wildlife

The above projects are planned for a minimum of a 50-year life, but with proper operation and mainenance, they are effective for a much longer period.

Surveys and construction underway this year include:

1. Preliminary surveys and engineering evaluations on two projects with a project value of $1,570,000.

2. Detailed surveys and engineering evaluations on one project with a value of $1,658,000.

3. Final design surveys on five projects with a value of $1,850,000

4. Construction on four projects with construction and installation costs totaling $840,000.

Other watershed program accomplishments:

1. Through cooperative agreement with the Soil Conservation Service, the State Soil Conservation Committee has provided $14,000 to accelerate the development of watershed work plans. These funds have been utilized to provide additional manpower and materials to increase the rate of planning completion beyond the capabilities previously provided by the SCS planning staff. This will allow earlier Federal funding for construction and earlier alleviation of flood damages. Nine projects have thus been accelerated in varying degrees.

2. An expanded information and liaison program provided improved coordination between local project sponsors and other participating State and Federal agencies. Interchange of information between the Flood Plain Management Program of the Department of Environmental Protection and the SCS planning party has provided a substantial saving in planning funds for several projects.

3. Extensive staff time was devoted to the acquisition of easements and the elimination of other project bottlenecks which are State or district responsibilities. Twenty-nine land rights easements were acquired for portions of the Assunpink project. Numerous organizational and functional meetings were arranged and assisted resulting in progress toward project completion.

Water Quality Study

Since 1963, the State Soil Conservation Committee has cooperated in a water quality study with the New Jersey Department of Health, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and the U.S. Geological Survey. This study has continued through 1969-70 and its purposes are to determine the extent of sediment pollution in water courses of the State, indentify major sources of such sediment, and evaluate erosion and sediment control measures utilized in the soil conservation program.

Information - Education

Final plans were developed for an exhibit to promote awareness of natural resource conservation needs in urbanizing areas. The exhibit will be used primarily in the heavily populated Northeast Jersey Soil Conservation District. A 16 millimeter film entitled "Later... perhaps" was purchased and shown to 33 student and leadership groups throughout the State and is constantly available on a free loan basis.

Annual reports describing district conservation programs and annual progress in attractive form were prepared in each of 15 districts. Twelve district reports were prepared and published and 14 were distributed by the State Soil Conservation Committee to district landowners, planners, legislators and other leadership individuals and agencies concerned with natural resources. Twenty thousand copies were distributed.

Twenty-eight tours, some by air, were conducted for leadership individuals and agency representatives. News releases and spot radio announcements were prepared and in-person television interviews were conducted. Awards were given for outstanding conservation achievement in each district and at the State level. Special attention was given to promoting the establishment of municipal conservation commissions and keeping them informed of services available through soil conservation districts.

An annual supervisor training meeting was conducted as well as a successful Conservation Interests program during Farmers Week. Assistance was provided for the development of a nine-week in-service training program at Rutgers University. A training session for district clerks was conducted. Arrangements were made for key supervisors and staff to attend regional and national training meetings.

Thirty-six thousand conservation education booklets were distributed to schools and youth groups under a supervised program. Seventy-two thousand items of natural resource stewardship information were distributed through districts to church and related organizations in accordance with official State and national recognition of Soil Stewardship Week.

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, a Statewide Conservation Needs Inventory was published. The final publication of the Salem County Soil Survey was officially released. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service the detailed survey of 130,831 acres of New Jersey soils to determine physical characteristics, productive capabilities and inherent limitations for all significant soil uses ranging from agriculture to urban development was completed this year. Total State acreage completed to date is 3,377,480. The dissemination and interpretation of these survey data are necessary for proper land utilization and result in the elimination of waste and unnecessary expense to correct improper land use. 1/

1/ Cooperative agreement was developed with the Soil Conservation Service to provide for acceleration of completion of the soil survey in remaining counties. Twelve thousand dollars of State funds were utilized to provide aerial photography, film positives and salaries and related expenses for soil survey work in two counties. Major contributions were made by county government and the SCS to finance the additional costs of survey completion in these areas.

Thirty-four issues of newsletters were published and distributed for eight didstricts. Many miscellaneous informational brochures and leaflets were published. State and district staff participated in Earth Day activities and made frequent other public appearances to further the conservation program. Water testing kits were provided to local schools by three districts as a part of an overall antipollution emphasis.

Administration

Nine official State Soil Conservation Committee meetings were held during the year. An average of 10 official meetings was held in each district during the year. Official membership of the Committee was as follows:

Phillip Alampi	Secretary, New Jersey Department of Agriculture
Richard J. Sullivan	Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection
Leland G. Merrill	Dean, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science
John L. Gerwig	Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science
Edward J. Lenihan	Assistant Vice President, Urban Affairs and Area Development, Public Service Electric and Gas Co.
Richard W. Akeley	State Conservationist, U.S. Soil Conservation Service
Edward C. Noller	Supervisor, Freehold Soil Conservation District
Newton S. Layton	Supervisor, Salem SCD
John R. Traino	Supervisor, Burlington County SCD
Fred H. Totten	Supervisor, Hunterdon County SCD
Herman Kleindienst	Supervisor, Sussex County SCD
Kenneth Roehrich	Supervisor, Morris County SCD

In addition, the following agencies were represented on the Committee:

N. J. Department of Health	Dr. Mathew Bonese
N. J. Department of Community Affairs	John Parke
N. J. Department of Transportation	William Pfister
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	Valentine Rosiak

Upon recommendations from district nominating committees and a special evaluation subcommittee, 13 new appointments and 20 reappointments of resident landowners to district supervisor positions were made. Seven new supervisor positions were approved for district boards expanding to five members bringing the total supervisor force to 73 for the State. A major portion of new appointments represent other than agricultural landowners in keeping with the need to involve all resource users in the soil conservation program.

A memorandum of understanding was developed with the New Jersey Department of Transportation which provides for interchange of information about land use needs for transportation and their relationship to district long-range conservation plans.

A model memorandum of understanding for use between districts and municipalities was further modified and approved for district use. Such agreements have been enacted with several municipalities. A sediment and erosion control ordinance was developed by the Hunterdon County District.

Guidance and assistance was provided to the Department of Community Affairs in the revision of wording of a proposed State planning law to provide for review of land use changes by soil conservation districts.

Progress was made toward the development of a pilot portion of a State wide soil resources plan. Granville Quakenbush, consultant for the work, has developed detailed data regarding soils and their capability for major uses together with a generalized soil map for a sample portion of the State.

Four districts have developed plans to employ resource specialists to alleviate personnel shortages. Staff assistance was provided in the development of these requests which will provide local cost-sharing as an alternative means of maintaining staff to match requests for services. If approved, the State Committee will provide those funds not raised at the local level.

A summary of purpose, objectives and long-range plan of work was prepared and adopted. A special committee to study district long-range outlook was appointed as was a legislative review committee.

Guidance and assistnace were provided for the New Jersey Association of Soil Conservation Districts, a nonprofit organization of conservation district supervisors with goals to promote natural resource conservation and development. Program objectives for this organization were developed and published.

District clerical staffs are provided by the Committee. The clerical force ranged from 17 to 22 clerk typists and clerk stenographers located at 16 field locations.

The State Soil Conservation Committee continued to work closely with the 15 soil conservation districts in the State providing advisory, coordination, liaison and management assistance. The Committee maintained close liaison with other State and Federal agencies having direct or delegated conservation responsibilities. The Committee, through its members and staff, enjoyed membership on numerous conservation boards, committees and interdepartmental groups.

Extensive routine administrative tasks necessary to support the soil conservation district organizations were carried out.

56th Annual Report

of the

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971

EXCERPT CONCERNING THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

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Trenton, N. J.

FOREWORD

A full description of the activities of the eight divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year July 1, 1970, to June 30, 1971, is contained in the report that follows. A much abbreviated version of the report, covering only the highlights of the year, was previously issued and widely distributed. Lack of funds has made it impossible to print the entire report. However, a limited number of copies have been made available and will be kept on permanent file in the Department to meet the needs of those requiring a detailed account of the various programs of the Department.

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PHILLIP ALAMPI
Secretary of Agriculture

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Authorization

The State Soil Conservation Committee is a special purpose agency established by an Act of the Legislature in 1937 (4:24-1 through 38) with responsibilities to provide for the conservation of soil and soil resources, the control and prevention of soil erosion, the prevention of damage by floodwater or sediment, and the conservation of water for agricultural purposes.

Objectives

The objectives of the State Soil Conservation Committee are to:

1. Eliminate soil erosion, sedimentation and the pollution of water and air from silt, dust, chemical residues and plant and animal waste.

2. Promote land use based upon the capability of the soil to support such use.

3. Achieve sound watershed management to alleviate floodwater and sediment damage, conserve water for agricultural use, provide recreation, and contribute to a quality environment.

4. Formulate and maintain a comprehensive plan for the management, development and utilization of the State's soil resources.

5. Develop a strong soil conservation district framework which can capably administer programs to conserve soil, water and related natural resources in a manner to match the existing and projected needs.

6. Establish public awareness of conservation needs and expand utilization of conservation programs to all land users, rural and urban, public and private.

7. Initiate and develop cooperative efforts among all public agencies involved in natural resources for the effective and efficient management and use of these natural resources.

Operating Pattern

Basically, four groups participate in the program. Each contributes to its success and can be described as follows:

1. The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at the State level; creates soil conservation districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of three to five resident district landowners to serve as supervisors of the governing body of each district; assists each district in carrying out its programs; assists in the procurement of technical services; materials and money from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates to the districts State-appropriated funds; coordinates the activities of the districts; and represents the State's interest and responsibility in soil resource conservation and development, agricultural water management, flood prevention and control and other appropriate natural resource functions in the programs of other State, Federal and local agencies and organizations.

2. The Soil Conservation Districts are legal subdivisions of State government with responsibilities for developing and implementing comprehensive plans for the conservation of natural resources at the local level in cooperation with State, Federal and local agencies, organizations and individuals. Through the supervisor board, they coordinate programs of various cooperating governmental conservation agencies, and promote, publicize and otherwise assist in the development of programs to deal with local environmental and ecological problems and opportunities. Particular areas of concern are soil and water conservation; watershed protection and flood prevention; forest, wildlife and fish management; rural recreational development; community beautification; environmental education; rural resource development and other appropriate natural resource functions. Soil conservation districts are coordinating centers for governmental services and assistance offered in the above mentioned areas of responsibility to private landowners, municipal and other public agencies, engineers, planners, developers and other individuals and organizations whose activities affect natural resource use. Programs are carried out with funds, materials and technical assistance provided by the State Soil Conservation Committee and other cooperating agencies, organizations and individuals. Operations are carried out through memorandums of understanding with cooperating technical resource agencies and by district clerical and professional employees.

3. The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply districts with technical assistance and materials and, in certain instances, funds needed to accomplish their programs. Individuals, organizations, industries and others often give voluntary financial aid and other contributions to further the work of the districts. Cooperating agencies include the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the Cooperative Extension Service of Rutgers University; the State Bureau of Forestry; the State

Division of Fish, Game and Shell Fisheries; the U.S. Agricultural Stablization and Conservation Service; county and municipal governmental agencies and commissions; and other agencies.

4. The Landowners and land users may be Federal, State, county or municipal agencies or private individuals who voluntarily agree to cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to the land which they use or control. Planners, engineers, professional consultants and others also use the information and services provided through the district.

Accomplishments, 1970-71

From a practical viewpoint, progress in conservation of natural resources is measured by on-the-ground accomplishment. There must be supporting programs of information, education, research and planning which directly and indirectly result in planning and management projects which help to achieve the objectives of the soil conservation program.

On-the-ground accomplishments of the State Soil Conservation Committee are in large part measured at the district level, since the State body serves a supportive role to the districts in this regard. Other types of accomplishments will be noted later in this report.

Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, State foresters, Cooperative Extension Service, and State Fish and Game personnel. Financial assistance was given in some cases by the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Soil Conservation Service and the Farmers Home Administration.

The rapidly growing population of New Jersey is creating ever increasing and often conflicting demands for the use of our limited soil and water resources. Urban expansion in the watersheds of New Jersey is consuming 30,000 to 35,000 acres of agricultural land each year. Population projections indicate still higher rates of expansion. Attendant to the urban expansion are the problems of flooding, erosion and sediment pollution, inadequate municipal water supplies, waste disposal facilities and recreation developments.

Urban people are becoming more aware of the need for good land use and erosion and sediment control measures in urban developments. As a result, conservation districts are experiencing an increase

in requests for assistance from the urban population. This is a healthy sign and indicates a concern for our environment and an understanding of the need to properly use and protect our two basic natural resources soil and water.

This past year soil conservation technical assistance helped more than 4300 homeowners, farmers, school boards, and park commissions and others solve soil and water conservation problems on lands they owned or controlled. Some of the most common problems were as follows: wet basements due to flooding or high water tables, bare and eroding land in subdivisions and shopping centers, eroding and gullying of cropland, and development of water supplies for irrigation or recreation.

The following conservation practices are typical of those applied to solve such problems. Units of accomplishment are stated.

Countour Farming	786	acres
Critical Area Planting	456	acres
Debris Basins	3	no.
Diversions	33,655	ft.
Ponds	77	no.
Grade Stabilization Structures	13	no.
Grass Waterways	48	acres
Drainage Mains and Laterals	94,143	ft.
Irrigation Pits	53	no.
Terraces	1,800	ft.
Tile Drains	102,654	ft.
Conservation Plans Prepared	149	no.
Stripcropping	667	acres
Windbreaks	9,757	ft.
Recreation Area Improvement	2,732	acres
Conversion to Wildlife Recreation	3,500	acres
Recreation Trails and Walkways	68,700	ft.

An average of 2.5 contacts per landowner or operator were needed to help plan and apply the above and other needed conservation practices for a total of almost 11,000 contacts or assists.

Technical assistance was also provided for 263 units of government as they moved toward development and implementation of natural resource plans that provide for technically sound use and treatment of our soil and water resources.

Inventories and evaluations were the principal types of assistance provided to county and municipal governments. Most of these were inventories that explained the hazards and limitations of soils for various urban uses and resulted in 43 land use regulations. Five units of government also developed resource plans with district assistance.

Detailed soil surveys were completed this year on 157,536 acres of land. To date soil surveys have been completed on slightly more than 3 1/2 million acres or 73% of the total land area. Detailed soil surveys are essential for sound land use planning.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice	Number	Acres
Forestry services	1,600	
Woodlands examined	629	33,052
Planting sites examined	275	4,836
Timber marked for cutting		
Saw timber	51 sites	469
Pulpwood	90 sites	964
Tree planting plans	107	796
Sites planted	123	355
Products harvested under improved management practices		
Saw timber	19 owners	413
Pulpwood	59 owners	480
Prescribed burning	12 owners	7,590
Fire lines plowed	12	11.3 miles

Services are not differentiated on agricultural or other basis. A trend toward more requests for services to other than agricultural land users continues and is not noted separately. District technicians frequently provide consultive assistance to engineers, architects, planning boards, nonfarm landowners and others who, in turn, are responsible for the implementation and supervision of necessary conservation practices. The district technician, therefore, is removed from direct supervision of establishment of these practices and often is not able to record actual accomplishment. This situation is increasing as a result of the aforementioned trend.

Soil conservation district supervisors and technical staffs are often asked to serve on various resource committees, planning boards and other local organizations. This day-by-day transfer of knowledge and concepts to decision-making bodies results in achievement of objectives in the best possible manner; however, it is not possible to record these important accomplishments.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

Under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, local people through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water management which cannot be handled individually. Watershed project work plans include such features as floodwater, sediment and erosion control, development of municipal and industrial

water supplies; improvements for fish and wildlife habitat; development of recreation facilities; and management of water for agricultural purposes. Conservation planning through the watershed approach combines an upland conservation land treatment program balanced with a downstream structural control program.

Thirteen watershed projects are currently in the operational or maintenance stage in New Jersey, for which the Federal government has contributed $9,475,000. State and local land acquisition cost, contracting services and similar funding from nonfederal sources has added $5,338,000 to these project values, making total input value of flood control and multipurpose watershed programs of $14,813,000.

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project - Location	Total Costs	Average Annual Benefits	Type of Benefit 1/
Silver Lake, Salem Co.	$ 365,520	$ 10,463	F,D,W
Town Bank, Salem Co.	236,000	13,466	F,D
Paulins Kill, Sussex & Warren Co.	674,000	18,517	F
Middle Neck, Salem Co.	370,000	15,969	F,D
Parkers Creek, Burlington Co.	353,988	17,037	F,D
Repaupo Creek, Gloucester Co.	542,744	25,384	F,D
Maurice River Cove, Cumberland Co.	268,729	11,400	F,D,W
Pine Mt.-Mill Creek, Cumberland Co.	265,338	16,835	F,D
Stony Brook, Mercer & Hunterdon Co.	1,198,129	49,813	S,I,R
Assunpink, Mercer & Monmouth Co.	7,569,114	686,362	F,D,W,R
Pequest, Warren Co.	1,159,000	241,939	F,D
Riggins Ditch, Cumberland Co.	292,079	16,989	F,I,W
Furnace Brook, Warren Co.	597,688	58,399	F,R
	$13,892,329	$1,182,573	

The above projects are planned for a minimum of a 50-year life, but with proper operation and maintenance, they are effective for a much longer period.

1/ D - Drainage
F - Flood control
I - Irrigation
R - Recreation
S - Sediment control
W - Wildlife

Surveys and construction underway this year include:

1. Preliminary surveys and engineering evaluations on two projects with a project value of $1,500,000.

2. Detailed surveys and engineering evaluations on one project with a total value of $870,000.

3. Final design surveys on five projects with a value of $1,720,000.

4. Construction on four projects with construction and installation costs totaling $920,000.

Other major program accomplishments:

In cooperation with the USDA Soil Conservation Service, accomplished: Preliminary surveys and engineering evaluation on two watershed projects with a value of $1,500,000; detailed surveys and engineering evaluations on one project with a value of $870,000; final design surveys on five flood control structures valued at $1,720,000; and the construction of four structures costing $920,000.

Provided State funding to accelerate project planning in eight watersheds. Topographic surveys were completed for three watersheds, feasibility surveys were completed on two watersheds and studies were completed on three watersheds to revise structural measures to provide increased ecological benefits.

Thirteen projects now in the operations stage produce flood damage elimination and public recreation benefits estimated at $1,182,573 annually.

Completed, in cooperation with the USDA Soil Conservation Service, the detailed survey of 157,536 acres of New Jersey soil to determine physical characteristics, productive capabilities and inherent limitations for all significant uses ranging from agriculture to urban development. Total State acreage completed to date is 3,535,016 or 73% of the total land area. The dissemination and interpretation of these survey data are necessary for proper land utilization and result in the elimination of waste and unnecessary expense to correct improper land use. Data are also used as the basis for assessment of lands under the Farmland Assessment Act of 1964. The final publication of the Burlington County Soil Survey was officially released.

Continued water quality studies in cooperation with the U.S. Geographical Survey to: determine the extent of sediment pollution

in water courses of the State, identify major sources of such sediments, and evaluate sediment control measures utilized in the conservation program.

Established a State Sediment Control task force to develop State and local erosion and sediment controls.

Developed standards and specifications for erosion and sediment control for urbanizing areas and model ordinances for municipal implementation of controls.

Developed data for a soil resources plan for Sussex and Warren counties. Soil limitations and potentials for common land uses are interpreted to assist land use planners is establishing highest use of soil resources. This model will be evaluated for possible Statewide completion.

Established the first district resource specialist position in Somerset-Union Soil Conservation District in cooperation with respective counties. This has resulted in closer cooperation with municipal agencies and expediting of requests for technical assistance to achieve broader implementation of conservation measures.

In support of information dissemination, a legislated responsibility for the Committee, the following was completed: Annual reports describing district conservation programs and annual progress in attractive form were prepared in each district. Eleven district reports were prepared and published and 12 were distributed by the State Soil Conservation Committee to district landowners, planners, legislators and other leadership individuals and agencies concerned with natural resources. Over 30 issues of newsletters were published and distributed for districts. Miscellaneous leaflets and brochures were also printed and distributed.

District-wide tours were conducted for leadership individuals and agency representatives. News releases and spot radio announcements were prepared and in-person television interviews were conducted. Awards were given for outstanding conservation achievement in each district and at the State level. Special attention was given to promoting the establishment of municipal conservation commissions and keeping them informed of services available through soil conservation districts.

An annual supervisor training meeting was conducted as well as a successful Conservation Interests program during Farmers Week. Assistance was provided for the development of a nine-week in-service training program at Rutgers University. Training sessions for district clerks were conducted. Arrangements were made for key supervisors and staff to attend regional and national training meetings.

Thirty thousand conservation education booklets were distributed to schools and youth groups under a supervised program. Sixty thousand items of natural resource stewardship information were distributed through districts to church groups and related organizations in accordance with official State and national recognition of Soil Stewardship Week.

Nine official State Soil Conservation Committee meetings were held during the year. An average of 10 official meetings was held in each district during the year. Official membership of the Committee was as follows:

Phillip Alampi	Secretary, New Jersey Department of Agriculture
Richard J. Sullivan	Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection
Charles E. Hess	Acting Dean, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science
John L. Gerwig	Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science
James A. Shissias	Manager, Area Development, Public Service Electric and Gas Company
Wilson J. Parker	State Conservationist, U.S. Soil Conservation Service
Walter U. Claxton	Supervisor, Ocean County Soil Conservation District
Newton S. Layton	Supervisor, Salem SCD
John R. Traino	Supervisor, Burlington County SCD
Fred H. Totten	Supervisor, Hunterdon County SCD
Herman Kleindienst	Supervisor, Sussex County SCD
Kenneth J. Roehrich	Supervisor, Morris County SCD

In addition, the following agencies were represented on the Committee:

N.J. Department of Health	Dr. Mathew J. Bonese
N.J. Department of Community Affairs	John Parke
N.J. Department of Transportation	Edwin Jones
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	Valentine Rosiak

Upon recommendations from district nominating committees and a special supervisor evaluation subcommittee, eight new appointments and 17 reappointments of resident landowners to district supervisor positions were made. One new supervisor position was approved for a district board expanding to five members bringing the total supervisor force to 74 for the State. A major portion

of new appointments represent other than agricultural landowners in keeping with the need to involve all resource users in the soil conservation program.

Liaison continued with the Department of Community Affairs in the development of erosion and sediment control provisions and land capability data for inclusion in a revised State land use planning act.

Compilation data for a pilot portion of a State soil resources plan was completed. Editing of the manuscript is now in progress. Such a plan will provide generalized soil limitation data for land planning and utilization for other than agricultural uses.

Planning continued toward the establishment of district resource specialist positions. Districts will provide funds to match State funding subject to State budget approval.

An annual plan of work and budget based upon program budgeting procedures was developed. The Committee on long range outlook proposed modifications in enabling legislation to adapt programs to current needs.

Guidance and assistance were provided for the New Jersey Association of Soil Conservation Districts, a nonprofit organization of conservation district supervisors with goals to promote natural resource conservation and development. Program objectives for this organization were developed and published.

District clerical staffs are provided by the Committee. The clerical force ranged from 17 to 22 clerk typists and clerk stenographers located at 16 field locations.

The State Soil Conservation Committee continued to work closely with the 15 soil conservation districts in the State providing advisory, coordination, liaison and management assistance. The Committee maintained close liaison with other State and Federal agencies having direct or delegated conservation responsibilities. The Committee, through its members and staff, enjoyed membership on numerous conservation boards, committees and interdepartmental groups.

Extensive routine administrative tasks necessary to support the soil conservation district organizations were carried out.

In summary, it is conservatively estimated that the budgeted funding of approximately $110,000 for the State Soil Conservation program results in more than $5,000,000 of project installation input by landowners and cooperating agencies during FY1971.

57th Annual Report

of the

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972

EXCERPT CONCERNING THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

This cover page was prepared by William P. Minervini in lieu of the actual cover page, which is missing from the copy in the New Jersey State Library.

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PHILIP ALAIMO

Secretary of Agriculture

as urban growth and development continue to flow towards rural ... agricultural areas, there is a continual new interface of conf... and competitiveness which is created. Hopefully, through sol... to similar problems which have been developed over time, will ... it easier to resolve conflicts as well as give impetus to cre... conditions which will prevent undue conflicts. And it is sin... expected that the final results of the Blueprint Commission o... Future of New Jersey Agriculture will, at least insofar as our ... ture is concerned, pinpoint and specify those areas requiring ... action by the Rural Advisory Council and staff in keeping a v... productive agriculture contirbuting to the overall growth and ... of a dynamic Garden State.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The State Soil Conservation Committee is a special purpose ag... established by an Act of the Legislature in 1937 with respons... to provide for the conservation of soil and soil resources, the control and prevention of soil erosion, the prevention of da... floodwater or sediment, and the conservation of water for agri... purposes. Its broad purposes are to conserve and maintain the quality of New Jersey soil, water and related renewable natural resources, for continuous landowner and public use and benefit ... tural productivity, environmental quality and protection, and ... growth.

Objectives

The objectives of the State Soil Conservation Committee are t...

1. Control and prevent soil erosion, sedimentation and t... pollution of water and air from silt, dust, chemical residues and plant and animal waste.

2. Achieve efficient land use based upon the capability of the soil to support such use.

3. Provide for watershed protection, management and flo... prevention to alleviate floodwater and sediment damag... conserve water, provide public recreation, improve v... and wildlife habitats and contribute to a quality env...

4. Formulate and maintain a comprehensive plan for the ... ment, development and utilization of the State's soil resources for the benefit of all citizens.

5. Maintain and strengthen soil conservation districts t... capably administer programs to conserve and develop ... water and related natural resources in a manner to me... existing and future needs.

6. Establish public awareness of environmental needs and ... utilization of conservation programs to all land users rural and urban, public and private.

7. Initiate and develop cooperative efforts among all public agencies involved in natural resources for the effective and efficient management and use of these natural resources.

Operating Pattern

Basically, four groups participate in the program. Each contributes to its success and can be described as follows:

1. The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at the State level; creates soil conservation districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of five resident landowners to serve as supervisors of the governing body of each district; assists each district in carrying out its programs; coordinates and assists with the procurement of technical services, materials and money from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates State-appropriated funds to the districts; coordinates the activities of the districts; and represents the State's interest and responsibility in soil resource conservation and development, agricultural water management, flood prevention and control and other appropriate natural resource functions in the programs of other State, Federal and local agencies and organizations.

2. The Soil Conservation Districts are legal subdivisions of State government with responsibilities for developing and implementing comprehensive plans for the conservation of natural resources at the local level in cooperation with State, Federal and local agencies and with organizations and individuals. Through supervisor board action, they coordinate programs of various cooperating governmental conservation agencies, and promote, publicize and otherwise assist in the development of programs to deal with local environmental and ecological problems and opportunities. Particular areas of concern are soil and water conservation; watershed protection and flood prevention; forest management; wildlife habitat management and improvement; rural recreational development; community beautification; environmental education; rural resource development and other appropriate natural resource functions. Soil conservation districts are coordinating and service centers for governmental services and assistance is offered in the above mentioned areas of responsibility to private landowners, municipal and other public agencies, engineers, planners, developers and other individuals and organizations whose activities affect natural resource use. Programs are conducted with funds, materials and technical assistance provided by the State Soil Conservation Committee and other cooperating agencies, organizations and individuals. Operations are carried out through memorandums of understanding with cooperating technical resource agencies and by district clerical and professional employees.

3. The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply districts with technical assistance and materials and, in certain instances, funds needed to accomplish their programs. Individuals, organizations, industries and others often give voluntary financial aid and other contributions to further the work of the districts. Cooperating agencies include the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the Cooperative Extension Service of Rutgers University; the State Bureau of Forestry; the State Division of Fish, Game and

Shell Fisheries; the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; the Farmers Home Administration; county and municipal governmental agencies and commissions; and other agencies.

4. The Landowners and land users may be Federal, State, county or municipal agencies or private individuals who voluntarily agree to cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to the land which they use or control. Without question, the greatest input toward natural resource management in this New Jersey Natural Resources Conservation Program is made by the landowner. Through his time and efforts and land use the public is afforded major improvement in quality of environment. Planners, engineers, professional consultants and others also use the information and services provided through the district. This usually results in application of conservation practices on public and private lands through direct and indirect means.

Accomplishments, 1971-72

From a practical viewpoint, progress in conservation of natural resources is measured by on-the-ground accomplishments which provide benefits to the citizens of New Jersey. However, there must be supporting programs of information, education, research and planning and other efforts which directly and indirectly help to achieve the objectives of the soil conservation program.

On-the-ground accomplishments of the State Soil Conservation Committee are in large part measured at the district level, since the State body serves a supportive role to the districts in this regard. These types of accomplishments will be noted later in this report.

The rapidly growing population of New Jersey is creating ever increasing and often conflicting demands for the use of our limited soil and water resources. Urban expansion into the watersheds of New Jersey is consuming 30,000 to 35,000 acres of agricultural land each year. Population projections indicate still higher rates of expansion. Attendant to the urban expansion are the problems of flooding, soil erosion, sedimentation and sediment pollution, water supplies, management, waste disposal management and recreation needs.

Erosion and sediment control measures in urban developments have become of recognized importance. As a result, conservation districts are greatly increasing assistance to the urban residents of our State. This is a welcome program change indicating a growing public understanding of the need to properly use and protect our two most basic natural resources, soil and water.

This past year, technical conservation assistance helped more than 5,450 homeowners, farmers, school boards, conservation commissions, park commissions and others solve soil and water conservation problems on lands they owned or controlled. Some of the most common problems were wet basements and housing failures due to flooding or high water tables, erosion of land in subdivisions and shopping centers, erosion and gullying of cropland, development of water supplies for irrigation or recreation and the control of pollution

of water resources and other damages from sedimentation. Approximately 21,000 acres of land were adequately treated through the application of one or more of the following conservation practices. Units of measurements are stated.

Contour farming	334 acres
Critical area planting	387 acres
Diversions	25,924 ft.
Ponds	69
Grade stabilization structures	22
Grass waterways	40 acres
Drainage mains and laterals	73,378 ft.
Irrigation pits	51
Terraces	1,100 ft.
Tile drains	153,308 ft.
Strip cropping	382 acres
Recreation area improvement	396 acres
Conversion of land to recreation-wildlife	5,000 acres
Wildlife habitat improvement	2,522 acres
Windbreaks	13,372 ft.

An average of 2.24 contacts per landowner or operator were made to help plan and apply the above and other needed conservation practices for a total of almost 12,215 contacts or assists.

Over 1,240 technical assists were provided for 433 units of government to help them develop and implement natural resources plans and provide for technically sound use and treatment of our soil and water resources.

Inventories, evaluations and interpretations were the principal types of assistance provided to county and municipal governments. Most of these were inventories that identified the hazards and limitations of soils for various urban uses and helped result in 73 land use regulations. Two units of government also developed resource plans with district assistance.

During the year, soil conservation districts prepared 148 inventory evaluations for units of government, participated in site investigations for 17 public facilities, provided technical assistance to 19 organizational groups and prepared 2,450 inventory evaluations for individuals.

Major program emphasis has been placed upon preventive planning to avoid problems rather than solve them after they become a reality.

To provide the technical and scientific basis for such planning and all land use planning, detailed soil surveys were completed during the year on 250,000 acres of land, bringing the total soil survey completed to slightly more then 33 million acres or 77 percent of the total land area of New Jersey.

To assist owners of woodlands to manage and harvest these forest resources, the following forest management practices were provided

through soil conservation districts in New Jersey with technical inputs from the Bureau of Forestry.

Practice	Number	Acres
Total forestry services	2,169	
Woodlands and planting sites examined	1,002	62,169
Timber marked for cutting	119 sites	
Saw timber		743
Pulpwood		254
Management plans	144	
Tree planting plans	175	18,387
Sites planted	366	663
Products harvested under improved management practices (saw timber and pulpwood)	37 owners	905
Prescribed burning	23 owners	13,716
Fire lines plowed	23	39 miles

District technicians provide consultive assistance to engineers, architects, planning boards, landowners and others who, in turn, are responsible for the implementation and supervision of necessary conservation practices. The district technician, therefore, is removed from direct supervision of establishment of these practices and often is not able to record actual accomplishment. These services have far reaching effects upon the proper management of our soil, water and related natural resources.

In like manner, soil conservation district supervisors and technical staffs are often asked to serve on various resource committees, planning boards, environmental commissions and other local organizations. This day-by-day transfer of knowledge and concepts to such decision-making bodies results in achievement of objectives in the best possible manner; however, it is not possible to record these important accomplishments.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

Under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, local citizens through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water management which cannot be handled by individuals. Such watershed projects may include such features as floodwater, sediment and erosion control; development of municipal and industrial water supplies; improvements for fish and wildlife habitat; development of recreational facilities; and management of water for agricultural purposes. Conservation planning through this watershed approach combines upland conservation land treatment with downstream structural controls.

Thirteen watershed projects are currently in the operational or maintenance stage in New Jersey under this program. Nine of these are completed while construction work remains on the other four. The total estimated cost input of these projects is $27,323,500 of which $16,281,300 is provided by the Federal government. State and local funds provide for the remaining $11,042,200 which represents land acquisition costs, contracting services, and the local share of the construction costs of the works of improvement.

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project - Location	Total Costs	Average Annual Benefits	Type of Benefit 1/
Silver Lake, Salem Co.	$ 365,500	$ 10,500	F,D,W
Town Bank, Salem Co.	294,000	13,500	F,D
Paulins Kill, Sussex & Warren counties	2,170,500	40,000	F
Middle Neck, Salem Co.	260,000	16,000	F,D
Parkers Creek, Burlington Co.	628,000	17,000	F,D
Repaupo Creek, Gloucester Co.	945,500	25,400	F,D
Maurice River Cove, Cumberland county	380,000	11,400	F,D,W
Pine Mt.-Mill Creek, Cumberland county	268,500	16,800	F,D
Stony Brook, Mercer & Hunterdon counties	1,727,000	49,800	S,I,R
Assunpink, Mercer & Monmouth counties	17,664,500	1,399,600	F,D,W,R
Pequest, Warren Co.	1,207,500	242,000	F,D
Riggins Ditch, Cumberland Co.	304,000	17,000	F,I,W
Furnace Brook, Warren Co.	1,108,500	58,400	F,R
Total	$27,323,500	$1,917,400	

The above projects are planned for a minimum of a 50-year life, but with proper operation and maintenance, they are effective for a much longer period.

Surveys and construction underway this year include:

1. Preliminary planning surveys and engineering evaluations on three projects with a project value of $8,600,000.

2. Details surveys and engineering evaluations on one structure with a total value of $620,000.

3. Final design surveys on five structures with a value of $2,700,000.

4. Complete construction of three structures with construction and installation costs totaling $997,000.

1/ D - Drainage
F - Flood Control
I - Irrigation
R - Recreation
S - Sediment Control
W - Wildlife

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, the following were completed: Preliminary planning surveys and engineering evaluations on three watershed projects with a value of $8,600,[illegible] detailed surveys and engineering evaluations on one structure with a value of $620,000; final design surveys on five flood control structures valued at $2,700,000; and three structures costing $997,000.

Feasibility surveys were completed on three watersheds and studies were completed on three watersheds to revise structural measures to provide increased ecological benefits.

Thirteen projects now in the operations stage produce current and potential flood damage elimination and public recreation benefits estimated at $1,917,400 annually.

Other Major Program Accomplishments

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, the detailed survey of 250,000 acres of New Jersey soil was completed to determine physical characteristics, productive capabilities and inherent limitations for all significant uses ranging from agriculture to urban development. Total State acreage completed to date is 3,682,19[illegible] or 82 percent of the total land area to be mapped. The dissemination and interpretation of these survey data are essential for proper land utilization and result in elimination of waste and unnecessary expense required to correct improper land use. Survey data are also used as the basis for assessment of lands under the Farmland Assessment Act of 1964. The final publication of the Mercer County Soil Survey was officially released.

Water quality studies were continued in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey to determine the extent of sediment pollution in watercourses of the State, identify major sources of such sediment and evaluate sediment control measures utilized in the conservation program. Two thousand dollars was provided as one-fourth of the project cost. Similar funding was provided by the Division of Water Resources of the Department of Environmental Protection.

Sixteen staff positions were established and job titles were written and approved by Civil Service under the Federal Emergency Employment Act to assist with program implementation. Included are three clerk typists, seven natural resource aides and six natural resource assistants. This increased personnel in district offices has enabled the technically trained cooperating agency staff to devote more time to technical work. In addition, the Warren and Burlington districts also established district employee positions under the Emergency Employment Act. The development of this district employee program has been in keeping with long-range plans for improving district operation and organization for public natural resource conservation services and provides the key element for program growth to meet conservation needs.

Sediment Control Committee efforts continued and resulted in the development of Standards for Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey. This effort was carried out in cooperation with all

agencies having technical expertise relating to erosion controls or their implementation. Model ordinances for implementation and enforcement of these Standards at the municipal government level were developed. Release of all such materials is planned for early fall 1972 and will be coordinated by the State Soil Conservation Committee. The objective of this project is to control increasing erosion and sedimentation problems which accompany urban development in New Jersey.

Annual reports describing district conservation programs and annual progress in attractive form were prepared in each district. The State Soil Conservation Committee prepared and published 11 district reports and distributed 12 to district landowners, planners, legislators and other leadership individuals and agencies concerned with natural resources. Over 35 issues of newsletters were published and distributed for districts through the State Committee office. Miscellaneous leaflets and brochures were also printed and distributed.

Districtwide tours were conducted for leadership individuals and agency representatives. News releases and spot radio announcements were prepared and in-person television interviews were conducted. Awards were given for outstanding conservation achievement in each district and at the State level. Special attention was given to promoting the establishment of municipal conservation commissions and keeping them informed of services available through soil conservation districts.

A successful Conservation Interests program was conducted during Farmers Week. Assistance was provided for the development of a nine-week in-service training program at Rutgers University. Training sessions for district staff were conducted. Arrangements were made for key supervisors and staff to attend regional and national training meetings.

Training sessions were conducted for all district supervisors in three regional meetings on October 7, 14 and 20. The sessions were planned with the guidance of the State Association of Districts and each cooperating agency participated in the program. The State paid all supervisors expenses. A total of 120 persons attended with over 80 percent supervisors attendance. The training sessions were directed toward identifying duties and responsibilities of supervisors and an explanation of the role of each of the cooperating resource agencies.

A training workshop was provided for new Emergency Employment Act personnel with cooperating agencies contributing to content matter.

Staff assistance and district supervisor membership were provided to the Land and Water Resources Task Force of the Blueprint Commission on the Future of New Jersey Agriculture. Four meetings of this group resulted in recommendations regarding land and water resource management needs. Committee staff collated the final Task Force Report. The State Soil Conservation Committee and all districts accepted responsibility for the delineation of productive agricultural lands in accordance with the Task Force recommendations.

Uniform subdivision review procedures were developed, adopted and implemented by the State Committee, district and cooperating agencies thus enabling developers to receive consistent and uniform review comments on natural resource problems associated with development.

Co-sponsorship was provided for a training course for municipal engineers conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service.

A Soil Conservation Seminar was developed in cooperation with the New Jersey Builders Association on December 9, 1971. This group requested assistance with erosion and sedimentation control.

The Mercer District, in cooperation with the State Committee and the Mercer County Planning Board, conducted an educational inspection and tour of Columbia. Planners, conservationists and others who make land use decisions were provided the opportunity to witness at first hand this example of sophisticated development which incorporates conservation practices.

The Morris County Soil Conservation District, in cooperation with the Committee, produced a feature length educational film on the growth and development of a soil conservation district in an urbanizing area entitled "The Tradition of Change." This film is available for use by interested groups.

A special watershed study program was conducted with participation by 50 youth from four central New Jersey districts in an investigation of water quality and watershed management problems. The program was developed in cooperation with the Stony Brook-Millstone Watershed Association, the Cooperative Extension Service and other resource groups.

All arrangements and details including program for the Middle Atlantic States Conference of State Conservation Agencies were made by staff. This conference, April 9 through 11, had representation from six states. Issues of current interest were discussed and policies were developed for future action. A summary of the meeting was distributed to all participating states.

Thirty-two thousand conservation education booklets were distributed to schools and youth groups under a supervised program. Seventy-three thousand items of natural resource stewardship information were distributed through districts to church groups and related organizations in accordance with official State and national recognition of Soil Stewardship Week.

Eight official State Soil Conservation Committee meetings were held during the year. An average of 10 official meetings was held in each district during the year. Official membership of the Committee was as follows:

Phillip Alampi	Secretary, New Jersey Department of Agriculture
Richard J. Sullivan	Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection
Dr. Charles E. Hess	Dean, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science

Dr. John L. Gerwig	Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science
James A. Shissias	Manager, Area Development, Public Service Electric and Gas Company
Wilson J. Parker	State Conservationist, U.S. Soil Conservation Service
John Tomaselli	Supervisor, Camden County Soil Conservation District
Newton S. Layton	Supervisor, Salem Soil Conservation District
John R. Traino	Supervisor, Burlington County Soil Conservation District
Fred H. Totten	Supervisor, Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District
Herman Kleindienst	Supervisor, Sussex County Soil Conservation District
Kenneth J. Roehrich	Supervisor, Morris County Soil Conservation District

In addition, the following agencies were represented on the Committee:

New Jersey Department of Health	Dr. Mathew J. Bonese
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs	John Parke
New Jersey Department of Transportation	Edwin Jones
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	Valentine Rosiak

Upon recommendations from district nominating committees and a special supervisor evaluation subcommittee, eight new appointments and 19 reappointments of resident landowners to district supervisor positions were made. The total district supervisor force is now 75 for the State. A major portion of new appointments represent other than agricultural landowners in keeping with the need to involve all resource users in the soil conservation program.

Soil Stewardship Week was officially proclaimed by Governor Cahill and extensive distribution of promotional materials was accomplished by districts. The objectives of the Soil Stewardship Week were to foster citizens responsibility for natural resource conservation and make the public aware of conservation programs administered by soil conservation districts. Participation exceeded last year's program as noted elsewhere in this report.

An Environmental Essay Contest was held in cooperation with the Educational Committee of the State Association of Districts. An estimated 1,000 elementary school students from over 134 schools entered the contest. Certificates of participation were prepared and distributed to each participating school. Official presentation of awards will be made at the annual meeting of the Association of Districts.

A draft of the history and 35-year report of the New Jersey Soil Conservation Program was prepared. This report will serve as an information and training document as well as an historical summary.

Over 250 National Association of Conservation Districts environ... film catalogs were distributed to selected agencies, including mu... ipal conservation commissions, county planning boards, church gr... county school superintendents, and various service groups.

The Mercer District conducted a teacher training program in natur... resource education. Directed by the District natural resource a... the program will extend to over 400 elementary school students thr... the teachers so trained.

Liaison continued with the Department of Community Affairs in the development of erosion and sediment control provisions and land capability data for inclusion in a revised State land use planning act.

Editing and evaluation of the pilot portion of a State soil resour... pl... was completed. Such a plan will provide generalized soil lim... a... data for land planning and utilization for other than agricul... tu... uses.

Planning continued toward the establishment of district resource specialist positions. Districts will provide funds to match State funding subject to State budget approval.

An annual plan of work and budget based upon program budgeting pro... cedures was developed. The Committee on long-range outlook propo... modifications in enabling legislation to adapt programs to curren... needs.

Guidance and assistance were provided for the New Jersey Associati... of Soil Conservation Districts, a nonprofit educational organizati... of conservation district supervisors with goals to promote natural resource conservation and development. Program objectives for this organization were developed and published. A new State Association Committee system was established. Each resource agency is now represented by a separate committee to facilitate communication and interaction. The name of the Association was changed to the New Jersey Association of Natural Resource Districts to better reflect broadened programs and district ability to meet problems of urbanization.

Tree seedling sales were conducted in 12 districts. This conservation service to district residents has also provided a needed source of funding, allowing several districts to increase annual budgets over tenfold in a single year.

District clerical staffs were provided by the Committee. The clerical force ranged from 17 to 19 clerk typists and clerk stenographers at 15 field locations.

The State Soil Conservation Committee continued to work closely with the 15 soil conservation districts in the State providing advisory, coordination, liaison and management assistance. The Committee maintained close liaison with other State and Federal agencies havi... direct or delegated conservation responsibilities. The Committee,

through its members and staff, enjoyed membership on numerous conservation boards, committees and interdepartmental groups.

Extensive routine administrative tasks not herein mentioned necessary to support the soil conservation district organizations were carried out.

In summary, it is conservatively estimated that the budgeted funding of approximately $133,000 for the State Soil Conservation program resulted in $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 of project installation inputs by landowners and cooperating agencies during fiscal year 1971-72.

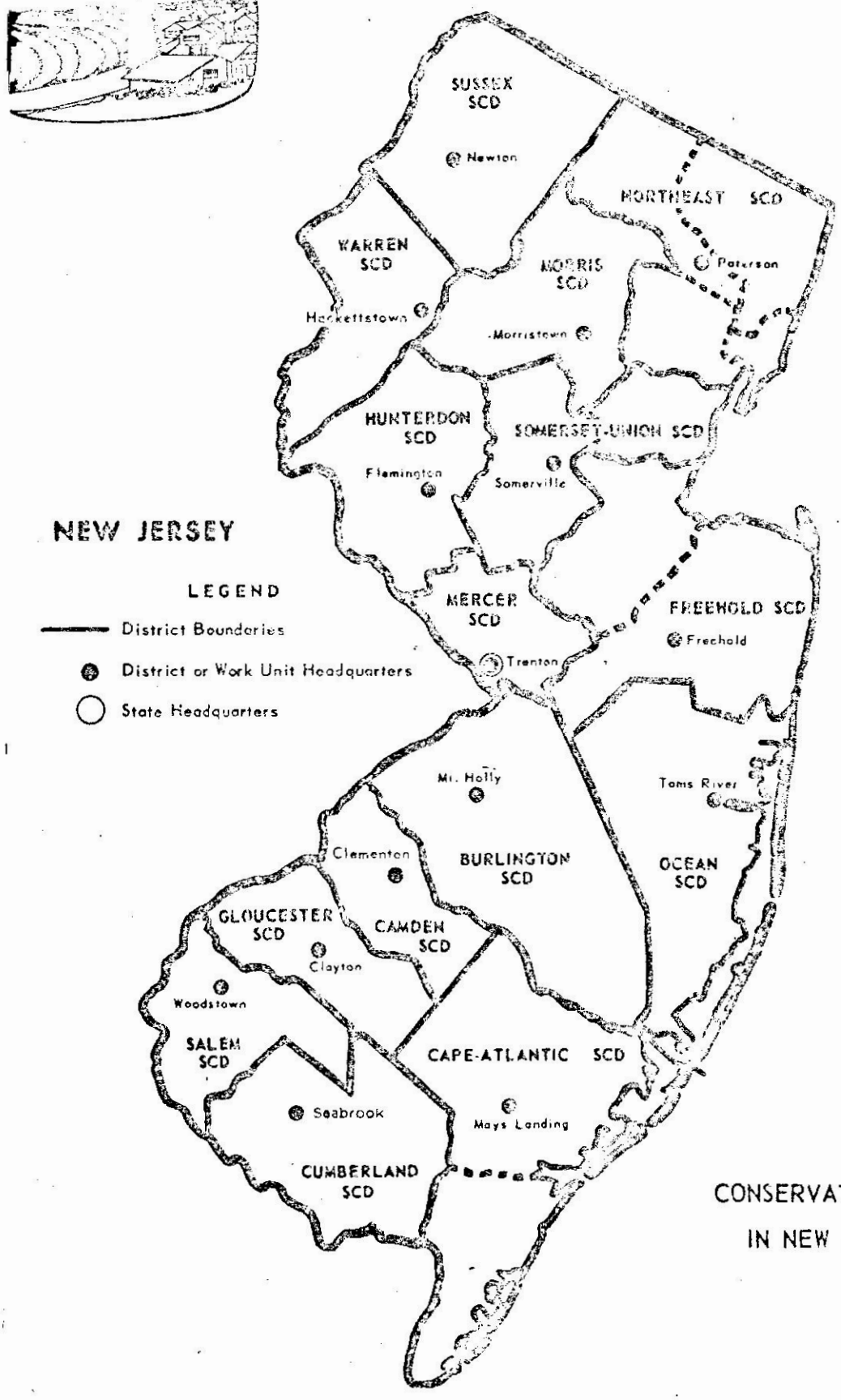
An official listing of soil conservation districts with addresses, telephone numbers and a map showing their location is attached to this annual report.

CONSERVATION DISTRICTS IN NEW JERSEY

Name	Address	Telephone
Burlington SCD	Cramer Building Rt. 38, Mt. Holly 08060	609-267-0811
Camden SCD	152 Ohio Avenue Clementon 08021	609-767-3977 or 784-1001
Cape-Atlantic SCD	Atlantic Co. Office Bldg. 1200 W. Harding Highway Mays Landing 08330	609-625-2203 or 465-5115
Cumberland SCD	Seabrook 08302	609-451-2144
Freehold SCD (Mon. & Midsex. Co.)	20 Court St. Freehold 07728	201-462-1079
Gloucester SCD	Gloucester Co. Office Bldg. Clayton 08312	609-881-0240
Hunterdon SCD	Route 6, Box 49 Flemington 08822	201-782-3915
Mercer SCD	930 Spruce St. Trenton 08638	609-396-4593 or 609-695-5415
Morris SCD	Court House Morristown 07960	201-538-1552
Northeast SCD (Bergen, Essex, Hudson & Passaic Counties)	County Service Building 317 Pennsylvania Ave. Paterson 07503	201-525-5000 X 201-538-1552
Ocean SCD	Ocean County Agric. Center Whitesville Road Toms River 08753	201-349-1245
Salem SCD	43 S. Main St. Woodstown 08098	609-769-1125
Somerset-Union SCD	1151 U.S. Route 202 Somerville 08876	201-725-3848
Sussex SCD	R. D. 1, Box 13 Newton 07860	201-383-3800 or 852-5450
Warren SCD	Stiger St. Hackettstown 07840	201-852-5450

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 1888, Trenton, New Jersey
Tel: 609-292-5540

New Jersey Natural Resources Conservation Program



CONSERVATION DISTRICTS IN NEW JERSEY

November 1972

58th Annual Report

of the

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

EXCERPT CONCERNING THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

This cover page was prepared by William P. Minervini in lieu of the actual cover page, which is missing from the Archived Copy from the New Jersey State Library.

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FOREWORD

A full description of the activities of the eight divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year July 1, 1972, to June 30, 1973, is contained in the report that follows. A much abbreviated version of the report, covering only the highlights of the year, was previously issued and widely distributed. Lack of funds has made it impossible to print the entire report. However, a limited number of copies have been made available and will be kept on permanent file in the Department to meet the needs of those requiring a detailed account of the various programs of the Department.

PHILLIP ALAMPI

Secretary of Agriculture

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STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Resource conservation services of the Department of Agriculture are provided under the guidance of the State Soil Conservation Committee which is a special purpose agency established by an Act of Legislature in 1937. It has responsibilities to provide for the conservation of soil and soil resources, the control and prevention of soil erosion; the prevention of damage by floodwater or sediment, and the conservation of water for agricultural purposes. Its broad purposes are to conserve and maintain the quality of New Jersey soil, water and related renewable natural resources, for continuous landowner and public use and benefit, agricultural productivity, environmental quality and protection, and economic growth.

Objectives

The objectives of the State Soil Conservation Committee are to:

1. Control and prevent soil erosion, sedimentation and the pollution of water and air from silt, dust, chemical residues and plant and animal waste.

2. Achieve efficient land use based upon the capability of the soil to support such use.

3. Provide for watershed protection, management and flood prevention to alleviate floodwater and sediment damage, conserve water, provide public recreation, improve woodlands and wildlife habitats and contribute to a quality environment.

Short-term goals of the Committee are to:

1. Formulate and maintain a comprehensive plan for the management, development and utilization of the State's soil resources for the benefit of all citizens.

2. Maintain and strengthen soil conservation districts to capably administer programs to conserve and develop soil, water and related natural resources in a manner to meet existing and future needs.

3. Establish public awareness of environmental needs and expand utilization of conservation programs to all land users, rural and urban, public and private.

4. Initiate and develop cooperative efforts among all public agencies involved in natural resources for the effective and efficient management and use of these natural resources.

Operating Pattern

The program operation is cooperative in nature and requires interagency coordination for its success. Basically, four groups participate in the program. Each contributes to its success and can be described as follows:

1. The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at

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the State level; creates soil conservation districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of five resident landowners to serve as the governing body of each district; assists each district in carrying out its programs; coordinates and assists with the procurement of technical services, materials and money from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates State-appropriated funds to the districts; coordinates the activities of the districts; and represents the State's interest and responsibility in soil resource conservation and development, agricultural water management, flood prevention and control and other appropriate natural resource functions in the programs of other State, Federal and local agencies and organizations.

2. The Soil Conservation Districts are legal subdivisions of State government with responsibilities for developing and implementing comprehensive plans for the conservation of natural resources at the local level in cooperation with State, Federal and local resources agencies and with organizations and individuals. Through governing body action, district supervisors coordinate with programs of various cooperating governmental conservation agencies, and promote,publicize and otherwise assist in the development of programs to deal with local environmental and ecological problems and opportunities. Particular areas of concern are soil and water conservation and management, watershed protection and flood prevention, forest management, wildlife habitat management and improvement, rural recreational development, community beautification, environmental education, rural resource development and other related natural resource functions. Soil conservation districts are coordination and service centers for governmental services and assistance which are offered to private landowners, municipal and other public agencies, engineers, planners, developers and other individuals and organizations whose activities affect natural resource use. Programs are conducted with funds, materials and technical assistance provided by the State Soil Conservation Committee and other cooperating agencies, organizations and individuals. Operations are carried out through memorandums of understanding with cooperating technical resource agencies and by district clerical and professional employees.

3. The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply districts with technical assistance and materials and, in certain instances, funds needed to accomplish their programs. Cooperating agencies include the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the Cooperative Extension Service of Rutgers University, the State Bureau of Forestry, the State Division of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries, the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Farmers Home Administration, county and municipal governmental agencies and commissions, and other agencies.

4. The Landowners and land users may be Federal, State, county or municipal agencies or private individuals who voluntarily agree to cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to the land which they use or control. Without question, the greatest input toward natural resource management in this New Jersey natural resources conservation program is made by the landowner. Through his time and efforts and land use guidance, the public is afforded major improvement in quality of environment. Planners, engineers, professional consultants and others also use the information and services provided through the district. This usually results in application of conservation practices on public and private lands through direct and indirect means.

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Accomplishments, 1972-73

Meaningful progress in conservation of natural resources must be measured by the on-the-ground accomplishments which provide benefits to the citizens of New Jersey. However, there are supporting programs of information, education, research and planning and other efforts which are essential to achieve the objectives of the natural resources conservation program.

These on-the-ground accomplishments of the State Soil Conservation Committee are in large part measured at the district level, since the State body serves a supportive role to the districts in this regard. Other types of accomplishments will be noted later in this report.

The rapidly growing population of New Jersey is creating ever increasing and often conflicting demands for the use of our limited soil and water resources. Urban expansion into the watersheds of New Jersey is consuming 30,000 to 35,000 acres of agricultural land each year. Population projections indicate still higher rates of expansion. Attendant to the urban expansion are the problems of flooding, soil erosion, sedimentation and sediment pollution, surface water management, waste disposal, management recreation needs and other resource problems.

Erosion and sediment control measures in urban developments are essential. Conservation districts are assisting urban residents of our State as well as rural. Growing public awareness of the need to properly use and protect our two most basic natural resources, soil and water, is welcomed and sets the stage for greatly increased future program accomplishments.

During the fiscal year 1972-73, technical conservation assistance helped more than 8,500 homeowners, farmers, school boards, conservation Commissions, municipalities, park commissions and others solve natural resource conservation problems on lands they owned or controlled. Some of the most common problems were septic disposal systems and housing failures due to flooding or high water tables, erosion of land and sedimentation in subdivisions and shopping centers and erosion and gullying of cropland due to improper surface water management, development of water supplies for irrigation or recreation, and the control of the State's major water pollutant, sediment, and many other damages arising from sedimentation. Many areas of land were treated through the application of suitable conservation practices. Examples of land treatment during the year are listed below:

Diversions for water interception	35,000 feet
Ponds	80
Grade stabilization structures	10
Grass waterways	60 acres
Drainage mains and laterals	80,000 feet
Tile drains	135,000 feet
Strip cropping	325 acres
Wildlife habitat improvement	2,200 acres

An average of two contacts per landowner or operator was required to help plan and apply these and many other needed conservation practices

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for a total of approximately 10,000 contacts or assists. Over 1,875 technical assists were provided for 404 units of government to help them develop and implement natural resources plans and provide for technically sound use and treatment of our soil and water resources.

Inventories, evaluations and interpretations were the principal types of assistance provided to county and municipal governments. Most of these were inventories that identified the hazards and limitations of soil for various urban uses and helped result in 38 new land use regulations. Five units of government also developed resource plans with district assistance.

During the year, soil conservation districts prepared 125 inventory evaluations for units of government, participated in site investigations for 21 public facilities, provided technical assistance to 16 organizational groups, and prepared 680 inventory evaluations for individuals. Four hundred and ninety-two site plans and subdivision plats were reviewed for erosion and sedimentation and other resource management problems. Over 2,000 analyses were provided to farm landowners to determine tax groupings.

Major problem emphasis has been placed upon preventive planning to avoid problems rather than solve them after they become a reality.

To provide the technical and scientific basis for such planning and all land use planning, detailed soil surveys were completed during the year on 245,000 acres of land, bringing the total soil survey completed to slightly more than 3.9 million acres or 82 percent of the total land area of New Jersey.

Forestry Assistance

To assist owners of woodlands to manage and harvest these forest resources, the following forest management practices were provided through soil conservation districts in New Jersey through the technical services of the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Environmental Protection:

Practice	Number	Acres
Total Forestry Requests	2,452	
Woodlands and planting sites examined	801	64,931
Timber marked for cutting	60 sites	
Sawtimber		887
Plywood		294
TSI	104	655.5
Management plans	202	48,658
Reforestation plans	128	1,253
Sites planted	451	785.5
Products harvested under improved management practices (sawtimber and pulpwood)	38	1,079
Prescribed burning	39	15,663
Timber stand improvement work	98	879

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Land Use Planning Assistance

District technicians provide consultive assistance to engineers, architects, planning boards, landowners and others who, in turn, are responsible for the implementation and supervision of necessary conservation practices. The district technician, therefore, it removed from direct supervision of establishment of these practices and often is not able to record actual accomplishment. These services have far reaching effects upon the proper management of our soil, water and related natural resources.

In like manner, soil conservation district supervisors and technical staff are often asked to serve on various resource committees, planning boards, environmental commissions and other local organizations. This day-by-day transfer of knowledge and concepts to such decision-making bodies results in achievement of objectives in the best possible manner; however, it is not feasible to record these important accomplishments.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

Under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, local citizens through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water management which cannot be handled by individuals. Such watershed projects may include features such as floodwater, sediment and erosion control; development of municipal and industrial water supplies; improvements for fish and wildlife habitate; development of recreation facilities; and management of water for agricultural purposes. Conservation planning through this watershed approach combines upland conservation land treatment with downstream structural controls.

Thirteen watershed projects are currently in the operational or maintenance stage in New Jersey under this program. Nine of these are completed while construction work remains on the other four. The total estimated cost input of these projects is $28,296,700 of which $16,978,000 is provided by the Federal government. State and local funds provide for the remaining $11,518,700 which represents land acquisition costs, contracting services, and the local share of the construction costs of the works of improvement.

Flood Control Projects

Project - Location	Total Costs	Average Annual Benefits	Type of Benefit 1/
Silver Lake, Salem Co.	$ 365,500	$ 10,500	F,D,W
Town Bank, Salem Co.	294,000	13,500	F,D
Paulins Kill, Sussex & Warren Counties	685,000	7,000	F
Middle Neck, Salem Co.	260,000	16,000	F,D
Parkers Creek, Burlington Co.	628,000	17,000	F,D
Repaupo Creek, Gloucester Co.	945,500	25,400	F,D
Maurice River Cove, Cumberland Co.	380,000	11,400	F,D,W
Pine Mt.-Mill Creek, Cumberland Co.	268,500	16,800	F,D

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Project - Location	Total Costs	Average Annual Benefits	Type of Benefit 1/
Stony Brook, Mercer & Hunterdon Counties	1,727,000	49,800	S,I,R
Assunpink, Mercer & Monmouth Counties	20,123,200	1,407,200	F,D,W,R
Pequest, Warren County	1,207,500	242,000	F,D
Riggins Ditch, Cumberland Co.	304,000	17,000	F,I,W
Furnace Brook, Warren County	1,108,500	58,400	F,R
Total	$28,296,700	$18,920,000	

The above projects are planned for a minimum of a 50-year life, but with proper operation and maintenance, they are effective for a much longer period.

Surveys and construction underway this year include:

1. Detailed surveys and engineering evaluations on three structures with a total value of $1,776,000.

2. Final design surveys on two structures with a value of $2,600,000.

3. Complete construction of one structure with construction and installation costs totaling $137,000.

Construction began and ground breaking ceremonies were held at Assunpink sites 4 and 5. Three State employees were assigned to the watershed survey crew to accelerate project development.

Flood hazard studies were undertaken in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service on tributaries of the Assunpink Creek where no structural means of flood damage prevention will be undertaken.

Feasibility surveys were completed on three watersheds and studies were finished on three watersheds to revise structural measures to provide increased ecological benefits.

Thirteen projects now in the operations stage produce current and potential flood damage elimination and public recreation benefits estimated at $1,892,000 annually.

Soil Survey

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, the detailed survey of 245,000 acres of New Jersey soil was completed. The survey was made

1/ D - Drainage
F - Flood Control
I - Irrigation
R - Recreation
S - Sediment Control
W - Wildlife

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to determine physical characteristics, productive capabilities and inherent limitations for all significant uses ranging from agriculture to urban development. Total State acreage completed to date is 3,912,000 or 85 percent of the total land area to be mapped. The dissemination and interpretation of these survey data are essential for proper land utilization and result in elimination of waste and unnecessary expense required to correct improper land use. Survey data are also used as the basis for assessment of lands under the Farmland Assessment Act of 1964. Survey data are also essential for the delineation of prime agricultural lands.

Water Studies

Water quality studies were continued in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey to determine the extent of sediment pollution in watercourses of the State, identify major sources of such sediments, and evaluate sediment control measures utilized in the conservation program. Two thousand dollars were provided as one-fourth of the project cost. Similar funding was provided by the Division of Water Resources of the Department of Environmental Protection. Two studies, "Effect of Land Use Retention Practices on Sediment Yields in the Stony Brook Basin, N.J." and "Sediment Transport by Streams Draining into the Delaware Estuary" were released this year. In cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, a survey of groundwater levels was conducted during early spring when groundwater levels were thought to be the highest ever recorded. Data will be correlated with water level information from the Cooperative Soil Survey.

Erosion and Sediment Control

Sediment Control Committee efforts continued and resulted in the publication and distribution of Standards for Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey. This effort was carried out in cooperation with all agencies having technical expertise relating to erosion controls or their implementation. Model ordinances for implementation and enforcement of these Standards at the municipal government level were included. The objective of this project is to control increasing erosion and sedimentation problems which accompany urban development in New Jersey. In further pursuit of this objective, language was drafted for a statewide erosion control bill. Language will be used to modify S-1083 to be more comprehensive in nature.

Educational Activities

Annual reports describing district conservation programs and annual progress in attractive form were prepared in each district. The State Soil Conservation Committee published and distributed nine district reports to district landowners, planners, legislators and other leadership individuals and agencies concerned with natural resources. Over 40 issues of newsletters were published and distributed for districts through the State Committee office. Miscellaneous leaflets and brochures were also printed and distributed.

Districtwide tours were conducted for leadership individuals and agency representatives. News releases and spot radio announcements were prepared and in-person television interviews were conducted. Awards were given for outstanding conservation achievement in each district and at

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the State level. Special attention was given to promoting the establishment of municipal environmental commissions and keeping them informed of services available through soil conservation districts.

A successful Natural Resource Interests program was conducted during Farmers Week. Assistance was provided for the continuation of a nine-week in-service training program at Rutgers University. Training sessions for district staff were conducted. Arrangements were made for supervisors and staff to attend regional and national training meetings.

Staff assistance was provided to the Land and Water Resources Task Force of the Blueprint Commission on the Future of New Jersey Agriculture. Recommendations regarding land and water resource management needs were included in the report. The State Soil Conservation Committee and all districts, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service delineated prime and unique agricultural lands in accordance with the Task Force recommendations.

Over 30,000 conservation education booklets were distributed to schools and youth groups under a supervised program. Over 83,000 items of natural resource stewardship information were distributed through districts to church groups and related organizations in accordance with official State proclamation and national recognition of Soil Stewardship Week.

Nine official State Soil Conservation Committee meetings were held during the year. An average of 10 official meetings were held in each district during the year. Official membership of the Committee was as follows:

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Wilson J. Parker	State Conservationist, U.S. Soil Conservation Service
Frank Bartolf	Supervisor, Ocean County Soil Conservation District
Newton S. Layton	Supervisor, Salem Soil Conservation District
John R. Traino	Supervisor, Burlington County Soil Conservation District
Fred H. Totten	Supervisor, Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District
Ivey Allen, Jr.	Supervisor, Somerset-Union Soil Conservation District
Kenneth J. Roehrich	Supervisor, Morris County Soil Conservation District

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In addition, the following agencies were represented on the Committee:

New Jersey Department of Health	Dr. Mathew J. Bonese
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs	John Parke
New Jersey Department of Transportation	Edwin Jones
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	Valentine Rosiak

Upon recommendations from district nominating committees and a special supervisor evaluation subcommittee, three new appointments and 19 re-appointments of resident landowners to district supervisor positions were made. The total district supervisor force is now 75 for the State, a major portion of which represent other than agricultural landowners in keeping with the need to involve all resource users in the soil conservation program.

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A second annual Environmental Essay Contest was held in cooperation with the Educational Committee of the New Jersey Association of Rural Resource Districts. Participation increased with an estimated 2,000 elementary school students from over 200 schools entering the contest.

Planning continued toward the establishment of district resource specialist positions. Districts will provide funds to match State funding subject to State budget approval.

An annual plan of work and budget based upon program budgeting procedures was developed. The Committee on Long-Range Outlook proposed modifications in enabling legislation to adapt programs to current needs.

Extensive guidance and assistance were provided for the New Jersey Association of Natural Resource Districts, a nonprofit educational organization of conservation district supervisors with goals to promote natural resource conservation and development. Program objectives for this organization were developed and published. An annual meeting and training session was conducted during January 1973.

Tree seedling sales were conducted in 13 districts. This conservation service to district residents has also provided a needed source of funding, allowing several districts to increase annual budgets over tenfold in a single year. Over 350,000 seedlings were distributed.

The Morris District, in cooperation with the State Committee, developed and published a conservation plan for the Schiff Scout Reservation. The plan serves as a tool for conservation management of the natural resources on the reservation and as an educational instrument to train scout leaders in resource conservation.

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The Morris District also engaged in a project to correlate the relationship between alluvial soils as delineated on soil surveys with engineering delineation of flood-prone areas.

A photo contest and a conservation education mini-grant program for schools was established in the Morris and Northeast Jersey districts.

The Camden District developed a proposed district ordinance to require district review of land development in an effort to control soil erosion, sedimentation and floodwater problems.

The Hunterdon District, with funding by the State Committee, developed a natural resource inventory for all municipalities in Hunterdon County. Six resource factors including prime agricultural lands and suitability for urban development were evaluated and areas delineated for use by municipal planners and environmental commissions.

A resource conservation and development project was established in the Warren and Sussex districts. Necessary organizational steps were taken and an executive council appointed.

All arrangements were made for a visit and tour for conservationists from Louisiana to be held during September 1973.

Coordination was established with the State League of Municipalities to secure close cooperation with districts. An article on district conservation services was prepared and published in "New Jersey Municipalities." An informational booth and consultant session was held at the annual league convention.

A report on soil conservation districts as a source of natural resource planning assistance was prepared for the State Federation of Planning Officials and published as a Quarterly Planning Information Report.

An information booth was prepared for the New Jersey Education Association Convention at Atlantic City. Educational publications were packaged and distributed.

Coordination was established with the State Association of County Boards of Freeholders. Staff presentations were made at two official meetings to promote cost-sharing expansion of district natural resource conservation programs.

District clerical staffs were provided by the Committee. The clerical force ranged from 17 to 19 clerk typists and clerk stenographers at 15 field locations.

The State Soil Conservation Committee continued to work closely with the 15 soil conservation districts in the State providing advisory, coordination, liaison and management assistance. The Committee maintained close liaison with other State and Federal agencies having direct or delegated conservation responsibilities. The Committee, through its members and staff, enjoyed membership on numerous conservation boards, committees and interdepartmental groups.

Extensive routine administrative tasks not herein mentioned necessary to support conservation district organizations were carried out.

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In summary, it is conservatively estimated that the budgeted funding of approximately $154,000 for the State soil conservation program resulted in $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 of project installation inputs by landowners and cooperating agencies during fiscal year 1971-72.

An official listing of soil conservation districts with addresses, telephone numbers and a map showing their location is attached to this annual report.

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CONSERVATION DISTRICTS IN NEW JERSEY

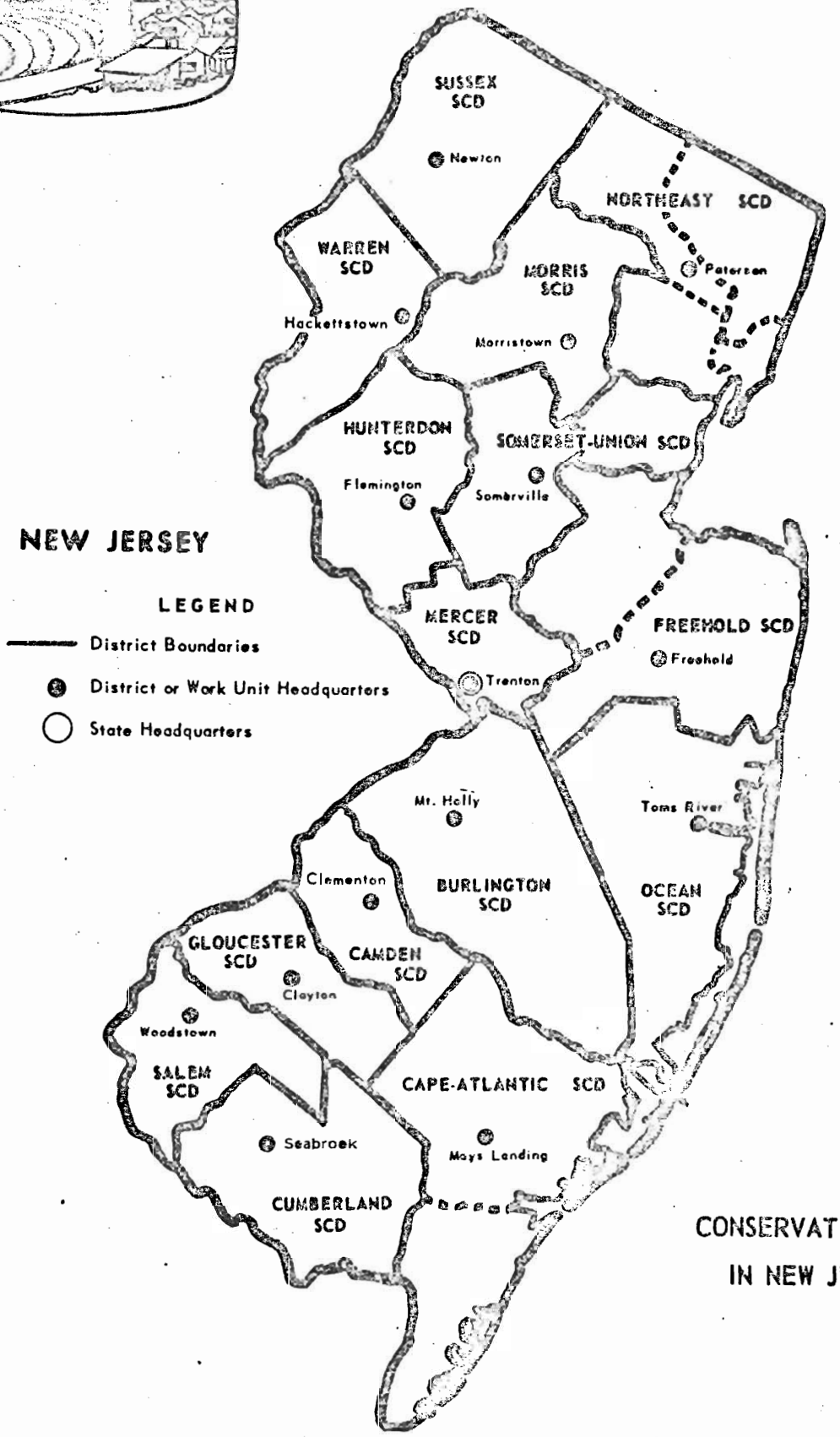
Name	Address	Telephone No.
Burlington SCD	Cramer Building Rt. 38, Mt. Holly 08060	609-267-0811
Camden SCD	152 Ohio Avenue Clementon 08021	609-767-3977 or 784-1001
Cape-Atlantic SCD	Atlantic Co. Office Bldg. 1200 W. Harding Highway Mays Landing 08330	609-625-2203 or 625-9400
Cumberland SCD	P.O. Box 148, Rt. 77 Seabrook 08302	609-451-2144
Freehold SCD (Mon. & Midsex. Co.)	20 Court St. Freehold 07728	201-462-1079
Gloucester SCD	Gloucester Co. Office Bldg. Clayton 08312	609-881-0240
Hunterdon SCD	Route 6, Box 49 Flemington 08822	201-782-3915
Mercer SCD	930 Spruce St. Trenton 08638	609-695-5415 or 609-396-4593
Morris SCD	Court House Morristown 07960	201-538-1552
Northeast SCD (Bergen, Essex, Hudson & Passaic Counties)	County Service Building 355 Main St. Hackensack 07601	201-646-2979 201-538-1552
Ocean SCD	Ocean County Agric. Center Whitesville Road Toms River 08753	201-349-1245
Salem SCD	1000 East,Rt. 40,Box 37 Woodstown 08098	609-769-1125
Somerset-Union SCD	308 Milltown Rd. 4-H Center Somerville 08876	201-725-3848
Sussex SCD	R. D. 1, Box 13 Newton 07860	201-383-3800 or 852-5450
Warren SCD	Stiger St. Hackettstown 07840	201-852-5450

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 1888, Trenton, New Jersey
Tel: 609-292-5540

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New Jersey Natural Resources Conservation Program





CONSERVATION DISTRICTS IN NEW JERSEY

FEBRUARY 1973

59th Annual Report

of the

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

EXCERPT CONCERNING THE STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

This cover page was prepared by William P. Minervini in lieu of the actual cover page, which is missing from the copy in the New Jersey State Library.

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FOREWORD

A full description of the activities of the seven divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for fiscal year July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974, is contained in the report that follows. A much abbreviated version of the report, covering only the highlights of the year, was previously issued and widely distributed. Lack of funds has made it impossible to print the entire report. However, a limited number of copies have been made available and will be kept on permanent file in the Department to meet the needs of those requiring a detailed account of the various programs of the Department.

PHILLIP ALAMPI
Secretary of Agriculture

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A25

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Resource conservation services of the Department of Agriculture are provided under the guidance of the State Soil Conservation Committee, which is a special purpose agency established by an Act of the Legislature in 1937. It has responsibilities to provide for the conservation of soil and soil resources, the control and prevention of soil erosion, the prevention of damage by floodwater or sediment, and the conservation of water for agricultural purposes. Its broad purposes are to conserve and maintain the quality of New Jersey soil, water and related renewable natural resources, for continuous landowner and public use and benefit, agricultural productivity, environmental quality and protection, and economic growth.

Objectives

The objectives of the State Soil Conservation Committee are to:

1. Control and prevent soil erosion, sedimentation and the pollution of water and air from silt, dust, chemical residues, and plant and animal waste.

2. Achieve efficient land use based upon the capability of the soil to support such use.

3. Provide for watershed protection, management and flood prevention to alleviate floodwater and sediment damage, conserve water, provide public recreation, improve woodlands and wildlife habitats and contribute to a quality environment.

Short-term goals of the Committee are to:

1. Formulate and maintain a comprehensive plan for the management, development and utilization of the State's soil and soil related natural resources for the benefit of all citizens.

2. Support and strengthen soil conservation districts to provide for administration of programs of technical assistance to conserve and develop soil water and related natural resources in a manner to meet existing and future needs.

3. Establish public awareness of environmental needs and expand utilization of conservation programs to all land users, rural and urban, public and private.

4. Initiate and develop cooperative efforts among all public agencies involved in natural resources for the effective and efficient management and use of these natural resources.

Operating Pattern

The program operation is cooperative in nature and requires interagency coordination for its success. Basically, four groups participate in the program. Each contributes to its success and can be described as follows:

1. The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at the State level; creates soil conservation districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of five resident landowners to serve as the governing body of each district; assists each district in carrying out its programs; coordinates and assists with the procurement of technical services, materials and money from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates State-appropriated funds to the districts; coordinates the activities of the districts; and represents the State's interest and responsibility in soil resource conservation and development, agricultural water management, flood prevention and control and other appropriate natural resource functions in the programs of other State, Federal and local agencies and organizations.

2. The Soil Conservation Districts are legal subdivisions of State government with responsibilities for developing and implementing comprehensive plans for the conservation of natural resources at the local level in cooperation with State, Federal and local resources agencies and with organizations and individuals. District supervisors administer services in coordination with programs of various cooperating governmental conservation agencies, to promote, publicize and otherwise develop programs to deal with local environmental and ecological problems and opportunities. Particular areas of concern are soil and water conservation and management, erosion and sediment control, watershed protection and flood prevention, forest management and wildlife habitat management and improvement. Other concerns are rural recreational development, community beautification, environmental education, rural resource development and other related natural resource functions. Soil conservation districts are coordination centers for services and assistance for private landowners, public agencies, engineers, planners, developers and other individuals and organizations whose activities affect natural resource use. Operations are carried out through memoranda of understanding with cooperating technical resource agencies and by district staff.

3. The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply districts with technical assistance and materials and, in certain instances, funds needed to accomplish their programs. Cooperating agencies include the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the Cooperative Extension Service of Rutgers University, the State Bureau of Forestry, the State Division of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries, the U. S. Agricultural Stablization and Conservation Service, the Farmers Home Administration, county and municipal governmental agencies and commissions, and other agencies.

4. The Landowners and land users may be public agencies or private individuals who cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to the land which they use or control. The greatest input toward natural resource management in this conservation program is made by the landowner. Through his time and efforts and land use guidance, the public is afforded major improvement in quality of environment. Planners, engineers, professional consultants and others also use district information and services, resulting in application of conservation practices on public and private lands through direct and indirect means.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1973-74

Technical Assistance to the Public

Meaningful progress in conservation of natural resources must be measured by the on-the-ground accomplishments which provide benefits to the citizens of New Jersey. In addition, however, there are supporting programs of information, education, research and planning and other efforts which are essential to achieve program objectives.

The rapidly growing population of New Jersey is creating ever-increasing and often conflicting demands for the use of our limited soil and water resources. Urban expansion is consuming 30,000 to 35,000 acres of New Jersey's agricultural land each year. Problems of flooding, soil erosion, sedimentation and sediment pollution, surface water management, increased demand for recreation and other resource related problems result from urban expansion.

Erosion and sediment control measures in urban developments are essential to protect public and private investment. Great public awareness of the need to properly use and protect our soil and water resources result in an increased demand for technical assistance.

During the year ending June 30, 1974, 612 units of government in New Jersey were given resource planning assistance to develop and implement plans for use and treatment of soil and water resources under their jurisdiction. This is a 50 percent increase over the previous year. Six hundred and thirty-four site plans and subdivision plats were reviewed for adequate erosion and sediment controls and for related soil resource management problems. This is a 30 percent increase over the previous year's record.

In addition, soil conservation districts prepared 98 inventories and evaluations for units of government. Most of these identified hazards and limitations of soils for various urban uses and helped result in 57 new land use regulations. Major emphasis is placed on problem prevention rather than problem correction after damage has been done.

Technical assistance on natural resource problems was continued for landowners during the year. Services were provided to 3,314 individuals and 21 organized groups of landowners. This resulted in adequate conservation treatment on 16,238 acres of land.

Examples of practices installed are:

Diversions for water management	34,020	feet
Ponds	58	
Grade stabilization structures for erosion control	13	
Tile drains	167,780	feet
Wildlife habitat improvement	7,046	acres
Critical area planting	434	acres
Drainage field ditches	91,215	feet
Gradient terraces	2,150	feet

SOIL SURVEYS

Soil surveys provide basic data about our land resources, including physical characteristics, productive capabilities and kinds and degree of limitations for all significant land uses. The dissemination and interpretation of these survey data provide landowners and governmental units with the information to make land use and land management decisions.

During the year, the manuscripts for the soil survey reports for Cape May, Cumberland and Somerset counties were completed. Interim reports to provide basic data prior to formal publication were completed for Passaic and Cape May counties. Major emphasis was placed on preparing soils data in suitable form for ready use by decision makers. One hundred fifteen thousand three hundred and forty new acres of soil were surveyed making a total of nearly four million acres of New Jersey land that has been classified and delineated on soil maps. During the year, two soil scientists who normally work on field mapping were assigned to complete the Atlantic County survey manuscript and to update the existing Warren County soil survey for expanded interpretation.

Soil survey data are used as the basis for assessment of lands under the Farmland Assessment Act of 1964 and are essential for the delineation of prime agricultural lands. Such data are the primary basis for all land use planning efforts.

Forestry Assistance

The New Jersey Bureau of Forestry, in cooperation with all soil conservation districts, provided assistance to landowners in managing their woodlands and reforesting forest or Christmas tree plantings during the year. Technical advice and on site assistance by Bureau foresters and several District employed aides resulted in the following accomplishments throughout the 15 districts.

Activity	Number	Acres
Forestry assistance requests	2,836	
Woodland and planting sites exmained	844	42,578
Woodlands marked for cutting		
Sawtimber and pulpwood		1,131
Timber stand improvement		433
Management plans prepared	236	44,540
Reforestation plans prepared	171	733
Sites planted		578.5
Woodlands harvested under improved management practices		
sawtimber and pulpwood		1,166
Prescribed burning completed		4,034
Timber stand improvement completed		177

Other services included technical assistance to wood processing plants, certification of tree experts, and preparation of tree cutting removal ordinances for municipalities.

Consultive Assistance for Land Use Planning

District technicians provide consultive assistance to engineers, architects, planning boards, landowners and others who are responsible for the implementation and supervision of necessary conservation practices. The district technician, therefore, is removed from direct supervision of establishment of these practices and often is not able to record actual accomplishment. These services have far-reaching effects upon the proper management of our soil, water and related natural resources.

In like manner, soil conservation district supervisors and technical staff are often asked to serve on various resource committees, planning boards, environmental commissions and other local organizations. This day-by-day transfer of knowledge and concepts to such a decision-making bodies results in achievement of objectives in the best possible manner; however, it is not feasible to record these important accomplishments.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

Under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, local citizens through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water management which cannot be handled by individuals. Such watershed projects may include features such as floodwater, sediment and erosion control; development of municipal and industrial water supplies; improvements for fish and wildlife habitat; development of recreation facilities; and management of water for agricultural purposes. Conservation planning through this watershed approach combines upland conservation land treatment with downstream structural controls.

Thirteen watershed projects are currently in the operational or maintenance state in New Jersey. Ten of them are completed while construction work remains on the other three. The total estimated cost input of these projects is $28,744,400, of which $16,651,400 is provided by the Federal government. State and local funds provide the remaining $12,093,000 which represents land acquisition costs, land treatment, contracting services, and the local share of the construction costs of the works of improvement.

Flood Control Projects

Project - Location	Total Costs	Average Annual Benefits	Type of Benefit 1/
Silver Lake, Salem County	$ 457,700	$ 10,500	F,D,W.
Town Bank, Salem County	294,000	25,500	F,D
Paulins Kill, Sussex & Warren counties	1,450,000	7,000	F
Middle Neck, Salem County	260,000	16,000	F,D
Parkers Creek, Burlington County	628,000	25,500	F,D
Repaupo Creek, Gloucester County	945,500	25,400	F,D
Maurice River Cove, Cumberland County	380,000	11,400	F,D,W

Project - Location	Total Costs	Average Annual Benefits	Type of Benefit 1/
Pine Mt.-Mill Creek, Cumberland County	268,500	16,800	F,D
Stony Brook, Mercer and Hunterdon counties	1,164,000	62,700	S,I,R
Assunpink, Mercer and Monmouth counties	20,123,200	1,407,200	F,D,W,R
Pequest, Warren County	1,207,500	242,000	F,D
Riggins Ditch, Cumberland County	311,000	17,000	F,I,W
Furnace Brook Warren County	1,255,000	58,400	F, R
Total	$28,744,400	$1,925,400	

The above projects are planned for a minimum of a 50-year life, but with proper operation and maintenance, they are effective for a much longer period.

Surveys and construction underway this year include:

1. Final design on two structures with a value of $5,000,000.
2. An architectural and engineering contract for survey to be made during construction of Assunpink Site 6.
3. Construction was completed at Assunpink Site 4 in June 1974 at a total cost of $975,864,32. Construction was begun on Site 5.
4. Completion of repair work to Parker's Creek Channel in Mt. Laurel Township in July 1974 at a total cost of $25,632.65.
5. Eighty-five percent completion of the second contract for Pond Run Channel in the Assunpink Creek Watershed.

Flood hazard studies were undertaken in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service on tributaries of the Assunpink Creek where no structural means of flood damage prevention will be undertaken.

An environmental statement was prepared on the Assunpink Watershed along with a work plan supplement.

Thirteen projects now in the operations stage produce current and potential flood damage elimination and public recreation and other benefits estimated at $1,925,400.

Water Studies

Water quality studies were continued in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey to determine the extent of sediment pollution in watercourses of the State, identify major sources of such sediments, and evaluate sediment control measures utilized in the conservation program. Two thousand dollars was provided as one-fourth of the project cost. Similar funding was provided by the Division of Water Resources of the Department of Environmental Protection.

1/ D - Drainage
F - Flood Control
I - Irrigation
R - Recreation
S - Sediment Control
W - Wildlife

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Administration and Regulation

These activities are primary among those carried out by the local districts. Virtually all accomplishments listed earlier in this report include the control of soil erosion and sedimentation.

Efforts to accelerate such controls have been underway for several years. During fiscal 1974, five additional erosion and sediment control standards were prepared dealing with trees; shrubs and vines; tree protection during construction; traffic control; dust control and subsurface drainage. Minor additional modifications were made to the original "Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey" and authorization for printing of 7,500 copies was received. All revisions were adopted by the State Committee.

On February 25, 1974, the Camden County Soil Conservation District approved and formally adopted "Regulations for Control of Soil Erosion and Sedimentation in Camden County." This provision required that developers and others who engage in major land disturbance have a district-approved erosion control plan before municipal subdivision or site plan approval can be granted. This is the first such ordinance enacted in New Jersey and one of the few enacted by a district in the nation.

In general, throughout the State, great emphasis was given to coordination with municipalities and counties to integrate erosion controls in regular development procedures.

Senate Bill 806, the Erosion and Sediment Control Bill, was proposed and passed by the Senate by unanimous vote. This bill would require district approved erosion control plans prior to development approval on a statewide basis. It was forwarded to the assembly where it is under consideration.

Sixty municipalities now have ordinances requiring erosion and sediment control prior to development or site approval with 40 more in process.

Resource Conservation and Development

Progress continued on project planning in the Sussex-Warren RC&D project. A formal plan was prepared, with interagency and local participation, for submission during the next fiscal year. Among project measures, emphasis will be placed upon erosion and sediment control and utilization of soil capability and limitation data for land use planning and implementation.

In March 1974, a first exploratory meeting was held in South Jersey to determine interest in an RC&D project for that area. Definite interest and need have been manifested in the entire eight-county, seven-district region. Plans were adopted to formalize a project application during the next fiscal year.

Financial Grants to Districts

In January 1974, Chapter 384, P.L. 73, established the first matching grant program to enable soil conservation districts to employ additional administrative and technical personnel to accelerate programs. One hundred thousand dollars was made available to match equivalent local funds. This program was well received and resulted in over $120,000 pledged from counties and other sources to cover local shares.

Procedures were developed for implementation of these funds authorizing the advancement of 80 percent of grants with 20 percent to be distributed upon completion of a final report of accomplishment. An average of approximately $6,600 was available to each district. Accomplishment reports will be available next year.

These funds plus Emergency Employment Act and other emergency Federal aid programs enabled districts to expand local staffs by 16 persons during the year. Administrative and technical staff were established or continued with such funding assistance in 14 districts.

Environmental Education Activities

Annual reports describing district conservation programs and annual progress were prepared in each district. The State Soil Conservation Committee published and distributed eight district reports to district landowners, planners, legislators and other leadership individuals and agencies concerned with natural resources. More than 54 issues of newsletters were published and distributed for districts through the State Committee office. Miscellaneous leaflets and brochures were also printed and distributed.

Districtwide tours were conducted for leadership individuals and agency representatives. News releases and spot radio announcements were prepared and in-person television interviews were conducted. Awards were given for outstanding conservation achievement in each district and at the State level. Special attention was given to promoting the establishment of municipal environmental commissions and informing them of services available through soil conservation districts.

A successful Natural Resource Interests program was conducted during Farmers Week. Assistance was provided for the continuation of a nine-week in-service training program at Rutgers University. Training sessions for district staff were conducted. Arrangements were made for supervisors and staff to attend regional and national training meetings.

Thirty-two thousand conservation education booklets were distributed to schools and youth groups under a supervised program. More than 90,000 items of natural resource stewardship information were distributed through districts to groups and organizations in accordance with an official State proclamation and national recogniton of Soil Stewardship Week.

Six official State Soil Conservation Committee meetings were held during the year. An average of 10 official meetings were held in each district during the year. Statutory membership of the Committee was as follows:

Phillip Alampi	Secretary, New Jersey Department of Agriculture
David J. Bardin	Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection
Dr. Charles E. Hess	Dean, Cook College, Rutgers University
Dr. John L. Gerwig	Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Rutgers University
James A. Shissias	General Manager, Environmental Affairs, Public Service Electric & Gas Company
Chester F. Bellard	State Conservationist, U. S. Soil Conservation Service
Farnk Bartolf	Supervisor, Ocean County Soil Conservation District
Newton S. Layton	Supervisor, Salem Soil Conservation District
John R. Traino	Supervisor, Burlington County Soil Conservation District
C. E. Tarvin	Supervisor, Northeast Jersey Soil Conservation District
Ivey Allen, Jr.	Supervisor, Somerset-Union Soil Conservation District
Kenneth J. Roehrich	Supervisor, Morris County Soil Conservation District

In addition, the following agencies were associate members of the Committee:

New Jersey Department of Health	Harry Barton
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs	John Parke
New Jersey Department of Transportation	Edwin Jones
Agricultural Stablization and Conservation Service	Valentine Rosiak

Upon recommendations from district nominating committees and a special supervisor evaluation subcommittee, six new appointments and 14 re-appointments of resident landowners to district supervisor positions were made. The total district supervisor force is now 75 for the State, a large portion of which represent other than agricultural landowners in keeping with the need to involve all resource users in the soil conservation program.

Soil Stewardship Week was officially proclaimed by Governor Byrne at the request of the State Soil Conservation Committee and extensive distribution of promotional materials was accomplished by districts. The objectives of Soil Stewardship Week were to foster citizen

responsibility for natural resource conservation and increase public awareness of conservation programs administered by soil conservation districts. Participation exceeded last year's program.

A third annual Environmental Essay Contest was held in cooperation with the Educational Committee of the New Jersey Association of Rural Resource Districts. Participation increased over the previous year with an estimated 2,500 elementary school students from over 200 schools entering the contest.

An annual plan of work and budget based upon long-range needs for districts were developed. Emphasis was placed upon strengthening districts to better enable them to administer their responsibilities for local conservation assistance.

Extensive guidance and assistance were provided for the New Jersey Association of Natural Resource Districts, a nonprofit educational organization of conservation district supervisors with goals to promote natural resource conservation and development. An annual meeting and training session was conducted during November 1973.

Tree seedling sales were conducted in 13 districts. This conservation service to district residents has also provided a needed source of funding. More than 327,000 seedlings were distributed to over 7,600 purchasers.

An inventory of privately owned outdoor recreational facilities was conducted in cooperation with the districts. All such facilities were inventoried, classified and located. Data have been forwarded to the National Association of Conservation Districts for computer processing and will be used to assist with land use planning and decision making.

The Morris District continued with a project to correlate the relationship between alluvial soils as delineated on soil surveys with engineering delineation of flood-prone areas. This report will be completed during the next fiscal year.

Burlington, Somerset and Morris districts, with funding by the State Committee, initiated natural resource inventories for all municipalities in the respective counties. Up to six resource factors, including prime agricultural lands and suitability for urban development, were evaluated and areas delineated for use by municipal planners, environmental commissions and other land use decision makers.

New Jersey districts conducted a tour for counterpart conservationists from Louisiana during September 1973.

Coordination continued with the State League of Municipalities to secure close cooperation with districts. An information booth was provided and a consultant session held at the annual League Convention.

An information booth was operated at the New Jersey Education Association Convention at Atlantic City. Educational publications were packaged and distributed. Resource agencies cooperating with districts assisted with this effort.

Coordination was continued with the State Association of County Boards of Freeholders. Counties are now contributing in excess of $100,000 to support district programs.

The State Soil Conservation Committee staff continued to work closely with the 15 districts, providing advice, coordination, liaison and management assistance. The Committee maintained close liaison with other State and Federal agencies having direct or delegated conservation responsibilities. The Committee, through its members and staff, enjoyed membership on numerous conservation boards, committees and interdepartmental groups.

Extensive routine administrative tasks not herein described but necessary to support conservation district organizations were carried out.

In summary, it is conservatively estimated that the budgeted funding of approximately $244,000 for the State soil conservation program for fiscal 1974 resulted in $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 of project installation inputs by landowners and cooperating agencies.

Research figures have shown that costs for removal of sediment from streams, drainageways, roads and other locations average 20 times the cost of installing preventive land treatment measures at the potential erosion sites. Application of this multiplier to the above figures for installations reveals a potential benefit of $120,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually to the public. This is an extremely significant program benefit which all too often may be taken for granted. This benefit-cost ratio of over 5,000 to 1 makes State dollars spent on soil resource conservation outstandingly productive.

An official listing of soil conservation districts with addresses, telephone numbers and a map showing their locations is attached to this annual report.

CONSERVATION DISTRICTS IN NEW JERSEY

Name	Address	Telephone No.
Burlington SCD	Cramer Building Rt. 38, Mt. Holly 08060	609-267-7410
Camden SCD	152 Ohio Avenue Clementon 08021	609-767-3977 or 784-1001
Cape-Atlantic SCD	Atlantic Co. Office Bldg. 1200 W. Harding Highway Mays Landing 08330	609-625-2203 or 625-9400
Cumberland SCD	P. O. Box 148, Rt. 77 Seabrook 08302	609-451-2144
Freehold SCD (Mon. & Midsex. Co.)	20 Court Street Freehold 07728	201-462-1079
Gloucester SCD	Gloucester Co. Office Building Clayton 08312	609-881-0240
Hunterdon SCD	Route 6, Box 49 Flemington 08822	201-782-3915 or 782-6701
Mercer SCD	930 Spruce Street Trenton 08638	609-695-5415 or 989-3000 ext. 353
Morris SCD	Court House Morristown 07960	201-538-1552 or 538-1810
Northeast SCD (Bergen Essex, Hudson & Passaic Counties)	355 Main Street Hackensack 07601	201-646-2979 201-538-1552
Ocean SDC	Ocean County Agri. Center Whitesville Road	201-349-1007 or 244-7048
Salem SCD	1000 East, Rt. 40, Box 37 Woodstown 08098	609-769-1124
Somerset-Union SCD	308 Milltown Road Somerset County 4-H Center Somerville 08876	201-725-3848 or 526-2701
Sussex SCD	R. D. 1, Box 13 Newton 07860	201-383-7315 or 383-3800
Warren SCD	Stiger St. Hackettstown 07840	201-852-5450 or 852-2579

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 1888, Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Tel: 609-292-5540