

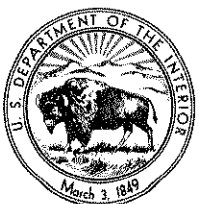
REPORT TO CONGRESS: COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

Recommendations for Additions to or Deletions from
the Coastal Barrier Resources System



**VOLUME 7
NEW JERSEY**

U.S. Department of the Interior



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VOLUME 7

**Recommendations for Additions to or Deletions from
the Coastal Barrier Resources System**

NEW JERSEY

Mapped, edited, and published by the Coastal Barriers Study Group

**United States Department of the Interior
William P. Horn, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks**

1988

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NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCTION

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) of 1982 (Public Law 97-348) established the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS), a system of undeveloped coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts. This atlas of coastal barriers in New Jersey has been prepared in accordance with Section 10 of CBRA (16 U.S.C. 3509), which states:

Sec. 10. Reports to Congress.

(a) In General.--Before the close of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committees a report regarding the System.

(b) Consultation in Preparing Report.--The Secretary shall prepare the report required under subsection (a) in consultation with the Governors of the States in which System units are located and with the coastal zone management agencies of the States in which System units are located and after providing opportunity for, and considering, public comment.

(c) Report Content.--The report required under subsection (a) shall contain--

(1) recommendations for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources of the System based on an evaluation and comparison of all management alternatives, and combinations thereof, such as State and local actions (including management plans approved under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.)), Federal actions (including acquisition for administration as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System), and initiatives by private organizations and individuals;

(2) recommendations for additions to, or deletions from, the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for modifications to the boundaries of System units;

(3) a summary of the comments received from the Governors of the States, State coastal zone management agencies, other government officials, and the public regarding the System; and

(4) an analysis of the effects, if any, that general revenue sharing grants made under section 102 of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1972 (31 U.S.C. 1221) have had on undeveloped coastal barriers.

Under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, this report has been prepared by the Coastal Barriers Study Group, a task force of professionals representing the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and other Departmental offices.

This volume of the report contains delineations of additions to the CBRS in New Jersey that the Department of the Interior recommends to the Congress for its consideration. No units were designated in New Jersey when CBRA was enacted in 1982.

BACKGROUND

New Jersey is one of the smallest States in the country with an area of only 7,836 square miles. It is approximately 166 miles long from north to south, and 70 miles wide at its widest point. Yet, New Jersey is also the Nation's most densely populated State and is becoming the most urbanized State in the country, second only to California. About 90 percent of the population lives in areas classified as cities, and some whole counties are 95 to 100 percent urbanized. In the 1960's, the population of Ocean County, for example, increased 90 percent, and other rural areas witnessed a population increase of over 50 percent. Even most of the coastal barrier beaches are now classified as urban, and the only remaining natural areas are in the parks.

New Jersey has some of the most heavily industrialized coastal regions found anywhere in the Northeast. The New Jersey shoreline, one of the most heavily developed regions of the Atlantic coast, and its associated lands and waters have been severely abused in the past. Yet there are still some parts of the coast that are very wild, especially along the southern mainland where extensive marshes and swamps thrive.

New Jersey can be divided into three geographical sections: the western hills, which stop abruptly just west of Princeton and New Brunswick; the central plain, where

the land drops into low, rolling terrain; and the Coastal Plain, a geographic region that ties New Jersey to other States of the Mid- and South Atlantic coast. New Jersey was not glaciated south of New Brunswick. It was affected by changes of sea level during previous times, but the land was not directly affected by ice. The forests are composed mostly of oak, hickory, and pine, much like elsewhere on the southern Coastal Plain, with gum and white cedar thriving in the wetter places.

The most outstanding natural features of New Jersey are its coastal lowlands, marshes, and beaches, most of which have been developed. The white cedar swamps found along ponds and the sluggish rivers of the south coast are some of the most extensive along the Atlantic coast. In fact, southern white cedar seems to have reached its maximum distribution in southern New Jersey. These swamps and bogs harbor many rare and unusual plant species, including orchids, azaleas, and insectivorous plants.

The tidal wetlands are still extensive on the south coast, although many have been filled. Those that remain are dominated by cordgrasses and provide outstanding habitat for marine and estuarine organisms. One of the largest wetlands in the Northeast--the Hackensack Meadows--once existed in northeastern New Jersey. These huge marshes, which once covered over 19,000 acres, have largely been filled; even so, those acres that still exist support a surprising array of wildlife. The New Jersey barrier islands and beaches that front the Atlantic Ocean were once some of the most extensive on the Northeast coastline. Formed from eroded Coastal Plain sediments and headlands, they have a geological link to barriers further south. However, they have nearly all been converted to resorts, permanent towns with seasonal and full-time residents, and major cities. Only about 20 miles of barrier coastline remain in a relatively natural state in Sandy Hook National Park, Island Beach State Park, and Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge. Where the vegetation on the barriers is natural, there are beachgrass, bayberry, seaside goldenrod, and beach pea, as well as woodlands of cherry, pine, black oak, and cedar. An outstanding forest of American holly survives on Sandy Hook.

All of New Jersey's coastal parks are heavily visited by thousands of people annually. Some sections of the coast have been extensively "stabilized" and are so severely eroded that only seawalls and groins remain. Much of the coast was badly damaged in the 1962 Ash Wednesday storm. In some areas dunes have been leveled for dense concentrations of cottages, while in other areas there are no dunes left at all. A few communities, like Mantoloking, have good dune systems and relatively wide beaches. Mantoloking has taken a very aggressive stand on protecting its dunes from damage and has developed a progressive ordinance to maintain and improve the dunes.

Commercial fishing is no longer a significant part of the State's economy. However, recreational fishing and boating and related support industries make a significant contribution to the coastal economy. A study

done in 1982 showed that nonbusiness visitors to the New Jersey coast spent \$4.87 billion, \$850 million of which was spent for motels, hotels, and campgrounds; the report also estimated that the visitors generated a total economic output of \$7 billion.

COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Early Interest in Tidal Waters

New Jersey's interest in its tidal waters precedes the American Revolution. Under the public trust doctrine of English common law, tidal waters and the lands thereunder belonged to the sovereign for the common use of all the people. With the Revolution, the royal rights to the State's tidelands became vested in the people of New Jersey. In 1821, the State Supreme Court in Arnold v. Mundy (6 N.J.L. 1) articulated the State's right to convey, regulate, improve, and secure the tidelands for the common benefit of every individual citizen, but also determined that neither the State nor the purchaser or licensee of tidelands could impair the public's common rights of fishing and navigation in tidal waters.

General Riparian Act. In 1869, this Act set forth the procedure by which an administrative agency, then the Riparian Commissioners, could transfer the rights to State-owned tidelands. Subsequent State Supreme Court decisions have declared that because tidal lands are held in public trust, the State must consider the broad public interest and must receive adequate compensation for these lands.

Waterfront Development Law. Enacted in 1914, this law requires prospective developers to obtain State agency approval of plans for the development of any waterfront upon any navigable water or stream of New Jersey or bounding thereon (N.J.S.A. 12:5-3).

New Jersey Coastal Resource Management

New Jersey's coastal program had its beginnings with a series of laws passed in the late 1960's and early 1970's when the State became concerned about wetlands and associated coastal resources. Unfortunately, this concern came too late to protect extensive areas of coastal wetlands that were filled or developed in years past. The State created the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in 1970 to "formulate comprehensive policies for the conservation of natural resources of the State" (N.J.S.A. 13: ID-9).

Hackensack Meadowlands Reclamation and Development Act. Passed in 1969 to ensure the orderly development of the Meadowlands District, the Act created the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission, provided it with authority to regulate all forms of development within the district, and instructed it to create a master plan for the district.

Wetlands Act of 1970. This Act created the Department of Environmental Protection to delineate and regulate development in all coastal wetlands of the State from the Raritan River Basin southward.

Coastal Area Facility Review Act (CAFRA). This 1973 Act was the next major legislative advance in coastal management and protection. It gave DEP authority to regulate major development in the bay and ocean shore segment of the coastal zone in order to preserve environmentally sensitive sites and ensure a rational pattern of development. CAFRA also required the Department to prepare a strategy for the management area by September 1977.

Coastal Management Program. In 1972, when the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act was enacted, the Governor directed DEP to develop a statewide coastal management program to meet Federal approval. Because DEP, under CAFRA, had already prepared a coastal management strategy for the bay and ocean shore area in 1977, DEP elected to seek Federal approval of this segment first, and then to complete a boundary, policy, and management system suitable for the remainder of the State's coastal zone. Between 1974 and 1978, the Department collected data and met with interested groups throughout the State. As a result of these meetings, a comprehensive set of Coastal Resource and Development Policies designed to ensure consistent and predictable permit decisionmaking in the coastal zone was adopted, effective September 28, 1978; the Coastal Management Program for the Bay and Ocean Shore Segment received Federal approval the next day.

The first step toward extending the coastal management program into the more developed portions of the State was publication of "Options for New Jersey's Developed Coast" in March 1979. This report was followed by two additional publications, the "Proposed New Jersey Coastal Management Program," and a "Draft Environmental Impact Statement." The remaining sections of New Jersey's Coastal Management Program were approved in 1980.

The fundamental core of the Coastal Management Program is carried out by DEP. DEP adopted the Coastal Resource and Development Policies as administrative rules for this task. The basic coastal policies follow.

1. Protect and enhance the coastal ecosystem.
2. Concentrate rather than disperse the pattern of coastal residential, commercial, industrial, and resort development, and encourage the preservation of open space.
3. Employ a method of decisionmaking that allows each coastal location to be evaluated in terms of both its advantages and disadvantages for development.
4. Protect the health, safety, and welfare of people who reside, work, and visit in the coastal zone.
5. Promote public access to the waterfront through linear walkways and at least one waterfront park in each waterfront municipality.
6. Maintain active port and industrial facilities, and provide for necessary expansion in adjacent sites.

7. Maintain and upgrade existing energy facilities, and site additional energy facilities determined to be needed by the New Jersey Department of Energy (DOE) in a manner consistent with the policies of this Coastal Management Program.

8. Encourage residential, commercial, and recreational mixed-use redevelopment of the developed waterfront.

DEP Regulatory Authority. The DEP's regulatory authority in the coastal zone came from three laws passed by the State legislature that apply to nearly all types of development within the coastal region.

Waterfront Development Law (N.J.S.A. 12:5-3). This law authorizes the DEP to regulate the construction or alteration of coastal structures such as docks, wharves, piers, bulkheads, bridges, pipelines, cables or other "similar or dissimilar developments" along or on navigable waters in the State. Persons planning waterfront developments must apply for permits from the DEP, which reviews permit applications.

Coastal Area Facility Review Act (CAFRA) (N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq.). This Act gives the DEP power to approve and regulate the design, location, and construction of major facilities within the New Jersey coastal zone, an area of 1,376 square miles. Permit applications and Environmental Impact Statements must be submitted to the DEP for public hearings and review.

The Wetlands Act (N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq.) of 1970. This Act authorizes DEP to regulate activities on coastal wetlands. The Act, administered by the Division of Coastal Resources, gives the State broad powers to control every form of coastal wetland disturbance or development with the exception of mosquito control and continued use for agricultural purposes, such as harvesting salt marsh hay. Most coastal wetlands were mapped in 1972, and only those which are mapped fall within the regulations of the Act. Wetland permit decisions are made by the Division Director, but can be appealed to the Commissioner of DEP.

The DEP is authorized to undertake Shore Protection programs to prevent and/or repair damage caused by shoreline erosion. The Federal Beaches and Harbor Act of 1977 (Public Law 77-208) provided a \$30 million bond issue to fund State matching grants for beach maintenance, protection, and restoration. The DEP is required to prepare a master plan, underway since 1978, to develop Shore Protection Rules. These rules include policies on coastal engineering, dunes and dune management, beach nourishment, and high-risk beach erosion areas. The Shore Protection Master Plan and Coastal Policies will become the basis for planning joint projects with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; coastal permits will be issued only when in conformity with these coastal policies.

Other State and Local Actions

Tidelands Resource Council. In addition to the DEP, the State manages tidelands through its proprietary role as owner of the lands. The ownership role of the State is exercised through the Tidelands Resource Council, which is composed of 12 citizens appointed by the Governor, with advice and consent from the State Senate. The State's ownership of tidelands extends to the mean high water mark, determined on the basis of a theoretical 18.6-year tide. The council has broad discretionary powers concerning applications for tideland use. Many of the State's tidelands were sold in the past, but today title remains with the State and the council can only license use on a case-by-case basis following permit review. The council can issue grants and leases or license use of the tidelands provided such activities are within the public interest.

Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission. The Hackensack Meadowlands District is now a joint venture between the DEP and the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission (HMD), which is composed of the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs and three residents each from Bergen and Hudson Counties and appointed by the Governor. The commission is required to develop and implement a program for development of the Meadowlands District. The DEP's Division of Coastal Resources makes Federal consistency determinations for any action affecting the district. The requirements of the Wetlands Act do not apply to this area.

New Jersey Department of Energy. This department is a significant part of the Coastal Management Program since most energy sitings are on the coast. The Department has broad planning authority and decisionmaking powers with other State agencies over energy-related matters. It is the lead agency for the Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP). Amendments to the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1976 created the CEIP, which provides funds to assist coastal States with energy resource management.

Green Acres Administration. This body determines how and where State funds will be spent for parks and open-space purchases along with development and capital improvements. The DEP can obtain land by condemnation, if necessary, through this program. The Division of Coastal Resources reviews proposals for consistency with the Coastal Resource and Development policies of the State. One of the program's top priorities is to create waterfront parks in urban areas and to provide public access and recreational opportunities in the coastal zone.

EXISTING CBRS UNITS

No units were designated in New Jersey when CBRA was enacted in 1982.

RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS

The Department of the Interior recommends that all undeveloped, unprotected coastal barriers and associated aquatic habitat identified in Raritan Bay, Delaware Bay, and along the Atlantic Ocean in New Jersey be added to the CBRS. The DOI also recommends that otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barriers be excluded from the CBRS. However, if any otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barrier is ever made available for development that is inconsistent with the purposes of the CBRA, the DOI recommends that it then be automatically included in the CBRS. A complete discussion of DOI's recommendations concerning otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barriers appears in Volume 1. Maps of all otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barriers in New Jersey appear in the following section. A table presenting the Department's position on each proposed unit identified in New Jersey follows this discussion.

The Department of the Interior's recommendations were developed after full consideration of the many public, State and Federal agency, and Congressional comments on the delineations in the Draft Report released in March 1987. The State of New Jersey reviewed the 1987 Draft Report and supports the recommended additions to the CBRS. The State also supports DOI's recommendation to exclude otherwise protected barriers from the CBRS. The State's positions on individual proposed CBRS units are discussed in the following section, interspersed with the appropriate maps. The State's positions on the DOI's general recommendations are discussed in Volume 1.

The Department received 10 other comment letters concerning New Jersey. The majority of these favored the CBRS expansion. One commenter requested that the Magnolia Lake area (Cape May County) also be recommended for addition to the CBRS. The Magnolia Lake area does not qualify as a coastal barrier under DOI criteria; therefore, DOI does not recommend its addition to the CBRS. Substantive comments concerning individual proposed CBRS units are discussed and reprinted in the following section, interspersed with the appropriate maps.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN NEW JERSEY

Unit ID Code ^a	Unit Name ^b	County	Congress. Dist. ^c	Shore-line Length (miles)	Total Area (acres)	Fast-land Area (acres) ^d	Recommendation ^e
NJ-02	Seidler Beach	Middlesex	3	0.4	80	16	Add to CBRS
NJ-04	Conaskonk Point	Monmouth	3	1.6	262	30	Add to CBRS

(continued)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN NEW JERSEY (CONCLUDED)

Unit ID Code ^a	Unit Name ^b	County	Congress. Dist. ^c	Shore-line Length (miles)	Total Area (acres)	Fast-land Area (acres) ^d	Recommendation ^e
NJ-06	Brigantine	Atlantic	13	0.4	307	33	Add to CBRS
NJ-07	Ocean City Beach	Atlantic Cape May	2	1.7	388	27	Add to CBRS
NJ-09	Stone Harbor	Cape May	2	1.6	1,456	119	Add to CBRS
NJ-12	Del Haven	Cape May	2	1.8	451	48	Add to CBRS
NJ-13	Kimbles Creek	Cape May	2	1.9	660	39	Add to CBRS
NJ-14	Moores Beach	Cape May Cumberland	2	4.1	1,882	84	Add to CBRS
Total - CBRS as Recommended				13.5	5,486	396	

^aUNIT ID CODE - State initials (NJ) plus a number identify each proposed unit.

^bUNIT NAME - A provisional name based on a prominent local feature.

^cCONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - U.S. Congressional District in which unit is located.

^dFASTLAND AREA - This acreage is a rough estimate of the portion of the total area that is above the mean high tide line (i.e., the non-wetland area). It is a very general representation of the potentially developable land.

^eRECOMMENDATION - A brief explanation of the Department's recommendations to Congress. For more detailed explanations, see the following section. Abbreviations: FWS = Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS = National Park Service, CBRS = Coastal Barrier Resources System.

STATE COMMENT LETTER

1332



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CN-001
TRENTON
08620

THOMAS H. KEAN
GOVERNOR

June 22, 1987

Mr. Frank McGilvrey
Coastal Barriers Study Group
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Post Office Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Mr. McGilvrey:

I am writing to offer my support for the expansion of the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) into New Jersey. After reviewing the proposed recommendation for New Jersey, I support inclusion of the seven units proposed, with a recommendation that four of these be modified and one additional unit from the 1985 Draft Report to Congress be added to the Secretary's recommendation. I am recommending these changes to accurately reflect the protection now offered to these proposed barrier units. Details of the changes I propose are found in the technical comments attached.

In addition to the specific New Jersey inclusions in the system, the Executive Summary of the Report to Congress discusses other possible federal actions to protect sensitive coastal areas from development and associated public costs and potential damages. I strongly support the Secretary's recommendation for a joint study by the Departments of Interior and Defense, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to develop guidelines for decisions on post storm redevelopment of coastal barriers. In a state such as New Jersey, where coastal areas are heavily developed, this is an important consideration. I recommend that the Coastal States Organization of the National Governors Association also be involved in these discussions.

Lastly, the Executive Summary notes that potential changes to the federal tax policy related to donations of land incentives and casualty loss deductions were all dismissed. I believe that further consideration of such measures is warranted to eliminate subsidies for inappropriate development of Coastal Barrier Units.

If you need any elaboration on the technical recommendations or find that they cannot be accommodated or would result in elimination of a proposed unit, please notify John Weingart, Director, Division of Coastal Resources, CN 401, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Kean
Thomas H. Kean
Governor

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
TECHNICAL COMMENTS REGARDING
PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
ADDITIONS TO OR DELETIONS FROM
THE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM


UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	RECOMMENDED STATE CHANGE TO PROPOSAL
NJ-01	Gateway	None
NJ-02	Seidler Beach	None
NJ-03	Cliffwood Beach	None
NJ-04	Conaskonk Point	None
NJ-05	Island Beach	None
NJ-06	Brigantine	Delete State protected area (Figures 1 & 2); add balance to CBRS
NJ-07	Ocean City Beach	Local protection insufficient or not present; add to CBRS as previously proposed (Figure 3).

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	RECOMMENDED STATE CHANGE TO PROPOSAL
NJ-08	Corson Inlet	None
NJ-09	Stone Harbor	Modify to accurately reflect existing development which extends 1/2 block south of 122nd Street (approximately 550 ft. further south). Delete State protected area (Figures 4 and 5). Add balance to CBRS.
NJ-10	Cape May	None
NJ-11	Higbee Beach	None
NJ-12	Del Haven	Revise to accurately reflect State protected area (Figure 6 & 7). Add balance to CBRS
NJ-13	Kimbles Creek	None
NJ-14	Moores Beach	Revise to accurately reflect State-protected area (Figure 8). Add balance to CBRS

The approximate revised boundaries of each unit are shown in red on the reduced scale USGS Quad Sheet. Accurate delineation of State-owned lands is shown on the full scale USGS Quad Sheets.

OTHER GENERAL COMMENT LETTERS CONCERNING NEW JERSEY

CITY OF BRIGANTINE 1686

BRIGANTINE  DEPT. OF INTERIOR 2744 St. Brigantine, N.J. 08203
364 '87 DEC 23 1987 December 1987

J. EDWARD KLINE, MAYOR
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
ROBERT J. SHIPLEY
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY
DR. CHRISTOPHER J. FIUMARA
DIRECTOR OF REVENUE AND FINANCE
AGNES C. SIMPSON
CITY CLERK

OFF OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
EXECUTIVE SECRET (11A1)
CITY HALL
1417 W. BRIGANTINE AVENUE
PHONE: (609) 286-7800

Brigantine Environmental Commission


Mr. Donald Hodel
Secretary of the Interior
Dept. of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Secretary Hodel:

According to our local paper, the Interior Dept. is recommending an expansion of the Coastal Barrier Resource System, that, for the first time, affects New Jersey. Included in your recommendation are 2,032 acres near Brigantine.

We are familiar with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, we understand and support its purposes, and agree with our newspaper that Congress should adopt your recommendations.

We would like to have information about the exact location of these 2,032 acres, and about any other acreage around our island which might be included in a future recommendation to

CITY OF BRIGANTINE
BRIGANTINE  NEW JERSEY

J. EDWARD KLINE, MAYOR
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
ROBERT J. SHIPLEY
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY
DR. CHRISTOPHER J. FIUMARA
DIRECTOR OF REVENUE AND FINANCE
AGNES C. SIMPSON
CITY CLERK

CITY HALL
1417 W. BRIGANTINE AVENUE
PHONE: (609) 286-7800

Brigantine Environmental Commission


Congress. In fact, we would appreciate receiving any information about East Coast, (especially of course, New Jersey near) barrier islands which you have available.

What is the probable timetable for Congressional passage of your recommendations?

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Rene H. Phillips
Chairman
308 27th St
Brigantine, N.J.
08203

1333

AMERICAN LITTORAL SOCIETY
 For The Study and Conservation of Aquatic Life
SANDY HOOK • HIGHLANDS, NEW JERSEY 07732 • 201-291-0055

U. S. Department of the Interior
Coastal Barriers Study Group
National Park Service - 498
PO Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Sirs:

Protecting coastal barrier islands from careless development is a key concern of the American Littoral Society. Barrier islands and their fragile environs protect the mainland from destructive storm waves and sea level rise while filtering out pollutants and providing crucial habitat for hundreds of species of plants, fishes, and wildlife.

The American Littoral Society strongly supports the proposed expansion of the Coastal Barriers Resource System (CBRS) to include additional units containing 1,011,044 acres along 500 miles of coast. Inclusion of the Florida Keys, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Maryland, and New Jersey is a positive and much needed step.

New Jersey, in particular, has experienced unprecedented development pressure resulting in severe degradation of its coastal barriers. The addition of 10,666 acres along 13.43 miles of shoreline in New Jersey to the CBRS is of paramount interest to the ALS and its members.

We are in favor of the Interior's recommendations to: (1) include secondary barriers in embayments in areas such as Long Island Sound and Delaware, Narragansett and Chesapeake Bays, (2) include inholdings in already protected areas, (3) clarify and strengthen federal funding guidelines and restrictions, (4) restrict disposal of dredged materials in CBRS units, (5) and include all aquatic habitats (wetlands, marshes, estuaries), associated with existing and proposed CBRS units.

The Littoral Society is also in favor of including 88 units from the Great Lakes and 181 units from the Pacific Coast that were dropped from the Secretary of the Interior's Final Report. The Great Lakes and Pacific Coast are plagued by storms, lake and sea level rise and the associated destruction and flooding that inevitably occurs. Although damaging weather comes in different forms all four coasts are similarly vulnerable and should be similarly protected.

The Littoral Society is opposed to any deletion from the CBRS. Coastal Barriers owned by the military and Coast Guard need protection from unnecessary development as much as barriers on private lands. Omission of the Mobile Point unit (Q01) also seems to be unsound because there is strong evidence that development of this unit began after the 1982 designations.

U.S. Department of the Interior

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Finally the ALS agrees that OMB certification is a farce because it lacks auditing powers. However, this certification process should not be dropped altogether, rather Congress should ask the General Accounting Office to assume this task.

Protection of the nation's coastal barriers is essential if we are to enjoy a healthy and stable ecosystem along the coast. Additions to the CBRS only serve to strengthen the System and provide needed protection for this valuable natural resource. Deletions to the CBRS are an unsound idea. All coastal barriers and associated areas must be treated as a whole and not as separate and unrelated segments of land and water. To delete any units or areas within units from the CBRS only serves to upset the delicate ecosystem that allows a coastal barrier to thrive.

Sincerely,
DWBennett
D. W. Bennett
Executive Director

cc: Beth Milliman, Coast Alliance
Sharon Newsome, National Wildlife Fed.



Working for the Nature of Tomorrow
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-2266 (202) 797-6800

1282

Coastal Barriers Study Group
 Department of the Interior
 National Park Service
 P.O. Box 37127
 Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

RE: Comments on the Coastal Barrier Resources Act--Section 10 Draft Report to Congress, 52 Federal Register 9618-9619

Dear Sir or Madam:

The National Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Coast Alliance, and the Oceanic Society are writing in response to the Department of the Interior's Federal Register Notice of March 23, 1987 soliciting comments on the Draft Report to Congress: Coastal Barrier Resources System--Executive Summary.

Our organizations have a longtime interest in the conservation of coastal barriers. The Natural Resources Defense Council was the founding organization of the Barrier Islands Coalition in 1978. Likewise, the National Wildlife Federation, the Coast Alliance, and the Oceanic Society became members of that coalition in 1979 to help seek protection of coastal barriers.

Our organizations have led efforts to pass legislation which would conserve the natural resources of coastal barriers--first, the flood insurance prohibition in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act in 1981 and then, the Federal financial prohibition in the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) in 1982. We continue to support the goals of CBRA and expansion of the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) throughout the United States and its territories. The federal government should not be subsidizing development in hazardous areas which destroys productive coastal ecosystems, endangers the lives and properties of shoreline residents, and costs federal taxpayers millions of dollars each year in flood insurance claims and disaster relief.

The need for an expanded Coastal Barrier Resources System in which federal development subsidies are prohibited is becoming increasingly critical in light of the projected rise in sea levels due to global warming. As water levels rise, so will the costs of protecting existing structures, the damages from erosion and flooding, and the risk to human life and property. Unfortunately, however, development in these unstable coastal areas continues to grow at a frightening pace. We feel strongly, therefore, that it is essential that the Department recommend maximum expansion of the System to include the eligible areas on all of America's coasts

- 2 -

before these sites are irrevocably committed to development. An appendix of specific comments on additions to and deletions from the System follow our general comments.

PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO OR DELETIONS FROM THE CBRS

We support the Department's recommendation to expand the definition of a "coastal barrier" to include landforms which function as coastal barriers in protecting the mainland and adjacent aquatic habitats, even if they are not composed of unconsolidated sediments as are barriers in the traditional definition. Use of this expanded definition in delineating CBRS units is consistent with the conservation goals of CBRA and would allow for the inclusion of such new geological formations as undeveloped beach rock, cemented dunes, fringing mangroves and associated coral reefs, cheniers, discontinuous outcrops of bedrock, and coarse glacial deposits. Since these areas serve the same function as coastal barriers and are as vulnerable to development pressure, sea level rise, and storm damage as traditionally-defined coastal barriers, it is appropriate that they also be protected within the System.

APPENDIX

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC COASTAL BARRIER AREAS

The National Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Coast Alliance, and the Oceanic Society endorse the inclusion of all undeveloped coastal barriers identified by the Department of Interior in the March 1985 inventory, as well as some additional areas mentioned below. Following are our comments on some of the specific areas.

New Jersey

We applaud the Department's decision to recommend the inclusion of New Jersey's undeveloped coastal barriers. As the most densely populated state in the nation, much of New Jersey's coastal resources have been seriously degraded. As a result, protection of the remaining undeveloped areas is of paramount importance.

NJ-02 Seidler Beach

Seidler Beach should be protected within the System because of its value as coastal bird habitat.

NJ-03 Cliffwood Beach

This unit should also receive CBRS designation due to its importance as coastal bird habitat.

519

NJ-04 Conaskonk Point

Protection of this area is especially important due to its important Spartina marsh vegetation, year-round diversity of wildlife, and valuable location as a resting place for migrating birds, including short-eared owls. Moreover, this area is under intense development pressure.

NJ-07 Ocean City Beach

The boundary of this unit should extend further back into the marsh and should also include the land between Logport Boulevard and Scull Bay as well.

NJ-09 Stone Harbor

It is important to include this area within the System because its valuable barrier spit contains remnants of a dune system and is valuable shorebird and colonial bird nesting habitat.

Department of the Interior
 18 th C Sts., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing a letter on behalf of the United States Coastal Plan, in an effort to protect our shorelines.

During my youth I was fortunate enough to enjoy the Jersey shore. However, with the increase in housing developments and dumping of pollutants, this pleasure will soon be extinct.

Please help protect the shorelines by supporting the U.S. Coastal Plan.

Thank You,
 Sincerely,

Kristine Pallitto

Kristine Pallitto
 159 Malvern St.
 Newark, N.J.
 07105
 Pelician College
 Environmental Science Student

1334

Coastal Barriers Study Group
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

June 23, 1987

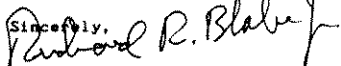
Dear Sirs:

I would like to bring to your attention an area in Cape May County, New Jersey that I believe should be considered for inclusion in the Coastal Barriers Resources Act.

The area in question is in the town of Ocean View, Cape May county, New Jersey, and I believe either in, or next to Dennis Township, New Jersey. The specific area is Magnolia Lake, and the tidal estuary that its waters feed into below its dammed portion on U.S. Route 9. The lake is owned by Mrs. Richard Anderson, who lives across from the lake.

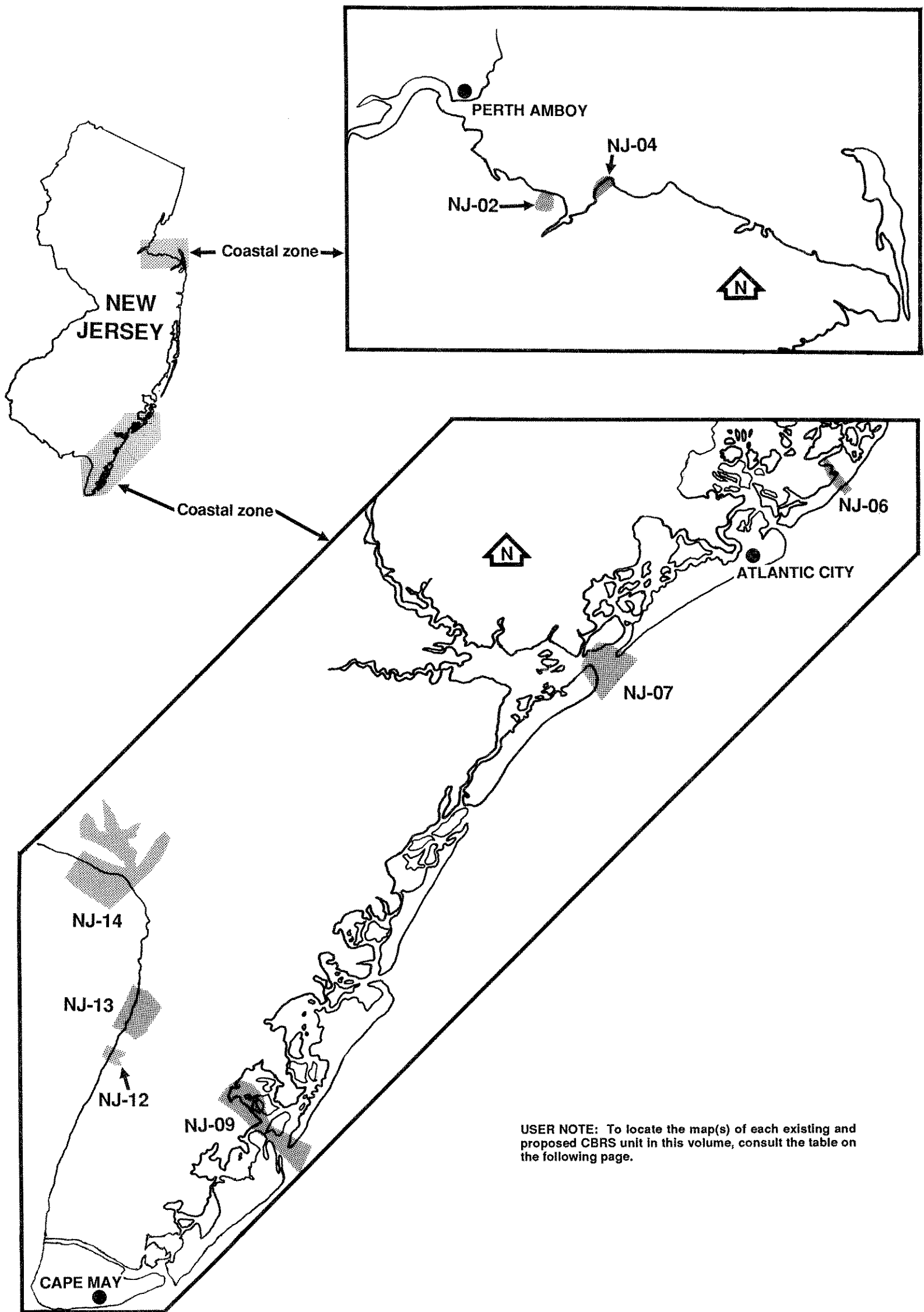
The lake is located in Ocean View, just off the Ocean View exit of the Garden State Parkway. It abuts U.S. Route 9, that forms a dam for its eastern perimeter. The waters of the lake sluice through under the road to run off into a tidal estuary on the other side of the road.

I would appreciate it if your representatives in the region could look into the possibility of including this lake and its other tidal stream into the Coastal Barriers system.

Sincerely,


Richard R. Blake Jr.
1545 18th St. N.W.
Apt. 714
Washington, D.C. 20036
tel. 202-483-6609

INDEX TO PROPOSED CBRS UNITS IN NEW JERSEY



MAPS DEPICTING PROPOSED CBRS UNITS

Unit ID Code	Unit Name	USGS Topographic Map or Map Composite	Page
NJ-02	Seidler Beach	Keyport	13
NJ-04*	Conaskonk Point	Keyport	13
NJ-06*	Brigantine	Brigantine Inlet	20
NJ-07*	Ocean City Beach	Ocean City	23
NJ-09*	Stone Harbor	Stone Harbor	26
NJ-12*	Del Haven	Rio Grande	30
NJ-13*	Kimbles Creek	Rio Grande	30
NJ-14*	Moores Beach	Heislerville	34

*Public comment summaries and DOI responses follow unit maps.

MAPS DEPICTING OTHERWISE PROTECTED, MILITARY, AND COAST GUARD LANDS ON UNDEVELOPED COASTAL BARRIERS*

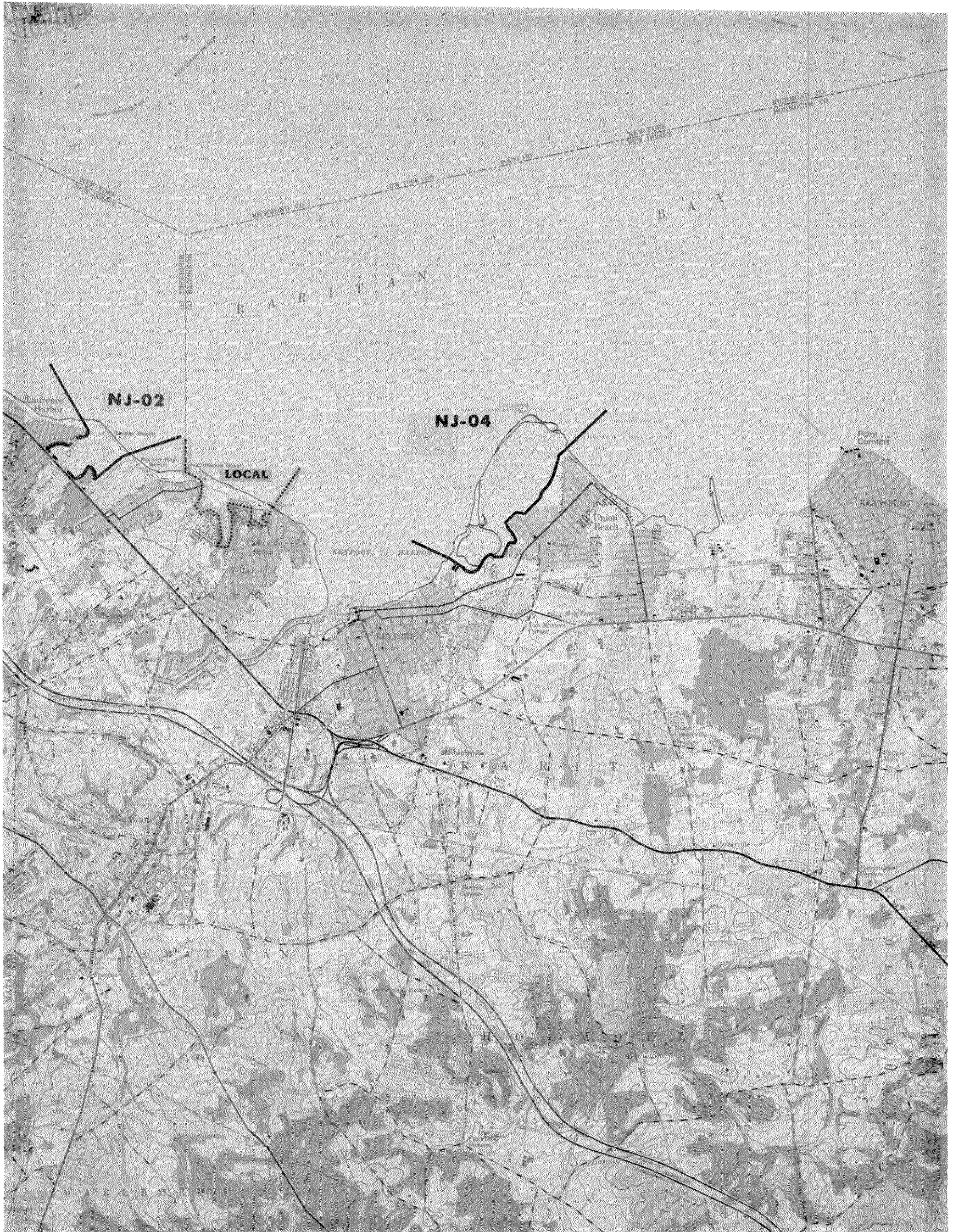
USGS Topographic Map or Map Composite	Coastal Barrier Status	Page
Keyport	Local	13
Sandy Hook	Federal	15
Barnegat Light	State	16
Tuckerton	Federal	17
New Gretna	Federal	18
Oceanville	Federal	19
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Stone Harbor	State	26
Wildwood	Coast Guard	28
Cape May	State, Military, Private	29
Rio Grande	State	30
Woodbine	State	33
Heislerville	State	34

*These maps are provided for information purposes only. DOI is not recommending the addition of these areas to the CBRS unless they are made available for development that is inconsistent with the CBRA purposes.

MAP KEY

_____	Recommended additions to the CBRS
.....	Military, Coast Guard, or otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barrier
EXCLUDED	Area excluded from a proposed CBRS unit because it is developed
FEDERAL	Federally protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
STATE	State protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
LOCAL	Locally protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
PRIVATE	Privately protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
MILITARY	Undeveloped coastal barrier owned by the military; for information only
COAST GUARD	Undeveloped coastal barrier owned by the Coast Guard; for information only

Maps are arranged in geographic order from north to south.



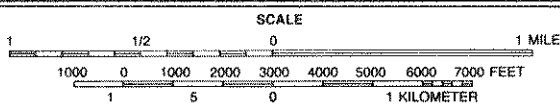
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Mapped, edited and published
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

QUADRANGLE
KEYPORT
NEW JERSEY



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Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.

NJ-04 - CONASKONK POINT

State Position: The State of New Jersey supports the addition of NJ-04 to the CBRS.

DOI Recommendation: The DOI recommends adding NJ-04 to the CBRS.

Other Comments: One other letter supporting the addition of NJ-04 was received. It is reprinted below.

603

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

May 25, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group
U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service - 498
PO Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

The League of Women Voters of Monmouth County heartily supports the Department's proposals to expand the Coastal Barriers system. Our greatest doubts about the original proposal was its limited application.

In this state, as an example, so little remains of the original barrier chains that it is vitally important that secondary barriers at spits and in embayments be included or a major part of the productivity of our estuaries and waters will be lost. These areas although not exposed to the forces of the ocean are vital to protect the mainlands. Fortunately, enough of them remain in sufficient expanses in a few areas to make their preservation highly significant if action is taken in time. This protection should certainly be extended to private holdings in protected areas.

In our own vicinity, we are particularly pleased to see Conasconk Point in the recommended protection area. This wetland is of great value for bird migrations and houses a varied assortment of wildlife in all seasons. It is also under continual threat of development. With spot development of the coast rapidly expanding in all areas, protection becomes increasingly important for remaining wetlands and tidal flats.

We see no justification for omitting the Pacific coast and the Great Lakes. It is obvious that the Study Group fully appreciates the unique values of the barrier islands and related water environments. If the goal is, indeed, to protect these areas for the benefit of present and future generations, it seems apparent that large segments of the nation's coasts should not be omitted.

Similarly we do not favor the deletion of military and coast guard lands for their possible sale for private use, and we believe that penalties must be exacted when barrier lands are illegally developed. Builders, generally, are exceedingly quick to take advantage of such loopholes. Strengthening and clarifying the federal funding guidelines and restrictions should help with this problem.

Sincerely,
Kathleen H. Rippere
Kathleen H. Rippere,
Natural Resources Chairman

934 Navesink River Rd.
Locust, NJ 07760
cc Governor Kean
John Weingart
Members of Congress



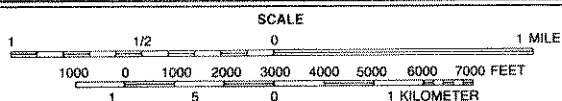
Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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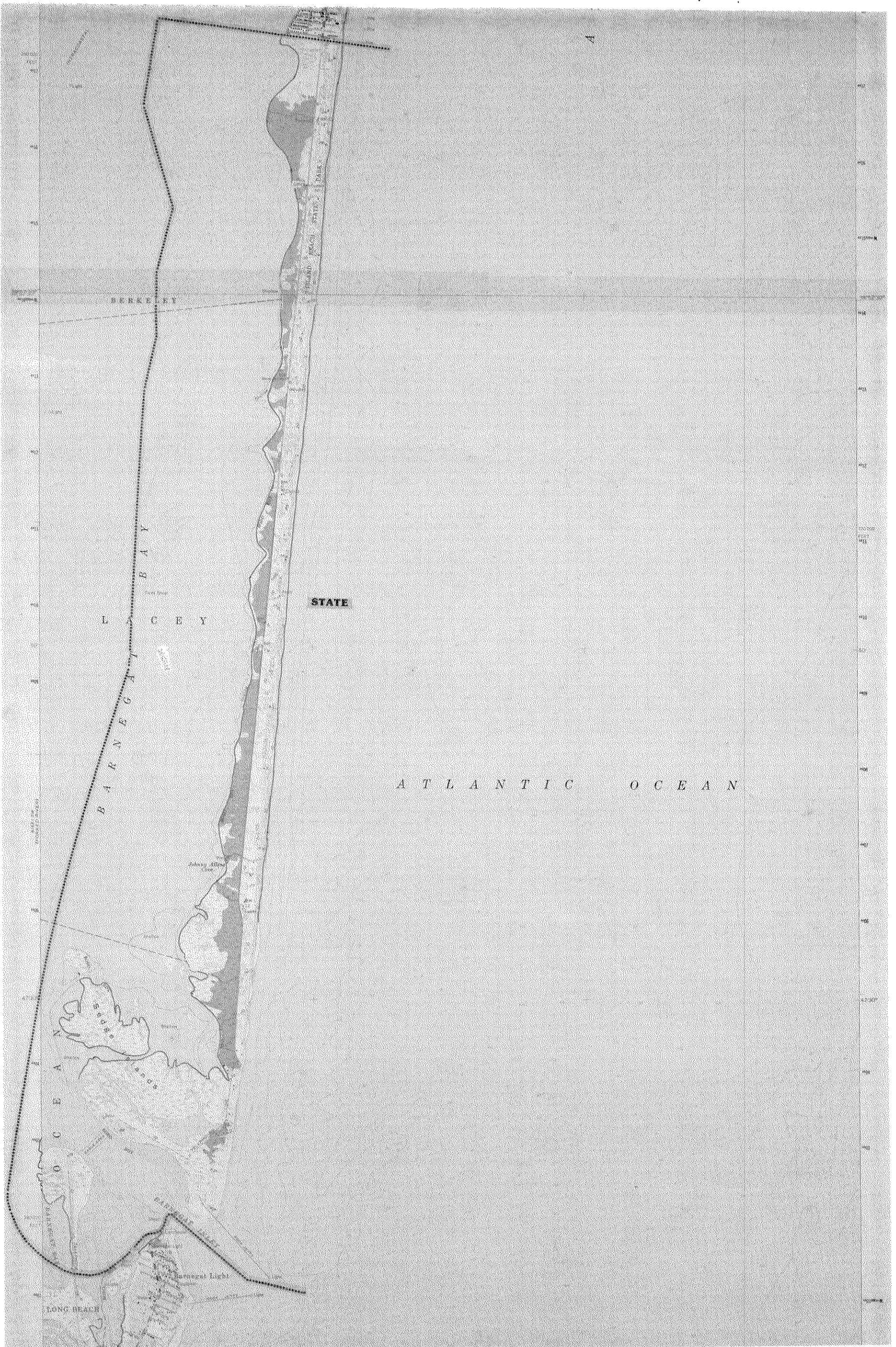
QUADRANGLE
SANDY HOOK
NEW JERSEY



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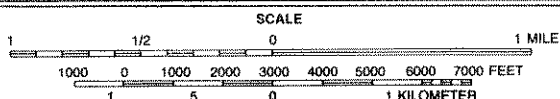
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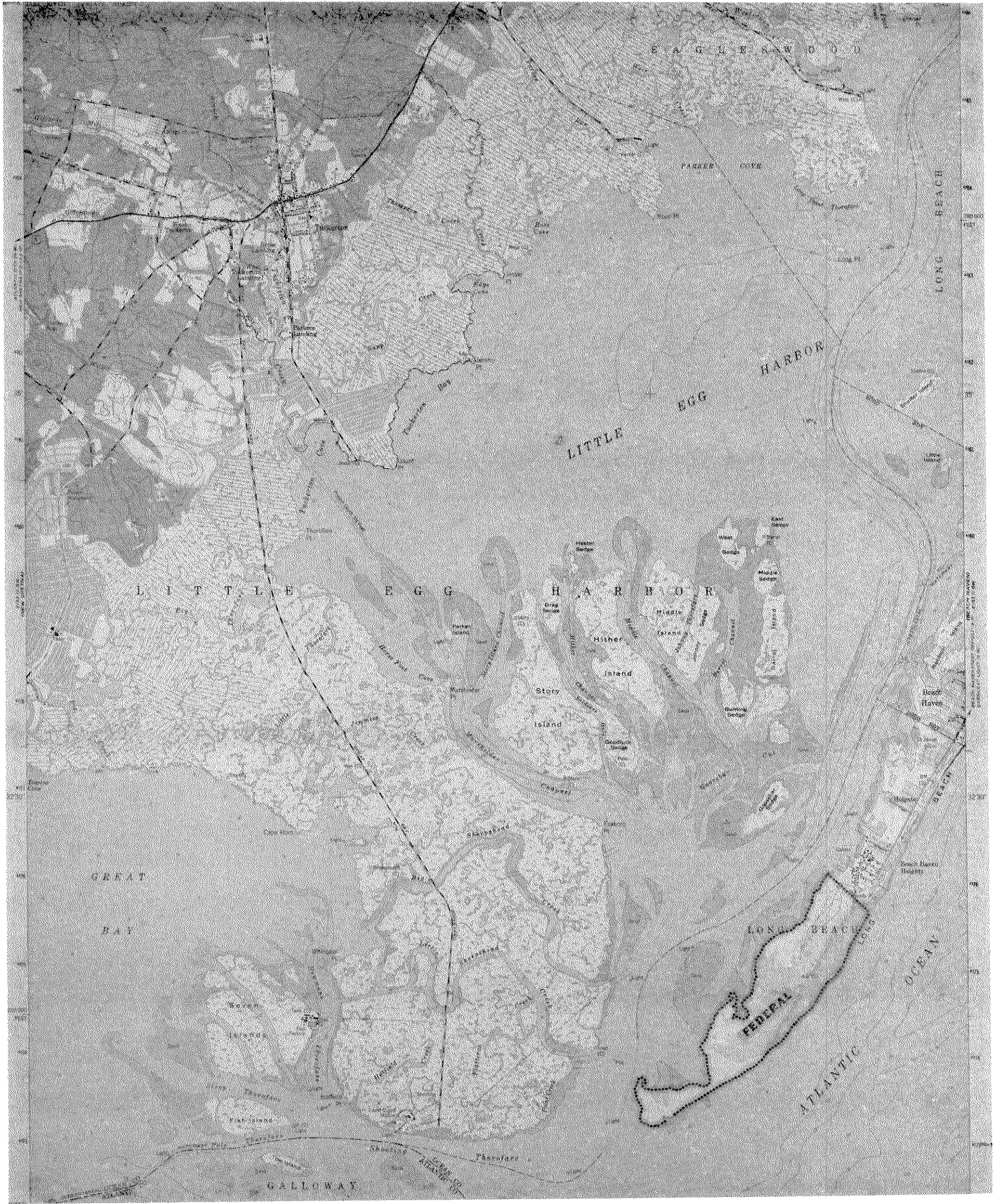
QUADRANGLE
BARNEGAT LIGHT
NEW JERSEY



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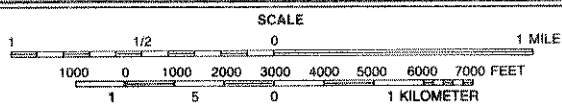
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QUADRANGLE
TUCKERTON
NEW JERSEY



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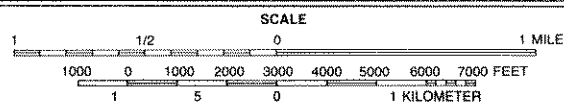
Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**



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QUADRANGLE
NEW GRETTA
NEW JERSEY



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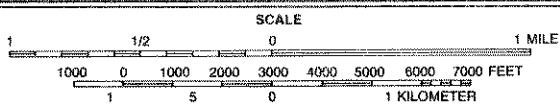
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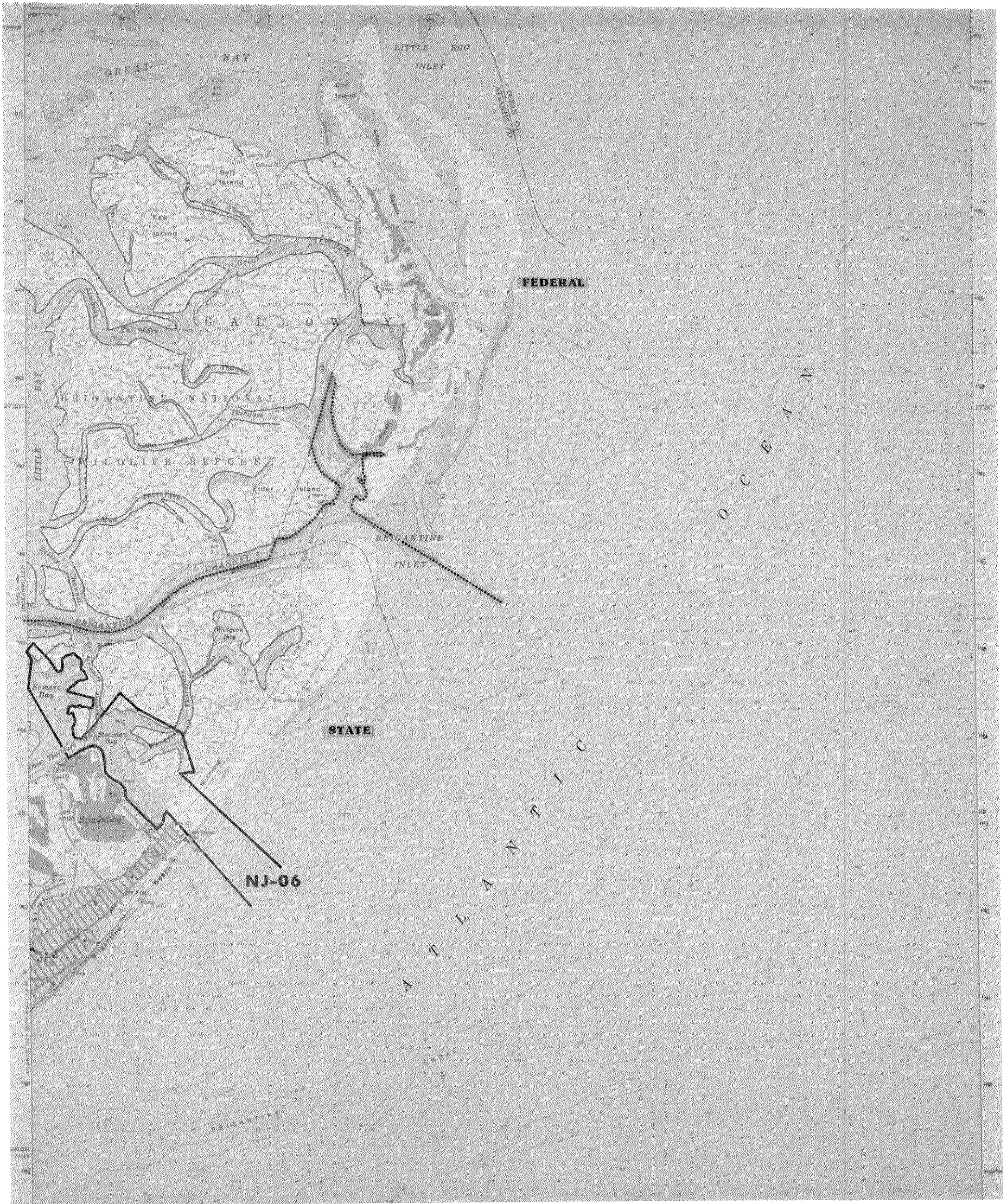
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OCEANVILLE
NEW JERSEY



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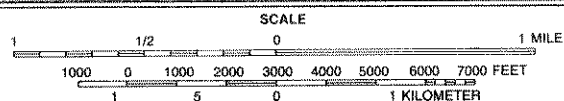
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Washington, D.C. 20240

QUADRANGLE
BRIGANTINE INLET
NEW JERSEY



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NJ-06 - BRIGANTINE

State Position: The State of New Jersey requested that the 1987 draft delineations of NJ-06 be modified to exclude the State Park.

Other Comments: The City of Brigantine also wrote requesting that DOI exclude the State Park from the proposed unit. The City also requested that DOI adjust the southern boundary of the proposed unit to exclude an area where future development is planned. The City's letter is reprinted below.

Response: The DOI has a revised the delineation of NJ-06 to exclude the State Park. The recommended southern boundary, however, remains unchanged from that proposed in 1987 and is drawn at the interface of the developed and undeveloped portions of the barrier. Under DOI criteria, planning does not constitute development.

DOI Recommendation: The DOI recommends adding NJ-06 to the CBRS, as delineated here to exclude the State Park.

1418

LAW OFFICER
WILLIAM E. GASBARRO
SUITE 4A - RADERFORD SQUARE
P. O. BOX 488
ABSECON, NEW JERSEY 08201
TELEPHONE 408-841-1880

MEMBER OF N.J.
AND CALIF. BAR

PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

June 22, 1987

B-001

United States Department of
the Interior
National Park Service
Coastal Barriers Study Group
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Re: Request for Public Comment, Draft Report to Congress
Coastal Barrier Resources System, Executive Summary
& Proposed Additions to CBRS System in the State
of New Jersey

Ladies & Gentlemen:

I am the City Attorney of the City of Brigantine, New Jersey and have been asked to respond to your request for public comment on the proposed recommendations contained in your executive summary and proposed additions to the Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS), as outlined in your draft report and Executive Summary, dated March 1987. This response is made on behalf of the Hon. J. Edward Kline, Mayor and Commissioner of Brigantine, the Hon. Robert J. Shipley, Commissioner and the Hon. Christopher J. Fiumara, Commissioner. These individuals comprise the Governing Body, the City Commissioner of the City of Brigantine, and this response is made at their request and with their authority.

The City of Brigantine has no specific objection to the stated purposes of the Coastal Barrier Resource System. In fact, in conformity with the general policies stated therein, and in conformity with policies of the State of New Jersey, the City has adopted a dune protection system, enforced through its Code of Ordinances, and Zoning Ordinance and administration. This dune protection plan prohibits development of new structures along a five mile beach in the presently developed areas of the City, along with other protections insuring the integrity of the beach and dune areas and also insuring public access to the recreational facilities which exist naturally, and which exist as the result of maintenance of a public access bathing beach. For your information, I enclose copies of the City's ordinance, enacted in 1981. Prior to the adoption of that ordinance and through the present time, the City purchased numerous properties which were located beyond the dune restriction line in order to establish this beach area. This was done at considerable expense to the

CBRS Response, June 22, 1987, Page 2:

City, both in the outlay of funds, and in the loss of tax ratables.

In addition, large tracts of property were transferred at nominal consideration to the State of New Jersey, to establish the public beach and undeveloped areas on the north end of the Island. Lying to the immediate south of this beach area is a 10-block undeveloped area, designated as the area between 15th Street North and 26th Street North. This area is proposed for inclusion in the CBRS system, and the City objects to its inclusion at this time.

The specific objection that the City wishes to state is that the inclusion of this area would work a hardship on the City, both economically and socially, in that the area which has been maintained and acquired as a area of future development in the City would be lost as a source of revenue, or as a source of land for the provision of necessary City services. The potential services include the development of needed recreational and educational facilities. The area is also used as a staging area for the storage of storm debris after major storms. The City has maintained a police training facility in the questioned area, and the area has been considered for development of needed communications relay towers. There is high, dry partially improved road access. Most of the property involved is not beach, marsh or wetland areas. Although such areas do exist, access to them is over high, dry barrier island ground, consisting of gravel, sand and grassland areas. In addition to the actual potential use of the area, the restrictions which the CBRS would impose on the type of prophylactic beach and erosion measures, could endanger the fully developed areas of the City of Brigantine which lie immediately adjacent to the area in question. The areas shown as 14th and 15th street north are densely populated and developed with numerous housing and commercial units. The restrictions contained in the CBRS would prevent the maintenance of adequate buffers of protection for the populated and developed streets. Further, there is nothing which would indicate that the development of actual structures in the area in question would be dangerous or detrimental to the environment, particularly since the area should be subject to the existing local and state dune protection plans, which do restrict development on dune, marsh or wetland areas.

Moreover, under CBRS, federal expenditures for erection of necessary roads, boat landings, beach access, bridges, causeways, or other needed and desirable public facilities would be prohibited, or at the very least, be prohibited projects for public aid. This would severely limit recreational, educational

CBRS Response, June 22, 1987, Page 3:

and other public access to the present beach areas, even if no commercial or public facility structure development is ever permitted.

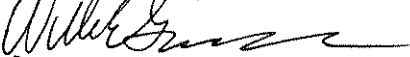
Even more important, federal expenditures for the maintenance of or erection of stabilization or anti-erosion facilities are prohibited. While natural forces are perhaps the best method beach protection, there are significant benefits to some prophylactic measures, which must be taken, to protect public safety, lives and property. The broad sweep of regulations under CBRS, would hinder, delay, or prevent these needed measures from being taken.

The City of Brigantine, therefore, respectfully requests that the area designated as NJ-06, on the CBRS, Sheet 10, proposed map, be modified to eliminate that area known as 15th streets, through 26th streets north, in the City of Brigantine. To the extent that CBRS would hinder necessary actions to protect inhabited areas and areas necessary for access to the existing recreational beaches at the North end of the Brigantine Island, we object, as well to the inclusion of the entirety of the Brigantine Island.

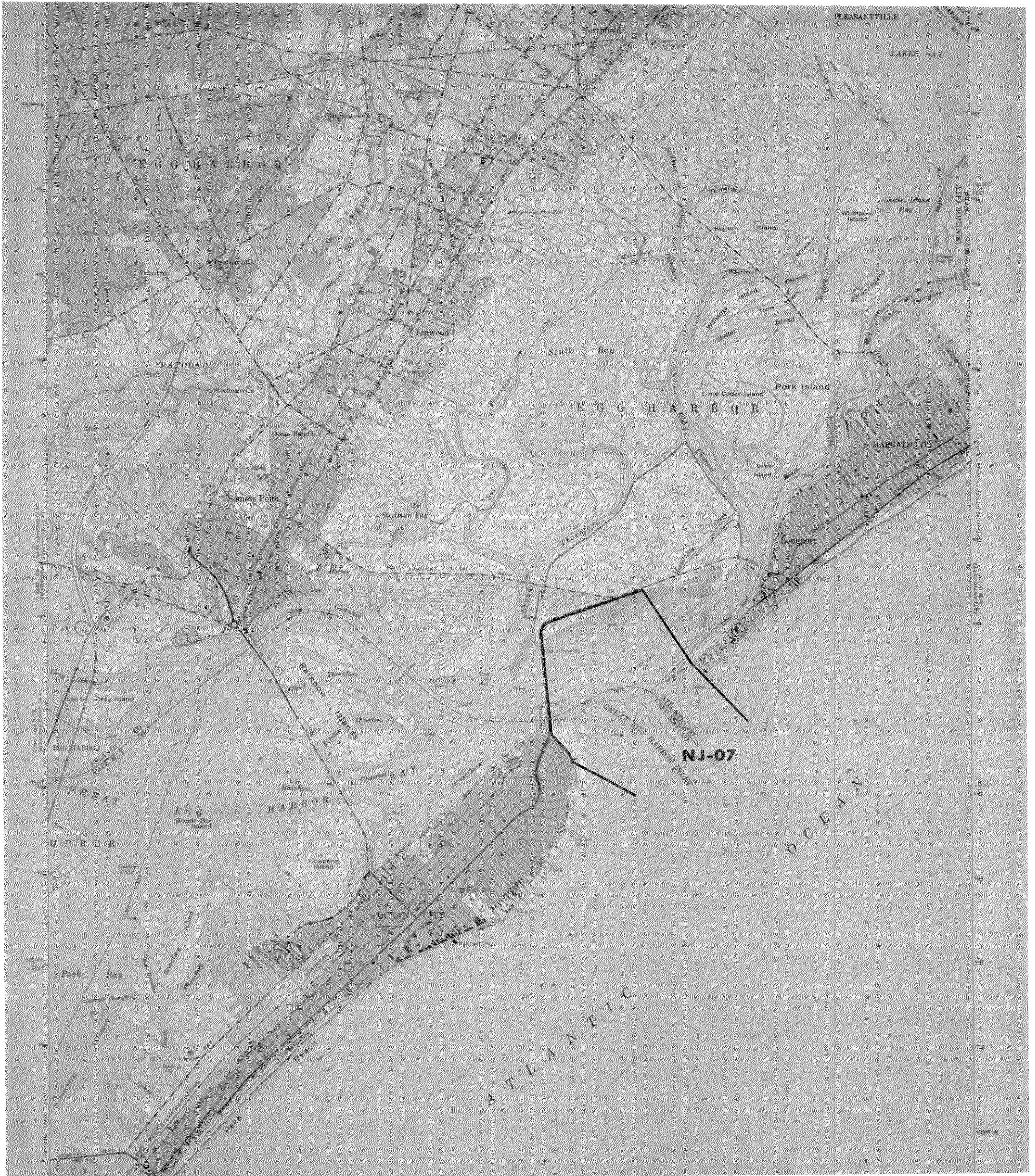
Should you wish to inspect the area, representatives of the City of Brigantine would be available to assist you.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Respectfully submitted,
CITY OF BRIGANTINE, NEW JERSEY


By:
William E. Gasbarro
City Attorney

WEG:jg
cc: Hon. William J. Hughes, Dist. 2, N.J.
cc: Hon. J. Edward Kline, Mayor
cc: Hon. Robert J. Shipley
cc: Hon. Christopher J. Fiumara



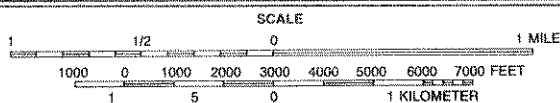
Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**



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QUADRANGLE
OCEAN CITY
NEW JERSEY



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NJ-07 - OCEAN CITY BEACH

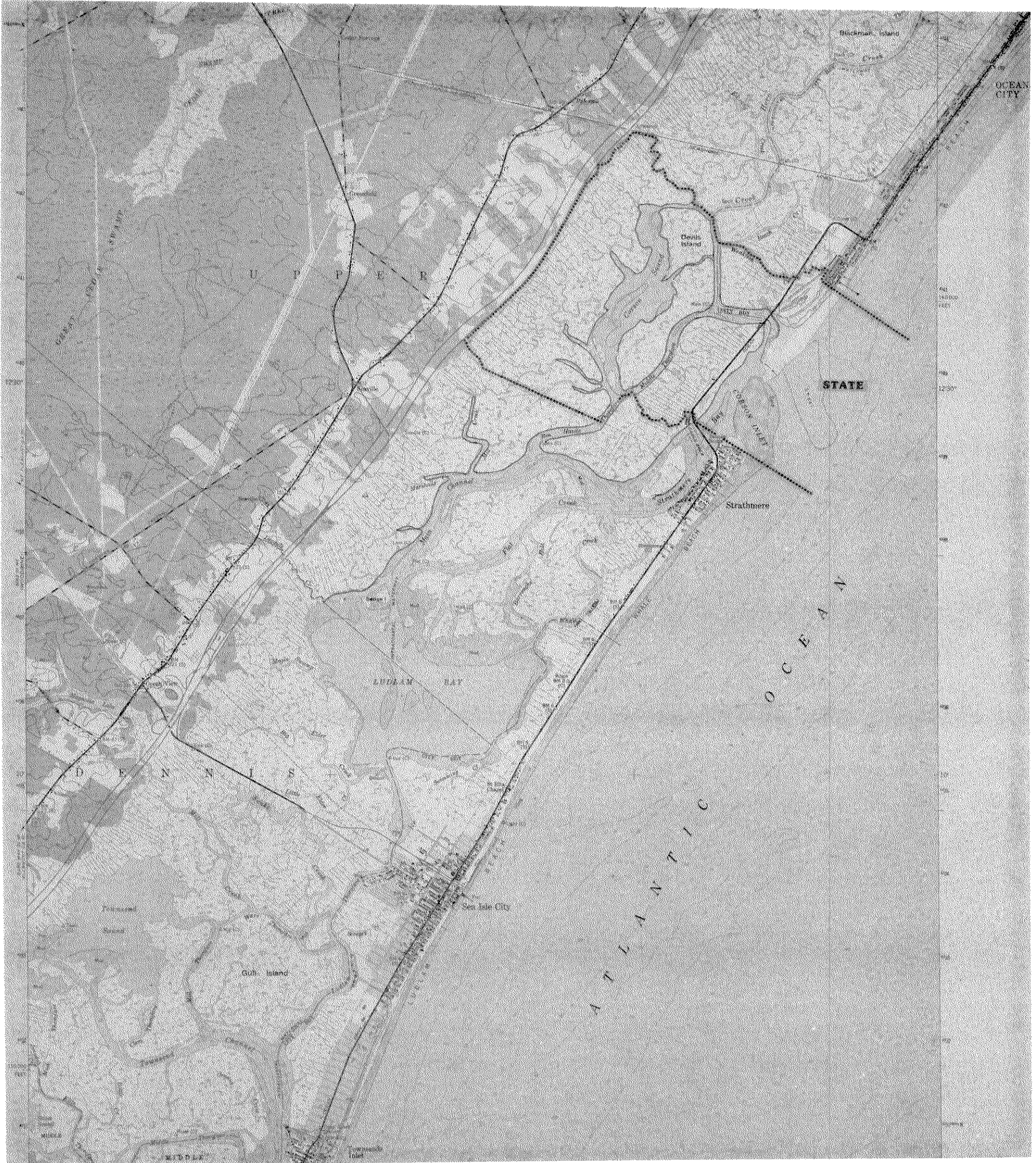
State Position: The State of New Jersey informed DOI that NJ-07 is not locally protected and supports its addition to the CBRS.

Other Comments: One other letter was received requesting that the aquatic habitat between Longport Boulevard and Scull Bay be added to the proposed unit. This letter (number 1282) is reprinted in the General Comment Letters section.

Response: In 1987, the DOI was of the mistaken impression that NJ-07 was locally pro-

tected and did not include it in the proposed recommendations. Because this is not the case and the barrier meets all other criteria for addition to the CBRS, it is recommended for inclusion. The aquatic habitat between Longport Boulevard and Scull Bay is behind a developed coastal barrier; therefore, it is ineligible for addition to CBRS.

DOI Recommendation: The DOI recommends adding NJ-07 to the CBRS. The proposed unit is not locally protected.



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**



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U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

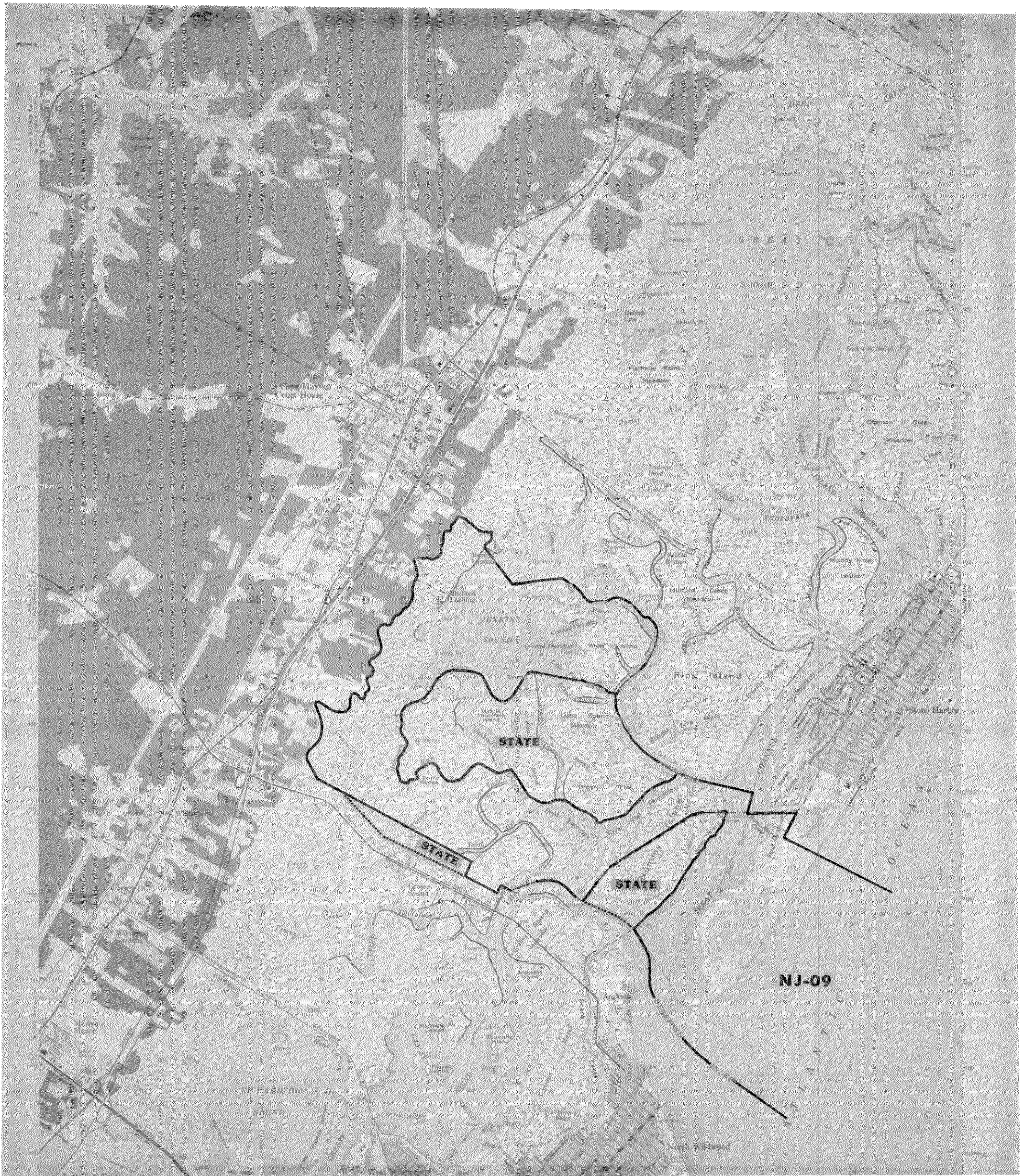
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SEA ISLE CITY
NEW JERSEY



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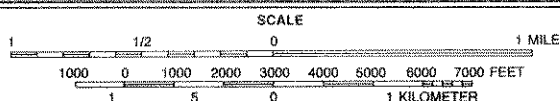
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Washington, D.C. 20240

QUADRANGLE
STONE HARBOR
NEW JERSEY



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NJ-09 - STONE HARBOR

State Position: The State of New Jersey requested that the 1987 draft delineations of NJ-09 be modified to exclude State-protected areas and a developed area south of 122nd Street.

Other Comments: Three other letters concerning NJ-09 were received. One expressed support for the addition of the proposed unit. The other two expressed concerns that otherwise protected and developed areas were included in the proposed delineations. Two letters are reprinted below. The third appears in the General Comment Letters section (letter number 1282).

Response: The DOI has used the information provided by the State and the other commenters to revise the recommended boundaries of NJ-09 to exclude the State lands and the developed areas. The undeveloped, unprotected portions of the barrier are recommended for addition to the CBRS.

DOI Recommendation: The DOI recommends adding NJ-09 to the CBRS, as delineated here to exclude the State-protected and developed areas.

575



BOROUGH OF STONE HARBOR
STONE HARBOR, NEW JERSEY 08217
TELEPHONE (609) 388-5102

May 13, 1987

The Coastal Barriers Study Group
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Re: Proposed
Recommendations-CBRS

Gentlemen:

As a result of our May 11th telephone conversation with Mr. Jack Brown we are requesting clarification of the location of a portion of the northerly boundary of Unit NJ-09.

Enclosed is a marked up copy of your NJ-09 Map as well as a similarly marked copy of this Municipality's zoning map. Much of the area which would be excluded by our suggested delineation is already subjected to a deed restriction. A copy of that deed is also enclosed. Placing further restrictions on that area is unnecessary.

Your comments regarding the above will be most welcome.

Yours truly,

E.F. (Ted) Pain
Administrative Assistant

EFP:as
cc: AM Hand
Hon. WJ Hughes

1090

THE GREATER WILDWOOD-CAPE MAY COUNTY

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June 22, 1987

Coastal Barrier Study Group
Department of Interior
National Park
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

To Whom it May Concern:

Re: Coastal Barrier Resource # NJ-09 NJ-12 NJ-13

In regards to the above referenced map numbers, I have reviewed the maps and agree with your findings that these areas are basically undeveloped due to their marshes and wetlands make up.

I would, however, draw your attention to NJ-09 and mention that the New Jersey Department of Transportation currently has plans to expand Route #147, which runs very close to your mapped area.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 609-522-2494.

Very truly yours,

Eugene T. Laffey
President

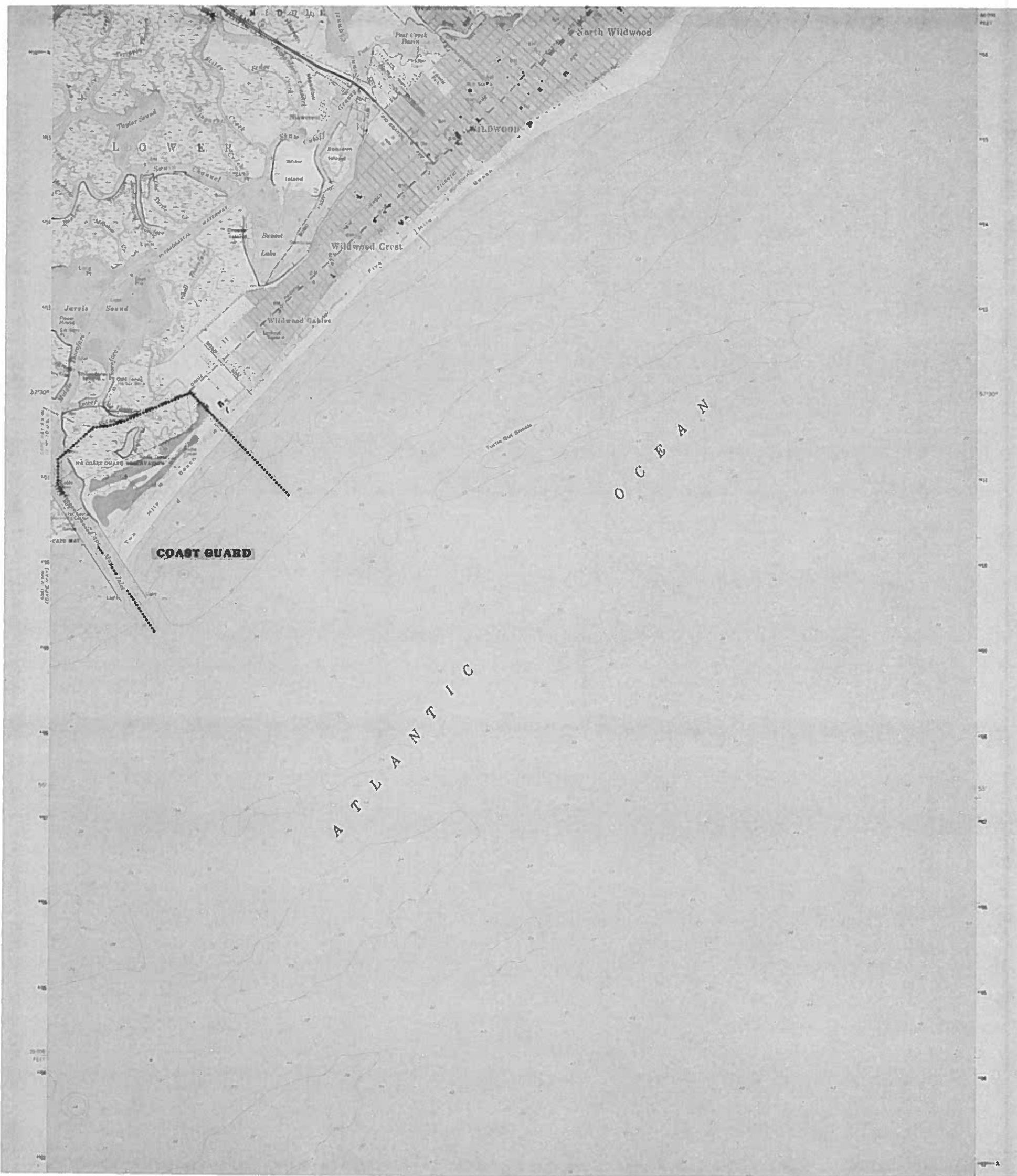
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cc: Rich Corbett
Gov't Affairs

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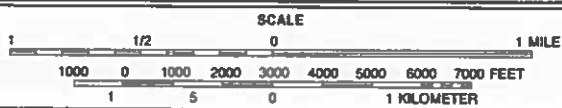
Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Mapped, edited and published
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U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

QUADRANGLE
WILDWOOD
NEW JERSEY



- Solid lines depict recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.
- Dotted lines depict approximate boundaries of an undeveloped coastal barrier that is "otherwise protected" or a military or coast guard property.



Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.



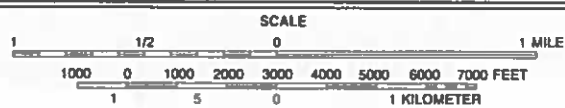
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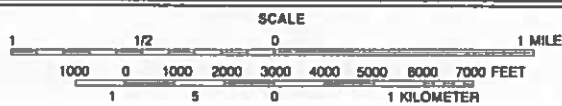
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NJ-12 - DEL HAVEN

State Position: The State of New Jersey supports the addition of NJ-12 to the CBRS but requested that DOI redelineate the proposed boundaries of NJ-12 to accurately follow the boundaries of the State-protected area.

Other Comments: One letter supporting the addition of NJ-12 was received. It is reprinted under NJ-09 (letter number 1090).

Response: The boundary proposed in the 1987 Draft Report did not accurately reflect the

boundaries of the State-protected area. Several unprotected, undeveloped parcels were excluded from the proposed unit because DOI thought they were protected. The DOI used the information provided by the State to correct these errors.

DOI Recommendation: The DOI recommends adding NJ-12 to the CBRS, as delineated here. The recommended boundary has been modified from that in the 1987 Draft Report to include additional undeveloped, unprotected coastal barrier areas.

NJ-13 - KIMBLES CREEK

State Position: The State of New Jersey supports the addition of NJ-13 to the CBRS.

Other Comments: Two other letters supporting the addition of NJ-13 were received. One is

reprinted below; the other appears under NJ-09 (letter number 1090).

DOI Recommendation: The DOI recommends adding NJ-13 to the CBRS.

1180

June 18, 1987

The Coastal Barrier Study Group
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Re: REPORT TO CONGRESS - COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM
Volume 7 - New Jersey. (February 1987)

I have just completed reviewing the subject report and I heartedly endorse the proposals recommended in the areas with which I have familiarity. I wish I were better informed and could comment more intelligently.

There is one section of the New Jersey shoreline which I have "stomped & waded" for nearly 40 years. This is the west shore on New Jersey along Delaware Bay from Dennis Creek south to the Villas. On this area I would like to comment.

The Rio Grande Quadrangle No. 12 shows N. J. I. D. #12 covering the area between Pirces Point and Reeds Beach. I have covered this area on foot and by skiff for over 40 years and can understand why this area is included in the coastal barrier. I am concerned about the area between Bidwells Creek north to Dennis Creek. This pristine area is only available over water and I've never met any people in this area but know it is abundant with wildlife, in fact I believe one of the eagle nesting spots was in this area. Page 9 of your report suggests that "otherwise protected coastal barriers" are not to be included in the CRBS Act. I also realize the Dennis Creek Bird Sanctuary covers this area, too. I just want to be sure that the restrictions of the bird sanctuary includes the aquatic habitat as well.

very truly yours,

R. Frank Ogden

R. Frank Ogden 77 Dolbow Ave., Pennsville, N. J. 08070

cc William J. Hughes
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515



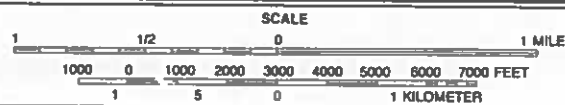
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Mapped, edited and published
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U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

QUADRANGLE
WOODBINE
NEW JERSEY



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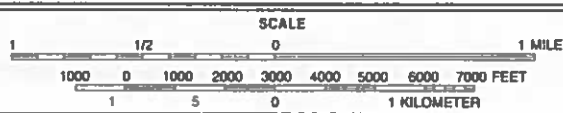
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- Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.

NJ-14 - MOORES BEACH

State Position: The State of New Jersey requested that the 1987 draft delineations of NJ-14 be modified to exclude the State-protected areas.

Other Comments: No other comments concerning NJ-14 were received.

Response: The DOI has used the information provided by the State to revise the recommended boundaries of NJ-14 to exclude the protected areas.

DOI Recommendation: The DOI recommends adding NJ-14 to the CBRS, as delineated here to exclude the State-protected areas.