

Furthering the Promise:

a Discussion about Environmental Justice in New Jersey

Advocates for Children of New Jersey

Lunch & Learn

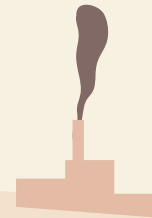
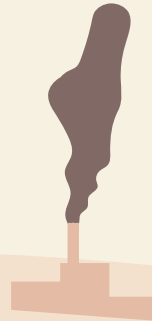
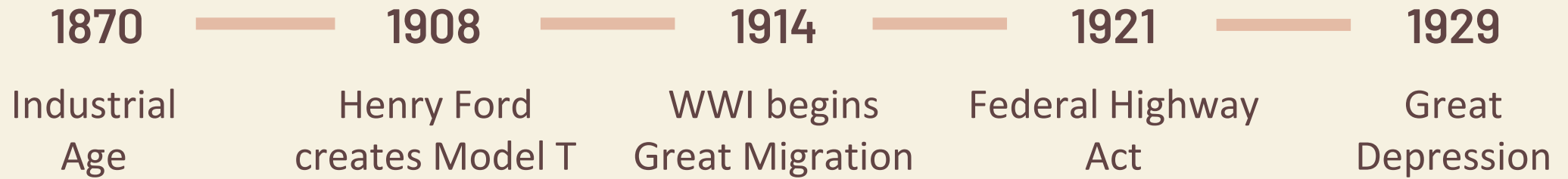
June 18, 2025

Kandyce Perry

Director, Office of Environmental Justice



1870-1970



1870-1970

1960s

Clean Air, Water,
Endangered
Species Acts



1962

Rachel Carson's
"Silent Spring"



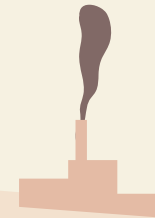
1963

83 million
Americans own
cars.
Links between
cars and smog



1969

Ohio's Cuyahoga
River bursts into
flames



1970

Earth Day
EPA established
NJDEP created



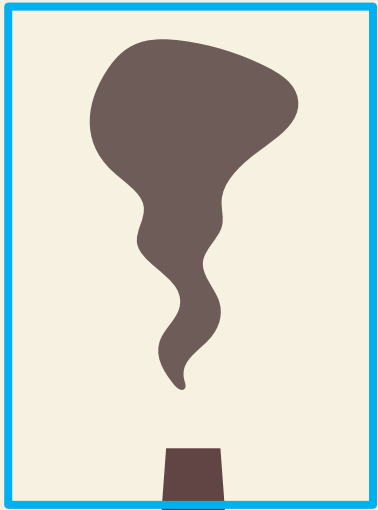
Question!



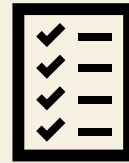
Where is the act that ensured the proper siting of industry?



Environmental Laws Since 1970



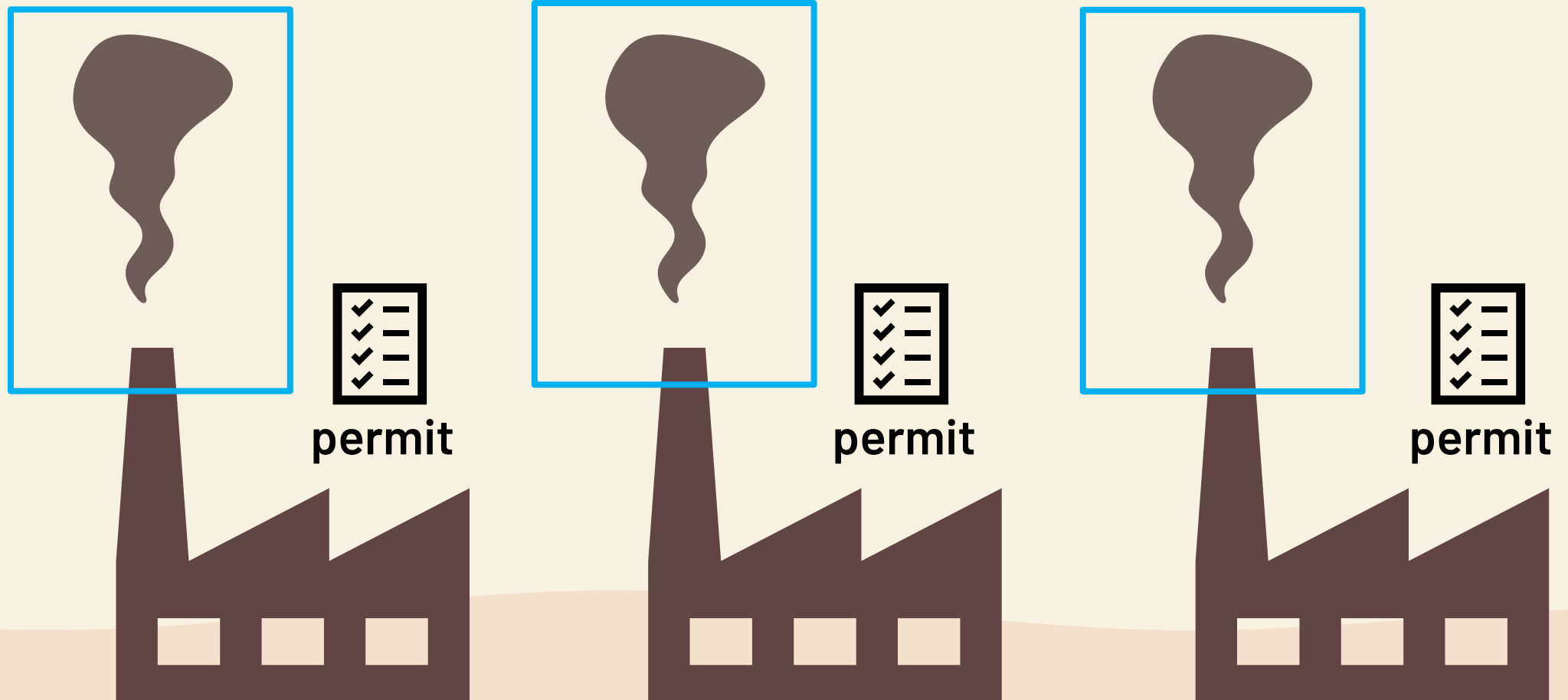
NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION



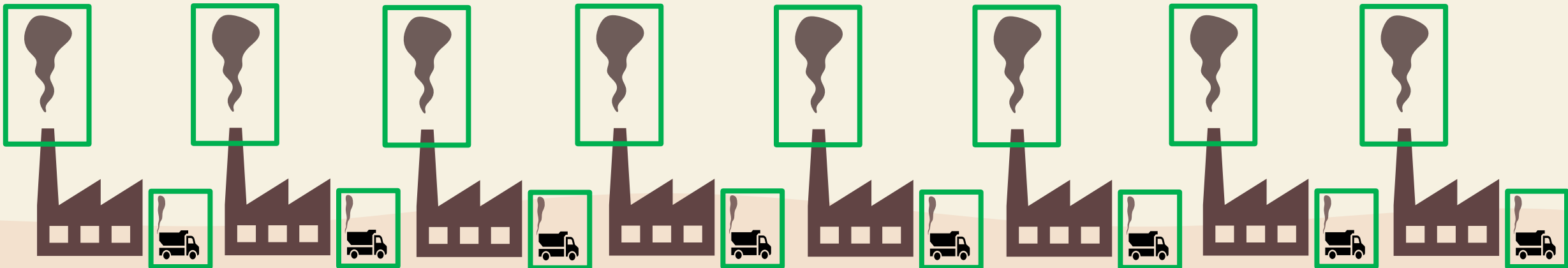
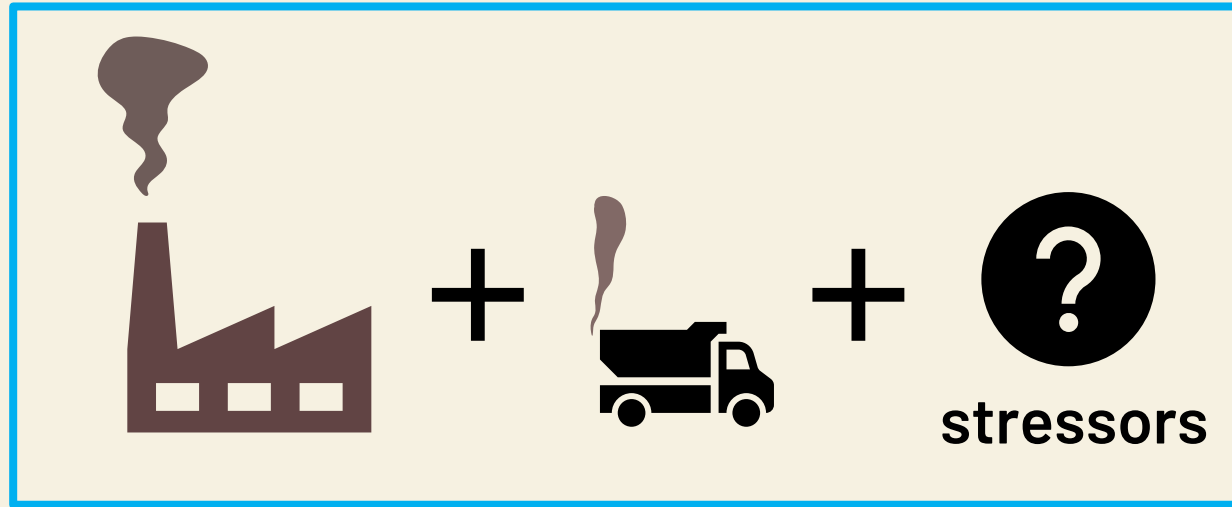
permit



Environmental Laws Since 1970



New Jersey's 2020 Environmental Justice Law



EJ Rule Process

(EJ Impact Statement +
Public Participation Process)



**EJ Decision Document
w/ EJ conditions**



**Air permit +
EJ conditions**



**Solid Waste permit +
EJ conditions**



**Stormwater permit +
EJ Conditions**

Environmental Justice

According to EPA, it is the **fair treatment** and **meaningful involvement** of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.



Environmental Justice

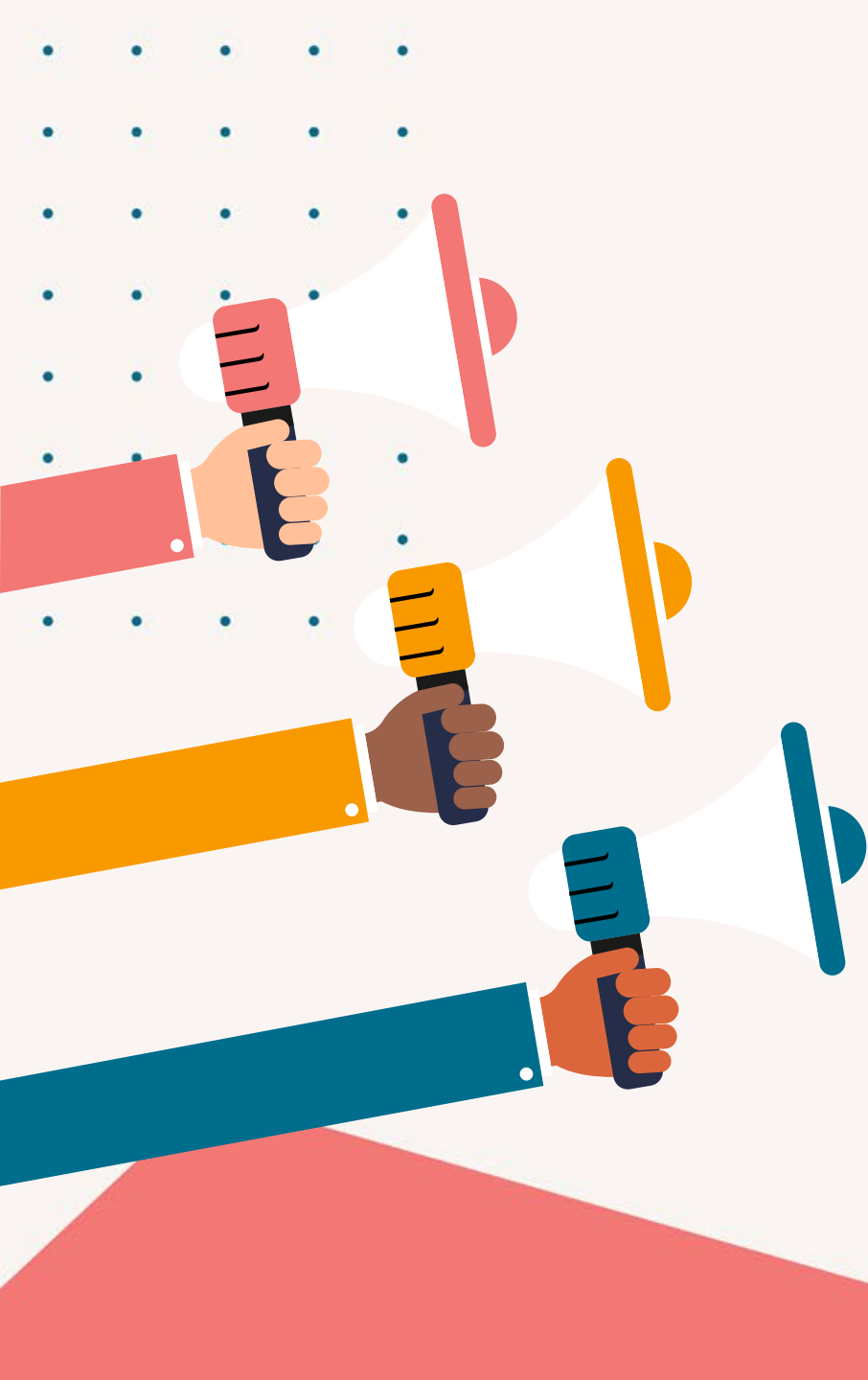
No group of people, especially due to the color of their skin, should bear a disproportionate share of negative environmental consequences.

- Everyone is entitled to equal enforcement of environmental protection. Not just those who are able financially move away from an environmental threat.



Environmental Justice Principles

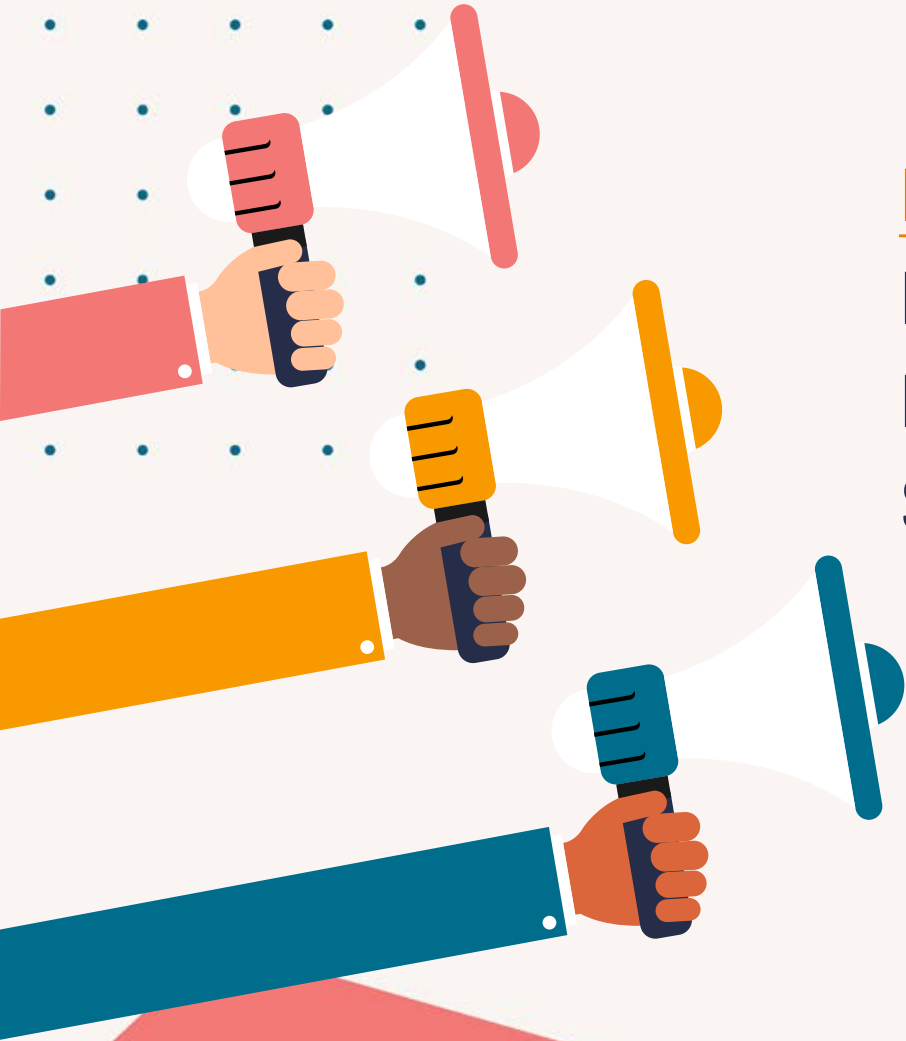
- Most impacted groups speak for themselves
- Not just about disparities; it's also about creating access to environmental benefits
- There is a racial gap between who causes and who experiences environmental pollution
- Environmental racism did not happen overnight. It's systemic

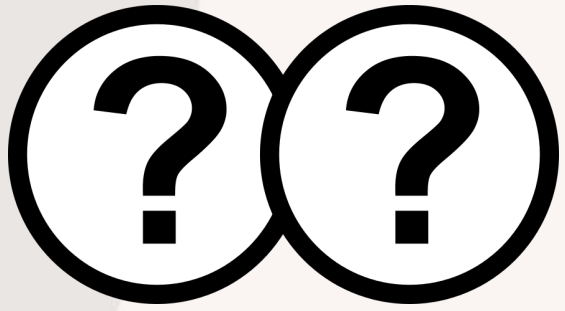


Origins of the EJ Movement

Principles of Environmental Justice

Formed by the delegates to the First national
People of Color Environmental Leadership
Summit in 1991 in D.C.





Environmental Racism vs. Environmental Injustice



Understanding Environmental Racism

- Stolen Indigenous Land
- Slavery
- Redlining
- The Sacrifice Zone
- False Promise of Jobs

Camden, NJ

Areas by Grade

Area	Grade
8%	A "Best"
45%	B "Still Desirable"
37%	C "Definitely Declining"
10%	D "Hazardous"

Demographics

117,536	Total Population (1940)
12.8%	Foreign-born white

Area Descriptions

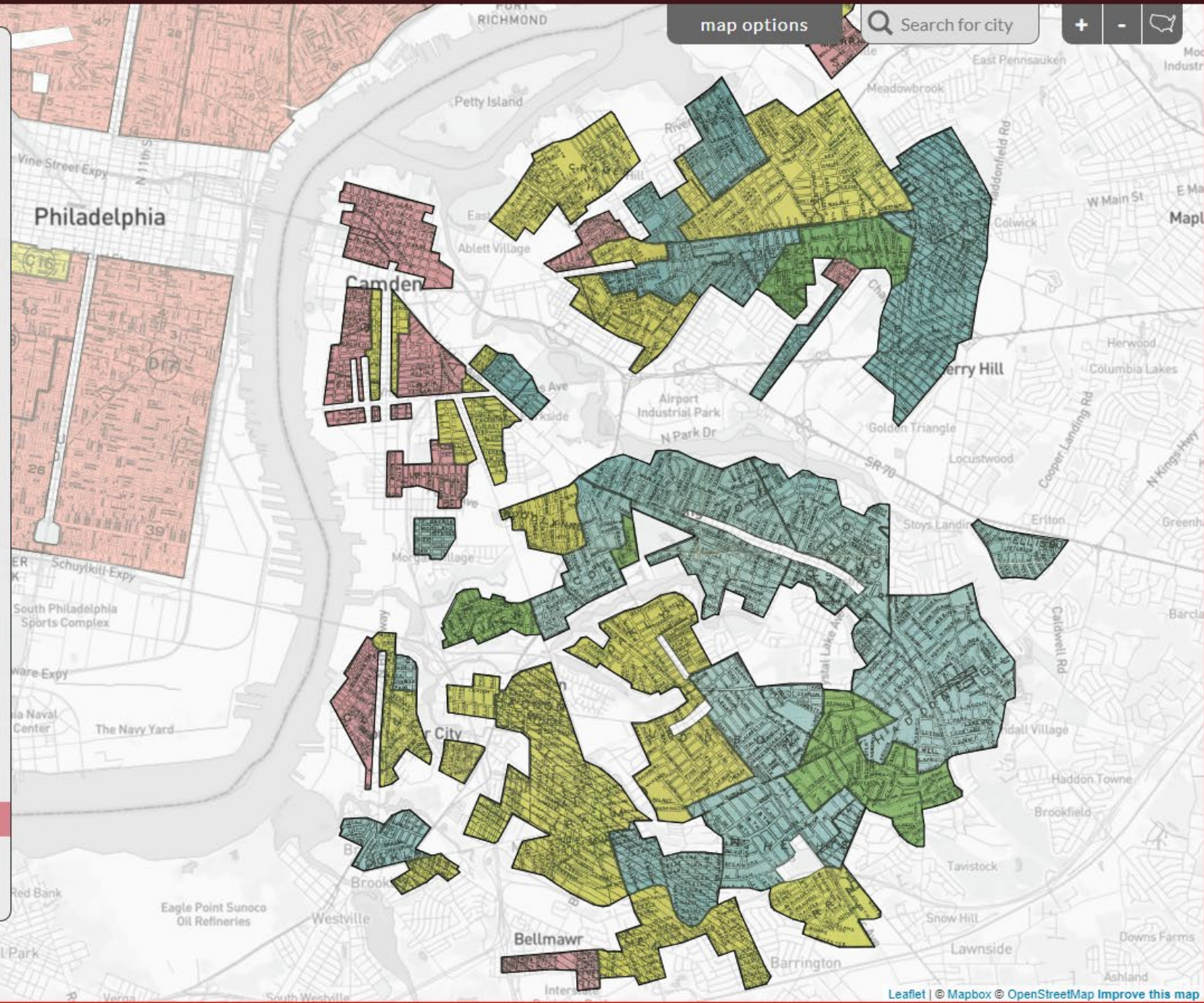
click to select

search

Selections from the Area Descriptions

D4

Known as "Homesteadville". It is 100% poor class
Negros practically all on relief. A high wall, prevents



NJ's Executive Order No.23 and EJ Law



Executive Order No. 23 signed April 20, 2018



EJ Law signed September 18, 2020



Environmental Justice Law & Regulations

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



NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

The Environmental Justice Law (1/2)

The Legislature finds and declares:

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

The Environmental Justice Law (2/2)

The Legislature finds and declares:

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

Step 1: Applicability Determination – 3 Criteria

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

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

(2) **Facility**

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

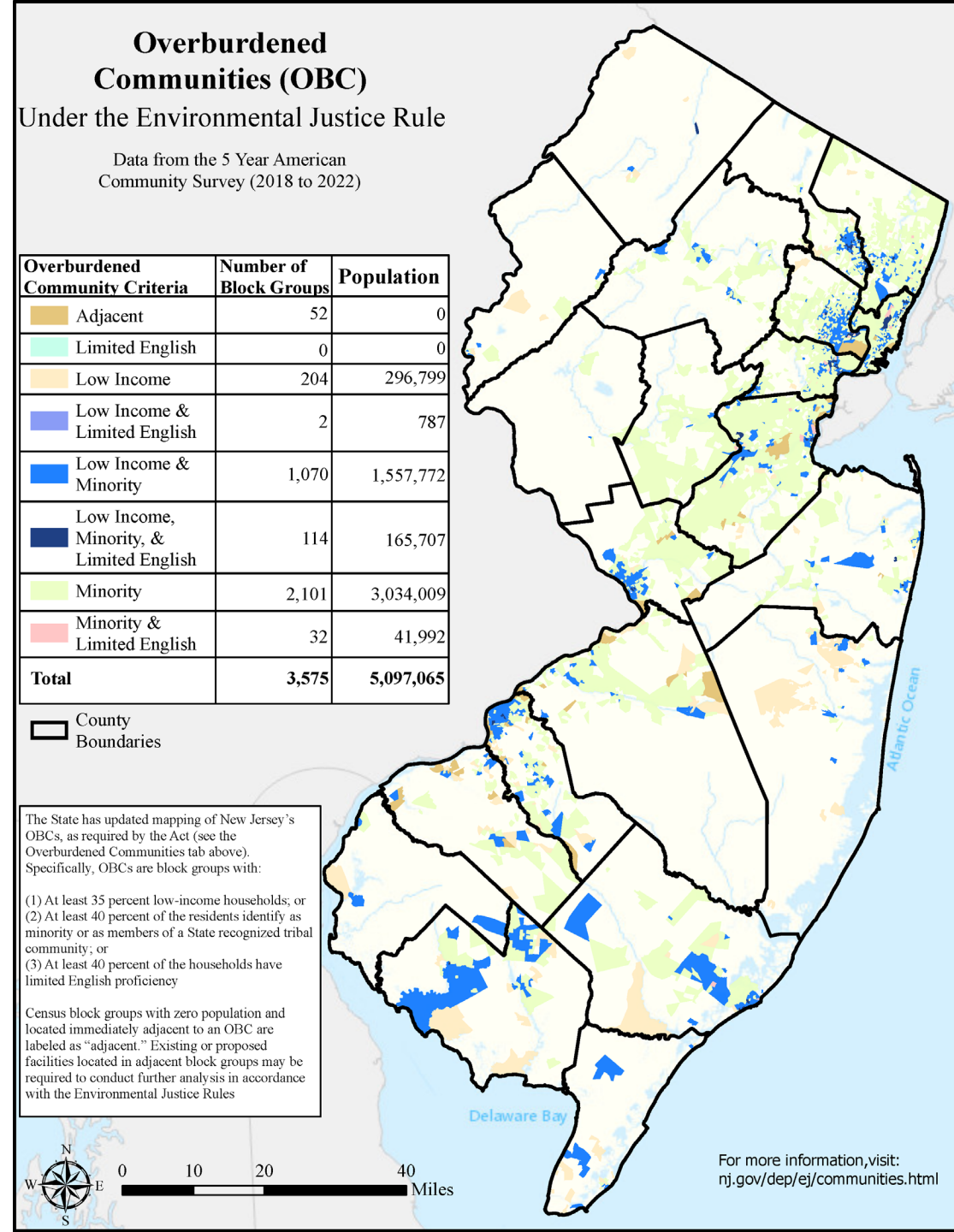
(3) **Permit**: solid waste and recycling, land use, water supply and pollution, and air pollution.

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

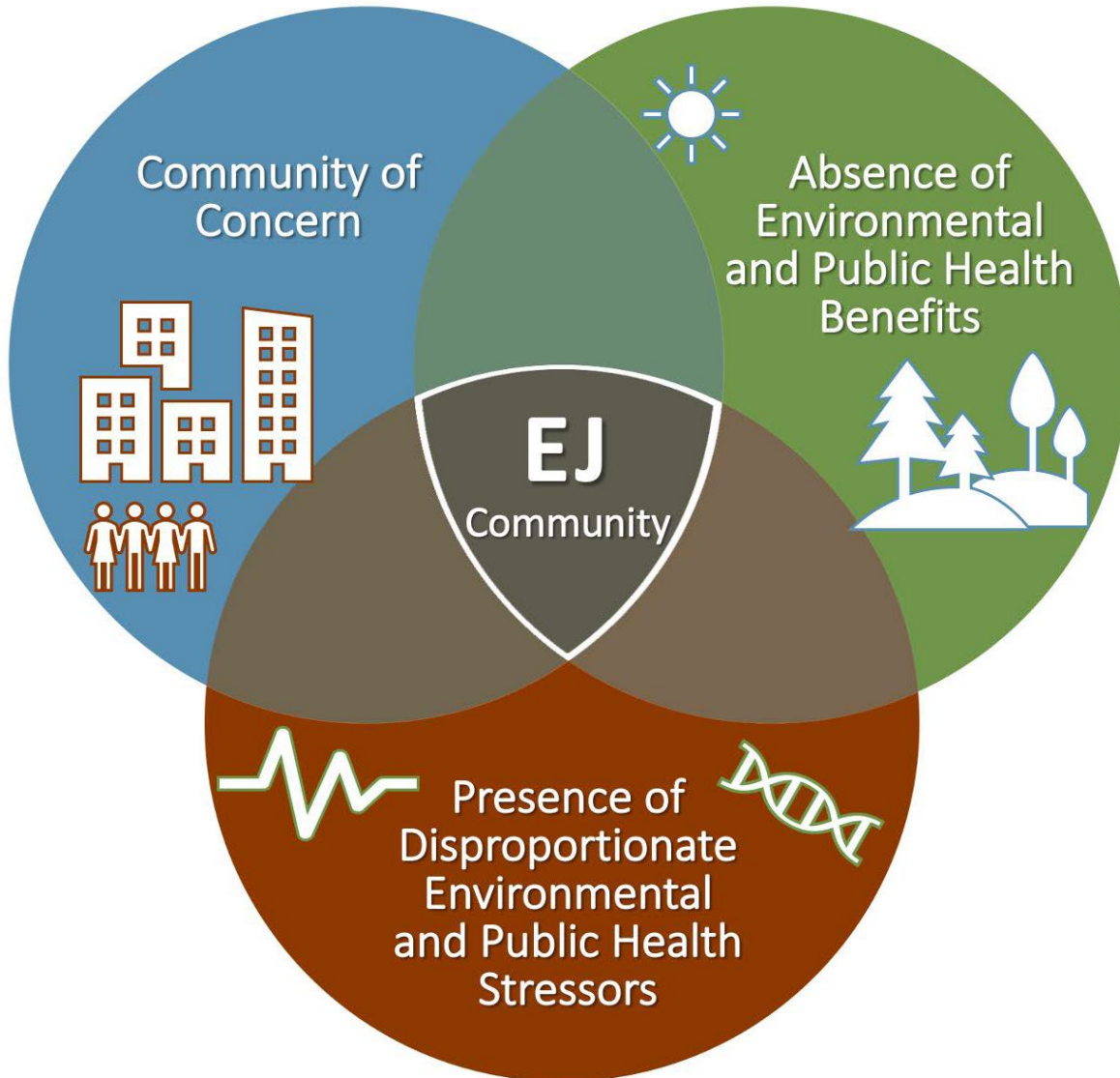
Note: If the EJ rules are applicable, all permitting clocks are stopped until the completion of the EJ process.

Definition of “Overburdened Community”

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



Framing Environmental Justice in NJ



Presence of Communities of Concern

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

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

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

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

Presence of Disproportionate Environmental and Public Health Stressor

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

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

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

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

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

Lack or Absence of Environmental and Public Health Benefits

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

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



Environmental Justice in New Jersey



Stressor Summary

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



x

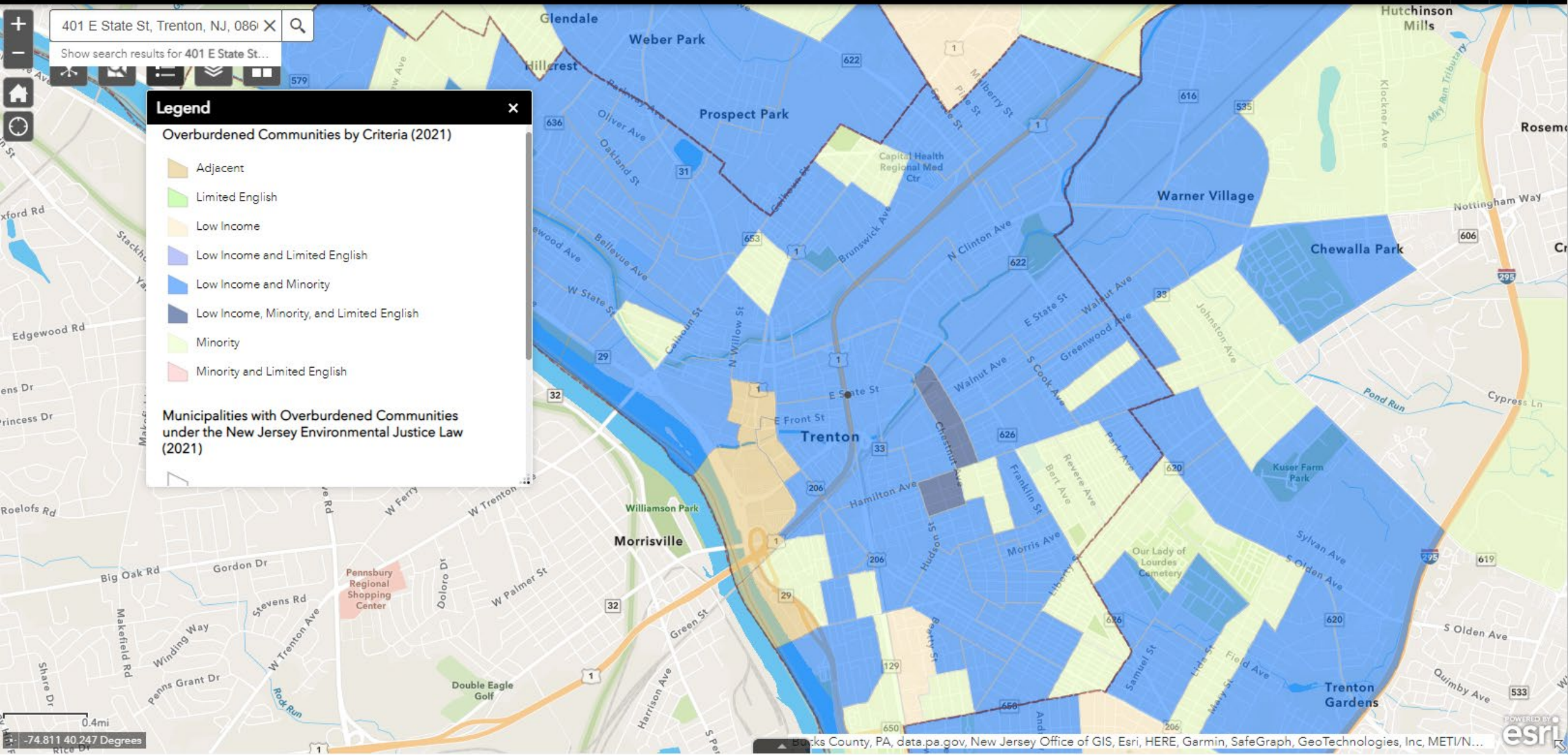
Adjacent
OBC

20mi
-75.200 40.440 Degrees

Bucks County, PA, data.pa.gov, New Jersey Office of GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, ...

POWERED BY ●
esri

Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)



Legend

Overburdened Communities by Criteria (2021)

Adjacent

Limited English

Low Income

Low Income and Limited English

Low Income and Minority

Low Income, Minority, and Limited English

Minority

Minority and Limited English

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

Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)



- Introduction
- Overburdened Communities
- Facilities**
- Stressor Summary

NJDEP Home NJDEP EJ Home

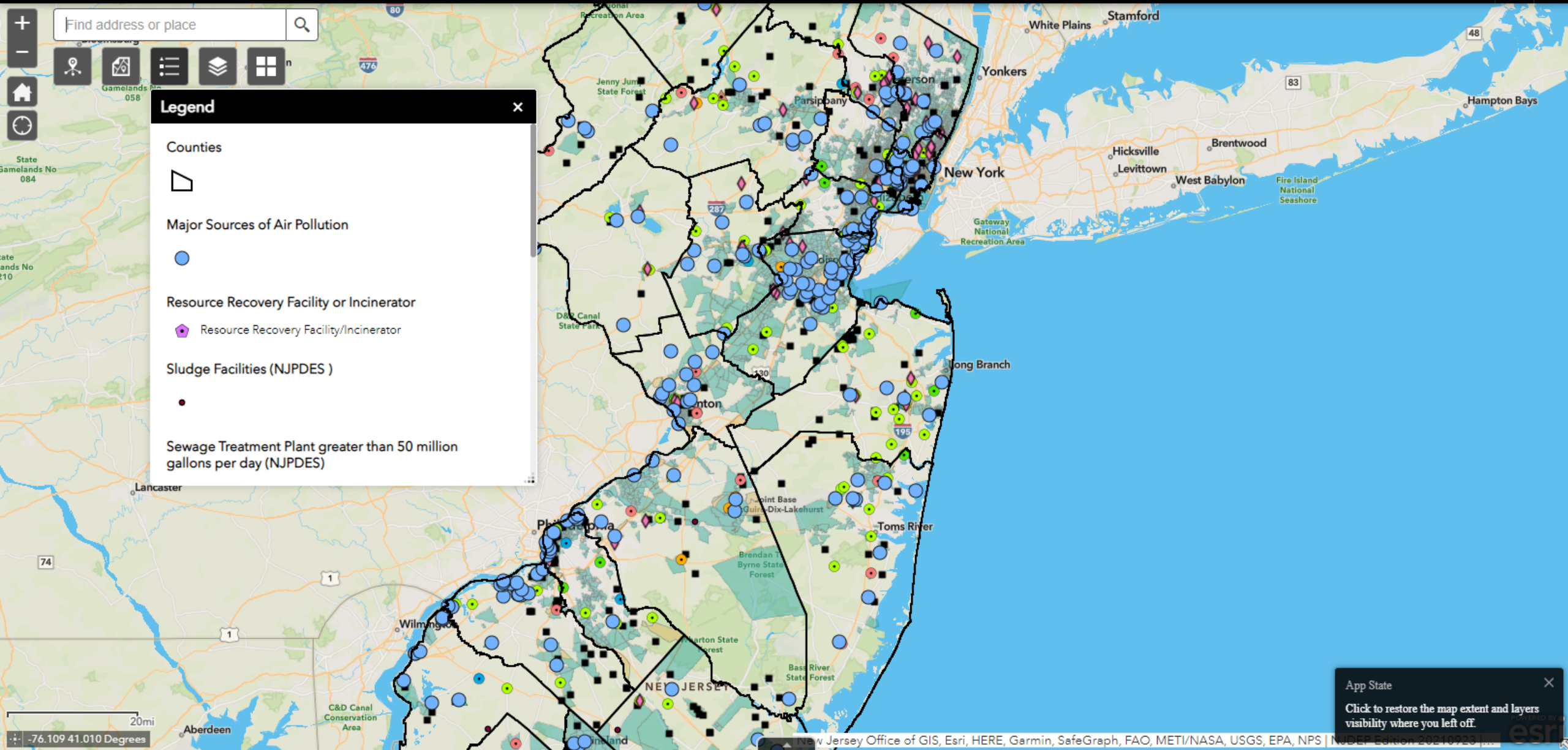


Find address or place

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

Legend

- Counties
- Major Sources of Air Pollution
- Resource Recovery Facility or Incinerator
 - Resource Recovery Facility/Incinerator
- Sludge Facilities (NJPDDES)
- Sewage Treatment Plant greater than 50 million gallons per day (NJPDDES)



App State

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

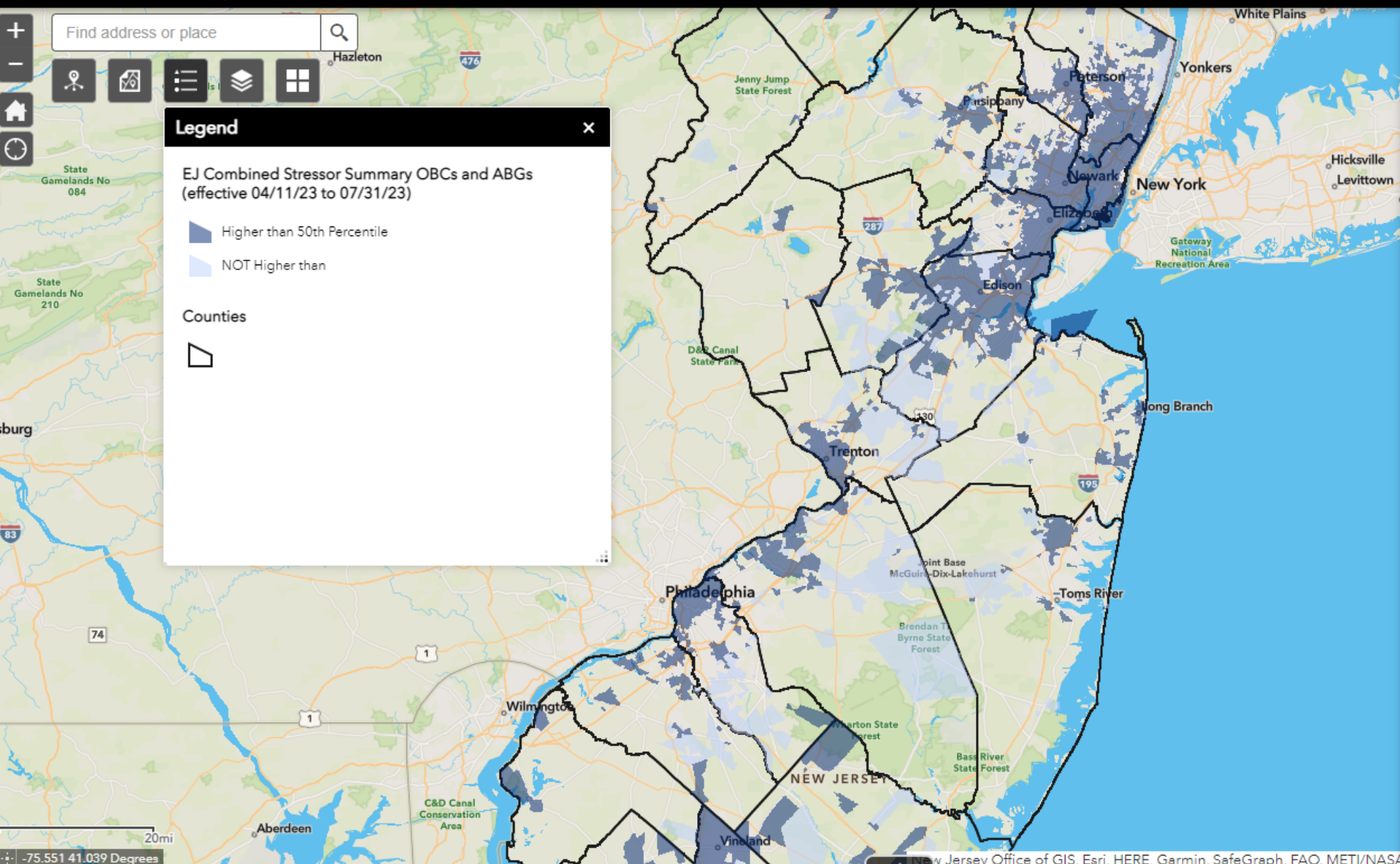
Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)



- Introduction
- Overburdened Communities
- Facilities
- Stressor Summary

Stressor Summary

NJDEP Home NJDEP EJ Home



Legend

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

- Higher than 50th Percentile
- NOT Higher than

Counties

About

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

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

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

App State

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

Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)

[Introduction](#)[Overburdened Communities](#)[Facilities](#)[Stressor Summary](#)

Stressor Summary

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

Show search results for 401 E State St...

Legend

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

- Higher than 50th Percentile
- NOT Higher than

Countries



340210009001

OBC Criteria

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

Combined Stressor Total

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

[Zoom to](#)

About

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

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

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



401 E State St, Trenton, NJ 08611

340210009001	
OBC Criteria	
Percent Low Income	59.814106
Percent Minority	95.245727
Percent Limited English	13.457077
OBC Criteria	Low Income and Minority
Combined Stressor Total	
Combined Stressor Total	23
County	13.000000
State	13.000000
Geographic Point of Comparison	13.000000
OBC "Higher than"	Higher than 50th Percentile

Data
For a detailed look at the complete stressor evaluation, click on the data table link below.
[Download data table specific to 340210009001](#)

[EJMAP Tool Technical Guidance](#)

[Download all data as CSV](#)

	Block	County Non	State Non
--	-------	------------	-----------

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

Environmental & Public Health Stressors

Concentrated areas of air pollution

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

Mobile sources of air pollution

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

Contaminated sites

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

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

- Solid Waste Facilities
- Scrap Metal Facilities

Point-sources of water pollution

- Surface Water
- Combined Sewer Overflows

May cause public health issues

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

Density/proximity

- Emergency Planning Sites
- Permitted Air Sites
- NJPDES Sites

Social determinants of health

- Unemployment
- Education

DEP updates the data in EJMAP twice per year.

Step 1: Applicability Determination – 3 Criteria

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

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

(2) **Facility**

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

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

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

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

Step 2: Environmental Justice Impact Statement & Meaningful Public Participation

Environmental Justice Impact Statement (EJIS) Assesses

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

EJIS plus Supplemental Information

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

Meaningful Public Participation

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

Step 3: Department Decision

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

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

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

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

Guidance and Supportive Materials

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

Policy

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

Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection (EJMAP) Tool

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

Applicant Resources

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

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE



KANDYCE PERRY
DIRECTOR



CHANEICE MARTIN-TORRES
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Community Relations Unit



REHANZA AZIMI
COMMUNITY RELATIONS
SPECIALIST



CHRISTINA GONZALVE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS
COORDINATOR



CHLOE LANDAU
COMMUNITY RELATIONS
COORDINATOR

Policy & Programs Unit



MYLA RAMIREZ
MANAGER



NADIA AKBAR
EJ COORDINATOR



ANNA MARIA PEÑAHERRERA
EJ COORDINATOR



MUSKAN SHRIVASTAVA
EJ COORDINATOR

NJDEP's Office of Environmental Justice



Priority 1:

Amend DEP's internal work to incorporate environmental justice.



Priority 2:

Facilitate a council of NJ agencies to amend the way the entire state achieves environmental justice.



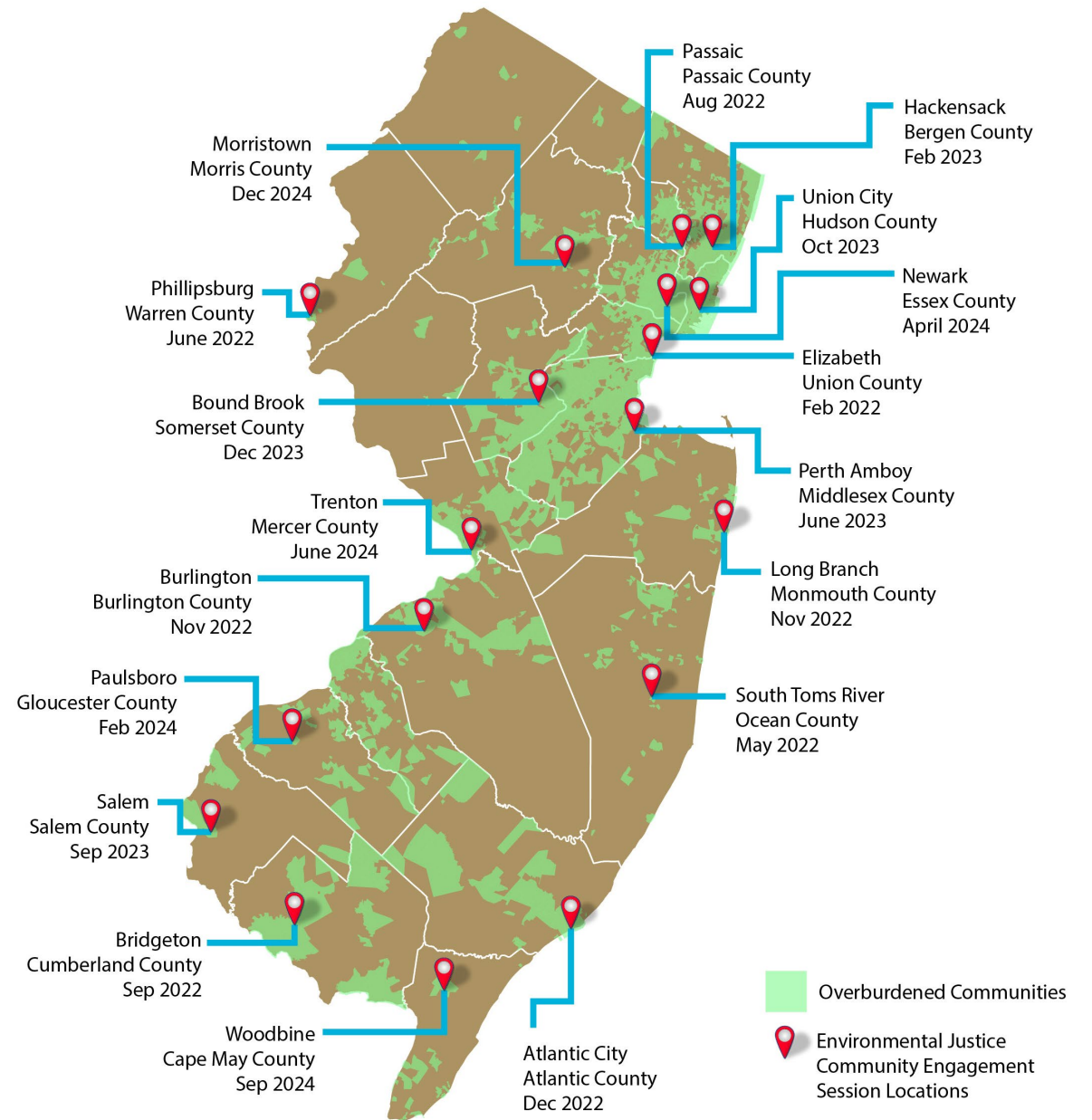
Priority 3:

Engage with overburdened communities to remove barriers to accessing resources so that communities are better informed, heard, and able to advocate for justice locally.

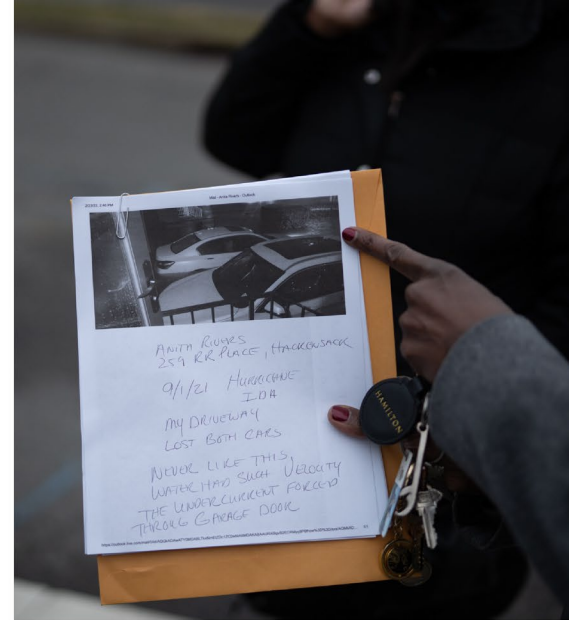
Visit <https://nj.gov/dep/ej/>
Email environmentaljustice@dep.nj.gov

Environmental Justice Community Engagement Sessions

Nov 2021-Dec 2024









State of New Jersey Environmental Justice Advisory Council





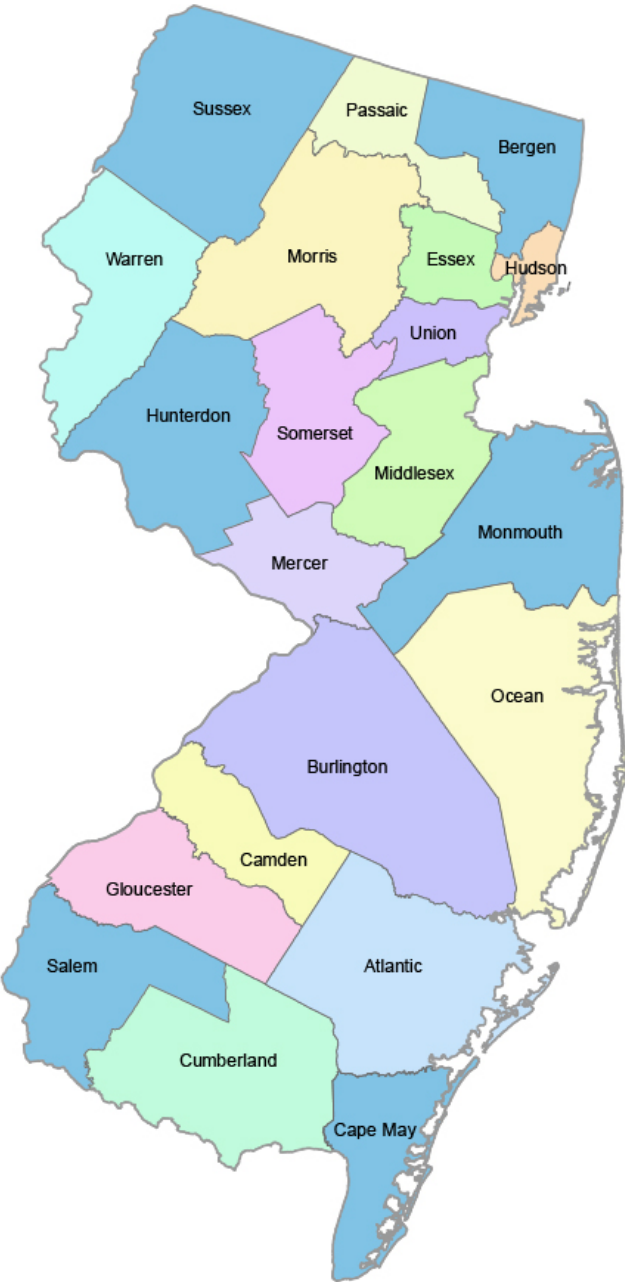
Get Involved

- 1. Identify environmental injustices in your community**
Explore [EJMAP](#) and [HCP-NJ](#) and gather information
- 2. Get Trained**
Attend a seminar to learn foundational environmental information. dep.nj.gov/ej/seminars
- 3. Join the [EJ Directory](#)**
Become a member to be contacted about EJ-related opportunities and bridge information gaps
- 4. Spread the word**
Tell your neighbors about opportunities to have a seat at the decision-making table
- 5. Attend a public meeting**
dep.nj.gov/ej/meetings
- 6. Review documents & submit actionable comments**
- 7. Connect with the NJDEP EJ Office**
<https://dep.nj.gov/ej/contact/>
When in doubt, email environmentalJustice@dep.nj.gov

Healthy Community Planning NJ

Mercer County

East Windsor	▼
Ewing	▼
Hamilton	▲
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full Report• Map Book• Summary Report	
Hightstown	▼
Hopewell Borough	▼
Hopewell Township	▼
Lawrence	▼
Pennington	▼
Princeton Township	▼
Robbinsville	▼
Trenton	▼
West Windsor Township	▼



Community Data Summary: HAMILTON TWP

Issue	Indicator	Units	Time Period	HAMILTON TWP	MERCER	County Comparison*	NEW JERSEY	State Comparison*
Demographics	Population	Total Population	2016 to 2020	87,258	368,085		8,885,418	
	Poverty	% Under 2 times Poverty	2016 to 2020	19.9	23.8	83	22.1	67
	Minority	% Minority	2016 to 2020	36.5	51.2	42	45.3	69
	Health Insurance	% with no Insurance	2016 to 2020	5.9	7.1	75	7.6	65
Environment	Air Cancer Risk	Risk per Million	2017	151	136	83	155	61
	Air Non Cancer	Combined Hazard Index	2017	2.3	2.1	83	2.2	63
	Air Quality Index (AQI)	Days AQI above 100 (3 yr Avg)	2018 to 2020	4.6	4.3	58	3.2	79
	Community Drinking Water	Number of MCL, TT and AL exceedances(3 yr)	2019 to 2021	8	8	MCL or AL	30	MCL or AL
	Private Wells	% of Private Wells above Primary Standard	2002 to 2018	6.1	26.7	12	14.5	33
	Ground Water/Soil	% Area Restricted Use	2022	1.8	2.2	58	3.9	62
	Surface Water Quality	% Designated Uses Not Supported	2016	83.8	83.1	42	72	63
	Flooding (Urban Land Cover)	% Urban Land Use Area Flooded	2021	6.2	5.2	75	12.1	49
Sites	Air Permit Sources	Sites per Sq Mile	2022	1.19	0.65	83	1.05	69
	Combined Sewer Overflow	Number per Town	2019	0	1	0	212	0
	Brownfield Development Areas	Number per Town	2019	0	2	0	39	0
	Contaminated Sites	Sites per Sq Mile	2022	2.58	1.96	58	3.85	59
	Scrap Metal Facilities	Sites per Sq Mile	2022	0.08	0.04	83	0.07	81
Built Environment	Age of Housing	% Pre1950	2016 to 2020	23.3	28.6	58	25.2	48
	Radon	% tests > 4 pCi/L	1985 to 2015	7.0	14.0	25	12.3	35
	Open Space (OS)	Pop. >1/4 mi. from OS per acre of OS	2022	7.7	388.5	58	525.2	56
	Traffic	% Population 1000 ft heavy traffic	2018	10.7	13.4	67	9.3	66
Public Health**	Low Birth Weight	% All Births < 5 lb, 8 oz	2016 to 2020	6.6	8.1	BELOW	7.9	BELOW
	Childhood Blood Lead	% Children tested > 5 µg/dL	2019 (SFY)	1.9	3.5	BELOW	2.3	NO DIFFERENCE
	Asthma (ED)	Age Adjusted Rate per 10,000	2016 to 2019	27.1	82.3	NO DIFFERENCE	55.7	BELOW
	Heart Attack (AMI) (IP)	Age Adjusted Rate per 10,000	2016 to 2019	8.9	18.4	NO DIFFERENCE	16.3	BELOW
	Heart Disease Deaths	Age Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000	2015 to 2019	183.9	156.8	ABOVE	163.7	ABOVE
	COPD (ED)	Age Adjusted Rate per 10,000	2016 to 2019	8.8	29.1	NO DIFFERENCE	24.6	BELOW
	Stroke (IP)	Age Adjusted Rate per 10,000	2016 to 2019	9.5	23.5	NO DIFFERENCE	19.8	BELOW
	All Cancer Deaths	Age Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000	2015 to 2019	172.3	144.6	ABOVE	144.6	ABOVE
	Lung Cancer Deaths	Age Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000	2015 to 2019	41.4	31.4	ABOVE	31.9	ABOVE
	Smoking	% of Adults	2018	16.3	15.4	ABOVE	15.4	ABOVE
	Obesity	% of Adults	2018	31.2	31.1	ABOVE	28.2	ABOVE
	Heat Related Illness (ED)	Age Adjusted Rate per 10,000	2016 to 2019	SUPPRESSED	1.3	SUPPRESSED	0.9	SUPPRESSED

*All comparisons are percentile, except Public health indicators are based on 95% Confidence Interval

** (ED) are based on Emergency Department Hospitalization data. (IP) are based on In Patient Hospitalization data

Environmental Justice Directory

A directory of Environmental Justice advocates throughout New Jersey

The Environmental Justice Directory is a public database comprising community-based organizations, advocates, and concerned residents with interest in environmental justice. It aims to facilitate robust engagement and collaboration between environmental justice stakeholders and state and local government and companies involved in environmental justice initiatives across New Jersey.

By joining the EJ Directory, you become part of a network crucial for advancing environmental justice in communities.

- **Facilitated Outreach:** Permit applicants that fall under the Environmental Justice Law are required to conduct a public engagement process, and conduct outreach to [overburdened communities \(OBCs\)](#) in or adjacent to a facility. This directory aims to facilitate this process by allowing them to connect directly with people who are interested in enhancing community involvement in public meetings.
- **Community Empowerment:** As a directory member, you play a pivotal role in bridging information gaps and empowering OBCs with access to essential information, resources, and updates.
- **Meaningful Connections:** Advocates throughout the state can easily find each other and connect on common environmental justice goals and initiatives.

BECOME A MEMBER

Joining the Environmental Justice Directory is free. All Submissions to the EJ Directory are reviewed and approved by staff from the Office of Environmental Justice. For any questions, please contact our office at environmentaljustice@dep.nj.gov or call (609)-292-2908.

Search Entries:

 Show entries

First	Last	Email	Phone	Organization	Demographic	Other Identities	County/Countries of Interest
Adele	Marky	adelemark11@gmail.com			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• White• Woman		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statewide• Hunterdon• Somerset
Alex	Moreau	aam615@comcast.net			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statewide
Allison	Fabrizio	allisonlfabrizio@gmail.com		Sierra Club; Citizens Climate Lobby	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black• White• Woman	Caribbean, Multi-racial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Essex

Navigating the NJDEP System:

A Series of Environmental Seminars of Overburdened Communities



Attend trainings to learn more about DEP processes

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

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

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

By joining these seminars, participants will:

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

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



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



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



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



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



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

Crafting Actionable Comments

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



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



Thank You!

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

Kandyce Perry

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

@NJGov

@NewJerseyDEP