

2/6/2019

FW: Jenkinson's Gift Shop - Stephen Reid

FW: Jenkinson's Gift Shop

Eileen Farrell

Mon 8/13/2018 9:08 AM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Cc: Christine Riehl <Criehl@pointbeach.org>; Patricia Kile <pkile@pointbeach.org>;

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Saturday, August 11, 2018 9:12 PM

To: Eileen Farrell <EFarrell@pointbeach.org>

Subject: Jenkinson's Gift Shop

**** WEBSITE INQUIRY ****

NAME: Susan Seaman

EMAIL: [REDACTED]

COMPANY:

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

CITY: [REDACTED]

STATE: [REDACTED]

ZIP: [REDACTED]

PHONE: [REDACTED]

BEST TIME TO CALL: During the day.

SUBJECT: Jenkinson's Gift Shop

REQUEST: Community Compliment

DEPARTMENT: Mayors Office

MESSAGE: If you have not seen or heard of the video posted on Facebook of Linda at Jenkinson's gift shop you should take a look. This woman told a group of little girls that they were not welcome in the store. Attiyya Barrett is the

2/6/2019

FW: Jenkinson's Gift Shop - Stephen Reid

chaperone with the young girls. Her post shows the store clerk rudely telling the girls they were not welcome in the store. I assume it was because they were black. I was shocked by this display of racism in Point Pleasant. I don't think this reflects the views of people in your town. I think this issue should be addressed by local officials. It presents PPB in a very negative light. I expect the post will go viral on Facebook and you may want to address this situation publicly.

Jenkinson's/Request to Store Rides in Trailers

Janet Mutter

Wed 9/19/2018 12:49 PM

To: Andy Cortes <acortes@pointbeach.org>; Robert Santanello <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>; Christine Riehl <Criehl@pointbeach.org>; Eileen Farrell <EFarrell@pointbeach.org>; Paul Kanitra <pkanitra@pointbeach.org>; Patricia Kile <pkile@pointbeach.org>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Migut <tmigut@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Toohey <ttoohey@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Vogel <tvogel@pointbeach.org>;

📎 1 attachments (179 KB)

doc00509720180919114851.pdf;

Janet Mutter
Deputy Clerk & Deputy Registrar
Borough of Point Pleasant Beach
(732) 892-1118, Ext 227
jmutter@pointbeach.org
www.pointpleasantbeach.org



September 18, 2018

Mayor and Counsel

416 New Jersey Avenue

Point Pleasant Beach NJ 08742

Dear Mayor and Counsel,

Every year Jenkinson's South dismantles and stores its rides in trailers and stores them on our property. We would like to continue this practice.

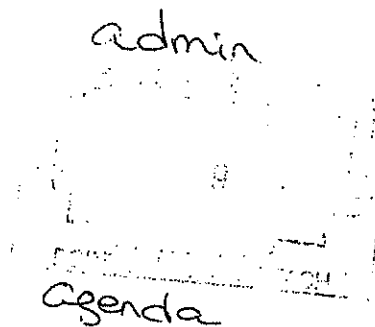
Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony Stofino".

Anthony Stofino

Jenkinson's South Inc.



2/6/2019

Rec Committee Meeting- important, first meeting, much to dis... - Stephen Reid

Rec Committee Meeting- important, first meeting, much to discuss

Robert Santanello <bsantanello@comcast.net> on behalf of bsantanello@pointbeach.org

Mon 1/21/2019 2:02 PM

To: 'Aportela' <[REDACTED]>; 'Barbara Seaman' <[REDACTED]>; 'Carol Ann Ammirata' <[REDACTED]>;
<[REDACTED]>; <[REDACTED]>; <[REDACTED]>; 'Ellsworth, Maryann'
<[REDACTED]>; 'John Babbini' <[REDACTED]>; 'Judy Schaller' <[REDACTED]>; 'Patrick
Cavanaugh' <[REDACTED]>;

Cc: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Importance: High

Hello Rec Committee Members-

Please do your best to attend our first meeting of 2019, next Monday 1/28 at 6:30 PM.

There is much to discuss, including:

What to spend our annual stipend on from the Open Space Committee

Location for Best Day 2019- hopefully Ridsen's, now Jenkinsons

First events on 2019

What to do about the Summer Rec Director

Ways to improve our participation for the tug-of-war in 2019, including attendance from a Chamber of Commerce member.

We're hoping the Mayor can join us as well if he's in town.

Thanks-

Bob

Bob Santanello
Councilman
Borough of Point Pleasant Beach
208 Central Avenue
Point Pleasant Beach, NJ 08742
732-714-9589
bsantanello@pointbeach.org

NRTAC Annual Meeting

Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>

Mon 1/14/2019 8:21 AM

To: PPB-Toby Wolf-Jenks <toby_wolf@jenkinsons.com>;

Cc: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>; sreidassoc@yahoo.com <sreidassoc@yahoo.com>; Councilman Bob Santanello <bsantanello@comcast.net>; Robert Santanello <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>; Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>; PPB-Ed McGlynn-Jenks <[REDACTED]>;

Hi

The committee would like you to speak at the 7th Annual meeting on Saturday, June 8, 2019 from 10-12 at The Antrim School.

You received great reviews as usual last year.

Are you available?

Sent from my iPhone

Airbnb Price Increase

Nadine Forsythe [REDACTED]

Fri 12/14/2018 9:23 AM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Hi Mr Reid,

Thank you for taking the time to read my email. I am a frequent traveller to PPB from Ontario Canada, in fact during a very stressful time of my life (breakdown of my family unit) I went to PPB to find affordable accommodations during the off season to be close to my family. PPB immediately became my children and I's second home, and we fell in love with the area and local businesses. We stayed there for over 2 years! That was 4 years ago! Now, even after the end of that stressful period, we return to the same home, at least twice a year to visit our favorite beach and friends that we made there. It is the highlight of our spring and fall. We don't go during peak season as it is not financially feasible. The home we go to is on Airbnb, which has always been a less expensive way to support local homeowners instead of hotels, and we recently found out that we will face an increase in pricing. I know that for many travellers to PPB price may be less of a concern, and when compared to peak season our contribution to the town is a drop in the bucket- but for someone like me and my two young kids this increase is the difference between us going out to dinner or buying fresh seafood to make home at Shoreline, going to Jenkinsons for Candy, a coffee at green earth or even shopping at stop and shop for fresh food instead of bringing non perishables from costco. In fact, it may mean that we can't come at all some years, which would be a shame.

I sincerely hope that if the town has any control over the increases coming, that maybe my story will remind anyone making these decisions, that for some of us PPB is more like a home than a vacation town! Please don't make it so that the only people who can come there are wealthy tourists, and remember that some of us are drawn to PPB for more than just a great beach and cute town! It is like coming home for us :)

--

Best,
Nadine & Kids

Special Event/STAND Club

Janet Mutter

Wed 10/17/2018 12:21 PM

To: Andy Cortes <acortes@pointbeach.org>; Robert Santanello <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>; Christine Riehl <Criehl@pointbeach.org>; Eileen Farrell <EFarrell@pointbeach.org>; Paul Kanitra <pkanitra@pointbeach.org>; Patricia Kile <pkile@pointbeach.org>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Migut <tmigut@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Toohey <ttoohey@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Vogel <tvogel@pointbeach.org>;

Good afternoon-

Just an FYI- the STAND organization will be using Jenkinson's property, not the Boroughs for their event

Thank you

Janet Mutter

Deputy Clerk & Deputy Registrar

Borough of Point Pleasant Beach

(732) 892-1118, Ext 227

jmutter@pointbeach.org

www.pointpleasantbeach.org

Re: Join ACYPL this Summer in NJ!

Michael Thulen <michael@michaelthulenj.com>

Tue 9/25/2018 7:37 PM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Cc: Robert Santanello <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Vogel <tvogel@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Migut <tmigut@pointbeach.org>; Paul Kanitra <pkanitra@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Toohey <ttoohey@pointbeach.org>; Andy Cortes <acortes@pointbeach.org>;

3 attachments (2 MB)

NJ-Invite-Picture.jpg; ACYPL Release 9-6-18.pdf; ACYPL in NJ Invite.pdf;

Hello Mayor and Councilman,

I wanted to give you a heads up about my event in your town Friday Night. We ended up rescheduling from last month to this month for our special guest. We have the head of the Young Republican National Federation attending and the head of the Young Democrats of America as the special guest of honor. I am sorry for the delay in letting you know, it slipped by me. Please come as my guest if you can join us. Just let me know. If you know anyone that is interested in supporting such a fundraiser please pass the information along.

Thank you,

Michael Thulen Jr.
Councilman Point Pleasant Borough
Assistant Treasurer YRNF

On Thu, Aug 9, 2018 at 10:42 PM Michael Thulen <michael@michaelthulenj.com> wrote:
Hello Mayor and Councilman,

Below you will find an invite to an event I am hosting in your town on August 30th. The ACYPL is a bi-partisan organization that works with the state department to send groups or politically active or elected officials under the age of 40 to different countries to learn about their governments and politics. I was selected for one such trip back in November to visit South Africa and Botswana. It was quite the eye opener for me and help me learn a great deal about how their governments work. Unfortunately, I was the first person to apply for this opportunity out of our area in some time. So this event is being held for two purposes, first to help raise funds for a great organization, second so that more of our young officials in the area can apply for these trips and the experiences they will gain. This is a bipartisan event so we will be having both democrats and republicans from across the state attend and visit your wonderful town.

I hope you can stop by to say hi to the many people from across the state that will be there. If you could purchase a ticket through the link below I would really appreciate that and would like to thank you in advance for supporting a great organization and opportunities for other young elected officials in Ocean County.

Have a great weekend.

Michael Thulen Jr.
Councilman Point Pleasant Borough
Assistant Treasurer YRNF

2/6/2019

Re: Join ACYPL this Summer in NJ! - Stephen Reid

on the Jersey Shore for an Alumni Reception on August 30th.
We hope to see you this summer!

Buy Tickets Now

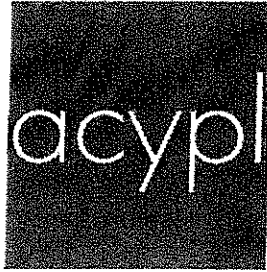
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Our mailing address is:

1030 15th Street NW, Suite 580 West, Washington, DC 20005

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You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe from this list](#)



Media Advisory

For Event on Friday, September 28th

Contact: Cameron Schupp – (202) 857-0999

Young Democrats, Republicans Emphasize Importance of International Bonds

New Jersey Reception is First Joint Event of YDA, YRNF

WHAT: A reception celebrating the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL) and its role in building relationships between New Jersey's rising political leaders and their counterparts around the world. This is the first collaboration of the Young Democrats of America and the Young Republican National Federation in recent history.

Notable ACYPL alumni from New Jersey include Congressman Rodney Frelinghuysen (Belgium, Italy & Spain 1978) and current and former legislators Rich Bagger (Hungary & Poland 1999), Daniel Benson (Taiwan 2004), Caroline Casagrande (Nepal 2010), John Doyle (Australia 1982), Maria Rodriguez-Gregg (Japan 2014), Joe Kyrillos (China & Hong Kong 1994), and John Wisniewski (Taiwan & Hong Kong 1991).

SPEAKING: **Louis Elrod**, President of the Young Democrats of America
Jason Emert, Chairman of the Young Republican National Federation

HOSTING: **Michael Thulen**, Point Pleasant Beach Council member

- South Africa and Botswana 2018

Erica Jedynak, Americans for Prosperity – NJ State Director

- Australia 2017
- Co-host of 2017 Australian delegation in New Jersey

Michael Inganamort, Chester Township Council member

- Host of 2017 Australian delegation in New Jersey
- Morocco and Tunisia 2016
- El Salvador and Guatemala 2012

Sarah Steward, Ewing Council member

- Israel and Palestinian Territories 2016

WHERE: Jenkinson's North Inlet Bar, 3 Broadway, Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey

WHEN: Friday, September 28th at 6:00 pm

#

About ACYPL

Recognized by the US Congress as a pre-eminent catalyst for introducing rising political leaders and policy makers to international affairs and to each other, ACYPL is a bi-partisan, not-for-profit international exchange organization based in Washington, DC. Since its founding in 1966, ACYPL has, with generous support from the US Department of State, corporations, foundations and individuals, conducted programs and exchanges with 100 countries, producing a global network of over 7,500 alumni. Former ACYPL participants include nearly 40 sitting members of the US Congress, US governors and ambassadors, cabinet ministers and parliamentarians around the globe. For more information on ACYPL, please visit <http://www.acypl.org>.

ACYPL IN NEW JERSEY

Reception Hosted by ACYPL Alums

Michael Thulen (South Africa/Botswana 2017)

Erica Jedynak (Australia 2017)

Mike Inganmort (Morocco/Tunisia 2016)

With Special Guests

Louis Elrod - President, Young Democrats of America

Jason Emert - Chairman, Young Republican National Federation

\$100 - INDIVIDUAL TICKETS

\$75 - YDA AND YNFR MEMBERS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2018

6:00PM-10:00PM

JENKINSON'S NORTH INLET BAR

3 BROADWAY

POINT PLEASANT BEACH

NEW JERSEY

For more information, please email events@acypl.org

ACYPL is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

All contributions are tax deductible as allowed by U.S. law.

Jenkinson's/Request to Store Rides in Trailers

Janet Mutter

Wed 9/19/2018 12:49 PM

To: Andy Cortes <acortes@pointbeach.org>; Robert Santanello <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>; Christine Riehl <Criehl@pointbeach.org>; Eileen Farrell <EFarrell@pointbeach.org>; Paul Kanitra <pkanitra@pointbeach.org>; Patricia Kile <pkile@pointbeach.org>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Migut <tmigut@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Toohey <ttoohey@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Vogel <tvogel@pointbeach.org>;

📎 1 attachments (179 KB)

doc00509720180919114851.pdf;

Janet Mutter
Deputy Clerk & Deputy Registrar
Borough of Point Pleasant Beach
(732) 892-1118, Ext 227
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September 18, 2018

Mayor and Counsel

416 New Jersey Avenue

Point Pleasant Beach NJ 08742

Dear Mayor and Counsel,

Every year Jenkinson's South dismantles and stores its rides in trailers and stores them on our property. We would like to continue this practice.

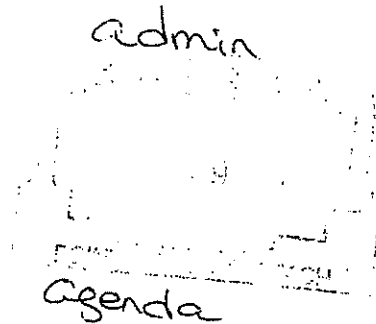
Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony Stofino".

Anthony Stofino

Jenkinson's South Inc.



2/6/2019

FW: Sand on Boardwalk - Stephen Reid

FW: Sand on Boardwalk

Eileen Farrell

Mon 9/17/2018 12:31 PM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Cc: Christine Riehl <Criehl@pointbeach.org>; Patricia Kile <pkile@pointbeach.org>;

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Monday, September 17, 2018 12:25 PM

To: Eileen Farrell <EFarrell@pointbeach.org>

Subject: Sand on Boardwalk

**** WEBSITE INQUIRY ****

NAME: Ed Kaminski

EMAIL: [REDACTED]

COMPANY:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

STATE:

ZIP:

PHONE:

BEST TIME TO CALL:

SUBJECT: Sand on Boardwalk

REQUEST: Complaint

DEPARTMENT: Mayors Office

MESSAGE: Why is the boardwalk, between the north inlet and the aquarium covered with sand, for over 1 week. Is this

2/6/2019

FW: Sand on Boardwalk - Stephen Reid

Jenkinson's responsibility, or the towns. This is a disgrace and makes it very difficult for the old and disabled to get through.

NJ.com Media Inquiry, Jenkinson's boardwalk incident

Alexis Johnson <AJohnson@njadvancemedia.com>

Thu 8/30/2018 2:58 PM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Hello Mayor Reid,

My name is Alexis and I am a reporter with NJ.com and *The Star Ledger*. I am reaching out with hopes to speak with you about the group of campers who were told they weren't welcome on the boardwalk earlier this month. We are working on the story about the girls being welcomed back to the boardwalk for a free day with their families last week and were told you were there as well as the Jenkinson's owner and you both offered apologies. We just wanted to confirm that and see if you wanted to include a statement about the make-up day and how the situation was resolved and why it was important for the town to welcome them back in that way.

Please let me know! Feel free to give me a call or even email back a quick statement to add to our story.

Thank you for your time,

Alexis Johnson | Reporter

NJ Advance Media

Woodbridge Corporate Plaza 485 Route 1 South | Iselin, NJ 08830

p: 732-540-6694

e: AJohnson@njadvancemedia.com



PROVIDING SERVICES FOR



Point Pleasant Boardwalk no filming law?

Scott Starr <starr.photo@gte.net>

Sun 8/19/2018 12:16 AM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Dear Major Stephen D. Reid

I am nothing more than a concerned citizen who is worried about our Rights being taken away little by little. I came across a video on youtube of a man receiving a ticket by 5 police officers for doing nothing more but showing photos and discussing his view about the earth. He believes it is actually flat.

I am unwilling to watch this mans rights being tossed out the window because a few cops didn't know how to just walk past him and allow him his freedom of Speech? So they decided to make up some fake law to try and scare him off?

He was giving a ticket for filming in public? I know for a fact, having been a professional photographer for over 35 years that we can film anything and anyone we want in public. There is no exception of privacy if you are in a public space. Now, I also know there may be some laws concerning filming on private property to be used for profit. But this man was doing nothing but talking and filming the responses of people who stopped to interact. I watched his video. There are many others filming on the boardwalk and you know that there is no law against that.

Why was this man singled out? I would hope that his ticket and case is dropped soon and you do not go after an innocent man and try and extort money from him for breaking no law. We people are sick and tired of this type of response from the police.

Also if there is no filming on the boardwalk, which I know is not a real law. Then you can not just pick out people at random, You need to have signs posted and go after everyone.

Also did you know that there is a live stream camera on the same boardwalk that can be viewed by anyone anywhere in the world. How can a camera be mounted and filming the boardwalk 24 hours a day live if the law says no filming? And i know this camera is set up to make money from the act, it shows people it's a sunny day and to come on down and spend money here. They use the live stream to make money.

Here is the link to the live stream. www.beachcamsusa.com/nj/pt-pleasant-beach/jenkinsons-boardwalk-beach-cam
I am also certain there are many more mounted cameras on the boardwalk filming and every tourist with a phone will film something at one time or another. Is there a law as to what type of camera is being used?

Please do the right thing and dismiss this case and apologize to the man. Please don't make the rest of us concerned citizens have to expose and make this mistake bigger than it needs to be and to bring bad publicity to your town. We will because this is not right.

You were voted in and can be voted out. Make sure to realize the mistake here and correct it so it we can rebuild our faith in the system.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH we will fight for! And we all know they really were not concerned about the fact that he had cameras rolling.

Sincerely,

Stephen Wiseman

2/6/2019

FW: Racist Incident at Jenkinson's South Gift Shop on Saturday 11 August 2018 - Stephen Reid

FW: Racist Incident at Jenkinson's South Gift Shop on Saturday 11 August 2018

Eileen Farrell

Mon 8/13/2018 9:09 AM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Cc: Christine Riehl <Criehl@pointbeach.org>; Patricia Kile <pkile@pointbeach.org>;

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Sunday, August 12, 2018 12:46 AM

To: Eileen Farrell <EFarrell@pointbeach.org>

Subject: Racist Incident at Jenkinson's South Gift Shop on Saturday 11 August 2018

**** WEBSITE INQUIRY ****

NAME: Tia Nobles

EMAIL: [REDACTED]

COMPANY:

ADDRESS: [REDACTED],

CITY: [REDACTED]

STATE: [REDACTED]

ZIP: [REDACTED]

PHONE: [REDACTED]

BEST TIME TO CALL:

SUBJECT: Racist Incident at Jenkinson's South Gift Shop on Saturday 11 August 2018

REQUEST: Complaint

DEPARTMENT: Mayors Office

MESSAGE: What is Mayor Reid going to do about the racist incident that occurred on Saturday 11 August 2018 at the

2/6/2019

FW: Racist Incident at Jenkinson's™ South Gift Shop on Satu... - Stephen Reid

Jenkinson's Aquarium South Gift Shop? Does Linda's (the shop vendor) actions and treatment of the black women and girl tourists reflect the values of Point Pleasant Beach? Should I as a black woman fear mistreatment of myself and my young children should we decide to visit your borough?

2/6/2019

FW: Jenkinson's Gift Shop - Stephen Reid

FW: Jenkinson's Gift Shop

Eileen Farrell

Mon 8/13/2018 9:08 AM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Cc: Christine Riehl <Criehl@pointbeach.org>; Patricia Kile <pkile@pointbeach.org>;

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Saturday, August 11, 2018 9:12 PM

To: Eileen Farrell <EFarrell@pointbeach.org>

Subject: Jenkinson's Gift Shop

**** WEBSITE INQUIRY ****

NAME: Susan Seaman

EMAIL: [REDACTED]

COMPANY:

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

CITY: [REDACTED]

STATE: [REDACTED]

ZIP: [REDACTED]

PHONE: [REDACTED]

BEST TIME TO CALL: During the day.

SUBJECT: Jenkinson's Gift Shop

REQUEST: Community Compliment

DEPARTMENT: Mayors Office

MESSAGE: If you have not seen or heard of the video posted on Facebook of Linda at Jenkinson's gift shop you should take a look. This woman told a group of little girls that they were not welcome in the store. Attiyya Barrett is the

2/6/2019

FW: Jenkinson's Gift Shop - Stephen Reid

chaperone with the young girls. Her post shows the store clerk rudely telling the girls they were not welcome in the store. I assume it was because they were black. I was shocked by this display of racism in Point Pleasant. I don't think this reflects the views of people in your town. I think this issue should be addressed by local officials. It presents PPB in a very negative light. I expect the post will go viral on Facebook and you may want to address this situation publicly.

Re: Replacement Executive Order

Paul Kanitra <pmkanitra@hotmail.com>

Fri 8/3/2018 11:45 AM

To: Robert Santanello <bsantanello@comcast.net>;

Cc: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

I just forwarded her the Mayor's email where he said yes....

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: Robert Santanello <bsantanello@comcast.net>

Sent: Friday, August 3, 2018 11:32 AM

To: Paul Kanitra

Cc: Stephen Reid

Subject: Re: Replacement Executive Order

You can't do that- it has to come from me or Steve. Eileen doesn't like to say no to councilmen but she's only supposed to do additions from Steve or me.

Bob

On Aug 3, 2018, at 11:20 AM, Paul Kanitra <pmkanitra@hotmail.com> wrote:

Here you go Bob. I resent it to Eileen yesterday when I didn't see it on there. It should be now.

From: Helen Henderson <Helen@littoralsociety.org>

Date: Thursday, July 26, 2018 at 11:46 AM

To: "pmkanitra@hotmail.com" <pmkanitra@hotmail.com>

Subject: RE: Replacement Executive Order

Paul,

Congratulations, Uncle!!

Nor worries at all about the event; but wanted you to know you were missed. There will be other opportunities to attend a 'coastal gathering' ...stay tuned for a September date.

Attached is the draft ocean planning resolution – with some minor modifications to language and distribution list since the National Ocean Policy was revoked and replaced. New Jersey (and other states) need to know municipalities support their continued effort, especially absent a directive to the federal agencies. Having states take the lead is our greatest hope for continued, regional planning and a say in what happens in our shared waters. If necessary, please feel free to edit the resolution to your specific needs. We have five municipal resolutions to date and teed up for several more. I would love to add Point to the list!

I understand and thank you for all your plastic pollution initiative but balloons are such an awful and harmful and marine debris responsible for harming marine life! The release ban is very simple and I hope you will

reconsider the stand alone ordinance. For your information, here is a list of the towns that have already banned intentional releases:

- Margate
- Longport
- Ventnor
- Brigantine
- *Atlantic city – Society coastal champion
- Egg Harbor City
- Long Beach Township
- North Wildwood
- Somers Point
- Upper Township
- Cape May City
- *Sea Isle city – Society coastal champion
- *Bradley Beach – Society coastal champion
- *Berkeley Township – Society coastal champion

***Coastal Champion – No Oil and Gas; No intentional balloon releases; Yes regional ocean planning**

Let me know your thoughts about the support for regional ocean planning. Should you choose to pass the resolution, I would like to be in attendance at the meeting.

Enjoy the new addition to the family! Wishing health and happiness to all!!

Best,

Helen

From: Paul Kanitra [<mailto:pmkanitra@hotmail.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, July 25, 2018 5:25 PM

To: Helen Henderson <Helen@littoralsociety.org>

Subject: Re: Replacement Executive Order

Helen,

Apologies for not making it. My little sister just had her first baby and I was down in Atlanta! She came early, so it wasn't expected!

Do you have a draft resolution to support the Ocean Policy? I'd be happy to try and introduce something, depending on the language.

[REDACTED]

Best as always,

Paul

From: Helen Henderson <Helen@littoralsociety.org>
Date: Tuesday, July 24, 2018 at 9:56 AM
To: "pmkanitra@hotmail.com" <pmkanitra@hotmail.com>
Subject: FW: Replacement Executive Order

Good morning Paul,

Sorry to miss you at last week's coastal gathering in Asbury. It was a great event...the weather not so great! Stay tuned for our next event in August/September.

See below. Is the new EO on Ocean Policy anything you've been following? If you'd like, thought we could chat and maybe have your comments included in this article. We are still hoping to have Point consider resolution support for ocean planning and taking a step towards protection via the intentional balloon release ban ordinance. Attached is a recent opinion piece from the League of Municipalities magazine – written by one of our most supportive Mayors in Ocean County.

Kind Regards,

Helen

From: Matthew Salvatore [<mailto:msalvatore@theoceanstar.com>]
Sent: Monday, July 23, 2018 3:32 PM
To: Helen Henderson <Helen@littoralsociety.org>
Subject: Re: Replacement Executive Order

Tomorrow at 4:30 works for me

On Mon, Jul 23, 2018 at 3:30 PM, Helen Henderson <Helen@littoralsociety.org> wrote:

Hello Matthew,

Thanks for attending the portal event at Jenkinson's and for this follow up. The link to the full EO entitled "Executive Order Regarding the Ocean Policy to Advance the Economic, Security, and Environmental Interests of the United States" can be found [here](#). You can read our statement on the repeal [here](#).

I'd be happy to talk about the EO and how it will impact our coast, ocean, and communities. Would tomorrow late afternoon around 4:30 work for you? I'm also available at times on Wednesday and Thursday. Let me know and we can set something up.

Kind Regards,

Helen

Helen Henderson
Ocean Program Manager
American Littoral Society
Cell: 732.546.2514
www.littoralsociety.org
Empowering People to Care for the Coast
<image001.jpg>
Join us on [Facebook](#)

Subject: Replacement Executive Order

Heien,

On the update that you gave Friday at Jenkinson's it says there was a replacement executive order made by President Trump after he repealed the National Ocean Policy. I was curious if you might have a name for that executive order and also if you might be willing to talk about the type of impact this change could have on Point Pleasant Beach?

Matthew Salvatore
Point Pleasant Beach and Lavallette Reporter
The Ocean Star Newspaper
732-899-7606 ext. 114

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Point Pleasant Beach and Lavallette Reporter
The Ocean Star Newspaper
732-899-7606 ext. 114

<OAP_SampleResolutionOfSupportREVISION DRAFT 7.16.18.docx>

Your town's Beach Sweeps

Alison McCarthy (Clean Ocean Action) <AMcCarthy@cleanoceanaction.org>

Tue 7/31/2018 4:14 PM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Cc: Eileen Farrell <EFarrell@pointbeach.org>;

4 attachments (6 MB)

2017-BeachSweepsAnnualReport.pdf; Monmouth Beach Plastic Ordinance.pdf; MC- Pt. Pleasant Beach Jenkinson's.pdf; MC- Pt. Pleasant Beach Maryland Ave.pdf;



Dear Mayor Reid,

I hope you are enjoying a safe, clean and beachy summer! While the summer SEASON is in full swing, Clean Ocean Action (COA) is already looking ahead to the 33rd Annual Fall Beach Sweeps which will take place on **Saturday, October 20th, 2018** from 9:00am to 12:30pm.

On behalf of COA, thank you for your support and participation in the Beach Sweeps. Volunteers are eager to give back to the ocean and collect data during their service, which is used to produce an annual report. The report helps to educate the public about marine debris and is also used to advocate for pollution prevention laws and initiatives. For example, when Governor Murphy recently signed into law the bill prohibiting smoking on public beaches and in public parks, he used Beach Sweeps data to highlight the need for the action.

For your review, I have attached a copy of the **2017 Beach Sweeps Annual Report**, as well as the data from your town's Spring 2018 Beach Sweeps. We hope you will find the information helpful in planning to reduce litter in your community. COA commends the many municipalities across New Jersey that have cited data from the Beach Sweeps to support single-use plastic reduction initiatives. This past May, Monmouth Beach passed the most comprehensive plastic ban in the nation by prohibiting plastic bags, plastic straws, and foam takeout containers; the ordinance is attached for your convenience. These are excellent examples of scientific research being utilized to support policy changes, and it would not be possible without each town's participation in the Beach Sweeps program. COA staff would be happy to talk with you about actions in your own town, including our Municipal Blue Star program which runs in tandem with Sustainable Jersey.

COA looks forward to Point Pleasant Beach joining us once again for the 33rd Annual Fall Beach Sweeps on **October 20th, 2018** from 9:00 am to 12:30 pm. I am confirming your town's participating in the Fall Beach Sweeps, per your approval for both the Spring and Fall Sweeps earlier this year. Please contact me by phone or email if there are any changes to this agreement.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (732) 872-0111 or at AMcCarthy@CleanOceanAction.org.

Sincerely,

Alison McCarthy

Coastal Watershed Protection Coordinator

Clean Ocean Action (COA)

18 Hartshorne Drive, Suite 2

Highlands, NJ 07732

(p) 732.872.0111 (f) 732.872.8041

outreach@cleanoceanaction.org

www.cleanoceanaction.org

Give to support a clean ocean!

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Think Green! Only print this e-mail if necessary.



2017

Annual Report



Since 1985, over 6,288,576 items removed by 123,242 volunteers!



Photo by Meg O'Brien

A day of service, a lifetime of evidence and the spirit to make the ocean cleaner!

Litter is harmful to animals that mistake it for food, and/or become entangled; it also negatively affects tourism and the coastal economy. In response, for over 30 years, thousands of dedicated volunteers — the tall and small — gather in the Spring and in the Fall for Beach Sweeps. As a result, beaches and waterways are safer for wildlife and people.

The goal of Clean Ocean Action's (COA) Beach Sweeps is to reduce and eliminate sources of litter by engaging people in volunteer efforts to clean beaches in New Jersey. During the bi-annual event, volunteers pick up and remove debris, and record and calculate data about the debris. The data collected provides a legacy of information that can be used to identify sources of pollution, monitor trends, and discover and promote solutions.

This year results of Clean Ocean Action's 32nd Annual Beach Sweeps are 7,416



volunteers removed 373,686 pieces of debris from over 60 sites in 53 municipalities and parks along the Atlantic Ocean coast, bayshores, inland rivers, lakes, and streams. Since 1985, over 6,288,576 items have been removed by 123,242 volunteers!

As in recent years, the most frequently collected items were plastic. A record 84.46% of the items collected were plastic or foam plastic.

The "Dirty Dozen" resembles previous years, with persistent and harmful plastic dominating the top twelve list. Eight of the Dirty Dozen are single use, disposable plastic items, accounting for 66% of the total items collected. This demonstrates



From Midway Beach Tinker Bell says, "Clap your hands if you want a clean ocean!"

their prevalence and our growing disposable society. The total amount of Dirty Dozen is 74% of all trash removed, a record amount.

The "Roster of the Ridiculous" continues to illustrate that one can find just about everything on the beaches.

The greatest success of the Beach Sweeps are the take-home lessons: citizens taking responsibility for the environment, making a difference, teamwork, unity, and commitment. The Beach Sweeps are a day of service in the Spring and Fall that provide a lifetime of data to help make a difference for the ocean.

2017 SITES

Aberdeen, Allenhurst/Toch, Arbour, Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Atlantic Highlands, Avalon, Avon-by-the-Sea, Bay Head, Belmar, Berkeley, Bradley Beach, Brick, Brigantine, Cape May, Deal, Galloway, Gateway National Park, Sandy Hook, Glen Ridge/Montclair, Highlands, Ideal Beach, Island Beach State Park, Keanburg, Keyport, Lavallette, Leonardo, Long Beach, Island, Long Branch, Longport, Manasquan, Margate, Middlesex County Park System, Middletown, Monmouth Beach, Monmouth County Park System, Ocean City, Ocean Grove, Ordey Beach, Point Pleasant, Point Pleasant Beach, Red Bank, Rumson, Sea Bright, Sea Girt, Sea Isle City, Seaside Heights, Seaside Park, Spring Lake, Stone Harbor, Toms River, Union Beach, Ventnor, Villas, Wildwood, Wildwood Crest

What's Inside:

- ◆ Ocean Wavemakers: Beach Captains, Scouts, Groups, Schools, Civic Groups
- ◆ 2017 Results, Dirty Dozen
- ◆ Roster of the Ridiculous
- ◆ Watershed Mindfulness
- ◆ 2017 Flotsam And Jetsam — The Story in the Numbers
- ◆ Balloons Are Dangerous to Marine Life

Since 1985, volunteers have donated 739,452 hours of Beach Sweeping!

SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR OCEAN WAVEMAKERS

The success of the Beach Sweeps is rooted in the Ocean Wavemakers who contribute time, effort, resources, donations, and funds.

2017 BEACH CAPTAINS (90): Franz Adler, Ryan Baine, Jesse Beutell, Debra Bowler, Keri Branin, Denise Bruschi, Ralph Carloni, Ryan Carr, Bill Cleary, Cookie Cleary, Ann Commarato, Lisa Cordova, Kira Dabby, Crystal DeCaro, Michelle Denny, Fran Donnelly, Peter Donnelly, Jake Donnelly, Jordan Donzelli, Bret Dunlap, Anthony Edge, Kathy Esposito, Margot Fernicola, Julie Finnell, Alexander Fradkin, Jocelyn Gandhi, Ava Gandhi, Kathleen Gasienica, Leo Gasienica, Eric Gehring, Kristin Gould, Marianne Grant, Kyle Gronostajski, Kate Grossarth, Emily Hackett, Eric Hanan, Cory Herrala, Jennifer Hess, Andrew Kaplan, Tony Kono, Beth Kwart, Justin Lamb, Mary Lenahan, Bill Macomber, Marine Academy of Science and Technology Student Coordinators Sierra Byrne and Katie Costello, Cheryl Marinelli, Jeff Martin, Kari Martin, Carol McCallum, Harvey McKenzie, Kathleen Meyer, Charlotte Moyer, Jessica Mumford, Derek Noah, Kataria Ortiz, Michael Palmisano, Peterson Family, Lynn Poinier, Keith Rella, Derek Riddle, Michael Rohal, Alexandra Ruffler, Kay C. Sagal, Sammarco Family, Leah Savia, Matt Schmidt, Allen Schultz, Jim Sharkey, Nicole Sherry, Doreen Silakowski, Greta Siwec, Lisa Stickie, Amy Strawder, Graceanne Taylor, Bob Thibault, Gene Viereck, Tina Marie Walling, JJ Walsh, Kay Warren, Elizabeth Warren, Britta Wenzel, Amanda Wheeler, Gretchen Whitman, John Wnek, Cash Woldseth, Mark Woldseth, Paula Woods, Ashley Woodward, Megan Young, Anita Zalom

SCOUT GROUPS (56):

BOY: # 1, 17, 18, 21, 40, 47, 53, 58, 72, 76, 92, 126, 219, 223, 241, 343, 364, 442, 555, 749, 60343, 60832

Cub: # 21, 85, 101, 141, 152, 158, 242, 358

GIRL: # 45, 96, 134, 186, 245, 269, 287, 324, 343, 351, 352, 440, 485, 502, 550, 716, 720, 741, 758, 839, 20204, 60177, 60359, 60461, 60608, 60710, 64036, 65825, 81386, 81608, 81709, 83807 Brownie: # 327 Daisy: # 244



*Sea Bright Fall
Beach Sweep*

BUSINESSES (53): Amazon, Apple Sachs Bar, Atlantic City Electric, Aveda, Baine Contracting, Bank of America, BJ's Club 172, Bloomberg, Bohler Engineering, Caesar's Entertainment, CDM Smith, Circle K, Coca Cola Marmora, Comcast, Compass Group, CPC Behavioral Healthcare, Daveysky Surfboards, East Coast Diving Center, First Bank of Sea Isle City, Gilbane, Gloria Nilson & Co. Real Estate, IFM, JPMorgan Chase, Karuna Charities New York, Kohl's, Law office of Bonnie R. Paterson Esq., Levi's, Matrix, Meridian Health, Merrill Lynch, Metlife, Monmouth Ocean Regional Board of Realtors, Mott MacDonald Engineers, MTF, Napeys Bar, Nike, NJ American Water, NJ Natural Gas, Progressive, Ray Catena Motor Corp., RICOH USA Inc., ShopRite, Starbucks Wildwood, Symrise, T&M Engineering, Target, U.S. Bank, United Teletech Financial, Vanguard, Wakefern, Wayside Technology, Wells Fargo, Wildflowers Farm of Princeton Junction Corporation, Ricoh USA, Secret Garden Spa, iervepro at Eatontown, ShopRite, Spotify, 'M Associates, TD Bank, UBS, United eletech Financial, Viridian Energy, Verizon, Wakefern Food Corporation, Wayside echnology, Workwave



Comcast Cares at the Long Branch Beach Sweep

SWEEPS SNAPSHOTS



Cape May Fall Beach Sweep



Volunteers with a buoy at Ideal Beach Spring Sweep



Volunteer at Fall Maple Cove Sweep with large foam plastic piece



Tinton Falls School at Avon-by-the-Sea Fall Beach Sweep

ORGANIZATIONS (57): 4H Teen Council, ALP, Asbury Park Rotary, Bayshore Regional Watershed Council, Clean Water Association,

Cliffwood Beach Neighborhood Watch, Coastal Jersey Parrot Head Club, East Brunswick Youth Council, Edison Metro Leos/Lions Club, Excelsio Medical (Neptune), Garden Club of LBI, Girls Friendly Society, Good Turn Daily Facebook Group, Hamlette the Mini Pig, Ideal Beach Community Association, Indivisible Bayshore, Infuse Environmental, Jack & Jill of America Essex Hudson Chapter, Jersey Cares, Jersey Shore Parrot Head Club, Monmouth County Realtors, Environmental Science Jump Start Academy, NJ Sea Grant Consortium, NJ Windsurfing and Watersports Association, No DAPL Water Protectors, OCC Asian Culture Club, Ocean City Beach Buggy Association, Ocean County 4H Noah's Ark Pet Pals, Ocean Mental Health, Ocean Wreck Divers, Phlock of South Jersey, Project Green, Reclaim the Bay, Red Bank Humanists, Red Bank Rotary, Regular Republican Club of Lavallette, Rotary Club of Greater Long Branch, S.E.A.S, Save Barnegat Bay, Script & Cue, Sea Shepherds, Shrewsbury Power Squadron, Sierra Club, South Amboy YMCA, South Jersey Coastal Fly Anglers, Squigley Boys Class of '89 and '92, Stone Harbor Property Owners Association, Surfrider Beach Club, Surfrider Foundation South Jersey Chapter, Team Emma for NJ Senate, The Hub Kings, Tiger Bomb, UNFI, UNICEF, Wayside Tech Group

FAITH-BASED GROUPS (13): Faith Community Church, Holy Cross Church, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Immaculate Conception Church, Lincroft Presbyterian Church, Our Lady of the Mount Church, Our Redeemer Lutheran Church, Sacred Heart, Saint Teresa of Calcutta, St. Denis Church, St. Mary's Church, St. Michael's Youth Group, Trinity Presbyterian Church East Brunswick

PRE/ELEMENTARY/MIDDLE SCHOOLS (48): Antrim Elementary; Assumption Regional Catholic; Atlantic Highlands Elementary; Beers Street Elementary; Ben Franklin Elementary; Bradley Beach Elementary School Environmental Club; Brielle Elementary; Central Regional Middle; Colts Neck Elementary; Deane Porter Elementary; Fairview; Forrestdale School: Environmental Club; GAMP; Goetz Middle School Builders Club; Green Brook Middle School; Global Scholars Greater Brunswick Charter School; Hazlet Middle Road; Henry Hudson; Highlands Elementary; Holy Cross School Rumson; Holy Innocents School; Howell Middle; Jordan Road School Science Club; JumpStart Academy; Lavalette Elementary; Little Silver Point Road; Manchester Middle; Manasquan Elementary School Environmental Club; Matawan Aberdeen Middle; Newark Academy; Oak Knoll Elementary; Oakwood; Ocean Avenue Elementary; Park Middle; Princeton Day School; Ravine Drive Elementary; Red Bank Charter; Rumson Country Day; South Amboy Middle School Junior Honor Society; St. Clements, St. Joseph's; Terrill Middle; The Rose Garden; Thorne Middle; Tinton Falls Middle; Union Beach Memorial; Warren E Sooy Elementary; Wildwood Middle School ROOTS; Winston School of Short Hills; Wolf Hill Elementary



*These little piggies went to the
Ortley Beach Sweep*

HIGH SCHOOLS (60): Absegami; Allentown: FFA, Leo Club Biotechnology; Bound Brook; Brick Memorial: Key

Club; Central Regional High School Ocean Club; Colts Neck High School: Environmental Club, ROTC; De Paul Catholic; East Brunswick High School SAVE Club; Edison; Freehold Biotech; Freehold High School: 4H Club; Freehold Township: Octagon Club; Governor Livingston; High Tech; Hightstown; Holmdel; Hopatcong; Howell: Wrestling Team; Jackson Liberty: Interact Club; Long Branch: ROTC; Lower Cape May Regional; Madison; Manalapan: Environmental Club, SAVE Club; Manasquan High School Environmental Club; Marlboro Memorial; MAST; Matawan Regional: Environmental Club, National Honor Society; MATES; Middletown South; Monmouth Regional High School Environmental Club; Monsignor Donovan Catholic; Neptune High School; Ocean City High School Key Club; Ocean Township; Old Bridge: German American Exchange; Paramus Catholic; Pennsburg; Pennsbury High School Environmental Club; Point Pleasant Beach; Point Pleasant Borough; Rancocas Valley High School Environmental Club; Raritan High School Environmental Club; Red Bank Regional: Environmental Club; Red Bank Catholic; Roselle Park; Rumson Fair Haven: Surf Team; Rutgers Prep; Saint Rose; Shore Regional; Sayreville War Memorial High School Environmental Club; Somerset County Vo Tech; South Amboy; Spotswood High School Environmental Club; St. Rose; Toms River East; Toms River North; Trenton; Watchung Hills Regional; West Caldwell Tech; Whitehall Twp; Wildwood Catholic; Beijing Haidian International School; Verona High School Marine Biology Club; Wildwood High School ROOTS

COLLEGES (20): Beta Beta Beta National Honors Society; Brookdale Community College: Biology Club, Environmental Club, Women's Volleyball; Centenary University; College of NJ Alpha Phi Omega; Fairleigh Dickinson University; Georgian Court University; Kean University: Beta Beta Beta, Environmental Club, Field Hockey Team; Kutztown University Marine Science Club; Middlesex County College: Earth Science Club; Monmouth University: Women's Lacrosse; Montclair State University; Ocean County College; Princeton; Raritan Valley Community College; Rowan University; Rutgers University: Alpha Phi Omega, Engineering Governing Council, Phi Chi Theta, Students for Environmental Awareness; Seton Hall University; Stevens Institute of Technology: Alpha Phi Omega, Chi Phi, Kappa Sigma, SAVE Club, Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers; Stockton University: Marine Science Club; Mu Sigma Upsilon; University of Pennsylvania; William Paterson University Lambda Tau Omega

CIVIC GROUPS & PARKS (18): Aberdeen Township Council, Atlantic Highlands Green Team, Avalon Public Works, Committee to Elect Lamb, Congressman Tom MacArthur Staff, Keyport Clean Communities, Keyport Environmental Commission, Manasquan Environmental Commission, Manto Environmental Commission, McGuire Air Force Base, Monmouth County Clean Communities, Red Bank Borough Council, Seaside Park Mayor & Council, Seaside Park Police Department, Seaside Park Public Works, Spring Lake Environmental Commission, Stone Harbor Police Department, US Coast Guard D-195

SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS (1): Dylan Nifanset Bar Mitzvah Project

Note: Ocean Wavemakers are taken from completed data cards. Please let us know if we have inadvertently omitted your group.

2017 RESULTS



BEACH SWEEPS

NOTES FOR USING BEACH SWEEPS DATA: The Annual *Beach Sweeps* Report can be used to study and understand marine debris. When analyzing annually or over time for trends, it is important to note that the amount of debris collected depends on a variety of factors, such as weather, tides, participants, and accuracy.

LOCAL DATA, GLOBAL NETWORK: Every October, COA submits the Fall *Beach Sweeps* data to Ocean Conservancy in Washington D.C., to be included in their International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) Report.

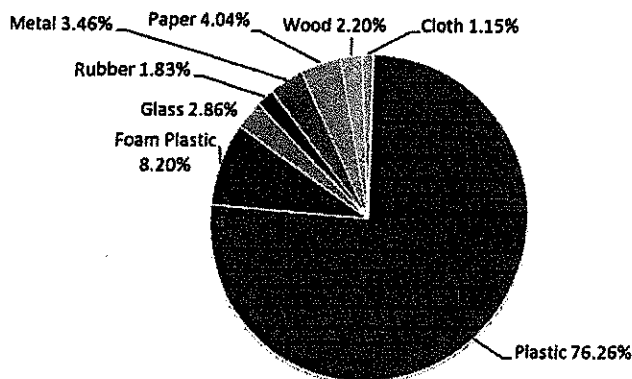


	Items				% of Total
		Spring	Fall	Total	
PLASTIC	Food, Candy Wrappers/Bags	23,247	16,980	40,227	10.76%
	Store/Shopping Bags	5,786	3,266	9,052	2.42%
	Trash Bags	1,825	1,037	2,862	0.77%
	Other Bags	3,510	2,468	5,978	1.60%
	Beverages/Soda Bottles	7,146	4,968	12,114	3.24%
	Bleach/Cleaner Bottles	307	109	416	0.11%
	Other Bottles	1,188	935	2,123	0.57%
	Buckets/Crates/Bins	404	257	661	0.18%
	Cap/Lids	24,949	25,932	50,881	13.62%
	Cap/Rings	2,873	2,377	5,250	1.40%
	Cigarette Filters	14,181	14,827	29,008	7.76%
	Lighters	757	398	1,155	0.31%
	Cigarette Packaging	1,045	825	1,870	0.50%
	Cigar Tips	3,800	3,372	7,172	1.92%
	Bait Bags/Containers	265	196	461	0.12%
	Line	530	453	983	0.26%
	Lures, Floats	256	216	472	0.13%
	Fishing Nets - Small	185	74	259	0.07%
	Fishing Nets - Large	66	19	85	0.02%
	Cups	2,227	1,448	3,675	0.98%
	Diapers	83	67	150	0.04%
	Forks, Knives, Spoons	2,536	1,581	4,117	1.10%
	Light Sticks	149	120	269	0.07%
	Plastic Pieces	31,474	24,727	56,201	15.04%
	Pens	881	514	1,395	0.37%
	Ribbon/Tape (no balloons)	1,267	1,040	2,307	0.62%
	Rope	1,029	529	1,558	0.42%
	6-Pack Holders	173	100	273	0.07%
	Sheeting Tarps	154	81	235	0.06%
	Shotgun Shells	528	359	887	0.24%
	Strapping Bands	570	326	896	0.24%
	Straws/Stirrers	12,962	18,205	31,167	8.34%
	Syringes	228	167	395	0.11%
	Tampon Applicators	2,528	1,552	4,080	1.09%
	Toys	847	1,002	1,849	0.49%
	Vegetable Sacks	78	64	142	0.04%
	Other Plastics	2,294	2,046	4,340	1.16%
FOAM PLASTIC	Building Materials	507	307	814	0.22%
	Buoys/Floats	209	79	288	0.08%
	Fast Food Containers	576	352	928	0.25%
	Foam Cups	2,529	926	3,455	0.92%
	Packaging Materials	1,080	586	1,666	0.45%
	Foam Pieces	15,411	5,706	21,117	5.65%
	Foam Plates	508	246	754	0.20%
	Other Foam Plastic	923	679	1,602	0.43%

	Items				% of Total
		Spring	Fall	Total	
GLASS	Beverage Bottles	2,340	1,509	3,849	1.03%
	Other Bottles/Jars	290	155	445	0.12%
	Lights: Bulbs	60	41	101	0.03%
	Lights: Fluorescent Tubes	5	19	24	0.01%
	Pieces	3,289	2,485	5,774	1.55%
	Other Glass	346	164	510	0.14%
	Balloons - Mylar	835	561	1,396	0.37%
	Mylar With String/Ribbon	484	439	923	0.25%
	Balloons - Rubber	631	485	1,116	0.30%
	Rubber With String/Ribbon	312	392	704	0.19%
RUBBER	Condoms	243	118	361	0.10%
	Rubber Bands	294	312	606	0.16%
	Gloves	365	257	622	0.17%
	Tires: Part	135	69	204	0.05%
	Tires: Whole	42	13	55	0.01%
	Other Rubber	400	461	861	0.23%
	Appliances	26	10	36	0.01%
	Batteries: Car	17	2	19	0.01%
	Batteries: Other	33	42	75	0.02%
	Bottles Caps	2,121	2,230	4,351	1.16%
METAL	Aerosol Cans	58	65	123	0.03%
	Beverages Cans	2,182	1,715	3,897	1.04%
	Other Cans	104	112	216	0.06%
	Car Parts	76	45	121	0.03%
	Crab/Fish Traps	15	16	31	0.01%
	55 Gallon Drums: Old	17	8	25	0.01%
	55 Gallon Drums: New	4	14	18	0.00%
	Fishing: Hooks	42	30	72	0.02%
	Fishing: Sinkers	46	35	81	0.02%
	Foli	451	488	939	0.25%
PAPER	Nails	377	206	583	0.16%
	Pieces	436	296	732	0.20%
	Pull/Pop Tabs	96	138	234	0.06%
	Wire	316	210	526	0.14%
	Other Metal	424	419	843	0.23%
	Bags	469	485	954	0.26%
	Cardboard	771	750	1,521	0.41%
	Cartons/Boxes	246	181	427	0.11%
	Cups	904	649	1,553	0.42%
	Newspaper/Magazines	480	315	795	0.21%
WOOD	Paper Pieces	3,596	4,098	7,694	2.06%
	Plates	167	207	374	0.10%
	Other Paper	757	1,020	1,777	0.48%
	Crab/Lobster Traps	27	24	51	0.01%
	Crates/Baskets	39	40	79	0.02%
	Ice Cream Spoon/Sticks	212	238	450	0.12%
	Lumber Pieces	3,284	2,665	5,949	1.59%
	Pallets	113	157	270	0.07%
	Other Wood	629	807	1,436	0.38%
CLOTH	Blankets/Sheets/Towels	267	146	413	0.11%
	Clothing: Specific	404	417	821	0.22%
	Shoes/Sandals	332	257	589	0.16%
	String (No Balloon)	660	567	1,227	0.33%
	Other Cloth	603	641	1,244	0.33%

2017 Beach Sweeps	Spring	Fall	Totals
Total Items Collected	204,943	168,743	373,686
Number of Volunteers	3,770	3,646	7,416

PERCENT BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY/DEBRIS TYPE



Breakdown by Category/Debris Type				
2017 Totals	Spring	Fall	Total	% of Total
Plastic	152,328	132,637	284,965	76.26%
Foam Plastic	21,743	8,881	30,624	8.20%
Glass	6,330	4,373	10,703	2.86%
Rubber	3,741	3,107	6,848	1.83%
Metal	6,841	6,081	12,922	3.46%
Paper	7,390	7,705	15,095	4.04%
Wood	4,304	3,931	8,235	2.20%
Cloth	2,266	2,028	4,294	1.15%
Pieces of Debris	204,943	168,743	373,686	
Volunteers	3,770	3,646	7,416	

DIRTY DOZEN

The most commonly collected pieces of debris

2017 Rank	Debris Items	2017	Change in Rank	2016	2016 Rank	2015	2015 Rank	2014	2014 Rank
1	Plastic Pieces	56,201	—	28,885	1	42,793	1	40,880	1
2	Plastic Caps/Lids	50,881	—	23,643	2	34,426	2	29,804	3
3	Food, Candy Wrappers/Bags	40,227	—	20,979	3	33,405	3	27,381	4
4	Straws/Stirrers	31,167	↑	12,073	6	19,633	5	18,372	5
5	Cigarette Filters	29,008	↓	20,219	4	28,041	4	30,241	2
6	Foam Pieces	21,117	↓	14,513	5	12,841	6	13,050	6
7	Plastic Beverage/Soda Bottles	12,114	—	8,204	7	12,100	7	11,775	8
8	Plastic Store/Shopping Bags	9,052	—	5,564	8	10,808	8	8,037	10
9	Paper Pieces	7,694	↑	4,416	10	7,114	11	5,560	12
10	Cigar Tips	7,172	↑	3,581	11	4,846	*	6,366	11
11	Other Plastic Bags	5,978	↑	3,141	*	4,717	*	4,779	*
12	Lumber Pieces	5,949	↓	5,274	9	9,426	9	9,235	9
	Total Dirty Dozen	276,560		150,492		220,150		205,480	
	Percent of Total Debris	74%		69%		68%		67%	
	Number of Volunteers	7,416		3,990		6,658		6,926	

↑ moved up in rank ↓ moved down in rank ☆ new to the Dirty Dozen — no change in rank

*not ranked for indicated year

ROSTER OF THE RIDICULOUS

A selection of the oddest items collected

Doctor's Orders: blood vials, dentures, knee brace, medical marijuana container, Pepto Bismol, pill bottles, surgical mask, Visine

All Dressed Up: acrylic nail, bag of costume jewelry, belly ring, fake mustache, mascara brush, nail clippers, perfume sample, shampoo pump

Fun in the Sun: 8 of spades card, Barbie shoe, baseball, baseball bat, boomerang, bubble blower, hula hoop, kayak seat, LEGO, Nerf dart, shuttlecock, tennis racket

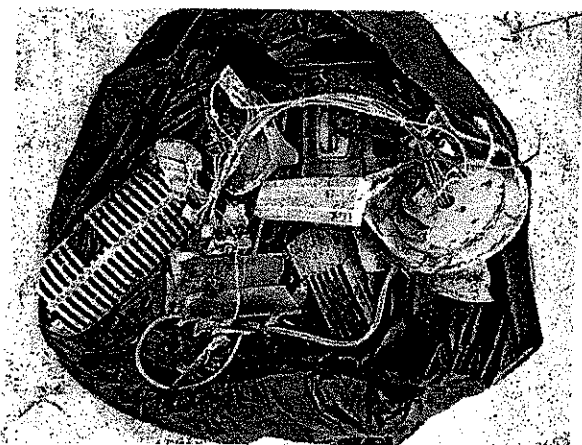
Handy and Sandy: ant trap, insulation, lawn mower, mouse trap, paint brush, phone adapter, saw blade, strobe light, Swiffer sweeper, tape measure, two fire extinguishers

What's Cooking: cheese grater, full milk jug, jar of honey, Keurig coffee maker, measuring cup, oregano jar, pizza box, raw chicken, spatula handle, zucchini

Stranger Things: birdcage, Chinese newspaper, clown nose, hula girl doll, human tooth in a box, inflatable mattress, plastic Vishnu statue, rubber donut, scarecrow, tarot card

*Note: items are identified by volunteers

2017 FLOTSAM AND JETSAM — THE STORY IN THE NUMBERS



Since 1985 Cumulative Numbers:

- ♦ 6,288,576 pieces of trash removed
- ♦ 123,242 volunteers donated 739,452 hours

2017 Debris Record Highlights:

- ♦ For the first time, 84.45% was plastic including foam
- ♦ Dirty Dozen accounts for over 74% of all debris
- ♦ Total Balloons (Mylar and Rubber) were the highest in 7 years and nearly a record at 4,139

Dirty Dozen Highlights:

- ♦ 66% are single use plastic items
- ♦ 28% are just Plastic and Foam Pieces

Comparative numbers: 2017 data results to 2015

Note: Rain events in 2016 kept turn-out low and data cards too wet to track data

Substantial increases (greater than 20%):

Item:	Increased by:	2017	2015
*Plastic Pieces	+31.33%	56,201 up from 42,793	
*Plastic Caps and Lids	+47.80%	50,881 up from 34,426	
*Plastic Straws/Stirrers	+58.75%	31,167 up from 19,633	
*Foam Pieces	+64.45%	21,117 up from 12,841	
		*In the Dirty Dozen	

Indicators of raw sewage:

Plastic Tampon Applicators	+18.88%	4,080 up from 3,432
Condoms	+14.97%	361 up from 314

Substantial decreases (greater than 20%):

Diapers	-42.53%	150 down from 261
Lumber pieces	-36.89%	5,949 down from 9,426
Foam building materials	-53.27%	814 down from 1,742
Other foam plastic	-63.65%	1,602 down from 4,407
Glass beverage bottles	-22.29%	3,849 down from 4,953



Plastic pieces are up 24%

Seasonal Changes Between Spring and Fall Data:

- ♦ Overall more trash is collected in spring than fall – due in part to more volunteers
- ♦ Number of foam cups are approximately 2.5 times higher in spring than fall
- ♦ Number of Straws/Stirrer are 29% higher in fall than spring – reflecting high summer use

Balloons Are Dangerous to Marine Life

What goes up must come down. In that way, balloons released into the environment are delayed littering. Whether released by accident or on purpose, balloons will fall onto the land or into the sea. In the ocean they can cause harm to marine life like sea turtles who mistake them for food such as jellyfish. They can also be inadvertently eaten by big-gulp eaters, such as whales. Digestive systems of marine life are not able to process rubber or plastic and it causes painful, harmful, and even lethal impacts. The strings also cause harm or death by entanglement which results in strangulation or impairment of their ability to fly, swim, or escape predators.

The cumulative total of balloons collected during Beach Sweeps is 69,688. Disturbingly, despite recent efforts to ban balloon releases and public education, balloons in 2017 increased sharply to 4,139. It's nearly tied with the highest number ever recorded, which was 4,159 seven years ago in 2011.

Some people release balloons in honor of a special occasion or in memory of loved ones. COA works to educate people about the harm that balloons can cause and urges a different choice. There are many other harmless and beautiful ways to celebrate and honor loved ones. For example, release butterflies; plant native trees, flowering shrubs, or a flower garden; donate a bee hive or milking cow to support a subsistence family; or perform other actions of sustainability and kindness.

The best choice: skip the balloon and create a lasting lega-sea.



Bird beak tangled in balloon string

SOURCES OF LITTER: NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION?

Precipitation that falls and travels over surfaces, called stormwater, picks up and moves pollution as it flows into the nearest storm drain which empties into a nearby waterway and, ultimately, into the ocean. This precipitation-pollution mix, or nonpoint source pollution, contains litter, fertilizers, pesticides, soil, oil and grease, bacteria, human and animal waste, and other pollutants. Nonpoint source pollution can be harmful and negatively affects the beauty and health of waterways for both people and wildlife.

How Can I Be Watershed Mindful?

Watershed mindfulness is an understanding that we are all (the small and the tall) connected to and responsible for the health of our vast network of waterways that ultimately leads to the ocean. It is this awareness that binds us to the health of our ecosystem.

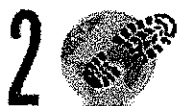
Citizens can be watershed mindful by knowing their water address, a new concept from COA where everyone knows specifically how water travels from their rooftops and streets to the ocean. Knowing the watershed and reducing sources of pollution to it are vital to quality of life. Importantly, people can help prevent pollution by stopping nonpoint sources, especially polluted runoff.

One way to avoid harmful impacts to waterways is to avoid the use of single-use plastics which often end up as litter, such as straws. In just 2017 at the Beach Sweeps, volunteers picked up 31,167 straws. Let's work together to get this number lower by taking the pledge to skip the straw. COA is working with EPA's initiative, Trash Free Waters (TFW), to reduce marine debris. Members of COA staff are leading the microplastics and straws working groups. For information contact outreach@cleanoceanaction.org.

9 REASONS TO REFUSE SINGLE-USE PLASTIC



1 Made from fossil fuels



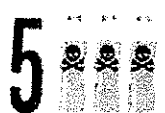
2 Huge carbon footprint



3 Will still be here in hundreds of years



4 Only a tiny percentage is recycled



5 Leaches toxins into food & drink



6 Causes hormone disruption & cancers



7 Pollutes our oceans



8 Kills marine animals and birds



9 Enters our food chain



WWW.LESSPLASTIC.ORG

NEED SOME TIPS TO HELP STOP POLLUTION?

Clean Ocean Action's Tip Card series promotes reducing "people pollution."

Go to www.CleanOceanAction.org for tips about:

Anglers, Boaters, Cat Owners, Cleaning, Dog Owners, Drivers, Fertilizer, Kids, Kitchen, Lawn & Garden, Smokers, and more.

About the Beach Sweeps

In 1985, Clean Ocean Action gathered 75 volunteers at Sandy Hook for the first *Beach Sweeps*, with plans to rid the beaches of unsightly and harmful debris.

Thirty-two years later, the *Beach Sweeps* program has expanded into locations along NJ's coastline, as well as to inland rivers, lakes, bayshores, and streams. Each year, thousands of citizens participate, representing diverse groups and businesses. The program illustrates the power of citizen action.

The *Beach Sweeps* are held in the Spring and Fall, when the beaches are not being cleaned by local municipalities, resulting in a true snapshot of pollution. The goal is to have naturally clean beaches where "clean-ups"



are history.

One of the most unique aspects is that every Beach Sweeper becomes a "citizen scientist" as they record each piece of

debris collected on our *Beach Sweeps* data cards. The data collection and related research help us: discover solutions to keep beaches clean and healthy; create federal, state, and local programs to reduce litter; and protect the public and the environment.



How One Person can Make a Difference:

Tom Stein read *Sea Change* by Joel Harper, to his young daughter and had an idea. The book is a charming story of a child who chose to make a difference by leading her community in a campaign to remove litter making beaches cleaner for marine life and people. Inspired, Stein partnered with COA and created "Be the Sea Change", an education program for local schools to encourage even more children to get involved. To find out more, please contact Clean Ocean Action.

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You'll be richer for knowing us.

2017 SITE SPONSORS

Atlantic City Electric, Baine Contracting, Brookdale Community College, Jenkinsons Aquarium, Jersey Central Power & Light, Kohl's Cares, NuStar, Royal Bank of Canada, ServPro of Long Branch and Eatontown, Wells Fargo Advisors

SPECIAL THANKS

The following have contributed important resources:

Atlantic Bagel, Bloomberg LP, Gateway National Recreation Area Sandy Hook Unit, Island Beach State Park, Marine Academy of Science & Technology, Middlesex County Parks System, Monmouth County Parks System, NJ Clean Communities Council, Ocean Conservancy, Rotary Club Interact, and Water Witch Coffee

Clean Ocean Action is a coalition of 115 organizations dedicated to improve and protect the waters off the New Jersey and New York coasts. For information about Beach Sweeps and sponsorship opportunities, reducing pollution, and for past Annual Beach Sweep Reports, please contact:



18 Hartshorne Drive, Suite 2
Highlands, NJ 07732
CleanOceanAction.org
info@CleanOceanAction.org
(732) 872-0111



CORPORATE CORNER

CORPORATE IMPACT

The Beach Sweeps is made possible thanks to the generous support from sponsors. The funds donated go directly back to the statewide event and help to create new sites, provide outreach to increased numbers of volunteers, and educate local communities on pollution. The following are testimonies from our Statewide partners.



"Through partnerships with organizations like Clean Ocean Action, we're helping improve our environment," said Bob Doherty, New Jersey, Bank of America. "In addition to the company's financial support over the years, our employees are always excited to volunteer at Beach Sweeps to help clean up our beaches and waterways and protect wildlife."

"Wakefern Food Corp/ShopRite is pleased with our 15+ year partnership with Clean Ocean Action (COA). As an environmentally and community-oriented business, ShopRite respects when an organization can bring about effective change by involving more and more community member volunteers each year," stated Suzanne Forbes, Corporate Communications, Environmental Affairs Administrator, Wakefern Food Corporation.

COA is most appreciative of the support provided by the Beach Sweeps sponsors and in-kind donors. If you would like to make an even larger difference through providing important resources, please contact us!

CORPORATE BEACH SWEEPS

Want to make a difference with your corporation this summer? Clean Ocean Action's Corporate Beach Sweep program invites corporate partners of all sizes to enjoy a day at the beach while fostering growth and teamwork among staff members. Through hands-on beach cleanups and team building activities, employees will see the impact they are making to improve the marine environment which ultimately affects public health, quality of life, and the economy. In 2017, 445 volunteers from 14 corporations removed a remarkable 33,161 pieces of debris! Applications are available at CleanOceanAction.org.

This report is printed in-kind on 100% post-consumer paper by

RICOH
imagine. change.

ORDINANCE NO.#O-08-18

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH BEACH, COUNTY OF
MONMOUTH, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, CREATING A NEW SECTION 3-17 OF THE
REVISED GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH BEACH
TO BE ENTITLED "PLASTIC BAG, FOOD CONTAINER AND PLASTIC STRAW
REGULATIONS"**

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Monmouth
Beach as follows:

Section 1.

Chapter III Section 3-17 formerly reserved shall now be entitled "Plastic Bag, Food Container and Plastic Straw Regulations" of the General Ordinances of the Borough of Monmouth Beach is hereby adopted with complete text as follows:

CHAPTER XXII

3-17 PLASTIC BAG, FOOD CONTAINER AND PLASTIC STRAW REGULATIONS

3-17.1 INTENT. The intent of this Ordinance is to adopt regulations relating to and limiting the use of single-use plastic bags, polystyrene foam containers and plastic straws by businesses in the Borough of Monmouth Beach. The regulations are intended as necessary and proper steps by the Borough to address a significant global problem relating to the sale and use of single-use plastic bags, polystyrene foam containers and plastic straws, to further incentivize the use of reusable bags at businesses, and, ultimately, to protect the environment, wildlife, and the public health, welfare, and safety.

3-17.2 DEFINITIONS. The following words, phrases and terms as used in this chapter are hereby defined for the purpose thereof as follows.

Business or Store. For the purpose of this Section 3-17, any retail establishment that engages in the retail sale of goods and products. The definition includes, but is not limited to, pharmacies, supermarkets, grocery stores, convenience stores, clothing stores, surf shops, dry cleaners, food marts, and food service establishments.

Food Service Establishment. Any establishment which serves made-to-order food or beverages for dine-in, takeout, or delivery.

Goods and Products. Things and items that are prepared and made to be sold, including, but not limited to, clothing, groceries, prepared food, foodstuffs, meat, dairy, beverages, merchandise, books, jewelry, alcohol, tobacco products, toys, and any and all other things and items sold at retail by businesses and stores.

Produce Bag or Product Bag. Any bag without handles that is used exclusively to segregate produce, meats, other food items, and merchandise to the point of sale inside a store or to prevent such items from coming into direct contact with other purchased items, where such contact could damage or contaminate other food or merchandise when placed together in a reusable or recycled bag.

Retail. The sale of goods and products for use and/or consumption.

Reusable Bag. A bag that is designed and manufactured to withstand repeated uses over a period of time, is machine washable or made from a material that can be cleaned and disinfected regularly, is at least 2.25 mil thick if made from plastic, has a minimum lifetime of 75 uses, and its capable of carrying a minimum of 18 pounds.

Single-Use, Plastic Carryout Bag. A bag, sheet, or receptacle produced or manufactured from material commonly known as "plastic" or "polyethylene" provided at the check-out stand, cash register, point of sale, or other point of departure for the purpose of transporting goods or products out of the establishment. The term single-use, plastic carryout bag does not include reusable bags, produce bags, or garment bags.

3-17.3 REGULATION OF SINGLE-USE, PLASTIC CARRYOUT BAGS.

No business or store shall provide any single-use, plastic carryout bags, polystyrene foam containers and/or plastic straws to a customer at the check stand, cash register, point of sale, or other point of departure for the purpose of transporting products or goods out of the business or store, except as otherwise provided in this Chapter.

3-17.4 EXCEPTIONS.

Reserved.

3-17.5 VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.

Each person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable for a penalty as provided by law.

Section 2.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

Section 3.

If any word, phrase, clause, section or provision of this ordinance shall be found by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unenforceable, illegal or unconstitutional, such word, phrase, clause, section or provision shall be severable from the balance of the ordinance and the remainder of the ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 4.

This Ordinance shall take effect after final adoption and publication in accordance with law. Enforcement of this Ordinance shall begin June 1, 2018.

Introduced: April 18, 2018

Passed & Adopted: May 22, 2018

I hereby CERTIFY this to be a true copy of an Ordinance that was Introduced at a meeting of the Governing Body held on April 18, 2018 and was finally Passed and Adopted at a meeting of the Governing Body held on May 22, 2018.

ATTEST:

Joyce L. Escalante, RMC
Borough Clerk

Cleanup Site Information

Type of cleanup: ☐ Bay ☐ Shoreline/Beach ☐ Lake, Stream or River ☐ Underwater/Water

Site: _____ City: _____ County: _____

Name of Beach Captain: _____ Date: _____

Group you are representing: _____

School you are representing: _____ Town: _____

Number of people working together on this card:

Beach Sweep Volunteer Information (you are encouraged to work in teams of 2)

Name: _____ Name: _____

Address: _____ Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____ City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: () _____ Phone: () _____

E-mail: _____ E-mail: _____

BRAND NAMES: Please list the most commonly found brand names and items

MOST UNUSUAL ITEMS: What are the most unusual items you found?

Boat rail, hose nozzle, piece of speaker, broken fishing knife, tail light,
snorkel, pacifier, starfish toy

COMMENTS/OBSERVATIONS about the cleanup: (including entangled animals)

Black Bags are for Garbage

Tips for a Successful Sweep:

- ✓ Be careful with sharp objects
- ✓ Wear gloves
- ✓ Stay off dunes
- ✓ Respect wildlife
- ✓ Do not lift heavy objects
- ✓ Wear sunscreen
- ✓ Have Fun!



White Bags are for Recyclables

Follow us on social media
@CleanOceanAction



education@CleanOceanAction.org

Please return this data card to
Beach Captain or mail it to:

CLEAN OCEAN ACTION 18 Harshorne Drive, Suite 2, Highlands, NJ 07732 Phone: (732) 872-0111

To list unusual and/or brand name items use other side

To list unusual and/or brand name items use other side

Bleach/Cleaner Bottles	6
Other Bottles	23
Buckets/Crates/Bins	3
Caps/Lids	401
Cap Rings	43
Cigarettes:	
Filters	645
Lighters	7
Packaging	30
Cigar Tips	54
Fishing:	
Bait Bags/Containers	13
Line	176
Lures, Floats	72
Nets: (small) (large)	4/2
Cups	58
Diapers	2

Sheeting/Tarps	3
Shotgun Shells	0
Strapping Bands	40
Straws/Stirrers	411
Syringes	2
Tampon Applicators	8
Toys	158
Vegetable Sacks	5
Other Plastic (specify)	165
Foam Plastic:	
Building/Dock Material	22
Buoys/Floats	5
Fast Food Containers	27
Foam Cups	54
Packaging Materials	35
Foam Pieces	253
Foam Plates	7
Other Foam (specify)	33

GLASS

Bottles/Jars:	Lights: (bulbs) (fluorescent tubes)	7/5
Beverage Bottles	Pieces	
Other Bottles/Jars	Other Glass (specify)	104
		20

BALLOONS & RUBBER

Balloons-Mylar/Plastic	26	Condoms	Rubber Bands	141	9/141
With String/Ribbon	13	Gloves			41
Balloons-Rubber	26	Tires (part) (whole)			7/0
With String/Ribbon	9	Other Rubber (specify)			95

METAL

Appliances (specify)	1	55 Gallon Drums: (old) (new)	0/0
Batteries: (car) (other)	0/1	Fishing: (hooks) (sinkers)	18/3
Bottle Caps	65	Foil	69
Cans:		Nails	48
Aerosol Cans	6	Pieces	171
Beverage Cans	147	Pull/Pop Tabs	12
Other Cans	15	Wire	125
Car Parts	7	Other Metal (specify)	81
Crab/Fish Traps	3		

PAPER

Paper Bags	12	Newspapers/Magazines	22
Cardboard	41	Pieces	309
Cartons/Boxes	6	Plates	12
Cups	29	Other Paper (specify)	61

WOOD

Crab/Lobster Traps	1	Lumber Pieces	500
Crates/Baskets	0	Pallets	27
Ice Cream Spoons/Sticks	16	Other Wood (specify)	194

CLOTH

Blankets/Sheets/Towels	9	Shoes/Sandals	29
Clothing (specify)	44	String (no balloon)	51
		Other Cloth (specify)	80

Cleanup Site Information

Type of cleanup: ☐ Bay ☐ Shoreline/Beach ☐ Lake, Stream or River ☐ Underwater/Water

Site: _____ City: _____ County: _____

Name of *Beach Captain*: _____ Date: _____

Group you are representing: _____

School you are representing: _____ Town: _____

Number of people working together on this card:

Beach Sweep Volunteer Information (you are encouraged to work in teams of 2)

Name: _____ Name: _____

Address: _____ Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____ City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: () _____ Phone: () _____

E-mail: _____ E-mail: _____

BRAND NAMES: Please list the most commonly found brand names and items

MOST UNUSUAL ITEMS: What are the most unusual items you found?

COMMENTS/OBSERVATIONS about the cleanup: (including entangled animals)

Black Bags are for *Garbage*

Tips for a Successful Sweep:

- ✓ Be careful with sharp objects
- ✓ Wear gloves
- ✓ Stay off dunes
- ✓ Respect wildlife
- ✓ Do not lift heavy objects
- ✓ Wear sunscreen
- ✓ Have Fun!



White Bags are for *Recyclables*

Follow us on social media
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education@CleanOceanAction.org

Please return this data card to
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To list unusual and/or brand name items use other side

To list unusual and/or brand name items use other side

Bleach/Cleaner Bottles	1
Other Bottles	2
Buckets/Crates/Bins	
Caps/Lids	56
Cap Rings	2
Cigarettes:	
Filters	6
Lighters	1
Packaging	1
Cigar Tips	6
Fishing:	
Bait Bags/Containers	2
Lined	1
Lures, Floats	1
Nets: (small) (large)	1/1
Cups	1
Diapers	

Sheeting/Tarps	1
Shotgun Shells	
Strapping Bands	1
Straws/Stirrers	50
Syringes	1
Tampon Applicators	2
Toys	12
Vegetable Sacks	
Other Plastic (specify)	11
Foam Plastic:	
Building/Dock Material	2
Buoys/Floats	
Fast Food Containers	
Foam Cups	
Packaging Materials	2
Foam Pieces	29
Foam Plares	
Other Foam (specify)	1

GLASS

Bottles/Jars:		Lights: (bulbs) (fluorescent tubes)	1
Beverage Bottles		Pieces	
Other Bottles/Jars	12	Other Glass (specify)	15
			13

BALLOONS & RUBBER

Balloons--Mylar/Plastic	4	Condoms		Rubber Bands	1/1
With String/Ribbon	2	Gloves			10
Balloons--Rubber	7	Tires (part) (whole)	4/		
With String/Ribbon		Other Rubber (specify)	11		

METAL

Appliances (specify)		55 Gallon Drums: (old) (new)	1
Batteries: (car) (other)	1/	Fishing: (hooks) (sinkers)	1
Bottle Caps	3	Foil	
Cans:		Nails	2
Aerosol Cans		Pieces	7
Beverage Cans	7	Pull/Pop Tabs	
Other Cans	6	Wire	6
Car Parts		Other Metal (specify)	7
Crab/Fish Traps			

PAPER

Paper Bags		Newspapers/Magazines	
Cardboard		Pieces	6
Cartons/Boxes		Plates	
Cups	3	Other Paper (specify)	12

WOOD

Crab/Lobster Traps		Lumber Pieces	120
Crates/Baskets		Pallets	5
Ice Cream Spoons/Sticks		Other Wood (specify)	35

CLOTH

Blankets/Sheets/Towels		Shoes/Sandals	3
Clothing (specify)		String (no balloon)	
		Other Cloth (specify)	8

Fwd: Weekly Announcements- bike share

Robert Santanello <bsantanello@comcast.net>

Fri 7/20/2018 12:23 PM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Any update?

Begin forwarded message:

Resent-From: <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>

From: "William Santanello" <wsantanello@pointbeach.org>

Date: July 20, 2018 at 12:00:54 PM EDT

To: bsantanello@pointbeach.org

Subject: RE: Weekly Announcements

Hi, is there any news or update when the bike share program is going to start??

THANK YOU for doing this weekly email which is so great and helpful in planning activities for the family.

On Fri, Jul 20, 2018 at 11:46 AM, bsantanello@pointbeach.org wrote:

The summer Trolley is up and running! Please see attachments for the phone number and scheduled stops.

A few notes from the state DEP:

DEP has extended the recreational advisory on clinging jellyfish to the entire Barnegat Bay after presence of the nonnative species was confirmed in the north-central region of the Bay. The clinging jellyfish is not known to inhabit ocean beaches or other sandy areas but tends to attach itself to submerged sea grass and algae in back bays and estuaries, areas not heavily used for swimming. Recreational users of the bay, including those using the popular Tides Shoal area, are advised to be vigilant to the possible presence of clinging jellyfish. Clinging jellyfish stings can produce severe pain, muscle cramping and other localized symptoms. In some individuals, stings can result in hospitalization. Please see the attached for more information to share with your residents on what to do if they see or encounter a clinging jellyfish.

In the interest of public safety, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection reminds visitors to swim only at beaches where lifeguards are on duty, Commissioner Catherine R. McCabe announced today.

With risks at waterways ranging from ponds to the ocean, the public must be extra cautious around all bodies of water, no matter how inviting and refreshing they may appear. There may be unseen hazards such as rip currents in the ocean, a deceptively swift current in a river, or unexpected cold water just below the surface in a lake or pond. These dangers could lead to exhaustion, fatigue or shock, and ultimately result in drowning. Please see the attached for more information to share with your residents on what to do in such hazards.

Please see attached flyers

Attached is the July calendar of events for the Little Red Library.

Annual Elks Fluke Tournament- 7/20-7/21 (see attached)

Tonight, The Rosary Altar Society Present The "JukeBox Legends" Friday, July 20, 2018 406 Forman Avenue Point Pleasant Beach, NJ 7:00 PM to 10:00 PM (Doors open at 6:00 PM) 6:15-7:00 Group Lesson (Hustle). Tickets \$25 at the door BYOB and snacks. Contact Mary Lou Parsons for tickets at 732-539-9111

Every Friday night there is a free movie on the beach across from the Aquarium. Here is the schedule for Summer 2018:

July 20th – Cars 3

July 27th – Frozen

August 3rd – Logo Ninjago Movie

August 10th – Moana

August 17th – The Descendants 2

August 24th – Disney's Coco

August 31st – Jumanji 2017

Tomorrow July 21 the Ocean County Parks and Recreation will be holding a crabbing competition from 9 AM- 1PM at the Mantoloking Bridge County Park. Two categories- 12 and under and 13 up. Please see attached flyer for further information

Also tomorrow July 21 the Astronomical Society of the Toms River Area will be a free stargazing evening from 9-11 PM at the Cloverdale Farm Community park- weather permitting. Please see attached flyer.

This Sunday July 22, the Point Pleasant Moose is holding their "Ringer for Renee" Horseshoe tournament. 706 River Ave., Point Pleasant, from 12-5 PM- but registration begins at 10 and the tournament starts at 11. Live entertainment, food, beer and wine. Tickets are \$20, Horseshoes at an additional \$10. Please see attached screenshot.

Every Sunday is the Farmers Market in the Borden's parking lot from 10-2. The farmers market is held weekly and features products from New Jersey small farms, local businesses and handmade goods. For more information visit their website at www.pointpleasantbeachfarmersmarket.com. Contact: Kim 917-359-9736

Monday Nights at 7 are the free kiddie shows across from the Boardwalk Train. Here is the schedule for Summer 2018:

July 23 - Peter Juris Magical Mayhem

July 30 - Brenn Swanson Silly Circus

Aug 6 - YOSI

August 13 - Goownin's Balloowins

August 20 - Super Star Show

August 27 - Dragon Fly Circus

The Jenks Inlet Music Festival is each week on Wednesday. The free concerts start at 7 PM on the Inlet Music Stage. Bring a blanket and/or chair. July 25 will be the 52nd Street Band (Billy Joel Tribute)

Every Thursday night please come join us at the bandshell for a free concert. Next Thursday, July 26 will be the Pete Custode Quartet

Every Thursday night at dark are the Fireworks.

The Barnegat Light Beach Patrol is hosting their 10th annual Ocean Mile Swim Race on Saturday, July 28th starting at 6:30 PM. Located on the north end of Long Beach Island, New Jersey. Race application with all information for this annual tradition is attached. The race application can also be accessed at the following online registration link:

<https://register.compucore.com/Race/NJ/BarnegatLight/BarnegatLightOceanMileSwim> Medals will be awarded to the top three finishers in each age group. Plaques go to the overall top 3 male and female swimmers. There will also be a team champion plaque awarded to the organization with the 4 best finishers overall. Please see attached application

And all summer long the Ocean County Parks system offers free concerts- just bring a chair and enjoy the music. Please see attached flyer.

Upcoming events:

MASS AT JENKINSON'S PAVILION Date: Wednesday, Aug. 15 Time: 9 a.m. Location: Jenkinson's Pavilion, 300 Beach Front St. Peter Church will celebrate the Solemnity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary on Aug. 15 and there will be a celebration of Mass at Jenkinson's Pavilion followed by a procession to the ocean where the water will be blessed. All are welcome.

AYF football with Point Pleasant Youth Football and Cheer: Registration is open to any child ages 5 to 14 that resides in Point Beach, Point Boro, Mantoloking, Bay Head, and Lavallette. You can register at www.pointpleasantyfc.com. Please e-mail ptpleasantyfc@gmail.com with any questions

GOLDEN ELKS POP WARNER FOOTBALL AND CHEERLEADING Ages: 5 to 15 Fall online registration:
www.goldenelkspopwarner.org Contact : 732-600-0431 Ages 5 to 7 flag football and cheer: \$65 each.
Ages 7 to 15 tackle football, dance and cheer: first child \$150, second child \$125, third child \$100, fourth
child free. Play for free for those who qualify, limited grants available.

Regards-

Bob

Bob Santanello

Councilman

Borough of Point Pleasant Beach

416 New Jersey Avenue

Point Pleasant Beach, NJ

(732) 714-9589

(732) 330-3149 Cell

bsantanello@pointbeach.org

www.pointpleasantbeach.org

Fwd: NRTAC meeting suggestion

Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>

Sat 6/30/2018 9:42 AM

To: sreidassoc@yahoo.com <sreidassoc@yahoo.com>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Cc: Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>;

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>

Date: June 29, 2018 at 1:12:29 PM EDT

To: Toby Wolf <toby_wolf@jenkinsons.com>

Cc: PPB-Ed McGlynn-Jenks <[REDACTED]>

Subject: Re: NRTAC meeting suggestion

The sculptures in 2013 were sensational, hope it works in the future.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 29, 2018, at 10:17 AM, Toby Wolf <toby_wolf@jenkinsons.com> wrote:

Hi Seth-

This is something we have been wanting to do for years. One of the biggest problems we have had is that the experts have told us our sand isn't ideal for sand sculptures. I am sure you remember the Sandy Castle from 2013.

The sand used for that castle actually had to be trucked in to make the castle then removed when the castle was deconstructed. I believe they also had to get special permission from either the DEP or EPA to do this. Ed might have more info on that.

Before the 2017 season we were in talks with a few local sculptors about ways we could potentially do this. One idea was that they would bring in table tops and put them on the boardwalk and do smaller sculptures with again, outside sand. The costs were beyond what our budget allowed.

If we learn of a way to do one it is an event that has always been on our radar.

-Toby

-----Original Message-----

From: Seth Sloan <sloans1047@gmail.com>

Sent: Friday, June 29, 2018 9:59 AM

To: PPB-Toby Wolf-Jenks <toby_wolf@jenkinsons.com>; PPB-Ed McGlynn-Jenks

<edmcglynn@ppb.com>

Cc: Seth Sloan <sloans1047@gmail.com>

Subject: NRTAC meeting suggestion

In the survey filled out by an attendee, they asked if Jenks could have a sand sculpture contest.

Sent from my iPhone

PLEASE HELP ME MAINTAIN THE BEACH

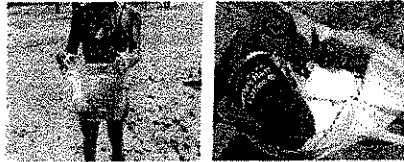
Kate Bauersachs <[REDACTED]>

Wed 6/27/2018 2:17 PM

Inbox

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

2 attachments (11 MB)



IMG_20180625_133430307.jpg; IMG_20180625_133447198.jpg;

2 attachments (11 MB) Download all

Mayor Reid,

My name is Katelyn Bauersachs, I am not a resident of the Township of Brick, I am not even a resident of New Jersey for that matter, but I am someone who makes the two hour and ten minute drive from Pine Bush, New York every single day off that she has to get to the place that feels like more than home, the beach. I have been coming down to Jenkinson's with my mom since I was six years old, and now at twenty three, I come down alone as often as I can.

On my first beach day of the season back in May, I had decided I was going to collect some shells, as I began walking down the beach and collecting I started to notice how much plastic and other garbage I was walking by. I in turn went up to one of the shops on the boardwalk and asked for an empty shopping bag and decided to collect garbage rather than shells. Within twenty minutes of sweeping a small area of the beach my bag was completely full. I noticed almost everything I had picked up was either plastic, Styrofoam, or a drinking straw and the garbage was not just from the local beach goers, it was coming in swell after swell on the crash line. As I continued to sweep the beach more and more people began commending me for it, at first it was nice, but then it angered me, why was I being commended for doing the right thing, for doing what we all should be compelled to do?

According to nj.com, New Jersey beach goers leave behind nearly a half million pieces of trash during the summer season and between all 192 countries combined four million to twelve million metric tons of plastic are washing offshore. As a result of these shocking realizations I have come up with a proposal to not only help get the garbage off the beach but get more people involved and aware.

I think if there were stations where patrons could grab a reusable bag at the beach entries to fill with garbage with the incentive that upon arrival with their full bag they could receive a voucher of some sort for either a free meal under the pavilion or a discounted entry fee on their next visit, or something of that sort, we could get a lot of people involved in helping clean up the beach without having to do very much to inspire them to do so. Not only would this get patrons involved in cleaning up the beach it would cut down on maintenance costs as well.

I do sincerely hope you take my proposal into consideration and I hope to hear from you soon.

Thank you in advance,
Katelyn Bauersachs

2/6/2019

Congressman Smith meeting - Stephen Reid

Congressman Smith meeting

Patricia Kile

Mon 6/11/2018 1:58 PM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Congressman Smith's office called to ask if they can push back the 3:30 meeting at Jenkinson's to 4:30.

Please advise and I will call Angela 202-226-6383 from his office back.

Thank you,

Patty

Patricia Kile

Borough of Point Pleasant Beach

416 New Jersey Avenue

Point Pleasant Beach, NJ 08742

732-892-8345

pkile@pointbeach.org

2/6/2019

Non-Resident Taxpayers Meeting - Stephen Reid

Non-Resident Taxpayers Meeting

Vic De Luca <[REDACTED]>

Tue 6/5/2018 9:26 PM

To: Vic De Luca <[REDACTED]>;

📎 1 attachments (36 KB)

NRTAC - 2018 Agenda.docx

Greetings.

Our meeting is Saturday, June 9th, 10am until 12pm at Antrim Elementary School.

Attached is the agenda.

We have a lot to cover and want to leave about one hour for questions from the audience, so please keep your remarks to no more than five minutes.

Thanks.

Vic De Luca, Moderator

**6th Annual Meeting
Point Pleasant Beach Non-Resident Taxpayers
Saturday, June 9, 2018**

10:00am Opening: Vic De Luca, Member
Non-Resident Taxpayers Advisory Committee (NRTAC)

Welcome: Seth Sloan, Chair. NRTAC

Self-Introductions: Members, NRTAC

Remarks from Mayor Stephen Reid

Remarks from Councilman Bob Santanello, Council Liaison to NRTAC

10:20am Presentations

Engineering:

- Ray Savacool, Supervising Engineer at T&M Associates

Property Values, Sales Climate, Seasonal Rentals:

- Joanne Platz, Broker-Sales Associates, Coldwell Banker Riviera Realty
- Paul Ward, Broker of Record, Ward Realty

Public Safety:

- Joseph Michigan, Police Chief, Point Pleasant Beach
- Daniel Mills, Fire Chief, Ocean Fire Company #1
- Brien Schlieb, Captain, Point Pleasant First Aid & Emergency Squad

Businesses in the Borough:

- Tony Novo, Point Pleasant Beach Chamber of Commerce Board Member; PNC Bank; President & General Manager of Sky Blue FC – Women's Professional Soccer Team
- Toby Wolf, Director of Marketing, Jenkinson's

11:10am Question & Answer Period

12:00pm Adjourn

NRTAC - 2018 INVITE .pdf

Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>

Sun 6/3/2018 4:55 PM

To: Christine Riehl <Criehl@pointbeach.org>; Patricia Kile <pkile@pointbeach.org>; Jennifer Coyne <JCoyne@pointbeach.org>; Eileen Farrell <EFarrell@pointbeach.org>; Janet Mutter <jmutter@pointbeach.org>; Karen Mills <KMills@pointbeach.org>; Michael Gardner <mgardner@pointbeach.org>;

Cc: Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>; sreidassoc@yahoo.com <sreidassoc@yahoo.com>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>; Councilman Bob Santanello <bsantanello@comcast.net>; Robert Santanello <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>;

1 attachments (160 KB)

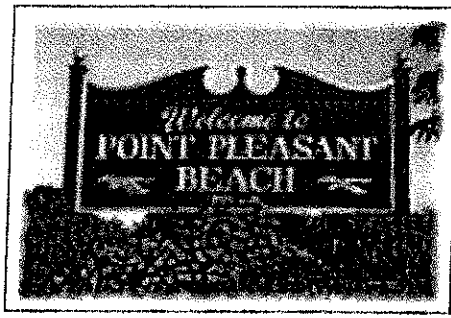
NRTAC - 2018 INVITE .pdf;

Hi

This is your invitation to come to the Non-Resident meeting (Residents welcome) on Saturday, June 9th at 10 am at the Antrim School.
We hope to see you there.

Subject: NRTAC - 2018 INVITE .pdf

Sent from my iPhone



**Non-Resident Taxpayers' Annual Meeting
Point Pleasant Beach, NJ
Saturday, June 9, 2018 - 10:00am
G. Harold Antrim Elementary School
401 Niblick Street**

The Point Pleasant Beach Non-Resident Taxpayers Advisory Committee (NRTAC), under the guidance of Mayor Stephen Reid, will host its sixth annual town meeting on June 9, 2018 in the auditorium at the G. Harold Antrim Elementary School. Important and current Point Pleasant Beach topics and issues to be discussed, including the town update from the Mayor, dunes and beach replenishment, safety in the schools and in the town, lake flooding, property taxes, the town budget, real estate matters, marijuana, shop local credit and much more.

Guest speakers will include, among others, Mayor Stephen Reid, Council President Bob Santanello, representatives from the Police, Fire and EMT departments, an official from the town engineering firm, local real estate agents, chamber of commerce and Jenkinson's.

Attendees will have the opportunity to ask questions and learn more about the continuing work of NRTAC. Any questions regarding the meeting can be sent to ppbnrtac@gmail.com. For more information on NRTAC, please visit its website: www.pointpleasantbeach.org/board-nrtac.php

We hope to see you on June 9th.

Sincerely,
Seth Sloan
NRTAC Chairman

*****A non-resident tax-payer is an owner of residential or commercial property in Point Pleasant Beach, NJ, who pays property taxes, but is not eligible to vote in local election.***

***** THIS MEETING IS OPEN TO BOTH RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT TAXPAYERS OF POINT PLEASANT BEACH, NJ *****

NRTAC meeting

Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>

Tue 5/29/2018 8:32 AM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>; sreidassoc@yahoo.com <sreidassoc@yahoo.com>; Councilman Bob Santanello <bsantanello@comcast.net>; Robert Santanello <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>; Joseph Michigan <JMichigan@pointbeach.org>; PPB-Daniel Miles-Fire chief <chief@ppbfd.org>; PPB-Brien Schlieb-EMT <[REDACTED]>; RSavacool@tandmassociates.com <RSavacool@tandmassociates.com>; paul@ward-realty.com <paul@ward-realty.com>; PPB-Paul Ward <paul@ward-agency.com>; [REDACTED]; tony.novo@pnc.com <tony.novo@pnc.com>; PPB-Tony Novo PNC Bank <tony.novo@pncmortgage.com>; PPB-Toby Wolf-Jenks <toby_wolf@jenkinsons.com>;

Cc: Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>; [REDACTED]; NRTAC-Vic Deluca <[REDACTED]>;

Vic DeLuca, the moderator, will be contacting you before the meeting to discuss length of time, etc.
Thank you again for speaking at the meeting.

Sent from my iPhone

NRTAC SPECIAL INVITE-2018

Seth Sloan <sloan1947@gmail.com>

Mon 5/21/2018 6:36 PM

To: Patricia Kile <pkile@pointbeach.org>; Christine Riehl <Criehl@pointbeach.org>;

Cc: sreidassoc@yahoo.com <sreidassoc@yahoo.com>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>; Robert Santanello <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>; Councilman Bob Santanello <bsantanello@comcast.net>;

 1 attachments (8 KB)

NRTAC Special invite2018.htm;

For reversal 911, please play the audio on:

Thursday, May 31, 2018
and Thursday, June 7, 2018..

Thank you.

Subject: NRTAC SPECIAL INVITE-2018

From: Seth Sloan [sloan1947@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 8:39 AM
To: Sds
Subject: Fwd: Special invite

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Seth Sloan <sloan1947@gmail.com>
Date: May 4, 2018 at 8:31:22 AM EDT
To: Sds <sds@pointpleasantbeach.com>, Seth Sloan <sloan1947@gmail.com>
Subject: Fwd: Special invite

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Seth Sloan <sloan1947@gmail.com>
Date: May 11, 2017 at 3:50:33 PM EDT
To: Seth Sloan <sloan1947@gmail.com>, Sds <sds@pointpleasantbeach.com>
Subject: Special invite

AN EVENT NOT TO BE MISSED-SAVE THE DATE
FOR NON-RESIDENTS AND RESIDENTS
JUNE 9, 2018, 10AM AT THE ANTRIM SCHOOL

AN EVENT NOT TO BE MISSED-SAVE THE DATE
The Point Pleasant Beach Non-Resident Advisory Committee under the guidance of Mayor Stephen Reid is having its 6th annual town meeting on Saturday, June 9, 2018 at 10am at the Antrim School in Point Pleasant Beach.

Taxpayers-BOTH NON-RESIDENTS AND RESIDENTS are welcomed and encouraged to attend and ask questions.

The topics and issues to be discussed include the Mayor's Vision for today and tomorrow, dunes and beach replenishment, school and town public safety, lake flooding, taxes and the budget, real estate taxes as a contribution, marijuana, shop local tax credit program, real estate values and rentals and much more.

The speakers will include Mayor Stephen Reid, Council President Robert Santanello the town engineering firm, representatives from police, fire, first aid departments, chamber of commerce, real estate agents and Jenkinson's. Show your community spirit, come listen and be heard. This is a meeting not to be missed.

2/6/2019

From: Seth Sloan [sloan1947@gmail

We hope to see you at the meeting on June 9th at 10 am at the Antrim School.

08742 Living and Manasquan Life magazines ONE DAY SALE.

Steve De Jacimo <[REDACTED]>

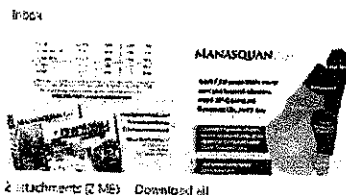
Fri 5/18/2018 9:29 AM

Inbox

To: Carmine Villani <crv@villanideluca.com>; antonella carannante <acarannante@cararealtors.com>; Eleanor Bickel <[REDACTED]>; Louis M. Bram <[REDACTED]>; Jaime McLachlan <director@jerseyshoreanimalcenter.org>; Heather Jakub <heather@wishuponajarnj.com>; Joan Merry-Devine <[REDACTED]>; Local Urban Kitchen <[REDACTED]>; [REDACTED]; Christian Tranger (06159) <cran1@aceretailer.com>; kimberly houli <[REDACTED]>; The Arbors <[REDACTED]>; John Schwind <John@appleslice.com>; john Fernicola <[REDACTED]>; Ciro <ciro@williamskillender.com>; Bain's Point Hardware <[REDACTED]>; Tap Into Acupuncture <joan@tapintoacupuncture.com>; Gil Olsen Summertime Surf and Ocean School <info@summertimesurf.com>; Steve Wrzesnewski <steve@surfpest.com>; [REDACTED]; Rita Brennan Freay <[REDACTED]>; Janice Lauria <[REDACTED]>; Michelle Ebeid <[REDACTED]>; edstevens@stcatharine-stmargaret.org <edstevens@stcatharine-stmargaret.org>; Jennifer Fitzgerald <jen@thetravelsmiths.com>; Teicia Gaupp <tgaupp@cymca.org>; Angela Ravaioli <[REDACTED]>; Trevor White <info@bravesurf.com>; Twice Is Nicer <[REDACTED]>; Integrative Healing and Wellness LLC <info@integrativehealingandwellness.com>; Kali O <[REDACTED]>; Captain Chris Beckwith Merchant Officer USCG <[REDACTED]>; Joe Oehme <joe@njswim.com>; Patricia Cipolla <[REDACTED]>; Jennifer Quinn <jenniferq@iplayamerica.com>; rylies@joeleones.com <rylies@joeleones.com>; Jimmy Scarponi <[REDACTED]>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>; Minerva Torralba <[REDACTED]>; Christopher Orlando <[REDACTED]>; Valerie Barba <contact@valeriebarbadds.com>; [REDACTED]; DR Scott White <[REDACTED]>; Jennifer Wyckoff <[REDACTED]>; Zsa Zsa Stackles <[REDACTED]>; Jim Zaccherio <[REDACTED]>; Cassandra Duggan <cduggan@themaxchallenge.com>; sheryl <[REDACTED]>; jlee@manasquan-nj.com <jlee@manasquan-nj.com>; Carol <carol@pointpleasantbeachnj.com>; Chris Bonavita <cbonavita@carebridgehomecare.com>; cbruno@volvocarsmanasquan.com <cbruno@volvocarsmanasquan.com>; Clean Cut Lawn <cleancutlccorp@aol.com>; Point Pleasant Chamber Eileen McCabe <[REDACTED]>; Eat FINS <[REDACTED]>; Larson Ford <prospects@larsonford.net>; Laurie Fasinski <[REDACTED]>; Stohrer's Appliance <general@stohrersappliance.com>; Helen <[REDACTED]>; Modular Homes Factory Direct <[REDACTED]>; results@chris-smith-realty.com <results@chris-smith-realty.com>; Lauren Rullo <[REDACTED]>; Don Rodgers <don@conceptandcompany.com>; Sarah Taylor <[REDACTED]>; BigFun South <[REDACTED]>; Toby Wolf <toby_wolf@jenkinsons.com>;

2 attachments (2 MB)

Rate sheet.jpg; 08742-ML Rate Sheet Front 04.2018 (2).jpg;



If you are still interested.....you can still get in. I will close this out today. Thanks!

Get our 12-month commitment pricing.....without making the commitment! Do it just for the SEASONAL months....that's fine!

Buy one month, two months or 12....it's the same price!!!!

1/8 page ad-\$169

1/4 page ad-\$255

1/2 page ad-\$340

Full page ad-\$510

See more ad prices and distribution attached.

Thank you!

Steve De Jacimo
Owner-Typhoon Media Publishing, LLC
08742 Living and Manasquan Life
2218 Mahoney Drive
Point Pleasant, NJ 08742
www.typhoonmedianj.com
sdejacimo@gmail.com
732-239-1482

2/6/2019

Fwd: NRTAC :: 2018 INVITE - Stephen Reid

Fwd: NRTAC :: 2018 INVITE

Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>

Mon 5/14/2018 11:56 AM

To: jmurdoch@news12.com <jmurdoch@news12.com>;

Cc: Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>; sreidassoc@yahoo.com <sreidassoc@yahoo.com>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

1 attachments (160 KB)

NRTAC - 2018 INVITE .pdf;

Hi Jim,

It was pleasure speaking with you today.

We will try and come up with some news worthy items.

We hope to see you at the meeting.

Subject: NRTAC :: 2018 INVITE

Below is the invite for the NRTAC 6th annual meeting to be held on Saturday,
June 9, 2018 at 10am at the Antrim School.

Sent from my iPhone

From: Seth Sloan [sloan1947@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 8:39 AM
To: Sds
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Date: May 11, 2017 at 3:50:33 PM EDT
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2/6/2019

From: Seth Sloan [sloan1947@gmail

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Point Pleasant Beach, NJ
Saturday, June 9, 2018 - 10:00am
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Sincerely,
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2/6/2019

NRTAC :: 2018 INVITE - Stephen Reid

NRTAC :: 2018 INVITE

Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>

Wed 5/9/2018 9:29 PM

To: PPB-Kevin Riordan <kbrlaw@comcast.net>;

Cc: Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>; sreidassoc@yahoo.com <sreidassoc@yahoo.com>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

📎 1 attachments (160 KB)

NRTAC - 2018 INVITE .pdf;

Hi

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We hope to see you then.

Subject: Re: 2018 INVITE

Sent from my iPhone

NRTAC : 2018 INVITE

Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>

Wed 5/9/2018 9:24 PM

To: Andy Cortes <acortes@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Migut <tmigut@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Vogel <tvogel@pointbeach.org>; Thomas Toohey <ttoohey@pointbeach.org>; Councilman-Paul Kanitra <pmkanitra@hotmail.com>;

Cc: sreidassoc@yahoo.com <sreidassoc@yahoo.com>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>; Robert Santanello <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>; Councilman Bob Santanello <bsantanello@comcast.net>; Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>

📎 1 attachments (160 KB)

NRTAC - 2018 INVITE .pdf;

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***** THIS MEETING IS OPEN TO BOTH RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT TAXPAYERS OF POINT PLEASANT BEACH, NJ *****

FW: seabeach amaranth

Peter Ritchings - EMG <pritchings@emg-environmental.com>

Mon 2/12/2018 4:20 PM

To: Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>;

Cc: Christine Riehl <Criehl@pointbeach.org>; Patricia Kile <pkile@pointbeach.org>; pmkanitra@hotmail.com <pmkanitra@hotmail.com>;

📎 1 attachments (8 MB)

2018-TA-0246 Point Pleasant.PDF;

I spoke by telephone with Wendy Walsh of US Fish and Wildlife Service this afternoon regarding Seabeach Amaranth a Federally listed, threatened plant, present in Point Pleasant Beach.

Last year there was a pretty healthy population of about 219 individual plants in around the South end of Ridsen's Beach and New York Ave.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife service would like to have a meeting with municipal officials, the property owners and some other primarily governmental agency representatives to discuss some simple measures that can be potentially employed to protect and preserve the population of this Federally threatened plant.

In an effort to schedule this meeting, in the email below, Wendy Walsh included a link to doodle poll, which apparently is a scheduling program. Wendy asked that those persons that may wish to participate in a meeting indicate their availability.

Regards,

Peter Ritchings
President
Environmental Management Group, Inc.
1705 Bay Avenue-Suite 6
Point Pleasant, N.J. 08742
732 282-2222

From: Walsh, Wendy [mailto:wendy_walsh@fws.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 12:22 PM
To: Peter Ritchings - EMG
Subject: Fwd: seabeach amaranth

Hi Pete-

Thanks so much for the call today. I look forward to meeting with the landowners, the Borough, the Environmental Commission, and others to discuss seabeach amaranth management -- mainly at the end of New York Avenue in 2018, but also with an eye on the bigger picture will come into play through a Beach Management Plan.

Here's the doodle poll for folks to fill out and help us find a time that works. I'll share this same link with folks on my end.

<https://doodle.com/poll/ksyvdp9q3sa3nf3e>

Thanks again.
Wendy

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Walsh, Wendy <wendy_walsh@fws.gov>
Date: Mon, Feb 12, 2018 at 11:43 AM
Subject: seabeach amaranth
To: pritchings@emg-environmental.com

~~~~~  
Wendy Walsh, Endangered Species Biologist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New Jersey Field Office  
4 E. Jimmie Leeds Road  
Galloway, New Jersey 08205  
phone: (609) 382-5274 fax: (609) 646-0352  
[wendy\\_walsh@fws.gov](mailto:wendy_walsh@fws.gov)  
[NJFO\\_ProjectReview@fws.gov](mailto:NJFO_ProjectReview@fws.gov) for new project reviews



# United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New Jersey Field Office  
4 E. Jimmie Leeds Road, Suite 4  
Galloway, New Jersey 08205

Tel: 609/646 9310

[www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/](http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/)



In Reply Refer To:  
2018-TA-0246

NOV 17 2017

Risden's Beach Corp  
P.O. Box 1052  
Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey 08742

Mayor Stephen D. Reid  
416 New Jersey Avenue  
Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey 08742

Point Pleasant Beach Surf Club  
c/o Ogden, P.O. Box 1754  
Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey 08742

Jenkinson's Aquarium  
300 Ocean Avenue  
Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey 08742

Dear Sirs or Madams:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is writing to request your assistance in the protection of the federally listed (threatened) plant seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) on your beaches. In August 2017, approximately 219 seabeach amaranth plants were documented at the end of New York Avenue in Point Pleasant Beach Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey. The plants were located on two properties: Block 46.02, Lot 3 (Risden's Beach Corp.) and Block 29.02, Lot 1 (Point Pleasant Beach Surf Club).

To date, most seabeach amaranth in New Jersey has been concentrated between Sandy Hook and Seven Presidents Park in Monmouth County, with just a few plants per year occurring in Southern Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic, or Cape May Counties. Within New Jersey, the 219 plants in Point Pleasant Beach in 2017 was by far the largest number of plants ever documented in one location south of Seven Presidents Park. Because this species is an annual, most of these plants have now likely died or will soon. However, it is likely that a substantial seedbank is present and could germinate in 2018. Thus, we are writing to ask for your help in maintaining these seeds and any plants that may occur in 2018 and beyond. This letter is provided as technical assistance under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (ESA).

### SEABEACH AMARANTH

Seabeach amaranth was federally listed as a threatened species in 1993. Seabeach amaranth was extirpated from New Jersey (*i.e.*, extinct in this State) from 1913 until its rediscovery in Sandy Hook, Sea Bright, and Monmouth Beach in 2000. A species fact sheet is enclosed.

An annual member of the amaranth family, seabeach amaranth has reddish stems and small, rounded, notched, spinach-green leaves. In New Jersey, these low-growing plants are typically about 4 to 8 inches across by late summer, but can occasionally reach 2 to 3 feet in diameter. The small white flowers and dark seeds are located in inconspicuous clusters along the stems.

Germination begins in late May and continues through the summer. Flowering and seed production begin as soon as plants reach sufficient size (June or July) and continue until the plants die between September and December (USFWS 1996).

Seabeach amaranth is native and restricted to Atlantic Coast beaches and barrier islands. The primary habitat of seabeach amaranth consists of overwash flats at accreting ends of islands, lower foredunes, and upper strands of non-eroding beaches (landward of the wrackline); although the species occasionally establishes small temporary populations in other habitats, including sound-side beaches, blowouts in foredunes, inter-dunal areas, and on sand and shell material deposited for beach replenishment or as dredge spoil. Seabeach amaranth usually grows on a nearly pure sand substrate, occasionally with shell fragments mixed in. Seabeach amaranth occupies elevations from 8 inches to 5 feet above mean high tide. The plant grows in the upper beach zone above the high tide line, and is intolerant of even occasional flooding during its growing season. The habitat of seabeach amaranth is sparsely vegetated with annual herbs and, less commonly, perennial herbs (mostly grasses) and scattered shrubs. Other plants commonly found with seabeach amaranth include sea rocket (*Cakile edentula*), seabeach spurge (*Chamaesyce polygonifolia*), and other species that require open, sandy beach habitats. However, this species is intolerant of competition and does not occur on well-vegetated sites (USFWS 1996).

Threats to seabeach amaranth include beach stabilization (particularly the use of beach armoring, such as sea walls and riprap), intensive recreational use, mechanical beach raking, and herbivory by insects (USFWS 1996, 2007). Kelly (2014) has shown that beach raking severely limits the distribution of sensitive beach plants like seabeach amaranth in New Jersey. However, Kelly (2016) has also found that modified beach management practices can be highly compatible with both rare plant conservation and beach recreation.

## CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

In an October 24, 2017 letter to the New Jersey Division of Land Use (DLUR) (enclosed), the Service recommended two seabeach amaranth protective zones in Point Pleasant Beach: from New Jersey Avenue to Philadelphia Avenue, and from Elizabeth Avenue to Michele Lane. In these zones, the Service recommends no beach raking from May 15 to November 30; limited vehicle use during this period; no sand scraping (*i.e.*, bulldozing) year round; and limited dune building activities such as sand fencing and vegetation planting. We have recommended that DLUR include these protective zones in any permits they issue (*e.g.*, for Beach and Dune Maintenance).

We note that the protective zones we recommend to DLUR shift annually, based on the distribution of plants over the previous 3 years.<sup>1</sup> Shifting zones can be difficult to manage. An alternative is the development of a Beach Management Plan (BMP), which offers more predictability in where conservation efforts will be focused. Development and implementation of a BMP at the municipal level is required following the initiation of federally funded beach nourishment. We understand that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) beach nourishment

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<sup>1</sup> In 2016, two plants were found at the end of New York Avenue and one plant was found between Carter Avenue and Main Street.

has not yet begun in Point Pleasant Beach, but could begin as early as 2018. More information on BMPs is enclosed.

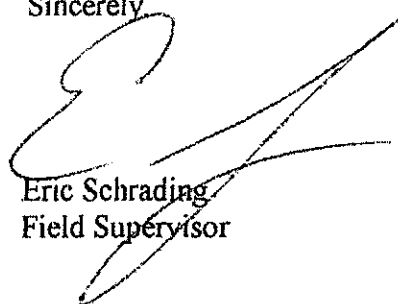
Starting in 2015, the Service began recommending Plant Protection Strips in all new and renewed BMPs. Based on research by Kelly (2014, 2016), the strips seek to provide back beach habitat for rare plants while ensuring continued recreation on the lower beach. More information on Plant Protection Strips is enclosed, but in short we recommend that the upper 10 to 25 percent of the beach width be left unraked and with minimal vehicle use.

The Service would like to schedule a meeting with Borough representatives, Risen's Beach Corp, and Point Pleasant Beach Surf Club to seek a cooperative approach to protecting seabeach amaranth seeds and plants in the vicinity of New York Avenue for the rest of 2017 and through 2018. We would also like to invite the Pinelands Preservation Alliance (PPA), which currently has grant funding to assist municipalities with seabeach amaranth conservation. At the meeting, we would also like to discuss longer-term, Borough-wide issues such as the development of a BMP, the upcoming Corps beach nourishment, and endangered species considerations related to possible future DLUR and/or Corps permitting for a steel wall<sup>2</sup> proposed along Jenkinson's property in the northern part of the Borough.

Finally, we would like to explore opportunities to partner with the Borough and entities such as Jenkinson's Aquarium on outreach and education. For example, we understand the aquarium leads beach walks,<sup>3</sup> which would be an excellent opportunity to show Point Pleasant Beach visitors a federally listed plant and to explain the local role in protecting a new stronghold for this imperiled species. Efforts of a nearby beach town, Ocean Grove (Neptune Township), to protect seabeach amaranth are currently highlighted on the Service's web site.<sup>4</sup> Both the Service and PPA would be happy to support an outreach and education effort in Point Pleasant Beach.

We appreciate your consideration of the information and recommendations in this letter. We look forward to meeting with all of you to explore how we can work together to protect seabeach amaranth in Point Pleasant Beach. Please contact Meghan Kolk at (609) 382-5261, or [meghan\\_kolk@fws.gov](mailto:meghan_kolk@fws.gov), regarding a meeting date and location.

Sincerely,



Eric Schradling  
Field Supervisor

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.nj.com/ocean/index.ssf/2017/07/jenkinsons\\_reaches\\_settlement\\_with\\_state\\_feds\\_over.html](http://www.nj.com/ocean/index.ssf/2017/07/jenkinsons_reaches_settlement_with_state_feds_over.html)

<sup>3</sup> <https://jenkinsons.com/events/aquariums-more-the-the-shore/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/index.html>

**Enclosures:**

Seabeach amaranth fact sheet  
October 24, 2017 letter to DLUR  
BMP fact sheet  
2015 BMP recommendations  
Kelly 2016

**References:**

- Kelly, J.F., 2014. Effects of human activities (raking, scraping, off-road vehicles) and natural resource protections on the spatial distribution of beach vegetation and related shoreline features in New Jersey. *Journal of Coastal Conservation* 18(3), 383e398.
- Kelly, J.F., 2016. Assessing the spatial compatibility of recreational activities with beach vegetation and wrack in New Jersey: Prospects for compromise management. *Journal of Ocean & Coastal Management* 123(2016):9-17.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]. 1996. Seabeach Amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilius*) Rafinesque Recovery Plan. Atlanta, Georgia. [https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery\\_plan/961112b.pdf](https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery_plan/961112b.pdf) [Accessed October 29, 2017]
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]. 2007. Seabeach Amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilius*) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Raleigh, North Carolina. 41 pp. [https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five\\_year\\_review/doc1068.pdf](https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five_year_review/doc1068.pdf) [Accessed October 29, 2017]

**cc via email:**

**Subject: seabeach amaranth in Point Pleasant Beach**

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# Sea-beach Amaranth

## *Amaranthus pumilus* Rafinesque

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### Summary

Sea-beach amaranth is an annual plant of the Amaranth family (Amaranthaceae) that exhibits low sprawling growth and small spinach-like leaves, and is restricted to open sandy portions of ocean beaches between the high tide line and the toe of the primary dune. It was first collected in the early Nineteenth Century in New Jersey, and its range was subsequently determined to extend from Massachusetts to South Carolina. Although originally described as abundant, the number of populations of *A. pumilus* declined precipitously throughout the Twentieth Century and, following a collection from Ocean County in 1913, vanished from the flora of New Jersey. Habitat destruction and alteration, incompatible beach grooming practices and recreational activities have all contributed to the decline of this species. By 1989, the species was restricted to a few populations in North and South Carolina. In 1991 New Jersey included *A. pumilus* in its first official Endangered Plant Species List, and in 1993 the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, determined *A. pumilus* to be a federally threatened species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act. In 2000 the plant returned to newly created beaches in Monmouth County and adjacent habitat in Sandy Hook. Intensive surveys performed in 2001 revealed populations or individuals in all four coastal New Jersey counties. Despite its reappearance, the plant remains highly vulnerable to the uses and practices that caused its extirpation throughout most of the previous Century.

### Description

An annual plant that exhibits low, relatively prostrate growth with fleshy, rounded, dark green leaves (1-2 cm long) clustered near the tips of fleshy, reddish stems. Plants germinate from April to July, initially forming a small sprig but soon branch and form a clump which binds sand that accumulates at its base. Larger plants may contain over one hundred stems which branch from the center and attain a diameter of over a meter, although plants are typically 20-40 cm in diameter. Flowering begins in June with seed production in July and until senescence in early winter. Plants are monoecious (having male and female flowers on the same plant). The inconspicuous yellow flowers are borne in the leaf axils and are wind pollinated. The species is a prolific seed producer, and the waxy seed are relatively large (2-2.5 mm) and are believed to be viable for long periods. Seed dispersal may occur by wind, water and possibly birds, and whole plants and seed are temporarily buoyant. The life history of this plant, combined with the dynamic coastal habitat within which it evolved, give this species the ability to move within the coastal landscape as a fugitive species, colonizing habitat as it becomes available in both space and time.

### Habitat and Associates

The species is restricted to sandy ocean beaches, and its habitat consists of the sparsely vegetated zone between the high tide line and the toe of the primary dune. This is also the zone in which seed are deposited and accumulate

following dispersal. Individuals are occasionally found on back dunes, exposed shoals, dune blowouts and bayside strands, although these occurrences tend to be small and temporary. Plants have also recently been found in beach replenishment areas. Additional plant species associated with this habitat include American beachgrass (*Ammophila breviligulata*), sea rocket (*Cakile edentula*), Russian thistle



Photo by Mark H. Burlas - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

(*Salsola kali*), seaside spurge (*Chamaesyce polygonifolia*), seabeach sandwort (*Honckenya peploides*), seabeach knotweed (*Polygonum glaucum*), seabeach purslane (*Sesuvium maritimum*) and seabeach orach (*Atriplex arenaria*). However, *A. pumilus* is intolerant of competition, and generally only sea rocket occupies the specific zone where *A. pumilus* is predominantly found.

## Distribution

*Amaranthus pumilus* was first collected about 1802 by C.R. Rafinesque from Tuckers Island in Ocean County, NJ, a 600-acre landform which was subsequently eliminated from the geography of the state by a series of severe storms during the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The plant has since been collected from numerous states bordering the Atlantic Ocean and its historical range extended from Massachusetts to South Carolina. A rangewide census of the plant in 1990 revealed 55 remaining populations (34 in NC, 8 in SC, 13 in NY), and extirpation from six states throughout its historical range. In New Jersey, although the plant was described as frequent in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, its abundance soon declined dramatically and a collection from Island Beach State Park, Ocean County, in 1913 was the last time the species had been collected in NJ until 2000. In 1989 New Jersey included *A. pumilus* in its first official Endangered Plant Species List, and in 1993 the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, determined *A. pumilus* to be a federally threatened species. Since the last rangewide census, severe reductions in populations in the Carolinas as a result of a series of hurricanes and Northeasters were accompanied by the reappearance of several populations on Long Island, NY, in 1990. In 2000 *A. pumilus* was discovered during piping plover survey activities in Monmouth County, NJ, by the Army Corps of Engineers on newly created beaches. A total of 919 plants were subsequently found in 2000 in the area between and including Monmouth Beach and Sandy Hook. Statewide surveys performed in 2001 found 5,813 plants in all four coastal counties, although all but 69 of these plants occurred in the Monmouth Beach-Sandy Hook area. Theories for the reappearance of *A. pumilus* in the NY-NJ region include transport of seeds through storm events and/or resurfacing of seed from beachfill operations.

## Threats

Habitat destruction and alteration combined with the recreational development and public use of ocean beaches were responsible for declines in *A. pumilus* beginning in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and remain in effect today. Recreational use and the practices used to groom beaches for such recreational activities destroy plants and effectively preclude the establishment of plants. These activities include beach raking, scraping, compaction by beach buggies and other vehicles, and trampling. In addition, hard stabilization structures, like jetties, groins, seawalls and bulkheads, eliminate or drastically alter the habitat required by this species. Finally, herbivory by several species of native webworms, likely exacerbated by coastal habitat development, is believed to have contributed to the decline of *A. pumilus*.

## Monitoring Recommendations

Annual monitoring of all suitable habitat for *A. pumilus* throughout NJ and development of a complete census of plants and their locations is minimally required, at least until stabilization of the statewide population is achieved. Special attention should be paid to beaches that receive beachfill renourishment, significant beach morphology alterations, and other impacts.

## Management Recommendations

Symbolic string and post fencing, similar to that used to fence piping plover nest areas, should be installed surrounding all emergent plants, and all public access and beach maintenance activities prohibited within fenced areas. To help ensure plant reemergence in previously recorded locations or establishment in new areas, an area free of disturbance (raking, scraping, vehicle access, etc.) should be established during the growing season (May to December) in all or selected areas of suitable habitat extending from the toe of the primary dune or edge of established vegetation to the mean high tide line.

## Selected References

Bucher, M. and A. Weakley. 1990. Status survey of seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus* Rafinesque) in North and South Carolina. Report to North Carolina Plant Conservation Program, North Carolina Dept. of Agriculture, Raleigh, NC, and Asheville Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Asheville, NC. 148 pp.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1993. Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; determination of seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) to be a threatened species. Federal Register 58(65) 18035-18042.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1996. Recovery plan for seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) Rafinesque. Atlanta, GA. 59 pp.

### For additional information please contact:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Parks and Forestry  
Office of Natural Lands Management  
P.O. Box 404  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0404  
609-984-1339  
[NatLands@dep.state.nj.us](mailto:NatLands@dep.state.nj.us)



NJ Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Parks and Forestry

Natural Lands Management



In Reply Refer To:  
2018-TA-0081

## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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Diane Dow, Director  
Division of Land Use Regulation  
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
P.O. Box 439  
501 East State Street, Floor 2  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0439  
ATTN: Colleen Keller

OCT 24 2017

Dear Ms. Dow:

This letter transmits the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) recommendations for protection of the federally listed (threatened) plant seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) on Atlantic coastal beaches within New Jersey for fall 2017 through fall 2018. This letter is provided as technical assistance pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

### RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE MEASURES

The Service recommends managing the areas indicated below (protective zones) for the protection of seabeach amaranth over the next 12 months. The delineation of the protective zones was based upon the distribution of plants during the 2015 to 2017 growing seasons. Areas where no plants have been observed since 2014 are no longer listed as protective zones. The protective zones remain similar to those recommended in past years, with a few key changes.

The distribution of plants will likely shift annually; therefore, the Service will revise the recommended protective zones each fall based on the plant's known distribution in previous years. Beach managers and Coastal Area Facility Review Act (N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 *et seq.*) (CAFRA) permittees should be advised that the seabeach amaranth growing season is from May 15 to November 30; however, plants may not be evident on the beach until July. The Service may be contacted with any questions regarding seabeach amaranth and its protection, or to report a new occurrence of the plant outside established protective zones. The Service recommends the following management actions within protective zones.

- **Prohibit beach raking** from the landward limit of the beach berm (*i.e.*, dune, sea wall, bulkhead, boardwalk, commercial/residential structure) to the mean high-water line from May 15 to November 30. This prohibition should be reflected in CAFRA permits from the New Jersey Division of Land Use Regulation (DLUR). Applicants requesting a waiver from permit conditions regarding the length or width of a "no

rake” zone should contact the Service to arrange a site visit, and should be prepared to propose additional areas of suitable habitat elsewhere within the same municipality that will be managed for seabeach amaranth.

- ***Prohibit sand scraping*** (i.e., bulldozing) year round. This prohibition should be reflected in CAFRA permits from the DLUR.
- ***Restrict vehicle use*** to only essential (non-routine) and emergency services, and to the area below the mean high-water line. These restriction should be implemented from May 15 to November 30.
- ***Route people away from protective zones***, in areas of high pedestrian traffic, using string-and-post symbolic fencing. The Service may be contacted for site-specific fencing recommendations.
- ***Limit vegetation planting and sand fencing*** to dune areas, allowing the upper beach to remain unstabilized and sparsely vegetated. Use only native species of vegetation for any planting in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3A.4.
- ***Coordinate surveys and monitoring with the Service.***

The above recommendations do not satisfy other restrictions or replace ongoing management activities for the protection of beach-nesting birds. The enclosed table gives plant numbers by municipality or other local jurisdiction. Beach managers can contact the Service for locational details.

In many areas, noted in the table below, the Service, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, and local land managers have jointly approved a Beach Management Plan (BMP). Where an approved BMP is in place, the Service recommends that the conditions of any CAFRA permit require adherence to the provisions of the approved BMP, instead of reliance on shifting protective zones. Beach managers should note that some approved BMPs call for curtailment of beach raking and other activities based on occurrence of listed species even in designated “recreational zones,” and other BMP provisions to protect seabeach amaranth apply even if no plants have been observed in recent years. Beach managers should also note that, starting in 2016, the Service began asking for designation of shore-parallel, back-beach “plant protection strips” in all new and revised BMPs; see enclosed information.

## PROTECTIVE ZONES AND BEACH MANAGEMENT PLANS

Protective zones and approved BMPs are listed below by county and municipality.

| Jurisdiction           | Protective Zones or Date of Approved BMP                                                                                                  |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Monmouth County</b> |                                                                                                                                           |
| Port Monmouth          | <b>Protective Zone:</b> Bayshore Waterfront Park, beginning 400 feet south of the jetty (Pews Creek Inlet) and extending 1,400 feet east. |

| <b>Jurisdiction</b>                                | <b>Protective Zones or Date of Approved BMP</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gateway National Recreation Area - Sandy Hook Unit | <u>Protective Zone</u> : The entire ocean-front beach outside of designated recreational centers, including the U.S. Coast Guard Station.<br><i>This is consistent with the approved 2009 Shoreside Threatened and Endangered Species Beach Management Plan, which is in need of updating.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Sea Bright Borough                                 | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated September 2015.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Monmouth Beach Borough                             | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated September 2015.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Seven Presidents Oceanfront Park                   | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated April 2016.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Long Branch City                                   | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated May 2016.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Ocean Grove (Neptune Township)                     | <u>Protective Zone</u> : From the pier at Webb Avenue south to the Bradley Beach border.<br><i>The Service appreciates the cooperation of Ocean Grove in managing seabeach amaranth during the 2017 growing season. We recommend continuation of similar management provisions during the 2018 growing season. There should be no beach bulldozing in the protective zone even outside of the growing season, to avoid burial of the seedbank.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Bradley Beach Borough                              | <u>Protective Zone</u> : From the Ocean Grove border extending south 200 feet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Avon-by-the-Sea                                    | <u>Protective Zone</u> : From the pavilion south of Norwood Avenue to Sylvania Avenue.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Belmar Borough                                     | <u>Protective Zone</u> : Shark River Inlet jetty to the pier at First Avenue.<br><u>Protective Zone</u> : Second Avenue to Fifth Avenue.<br><u>Protective Zone</u> : North Boulevard south to the Spring Lake border.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Spring Lake Borough                                | <u>Protective Zone</u> : From the Belmar border south to Pitney Avenue.<br><u>Protective Zone</u> : From the southern end of the boardwalk to the Sea Girt Borough border.<br><i>The Service appreciates the cooperation of Spring Lake in managing seabeach amaranth during the 2017 growing season. We recommend continuation of similar management provisions during the 2018 growing season. There should be no beach bulldozing in the protective zone even outside of the growing season, to avoid burial of the seedbank.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Sea Girt Borough                                   | <u>Protective Zone</u> : From the Spring Lake border to Beacon Boulevard.<br><i>In this protective zone, permits should require Sea Girt to follow the June 2010 Settlement Agreement among the Borough of Sea Girt, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (i.e., within the areas identified in the Agreement as "North Beach" and "Pavilion Beach").</i><br><br><u>Protective Zone</u> : From New York Boulevard to Seaside Place.<br><i>Unless the 2010 Settlement Agreement is updated and converted to a BMP, the Service recommends that conditions of any permit issued for activities on Sea Girt beaches over the next year include the additional protective zone listed above.</i> |

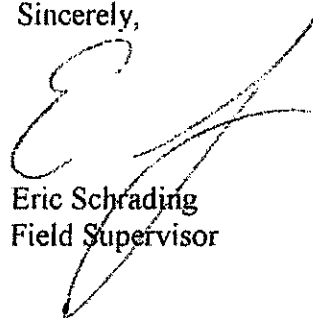
| <b>Jurisdiction</b>                        | <b>Protective Zones or Date of Approved BMP</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sea Girt National Guard Training Center    | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, dated March 2013.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Ocean County</b>                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Point Pleasant Beach Borough               | <u>Protective Zone</u> : From New Jersey Avenue to Philadelphia Avenue.<br><i>The above-listed protective zone supported 219 seabeach amaranth plants in 2017, or 40 percent of the Statewide total outside of Sandy Hook. This area is a high conservation priority, and includes two privately owned parcels—Block 46.02, Lot 3 (Risden's Beach Corp.) and Block 29.02, Lot 1 (Point Pleasant Beach Surf Club).</i> |
| Island Beach State Park                    | <u>Protective Zone</u> : From Elizabeth Avenue to Michele Lane.<br><u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated February 2017.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Barnegat Light Borough                     | <u>Protective Zone</u> : The inlet and ocean front beach from the jetty south to East 5 <sup>th</sup> Street (south and east to approximately 39.757375, -74.096796).<br><u>Protective Zone</u> : East 20 <sup>th</sup> Street to East 22 <sup>nd</sup> Street.<br><u>Protective Zone</u> : East 24 <sup>th</sup> Street to East 29 <sup>th</sup> Street.                                                             |
| Long Beach Township                        | <u>Protective Zone</u> : Seaview Drive South to Sandy Cove Lane.<br><u>Protective Zone</u> : Panorama Drive South to Windrift Lane.<br><u>Protective Zone</u> : 300 feet north and south of 39.714792, -74.128037.<br><u>Protective Zone</u> : Emile Lane to Poseidon Lane.                                                                                                                                           |
| Harvey Cedars Borough                      | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated January 2010.<br><br><u>Protective Zone</u> : Mercer Avenue to East Atlantic Avenue.<br><u>Protective Zone</u> : East Union Avenue to James Street.<br><i>Unless the 2010 BMP is updated, the Service recommends that conditions of any permit issued for activities on Harvey Cedars beaches over the next year include the protective zones listed above.</i>                           |
| Surf City                                  | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated January 2011.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge | <u>Protective Zone</u> : Holgate Unit.<br><i>This is consistent with the approved 2004 Comprehensive Conservation Plan.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Atlantic County</b>                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge | <u>Protective Zone</u> : Little Beach Unit.<br><i>This is consistent with the approved 2004 Comprehensive Conservation Plan.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| North Brigantine Natural Area              | <u>Approved BMP</u> : New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry's interim plan for the protection of seabeach amaranth, dated April 2008.<br><i>This plan is in need of updating.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Brigantine City                            | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated November 2011.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Cape May County</b>                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Ocean City                                 | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated January 2016.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Corsons Inlet State Park                   | <u>Approved BMP</u> : New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry's interim plan for the protection of seabeach amaranth, dated April 2008.<br><i>This plan is in need of updating.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| <b>Jurisdiction</b>                 | <b>Protective Zones or Date of Approved BMP</b>                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Strathmere (Upper Township)         | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated March 2011.                                                                                                                                               |
| Sea Isle City                       | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated March 2011.                                                                                                                                               |
| Avalon Borough                      | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated April 2009.                                                                                                                                               |
| Stone Harbor Borough                | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Including the Stone Harbor Point Conservation Plan, dated March 2008.                                                                                           |
| North Wildwood City                 | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated August 2009.                                                                                                                                              |
| Cape May National Wildlife Refuge   | <u>Protective Zone</u> : Two-Mile Beach Unit.<br><i>This is consistent with the approved 2004 Comprehensive Conservation Plan.</i>                                                    |
| U.S. Coast Guard Loran Support Unit | <u>Protective Zone</u> : Cape May National Wildlife Refuge boundary south to the Cape May Inlet jetty.                                                                                |
| U.S. Coast Guard Training Center    | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan, dated October 2017.                                                                                                |
| Cape May City                       | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated March 2008.                                                                                                                                               |
| Cape May Point State Park           | <u>Approved BMP</u> : New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry's interim plan for the protection of seabeach amaranth, dated April 2008.<br><i>This plan is in need of updating.</i> |
| Cape May Point Borough              | <u>Approved BMP</u> : Dated April 2016.                                                                                                                                               |

## CLOSING REMARKS

The Service appreciates the cooperation of the DLUR in protecting seabeach amaranth in New Jersey. Please contact Wendy Walsh at (609) 382-5274 or [wendy\\_walsh@fws.gov](mailto:wendy_walsh@fws.gov) if you have any questions about the above recommendations or require further assistance.

Sincerely,



Eric Schrading  
Field Supervisor

Enclosures (2)

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**Seabeach Amaranth New Jersey Totals**

| <b>Site Name</b>                                                                          | <b>2017</b> | <b>2016</b> | <b>2015</b> | <b>Average</b> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Keansburg*                                                                                | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Port Monmouth                                                                             | 1           | 0           | 4           | 2              |
| Sea Bright North                                                                          | 159         | 92          | 3           | 85             |
| Sea Bright Central                                                                        | 4           | 3           | 0           | 2              |
| Monmouth Beach North                                                                      | 7           | 27          | 13          | 16             |
| Monmouth Beach Central                                                                    | 0           | 2           | 2           | 1              |
| Monmouth Beach South                                                                      | 0           | 11          | 18          | 10             |
| Seven Presidents Park                                                                     | 17          | 34          | 86          | 46             |
| Long Branch                                                                               | 3           | 1           | 53          | 19             |
| Ocean Grove (Neptune Twp)                                                                 | 67          | 2           | 0           | 23             |
| Bradley Beach*                                                                            | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Avon-by-the-Sea                                                                           | 0           | 0           | 1           | 0              |
| Belmar - South of Shark R. Inlet                                                          | 2           | 1           | 0           | 1              |
| Belmar Central                                                                            | 1           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Spring Lake - North                                                                       | 3           | 2           | 0           | 2              |
| Wreck Pond (Spring Lake and Sea Girt)                                                     | 18          | 6           | 8           | 11             |
| Sea Girt - Central                                                                        | 9           | 0           | 1           | 3              |
| Sea Girt - National Guard                                                                 | 1           | 11          | 50          | 21             |
| Manasquan*                                                                                | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| <b>Monmouth County Subtotal</b>                                                           | <b>292</b>  | <b>192</b>  | <b>239</b>  | <b>241</b>     |
| Point Pleasant                                                                            | 219         | 3           | 0           | 74             |
| Bayhead*                                                                                  | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Mantoloking*                                                                              | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Brick Township*                                                                           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Seaside Heights*                                                                          | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Island Beach State Park Northern Natural Area                                             | 5           | 4           | 1           | 3              |
| Island Beach State Park Central Recreational Area*                                        | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Island Beach State Park Southern Natural Area                                             | 7           | 1           | 0           | 3              |
| Barneget Light Borough                                                                    | 4           | 0           | 0           | 1              |
| Long Beach Township                                                                       | 5           | 0           | 0           | 2              |
| Harvey Cedars Borough                                                                     | 3           | 0           | 0           | 1              |
| <b>Ocean County Subtotal</b>                                                              | <b>243</b>  | <b>8</b>    | <b>1</b>    | <b>84</b>      |
| North Brigantine Natural Area                                                             | 2           | 1           | 0           | 1              |
| Brigantine*                                                                               | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Atlantic City*                                                                            | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Seaview Harbor Marina (Longport)*                                                         | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| <b>Atlantic County Subtotal</b>                                                           | <b>2</b>    | <b>1</b>    | <b>0</b>    | <b>1</b>       |
| Ocean City                                                                                | 0           | 0           | 3           | 1              |
| Corsons Inlet State Park - North                                                          | 1           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Corsons Inlet State Park - South*                                                         | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Upper Township - Strathmere                                                               | 1           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Sea Isle City*                                                                            | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Avalon                                                                                    | 0           | 1           | 0           | 0              |
| Coast Guard Loran Support Unit*                                                           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| Cape May Point State Park*                                                                | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0              |
| <b>Cape May County Subtotal</b>                                                           | <b>2</b>    | <b>1</b>    | <b>3</b>    | <b>2</b>       |
| <b>Total Seabeach Amaranth Plants in New Jersey</b>                                       | <b>539</b>  | <b>202</b>  | <b>243</b>  | <b>328</b>     |
| <b>(Excluding Federally Managed Conservation Lands)</b>                                   |             |             |             |                |
| <i>*Listed sites with 0 plants in the past 3 years have a previous history of plants.</i> |             |             |             |                |

# Beach Management Planning in New Jersey

## *For the Protection of Federally and State-listed Threatened and Endangered Species*

Seven Presidents Oceanfront County Park, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Photograph: /USFWS

### **Beach Management Planning: A Brief Overview**

New Jersey's beaches are a summer playground for thousands of residents and visitors each year. This narrow ribbon of sand is also home to a remarkable array of imperiled beach-nesting birds and plants. Federal and State agencies are working with Atlantic coastal towns and other land managers in New Jersey to develop site-specific beach management plans for the protection of federally and State-listed threatened and endangered species.

The purpose of beach management planning is to provide a framework for cooperation among local beach managers, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), and the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Service) in the stewardship of federally and State-listed endangered and threatened beach-nesting birds and flora occurring on New Jersey's beaches. The goal of a beach management plan is to provide for long-term protection and recovery of listed species populations, while recognizing the need for storm protection and recreation. Each plan includes descriptions of the roles and responsibilities of local beach managers, the NJDEP, and the Service in the protection and management of listed species. Upon completion, management plans are approved by the appropriate governmental body, such as a town council, and a memorandum of agreement is signed by all parties.

### **What is Included in a Beach Management Plan?**

Plans are developed with full input of local officials and staff directly responsible for beach management activities including mechanical beach raking, trash removal, life guards, law enforcement, and recreational uses to reflect a beach's operational needs. Plans address a wide range of issues including: symbolic fencing for protection and management of listed species, trash collection and beach clean-ups, beach raking, sand fencing, vegetation management, predator management, enforcement of pet laws and State Coastal Zone Management rules, operation of vehicles on the beach, designation of portions of beach as protected management zones for listed species, and the role of local site managers in endangered species management.

The plans also identify the listed species present at individual beaches in order to determine which Federal and State laws and regulations are applicable. For example, the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, the New Jersey Endangered and Nongame Species Conservation Act of 1973, and the New Jersey Coastal Zone Management rules protect federally and State-listed species. Beach-nesting birds are also protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. Finally, plans should be consistent with Service guidelines for managing piping plovers (*Charadrius melodus*) and seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*).

Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*)

Photograph: Gene Nieminen / USFWS



## Beach Nesting Birds



Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) – federally listed as threatened and State-listed as endangered, territorial nester

Black skimmer (*Rynchops niger*) – State-listed as endangered, colonial nester

Least tern (*Sterna antillarum*) – State-listed as endangered, colonial nester

Horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) – State-listed as threatened, solitary nester

Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*) – State species of special concern, colonial nester

American oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*) – State species of special concern, territorial nester

## Beach Plants



Seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) – federally listed as threatened and State-listed as endangered, annual plant

Seabeach knotweed (*Polygonum glaucum*) – State-listed as endangered, annual plant

Seabeach sandwort (*Honckenya peploides*) – State-listed as endangered, perennial plant

Seabeach evening-primrose (*Oenothera humifusa*) – State species of concern, annual plant

Seabeach purslane (*Sesuvium maritimum*) – State species of concern, annual plant

Sea-milkwort (*Glaux maritima*) – State species of concern (presumed extirpated), perennial plant

## Beach Insect



Northeastern beach tiger beetle (*Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis*) – federally listed as threatened and State-listed as endangered

## Listed Species

Beach management plans address all federally and State-listed species, and other species of special concern that may occur within a particular beach jurisdiction. The plans are flexible enough to accommodate future species colonization.

## Key Elements of a Beach Management Plan

- applicable laws and regulations
- roles and responsibilities of each party to the plan
- management zones and natural areas
- recovery goals for listed species
- management issues
  - biological surveys and monitoring
  - predation, herbivory, and disease
  - human disturbance (motorized and non-motorized)
  - beach management and maintenance
    - beach raking
    - refuse and large debris removal
    - dune management
    - beach nourishment
    - sand scraping
    - beach access structures
- education and outreach

## Benefits of Developing a Beach Management Plan

Publicly funded beach nourishment projects authorized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) benefit shore communities by providing storm protection and increased opportunities for recreation and tourism. Widened beaches also attract federally and State-listed species. To ensure protection of listed species, the Corps and the NJDEP require that towns and public lands receiving beach nourishment prepare a beach management plan. Developing and implementing such a plan helps Federal, State, and local officials manage and minimize potential conflicts between recreation and species protection. Furthermore, designation of different beach zones through the planning process—to promote more active recreation in some areas and more passive beach activities in others (e.g., bird watching, nature walks, shell collecting)—increases an area's ability to provide a greater diversity of recreation. The availability of popular, nature-oriented recreation benefits the residents and visitors of beach communities. In 2011 almost 2 million U.S. residents participated in wildlife watching in New Jersey, with associated expenditures of nearly \$1 billion (U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014). In addition to ecotourism, beach management planning promotes

educational opportunities. Management plans can provide for the development of public educational displays regarding listed species, educational talks, and interpretive nature walks. The Service and NJDEP are also available to provide information regarding federally and State-listed species for local newspapers and other publications.

## Promote a Beach Management Plan

Encourage your municipality to work with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to develop a beach management plan to protect federally and State-listed threatened and endangered species.



Least tern (*Sterna antillarum*)

All photographs this page: Gene Nieminen / USFWS



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**May 2016**

References: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 2014. 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, New Jersey. Washington, D.C.

## **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recommendations for Beach Management Plans: Precautionary Zones, Plant Protection Strips, and Red Knot Protections**

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) works in partnership with the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's Endangered Nongame Species Program (ENSP) and local beach managers to develop and implement Beach Management Plans (Plans or BMPs).<sup>1</sup> The BMPs focus on plants and animals listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern under Federal and/or State law. The Service encourages all beach management entities in New Jersey to develop a BMP. Plans are required for those New Jersey beaches that receive publicly-funded beach nourishment projects, such as projects carried out by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Federal and State laws require beach management that is compatible with the needs of listed species, particularly on beaches maintained through publicly-funded projects. The responsibility for protecting listed species is shared among the Corps, the Service, the State, and local beach managers.

The BMPs address a wide range of issues such as symbolic fencing for protection and management of listed species, trash collection, beach raking, dune management, vehicles, and law enforcement. The issues addressed by Plans are generally consistent across the coast, but the specific provisions of each Plan are site-specific and developed cooperatively by local beach managers, the ENSP, and the Service. This document does not address all the issues that are covered by the BMPs. Instead, this document provides justifications and recommendations for three particular kinds of conservation practices that should be included in BMPs—Precautionary Zones, Plant Protection Strips, and Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) Protections. These recommendations supplement guidelines issued previously for listed beach species (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1994, 1997, 2002, 2005) and are now being incorporated into BMPs with the goal of enhancing recovery.

### **Precautionary Zones**

Precautionary Zones are areas that are not known to currently support federally or State-listed beach species, including piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), but that are believed to be of sufficient quality habitat to support those species. The designation of a Precautionary Zone within a municipality will be made on a case-by-case basis using best professional judgment, but will be incorporated in most BMPs. Decisions regarding whether and where to establish precautionary zones within a municipality will be based on opportunities to maintain or promote suitable habitat, using the following criteria.

1. The presence of habitat features that promote use by listed species, such as the following:
  - areas with overwash, open connections to bayside foraging habitats, or at accreting ends of barrier islands;
  - gently sloped beaches (*i.e.*, lower foredunes and upper strands of non-eroding beaches);
  - the presence of salt pond intertidal “flats”;

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/pdf/Beach\\_Manage\\_.pdf](http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/pdf/Beach_Manage_.pdf)

- the presence of ephemeral pools;
  - a well-developed wrack line;
  - sparse vegetation; and
  - a more natural, less stabilized dune line.
2. Proximity to inlets: Proximity to inlets is of sufficient importance to federally and State-listed species that it is considered a criterion on its own. Inlet beaches often contain high-quality habitat for piping plovers and other beach-nesting birds because they typically have low wave energy, accreting sandflats, and a rich infaunal community providing good foraging opportunities. Research has shown that the majority of piping plover nests in New Jersey occur on inlet beaches, which are commonly greater than 150 meters wide and undeveloped (Maslo *et al.* 2011). Likewise, seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilis*) is primarily found near inlets (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1996), and unimproved inlets are a preferred habitat for red knots (Harrington 2008; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2014).
  3. Relatively low levels of potential disturbance from factors including, but not limited to, the following:
    - dogs;
    - recreational beachgoers;
    - kite flying;
    - driving on the beach;
    - fireworks;
    - predators; and
    - lifeguards, public works personnel, etc.
  4. The extent of available habitat (length and width of beach).
  5. The proximity to other areas with known use by federally and State-listed species (provides better opportunities for colonization to occur).
  6. Historical occurrence of federally and State-listed species (indicates that habitat was of sufficient quality and quantity to have been used in the past).

### **Plant Protection Strips**

New Jersey's upper beaches (from the wrack line or high water mark to the dune or other landward limit, such as a boardwalk or bulkhead) support a number of listed beach plants including seabeach amaranth. Seabeach amaranth was extirpated from New Jersey in 1913 and remained absent from the State until its rediscovery in 2000 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2007). Following a period of geographic re-expansion in the 2000s, seabeach amaranth populations recently declined sharply. Range-wide, plant numbers declined more than 99% between 2002 and 2013. In New Jersey, seabeach amaranth counts from 2007 to 2014 were down more than 75% compared to the period from 2001 to 2006. Moreover, New Jersey's remaining plants are very concentrated, with more than 95% located in Sandy Hook. Thus, populations outside of Sandy Hook are at high risk of extirpation. In 2014, outside of Sandy

Hook, only 11 plants were observed in Monmouth County, 7 were observed in Ocean County, and none were found in Atlantic or Cape May Counties.

However, seabeach amaranth does have potential to recover in New Jersey. This species has a long-lived seedbank, with fresh seeds dispersed by wind and water (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1996). These traits make seabeach amaranth an effective colonizer of suitable habitats when germination and plant development are not precluded by human activities. The primary human activities limiting the distribution of beach plants like seabeach amaranth are mechanical beach raking and off-road vehicle use (Kelly 2014). Thus, recovery of seabeach amaranth and other listed beach plants will likely be enhanced by limiting these activities in the upper beach areas where the plants occur.

The first generation of BMPs, which were approved from 2006 to 2011, generally provided plant protections incidental to those for beach-nesting birds. Indeed, areas set aside for beach-nesting birds do generally support rare beach plants as well, largely due to the exclusion of beach rakes and other vehicles. However, population declines in seabeach amaranth and other beach plants show that additional measures are necessary to conserve and restore these species. In particular, beach plants would likely benefit from “corridors” that can support seed exchange between protected areas. These corridors can also allow for recolonization of a protected area following storms or other events that result in a localized decline or extirpation.

Kelly (2015) found that recreational beach users (*e.g.*, swimmers, walkers, sunbathers, off-road vehicles) are concentrated lower on the beach profile (nearer the ocean), but are relatively sparse on the more landward portions of the upper beach. In fact, even during periods of peak beach use (*e.g.*, summer holidays), only 1% of beachgoers used the upper (landward) 20% of the beach, and 90% were present within the lower 60% of the beach. Thus, curtailment of raking and driving on the most landward portion of the upper beach will have minimal effect on the majority of beach users. Curtailment of beach raking in this area can also foster development of natural dune systems (Nordstrom *et al.* 2000, Cathcart and Melby 2009, Nordstrom *et al.* 2012), provide habitat to native pollinators like butterflies, result in cost-savings to beach managers, and diversify the range of recreational amenities available to beach-users (*i.e.*, some visitors enjoy experiencing a natural section of dry beach featuring native plants, shells, etc.). Based on the high value of the landward portion of upper beaches as dispersal corridors for rare plants and the low conflict with beach users in this zone, the Service recommends the following provisions be incorporated in all new and revised BMPs.

#### Within Protected Zones:

- Prohibit mechanical raking and scraping year-round, except as needed during a State of Emergency (SOE).
- Designate a “Plant Protection Strip,” consisting of approximately 25% of the total beach width, located immediately adjacent to the landward limit of the beach (*e.g.*, primary dune, boardwalk, bulkhead, etc.). Prohibit driving within the Plant Protection Strip year-round.
- Outside of the Plant Protection Strip, follow site-specific driving restrictions as specified in the BMP.

#### Within Precautionary Zones:

- Prohibit mechanical raking and scraping between March 15 and August 31, except as needed during an SOE. If no listed species are present by July 15, raking and scraping restrictions may be lifted, except within the Plant Protection Strip, as discussed below.
- Designate a Plant Protection Strip, consisting of approximately 25% of the total beach width, located immediately adjacent to the landward limit of the beach (*e.g.*, primary dune, boardwalk, bulkhead, etc.). Eliminate driving and mechanical raking and scraping within the strip, preferably year round, but minimally from March 15 to November 30, except during an SOE.
- Outside of the Plant Protection Strip, follow site-specific driving restrictions as specified in the BMP.

#### Within Recreational Zones:

- Within each Recreational Zone, designate a “Plant Protection Strip,” consisting of approximately 10% of the total beach width, located immediately adjacent to the landward limit of the beach (*e.g.*, primary dune, boardwalk, bulkhead, etc.). Eliminate driving and mechanical raking and scraping within the strip, preferentially year-round, but minimally from May 15 to November 30, except during an SOE.

#### For All Plant Protection Strips:

- Seasonally mark Plant Protection Strips with PVC posts and signs (but not rope or string). The Service can provide a limited number of signs.
- Conduct an annual meeting or training to educate beach rake and off-road vehicle operators about the need to stay out of the Plant Protection Strips.

### **Red Knot Protections**

The rufa red knot breeds in the tundra of the central Canadian Arctic and winters primarily in the southern tip of South America, northern Brazil, the Caribbean, and the southeastern and Gulf coasts of the U.S. Some of these robin-sized shorebirds fly more than 9,300 miles from south to north every spring and reverse the trip every autumn. Migrating red knots can complete non-stop flights of 1,500 miles or more, converging on vital stopover areas to rest and refuel along the way. Large flocks arrive along the Delaware Bay and New Jersey’s Atlantic coast each spring (May through June), in time to coincide with the spawning season for the horseshoe crab (*Limulus polyphemus*). Horseshoe crab eggs provide a rich, easily digestible food source for migrating birds. Mussel beds on New Jersey’s southern Atlantic coast are also an important food source for migrating red knots.

Red knots show moderate fidelity to stopover locations during fall migration (mid-July through November). Key foraging and roosting areas along New Jersey’s Atlantic coast are located primarily at unstabilized inlets (*e.g.*, Stone Harbor Point, North Brigantine Natural Area), but also include several continuous beaches (*e.g.*, Avalon, North Wildwood, Stone Harbor north of the Point). Consistently used stopovers typically feature intertidal sand flats that become exposed on a falling tide; however, red knots may also use other New Jersey beaches on a less consistent basis. In addition, small numbers of red knots may spend all or part of the winter in New Jersey.

The rufa red knot was federally listed as threatened on January 12, 2015. Threats to the red knot include sea level rise; coastal development; shoreline stabilization; dredging; reduced food availability at stopover areas; disturbance by vehicles, people, dogs, aircraft, and boats; and climate change (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2014). For more information, visit [<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/redknot/>](http://www.fws.gov/northeast/redknot/).

In developing each new or revised BMP, the Service will use the best available data regarding red knot use in that municipality or jurisdiction and make conservation recommendations accordingly. In areas where documented red knot use is minimal (*e.g.*, only a few birds over the past 10 years), the Service will recommend only minimal conservation measures, such as educating beach management staff to avoid direct lines of travel through shorebird flocks. In areas of moderate or high red knot use, the Service may recommend additional conservation measures to manage habitat, predation and/or disturbance. Where red knot use areas overlap with habitat used by beach-nesting birds, few additional protections are likely to be necessary during the nesting season, but some measures may need to be extended through part or all of the fall months. All red knot conservation measures included in a final BMP will be developed cooperatively between the Service, ENSP, and the local beach managers, and will be tailored to site-specific conditions.

## **Conclusion**

Along with previously issued guidelines for managing fireworks and other recreational activities (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1994, 1997), the Service expects the measures outlined above will provide necessary protections to aid recovery of listed beach species. The Service looks forward to continued coordination with local beach managers to accommodate recreational beach uses while also promoting stewardship of federally and State-listed endangered and threatened beach-dependent birds and plants.

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# Assessing the spatial compatibility of recreational activities with beach vegetation and wrack in New Jersey: Prospects for compromise management



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## ABSTRACT

This study examines the prospects for compromise management to support greater natural resources on recreational beaches by analyzing the spatial dimensions of key natural resource indicators (beach vegetation and wrack) with peak recreational uses in New Jersey, one of the most intensively developed shorelines in North America. The spatial distribution of pedestrian and vehicular recreational uses was measured on 60 transects in heavily-populated beaches during the peak times and days of use during the summer tourist season, and compared to that of vegetation and wrack on 72 transects in nearby protected natural areas. The frequency, density, and % use were calculated for each 10% increment of linear beach surface, and the impacts of protecting different amounts of upper beach areas were calculated in terms of the % vegetation, wrack and recreational use that would be supported in each case. Vegetation was highly concentrated in landward portions of the beach surface, and pedestrian and parked recreational vehicles in the seaward areas, suggesting high compatibility of these natural resources with recreational use. Lower compatibility was found for existing patterns of wrack and vehicle driving, which were more widely distributed across the beach surface. Based on the distributions of these variables, protecting the upper 50% of the beach would support >80% of vegetation, pedestrian and parked vehicular uses, and 42–52% of driving uses and wrack, respectively. Protecting the upper 25% of the beach would support >95% of all recreational uses, 52% of vegetation, and 24% of wrack. Given the current level of impacts to vegetation and wrack on recreational beaches, major gains in these and other natural resources can therefore be made across the shoreline without substantial impacts to existing pedestrian or vehicular recreational uses. Greater ecological benefits and ecosystem services may be obtained by applying these types of compromise management solutions to recreational ocean beaches in the future.

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## 1. Introduction

Human populations are highly concentrated in the coastal regions of the planet (Crossett et al., 2004; Small and Nicholls, 2003), and their uses of ocean shorelines place significant pressures on coastal natural resources. Recreational beach uses and associated management activities (e.g., beach cleaning, off-road vehicles) may severely damage or disrupt the structure and function of beach ecosystems, impacting beach flora and fauna, wrack, sediment, and beach topography, and the various biological and physical processes associated with them (Rickard et al., 1994; Watson et al.,

1996; Dugan et al., 2003; Schlacher and Thompson, 2008; Deidun et al., 2009; Dugan and Hubbard, 2010; Nordstrom et al., 2011; Roig-Munar et al., 2012; Kelly, 2014). Sustainable solutions are needed that balance recreational interests with natural resource concerns across the coastal landscape; i.e., reducing the environmental impacts of human activities while still respecting cultural and economic uses. This study examines the spatial distribution of recreational activities and upper beach habitat characteristics in New Jersey in order to determine the potential for satisfying both of these interests through compromise management solutions on recreational shorelines (Nordstrom, 2003).

Although effective conservation of all natural resource characteristics is impossible where intensive recreational uses of the beach surface occur (McLachlan et al., 2013), spatial variation in the

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concentration of those uses may provide a basis for establishing intermediate levels of protection. Most recreational activities (e.g., sunbathing, swimming, fishing), for example, are concentrated in the seaward portions of the beach surface (Watson et al., 1996; Valdemoro and Jimenez, 2006; Guillen et al., 2008), whereas many important habitat conditions are concentrated in the landward portions of the beach above the reach of high tides, such as beach plant communities, embryonic dunes, and shorebird and sea turtle nesting sites (Colwell et al., 2005; Maslo et al., 2010; NMFS and USFWS, 1991; Kelly, 2014). However, this balance of recreational and natural resources values is not typically achieved because of the broader impacts of beach maintenance and other activities peripheral to the primary recreational uses. In New Jersey, for example, vehicle driving and mechanical raking impact an average of 79% and 100% of the beach surface where they occur, respectively, translating into dramatic reductions and/or elimination of beach vegetation cover and wrack (Kelly, 2014). By changing the patterns of these uses and restricting them to the specific areas needed to support recreation, much greater areas of upper beach habitat might be protected throughout the shoreline at little or no cost or loss of recreational use.

Beach vegetation and wrack provide useful indicators of ecosystem integrity and natural resource values given their high visibility, their sensitivity to human impacts, and their integral relationships and/or spatial correlation with a variety of important shoreline patterns and processes, including sediment stabilization, dune development, and habitat for wildlife and endangered plant and animal species (Watson et al., 1996; Weakley et al., 1996; Dugan et al., 2003; Deidun et al., 2009; Maslo et al., 2010; Nordstrom et al., 2012; Kelly, 2013, 2014). Although it would not necessarily preserve all aspects of natural beach structure and function, protection of upper beach areas could result in substantial increases of natural resources and ecosystem services in recreational areas where little to none currently exists.

These concerns are especially relevant to developed coastlines, where human population pressures are greatest and the losses of natural shoreline features are most extreme. New Jersey, for example, has the highest population density in the United States and the highest coastal population density of any oceanfront state (Crossett et al., 2004). More than 20 million people live within 100 km of its shoreline, including the populations of nearby New York City and Philadelphia (U.S. Census Bureau, 2013). Tourism generates more than \$35 billion annually in New Jersey, the greatest portion coming from its coastal counties (Tourism Economics, 2013), where dense residential and commercial development allows for local populations to increase several-fold during the summer tourist season (Monmouth County Planning Department, 2008). As a result of these pressures, 70% of New Jersey beaches are currently impacted by intensive recreational uses and associated maintenance activities; 92% outside of the three largest protected areas (Island Beach State Park, Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, and Sandy Hook) (Kelly, 2014).

Given the value of beach habitats for species conservation, dune development, and other ecosystem services described above, greater benefits to coastal communities could clearly be obtained by better integrating them on recreational beaches whenever possible. This study attempts to assess the spatial dimensions of recreational activities at their peak levels of use and compare them to beach vegetation and wrack in areas where these activities do not occur, in order to more clearly discern the degree to which these natural resources may be supported on recreational beaches. By focusing on periods of peak use during the summer tourist season in one of the most densely developed ocean shorelines in North America, this study should find broad applicability to other coastlines where these types of recreational activities occur at

similar or lower intensities.

## 2. Methods

The particular portions of the beach that were the focus of this study were the beach surface from the base of the foredune to the berm crest, where the beach angles more steeply toward the surf or foreshore, and includes both the supratidal and upper intertidal zones as identified by Godfrey and Godfrey (1981; Fig. 1). This area roughly corresponds to the backshore, upper beach, high beach or back beach areas described by other authors (Breden et al., 2001). In New Jersey, beach vegetation is typically restricted to areas above the reach of high tides, and consists primarily of pioneer plant communities dominated by sea rocket (*Cakile edentula*) and other annual species (e.g., *Salsola kali*, *Chamaecyfe polygonifolia*); identified by Breden et al. (2001) as the “*Cakile edentula* Sparse Vegetation Alliance.” Numerous other synonyms exist for these plant communities, typically referring to their location or functional relations to dune development and/or wrack deposits (Kelly, 2014). Dune vegetation, dominated by American beachgrass (*Ammophila breviligulata*) and other perennial species is also mixed with the beach vegetation described above in many situations, indicating the lateral expansion of the adjacent dunes or development of incipient dunes on the beach surface, but was not differentiated in this study.

Data on vegetation, wrack, and recreational use patterns were collected on transects in representative portions of the 209-km state shoreline from 2003 to 2005 (Fig. 2). Transects were arranged perpendicular to the coastline, with the zero point positioned at the berm crest and extending inland to the base of the foredune or other structure delimiting the end of the beach. The positions of any wrack and beach vegetation occurring within 25 m to either side of the transect line (effectively amounting to a belt transect 50 m wide) were recorded in terms of distance from the berm crest when present/identifiable. Transects were spaced an average of 500 m apart within each of the respective areas. Qualitative confirmation of the generality of these patterns in other areas and years in New Jersey was made during annual surveys of the entire state shoreline for rare beach plant species from 2001 to 2014 (Kelly, 2013, 2014).

Data on the spatial distribution of vegetation and wrack were collected on 72 transects in protected natural areas in all four coastal counties (Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic, Cape May) in 2004–2005 (Fig. 2). Surveys of recreational beach activities were collected on peak times and days in the tourist season in 2003–2004, among the most heavily utilized portions of the coastline in order to effectively document the maximum levels of use taking place on these beaches (i.e., when and where the least area of unused beaches were likely to occur). These included major holidays (Independence Day – July 4th, Labor Day – 1st Monday in September) and other weekends from late June through August for pedestrians, and through early October for vehicles, when the weather was sunny and warm, between 10 AM and 3 PM. Surveys of pedestrian uses were conducted along 33 transects in the following major tourist destinations: Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon-by-the-Sea, Point Pleasant, Seaside Heights, Seaside Park, Island Beach State Park, Ship Bottom, and Beach Haven (Fig. 2). Transects were spaced an average of 500 m apart, with two or three located in each locality, and surveys taking place on multiple dates in the first four locations. Transects were placed in the most populated pedestrian areas occurring within each of these locations, and were positioned in the same manner as the vegetation transects above. The number of beachgoers were scanned and recorded for each segment of the beach surface, including all people occurring within 25 m to either side of the transect line. The number of people below

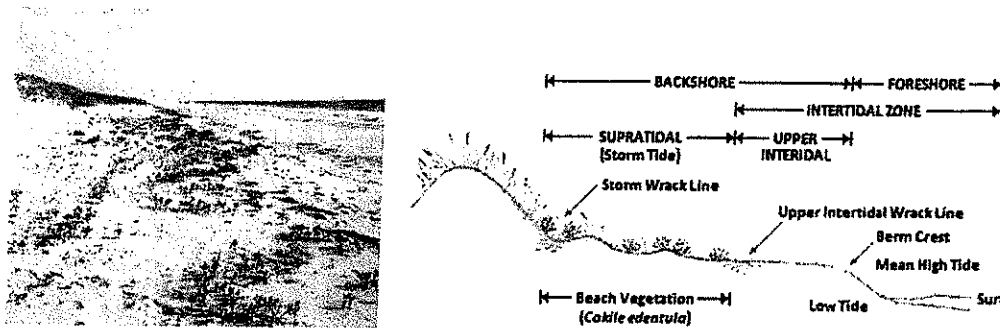


Fig. 1. Locations of beach vegetation and wrack lines in relation to tidal zones and beach topography (diagram adapted from Godfrey and Godfrey, 1981; Kelly, 2014). Picture taken in Northern Natural Area at Island Beach State Park, NJ.

the zero point (i.e., in the surf, water, or sand below the berm crest) were also tallied.

Data on the spatial extent of recreational off-road vehicle use were collected during peak days of the tourist season in 2004–2005, in each area of the coastline in which these activities occur during the growing season, including Island Beach State Park, Brigantine City, and Brigantine Natural Area. The length of shoreline represented by these areas is approximately 8.6 miles (Island Beach State Park), 4.6 miles (Brigantine Natural Area), and 0.8 miles (Brigantine City), amounting to a total of approximately 11% of the New Jersey coastline. Survey areas were broken down into sections for data collection, including South of Gillikin's Access, South of Access 7 (A-7), South of A-15, and South of A-23 in Island Beach State Park; South of Bulkheads, North of Bulkheads, and Accreting Island Tip in Brigantine Natural Area, and Ocean Beach and Inlet Beach in Brigantine City. Data was collected by driving on the beach in each segment and counting the number of vehicles occurring in each segment of the beach surface in either direction from the berm crest (negative values towards the water, positive towards the dunes). Vehicles were tallied separately according to whether they were parked or driving.

Data from both pedestrian and ORV transects were analyzed in terms of 1) the percent frequency of beaches occupied, 2) the density of pedestrians/vehicles per ha and 3) percentage of total pedestrians/vehicles occurring along the beach surface (% use). In order to allow for quantitative comparisons between beaches of different width, the data from each transect were converted 10% increments of beach width before calculating % use. Statistical comparisons were made in SAS-JMP 9.0 (SAS, 2010), using non-parametric Kruskal–Wallis tests of Wilcoxon Ranks at 0.95 confidence intervals. The data were then summarized in terms of 90%, 75% and 50% use in each category and compared to similar summaries of vegetation and wrack (% frequency) occurring on beaches undisturbed by human land uses, from the 72 vegetation/wrack transects described above. Different compromise management scenarios were then analyzed in terms of the amount of vegetation, wrack and recreational uses maintained in scenarios protecting 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 90% of the back beach.

### 3. Results

A total of 7814 pedestrians were counted on 33 transects in 9 municipalities, ranging from 59 to 540 per transect, and densities at an average of 5.9/100 m<sup>2</sup> and a maximum of 22/100 m<sup>2</sup> (Table 1). Recreational pedestrian uses tended to increase gradually with proximity to the water, resulting in significant differences between individual beach segments ( $X^2 = 252.075$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p < 0.0001^*$ ), as well as the seaward and landward halves of the beach ( $X^2 = 199.7934$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p < 0.0001^*$ ) (see Figs. 3, 4 and 6).

Pedestrians were present in most beach segments on all beaches studied, ranging from 60% of beaches in the landward limits to 100% of beach segments closest to the water (Fig. 4). Average densities of pedestrians in the 10% of beach surface immediately above the berm crest were 1366/ha ( $\pm 229$  SE) compared to 91/ha ( $\pm 26$ ) in the 10% of the beach closest to the dune (Fig. 5). Individual sites ranged as high as 7902 pedestrians/ha in the seaward 10% of beach, or 4.5 m<sup>2</sup>/user. In terms of % use, areas nearest the water experienced 10–20× greater use on average than landward beach segments, with 18–19% in the 10% of beach to either side of the berm crest, to 1% in the back 20% of beach (Fig. 4).

A total of 861 vehicles were counted on 27 surveys of 10 beach segments in three public parks, with an average of 158 vehicles observed in each park survey (Table 2). Segments surveyed within each park varied from 0.5 to 3.0 km in length, and contained densities with an average of 39.7 vehicles/km and a maximum of 126/km. Parked recreational off-road vehicles were highly concentrated in areas closest to the water compared to the back of the beach ( $X^2 = 179.8704$ ,  $df = 10$ ,  $p < 0.0001^*$ ) (see Figs. 3, 4 and 6). Fewer than 10% of beaches studied contained any parked vehicles in the back 50% of the beach surface at all, compared to  $\geq 97\%$  in the seaward 20% of beach surface (Fig. 4). Densities of parked vehicles ranged from an average of 0.2/ha ( $\pm 0.2$ ) in the back 10% of the beach to 18.0/ha ( $\pm 4.4$ ) in the seaward 10% of the beach, and exhibited % increment densities as high as 80.4/ha (Brigantine City). In terms of % use, the landward beach segments each averaged less than 1% use ( $\pm 0.2$ ) compared to 41% ( $\pm 3.8$ ) in segments in the seaward half of the beach (i.e., closest to the berm crest). In general, vehicles were only parked in the back of the beach in 6% of surveyed segments, typically at trail heads or stuck in the sand. These represented <1% of the total number of vehicles counted.

Patterns of vehicles driving on beaches were more variable overall, and exhibited much lower densities than other uses studied (Fig. 4). The majority of driving vehicles occurring in the landward 10% of beach, decreasing towards the center of the beach, and increasing again on the harder sand occurring below the berm crest. 32–44% of beaches studied had vehicles driving in the landward 30% of beach surface, compared to 4–16% in other beach areas. Densities of driving vehicles were much lower than parked, with an average of 0.8 vehicles/segment at the back 10% of the beach, 0.5/segment immediately above the berm crest, 1.0/segment below the berm crest, and no more than 18 driving vehicles observed at any location. In terms of % use, 15–28% of use occurred in the landward 30% of beach and 6–17% was located in the 10% to either side of the berm crest. The remainder each contained  $\leq 5\%$  of use.

Comparing the above land uses to % frequency of beach vegetation and wrack in different areas of the beach surface (Figs. 4 and 5), there appeared to be significant potential for supporting these

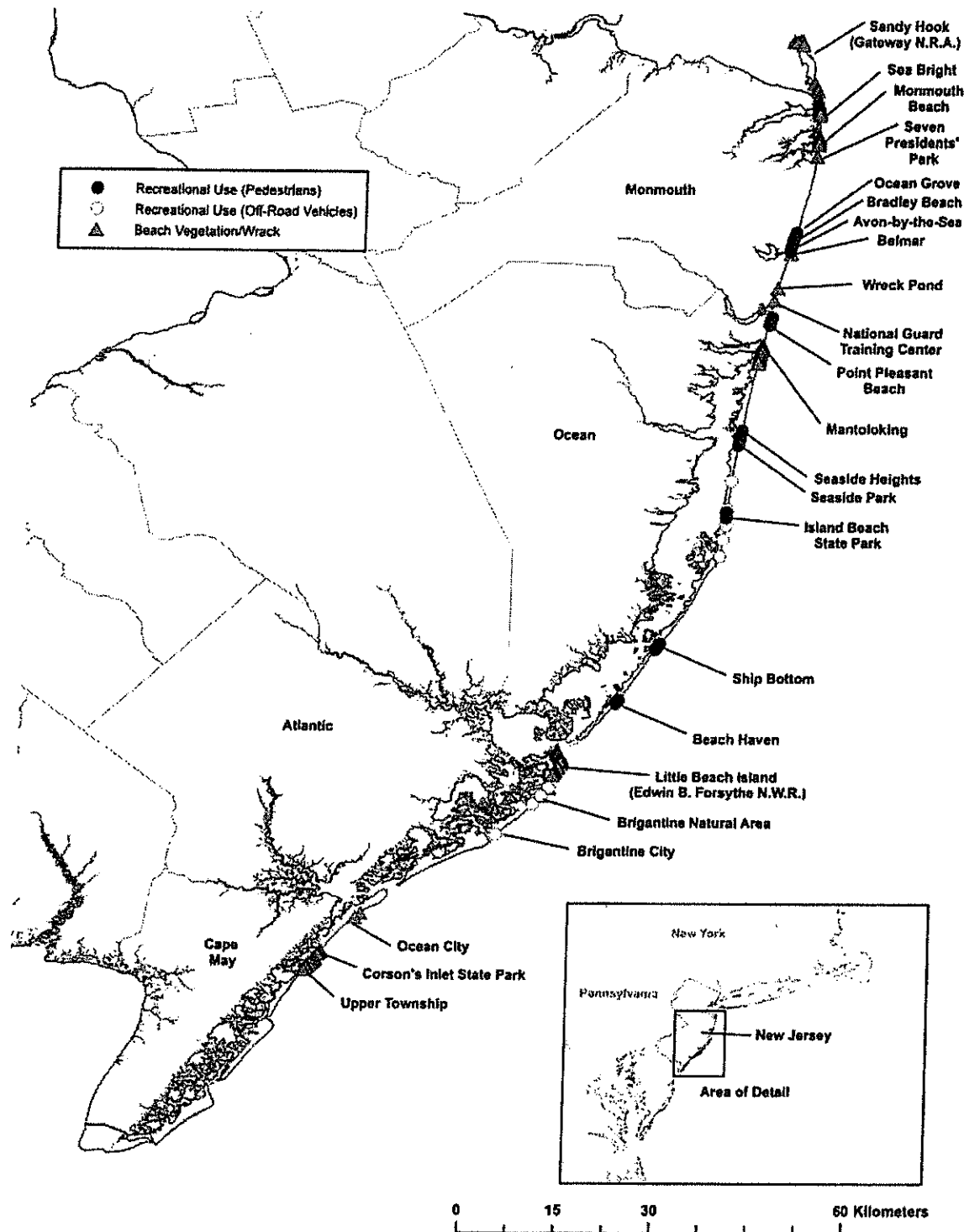


Fig. 2. Locations of study sites on the New Jersey ocean shoreline. Locations of transects on pedestrian beaches ( $n = 33$ ) are depicted by black circles, off-road vehicles by gray circles ( $n = 27$ ), and protected areas where vegetation and wrack were measured ( $n = 72$ ) in dark gray triangles.

beach habitat features without significantly impinging upon existing recreational uses. Overall, 90% of beach vegetation was contained in the landward 57% of the beach surface, 75% in the landward 39%, and 50% in the landward 24%. Wrack was more uniformly distributed across the beach surface, with 50% of wrack occurring in the landward 49% of beach surface, 75% in the landward 76% and 90% in the landward 99%. For human land uses, 90%

was contained in the seaward 60% for pedestrians and 29% for parked vehicles, 75% occurred in the seaward 41% (pedestrians) and 17% (parked vehicles) and 50% was located in the seaward 30% and 9%, respectively.

In terms of compromise management scenarios between these natural resources and human uses, protection of 50% of the landward beach surface would protect 85% of vegetation and 52% of

**Table 1**

Summary results of pedestrian abundance and density per transect during periods of peak use in New Jersey. Beach width is average per transect, measured from berm crest to base of dune or boardwalk. Density data includes average per transect, and maximum per 10% increment of beach width.

| Study sites             | # Surveys | Beach Width (m) | Abundance (#/transect) |       |     |     | Density (#/100 m <sup>2</sup> ) |      |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|-------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|------|
|                         |           |                 | Total                  | Avg   | Min | Max | Avg                             | Max  |
| Ocean Grove             | 4         | 55.5            | 577                    | 144   | 80  | 211 | 3.5                             | 9.8  |
| Bradley Beach           | 7         | 72.1            | 1116                   | 159   | 59  | 298 | 3.2                             | 18.6 |
| Avon-by-the-Sea         | 6         | 69              | 1600                   | 267   | 102 | 482 | 5.8                             | 22   |
| Point Pleasant          | 3         | 121.7           | 1370                   | 457   | 397 | 540 | 6.4                             | 15.2 |
| Seaside Heights         | 2         | 75              | 670                    | 335   | 292 | 378 | 7.1                             | 13.2 |
| Seaside Park            | 2         | 66              | 417                    | 209   | 153 | 264 | 4.6                             | 13.6 |
| Island Beach State Park | 3         | 54              | 851                    | 284   | 256 | 318 | 7.4                             | 14   |
| Ship Bottom             | 3         | 34.3            | 538                    | 179   | 129 | 252 | 6.3                             | 14.6 |
| Beach Haven             | 3         | 29.3            | 675                    | 225   | 161 | 282 | 9                               | 16   |
| Total                   | 33        | 66.0            | 7814                   | 250.9 | 59  | 540 | 5.9                             | 22   |

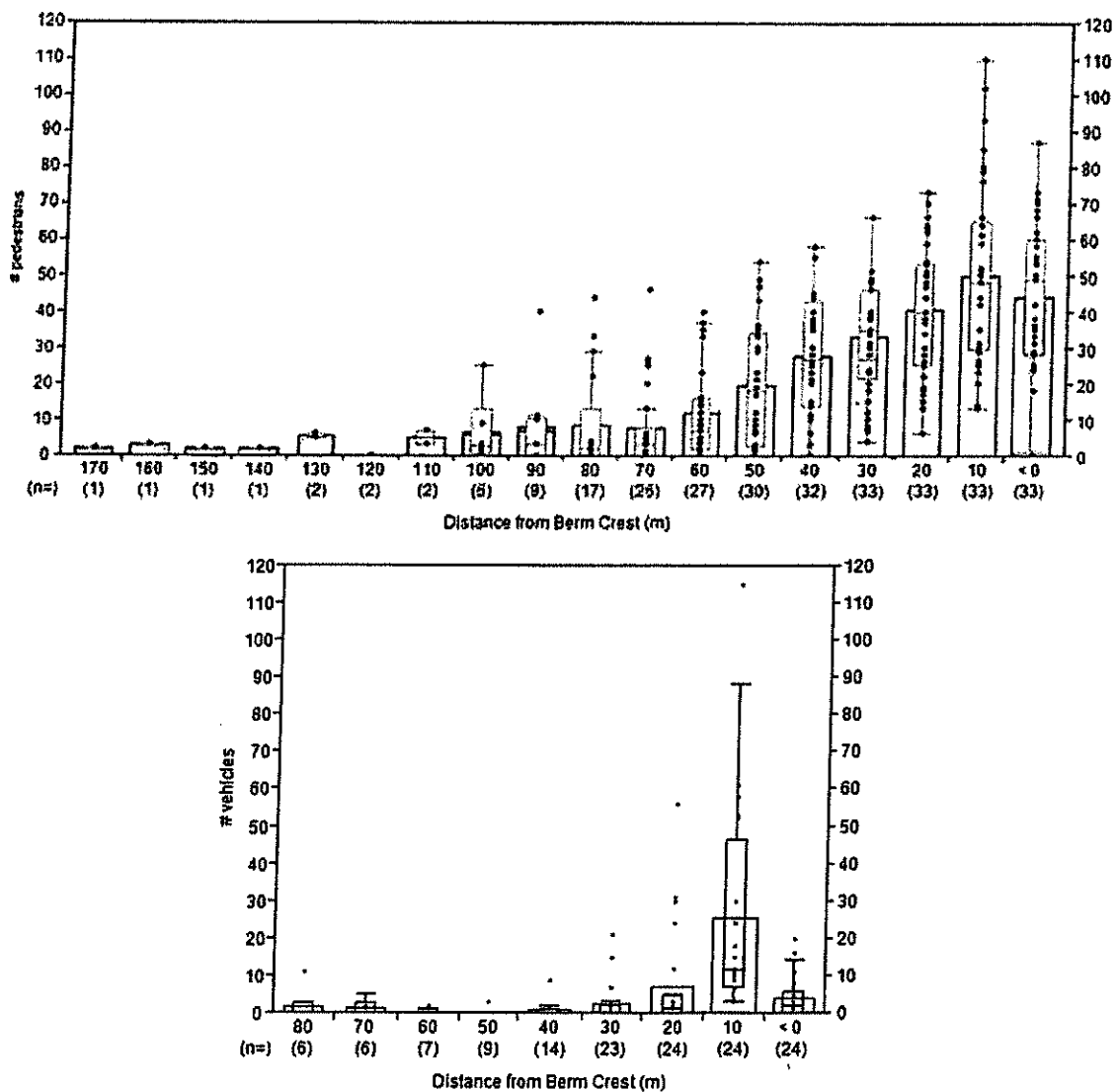


Fig. 3. Spatial distribution of recreational pedestrian (top) and vehicular (bottom) uses on transects in New Jersey. Data were collected at 10 m increments starting at the berm crest ( $x = 0$ ) to foot of dune. Given variation in beach width between sites, the number of transects ( $n$ ) where data were collected is shown in parentheses for each increment width.

wrack, while still maintaining 83% of pedestrian use and 97% of parked vehicle uses to continue (Table 3). Only driving vehicles presented major conflicts with beach habitat recovery goals, with 90% of use contained in the seaward 91% of beaches, 75% in the

seaward 81%, and 50% in the seaward 62%. Although protection of 50% of the beach surface would only be sufficient to maintain 42% of existing driving areas, this scenarios would still leave sufficient room needed for vehicles to drive (i.e., a minimum of two lanes

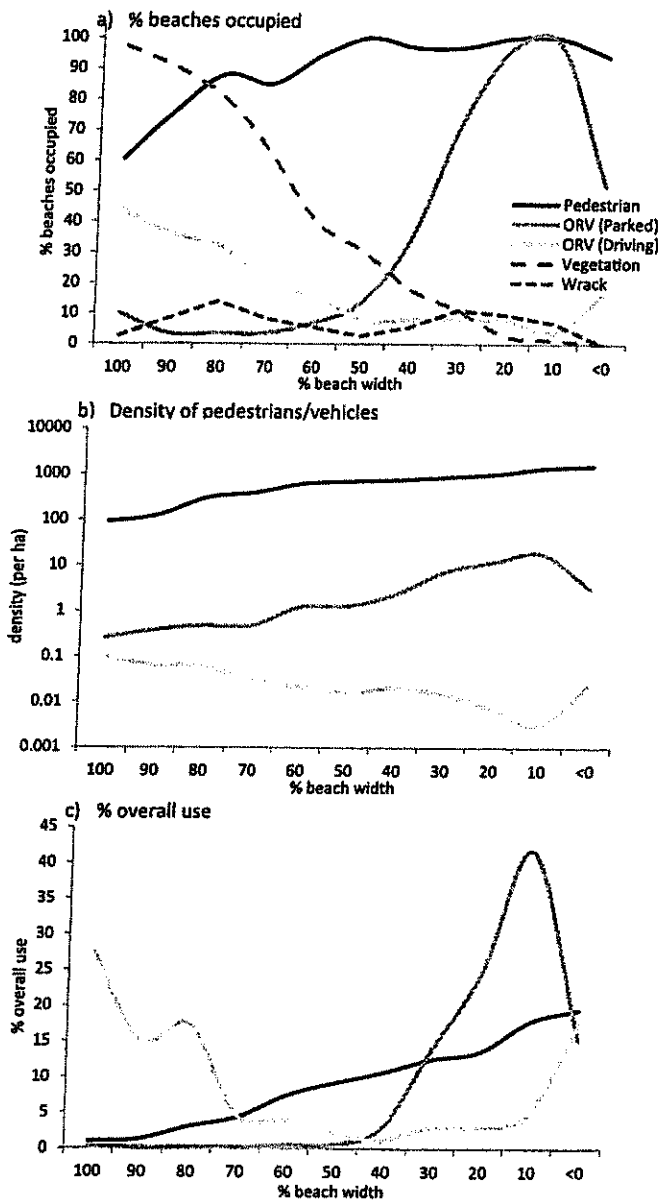


Fig. 4. Spatial distribution of recreational uses, vegetation and wrack on the beach surface. Distributional patterns are associated with % segments of beach width, with 0% at the berm crest, the landward limits at 100% and the surf at <0%. Graphs indicate % beaches occupied (top), density of pedestrians/vehicles (middle), and % use by pedestrians/vehicles (bottom).

adjacent to where vehicles are parked) on most beaches, suggesting much greater degrees of potential compatibility if accompanied by changes in driving behavior.

#### 4. Discussion

This study found a high degree of spatial compatibility of beach vegetation, wrack and recreational activities on ocean beaches, confirming the potential for compromise management to support greater natural resources on recreational shorelines (Nordstrom, 2003). Although beach raking operations and driving ORVs impact the entire surface of most recreational beaches (Kelly, 2014), the recreational activities themselves (sunbathing, parked vehicles, fishing, etc.) were highly concentrated on the lower beach surface, even at the maximum levels of use observed at the peak of the tourist season. The spatial extent of current human impacts to beaches in New Jersey therefore do not appear to reflect the actual needs for recreation, and restrictions limiting vehicular and other incompatible human activities to the lower beach surface could result in substantial improvements to the environmental quality of upper beach areas without impacting recreational beach uses. Given the concentration of beach vegetation and wrack in upper beach areas, the protection of the back half of the beach surface, for example, would allow for 83–97% of recreational uses to be supported along with 85% of potential vegetation and 52% of wrack. Protecting the back quarter of the beach, alternatively, would allow for >95% of recreational uses, and still the majority of vegetation and a quarter of wrack. Because the data were collected in areas and times of peak population densities, even greater room for habitat protections likely exists in other areas and/or times of year where lower levels of use occur. Even within the most populated areas studied, for example, the intensity of recreational beach use decreased rapidly at greater distances from beach accesses, life-guard stations, and/or parking, commercial or township centers.

Comparisons to other studies suggest that these findings may be broadly applicable to many other parts of the world. Similar distributions and/or densities of pedestrians and vehicles were documented in Brazil (de Araujo and da Costa, 2008; Silva et al., 2011), South Africa (Watson et al., 1996; de Ruyck et al., 1997), Spain (Valdemoro and Jimenez, 2006; Jurado et al., 2009; Guillén et al., 2008), and Australia (Schlacher and Thompson, 2008), suggesting not only the generality of these recreational spatial patterns, but the potential global scope of upper beach habitat protections that may be achieved through compromise management. Exceptions may exist in particular areas where spatial “saturation” of users across the beach surface is known to occur (Guillén et al., 2008), or other types of recreational uses that are concentrated in the upper beach (e.g., camping), both of which

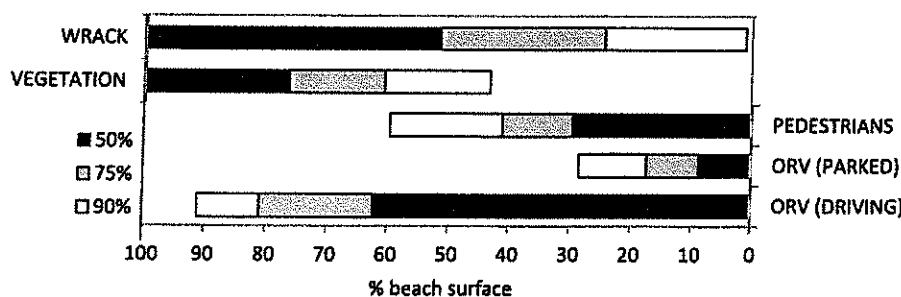


Fig. 5. Spatial distribution of vegetation and wrack percentage classes compared to recreational uses. Chart depicts percentage classes of wrack, vegetation and recreational use along percent width of the beach surface, from the berm crest ( $x = 0$ ) to the landward limits ( $x = 100$ ). Graphs indicate % beaches occupied for vegetation and wrack and % use by pedestrians/vehicles.

Table 2

Summary results of vehicle abundance and density per transect during periods of peak use in New Jersey. Beach width is average per length of shoreline surveyed, measured from berm crest to base of dune. Density data includes average per transect, and maximum per 10% increment of beach width.

| Study site               | # Surveys | Avg beach Width (m) | Beach Length (km) | Abundance (#/transect) |       |      |       | Density (#/km) |       |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------|------|-------|----------------|-------|
|                          |           |                     |                   | Total                  | Avg   | Min  | Max   | Avg            | Max   |
| Island Beach State Park: | 6         | 64.6                | 8.2               | 471                    | 118   | 37   | 265   | 14.3           | 32.2  |
| South of Gillikin's      | 4         | 30.7                | 1.8               | 43                     | 11    | 7    | 14    | 6.0            | 7.8   |
| South of A7              | 4         | 30.8                | 1.3               | 125                    | 31    | 11   | 78    | 23.7           | 59.1  |
| South of A14             | 4         | 35.6                | 3                 | 88                     | 22    | 7    | 42    | 7.3            | 14.0  |
| South of A23             | 5         | 64.6                | 1.6               | 218                    | 44    | 14   | 82    | 26.9           | 50.6  |
| Inlet Beach              | 3         | 92                  | 0.5               | 95                     | 48    | 32   | 63    | 95.0           | 126.0 |
| Brigantine Natural Area: | 2         | 76.3                | 4.7               | 69                     | 35    | 19   | 50    | 7.3            | 10.6  |
| Inlet Beach              | 1         | 195.5               | 1.3               | 19                     | 19    | 19   | 19    | 14.3           | 14.3  |
| North of Bulkhead        | 1         | 18.4                | 1.4               | 10                     | 10    | 10   | 10    | 6.9            | 6.9   |
| South of Bulkhead        | 1         | 44.2                | 2.0               | 21                     | 21    | 21   | 21    | 10.8           | 10.8  |
| Brigantine City:         | 1         | 59                  | 3.0               | 321                    | 321   | 321  | 321   | 105.9          | 105.9 |
| Ocean Beach              | 1         | 85                  | 1.8               | 215                    | 215   | 215  | 215   | 119.4          | 119.4 |
| Inlet Beach              | 1         | 33                  | 1.2               | 106                    | 106   | 106  | 106   | 86.2           | 86.2  |
| Total                    | 27        | 66.6                | 16.0              | 861                    | 157.8 | 19.0 | 321.0 | 40.3           | 126.0 |

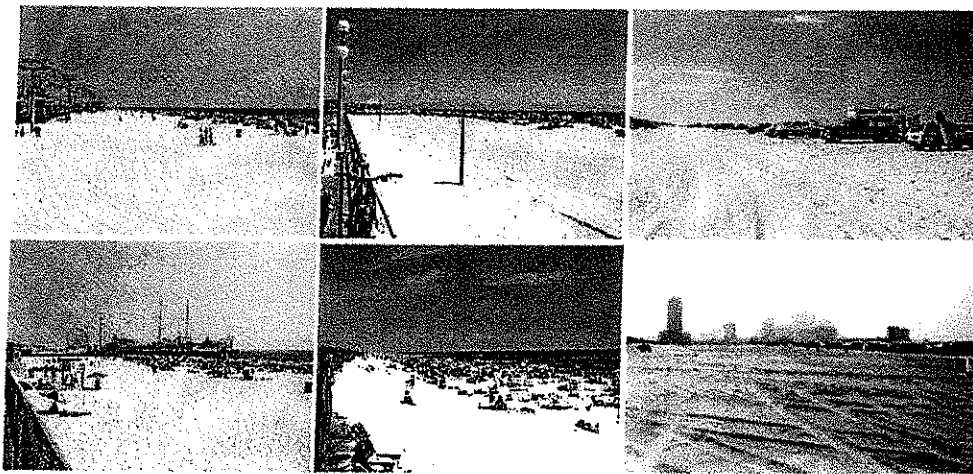


Fig. 6. Spatial patterns of pedestrian and vehicular recreational beach use on beaches in New Jersey. Photos indicate the concentration of recreational users near ocean, and absence of vegetation and wrack on upper beach due to beach raking and vehicle driving. Photos taken on major holidays during summer tourist season (Labor Day Weekend, Independence Day); locations include (top to bottom, left to right): Seaside Heights (2), Bradley Beach, Ship Bottom, Island Beach State Park, Brigantine City (Note: image orientation altered in some cases to provide equivalent perspective from left to right).

Table 3

Effects of protecting different areas of upper beach surface on vegetation, wrack and recreational use. Results are calculated in terms of % frequency (vegetation, wrack) and % use (pedestrian, ORV) that is maintained on average with each % area of beach protected, starting with 10% beach area farthest from the berm crest.

| Type of use      |               | % Upper beach protected |      |      |      |      |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|
|                  |               | 10%                     | 25%  | 50%  | 75%  | 90%  |
| % use maintained | Vegetation    | 22.4                    | 52.4 | 85.3 | 98.3 | 99.7 |
|                  | Wrack         | 3.7                     | 24.1 | 51.9 | 70.4 | 90.7 |
|                  | Pedestrian    | 99                      | 96.2 | 83   | 57.2 | 37.2 |
|                  | ORV (parked)  | 98.4                    | 98.1 | 97.4 | 39.5 | 38.9 |
|                  | ORV (driving) | 81.5                    | 58.9 | 42   | 10.7 | 1.4  |

would present less favorable conditions for the types of compromise management discussed here. Saturation may occur during special events in some locations in New Jersey as well (e.g., tournaments, concerts, festivals), but such patterns were not observed in this study and do not appear to be typical of current levels of peak recreational use across the shoreline as a whole. Regional approaches to shoreline management could also provide the flexibility needed to accommodate such high, local levels of use, by

reducing protections in specific areas needed to avoid conflicts with users while increasing protections in other areas that are less heavily utilized.

Based on the spatial patterns of pedestrian use observed in several studies, fixed areas of beach width may provide useful thresholds for deciding whether or which compromise management scenarios are appropriate for a particular beach. Silva et al. (2008), for example, observed that most pedestrians used beach areas <40 m from the water, and Valdemoro and Jimenez (2006) reported the combined active and resting areas to be 30 or 40 m from the water depending upon whether beaches were less than or greater than 50 m wide, respectively. Although decreasing landward concentrations in use were observed in this study regardless of beach width, relatively higher concentrations of users were observed on landward portions of narrower beaches compared to wider ones, suggesting an increased potential for conflict between recreation and habitat protections on narrower beaches. This combined with the decreased area of potential habitat on narrow beaches suggests beaches <40 m wide may be less desirable and/or viable targets for compromise management.

Specific thresholds of beach width are also likely to be relevant

for management of beaches used by recreational ORVs, as a more or less fixed area is needed to support both parking and driving lanes, depending upon local beach topography and accordant exposure to tides. In order to reduce ORV impacts to sensitive beach areas, for example, Cape Hatteras National Seashore requires parking as close as possible to the water and no more than one car deep, with sign posts clearly indicating the landward extent of where vehicles should be located (National Park Service, 2012). Similarly, sign posts installed at Island Beach State Park, New Jersey, protect approximately 25–35% of the upper beach surface from off road vehicles on average, tapering protected areas according to beach width in order to allow sufficient room for vehicles to pass during high water events (Fig. 7, Kelly unpublished data). By installing these symbolic enclosures prior to the beginning of the tourist season and simply moving the locations of established vehicle paths seaward, away from sensitive upper beach areas, protections were achieved without any discernible detriment to use. With drivers cooperating and following the newly established boundaries, beach vegetation and habitat quality were able to recover in the very same year, due entirely to the effective return of natural shoreline processes. This included the successful colonization by two globally rare plant species (*Amaranthus pumilus*, *Polygonum glaucum*) that were the primary target of these efforts, as well as nesting attempts by several rare shorebird species (*Charadrius melodus*, *Haematopus pallidus*) (Kelly unpubl. data).

The opportunity for compromise management to support improvements in environmental quality on upper beaches is not the same for all habitat characteristics, however. While the results showed beach vegetation to be spatially compatible with recreational uses, this was less the case for wrack, which was not as highly concentrated in landward areas. Where maximal protections of both vegetation and wrack are desired and feasible, the drift line itself should be used to delineate protection areas, rather than a fixed percentage of the beach surface, since it demarcates the natural limits of the supratidal zone where these features are generally located (Leatherman and Godfrey, 1979). Doing so would result in the greatest gains for vegetation, wrack, and other habitat features related to them, such as invertebrate assemblages and foraging habitat for some shorebird species (Dugan et al., 2003; Deidun et al., 2009; Defeo et al., 2009). Even with complete protection of upper beach vegetation and wrack, however, continuation of recreational uses in adjacent areas could still result in negative impacts for a variety of wildlife, including increased rates of nest abandonment, stress, and/or mortality for nesting and staging shorebirds (Melvin et al., 1994; Hecht et al., 1996; Watson et al., 1996; Cohen et al., 2010). In areas where sea turtles are nesting, vehicle ruts in the lower beach would impede movement of hatchlings to the water, even if the nests themselves were not

directly impacted (Hosier et al., 1981; NMFS and USFWS, 1991). In such situations, other adaptive management strategies such as seasonal beach closures or other restrictions are more likely to yield appropriate levels of protection (Watson et al., 1996; Burger et al., 2004; National Park Service, 2012), but may also result in greater conflicts with recreational uses.

Despite these limitations, the intermediate levels of natural resource protections offered by compromise management scenarios could greatly enhance the quality, area and connectivity of beach habitats on recreational beaches. With 70% of the New Jersey ocean shoreline impacted by intensive recreational use and management, the isolated and/or small fragments of habitat that remain are insufficient to maintain regional species populations in the long-term given the dynamic nature of the shoreline environment, where local populations are regularly destroyed by the force of winds and waves (Weakley et al., 1996; Kelly, 2013). Protecting the upper half of the beach surface would increase vegetation cover and wrack by several orders of magnitude above existing levels on recreational beaches either mechanically raked for pedestrian use or subject to year-round recreational off-road vehicles (Kelly, 2014). In doing so, compromise management would not only enhance the ability of local areas to support rare flora and fauna, but would provide valuable habitat corridors between larger established preserves, enhancing persistence of rare species assemblages at the regional level. With the return of vegetation and wrack, these protected areas of the beach surface would also be expected to substantially recover and retain the patterns of biogeochemical cycling, macroinvertebrate assemblages, and other ecological factors that are important for sustaining both terrestrial and marine intertidal food webs (McLachlan and Brown, 2006).

In addition to increasing the value of beach habitats for species conservation, these natural resources also offer other economic benefits through erosion control and shoreline protection. Beach vegetation and wrack bind and accumulate sediments and facilitate the natural development of dunes, which buffer coastal communities from the effects of storms. Human activities such as mechanical raking, off-road vehicle use, and concentrated foot traffic not only damage or eliminate vegetation and wrack (Leatherman and Godfrey 1979; Godfrey and Godfrey, 1981; Kelly, 2014), but also destabilize sediments and increase their susceptibility to displacement and erosion (Schlacher and Thompson, 2008; Nordstrom et al., 2012). In addition to the continual investments in beach replenishment, dune vegetation plantings and sand fencing for shoreline protection (Speybroeck et al., 2006; Nordstrom et al., 2011, 2012), considerable long-term savings could conceivably be made by incorporating natural shoreline elements that also support these interests through protection of the upper beach areas where they occur (Nordstrom et al., 2011, 2012;

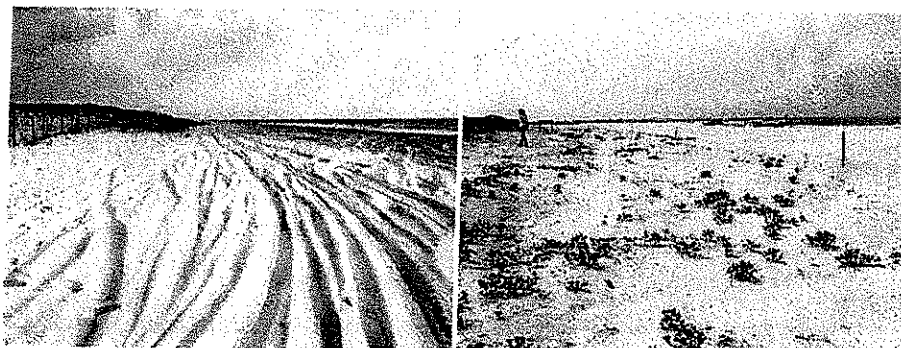


Fig. 7. Successful compromise management of beach vegetation and recreational vehicle uses at Island Beach State Park, NJ. Symbolic string-and-post fencing installed to protect upper beach habitats since 2008, allowing beach vegetation and other habitat characteristics to recover while allowing sufficient room for 100% of recreational vehicle uses. Photos show beach conditions before (left) and after (right) fencing.

Kelly, 2014). This is especially the case for New Jersey, where more money has been spent on shoreline stabilization than in any other state (Valverde et al., 1999) and where record amounts are currently being spent on reconstruction in the wake of Hurricane Sandy in 2012.

The extensive body of research on the human impacts to beach ecosystems clearly demonstrates that activities associated with recreational uses (e.g., mechanical beach raking and ORVs) result in substantial adverse impacts to the natural functioning of beaches and beach–dune interactions when these activities occur landward of the drift or wrack line (Leatherman and Godfrey, 1979; Dugan and Hubbard, 2010; Kelly, 2014). The clear potential for balancing natural resources and recreational uses demonstrated in this study of one of the most developed and intensively used coastlines in the world suggests that compromise solutions for sustainable shoreline management are likely to be feasible in a wide range of sandy coastlines in the future.

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# NRTAC Annual Meeting

Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>

Fri 2/9/2018 1:53 PM

To: PPB-Toby Wolf-Jenks <toby\_wolf@jenkinsons.com>;

Cc: Seth Sloan <[REDACTED]>; sreidassoc@yahoo.com <sreidassoc@yahoo.com>; Stephen Reid <sreid@pointbeach.org>; Robert Santanello <bsantanello@pointbeach.org>; PPB-Ed McGlynn-Jenks <[REDACTED]>; Councilman Bob Santanello <bsantanello@comcast.net>;

Subject: NRTAC Annual Meeting

Hi

The committee would like you to speak at the 6th Annual meeting on Saturday, June 9, 2018 at 10 am at The Antrim School.

The audience greatly appreciated your participation last year, based on the survey and the verbal comments.

Are you available?

Sent from my iPhone