

**MIDDLE TOWNSHIP ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION
MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 21, 2011**

Meeting called to order at 6:32 PM by Steve Atzert.

Reading of Open Public Meetings Act Statement by Chairman:

I hereby declare that notice has been given to the Herald Times and posted on the bulletin board of the Middle Township Municipal Building, stating the time and place of the following meeting, as required in P.L. 1975, Chapter 231 of the State of New Jersey. (Sunshine Law).

ATTENDANCE:

MEMBERS: Steve Atzert, Gary Farrow, Rachel Reed, Jim Amenhauser, Lillian Armstrong, Liz Terenik, Jeff Schafer, Dawn Stimmel

ABSENT: Steve Russell, Christine Kobielnik, Vilma Pombo

GUEST: Jessica Daher, American Littoral Society

MINUTES OF LAST MEETING:

Approval of Minutes – August 17, 2011

On motion by: Jim Amenhauser Seconded by: Lillian Armstrong
Minutes were approved.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED:

- Drafting a Green Ordinance: Case Study
- State of the Pinelands 2011 Annual Report

Jessica Daher, Conservation Coordinator for the Delaware Bayshore Program of the American Littoral Society spoke on Open Space and the fact that Cape May County has never applied for the Green Acres Grant Program. She handed out a Sample Resolution, which she would like Township Committee to pass. They are trying to get every Township in Cape May County to get on board with this Resolution. She explained that if the County does not apply now, they will not be able to apply until 2014. **(See attached documentation from Jessica).**

SUSTAINABLE NEW JERSEY REPORT-LIZ TERENIK

Liz gave an update on the Environmental Assessment Ordinance, which had been submitted under the 1st round for Visioning. She said the Ordinance went up for its first reading on September 19th and the 2nd reading and public hearing will be at the 2nd meeting in October. She said the Ordinance is progressive, but not forceful. The goals need to be adopted by the Green Team via a Resolution. **(See attached Master Plan Goals and Objectives) ATTACHMENT "B"**

The Green Team adopted the Master Plan Goals and Objectives identified in the Master Plan as a result of the Visioning Section. Lillian Armstrong made the motion; 2nd by Jim Amenhauser and passed unanimously by all.

OLD BUSINESS:

- **Community Clean Up Day** is Saturday, October 29th, 2011 with a rain date of November 5th, 2011. There are 11 or 12 locations on the list of places to do. Plan on doing areas from DelHaven to CMCH. Steve Russell will provide gloves; Drew from public works will provide trash bags, vests and dumpsters; David May will provide maps; businesses will provide water. There will be 1 adult for every child and 10 people to a group. Registration on the day of the cleanup will be done by EC members and will be from 8:00 to 8:30 AM at the MLK Center. If people want to register early, they can contact Steve Atzert or Vilma Pombo at the numbers listed on the flyer. Trying to get coffee, donuts and lunch provided for the

volunteers. Liz will be doing a press release and talk to Jill about getting it published. Talked about doing a thank you ad in the paper thanking the donors who donated for the Clean Up Day.

- **Grounds and Maintenance Policy** – Steve Atzert said he would like to use Linwood’s policy as a sample. He also said that Andrew is concerned about pricing differences in what is being used now on our fields as opposed to using all natural products in the future.
- **Lights on Bike Path** – Jeff Schafer questioned if we could accept donations from private companies to put solar lights on the bike path. Liz said she would speak with Jim Pickering and Vince Orlando about that, but that we should really have a project meeting first.
- **Goshen Sports Complex** - Gary Farrow said he has 2 electricians that are willing to donate their labor to put motion sensors lights on the storage buildings at the Goshen Complex.

NEW BUSINESS:

None

COMMENTS:

- Steve Atzert stated he thought the wind turbine on preserved farmland was a bad idea, that they should be put on your own property.
- Lillian Armstrong said Vilma has a table at the Harvest Fest.

Meeting adjourned 7:55 PM

County Refuses Millions for Open Space

Cape May County Herald

Letters to the Editor | Tue, 08/17/2010

By Matt Blake, Delaware Bayshore Program Manager, American Littoral Society

Between 2005 and 2010, the state Green Acres program handed out over \$98 million to county governments throughout New Jersey to preserve open space, while Cape May County took a pass and declined the money. County residents and towns need ask their freeholders why they continually refuse millions from Green Acres. Earlier this month the Littoral Society sent a letter to the County Freeholders, which urged them to consider applying to Green Acres to seek available funding to match funds currently raised through the County Open Space and Farmland Preservation Program. Cape May County established a trust fund in 1989 to preserve open space and agricultural lands. The trust is funded by a county property tax of 1-cent per \$100 of assessed valuation, which raised \$5.5 million toward land preservation last year. Since the county program's inception, the county has always had the option to leverage local open space dollars with State Green Acres funding for a wide variety of projects, but has chosen not to do so. Indeed, for the past 10 years, the county has repeatedly refused this funding, which most other counties compete for on an annual basis. By comparison, 18 other counties in the state regularly apply for and receive substantial matching funds from Green Acres to both acquire open space, or fund the development of recreational infrastructure in trails, picnic areas, playgrounds, athletic fields, fishing piers, boat ramps, and even public bathrooms. At their July 13 meeting, the Littoral Society again urged the freeholders to take advantage of this competitive program. Director Dan Beyel responded by stating that the county has chosen to not apply because they would prefer to not partner with local land preservation organizations, which they have "adversarial relationships with." According to Beyel, because the county has a finite amount of land, he doesn't believe land conservation groups should be interfering with efforts to develop what little remains, somehow forgetting why the county open space program exists in the first place. Beyel's odd view that groups who are working to complete places like the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge are somehow adversaries doesn't make any sense. Worse, it punishes every town, which could benefit from seeing the county's Open Space fund doubled. Think of all of those beautiful and special places lost and paved over these past 10 years that could have otherwise been preserved had the county merely submitted an application. We keep hearing about situations where towns seeking to create a pocket park or some access point to a beach or waterway are being turned away because the county maintains it just doesn't have the money. The truth is that the county simply never asks for it. If it did, the county could have doubled the amount of open space it has preserved. For example, the county could use Green Acres funds to assist in efforts to complete the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge, which has only acquired 11,800 acres of the 21,820 acres that congress envisioned necessary to protect wetlands and wildlife resources of international importance. Considering that the county preservation program is paid for by county taxpayers, the freeholders should be doing everything possible to get a maximum return on their money. Cape May County benefits greatly from being the eco-tourism capital of New Jersey. According to a recent study by the Atlantic County Community College, eco-tourism generates over \$522 million annually in Cape May County. Given the accelerating economic value of eco-tourism in the county, the freeholders should be aggressively going after every state dollar to advance and support open space and park development efforts, not limit them. MATT BLAKE Millville (ED. NOTE: Blake is manager of the Littoral Society's Delaware Bay Program

Resolution
Requesting Cape May County Freeholders consider submitting a New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection Green Acres Program Local Government
Assistance Application for Land Acquisition and Park Development

WHEREAS, Cape May County is eligible to receive up to 900,000 for land acquisition and park development for the County Open Space and Farmland Preservation Program by applying for a matching grant offered through NJDEP Green Acres Program; and

WHEREAS, Green Acres matching grant funding can be used to acquire land for recreation and conservation purposes including ocean, bay and/or river waterfront, or a lake, pond, beach or stream that provides opportunity for physical and visual public access, swimming, water sports, fishing and/or boating; a natural area such as a wildlife preserve, forest and/or wetland that provides opportunity for conservation, nature observation, water quality and water supply protection, camping and/or hiking; an historic property; or land suitable for playgrounds, athletic fields, and other types of active and passive outdoor recreation facilities or opportunities; and

WHEREAS, Green Acres matching grant funds may be used to assist in efforts to complete the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge, which has only acquired 11,800 acres of the 21,820 acres that congress envisioned necessary to protect wetlands and wildlife resources of international importance; and

WHEREAS, Green Acres loan funding can be used for the development of land for outdoor recreation and conservation purposes, which must be accessible to the public; and

WHEREAS, nineteen other counties in the state regularly apply for and receive matching funds from the State Green Acres Program; and

WHEREAS, on November 9, 1989, Cape May County voters approved, by a two to one margin, a ballot question endorsing the establishment of a trust fund to preserve open space and agricultural lands; and

WHEREAS, the Trust is funded by a county property tax of one cent per \$100 of assessed valuation and raised \$5.5 million toward land preservation last year; and

WHEREAS, the 2007 Cape May County Open Space and Recreation Plan recognizes that open space is of special importance to the County's future

WHEREAS, the 2007 Cape May County Open Space and Recreation Plan recognizes that the County has an open space deficit of 4,001 acres and is in need of additional public recreational land and open space and therefore, recommends the maintenance and expansion of the existing County Park System, and the continuation of the County's Open Space Preservation Program in conjunction and coordination with other public and private open space preservation programs; and

WHEREAS, the County Comprehensive Plan states that the County Open Space and Farmland Preservation Program, in conjunction with State Green Acres and other programs and land trusts, is expected to reduce the County open space deficit; and

WHEREAS, two goals of the Open Space and Recreation Plan are to encourage coordinated open space and recreation planning, acquisition and development initiatives of state, county, and local governments and conservation organizations; and to effectively use funds from the Cape May County Open Space and Farmland Preservation Program, and other sources of funding that may become available; and

WHEREAS, Cape May County residents voted 52% in favor of the 2009 Statewide Open Space Bond Referendum and therefore urge the County to leverage dedicated tax dollars with voter-approved Garden State Preservation Trust dollars to support open space projects; and

WHEREAS, County Trust fund monies should be equally allocated towards farmland preservation and open space projects; and

WHEREAS, ecotourism in Cape May County generates over \$522 million annually; and

WHEREAS, over \$260 million was approved through the last funding round of the "2009 Green Acres Bond Act" for local government open space acquisition and park development projects; and

Now therefore, be it resolved by the XXX request Cape May County Freeholders to consider submitting an NJDEP Green Acres Program Local Government Assistance Application for Land Acquisition and Park Development



AMERICAN LITTORAL SOCIETY

16 North High Street, Suite I, Millville, NJ 08332

September 15, 2011

The Honorable Richard Palombo
Township of Upper
P.O. Box 205
Tuckahoe, NJ 08250

Dear Mayor Palombo:

Last summer, the American Littoral Society and Friends of Cape May National Wildlife Refuge sent a letter to Cape May County Freeholders asking that they consider applying to the state Green Acres Program to seek funding to match and augment funds currently raised through the County Open Space, Recreation, Farmland and Historic Preservation Trust Fund. The Trust, established in 1989, is funded by a county property tax of one-cent per \$100 of assessed valuation, which raised \$5.5 million toward land preservation last year. Since the program's inception, Cape May County has always had the option to leverage local open space dollars with matching state funding for a wide variety of projects, but has chosen not to do so. Failure to apply for state funding has meant that the County and its towns have missed out on millions of dollars in available funding on an annual basis. The state funding is designed to provide an incentive for counties like Cape May to establish a dedicated open space tax and program, yet the County consistently fails to take advantage of it, and in doing so, fails to recognize a substantial return on its taxpayers' investment.

There is simply no reason why the County shouldn't be doubling its open space funds to assist with any number of municipally supported projects which would benefit the county as a whole. We would like to ask that you and your committee consider passing a resolution urging the county to apply for state Green Acres funding, which can be used for up to two years. Nineteen other counties in the state apply for and receive matching funds from the State Green Acres Program. For example, between 2005 and 2010, Atlantic County utilized over \$3.2 million in Green Acres funding for land acquisition and almost \$285,000 for park infrastructure.

Because the County dedicates a portion of its one-cent tax toward the acquisition of parkland and natural areas, it has always had the option to double the funds it raises every year by merely submitting a simple application. In addition to boosting local dollars to preserve important natural areas, the State funds can also be tapped to help the County and its towns develop park and recreational infrastructure - from athletic fields to fishing piers, trails, playgrounds, bathrooms and pocket parks.

In addition, the County can also utilize matching state funds to assist the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), as well as non-profit land preservation trusts in establishing and/or expanding nature preserves, State wildlife management areas and Federal refuge lands. For example, Green Acres funds could be used to assist in efforts to complete the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge, which has only acquired 11,800 acres of the 21,820 acres that USFWS deemed necessary to protect wetlands and wildlife resources of international importance.

The Cape May NWR draws thousands of wildlife enthusiasts annually. A recent ecotourism report, *Economic Impact of Ecotourism Resources in Cape May County*, conducted through Atlantic Cape Community College, found that over \$522 million are generated through wildlife watching alone in Cape May County. Indeed, according to Diane Wieland, director of the Cape May County Department of Tourism, this amount is about double what it was a decade ago. Considering the accelerating economic value of ecotourism in the county, the Freeholder Board should be doing everything possible to advance and support open space and park development efforts throughout the county.

Thanks to voter passage of the 2009 Green Acres Bond Act, The Governor, recently signed into law several bills that will direct over \$260 million to preservation throughout the State of NJ. The County is eligible to apply for some of this money, which could bring more than \$5 million into the county for any number of locally supported projects; however, to get these funds, the County needs to submit its application during the next funding round expected to be announced later this fall. It is important for the County to act now because this fall may be the last funding round until a future stable source of funding is passed to support the state Green Acres Program.

Therefore, we urge the Township Committee to please consider passing the enclosed resolution. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss further. I am also available to come and speak with the committee at your convenience.

Respectfully,

Jessica Daher
Conservation Coordinator

cc: Committeewoman Kristine A. Gabor, Sports and Recreation Advisory Board

Enclosures (3)

pressofAtlanticCity.com

Jessica L. Daher / Cape May County passing up money to fund open space

Posted: Tuesday, September 20, 2011 12:01 am

As an Upper Township resident, I enjoy running with my dog, Tela, along the Great Cedar Swamp division of the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge. I feel so fortunate that I, along with many Cape May County residents, can witness nature at its best without having to go far.

Indeed, I'm not alone in my passion for the wildlife and the outdoors. A 2006 ecotourism report conducted through Atlantic Cape Community College, more than \$522 million is generated through wildlife watching in Cape May County, and the county Department of Tourism reports this number is about double what it was a decade ago.

Considering the accelerating economic impact of ecotourism in the county, our Freeholder Board should be doing everything possible to advance and support open space and park development efforts throughout the county.

This, however, is not the case. For the past two decades, Cape May County has repeatedly missed opportunities to double funds generated through the county open space tax, which raised \$5.5 million last year. By simply submitting an application to the state Green Acres program, the county could receive matching grant money for a variety of municipally supported open space projects that create meaningful public access and benefit the county as a whole through the development and expansion of preserved greenways, trails, parks, fishing piers, playgrounds and even public restrooms.

For example, the county could use some of the state money to assist the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service in expanding the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge - a move many conservation groups see as vital to enabling the Refuge to secure an additional 10,000 acres long-ago approved for federal acquisition from willing sellers.

As conservation coordinator for the American Littoral Society, a coastal advocacy organization celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, I work directly with

local communities, counties, non-profits organizations, state agencies, and even the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to protect and defend the bayshore region's best remaining natural areas. These areas are important to the overall health of the coast, from clean water at the shore to productive fisheries and unspoiled wetlands rich in wildlife.

Unfortunately, the race for open space in the county cannot be won unless our freeholders start taking advantage of the available funding while it lasts. County residents and municipal officials need to let our freeholders know that this is important. For example, towns can pass a resolution requesting the Freeholder Board submit an application to Green Acres.

Because voters passed the 2009 Green Acres Bond Act, Gov. Chris Christie recently signed into law several bills that will direct more than \$260 million to preservation throughout the state.

The county is eligible to apply for some of this money, which could bring up to \$900,000 into the county this year for any number of locally supported projects.

But to get these funds, the county needs to submit its application during the next funding round, which is expected to be announced later this fall. It is important for the county to act now because this fall may be the last funding round until a future stable source of funding is passed to support the state Green Acres Program.

Eighteen other counties in the state regularly apply for and receive matching funds from the Green Acres

Advertisement



Send flowers for any occasion
Bouquets
from **\$19.99**_{+s/h}

ProFlowers
Offer ONLY available at:
proflowers.com/happy
or call 1.877.804.1133

Print Powered By  FormatDynamics™

***ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ECOTOURISM RESOURCES
IN
CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY***

I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Current Study:

In December of 2006, the Cape May County Economic Resources and Capital Planning Department contracted with the *Center for Regional and Business Research (CRBR)* at Atlantic Cape Community College to examine the economic impact of the county's ecotourism resources. The scope of services for the study included:

1. Identify Properties for study
2. Identify users of these resources and their impacts.
3. Assessment of economic impacts.
4. Assessment of fiscal impacts.

Cape May County is world renowned for its ecotourism activities: whale-watching, bird-watching, shell collecting, hiking paths and botanical gardens provide just a few of the opportunities that are available. In addition, the County's economy is dominated by a more general tourism/hospitality industry that attracts billions of dollars annually from non-residents, making this industry the most important for the economic well-being of the residents.

It is important from a public policy standpoint to understand the costs and benefits of maintaining open space, recreational and passive development for ecotourism activities. These compete with land-use alternatives in cases where the environment

could handle more intensive development. While the private and public means of valuing these alternatives often differ, in all cases there is an opportunity, or alternative, cost for designating land for ecotourism. Finally, many areas of the world now look to ecotourism as an economic generator using it to draw tourists to the hospitality industry assets that are in the region. This mix of public or non-profit investment and private economic activity often causes conflict.

In recent years, the County has come under increasing pressures for residential development. Many of these homes are for retirees or second-home buyers, a trend that has minimized the property tax pressures from increased school enrollments. However, the fiscal impacts of holding land from development need to be examined to understand the costs and benefits of public investment.

Outline:

This study is organized in a manner that gives information on the characteristics of the county's ecotourism resources and then analyzes ways to quantify their impacts. An effort has been made to indicate where the current state of this research has become accepted and where there are still no agreed upon means of measuring some of these impacts. This will require further study. However, this study does give the reader a sense of the importance that ecotourism plays in the economic well-being of the county and its residents.

These chapters follow:

- A review of ecotourism studies performed at the state and county level.
- An inventory of these resources with specific locations and their distribution throughout the county by municipality.
- Estimation of the economic impacts of ecotourism in Cape May County.
- Estimation and discussion of the fiscal impact that not developing these resources in the typical patterns found locally has on property assessments.

***ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ECOTOURISM RESOURCES
IN
CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY***

II. ECOTOURISM STUDIES

This study has used several past studies as a starting point for examining the economic impact of ecotourism resources in Cape May County. While none attempted to measure the fiscal impacts, these are mentioned as important to consider but difficult to measure. The definition of “ecotourism” also differs by study. This is very important as measuring impacts depends a great deal on the activities and location included.

For the purposes of this study, ecotourism activity is limited to “wildlife watching”. This is one of the categories used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s in its survey conducted every five years, the *National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation*. Other areas include hunting and fishing which are not nearly as land intensive as wildlife watching.

Some of the studies used are cited below:

The most recent study of the local impacts of ecotourism in Cape May County are found in: http://www.fermatainc.com/eco_crab.html

This study, *The Economic Impact of Tourism Based on the Horseshoe Crab-Shorebird Migration in New Jersey*, entailed a survey of participants which produced useful information on spending patterns.

In addition, the State of New Jersey DEP completed the following study in 2004: <http://www.nj.gov/dep/dsr/economics/parks-report.pdf>

This study, *The Economic Value of New Jersey State Parks and Forests*, finds some indirect fiscal effects based on the impact on property values of proximity to parks and forests.

As an indication that many areas are trying to measure these impacts as a means to evaluate public spending projects, the following study was prepared by the U.S. Economic Development Administration in 2001:

http://www.eda.gov/ImageCache/EDAPublic/documents/pdfdocs/ecufinalreport1_2epdf/v1/ecufinalreport1.pdf

Other works that proved useful for this report include information from the NJ Audobon Society:

<http://www.outdoorrecreationalliance.org/assets/documents/ORAdatasheet2006.pdf>

The County Park System updated its Master Plan in 2004 and the Zoo prepared a Strategic Business Plan in 2005. Both of these documents contain visitor information that is needed in calculating ecotourism expenditures.

Finally, excellent resource tools for examining this issue can be found at the County IMS website:

<http://capemaycountyims.net/>

Information on individual parcels was used to identify acreage and location of each ecotourism resource in the county. Almost every one of these can be found on the *Map of Cape May County, NJ prepared by the Board of Chosen Freeholders* with digital data provided by the Planning and Engineering departments.

***ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ECOTOURISM RESOURCES
IN
CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY***

III. ECOTOURISM PROPERTY INVENTORY

As noted above, the information available at <http://capemaycountyims.net/> includes parcel information for the entire county. This was used to assemble an inventory of land dedicated to ecotourism. This inventory is summarized below. More information regarding block and lot numbers is found in the extended spreadsheets in **APPENDIX 1**.

County Summary:

While it is not possible to capture all of the land used for ecotourism in the county – some remains private and some is widely dispersed – the information in **TABLE 1** below summarizes the resources found in this study.

As the table reports, almost 30% of all of the land in the county is available for ecotourism activity in one form or another, a total of 54,511 acres. This land is highly concentrated in three municipalities - Dennis, Middle and Upper – with over half, 51.3% in Upper. This is attributable to the federal wildlife refuge in Great Cedar Swamp and the state's Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area, both of which are extensive in their coverage.

TABLE 1

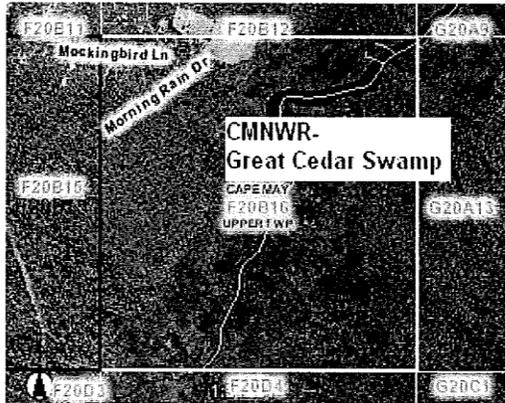
CAPE MAY COUNTY ECOTOURISM INVENTORY BY MUNICIPALITY				
	ECOTOURISM ACRES	TOTAL ACRES	% ECOTOURISM	% of COUNTY ECOTOURISM
Avalon Borough	0.2	3,129.60	0.0%	0.0%
Cape May City	5.3	1,792.00	0.3%	0.0%
Cape May Point Borough	111.7	198.40	56.3%	0.2%
Dennis Township	15,556.0	41,145.60	37.8%	28.5%
Lower Township	976.0	19,884.80	4.9%	1.8%
Middle Township	8,850.1	53,190.40	16.6%	16.2%
North Wildwood City	1.5	1,356.80	0.1%	0.0%
Ocean City City	302.0	7,084.80	4.3%	0.6%
Sea Isle City	0.0	1,632.00	0.0%	0.0%
Stone Harbor Borough	439.7	1,273.60	34.5%	0.8%
Upper Township	27,963.1	43,827.20	63.8%	51.3%
West Cape May Borough	39.5	761.60	5.2%	0.1%
West Wildwood Borough	0.0	224.00	0.0%	0.0%
Wildwood City	0.0	883.20	0.0%	0.0%
Wildwood Crest Borough	0.0	838.40	0.0%	0.0%
Woodbine Borough	266.0	5,120.00	5.2%	0.5%
COUNTY	54,511.0	182,342.40	29.9%	100.0%

In relative terms, Cape May Point has over half of its land in ecotourism resources. Stone Harbor also has a relatively high portion of its land that is devoted to these uses.

Federal Ecotourism Resources:

The federal government maintains the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge in three distinct locations in the County. The total of 11,100 acres is only half of the land planned for the refuge as funds become available for acquisition. These are listed in **TABLE 2:**

Finally, the Great Cedar Swamp Division is located in Upper Township and is pictured to the left. The quads are shown to give an indication of the size of the area pictured.



State Ecotourism Resources:

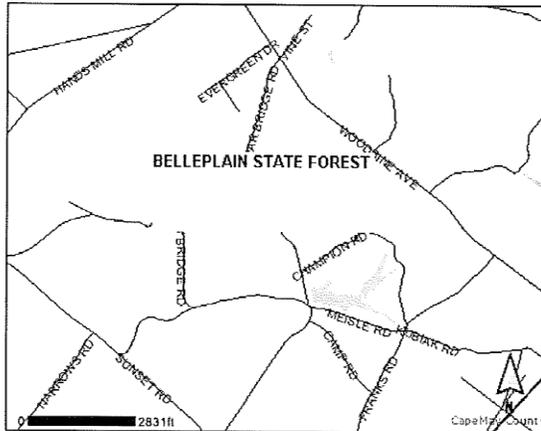
The State of New Jersey maintains a number of passive and active areas in the county. These are enumerated in TABLE 3 and are distributed throughout the county.

TABLE 3

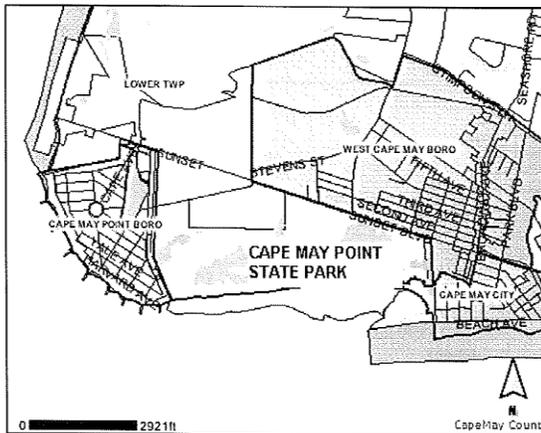
**CAPE MAY COUNTY
ECOTOURISM INVENTORY
NJ STATE PARKS**

<u>Place</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Contiguous Zone</u>
Belleplain State Forest	Dennis/Upper	21034.0	PF25
Cape May Point State Park	Lower	235.0	R1,R2
Corson's Inlet State Park	Upper	41.8	R2
	Ocean City	299.0	R2-30
Hereford Inlet Lighthouse and Gardens	North Wildwood	1.5	TH-1
Dennis Creek WMA/Reeds Beach	Dennis	547.0	Mixed
	Middle	340.0	Mixed
Sunset Beach	Cape May Point	111.0	C
Nummy Island	Stone Harbor	357.3	C
Higbee Beach WMA	Lower	280.0	C
Beaver Swamp WMA	Middle	1593.0	RR
	Dennis	315.0	RR
Tuckahoe WMA (L. McNamara)	Upper	14600.0	RR

The largest state park in the county is Belleplain State Forest, located just to the west of Woodbine, predominantly in Dennis Township. The park has camping facilities and is the most isolated state park in Cape May County.



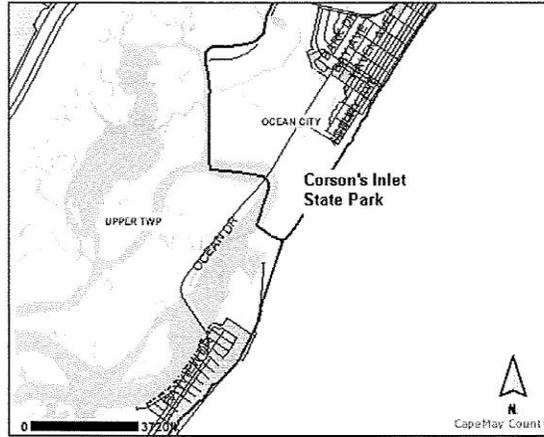
Cape May Point State Park is located at the extreme southern tip of New Jersey and is very close to the Victorian City of Cape May. The park has a lighthouse and is



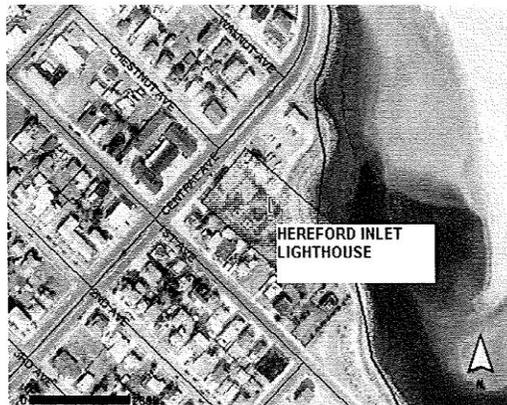
contiguous to land held by several trusts.

Located at the southern tip of Ocean City and the northern tip of Stathmere in Upper Township, Corson Inlet State Park is part of the Intracoastal Waterway system and provides access to the ocean. While the land is environmentally sensitive, it is

surrounded by residential development, dominated by expensive homes. The two islands are connected by a bridge maintained by the County.

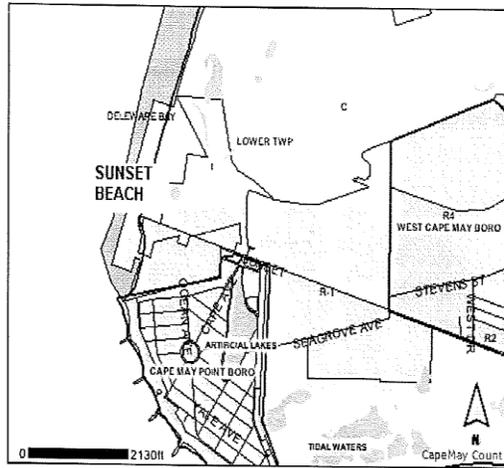
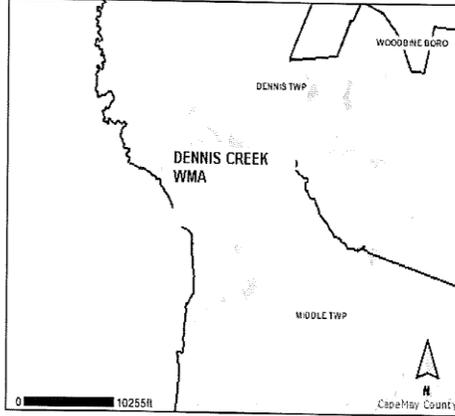


Further to the south, at the northern tip of the Wildwoods is the Herefords Inlet Lighthouse shown below. This land sits among prime residential real estate.

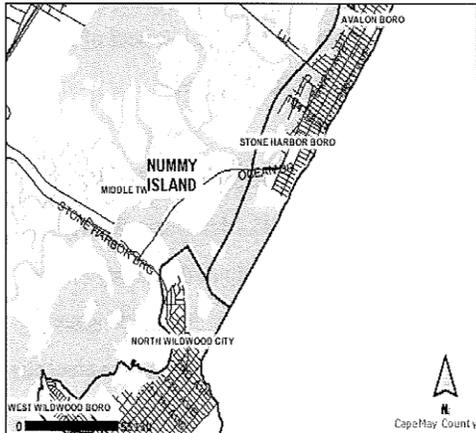


On the Delaware Bay side of the County are both the Dennis Creek Wildlife Management

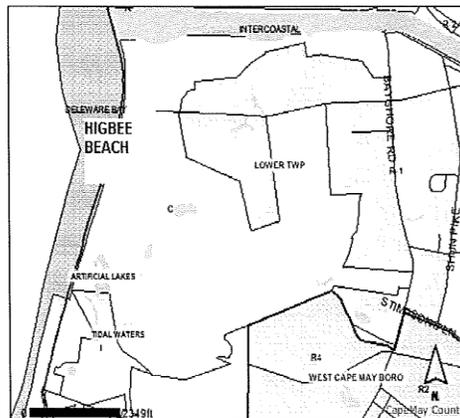
Area and Sunset Beach in Lower Township, both shown below. The Dennis Creek WMA includes Reeds Beach and is over 900 acres in size.



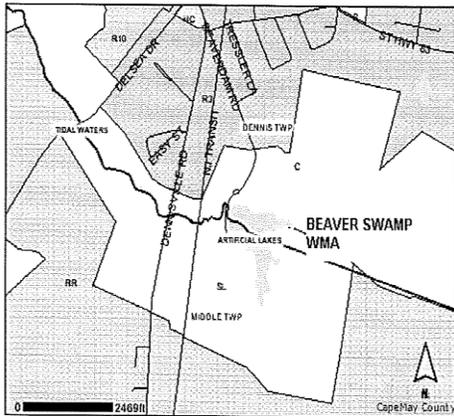
One of the ecotourism resources in the county that is not at all developable is Nummy Island between Stone Harbor and North Wildwood. While it has places for observation of wildlife, the island is very sensitive and not developed.



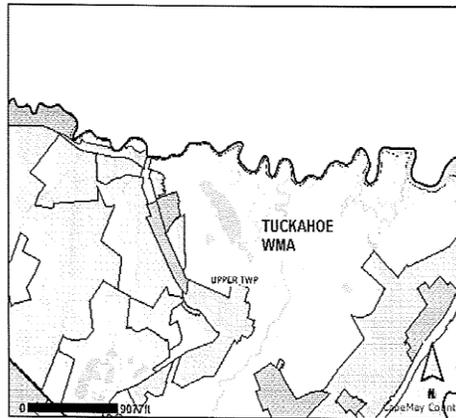
A second WMA in the area is at Higbee Beach, located just above Sunset Beach. This is one of the prime areas to observe the horseshoe crab mating ritual.



Two of the larger areas for wildlife watching are further north. Beaver Creek WMA is located just south of Route 83 in Dennis Township, just west of the Garden State Parkway.



The Tuckahoe WMA (also known as the Lester G. McNamara WMA) is at the northern tip of the county on the Tuckahoe River. At 14,600 acres in size, this area determines the character of the entire adjacent area.



County Ecotourism Resources:

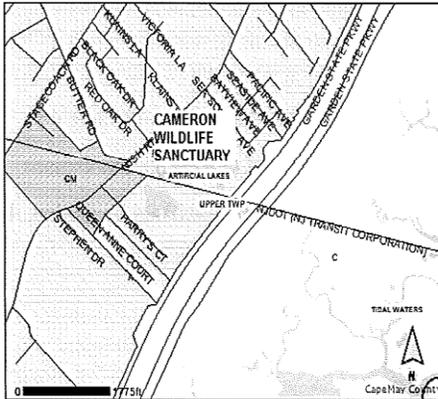
Like the state, Cape May County maintains a number of parks where ecotourism activities occur. The largest of these is Fishing Creek Park with almost 400 acres.

TABLE 4

**CAPE MAY COUNTY
ECOTOURISM INVENTORY
CAPE MAY COUNTY PARKS**

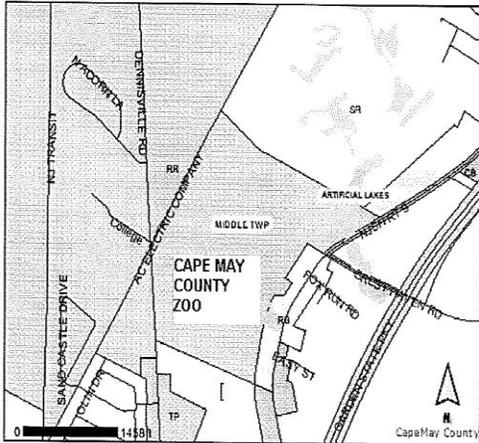
<u>Place</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Contiguous</u> <u>Zone</u>
Cameron Wildlife Sanctuary	Upper	25.0	R1
Cape May County Park and Zoo	Middle	184.0	RR
Avalon Manor Fishing Pier	Middle	2.0	SL
Fishing Creek Park	Lower	52.0	R
West Creek Mill Pond	Dennis	86.3	RR
Rea Farm, "The Beanery"	W. Cape May	13.9	R2

Cameron Wildlife Refuge is easily accessible, just off of Route 9 in Upper Township.



The surrounding area is well-developed and access to the Garden State Parkway is not far away.

The best known and most actively used ecotourism resource in the county is the Cape

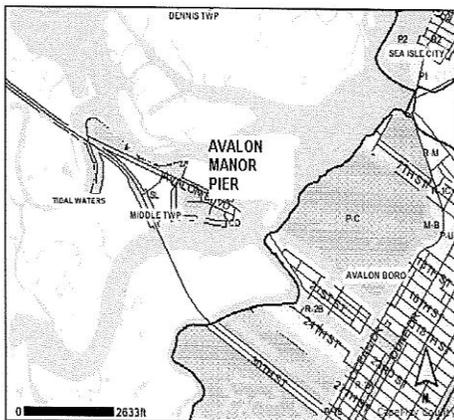


May County Zoo and Park in Middle Township. The zoo exhibits have expanded steadily in the past few years and free entry makes the zoo a popular place to revisit on many occasions.

The property is located on Route 9 and is adjacent to a Parkway exit. Recently, it has been bordered by a

new community college building.

One of the smallest properties in the inventory is the Avalon Manor Pier. The pier was



once the foot of a bridge that crossed the intracoastal waterway to Avalon. It is actually located in Middle Township.

Non-Profit Ecotourism Resources:

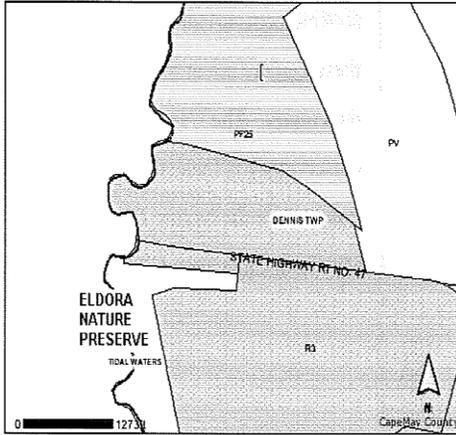
Several of the most intensively used ecotourism resources in the county are those owned and maintained by non-profit organizations. The two most prominent are the Audubon Society and the Nature Conservancy. These are internationally known entities that can afford to market their resources in Cape May County.

The amount of activity that these entities help to generate helps to extend the tourism season in the county. This provides needed business for the entire hospitality industry. The parks and properties maintained by these entities are shown below.

TABLE 5

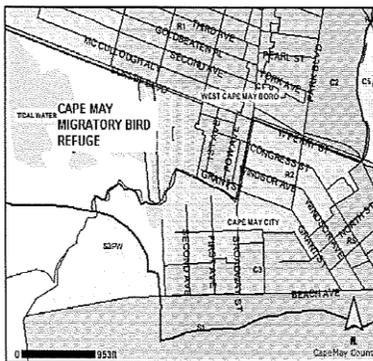
CAPE MAY COUNTY ECOTOURISM INVENTORY NON-PROFIT PARKS			
<u>Place</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Contiguous Zone</u>
Nature Conservancy			
Eldora Nature Preserve	Dennis	173.4	PF25
Cape May Migratory Bird Refuge	W. Cape May	25.6	R1, R2
Lizard Tail Swamp Preserve	Middle	857.0	RR
Audubon Society			
CM Bird Observatory, Northwood Ctr.	Cape May Pt.	0.7	R1
CM Bird Observatory, Ctr. For Research and Ed.	Middle	25.0	RR, R3
Nature Center of Cape May	Cape May City	0.2	R3

The resources of the Nature Conservancy are primarily preserved land tracts that provide



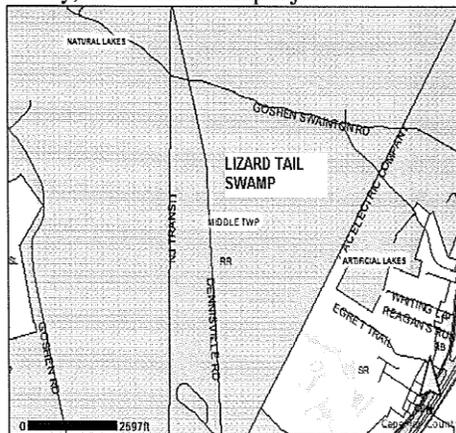
pristine habitats. These include the Eldora Nature Preserve in Dennis Township, just south of Route 47.

The Migratory Bird Refuge is adjacent to Cape May Point State Park. Again, its



proximity to Cape May City and its lodging facilities makes it a prime attraction for bird-watchers from all over the world.

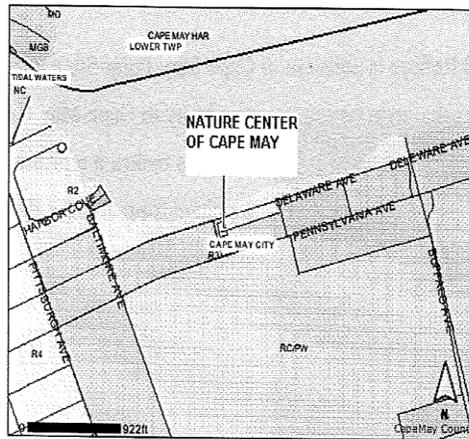
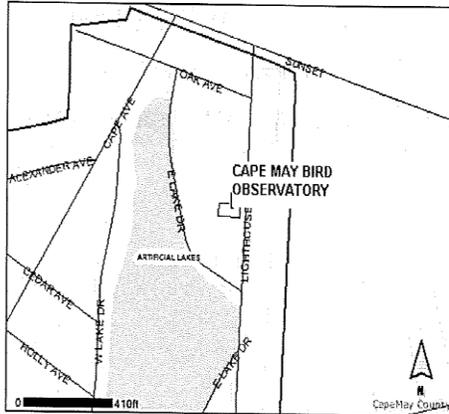
Finally, Lizard Tail Swamp is just below the Beaver Swamp WMA. Combined they



preserve a large part of the center of the county for ecotourism activities.

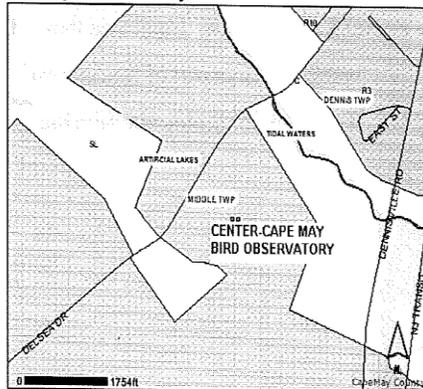
The Audubon Society runs and maintains several properties to inform and orient tourists

seeking ecotourism activities. Two of these centers are at the southern end of the county. The Cape May Bird Observatory is located in Cape May Point while the Nature Center of Cape May is in Cape May City on the harbor.



Finally, the Society's main educational center is located in Middle Township near Dennis

Creek WMA. On that site, workshops and tours are held and organized.

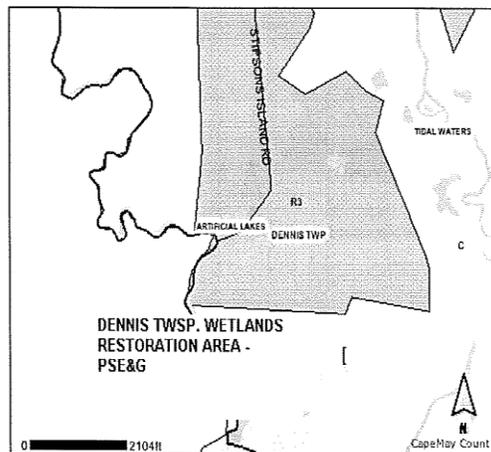


Private Ecotourism Resources:

Because of the location of Public Service Electric and Gas’ nuclear stations – Salem and Hope Creek – on the Delaware River, they manage and maintain a portion of the coastline.

TABLE 6

CAPE MAY COUNTY ECOTOURISM INVENTORY PRIVATE PARKS			
<u>Place</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Contiguous Zone</u>
Dennis Township Wetland Restoration Area PSE&G	Dennis	1316.0	R3



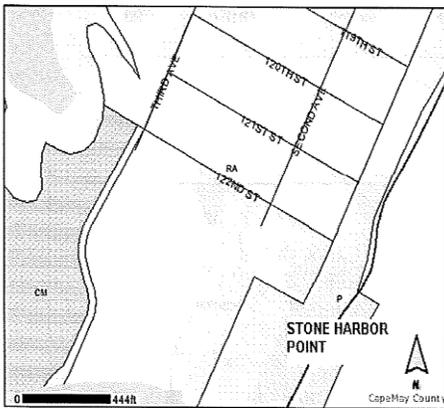
Municipal/Non-Profit Ecotourism Resources:

Several properties are maintained for ecotourism purposes by local municipalities or non-profit organizations. The non-profits are educational in nature and encourage active recreation.

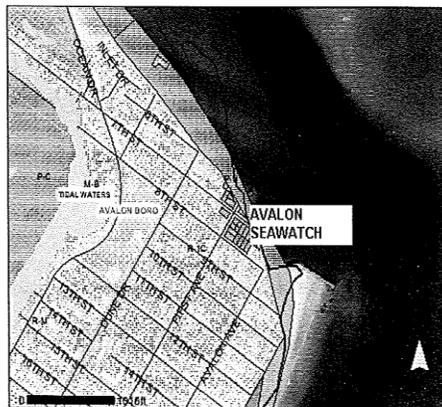
TABLE 7

CAPE MAY COUNTY ECOTOURISM INVENTORY MUNICIPAL/NON-PROFIT PARKS			
Place	Municipality	Acres	Contiguous
			Zone
Stone Harbor Point	Stone Harbor	82.4	RA
The Wetlands Institute	Middle	28.2	CR
Emien Physick Estate Gardens	Cape May City	5.1	R2
Learning's Run Botanical Gardens	Middle	7.4	RB
Avalon Seawatch	Avalon	0.1	R1-C
Stainton Wildlife Refuge	Ocean City	1.0	R1
Norbury's Landing	Middle	0.1	TR
Lower Twsp. Beach Access Point	Lower	30.0	R5

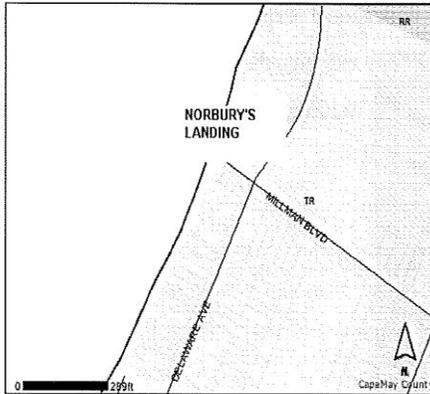
Several of the municipal properties allow access to the water either for boating use or for



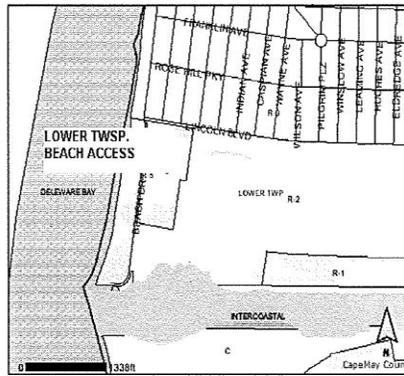
observation. Stone Harbor Point is on the Atlantic Ocean side of the island as is the Avalon Seawatch. They are easily accessible and provide an alternative to the beach itself.



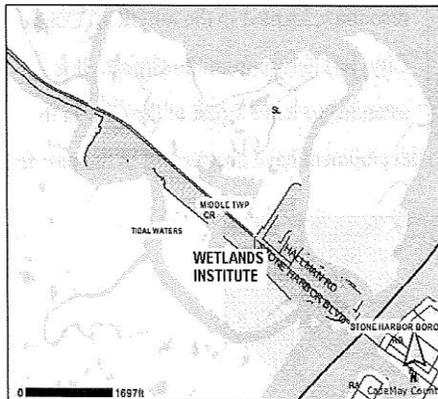
Both Norbury's Landing in Middle Township and Lower Township's Beach Access



Point give wildlife watchers and boaters access to the Delaware Bay.



The non-profit ecotourism resources are heavily visited and play a very important link



between the tourism and ecotourism trades. The Wetlands Institute in Middle Township entertains and educates schoolchildren with hands-on exhibits.

Green Acres Preservation Resources:

Through grants made available through the state, the county has been able to cooperate with local municipalities to purchase properties to be preserved. These properties are selected because they are judged to be important for retaining the character of the county.

The acres that are now in the Green Acres program are shown below in **TABLE 8**. They account for over 450 acres that will remain undeveloped in perpetuity.

TABLE 8

**CAPE MAY COUNTY
ECOTOURISM INVENTORY
GREEN ACRES PRESERVATION**

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Avalon	0.2
Dennis	2.0
Lower	29.0
Middle	17.0
Ocean City	2.0
Upper	180.0
Woodbine	266.0

***ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ECOTOURISM RESOURCES
IN
CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY***

IV. ECOTOURISM: ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Estimating Economic Impacts:

There is no doubt that the ecotourism industry attracts many tourists to Cape May County on its own. This is apparent from the number of people using accommodations in peak nature watching times that are off-season to the summer tourism industry. In addition, ecotourism is also an important part of the diversity of activities offered to summer tourists in addition to the beaches and boardwalks (see **APPENDIX 2** for an article introducing the economics of open space).

It is difficult to isolate the impacts of ecotourism alone. However, several surveys are periodically carried out to ask tourists their primary activity while using the state's natural resources. These have been used to estimate the economic impacts of the ecotourism industry in Cape May County. The methodology and multipliers used are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. They are from the *Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II)* and have been followed as carefully as possible to give the results validity and acceptance.

In order to estimate economic impacts, the amount of expenditures on ecotourism activities needs to be known. The calculation of expenditures is shown in **TABLE 9**. The number of participants is taken from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's *National Survey* last completed in 2001. The participants in "wildlife watching" were used for a conservative estimate. While hunting and fishing are also recorded in the survey, these are not as land intensive and the main focus of the properties in the ecotourism resource

inventory. The portion of statewide participants allocated to Cape May County was done on the basis of overall tourism spending as estimated by Global Insights in their annual report to the NJ Division of Tourism. Cape May County has long argued that this percentage, 13%, is too low, making this estimate also conservative.

The number of days per participant is reported in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife survey. By multiplying the number of participants and the average number of days they participated in wildlife watching activities, the number ecotourism days is estimated. These amount to 3.9m.

TABLE 9

CAPE MAY COUNTY ECOTOURISM EXPENDITURES, 2005	
Number of Participants	277,142
Days per Participant	14
Ecotourism Days	3,879,983
Expenditure per Day	\$135
Total Expenditures	\$522,697,809

The final piece of information that needs to be known is the expenditures per day by these participants. While this varies widely by place and type of activity, the Fermata study cited previously included a survey of those in Cape May County for horseshoe crab observation. This number was inflated to a 2005 level of \$135 per day. This is the range of per dollar expenditures by conventioners and other tourism activities.

Finally, **the total ecotourism expenditures have been estimated to be over \$522m, accounting for approximately 12.8% of total tourism expenditures in Cape May County as reported by Global Insight.**

Economic Impacts of Ecotourism in Cape May County:

When calculating the economic impacts that these expenditures cause in Cape May County, only the expenditures by non-residents should be considered. This is to eliminate double counting, as residents would spend their dollars on other in-county activities in the absence of available ecotourism activities. Using estimates made by the Cape May County Zoo, this study used 75% as the percent of those involved in wildlife watching in the County to be non-residents. This is again conservative as the County has an international reputation for its bird-watching opportunities.

The estimated \$392m spent by non-residents in 2005 generated jobs, wages and secondary economic activity in the County. As dollars were spent on meals, lodging, tours, equipment and other items, those dollars were then spent by employees and merchants. The total economic activity generated by one dollar of direct ecotourism spending is determined by multipliers provided by the *RIMS II* model as are employment and wages. The amount of NJ taxes is taken from estimates made by the Audubon Society.

TABLE 10 summarizes the results of these calculations. The economic impacts of ecotourism activities in Cape May County result in \$798m in total economic activity per year which generates 6,101 full-time equivalent jobs and annual wages of over \$247m. The State of NJ receives in excess of \$29m in tax revenues.

CAPE MAY COUNTY ECOTOURISM ECONOMIC IMPACTS	
Total Expenditures	\$522,697,809
% Non-residents	75%
Non-Resident Expenditures	\$392,023,357
Total Economic Activity	\$798,237,959
Jobs, FT Equivalent	6,101
Wages	\$247,445,143
NJ Taxes	\$29,862,287
% of County Tourism Activity	13%

***ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ECOTOURISM RESOURCES
IN
CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY***

V. ECOTOURISM: FISCAL IMPACTS

There is no doubt that the fiscal impacts of preserving land for ecotourism activities are substantial and varied. Besides the development that is not allowed on these properties, there are impacts on property values of neighboring properties, benefits to all residents as well as costs in maintaining the safety and attractiveness of the resources.

Many of the studies cited in the first part of this study acknowledge the certainty of these fiscal impacts as well as the difficulty in measuring them. **This study seeks to provide estimates of foregone development only in terms of average patterns in the municipality in which the property is located.** While this is not the complete picture (this would have differing impacts on each municipality depending upon local services to be provided and at what cost), it gives an indication of what could have been the land-use pattern if these properties were not used for ecotourism.

A study of the total fiscal impacts would require actual wetlands delineations by parcel, impacts on neighboring property values and the costs to provide the average level of municipal services to these properties whether the use was residential, commercial or vacant land. This is beyond the scope of this study and, in any case, would provide a host of methodological issues to any researcher.

Methodology: Estimating Development Potential for Ecotourism Resources

The acres of land inventoried in **TABLE 1** in most cases could have been developed to some extent based on their environmental constraints. While some have been preserved precisely because they are very environmentally sensitive, others have been preserved so that development could not take place. **This study has:**

- Taken the average number of vacant, residential, commercial, farmland and apartment parcels per acre for each municipality using the *2005 Abstract of Ratables*. Then, the ecotourism acres were converted to parcels in the same per acre ratios. If each ecotourism property was developed in the same land-use mix as the rest of the municipality, these additional parcels would be the result.
- The value of these parcels was calculated using the average value of existing parcels in each category. If 15 more farmland parcels would be created in a township, then these added 15 times the average farmland parcel value to the total assessed true value.

Using this method, it is assumed that the ecotourism acres would be developed in the same pattern and density as the rest of the municipality in which it is located. The results of these calculations are shown below on a county-wide basis. While it is difficult to tell how this development scenario would impact property taxes in each municipality, the addition of 14,801 residential parcels makes population growth possible. As each residential unit, whether having school-aged children or not, normally costs more to serve than it pays in property taxes, this could add to tax pressures. This would be most likely in the townships with large amounts of ecotourism land resources.

TABLE 11

**CAPE MAY COUNTY
FISCAL IMPACTS: COUNTY-WIDE**

Vacant Land		
	New Parcels	5,605
	Added true Assessed Value	\$304,154,849
Residential		
	New Parcels	14,801
	Added true Assessed Value	\$5,094,923,515
Farm Land		
	New Parcels	105
	Added true Assessed Value	\$21,730,715
Commercial		
	New Parcels	817
	Added true Assessed Value	\$519,533,132
Apartments		
	New Parcels	15
	Added true Assessed Value	\$8,013,404
Total Additional Assessed Value		\$5,948,355,614

The addition of nearly \$6 billion in new properties would add almost 17% to the County's current assessed value. These are broken down by municipality in the following table:

**CAPE MAY
COUNTY
FISCAL IMPACTS: BY MUNICIPALITY**

MuniName	Ecotourism Acres	New Vacant Parcels	New Resid Parcels	New Farm Parcels	New Comm. Parcels	New Apt. Parcels	Total True Value	Added Value	New Total Value
Avalon Borough	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	\$5,361,988,907	\$394,091	\$5,362,382,999
Cape May City	5.3	1	9	0	1	0	\$1,930,327,846	\$5,747,724	\$1,936,075,571
Cape May Point Borough	111.7	101	760	0	1	0	\$392,702,223	\$508,145,505	\$898,847,727
Dennis Township	15,556.0	881	1,525	37	80	0	\$638,144,300	\$386,381,901	\$1,024,526,201
Lower Township	976.0	48	712	1	18	0	\$2,900,577,476	\$149,502,664	\$3,050,080,140
Middle Township	8,850.1	812	1,345	10	98	2	\$1,835,543,787	\$365,259,158	\$2,200,802,945
North Wildwood City	1.5	0	7	0	0	0	\$1,679,065,511	\$1,858,333	\$1,680,923,844
Ocean City City	302.0	46	730	0	25	2	\$9,390,055,958	\$418,057,754	\$9,808,113,713
Sea Isle City	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	\$3,403,956,192	\$0	\$3,403,956,192
Stone Harbor Borough	439.7	35	1,512	0	103	2	\$2,923,341,803	\$1,541,263,284	\$4,464,605,088
Upper Township	27,963.1	3,647	8,128	55	485	9	\$1,466,438,888	\$2,550,676,433	\$4,017,115,321
West Cape May Borough	39.5	8	46	0	2	0	\$329,866,135	\$18,022,177	\$348,008,312
West Wildwood Borough	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	\$176,982,697	\$0	\$176,982,697
Wildwood City	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,281,481,980	\$0	\$1,281,481,980
Wildwood Crest Borough	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,556,865,558	\$0	\$1,556,865,558
Woodbine Borough	266.0	27	28	2	3	0	\$95,323,467	\$5,046,590	\$100,370,056
County	54,511.0	5,605	14,801	105	817	15	\$35,362,782,728	\$5,948,355,614	\$41,311,138,342

Finally, the total additions to the county's currently assessed parcels are shown in **TBALE 12** below. As it reports, the increase in farmland assessed parcels would be the greatest at 50.7% or 105. However, in the number of added parcels, residential properties would increase by 14,801 or 19.2%.

CAPE MAY COUNTY		
FISCAL IMPACTS: COUNTY-WIDE INCREASE		
Vacant Land		
New Parcels		5,605
Existing Parcels		12,309
% Increase		45.5%
Residential		
New Parcels		14,801
Existing Parcels		77,197
% Increase		19.2%
Farm Land		
New Parcels		105
Existing Parcels		208
% Increase		50.7%
Commercial		
New Parcels		817
Existing Parcels		3,735
% Increase		21.9%
Apartments		
New Parcels		15
Existing Parcels		636
% Increase		2.4%
Total Additional Assessed Value		
Existing Value		\$35,362,782,728
% Increase		16.8%

The development of these properties, where possible, would certainly alter the character of the county. If the zoo was residential units and Two Mile Beach a continuation of development patterns in Wildwood Crest, both the human and wildlife environments would be altered. Ecotourism resources are certainly vital to the economy and character of Cape May County.

EXHIBIT "B"

Middle Township MASTER PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following are the policy goals and objectives which support the Master Plan efforts. These goals and objectives update Township Master Plan goals and policy statements as set forth in the 2003 Master Plan to reflect the new direction toward Centers based development and to further protect lands in the Environs outside of the Centers.

Overall Goals

- Improve quality of life through sound land use planning.
- Provide for sustainable development.
- Balance development with the necessary infrastructure and land to support growth.
- Promote smart development and redevelopment in Centers.
- Protect environmentally sensitive lands and farmlands with appropriate development techniques.
- Identify transportation improvements to support planned growth.
- Support existing businesses and new initiatives to expand economic opportunities.

Land Use - Promote a balanced land use pattern compatible with the natural environment.

- Maintain the character and integrity of each community within the Township.
- Promote a balanced variety of residential, commercial, light industrial, recreational, public and conservation land uses.
- Maintain the residential character and scale of established residential neighborhoods through appropriate design standards reflecting specific area qualities.
- Identify creative development techniques to minimize impact of new development.
- Encourage redevelopment within Township Centers that supports higher density mixed-uses.
- Encourage mixed-use development including residential and commercial uses within the Center core areas.
- Promote conservation and preservation of sensitive lands outside of the Centers at a lower density through open space residential cluster and density transfer of non-contiguous parcels.
- Ensure that negative impacts of commercial and industrial development are addressed through appropriate performance standards to minimize residential impacts.
- Encourage sustainable development patterns.

Economy - Promote a balanced diverse and strong economic tax base.

- Promote the diversification and expansion of the local economy through appropriate development and redevelopment techniques.
- Provide for a diverse and balanced community with a mix of commercial and residential land uses which are guided into compact Centers.
- Promote design controls to support high quality commercial development.
- Update sign standards that promote safety while discouraging sign proliferation.
- Work with the business community to support and sustain a year-round economy through appropriate marketing efforts.
- Support existing coastal development and the water-based recreation industry as a component of the Township's economy.
- Explore alternative land use options outside of the Township's Centers to protect land use values.

Environment - Preserve the unique natural resources and habitat that are an integral aspect of the Township's quality of life.

- Provide environmental protection regulations to ensure protection of critical resources.

- Protect the quality of the environment such as groundwater resources and wetlands and encourage cooperation with organizations that promote the same.
- Encourage the conservation of the area's natural resources including water supply and open spaces.
- Protect critical environmental resources by limiting development in these areas and using creative zoning options to support cluster and density transfer to the Township Centers.
- Establish controls to limit disturbance of critical resources during land development.
- Provide measures to retain and preserve existing natural vegetation during new construction.
- Identify and prioritize farmlands as an important component of the Township's economy and develop appropriate mechanisms to retain these lands.
- Pursue state and federal funding for protection of open space and natural resources.
- Encourage renewable energy systems and energy conservation measures.

Infrastructure - Provide adequate infrastructure to promote sustainable development within the Centers.

- Promote adequate infrastructure and public services to enable development in the Centers.
- Maintain adequate public services for the projected growth of the Township.
- Develop and maintain adequate services to meet the transportation, economic and social needs of senior citizens and low/moderate income families.
- Promote 'green development' and identify appropriate regulations to encourage use of sustainable building construction and materials and design.
- Minimize storm water runoff impacts by encouraging the use of best management practices and protection of natural drainage systems.
- Encourage conservation practices to reduce use of resources and to promote recycling.
- Encourage the modernization of existing facilities and infrastructure.

Housing - Provide housing to meet the needs of current and future Township residents by providing a full range of housing opportunities for all income levels and housing needs.

- Encourage and provide opportunities for market-based affordable housing options.
- Support housing rehabilitation activities to maintain housing stock and housing affordability.
- Provide senior housing opportunities at all ability levels including independent living, assisted housing, congregate care, and nursing care.
- Provide for higher density housing within mixed-use structures that will encourage vibrant active Town Centers.
- Encourage innovative development options to cluster or transfer residential development to the Centers.
- Encourage affordable housing close to the job centers.

Transportation -Provide a transportation network that is safe, provides efficient traffic flow, pedestrian and bicyclist-friendly, and multimodal.

- Provide the opportunity for the improvement of the highways and alternative transportation networks (i.e. bicycle and pedestrian facilitates) to provide safe and efficient access through the region.
- Encourage public transportation
- Promote expansion of transit services (rail, bus, and jitney).
- Promote summer shuttle bus services to support summer visitors and reduce congestion through coordination with the County and other municipalities.
- Encourage campground, hotel and motel owners to work with the Township and County to develop alternative transportation programs such as shuttle operations to service visitors and to reduce summer vehicular traffic activity.
- Encourage the elimination of at-grade crossings on the Garden State Parkway.
- Evaluate the creation of Transportation Development Districts (TD Districts) to support needed transportation improvements.

- Promote bicycle facilities for commuting and recreational use in coordination with other transportation modes and regional and state facilities.
- Update design standards to support bicycle, pedestrian and transit facilities within the Centers to provide connectivity between neighborhoods and to services.
- Update regulations to provide consistency with State Access Management Code.

***Historic, Cultural and Aesthetic Resources* -Preserve the unique historic and cultural resources of the Township that provide historical continuity.**

- Preserve and enhance the historic and cultural and recreational aspects and visual environment of the Township.
- Promote design guidelines to preserve the Township's unique historic structures and districts.
- Identify and protect scenic local and county roadways with appropriate setback and buffer requirements and vegetation preservation measures.
- Provide for open space buffers to protect adjacent land uses from the negative impacts of traffic along rural roadways and to protect the scenic appearance of these corridors.

Recreation

Provide both active and passive recreation facilities and programs to serve Township residents.

- Plan for and provide active recreational facilities and programs that meet the needs of current Township residents.
- Identify and plan for future recreation needs consistent with forecasted growth.

**TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLE
COUNTY OF CAPE MAY
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
RESOLUTION**

Date: September 21, 2011

SUBJECT: SUPPORTING MIDDLE TOWNSHIP MASTER PLAN AND OBJECTIVES BY MIDDLE TOWNSHIP ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION GREEN TEAM

INTRODUCED BY: Lillian Armstrong

SECONDED BY: Jim Amenhauser

VOTE-AYE: Steve Atzert, Gary Farrow, Rachel Reed, Jeff Schafer, Dawn Stimmel

NAY: None

WHEREAS, the Middle Township Environmental Commission Green Team supports the Goals and Objectives of Middle Township's Master Plan as a result of the Visioning Section;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this resolution is hereby passed by majority vote.

Witness my hand and seal of
the Township of Middle, this
21st day of September, 2011

Dawn Stimmel, Secretary

