

NEW JERSEY ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ALLIANCE

STATEWIDE POLICY PLATFORM

2025-2026



Design by Christian Tandazo.

MISSION

The New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance is an alliance of New Jersey-based organizations and individuals working together to identify, prevent, and reduce and/or eliminate environmental injustices that exist in communities of color and low-income communities. NJEJA will support community efforts to remediate and rebuild impacted neighborhoods, using the community's vision of improvement, through education, advocacy, the review and promulgation of public policies, training, and through organizing and technical assistance.

NJEJA is a statewide alliance of organizations and individuals focused on critical environmental justice issues. In addition to addressing statewide issues, the organization also works on local concerns in north, central, and south Jersey. NJEJA provides direct leadership and support on a host of environmental and policy efforts throughout environmental justice (EJ) communities in New Jersey.¹ NJEJA is not only geographically diverse but is also the only statewide environmental organization in New Jersey that has a significant number of people of color in its membership and leadership. This diversity is one of NJEJA's most important assets and allows us to bring a unique perspective to issues that are otherwise often absent in mainstream environmental policy discussions within New Jersey. Through the efforts of NJEJA and its organizational partners, there is now a New Jersey Environmental Justice Movement that continues to take action to ensure that all New Jersey residents, regardless of their race, color, ethnicity, religion, or economic status, are able to live, work, play, worship, and attend school in clean, safe, healthy, and sustainable environments.

NJEJA PRIORITIES and AREA OF WORK

Our overarching framework in determining policy priorities and goals can be understood as the work to develop principles and policies for equity and justice concerning the

¹ We define environmental justice communities as communities Of Color and communities with low-income.

distribution of pollution siting and community involvement in decisions that affect a community's environment and well-being.

Our work can be understood through key priorities:

Reducing the Cumulative Impacts of Air and Other Pollutants – Local air pollution regulations often measure air pollution on a case-by-case basis, looking only at one facility at a time. However, Environmental Justice communities host multiple facilities, which means that there are multiple sources of toxic air pollution accumulating to dangerous levels. One such pollutant is fine particulate matter,² which causes up to 200,000 premature deaths in the United States annually, connected to cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, asthma, and decreased lung function in children.³ Historically underserved communities across NJ suffer from exposure to a multitude of air pollution sources, including goods movement, the power sector, buildings/infrastructure, and waste management. NJEJA works to reduce the cumulative impacts⁴ of these burdens on Environmental Justice communities through education, technical assistance, and advocacy.

Climate Change Mitigation and Readiness – Environmental justice communities face increased risk from climate change, while contributing the least to this global phenomenon.⁵ This can be visualized in the rising levels of heat and extreme flooding events that happen in environmental justice communities, particularly those located in urban environments. It is imperative that climate change mitigation and adaptation

² United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2024. "Health and Environmental Effects of Particulate Matter (PM)." US EPA. July 16, 2024.
<https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/health-and-environmental-effects-particulate-matter-pm>.

³ Caiazzo, Fabio, Akshay Ashok, Ian A. Waitz, Steve H.L. Yim, and Steven R.H. Barrett. 2013. "Air Pollution and Early Deaths in the United States. Part I: Quantifying the Impact of Major Sectors in 2005." *Atmospheric Environment* 79 (November): 198–208.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2013.05.081>.

⁴ Cumulative Impacts Basic Primer - New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA)." 2023. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). November 2023.
<https://njeja.org/cumulative-impacts-basic-primer/>.

⁵ Climate Reality Project. Frontline and Fenceline Communities.
<https://www.climateRealityProject.org/frontline-fenceline-communities>.

policies address both climate change and disproportionate pollution burdens in vulnerable EJ communities.

Clean Energy Project Development – We define clean energy strictly as solar, wind, small hydroelectric projects, and some geothermal projects,⁶ excluding nuclear power, incineration, natural gas, carbon capture, and hydrogen fuel due to their actual and potential environmental harms and public health risks.

- Nuclear energy produces toxic waste and significant safety risks.⁷
- Incineration, including incineration of biomass, produces significant air pollution.⁸
- Natural gas involves power plants that emit significant air pollution and damage local environments as part of the extraction process, particularly through fracking.⁹
- Carbon capture and hydrogen create significant environmental and public health risks, hold potential to increase co-pollutant emissions, and have not been proven to work at a scalable or financially sustainable level.^{10, 11}

2025 GUBERNATORIAL POLICY PRIORITIES

In line with the policy areas identified above, there are five main categories of work which we believe should be the focus for the incoming administration. While these categories may be distinct for the purposes of discussion, many of these issues overlap with one another and could be placed into other categories. This overlap mirrors the way in which the legacies and ongoing injustice of environmental racism and other

⁶ We identify some applications of geothermal projects which can be used for zero-emission energy and in building decarbonization. However, any geothermal project approved should have no negative implications for environmental justice communities or the natural environment.

⁷ Ghosh, Padmaparna. "Nuclear Power 101." NRDC, NRDC, 5 Jan. 2022, www.nrdc.org/stories/nuclear-power-101.

⁸ New Jersey's Dirty Secret." 2024. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). October 2024. <https://njeja.org/incinerators-new-jerseys-dirty-secret/>.

⁹ Union of Concerned Scientists. 2014. "Environmental Impacts of Natural Gas." Union of Concerned Scientists. June 19, 2014. <https://www.ucs.org/resources/environmental-impacts-natural-gas>.

¹⁰ A Quick Guide to Carbon Capture and Storage." 2024. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). September 2024. <https://njeja.org/a-quick-guide-to-carbon-capture-and-storage/>.

¹¹ A Quick Guide to Hydrogen Production and Hydrogen Co-Firing - New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA)." 2024. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). July 2024. <https://njeja.org/njeja-hydrogen-fact-sheet/>.

inequitable forces cross over one another and create intersectional, multi-layered issues.

The policy priorities outlined below can be understood as the following:

1. Realizing the Right to Clean Air and Healthy Communities;
2. Building Climate and Energy Justice, and Democracy;
3. Pursuing Waste Justice and a Zero Waste Economy;
4. Prioritizing EJ Investments, Financial Futures, and Communities;
5. Developing Resiliency and Climate Emergency Preparedness.

Realizing the Right to Clean Air and Healthy Communities

The New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance was founded in part due to our commitment and determination to guarantee clean air and a healthy community environment for all New Jersey residents, regardless of their zip code. Through this work, the term ‘cumulative impacts’¹² emerged to explain the ways in which residents of environmental justice communities are affected by the cumulative burden and risks of multiple sources of pollution in their communities. The term also specifically encompasses how these multiple pollutants interact with each other and any social vulnerabilities that exist in these communities. Toxic air emissions come from a multitude of sources and are not limited to a single sector. To this end, realizing the right to clean air and therefore the public health benefit of living without toxic pollution touches on multiple sectors and industries.

Therefore, it is imperative that any incoming administration develop workplans to achieve the five following objectives in order to support New Jersey residents and advocates in achieving clean air and healthy communities for all people. The new gubernatorial administration must:

1. Sustain commitment to implement New Jersey’s landmark 2020 Environmental Justice Law, sometimes referred to as the environmental justice ‘Cumulative Impacts’ Law in order to protect over-burdened environmental justice communities.
2. Take direct action to improve air quality in environmental justice communities through (a) investing in localized air monitoring with data analysis and transparent, public reporting, (b) place more stringent permits on scrap metal facilities and recyclers in order to decrease permitting loopholes and unwanted environmental impacts, (c) institute greater enforcement and oversight on the

¹² Cumulative Impacts Basic Primer - New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA).” 2023. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). November 2023.
<https://njeja.org/cumulative-impacts-basic-primer/>.

largest emitters of hazardous air pollutants in the state regardless of their sector or facility type.

3. Support and increase targeted assistance of energy efficiency investments in environmental justice communities which will bring environmental and financial benefits.
4. Embrace initiatives which clean up New Jersey ports, with particular attention to the Port of Newark and the Port of Camden, including indirect source review¹³ policies and electrification programs¹⁴ which clean up deadly diesel pollution from the transportation and goods movement sectors.
5. Utilize a 'Mandatory Emissions Reductions'¹⁵ (MER) framework when working to reduce toxic air pollution so that environmental justice communities that have been most negatively impacted by pollution burdens are the first to see benefits; and integrate a Mandatory Emissions Reductions¹⁶ framework for the power sector to pursue significant emissions reductions and set a strict standard of protection for EJ communities.

¹³ Indirect Source Rules: An Emerging Route toward Clean Freight." 2025. The Equation. May 15, 2025. <https://blog.ucs.org/sam-wilson/indirect-source-rules-an-emerging-route-toward-clean-freight/>.

¹⁴ Harnessing the Power of Electric Vehicles." 2025. Union of Concerned Scientists. 2025. <https://www.ucs.org/resources/harnessing-power-electric-vehicles>.

¹⁵ Mandatory Emissions Reductions (MER) for Climate Mitigation in the Power Sector - New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA)." 2023. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). November 2023. <https://njeja.org/mandatory-emissions-reductions-mer-for-climate-mitigation-in-the-power-sector/>.

¹⁶ Mandatory Emissions Reductions (MER) for Climate Mitigation in the Power Sector - New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA)." 2023. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). November 2023. <https://njeja.org/mandatory-emissions-reductions-mer-for-climate-mitigation-in-the-power-sector/>.

Building Climate and Energy Justice, and Democracy

In connection with our work on achieving clean air for all communities, the New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance and our partners have become deeply involved in climate and energy justice work, not only in the state of New Jersey but at the federal level. To this end, we see these two sections as deeply intertwined and the principles of both areas must be taken in conjunction in order to reach a Just Transition which can support our state in reaching our energy goals while also ensuring protection for environmental justice communities.

To this end, we call upon the new administration to commit to the following objectives:

1. Implement new rules by the Department of Environmental Protection to require Mandatory Emissions Reductions¹⁷ of greenhouse gas co-pollutants along with greenhouse gas reduction commitments for the power sector. These rules should target power plants in environmental justice communities with the greatest co-pollutant emissions burden.
2. Institute a moratorium on carbon-capture and sequestration¹⁸ - also known as carbon capture and storage or CCS - as well as hydrogen production¹⁹ regardless of color/type, and production of renewable natural gas projects²⁰ in EJ communities. These projects present significant risk to the environmental, local air pollution burden, and public health and safety in environmental justice

¹⁷ Mandatory Emissions Reductions (MER) for Climate Mitigation in the Power Sector - New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA)." 2023. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). November 2023.

<https://njeja.org/mandatory-emissions-reductions-mer-for-climate-mitigation-in-the-power-sector/>.

¹⁸ A Quick Guide to Carbon Capture and Storage." 2024. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). September 2024. <https://njeja.org/a-quick-guide-to-carbon-capture-and-storage/>.

¹⁹ A Quick Guide to Hydrogen Production and Hydrogen Co-Firing - New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA)." 2024. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). July 2024. <https://njeja.org/njeja-hydrogen-fact-sheet/>.

²⁰ Hellweg, Annika. The Truth About Renewable Natural Gas. Conservation Law Foundation. April 2025. <https://www.clf.org/blog/the-truth-about-renewable-natural-gas/>

communities; therefore, they cannot have any place in New Jersey's energy portfolio or long-term planning.²¹

3. Make significant investments in truly clean renewable energy infrastructure in environmental justice areas. We recommend prioritization of projects such as battery storage, onshore and offshore wind, large scale solar power, virtual power plants, and community solar microgrids. In line with this prioritization, renewable energy project development must include demonstrable project steps which provide opportunities for community energy planning as well as co-benefits for environmental justice communities such as jobs training, education, and, where applicable, community ownership. Furthermore, with each watt of clean energy brought online, fossil fuel projects in EJ communities should be prioritized for displacement and decommissioning.
4. Immediately stop the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission's siting of a fourth natural gas powerplant in the Ironbound section of the City of Newark. This plant proposal has received nearly unanimous oppositional outcry from the community and cannot be allowed to proceed: doing so would be a violation of the community's agency and autonomy and place the community under additional air pollution burdens.²²
5. Take steps to stop the proliferation of projects which take up land and increase environmental burden including warehouse sprawl and data centers in environmental justice communities.^{23, 24}

²¹ Lam, Yukyan, Jennifer Ventrella, Ana Isabel Baptista, and Juan David Rodriguez. 2025. "Analysis of Proposed Carbon Capture Projects in the US Power Sector and Co-Location with Environmental Justice Communities." Edited by Diogo Guedes Vidal. PLOS One 20 (5): e0323817. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0323817>.

²² PVSC: Vote No on Fourth Power Plant Proposal." 2025. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). June 2025. <https://njeja.org/pvsc-vote-no/>.

²³ Olivia. 2025. "Climate Justice Alliance Supports a People's AI Action Plan - Climate Justice Alliance." Climate Justice Alliance. July 23, 2025. <https://climatejusticealliance.org/climate-justice-alliance-supports-a-peoples-ai-action-plan/>.

²⁴ New Report Finds Roughly 1 in 3 New Jersey Residents Lives near a Mega-Warehouse." 2024. Environmental Defense Fund. June 18, 2024. <https://www.edf.org/media/new-report-finds-roughly-1-3-new-jersey-residents-lives-near-mega-warehouse>.

Pursuing Waste Justice and a Zero Waste Economy

At the New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance, we know that environmental justice communities are not only impacted by the energy sector, but also by the connection between waste and energy as well as the processing of immense amounts of waste that comes to and from New Jersey. While the massive volume of waste that comes into and out of the state is connected to larger issues of consumer practice and a focus on quick access without equal attention to reuse and reduce models, there are steps which the administration can take to institute policy priorities which help the state address the problems of waste.

To this end, we ask that the new administration take the following actions to support environmental justice communities in pursuing waste justice:

1. Support the legislature in the immediate removal of waste incinerators from the existing Renewable Portfolio Standard - or potential Clean Energy Standard²⁵ - and remove waste incinerators from access to renewable energy credits.²⁶
2. Place a moratorium on chemical recycling^{27, 28} and a ban on the chemical recycling process in the state of New Jersey.

²⁵ Environmental Justice Advocates Testify in Trenton on the Proposed Clean Energy Standard - New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA)." 2024. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). March 2024.
<https://njeja.org/environmental-justice-advocates-testify-in-trenton-on-the-proposed-clean-energy-standard/>.

²⁶ New Jersey's Dirty Secret." 2024. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). October 2024.
<https://njeja.org/incinerators-new-jerseys-dirty-secret/>.

²⁷ NJEJA and Partners Oppose Chemical Recycling - New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA)." 2024. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (NJEJA). May 2024.
<https://njeja.org/njeja-and-partners-oppose-chemical-recycling/>.

²⁸ Budris, Kevin. 2022. "The Fossil Fuel Industry Campaign to Keep Us Hooked on Plastics WRITTEN BY."
<https://just-zero.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/2022-12-14-Just-Zero-Advanced-Recycling-Report.pdf>.

3. Assist the legislature in passing waste reduction policies including Extended Producer Responsibility²⁹ as well as “Skip The Stuff”³⁰ policies.
4. Work with communities and stakeholders to move a “Bottle Bill”³¹ through the legislature to become the 11th state in the country with a bill which incentivizes recycling and generates revenue to address waste reduction.
5. Coordinate efforts between the legislature and the Department of Environmental Protection in both passing bills which institute new requirements on scrap metal and hazardous waste processing facilities and protect surrounding communities from undue air pollution burden, risk of fire, and other hazards that are byproducts of these processes.³²

²⁹ Blair, Peter. 2022. “10 Principles of a Successful Producer Responsibility for Packaging Law - Just Zero.” Just Zero. December 2022.
<https://just-zero.org/our-stories/from-my-experience/10-principles-of-a-successful-producer-responsibility-for-packaging-law/>.

³⁰ Skip the Stuff. 2022. “Upstream.” Upstream. 2022.
<https://upstreamolutions.org/skipthestufftoolkit#toolkit>.

³¹ Reimagining the Bottle Bill NORTHEAST.” n.d. Accessed September 11, 2025.
<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5eda91260bbb7e7a4bf528d8/t/6230ddb010533a49143d1268/1647369651034/Reimagining-the-Bottle-Bill-REPORT.pdf>.

³² Earthjustice, “Hazardous Waste Recycling and Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste Early Notifications Show Substantial Disproportionate Impact to Environmental Justice Communities,”
<https://earthjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/dsw-facilities.pdf>.

Prioritizing EJ Investments, Financial Futures, and Communities

The passage - and subsequent dismantling - of the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act demonstrated to environmental justice communities just how powerful an investment and influx of capital into EJ communities can be for reversing the harms of environmental racism. Communities not only in New Jersey but across the country have seen the value in creating space for historically marginalized communities in job creation, community development, and trainings. Furthermore, we have seen that projects and plans are stronger when community knowledge is braided into the long-term vision.

Therefore, we urge the incoming administration to rely on these examples and lead New Jersey to a stronger, more unified future by investing in communities and residents, particularly those who have been historically excluded from these programs, training, projects, and initiatives. We urge the new administration to commit to the following:

1. Create space, earmark positions, and hold trainings and placements for residents of environmental justice communities in clean energy and green infrastructure initiatives to ensure that these projects have sustained labor and long-term investment.
2. Institute specific energy efficiency goals in housing and development, particularly in environmental justice communities.³³
3. Consider an equity and justice analysis that centers environmental justice communities while planning long-term grid reliability and job creation in the energy and transmission sectors.³⁴

³³ New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance, "Comments on: New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Third Triennium of Energy Efficiency and Peak Demand Reduction Programs," (PDF submitted to the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, July 29, 2025), 9,

<https://njeja.org/comments-to-nj-bpu-triennium-three/>.

³⁴ New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance, "Comments on: New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Resource Adequacy Technical Conference," (PDF submitted to the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, August 19, 2025),

<https://njeja.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/NJEJA-Comments-BPU-ResourceAdequacy.pdf>.

4. Work with utilities and communities to ensure meaningful stakeholder input and address the imbalance of Energy Efficiency programming in low- and moderate-income (LMI) communities as well as renters.³⁵
5. Appoint a Senior-level Governor's office staff on environmental justice to be responsive to environmental justice issues throughout the state and coordinate efforts across agencies and initiatives in state government.

³⁵ New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance, "Comments on: New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Resource Adequacy Technical Conference," (PDF submitted to the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, August 19, 2025), <https://njeja.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/NJEJA-Comments-BPU-ResourceAdequacy.pdf>.

Developing Resiliency and Climate Emergency Preparedness

While many of the policy objectives outlined above are critical for long-term planning and a just transition, we recognize that the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation are here and have profound implications for overburdened, at-risk environmental justice communities. Time and again over the course of the past several years, the state has witnessed and experienced “once-in-a-century” storms on nearly an annual basis. Environmental justice communities are being hit first and hardest by the effects of climate change. While long-term planning is still very much needed, communities need solutions and investments which can help them combat these devastating effects now.

To this point, the incoming administration must take on the following responsibilities in order to mitigate the financial burden of resiliency and preparedness:

1. Invest in community-led climate resiliency hubs with capabilities for responding to climate related disasters and chronic emergencies including heat waves, flash storms, flooding, etc.³⁶
2. Develop community level emergency and climate change adaptation plans in collaboration with local residents, community groups, and environmental justice organizations.
3. Create climate change and climate justice curriculum for New Jersey schools in collaboration with environmental justice organizations and social justice groups.
4. Open up funding and grant opportunities for municipalities and community-based organizations to access support for projects that can decrease the urban-heat island effect including development of green space, parks, tree canopy, and more cooling centers with longer hours and greater access.³⁷

³⁶ New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance, "Comments on: New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Establishment of an Urban Heat Island (“UHI”) Mitigation Program," (PDF submitted to the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, April 17, 2025), 6, https://njeja.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/NJEJA_Response-BPU-UHI.pdf.

³⁷ Graça, Marisa, Sara Cruz, Ana Monteiro, and Tina-Simone Neset. 2022. “Designing Urban Green Spaces for Climate Adaptation: A Critical Review of Research Outputs.” *Urban Climate* 42 (March): 101126. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.uclim.2022.101126>.

5. Commit to policies and investments that decrease and eliminate toxic lead in our communities, especially in housing and drinking water in environmental justice communities.
6. Ensure discretionary budget for water infrastructure including funding for emergency water issues, flooding, and other environmental disasters.
7. Collaborate with experts and community members to develop infrastructural responses to flooding, particularly in flood prone areas so that communities are not inundated with financial, physical, and environmental burdens as a result of floods.

Recognizing the Results

The New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance is committed to creating a New Jersey that is clean, pollution-free, and safe for all residents in which to live, work, play, and pray. While the policy priorities outlined above will require significant conversation, stakeholder involvement, and collaboration, they are feasible steps in addressing the climate crisis and the ongoing local air pollution, and environmental damage that is a legacy of disrespect for the environment.

As an organization, along with our partners, members, and stakeholders, we are willing and ready to support the next administration in developing goals which can address and support the principles of environmental justice.

We look forward to collaboration and ongoing dialogue in the pursuit of protecting our overburdened communities.

Signed,

The New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance

(973) 306-4696

info@njeja.org

45 Academy St.

Suite 205

Newark, NJ 07102

For questions related to this platform, please contact Melissa Miles at melissa@njeja.org or Brooke Helmick at brooke@njeja.org.

The New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance

Melissa Miles
Executive Director

Melanie Reyes
Deputy Director

Sarah Baldwin
Senior Director of Operations

Brooke Helmick
Director of Policy

Oriana-Holmes Price
Director of Organizing

Quiya Harris
Environmental Opportunities Center
Coordinator

Shamar White
Policy Fellow

Mekhi Addison
Operations Coordinator

Board of Trustees:

Dr. Nicky Sheats, Esq.
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Kean University*

Theodore Carrington
Consultant, Social and Environmental Justice

Dr. Ana Isabel Baptista
Director, New School University The Environment and Design Center

Cynthia Mellon

Co-Chair, Newark Environmental Commission

Ingrid Rosario, Esq.

Ewing Green Team

Kerry Butch

Community Outreach & Engagement Coordinator, Rutgers EOSHI

Gantry Fox

Director of Operations, Salvation & Social Justice

Dr. Mia Charlene White

Assistant Professor of Environmental Studies, New School University

The New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance Statewide Policy Platform has been endorsed by the following organizations:

Camden for Clean Air

Center for Environmental Transformation

Clean Water Action

Faith in New Jersey

Friends of Metcalf Park

Ironbound Community Corporation

ISLES, Inc.

NAACP, Newark Chapter

NAACP, New Brunswick Chapter

Native American Advancement Corporation

New Jersey Alliance for Immigrant Justice

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