NEW JERSEY ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING PROGRAM

STATE FISCAL YEAR 2015
PROJECT PRIORITY LIST AND FINANCIAL STRATEGY

DISASTER RELIEF
EMERGENCY FINANCING PROGRAM
PROJECT ELIGIBILITY LIST

Submitted to the State Legislature by

▶ The New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust
▶ The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

JANUARY 2014
New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust

Public Board Members
Warren H. Victor, Chairman
Herbert Barrack, Vice Chairman
Roger Ellis, Secretary
Robert A. Briant Jr., Treasurer

Ex-Officio Members
Andrew P. Sidamon-Eristoff, New Jersey State Treasurer
Bob Martin, NJDEP Commissioner
Richard E. Constable, III DCA Commissioner

Executive Director
David E. Zimmer, CFA
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 402
Trenton, NJ 08625

Location Address:
401 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625
609-292-2885

New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust

Mailing Address:
3131 Princeton Pike
Building 4, Suite 216
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648
609-219-8600
Report to the Legislature
Pursuant to

P.L. 1985, Chapter 334
New Jersey Wastewater Treatment Trust Act of 1985
as amended by P.L. 1997, Chapter 224

By

Bob Martin, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Warren H. Victor, Chairman
New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust
January 10, 2014

TO: Honorable Members of the New Jersey State Legislature

FROM: Bob Martin, Commissioner, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and
Warren H. Victor, Chairman of the Board, New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust

SUBJECT: State Fiscal Year 2015 New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program

Introduction

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust (Trust) are pleased to present the New Jersey Legislature (Legislature) with this report (January Report) summarizing both the project priority system and the initial projects identified for financing in the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program (NJEIFP or Financing Program) for State Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 as well as projects eligible to participate in the newly enacted Disaster Relief Emergency Financing Program. Within the next few months the Trust will present the Legislature with the May Report setting forth the plan by which those projects participating in the FY2015 Financing Program will be funded.

This January Report identifies an initial pool for the FY2015 Financing Program of 208 projects with an estimated value of $1.683 billion, a potential record year for the Financing Program.

Background

The Trust was created by the Legislature in 1986 in recognition of the State's need for efficient and low cost financing for environmental infrastructure projects managed by an independent State Authority. Through the Financing Program the DEP, together with the Trust, ensure that the State’s water infrastructure (which is critical in protecting public health, water quality, the State's natural resources and supporting economic growth) is properly constructed to meet State and Federal standards.
For the past 26 years, the DEP and the Trust have partnered with a focus on cost and operational efficiencies to leverage State and Federal funds and loan repayments through Trust publicly issued bonds to provide the lowest possible interest rate loans to Financing Program participants for the construction of environmental infrastructure projects. To date:

- NJEIFP has issued over $6.08 billion in low-interest loans,
- NFEIFP has consistently received and maintained the highest AAA ratings from the three national independent rating agencies, allowing participants in the Financing Program to receive the lowest possible available financing rates for their environmental infrastructure projects,
- The Trust's multi-agency AAA bond rating, combined with the DEP's 0% interest rate loans, have enabled New Jersey's taxpayers and ratepayers to save more than $2.15 billion in interest costs, and
- With respect to economic development, NJEIFP's total loan spending has generated more than 120,000 direct construction-related jobs throughout the State.

Projects eligible for funding through the Financing Program involve a wide variety of wastewater systems, stormwater systems, and potable drinking water systems. Specific projects include, but are not limited to: waste water treatment plant construction, upgrades and improvements, combined sewer overflow abatement facilities, and stormwater management activities, including land preservation, all of which serve to keep pollutants out of the State’s rivers, lakes and other water bodies in order to create a cleaner, healthier environment while simultaneously promoting safer health and recreational opportunities. Projects that improve potable water treatment and distribution systems in order to provide safe drinking water to the residents of New Jersey are also eligible for funding through the Financing Program. Unique to this year, the State of New Jersey was appropriated $229.327 million in additional federal SRF grant funds through Federal P.L. 113-2 (the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013) for environmental infrastructure resiliency projects involving Clean Water (CW) and Drinking Water (DW) systems affected by Superstorm Sandy. Lastly, a new short-term financing program is now available for projects to repair environmental infrastructure damaged during recent disasters as well as projects that improve resiliency of such infrastructure in future disasters. The Disaster Relief Emergency Loan Financing Program, more commonly referred to as the “Statewide Assistance Infrastructure Loan Program” or “SAIL,” requires the Trust to publish a list of eligible projects, the Disaster Relief Emergency Financing Program Eligibility List (Emergency Eligibility List). All projects requesting SAIL funding must be certified by the Commissioner of the DEP prior to SAIL funding being made available by the Trust. A description of the SAIL Program as well as the Emergency Eligibility List are set forth in this January Report.

**FY2014 (Recap)**

The Financing Program is currently undergoing its annual review and certification process for those projects approved and appropriated in last year’s legislation. In FY2014, the Financing Program expects to term-fund slightly more than 100 projects representing a total appropriated amount of approximately $450 million.
Operationally, the DEP and the Trust have made significant strides in the past two years in process optimization by leveraging technology to allow the Financing Program to review, certify and fund projects that are ready to proceed to construction at a pace unheard of in the past. So far in this fiscal year, the DEP has certified, and the Trust has issued, short-term financing that has allowed construction to begin on 13 projects, as well as the engineering design activities for a 14th project. This construction activity, some of which began back in August 2013, would have formerly been delayed until the Financing Program’s annual bond offering in May 2014.

**FY2015**

Given the growth of individual loan programs being offered to accommodate the various project-types and sources of funding, the Trust and the DEP have undertaken a program-wide technology and branding initiative, under the umbrella moniker H2Oans, which aggregates all short and long-term financing alternatives available to eligible Financing Program participants under one general initiative. By aggregating all borrower, project and loan information onto a single web-based platform, constituent borrowers, as well as DEP and Trust staff, are benefitting from multiple time and cost efficiencies, allowing more projects to be funded faster, with less effort and less errors and for less expense.

The FY2015 Financing Program has two main Short-Term financing components; (ST1) Interim Financing Program, and the newly enacted (ST2) SAIL Program for emergency financing, as well as three main Long-Term financing components; (LT1) Base State Revolving Fund Program (Base SRF) for CW and DW projects, (LT2) Sandy SRF for projects that promote resiliency at water systems effected by Superstorm Sandy, and (LT3) Trust-Only loans.

**ST1. Interim Financing Program (IFP)**

The IFP is an annual loan program wherein temporary funds are made available for projects that are certified by the DEP and have awarded a construction contract in advance of the Financing Program’s annual bonding cycle. Such loans are meant to be paid back through a traditional Base SRF loan funded through the issuance of Trust’s bond sale (typically occurring at the end of a fiscal year). Such loans allow projects to begin the construction process sooner than usual and be based upon borrower need and schedule.

**ST2. Statewide Assistant Infrastructure Loan Financing Program (SAIL)**

The legislation enacting SAIL was signed into law by Governor Christie in August of 2013 (P.L.2013, c.93). SAIL is specifically designed to offer municipalities and certain private water purveyors, quick access to temporary, low-cost, short-term funds as bridge loans in the aftermath of a disaster in lieu of federal program grants offered in the form of reimbursements. By their nature, such federal grant programs require communities to advance the cost of projects prior to the disbursement of said federal grants. The expense of rebuilding the affected critical infrastructure components in the State can be a healthy undertaking and has the potential to strain the financial resources of many hard hit communities. Unique in the country as a method to provide bridge loan financing to targeted FEMA municipal recipients for environmental infrastructure projects, New Jersey’s SAIL Program is designed to alleviate these financial stress points. The Trust will utilize guarantee funds within the Financing Program to collateralize competitively procured, short-term loan funds from private lending institutions so as to minimize
the interest cost and expense of such funds and then re-offer such funds at subsidized levels to DEP’s eligible borrowers. Since being signed into law, the DEP and the Trust have worked with a number of essential stakeholders including a variety of potential borrowers as well as FEMA, NJOEM and the NJBA, to develop the SAIL Program and associated processes necessary to ensure its effective execution. Of the 208 listed projects ($1.683 billion) for FY2015, 139 projects ($1.368 billion) are eligible for SAIL program bridge loans. The Financing Program estimates that as many as 40 of these projects may submit for such short-term SAIL funds requesting as much as $325 million.

**LT1. Base SRF for CW and DW Projects**
The DEP is in the process of reviewing 208 CW and DW initial project submissions in the FY2015 Financing Program to draft environmental assessments and evaluate the need for permits/approvals to implement these projects. The initial project submissions range in form from equipment purchases and water and sewer line repair or replacement to complex regional treatment plant expansion, upgrade projects, backup power generation projects and generator purchases and flood resiliency projects. As applications are received and the DEP’s engineering and environmental review of these projects progresses over the ensuing year, the DEP and the Trust will be able to offer a clearer picture as to which CW and DW projects are eligible for which appropriate source of funds. The breakdown between CW and DW applications is currently as follows:

- **Clean Water (CW) Projects:** 125 Projects / $1.440 billion
- **Drinking Water (DW) Projects:** 83 Projects / $242.79 million

As in years past, the Base SRF Program includes specific CW set-asides for (i) Barnegat Bay, and (ii) Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement (CSO) projects, as well as a new loan program for (iii) small-system DW (Nano) projects. The highest priority ranked Drinking Water projects will be eligible to receive a portion of their State DEP loan in the form of a Principal Forgiveness loan.

**i. FY2015 Barnegat Bay Projects**
Continuing the focus of Governor Christie's Barnegat Bay initiative, the FY2015 Financing Program has set aside $10 million in principal forgiveness funds for 50% of the eligible costs for Barnegat Bay Stormwater projects that facilitate the removal of pollutants from entering the Barnegat Bay. The remaining 50% of funding will be provided by a 0% DEP loan and a market rate Trust loan, each for 25% of the total loan amount. In the three years since Governor Christie’s announcement of his Barnegat Bay initiative in FY2011, the Administration has made available over $63 million ($32 million in principal forgiveness loans and $30 million in low-interest cost loans) for stormwater improvements in Barnegat Bay.

**ii. FY2015 CSO Abatement Projects**
The DEP is also reserving a maximum of $10 million in principal forgiveness funds for up to 50% of the allowable project costs (not to exceed $2 million per project sponsor) for CSO abatement projects with a focus on utilizing green practices (such as green roofs, rain gardens, porous pavement, and other activities that maintain and restore natural hydrology through infiltration, evapotranspiration, usage, or the harvesting of stormwater.
iii. **FY2015 Nano Loan Program**

The Nano loan program provides $4 million in subsidized loans to small system DW projects (those serving a population of less than 10,000) by offering a loan package that consists of a 50% principal forgiveness loan, 25% DEP loan at 0% and 25% Trust market-rate loan and waiving many program administrative and underwriting fees associated with the Base SRF program. As many small systems lack the resources of larger systems, the Nano loan program incentivizes small systems to participate in the Financing Program to complete critical repairs and invest in necessary upgrades by greatly reducing the cost of such participation. It is estimated that for each loan dollar of eligible project costs and loan expenses, a Nano recipient will be required to repay only 67% of those total costs and expenses. In FY2014, the first program year, the $4 million Nano loan program is oversubscribed. The DEP and Trust estimate that nine (9) projects will receive funding through this incentive.

**LT2. Sandy SRF for CW and DW Projects**

In the year since Superstorm Sandy caused billions of dollars’ worth of destruction across the State, the DEP and the Trust have worked diligently with communities offering assistance on a host of environmental infrastructure repair and resiliency issues. Interaction with a number of critical facilities and associated stakeholders enabled the State to receive an allocation of $229.327 million of special SRF appropriations from the federal government for Sandy impacted water treatment and distribution systems. As with all SRF grants, the State is required to match fund 20% of this federal grant total ($45.87 million), and specific to this appropriation, the State can use no more than 30% of its federal grant funds as principal forgiveness loans. The EIT in turn, will leverage all funds by 33% to produce a 75% State DEP-25% Trust financing program, of which, approximately 19% of a total Loan will be offered as principal forgiveness funds. As a result, after a reduction for administrative expenses, the Sandy SRF Program will offer $354.69 million in loans to eligible Borrowers with $68.69 million of this total being offered as non-repayment, principal forgiveness loans.

**LT3. Trust-Only Loans**

In the event that a Program Borrower is issued a short-term loan (IFP or SAIL) from the Financing Program, and such loan becomes due and payable without the benefit of timely reimbursement from a federal grant program (FEMA, CDBG), the Trust will provide the opportunity for such Borrower to convert its short-term loan into a long-term Trust Loan at the Trust’s then available AAA-rated market rate.

**Other Program Highlights**

For FY2015, the DEP and the Trust will continue to revise the NJEIFP to maximize the use of available funds for environmental infrastructure construction purposes. Highlights of the FY2015 Financing Program are as follows:

- **SOURCE OF FUNDS MIX:** As in recent years, the Financing Program will continue to offer Traditional Base SRF loans at 25% of market rate (25% funded with Trust AAA-rated public bonds and 75% funded with DEP 0% funds). This is a level cut from the Financing Program’s historic 50%/50% split, done so in order to further reduce interest costs to NJEIFP borrowers in an effort to spur needed environmental projects,
construction employment and economic development during what continue to be fiscally challenging times for many of the State’s local municipalities. At today’s current interest rates, the additional 25% of funding offered at a 0% interest rate will decrease a project participant’s debt service by an additional 11.7% of their total loan’s face value, saving taxpayers and rate payers a further $117,000 for each $1 million borrowed, and granting participants a total expected interest cost savings of approximately $350,000 per $1 million in lent Financing Program funds.

• **PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS LOANS:** In addition to offering principal forgiveness loans to CW projects involving Barnegat Bay stormwater management and CSO abatements and to DW Nano loan eligible projects, the Financing Program will also offer a principal forgiveness loan package for the highest ranked general DW projects, dependent upon the provisions of the federal FY2014 SRF capital grant allocations to New Jersey.

• **BROWNFIELD & GREEN RESERVES:** Consistent with last year, approximately $46 million of combined Financing Program set-asides will continue to support (i) Brownfield Redevelopment projects and (ii) the implementation of projects with "green" features, which tie back to water quality improvement. Eligible “green” projects include those designs, which utilize improved technologies that directly reduce energy consumption through the production and utilization of renewable energy or the implementation of water efficiency measures.

• **EASE OF CASH FLOW:** In addition to interim, short-term financing and emergency bridge loans, participants in any of the H2Oans funding Programs will continue to be offered opportunities to schedule loan repayments in a format that closely matches each project’s unique construction profile with a participant’s anticipated revenue timeframes. Flexibility includes deferred principal payments and capitalized interest – up to three years, as well as a generous definition for qualifying, allowable costs; parameters designed to minimize both the cost and effort required of local communities to implement environmental infrastructure improvements.

• **ASSET MANAGEMENT:**
  o **CW** - Responsible management of wastewater and stormwater treatment systems is being encouraged by making a total of $13.33 million available for communities to develop asset management plans. Of this total, $3 million (or 22.5% of each loan) will be offered as a non-repayment, principal forgiveness loan. An additional 50 priority ranking points will also be granted to those Clean Water projects whose sponsor has an existing Asset Management Plan and an additional 100 priority ranking points to Clean Water projects, including Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO), whose components are identified in an existing Asset Management Plan.

  o **DW** - Responsible management of Drinking Water treatment and distribution systems is being encouraged by making a total of $6.67 million available for communities to develop asset management plans. Of this total, $1.5 million (or
22.5% of each loan) will be offered as a non-repayment, principal forgiveness loan. An additional 75 priority ranking points will also be granted to those Drinking Water projects that are identified in an existing Asset Management Plan.

- **TRACK II LOANS:** The Financing Program has re-opened its annual “Call for Projects” to allow project sponsors who missed the initial commitment letter date in October 2013 to participate in the FY2015 Financing Program.

**Track II**

In December, the DEP and the Trust issued formal announcements regarding changes to the SFY2015 Financing Program. The announcements included further details regarding available funding in the above-mentioned short-term and long-term H₂Oans Programs as well as an update on the Track II (re-opening) option for those projects seeking financing from the Trust but which did not submit applications by the Financing Program’s initial October 2013 deadline.

We look forward to meeting with the Legislature to discuss this upcoming year's Financing Program. We and our staff remain available to answer any questions you may have regarding the NJEIFP's initial FY2015 Project Priority List and the FY2015 Emergency Eligibility List contained within this Report.

Thank you for your time and continued support for this worthwhile, infrastructure financing program.

Bob Martin, Commissioner  
NJ Department of Environmental Protection

Warren H. Victor, Chairman  
NJ Environmental Infrastructure Trust
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This January Report (Report) is submitted to the New Jersey State Legislature (Legislature) in accordance with N.J.S.A. 58:11B-1 et seq., specifically, N.J.S.A. 58:11B-9(d), 20 and 20.1. It has been prepared by the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust (Trust) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (“Department” or “DEP”), which together fund and manage H2LOans, a suite of short term and long term financing products for environmental infrastructure throughout the Garden State.

This Report is also submitted to the Legislature in accordance with N.J.S.A. 58:11B-9.5 setting forth projects potentially eligible to receive short-term loans for environmental infrastructure projects to repair damage incurred during disasters and/or improve the resiliency of infrastructure in future disasters (“Disaster Relief Emergency Financing Program” also known as the “Statewide Assistance Infrastructure Loan Program” or “SAIL”). Legislative notification of SAIL projects is a prerequisite to SAIL funding pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:11B-9.5. The SAIL project eligibility list is set forth herein to satisfy N.J.S.A. 58:11B-9.5 and also to as well as details regarding the SAIL Loan Program are set forth to provide the Legislature with a complete summary of program offerings.

Long-term financing is available through the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure financing Program (NJEIFP), and Trust only loans. Short-term financing is available through the Interim Financing Program and SAIL Loans. This Report summarizes the following H2LOans financing opportunities:

**Long-Term NJEIFP**

i. **Base State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2015 NJEIFP**: Long-term financing for the construction of environmental infrastructure projects that enhance and protect ground and surface water resources, ensure the safety of drinking water, and facilitate responsible, sustainable economic development (a) unrelated to Superstorm Sandy recovery, (b) to repair systems adversely impacted during Superstorm Sandy or (c) to improve the resiliency of unimpacted systems in future disasters;

ii. **Sandy NJEIFP**: Long-term financing for projects to improve the resiliency of systems adversely impacted during Superstorm Sandy;

iii. **Hybrid NJEIFP**: Projects for which both short-term SAIL loans for expenses to be reimbursed by a third party (typically federal funding sources, e.g., Federal Emergency Management Act) and long-term NJEIFP financing are sought;

**Long-Term Trust Only**

iv. **Trust only Loans**: Long-term financing for projects or portions thereof ineligible to receive NJEIFP loans;
v. Interim Financing Program (IFP) Loans: Short-term financing for projects approved for long-term NJEIFP loans;

vi. SAIL: Short-term financing for projects to repair systems adversely impacted during natural disasters and/or improve the resiliency of systems;

This Report also summarizes the method employed to prioritize projects and project rankings for the ensuing State Fiscal Year (July 1). In May of each year, the Trust and NJDEP jointly publish the May Report (Financial Plan) summarizing the financing program to be implemented to fund projects receiving program certification for the ensuing SFY.

State appropriations are required for all projects prior to receiving long-term NJEIFP and Trust only long-term financing. Typically, bills are introduced in the Assembly and Senate in early May, passage by both houses occurs prior to the summer recess and the Governor signs the bills into law during the summer recess.

GOALS

The main objectives of H2LOans is to:

• Continue serving as the Garden State’s premier source for environmental infrastructure financing through self-sustaining, efficient and transparent programs;

• Establish and efficiently manage a permanent source of funding for clean water and drinking water infrastructure projects;

• Provide project financing at a cost much lower than program participants could achieve individually thereby passing substantial savings onto New Jersey’s taxpayers and rate payers; and

• Improve participants’ access to capital markets for those participants that find it difficult or expensive to gain access to capital markets on their own, due to low credit ratings or a lack of familiarity with debt financing.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

H2LOans finances environmental infrastructure projects with a primary focus on clean water and drinking water construction, rehabilitation and repair of systems which are owned and or operated by local government units and public water utilities. Projects eligible to receive Clean Water funding are wastewater management, storm water management and non-point source pollution control projects, landfill closures, open space land acquisition, brownfield remediation and well sealing. Projects eligible to receive Drinking Water funds are rehabilitation or development of sources to replace contaminated water sources, treatment and storage facilities transmission/distribution pipes and appurtenances to prevent contamination or improve water pressure to safe levels, and upgrades to security measures. Detailed information regarding eligible projects is set forth in Section II B below.
H2LOANS PROGRAM LOANS

Loans may be made only to local government units, public water utilities and small private water systems. Applicants must demonstrate an ability to meet repayment obligations and satisfy the Program’s credit worthiness standards, which typically requires an investment grade credit rating, and either a municipal general obligation pledge or a suitable credit enhancement.

LONG TERM FINANCING

H2LOans offers environmental infrastructure loans to Applicants in the form of long term and temporary loans. Long term loans are established in accordance with either the provisions of the Base SFY2015 NJEIFP and Sandy NJEIFP (loans through the Direct Loan Program may be made under either the Base SFY2015 NJEIFP or Sandy NJEIFP and Small Systems Nano Loan Program may be made under the Base SFY2015 NJEIFP). Base SFY2015 Loans typically consist of a market rate Trust loan component and a zero interest rate State DEP loan component. The net effect is a loan to the Applicant at a blended rate of 25%-50% of the market rate. Limited opportunities for principal forgiveness are also available as discussed below. H2LOans also offers Sandy NJEIFP loans, where up to 19% of eligible project costs are subject to principal forgiveness and the remaining loan is at a blended rate of 25%-50% of the market rate. The source of funds for the Trust portion of the Base NJEIFP and Sandy NJEIFP is the sale of competitively marketed Trust bonds secured by the underlying repayments of and the borrower’s commitment to such repayments. Further, Trust only market rate loans will be offered to those projects (or portions thereof) ineligible to receive NJEIFP Loans.

The sources of funds for the State loan component of Base NJEIFP Loans are funds received by the State pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (CWA) and Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (SDWA) in the form of United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) capitalization grants. The sources of funds for the State loan component of Sandy NJEIFP Loans are funds received by the State from the CWA and SDWA in the form of special appropriations through the Disaster Relief Emergency Appropriations Act of 2013 (PL 2013-2). The expenditure of CWA and SDWA funds necessitates the NJEIFP’s compliance with various federal requirements such as the development of an annual Clean Water Priority System, Intended Use Plan, and Project Priority List (CW Plan) and a Drinking Water Priority System, Intended Use Plan, and Project Priority List (DW Plan) both of which are summarized in this January Report.

SHORT-TERM FINANCING

H2LOans also offers temporary financing opportunities through SAIL, the Interim Financing Program, Supplemental Loan Program, Emergency Loan program or the Planning and Design Loan Program. Details of these loans are set forth below.

Additional information regarding the project priority list and various H2LOans loan products is set forth in section II below and a detailed explanation of the loan programs will be set forth in the SFY2015/Sandy Recovery May Report.

BORROWER SAVINGS

In addition to the significant interest cost savings described in section I (D) above, Program participants realize significant cost-saving measures through the following program features:
Dollar Savings

- **Earnings Credits** – Investment earnings from all bond funds, such as the project fund, revenue fund and when applicable the debt service reserve funds, are distributed to borrowers as credits toward their debt service payments.

- **No bond insurance required** - The highest possible ratings security provided by the Trust’s financial structure saves borrowers the expense of purchasing costly bond insurance.

- **Minimized financing costs** - Program costs are allocated to each borrower’s pro-rated share of a bond series. This means the cost of bond issuance is shared among borrowers proportionately based on each borrower’s project loan amount.

- **No front-loading requirement** – Local Government units issuing their own general obligation debt are required to “front load” their repayment schedule. This ensures that debt service payments are larger in the early years of the loan, and decline over time. The Financing Program provides for level debt service throughout the life of the loan.

- **Net Funding** – Each borrower submits a loan drawdown schedule. Funds are invested by the Trust and accrue earnings that are used to reduce a borrower’s loan obligation.

- **Refunding** – The Trust continually monitors market conditions to assess when interest rates meet the Trust’s savings threshold for refunding prior bonds. All savings realized from prior bond refundings, a total of $146 million, are passed on to borrowers, further lowering loan costs.

- **Debt service reserve fund** – Many borrowers are relieved of their obligation to commit a portion of loan funds to debt service reserve due to the Program’s Master Program Trust structure.

Cash Flow

- **Upfront Cash** – The disbursement of funds is expedited based on a rapid requisition approval process thereby relieving Borrowers from utilizing cash on hand to temporarily pay contractors.

- **Capitalized interest** – Loans may include all or part of construction period interest costs. Additionally, borrowers may defer repayment on principal until completion of the capitalized interest period.

- **Generous allowable costs** – Associated project costs, including planning and design, engineering, local financing and curb-to-curb right-of-way restoration may be financed through the program. An eligible project’s reserve capacity costs such as excess project capacity may be financed through a Trust only loan.

- **Flexible Term** - Shorter term financing is available for borrowers who wish to avoid a 20-year obligation.

- **Deferred Principal Repayment** – To better align a projects cash flow dynamics, borrowers are allowed to defer principal repayment for up to 36 months from the time of bond closure.

Administrative

- **No arbitrage worries** - The Trust manages federal arbitrage rebate requirements, relieving borrowers of the cost and administration of this obligation.

- **No Secondary Disclosure Requirements** – Due to the size of the Financing Program, no single borrower is a material obligated entity. As a result, Financing Program borrowers are not required to fulfill secondary disclosure requirements.

- **Timely Decisions** – The DEP prioritizes Financing Program project reviews.

**H2LOANS FINANCING PROGRAM STRATEGY**

**PRIORITY SYSTEM, INTENDED USE PLAN, AND PROJECT PRIORITY LIST (BASE SFY2015 NJEIFP AND SANDY NJEIFP PROGRAM LOANS)**

The CW Plan and DW Plan detail the State’s proposal to expend federal capitalization grants to finance the NJEIFP’s Clean Water and Drinking Water project loans in the ensuing SFY. This Report, in part, reflects the contents of the CW and DW Plans for both the Base SFY2015 NJEIFP and Sandy NJEIFP.

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The proposed combined Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2014 CW Base SFY2015 NJEIFP Plan and Superstorm Sandy NJEIFP Plan ("the CW Plan") was published on July 2, 2013. The proposed FFY2014 DW Base NJEIFP Plan and Superstorm DW Sandy NJEIFP Plan (together “the DW Plans”) were also published on July 2, 2013. A public hearing was held on July 24, 2013 for all Plans. The NJDEP received public comment in response to the proposed combined CW Plan and its response will be set forth in the final combined CW Plan to be submitted to the USEPA for consideration and approval in the Spring of 2014. There were no comments received on the DW Plans. The CW and DW Plans are summarized below and can be reviewed in their entirety at www.njeit.org/ borrowers/publications.

In the event significant changes are required to the CW Plan or the DW Plans, it may be necessary to amend the respective plan thereby necessitating additional public hearings and/or other opportunities for public comment.

Priority System

The CW Plan and DW Plans each include a priority system that identifies the project activities that are eligible to be financed in each year’s Financing Program. Eligible project activities are summarized in Section II B below. A single priority system is utilized for the CW Base SFY2015 NJEIFP and CW Sandy NJEIFP. Two separate priority systems are utilized for the DW Base SFY2015 NJEIFP and DW Sandy NJEIFP.

The CW Plan and DW Plans priority systems also set forth the methodology utilized to rank projects. The principal elements of the CW proposed priority system are existing water quality conditions and water use classifications. The DW proposed priority systems describe the ranking methodology for eligible drinking water projects. Project ranking within the DW SFY2105 Base NJEIFP priority system is based on criteria pertaining to compliance, public health, approved water supply plan/studies, state designations, affordability, and population. Project ranking within the DW Sandy NJEIFP priority system is based on criteria pertaining to projects relating to Superstorm Sandy resiliency, approved asset management plans/water supply plans and/or studies, affordability, and population. There is an auxiliary power set aside for publicly owned water utilities ranked in inverse order of population. There is also an asset management set aside component. The current priority system ranking methodology used for ranking clean water and drinking water projects is set forth in Section II B below.

Intended Use Plan

The CW Plan and DW Plans provide information on funds available through the DEP loan component for NJEIFP clean water and drinking water loans, including all federal funds allotted to the State under the CWA and SDWA. A detailed discussion on funding is set forth in Section III below.

Project Priority Lists

The CW Plan and DW Plans include priority lists which identify projects targeted for financial assistance pursuant to the CWA and SDWA and identify the estimated total eligible building costs under the appropriate project category. Placement on a project priority list is a prerequisite to receiving a Long-Term or Short-Term loan.

NJDEP will rank all eligible projects according to the total number of points each project receives and will subsequently place the projects on the Project Priority Master List (see Appendix C) according to their ranking. Higher ranked projects are placed above lower ranked projects on the priority lists. The Department’s delineation of projects eligible to participate in the SFY 2015 Financing Program and their relative rank are set forth in the Department’s Combined SFY2015 / Superstorm Sandy Clean Water Project Priority List, and Combined SFY2015 / Superstorm Sandy Drinking Water Project Priority List in Appendices A and B.

Entities interested in having projects included in the project lists were required to submit letters of intent to the Department on or prior to October 7, 2013. Amended Project Lists will be included in the May Report and submitted to the legislature incorporating SFY2014 carryover projects upon completion of the SFY2014 financing program project review period.
Moreover, due to the addition of new projects to the Project Priority Master List each year, periodic revisions to the Priority System such as identification of new information regarding a project or changes to individual project rankings may occur. The project lists will be amended to include supplemental loan projects in the May Report resulting in an increase in the number of projects to be considered for financing in the SFY2015 Financing Program.

There are a total of 125 Clean Water projects with an estimated cost of $1.44 billion included in the combined SFY2015 / Superstorm Sandy Project Priority List. SFY2015 / Superstorm Sandy Letters of Intent were received for these projects on or before October 7, 2013. There are a total of 83 Drinking Water projects with an estimated cost of $243 million including both SFY2015 and Superstorm Sandy Projects. Letters of Intent were received for SFY2015 and Superstorm Sandy projects on or before October 7, 2013.

The combined Clean Water and Drinking Water projects in the SFY2015 NJEIFP and Superstorm Sandy NJEIFP include a pool of 208 projects with an estimated cost of $1.683 million. Again, this estimate of the total number and cost of projects in SFY2015 is subject to wide fluctuation due to the fact that projects will be removed the Project List will be amended to include supplemental loan projects and those SFY2014 projects failing to receive all approvals and permits within the SFY2014 Program deadlines.

**ELIGIBLE / INELIGIBLE PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

**CLEAN WATER**

Availability of Sandy NJEIFP principal forgiveness loans is based on the nature of the project activities pursuant to USEPA requirements and limited funds. Base SFY2015 NJEIFP Loans are available for all of the traditional project activities fundable under the NJEIFP as set forth below, such as improvements to wastewater and stormwater systems. Sandy NJEIFP loans are limited to a subset of the traditional project activities that improve the resiliency of a system adversely impacted during Superstorm Sandy.

Given the absence of federal funding incentives for the repair of Sandy impacted facilities or resiliency to systems not adversely impacted during Sandy, adjustments have been made to the Base SFY2015 NJEIFP to give clean water funding priority to such projects relative to other Base SFY2015 projects at the time of project approval. Although a project’s ranking will be based on its underlying activities, a project for the repair to a system adversely impacted during Sandy or to improve a system not adversely impacted during Sandy will be given funding priority to any and all available SFY2015 NJEIFP funds at the time of approval (certification).

**BASE SFY2015 NJEIFP PROJECTS**

Clean Water Projects may qualify for Base SFY2015 NJEIFP funding if they fall within one of the following categories:

i. **Secondary Wastewater Treatment**

   The NJEIFP finances projects that currently do not meet secondary treatment standards or the repair/expansion of existing facilities to provide secondary treatment. Secondary treatment provides a 30-day average effluent quality of 30 million gallons per liter (mg/l) or less for both suspended solid (SS) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) with 85 percent removal of these pollutants. Also, projects to reuse wastewater or treat sludge or septage are included in this category.

ii. **Advanced Wastewater Treatment**

   Advanced Wastewater Treatment is more stringent than secondary treatment or produces a significant reduction in nonconventional or toxic pollutants present in the wastewater treated by a facility. Advanced treatment may include additional process units to increase the level of treatment to the level of potable,
or less than potable but greater than that normally associated with surface discharge needs. This category may also include additional process units to increase level of treatment to allow for water reuse and applies to treatment facilities to upgrade to meet effluent limitations (30 day average) for BOD and SS less than 30 mg/l, or provide for the removal of ammonia, nitrogen, phosphorus or other pollutants, or to provide stringent disinfection by means of coagulation or filtration facilities.

iii. Infiltration / Inflow (II) Correction
This category includes correction of sewer system II problems such as: control of the problem of penetration into a sanitary or combined sewer system of water from the ground through such means as defective pipes or manholes (infiltration) or from sources such as drains, storm sewers, and other improper entries into the system (inflow). Projects that reduce sewer system II problems using "minor" rehabilitation procedures such as grouting/lining of existing sewers, installation of watertight manholes, replacement of short stretches of sewer, etc. are included in this category. Interconnection/Cross-Connection abatement projects will also typically be funded in this category.

iv. Sewer Replacement / Rehabilitation
Includes the maintenance, reinforcement or reconstruction of structurally deteriorating sanitary or combined sewers including pipes and manholes due to a loss of structural integrity or where an increase in pipe size or change in alignment exists.

v. New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances
Includes construction of collection sewers to service areas currently using on-site systems of wastewater treatment and disposal. Such sewers consist of the common collection sewers, within a publicly owned treatment system, which are primarily installed to receive wastewater directly from facilities which convey wastewater from individual systems.

vi. New Interceptor Sewers and Appurtenances
This category includes constructing new sewers designed to intercept wastewater from a final point in one or more collection systems or from an existing major discharge of raw or inadequately treated wastewater for transport to a treatment facility, another interceptor, or another municipality.

vii. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Abatement
Combined sewer systems (CSSs) are wastewater collection systems designed to carry sanitary sewage, industrial and commercial wastewater, and storm water runoff in a single system of pipes to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). During dry weather, all flow (composed primarily of sanitary sewage and industrial/commercial wastewater) is conveyed to the POTW. During periods of rainfall or snow melt, the total wastewater flows entering the collection system can exceed the capacity of the system or the treatment facility. Under such conditions, CSSs are designed to overflow at predetermined CSO points and result in discharges excess wastewater flows directly to surface water bodies such as rivers, estuaries, and coastal waters.

Because CSOs discharges include raw sewage, they contain a combination of untreated human waste and pollutants discharged by commercial and industrial establishments. CSOs also have a significant storm water component that includes pollutants from urban and rural runoff. These pathogens, solids, and toxic pollutants may be discharged directly to the waters of the state during wet weather events. Combined sewer overflows are a human health concern because they can create the potential for exposure to disease-causing pathogens, including protozoa, bacteria, and viruses. Exposure to CSO contaminants through swimming or other contact can lead to infectious diseases such as hepatitis, gastrointestinal disorders, dysentery, and swimmer’s ear infection. Other forms of bacteria can cause typhoid, cholera,
and dysentery. Human health also can be impacted from ingesting fish or shellfish contaminated by CSO discharges.

viii. Stormwater / Nonpoint Source (NPS) Management Projects

Introduction
Because of the need to address water quality concerns related to stormwater runoff, the scope of the Financing Program has been expanded to include construction costs for a wide variety of stormwater/NPS management projects. Although watershed based planning is strongly encouraged, the NJEIFP does not generally provide funding of watershed based planning. Stormwater/NPS management projects must support efforts to achieve and/or maintain water quality, compatible with designated uses of the water body.

Storm Water
Implementation of USEPA’s Phase II Municipal Storm water Program requires municipalities, counties and other public entities to control storm water discharges from new and existing developments. In New Jersey, the program is being implemented through the issuance of NJPDES general permits. Program implementation requires capital expenditures for equipment acquisition, additional personnel to implement best management practices, and expenses for public education (an innovative component, to change the behavior of people to reduce environmental impacts). Low-cost funding for the equipment procurement and construction of needed facilities is available through the NJEIFP, and is described in more detail below.

The storm water/NPS management projects that are eligible for EIFP loans include both new or modifications of storm water management systems, facilities, basins, or other storm water/NPS management facilities (including land acquisition to site the eligible facilities). Storm water/NPS management projects also include, but are not limited to the following activities undertaken on public property: green roofs, green streets, tree filters, rain gardens, rain barrels, porous pavement (such as parking lots), installation of packed media filters, replacement of existing storm drains with newer designs that incorporate features to remove solids, floatables, oil and grease, and/or other pollutants; purchase or replacement of equipment to reduce solids and/or floatables, such as netting on outfalls and skimmer boats; purchase of maintenance equipment, such as street sweepers, leaf collection equipment, beach cleaning equipment, and aquatic weed harvesters; rehabilitation of tide gates and existing basins or other storm water systems, including pump stations; extension and/or stabilization of outfall points; implementation/construction of systems that will result in water quality benefits, such as salt storage structures/runoff control systems, feedlot manure/runoff control systems, and streambank/lake stabilization/restoration projects which are consistent with habitat protection.

Open Space Land Acquisition and Conservation
The EIFP provides loans to municipal and county applicants for the preservation of open space land as a means to provide an overall water quality benefit to the project area. A conservation restriction (easement) is applied, which ensures that the water quality is protected in perpetuity. Passive recreational uses such as hiking, cross-country skiing, horseback riding and birding are allowed on the portion of the parcels that are purchased with loans from the EIFP. Development is not allowed on the properties that are acquired through the EIFP, since this encourages the use of impervious surfaces and causes land alterations which can adversely affect the hydrology of an area as well as other nonpoint source impacts. Surface runoff can increase and groundwater filtration can decrease. Since most of New Jersey consists of sole source aquifers, which “are those aquifers that contribute more than 50% of the drinking water to a specific area and the water would be impossible to replace if the aquifer were contaminated” (NJ Geological Survey), the protection of these resources is an environmental priority. When the land remains as open space with no development pressures, the water recharge to these vital aquifer systems is protected. In addition, other environmental resources (i.e., endangered species,
wetlands, stream corridors, floodplains, etc.) that may be present will also benefit from the protection of the parcel.

Landfill Closure and Construction
The Financing Program also includes landfill closure and landfill construction projects (including new landfill cells) under eligible NPS projects. The Department recognizes that landfills are a major pollution concern and are identified as a nonpoint source of pollution in the State’s Storm water and NPS Program Plan developed under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. Eligible landfill closure activities include such items as landfill capping systems, leachate collection, storage and treatment systems, side slope seepage prevention and controls, gas condensate systems and other activities. Financing for landfill construction projects is generally limited to those project elements that prevent, reduce, or control the generation of leachate or are required for the collection, storage and treatment of leachate. Elements of a landfill construction project that may be financed include landfill liner systems, leachate removal or collection systems, and related maintenance equipment, toe-drains and cut-off walls, leachate sampling facilities and equipment, leachate storage facilities (lagoons, tanks, tank covers and aeration systems), leachate evaporation systems, and others. In addition to leachate controls, other eligible elements include barge shelters, containment booms, litter fences, and other means to prevent municipal solid waste from blowing off the landfill site and polluting surface waters. Before any landfill closure or construction project is approved under the Financing Program, the project sponsor must submit and receive all applicable permits and approvals from the Department’s Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste.

Remedial Action Activities
The clean-up of hazardous waste sites and other contaminated sites is critical to preventing further contamination of ground waters in the State. The water-quality related components of projects for spill cleanups, brownfields restoration and hazardous waste site cleanups are some examples of the activities that are eligible through the Financing Program. Treatment of contaminated groundwater also qualifies for financing if the treated water is returned to the environment. While treatment solely to provide a safe drinking water supply is ineligible for CWSRF financing, it is eligible for DWSRF financing.

On-Site Rehabilitation of Septic Systems
Under the Financing Program, a local government unit may apply for funding to upgrade or replace failing on-site systems. The nature and extent of failures would be documented during planning and a Septic Management District (SMD) would have to be established in order to assure on-going operation and maintenance (typically, this involves implementing a system to assure regular, usually once every three years, pump out and/or inspection of the on-site systems). While some SMDs have formed in New Jersey (so there is institutional precedent on which to advance this option), none have tackled the costly job of system rehabilitation as yet.

Well Sealing
The proper sealing of unused monitoring and water supply wells is also important to protect groundwaters in the State. Municipalities and other public entities can sponsor projects through the Financing Program to properly fill and seal abandoned wells in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9.

ix. Other Activities
There following projects are eligible activities provided they are constructed on a site that would otherwise qualify for clean water financing, e.g., a wastewater or treatment plant or sanitary sewer pump station; (1) security upgrades; (2) solar panels or wind turbines to the extent such improvements serve primarily to meet the energy consumption needs of the facility; and (3) Lake dredging.
Ineligible Activities
Project activities other than those set forth in the Clean Water Eligible Projects discussion above, including but not limited to:

- Project costs incurred as a result of vertical development of a site; and
- Preservation of real estate for other than passive recreation.

CLEAN WATER SANDY NJEIFP PROJECTS

Clean Water Projects may qualify for Sandy NJEIFP funding if they fall within one of the following categories:

i. Projects that prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster;

ii. Projects that prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment works;

iii. Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster;

iv. Projects that preserve and protect treatment works equipment in the event of a flood or natural disaster;

v. Planning projects that assess a treatment works’ vulnerability to flood damage or that analyze the best approach to integrate system and community sustainability/resiliency priorities in the face of a variety of uncertain futures including natural disasters and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, provided the planning work is reasonably expected to result in a capital project.

Additional details regarding Sandy NJEIFP project eligibility criteria are set forth in Appendices G and H.

DRINKING WATER

BASE SFY2015 NJEIFP

Drinking water systems that are eligible for DWSRF assistance are both privately and publicly owned community water systems and nonprofit non-community water systems. Eligibility is limited to these types of water systems that are required to comply with the New Jersey State primary drinking water regulations. Facilities that are defined as water systems but are exempt from regulation under the SDWA are not eligible. Federally owned systems and State owned systems (State agencies, such as state police, parks and forestry, and corrections) are not eligible to receive DWSRF assistance. However, State authorized systems (water commissions, water supply authorities, and water districts) are eligible to receive DWSRF assistance.

i. Compliance and Public Health

The DWSRF may only provide assistance for expenditures (not including monitoring, operation, and maintenance expenditures) that will facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations applicable to the system or otherwise significantly further the health protection objectives of the SDWA.

Projects to address exceedances of health standards or to prevent future violations of the rules are eligible for funding. These include projects to maintain compliance with existing regulations for contaminants with acute health effects (e.g., the Surface Water Treatment Rule, the Total Coliform Rule, and nitrate standard) and regulations for
contaminants with chronic health effects (e.g., Lead and Copper Rule, regulated inorganics, volatile organics and synthetic organics, disinfection by-products, and radiological contaminants). In addition, projects that address the exceedance of a recommended upper limit for a secondary contaminant are DWSRF eligible. Projects to replace aging infrastructure are also eligible if they are needed to maintain compliance or further the public health protection goals of the SDWA.

Project examples:

- Rehabilitate or develop sources (excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation, and water rights) to replace contaminated sources;
- Install or upgrade treatment facilities, if the project would improve the quality of drinking water to comply with primary or secondary drinking water standards;
- Install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs, to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the water system;
- Install or replace transmission and distribution pipes to prevent contamination caused by leaks or breaks in the pipe, or improve water pressure to safe levels; and
- Install and enhance security at drinking water systems, including fencing, lighting, motion detectors, cameras, and alternative auxiliary power sources.

The following projects to consolidate water supplies are eligible for DWSRF assistance: A) extension of water mains by a community water supply system to individual homes whose wells are contaminated; or B) purchase of a water system that is unable to maintain compliance for technical, financial, or managerial reasons.

An amendment to the existing Financial Assistance Programs for Environmental Infrastructure Facilities Rules, adopted in the New Jersey Register dated October 6, 2003 (35 NJR 1475(a)), added a requirement for mandatory connection ordinances for water main extension projects to ensure that (1) the public health issue is addressed, (2) the project is cost-effective, and (3) the system to be built is adequate. This amendment also required project sponsors to adopt or obtain a mandatory well sealing ordinance if the NJDEP determines that it is warranted to prevent usage of contaminated water, prevent cross-connections, and/or the migration of contaminants.

ii. New Wells

Previously, for projects seeking to finance the addition of a new well, the funding process took place over multiple years. This is due to the extended length of time required to satisfy all permit requirements and obtain permit approvals. This unique type of loan is in the form of a reimbursement, wherein the project sponsor utilizes its own money to initially finance the addition of the new well before the DWSRF loan is issued.

In order to increase the financing options of new wells and to get funds to the water systems earlier in the well construction process, the NJDEP has proposed to provide more than one loan for new well projects. Initially a loan can be awarded for only the installation of a well. Under this process, a project sponsor would apply for a loan to drill a well (new or replacement). The project sponsor would be eligible for loan award after DWSRF programmatic requirements are met and a Bureau of Water System Engineering (BWSE) permit to construct is issued and appropriate well permitting conditions are met. In this scenario, the well could be constructed but not operated until a final permit is issued. If in the event of unforeseen conditions in which the well could not be utilized or re-designated from a test well to a production well, the project sponsor would be eligible for an additional loan to construct a second well. However, the project sponsor will be required to submit documentation describing the
failure of the first well and adequate technical analysis supporting the construction of the second well. The project sponsor would remain liable for both loans for both wells. The intent of this program is to ensure that the project sponsor has a usable well that will perform as intended over the life of the loan(s).

After a major modification for the Water Allocation diversion permit is issued, if applicable, the project sponsor could apply for an additional loan to construct the necessary appurtenances, such as a well house, pump, associated treatment, etc. If the project sponsor does not pursue an additional loan for the construction of well appurtenances, the project sponsor must still commit to finalizing the project such that the result is a fully functioning, permitted production well.

An overview that details the process and duration of the new well funding process, such as the steps to obtain the BWSE and Bureau of Water Allocation permits, obtain pre-award approvals, and submit all required DWSRF loan documents is summarized in a timetable, a copy of which is available by contacting the DWSRF staff at (609) 292-5550.

iii. Brownfields

The USEPA has published guidelines #816F06044 for using the DWSRF to support Brownfields. Please see http://nepis.epa.gov/EPA/html/Pubs/pubtitleOW.htm to view USEPA fact sheets. The NJDEP has proposed a policy to fund Brownfield projects. All Brownfield projects that are endorsed/sponsored by an entity that maintains a NJ drinking water system and possesses a NJ PWSID number will be eligible for funding. The loan rate for brownfield projects is set forth in Section III(A)(1)(b)(ii) below.

iv. Consolidation of systems that are in noncompliance or that lack the technical, managerial or financial capability to maintain the system

The DWSRF may provide assistance to an eligible public water system to consolidate (i.e., restructure) with other public water system(s) only if the assistance will ensure that the system returns to and maintains compliance with SDWA requirements and the owner or operator of the water system agrees to undertake feasible and appropriate changes in operations necessary to ensure the system has the technical, managerial, and financial capability to comply with the SDWA requirements over the long term.

v. Other Activities

The following projects are eligible activities provided they are constructed on a site that would otherwise qualify for drinking water financing, e.g., a drinking water treatment plant; (1) Security upgrades; and (2) solar panels or wind turbines to the extent such improvements serve primarily to meet the energy consumption needs of the facility.

vi. Ineligible Activities

Project activities other than those set forth in the Drinking Water Eligible Projects discussion above including but not limited to:

- Dams, or rehabilitation of dams;
- Water rights, except if the water rights are owned by a system that is being purchased through consolidation as part of a capacity development strategy;
- Reservoirs, except for finished water reservoirs and those reservoirs that are part of the treatment process and are located on the property where the treatment facility is located;
Laboratory fees for monitoring;
Operation and maintenance expenses;
Projects needed mainly for fire protection;
Projects for systems that lack adequate technical, managerial, and financial capability, unless assistance will ensure compliance;
Projects for systems in significant noncompliance, unless funding will ensure compliance;
Projects primarily intended to serve future growth;
A system lacking the technical, managerial or financial capability to maintain SDWA compliance absent an agreement to undertake appropriate changes to achieve compliance; and
A system that would be in continued significant noncompliance with any national drinking water regulation or variance upon project completion.

DRINKING WATER SANDY NJEIFP PROJECTS

The Sandy DWSRF assistance must be provided to facilities that were impacted by the Superstorm (including physical damage, loss of power, loss/interruption of mission essential services, etc.) for projects that:
i. Reduce the likelihood of physical damage to a treatment works or drinking water system;
ii. Reduce a treatment works’ or water system’s susceptibility to physical damage or ancillary impacts caused by floods;
iii. Facilitate preparation for, adaptation to, or recovery from a sudden, unplanned change in the amount of and movement of water in proximity to a treatment works or water system; or,
iv. Facilitate preparation for, adaptation to, or recovery from climate change or any other type of natural disaster.

A complete list of projects eligible for DWSRF Sandy financing is included in Appendix B.

PROJECT RANKING METHODOLOGY

CLEAN WATER RANKING CRITERIA (BASE SFY2015 NJEIFP AND SANDY NJEIFP)

As discussed above, Sandy NJEIFP loans are limited to a subset of the traditional project activities that improve the resiliency of a system adversely impacted during Superstorm Sandy. Given the absence of federal funding incentives for the repair of Sandy impacted facilities or resiliency to systems not adversely impacted during Sandy, adjustments have been made to the Base SFY2015 NJEIFP to give clean water funding priority to such projects relative to other Base SFY2015 projects at the time of project approval. Although a project’s ranking will be based on its underlying activities, a project
for the repair to a system adversely impacted during Sandy or to improve a system not adversely impacted during Sandy will be given funding priority to any and all available SFY2015 NEJIFP funds at the time of approval (certification).

The project ranking methodology utilized for both the SFY2015 NJEIFP and Sandy NJEIFP provides an additional 50 points to projects whose sponsor has an existing Asset Management Plan and an additional 100 points to projects that are identified in an existing Asset Management Plan. To obtain these points, project sponsors will be required to have an authorized representative certify that the facilities they own and operate have an approvable, up-to-date Asset Management Plan that considers the facility’s assets, life cycle costs, and risks of system failures to optimize capital investments.

The Department encourages project sponsors that do not have an existing Asset Management Plan to develop and implement one. Asset management is actively managing infrastructure capital assets to minimize the total cost of owning and operating them, while delivering the service levels customers’ desire. Each utility is responsible for making sure that its system stays in good working order—regardless of the age of components or the availability of additional funds. Asset management programs with long-range planning, life-cycle costing, proactive operations and maintenance, and capital replacement plans based on cost-benefit analyses can be the most efficient method of meeting this challenge.

The Department’s Vision Statement and Priorities List provide a strategic foundation for structural changes and include objectives to implement projects that will help to protect, maintain and improve water quality in and around the Barnegat Bay while determining the best long-term approach for restoring the ecological health of Barnegat Bay. To support these efforts to improve the water quality of the Bay, the project ranking methodology for the Base 2015 NJEIFP provides an additional 300 priority points to environmental infrastructure projects that are intended to benefit the Barnegat Bay. The additional 300 points will also be assigned to wastewater reuse projects that are intended to offset the loss of freshwater flows caused by the regionalization of sewage treatment plants and the use of ocean outfalls.

In addition to Asset Management Plans and Barnegat Bay projects, projects receive points under five categories. These are (A) Local Environmental Enhancement Planning Activities, (B) Project Discharge Category, (C) Water Use/Water Quality, (D) Smart Growth Approvals, and (E) Population.

a. Local Environmental Enhancement Planning Activities

The FFY2014 Priority System reflects the Department’s priorities to encourage sustainable growth in communities by incorporating consistent criteria for the protection of natural resources and implementation of smart growth and green design principles. Green design principles include green building practices that increase energy and water efficiency; use renewable energy; use environmentally friendly building materials that are made with recycled materials, are durable, sustainability harvested or produced locally; improve indoor air quality; and make appropriate site selection and minimize site disturbance to reduce environmental impacts.

In addition, the 2015 Financing Program also broadens the existing smart growth categories to include projects in growth areas that have been endorsed by the State Planning Commission or any development project that is consistent with the “Garden State Values” contained in the State Strategic Plan. This provision is being added to maximize the program’s ability to move forward and promote the goals and objectives included in the State Strategic Plan before it is finalized.

The purpose of the provisions in this section is to encourage and facilitate implementation of environmentally sustainable practices at the local government level. Prudent environmental planning that incorporates sustainability measures is necessary to achieve cost-effective and environmentally sound water quality improvement within the watershed. Additional priority points will be awarded to projects located in or benefiting municipalities that have implemented programs and actions that go beyond compliance with existing regulatory requirements and incorporate the following environmental enhancement planning strategies.

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1 In addition to the CW ranking criteria set forth in this section, only those projects deemed by the Department to meet the criteria in Appendix A will be eligible to receive Sandy NJEIFP loans.
Watershed-Based Implementation Plans: Watershed-Based Implementation Plans address impairment(s) found on Sublists 4 or 5 of the New Jersey Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report. Prudent watershed planning is necessary to achieve cost-effective and environmentally sound water quality improvement within the watershed. To provide an incentive for project sponsors to complete watershed-based plans that promote the implementation of point and nonpoint source pollution control projects that are consistent with Department goals, projects located in or benefiting municipalities that demonstrate implementation of watershed-based plans will be given an additional 50 priority points.

Implementation of Regional Stormwater Management Plans: Regional stormwater management plans are voluntary local analyses that provide targeted protection to a specific area based on local issues and conditions. Regional stormwater management plans are adopted into Water Quality Management Plans and may include specific implementation projects that address existing impacts of stormwater runoff. Projects located in or benefiting municipalities with adopted regional stormwater management plans will be given an additional 50 priority points.

Sustainable Community Planning: Sustainable communities develop and adopt master plans and ordinances that improve the overall quality of life for citizens of today as well as generations of tomorrow by planning within natural resource capacity constraints and providing for a healthy economy, environment and society. Projects located in or benefiting municipalities where sustainable community strategies have been developed and master plans and/or ordinances adopted will be awarded an additional 100 priority points. These strategies/ordinances must include, but are not limited to the following:

- A plan to reduce water consumption and increase water efficiency and re-use;
- Policies that require consideration of green design in municipal construction projects and redevelopment projects, such as green roofs, green streets, tree filters, rain gardens, rain barrels, porous pavements, etc.

b. Project Discharge Category Points

All projects receive ranking points based on the project discharge category. In case of multiple purpose proposals, projects qualify for the discharge category that represents the major scope of the project. If a project has aspects that can be described by more than one category, the project may be broken into separate projects. Tables IA and IB show the project discharge categories and their corresponding ranking points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Discharge Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) &amp; Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)</td>
<td>This category includes projects that involve combined sewer system (CSS) rehabilitation/repair, the construction of treatment and/or storage facilities within CSS, at discharge locations or at STPs that reduce or eliminate CSOs, or the separation of combined sewer systems by the consolidation and elimination or sealing of CSO discharge points. Also included are projects that implement corrective measures to fix overloaded conveyance systems that experience chronic overflows.</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) Improvements</td>
<td>STP improvements include upgrades or other improvements to a treatment process or the elimination of an existing STP and the connection to an alternative treatment facility to meet applicable treatment levels. This category also includes the purchase and installation of security and energy efficiency measures at the STP.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary Sewer System</td>
<td>This category includes a wide variety of corrective measures to sanitary sewer collection and conveyance systems that do not</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rehabilitation

experience chronic overflows, such as the rehabilitation, repair, or replacement of sanitary sewers, pump stations, interceptors, or the purchase of equipment to properly maintain the sanitary sewer system.

Sludge Treatment/Disposal Facilities

Included in this category are projects involving the construction of facilities to manage sludge from STPs or from potable water treatment activities, such as the installation of dewatering equipment, or the implementation of land application or composting activities. Also included in this category of projects are improvements or repairs to sludge incinerators.

Wastewater Reuse

Wastewater reuse includes the construction of facilities that promote the reclamation of water for beneficial reuse such as the use of treated effluent for agricultural or other purposes. This category includes the construction of conveyance and distribution systems to allow for reuse activities.

Septic System Repair/Replacement

Under this category are projects that involve repairs, improvements, and/or replacement of individual or small community, on-site septic systems.

New Systems

This category includes projects that involve the expansion of an STPs’ treatment capacity, and the construction of new facilities to provide collection, conveyance or treatment of sanitary sewage.

Table IB. Ranking Points Related to Project Categories for Stormwater and Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stormwater Management and Other NPS activities</td>
<td>This category includes the construction or rehabilitation of stormwater basins, sewer systems or storm drains, the extension of outfall pipes, green roofs, green streets, tree filters, rain gardens, rain barrels, porous pavement or the purchase of maintenance equipment (such as street sweepers, aquatic weed harvesters and skimmer boats). Also included in this category are projects that stabilize streambanks, restore lakes or address runoff from salt storage facilities and the implementation of measures to address pollution concerns from agricultural cropland activities and manure runoff management and feedlot operations.</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfill Closure, Open Space Land Acquisition and Conservation and Well Sealing</td>
<td>Included in this category is the implementation of measures to prevent and control pollutants from entering groundwater at non-operating landfill sites that are publicly owned and at abandoned well locations. The category also includes open space land acquisition and conservation projects that help to protect or maintain water quality.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfill Construction and Remedial Action Activities</td>
<td>This category includes the construction of facilities to collect, convey and/or treat leachate and runoff from new publicly-owned landfill cells or from publicly-owned contaminated sites.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects sponsored by Conduit Borrowers/Private Activity</td>
<td>This category generally includes environmental infrastructure projects where a developer, LLC, partnership or other private party is involved in the project. Also included in this category are landfill closure measures and remedial action activities where the project site is privately owned. If a local government unit that sponsors a project</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
on behalf of a private entity commits to providing a general obligation pledge (including its unlimited taxing power or municipal guarantee) as security for the DEP and Trust loans, the project is considered exempt from the conduit financing classification and corresponding funding limitations.

In addition to the point assignments above, projects that implement green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements (including projects that are designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions) will receive an additional 50 priority points. Green infrastructure includes such practices as replacing existing pavement with porous pavement, bioretention, green roofs and other practices that mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness. Water and energy efficiency activities that can qualify for the additional points include the installation of digester or landfill gas recovery/reuse systems, photovoltaic cells, wind turbines, wastewater reuse, etc. Projects that are a mix of Base and green technologies are only assigned the points if the green components represent a significant amount of the overall project activities.

c. Water Use/Water Quality Points

Points are awarded based on the designated water uses of the receiving water as well as the existing water quality conditions in comparison to the ambient water quality standards. The assignment of points for “public nuisance” is given to on-site system projects where failures have been identified. Table II below shows the breakdown of the ranking points for water use; in general, the highest values are given for projects that discharge to water bodies with potable, recreational, and fishing uses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Basis/Description</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Potable Water Supply</td>
<td>Wastewater treatment plant discharges likely to have adverse impacts on an existing downstream potable surface water supply intake. Projects are evaluated based on relative distance between STP discharge and public potable water intake locations.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation (“Primary Contact”)</td>
<td>Waters with bathing areas monitored routinely as public beaches as well as the Delaware River upstream of Trenton (north of East Bridge Street at the Lower Trenton Bridge).</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Shellfish</td>
<td>State water bodies that are designated as shellfish growing waters by N.J.A.C. 7:12.</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout</td>
<td>State freshwater bodies designated for trout production or maintenance by the NJ Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9B).</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-trout</td>
<td>State freshwater classifications not designated trout production or maintenance by N.J.A.C. 7:9B (see Trout description above), including all Delaware River freshwater zones above mile-point 85 as defined by the Delaware River Basin Commission.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Nuisance</td>
<td>Indirect water use impacts; applies to areas with identified on-site wastewater treatment system failures.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Surface water for agricultural use, such as irrigation and farm ponds, based on Department diversion permit (permits required for &gt;70 gal/min diversion).</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Surface water known to be used for industrial use such as cooling.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table III shows the points for not meeting or marginally meeting certain water quality parameters. The points reflect the impact the parameters have on meeting the State’s goal to protect and enhance surface water resources, quality criteria, and designated water uses. The magnitude of the contribution that municipal sewerage facilities have on each of the conditions is reflected in the points awarded under these categories. Dissolved oxygen and fecal coliform have the highest points because of their direct impact on the fishable/swimmable water use, coupled with the fact that inadequate municipal treatment facilities can be a major cause of contravening water quality standards.
Nutrients reflect the presence of phosphorus/phosphates and nitrates/nitrites in a water body. Excessive nutrient levels in freshwater streams and lakes may result in impacts on water uses, including algal blooms; depleted oxygen levels; odor, taste and increased treatment costs for purveyors; impacts on aquatic populations, and esthetic concerns. Points are given for nutrients only if the surface waters involved significantly impact existing potable water reservoirs, surface water impoundments or lakes, public bathing areas, or shellfish growing waters. Since there are no nutrient standards for coastal and estuarine waters, no points were assigned for discharges to those water bodies.

Points for toxics indicate the relative magnitude of ammonia, metals, pesticides, and organic chemicals in the water body. Toxics were also given lower points since in most cases the significant contributions of toxic substances come from industrial sources that are better controlled through pretreatment and are only incidentally abated by municipal treatment facilities. In the case of the toxicity of ammonia, municipal facilities are usually the main source, but the most significant impact is associated with streams designated for trout production/maintenance, which already receive a high number of points under the water use category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Quality</th>
<th>Points for Water Quality that Meet</th>
<th>Marginally Meet</th>
<th>Do Not Meet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dissolved Oxygen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrients</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxics</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Surface Water Quality Standard for the applicable parameter or category.

Smart Growth Approvals

As discussed in greater detail below, the Department seeks to coordinate and enhance the State Planning Commission’s (SPC) efforts to encourage smart growth through the implementation of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan. The Department assigns ranking points to projects that serve municipalities that the SPC has approved under the Center Designation or Plan Endorsement Process.

For a project serving more than one municipality, the SPC points were included for ranking purposes if the designated center or the endorsed plan is a significant component of the overall project. For further information regarding the State Development and Redevelopment Plan, contact the Office for Planning Advocacy, Department of State, P.O. Box 820, Trenton, N.J. 08625-0204 or call (609) 292-7156.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Type</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Centers and Complexes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Centers</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Designated Towns</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Villages</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamlets</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, projects located in or benefiting areas designated as BDAs, TDR receiving areas or Transit Villages also receive 10 points, so that these projects will rank higher than similar projects that are neither located in nor benefit these smart growth areas. Those categories are discussed in detail on page 27 below.
d. **Population Points**

Projects are also assigned points based on the population of the project area. One point is given for every million people living in the project area on a year-round basis. Thus, if projects have the same number of ranking points after having received all eligible points, population points become the tiebreaker, with higher priority given to the project serving the higher population.

e. **CW Order of Priority**

Public Health Hazard (PHH) and Emergency Repair Projects

The Department and the Trust recognize that environmental infrastructure emergencies may occur that endanger public health and welfare and can result in substantial environmental damage. Such circumstances require an immediate response for which a complete technical and environmental review in advance of construction is not necessary or feasible. The Department and the Trust have developed a process to respond expeditiously when emergencies occur, obtain basic project information, make an eligibility determination, and issue preaward approval so that owners/operators can undertake the needed repairs and secure expedited financing for those expenditures whether or not the project is included in the Proposed CW FFY14 Plan.

Legacy Projects

The FFY2014 proposal continues to recognize a new classification for projects that receive all the necessary approvals and are awarded an Interim Loan or SAIL Loan in SFY2014, but are approved too late in the fiscal year to escrow close on a Trust loan and be included in the Trust’s bond sale. This new class of projects or legacy projects will be prioritized over any new projects seeking loans in the SFY2015 Program. As discussed above, projects below the fundable range in the Sandy SRF will be granted legacy status in the SFY2015 Financing Program with priority among legacy projects based on the date of approval.

Projects eligible for financing in the SFY2015 NJEIFP will be offered loan awards in the following ranked order based on Project Priority List ranking methodology:

- 1. Emergency Projects;
- 2. Supplemental Loans;
- 3. Legacy Projects; and

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**DRINKING WATER RANKING CRITERIA**

**BASE SFY2015 NJEIFP**

NJDEP will assign points to each project using the Project Priority System and rank all eligible projects according to the total number of points each project receives. All projects will subsequently be placed on the Project Priority Comprehensive List (see Appendix B) according to their ranking. Projects with more points are ranked above those with fewer points. The annual addition of new projects to the Project Priority Comprehensive List, periodic revisions to the Priority System, or the identification of new information regarding a project, may result in annual changes to an individual project ranking.

The principal elements of the Drinking Water Priority System are: A) Compliance and Public Health Criteria, B) Approved Asset Management/Water Supply Plans/Studies, C) State Designations, D) Affordability, and E) Population. Points are assigned for each of the five priority categories discussed below, as applicable.

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* A project for the repair to a system adversely impacted during Sandy or to improve a system not adversely impacted during Sandy will be given funding priority to any and all available SFY2015 NEJIFP funds at the time of approval (certification).
Priority points will be assigned only if the project scope includes the actual repair, rehabilitation, or correction of a problem or improvement clearly related to compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act or Protection of the Public Health (priority Category A). A project must be assigned points from Category A to be eligible for ranking; points assigned from the remaining categories are in addition to the points received in Category A. Projects that include multiple elements, as listed in priority Category A, will be separately listed by the elements involved and priority points will be assigned for each element.

The prospective applicant must notify NJDEP of any changes to project scope or any other circumstance that may affect the calculation of priority points. NJDEP shall then recalculate, if appropriate, the prospective applicant’s ranking utilizing the new information submitted and revise the priority ranking accordingly.

i. Compliance with SDWA and Protection of Public Health

DWSRF funds are to be utilized to address contamination problems and to ensure compliance with the SDWA requirements. Priority is given to water systems in non-compliance with the surface water treatment requirements and those incurring acute, primary, or action level violations as defined in the SDWA and the NJSDWA rules (N.J.A.C. 7:10). Table 1 describes the twenty project elements that are eligible for DWSRF funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1 Compliance and Public Health Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Systems that utilize surface water, that are not in compliance with the surface water treatment requirements or have had any acute violations (either fecal coliform or nitrates) and have been issued an administrative order or directive by NJDEP requiring the correction of any noncompliance of its treatment facilities to address an immediate public health threat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Systems which utilize groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, that are not in compliance with the surface water treatment requirements or have had any acute violations (either fecal coliform or nitrates) and have been issued an administrative order or directive by NJDEP requiring the correction of any noncompliance of its treatment facilities to address an immediate public health threat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Systems that utilize groundwater that have had any acute violation (either fecal coliform or nitrates).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Systems that have had, or NJDEP reasonably expects to have, any maximum contaminant level violations (except acute violations) or exceedance of action levels (lead and copper rule).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Systems that were classified as vulnerable, as a result of a 2007 NJDEP Interconnection Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Systems that have been issued a notice of noncompliance by NJDEP for reasons other than water quality; i.e. inadequate storage, inadequate source, lack of emergency power, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Purchase and/or consolidation of a water system to comply with the SDWA for capacity development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Systems that are proposing improvements for drought or other related water supply management initiatives, as identified or designated by the State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Systems that have lost well capacity due to saltwater intrusion and a solution is needed to preserve the aquifer as a viable aquifer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Extension of water mains, including associated appurtenances and water system facilities, to private wells that have had any maximum contaminant level violations or exceeded lead and copper action levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Existing treatment facilities that need to be rehabilitated, replaced, or repaired to ensure compliance with the SDWA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Existing transmission or distribution mains with appurtenances that need to be rehabilitated, replaced, repaired or looped to prevent contamination caused by leaks or breaks in the pipe or improve water pressures to maintain safe levels or to ensure compliance with the SDWA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. Approved Asset Management Plans/Water Supply Plans/Studies

Planning water system improvements that advance comprehensive water supply concepts can facilitate cost effective drinking water system rehabilitation. To provide an incentive for appropriate planning, 75 Points will be given to each project that implements the actual repair, rehabilitation, correction of a problem, or water system improvement clearly identified in an asset management plan or 50 points will be given if the project is clearly identified in other appropriate plans (i.e. five year master plan, five year capital improvement plan, rate setting study or comprehensive water supply plan for a particular region or watershed) approved by a municipal or State agency (such as the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs or the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities) within the last five years.

At a minimum, the plan should contain an inventory of water system components (i.e. source, treatment, distribution, storage etc.) including a description of age, criticality and remaining useful life. Resources for your information and use on asset management can be found at:

http://water.epa.gov/type/drink/pws/smallsystems/managementhelp.cfm

Thirty five (35) points will be given to each project that demonstrates that its water system structurally inspects its finished storage facilities every five (5) years. Also, twenty five (25) points will be given for a system that has a valve exercise program. Documentation must be provided to receive the above mentioned points.

iii. State Designations

a. State Plan

NJDEP assigns points to projects in municipalities that the State Planning Commission has approved under the Plan Endorsement or Center Designation Process. Please note that if a local entity has not received
designation by the State Planning Commission, projects within that entity would receive zero (0) points for this element.

1. Projects located predominantly within or designed to provide service to a designated growth area that lies within a municipality that has received Plan Endorsement of its Master Plan from the New Jersey State Planning Commission or is an Urban Center or Urban Complex are eligible for twenty (20) points.

2. Projects located predominantly within or designed to provide service to a designated growth area that lies within a municipality that are identified in the Master Plan currently recognized as endorsed by the New Jersey State Planning Commission as a designated center other than an Urban Center (Regional Center, Town, Village, Hamlet) are eligible for fifteen (15) points.

For a current list of those local governments that have gained Plan Endorsement from the New Jersey State Planning Commission, please check the Office for Planning Advocacy at the Department of State website at [http://www.nj.gov/state/planning/plan.html](http://www.nj.gov/state/planning/plan.html) and then refer to the current State Plan Policy Map to determine if the project area lies within a designated growth area.

Contact the Office for Planning Advocacy, Department of State, P.O. Box 820, Trenton, N.J. 08625-0204 or call (609) 292-7156 for further information on the State Development and Redevelopment Plan.

b. Transit Village Initiative

The NJDOT participated in a multi-agency Smart Growth partnership known as the Transit Village Initiative. The Transit Village Initiative helps to redevelop and revitalize communities around transit facilities to make them an appealing choice for people to live, work and play, thereby reducing reliance on the automobile. The Transit Village Initiative is an excellent model for Smart Growth because it encourages investment in portions of New Jersey where infrastructure and public transit already exist. Aside from Smart Growth community revitalization, two other goals of the Transit Village Initiative are to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality by increasing transit riders. Therefore the NJDEP will provide five (5) additional priority points to any project sponsored by a Transit Village community or to any project that is constructed within a Transit Village community. For more information about Transit Villages, please see [http://www.nj.gov/transportation/community/village/](http://www.nj.gov/transportation/community/village/) and for a list of Transit Villages, please see [http://www.nj.gov/transportation/community/village/faq.shtm](http://www.nj.gov/transportation/community/village/faq.shtm).

c. Brownfield Development Area (BDA)

The NJDEP sponsors a program to promote the re-use of formerly contaminated sites. The NJDEP’s Brownfield Program, spearheaded by the Office of Brownfield Reuse, serves as a vital component of the state's Smart Growth efforts to stem the tide of sprawl and channel new development into cities and towns. Under the innovative Brownfield Development Area (BDA) approach, NJDEP works with selected communities affected by multiple brownfield sites to design and implement plans for these properties simultaneously, so remediation and reuse can occur in a coordinated fashion. The DWSRF will support this initiative by providing five (5) additional priority points to any project serving a BDA. For more information about Brownfield Development Area Initiative, please see [http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/brownfields/bda](http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/brownfields/bda).

d. Green Project Reserve (GPR)

NJDEP is promoting green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency, and environmental innovation in its water improvement projects. Therefore, the NJDEP will provide fifteen (15) additional priority points to any project that is a categorically eligible project, in accordance with Section I of the Intended Use Plan.

Please note that the points from these four items of Category C can be cumulative. Please note for water systems that service more than one municipality, the municipality that has the highest population served will
be counted for this category.

iv. Affordability

The purpose of the affordability criteria is to determine which project sponsors’ water systems are eligible for additional points under the Affordability Category. Affordability is the degree of need for financial assistance based upon the New Jersey median household income compared to the municipal median household income (MHI). Affordability is determined by the following formula and set forth in Table 3:

\[(\text{Municipal MHI} / \text{Statewide MHI}) \times 100 = \text{Affordability Factor}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3 Affordability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Affordability factor of 100 or greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Affordability factor from 85 through 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Affordability factor from 66 through 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Affordability factor less than or equal to 65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The median household income of the municipality which the water system serves and the statewide median household income will be determined from income data in the most recent United States census, which is currently the 2010 census.

The NJDEP has determined that for the purposes of the DWSRF Program, a municipality whose median household income is 35 percent or more below the State’s MHI shall be considered a Disadvantaged Community, and will receive 80 priority points which is proportionately greater than the other affordability factor points. (New Jersey’s MHI is $55,146 from the 2000 Census.)

A weighted MHI will be calculated for a project sponsor whose water system serves more than one municipality, as shown in the example below.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipalities Served</th>
<th>MHI</th>
<th>Populations Served</th>
<th>Fraction of total population served</th>
<th>Weighted municipal MHI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.167</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayberry</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.333</td>
<td>6,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmeville</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>24,160</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note for water systems that service more than ten municipalities, the ten municipalities that have the highest populations served will be considered in the above table for the affordability factor.
v. Population

As a tiebreaker, projects will be assigned points based on the permanent population of the water system service area. In the instance of a resort community where the summer and winter populations vary greatly, the permanent population will be calculated by taking the sum of twice the winter population and once the summer population and dividing by three (see below). For water systems that service more than one municipality, total all the permanent population served in the multiple service areas. Priority points will be calculated as the permanent population served by the water system divided by 100,000, expressed as a decimal. In the event that projects remain tied, the project which serves a greater proportionate population in the water system’s area will be given higher priority.

Population served for resort communities will be calculated by the following equation:

\[
\frac{[(2 \times \text{Winter Population}) + \text{Summer Population}]}{3} = \text{Weighted Permanent Population}
\]

vi. Other Ranking Considerations

The following factors are also considered in project ranking: Emergency projects, projects in Small Systems, Supplemental Loan projects, and Legacy Projects. Given the limited response time to emergency projects, the following procedure has been developed to ensure rapid response while also maintaining funding eligibility:

Emergency Projects

Drinking Water Emergency Repair Projects will be defined as, and limited to, projects that replace, in kind, the failure of an essential portion of a public water system that is expected to disrupt water service to any number of the public water system’s customers for a minimum of 24 hours total and/or poses a substantial threat to the public health, safety, and welfare. The DWSRF will only fund the portion of any repair that is necessary to restore lost service to the affected population under the emergency loan provisions. The DWSRF will only fund a specific Emergency Repair Project for a specific entity ONCE. Any long term solutions, modifications, and/or upgrades to prevent future emergency occurrences must be addressed in future financing cycles as a project and published on the Project Priority List.

Emergency Repair Projects do not have to be ranked on the current Priority List in accordance with the DWSRF Interim final rule, 40 CFR Parts 9 and 35, Section 35.3555. However, it is necessary that the project be referenced in the following IUP and the Annual Report to USEPA. Additional information is set forth in Appendix I.

vii. Order of Project Priority

The order of project priority is as follows:

1. Emergency Projects
   Emergency projects are considered a public health hazard and will receive funding over other projects on the Project Priority List, as described in Section I.B.1 of the DW SFY2015 Plan;

2. Small Systems
   (Systems serving 10,000 or less)) up to 15% of DWSRF Funds;

3. Supplemental Loan Projects
   Projects which have received loans to date which require additional funds due to the award of all project related contracts or for increased costs due to differing site conditions. Priority between projects that are eligible to receive Supplemental Loans and that received their original loans in the same funding cycle will be determined according to each project’s ranking on the respective funding year's priority list;

4. Legacy Projects
   Projects that were not able to meet the previous financing cycle deadlines for the Trust Bond sale but were
awarded an interim loan before April. Projects that were not able to be funded through the DRAA DWSRF Program may also qualify as legacy projects if these projects are for an activity consistent with the DWSRF base program; and

5. **Current Year’s Projects.**

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**SANDY NJEIFP**

The Department will assign points to each project using the Project Priority System and rank all eligible projects according to the total number of points each project receives. All projects will subsequently be placed on the Project Priority Comprehensive List according to their ranking. Projects with more points are ranked above those with fewer points.

The principal elements of the Priority System are: A) projects relating to Superstorm Sandy resiliency projects B) Approved Asset Management Plans/Water Supply Plans/Studies, C) Affordability, and D) Population. Points are assigned for each of the four priority categories and are discussed more in detail below.

A project must be assigned points from Category A to be eligible for ranking; points assigned from the remaining categories are in addition to the points received in Category A. The prospective applicant must notify the Department of any changes to project scope or any other circumstance that may affect the calculation of priority points. The Department shall then recalculate, if appropriate, the prospective applicant’s ranking utilizing the new information submitted and revise the priority ranking accordingly. Points are assigned for each of the four priority categories discussed below, as applicable:

**Category A. Superstorm Sandy related project needs**

Table 1 describes the project elements that are eligible for funds:

**Table 1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Elements Eligible for Project Priority Ranking in the DW Sandy NJEIFP</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Projects for water supply systems, which the State classified as vulnerable, as a result of a 2007 NJDEP Interconnection Study</td>
<td>300 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Projects for water supply systems that prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment plant or well house, including but not limited to relocating facilities to less flood prone areas and installation of physical barriers around a facility.</td>
<td>250 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Projects for other interconnections that increase water systems resiliency during time of emergency</td>
<td>200 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Projects for water supply systems with inadequate primary and secondary source capacity</td>
<td>150 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Projects for water systems with auxiliary power projects or developing an asset management project</td>
<td>125 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Projects for water supply systems with inadequate storage to meet those requirements of the New Jersey Water Supply Management Act (7:19-6.8).</td>
<td>100 points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Category B. Approved Asset Management Plans/Water Supply Plans/Studies

Planning water system improvements that advance comprehensive water supply concepts can facilitate cost effective drinking water system rehabilitation. To provide an incentive for appropriate planning, 75 Points will be given to each project that implements the actual rehabilitation, correction of a problem, or water system improvement clearly identified in an asset management plan or 50 points will be given if the project is clearly identified in other appropriate plans (i.e. five year master plan, five year capital improvement plan, rate setting study or comprehensive water supply plan for a particular region or watershed) approved by a municipal or State agency (such as the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs or the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities) within the last five years. At a minimum, the plan should contain an inventory of water system components (i.e. source, treatment, distribution, storage etc.) including a description of age, criticality and remaining useful life. Resources for your information and use on asset management can be found at: http://water.epa.gov/type/drink/pws/smallsystems/managementhelp.cfm

Thirty five (35) points will be given to each project that demonstrates that its water system structurally inspects its finished storage facilities every five (5) years. Also, twenty five (25) points will be given for a system that has a valve exercise program. Documentation must be provided to receive the above mentioned points.

Category C. Affordability

The Affordability criteria utilized in ranking Sandy NJEIFP projects relative are identical to the Affordability criteria utilized in ranking Base SFY2015 NJEIFP projects, which are set forth in Section II(C)(2)(a)(IV) above.

Category D. Population

The Population criteria utilized in ranking Sandy NJEIFP projects are identical to the Population criteria utilized in ranking Base SFY2015 NJEIFP projects, which are set forth in Section II(C)(2)(a)(V) above.

SFY2015 PROJECT PRIORITY LISTS

The preliminary Project Priority Lists for the Clean Water and Drinking Water Programs reflects information provided by the individual project sponsors and the Department’s project ranking. The details of a project can change as the plans and designs are finalized. Any such change will not impact the intended end result for which the project was proposed. Moreover, the project cost is based on preliminary engineering estimates (as opposed to actual construction bids). As such, the project type descriptions and loan amounts should be relied upon only for general information.

The preliminary Project Priority List for the combined SFY2015 CW NJEIFP and Sandy NJEIFP is set forth in Appendix A. The preliminary Project Priority List for the combined SFY2015 DW NJEIFP and Sandy NJEIFP is set forth in Appendix B.
PROGRAM LOAN TERMS AND CONDITIONS

A. **Loan Products**

1. **Long-Term Financing.** H2LOans provides long-term financing (Long Term Loans) through the SFY2015 Base NJEIFP, Sandy NJEIFP and Trust only loans for projects listed in the Clean Water or Drinking Water project priority lists subject to the availability of funding and staff resources.

   a. **Prerequisites:**
      1) Submission of a Letter of Intent and environmental planning documents (typically October);
      2) project permits (typically, no later than February);
      3) construction design documents and State and Trust loan applications (March);
      4) NJDEP / Trust project certification; and
      5) Satisfaction of the financing conditions for long-term financing. Certification is issued upon approval of design, environmental planning, contract documents (prevailing wage and small and disadvantage business provisions), and permits.

   b. **Structure:** Long Term loans are available for allowable project costs consisting of an interest-bearing loan from the Trust, and a zero percent interest loan from the Department. The Trust's interest bearing loans are financed from the sale of Revenue Bonds. Department funds are capitalized from four major sources: 1) annual federal Clean Water Act State Revolving Fund and Safe Drinking Water Act State Revolving Fund grants (capitalization grants), 2) various state bond issues, 3) loan repayments and 4) interest earnings. The Bond Sale for SFY2015 Base NJEIFP and Sandy NJEIFP Loans is scheduled to occur in May of 2015 and loan closings will occur immediately thereafter.

      i. The CW and DW Sandy NJEIFP consists of Principal Forgiveness project loans. The large majority of loans will consist of up to 19% principal forgiveness, 57% of each loan will be at a zero interest rate and 25% of each loan will be at the market rate. The loan structures also vary based on project types as set forth in the following set asides and reserves for the Sandy NJEIFP:

         **CW Sandy NJEIFP Set Aside Loan Structures.** A maximum of $13.3 million in loans will be made available to communities to develop **Asset Management Plans.** The minimum requirements for eligibility will require an inventory and condition assessment within 2 years of scope approval and acceptance of a loan condition that the planning activities are reasonably expected to result in a capital project as per USEPA requirements. The financing package for asset management plan projects will include a principal forgiveness loan for 30% of the allowable costs, an interest-free loan for 45% of the costs and a Trust market-rate loan for 25%. Project priority will be based on the project ranking methodology set forth above. (Projects that rank below the fundable range will not be eligible to receive priority status in the SFY2016 NJEIFP for Asset Management Plans).

         A maximum of $20 million in loans will be made available for projects that provide **auxiliary power** to a facility impacted by Superstorm Sandy. Financing from this reserve will be in the form of a 25% market rate loan, and a loan from the Department for 75% of the allowable project costs, of which up to 19% will be in the form of a principal forgiveness loan. Project priority will be based on the project ranking methodology set forth above. (Projects that rank below the fundable range will not be eligible to receive priority status in the SFY2016 NJEIFP for Auxiliary power).
A maximum of $5 million in loans will be made available to small system projects (serving populations less than or equal to 10,000) that provide auxiliary power to a facility that was impacted by Superstorm Sandy. Financing from this reserve will be in the form of a 25% market rate loan, and a loan from the Department for 75% of the allowable project costs, of which up to 19% will be in the form of a principal forgiveness loan. Project priority will be based on the project ranking methodology set forth above. (Projects that rank below the fundable range will not be eligible to receive priority status in the SFY2016 NJEIFP for auxiliary power).

If there are insufficient applications to utilize the funds allocated to these Sandy NJEIFP set asides loans, the unutilized funds may be reallocated to the other reserves or for other eligible Sandy NJEIFP projects as determined by the Department.

DW Sandy Set Aside Loan Structures. A maximum of $6.67 million will be made available to communities to develop asset management plans. The minimum requirements for eligibility will require an inventory and condition assessment within 2 years of scope approval and acceptance of a loan condition that the planning activities are reasonably expected to result in a capital project as per USEPA requirements. The financing package for asset management plan projects will include a principal forgiveness loan for 30% of the allowable costs, an interest-free loan for 45% of the costs and a Trust market-rate loan for 25%. Project priority would be offered to publicly owned community water systems starting from smallest to largest systems. If more projects are received than can be funded through this set-aside, the additional projects will be ranked using the criteria defined in this IUP and will be subject to the following loan terms: 25% market rate loan and a loan from the Department for 75% of the allowable project costs, of which up to 19% will be in the form of a principal forgiveness loan.

A maximum of $13.3 million in loans will be made available to projects that provide auxiliary power to a facility that was impacted by Superstorm Sandy. Financing will be in the form of a 25% market rate loan and a loan from the Department for 75% of the allowable project costs, of which up to 19% will be in the form of a principal forgiveness loan. Project priority will be offered to publicly owned community water systems starting from smallest to largest systems.

If there are insufficient applications to utilize the funds allocated to the above Sandy reserves and/or set-asides, the unutilized funds may be reallocated to other reserves, set asides or other eligible Sandy DWSRF projects as determined by the Department subject to state or federal program constraints.

ii. The Base SFY2015 CW and DW NJEIFP consists of (1) Principal Forgiveness project loans consisting of principal forgiveness ranging from 20% to 50% of eligible project costs and low interest financing (50% of market rate) for remaining eligible project costs; and (2) Traditional project loans at 25% of the market rate. The loan structures also vary based on project types as set forth in the following set asides and reserves for the Base SFY2015 NJEIFP:

A maximum of $12 million in loans will be made available for Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) abatement projects utilizing green practices (such as green roofs, rain gardens, porous pavement, and other activities that maintain and restore natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and harvesting and using stormwater). Each Loan shall consist of up to 50% principal forgiveness of the allowable project costs (not to exceed $1M per project sponsor), 25% of the loan shall be at zero percent interest and 25% of the loan shall be at market rate. If there are insufficient requests from sponsors of CSO abatement projects utilizing green practices, the funds reserved would then be available to provide principal forgiveness loans to the more traditional (non-green) CSO abatement activities (such as CSO sewer rehabilitation and repair, solids/floating controls, sewage treatment plant expansion for wet weather flows, etc.). Project priority will be based on the project ranking methodology set forth above.
A maximum of $12 million in loans will be made available for stormwater and non-point source pollution management projects in the **Barnegat Bay Watershed**. Each Loan shall consist of up to 50% principal forgiveness of the allowable project costs (not to exceed $1M per project sponsor), 25% of the loan shall be at zero percent interest and 25% of the loan shall be at market rate. If there are insufficient requests from sponsors of stormwater and non-point source pollution management projects in the Watershed, the funds reserved would then be available to provide principal forgiveness loans to sanitary sewer rehabilitation and repair projects, sewage treatment plant improvements and other wastewater treatment activities in the Watershed. Project priority would be based on the project ranking methodology included in the FFY2014 Proposal.

A **Green Project Reserve** (GPR) equal to a minimum of 10 percent (CWSRF) and 20 percent (DWSRF) of the State’s FFY2014 allocation will be established if the FFY2014 federal appropriation to the CWSRF and DWSRF Programs includes language requiring such action. GPR loans will be issued at 25% of the market rate.

A **Brownfield Set-Aside** equal to $30 million is being established for Clean Water projects only where a government unit serves as the applicant on behalf of a private entity for a remediation or redevelopment project to statutorily qualify for NJEIFP loans and where the loan is guaranteed by other than the government unit sponsor. Project priority will be determined in accordance with the ranking methodology included in this document.

Program loans for such projects will be between 25% and 50% of the market rate. In cases where the available Fund loan does not cover 50 or 75 percent of the allowable project costs, the Trust may finance the remaining allowable costs, which may exceed their traditional 25 or 50 percent contribution. Financing above and beyond the amount set-aside for such projects will be considered if monies are available after the need for funding of higher ranking projects during the funding cycle has been satisfied. Conversely, if there are unexpended funds in the set-aside due to insufficient demand for brownfield remediation loans in the SFY2015 Program, those funds may be used to finance projects listed on the Priority List that may otherwise not receive financing in the SFY2015 Program.

The Department is also continuing the practice of setting a $25 million per project limit on the amount of Fund monies that any conduit borrower/private entity project can receive in the SFY2015 program. Conduit borrowers will not be eligible for supplemental fund loans from the Department to cover unanticipated cost increases due to bid receipt, differing site conditions, change orders or other circumstances.

A **Small System Set-Aside** is being established in an amount equal to 15 percent of the DWSRF for loans to small Drinking Water systems serving 10,000 or fewer residents. The **Nano Loan Program** (NLP) has been established in support of the significant improvements to public health served by projects to improve small systems while also recognizing the particular credit risk posed by small system borrowers.

The Trust Board will be presented with a resolution authorizing NLP loans in SFY2015 to qualifying Project Sponsors which may authorize the following program features. SFY2015 NLP Loans shall not exceed $4,000,000 in aggregate principal amount. Each NLP loan shall consist of: (i) an NJDEP principal forgiveness loan in the amount of fifty percent (50%) of the allowable costs of the applicable Project, (ii) an NJDEP zero interest loan in the amount of twenty-five percent (25%) of the allowable costs of the applicable Project, and (iii) a Trust Loan in the amount sufficient to finance twenty-five percent (25%) of the allowable costs of the applicable Project (the “Trust Loan Component”). Total NLP Loans in an amount

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3 In cases where a local government unit that sponsors a project on behalf of a private entity and commits to providing a general obligation pledge (including its unlimited taxing power or municipal guarantee) as security for the DEP and Trust loans, the project is considered exempt from the conduit financing classification.
of up to $4 million are available. The Trust Loan Component of any single NLP loan shall be no greater than $1 million and no less than $25,000.

If there are insufficient applications to utilize the funds allocated to any of these reserves and/or set asides, the unutilized funds may be reallocated to other reserves, set asides or the base program as determined by the Department subject to state or federal program constraints.

2. **Direct Loans.** Direct Financing (Direct Loans) is a variant of long-term financing available to projects deemed eligible for NJEIFP loans but given the relatively small total project loan amount, the Trust utilizes cash on hand in lieu of Trust bond proceeds as the source of funds for its loan component. Direct Loans are generally available for small projects for government agencies that are either fiscally constrained or lack the administrative capability to participate in a complex bond transaction. Loan closing for SFY2014 Direct Loans is scheduled for the end of May, 2014.

   a. **Prerequisites:**
      1. Submission of a Letter of Intent and environmental planning documents (October);
      2. Project permits (typically, no later than February);
      3. Construction design documents and State and Trust loan applications (March);
      4. NJDEP / Trust pre-award approval or certification; and
      5. Satisfaction of the financing requirements for Direct loan closing. Direct Loan borrowers have simplified loan closing requirements (reducing the cost of attorney review) and do not pay costs of issuance. See Section III(A)(2) below for additional detail.

   b. **Structure:** The Trust Board of Directors formally adopted a resolution outlining the scenarios in which a Direct Loan is appropriated; the limitation of the loan amounts and the calculation of the interest rates. Interest rates for Direct Loans in the SFY2014 Financing Program are anticipated to be between 0.00% and 1.28% (excluding any applicable principal forgiveness). As of January 1, 2014, no Direct Loans have been issued. In the SFY2015 Financing Program, all Direct Loans will be capped at $600,000 for projects eligible to receive 25% market rate loans. For additional detail regarding program requirements, see the Program Requirements discussion below.

3. **Supplemental Loans.** Periodically, a project’s costs exceed the amount financed in its Long-Term or Direct Loan due to differing site conditions or when the low bid building cost exceeds the original loan amount. Such costs may be eligible to receive financing through a Supplemental Loan. See N.J.A.C. 7:22-3.11. The loan requirements for a supplemental loan are identical to that of the Long-Term loan subject to the following exceptions: revised planning documents, and design documents are not required provided the project scope has not increased. The Trust to Fund loan ratio (e.g., 25% Trust and 75% Fund) for Supplemental Loans is generally identical to that of the original project loan. As of January 1, 2014, seven (7) SFY2014 supplemental loan applications for $50.2 million are under review.

4. **SAIL Loans:** Recent amendments to the Trust’s enabling legislation authorize the creation of the SAIL Program (also known as the “Disaster Relief Emergency Financing Program”) to issue short-term and temporary loans for projects to repair damages incurred during disasters and projects to improve the resiliency of clean water and drinking water systems in future disasters. *N.J.S.A.* 58:11B-9.5. Projects funded through SAIL must be identified in a project eligibility list submitted to the legislature prior to receipt of SAIL financing pursuant to *N.J.S.A.* 58:11B-
9.5(c). The current SAIL Eligibility List is included in Appendix D of this Report in satisfaction of this legislative publication requirement.

SAIL loans are available for terms up to 47 months and are available to borrowers awaiting federal reimbursement (typically Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) and Housing and Urban Development, (HUD), Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)) for eligible costs incurred on eligible environmental infrastructure projects. It is anticipated that SAIL Loans made in SFY2015 will be fixed 25% market rate short term loans, the market rate of which will be determined at SAIL loan closing.

Prerequisites to receiving a SAIL Loan include:

a. Submission of a Letter of Intent and environmental planning documents;
b. Project permits;
c. Construction design documents and State and Trust loan applications;
d. If an applicant seeks SAIL financing for short-term cash flow needs in anticipation of federal reimbursement (e.g., FEMA), the application review will also require satisfaction of the requirements of the federal program from which reimbursement is or will be sought;
e. A certification by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection that the Project is necessary and appropriate to
   i. repair damage to a wastewater treatment system or water supply facility directly arising from an act of terrorism, seismic activity or weather conditions that occurred within the prior three State Fiscal Years and that gave rise to a declaration by the Governor of the State (the “Governor”) of a state of emergency, provided that such wastewater treatment system or water supply facility is located in a county included in the Governor’s state of emergency declaration, or
   ii. mitigate the risk of future damage to a wastewater treatment system or water supply facility from an act of terrorism, seismic activity or weather conditions comparable in scope and severity to an act of terrorism, seismic activity or weather conditions that occurred within the prior three State Fiscal Years and that gave rise to a declaration by the Governor of a state of emergency, provided that such wastewater treatment system or water supply facility is located in a county included in the Governor’s state of emergency declaration;
f. The Project is listed on the SAIL Disaster Relief Emergency Financing Program Eligibility List for funding in the forthcoming State Fiscal Year submitted to the Legislature;
g. The proposed Borrower has submitted a complete application for the Project to the Trust; and
h. The Board of Directors of the Trust has certified the Project.

All SAIL loan applicants have confirmed interest in long-term NJEIFP financing for a portion of project costs (See Hybrid Loans below) and as such, all SAIL projects will be certified for compliance with SAIL and NJEIFP program requirements as well as program requirements of the applicable federal program from which reimbursement is sought. Given the potential risks to FEMA funding eligibility if EPA capitalization grants are utilized for any portion of long-term loans, significant resources are being committed to ensure consistency of funding sources.

Given the necessity that project expenses meet FEMA / HUD requirements as a condition of reimbursement, and the need to have such applications approved expeditiously, the program has retained an outside engineering consulting firm to assist in the review of construction design and eligible costs, conduct site visits and review disbursements. Although it is anticipated that the majority of such costs will be reimbursed by federal funding sources, unreimbursed amounts will be paid for by SAIL program borrowers. Such costs will typically be incorporated into the long-term financing program package.
5. **Hybrid Loans.** A number of project sponsors have expressed an interest in securing short-term financing to meet cash flow needs in anticipation of reimbursement of federal funds (FEMA/HUD) as well as long-term financing for non-reimbursable costs (typically local share). The review and approval of such projects must contemplate satisfaction of multiple federal funding programs. Hybrid Loan borrowers will receive a SAIL loan for both reimbursable and eligible non-reimbursable project costs and one or more long-term loans for project costs for which federal reimbursement has not been received. The structure of such loans will reflect the underlying short-term loan vehicle (IFP Loan or SAIL Loan) as well as the long-term loan vehicle (Base SFY2015 NJEIFP, Sandy NJEIFP, Trust Only Loan or combination thereof).

6. **Trust Only Long-Term Loans.** Notwithstanding efforts to ensure project costs to repair and improve the resiliency of Superstorm Sandy impacted systems are compliant with and reimbursed by FEMA/HUD, in the event reimbursement is not received and project components otherwise fail to qualify for CW or DW NJEIFP long-term loans, Trust only Long-Term Loans are available for such costs. It is anticipated that Trust only Long-term loans will be utilized to make up for short-falls that may arise in structuring a borrower’s H2Loans long-term loans to ensure financing for the entire project can be achieved through H2Loans. The Trust anticipates utilizing bond proceeds for such loans.

7. **Interim Financing.** Entities seeking any Long-term Loan (inclusive of Direct and Supplemental Loans) may receive an Interim Financing Program (IFP) Loan to provide funding for construction costs, planning and design costs and administrative costs during the period between pre-award approval and long-term financing closing.

The Program now has the flexibility to issue IFP loans for the duration of construction (over multiple program years). Given the complexities of multi-year IFP loans, staff is developing a strategy to ensure the transition into the multi-year IFP program complies with both state and federal program requirements and is attractive to borrowers. The detailed program will be set forth in the May Report. Interim loans are incorporated in the long-term loan and payable in full if a project does not receive long-term financing during the current financing year.

a. **Prerequisites:**
   2) Submission of a Letter of Intent and environmental planning documents (October);
   3) Project permits (typically, no later than February);
   4) Construction design documents and State and Trust loan applications (March);
   5) NJDEP / Trust pre-award approval. Pre-award approval is similar to project certification; and
   6) Satisfaction of the financing requirements for Interim loan closing. Eligible projects can qualify to receive preaward approvals if the requirements of the rules (N.J.A.C. 7:22-3.32 and 4.32) are met. Pre-award approval is issued upon approval of design, environmental planning, contract documents (prevailing wage and small and disadvantage business provisions), and permits.

b. **Structure:** Each year, the Trust Board of Directors formally adopts a resolution outlining the scenarios in which an Interim Financing Loan is appropriated; the limitation of the loan amounts and the calculation of the interest rates. Interest rates for Interim Loans in the SFY2014 Financing Program were 0% for local government units and 2% for public water utilities and private entities. A total of eleven (11) SFY2014 IFP Loans for thirteen (13) projects were issued in the total approximate amount of $6.1 million as of January 1, 2014. The Trust Board approved a policy authorizing a SFY2015 Financing Program IFP loan rate of 25% market rate loans.
8. **Planning and Design Loans.** Planning and Design Loans are utilized to finance the cost of environmental planning and engineering design services for environmental infrastructure projects, utilizing loan monies provided by the Trust from Trust accounts, such as interest earnings. The loans are structured as temporary financing for preliminary project activities, with the expectation that the environmental infrastructure projects will secure long-term financing through the NJEIFP. Planning and Design loans are for periods not to exceed two years and may not exceed $500,000 per project. Each year, the Trust Board of Directors formally adopts a resolution outlining the scenarios in which a Planning and Design Loan is appropriated; the limitation of the loan amounts and the calculation of the interest rates. Loans are short-term loans available to pay for up to 50% of engineering and design costs for projects not identified in a project priority list.

   a. **Prerequisites**

      1. Submission of an application for a Planning and Design loan;
      2) receipt of determination by the Department as to eligibility of project activities for financing (three weeks); and
      3) satisfaction of the financing requirements for Planning and Design loan closing.

   b. **Structure.** The Trust Board has approved a policy authorizing P&D loans in SFY2015 for periods of up to two years at a 0% interest rate for government entities and 2% for public water utilities, a private person, or a local government unit on behalf of any private entity. As of January 1, 2014, one Planning and Design loan was issued in the SFY2014 Financing Program to Ewing Lawrence Sewerage Authority in the amount of $500,000.

9. **Emergency Loans.** The NJDEP and Trust recognize that environmental infrastructure emergencies may occur that endanger public health and welfare and can result in substantial environmental damage. Such circumstances require an immediate response for which a complete technical and environmental review in advance of construction is not possible. Any project listed in either a January or May Report is eligible to receive temporary financing for emergency repairs. Any project owned and or operated by a local government unit not identified in a January or May Report is eligible to receive temporary financing for emergency repairs. As of January 1, 2014, no Emergency loans were issued in the SFY2014 Financing Program.

   H2Oans has developed a process to respond rapidly when emergencies occur, obtain basic project information, make an eligibility determination and issue a preaward approval so that owners/operators can undertake the needed repairs and maintain eligibility for those expenditures through the NJEIFP. Upon receipt of pre-award approval, short-term financing is available through either an Interim loan (Projects listed in a January or May Report) or an Emergency loan (projects owned or operated by a local government unit). Additional information including funding prerequisites is set forth in the Emergency Loan Program Guidance Document, Appendix I.

Structure. Emergency repairs to projects listed in a January or May Report are funded through an Interim Financing Loan as discussed above. Emergency repairs to projects not listed in a January or May Report that are owned or operated by a local government unit at the time of the occurrence are funded by the Trust from Trust accounts, such as interest earnings. Project sponsors are required to develop an asset management plan. The Emergency Loan Program offers Trust loans up to $600,000 per project provided total Program Loans do not exceed $2 million at any given time. Each year, the Trust Board of Directors formally adopts a resolution outlining the scenarios in which an Emergency loan is appropriated; the limitation of the loan amounts and the calculation of the interest rates. In the coming months, the Trust Board will consider a policy authorizing a 2015 Financing Program Emergency loan interest rate of 0% for government entities and 2% for public water utilities, any other private person, or a local government unit on behalf of any private entity for a term not to exceed twenty four months.
For ranking purposes, CW projects that qualify as emergency projects will receive funding priority over all other projects on the Project Priority List with the exception of Supplemental Loan projects. DW projects that qualify as emergency projects will receive funding priority over all other projects on the Project Priority List.

A. Program Fees

The following is a summary of the Department and NJEIT fees for Long-Term loans:

1. Department Loan Origination Fee. Commencing in 2002, budget cuts have necessitated the imposition of a fee to offset the costs of the NJDEP’s program administration (Department Loan Origination Fee). Appropriations Acts require the Department to collect the fee from the borrowers of each Financing Program amounting to 2% of the entire loan amount (combined Trust and DEP loan). Borrowers pay 1% of the fee at long-term loan (or Direct loan) closing and the remaining 1% is paid over the first 4 years of the loan.

Any fees collected above the amount necessary to fund the program will be held by the Trust in a separate account. Interest earned on this account will be applied toward Financing Program administrative costs. If the fees collected are insufficient to fund the program, the Department will request that the shortfall amount be appropriated from the special account. (Note: Monies collected through the Department Fee can only be used for Financing Program administrative costs).

2. Trust Origination Fee. The Trust Origination fee is 0.1% of the Trust loan. The Trust’s costs of issuance associated with the bond sale are captured in this fee. This fee is financed through the bond sale and payable over the life of the loan.

3. Trust administration Fee. The Trust administration fee is 0.3% of the Trust loan and is utilized to defray the Trust annual costs of loan administration (disbursement and repayment processing). This fee is not financed through the bond sale and is payable bi-annually.

B. Program Requirements: Project Certification / Loan Closing

1. Introduction. As previously discussed, there are five prerequisites to receiving a Long-Term loan: (1) submission of a Letter of Intent and environmental planning documents (typically October); (2) project permits (typically, no later than February); (3) construction design documents and State Loan Application (March) / Trust loan application (November); (4) NJDEP / Trust project certification; and (5) satisfaction of the Program’s financial eligibility requirements. Certification is issued upon approval of design, environmental planning, contract documents (prevailing wage and small and disadvantaged business provisions), and permits. This section discusses those requirements in detail.

2. Project Certification. The documents to be submitted and the approvals necessary to secure NJDEP Certification are as follows:

   a. Letter of Intent / Planning Documents. The program maintains a strict point of entry for new projects (fall of each year). Project sponsors interested in securing an NJEIFP loan are required to submit a Letter of Intent including an agreement to meet the submittal schedules of the annual priority system, a brief project description, water supply deficiency or need and estimated project cost, and a project contact list. (See N.J.A.C. 7:22-3.7).
Project sponsors must also submit environmental planning documents. An acceptable planning submittal must consist of a complete project report, the appropriate environmental planning documentation for the level of environmental review determined applicable by NJDEP, cultural resources information, documentation of completed public participation activities, a detailed map, and the results of preliminary coordination activities with lead agencies regarding environmental and permit reviews. (See N.J.A.C. 7:22-10.1 et seq).

b. **Permits.** Projects requiring numerous or complex permits should assume that unless the permits are in hand by January, the project will not receive funding during the program year. All other projects should expect to have all major permits in hand by the application deadline (March 3, 2014) to receive financing in the current Financing Program.

c. **Application / Construction Design Documents.** A State Loan Application and construction design documents must be completed and submitted by March 3, 2014. The State Loan application requires, among other things, a written authorization for the filing of the application, a project report and full facilities plan, detailed project costs, assurance of compliance with the Civil Right Act of 1964 and the New Jersey Law against Discrimination, and assurance that all requisite state and federal permits and approvals for construction have been received. (See, N.J.A.C. 7:22-3.11).

d. **Socially and Economically Disadvantaged (SED) Business Participation.** Project sponsors are required to set a goal of awarding at least ten (10) percent of a project’s costs for construction, materials, or services to small business concerns owned and controlled by SED individuals as defined in the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a) and (d)) and any rules promulgated pursuant thereto. (See N.J.A.C. 7:22-9).

e. **Construction Documents.** The applicant must submit the draft construction bidding documents including the following provisions: (1) that the successful bidder must comply with the Program SED requirements (See N.J.A.C. 7:22-9.7); and (2) workers employed in the performance of any contract for a project financed with NJEIFP Loan proceeds are required to receive wages not less than the prevailing wage, in accordance with the rate determined by the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Labor, and other requirements of the local public contracts law.

f. **Public Notice and Public Hearing.** The NJEIFP requires each applicant to issue public notice of SED opportunities prior to commencement of construction. (See N.J.A.C. 7:22-9.6). The NJEIFP requires the applicants of certain projects to provide public notice (30 day) and conduct a public hearing to receive comment regarding the environmental impacts. (See N.J.A.C. 10.10). Upon the Department’s issuance of an environmental decision document for the project, public comment is accepted for 30 days subsequent to the publication of the decision.

g. **Department Approval.** Project certification will be granted by the Department upon an applicant’s submission of the requisite documents and the Department’s determination that the applicant has secured all permits and complied with the Department’s construction design, environmental planning, construction bidding document, and SED requirements.

3. **Loan Closing Requirements.** The following is a summary of documents to be submitted and decisions to be made as conditions precedent to Long-Term loan closing. A detailed discussion of the loan requirements will be set forth in the May Report.
a. **Financial Addendum Form (FAF).** Each project sponsor is required to complete a Financial Addendum form to demonstrate its commitment to proceed with project financing for a Long-Term Loan, Direct Loan and Interim Loan. A single Financial Addendum is required to request financing for either a clean water or drinking water project. Two financial addenda must be submitted if both clean water and drinking water project loans are sought. The FAF submission deadline is typically the 3rd week of November. Applicants shall provide, among other things, authorization to finance the project through issuance of bonds, copy of the Local Finance Board (LFB) or Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) application (as applicable), a “no merit” legal opinion, assurance that applicant will pay for the relevant costs incurred by the Trust regardless of whether or not the loan is closed, and copy of reimbursement resolution. Note: applicants seeking Interim Financing are required to submit both an FAF as well as an interim financing FAF.

b. **LFB / NJBPU Approval.** N.J.S.A. 58:11B-9(a) of the Environmental Infrastructure Trust Act requires that the bonds to be issued by a local government unit to the Trust be approved by the Local Finance Board in the Division of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs. NJBPU approval must be secured by public water utility applicants.

c. **Applicant Ordinances, Certifications and Covenants.** The following provides a brief overview of some of the actions required of applicants to secure Long-Term and Interim Loans:
- Ordinances and resolutions of the governing body must be in place to establish that the borrower has the legal right and authority to undertake the specific project, and own, efficiently operate and appropriately maintain an environmental infrastructure system;
- Certifications that no undisclosed fact or event, and no pending litigation, will materially adversely affect the environmental infrastructure system;
- For a general obligation borrower, a pledge of full faith and credit and for a revenue borrower, a pledge of water system revenues;
- The establishment of levies, fees or rates sufficient to meet operating and maintenance expenses. Demonstration of compliance with the Trust’s Credit Policy;
- Agreement to provide secondary market disclosure information; a limitation on the use of loan proceeds and the sale, lease, abandonment or other disposition of the project assignment of the loan obligations and prior written approval of the Trust/State; and a prohibition on actions that may jeopardize the tax status of the bonds issued by the Trust and, where appropriate, the State.

d. **Escrow Closing.** Upon issuance of project certification, and when the borrower has all the necessary ordinances, resolutions, authorizations and necessary financial covenants in place, the Trust conducts an escrow closing for each participant. Each borrower enters into two loan agreements to secure a Long-Term Loan or Direct Loan: one agreement with the Trust and one with the State, acting by and through the Department, for the Fund or the Pinelands Program. These loan agreements have been drafted to reflect the differences between the security features for general obligation borrowers, revenue borrowers and private water system borrowers. The principal terms and conditions are conformed among the versions and permit a generic description of the terms and conditions. Upon issuance of project certification, and when the borrower has all the necessary ordinances, resolutions, authorizations and necessary financial covenants in place, the Trust conducts an escrow closing for each participant.

e. **Bond Sale, Loan Closing.** Subsequent to escrow closing, the Trust will schedule its bond sale. Both the Trust's enabling legislation and the Annual Debt Management Plan require that the Trust's bonds be sold on a
competitive basis. Typically within two weeks of bond sale, the Trust will conduct loan closings with the borrowers.

4. **Other Financing Issues.**

   a. **Debt Service Reserve.** Prior to 2007, the Trust’s Debt Service Reserve Fund was generally funded from a portion of the required state match (20% of the federal grant), General Obligation Bond proceeds and project loan repayments. Since 2007, the NJEIFP has been able to secure a natural AAA credit rating for its bond issues without resorting to a debt service reserve. The Trust will continue this practice in SFY2015 for local government unit borrowers. Amendments to both the Trust legislation and the federal Drinking Water SRF legislation permit loans to be issued to private water purveyors.

   b. **Cross Collateralization.** The NJEIFP has received USEPA’s approval to utilize cross-collateralization in its financing structure for both the Drinking Water and Clean Water SRF Programs. This has a direct benefit to the interest rates for Drinking water projects. The interest available to NJEIFP projects are directly influenced by the pool of repayments upon which the program can draw in the event of default. The pool of loan repayments available for Drinking water projects is less than the Clean water projects. Under the cross-collateralization option, repayments of loans from either fund may be used to cover any default in loan repayments and as a result the ratings agencies look to the combined pool of loan repayments as security in establishing a rating for the bond issue.

   c. **Transfer of Project Funds Between Programs.** The USEPA permits states to transfer up to thirty-three percent of the capitalization grant from either program to the other. To date, approximately $98.3 million have been transferred between the programs.

   d. **Calendar Year 2014 Refunding.** The current low interest rate environment may provide the Trust with the opportunity to refinance a number of series of Prior Bonds to achieve debt service savings. This refunding could include a portion or all of various existing Series issues. The debt service savings realized through the refunding of each series of Prior Bonds will be passed directly through to the Participating Borrowers in each respective series of Prior Bonds. The Trust anticipates the sale of one or more series of refunding bonds having a cumulative total principal amount of approximately $127 million the net present value savings of which will be identified at the time of bond sale which will exceed 3.00% of the par amount of the Prior Bonds pursuant to the Trust’s enabling legislation (58:11B-6(g)). No refundings were conducted in 2013.

   e. **Tax Regulations.** The Trust will continue to evaluate the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and any amendments, as well as the various Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations and their cost impacts to program participants. The Trust may suggest modifications in its SFY2015 financial structure to reflect any changes in the tax law, or its interpretation, to increase the program’s flexibility.
APPENDICES INDEX

Appendix A: Clean Water Base SFY2015 / Superstorm Sandy Project Priority List
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Appendix D: Statewide Assistance Infrastructure Loan (Disaster Relief Emergency Financing Program) Eligibility List
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## Appendix A
### Clean Water
### Base SFY2015 NJEIFP and Superstorm Sandy NJEIFP
### Project Priority List

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
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<td>Jet-Vac</td>
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<td>Carteret Borough</td>
<td>Milik St. Drainage Improvements</td>
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<td>Stormwater Outfall Relocation</td>
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<td>Somers Point City</td>
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<td>Exton Road Stormwater</td>
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<td>Bethel Road Stormwater</td>
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<td>Brigantine City</td>
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<td>Downe Township</td>
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<td>Avalon Borough</td>
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<td>Califon Borough</td>
<td>Stormwater Improvements</td>
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<td>828</td>
<td>Milltown Borough</td>
<td>Site Remediation</td>
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<td>Milltown Borough</td>
<td>Ford Ave. Infrastructure</td>
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</table>

**125 Projects** $1,440,486,218
## Appendix B
### Drinking Water
**Base SFY2015 NJEIFP and Superstorm Sandy NJEIFP**
**Project Priority List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>System Name</th>
<th>Project Number</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Est. Project Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>0717001-001/2/3/4-1</strong> Installation of new 6 MGD booster pump station</td>
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<td>* Orange City</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Passaic Valley WC</td>
<td>1605002-025</td>
<td>Phase 1-Installation of four 2,500 kW diesel generators with buildings and fuel pumps at Little Falls WTP</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>East Orange Water Commission</td>
<td>0705001-011</td>
<td>Installation of VOC treatment at White Oak Ridge PS and rehabilitation of wells to increase deficiency</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Willingboro MUA</td>
<td>0338001-009</td>
<td>Installation of radium removal treatment at well #5</td>
<td>$3,588,400</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>North Shore Water Association</td>
<td>1904004-001</td>
<td>Resolution of nitrate issue-new well(s) with treatment</td>
<td>$432,000</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Willingboro MUA</td>
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<td>Replacement of electrical, distribution equipment and generator at well #6 WTP</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Salem City</td>
<td>1712001-003</td>
<td>Upgrades to WTP to address taste and odor problems</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>East Orange Water Commission</td>
<td>705001</td>
<td>Installation of two generators@ White Oak Ridge PS</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Bridgeton City</td>
<td>0601001-011</td>
<td>Installation of gen sets@ wells #2&amp;24, 20,19,23,18&amp;19 WTP</td>
<td>$1,341,917</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Ocean Township</td>
<td>1520001-006</td>
<td>Replacement of undersized water mains in Skippers Cove &amp; Pebble Beach Area</td>
<td>$2,413,600</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Mountain Shores POA</td>
<td>1414009-001</td>
<td>Replacement of 2,500 LF of water main and installation of 900 LF of water main to connect to Jefferson Twp water system</td>
<td>$821,200</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Willingboro MUA</td>
<td>0338001-004</td>
<td>Installation of emergency generators at 3 wells</td>
<td>$1,494,048</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Tuckerton Borough</td>
<td>1532002-005</td>
<td>Replacement of 5,000 LF of water mains</td>
<td>$1,720,600</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>North Jersey District WS</td>
<td>1613001-026</td>
<td>Installation of low lift natural gas pump-design/build</td>
<td>$12,198,595</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001-016</td>
<td>Cleaning &amp; cement lining of mains (Phase 13)</td>
<td>$5,410,000</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Stafford Township</td>
<td>1530004-018</td>
<td>Replacement of water main with 12&quot; on Mill Creek Road</td>
<td>$2,203,951</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Ocean Township</td>
<td>1520001</td>
<td>Replacement of generator @ well #5 and demolish generator @ Pebble Beach WTP</td>
<td>$134,705</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Tuckerton Borough</td>
<td>1532002-003</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of the 1.5 MG storage tank</td>
<td>$659,373</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
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<td>Replace the Tingley Lane pump station</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
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<td>Installation of generator @ North Tingley Lane</td>
<td>$145,000</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
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<td>Installation of generator @ CJO WTP</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
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<td>Installation of generator @ intake station</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
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<td>Installation of generator @ NJAWCo interconnection@ Randolph Ave</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company Installation of generator @ NJAWCo interconnection@Menlo Park</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Brick Twp MUA Installation of emergency generators @ Mantoloking Rd, Morris Ave &amp; Ridge Rd booster pump stations</td>
<td>1506001</td>
<td>$435,000</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>New Brunswick City Installation of emergency generator @ Weston's Mill Pump Station</td>
<td>1214001</td>
<td>$2,175,142</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>New Brunswick City Installation of secondary emergency generator @ WTP</td>
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<td>$2,175,142</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>New Brunswick City Installation of emergency generator @ D&amp;R Canal raw water pump</td>
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<td>$2,175,142</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Perth Amboy City Sandblast &amp; paint aerator, clarifiers, lime silos &amp; dust collectors @ WTP</td>
<td>1216001-006</td>
<td>$870,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Bayview Water Co./Downe Twp Construction of new storage tank on New Jersey Avenue</td>
<td>0604001-004</td>
<td>$870,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Jersey City/Jersey City MUA Clean &amp; line 18,000 LF of 6&quot;, 8&quot; &amp; 10&quot; water main &amp; replace 4,000 LF of water main</td>
<td>0906001-008</td>
<td>$6,730,000</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Coastal North System Installation of Gen Sets@Swimming River WTP</td>
<td>1345001</td>
<td>$14,590,000</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Coastal North System Installation of 1.5 MW Gen Set@Oak Glen WTP</td>
<td>1345001</td>
<td>$139,397</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Rahway City Rahway Water Treatment Plant Filter System Upgrade to membrane filtration &amp; new interconnection with MWCo</td>
<td>2013001-007</td>
<td>$15,094,000</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Long Beach Twp Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ Beach Haven Terrace WTP</td>
<td>1517001</td>
<td>$2,110,000</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Long Beach Twp Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ Brant Beach</td>
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<td>Beach Haven Borough Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ WTP</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Pinelands Water Company Installation of back up power @well #4</td>
<td>333001</td>
<td>$94,250</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Pinelands Water Company Installation of back up power @ high lift PS</td>
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<td>$36,250</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Barnegat Twp Install emergency generator for well #4</td>
<td>1533001</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Salem City Installation of a new well to enable withdrawing GW at diversion rate since existing wells do not run at capacity</td>
<td>1712001-002</td>
<td>$188,500</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Stone Harbor Borough Replacement of water mains on 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th and 89th streets</td>
<td>0510001-005</td>
<td>$704,961</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Lakewood Township MUA Installation of a new storage tank</td>
<td>1514002-012</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Raritan Installation of 2 gen sets@ Raritan Millstone WTP</td>
<td>2004002</td>
<td>$1,714,000</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Raritan Installation of direct electric drives on natural gas pumps @ Raritan Millstone WTP</td>
<td>2004002</td>
<td>$2,110,000</td>
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<td>Lakewood Township MUA Installation of generators</td>
<td>1514002</td>
<td>$507,500</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Roosevelt Borough Upgrades to water treatment plant, including new 240/480 volt electrical service and upgrades to electrical equipment and security improvements</td>
<td>1341001-005</td>
<td>$357,048</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Passaic Basin Installation of 2.5 MW Gen Set@Canoe Brook WTP</td>
<td>712001</td>
<td>$6,730,000</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Southeast Morris County MUA Installation of generator@ Picatinny Booster PS</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Southeast Morris County MUA Installation of generator@ Park Ave Booster PS</td>
<td>1424001</td>
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<td>Southeast Morris County MUA Installation of generator@ Wing Well</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Milltown Borough Ford Ave Redevelopment-installation of 4,700 LF of water main</td>
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<td>$1,529,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001</td>
<td>Relocation of Eborn PS &amp; ST from flood prone area</td>
<td>$25,930,000</td>
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<td>Lakewood Township MUA</td>
<td>1514002</td>
<td>New Interconnection for resiliency</td>
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<td>Downe Township</td>
<td>0604999-001</td>
<td>Construction of water system for Money Island and Gandy's Beach and installation of storage tank in Fortescue</td>
<td>$1,100,550</td>
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<td>Milltown Borough</td>
<td>1212001-003</td>
<td>Ford Ave Redevelopment-Rehabilitation of storage tank</td>
<td>$1,087,500</td>
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<td>Perth Amboy City</td>
<td>1216001</td>
<td>Installation of a new standby generator for Runyon WTP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brigantine City</td>
<td>103001</td>
<td>Installation of generators @ wells #4,5 &amp; 7</td>
<td>$981,795</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Borough</td>
<td>1341001-001</td>
<td>Cleaning and lining of 8,900 LF of 6 &amp; 8 inch water mains</td>
<td>$906,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brick Twp MUA</td>
<td>1506001</td>
<td>Flood proofing entry doors &amp; elevate venting @ raw water PS</td>
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<td>Old Bridge MUA</td>
<td>1209002-011</td>
<td>Rehabilitating the Perrine Rd storage tank</td>
<td>$1,846,000</td>
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<td>Marlboro Township</td>
<td>1328002-003</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of the Beacon Hill storage tank</td>
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<td>Pemberton Township</td>
<td>0329004-010</td>
<td>Conversion of test well #14 to production well</td>
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<td>Wonder Lake Properties, Inc.</td>
<td>1615017-003</td>
<td>Replace hydropneumatic tank and install new tank</td>
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<td>Lakewood Township MUA</td>
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<td>Installation of SCADA</td>
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<td>Lakewood Township MUA</td>
<td>1514002</td>
<td>Relocate Pump Station to less flood prone area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast Morris County MUA</td>
<td>1424001</td>
<td>Install generator, raise and improve electrical components &amp; floodproof facilities @ Black Brook wells &amp; WTP</td>
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<td>Southeast Morris County MUA*</td>
<td>1424001</td>
<td>Create an Asset Management plan</td>
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<td>Rahway City</td>
<td>2013001-008</td>
<td>Construction of new interconnection with Middlesex WC</td>
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<td>Hamonton Town</td>
<td>0113001-010</td>
<td>Installation of SCADA at water facilities</td>
<td>$290,000</td>
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<td>Marlboro Township</td>
<td>1328002</td>
<td>Installation of 1000 KW generator @ Tenet Rd plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brigantine City</td>
<td>103001</td>
<td>New well#4 @ higher elevation</td>
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<td>West Milford MUA-Olde Milford System</td>
<td>1615016-002</td>
<td>Install Generators@ King Arthur, Baron, Rolling Ridge &amp; Ridge well sites</td>
<td>$113,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Milford MUA-Bald Eagle System</td>
<td>1615018-002</td>
<td>Install Generators@ Quincy &amp; rehabilitate generator@ Concord well site</td>
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<td>West Milford MUA-Crescent Park System</td>
<td>1615014-001</td>
<td>Install Generators@ Morris &amp; Sussex well sites</td>
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<td>West Milford MUA-Awosting System</td>
<td>1615012-001</td>
<td>Install Generators@ 1&amp;4 and 3&amp;3A well sites</td>
<td>$113,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Milford MUA-Greenbrook Estates System</td>
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<td>Install Generator@ Greenbrook wells #27&amp;29 &amp; rehabilitate generator@ Greenbrook well #28 site</td>
<td>$139,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Milford MUA-Birch Hill System</td>
<td>1615001-002</td>
<td>Rehabilitate generator@ Moore well site</td>
<td>$36,250</td>
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<td>West Milford MUA-Parkway System</td>
<td>1615006-002</td>
<td>Rehabilitate generator@ Parkway system well site</td>
<td>$36,250</td>
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<td>Marlboro Township</td>
<td>1328002-004</td>
<td>Construction of back up well #5A for well #5</td>
<td>$725,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marlboro Township</td>
<td>1328002-005</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of well #4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Bridge MUA</td>
<td>1209002-012</td>
<td>Upgrade to SCADA system</td>
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<td>Old Bridge MUA</td>
<td>1209002</td>
<td>Construction of an emergency fuel depot</td>
<td>$1,203,500</td>
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</table>

**Total Projects**: 83

**Total Cost**: $242,794,084
Appendix C
Clean Water
Base SFY2015 NJEIFP and Superstorm Sandy NJEIFP
Project Descriptions
CAMDEN COUNTY MUA
340640-15
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE /CSO
County
CAMDEN
Existing Population
508,932
Service Area
Camden County
Need for Project
Camden City's combined sewer system lacks adequate stormwater management during rain events. During these events, raw sewage can backup into people's homes, streets and parks. This is a public health issue and an environmental problem as well.
Project Description
The proposed project calls for construction of green infrastructure projects (rain gardens and other projects), and grey infrastructure (improvements to failing/overburdened sewer lines) in order to increase conveyance capacity.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
--- | ---
RAHWAY VALLEY SA | 3
340547-12 | 
STORM MITIGATION & UPGRADES | 

County
UNION

Existing Population
250,000

Service Area
The RVSA member communities are Clark, Cranford, Garwood, Kenilworth, Mountainside, Rahway, Roselle Park, Scotch Plains, Springfield, Westfield and Woodbridge. In addition the Authority serves Winfield Park through an agreement with Clark, and also serves a section of Fanwood and a section of Linden.

Need for Project
The project is needed in order to reduce the possibility of sanitary sewer overflows and/or the bypassing of wastewater treatment which would result in the discharge of raw wastewater to the Rahway River.

Project Description
There are several components to this project. The first one would be the replacement of 12 electric slide gate operators with hydraulic units. These operators are located in the wet well area and are subjected to flooding under intense storm conditions. They have become inoperable because of flooding and were replaced in kind. However the long term plan is to replace them with hydraulic operators. The second element is the construction of a 10,000 gallon diesel storage tank for fuel supply to our emergency generators. The third element is the installation of a digester gas cleaning system in order to remove siloxanes and sulfur which will then allow us to burn digester gas in our Cogeneration Engines. The last element is the construction of flood doors for the basement of our Administration Building in order to prevent flooding of that area.
Project Name, Number               Priority List Rank
RAHWAY VALLEY SA                  3
340547-13                         
STP UPGRADES                      

County
UNION

Existing Population
250,000

Service Area
The RVSA member communities are Clark, Cranford, Garwood, Kenilworth, Mountainside, Rahway, Roselle Park, Scotch Plains, Springfield, Westfield and Woodbridge. In addition the Authority serves Winfield Park through an agreement with Clark, and also serves a section of Fanwood and a section of Linden.

Need for Project
The project is needed in order to reduce the possibility of sanitary sewer overflows and/or the bypassing of wastewater treatment which would result in the discharge of raw wastewater to the Rahway River.

Project Description
This project includes construction of a food waste/fog receiving station, installation of a plant hot water heat exchanger on the cogeneration engine exhaust, LED lighting for the plant, digester gas fired boilers, installation of a 750-800 KW CHP engine, installation of an adsorption chiller and construction of a food waste/fog digester.
CAMDEN COUNTY MUA
340640-16
STP IMPROVEMENTS

County
CAMDEN

Existing Population
508,932

Service Area
Camden County

Need for Project
This project will improve Camden County MUA’s ability to take additional stormwater from Camden City’s combined sewer system, thereby improving the plant’s resiliency and also reducing the probability of flooding within the City.

Project Description
The proposed project includes upgrades to the Camden County MUA's wastewater treatment plant to (1) increase resiliency, (2) reduce the potential of flooding in Camden City and (3) reduce O+M costs.
**Project Name, Number**

MIDDLESEX COUNTY UA
340699-15
STP UPGRADES

**Priority List Rank**

18

**County**

MIDDLESEX

**Existing Population**

867,708

**Service Area**

Most of Middlesex County and parts of Somerset and Union Counties

**Need for Project**

All improvements have been proposed to increase the efficiency and reliability of the wastewater and sludge treatment processes and the reconstruction of a reliable electrical power system throughout the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant.

**Project Description**

The Project will involve replacement of channel air blowers, replacement of unit substations and improvements to the Process Water System motor control center at the Middlesex County Utilities Authority Central Wastewater Treatment Plant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELIZABETH CITY</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340942-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELIZABETH RIVER FLOOD CONTROL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**
UNION

**Existing Population**
124,969

**Service Area**
City of Elizabeth

**Need for Project**
Deterioration of conduits has led to sinkholes and erosion of soil which is entering the Elizabeth River.

**Project Description**
This project will rehabilitate drainage structures along the Elizabeth River Flood Control Project. Interior drainage is accomplished through multiple culverts equipped with tide gates and redundant sluice gates. Many of the culverts were constructed of corrugated metal pipe, and some of these have experienced significant deterioration. As a result, the levees are compromised. There are culvert sections missing between their outfall and sluice gate, where floodwaters can enter the protected area. Areas of the levee where the culverts are completely deteriorated are susceptible to collapse and failure. This project will replace or repair the appropriate components of the flood control drainage structures. In addition, any areas of the levee that have subsided will be restored to their original elevation and any areas with vegetative overgrowth will be removed. Part of the project is under emergency construction.
ELIZABETH CITY  
340942-17  
SOUTH STREET FLOOD CONTROL

County  
UNION

Existing Population  
124,969

Service Area  
City of Elizabeth

Need for Project  
This project will increase carrying capacity in the combined sewer system, reduce CSO events and convey more wet weather flows to Trenton Avenue Pump Station for conveyance to Joint Meeting of Essex and Union Counties Wastewater Treatment Facilities.

Project Description  
Project includes installation of new sewers and conduit for storage and conveyance of storm water to the South Street Pumping Station. Installation of new manholes, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, utility relocations, testing and disposal of soil, road repaving including curb and sidewalk, replacement of existing pumps, integration of automatic controls for the station, redesign of existing ponding areas and installation of a standby generator and associated electrical work.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JERSEY CITY MUA 340928-15 SEWER IMPROVEMENTS</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

HUDSON

**Existing Population**

247,597

**Service Area**

Jersey City

**Need for Project**

This project will carry out sewer rehabilitation work included in the Consent Decree between JCMUA and USEPA. Under its Combined Sewer System Capacity and Condition Assessment Study, the Authority has implemented an extensive program to inspect and evaluate its sewer system in order to identify actions needed to address structural and functional issues. The sewers scheduled to be addressed under this improvements project were initially evaluated under Phases 3 and 4 of the Capacity and Condition Assessment Study. During these initial investigations, field data was collected at over 2,000 manholes using an InfraMetrix zoom camera to record the structural and operational condition of the inspected manholes and connecting pipes. Based on this field information, the Authority has compiled recommendations and prioritized blockage removal, repair and rehabilitation needs in accordance with the Consent Decree agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**Project Description**

The Project will consist of three contracts. Contract 1A will remove blockage and conduct emergency repairs for approximately 17,000 linear feet of existing combined sewers with the goal of the restoring the capacity of the existing sewers. Contract 1B will include replacement of sections of sewers that were determined to be beyond repair under Contract 1A. Contract 2 will replace approximately 11,500 linear feet of existing combined sewers which have been identified through detailed video inspection.
Project Name, Number
JERSEY CITY MUA
340928-16
SIXTH STREET CSO EXTENSION

County
HUDSON

Existing Population
247,597

Service Area
Jersey City

Need for Project
This project is needed to correct a serious problem with silt damming the Sixth Street Combined Sewer Outfall preventing the discharge of wet weather flows, which causes the flows to back up into the combined sewer system creating flooding conditions.

Project Description
The proposed project includes the extension of the Sixth Street Combined Sewer Outfall. This project will allow proper discharge of wet weather combined sewer flows.
Project Name, Number
JERSEY CITY MUA
340928-17
REGULATOR OUTFALL REPAIR

County
HUDSON

Existing Population
247,597

Service Area
Jersey City

Need for Project
The proposed wet weather pump stations are intended to protect the City from tidal flooding in the same manner as occurred during Hurricane Sandy. The other projects are intended to repair and harden facilities that have been damaged by Hurricane Sandy.

Project Description
This project is for the construction of eight (8) new wet weather pumping stations, replacement of the Claremont Carteret Tide Gate Chamber, Repairs to the East Side Plant and Repairs to various regulators, outfalls and solids floatables facilities that are owned and operated by the Jersey City Municipal Utilities Authority (JCMUA), located in Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey. The project includes the construction of new below-grade wet weather pumping stations, electrical room and standby generators.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tr>
<td>JERSEY CITY MUA, 340928-18</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLAREMOUNT CATERET OUTFALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**
HUNTERDON

**Existing Population**
247,597

**Service Area**
Jersey City

**Need for Project**
The proposed wet weather pump stations are intended to protect the City from tidal flooding in the same manner as occurred during Hurricane Sandy. The other projects are intended to repair and harden facilities that have been damaged by Hurricane Sandy.

**Project Description**
This project is for the construction of eight (8) new wet weather pumping stations, replacement of the Claremont Carteret Tide Gate Chamber, Repairs to the East Side Plant and Repairs to various regulators, outfalls and solids floatables facilities that are owned and operated by the Jersey City Municipal Utilities Authority (JCMUA), located in Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey. The project includes the construction of new below-grade wet weather pumping stations, electrical room and standby generators.
Project Name, Number  Priority List Rank
JERSEY CITY MUA 28
340928-19
EAST SIDE PLANT

County
HUDSON

Existing Population
247,597

Service Area
Jersey City

Need for Project
The proposed wet weather pump stations are intended to protect the City from tidal flooding in the same manner as occurred during Hurricane Sandy. The other projects are intended to repair and harden facilities that have been damaged by Hurricane Sandy.

Project Description
This project is for the construction of eight (8) new wet weather pumping stations, replacement of the Claremont Carteret Tide Gate Chamber, Repairs to the East Side Plant and Repairs to various regulators, outfalls and solids floatables facilities that are owned and operated by the Jersey City Municipal Utilities Authority (JCMUA), located in Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey. The project includes the construction of new below-grade wet weather pumping stations, electrical room and standby generators.
Project Name, Number                  Priority List Rank
JERSEY CITY MUA                        28
340928-20                              
OUTFALL CHAMBERS                      

County
HUDSON

Existing Population
247,597

Service Area
Jersey City

Need for Project
The sewage collection system in Jersey City is mostly combined. The system carries away the sanitary sewage on a daily basis and handles most storm flow adequately. Recently heavy rains experienced during periods of high tide have resulted in street and building flooding. The residents of this area have experienced many backups and suffered property loss and have voiced their concern about possible health hazards created by these backups.

Project Description
JCMUA is proposing to install submersible pumps downstream of the nets in the netting facility. The pumps will facilitate pumping the water out which would normally be gravity fed into the receiving waterway but is hindered due to high tide conditions.
Project Name, Number
KEARNY TOWN
340259-10
PUMP STATION REHAB

County
HUDSON

Existing Population
40,684

Service Area
Town of Kearny

Need for Project
This project addresses an immediate public health threat that is currently present in the Town due to the devastation of Superstorm Sandy which has resulted in three sewage pumping stations being placed out of service as well as the remaining 6 storm and sanitary stations operating at limited capacity.

Project Description
This project addresses the rehabilitation and hardening of the towns existing stormwater and sanitary pumping station infrastructure at 9 existing stations that have been damaged by Superstorm Sandy. All 9 stations will not only be restored, but also improved to meet all current codes and standards set by state and federal regulation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEARNY TOWN 340259-11</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUKE'S ST. PUMP STATION</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**
HUDSON

**Existing Population**
40,684

**Service Area**
Town of Kearny

**Need for Project**
The area of Dukes Street, in the vicinity of Schuyler Avenue in the Town of Kearny, continually experiences significant drainage problems. The area frequently floods during and after heavy rainfall events causing undue burden to the residential community west of Schuyler Ave as well as a blend of commercial, warehousing, and industrial establishments in the low lying area east of Schuyler Ave.

**Project Description**
The construction of a new stormwater pumping station at Dukes Street to reduce the flooding of the local community while addressing the flood mitigation needs of the 98-acre drainage area known as the Dead Horse Creek Watershed. In conjunction with the rehabilitation of existing pump stations under Section 406 Public Assistance grants, this project provides additional measured flood relief from existing deficiencies by bolstering the Town's stormwater pumping station network.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
---|---
BAYSHORE RSA | 53
340697-05 | 
RESTORATION & FLOOD MITIGATION | 
County | MONMOUTH | 
Existing Population | 478,000 | 
Service Area | The municipalities of Hazlet, Holmdel, Union Beach, Keyport, Keansburg, Aberdeen, Matawan and parts of Marlboro | 
Need for Project | The purpose of this work is two-fold: to return the Facilities (BRSA's Water Pollution Control Plant, remote meter chambers and pump stations) to pre-storm design condition, and to protect the Facilities from incurring the damages associated with a future flood event of equivalent or greater magnitude than Hurricane Sandy, therefore both restoration and mitigation measures are included in our estimated costs. These measures require the restoration of numerous components throughout the Facilities that have yet to be fully repaired, as well as the protection of all critical structures and aspects of the wastewater treatment process. These projects are intended to maintain proper operations and maintenance of the Facilities as required by regulations, thereby preventing improperly treated wastewater discharges from the Facilities caused by equipment failures, power outages and flooding, to enter the nearby wetlands and surface waters. | 
Project Description | The Project involves the restoration of mechanical, HVAC and electrical equipment, instrumentation and control equipment and building repairs for various structures and components within the BRSA Treatment plant and collection system. The Project also involves the mitigation measures including dry flood-proofing and elevating of equipment and components to prevent damage from future flood events. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTIC COUNTY UA 340809-23 TREATMENT PLANT RESILIENCY</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
250,000

Service Area
The municipalities of Absecon, Brigantine, Egg Harbor City, Egg Harbor Township, Galloway, Hamilton, Linwood, Longport, Margate, Northfield, Pleasantville, Somers Point Ventnor, Port Republic, and Weymouth Township

Need for Project
Due to the location of City Island, and the coastal region it serves, hurricanes and storm tide conditions have the highest potential for natural disaster affecting the Atlantic County Utilities Authority (ACUA) Wastewater Treatment Plant. High tide and hurricane conditions can impose three (3) major problems; (1) loss of power, (2) blocked access to and within the treatment plant and pump stations, and (3) inundation of plant and collection systems buildings.

Project Description
The proposed project includes several mitigation measures to provide emergency power to the ACUA's Treatment plant.
Project Name, Number
ATLANTIC COUNTY UA
340809-25
SEAWALL

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
250,000

Service Area
The municipalities of Absecon, Brigantine, Egg Harbor City, Egg Harbor Township, Galloway, Hamilton, Linwood, Longport, Margate, Northfield, Pleasantville, Somers Point Ventnor, Fort Republic, and Weymouth Township

Need for Project
Due to the location of City Island, and the coastal region it serves, hurricanes and storm tide conditions have the highest potential for natural disaster affecting the Atlantic County Utilities Authority (ACUA) Wastewater Treatment Plant. High tide and hurricane conditions can impose three (3) major problems; (1) loss of power, (2) blocked access to and within the treatment plant and pump stations, and (3) inundation of plant and collection systems buildings.

Project Description
The proposed project includes construction of a seawall at ACUA’s treatment facility.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTIC COUNTY UA</td>
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<tr>
<td>340809-26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STP MITIGATION PROJECTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
250,000

Service Area
The municipalities of Absecon, Brigantine, Egg Harbor City, Egg Harbor Township, Galloway, Hamilton, Linwood, Longport, Margate, Northfield, Pleasantville, Somers Point, Ventnor, Port Republic, and Weymouth Township

Need for Project
Due to the location of City Island, and the coastal region it serves, hurricanes and storm tide conditions have the highest potential for natural disaster affecting the Atlantic County Utilities Authority (ACUA) Wastewater Treatment Plant. High tide and hurricane conditions can impose three (3) major problems; (1) loss of power, (2) blocked access to and within the treatment plant and pump stations, and (3) inundation of plant and collection systems buildings.

Project Description
The proposed project includes mitigation and abatement projects at ACUA’s treatment facility.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTIC COUNTY UA 340809-27</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUTOMATED BAR SCREEMS

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
250,000

Service Area
The municipalities of Absecon, Brigantine, Egg Harbor City, Egg Harbor Township, Galloway, Hamilton, Linwood, Longport, Margate, Northfield, Pleasantville, Somers Point Ventnor, Fort Republic, and Weymouth Township

Need for Project
Existing mechanical bar screens have outlived their useful life. It is the ACUA's intent to provide new automated bar screens in the headworks facility to provide better removal rates, and a safer more efficient operation. This will increase treatment quality throughout the rest of the plant.

Project Description
The proposed project includes installation of new automated bar screens in the headworks facility at ACUA’s treatment plant.
Project Name, Number         Priority List Rank
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP SA       60
340097-04                     
STP MITIGATION/RESILIENCY     

County                     
MONMOUTH                   

Existing Population         
66,522                      

Service Area               
Middletown Township, Highlands, Atlantic Highlands 

Need for Project
The project is needed to protect the wastewater treatment plant from future storm damage and provide emergency electrical power in the event of a storm. The majority of the project is associated with the wastewater treatment plant which services the entire service area. 

Project Description
The proposed project includes improvements to provide resiliency in the event of a storm and for mitigation to protect the system.
Project Name, Number             Priority List Rank
HOBOKEN CITY                      62
340635-04                         
WET WEATHER PUMP STATION

County
HUDSON

Existing Population
50,005

Service Area
City of Hoboken

Need for Project

The purpose of this H5 wet weather pump station is to allow discharge of combined sewer overflow at the outfall number 006 into the Hudson River during storm events which occur when the river is at maximum high tide. The influent to the pump station will be taken from the outfall conduit, downstream of the existing solids/floatables (S/F) facility. The construction and operation of this pump station will help alleviate flooding in the City of Hoboken. The City of Hoboken is also proposing implementation for an approximately 14,000 gallon rainwater cistern, rainwater bio-swales and a re-visualized rear area for passive recreation (i.e., tables and seating) at Hoboken City Hall. The 11,696 square foot City Hall roof generates a monthly average of 28,196 gallons of stormwater runoff per month. This stormwater is currently directed into the city's combined sewer system.

Project Description

The City of Hoboken is applying for funding to install pump stations that will help alleviate flooding that occurs during storm conditions and high tide. Due to changes in the coastal water elevation, flooding is becoming more frequent even during light storm conditions. The pumps will be housed in a discharge tube with a discharge elbow and cover for removal of the pumps, when necessary. Each pump will have its own discharge pipe to the river. Entrance to the pump station will be lateral and a weir will be used to redistribute the flow and reduce the kinetic energy of the incoming flow. The pump station will be sized to minimize turbulence prior to the intakes of the pump. The pumps will start when the water level in the pump station reaches the elevation of mean high tide. The pumps will shut off when the water level in the pump station reaches the minimum submergence level as recommended by the manufacturer.
Project Name, Number                                      Priority List Rank
PEQUANNOCK LINCOLN PARK FAIRFIELD SA                     64
340880-04                                               
STP GENERATOR REPLACEMENT

County
MORRIS

Existing Population
40,000

Service Area
Pequannock Township, Borough of Lincoln Park, Fairfield Township, portions of West Caldwell and North Caldwell

Need for Project
The replacement of the main plant generator will provide more reliable backup power for the facility during periods when utility power is not available. The existing standby power generator at the Wastewater Treatment Plant has been properly maintained and exercised over the years. However, it has been unreliable due to lack of available parts and increased power demands upon an aging generator hence it has been necessary to rent a large backup generator pending such natural disasters in order to both protect the public health and safety, and meet our NJDEP permit discharge requirements. The TBSA intends to improve the resiliency of the existing facility by replacing equipment which has reached the end of its useful life and installing new facilities with the capability to provide a more robust treatment during extreme wet weather events. The existing grit removal system requires significant improvements to increase the effectiveness of grit removal and to protect the downstream hydraulic capacity of treatment tanks. The proposed upgrade will include installation of mechanical bar screens to remove material which is conveyed to the facility from the collection system which utilizes grinders at each pumping station. A heavy accumulation of grit and rags has been identified in the first stage aeration tanks and intermediate settling tanks, affecting the hydraulic capacity of the tanks. In addition, rags can be damaging to downstream equipment and pumps. The existing plant sewer pumping station receives some gravity flow from the Borough of Lincoln Park and a variety of flows from the treatment process. Flooding of the plant’s tunnel system s has occurred when this critical facility was out of operation during power outages.

Project Description
The project would include the installation of a new 1.5 MW Generator at the Authority's existing wastewater treatment facility. The project would include the rental of a temporary generator and associated civil and electrical work.
Project Name, Number
NORTH HUDSON SA
340952-20
STP IMPROVEMENTS

Priority List Rank
71

County
HUDSON

Existing Population
200,000

Service Area
City of Hoboken and portions of the Township of Weehawken Union City, and West New York

Need for Project
Upgrades at the River Road and Adams Street Wastewater Treatment Plants will improve reliability and productivity allowing more flow to be treated thus minimizing CSO overflows.

Project Description
Adams Street WWTP Improvements which include replacement of the emergency generator’s automatic transfer switch, improvements to the Secondary Treatment Process (PURAC) and associated work related to the replacement or rehabilitation of pumps, motors, valves, piping, etc. River Road WWTP Improvements which includes the replacement of the facility’s main power feeder, switch gear, automatic transfer switch and associated work related to the replacement or rehabilitation of pumps, motors, valves, piping, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTH HUDSON SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>340952-21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO REHAB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County
HUDSON

Existing Population
200,000

Service Area
City of Hoboken and portions of the Township of Weehawken, Union City, and West New York

Need for Project
Sewers are corroded/deteriorated and in need of rehabilitation

Project Description
Sewer Rehabilitation will include the cleaning, lining and spot repairs (open cut) of combined and sanitary sewers in the Authority’s service area which include Hoboken, West New York, Weehawken and Union City.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>LONG BRANCH SA</td>
<td>340820-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STP MITIGATION</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Existing Population**

30,719

**Service Area**

City of Long Branch, West Long Branch (portion)

**Need for Project**

Improvements to wastewater treatment plant to prevent future flooding damages and potential discharges due to storm related loss of operations.

**Project Description**

Installation of flood barriers, raising of electrical equipment, replacement of pumps with submersible pumps, repair of outfall pipe, and installation of a flood wall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>PERTH AMBOY CITY</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>340435-11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND ST. PS RESILIENCY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County
MIDDLESEX

Existing Population
50,814

Service Area
City of Perth Amboy

Need for Project
This project will include some repairs to the equipment at the pump station that was damaged by Hurricane Sandy as well as projects to reduce flood damages risk and vulnerability and to enhance the resiliency to a future natural disaster.

Project Description
The proposed project will include at a minimum the relocation of offices to a second floor mezzanine, replacement of 3 existing pumps with dry pit submersible pumps, relocate all essential electrical equipment to a new electrical room on the second floor mezzanine, modify the bar screens/wet well room to flood protected it from external flood waters and sewer system surcharging, relocate boiler system and water heater to second floor mezzanine, miscellaneous dry flood proofing of building openings, provide new stand by generator with acoustical enclosure to be installed on a new elevated concrete slab and provide heating and ventilation for new electrical room and boiler room and second floor mezzanine.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP MUA 340701-12 EMERGENCY GENERATORS</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**
PASSAIC

**Existing Population**
25,850

**Service Area**
West Milford Township

**Need for Project**
The treatment plants and pumping stations at which the emergency power generators will be rehabilitated are no longer reliable. They did not function properly during Superstorm Sandy and have the potential to cause discharges of improperly treated sewage in the event of their failure.

**Project Description**
Rehabilitate emergency power generators at the Crescent Park, Bald Eagle Village, Olde Milford Estates, Birch Hill and Highview treatment plants and also at the Bradenick, Bissett, Milford Manor and Morris lift stations.
In late 2010, the Township undertook an evaluation of the Delran Township Sewer Utility wastewater facilities in order to develop a 10-Year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP). The purpose of the CIP was to encourage proactive planning and implementation of said plan to increase process efficiency and reduce the risk of equipment failure which can lead to substantially greater maintenance costs. The CIP was completed and presented to the Township Council on January 19, 2011. Subsequently, the three Projects listed above were identified as priority projects in order to strengthen "weak links" in the treatment process and improve the ability to effectively operate the plant.

Project Description

The proposed project will involve the improvements to the sand filter at the Township's existing Wastewater Treatment Plant.
Project Name, Number  
PASSAIC VALLEY SC  
340689-23  
FLOOD WALL & STANDBY POWER

County  
ESSEX

Existing Population  
1,350,000

Service Area  
Parts of Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Passaic Counties

Need for Project  
PVSC's treatment plant was severely damaged due to storm surge flooding as a result of Superstorm Sandy causing complete bypassing of the treatment facilities for multiple days following the storm and the inability to fully comply with its effluent permit requirements for months following the storm. This project will provide standby power, to prevent loss of power due to future grid failures, enabling PVSC to continue to operate its treatment plant and avoid future bypasses. It will also provide perimeter flood walls to prevent storm surge flooding of buildings, process equipment and electrical systems.

Project Description  
This project includes the construction of flood walls around the perimeter of PVSC's treatment plant, the construction of an onsite standby power plant of sufficient capacity to power the entire process in the event of a grid failure and stormwater pumping stations to prevent flooding within the perimeter of the flood walls.
Project Name, Number  
PASSAIC VALLEY SC  
340689-24  
PLANT WIDE REPAIRS  
County  
ESSEX  
Existing Population  
1,350,000  
Service Area  
Parts of Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Passaic Counties  
Need for Project  
PVSC's treatment plant was severely damaged as a result of Superstorm Sandy. The various projects are to repair and/or replace the damaged facilities, equipment and electrical systems in the most energy efficient and resilient manner.  
Project Description  
PVSC is undertaking plant wide repairs to its buildings, electrical systems and process equipment due to damage that resulted from Superstorm Sandy
Project Name, Number                  Priority List Rank
PASSAIC VALLEY SC                     94
340689-25                             
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING REHAB          
County                                ESSEX
Existing Population                   
1,350,000                              
Service Area                          
Parts of Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Passaic Counties
Need for Project                      
PVSC's Administration Building was severely damaged due to flooding as a result of Superstorm Sandy. The damage to the administration building included, but is not limited to, all of its communication and business systems. It is necessary to rebuild the Administration Building and its systems in a more resilient manner to ensure continued operation of the treatment plant in future events.
Project Description                   
Rehabilitation of the PVSC Administration Building due to flooding damage as a result of Superstorm Sandy.
Project Name, Number  | Priority List Rank
----------------------|---------------------
PASSAIC VALLEY SC     | 94
340689-26            |                     
ELECTRICAL SUBSTATIONS |                     
County                | ESSEX
Existing Population  | 1,350,000
Service Area          | Parts of Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Passaic Counties
Need for Project      | PVSC's treatment plant buildings, equipment and electrical systems were severely damaged from Superstorm Sandy. These projects are to repair damaged facilities and electrical systems.
Project Description   | Repairs to PVSC's Administration building and systems, plant-wide electrical substations and cabling.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
--- | ---
PASSEIC VALLEY SC 340689-28 DEWATERING & BULKHEADS | 94

County
ESSEX

Existing Population
1,350,000

Service Area
Parts of Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Passaic Counties

Need for Project
PVSC's treatment plant buildings, equipment and electrical systems were severely damaged due to flooding of its utility tunnels and galleries from Super Storm Sandy. To prevent a future similar event, this project will raise the tunnel system sump pump control panels above ground which will be accessible to connect generators in the event of a power outage. In addition, bulkheads will be installed to provide the ability to isolate sections of the tunnels and galleries to contain floodwaters.

Project Description
This project includes improvements to the PVSC's sump pump systems to raise the control control panels above ground to prevent possible future flood damage and to allow for generator connections in the event of a power failure to allow for the ability to maintain operation of the facilities sump pump systems. The project also includes the installation of bulkheads in areas of the tunnels to provide the ability to isolate sections of the tunnels and galleries.
Project Name, Number
PASSAIC VALLEY SC
340689-29
PLANT WIDE ELECTRICAL

County
ESSEX

Existing Population
1,350,000

Service Area
Parts of Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Passaic Counties

Need for Project
PVSC's treatment plant was severely damaged as a result of Super Storm Sandy. This project is intended to replace damaged motor control centers (MCCs) and to prevent future similar damage the MCCs will be elevated above the 500 year flood elevation, where feasible.

Project Description
This project is to replace Motor Control Centers that were damaged from flooding as a result of Super Storm Sandy and to relocated them above the 500 year flood elevation, where feasible.
BERGEN COUNTY UA
340386-17
COGENERATION

County
BERGEN

Existing Population
491,140

Service Area
The BCUA's Service Area consists of forty-seven municipalities and a portion of five non-member municipalities. The thirty-eight municipalities entirely served by the BCUA WWTP include Bergenfield, Bogota, Carlstadt, Closter, Demarest, Dumont, Emerson, Edgewater, Englewood, Englewood Cliffs, Fairview, Harrington Park, Haworth, Hillsdale, Leonia, Little Ferry, Maywood, Montvale, Moonachie, New Milford, Northvale, Norwood, Old Tappan, Oradell, Palisades Park, Paramus, Park Ridge, Ridgefield, Ridgefield Park, River Edge, River Vale, Rochelle Park, Teaneck, Tenafly, Teterboro, Westwood, Woodcliff Lake and Wood-Ridge. The eight municipalities partially served by the BCUA WWTP include Cliffside Park, East Rutherford, Fort Lee, Hackensack, Hasbrouck Heights, Rutherford, South Hackensack and Washington Township. The five nonmember municipalities partially served by the BCUA WWTP include Alpine, Lodi, Lyndhurst, North Bergen, and Ridgewood. Portions of Cliffside Park, Fort Lee, Hackensack.

Need for Project
The Authority utilizes two 1.4 megawatt Combined Heat and Power (“CHP”) cogeneration units to burn the annual average 300 million cubic feet of biogas produced from the five anaerobic digesters. The CHP units primarily use biogas but occasionally requires the additional of natural gas to sustain the engine operation. Even with two CHP units, the Authority has to flare the biogas due to periodic shutdown of the unit for maintenance, variability of biogas content and shutdown during the summer months. In 2012, the two cogeneration engines burned a combined total of 138 million cubic feet of biogas or 69 million cubic feet per engine while under maximum capacity of 200 million cubic feet of biogas. Over the last two years, the Authority has been flaring approximately 100 million cubic feet of biogas per year. The quantity is expected to increase with the retrofitting of antiquated and inefficient boilers from biogas to natural gas. A third similar sized CHP engine installed in the unit can easily consume any biogas that would be flared and can operate during down times for either of the other two engines.

Project Description
A third similar sized CHP engine installed in the unit can easily consume any biogas that would be flared and can operate during down times for either of the other two engines. A third CHP cogeneration unit is recommended in lieu of flaring of the biogas to increase onsite generation of electricity thus less electricity can be purchased.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HANOVER SA</td>
<td>111</td>
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<tr>
<td>340388-06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUEL SUPPLY</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

MORRIS

**Existing Population**

13,712

**Service Area**

Township of Hanover and portions of Morris, Parsippany-Troy Hills, Morris Plains and East Hanover

**Need for Project**

Prior to Hurricane Sandy, the Authority’s longest power outage was less than 24 hours. During and following Hurricane Sandy the Wastewater Treatment Plant was without power for over 10 days. During this time deliveries of fuel oil were difficult to obtain. If the plant were to run out of fuel, treatment processes would be disrupted and raw sewage would overflow, resulting in violation of State and Federal laws and the Authority’s operating permit. This project will provide a secondary fuel source for an emergency generator and boilers as well as increase the amount of fuel oil storage on site to allow for a more reliable power and heating supply in the event of another super storm.

**Project Description**

The Authority’s emergency generators currently operate on No. 2 fuel oil. The boiler system currently operates on No. 2 fuel oil or biogas. The fuel oil supply is the same that is used for the emergency generators. The duration of the utility power outage during Hurricane Sandy and the difficulty in obtaining fuel oil demonstrated the need for alternative fuel sources. This project would convert one of the generators to operate with natural gas as a secondary fuel supply and provide an on-site natural gas supply as a source of fuel for the generator, boilers and future CHP unit. Additionally, the fuel oil storage for the emergency generators will be increased by 20,000 gallons. As a result, the run time of the generators would be extended and the refueling frequency decreased.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BERGEN COUNTY UA 340386-14</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LITTLE FERRY PLANT IMPROVEMENTS**

**County**
BERGEN

**Existing Population**
491,140

**Service Area**
The BCUA's Service Area consists of forty-seven municipalities and a portion of five non-member municipalities. The thirty-eight municipalities entirely served by the BCUA WWTP include Bergenfield, Bogota, Carlstadt, Closter, Demarest, Dumont, Emerson, Edgewater, Englewood, Englewood Cliffs, Fairview, Harrington Park, Haworth, Hillsdale, Leonia, Little Ferry, Maywood, Montvale, Moonachie, New Milford, Northvale, Norwood, Old Tappan, Oradell, Palisades Park, Paramus, Park Ridge, Ridgefield, Ridgefield Park, River Edge, River Vale, Rochelle Park, Teaneck, Tenafly, Teterboro, Westwood, Woodcliff Lake and Wood-Ridge. The eight municipalities partially served by the BCUA WWTP include Cliffside Park, East Rutherford, Fort Lee, Hackensack, Hasbrouck Heights, Rutherford, South Hackensack and Washington Township. The five nonmember municipalities partially served by the BCUA WWTP include Alpine, Lodi, Lyndhurst, North Bergen, and Ridgewood. Portions of Cliffside Park, Fort Lee, Hackensack.

**Need for Project**
The treatment plant needs to be functional during storm events. Significant direct impacts from sewage backups and overflows can occur if the facility is damaged or unable to function properly.

**Project Description**
The proposed project includes various improvements at the Little Ferry Water Pollution Control Facility.
Project Name, Number                      Priority List Rank
BERGEN COUNTY UA                         115
340386-15                                
POWER SUPPLY                              

County                                    
BERGEN                                    

Existing Population                       
491,140                                    

Service Area                              
The BCUA's Service Area consists of forty-seven municipalities and a portion of five non-member municipalities. The thirty-eight municipalities entirely served by the BCUA WWTP include Bergenfield, Bogota, Carlstadt, Closter, Demarest, Dumont, Emerson, Edgewater, Englewood, Englewood Cliffs, Fairview, Harrington Park, Haworth, Hillsdale, Leonia, Little Ferry, Maywood, Montvale, Moonachie, New Milford, Northvale, Norwood, Old Tappan, Oradell, Palisades Park, Paramus, Park Ridge, Ridgefield, Ridgefield Park, River Edge, River Vale, Rochelle Park, Teaneck, Tenafly, Teterboro, Westwood, Woodcliff Lake and Wood-Ridge. The eight municipalities partially served by the BCUA WWTP include Cliffside Park, East Rutherford, Fort Lee, Hackensack, Hasbrouck Heights, Rutherford, South Hackensack and Washington Township. The five nonmember municipalities partially served by the BCUA WWTP include Alpine, Lodi, Lyndhurst, North Bergen, and Ridgewood. Portions of Cliffside Park, Fort Lee, Hackensack.

Need for Project                          
The treatment plant needs to be functional during storm events. Significant direct impacts from sewage backups and overflows can occur if the facility is damaged or unable to function properly.

Project Description                      
This project protects high value power supply assets and protects the plant power supply using a Biogas Powered Electric Microgrid (BPEMG). Power supply assets include the Switchgear (SG) Building, Vault, the CoGen Building, and the Main Substation. The project includes expansion of the CoGen facility; installation of a digester gas storage tank; modification of the blowers and aeration control system to increase energy efficiency and improve process control, and installation of a fats, oil and grease receiving and handling station to augment digester gas production.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BERGEN COUNTY UA</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340386-16</td>
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<tr>
<td>LITTLE FERRY STORM REPAIRS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

BERGEN

**Existing Population**

491,140

**Service Area**

The BCUA's Service Area consists of forty-seven municipalities and a portion of five non-member municipalities. The thirty-eight municipalities entirely served by the BCUA WWTP include Bergenfield, Bogota, Carlstadt, Closter, Demarest, Dumont, Emerson, Edgewater, Englewood, Englewood Cliffs, Fairview, Harrington Park, Haworth, Hillsdale, Leonia, Little Ferry, Maywood, Montvale, Moonachie, New Milford, Northvale, Norwood, Old Tappan, Oradell, Palisades Park, Paramus, Park Ridge, Ridgefield, Ridgefield Park, River Edge, River Vale, Rochelle Park, Tenafly, Teterboro, Westwood, Woodcliff Lake and Wood-Ridge. The eight municipalities partially served by the BCUA WWTP include Cliffside Park, East Rutherford, Fort Lee, Hackensack, Hasbrouck Heights, Rutherford, South Hackensack and Washington Township. The five nonmember municipalities partially served by the BCUA WWTP include Alpine, Lodi, Lyndhurst, North Bergen, and Ridgewood. Portions of Cliffside Park, Fort Lee, Hackensack.

**Need for Project**

The treatment plant needs to be functional during storm events. Significant direct impacts from sewage backups and overflows can occur if the facility is damaged or unable to function properly.

**Project Description**

The proposed project includes various repairs at the Little Ferry Water Pollution Control Facility due to damage from Superstorm Sandy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BERGEN COUNTY UA</td>
<td>115</td>
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<tr>
<td>340386-18</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUMP STATION RESILIENCY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County
BERGEN

Existing Population
491,140

Service Area

The BCUA's Service Area consists of forty-seven municipalities and a portion of five non-member municipalities. The thirty-eight municipalities entirely served by the BCUA WWTP include Bergenfield, Bogota, Carlstadt, Closter, Demarest, Dumont, Emerson, Edgewater, Englewood, Englewood Cliffs, Fairview, Harrington Park, Haworth, Hillsdale, Leonia, Little Ferry, Maywood, Montvale, Moonachie, New Milford, Northvale, Norwood, Old Tappan, Oradell, Palisades Park, Paramus, Park Ridge, Ridgefield, Ridgefield Park, River Edge, River Vale, Rochelle Park, Teaneck, Tenafly, Teterboro, Westwood, Woodcliff Lake and Wood-Ridge. The eight municipalities partially served by the BCUA WWTP include Cliffside Park, East Rutherford, Fort Lee, Hackensack, Hasbrouck Heights, Rutherford, South Hackensack and Washington Township. The five nonmember municipalities partially served by the BCUA WWTP include Alpine, Lodi, Lyndhurst, North Bergen, and Ridgewood. Portions of Cliffside Park, Fort Lee, Hackensack.

Need for Project

Pump stations need to be functional during storm events. Significant direct impacts from sewage backups and overflows can occur if the facilities are damaged or unable to function properly.

Project Description

The proposed project includes raising metering chambers above the design flood elevation (DFE) or making them submersible. Electrical and instrumentation assets that can be relocated above the DFE will be replaced and raised.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STONY BROOK RSA</td>
<td>127</td>
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<tr>
<td>340400-07</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY GENERATOR RESILIENCY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

MERCER

**Existing Population**

60,000

**Service Area**

Princeton Borough, Princeton Township, West Windsor Township, a portion of Brunswick, a portion of Plainsboro Township, and a portion of Franklin Township

**Need for Project**

The River Road Wastewater Treatment Plant (RRWWTP) is an advanced wastewater plant that discharges to the Millstone River. The plant effluent is subject to water quality based standards. The purpose of the project (installation of a natural gas Emergency Generator (EG) at the RRWWTP) is for resiliency. With the installation of a natural gas EG there will be enhanced reliability for the emergency power source. During Superstorm Sandy there were issues in getting fuel oil deliveries needed to run the generators. With the installation of the natural gas EG, SBRSA will have the ability to run our sludge incinerator (the current EG runs on No. 2 fuel oil and does not have the capacity to operate the sludge dewatering/incineration process). With the sludge dewatering/incineration process connected to the EG, SBRSA will be able to process our sludge, customer sludge and aid other authorities process their sludge should the need arise as with the last storm.

**Project Description**

SBRSA currently has Emergency Generators (EG) which run on No. 2 Fuel Oil at our 3 STPs and our 3 pump stations. The EG at our River Road STP is sized to handle the wastewater treatment process during power outages. The EG does not have capacity to operate the sludge dewatering/incineration process. During a power outage we are unable to incinerate. During Superstorm Sandy we were without commercial power for 5 days and therefore unable to incinerate our sludge. When power was restored we began burning all of our sludge, customer sludge (we receive sludge from approx. 25 customers - combination of liquid and cake) and sludge from other facilities who were affected by the storm and could not dispose of their sludge in their usual manner. The project scope is for resiliency for the installation of Natural Gas powered EG at our River Road STP (including dewatering/incineration) and Millstone PS. During the storm there were issues getting fuel oil deliveries to some of our facilities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>STP IMPROVEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WANAKE VALLEY RSA</td>
<td>340780-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASSAIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Existing Population**

49,211

**Service Area**

The Wanake Valley Regional Sewage Authority's (WVRA) Water Pollution Control Facility includes the service areas of Wanake, Ringwood, and West Milford.

**Need for Project**

The project is necessary for several reasons. The generators are required to prevent power outages, which will result in sewer overflows and untreated wastewater to be discharged. The other improvements are upgrades to the existing equipment that have been damaged by Superstorm Sandy, at the end of their useful life or appropriate to facilitate operations and ensure a reliable and high level of wastewater treatment.

**Project Description**

The proposed Authority capital improvement projects consist of the following: (1) installation of a new gas generator at the wastewater treatment facility and at the main pumping station; (2) mechanical aerators and drives with increased aeration capacity for the existing oxidation ditch process system; (3) upgrade of three influent pumps and drives to 40 HP; (4) installation of a rotary drum sludge thickener system; (5) non-potable water pumps, dilution water pumps and drives; (6) covering of septage receiving area; (7) mixers on sludge holding tanks; (8) replacement of microscreen grid screens and backwash pumps; and (9) upgrade of discharge channel ultraviolet disinfection system.
Project Name, Number
CLINTON TOWN 340924-05
STP ELECTRICAL RESILIENCY

County
HUNTERDON

Existing Population
13,299

Service Area
Town of Clinton and portions of the Township of Clinton, Borough of Highbridge, Union Township, Franklin Township, the North Hunterdon County Regional School District, and the State of New Jersey Facilities in Union Township.

Need for Project
The electrical system upgrades and generator will provide a more resilient system that can operate during storm events and power outages. The electrical upgrades will also improve the reliability of the wastewater treatment plant and move the electrical equipment from a room that also houses equipment that processes primary sewage that can operate during storm events and power outages.

Project Description
The proposed project includes electrical system upgrades and installation of a generator to provide a more resilient and reliable system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MADISON-CHATHAM JOINT MEETING 340715-05 STP IMPROVEMENTS</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

MORRIS

**Existing Population**

24,807

**Service Area**

Borough of Chatham, Borough of Madison

**Need for Project**

The majority of the project elements are intended to improve the quality of the wastewater treatment through the replacement of equipment that has reached the end of its useful life. The remaining minor elements are intended to improve operational performance.

**Project Description**

The proposed improvements at the Molitor Water Pollution Control Facility in Chatham Borough includes replacement of a secondary digester, two primary clarifiers, two final clarifiers, and retrofit a third final clarifier.
Project Name, Number
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP
340710-09
STP IMPROVEMENTS

County
BURLINGTON

Existing Population
19,079

Service Area
Township of Maple Shade

Need for Project

The Maple Shade Wastewater Treatment Plant treats all of the wastewater from its Community and discharges to the Pennsauken Creek. The proposed improvements are necessary to address aging infrastructure needs for the purpose of ensuring proper and reliable operation as required to meet discharge limits.

Project Description

Due to the age of the Maple Shade Wastewater Treatment Plant, various equipment is approaching the anticipated lifespan for adequate operation. Therefore, the Township intends to upgrade the Orbal system equipment, the Orbal system instrumentation and the WWTP's Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. The Orbal system equipment upgrades will consist of installing high efficiency disc aerators with variable speed capability, new drives and shafts and Smart BNR Instrumentation. Replacement equipment and controls will consume approximately 20% less energy than current operations, while also achieving greater nutrient reduction. Improvements to the SCADA system are vital to the operation and maintenance of the WWTP since antiqued parts are no longer available, which results in the controls to no longer function properly.
Project Name, Number		Priority List Rank
HAMMONTON TOWN		152
340927-07
BOYER AVE DRIP IRRIGATION

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
14,791

Service Area
Hammonton

Need for Project

The Boyer Avenue site is currently approved to treat 1.6 MGD of treated wastewater effluent. The currently approved land application method is rapid infiltration utilizing the five existing on-site slit trenches. It is the Town's objective to maximize the on-site recharge and disposal of the treated effluent at this facility. Therefore, utilizing the recreation fields as means of infiltration will meet this objective.

Project Description

The Boyer Avenue facility is currently irrigated using potable quality water from the Town's water system resulting in substantial seasonal demands. This project will allow the Town to meet the requirements of the NJDEP Wastewater Discharge Permit and the Pinelands Commission directive to maximize on-site recharge. The project will also allow the Town to conserve potable water.
Project Name, Number  
ESSEX UNION JOINT MEETING  
340686-07  
JMEUC STP  
County  
UNION  

Existing Population  
478,000  

Service Area  
16 communities in Essex and Union Counties  

Need for Project  
The JMEUC has developed, and continually updates, a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP). The purpose of the CIP is to encourage proactive planning and implementation of said plan to increase process efficiency and reduce the risk of equipment failure which can lead to substantially greater maintenance costs. The three components of this project have been identified as priorities in order to strengthen “weak links” in the treatment plant and/or improve the ability to effectively operate the plant.  

Project Description  
The scope of work will include the following projects: Aeration Equipment Upgrade, Digester #1 Cleaning and Modification, and Dewatering Facility Upgrade.
Project Name, Number  
WILLINGBORO MUA  
340132-06  
STP RESILIENCY

County  
BURLINGTON

Existing Population  
31,629

Service Area  
Willingboro Township

Need for Project

WMA's treatment plant and pumping stations are located on or adjacent to the Rancocas Creek. The plant discharges into the Rancocas Creek, which is used for non-trout fishing, boating and other recreational uses. Violations of the plant's NJPDES permit would impair the use of the water for the stated purposes.

Project Description

The proposed project at the treatment plant includes purchase of two mobile high-capacity bypass pumps for use at headworks and to transfer influent to various process tanks; Installation of natural gas generator. Construction of hauled liquid sludge receiving station to assist regional dewatering needs at existing belt filter press. Installation of SCADA for pumping station operations.
Project Name, Number
OCEAN COUNTY 344080-04 MANUFACTURED TREATMENT DEVICES

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
600,000

Service Area
Ocean County

Need for Project

Barnegat Bay has been classified as highly eutrophic by both state and federal authorities. This eutrophication, which continues to threaten ecological health of the Bay, is particularly the result of excessive pollutant loading. Total suspended solids have been identified as one of the primary pollutants that can adversely affect the quality of water in the Bay. Reductions in the amount of total suspended solids, floatables, and other harmful pollutants delivered to the Bay by streams and waterways are primary objectives of both the Barnegat Bay Partnership and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) Barnegat Bay Initiative. The need for the proposed project is evident in the fact that it is intended to reduce stormwater-borne total suspended solids and floatables from a highly developed drainage areas that discharge directly into the Barnegat Bay's stream network.

Project Description

The proposed project involves retrofitting 11 existing stormwater outfalls and 32 existing stormwater conveyance systems to include manufactured treatment devices for the purpose of removing total suspended solids and floatables from stormwater runoff. The project design for the manufactured treatment device includes a precast concrete structure with 2 chambers. The footprint of disturbance for each manufactured treatment device will be less than 300 square feet. The manufactured treatment devices will be constructed below grade directly underneath the first paved road upstream from each individual outfall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCEAN COUNTY 344080-07 STARR STORMWATER TREATMENT</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

OCEAN

**Existing Population**

600,000

**Service Area**

Ocean County

**Need for Project**

Barnegat Bay has been classified as highly eutrophic by both state and federal authorities. This eutrophication, which continues to threaten ecological health of the Bay, is particularly the result of excessive pollutant loading. Total suspended solids have been identified as one of the primary pollutants that can adversely affect the quality of water in the Bay. Reductions in the amount of total suspended solids, floatables, and other harmful pollutants delivered to the Bay by streams and waterways are primary objectives of both the Barnegat Bay Partnership and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) Barnegat Bay Initiative. The need for the proposed project is evident in the fact that it is intended to reduce stormwater-borne total suspended solids and floatables from a highly developed drainage areas that discharge directly into the Barnegat Bay's stream network.

**Project Description**

The Aqualette Industries Starr Water Treatment System WTS 2000 uses a dual angle inclined plate directional hydrodynamic water treatment system. The WTS 2000 is portable so it can be used throughout the County. The system can be used at construction sites to effectively reduce total suspended solids, turbidity, nitrogen, phosphorus, hydrocarbons, and heavy metals. The WTS 2000 can be used to meet standards for Soil Erosion, Sediment Control and Dewatering.
Project Name, Number
OCEAN COUNTY
344080-08
CAMERA EQUIPMENT

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
600,000

Service Area
Ocean County

Need for Project

Barnegat Bay has been classified as highly eutrophic by both state and federal authorities. This eutrophication, which continues to threaten ecological health of the Bay, is particularly the result of excessive pollutant loading. Total suspended solids have been identified as one of the primary pollutants that can adversely affect the quality of water in the Bay. Reductions in the amount of total suspended solids, floatables, and other harmful pollutants delivered to the Bay by streams and waterways are primary objectives of both the Barnegat Bay Partnership and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) Barnegat Bay Initiative. The need for the proposed project is evident in the fact that it is intended to reduce stormwater-borne total suspended solids and floatables from a highly developed drainage areas that discharge directly into the Barnegat Bay's stream network.

Project Description

The equipment includes a Ford E-450 truck, cargo box, 5500 Watt generator, lockable storage container for camera, O22 pan, tilt and zoom camera, steerable Pipe Ranger Wheeled transporter, electric lift, rubber tire kit, 19" LCD monitor, DVR, wireless controller, gold cable assembly and cable reel, 20 gal washdown, electric pump, and hose, tool kit, computer and software and support plan. The equipment will be used to view the inside of storm water pipes and determine the locations of deterioration in need of repair. The objective is to reduce the amount of total suspended solid pollutants that enter the drainage system through deteriorated pipes.
Project Name, Number  
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH  
344190-02  
LITTLE SILVER LAKE  

County  
OCEAN  

Existing Population  
4,665  

Service Area  
Point Pleasant Beach Borough  

Need for Project  
The Borough is proposing to desilt and desnag Little Silver Lake, in order to provide for dredging of the lake for stormwater management enhancement. The lakeshore would be stabilized to prevent erosion and the outfall structure would be replaced. A tide gate will be installed on the inflow to reduce the effects of tidal flooding, as well as a stormwater pump station will be constructed to reduce flooding in the residential area surrounding the lake that sustained substantial damage due to Sandy. In addition the Borough is proposing to stabilize the lake bank with naturalized vegetation to improve water quality.  

Project Description  
The Borough of Point Pleasant Beach is proposing to desilt and desnag and install a new pump station at Little Silver Lake. Little Silver Lake currently serves as a storm water collection and retention area for the Borough of Point Pleasant Beach as well as the County and State and is surrounded by a mix of mostly residential structures and some local commercial facilities. Little Silver Lake lies within the Monmouth and Barnegat Bay Watersheds as well as the Manasquan River Watershed and is located within the new AFE A Flood Zone with an elevation standard 11. A connection currently exists between Little Silver Lake and nearby Lake Louise, a tidally influenced natural lake, through which Little Silver Lake can drain into the larger lake. During severe storms and high tides the rising water level of Little Silver Lake causes severe flooding of the surrounding streets and residences, impeding traffic circulation, substantially damaging property, and risking public safety.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEARNY MUA</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340259-07</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PUMP STATION REHABILITATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County
HUDSON

Existing Population
40,684

Service Area
Town of Kearny

Need for Project
This project will replace existing pumps and associated equipment to improve operational reliability.

Project Description
The proposed project includes improvements to the Authority's Kearny Point Pump Station including new dry-pit submersible pumps, a new pump header system and associated work. The project also includes improvements to the Authority's Harrison Ave Pump Station including the installation of a new bar screen unit.
Project Name, Number
ASBURY PARK CITY
340883-06
SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

County
MONMOUTH

Existing Population
16,116

Service Area
Asbury Park City

Need for Project
The sanitary and storm sewer systems are over 80 years old and have deteriorated to point where City has between 3 to 5 major sewer repairs per year at a cost of $10-15,000 each. There are numerous offset joints and cracks in both systems resulting in exfiltration into surrounding soils. Project is intended to replace or reline these systems to mitigate infiltration/inflow, sedimentation, and exfiltration.

Project Description
The project involves replacement of sanitary sewer infrastructure on Main Street and Memorial Drive entire lengths including connections between both running under railroad ROW along side streets.
NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH
340959-03
PS DECOMMISSIONING

BERGEN

Existing Population
15,392

Service Area
North Arlington Borough

Need for Project
The purpose of the project is to eliminate the need for the pump stations, thereby enhancing the resiliency of the sanitary sewer collection/conveyance system by eliminating the dependency on electric power to convey sewage.

Project Description
The proposed project includes decommissioning of existing sanitary pump stations and reroute sewage via gravity to existing mains
Project Name, Number
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY
340663-06
UTILITY RECONSTRUCTION

County
CAPE MAY

Existing Population
4,041

Service Area
North Wildwood City

Need for Project
The sanitary sewer mains are deteriorated with the City experiencing emergency sewer breaks on an ever increasing basis. The breaks could cause sewage spillage which would be discharged into coastal waters. The inadequate and deteriorating storm sewer systems causes a flooding condition that could result in our sanitary sewer system becoming overburdened which would result in discharge of sewerage into coastal waters.

Project Description
Street & Utility Reconstruction as follows: Surf Avenue between 1st & 11th Avenues; Ocean Avenue between 2 & 18th avenues; Beachfront storm sewer between 4th & 15th Avenerues; 7th, 8th, & 12th Avenues, between Surf Avenue and JFK Blvd.; 4th Avenue between Ocean Avenue and JFK Blvd.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
---------------------|---------------------
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP  | 199
340656-09           |                     
LINDEN LANE IMPROVEMENTS |               
County               |                     
MERCER               |                     
Existing Population  |                     
28,572               |                     
Service Area         |                     
Princeton Township, Princeton Borough |           
Need for Project     |                     
This project reduces the amount of infiltration and inflow (I/I) conveyed to the SBRSA River Road Treatment Plant. Improves the PSOC's sanitary sewer system infrastructure. Provides groundwater protection and improves public health / provides pathogen reduction.
Project Description  |                     
The project includes infrastructure and roadway improvements to linden lane.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WILLINGBORO MUA</td>
<td>208</td>
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<tr>
<td>340132-07</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>COLLECTION SYSTEM RESILIENCY</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

BURLINGTON

**Existing Population**

31,629

**Service Area**

Willingboro Township

**Need for Project**

WMUA's treatment plant and pumping stations are located on or adjacent to the Rancocas Creek. The plant discharges into the Rancocas Creek, which is used for non-trout fishing, boating and other recreational uses. The sanitary sewer lines are located within or adjacent to municipal, county roadways and the Mill Creek. Failure of the collection system would result in service disruption, traffic delays and possible contamination of Mill Creek.

**Project Description**

The project includes the replacement of three obsolete collection system wastewater pumping stations and the cleaning, televising and lining (if necessary) of selected portion of the Authority's sanitary sewer collection system. Improvements within the floodplain include: raising manholes/installing watertight castings, constructing access drives, bank stabilization and erosion control at vulnerable manholes, rehabilitation of aerial sewer crossings, removal of floodplain obstructions, purchase of an all-terrain easement machine. Insulation of a natural gas emergency generator at Windsor sanitary.
Project Name, Number
DELTRAN TOWNSHIP
340794-09
FIFTH STREET PUMP STATION

County
BURLINGTON

Existing Population
16,896

Service Area
Delran Township

Need for Project
In late 2010, the Township undertook an evaluation of the Delran Township Sewer Utility wastewater facilities in order to develop a 10-Year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP). The purpose of the CIP was to encourage proactive planning and implementation of said plan to increase process efficiency and reduce the risk of equipment failure which can lead to substantially greater maintenance costs. The CIP was completed and presented to the Township Council on January 19, 2011. Subsequently, the three Projects listed above were identified as priority projects in order to strengthen "weak links" in the treatment process and improve the ability to effectively operate the plant.

Project Description
The proposed project will involve the improvements to the Fifth Street Pump Station.
Project Name, Number

OCEAN TOWNSHIP
340112-06
SEWER MAIN REPLACEMENT

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
8,332

Service Area

The sewer service area generally consists of three sections of Waretown. The first area generally extends from the Barnegat Bay west to Route 9, extending from the Lacey Township municipal border to Barnegat Township, including some developed portions of Bayshore Drive located within Barnegat Township. The second area extends from Route 9 west to the Garden State Parkway and from the Barnegat Township municipal border north to Wells Mills Road (County Road 532). The final area includes all non-environmentally sensitive areas west of Route 9, north of Wells Mills Road to the Lacey Township municipal border.

Need for Project

In ACP sewer mains, the degradation of the pipe is less obvious than in the water mains. The ACP in Montclair Road is 44 years old. As the pipe ages, it does not burst, but rather starts to leak. In high water table areas and during periods of seasonal high water, there is increased flow in the pipe as a result of increasing infiltration. The higher flow results in a higher treatment cost at the wastewater treatment plant, a cost that is passed on to the users. Occasionally, the sewer will collapse or be blocked by tree roots resulting in the backup of sewage into user facilities or at the manholes in the street. Considering the proximity of the project area to adjacent lagoon areas and the Barnegat Bay, any backup could result in an overflow at the manholes in the street, which if unchecked, could impact the lagoons or the Barnegat Bay. The replacement of the ACP sewer will eliminate or substantially reduce infiltration and the additional associated treatment costs. Furthermore, the replacement will eliminate contamination that may be caused by leaks or breaks in the pipe, as well as minimize the chances of clogging and backups.

Project Description

The applicant proposes to replace the existing 8" asbestos cement sewer main in the Skipper's Cove and Pebble Beach areas 8" polyvinyl chloride pipe (PVC). This project includes the replacement of all manholes and sewer laterals.
OCEAN TOWNSHIP
340112-05
PUMP STATION RESILIENCY

Existing Population
8,332

Service Area
The sewer service area generally consists of three sections of Waretown. The first area generally extends from the Barnegat Bay west to Route 9, extending from the Lacey Township municipal border to Barnegat Township, including some developed portions of Bayshore Drive located within Barnegat Township. The second area extends from Route 9 west to the Garden State Parkway and from the Barnegat Township municipal border north to Wells Mills Road (County Road 532). The final area includes all non-environmentally sensitive areas west of Route 9, north of Wells Mills Road to the Lacey Township municipal border.

Need for Project
The project involves replacement of backup power generators for continued operation of the existing sanitary sewer infrastructure to minimize disruption of service during future storm events which may cause failure of the facility.

Project Description
The proposed project includes replacement and/or installation of new generators at multiple pump stations and the Pebble Beach water treatment plant.
Project Name, Number
TUCKERTON BOROUGH 340034-02
SEWER MAIN REPLACEMENT

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
3,347

Service Area
Borough of Tuckerton

Need for Project
The need for the project is to replace old asbestos cement sewer main which show signs of cracks, breaks, spalls and settlement. Increased cost of infiltration and the potential for blocked pipes is present. As a result of Sandy and the loss of homes in the "Tuckerton Beach" area of the Borough, flood water and heavy debris entered the sanitary sewer conveyance system. The pipes were cleaned and video inspected after the storm which provided evidence for the most critical areas of damages.

Project Description
The proposed project includes removal and replacement of gravity sewer mains, manholes and service laterals within paved roadways.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
---|---
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH | 224
340722-05 |  
SEWER REHAB |  
County |  
CAPE MAY |  
Existing Population |  
866 |  
Service Area |  
Stone Harbor Borough |  
Need for Project |  
The Borough of Stone Harbor is experiencing rapid deterioration of their infrastructure in the project area. Over recent years, the Borough has been addressing numerous breaks in their existing terra cotta sewer main. The breaks in the main have created potential safety hazards. Severe inflow and infiltration at sewer laterals and manholes is prevalent throughout the system.

Project Description |  
The Borough proposes to replace in-kind approximately 3,000 linear feet of sanitary sewer main, 13 manholes and 144 sanitary sewer services located at the following locations: a. 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 96th, 97th and 98th Streets (First Avenue to the Bulkhead). b. 82nd Street (Second Avenue and Third Avenue) c. 97th Street (First Avenue and Third Avenue) d. First Avenue between 82nd and 84th Streets, 86th and 89th Streets, 94th and 96th Streets. Project also includes the elimination of five beach stormwater outfalls and storm sewer reconstruction.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAMMONTON TOWN</td>
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<td>340927-06</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEWER SCADA</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

ATLANTIC

**Existing Population**

14,791

**Service Area**

Hammonton Town

**Need for Project**

The SCADA system promotes reliability in that the operation of same can address more efficient use of the system and adequate treatment instantaneously and remotely.

**Project Description**

*The proposed project includes implementation of a system wide SCADA monitoring system.*
## Project Name, Number

MIDDLESEX COUNTY UA
340699-12

**SAYREVILLE PS REPAIR/RELIENCY**

### County

MIDDLESEX

### Existing Population

867,708

### Service Area

Borough of Bound Brook, East Brunswick Sewerage Authority, Township of Edison, Franklin Township Sewerage Authority, Township of Greenbrook, Borough of Highland Park, Borough of Metuchen, Borough of Middlesex, Monroe Township, City of New Brunswick, Borough of Milltown, Township of North Brunswick, Old Bridge Township Sewerage Authority, Township of Piscataway, Borough of North Plainfield, Borough of Watchung, Township of Scotch Plains, City of Plainfield, Borough of Sayreville, Borough of South Bound Brook, Township of South Brunswick, Borough of South Plainfield, Borough of South River, Borough of Spotswood, Borough of Dunellen, Borough of Fanwood

### Need for Project

The MCUA will be replacing and protecting major mechanical and electrical components at the Sayreville Pump Station through these Projects. The work will have no impact to surface waters. The restoration and mitigation measures proposed for these projects will significantly reduce the potential for adverse impacts from future failure of this pump station equipment following a similar storm event.

### Project Description

The Project involves the restoration of mechanical, HVAC and electrical equipment, instrumentation and control equipment and building repairs for both the Sayreville Relief Pump Station and the Original Sayreville Pump Station facilities damaged by flood water from the Hurricane Sandy surge. The Project also involves the construction of a Flood Wall as a mitigation measure to protect the entire site from future flood events which will require the relocation of the present Main Electrical Substation and the Diesel Generator.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLESEX COUNTY UA</td>
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<tr>
<td>340699-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDISON PS REPAIR/REILIENCY</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**County**

MIDDLESEX

**Existing Population**

867,708

**Service Area**

Borough of Bound Brook, East Brunswick Sewerage Authority, Township of Edison, Franklin Township Sewerage Authority, Township of Greenbrook, Borough of Highland Park, Borough of Metuchen, Borough of Middlesex, Monroe Township, City of New Brunswick, Borough of Milltown, Township of North Brunswick, Old Bridge Township Sewerage Authority, Township of Piscataway, Borough of North Plainfield, Borough of Watchung, Township of Scotch Plains, City of Plainfield, Borough of Sayreville, Borough of South Bound Brook, Township of South Brunswick, Borough of South Plainfield, Borough of South River, Borough of Spotswood, Borough of Dunellen, Borough of Fanwood

**Need for Project**

The MCUA will be replacing and protecting major mechanical and electrical components at the Edison Pump Station through these Projects. The work will have no impact to surface waters. The restoration and mitigation measures proposed for these projects will significantly reduce the potential for adverse impacts from future failure of this pump station equipment following a similar storm event.

**Project Description**

The Project involves the permanent restoration of mechanical, HVAC and electrical equipment, instrumentation and control equipment and building repairs for the Edison Pump Station facilities damaged by flood water from the Hurricane Sandy storm surge. The Project also involves flood proofing the pump building, generator and switchgear building and the tunnel access shaft located at the site.
Project Name, Number                  Priority List Rank
MIDDLESEX COUNTY UA                 232
340699-14                          
MAIN TRUNK SEWER REHAB

County
MIDDLESEX

Existing Population
867,708

Service Area

Borough of Bound Brook, East Brunswick Sewerage Authority, Township of Edison, Franklin Township Sewerage Authority, Township of Greenbrook, Borough of Highland Park, Borough of Metuchen, Borough of Middlesex, Monroe Township, City of New Brunswick, Borough of Milltown, Township of North Brunswick, Old Bridge Township Sewerage Authority, Township of Piscataway, Borough of North Plainfield, Borough of Watchung, Township of Scotch Plains, City of Plainfield, Borough of Sayreville, Borough of South Bound Brook, Township of South Brunswick, Borough of South Plainfield, Borough of South River, Borough of Spotswood, Borough of Dunellen, Borough of Fanwood

Need for Project

The MCUA will be rehabilitating a portion of its Main Trunk Sewer through this Project. There will be no impact to surface waters, however, the rehabilitation work will significantly reduce the potential of adverse impacts from the failure of old and deteriorated sanitary sewers.

Project Description

The MCUA is intending to rehabilitate a portion of the existing Main Trunk Sewer (MTS) located in Piscataway, New Jersey, using trenchless rehabilitation technologies. This is the first of seven (7) phases that are required to address deterioration within portions of the MTS constructed of Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP) segments. This Phase will rehabilitate the CMP pipe segments that can carry up to 46 million gallons per day (MGD) of raw wastewater. The Project will include segmental sliplining of approximately 5,100 feet of 60" and 66" CMP sewer pipe installed in the 1950's, repair and restoration of manholes, bypass of flows, environmental protection and site restoration activities.
Project Name, Number
OCEAN COUNTY UA
340372-53
PUMP STATION GENERATORS

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
600,000

Service Area
Project serves portions of the OCUA Central Service Area (Toms River Township, Brick Township, Mantoloking Borough, Berkeley Township)

Need for Project
During Superstorm Sandy the commercial electrical power grid and availability of public water was heavily compromised eliminating the feed of electrical power and water to many Authority pump stations. A portion of Authority standby generators were limited in run time due to diesel fuel storage and the availability of diesel fuel; and another portion were not able to run due to a loss of cooling water supply from the local water system. This project will address the fuel storage and water issue with the installation of larger capacity fuel storage tanks and closed loop radiator cooling systems. This project will minimizing the risk of an interruption in the operation of the collection system and the possibility of the discharge of raw wastewater during flooding and natural disasters.

Project Description
This project includes generator improvements to twenty five (25) Authority pump stations to provide additional electrical power generation protection during periods of commercial power and domestic water outages.
Project Name, Number                      Priority List Rank
OCEAN COUNTY UA                         238
340372-54                                
NSA PUMP STATION IMPROVEMENTS

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
600,000

Service Area
Project serves portions of the OCUA Central Service Area (Toms River Township, Brick Township, Mantoloking Borough, Berkeley Township)

Need for Project
During Superstorm Sandy, much of the above grade electrical grid was destroyed eliminating the availability of electrical power to Authority pump stations. Additionally, inflow flooding resulted in the inundation of salt water within the pump stations. In the northern service area, this resulted in flood damage to electrical, mechanical and structural elements of the NPS-2, NPS-4, NPS-7 and NPS-8 pump stations. This project will protect the integrity of the collection system and ward against interruptions in the collection system, thereby protecting from the discharge of raw waste water during and after flooding and natural disasters.

Project Description
This project includes the rehabilitation of impacted concrete surfaces and the replacement of screw pumps exhibiting accelerated wear to increase the functional life of the station. Additionally, this project will provide for the installation of influent slide gates, effluent slide gates and hydraulic operators to protect the facilities from flooding and reduce the potential for interruptions in regional sanitary sewer service after flooding and natural disasters. These improvements will harden the Authority’s collection system and make it less susceptible to future natural disasters.
Project Name, Number
OCEAN COUNTY UA
340372-55
TRAILER MOUNTED GENERATOR

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
600,000

Service Area
Project serves portions of the OCUA Central Service Area (Toms River Township, Brick Township, Mantoloking Borough, Berkeley Township)

Need for Project
The purpose of this project is to provide additional emergency power generation sources for the Authority in the event of extensive and prolonged commercial power outages to ensure no interruptions in collection system operations are experienced and to minimize the possibility of raw sanitary sewage discharge to the Barnegat Bay.

Project Description
This project involves the procurement of one trailer mounted generator for use as emergency backup power for 38 of the forty (40) Authority pump stations located throughout Ocean County. The Authority is proposing to purchase a 500 kW diesel generator capable of providing electrical power during periods of commercial power outage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTIC COUNTY UA</td>
<td>243</td>
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<tr>
<td>340809-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>PS RESILIENCY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

ATLANTIC

**Existing Population**

250,000

**Service Area**

The municipalities of Absecon, Brigantine, Egg Harbor City, Egg Harbor Township, Galloway, Hamilton, Linwood, Longport, Margate, Northfield, Pleasantville, Somers Point, Ventnor, Fort Republic, and Weymouth Township

**Need for Project**

Due to the location of City Island, and the coastal region it serves, hurricanes and storm tide conditions have the highest potential for natural disaster affecting the Atlantic County Utilities Authority (ACUA) Wastewater Treatment Plant. High tide and hurricane conditions can impose three (3) major problems; (1) loss of power, (2) blocked access to and within the treatment plant and pump stations, and (3) inundation of plant and collection systems buildings.

**Project Description**

The proposed project includes several mitigation measures to make the ACUA’s pump stations resistant to storm conditions.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
----------------------|------------------
GLOUCESTER COUNTY UA  | 340902-12
PORCHES BRANCH       |

County
GLOUCESTER

Existing Population
200,000

Service Area

Need for Project
The GCUA WWTP is currently permitted to treat 24.10 mgd. The average flow is 19.4 mgd and the maximum value is 25, mgd. The proposed rehabilitation improvements to the Porch Branch Sanitary Sewer Interceptor are necessary to maintain the existing collection system.

Project Description
The proposed project includes rehabilitation of the Porch Branch Sanitary Sewer Interceptor includes the cleaning, televising and repairs to the interceptor main.
Project Name, Number  Priority List Rank
TWO RIVERS WRA  248
340117-04
PUMP STATION UPGRADES

County
MONMOUTH

Existing Population
100,000

Service Area
Eatontown, Fair Haven, Fort Monmouth, Little Silver, Monmouth Beach, Oceanport, Red Bank, Rumson, Sea Bright, Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury Township, a portion of Tinton Falls, West Long Branch

Need for Project
Installation of a bypass connection will allow pump stations to be bypassed in the event of a major equipment failure. Installation of flow meters will allow for the analysis of extraneous flows.

Project Description
The proposed project includes installation of a bypass connections and flow meters at Station 13.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
--- | ---
TWO RIVERS WATER RECLAMATION | 248
340117-05 | 

MAIN PS REPLACEMENT

County
MONMOUTH

Existing Population
100,000

Service Area
Eatontown, Fair Haven, Fort Monmouth, Little Silver, Monmouth Beach, Oceanport, Red Bank, Rumson, Sea Bright, Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury Township, a portion of Tinton Falls, West Long Branch

Need for Project
The Authority treats over 12 million gallons per day of sewage, which approximates 4 billion gallons per year. All of the sewage treated by the Authority flows first to the Main Pump Station. The continuous operation of the Main Pump Station station is critical to the Authority’s ability to protect the environment.

Project Description
The proposed project includes replacement of the main pumping station.
Project Name, Number
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP MUA
340465-01
SEWAGE LIFT STATIONS

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
92,843

Service Area
Lakewood Township

Need for Project
This project will improve the systems resiliency during storm events.

Project Description
The proposed project includes elimination of two sewage lift stations.
Project Name, Number: BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA 340448-09

PUMP STATIONS REHABILITATION

County: OCEAN

Existing Population: 75,072

Service Area: Brick Township

Need for Project:

Eight of the waste water pump stations in the sewer collection system that suffered severe damage are located between 15-20 feet below grade and consist of 6 "can-type" pump stations and 2 "ejector-type" pump stations. These stations became completely submerged in salt water damaging the stations' pumps, motors, starters, controls, disconnect switches, wiring, elevators and lighting.

Project Description:

The proposed project includes converting the "can-type" and "ejector-type" stations to "submersible pump stations". The existing below grade pumps, motors and compressors along with associated motor starters, controls and disconnect switches will be eliminated and replaced with new submersible pumps with all associated equipment located above the current high water level in the existing generator building. Also included is the replacement of the existing diesel generator and transfer switch with a natural gas fueled generator and switch for the six "can-type" stations.
Project Name, Number: BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA 340448-10
Priority List Rank: 263

County: OCEAN

Existing Population: 75,072

Service Area: Brick Township

Need for Project:
Physical hardening or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems.

Project Description:
The proposed project includes converting pre-fabricated can-type stations to submersible pump stations. Upgrades include the installation of submersible pumps in the wet wells with the motor starters, controls and disconnect switches located in the existing generator buildings in order to minimize the impact of potential flooding of the drywell which currently houses motors, pumps, compressors, controls, elevators, lighting, disconnect switches and other electrical components and is located 15' to 20' below grade.

The Bay Harbor Boulevard, Drum Point Road and Riverside Drive Waste Water Pump Stations (WWPS) are the three largest WWPS that The Brick Township Municipal Utilities Authority (Brick Utilities) owns and operates and are within the FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevation Map. The controls, electrical equipment and emergency generators for the WWPSs are located on the upper level just slightly above existing grade. In order to minimize the flooding of the upper level, flood proofing of each WWPS is required. Potential options include flood proofing the entire station perimeter or the individual equipment buildings at each location.
Project Name, Number
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP SA
340097-05
PUMP STATION RESILIENCY

County
MONMOUTH

Existing Population
66,522

Service Area
Middletown Township, Highlands, Atlantic Highlands

Need for Project
The project is needed to protect the pumping stations and collection system from future storm damage and provide emergency electrical power in the event of a storm.

Project Description
The proposed project includes improvements to provide resiliency in the event of a storm and for mitigation to protect the system.
Project Name, Number: OLD BRIDGE MUA 340945-13 LAURENCE HARBOR BULKHEAD

County: MIDDLESEX

Existing Population: 65,375

Service Area: Old Bridge Township

Need for Project:
The bulkhead will protect the Laurence Harbor Sewage Pump Station with a capacity of 2 MGD from storms and flooding along the Raritan Bay.

Project Description:
Construction of a bulkhead along the Raritan Bay frontage of the Old Bridge MUA property on Boulevard West in Cliffwood Beach, NJ.
Project Name, Number
SOUTH MONMOUTH RSA
340377-04
PUMP STATION IMPROVEMENTS

County
MONMOUTH

Existing Population
49,000

Service Area
Belmar, South Belmar, Spring Lake, Spring Lake Heights, Sea Girt, Brielle, Manasquan, Wall Township

Need for Project

During Superstorm Sandy, two existing sanitary sewage pump stations were damaged. Improvements are needed to put the pump stations back online and providing sanitary sewer service. The existing stations are running on bypass which increases the potential for sewage backups and or spillage into adjacent water bodies.

Project Description

The Authority proposes various mechanical, structural and electrical improvements to two existing sanitary sewer pump stations that were damaged by Superstorm Sandy. Improvements include replacement and/or relocation of the control building, replacement of mechanical and electrical equipment, modifications to existing gravity sewer and force main connections and stormproofing of the pump stations for future protection.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
---------------------|---------------------
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP SA | 283
340969-13
PELICAN ISLAND SEWER REPAIR

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
41,255

Service Area
Berkeley Township

Need for Project
The existing truss sewer pipe in the Pelican Island section and along Archer Avenue South and Ronald Avenue South within Berkeley Township are deteriorating and in need of replacement. If failure were to occur there is the potential for sewage backups. Both projects areas are within the Barnegat bay watershed which would be impacted adversely should failure occur.

Project Description
The proposed project includes removal and replacement of existing sanitary sewer infrastructure in the Pelican Island area of BTSA, as well as, Archer Avenue South and Ronald Avenue South.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PEQUANNOCK LINCOLN PARK FAIRFIELD SA 340880-05 PS FLOOD OPERATIONS</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

MORRIS

**Existing Population**

40,000

**Service Area**

Pequannock Township, Borough of Lincoln Park, Fairfield Township, portions of West Caldwell and North Caldwell

**Need for Project**

Following recent flooding conditions, the Authority has reviewed operating practices and identified critical items that will provide additional protection and operational flexibility during emergency conditions. These improvements will assist the Authority in returning without delay to normal operation and minimizing damage to critical facilities.

**Project Description**

The project includes five components of the Authority's existing collection system: 1 - Construction of portable pump connections at Meter Chamber M-3 to simplify emergency procedure and improve worker safety. 2 - Flood Protection at the South Side Pump Station including a flood wall to protect the existing transformer and removable bulkheads for the pump station entrance to prevent infiltration. 3 - Purchase of spare rotating pump sections for Central and South Side Pump Stations to provide backup during extreme wet weather events. 4 - Improvements to the Deepavaal Brook Pump Station including a new actuated influent sluice gate and a portable pump connection manifold. 5 - Improvements to the Jane Road Pump Station including a portable pump connection.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WINSLOW TOWNSHIP</td>
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<td>340895-09</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAMDEN</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Existing Population**
39,499

**Service Area**
Winslow Township

**Need for Project**
Provide system operations alarms and central controls to avoid system overflows and quicker response notification.

**Project Description**
Updating existing telemetry system dialer, to SCADA radio supervisory control and data acquisition central control system.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCEAN TOWNSHIP SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>340750-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTERLAKEN PUMP STATION</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

MONMOUTH

**Existing Population**

27,291

**Service Area**

Township of Ocean and customers in the Boroughs of Interlaken, Allenhurst and Deal, and in the Village of Loch Arbor

**Need for Project**

The Authority proposes the improvements to upgrade the existing pump station to handle actual flows coming into the pump station particularly during storm events. Surcharging of the station could potentially result in sewage backup onto the adjacent Deal Lake. Additionally, improvements are being proposed to improve the resiliency of the pump station, which was impacted by Sandy, against future storm events.

**Project Description**

The proposed project includes reconstruction of the Interlaken Pump Station to raise the building to prevent future flooding.
Project Name, Number
PEQUANNOCK RIVER BASIN RSA
340459-05
SEWER REHABILITATION

County
MORRIS

Existing Population
26,893

Service Area
Borough of Butler, Borough of Bloomington, Borough of Kinnelon, and Borough of Riverdale

Need for Project
The Boonton Avenue Interceptor is aging is subject to blockages and inflow and infiltration.

Project Description
The proposed project includes replacement/rehabilitation of sections of sewer lines.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAMILTON TOWNSHIP MUA 340903-05 SEWER REHABILITATION</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

ATLANTIC

**Existing Population**

26,503

**Service Area**

Regional growth area of Hamilton Township

**Need for Project**

The project is necessary to replace ACP pipe that has been in the system for over 30 years and is prone to I/I.

**Project Description**

The proposed project the replacement of 18" and 15" ACP pipe with PVC pipe and associated manholes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRIDGETON CITY</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340829-03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY POWER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

CUMBERLAND

**Existing Population**

25,349

**Service Area**

City of Bridgeton

**Need for Project**

New emergency power generator set will provide uninterrupted power supply to Pump Station No. 3, to avoid the pump station from overflowing into nearby Rocaps Run, a tributary of the Cohancey River, when there is a power outage during major storm events or other circumstances. Preventing sewer overflow of the pump station into the nearby streams, tributaries and rivers is in the best interest to the health and safety of the residents of the City of Bridgeton and neighboring communities.

**Project Description**

The proposed project includes installation of new emergency power generator set.
Project Name, Number
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP
340620-07
PUMP STATION RESILIENCY

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
20,936

Service Area
Barnegat Township.

Need for Project
The purpose of the project is to improve resiliency of the pumping station facilities to improve reliability of the pumping stations during storm events and power outages.

Project Description
The project includes construction of improvements to the sanitary pumping stations including new back-up generators at three stations.
Project Name, Number: CLINTON TOWN 340924-06

I/I CORRECTION

County: HUNTERDON

Existing Population: 13,299

Service Area:
Town of Clinton and portions of the Township of Clinton, Borough of Highbridge, Union Township, Franklin Township, the North Hunterdon County Regional School District, and the State of New Jersey Facilities in Union Township.

Need for Project:
The I/I study and remediation project will reduce the extraneous flows entering the system and reduce the possibility of overflows during storm events.

Project Description:
The proposed project includes an I/I study and remediation project to reduce the extraneous flows entering the system and reduce the possibility of overflows during storm events.
KEANSBURG BOROUGH
340118-4
SEWER REPAIRS

Priority List Rank
357

County
MONMOUTH

Existing Population
10,105

Service Area
Keansburg Borough

Need for Project

During Super Storm Sandy, the Borough was inundated with misplaced debris and sand as a result of a dune breach. The famous Keansburg Boardwalk was all but destroyed, and many homes in the low laying areas near the coast were left devastated. Because of this, much of the utility easement within the ROW needed to be televised and repaired.

Project Description

The Sanitary Sewer Improvements would generally consist of Cleaning and Televising of the Borough’s sanitary sewer system, in its entirety. There are 29 totals miles of sewer lines. From this investigation the Borough will be able to identify, and group the town into critical areas, varying in degree of need from requiring immediate repair and/or replacement to in satisfactory condition.
Project Name, Number
KEANSBURG BOROUGH
340118-5
SEWER REPAIRS
County
MONMOUTH
Existing Population
10,105
Service Area
Keansburg Borough
Need for Project
During Super Storm Sandy, the Borough was inundated with misplaced debris and sand as a result of a dune breach. The famous Keansburg Boardwalk was all but destroyed, and many homes in the low laying areas near the coast were left devastated. Because of this, much of the utility easement within the ROW needed to be televised and repaired.
Project Description
The Sanitary Sewer Improvements would generally consist of Cleaning and Televising of the Borough’s sanitary sewer system, in its entirety. There are 29 totals miles of sewer lines. From this investigation the Borough will be able to identify, and group the town into critical areas, varying in degree of need from requiring immediate repair and/or replacement to in satisfactory condition.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
--- | ---
BRIGANTINE CITY 340827-04 EMERGENCY GENERATORS | 360

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
9,450

Service Area
City of Brigantine

Need for Project
It is critical that stormwater, sewer and water services be maintained during natural hazards. By providing Emergency Generators for these services the systems will be operational during extended storm periods. Natural hazards can result in an emergency condition for many days due to lack of electricity and other factors, and these pumps must continue to operate. The proposed emergency generators will help the City to provide continued environmental services during and after future natural disasters and during power outages.

Project Description
The City of Brigantine is served by three sanitary sewer lift stations, three potable wells, and two stormwater pumps which all require Emergency Generators. In addition the police/fire/Emergency Management Office does not have an Emergency Generator. Finally, City Hall is used for emergency purposes during storms, hurricanes, electric outages, and other natural disasters and a generator is required for this building as well. All of these facilities require emergency generators so that serve can be provided during emergency situations.
**Project Name, Number**

MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH
340367-03
SEWER REPAIRS

**County**

CAMDEN

**Existing Population**

3,821

**Service Area**

Borough of Merchantville

**Need for Project**

The existing sanitary sewers are in need of replacement/repair because of broken/collapsed pipes, failed pipe joints and major root intrusion, and will minimize infiltration and pipe collapses.

**Project Description**

The proposed project includes the rehabilitation of existing sanitary sewer lines and manholes.
Project Name, Number: HOLGATE SEWER REPLACEMENT
County: OCEAN
Priority List Rank: 399

Existing Population: 3,051
Service Area: Long Beach Township

Need for Project:
Sanitary sewer pipes are deteriorated and cracking allowing significant volumes of groundwater infiltration into the conveyance system. Replacement of the pipes will address the infiltration.

Project Description:
The proposed project includes the removal and replacement of sewer mains with approximately 13,000 feet of new 8", 10" and 12" PVC SDR 26 sanitary sewer mains as well as the replacement of existing sanitary manholes, services, and cleanouts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPRING LAKE BOROUGH</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340442-01 WRECK POND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County
MONMOUTH

Existing Population
2,993

Service Area
Spring Lake Borough

Need for Project

In 2011, NJDEP developed the Wreck Pond Restoration Action Plan to identify specific tasks to be performed by various stakeholders in order to restore the health and vitality of Wreck Pond (from both water quality and hydraulic standpoints). In keeping with Action Item 3 of that Plan, the Borough of Spring Lake recently completed the Wreck Pond Infrastructure Assessment (as prepared by Leon S. Avakian, Inc., dated September 2013), which identified specific sanitary and storm sewer defects and recommendations to remedy those defects. The recommendations included the phasing of individual remedies. The Wreck Pond Infrastructure Assessment was prepared in anticipation of filing of this Letter of Intent for system rehabilitation on behalf of the Borough of Spring Lake, and purposely identified the most dramatic and pressing defects that could negatively impact water quality in Wreck Pond as Phase I projects.

Project Description

The primary goal these improvements is to remedy defective infrastructure conditions suspected of negatively impacting water quality in Wreck Pond, and by extension, the nearby Atlantic Ocean.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PASSAIC VALLEY SC</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340689-27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLUDGE HEAT TREATMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

ESSEX

**Existing Population**

1,350,000

**Service Area**

Parts of Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Passaic Counties

**Need for Project**

The project is to repair damage to PVSC sludge heat treatment facility, which was flooded due to Superstorm Sandy. The sludge heat treatment facility is a necessary process in PVSC's treatment facilities.

**Project Description**

Repairs and rehabilitation to PVSC's Sludge Heat Treatment Facility.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
--- | ---
GLOUCESTER COUNTY UA 340902-13 INCINERATOR #2 UPGRADE | 437

County
GLOUCESTER

Existing Population
200,000

Service Area

Need for Project

The GCUA WWTP is currently permitted to treat 24.10 mgd. The average flow is 19.4 mgd and the maximum value is 25 mgd. This project will not affect the water quality, however is necessary to meet the air quality permit limits for the incinerator.

Project Description

The Authority is proposing to construct an adsorber immediately adjacent to Sewage Sludge Incinerator #2. These upgrades are proposed in order to meet new federal air emission limits. The improvements will provide removal of acid gases (HCl and SO2), and the removal of mercury, dioxins and furans.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTHWEST BERGEN COUNTY UA 340700-12 INCINERATOR IMPROVEMENTS</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**
BERGEN

**Existing Population**
75,000

**Service Area**
Allendale Borough, Franklin Lakes Borough, HoHoKus Borough, Mahwah Township, Midland Park Borough, Ramsey Borough, Saddle River Borough, Upper Saddle River Borough, Waldwick Borough, Wyckoff Township

**Need for Project**
Proposed improvements and upgrades to the incinerators are required to maintain both incinerators in operation in the event of failure of one of the units. The upgrades to the emission system are required to comply with current codes and standards. Failure of the units would result in the NBCUA hauling the waste sludge offsite increasing the potential of a sewage spill that may enter into the NBCUA's adjacent stormwater system or the Ho-Ho-Kus Brook, which is located immediately downstream of the service building that houses the existing incinerators.

**Project Description**
The NBCUA proposes to repair and upgrade its existing incinerators to improve reliability and enable the NBCUA to continue to meet current permit requirements.
Project Name, Number
ATLANTIC CITY
340439-01
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
39,558

Service Area
Atlantic City

Need for Project
This system is designed to protect public infrastructure and private investments from impacts caused by stormwater flooding and mitigate against future damage to streets, homes, sewer systems, water systems, and other utilities.

Project Description
The proposed project involves repair and installation of floodwalls and floodgates. The project also includes reconstruction and elevation of roadway. These improvements will reduce flood damage to the City’s infrastructure. This system is designed to improve and protect groundwater, by providing well-designed stormwater systems. Hence, this project will provide adequate environmental infrastructure to improve resiliency of Sandy damaged systems in future natural disasters.
Project Name, Number
ATLANTIC CITY
340439-02
RIVERSIDE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
39,558

Service Area
Atlantic City

Need for Project
This system is designed to improve and protect groundwater, by capping historic fill and providing well-designed stormwater, wastewater and water supply systems. This site will support a new business park and marina when completed.

Project Description
This project includes installing a fill material, shore protection structure, stormwater management, site work, sewer and water supply systems and soil erosion and sedimentation control systems at the planned Riverside Business Park. This project is designed to make the stormwater system more resilient and to protect public infrastructure and private investments in the area. This system is designed to improve and protect groundwater, by capping historic fill and providing well-designed stormwater systems.
Project Name, Number

ASBURY PARK CITY
340883-07
STORM WATER IMPROVEMENTS

County
MONMOUTH

Existing Population
16,116

Service Area
Asbury Park City

Need for Project

The project is needed to re-direct certain storm infrastructure towards 7 previously installed water quality chambers throughout the City to improve runoff into lakes and ocean.

Project Description

The project involves replacement of storm sewer infrastructure on Main Street and Memorial Drive entire lengths including connections between both running under railroad ROW along side streets.
Project Name, Number
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP
340099-02
SEWER EXTENSION

County
SOMERSET

Existing Population
38,303

Service Area
Hillsborough Township

Need for Project
Hillsborough is proposing to provide sewer service for existing homes, many with failing septic systems.

Project Description
The proposed project includes construction of approximately 3,700 linear feet of 8-inch sewer pipe, 720 linear feet of force main to connect the homes to the Hillsborough Township MUA system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP 340892-09</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSS MILL PUMP STATION</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

ATLANTIC

**Existing Population**

37,349

**Service Area**

Township of Galloway

**Need for Project**

The intent of the State Plan for Suburban Planning Areas is to promote growth in Centers and other compact forms, to protect the character of existing stable communities, to protect natural resources, redesign areas of sprawl, to reverse the current trend towards further sprawl and to revitalize cities and towns. The State Plan indicates that these goals can be met by upgrading or replacing aging infrastructure systems to eliminate deficiencies and provide capacity for sustainable development and redevelopment in the region. This project would eliminate aging systems and redirect flow to upgraded more environmentally sound infrastructure.

**Project Description**

This project involves the construction of a new pump station on Lot 1.03 in Block 1173.02 and the construction of approximately 850 linear feet gravity main and 800 linear feet force main. The proposed gravity main will redirect existing flow to the proposed pump station. The project also consists of the lining of 1,000 linear feet of 14" main. The other improvements proposed as part of the pump station construction include wet wells, duplex submersible pumps, a control building, standby generator for power and a cellular based alarm system.
Project Name, Number  
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP  
340946-06  
MILL CREEK BULKHEAD  

Priority List Rank 559

County  
OCEAN

Existing Population  
26,535

Service Area  
Stafford Township

Need for Project  
The construction of the bulkheads will help reduce future erosion and improve water quality by decreasing silts eroding from the shore.

Project Description  
The proposed 800-foot bulkhead is located along Mill Creek Road is between Virginia Drive and Water Boulevard, and the proposed 900-foot bulkhead is located along Mill Creek Park spanning the two ends where there are existing bulkheads.
Project Name, Number
DOWNE TOWNSHIP
340438-01
NEW SYSTEM

County
CUMBERLAND

Existing Population
1,631

Service Area
Downe Township

Need for Project
Private septic systems along bay front properties are contributing to the environmental degradation of the Delaware Bay. Comprehensive collection and treatment will eliminate environmental issues and assist the residents on the repairs that without these programs may be beyond their realm of affordability.

Project Description
The project includes installation of new collection systems and package treatment.
Project Name, Number
NEWARK CITY
340815-11
SITE REMEDIATION
County
ESSEX

Existing Population
277,140

Service Area
City of Newark

Need for Project
A former chemical site requires remedial measures to support brownfield development and provide significant environmental benefits. Placement of an impermeable cap along with installation of stormwater controls will ensure that rain water will not mobilize contaminates and pollute groundwater or the adjacent waterways.

Project Description
The proposed project includes demolition of existing buildings, installation of an impermeable cap and cover system, installation of stormwater controls.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP</td>
<td>340364-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOOD MITIGATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**
CAMDEN

**Existing Population**
64,634

**Service Area**
Township of Gloucester

**Need for Project**
Project is a flood control project. Control of flooding will reduce the amount of sediment entering nearby waterways.

**Project Description**
Project will first consist of an analysis of the existing storm drainage systems, contributing drainage areas and detention basins, and of the receiving systems in order to determine needed improvements. It is assumed that the roadway will need to be raised and downstream piping systems enlarged to eliminate the periodic flooding.

The purpose is to eliminate flooding of Redwood Street that isolates a small community in the SW corner of the township. Project will entail extensive stormwater and hydrologic analysis, likely increase in the size of the culvert under Redwood Avenue, revisions to the street profile and any required improvements to the stream channel. Extensive permitting is expected.

During significant storm events flooding from the North Branch Timber Creek overtops the roadway, erodes sediment into the creek, prevents traffic flow and blocks the ability of the emergency and fire squads on the west side of the creek from responding to residents east of the creek. The project will raise the roadway and adjacent bridge approximately two feet to be above the experienced flood levels. Substantial permitting is expected.
Project Name, Number                           Priority List Rank
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP                           623
340364-12                                      
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT                         

County                                             
CAMDEN                                         

Existing Population                             
64,634                                        

Service Area                                     
Township of Gloucester                          

Need for Project                                 
No significant adverse impacts on water quality or hydrology are expected as a result of the proposed projects. It is anticipated that water quality and hydrology will be improved since the projects propose to restore stormwater basin function, and repair/reconstruct failing stormwater outfall structures. The reconstruction of the failing stormwater outfalls is anticipated to reduce the current erosion concerns, thereby improving surface water quality. The restoration of the stormwater basins is expected to enhance stormwater recharge, thereby improving the local hydrology.

Project Description                             
This project component consists of rehabilitation existing basins, headwall and pipe replacement and stormwater piping relining/replacement. The basin rehabilitation projects are proposed to provide adequate storage and better infiltration to provide TSS removal of the stormwater runoff. The projects proposed to rehabilitate old, undersized and deteriorated storm pipes and headwalls is to prevent nonpoint source pollution to reach local rivers, creeks and other water ways and to eliminate sinkhole problems, and erosion. The age of the Gloucester Township stormwater system being considered for rehabilitation range from 30 to 50 years and are located in the older sections of the Township. The piping material of the lines under consideration typically consists of asbestos cement vitrified clay/terra cotta, cast iron, and reinforced concrete with the material of the manholes being cast concrete, brick or masonry block.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
---|---
NJ WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY 340421-01 | 626
D&R CANAL DREDGING

County
SOMERSET

Existing Population
62,300

Service Area

The D&R Canal extends from the Delaware River at Bulls Island to the Raritan River in New Brunswick for a distance of approximately 60 miles. The 10.5 mile segment of the Canal to be dredged is located in the Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park and the project area extends from Lincoln Highway – Route 27 (Station 1862+00) to Amwell Road (Station 2418+00) in Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey.

Need for Project

Since the canal functions as a reservoir, the purpose of this project is to improve water quality and maintain hydraulic capacity by removing accumulated sediment, aquatic vegetation growth and debris. With dredging the velocity in the canal will be reduced thereby reducing sediment resuspension and raw water turbidity. The reduced solids loading will allow for lower coagulant dosage at the water treatment plants. The in situ sediments also contain organics and their removal would help to control the total organic carbon concentration of the raw water. Removal of the submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) will reduce disinfection by product precursors in the finished water of downstream users. Additionally, decaying SAV could result in anaerobic conditions with resulting taste and odors and possible dissolved metals (iron and manganese) releases into the water column.

Project Description

The New Jersey Water Supply Authority (NJWSA) proposes to remove approximately 270,000 cubic yards of sediment from a 10.5 mile segment of the Delaware and Raritan Canal (D&R Canal) between Kingston at Lincoln Highway – Route 27 (Station 1862+00) to Amwell Road (Station 2418+00) in Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey.
Project Name, Number                  Priority List Rank
JACKSON TOWNSHIP                  627
340953-04
JET-VAC

County
OCEAN

Existing Population
54,856

Service Area
Jackson Township

Need for Project
The purpose of the project is to procure a Jet-Vac and Dump Truck to assist in maintenance of storm drains and outfall areas.

Project Description
The project includes purchase of a Jet-Vac and Dump Truck.
CARTERET BOROUGH
340939-08
MILIK ST. DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS

County
MIDDLESEX

Existing Population
22,844

Service Area
Borough of Carteret

Need for Project
Currently, the open ditch stormwater conveyances are overgrown with vegetation and silt buildup, and have not been adequately maintained. The removal of vegetation and silt build up will result in higher quantity storms being conveyed downstream to ultimate discharge point, reduce stagnant water conditions, prevent upstream flooding, and provide overall better aesthetics in residential and commercial area.

Project Description
The project consists of storm sewer rehabilitation in commercial/industrial area of Milik Street, including new regional basin, rehabilitation of open ditch stormwater conveyance and tv inspection and repair of existing storm sewer piping.
Project Name, Number                                      Priority List Rank
CARTERET BOROUGH                                          647
340939-09
NOE ST. STORMWATER PS

County
MIDDLESEX

Existing Population
22,844

Service Area
Borough of Carteret

Need for Project
The proposed improvements are needed to reduce non-point source pollution resulting in an overtaxed infrastructure system adjacent to Noes Creek and the Arthur Kill areas, as well as, providing resiliency against future storm events in an area that was impacted by Superstorm Sandy.

Project Description
The project consists of construction of a new stormwater pump station and detention basin in the Noe Street drainage area.
Project Name, Number | Priority List Rank
---------------------|---------------------
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH | 660
340208-02 | 
STORMWATER OUTFALL RELOCATION | 
County | OCEAN
Existing Population | 11,045
Service Area | Borough of Beachwood
Need for Project

The Borough is located on the Toms River which discharges directly into the Barnegat Bay. The runoff from the Beachwood Beach outfall consists of storm water from the wooded and paved areas in the drainage area. The catch basins upstream of the outfall do not have the capability to reduce suspended solids. The hydrodynamic separator is the logical BMP at this location due to the close proximity of the drainage area to the river and the lack of space in this developed area to provide a storm water management basin or other facility to intercept and treat solids, sediments and other pollutants. Evidence of a water quality based need for measures to reduce non-point pollution in Beachwood Borough is provided by the results of testing for water quality at the Beachwood beaches. In many cases the water quality of many beaches is adversely impacted by contaminated storm water runoff. Information published by the National Resources Defense Council in "Testing the Waters, 2010" listed the Beachwood Beach West in a list of 15 beaches in the nation with more than 25 samples exceeding the EPA’s Single Sample Maximum Standards for designated beach areas each year, 2006-2009. In 2009 alone, of 47 samples at the Beachwood Beach west, the EPA maximum standards were exceeded over 50% of the time. The outfall is located near the Borough beach and serves as the discharge point for the associated parking area. The drainage is 4.65 acres and includes paved areas.

Project Description

The proposed project includes relocating existing outfall pipe #1 and #2 and installing lift station (pump station) to accommodate the outfall relocation in order improve water quality and stormwater flooding.
Project Name, Number
SOMERS POINT CITY
340618-02
STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
10,795

Service Area
Somers Point City

Need for Project
During rainstorms with moderate precipitation, the system is overloaded with the amount of water that it receives and flooding occurs causing contaminants to collect and deposit.

Project Description
The proposed project includes stormwater improvements, installation of a pump station and installation of tidal check valves.
Project Name, Number           Priority List Rank
SOMERS POINT CITY            665
340618-03
EXTON ROAD STORMWATER

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
10,795

Service Area
Somers Point City

Need for Project
During rainstorms with moderate precipitation, the system is overloaded with the amount of water that it receives and flooding occurs causing contaminants to collect and deposit.

Project Description
The proposed project includes stormwater improvements along Exton Road.
Project Name, Number
SOMERS POINT CITY
340618-04
BETHEL ROAD STORMWATER
County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
10,795

Service Area
Somers Point City

Need for Project
During rainstorms with moderate precipitation, the system is overloaded with the amount of water that it receives and flooding occurs causing contaminants to collect and deposit.

Project Description
The proposed project includes stormwater improvements along Bethel Road.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VENTNOR CITY 340667-02 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

ATLANTIC

**Existing Population**

10,650

**Service Area**

City of Ventnor

**Need for Project**

This system is designed to protect public infrastructure and private investments from impacts caused by stormwater flooding and mitigate against future damage to streets, homes, sewer systems, water systems, and other utilities. The project site is a well-established neighborhood that has witnessed frequent flooding and significant impacts from Superstorm Sandy.

**Project Description**

This project includes installing a pump station and stormwater infrastructure in the Ventnor Heights section of the City. This project is designed to make the stormwater system more resilient and to protect public infrastructure and private investments in the area.

This project includes installing a pump station and stormwater infrastructure in the Gardens section of the City. This project is being pursued jointly by the Cities of Ventnor and Margate, Atlantic County Government and the Atlantic County Utilities Authority. This project is designed to make the stormwater system more resilient and to protect public infrastructure and private investments in the area.

This project includes installation of thirty-six check valves on various locations along the back-bay section of the City. This project is designed to make the stormwater system more resilient and to protect public infrastructure and private investments in the area. Without properly functioning check valves tide water can back up into the City, complicating the impacts of a high tide, storm event.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name, Number</th>
<th>Priority List Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VENTNOR CITY</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>340667-03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOOD WALLS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County**

ATLANTIC

**Existing Population**

10,650

**Service Area**

City of Ventnor

**Need for Project**

This system is designed to protect public infrastructure and private investments from impacts caused by stormwater flooding and mitigate against future damage to streets, homes, sewer systems, water systems, and other utilities. The project site is a well-established neighborhood that has witnessed frequent flooding and significant impacts from Superstorm Sandy.

**Project Description**

This project includes installation of flood walls in various locations along the back-bay section of the City. This project is designed to make the stormwater system more resilient and to protect public infrastructure and private investments in the area. The flood walls are currently in poor condition, complicating the impacts of a high tide, storm event. New flood walls are planned for:

- Winchester Avenue (Lily Park) between Little Rock Avenue & Victoria Avenue – 235 LF. $364,240
- Winchester Avenue between Marion Avenue & Austin Avenue – 145 LF. $224,750
- Ventnor Gardens Plaza at Wissahickon Avenue – 165 LF. $255,750
- Sacramento Avenue street end off Monmouth Avenue – 50 LF. $77,500
- Derby Avenue street end at Winchester Avenue – 50 LF. $77,500
Project Name, Number: BRIGANTINE CITY 340827-05

County: ATLANTIC

Existing Population: 9,450

Service Area:
City of Brigantine

Need for Project:
This system is designed to protect public infrastructure and private investments from impacts caused by stormwater flooding and mitigate against future damage to streets, homes, sewer systems, water systems, and other utilities. These project sites are well-established neighborhoods that have witnessed frequent flooding and significant impacts from Superstorm Sandy.

Project Description:
Three additional stormwater management projects are proposed in this application. Each of the pump stations described below will include an Emergency Generator to insure operation during electric power outages: 1. New Lighthouse Circle Stormwater Pump Station - 34th Street and Bayshore Avenue. This pump will serve a drainage area that includes portions of Brigantine Boulevard, the only access route off of the island. 2. New Hackney Place Stormwater Pump Station - to be located off of West Shore Drive in the Golf Course Section of the City. 3. New Pump Station at Jenkins Parkway, 12th Street North. This project is designed to improve and protect groundwater, as well as providing for a functional stormwater systems.

The project includes a pump station and emergency generator to service the stormwater needs of this area along with water proofing the boat ramp which is at elevation 7 ft. Flood gates will provide this protection. Also planned is the elevation of the boat ramp apron and Bayshore Avenue to reduce flooding.

Currently the outlet structure that serves the Ocean Drive and Lagoon Boulevard section of the Inlet area of the City is totally clogged and non-functional. The current 60" outfall pipe is buried and the system no longer functions as designed. It is estimated that the current system operates at or near 25% capacity, resulting in localized flooding. This project calls for a new outlet system to be designed that will reroute stormwater within the Seaport Area Drainage Basin to a new outfall.

This project includes: 1. 12th Street North Stormwater Project - Located on the far northern section of the City. The plan includes raise 12th Street North. The elevation of 12th Street North is specifically included in the County AHMP. 2. Evans Boulevard Stormwater Project - E Evans Boulevard intersects 12th Street North at a 90 degree angle. The improvements on this street include installing 1,800 LF of piping along E Evans Boulevard to 12 Street North. The planned pipe system is specifically included in the County AHMP.
Project Name, Number  | Priority List Rank
BRIGANTINE CITY     | 672
340827-06           |   
STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS |

County
ATLANTIC

Existing Population
9,450

Service Area
City of Brigantine

Need for Project
This system is designed to improve flood and stormwater control throughout the northern section of Brigantine. By having a properly functioning stormwater system, the silt traps within the catch basins will capture materials that should not be discharged from the system resulting in water quality improvements.

Project Description
This project will provide for the removal of accumulated sand from municipal drainage basins in the Golf Course Section of the City of Brigantine. The Golf Course Section of the City was significantly flooded by Superstorm Sandy and silts and sand washed into the underground drainage system. This project is designed to improve and protect groundwater, as well as providing for a functional stormwater systems.
**Project Name, Number**

DOWNE TOWNSHIP  
340438-02  
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

**Priority List Rank**

723

**County**

CUMBERLAND

**Existing Population**

1,631

**Service Area**

Downe Township

**Need for Project**

The health, safety and welfare of the residents are in jeopardy due to deterioration of existing bulkheads and stormwater management measures that have been damaged from recent and significant storm event.

**Project Description**

The project includes bulkhead repair, beach replenishment and jetty construction.
Project Name, Number  
AVALON BOROUGH  
340864-02  
BACK BAY DREDGING  

County  
CAPE MAY  

Existing Population  
1,334  

Service Area  
Avalon Borough  

Need for Project  
When the free flow of tidal waters in and among the multiple tidal creeks and salt marsh is hindered by shoaling, the natural flushing and cleansing effect of the tides is hindered. This results in the trapping or slowing of waters within certain areas, and accompanying loss of water quality. When shoaling is left unaddressed, the problem is compounded and water quality continues to decrease. Detrimental effects of the poor water quality in the back bays includes increased risk of bacteriological contamination and the concentration of other contaminants (metals, etc.) in shoaled areas where water velocity is slowed and the contaminants drop to the bay floor rather than continue to disperse throughout the system.  

Project Description  
The project includes dredging of back bays and water ways impacted by Sandy.
Project Name, Number
CALIFON BOROUGH 340431-01
STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS

County
HUNTERDON

Existing Population
1,076

Service Area
Califon Borough

Need for Project

Current stormwater system is in structural failure and is adversely affecting various septic systems and causing undo runoff into South Branch of the Raritan River.

Project Description

Insufficient stormwater management at Railroad Avenue and Main Street is primarily attributed to rapidly peaking storm flows from two primary watercourses, one, the unnamed tributary extending from the firehouse at Main Street across the northerly portion of a large unimproved property (Block 20, lot 4) following a wooded stream corridor to the County culvert on Academy Street, and one (1) which extends along behind the residences on Main Street and along the easterly boundary of the undeveloped Winters Tract. It is proposed that improvements consist of three major components 1) replacement of the existing antiquated stormwater piping and open channel system extending from Main St. to the natural stream channel on the recently acquired mitigation tract; 2) construction of a stormwater conveyance relief pipe along Main Street parallel to the existing system of culverts to provide additional capacity to the discharge point at Maill Street, and 3) construction of mini-diversions from existing tributarie
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<tr>
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**County**
MIDDLESEX

**Existing Population**
6,893

**Service Area**
Borough of Milltown, New Brunswick, East Brunswick

**Need for Project**
Clean-up of the contaminated industrial site will remove the potential of polluting the adjacent Mill Pond and other nearby waterways as well as groundwater.

**Project Description**
The proposed project includes the clean-up of the former Micheline Tire industrial site to protect water quality in the area.
Project Name, Number
MILLTOWN BOROUGH
340102-04
FORD AVE. INFRASTRUCTURE

County
MIDDLESEX

Existing Population
6,893

Service Area
Borough of Milltown, New Brunswick, East Brunswick

Need for Project
Clean-up of the contaminated industrial site will remove the potential of polluting the adjacent Mill Pond and other nearby waterways as well as groundwater.

Project Description
The proposed project includes installation of sewer and stormwater infrastructure.
## Appendix D
### Statewide Assistance Infrastructure Loan Program
(Disaster Relief Emergency Financing Program)
### Project Eligibility List

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<td>CW</td>
<td>Brick Township MUA</td>
<td>340448-10</td>
<td>Pump Station Resiliency</td>
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<td>CW</td>
<td>Middletown Township SA</td>
<td>340097-05</td>
<td>Pump Station Resiliency</td>
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<td>340945-13</td>
<td>Laurence Harbor Bulkhead</td>
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<td>CW</td>
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<td>Pump Station Improvements</td>
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<td>CW</td>
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<td>Pelican Island Sewer Repair</td>
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<td>CW</td>
<td>Peq. Lincoln Park Fairfield SA</td>
<td>340880-05</td>
<td>PS Flood Operations</td>
<td>$3,768,261</td>
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<td>Pequannock River Basin RSA</td>
<td>340495-05</td>
<td>Sewer Rehabilitation</td>
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<td>340829-03</td>
<td>Emergency Power</td>
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<td>Emergency Generators</td>
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<td>Sludge Heat Treatment</td>
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<td>Incinerator #2 Upgrade</td>
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<td>Moss Mill Pump Station</td>
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<td>New System</td>
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<td>340421-01</td>
<td>D&amp;R Canal Dredging</td>
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<td>Jet-Vac</td>
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<td>340939-08</td>
<td>Milik St. Drainage Improvements</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Installation of new 6 MGD booster pump station</td>
<td>Orange City</td>
<td>0717001-001/2/3/4-1</td>
<td>Installation of new 6 MGD booster pump station</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Phase 1-Installation of four 2,500 kW diesel generators with buildings and fuel pumps at the Little Falls WTP</td>
<td>Passaic Valley WC</td>
<td>1605002-025</td>
<td>Phase 1-Installation of four 2,500 kW diesel generators with buildings and fuel pumps at the Little Falls WTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Installation of VOC treatment at White Oak Ridge PS and rehabilitation of wells to increase deficiency</td>
<td>East Orange Water Commission</td>
<td>0705001-011</td>
<td>Installation of VOC treatment at White Oak Ridge PS and rehabilitation of wells to increase deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Installation of radium removal treatment at well #5</td>
<td>Willingboro MUA</td>
<td>0338001-009</td>
<td>Installation of radium removal treatment at well #5</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Resolution of nitrate issue-new well(s) with treatment</td>
<td>North Shore Water Association</td>
<td>1904004-001</td>
<td>Resolution of nitrate issue-new well(s) with treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Replacement of electrical, distribution equipment and generator at well # 6 WTP</td>
<td>Willingboro MUA</td>
<td>0338001-005</td>
<td>Replacement of electrical, distribution equipment and generator at well # 6 WTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Upgrades to WTP to address taste and odor problems</td>
<td>Salem City</td>
<td>1712001-003</td>
<td>Upgrades to WTP to address taste and odor problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Installation of two generators@ White Oak Ridge PS</td>
<td>East Orange Water Commission</td>
<td>705001</td>
<td>Installation of two generators@ White Oak Ridge PS</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Installation of gen sets@ wells #2&amp;24, 20,19&amp;18&amp;19 WTP</td>
<td>Bridgeton City</td>
<td>0601001-</td>
<td>Installation of gen sets@ wells #2&amp;24, 20,19&amp;18&amp;19 WTP</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Replacement of undersized water mains in Skippers Cove &amp; Pebble Beach Area</td>
<td>Ocean Township</td>
<td>1520001-006</td>
<td>Replacement of undersized water mains in Skippers Cove &amp; Pebble Beach Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Replacement of 2,500 LF of water main and installation of 900 LF of water main to connect to Jefferson Twp water system</td>
<td>Mountain Shores POA</td>
<td>1414009-001</td>
<td>Replacement of 2,500 LF of water main and installation of 900 LF of water main to connect to Jefferson Twp water system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Installation of emergency generators at 3 wells</td>
<td>Willingboro MUA</td>
<td>0338001-004</td>
<td>Installation of emergency generators at 3 wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Replacement of 5,000 LF of water mains</td>
<td>Tuckerton Borough</td>
<td>1532002-005</td>
<td>Replacement of 5,000 LF of water mains</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Installation of low lift natural gas pump-design/build</td>
<td>North Jersey District WS</td>
<td>1613001-026</td>
<td>Installation of low lift natural gas pump-design/build</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Cleaning &amp; cement lining of mains (Phase 13)</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001-016</td>
<td>Cleaning &amp; cement lining of mains (Phase 13)</td>
</tr>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Replacement of water main with 12&quot; on Mill Creek Road</td>
<td>Stafford Township</td>
<td>1530004-018</td>
<td>Replacement of water main with 12&quot; on Mill Creek Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Replacement of generator @ well #5 and demolish generator @ Pebble Beach WTP</td>
<td>Ocean Township</td>
<td>1520001</td>
<td>Replacement of generator @ well #5 and demolish generator @ Pebble Beach WTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Tuckerton Borough</td>
<td>1532002-003</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of the 1.5 MG storage tank</td>
<td>$659,373</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001-020</td>
<td>Replace the Tingley Lane pump station</td>
<td>$13,330,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ North Tingley Lane</td>
<td>$145,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ CJO WTP</td>
<td>$1,780,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ intake station</td>
<td>$1,450,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ NJAWCo interconnection @ Randolph Ave</td>
<td>$580,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ NJAWCo interconnection @ Menlo Park</td>
<td>$181,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Brick Twp MUA</td>
<td>1506001</td>
<td>Installation of emergency generators @ Mantoloking Rd, Morris Ave &amp; Ridge Rd booster pump stations</td>
<td>$435,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>New Brunswick City</td>
<td>1214001</td>
<td>Installation of emergency generator @ Weston's Mill Pump Station</td>
<td>$2,175,142</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>New Brunswick City</td>
<td>1214001</td>
<td>Installation of secondary emergency generator @ WTP</td>
<td>$2,175,142</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>New Brunswick City</td>
<td>1214001</td>
<td>Installation of emergency generator @ D&amp;R Canal raw water pump</td>
<td>$2,175,142</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Perth Amboy City</td>
<td>1216001-006</td>
<td>Sandblast &amp; paint aerator, clarifiers, lime silos &amp; dust collectors @ WTP</td>
<td>$870,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Bayview Water Co./Downe Twp</td>
<td>0604001-004</td>
<td>Construction of new storage tank on New Jersey Avenue</td>
<td>$870,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Jersey City/Jersey City MUA</td>
<td>0906001-008</td>
<td>Clean &amp; line 18,000 LF of 6&quot;, 8&quot; &amp; 10&quot; water main &amp; replace 4,000 LF of water main</td>
<td>$6,730,000</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Coastal North System</td>
<td>1345001</td>
<td>Installation of Gen Sets@Swimming River WTP</td>
<td>$14,590,000</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Coastal North System</td>
<td>1345001</td>
<td>Installation of 1.5 MW Gen Set@Oak Glen WTP</td>
<td>$139,397</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Rahway City</td>
<td>2013001-007</td>
<td>Rahway Water Treatment Plant Filter System Upgrade to membrane filtration &amp; new interconnection with MWCo</td>
<td>$15,094,000</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Long Beach Twp</td>
<td>1517001</td>
<td>Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ Beach Haven Terrace WTP</td>
<td>$2,110,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Long Beach Twp</td>
<td>1517001</td>
<td>Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ Brant Beach</td>
<td>$2,110,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Beach Haven Borough</td>
<td>1503001</td>
<td>Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ WTP</td>
<td>$2,110,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Pinelands Water Company</td>
<td>333001</td>
<td>Installation of back up power @well #4</td>
<td>$94,250</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Pinelands Water Company</td>
<td>333001</td>
<td>Installation of back up power @ high lift PS</td>
<td>$36,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Barneget Twp</td>
<td>1533001</td>
<td>Install emergency generator for well #4</td>
<td>$217,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Salem City</td>
<td>1712001-002</td>
<td>Installation of a new well to enable withdrawing GW at diversion rate since existing wells do not run at capacity</td>
<td>$188,500</td>
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<td>Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Stone Harbor Borough</td>
<td>0510001-005</td>
<td>Replacement of water mains on 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th and 89th streets</td>
<td>$704,961</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Lakewood Township MUA</td>
<td>1514002-012</td>
<td>Installation of a new storage tank</td>
<td>$145,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Raritan</td>
<td>2004002</td>
<td>Installation of 2 gen sets @ Raritan Millstone WTP</td>
<td>$1,714,000</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Raritan</td>
<td>2004002</td>
<td>Installation of direct electric drives on natural gas pumps @ Raritan Millstone WTP</td>
<td>$2,110,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1514002</td>
<td>Installation of generators</td>
<td>$507,500</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Roosevelt Borough</td>
<td>1341001-005</td>
<td>Upgrades to water treatment plant, including new 240/480 volt electrical service and upgrades to electrical equipment and security improvements</td>
<td>$357,048</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Passaic Basin</td>
<td>712001</td>
<td>Installation of 2.5 MW Gen Set @ Canoe Brook WTP</td>
<td>$6,730,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Southeast Morris County MUA</td>
<td>1424001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ Picatinny Booster PS</td>
<td>$362,500</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Southeast Morris County MUA</td>
<td>1424001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ Park Ave Booster PS</td>
<td>$398,750</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Southeast Morris County MUA</td>
<td>1424001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ Wing Well</td>
<td>$761,250</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Milltown Borough</td>
<td>1212001-002</td>
<td>Ford Ave Redevelopment-Installation of 4,700 LF of water main</td>
<td>$1,529,200</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001</td>
<td>Relocation of Eborne PS &amp; ST from floodprone area</td>
<td>$25,930,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Lakewood Township MUA</td>
<td>1514002</td>
<td>New Interconnection for resiliency</td>
<td>$725,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Downe Township</td>
<td>0604999-001</td>
<td>Construction of water system for Money Island and Gandy's Beach and installation of storage tank in Fortescue</td>
<td>$1,100,550</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Milltown Borough</td>
<td>1212001-003</td>
<td>Ford Ave Redevelopment-Rehabilitation of storage tank</td>
<td>$1,087,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Perth Amboy City</td>
<td>1216001</td>
<td>Installation of a new standby generator for Runyon WTP</td>
<td>$2,578,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Brigantine City</td>
<td>103001</td>
<td>Installation of generators @ wells #4, 5 &amp; 7</td>
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<td>1341001-001</td>
<td>Cleaning and lining of 8,900 LF of 6 &amp; 8 inch water mains</td>
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<td>Brick Twp MUA</td>
<td>1506001</td>
<td>Flood proofing entry doors &amp; elevate venting @ raw water PS</td>
<td>$191,400</td>
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<td>Conversion of test well #14 to production well</td>
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<td>Wonder Lake Properties, Inc.</td>
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<td>Replace hydropneumatic tank and install new tank</td>
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<td>NJ American Water Co.-Raritan</td>
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<td>Raise level of floodwall @ Raritan Millstone</td>
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<td>Relocate Pump Station to less flood prone area</td>
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<td>Install generator, raise and improve electrical components &amp; floodproof facilities@ Black Brook wells &amp; WTP</td>
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83 Projects $242,794,084
## Appendix E
### Interim Financing Program Clean Water Eligibility List

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<th>Est. Project Cost</th>
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<td>Riverside Stormwater</td>
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<td>Asbury Park City</td>
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<td>Storm Water Improvements</td>
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<td>340099-02</td>
<td>Sewer Extension</td>
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<td>Moss Mill Pump Station</td>
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<td>Stafford Township</td>
<td>340446-06</td>
<td>Mill Creek Bulkhead</td>
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<td>Downe Township</td>
<td>340438-01</td>
<td>New System</td>
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<td>614</td>
<td>Newark City</td>
<td>340815-11</td>
<td>Site Remediation</td>
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<td>Gloucester Township</td>
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<td>Flood Mitigation</td>
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<td>340421-01</td>
<td>D&amp;R Canal Dredging</td>
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<td>Jackson Township</td>
<td>340953-04</td>
<td>Jet-Vac</td>
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<td>340939-08</td>
<td>Milik St. Drainage Improvements</td>
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<td>Carteret Borough</td>
<td>340939-09</td>
<td>Noe St. Stormwater Ps</td>
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<td>660</td>
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<td>340208-02</td>
<td>Stormwater Outfall Relocation</td>
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<td>Somers Point City</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Somers Point City</td>
<td>340618-03</td>
<td>Exton Road Stormwater</td>
<td>$5,203,507</td>
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<td>Bethel Road Stormwater</td>
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<td>Stormwater Management</td>
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<td>Flood Walls</td>
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<td>340827-05</td>
<td>Flood Control</td>
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<td>Stormwater Improvements</td>
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<td>Back Bay Dredging</td>
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<td>340431-01</td>
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<td>Milltown Borough</td>
<td>340102-01</td>
<td>Site Remediation</td>
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<td>828</td>
<td>Milltown Borough</td>
<td>340102-04</td>
<td>Ford Ave. Infrastructure</td>
<td>$5,190,428</td>
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|                      |                   |       |                             | 125 Projects | $1,440,486,218 |


## Appendix F

### Interim Financing Program Drinking Water Eligibility List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>System Name</th>
<th>Project Number</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Est. Project Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental</td>
<td>* Orange City</td>
<td>0717001-001/2/3/4-1</td>
<td>Installation of new 6 MGD booster pump station</td>
<td>$2,486,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Passaic Valley WC</td>
<td>1605002-025</td>
<td>Phase 1-Installation of four 2,500 kW diesel generators with buildings and fuel pumps at the Little Falls WTP</td>
<td>$12,950,800</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>East Orange Water Commission</td>
<td>0705001-011</td>
<td>Installation of VOC treatment at White Oak Ridge PS and rehabilitation of wells to increase deficiency</td>
<td>$5,505,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Willingboro MUA</td>
<td>0338001-009</td>
<td>Installation of radium removal treatment at well #5</td>
<td>$3,588,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>North Shore Water Association</td>
<td>1904004-001</td>
<td>Resolution of nitrate issue-new well(s) with treatment</td>
<td>$432,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Willingboro MUA</td>
<td>0338001-005</td>
<td>Replacement of electrical, distribution equipment and generator at well # 6 WTP</td>
<td>$1,494,048</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Salem City</td>
<td>1712001-003</td>
<td>Upgrades to WTP to address taste and odor problems</td>
<td>$6,070,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>East Orange Water Commission</td>
<td>705001</td>
<td>Installation of two generators@ White Oak Ridge PS</td>
<td>$5,602,720</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Bridgeton City</td>
<td>0601001-</td>
<td>Installation of gen sets@ wells #2&amp;24, 20,19&amp;23,18&amp;19 WTP</td>
<td>$1,341,917</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Ocean Township</td>
<td>1520001-006</td>
<td>Replacement of undersized water mains in Skippers Cove &amp; Pebble Beach Area</td>
<td>$2,413,600</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Mountain Shores POA</td>
<td>1414009-001</td>
<td>Replacement of 2,500 LF of water main and installation of 900 LF of water main to connect to Jefferson Twp water system</td>
<td>$821,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Willingboro MUA</td>
<td>0338001-004</td>
<td>Installation of emergency generators at 3 wells</td>
<td>$1,494,048</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tuckerton Borough</td>
<td>1532002-005</td>
<td>Replacement of 5,000 LF of water mains</td>
<td>$1,720,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>North Jersey District WS</td>
<td>1613001-026</td>
<td>Installation of low lift natural gas pump-design/build</td>
<td>$12,198,595</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001-016</td>
<td>Cleaning &amp; cement lining of mains (Phase 13)</td>
<td>$5,410,000</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Stafford Township</td>
<td>1530004-018</td>
<td>Replacement of water main with 12” on Mill Creek Road</td>
<td>$2,203,951</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Ocean Township</td>
<td>1520001</td>
<td>Replacement of generator @ well #5 and demolish generator @ Pebble Beach WTP</td>
<td>$134,705</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Tuckerton Borough</td>
<td>1532002-003</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of the 1.5 MG storage tank</td>
<td>$659,373</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001-020</td>
<td>Replace the Tingley Lane pump station</td>
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<td>Company</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ North Tingley Lane</td>
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<td>Installation of generator @ CJO WTP</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ intake station</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
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<td>Installation of generator @ NJAWCo interconnection@ Randolph Ave</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Middlesex Water Company</td>
<td>1225001</td>
<td>Installation of generator @ NJAWCo interconnection@ Menlo Park</td>
<td>$181,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Brick Twp MUA</td>
<td>1506001</td>
<td>Installation of emergency generators @ Mantoloking Rd, Morris Ave &amp; Ridge Rd booster pump stations</td>
<td>$435,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>New Brunswick City</td>
<td>1214001</td>
<td>Installation of emergency generator @ Weston's Mill Pump Station</td>
<td>$2,175,142</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>New Brunswick City</td>
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<td>Installation of secondary emergency generator @ WTP</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>New Brunswick City</td>
<td>1214001</td>
<td>Installation of emergency generator @ D&amp;R Canal raw water pump</td>
<td>$2,175,142</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Perth Amboy City</td>
<td>1216001-006</td>
<td>Sandblast &amp; paint aerator, clarifiers, lime silos &amp; dust collectors @ WTP</td>
<td>$870,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Bayview Water Co./Downe Twp</td>
<td>0604001-004</td>
<td>Construction of new storage tank on New Jersey Avenue</td>
<td>$870,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Jersey City/Jersey City MUA</td>
<td>0906001-008</td>
<td>Clean &amp; line 18,000 LF of 6&quot;, 8&quot; &amp; 10&quot; water main &amp; replace 4,000 LF of water main</td>
<td>$6,730,000</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Coastal North System</td>
<td>1345001</td>
<td>Installation of Gen Sets@Swimming River WTP</td>
<td>$14,590,000</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Coastal North System</td>
<td>1345001</td>
<td>Installation of 1.5 MW Gen Set@Oak Glen WTP</td>
<td>$139,397</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Rahway City</td>
<td>2013001-007</td>
<td>Rahway Water Treatment Plant Filter System Upgrade to membrane filtration &amp; new interconnection with MWCo</td>
<td>$15,094,000</td>
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<td>Long Beach Twp</td>
<td>1517001</td>
<td>Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ Beach Haven Terrace WTP</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Long Beach Twp</td>
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<td>Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ Brant Beach</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Beach Haven Borough</td>
<td>1503001</td>
<td>Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ WTP</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Pinelands Water Company</td>
<td>333001</td>
<td>Installation of back up power @ well #4</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Pinelands Water Company</td>
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<td>Installation of back up power @ high lift PS</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Barnegat Twp</td>
<td>1533001</td>
<td>Install emergency generator for well #4</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Salem City</td>
<td>1712001-002</td>
<td>Installation of a new well to enable withdrawing GW at diversion rate since existing wells do not run at capacity</td>
<td>$188,500</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Stone Harbor Borough</td>
<td>0510001-005</td>
<td>Replacement of water mains on 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th and 89th streets</td>
<td>$704,961</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Lakewood Township MUA</td>
<td>1514002-012</td>
<td>Installation of a new storage tank</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>NJ American Water Co.-Raritan</td>
<td>2004002</td>
<td>Installation of 2 gen sets@ Raritan Millstone WTP</td>
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<td>Installation of direct electric drives on natural gas pumps @ Raritan Millstone WTP</td>
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<td>Installation of generators @ Raritan Millstone WTP</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Upgrades to water treatment plant, including new 240/480 volt electrical service and upgrades to electrical equipment and security improvements</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Installation of 2.5 MW Gen Set@Canoe Brook WTP</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Installation of generator@ Pictinny Booster PS</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Installation of generator@ Park Ave Booster PS</td>
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<td>Installation of generator@ Wing Well</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Ford Ave Redevelopment-installation of 4,700 LF of water main</td>
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<td>Relocation of Eborn PS &amp; ST from floodprone area</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>New Interconnection for resiliency</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>Construction of water system for Money Island and Gandy’s Beach and installation of storage tank in Fortescue</td>
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<td>Ford Ave Redevelopment-Rehabilitation of storage tank</td>
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<td>Installation of a new standby generator for Runyon WTP</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>Installation of generators @ wells #4,5 &amp; 7</td>
<td>$981,795</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>Cleaning and lining of 8,900 LF of 6 &amp; 8 inch water mains</td>
<td>$906,250</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>Floodproofing entry doors &amp; elevate venting @ raw water PS</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Rehabilitating the Perrine Rd storage tank</td>
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<td>Rehabilitation of the Beacon Hill storage tank</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>Conversion of test well #14 to production well</td>
<td>$580,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Replace hydropneumatic tank and install new tank</td>
<td>$89,900</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>Raise level of floodwall@ Raritan Millstone</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>Installation of SCADA</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>Relocate Pump Station to less flood prone area</td>
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<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Install generator, raise and improve electrical components &amp; floodproof facilities@ Black Brook wells &amp; WTP</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>Create an Asset Management plan</td>
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<td>Construction of new interconnection with Middlesex WC</td>
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<td>Town/Municipality</td>
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<td>Amount</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Hammonton Town</td>
<td>0113001-010</td>
<td>Installation of SCADA at water facilities</td>
<td>$290,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Marlboro Township</td>
<td>1328002</td>
<td>Installation of 1000 KW generator @ Tennet Rd plant</td>
<td>$870,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Brigantine City</td>
<td>103001</td>
<td>New well#4 @ higher elevation</td>
<td>$1,859,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>West Milford MUA-Olde Milford System</td>
<td>1615016-002</td>
<td>Install Generators@ King Arthur, Baron, Rolling Ridge &amp; Ridge well sites</td>
<td>$113,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>West Milford MUA-Bald Eagle System</td>
<td>1615018-002</td>
<td>Install Generators@ Quincy &amp; rehabilitate generator@ Concord well site</td>
<td>$87,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>West Milford MUA-Crescent Park System</td>
<td>1615014-001</td>
<td>Install Generators@ Morris &amp; Sussex well sites</td>
<td>$113,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>West Milford MUA-Awosting System</td>
<td>1615012-002</td>
<td>Install Generators@ 1&amp;4 and 3&amp;3A well sites</td>
<td>$113,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>West Milford MUA-Greenbrook Estates System</td>
<td>1615002-002</td>
<td>Install Generator@ Greenbrook wells #27&amp;29 &amp; rehabilitate generator@ Greenbrook well #28 site</td>
<td>$139,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>West Milford MUA-Birch Hill System</td>
<td>1615001-002</td>
<td>Rehabilitate generator@ Moore well site</td>
<td>$36,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>West Milford MUA-Parkway System</td>
<td>1615006-002</td>
<td>Rehabilitate generator@ Parkway system well site</td>
<td>$36,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Marlboro Township</td>
<td>1328002-004</td>
<td>Construction of back up well #5A for well #5</td>
<td>$725,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Marlboro Township</td>
<td>1328002-005</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of well #4</td>
<td>$725,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Old Bridge MUA</td>
<td>1209002-012</td>
<td>Upgrade to SCADA system</td>
<td>$1,087,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Old Bridge MUA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of an emergency fuel depot</td>
<td>$1,203,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>83 Projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$242,794,084</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix G
Project Eligibility Guidelines For
Sandy Clean Water NJEIFP Loans

1. Projects that prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:
   a. Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement, including:
      • Installation of submersible pumps
      • Waterproofing electrical components (e.g. pump motors)
      • Waterproofing circuitry
      • Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
      • Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g. wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage resistant windows, storm shutters)
   b. Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas
   c. Installation of physical barriers around pump stations or other collection system facilities (e.g. levees or dykes)
   d. Installation of back-up generators or alternative energy sources (including switch boxes) that service pump stations or other collection system facilities
   e. Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works
   f. Separation of combined sewers that will result in a reduced risk of flooding of the collections system and/or treatment works
   g. Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment
   h. Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services
   i. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations
   j. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
   k. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the collection system
      • Green infrastructure that reduces flood risk by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g. constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
      • Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
      • Flood water pumping systems
      • Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure
2. **Projects that prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment works, including but not limited to:**
   a. Installation of physical barriers around a facility (e.g. levies or dykes around the facility to prevent flooding)
   b. Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas
   c. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention in infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the treatment works
      - Green infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g. constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
      - Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
      - Floodwater pumping systems
      - Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

3. **Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**
   a. Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at treatment works through upgrade or replacement, including:
      - Installation of submersible pumps
      - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g. pump motors)
      - Waterproofing circuitry
      - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
      - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g. wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage resistant windows, storm shutters)
   b. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
   c. Installation of physical barriers around individual treatment processes
      - Flood walls around treatment tanks
      - Elevated walls or capping of treatment tanks
   d. Installation of larger capacity storage tanks
      - Installation of larger capacity chemical storage tanks for continued treatment in absence of delivery service
      - Installation of larger capacity fuel storage tanks for back-up generators
      - Construction of storage tanks at treatment works to store overflows for future treatment
e. Installation of back-up energy supply or alternative energy sources and/or hardening of existing connections to the power grid
f. Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment
g. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
h. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations

4. Projects that preserve and protect treatment works equipment in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:
   a. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
   b. Prevention of saltwater damage to materials and equipment
      • Installation of salt water resistant chemical storage tanks
      • Installation of salt water resistant fuel storage tanks
      • Installation of salt water resistant equipment and appurtenances

5. Planning projects that assess a treatment works’ vulnerability to flood damage or that analyze the best approach to integrate system and community sustainability/resiliency priorities in the face of a variety of uncertain futures including natural disasters and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, provided the planning work is reasonably expected to result in a capital project, including but not limited to:
   a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent floodplain maps and projected sea level rise
   b. Alternatives analysis
APPENDIX H
Project Eligibility Guidelines For
Sandy Drinking Water NJEIFP Loans
(from USEPA Memorandum, May 1, 2013)

1. Projects that prevent interruption of water distribution system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:
   1. Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of distribution systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement including:
      • Waterproofing electrical components (e.g. pump motors)
      • Waterproofing circuitry
      • Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
      • Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g. wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage-resistant windows, storm shutters)
   2. Relocation of pump stations or other distribution system facilities to less flood prone areas
   3. Installation of physical barriers around pump stations or other distribution system facilities (e.g. levies or dykes)
   4. Installation of back-up generators or alternative energy sources (including switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities
   5. Installation/construction of redundant distribution system components and equipment
   6. Construction of interconnections with neighboring water systems which could provide an emergency water supply
   7. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations
   8. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
   9. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure associated with an otherwise eligible drinking water project that protects the distribution system
      • Green infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding by reducing stormwater runoff including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g. constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
      • Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
      • Floodwater pumping systems
      • Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure
Projects that prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment plant or well house, including but not limited to:
1. Installation of physical barriers around a facility (e.g. levies or dykes around the facility to prevent flooding)
2. Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas
3. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure associated with an otherwise eligible drinking water project that protects the treatment plant
   - Green infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g. constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
   - Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/leveses
   - Floodwater pumping systems
   - Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

3. Projects that maintain the operation of a drinking water treatment plant, intake or well in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:
   a. Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of distribution systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement, including:
      - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g. pump motors)
      - Waterproofing circuitry
      - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
      - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g. wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage-resistant windows/storm shutters)
   b. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
   c. Installation of physical barriers around individual treatment processes
      - Flood walls around treatment tanks
      - Elevated walls or capping of treatment tanks (e.g. tanks, vaults)
   d. Installation of larger capacity storage tanks
      - Installation of larger capacity chemical storage tanks for continued treatment in absence of delivery service
      - Installation of larger capacity fuel storage tanks for back-up generators
      - Installation of larger capacity water storage facilities (e.g. raw water reservoirs, backwash tanks, contact basins)
e. Installation of back-up energy supply or alternative energy sources and/or hardening of existing connections to the power grid
f. Installation/construction of redundant distribution system components and equipment
g. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
h. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations

4. Projects that preserve and protect water system equipment in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:
   a. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structure
   b. Prevention of saltwater damage to materials and equipment
      - Installation of salt water resistant chemical storage tanks
      - Installation of salt water resistant fuel storage tanks
      - Installation of salt water resistant equipment and appurtenances

5. Planning projects that assess a treatment works' vulnerability to flood damage or that analyze the best approach to integrate system and community sustainability/resiliency priorities in the face of a variety of uncertain futures including natural disasters and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, provided the planning work is reasonably expected to result in a capital project, including but not limited to:
   a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent floodplain maps and projected sea level rise
   b. Alternatives analysis
   c. Asset Management Plans
   d. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans
Introduction

This Appendix provides guidance as to Emergency Loan Program eligibility and application requirements for the Clean Water and Drinking Water Programs. Not addressed herein are the program requirements for the Disaster Relief Emergency Loan Financing Program (a.k.a. the “Statewide Assistance Loan Program” or “SAIL”).

The NJDEP recognizes that environmental infrastructure emergencies may occur that endanger public health and welfare and can result in substantial environmental damage. Such circumstances require an immediate response for which a complete technical and environmental review in advance of construction is not possible. On July 15, 2005, the NJDEP issued a generic Environmental Decision Document (EDD) for environmental emergency response projects and on January 3, 2006, amendments to the program’s rules at N.J.A.C. 7:22 were adopted to allow the EIFP to fund certain emergency projects. The generic EDD and the rule changes identify the specific types of projects and conditions that must exist to qualify under the emergency project provisions of the Financing Program.

With the EDD and the rules as guidelines, the NJDEP has developed a process to respond rapidly when emergencies occur, obtain basic project information, make an eligibility determination and issue a preaward approval so that owners/operators can undertake the needed repairs and maintain eligibility for those expenditures through the EIFP. For ranking purposes, projects that qualify as emergency projects will receive funding priority over all other projects on the Project Priority List.

Project Notification Procedure.

The affected system must notify:

**Drinking Water Projects:**
The Chief of the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water Technical Assistance, Water Supply Operations Element in the Division of Water Supply, Sandra Krietzman, at (609) 292-5550;

**Clean Water Projects:**
The Assistant Director of the Municipal Finance and Construction Element in the Division of Water Quality, Gene Chebra, at (609) 633-1170

by close of business on the day of the emergency or by 12:00 PM of the next business day. For example, if an emergency occurs on a Friday morning, the NJDEP must be notified by the end of the Friday business day or if an emergency occurs on a Saturday or Sunday, the NJDEP must be notified by 12:00PM on the following Monday.

The NJDEP will confirm notification of the possible emergency project with a fax describing what information is to be submitted to NJDEP. Within 30 days of the emergency occurrence, the affected system must submit to the DWSRF a comprehensive report including the following: nature/location of the emergency, need for repair and description of the initial efforts to repair the damage, detailed description of the repair needed with costs, list any required permits, and a description of the long term solution. In addition, a Certification signed by the water superintendent, chief engineer or director must be provided by the water system stating that there was an emergency situation and that the repairs are required.
The NJEFP will only fund the portion of any repair that is necessary to restore lost service to the affected population and will only fund a specific Emergency Repair Project for a specific entity once. Any long term solutions, modifications, and/or upgrades to prevent future emergency occurrences must be addressed in future financing cycles as a project and published on the Project Priority List. Specific types of projects and conditions must exist to qualify under the emergency project provisions of the Financing Program. Drinking Water Emergency Repair Projects will be defined as, and limited to, projects that replace, in kind, the failure of an essential portion of a public water system that is expected to disrupt water service to any number of the public water system’s customers for a minimum of 24 hours total and/or poses a substantial threat to the public health, safety, and welfare.
Trust Meeting Dates

January 9, 2014
February 13, 2014
March 13, 2014
April 10, 2014
May 8, 2014
June 12, 2014
July 10, 2014
August 14, 2014
September 11, 2014
October 9, 2014
November 13, 2014
December 11, 2014
New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust

Address: 3131 Princeton Pike, Building 4, Suite 216, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648

Phone: (609) 219-8600 – Fax: (609) 219-8620

Web site: www.njeit.org