



What is the Problem?

Why Does it Matter?

Debbie Mans, NY/NJ Baykeeper



New Jersey is in a Constant State of Infrastructure Emergency

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Road Assets | \$261.5 | \$2,614.9 |
| Congestion Relief | \$477.9 | \$4,778.9 |
| Bridge Assets | \$771.1 | \$7,710.9 |
| Local System Support | \$405.1 | \$4,061.6 |
| Safety Management | \$127.2 | \$1,271.9 |
| Mass Transit Assets | \$1,066.9 | \$10,669.4 |
| Multimodal | \$46.2 | \$452.0 |
| Airport Assets and Aviation Support | \$17.7 | \$177.0 |
| Transportation Support Facilities | \$82.1 | \$820.5 |
| Total | \$3,255.7 | \$32,557.1 |

Source: New Jersey Department of Transportation, 2012-2021 Statewide Capital Investment Strategy

Environmental Programs

Wastewater needs analyses are prepared for the U.S. EPA. This report, known as the Clean Watersheds Needs Assessment, is defined by a dozen different categories. The report has begun and will be completed by the end of 2009.

Regarding water supply needs, data are being collected by an EPA contractor. The contractor reviews the data and develops a model to determine costs for each project. The current report is dated February 2009. The environmental needs are reported in these reports.

Wastewater and Treatment and Stormwater

New Jersey, along with California, has the largest total needs for wastewater repairs and improvements in the Clean Watersheds Needs Assessment. Congress, each with approximately \$30 billion.⁷⁵

As reported, New Jersey is:

- first by a wide margin (Pennsylvania is second at \$6.0 billion) in storm water management needs (\$15.6 billion);
- second nationally in combined sewer overflow (CSO) correction needs (\$9.3 billion);
- third nationally in decentralized wastewater treatment needs (\$2.2 billion);
- fourth nationally in needs to repair and improve its secondary treatment and advanced treatment infrastructure (\$6.3 billion); and
- fourth nationally in nonpoint source pollution control needs (\$1.8 billion).

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Total Needs for Wastewater Infrastructure in Excess of \$32B in 2008

The American Water Works Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, the U.S. EPA, and numerous public advocacy watchdog groups have all identified New Jersey's aging infrastructure as an area for concern. At the same time, federal funding for the New Jersey Clean Water Act has been cut, and applications for new projects have not been approved.

The water quality in New Jersey has not been set without the option of

Just as significant as the treatment processes themselves is the infrastructure that collects the sewerage and transports it to the treatment facilities. When valuable capacity is taken up by storm flows, the wastewater treatment plants are forced to discharge raw and partially treated sewage into streams and rivers. The physical components of these systems are aging quickly. Most of the sewerage collection systems in New Jersey exceed the expected useful life of 50 years.

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New Jersey makes low interest loan money available for wastewater through its Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program. The program works in partnership with the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust Program (EITP), an independent financing authority. Each project must meet certain requirements.

Projects are prioritized and money is allocated to the highest priority projects. Currently, the highest priority projects are designed to eliminate untreated discharges to waters from CSOs and damaged pipelines. Other high priority projects are along coastal waterways and those where the receiving waters do not meet the state's quality standards. Without intervention, sewerage demand is expected to exceed available treatment capacity by 2016.

The total needs for wastewater treatment, management, and remediation as of January 1, 2008 (the latest available data) is in excess of \$32 billion.⁷⁹

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open bodies of water, and wells.

Public water systems serve 80 percent of the state's residential population, while private domestic wells serve the remaining 20 percent. Transmission and distribution systems generally account for most of a system's capital value.

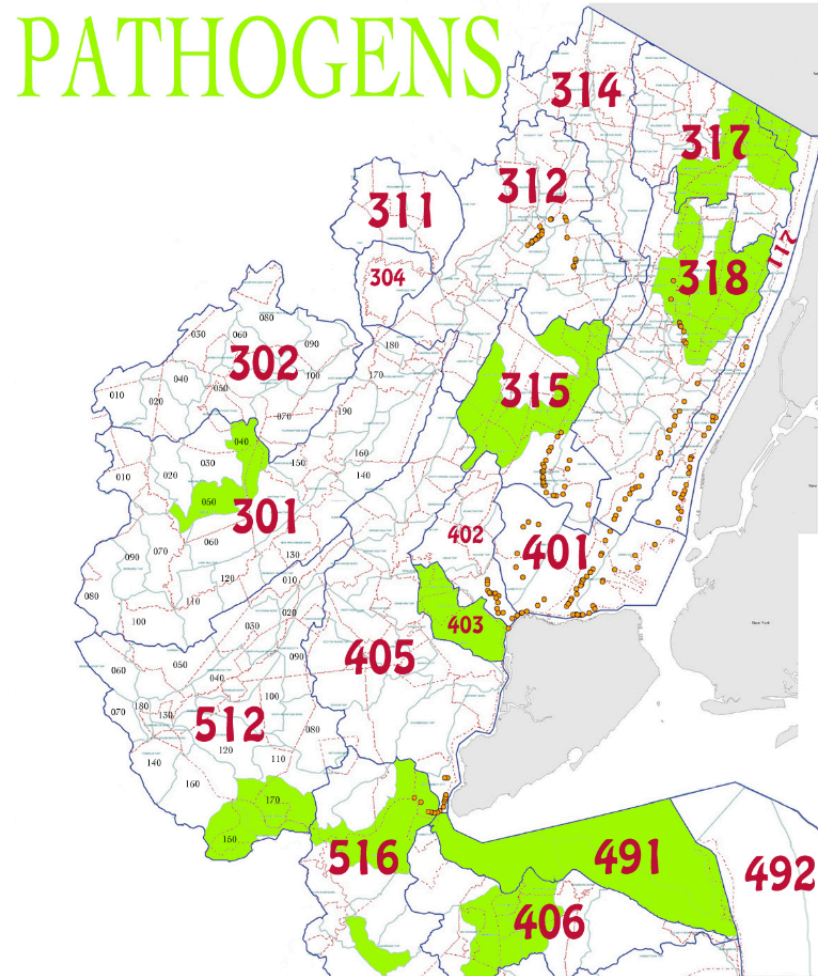
While most New Jersey residents receive water from public water systems that operate without significant U.S. EPA violations, according to U.S. EPA's 2004 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report, New Jersey's water systems were cited for a total of 17,776 violations, reflecting a 9 percent increase in total violations over 1999 levels. Most of New

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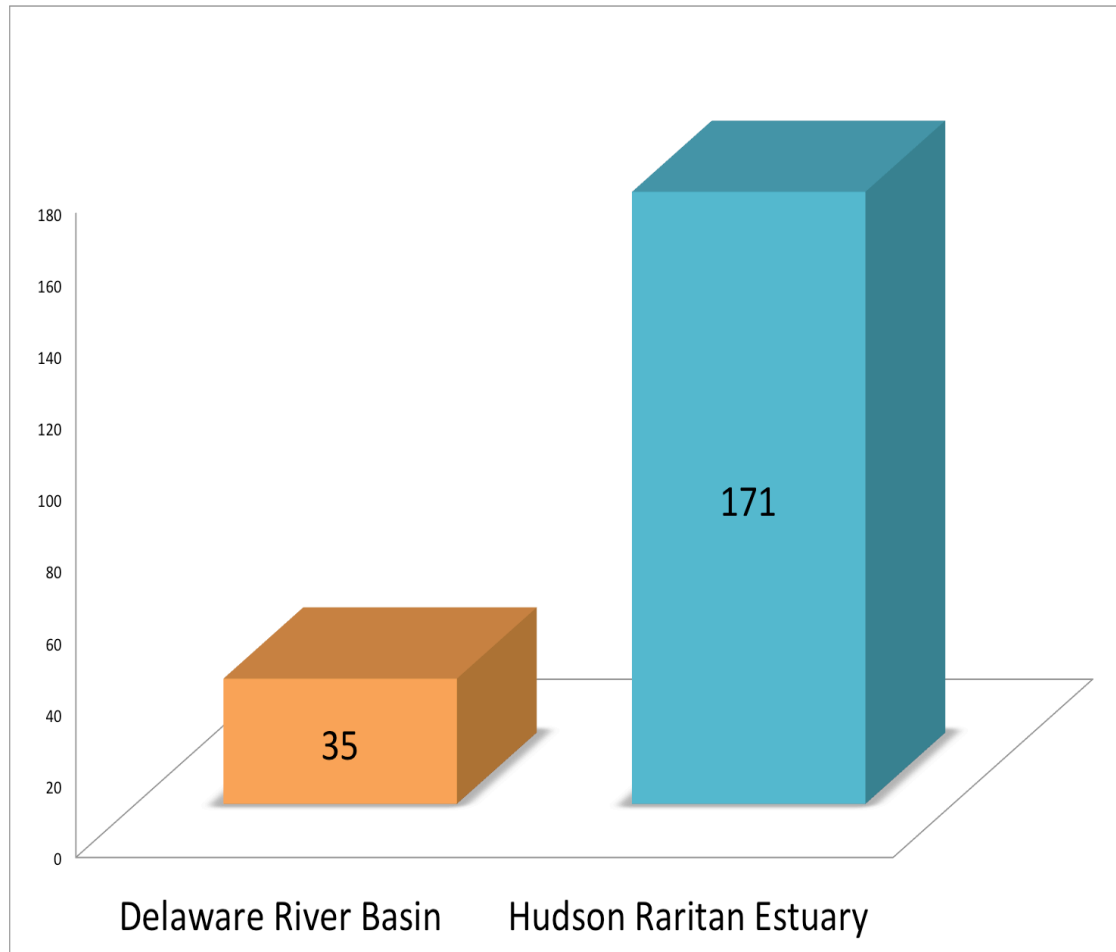
capacity by 2016.

Water Quality Standard Violations for Pathogens

- New Jersey has 206 CSO Outfalls regulated under a single general permit
- CSOs are the primary source of pathogenic pollution in the Hudson-Raritan Estuary



Combined Sewer Outfalls by Region





JUL - 5 2011

The Honorable Bob Martin
Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
P.O. Box 402
401 East State Street, 7th Floor
Trenton, New Jersey 88625-0402

Dear C

The data shows that there are serious threats to water quality facing the State of New Jersey. The good news is that, at least for the New York/New Jersey Harbor, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has all the data it needs to tackle this long-term challenge. I am writing to urge NJDEP to expeditiously complete Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for nutrients and pathogens for the New Jersey portion of the New York/New Jersey Harbor, and issue permits consistent with those TMDLs. The TMDL wash load allocations will drive the level of control needed by Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) dischargers and other municipal sources to improve water quality throughout the harbor and over time meet the goals of the Clean Water Act.

New Jersey waters are currently impaired by three categories of pollutants: pathogens, nutrients and toxics, with municipal wastewater treatment plants and CSOs continuing to be major sources of nutrients and pathogens. Over 23 billion gallons of untreated sewage are discharged every year from New Jersey's CSO points, making portions of the harbor unsuitable for swimming and other water contact activities such as kayaking. Untreated sewage contains human waste that can carry pathogenic organisms such as bacteria and viruses. In addition, over 33 million pounds of nutrients are discharged by New Jersey permittees into the harbor every year leading to low dissolved oxygen levels in waters such as the Hackensack River. These low dissolved oxygen levels result in significant habitat loss and lower species diversity. "Dead zones" form where dissolved oxygen levels are so low that most aquatic life cannot survive. Many of the detected toxic contaminants, in part a legacy of our heavy industrial past, are known carcinogens and are associated with a range of adverse human health effects, including effects on the nervous system, reproductive and developmental problems, cancer, and genetic impacts. People who eat large amounts of fish from the harbor contaminated with toxics are at risk for adverse effects.

Of the 30 CSO permittees in New Jersey, only 5 have completed implementation of their CSO Long-Term Control Plans (LTCPs), leaving 25 permittees that have not addressed their CSO discharges in accordance with federal law. Of these 25 permittees, 21 discharge to the

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#SWIMMABLEWATER



UNION BEACH, NJ









