



**NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**DRINKING WATER
STATE REVOLVING FUND**

**FINAL
SUPERSTORM SANDY FUNDING
PRIORITY SYSTEM
INTENDED USE PLAN, AND
PROJECT PRIORITY LIST**

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OVERVIEW OF SUPERSTORM SANDY PRIORITY SYSTEM, INTENDED USE PLAN AND PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

On October 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy made landfall in New Jersey which resulted in extensive flooding, power outages and other adverse impacts to infrastructure systems (including wastewater and stormwater conveyance and treatment facilities) throughout the State. Superstorm Sandy was the largest storm to hit the northeast U.S. in recorded history, knocking out power to millions and causing \$70 billion in damage to eight states. In a continued effort to assist municipalities recover and rebuild, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) in concert with the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust (Trust) has been working with other federal and State agencies to develop financial assistance programs to benefit those impacted by Superstorm Sandy and to finance other infrastructure improvements needed to help protect, maintain and improve water quality.

On January 23, 2013, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act (DRAA) was approved by Congress and included in P.L. 113-2 which was signed by the President of the United States on January 29, 2013. The purpose of the DRAA was to provide additional funding to the State's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs to provide financial assistance to communities impacted by the Superstorm Sandy and for projects whose purpose is to reduce flood damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or a natural disaster.

On May 1, 2013, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) issued guidance regarding the types of projects eligible to receive the funding authorized by the DRAA. This guidance is included in Section G of the Intended Use Plan (IUP) Chapter of this document.

This document serves as the Department's DRAA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Priority System, IUP, and Project Priority List and has several purposes regarding the use of the above anticipated federal funds, including:

- 1- the establishment of the ranking criteria under which projects will be ranked and placed on the Priority List;
- 2- the establishment of program requirements and document submittal deadlines for award of loans; and
- 3- the establishment of loan terms for projects financed through the Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program.

This IUP details how the State of New Jersey will finance projects in New Jersey's DRAA DWSRF program and which projects will be managed by the Department with respect to the capitalization grant. The 2015 DWSRF program is covered under a separate IUP.

The DWSRF is administered as a component of the Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program (EIFP) which also administers the state's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). The Clean Water component of New Jersey's EIFP provides low interest loans to publicly owned

systems for planning, design and construction of wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality improvement projects under the federal Clean Water Act and state law. The CWSRF program is covered under a separate IUP which includes the financing program for the DRRA. Prospective project sponsors must complete a ranking form for each program to be included in the respective Priority Lists and to be eligible for financing under each program. The Superstorm Sandy DWSRF money will also be administered through the EIFP.

NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water and the Municipal Finance and Construction Element jointly manage the DWSRF program along with the Trust. Through the sale of revenue bonds the Trust is able to leverage Federal grants and provide more capital, through low interest loans to more project sponsors. It should be noted that the 1981 Water Supply Bond Act authorized financing only to publicly owned systems, and the 1996 SDWA amendments did not change this. Federal funds can be used to fund both privately owned and publicly owned water systems.

PRIORITY SYSTEM

I. Priority List - General

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) issued a Call for Projects dated May 15, 2013 as part of its efforts to develop the Sandy DWSRF Intended Use Plan. The Call for Projects helped determine if a) the demand for financing was in line with the types and amount of funding available, b) a modified ranking methodology (potentially prioritizing flood-prone areas) was needed, c) SRF-related funding set asides were appropriate and d) other considerations were needed. The IUP Proposal included a list of Hurricane-related projects based on responses to the Call for Projects. During the public comment period, sponsors could have submitted a Letter of Intent and for either the Base DWSRF Program Funding (described in a separate IUP proposal) or Sandy DWSRF Program Funding.

II. Ranking Methodology

The Department assigned points to each project using the Project Priority System and ranked all eligible projects according to the total number of points each project received. All projects were subsequently placed on the Project Priority Comprehensive List according to their ranking. Projects with more points were 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 were 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 added 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 were assigned for each of the four priority categories discussed below, as applicable:

Category A. Superstorm Sandy DWSRF-related project needs

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

**Table1.
Project Elements Eligible for Project Priority Ranking in the Drinking Water State
Revolving Fund DRAA Program**

1. Projects for water supply systems, which the State classified as vulnerable , as a result of a 2007 NJDEP Interconnection Study	300 points
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.	250 points
3. Projects for other interconnections that increase water systems resiliency during time of emergency	200 points
4. Projects for water supply systems with inadequate primary and secondary source capacity	150 points
5. Projects for water systems with auxiliary power projects or developing an asset management project	125 points
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).	100 points
7. Other projects elements, not including in the above items that can be Superstorm Sandy related	50 points

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 were 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 were 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 were 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 were given for a system that has a valve exercise program. Documentation must have been provided to receive the above mentioned points.

Category C. Affordability

The purpose of the affordability criteria is to determine which project sponsors’ water systems were 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:

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

Points were assigned as shown in Table 2.

Table 2.
Point values assigned based on Affordability Factor calculation

1. Affordability factor of 100 or greater	0 Points
2. Affordability factor from 85 through 99	15 Points
3. Affordability factor from 66 through 84	30 Points
4. Affordability factor less than or equal to 65	80 Points

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

The Department determined that for the purposes of the DWSRF Program, a municipality whose median household income was 35 percent or more below the State’s MHI was considered a Disadvantaged Community, and received 80 priority points which is proportionately greater than the other affordability factor points. (New Jersey’s MHI is \$68,444 from the 2010 Census.)

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

Example:

Municipalities Served	MHI	Populations Served	Fraction of total population served	Weighted municipal MHI
Lancaster	30,000	5,000	0.167	5,000

Mayberry	20,000	10,000	0.333	6,660
Holmeville	25,000	15,000	0.500	12,500
Total		30,000	1.00	24,160

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

Category D. Population

As a tiebreaker, projects were assigned points based on the permanent population of the water system service area. For a resort community where the summer and winter populations vary greatly, the permanent population was 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, the total all the permanent population served in the multiple service areas was used. Priority points were calculated as the permanent population served by the water system divided by 100,000, expressed as a decimal. In the event that projects were tied, the project which serves a greater proportionate population in the water system's area was given higher priority.

Population served for resort communities was calculated by the following equation:

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

INTENDED USE PLAN

This IUP provides information on funds available through the Drinking Water SRF Program to provide financial assistance for projects using Superstorm Sandy funding, capitalization grants, state match, and Trust bond proceeds. Placement on the Project Priority List is a prerequisite to be considered eligible for financial assistance. Projects are certified for funding based on the Project Priority List rank, amount of available funds, and compliance with the DWSRF Program's requirements and deadlines for completion of planning, design, and loan application. If the total dollar amount of projects exceeds funds available and some projects are not within NJDEP's funding range, projects below the fundable limit may not receive a loan in the current funding cycle, but may go on the FFY14 DWSRF Base Program priority list and get legacy status.

Any projects not ready to proceed during the funding year are bypassed, but remain on the Project Priority List and thus may be eligible to pursue loan awards in the FFY14 funding cycle if the project meets the FFY14 DWSRF Base Program eligibility requirements. Project sponsors must submit a new Letter of Intent – Drinking Water to confirm interest in any future funding cycle. Additionally, project sponsors may elect to bypass their project until a future cycle. These projects will receive a letter stating that the project is bypassed for this funding cycle but the project is still eligible under future funding cycles. In general, failure of a prospective applicant to submit complete planning, design and application documents within the time periods specified by this IUP results in the Department bypassing the project in favor of other priority project(s) which are ready to proceed. Please see N.J.A.C. 7:22-3.9 for a general description of the bypass process.

Note that the total amount of Superstorm Sandy DWSRF project financing loans received by any project sponsor shall not exceed \$15,000,000, and no more than a total of \$4,500,000 may be a principal forgiveness loan. The loan cap is included so that all project sponsors have access to this Superstorm Sandy funding.

If a project sponsor submits multiple drinking water project loan applications that are eligible for Superstorm Sandy DWSRF financing and exceed the Superstorm Sandy DWSRF \$15,000,000 loan cap, the project sponsor has the option to select which projects to finance through the Superstorm Sandy DWSRF financing program and which projects it will seek funding pursuant to this section, and the borrower may seek a loan for excess to finance through a DWSRF Base financing loan. In the event that additional Superstorm Sandy funding becomes available because either project sponsors do not close on loans or project sponsor loan requests are less than that of the original application, the loan 'not-to-exceed' amount may be increased to the extent needed to assure full utilization of Superstorm Sandy DWSRF funding for drinking water projects.

I. Eligible Systems and Projects

A. Eligible Systems

Public community water systems (as defined by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations), both privately and publicly owned, and nonprofit noncommunity water systems are eligible for DWSRF assistance. 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.

B. Eligible Projects and Program Schedule

The Superstorm Sandy DWSRF assistance must be provided to facilities that were impacted by the storm, including physical damage, loss of power, loss/interruption of mission essential services, etc. for projects that:

- Reduce the likelihood of physical damage to a treatment works or drinking water system;
- Reduce a treatment works' or water system's susceptibility to physical damage or ancillary impacts caused by floods;
- 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,
- 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 Section G of the IUP Chapter of this document.

The Superstorm Sandy project document submittal schedule for DWSRF funding identified below is identical to the SFY15/FFY14 DWSRF Base and Track II Program schedule and can be found in Table 3:

Table 3.

Superstorm Sandy DWSRF Program Schedule (FFY14/SFY15)	
Activity	Deadline
Commitment Letter (Letter of Intent) and Planning Documents	October 7, 2013
Track II Letter of Intent Submittal	March 3, 2014
Design Documents and Loan Application	March 3, 2014

C. Sandy DWSRF Loan Terms and Set-Asides

The Department and Trust considered various Sandy DWSRF financing program options to offer the most attractive financing package to prospective borrowers. While the DRAA and USEPA allow up to 30% of the grant to be used for principal forgiveness loans, that percentage is diluted when the 20% State Match is added and when the Trust's 25% market-rate share is included.

For the vast majority of the projects expected to be financed through the Sandy DWSRF program, the Trust will provide a 25% share of the loan amount and that the Department will provide financing for 75% of the allowable project cost, of which **18% will be in the form of the principal forgiveness loan.**

The Department established the following set-asides for the Sandy DWSRF Program:

1. Asset Management: \$5 million

The Department reserved a maximum of \$5M for financial assistance for Asset Management Plan projects. The minimum requirements for eligibility are 1) an inventory and condition assessment within two years of scope approval and 2) 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 is 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 is 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 are ranked using the criteria defined in this IUP and are 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 approximately 18% will be in the form of a principal forgiveness loan.**

2. Auxiliary Power: \$10 million

The Department reserved a maximum of \$10M to provide financial assistance to projects that provide auxiliary power to a facility impacted by Superstorm Sandy. Financing is a 25% market rate loan and a loan from the Department for 75% of the allowable project costs, **of which approximately 18% is in the form of a principal forgiveness loan.** Project priority is offered to publicly owned community water systems starting from smallest to largest systems.

3. If there are insufficient applications to utilize the funds allocated to these DWSRF Sandy set-asides above, the leftover funds are reallocated to other reserves or for other eligible Sandy DWSRF projects as determined by the Department.

D. Statewide Assistance Infrastructure Loan Program

State Legislation was passed under the designations S2815 and A4185 that authorized the establishment of a Statewide Assistance Infrastructure Loan Program (SAIL). SAIL is capitalized with Trust funds and financed through bank lines-of-credit or similar short-term financial instruments to make financing available to eligible borrowers.

Projects eligible for financing through SAIL include a wide variety of water treatment, wastewater treatment, stormwater management and nonpoint source pollution abatement projects that were impacted by Superstorm Sandy that seek short-term cash flow assistance for a substantial portion of the overall project costs. SAIL is designed to be a short-term bridge loan program to help facilitate the cash flow needs of municipalities and authorities for their project local match requirement and/or in anticipation of reimbursement through federal grant programs including but not limited to FEMA 406 and 404 grant programs, HUD-CDBG and NJEIFP to pay for construction costs related to the repair of infrastructure damaged during Sandy and projects to improve infrastructure resiliency in future disasters.

Eligible applicants include local government units, including municipalities, counties, sewerage authorities, municipal utilities authorities, county improvement authorities and other subdivisions of government.

SAIL significantly broadens the options available for financing such projects by providing funding opportunities to projects otherwise unable to secure financing and expanding funding sources through low interest loans for terms up to 3 fiscal years.

Projects are financed through SAIL on a first-approved, first-funded basis provided the project satisfies the requirements of the SAIL legislation and the Trust Board Resolution approved June 13, 2013, which include:

1. The Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection has determined and certified in writing that the Project is necessary and appropriate to (a) 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 (b) 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;

2. 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 in a form provided by the Commissioner of the NJDEP;
3. The proposed Borrower has submitted a complete application for the Project to the Trust; and
4. The Board of Directors of the Trust has certified the Project.

E. Financial Relationship between DWSRF and CWSRF

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 offer states the flexibility to meet the funding needs for drinking water and wastewater facilities by transferring funds from one SRF program to the other. Annually, an amount up to 33% of the Drinking Water SRF Capitalization Grant may be transferred from the CWSRF program to the DWSRF program, or vice versa. The USEPA has issued guidance that would allow utilization of transfer credits and transfer of funds on a net basis (i.e., funds could be moved in both directions), provided that the final transferred amount does not exceed the authorized ceiling.

For the DWSRF Base Program, the DWSRF program evaluates funds available to determine if adequate monies are available to be utilized for drinking water projects in the current fiscal year. In addition, the type and number of CWSRF projects are reviewed and a determination is made on the need of the funds to be transferred from the DWSRF loan repayments to the CWSRF accounts or vice-versa. In addition, the DRRA allows for the transfer of funds between DWSRF and CWSRF programs, and this option will be evaluated after projects are ranked.

The Department fully supports efforts to enact legislation to continue to allow the transfer of funds and the transfer provision has been extended by the USEPA. If approved, the Department reserves the right to transfer funds from the CWSRF to the DWSRF (or vice-versa) each fiscal year to the extent allowed by law. The Department annually evaluates the monies available in each SRF program and whether there is a need to transfer funds. While all projects that meet the program requirements and are ready to proceed have been able to receive a CWSRF or DWSRF loan in the past, the ability of the programs to finance all qualifying projects in the future is uncertain because of reduced funding.

In addition to the potential transfer of funds between the CWSRF and DWSRF, the Department is continuing its policy to cross-collateralize the DWSRF with the CWSRF. This feature results in significant savings to project sponsors and, in particular, the drinking water project sponsors since there is a large source of revenue available to cover possible loan defaults. Under the EPA-approved procedures associated with cross-collateralization, a temporary transfer of funds between the two SRFs may occur as may be necessary to cover the default of a loan repayment or other financial obligation. The Department and the Trust would take steps to collect any obligations resulting from a loan default and reimburse the appropriate drinking water or clean water account.

F. DRAA and USEPA Requirements

The DRAA and the USEPA Guidance dated May 1, 2013 contains the following provisions that impact the development of Sandy SRF Programs in New Jersey:

1. USEPA allotted \$191,105,958 to New Jersey's Clean Water SRF and \$38,221,192 [\$38,189,086 as per USEPA Region 2 on 6/19/14] to the Drinking Water SRF.
2. The State must provide a 20% match to the Sandy SRF monies. A minimum of 20% and no more than 30%, of the SRF grant can be used for additional subsidization (or principal forgiveness loans (PFLs)).
3. The Sandy SRF monies must be expended within 24 months of obligation to the State (i.e, the award of the SRF capitalization grant) unless a waiver is granted by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB). USEPA is working with the states to seek a waiver from the 24-month spending limit and expects to have more information by the end of the Summer 2013.
4. The Sandy SRF assistance must be provided to facilities that were impacted by the Hurricane (including physical damage, loss of power, loss of mission-essential services, etc.) and for projects that are otherwise SRF eligible and serve at least one of the following purposes:
 - Reduces the likelihood of physical damage to a treatment works or drinking water system;
 - Reduces a treatment works' or water system's susceptibility to physical damage or ancillary impacts caused by floods;
 - Facilitates 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,
 - Facilitates preparation for, adaptation to, or recovery from climate change or any other type of natural disaster.

In addition, Executive Order 11988 on floodplain management requires that federal agencies use the best available flood data to determine the location of projects and activities. Project sponsors

will be required to use the best available flood hazard data identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), where applicable, to guide decision-making.

G. SCHEDULE FOR SANDY PRIORITY SYSTEM & PROJECTS

May 1, 2013	USEPA issues draft guidance on key issues: 2-year expenditure limit; eligible projects, State match options (including CDBG)
May 15, 2013	Department issues a Call for Projects identifying Sandy SRF requirements and preliminary funding package(s)
May 30, 2013	Deadline for Project Sponsors to submit Preliminary Project Info
July 2, 2013	Post Sandy IUP on Department website/notice mailed
July 24, 2013	Sandy IUP Public Hearing
August 2, 2013	Close of Comment Period
October 7, 2013	Deadline for FFY2014 DWSRF Base Program and Superstorm Sandy applicants to send in commitment letter, all planning documents (i.e. project reports) to Department
December 20, 2013	A Track II letter was sent to project sponsors to provide the opportunity to submit projects for financing in the FFY2014/SFY2015 Financing Program.
March 3, 2014	Design Documents & Loan Application Submission Deadline
March 2015	Department/Trust loan closings with project sponsors.

Table 4 contains an outline of the estimated funds available for the Sandy IUP Program.

Table 4.
Intended Use of Superstorm Sandy funds

<u>Funds Available</u>	
Federal Capitalization Grant	\$38,189,086*
Administrative Fees (4%)	(1,527,563)
State Match (20%)	7,637,817
Transfers from CWSRF to DWSRF	0
Subtotal	44,299,340
Trust Share at 25%	14,766,450
Estimated Funds Available for Projects	\$59,065,790

*NJ portion of DRAA

H. USEPA's Drinking Water SRF List of Eligible Projects (from USEPA Memorandum, May 1, 2013)

If a project is not specifically listed below, an explanation of how the project addresses the purposes outlined in Section IV.2.d. of the Guidance must be included in the State's Intended Use Plan.

I. Projects that prevent interruption of water distribution 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 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 pump stations or other distribution system facilities to less flood prone areas
- c. Installation of physical barriers around pump stations or other distribution system facilities (e.g. levies or dykes)
- d. Installation of back-up generators or alternative energy sources (including switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities
- e. Installation/construction of redundant distribution system components and equipment
- f. Construction of interconnections with neighboring water systems which could provide an emergency water supply
- g. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations
- h. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
- i. 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

II. Projects that prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment plant or well house, 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 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/levees
 - Floodwater pumping systems
 - Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

III. 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

IV. 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

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, 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



State of New Jersey

CHRIS CHRISTIE
Governor

BOB MARTIN
Commissioner

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

**Department of Environmental Protection
State Revolving Fund (SRF)
Clean Water & Drinking Water Financing Programs**

SUPERSTORM SANDY RELIEF FUNDING Call for Projects

May 15, 2013

Introduction

On October 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy made landfall in New Jersey which resulted in extensive flooding, power outages and other adverse impacts to infrastructure systems (including potable water, wastewater and stormwater conveyance and treatment facilities) throughout the State. Superstorm Sandy was the largest storm to hit the northeast U.S. in recorded history, knocking out power to millions and causing an estimated \$70 billion in damage to eight states. On January 29, 2013, the President of the United States signed into law, P.L. 113-2 to improve and streamline disaster assistance for Superstorm Sandy, and for other purposes. Included in this Act is the "Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013" (DRAA) which provides funding to the State's Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF Programs to provide financial assistance to facilities impacted by the storm for projects whose purpose is to reduce flood damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or a natural disaster. The Department will be issuing DRAA loans in partnership with New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust (Trust) market rate loans through the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program (NJEIFP) to repair and improve the resiliency of Sandy damaged environmental infrastructure (hereafter "Sandy NJEIFP").

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is issuing this Call for Projects as part of its efforts to develop a formal Sandy SRF Intended Use Plan to be published and put forth for public comment this summer. The Department intends to use the information requested through this Call for Projects to determine if a) the demand for financing is in line with the types and amount of funding available, b) a modified ranking methodology (potentially prioritizing flood-prone areas) is needed, c) if SRF-related funding set asides are appropriate, and d) other considerations are needed. The Department's formal IUP Proposal will include a list of Hurricane-related projects based on responses to this Call for Projects, an application schedule pursuant to which sponsors will be given the opportunity to submit a Letter of Intent for project

funding and a detailed discussion of available funding sources.

Note: It is imperative that every infrastructure project which requires some form of financing respond to this Call for Projects as the Department will use all information received from this initiative to develop an optimal funding package for the variety of systems responding and the work required. This is not a commitment by any project sponsor or a prerequisite to funding eligibility. Please help us help you.

Sandy Pre-Letter of Intent

Please read the information below, log on to the Trust website at <http://www.njeit.org/njeifp/login.php> and complete the Sandy Pre-Letter of Intent as appropriate on or before May 31, 2013. Please note that information is being sought with regard to your environmental infrastructure projects regardless of whether or not the projects are Sandy NJEIFP eligible as set forth in the Guidance Document discussed below. Projects which are ineligible to receive financing in the Sandy NJEIFP may be eligible for alternative funding sources also as discussed below. Your assistance is critical to ensuring the Financing Program is designed in a manner that best meets the needs of the anticipated applicant pools.

Disaster Relief Appropriations Act (DRAA) Provisions/USEPA Guidance

On May 1, 2013, USEPA issued guidance that identified the allocation amounts, project eligibility criteria and other features of the DRAA. A complete copy of the USEPA Guidance can be found at <http://www.njeit.org/njeifp/login.php>. The DRAA and the USEPA Guidance contain the following provisions that will impact the development of the Sandy NJEIFP:

1. USEPA allotted \$191,105,958 to New Jersey's Clean Water SRF and \$38,221,192 [\$38,189,086 as per USEPA Region 2 on 6/19/14] to the Drinking Water SRF. The State of New York received the remainder of the SRF Funds.
2. The State must provide a 20% match to the Sandy SRF monies. The Department is coordinating with the Department of Community Affairs' Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program and the Board of Public Utilities' Clean Energy Program to meet this requirement. We are also evaluating alternative sources.
3. A minimum of 20%, and no more than 30%, of the SRF grant can be used for additional subsidization (or principal forgiveness loans (PFLs)).
4. The current EPA guidance document provides that Sandy SRF monies are to be expended within 24 months of obligation to the State (i.e, the award of the SRF capitalization grant) unless a waiver is granted by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Please note, the USEPA is working with New Jersey and New York to seek a waiver from the 24-

month spending limit and expects to have more information before the issuance of a Sandy SRF IUP in early Summer 2013.

5. The Sandy DRAA SRF funding assistance is only available to facilities that were impacted by the Superstorm (including physical damage, loss of power, loss of mission essential services, etc.) and for projects that are otherwise SRF eligible and serve at least one of the following purposes:
 - The Project reduces the likelihood of physical damage to a treatment works or drinking water system;
 - The Project reduces a treatment works' or water system's susceptibility to physical damage or ancillary impacts caused by floods;
 - The Project facilitates 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,
 - The Project facilitates preparation for, adaptation to, or recovery from climate change or any other type of natural disaster.

Notwithstanding the project eligibility limitations set forth in Section 5, submission of Sandy Pre-Letters of Intent for ineligible Sandy NJEIFP projects is important given the likely availability of alternative funding sources. The total of such submissions could well influence the amount of non-SRF grant funds that are dedicated to the environmental infrastructure sector.

In addition, Executive Order 11988 on floodplain management requires that federal agencies use the best available flood data to determine the location of projects and activities. Project sponsors will be required to use the best available flood hazard data identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), where applicable, to guide decision making.

SRF/FEMA Co-Funding

It is our understanding that projects which receive reimbursement through the FEMA programs (section 404 and/or 406) cannot utilize Sandy NJEIFP funding for the local share (typically 10-25% of the project costs). However, submission of information for projects for which FEMA funding has or is anticipated to be received is important, as alternative funding sources may be available in the Disaster Emergency Financing Program (DEFP). Eligible projects identified in response to this Call for Projects will be placed and ranked on the appropriate CW or DW comprehensive Project Priority List provided the project complies with SRF requirements prior to commencement of construction (for example, compliance with environmental planning,

prevailing wage, and small and economically disadvantaged business requirements).

Projects which commenced construction without compliance with SRF requirements will likely be eligible for financing through the DEFP as discussed below, which illustrates again the importance of submitting Sandy Pre-Letters of Intent for such projects.

Sandy Long-Term SRF Funding Package(s)

The Department and Trust are considering various financing program options to offer the most attractive financing package to prospective borrowers. While the DRAA and USEPA allow up to 30% of the grant to be used for principal forgiveness loans, that percentage is diluted when the 20% State Match is added and when the Trust's 25% market-rate share is included.

For projects not associated with FEMA's reimbursement program, and unless the Department opts to provide alternative financing to a certain project type or types, the Sandy NJEIFP can be managed in such a way as to provide a principal forgiveness loan (PFL) from DEP equal to 18.75% of the allowable project costs, an interest-free loan from the DEP for 56.25% and a Trust market-rate loan for 25%.

The Proposed IUP will include more information on the financing packages that are ultimately made available for both Sandy NJEIFP eligible projects and those ineligible to receive Sandy NJEIFP financing and will depend in part on the response to this Call for Projects.

Disaster Emergency Financing Program

Legislation has been introduced to establish the DEFP administered jointly by the DEP and the Trust. The DEFP is a short-term bridge loan program to help facilitate the cash flow needs of municipalities and authorities regarding the payment of construction costs related to the repair of infrastructure damaged during Sandy and projects to improve infrastructure resiliency in future disasters. If enacted into law, the DEFP will significantly broaden the options available for financing such projects through providing funding opportunities to projects otherwise unable to secure financing and expanding funding sources through low interest loans for terms up to 3 fiscal years. The following general project categories are anticipated to be eligible for financing through the DEFP:

- Sandy NJEIFP Projects: Systems directly impacted by Sandy;
- Projects to improve the resiliency of systems not impacted by Sandy;
- Projects to fund the local share of FEMA eligible projects; and
- Projects, any portion of which FEMA reimbursement has or is anticipated to be received.

If you have any questions regarding Clean Water Financing through this Call for Projects, please contact Gene Chebra, Assistant Director, Division of Water Quality at 609-292-8961 and for questions regarding Drinking Water Financing, please contact Fred Sickels, Director, Division of Water Supply and Geoscience at 609-292-7219.

For more information on the Trust's Interim Financing and the Disaster Emergency Financing Program, please contact Frank Scangarella, Assistant Director, NJ Environmental Infrastructure Trust at 609-219-8600.

Thank you for your anticipated input and we look forward to receiving your responses and any other ideas regarding the financing programs by the May 31, 2013 submission deadline.

Sincerely,

/s/

Michele N. Siekerka, Esq.
Assistant Commissioner
Water Resource Management

Attachment 2

Summary of Public Hearing

On July 24, 2013, a public hearing was held at the offices of the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust, 3131 Princeton Pike, Building 6, Suite 201, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. The hearing commenced at 10:00 a.m. and concluded at the end of testimony. The hearing was held in conjunction with the Priority System and Intended Use Plan hearing for the Clean Water SRF Program. The hearing officer, Joseph Miri, Research Scientist in the Division of Water Supply and Geoscience, commenced the meeting by summarizing the DWSRF Proposed FFY2014 Priority System, Intended Use Plan, Project Priority List, and the Proposed Intended Use Plan for Superstorm Sandy and outlining modifications to prior years Intended Use Plans. A statement summarizing the changes set forth in the Proposed DWSRF Base Program IUP and details of the Superstorm Sandy IUP was presented at the public hearing.

The Drinking Water Intended Use Plan included clarification to the Priority System, regarding the priority points under Category B, Approved Water Supply Plans/Studies and Category A, Compliance with Safe Drinking Act. The Department specifically proposed the following changes to the DWSRF Base Program:

1. A new project element was added under Category A for systems classified as vulnerable, as a result of a 2007 NJDEP Interconnection Study. These projects are awarded 200 points.
2. In Category B, the Department will provide additional priority points for those systems which demonstrate elements of asset management planning (e.g. structural inspection of storage tanks, valve exercise program).
3. 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. The Department will provide additional priority points for those systems which demonstrate elements of asset management planning (e.g. structural inspection of storage tanks, valve exercise program).

The Loan Terms were proposed to meet the requirements in the Federal Fiscal Year 2014 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Federal Appropriation Bill. The loan terms included a minimum of 30 percent of the State's Federal Fiscal Year 2014 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund allotment as principal forgiveness. The Sandy IUP provides information on funds available through the Drinking Water SRF Program to provide financial assistance for projects using Superstorm Sandy funding, capitalization grants, state match, and Trust bond proceeds. Placement on the Project Priority List is a prerequisite to be considered eligible for financial assistance. Projects will be certified for funding based on the Project Priority List rank, amount

of available funds, and compliance with the DWSRF Program's requirements and deadlines for completion of planning, design, and loan application. If the total dollar amount of projects exceeds funds available and some projects are not within the Department's funding range, projects below the fundable limit may not receive a loan in the current funding cycle, but may go on the FFY14 DWSRF Base Program priority list and get legacy status. Please refer to Appendix B.8 of the "FFY2014 Priority System, Intended Use Plan, and Project Priority List" document, the Notice of Public Hearing dated June 15, 2013 for specific changes discussed at the Public Hearing.

Several individuals attended the Public Hearing, but there were no comments or responses at the hearing.

One written comment was received on January 17, 2014 from the Natural Resources and Defense Council (NRDC). The NRDC submitted comments to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection based on the "Proposed Amendments to the New Jersey FFY14/Drinking Water Priority System/Intended Use Plans (IUP) and a Track II Call for Projects." This notice published on December 20, 2013, proposed changes to two Intended Use Plans issued July 2, 2013: "Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Proposed FFY2014 Priority System, Intended Use Plan, and Project Priority List" and "Proposed Superstorm Sandy Funding Priority System, Intended Use Plan, and Project Priority List." The IUP amendment of December 20, 2013 proposed a Track II opportunity for those projects that missed the October 7, 2013 deadline to submit projects for financing in the FFY2014/SFY2015 Financing Program, by extending the deadline for submitting certain documents to March 4, 2014.

The NRDC identified the following three major areas for improvement in the Superstorm Sandy and FFY14 DWSRF Base Program IUPs. The Department responses to these concerns are discussed below.

1. Climate resilience should be a fundamental component of all projects funded, instead of an eligible project type,
2. The Sandy IUP should include guidance on how to integrate flood hazard data into the proposed projects,
3. The benefits of natural and green infrastructure and water conservation and efficiency measures should be more prominently emphasized, and all projects should be required to implement these measures to the maximum extent possible.

In the wake of Super Storm Sandy and the prospects of variable weather conditions in the future, the Department quickly assembled a team of subject experts informed about drinking water and wastewater system construction and operation. The team consisted of staff representing multiple program areas throughout the Department including drinking water, wastewater, land use, air permitting, compliance/enforcement, and sustainability and green energy. The team's charge was to evaluate the lessons learned from impacts borne by Hurricanes Irene and Sandy, and to recommend measures to promote greater resiliency in system siting, infrastructure design/construction, and operation and maintenance.

The team was tasked with exploring the need for appropriate regulatory changes and the development of guidance/BMPs to promote FEMA's "safer, stronger, smarter" ethic as it applies to the repair, rehabilitation and/or construction of system facilities throughout New Jersey.

Over the past year, the draft guidance developed by the team has been presented to and vetted through various professional and interest groups around the State. On February 21, 2014, individual guidance documents covering topics were posted on the Department's web site. See <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/index.html> under "What's New?" and <http://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/> under "Featured Topics" for more information.

The Guidance Documents cover the following four areas:

- Auxiliary (or Back-up) Power,
- Infrastructure Flood Protection,
- Asset Management Planning, and
- Emergency Response Planning and Preparedness

The following statement appears on the Cover Page of each of these Guidance Documents:

The standards and best practices contained in this document are required elements for new projects seeking State funding under the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Finance Program (NJEIFP). Further information on the NJEIFP can be found at the following link(s): <https://www.njeit.org/> and <http://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/mface.htm>

One of the primary goals of these guidance documents is to inform entities who qualify for Sandy mitigation or SRF funding (administered through the NJEIP) that applicants will be held to the highest siting, construction, and operation standards regarding qualified projects. The obvious purpose is to ensure that public funding dollars are utilized in a manner that leads to long-term effectiveness and sustainability. Moreover, Federal Executive Order 11988 requires that Federal actions (including disbursement of funding assistance issued by FEMA, HUD, EPA, etc.) adhere to the strictest flood design standards (e.g. 500-year flood elevation).

Finally, the Department expects to promulgate revisions to its rules through which it administers the New Jersey Safe Drinking Water, Water Supply Management, Subsurface and Percolating Waters (well drilling), and Water Pollution Control Acts. These rule revisions are intended to specify state-of-the-art standards relative to infrastructure construction and operation, codify certain areas of the above-referenced guidance, and generally promote consistency and understanding of applicable standards.

The NRDC also expressed a concern that the benefits of natural and green infrastructure and water conservation and efficiency measures should be more prominently emphasized in both the IUP for the DWSRF Base Program and the IUP for the Superstorm Sandy Program. With regards to the DWSRF Base Program, the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments of 1996 authorized a DWSRF to assist publicly owned and privately owned community water systems and nonprofit noncommunity water systems finance the costs of infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with SDWA requirements and to protect the public health in

conformance with the objectives of the SDWA. The Department has created a ranking system in the DWSRF Base Program to reflect these primary objectives so that the water systems in need of funding to address public health concerns are ranked the highest, and are eligible for funding. However, as noted, the Department considers water conservation measures in the ranking criteria such as water meters and other water conservation devices and have funded such projects when an eligible water system has applied for a loan for this purpose.

For the Superstorm Sandy IUP, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued guidance on May 1, 2013 regarding DRRA eligible activities. The Department incorporated the project types listed in the memorandum into the ranking system presented in the proposed IUP. The Department believes that projects that prevent the interruption of water distribution system operation, such as projects that provide protection for existing water system assets including interconnections and backup power, are priorities for the DRAA funding. In addition, the Department established two specific priority set-asides to assist small publicly owned community water systems fund projects: one for auxiliary power and the other for asset management planning. But the ranking system does not preclude other types of projects such as those suggested by NRDC from being funded. In fact, the Department included a copy of the EPA drinking water eligible project types in the IUP so that an applicant may view the eligible project types and provide an explanation of their project as it relates to the IUP. Based on the published ranking criteria, the Department has received approximately \$125 million in Superstorm Sandy-related project proposals that are currently under review.

Transcripts of the hearings are available from the transcription services (Guy J. Renzi & Associates of Trenton, NJ) to any interested person or organization upon request. In addition, copies of the transcripts may be reviewed at the NJDEP's offices at 401 East State Street in Trenton, New Jersey.

ATTACHMENT 3: Proposed List

RANK	Computer Number	SYSTEM NAME	County	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT NUMBER	POPULATION SERVED	BUILDING COST	SUPPORT COST	TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL POINTS	EST. STATE CERT. DATE (yymmdd)
2	63	NJ American Water Co.- Raritan	Union	Raise level of floodwall @ Raritan Millstone	2004002-500	610,000	24,000,000	6,000,000	30,000,000	306.100	150430
3	265	Brigantine City	Atlantic	New well#4 @ higher elevation	103001-500	16,057	1,310,000	524,200	1,834,200	280.161	150430
4	53	Long Beach Twp	Ocean	Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ Beach Haven Terrace WTP	1517001-500	8,885	1,500,000	1,415,250	2,915,250	265.089	150430
5	54	Long Beach Twp	Ocean	Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ Brant Beach	1517001-501	8,885	837,500	365,000	1,202,500	265.089	150430
6	25	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean	Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ WTP	1503001-500	7,450	837,500	365,000	1,202,500	265.075	150430
7	69	North Jersey District WS	Passaic	Installation of low lift natural gas pump-design/build	1613001-500	859,318	9,142,875	3,055,720	12,198,595	213.593	150430
8	15,363	Willingboro MUA	Burlington	Installation of emergency generators at 3 wells & emergency generator @ well #6 with electrical upgrades	0338001-500	40,000	2,172,800	825,296	2,998,096	200.400	150430
9	318	Ocean Township	Ocean	Replacement of generator @ well #5 and demolish generator @	1520001-500	12,500	715,000	214,000	929,000	200.125	150430

RANK	Computer Number	SYSTEM NAME	County	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT NUMBER	POPULATION SERVED	BUILDING COST	SUPPORT COST	TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL POINTS	EST. STATE CERT. DATE (yymmdd)
				Pebble Beach WTP							
10	23	Barnegat Twp	Ocean	Install emergency generator for well #4	1533001-500	20,935	150,000	145,973	295,973	175.209	150430
11	224	Passaic Valley WC	Passaic	Phase 1- Installation of four 2,500 kW diesel generators with buildings and fuel pumps at the Little Falls WTP	1605002-500	314,900	17,649,000	3,870,800	21,227,019	158.149	150430
12	72	Perth Amboy City	Middlesex	Installation of a new standby generator for Runyon WTP	1216001-500	50,815	1,855,500	723,100	2,578,600	155.508	150430
13	274	Brigantine City	Atlantic	Installation of generators @ wells #4,5 & 7	103001-501	16,057	677,100	795,475	1,472,575	155.161	150430
14	86	West Milford MUA-Olde Milford System	Passaic	Install Generators@ King Arthur, Baron, Rolling Ridge & Ridge well sites	1615016-500	1,625	78,000	35,100	113,100	125.016	150430
15	87	West Milford MUA-Bald Eagle System	Passaic	Install Generators@ Quincy & rehabilitate generator@ Concord well site	1615018-500	1,260	60,000	27,000	87,000	125.013	150430
16	84	West Milford MUA-Crescent	Passaic	Install Generators@	1615014-500	700	78,000	35,100	113,100	125.007	150430

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		Park System		Morris & Sussex well sites							
17	85	West Milford MUA-Awosting System	Passaic	Install Generators@ 1&4 and 3&3A well sites	1615012-500	635	78,000	35,100	113,100	125.006	150430
18	83	West Milford MUA-Greenbrook Estates System	Passaic	Install Generator@ Greenbrook wells #27&29 & rehabilitate generator@ Greenbrook well #28 site	1615002-500	600	60,000	27,000	87,000	125.006	150430
19	82	West Milford MUA-Birch Hill System	Passaic	Rehabilitate generator@ Moore well site	1615001-500	180	60,000	27,000	87,000	125.002	150430
20	88	West Milford MUA-Parkway System	Passaic	Rehabilitate generator@ Parkway system well site	1615006-500	115	25,000	11,250	36,250	125.001	150430
21	222	Old Bridge MUA	Middlesex	Construction of an emergency fuel depot	1209002-500	66,200	830,000	502,000	1,332,000	50.662	150430
1-Track2	373	Little Egg Harbor	Ocean	Replacement of existing wooden sections of water treatment plant building with concrete masonry unit walls to prevent flooding	1516001-500	20,065	452,200	203,490	655,690	265.430	150430*
				21 Projects (including possible SAIL)			62,568,475	19,202,854	81,478,548		

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Auxiliary Power Set Aside - \$10 Million											
19	82	West Milford MUA-Birch Hill System	Passaic	Rehabilitate generator@ Moore well site	1615001-500	180	60,000	27,000	87,000	125.002	150430
18	83	West Milford MUA-Greenbrook Estates System	Passaic	Install Generator@ Greenbrook wells #27&29 & rehabilitate generator@ Greenbrook well #28 site	1615002-500	600	60,000	27,000	87,000	125.006	150430
17	85	West Milford MUA-Awosting System	Passaic	Install Generators@ 1&4 and 3&3A well sites	1615012-500	635	78,000	35,100	113,100	125.006	150430
16	84	West Milford MUA-Crescent Park System	Passaic	Install Generators@ Morris & Sussex well sites	1615014-500	700	78,000	35,100	113,100	125.007	150430
15	87	West Milford MUA-Bald Eagle System	Passaic	Install Generators@ Quincy & rehabilitate generator@ Concord well site	1615018-500	1,260	60,000	27,000	87,000	125.013	150430
14	86	West Milford MUA-Olde Milford System	Passaic	Install Generators@ King Arthur, Baron, Rolling Ridge & Ridge well sites	1615016-500	1,625	78,000	35,100	113,100	125.016	150430

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6	25	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean	Demolish and replace damaged pump room @ WTP	1503001-500	7,450	837,500	365,000	1,202,500	265.075	150430
9	318	Ocean Township	Ocean	Replacement of generator @ well #5 and demolish generator @ Pebble Beach WTP	1520001-500	12,500	715,000	214,000	929,000	200.125	150430
13	274	Brigantine City	Atlantic	Installation of generators @ wells #4,5 & 7	103001-501	16,057	677,100	795,475	1,472,575	155.161	150430
10	23	Barnegat Twp	Ocean	Install emergency generator for well #4	1533001-500	20,935	150,000	145,973	295,973	175.209	150430
8	15,363	Willingboro MUA	Burlington	Installation of emergency generators at 3 wells & emergency generator @ well #6 with electrical upgrades	0338001-500	40,000	2,172,800	825,296	2,998,096	200.400	150430
12	72	Perth Amboy City	Middlesex	Installation of a new standby generator for Runyon WTP	1216001-500	50,815	1,855,500	723,100	2,578,600	155.508	150430
11	224	Passaic Valley WC	Passaic	Phase 1- Installation of four 2,500 kW diesel generators with buildings and	1605002-500	314,900	17,649,000	3,870,800	21,227,019	158.149	150430

RANK	Computer Number	SYSTEM NAME	County	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT NUMBER	POPULATION SERVED	BUILDING COST	SUPPORT COST	TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL POINTS	EST. STATE CERT. DATE (yymmdd)
				fuel pumps at the Little Falls WTP							
7	69	North Jersey District WS	Passaic	Installation of low lift natural gas pump-design/build	1613001-500	859,318	9,142,875	3,055,720	12,198,595	213.593	150430
				14 Projects (including possible SAIL)			33,613,775	10,181,664	43,502,658		