

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

ADOPTED AMENDMENT TO THE NORTHEAST WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
PLAN

Public Notice

Take notice that on OCT 08 2004, pursuant to the provisions of the New Jersey Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq., and the Statewide Water Quality Management Planning rules (N.J.A.C. 7:15-3.4), an amendment to the Northeast Water Quality Management Plan was adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection (Department). This amendment, submitted on behalf of the Morris Area Girl Scout Council, modifies the Mendham Township Wastewater Management Plan (WMP) for the expansion of the Camp Jockey Hollow Girl Scout Camp (Camp). The Camp is located on Lot 4, Block 148; Lots 6 and 7, Block 149 in Mendham Township, Morris County and Lot 2, Block 31 in Harding Township, Morris County for a total of 195.2 acres. The expansion will take place on Lots 6 and 7, Block 149 only, which is where the existing Camp is located, for a total of 7.8 disturbed acres. The Camp currently has numerous wastewater generating structures. The project will effectively eliminate on-site discharge of black water. As part of the expansion, wastewater from these existing facilities is also being proposed to change in many respects. A summary of the new facilities as well as the current facilities and how these facilities and the wastewater they generate will be affected by the expansion follows.

This expansion allows the population of the Camp to increase from 108 people per day in the winter to 172 and from 265 people per day in the summer to 358. Overnight camping will take place only on the weekends during the winter and will be limited to a maximum of forty girls for six nights one week during the summer. Based on the flow criteria of N.J.A.C. 7:9A-7.4(d)12, the flow for barracks style overnight camps is calculated by using sixty-five gallons per day

(gpd) per person. Therefore, the projected flow for 172 winter campers is 11,180 gpd. Based on N.J.A.C. 7:9A-7.4(d)12, the flow for a day camp without meals is calculated by using twenty gpd per person. However, since meals will be prepared at this Camp, projected flow during the summer is calculated using a per person flow of twenty-five gpd (20 gpd plus the 5 gpd per customer for dining hall). The projected flow for the 358 summer campers is 8,950 gpd. Accordingly, projected peak wastewater flow for the proposed Camp will be 11,180 gpd. Due to the use of composting toilets, it is anticipated that the Camp will discharge significantly less wastewater. However, this amendment is based upon the standard projected flow criteria. The wastewater service area for the Camp, which is only a portion of the property, has been defined by a metes and bounds description.

The Camp currently contains five latrines, each containing two to four stalls. Hand washing is provided via buckets with spigots that discharge directly to the ground. The Camp expansion includes replacing the latrines with twenty-four composting toilets. The wastewater from these toilets will be removed and disposed of at an off-site wastewater treatment facility along with any solids. The Camp is presently served by four wells and two additional wells will be constructed as part of the expansion.

A gray water disposal system will take the water from the showers and sinks via gravity drains and route the water to a septic tank where solids, oil, grease and floating debris found in the raw gray water will be removed. The gray water will be pumped from the septic tank through a recirculating media filter where additional pollutant removal will occur. The effluent will then be routed to a holding tank where it will be removed to a wastewater treatment facility for disposal or discharged onsite through a subsurface drip irrigation field.

A twenty-six by eighty-two foot one-story log Troop Cabin will be built as part of the Camp's expansion. The cabin will be constructed over a gravel infiltration

bed that will capture roof run off and recharge it to the groundwater. The Troop Cabin will be the focal point and main indoor gathering point for day campers and overnight accommodations. The Troop Cabin will contain forty bunks, four composting toilets, sinks for washing hands and shower stalls. The kitchen area will include a refrigerator, electric stove and oven, and a sink. Wastewater from the sinks and showers will be discharged to the gray water treatment system.

Six, one and one-half story, twenty-six by thirty-two foot log cabins will be built near the location of the structure known as the Old Cabin. Each Cabin will be constructed over a gravel infiltration bed that will capture roof run off and recharge it to the groundwater. These bunk cabins will be located in a tight circular cluster. Each cabin will contain up to sixteen bunks for overnight campers on weekends during the winter season. The bunks will be removed during the summer season and the cabins will be used as classrooms. Each cabin will include a kitchen area. The cabins will also include two hand washing sinks and two composting toilets. The wastewater from the sinks will be discharged to a gray water treatment system.

The Wafer Center is an existing one-story log cabin used as a classroom. It has sleeping capacity for approximately twenty people. Potable water is supplied via a hand pump located outside of the building. The Wafer Center presently contains a sink area, electric stove and a refrigerator. Wastewater from the sink is collected in a bucket and discharged outside. As part of the expansion, this building will be used as an outdoor education center only. The stove and refrigerator will remain in the building. The latrine will be demolished and replaced with two composting toilets. The sink will be located within the composting toilet building and the gray water from the sink will be discharged to a new septic system. The existing well will remain as the potable water source for this building.

Fingarr Lodge is an existing one-story masonry and frame cabin used for program activities and overnight camping with thirty-four bunks. It has running water, an electric stove and oven, a refrigerator, a sink for washing hands and one for washing dishes. The wastewater from this facility is discharged to groundwater through an existing septic system located behind the Lodge. The use of Fingarr Lodge will not change as part of the Camp expansion except that it will not be available for overnight camping during the summer season. The existing latrine and flush toilet will be replaced with two composting toilets. The existing septic system will be replaced and used for gray water from the sinks only.

The Old Cabin is a one-story log and frame cabin used for program activities. It has sleeping capacity for ten people and it has an electric stove and refrigerator. As part of the expansion, the Old Cabin will be restored and used as a canteen, museum, first aid center and an indoor classroom for day campers. The existing first aid station will be demolished.

The Camp contains nine lean-to shelters, which are framed structures with three enclosed walls and a pitched roof. These shelters are used for program activities during the summer and for overnight camping during the winter. Each lean-to has a sleeping capacity of four to six people. The existing latrines will be removed.

The Camp presently contains three permanent activity shelters. Each permanent shelter is a post and frame structure that has a roof, but does not contain any walls. The Camp also presently contains nine seasonal activity shelters. The use of these seasonal shelters may continue as part of the expansion. These shelters are used for program activities and as outdoor kitchens; however they do not contain electricity or running water. The use of the three existing permanent shelters will end as part of the Camp expansion. The three permanent shelters will be demolished and replaced with six new permanent activity shelters

measuring eighteen feet by eighteen feet and one that is forty feet by sixty feet. The eighteen by eighteen foot shelters will consist of a roof and four open sides constructed over a bed of crushed stone containing a grill and a picnic table for outdoor dining and program activities. The forty by sixty foot shelter will have a wooden deck floor.

A metal building and a small frame shed are currently used to store camp equipment and supplies. As part of the expansion, these facilities would be demolished. A new twenty by twenty-five foot log style garage will be built in the area of the existing horse corral. The existing horse corral will be demolished and moved away from the main camp area. The garage will not contain any running water or toilets.

The existing pool facilities include two swimming pools, frame changing areas and an outdoor shower area. Wastewater from the shower is discharged directly to the ground. As part of the expansion, the site of the existing pools will be converted to a lawn area to be used as an activity field. A new 3,400 square foot pool will be constructed in the location of the existing activity field. The existing pool house containing the changing facilities will be demolished and replaced with a forty-three by twenty-two foot one-story log building. The new pool house contains three showers, four hand washing sinks and four composting toilets, as well as changing areas and storage for equipment. The pool facilities will be available during the summer season only and will not be available to overnight campers. Wastewater from the sinks and showers will be discharged to a gray water treatment system.

The existing access road is fourteen feet wide and 1,100 feet long. Most of this road is covered in gravel except for a few sections that are covered in macadam. The gravel portions of the access road will be widened by approximately two to four feet except for a fifty foot section that will be widened by six feet to create an area for buses to pass.

The Camp will expand the existing gravel parking lot by 6,100 square feet. The parking lot will be surfaced with gravel except for two handicap parking spaces. These two spaces comprise approximately 600 square feet and will be surfaced with macadam.

A new trail will be constructed near the area of the existing trail. This new trail will be surfaced with wood and the existing trail will be stabilized and allowed to return to its natural vegetative state.

This amendment has been reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 109 (2000) and N.J.A.C. 7:15-5.8. The Department has determined that no environmental analyses are required since the project generates less than 20,000 gpd and will disturb less than 100 acres.

This amendment proposal was noticed in the New Jersey Register on June 7, 2004 at 36 N.J.R. 2942(a). Comments on this amendment were received from Julia Somers of the Great Swamp Watershed Association during the public comment period and are summarized below with the Department's responses.

Comment: As stated in the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDDES) permit application, and this amendment, the population expansion is limited to 172 scouts and staff overnight on weekends and a summer daytime population of 300 scouts and 58 staff. During the summer the overnight population is not to exceed 40 campers. The Great Swamp Watershed Association (GSWA) does not support a population expansion beyond these figures. The GSWA does not oppose the construction of more beds than will be filled as long as the Camp does not exceed its population.

Response: The total number of bunks that will be constructed at the Camp will allow for no more than 172 campers at one time. There will be 40 bunks located

in Troop Cabin, and 16 bunks in each of the six cabins and in the winter time only, Fingarr Lodge will contain 34 bunks. There will be no bunks located in the lean-to-shelters.

Comment: Water from the sinks and showers will be discharged to a gray water treatment system and eventually disposed of through a drip irrigation system that would allow the gray water to be discharged among existing trees instead of clearing a field. The GSWA opposes the installation of septic systems, tanks or fields that will result in the clearing of trees because of the close proximity of exceptional value wetlands, Category 1 streams and the Morristown National Historical Park. The Camp donor, Lloyd W. Smith, gave the land to the scouts with intention that it "remain in a natural and wild state as a rustic encampment."

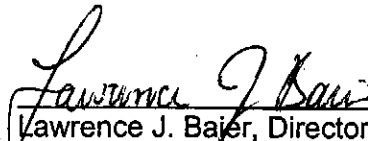
Response: The installation of the wastewater management facilities will not require the removal of trees beyond the limits of disturbance shown on the site plans that were approved by the Mendham Township Board of Adjustment.

Comment: The GSWA does not support the sewer service area (SSA) map dated March 11, 2004 which connects the three SSAs as one area, unlike the SSA map dated April 30, 2004, which shows three separate SSAs.

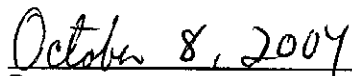
Response: The Camp SSA is defined by a metes and bounds description of the three separate SSAs. The March 11, 2004 mapping has been replaced by the June 8, 2004 mapping identifying these three portions of the overall site that are designated SSA.

This amendment represents only one part of the permit process and other issues may need to be addressed prior to final permit issuance. Additional issues which may need to be addressed may include, but are not limited to, the following: compliance with the stormwater regulations; antidegradation; effluent limitations; water quality analysis; exact locations and designs of future treatment works

(pump stations, interceptors, sewers, outfalls, wastewater treatment plants); and development in wetlands, flood prone areas, designated Wild and Scenic River areas, or other environmentally sensitive areas which are subject to regulation under Federal or State statutes or rules.



Lawrence J. Bajer, Director
Division of Watershed Management
Department of Environmental Protection



Date