

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan

For Pilot Area 2:

HUC14 02040105140020	Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31),
HUC14 02040105160020	Musconetcong River (Changewater to Hances Brook)
HUC14 02040105160030	Musconetcong River (Rt 31 to Changewater)

Pilot Area includes all or portion of the following municipalities:
Washington Township, Washington Borough (Warren County)

Prepared by the State of New Jersey Highlands Water Protection and Planning Council as part of the Highlands Water Use and Conservation Management Plan (WUCMP) Pilot Program. This WUCMP was developed through the provisions of a State of New Jersey Highlands Water Protection and Planning Council Grant and may assist in the development of municipal WUCMPs in support of Highlands Regional Master Plan Conformance.

January 2016

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

WATER USE AND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

for
HIGHLANDS REGIONAL MASTER PLAN CONFORMANCE

**HUC14 02040105140020
POHATCONG CREEK (BRASS CASTLE CREEK TO RT 31)**

**HUC14 02040105160020
MUSCONETCONG RIVER (CHANGEWATER TO HANCES
BROOK)**

**HUC14 02040105160030
MUSCONETCONG RIVER (RT 31 TO CHANGEWATER)**

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
Executive Summary	E-1
Introduction	E-1
Summary	E-2
Net Water Availability.....	E-2
Summary of Significant Causes of Deficit.....	E-3
Water Conservation and Deficit Reduction and Elimination Strategies	E-3
Monitoring and Implementation Plans	E-3
Introduction.....	1
Purpose and Scope.....	1
Water Use and Conservation Management Plan (WUCMP) Goals and Policy Overview.....	2
Implementation Strategy	2
Scope and Applicability	3
WUCMP Characteristics	5
Background	5
Land Use Capability/Land Cover.....	5
Land Use/Zoning.....	6
Major Hydrologic Features	6
Geology and Soil Properties	6
Identification of Water Sources and Uses	8
Water System Profile	8
Description.....	8
Facilities	8
Service Areas	8
Allocation and Firm Capacity.....	8
Remaining Firm Capacity.....	9
Wastewater Management	9
Description.....	9
Facilities	10
Stakeholders.....	11
Analysis of Net Water Availability.....	12
Introduction	12
Low Flow Margin	12
Ground Water Availability	12
Net Water Availability	13
Calculation of Net Water Availability.....	13
Water Supply	15
Municipal Consumptive/Depletive Uses.....	16

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Revised Net Water Availability.....	17
Summary of Significant Causes of Deficit.....	21
Characterization of Deficit.....	21
Water Conservation/Deficit Mitigation Strategies	22
Evaluation and Ranking of Deficit Mitigation Strategies	24
Evaluation.....	24
Ranking of Deficit Mitigation Strategies.....	33
Funding Opportunities.....	36
Public Funding Sources.....	36
Highlands Council Planning Grants	36
State Program Grants	36
Federal Program Grants	36
Private Funding Sources.....	37
Development.....	37
Commercial Entities.....	37
Foundations.....	37
Other Non-Governmental Organizations	38
Municipalities and Utilities.....	38
Municipal Capital Projects	38
Utility Operations	38
Water Conservation, Deficit Reduction and Elimination Strategies	39
Selected Strategies	39
Water Bill Structure/Comparison.....	39
Irrigation System Design.....	39
Leak Detection and Repair.....	39
Process Water Optimization.....	39
Golf Course Water Use	39
Deficit Reduction Target.....	40
Deficit Reduction Estimates.....	40
Water Bill/Structure Comparison.....	40
Irrigation System Design.....	40
Leak Detection and Repair.....	41
Process Water Optimization.....	42
Golf Course Water Use	43
Summary of Savings Potential.....	43
Monitoring	44
Annual Water Use and Return Data.....	44
Stakeholder Participation and Ongoing Monitoring.....	46
Implementation Plan.....	47
Annual Program Implementation Plan	47
Strategies.....	47

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Water Bill Structure/Comparison	47
Irrigation System Design	47
Leak Detection and Repair.....	47
Process Water Optimization.....	48
Golf Course Water Use	48
Schedule to Achieve Water Balance	48
Responsible Parties	48
Funding Commitments	49
Next Steps	49
Appendix A	A-1
Background	A-1
Basis for Net Water Availability.....	A-1
Year.....	A-1
Ground Water Availability	A-1
Consumptive/Depletive Uses	A-2
Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use	A-2
Imported Septic Return	A-3
Net Water Availability.....	A-3
Surplus for Potential Use	A-3
Appendix B	B-1

Executive Summary

Introduction

There are 183 subwatersheds within the Highlands region. One of the highest priority objectives described in the Regional Master Plan (RMP) is to protect restore and enhance water resources within the Highlands region. To help achieve this objective, the Highlands Council has developed model Water Use and Conservation Management Plans (WUCMPs) for pilot areas throughout the Highlands region.

The development of WUCMPs specific to HUC14 subwatersheds is intended to address the requirements of this objective in a practical way that is applicable to each study area. The pilot areas were chosen to include a wide range of use types and water availability, and are geographically dispersed throughout the Highlands region. Pilot areas range in size and include between one and three subwatersheds. While the pilot areas were not developed based on municipal boundaries, the WUCMPs are intended to be used as Planning Tools to help municipalities develop their own plans.

Each WUCMP includes the following components:

- **WUCMP Area Characteristics** – Summarizes high level information such as land use capability/land cover, land use/zoning, major hydrologic features, geology, and soil characteristics.
- **Identification of Water Sources and Types** – The Highlands region uses both groundwater and surface water for potable water supply. Additional use types include, but are not limited to agricultural, commercial, industrial, and institutional.
- **Stakeholders** – a listing of stakeholders who can assist in the implementation of the WUCMP.
- **Revaluation of Net Water Availability** - Original calculations of Net Water Availability (NWA) were based on maximum water use in 2003 using a region-wide analysis at the HUC14 scale. This analysis has been expanded to include available data from 2000-2009 and has several refinements to the NWA computations. Since NWA is calculated on a HUC14 subwatershed basis, municipalities can calculate NWA for each subwatershed using the approach outlined within these WUCMPs.
- **Deficit Mitigation Strategies** – Strategies are provided on both supply-side conservation measures (e.g., leak detection, water auditing, well network optimization) and demand-side conservation measures (such as high efficiency irrigation techniques, rainwater harvesting, and low-flow plumbing fixtures), review of reuse potential, and storage alternatives have been identified. While each WUCMP includes a comprehensive list of deficit mitigation strategies, it is understood the application of individual strategies will vary amongst municipalities. In addition, municipalities may have additional strategies that are not included. Deficit mitigation strategies have been ranked within these WUCMPs but the rankings are subject to change, based on municipal preference.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

- **Funding opportunities** –Funding opportunities are listed that may be available to fund the mitigation actions.
- **Monitoring Plan** – Each WUCMP will include a description of ongoing monitoring of water use and validation of the performance of mitigation actions.
- **Deficit Mitigation Implementation Plan** – Each planning tool identifies deficit reduction targets, responsible parties, a schedule for action and implementation, and funding mechanisms.

While only a portion of a municipality may be included in certain study areas, that particular municipality can utilize these Planning Tools to help characterize a portion of the water use and conservation management requirements within their municipality.

Municipal based WUCMPs should reflect all HUC14 subwatersheds within the municipality. However, the implementation for municipal based WUCMPs will only include the portions of the HUC14 subwatersheds that lie within the boundary of the municipality. Municipalities can and should use information included in these Planning Tools where subwatersheds intersect their WUCMP planning boundary.

The WUCMP Planning Tools outline a straightforward approach and provide a solid framework that can be directly modified by municipalities to develop specific municipal based WUCMPs.

Summary

This Planning Tool covers the following HUC14 subwatersheds:

- 02040105140020 Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31)
- 02040105160020 Musconetcong River (Changewater to HancesBrook)
- 02040105160030 Musconetcong River (Rt 31 to Changewater)

These subwatersheds collectively intersect with Washington Borough, Washington Township (Warren County), Washington Township (Morris County), Lebanon Township, and Mansfield Township. Small portions are located in White Township, Harmony Township, and Franklin Township.

Major water services included in planning are include Washington System, Washington Borough & Mansfield System,

Net Water Availability

The analysis of net water availability (NWA) for this planning area indicates the following variation in NWA between 2000 and 2009.

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Summary of Variation in Net Water Availability - 2000 - 2009

HUC14	Minimum	Maximum
02040105140020 Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31)	-0.0560	0.1049
02040105160020 Musconetcong R (Changewater to HancesBrook)	0.1006	0.1195
02040105160030 Musconetcong R (Rt 31 to Changewater)	-0.4902	-0.1861

Summary of Significant Causes of Deficit

Causes of the NWA deficits noted above include:

- HUC14 02040105140020 - Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31) – The mild deficit in this subwatershed is driven by the consumptive uses from public supply
- HUC14 02040105160030 - Musconetcong R (Rt 31 to Changewater) - irrigation pumping (Hawk Pointe Golf Club) adding meaningfully to the NWA deficit during peak withdrawal periods.

Water Conservation and Deficit Reduction and Elimination Strategies

The following preliminary strategies have been identified for this planning area. These strategies are not prescriptive. All municipalities are able to select alternative strategies that best suit the needs and goals of their specific WUCMP.

- Water Bill Structure/Comparison – highlight historical use patterns for residential customers
- Irrigation System Design – promotion of intelligent irrigation system design
- Leak Detection and Repair – implement programs to identify water system leaks and eliminate them.
- Rate Structure – develop water utility rate structures that promote water conservation.
- Golf Course Water Use – work with golf courses to promote water conservation efforts
- Stormwater Ordinance – promote recharge and or infiltration within the subwatershed.

Monitoring and Implementation Plans

The mitigation strategies selected to reduce the deficit in the subwatersheds must be evaluated periodically. An annual review of each strategy will be conducted to determine its effectiveness, and a more detailed biennial review will update the Net Water Availability tables of this WUCMP.

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

It is important that annual determinations/analysis/monitoring be conducted to verify the effectiveness of the implementation plan.

Introduction

Purpose and Scope

The Highlands Regional Master Plan (RMP) requires that conforming municipalities develop a “Water Use and Conservation Management Plan” that reflects the policies and objectives of the RMP. Specifically, conforming municipalities are required to develop Water Use and Conservation Management Plans “that will set priorities for the use of available water (where net water availability is positive) and will establish methods to reduce and, where feasible, eliminate deficits where they exist”.¹

Implementation of the RMP will require extensive cooperation among all municipal governing bodies and major water users in the region. Conformance with the RMP is intended to align municipal and county plans, regulations and programs with the goals, policies, and objectives of the RMP, including preservation of the availability and quality of surface water and ground water resources throughout the Highlands region.

One of the highest priority objectives described in the RMP is to restore and protect water resources within the Highlands Region. The development of Water Use and Conservation Management Plans specific to HUC14² subwatersheds is intended to address the requirements of this objective in a practical way that is applicable to each subwatershed.

The RMP provides a method for determining how much water is routinely available for human use, as differentiated from water available for maintenance of ecosystem integrity and for maintenance of minimum levels in reservoirs and other surface water. The method determines Net Water Availability for each HUC14 subwatershed.³ Where Net Water Availability is positive, future human use of water supply is supported. Where Net Water Availability is negative, action is needed to address the deficit.

This document serves as a Planning Tool for municipalities to ultimately develop Water Use and Conservation Management Plans specific for that particular municipality. Although HUC14s included within this document do not encompass an entire municipality, municipalities can use the Plan developed for these subwatersheds as examples and guidelines for developing full scale municipal plans.

¹ Highlands Regional Master Plan, (Highlands Council, 2008), p. 159.

² Referring to the Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) system established by the United States Geological Survey.

³ Highlands Regional Master Plan, (Highlands Council, 2008), p. 160, Policy 2B2.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan (WUCMP) Goals and Policy Overview

Net Water Availability is total available groundwater minus consumptive and depletive water uses. Net Water Availability varies greatly from one area within the Highlands Region to another. Some areas have a water surplus (positive Net Water Availability). Other areas are in significant deficit (negative Net Water Availability). To reduce or eliminate the water deficits within the Region, Water Use and Conservation Management Plans are required under RMP Objective 2B8c:

Water Use and Conservation Management Plans shall be required through municipal Plan Conformance for all subwatersheds to meet the policies and objectives of Goal 2B, to ensure efficient use of water through water conservation and Low Impact Development Best Management Practices, and to avoid the creation of new deficits in Net Water Availability. Where developed for Current Deficit Areas, the plans shall include provisions to reduce or manage consumptive and depletive uses of ground and surface waters as necessary to reduce or eliminate deficits in Net Water Availability, or to ensure continued stream flows to downstream Current Deficit Areas from Existing Constrained Areas, to the maximum extent practicable within each HUC14 subwatershed. Water Use and Conservation Management Plans shall demonstrate through a detailed implementation plan and schedule how and when the current deficit will be resolved in a subwatershed prior to approval for new water uses in the subwatersheds with the most severe deficits (e.g., in excess of 0.25 million gallons per day or mgd), and the plan shall be implemented prior to initiation of new water uses.

Implementation Strategy

Implementation of the goals, policies and objectives of the RMP regarding water deficit restoration consists of the following components, which will be incorporated into each WUCMP by subwatershed for the Highlands Region (from Highlands Council, 2008):

- Identify HUC14 subwatersheds that have a deficit of water availability or a surplus of water availability
- Verify the net water availability analysis and any associated deficits
- Develop a Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for conforming municipalities, especially those whose water supply is in a deficit subwatershed
- For complex systems or where the development of deficit reduction plans for multiple subwatersheds is more appropriate, collaborate with NJDEP and affected interests to develop Water Use and Conservation Management Plans at a larger scale
- Coordinate with NJDEP so that the water allocation permit process, including transfers of water between subwatersheds where required, supports the reduction and elimination of water deficits

This WUCMP includes the following components:

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

- **Identification of water sources and uses** – The Highlands Region uses both groundwater and surface water for potable water supply. Additional uses include irrigation (including agricultural), commercial, industrial and institutional.
- **Expanded evaluation of Net Water Availability** (expanded from the original analysis in the RMP) – Original calculations of Net Water Availability were based on maximum water use in 2003. This analysis has been expanded to include available data from 2000-2009.
- **Deficit mitigation strategies** – This section includes water conservation measures (such as high efficiency irrigation techniques, rainwater harvesting, and low-flow plumbing fixtures), review of reuse potential, and storage alternatives.
- **Funding opportunities** – Approaches that may be available to fund the mitigation actions specified within this plan.
- **Monitoring plan** – Ongoing monitoring of water use and validation of the performance of mitigation actions.
- **Deficit reduction and elimination strategy and implementation plan**– Identify deficit reduction targets, responsible parties, a schedule for action and implementation, and funding mechanisms.

Scope and Applicability

Scope and Applicability

This WUCMP covers 38.1 square miles within the Highlands Region and includes Mansfield Township, Washington Borough and Washington Township in Warren County, Washington Township in Morris County, Lebanon Township in Hunterdon County. Small portions are located in White Township, Harmony Township, and Franklin Township. (Figure 1). The area included in this WUCMP consists of three subwatersheds designated by Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC14) as follows:

- 02040105140020 Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31)
- 02040105160020 Musconetcong River (Changewater to Hances Brook)
- 02040105160030 Musconetcong River (Rt 31 to Changewater)

As mentioned above, the WUCMP presented within this document serves as a Planning Tool for each municipality. Implementation strategies presented herein are offered as examples, and may not be suitable for each particular municipality. Participants are encouraged to review various implementation strategies (whether listed in this WUCMP or not) and identify those that represent the best opportunity to achieve their planning goals.

Municipal plans including parts of this study area may include numerous HUC14 subwatersheds beyond those included in this document. For example, eight HUC14 subwatersheds intersect the boundaries of Mansfield Township. However, there are several subwatersheds that intersect the Township boundary, but have no major water uses or returns within Mansfield Township. Therefore, only the anticipated water use associated with domestic supply for that portion of the Township within those subwatersheds is required for inclusion into the municipal WUCMP. A full calculation of Net

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Water Availability for the remainder of these subwatersheds is not necessary. In the case of Mansfield Township, data included within this document for subwatershed 02040105160020 can be applied. Conversely, Washington Borough is entirely within this WUCMP and therefore no additional data would be needed (unless updates were required).

However, in cases where significant water use occurs within a subwatershed, and is located both within and outside the Township boundary, a full analysis on that particular subwatershed would be required. Responsibility for implementing strategies within that subwatershed would be assigned to each contributing municipality based on a flow (or use)-weighted approach.

WUCMP Characteristics

Background

This WUCMP is in Washington Borough, Washington Township (Warren County), Washington Township (Morris County), Lebanon Township, and Mansfield Township. Small portions are located in White Township, Harmony Township, and Franklin Township. The three subwatersheds are addressed through a single WUCMP because they comprise the upper reaches of the Musconetcong River and Pohatcong River, are hydrologically connected, and have similar land and water uses. Therefore, improved results can be achieved through a single planning process.

Land Use Capability/Land Cover

Land Use Capability Zones

The Highlands Region is classified into three Land Use Capability Zones, within which there are multiple sub-zones:

- **Protection Zone** – Areas having high value in terms of forested resources, critical habitat, water quality and quantity, and ecological function, and having limited or no capacity to support human development without adversely affecting the overall ecological function of the Highlands Region. This zone has one sub-zone, Wildlife Management.
- **Conservation Zone** - Areas that have significant environmental features that should be preserved and protected from non-agricultural development. This zone has one sub-zone, Conservation Environmentally-Constrained.
- **Existing Community Zone** - Areas characterized by extensive and intensive existing development that may have capacity to support additional human development without adversely affecting the ecological value of the Highlands Region. This zone has two sub-zones: Existing Community Environmentally-Constrained, and Lake Community.

Of the 38.1 square miles encompassed by this WUCMP, 47% is in the Protection Zone, 16% is in the Existing Community Zone, 35% is in the Conservation Zone, and 2% is in a Wildlife Management Area. Figure 2 shows the Land Use Capability Map of the three zones described above for this WUCMP.

Preservation and Planning Areas

This WUCMP is divided between the Highlands Planning and Preservation Area boundaries as follows:

- 47% in the Highlands Planning Area
- 53% in the Highlands Preservation Area

Figure 3 shows the delineation of the Preservation and Planning Areas in the vicinity of this WUCMP.

Land Use/Zoning

The WUCMP area is primarily residential, agricultural, and forested land. Figure 4 depicts the layout of all land use within the subwatersheds.

Washington Borough can be considered urban, while the remainder of the municipalities in the subwatersheds can be considered rural in nature with low-density residential areas.

A number of public open spaces are located in these subwatersheds. They include:

- Roaring Rock Park – located northwest of Washington Borough
- Lake Marquerite Wildlife Refuge – located on the northern Border of Washington Borough
- Furnace Lake Recreation Area – located on the northern Border of Washington Borough
- Oxford Mountain – located in the northern portion of the subwatersheds boundary
- Morris Canal State Park – several small parks are located along the Morris Canal route throughout the subwatersheds.
- Pohatcong Creek Natural Area – located north of Washington Borough
- Railroad Avenue and Mansfield Recreation Areas – located along the Musconetcong River.
- Point Mountain - located on the southern border of Musconetcong River in Lebanon Township.
- Rockport Game Farm – located in the northeast portion of the subwatersheds.

The dense, center-based area is evident in and around Washington Borough.

NJDEP 2007 impervious surface estimates for these subwatersheds is shown on Figure 5.

Figure 6 shows an aerial view of the subwatersheds.

Two golf courses are located in the WUCMP area:

- Hawk Point Golf Club
- Fairway Valley Golf Club

Major Hydrologic Features

The major hydrologic features in these subwatersheds consist of Pohatcong Creek, the abandoned Morris Canal, and the Musconetcong River.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) maintains multiple stream gauges and monitoring stations within the WUCMP area. Figure 7 shows the location of USGS stream gauges in the vicinity of the subwatersheds.

Geology and Soil Properties

The subwatersheds in the WUCMP area are located within the Highlands Physiographic Province, characterized by a series of discontinuous rounded ridges separated by deep narrow valleys. The

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Highlands Physiographic Province consists of igneous and metamorphic formations, although sedimentary and meta-sedimentary rocks are also present.

Figure 8 displays the bedrock geology within the subwatersheds. Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Metamorphic rock is rock created by transformation of an existing rock type when subjected to heat and pressure. These rock types consist of dense rock as compared to sedimentary rock. These hard rock produces lateral flow once water reaches the bedrock. Martinsburg Formation and Jutland Sequence refers to bedrock of claystone slate, siltstone, sandstone, with minor limestone and dolomite. The Jacksonburg Limestone bedrock refers to bedrock of dolomite and limestone with minor shale, sandstone, and quartzite. Water from the bedrock in this area is typically fresh, slightly alkaline and moderately hard.

Identification of Water Sources and Uses

Water System Profile

Description

One water system serves the WUCMP area: NJ American Water Co. (NJAWC). It maintains three separate systems in the surrounding region, the Washington system, Oxford, and the Mansfield system. The WUCMP area contains the Washington system, which is the largest, and the Mansfield system.

The Hampton Borough Water Department provide service to a small area near the municipal border with Washington Township (Warren).

Homes and businesses outside the public water service areas are served by privately owned ground water wells.

Facilities

Figure 9 indicates the public supply wells identified within the WUCMP area.

Service Areas

The service areas within the WUCMP area are:

- NJ American Water Company - Washington System– primarily serves the area in and around Washington Borough.
- NJ American Water Company - Mansfield System– within Mansfield Twp. Hampton Borough Water Department – Facility #5 (limited service in this WUCMP)

The service areas stated above can be seen in Figure 9.

Allocation and Firm Capacity

Table 1 lists the public ground water wells in this WUCMP for which usage data has been identified.

Firm capacity is defined as the pumping and/or treatment capacity of the water system when the largest pumping unit or treatment unit is out of service. Subtracting the total peak daily demand from the firm capacity may result in a water supply deficit (when the total peak is greater than firm capacity) or a surplus.

Firm capacity and allocation are based on an entire water system, not individual wells. There may be wells outside of the particular HUC14 that are included within the water system, and thus the allocation and firm capacity numbers.

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

**Table 1 - Summary of Public Groundwater Wells in
HUC14 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Water Purveyor	System	Well ID No.	Well Capacity (GPM)	Allocation (MGM)	Firm Capacity (MGD)
NJ American Water Co.	Washington	Well 3	550	57.88	2.00
		Well 5	600		
	Mansfield	Well 2	60	NA	0.09
Cliffside Park Association	NA	Well 1, 1R	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not Available

Remaining Firm Capacity

Remaining Firm Capacity is only available for one of the public community water systems in this WUCMP, according to NJDEP data.⁴ If remaining firm capacity is listed as a negative number, then a firm capacity deficit exists for that water system. All data provided below is the most current available through NJDEP's Division of Water Supply and Geoscience (accessed May 9, 2012).

NJ American Water Company - Washington System

The total peak daily demand for this system was 1.793 mgd which occurred in July 2010.

The Remaining Firm Capacity of this system is 0.207 mgd.

Wastewater Management Description

Two areas within the WUCMP area are served by centralized wastewater treatment as described below. The Sewer Service Area is shown in Figure 10.

Washington Borough DSF

The service area for the Washington Borough Domestic Sewerage Facility (DSF) primarily serves the areas in an around Washington Borough.

Warren County Oxford DSF

The service area for the Warren County MUA – Oxford DSF is the Fairway Estates development located west of the Warren Hills Regional High School.

⁴ <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/pws.html>

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

The remaining areas within these subwatersheds are served by individual subsurface sewage disposal (septic systems).

Facilities

Following are wastewater treatment facilities that discharge within these subwatersheds:

- Washington Borough DSF

The wastewater treatment facility listed above can be seen in Figure 10.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders within these subwatersheds include the following:

- Municipal governments of Washington Borough (Warren), Washington Township (Warren), Mansfield Township, and Lebanon Township.
- NJ American Water Co.
- Residents of Washington Borough (Warren), Washington Township (Warren), Mansfield Township, and Lebanon Township.

Additional stakeholders include Port Colden Mall and Hawk Pointe Golf Club both of which operate commercial DSF facilities which discharge to groundwater.

While these subwatersheds include small portions of Washington Township (Morris), residents from this section of the WUCMP area do not play a meaningful role in water use and so have not been listed as stakeholders in the section above.

Analysis of Net Water Availability

Introduction

Net Water Availability is Ground Water Availability minus consumptive and depletive water uses. Ground Water Availability is the portion of Ground Water Capacity that can be provided for human use without harm to other ground water users, aquatic ecosystems or downstream users. The Highlands RMP defines Ground Water Capacity based on the Low Flow Margin component of the Low Flow Margin of Safety Method. Low Flow Margin and Ground Water Availability are discussed below.

Low Flow Margin

Low Flow Margin is the margin between two stream low flow statistics: September median flow and 7 day-10 year low flow (7Q10). Low Flow Margin is derived for each HUC14 subwatershed using data from streams in a relatively unaltered state. The 7Q10 is the lowest total flow over seven consecutive days during a ten year period. It has been used in quantifying passing flow requirements. The 7Q10 is also often used to define an extreme low flow condition for water quality based effluent limits applied to wastewater discharges. A critical flow regime for aquatic ecosystems is the lowest monthly flow, which in New Jersey and the Highlands tends to occur in September. The Low Flow Margin is the difference between 7Q10 and September median flow, which in the Highlands is always a positive sum.⁵

Low Flow Margin is used to calculate Ground Water Capacity, or the natural ability of the watershed to support base flow.⁵ Ground Water Capacity is derived from Low Flow Margin, but is adjusted for the consumptive uses incorporated into the stream flow statistics used to derive Low Flow Margin. Ground Water Capacity equals Low Flow Margin multiplied by 1.02, based on a USGS study that showed existing consumptive uses are roughly 2 percent of Low Flow Margin.

Ground Water Availability

Ground Water Availability is that portion of Ground Water Capacity that is available for human consumption (absent other constraints).

The following threshold values were established by the Highlands Council:

⁵ Highlands Council Technical Report, Water Resources Volume II Water Use and Availability” (Highlands Council, 2008), p. 46.

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Table 2 - Ground Water Availability Thresholds as Percentage of Ground Water Capacity⁶

Land Use Capability Zone	Standard Threshold Capability
Protection Zone	5% LFM
Conservation Zone	5% LFM (non-agricultural) 10% LFM (agricultural)
Existing Community Zone	20% LFM

These subwatersheds addressed by this WUCMP are predominantly within the Protection Zone, so according to the rules established in the Highlands RMP and Technical Report Vol. II, the Ground Water Capacity is multiplied by 5% to arrive at Ground Water Availability. The Ground Water Available for the three subwatersheds is presented below:

Table 3 - Ground Water Availability

HUC14 Description	Ground Water Availability (mgd)
02040105140020 Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31)	0.1049
02040105160020 Musconetcong R (Changewater to HancesBrook)	0.1941
02040105160030 Musconetcong R (Rt 31 to Changewater)	0.0875

Net Water Availability

Calculation of Net Water Availability

Net Water Availability (NWA) is Ground Water Availability minus any consumptive and depletive uses within the subwatersheds. When NWA is positive, ground water supply is available for human uses. When NWA is negative, insufficient ground water is available to support additional human use.

Consumptive water use is defined as water that is lost within the subwatersheds and is not returned as recharge or as discharge to a stream within the subwatersheds. An example of a consumptive use is irrigation, in which most of the water evaporates and does not recharge the aquifer system. Depletive water uses are those in which water is exported out of the subwatersheds. A typical example of depletive use is conveyance of wastewater out of the subwatersheds to a wastewater treatment plant that discharges in another subwatershed.

⁶ Highlands Council Technical Report, Water Resources Volume II Water Use and Availability” (Highlands Council, 2008), p. 121.

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

NWA was originally calculated using maximum water withdrawals from 2003, which represented the most recently available compiled and checked data. The NWA values for the subwatersheds in the Highlands Council Technical Report “Water Resources Volume II Water Use and Availability” (2008) are presented below:

Table 4 - Published Net Water Availability

HUC14 Description	Net Water Availability (mgd)
02040105140020 Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31)	-0.2006
02040105160020 Musconetcong R (Changewater to HancesBrook)	0.0735
02040105160030 Musconetcong R (Rt 31 to Changewater)	-0.6093
TOTAL	-0.7364

This total published NWA reflects a deficit of approximately 736,000 gallons per day.

As part of this analysis, updates to the NWA calculation were performed for these subwatersheds to adjust for the following:

- Additional data for the period 2000-2002 and 2004-2009
- Septic return for those areas served by public water but not by public sewer.

Community public water supply use listed in Table 5.

Water Supply

Public Community Supply

Following is a summary of Public Community Supply withdrawals within these subwatersheds:

Table 5 - Water Supply Withdrawals

HUC/Water Purveyor	Category	Withdrawals	
		Peak Month	Peak Withdrawal (MGM)
02040105140020 Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31)			
NJ American Water Co. – Washington System Fac #59	Public Supply	July 2001	30.1
02040105160020 Musconetcong R (Changewater to HancesBrook)			
NJ American Water Co. – Mansfield System Fac #59	Public Supply	Aug 2001	1.4
02040105160030 Musconetcong R (Rt 31 to Changewater)			
NJ American Water Co. – Washington System Fac #59	Public Supply	June 2003	15.5

MGM = million gallons per month

Commercial/Industrial

Following is a summary of Commercial/Industrial withdrawals within these subwatersheds:

Table 6 - Water Supply Withdrawals

Industry	Category	Withdrawals*	
		Peak Month	Peak Withdrawal (MGM)
02040105140020 Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31)			
BASF	Industrial	Aug 2002	2.8
Cebal Americas	Industrial	Aug 2003	13.5
Verizon	Industrial	Aug 2001	1.0
02040105160020 Musconetcong River (Changewater to Hances Brook)			
Borealis Compounds	Industrial	June 2005	8.7
Lindeken Farms	Agricultural	July 2005	0.9
02040105160030 Musconetcong River (Rt 31 to Changewater)			
Hawk Point Golf Club	Golf	Aug 2002	6.8

MGM = million gallons per month

Domestic Well Ground Water Usage

Domestic Well Ground Water Usage is an estimate of private well withdrawals within the subwatersheds for areas not served by the public supply. It was calculated based on population

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

estimates for the subwatersheds from the 2000 Census, multiplied by a factor of 100 gallons per person per day as identified by the Highlands Council.⁷

Table 7 - Domestic Ground Water Usage

HUC	Domestic Ground Water Usage (mgd)
02040105140020	0.1388
02040105160020	0.2402
02040105160030	0.1081
TOTAL	0.4871

Municipal Consumptive/Depletive Uses

Groundwater models used in support of the Highlands Regional Net Water Availability analysis show that the impact on September stream flows of consumptive/depletive (C/D) ground water use during the summer is not 1:1, but roughly 1:0.9.⁸ In other words, 1 gallon of C/D water use is calculated to reduce Ground Water Availability in September by 0.9 gallons. Therefore, ground water use (raw pumpage) during the summer month with the highest demand was multiplied by 0.9 to reflect this impact. The factor is not applied to surface water diversions, which are based on September withdrawals that have an immediate impact on stream flows.

Consumptive water uses such as irrigation are further adjusted using consumptive use coefficients. In many instances, the water is not conveyed a long distance through a water utility network. Therefore, it is assumed that the withdrawal, use and discharge occur in the same location. Consumptive use coefficients reflect the percentage of the consumptive use that is lost and is not returned to the aquifer.⁹

For public community water uses, the calculation of consumptive and depletive uses must consider the possible import/export of water, and the potential return of the water as a wastewater discharge. In these situations, consumptive/depletive use in the portion of the water supply service area that is coincident with a wastewater service area is associated with the wastewater discharge from that sewered area. Any remainder of the consumptive use is allocated among the areas on public water service that discharge to individual septic systems. Water exported to a different subwatershed, such as a wastewater treatment plant, are considered depletive. Depletive uses, by their nature, have an effective consumptive use coefficient of 1.0.

⁷ Highlands Council Technical Report, "Water Resources Volume II Water Use and Availability" (Highlands Council, 2008), p. 96.

⁸ Highlands Council Technical Report, "Water Resources Volume II Water Use and Availability" (Highlands Council, 2008), p. 116.

⁹ Highlands Council Technical Report, "Water Resources Volume II Water Use and Availability" (Highlands Council, 2008), p. 119.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

Water usage in the area is primarily residential (from both public water and private domestic sources), recreational (for golf course irrigation), along with a small amount of commercial use.

Revised Net Water Availability

As part of this analysis, revisions to the Net Water Availability calculation were conducted to include more recent public supply water use data.

Net Water Availability was calculated for each of the years 2000-2009, incorporating additional water supply pumpage data from users in the subwatersheds. Pumping during summer months is typically greatest and has the largest impact on September base flow, which is used in calculating Net Water Availability. Therefore, maximum aggregate monthly water usage from June, July or August was used to calculate updated C/D use for these subwatersheds.

It should be noted that the maximum month in this planning document may vary from subwatershed to subwatershed. There are instances where a portion of a water supply system is included within the subwatershed from more than one purveyor. For the municipal analysis, the total distribution system pumping (by pressure zone, if available) for each water purveyor should be calculated for each water purveyor and the maximum month chosen based off of that calculation.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

Table 8 - Re-evaluated Net Water Availability
02040105140020 Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31)

Year	Ag Ground Water Availability (mgd)	Non-Ag Ground Water Availability (mgd)	Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use (mgd) ¹	Imported Septic Return (mgd) ²	Ag Net Water Availability (mgd)	Non-Ag Net Water Availability (mgd) ³	Surplus for Potential Use (mgd) ⁴
Published	0	0.1049	0.305	0	0	-0.2006	-
2000	0	0.1049	Missing Data	0	0	N/A	-
2001	0	0.1049	0.159	0	0	-0.0545	0
2002	0	0.1049	0.083	0	0	0.0221	0
2003	0	0.1049	-- ⁵	0	0	0.1049	0.180
2004	0	0.1049	-- ⁵	0	0	0.1049	0.370
2005	0	0.1049	0.086	0	0	0.0186	0
2006	0	0.1049	0.023	0	0	0.0822	0
2007	0	0.1049	Missing Data	0	0	N/A	0
2008	0	0.1049	Missing Data	0	0	N/A	-
2009	0	0.1049	Missing Data	0	0	N/A	-

¹ [Adjusted Consumptive Domestic Use] + [Consumptive Public Supply Use] + [Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use from Surface Water] + [Other Non-Ag Consumptive Use from Ground Waters].

² From Public Supply wells outside the HUC and/or wastewater return to groundwater originating outside HUC.

³ [Non-Ag Ground Water Availability] – [Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use] + [Imported Septic Return]

⁴ Occurs when there is an import of water which is returned to the HUC through septic return.

⁵ Total wastewater return, [Septic Return from Public Supply within HUC] + [Sept Wastewater Return within HUC], exceeds Adjusted Potable Supply Pumpage.

“Missing Data”: One or more sources of data were not reported.

“N/A”: One or more of the components to C/D use is missing and C/D use and NWA could not be calculated.

Refer to Appendix for further explanation of terms.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

Table 9 - Re-evaluated Net Water Availability
02040105160020 Musconetcong R (Changewater to Hances Brook)

Year	Ag Ground Water Availability (mgd)	Non-Ag Ground Water Availability (mgd)	Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use (mgd) ¹	Imported Septic Return (mgd) ²	Ag Net Water Availability (mgd)	Non-Ag Net Water Availability (mgd) ³	Surplus for Potential Use (mgd) ⁴
Published	0	0.1941	0.115	0	0	0.0739	-
2000	0	0.1941	Missing Data	0	0	N/A	-
2001	0	0.1941	0.0792	0	0	0.1149	0
2002	0	0.1941	0.0891	0	0	0.1050	0
2003	0	0.1941	0.0881	0	0	0.1059	0
2004	0	0.1941	0.0745	0	0	0.1195	0
2005	0	0.1941	0.0934	0	0	0.1006	0
2006	0	0.1941	0.0812	0	0	0.1129	0
2007	0	0.1941	Missing Data	0	0	N/A	-
2008	0	0.1941	Missing Data	0	0	N/A	-
2009	0	0.1941	Missing Data	0	0	N/A	-

¹ [Adjusted Consumptive Domestic Use] + [Consumptive Public Supply Use] + [Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use from Surface Water] + [Other Non-Ag Consumptive Use from Ground Waters].

² From Public Supply wells outside the HUC and/or wastewater return to groundwater originating outside HUC.

³ [Non-Ag Ground Water Availability] – [Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use] + [Imported Septic Return]

⁴ Occurs when there is an import of water which is returned to the HUC through septic return.

“Missing Data”: One or more sources of data were not reported.

“N/A”: One or more of the components to C/D use is missing and C/D use and NWA could not be calculated.

Refer to Appendix for further explanation of terms.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

**Table 10 - Re-evaluated Net Water Availability
02040105160030 Musconetcong R (Rt 31 to Changewater)**

Year	Ag Ground Water Availability (mgd)	Non-Ag Ground Water Availability (mgd)	Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use (mgd)¹	Imported Septic Return (mgd)²	Ag Net Water Availability (mgd)	Non-Ag Net Water Availability (mgd)³	Surplus for Potential Use (mgd)⁴
Published	0.1751	0.0875	0.697	0	0	-0.6093	-
2000	0.1751	0.0875	Missing Data	Missing Data	0.1751	N/A	-
2001	0.1751	0.0875	0.430	0.0035	0.1751	-0.3385	0
2002	0.1751	0.0875	0.316	0.0016	0.1751	-0.2266	0
2003	0.1751	0.0875	0.581	0.0027	0.1751	-0.4906	0
2004	0.1751	0.0875	0.517	0.0026	0.1751	-0.4265	0
2005	0.1751	0.0875	0.502	0.0012	0.1751	-0.4137	0
2006	0.1751	0.0875	0.275	0.0012	0.1751	-0.1865	0
2007	0.1751	0.0875	Missing Data	0.0013	N/A	N/A	-
2008	0.1751	0.0875	Missing Data	0.0015	N/A	N/A	-
2009	0.1751	0.0875	Missing Data	0.0009	N/A	N/A	-

¹ [Adjusted Consumptive Domestic Use] + [Consumptive Public Supply Use] + [Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use from Surface Water] + [Other Non-Ag Consumptive Use from Ground Waters].

² From Public Supply wells outside the HUC and/or wastewater return to groundwater originating outside HUC.

³ [Non-Ag Ground Water Availability] – [Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use] + [Imported Septic Return]

⁴ Occurs when there is an import of water which is returned to the HUC through septic return.

“Missing Data”: One or more sources of data were not reported.

“N/A”: One or more of the components to C/D use is missing and C/D use and NWA could not be calculated.

Refer to Appendix for further explanation of terms.

Summary of Significant Causes of Deficit

Following is a summary of the range of re-evaluated NWA calculations:

Table 11 - Summary of NWA Results

HUC	NWA – Minimum (mgd)	NWA Maximum (mgd)
02040105140020 Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31)	-0.0560	0.1049
02040105160020 Musconetcong R (Changewater to HancesBrook)	0.1006	0.1195
02040105160030 Musconetcong R (Rt 31 to Changewater)	-0.4902	-0.1861

mgd = million gallons per day

Causes of the deficit noted above:

- HUC14 02040105140020 - Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Rt 31) – The mild deficit in this subwatershed is driven by the consumptive uses from public supply
- HUC14 02040105160030 - Musconetcong R (Rt 31 to Changewater) - irrigation pumping (Hawk Pointe Golf Club) adding meaningfully to the NWA deficit during peak withdrawal periods.

Characterization of Deficit

The NWA in these subwatersheds varies from severe deficit (>0.25 mgd deficit) to surplus. (>0 mgd).

The most recent available data up to and including 2009 suggests that the use patterns for public supply are consistent and that no significant trend upward or downward is evident. However, the industrial and irrigation pumping variation suggests that deficit mitigation planning should be based on years when these maximums occur.

Water Conservation/Deficit Mitigation Strategies

The following table summarizes the water use management techniques and mitigation strategies that this WUCMP could use to reduce and/or eliminate the water deficit in these subwatersheds.

Table 12 - Summary of Conservation and Deficit Mitigation Strategies

Measure	Res	Com/ Indust/ Inst	Water Purveyor	Golf	Ag	Mun
Water Use Reduction						
Heating System Upgrades		✓				
Hot Water Heater Upgrade	✓	✓				
Hydrant Locks			✓			
Avoid Overspray	✓	✓			✓	
Building and Pipe Insulation	✓	✓				
Cleaning	✓	✓			✓	
Community Garden	✓					✓
Cooling System Upgrades		✓				
Crop and Soil Selection					✓	
Dishwasher Upgrade	✓	✓				
Drip Irrigation	✓	✓				
Drought Contingency Plans			✓			✓
Equipment Condensation		✓	✓			
Irrigation Conservation	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Irrigation Education			✓			✓
Irrigation System Design	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Landscape Design	✓	✓		✓		
Landscape Incentive Program						✓
Leak Detection and Repair	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Low Flow Faucets/Faucet Aerators	✓	✓		✓		
Low Flow Shower Fixtures	✓	✓				
Low Flow Toilet Fixtures	✓	✓		✓		
Low Volume Irrigation	✓	✓		✓		
Maintenance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Meter Calibration/Replacement			✓			
Night Watering	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Plumbing Incentive Program		✓				✓
Pre-Rinse/Commercial Kitchen Upgrades		✓				
Process Water Optimization		✓				
Public Education Handouts		✓	✓			✓

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Table 12 - Summary of Conservation and Deficit Mitigation Strategies

Measure	Res	Com/ Indust/ Inst	Water Purveyor	Golf	Ag	Mun
Public Workshops						✓
Rate Structure			✓			
Revised Irrigation Ordinance						✓
School Conservation Programs			✓			✓
Submetering	✓	✓	✓			
Swimming Pool Covers	✓					
Turfgrass Selection				✓		
Washing Machine Upgrade	✓	✓				
Water Bill Structure/Comparison	✓	✓	✓			
Water Conservation Programs		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water Treatment Improvements			✓			
Waterless Urinals		✓		✓		
Well Optimization			✓			
Reuse and Reclamation						
Graywater Recharge	✓	✓				
Graywater Reuse for Irrigation	✓	✓				
Internal Infrastructure Graywater Reuse		✓				
Internal Infrastructure Stormwater Reuse		✓				
Storage						
Composting	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Install Geotextiles Under Plantings	✓	✓		✓		
Rainwater Harvesting/Rainwater Cistern	✓	✓				
Water Storage Tank Management			✓			
Recharge						
Assisted Infiltration/Enhanced Recharge	✓	✓		✓		✓
Building Interceptor Dykes, Swales and Berms	✓	✓		✓		✓
Injection Wells		✓				
Modifications to Zoning						✓
Stormwater Ordinance						✓
Porous Paving	✓	✓				✓
Rainwater Harvesting/Rain Gardens	✓	✓				
Retrofit Existing Detention Basins		✓				✓

Res = Residential; Com = Commercial; Indust = Industrial; Inst = Institutional; Ag = Agricultural;
Mun = Municipal

Evaluation and Ranking of Deficit Mitigation Strategies

Evaluation

To determine the best mitigation strategies for this WUCMP, a simple qualitative ranking system was developed. This system considers seven attributes of each potential strategy from the perspective of a user in these subwatersheds. The seven attributes are:

1. *Feasibility* – Can the strategy be implemented by a specific type of user? Strategies that have a high ranking for Feasibility can be implemented relatively easily. Implementing a night watering program is considered a highly feasible deficit mitigation strategy.
2. *Effectiveness* – If the strategy is implemented by a specific type of user, will it create the desired effect? Strategies that have a high ranking for Effectiveness offer the best opportunity to directly reduce the NWA deficit. Example: Using a broom rather than a hose or power washer to clean a driveway is considered a highly effective deficit mitigation strategy.
3. *Resilience and Reliability* – Once the strategy is implemented, how susceptible is it to failure, and how much maintenance will it require to remain in operation? Strategies that have a high ranking for Resilience and Reliability are expected to be implemented consistently over long periods. Example: Installation of a graywater system is considered a highly resilient and reliable deficit mitigation strategy.
4. *Reduction Potential and Market Penetration* – Once the strategy is working, what regional reduction in deficit can be expected, based on the number of users likely to implement the strategy? Strategies that have high rankings for Reduction Potential and Market Penetration offer opportunity for implementation by the greatest number of stakeholders. Example: Installation of low-flow plumbing fixtures is highly ranked for reduction potential and market penetration.
5. *Administrative Complexity and Availability of Implementing Entities* – How difficult will it be to launch, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation strategy? Strategies that are highly ranked for Administrative Complexity and Availability of Implementing Entities are simple to implement and can be implemented by existing entities. Examples: modifying a stormwater ordinance or implementing a new rate structure.
6. *Cost and Cost Effectiveness* – What is the efficiency of a mitigation strategy in terms of cost per unit of reduction? Strategies that are highly ranked for Cost and Cost Effectiveness offer the “biggest bang for the buck”. Examples: plumbing incentive programs and drought contingency plans.
7. *Schedule* – How long will it take to implement the mitigation strategy? Strategies that are highly ranked for Schedule can be implemented quickly. Example: public education handouts.

Each mitigation strategy was ranked for each of the seven attributes listed above. A value of 1, 2 or 3 was assigned based on the degree to which each strategy embodies each attribute. A ranking of 3 indicates:

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

- Highly feasible
- Very effective
- Highly resilient and reliable
- High potential for deficit reduction and market penetration
- Simple strategy to administer; implementing entities available
- Short time required to implement

Scores for each strategy are listed in Tables 7, 8 and 9 for residential, commercial / industrial / institutional and water purveyors, respectively.

The evaluation was conducted under two scenarios and it is anticipated that it will be repeated following stakeholder input to assign weights to each attribute. The following scenarios were evaluated:

- Equal weight – each of the seven attributes was weighted equally. This is analogous to simply summing the scores in each table.
- Weighted for consumptive/depletive use reduction – a weight of 50% was assigned to the C/D reduction attribute and all other attributes were weighted equally (8.3% each).

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Table 13 - Scoring for Conservation and Deficit Mitigation Strategies Applicable to Residential Users

Measure	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Resilient/ Reliable	Reduction Potential	Complexity	Cost	Schedule
Avoid Overspray	3	2	1	2	1	3	3
Building and Pipe Insulation	3	2	2	1	1	2	2
Cleaning	3	3	1	2	1	2	2
Community Garden	3	2	2	1	1	2	1
Composting	3	2	2	1	1	3	3
Dishwasher Upgrade	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
Hot Water Heater Upgrade	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
Install Geotextiles Underneath Plantings	3	2	2	1	1	2	2
Irrigation Conservation	3	2	1	2	1	3	3
Irrigation System Design	3	2	3	1	1	2	2
Landscape Design	3	2	2	1	1	2	2
Leak Detection and Repair	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Low Flow Faucets/Faucet Aerators	3	2	3	2	1	3	3
Low Flow Shower Fixtures	3	2	3	2	1	3	3
Low Flow Toilet Fixtures	3	2	3	2	1	2	3
Maintenance	3	2	2	1	1	2	3
Night Watering	3	2	2	2	1	3	3
Porous Paving	1	3	2	2	1	1	1
Rainwater Harvesting/Rain Barrels	3	3	2	1	1	2	2
Rainwater Harvesting/Rain Gardens	3	2	2	1	1	2	2
Submetering	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Swimming Pool Covers	3	2	2	1	1	1	3
Washing Machine Upgrade	3	2	3	2	1	2	3
Water Bill Structure/Comparison	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Table 14 - Scoring for Conservation and Deficit Mitigation Strategies Applicable to Commercial/Industrial/Institutional Users

Measure	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Resilient/ Reliable	Reduction Potential	Complexity	Cost	Schedule
Avoid Overspray	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
Building and Pipe Insulation	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
Building Interceptor Dykes, Swales and Berms	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cleaning	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Composting	2	1	1	1	2	2	3
Cooling System Upgrades	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Dishwasher Upgrade	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Graywater Systems	3	2	3	2	2	2	1
Heating System Upgrades	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Hot Water Heater Upgrade	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Install Geotextiles Underneath Plantings	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
Internal Infrastructure Graywater Reuse	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Internal Infrastructure Stormwater Reuse	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
Irrigation Conservation	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
Irrigation System Design	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Landscape Design	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
Leak Detection and Repair	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
Low Flow Faucets/Faucet Aerators	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
Low Flow Shower Fixtures	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Low Flow Toilet Fixtures	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
Maintenance	3	2	2	1	2	2	3
Night Watering	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Pre-Rinse Spray Valve and Commercial Kitchen Conservation	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public Education Handouts	3	2	1	1	1	3	3
Rainwater Harvesting/Rain Barrels	3	2	2	1	1	2	2

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Table 14 - Scoring for Conservation and Deficit Mitigation Strategies Applicable to Commercial/Industrial/Institutional Users

Measure	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Resilient/ Reliable	Reduction Potential	Complexity	Cost	Schedule
Rainwater Harvesting/Rain Gardens	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
Submetering	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Washing Machine Upgrade	2	2	3	1	2	2	3
Water Bill Structure/Comparison	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Water Conservation Programs	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
Water Treatment Improvements	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Waterless Restroom	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Assisted Infiltration/Enhanced Recharge	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Porous Paving	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Injection Wells	1	3	2	2	1	1	1
Equipment Condensation	3	1	2	1	3	3	3
Retrofit Existing Detention Basins	3	3	3	3	2	2	1

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Table 15 - Scoring for Conservation and Deficit Mitigation Strategies Applicable to Water Purveyors

Measure	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Resilient/ Reliable	Reduction Potential	Complexity	Cost	Schedule
Water Bill Structure/Comparison	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rate Structure	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Meter Calibration/Replacement	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
Drought Contingency Plans	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Water Treatment Improvements	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Hydrant Locks	2	1	2	1	3	1	1
Well Optimization	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
Public Education Handouts	2	1	1	1	3	2	1
School Conservation Programs	2	2	2	1	3	3	1
Irrigation Education	2	2	2	1	2	3	1
Water Conservation Programs	3	3	1	1	3	2	3
Leak Detection and Repair	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Submetering	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Equipment Condensation	3	1	2	1	3	3	3
Maintenance	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
Water Storage Tank Management	3	2	3	2	3	2	3

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Table 16 - Scoring for Conservation and Deficit Mitigation Strategies Applicable to Golf Courses

Measure	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Resilient/ Reliable	Reduction Potential	Complexity	Cost	Schedule
Assisted Infiltration/Enhanced Recharge	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Avoid Overspray	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
Building Interceptor Dykes, Swales and Berms	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Compost	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Graywater Systems	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Install Geotextiles Under Plantings	3	2	2	1	1	2	2
Irrigation Conservation	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
Irrigation System Design	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Landscape Design	3	2	2	1	1	2	2
Leak Detection and Repair	2	2	2	1	3	2	2
Low Flow Faucets/Faucet Aerators	3	2	3	1	1	3	3
Low Flow Toilet Fixtures	3	2	3	1	1	2	3
Maintenance	3	2	2	1	2	3	3
Night Watering	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Submetering	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Turfgrass Selection	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Water Conservation Programs	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
Waterless Restroom	1	2	1	2	1	1	1

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

Table 17 - Scoring for Conservation and Deficit Mitigation Strategies Applicable to Agriculture

Measure	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Resilient/ Reliable	Reduction Potential	Complexity	Cost	Schedule
Avoid Overspray	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
Cleaning	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Compost	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Crop and Soil Selection	1	2	1	2	1	3	3
Irrigation Conservation	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
Irrigation System Design	2	2	3	1	2	2	2
Leak Detection and Repair	2	2	2	1	3	2	2
Maintenance	3	2	2	1	2	3	3
Night Watering	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Water Conservation Programs	3	2	1	2	2	3	3

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Table 18 - Scoring for Conservation and Deficit Mitigation Strategies Applicable to Municipalities

Measure	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Resilient/ Reliable	Reduction Potential	Complexity	Cost	Schedule
Assisted Infiltration/Enhanced Recharge	3	2	2	2	1	2	2
Building Interceptor Dykes, Swales and Berms	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
Community Garden	3	2	2	1	1	2	1
Drought Contingency Plans	2	2	2	1	1	3	3
Irrigation Education	3	2	1	2	1	3	3
Irrigation System Design	3	2	3	1	1	2	2
Landscape Incentive Program	3	2	2	1	1	1	3
Modifications to Zoning	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
Modify Stormwater Ordinance	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Plumbing Incentive Program	3	2	2	1	1	3	2
Porous Paving	1	3	2	2	1	1	1
Public Education Handouts	3	2	1	1	1	3	3
Public Workshops	3	2	1	1	2	3	3
Retrofit Existing Detention Basins	3	3	3	3	2	2	1
Revised Irrigation Ordinance (Odd/even, rain sensor requirements, etc.)	3	2	3	3	1	2	3
School Conservation Programs	3	2	1	1	2	2	3
Water Conservation Programs	3	2	1	2	1	3	3

Ranking of Deficit Mitigation Strategies

Deficit mitigation strategies that are relevant to the subwatersheds included in this WUCMP area have been ranked and the top 10 strategies for each water user category are listed in Tables 10, 11 and 12. An evaluation program called EVAMIX was used to rank each strategy. EVAMIX is a well-tested multi-criterion evaluation program used to rank alternatives. The program takes raw data, both quantitative and qualitative, normalizes it and uses the data to compare alternatives while helping stakeholders understand which factors have greater or lesser impact on the outcome. This process uses the scores that were assigned in Tables 19 through 23 and determines the *relative* weight of each of the categories or attributes. The weights for each attribute are relative to each other and the sum of the weights must equal 1.0 (100%). For example, if a stakeholder thought that feasibility was the most important attribute, perhaps they would assign a weight of 40% to that attribute and 10% to each of the others.

Table 19 - Ranked Mitigation Management Strategies for Residential Users

Rank	Equal Weight	Weighted to C/D Reduction	Rank
1	Water Bill Structure/Comparison	Water Bill Structure/Comparison	1
2	Irrigation System Design	Irrigation System Design	2
3	Low Flow Faucets/Faucet Aerators	Low Flow Faucets/Faucet Aerators	3
3	Low Flow Shower Fixtures	Low Flow Shower Fixtures	3
5	Low Flow Toilet Fixtures	Low Flow Toilet Fixtures	5
5	Washing Machine Upgrade	Night Watering	5
7	Night Watering	Washing Machine Upgrade	5
8	Avoid Overspray	Avoid Overspray	8
8	Irrigation Conservation	Irrigation Conservation	8
10	Dishwasher Upgrade	Dishwasher Upgrade	10

**Table 20 - Ranked Mitigation Management Strategies for
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional Users**

Rank	Equal Weight	Weighted to C/D Reduction	Rank
1	Irrigation System Design	Irrigation System Design	1
2	Water Bill Structure/Comparison	Water Bill Structure/Comparison	2
3	Retrofit Existing Detention Basins	Retrofit Existing Detention Basins	3
4	Low Flow Faucets/Faucet Aerators	Low Flow Faucets/Faucet Aerators	4
4	Low Flow Toilet Fixtures	Low Flow Toilet Fixtures	4
6	Night Watering	Night Watering	6
7	Cleaning	Cleaning	7
8	Dishwasher Upgrade	Dishwasher Upgrade	8
8	Hot Water Heater Upgrade	Hot Water Heater Upgrade	8
10	Water Conservation Programs	Water Conservation Programs	10

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Table 21 - Ranked Mitigation Management Strategies for Water Purveyors

Rank	Equal Weight	Weighted to C/D Reduction	Rank
1	Leak Detection and Repair	Leak Detection and Repair	1
1	Rate Structure	Rate Structure	1
1	Water Bill Structure/Comparison	Water Bill Structure/Comparison	1
4	Water Treatment Improvements	Water Treatment Improvements	4
5	Water Storage Tank Management	Drought Contingency Plans	5
6	Maintenance	Water Storage Tank Management	6
7	Drought Contingency Plans	Maintenance	7
8	Equipment Condensation	Well Optimization	8
9	Water Conservation Programs	Submetering	9
10	Well Optimization	Meter Calibration/Replacement	10

Table 22 - Ranked Mitigation Management Strategies for Golf Courses

Rank	Equal Weight	Weighted to C/D Reduction	Rank
1	Irrigation System Design	Irrigation System Design	1
2	Turfgrass Selection	Turfgrass Selection	2
3	Avoid Overspray	Avoid Overspray	3
3	Irrigation Conservation	Irrigation Conservation	3
3	Night Watering	Water Conservation Programs	3
3	Water Conservation Programs	Night Watering	6
7	Maintenance	Assisted Infiltration/Enhanced Recharge	7
8	Low Flow Faucets/Faucet Aerators	Building Interceptor Dykes, Swales and Berms	8
9	Assisted Infiltration/Enhanced Recharge	Graywater Systems	9
10	Low Flow Toilet Fixtures	Waterless Restroom	10

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

Table 23 - Ranked Mitigation Management Strategies for Agriculture

Rank	Equal Weight	Weighted to C/D Reduction	Rank
1	Night Watering	Night Watering	1
2	Avoid Overspray	Avoid Overspray	2
2	Irrigation Conservation	Irrigation Conservation	2
2	Water Conservation Programs	Water Conservation Programs	2
5	Maintenance	Cleaning	5
6	Cleaning	Crop and Soil Selection	6
7	Leak Detection and Repair	Maintenance	7
8	Crop and Soil Selection	Leak Detection and Repair	8
9	Irrigation System Design	Irrigation System Design	9
10	Compost	Compost	10

Table 24 - Ranked Mitigation Management Strategies for Municipalities

Rank	Equal Weight	Weighted to C/D Reduction	Rank
1	Stormwater Ordinance	Stormwater Ordinance	1
2	Retrofit Existing Detention Basins	Retrofit Existing Detention Basins	2
3	Modifications to Zoning	Modifications to Zoning	3
4	Revised Irrigation Ordinance (Odd/even, rain sensor requirements, etc.)	Revised Irrigation Ordinance (Odd/even, rain sensor requirements, etc.)	4
5	Public Workshops	Irrigation Education	5
6	Irrigation Education	Water Conservation Programs	5
6	Water Conservation Programs	Assisted Infiltration/Enhanced Recharge	7
8	School Conservation Programs	Porous Paving	8
9	Public Education Handouts	Building Interceptor Dykes, Swales and Berms	9
10	Plumbing Incentive Program	Public Workshops	10

Funding Opportunities

Public Funding Sources

Highlands Council Planning Grants

The Highlands Council will approve the WUCMP following an opportunity for formal public review and comment. Upon approval, the WUCMP will become a component of the Plan Conformance process for the affected municipalities. The Highlands Act provides for state funding to support planning efforts necessary to implement Plan Conformance. In the case of a WUCMP, state funding is available to address necessary modifications (if any) to the Highlands Area Land Use Ordinance, and implementation planning for other components. In addition, the municipality may request additional planning funds to develop mitigation strategies. The Highlands Council is not currently authorized to provide capital grants for project implementation, but the Highlands Council will work with the municipalities to identify and obtain funding from other state and federal agencies (see below) for such purposes.

State Program Grants

The following state agencies should be considered for state program grants:

- New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDA)
- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)
- New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (DCA)

The official website for the State of New Jersey provides links to various grant opportunities throughout the state. The following is a direct link to state grants by department or agency:

<http://www.nj.gov/nj/gov/njgov/grants.html>

In addition, water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure improvements may be eligible for low-interest loans from the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program:

<http://www.njeit.org/>

The Small Cities Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program offers funding for local needs for which no other source of funding is available.

<http://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/dhcr/offices/cdbg.html>

Federal Program Grants

Federal funding is available for water conservation and water use technology. Grants are one way to obtain funding for a water conservation project. A searchable database of federal program grants can

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

be accessed at www.grants.gov. For federal grants the following agencies and their components should be considered:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – of note are:
 - The Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection (<http://cfpub.epa.gov/fedfund/>)
 - Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds – Watershed Funding (<http://water.epa.gov/aboutow/owow/funding.cfm>)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- United States Department of Energy (USDOE)
- United States Department of the Interior (USDOI)
- United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – including Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- USGS – including cooperative agreements

Grants may be available from multiple components of the agencies listed above, so when searching for grants, do not immediately rule out agencies with names different from those listed. Each grant in the Grants.gov database has a summary/description and eligibility requirements.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is a notable component of the USDA to consider for funding.

Activities in planning for green building, including activities in the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program, are supported by EPA through funding for governments, non-profit organizations, consumers and industries who are striving to conserve energy. The following website details some of the funding opportunities provided by EPA regarding green building:

<http://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding/tools/funding.htm>

Private Funding Sources

Development

Funding from development activities can be implemented through changes to construction codes and development review ordinances, including the Highlands Area Land Use Ordinance.

Commercial Entities

Cooperative events with local businesses can be used to raise funds or provide discounts to local stakeholders to promote water conservation.

Foundations

The following are some foundations that offer funding opportunities:

- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (<http://www.nfwf.org/>)
- River Network (<http://www.rivernetwork.org/>)

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

- American Rivers (<http://www.amrivers.org/>)
- Center for Watershed Protection (<http://www.cwp.org/>)
- Trout Unlimited (<http://www.tu.org/>)

Other Non-Governmental Organizations

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) participates in grant and research programs for water conservation and technology. The following is a link to AWWA's website where current grant information may be found:

<http://www.awwa.org/>

The American Water Resources Association (AWRA) has information about water resources education, management and research.

<http://www.awra.org/>

Municipalities and Utilities

Municipal Capital Projects

Municipalities periodically repair, rehabilitate or replace municipal facilities. In municipal capital projects, incorporation of improved fixtures, irrigation methods, stormwater capture and recharge, and other methods for reducing water consumption and depletion can be highly cost-effective. Some water conservation methods have relatively short payback periods, especially those that reduce hot water use.

Utility Operations

Utilities also periodically repair, rehabilitate or replace their capital facilities, with most of the costs funded through user charges. These projects, when part of a planned preventive maintenance program, can reduce the long-term costs of operating the utility by minimizing the potential for emergency repairs. Utilities also may address constraints on water line service capacity by encouraging water conservation by customers. Such projects reduce both water losses and system stress.

Water Conservation, Deficit Reduction and Elimination Strategies

Note: Deficit Reduction Targets and Strategies will be established upon development of a full municipal WUCMP

Selected Strategies

Since these subwatersheds have both residential and rural aspects, and the Net Water Availability deficit is severe when public supply pumping occurs when industrial and irrigation uses higher than average. The selected strategies are focused on these three groups.

Water Bill Structure/Comparison

This strategy focuses on highlighting for the residents their usage as a function of historical patterns and other users. The goal of this strategy is take advantage of behavioral science findings that people respond to peer pressure or normative behavior. The premise is that when water users better understand the behavior of their peer group, they are more likely to change their own behavior and respond in a positive manner.

Irrigation System Design

This strategy involves the promotion of intelligent irrigation system design for residential and commercial irrigation water use. Through the incorporation of scheduling techniques, efficient technology, and soil moisture sensors, the amount of water used for irrigation can be reduced.

Agricultural irrigation is not addressed under this strategy because no agricultural water use statistics are available for this subwatershed.

Leak Detection and Repair

The strategy involves the use of sonic or other methods to detect water escaping the distribution system. Leaks at stream crossings are among the most difficult to detect and repair.

Proactive programs for leak detection can reduce downtime for emergency repairs. Such programs should look to survey the entire system at least once every 5 years in a phased manner.

Process Water Optimization

This strategy involves the evaluation of water uses among the commercial users, with the intent of determining if more efficient uses of water can be utilized.

Golf Course Water Use

Cooperative efforts with NJDEP and the golf course in HUC14 02030103030030 (Rockaway River above Longwood Lake outlet) should be developed to reduce water use and provide alternative water sources such as high-flow skimming to help address the more significant deficit in this subwatershed.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

Conservation at golf courses should generally include the development of 1) new grass varieties that use less water or can tolerate poor quality water; 2) new technologies that improve the efficiency of the irrigation system; 3) "best management practices" in golf course maintenance that result in less water use; 4) alternative water sources that reduce or eliminate the use of potable water; 5) golf course design concepts that minimize the area maintained with grasses that require considerable use of water; and 6) programs that educate golf course superintendents and other water users about opportunities for ongoing water conservation.¹⁰

Deficit Reduction Target

TBD upon development of a full municipal WUCMP.

Deficit Reduction Estimates

Water Bill/Structure Comparison

There are an estimated 7,400 persons in the water service areas within the WUCMP area (based on 2010 Census data). Approximately half the users will have above average water usage and could potentially be targeted by the strategy. It is reasonable to assume a 1% reduction in water usage using this deficit mitigation strategy, but higher rates are possible.¹¹

Average water withdrawal in the existing areas served by public water supply in this WUCMP area is as follows:

- NJ American Water Co –Washington System – 1.127 mgd
- NJ American Water Co –Mansfield System – 0.017mgd

Accordingly, the average total daily withdrawal is 1.144 mgd. Using the 1% reduction rate indicated above, approximately 11,440 gallons per day can be conserved.

Irrigation System Design

Some experts estimate that up to 50 percent of commercial and residential irrigation water use goes to waste due to evaporation, wind, improper system design, or overwatering.¹² This strategy is focused on the design of intelligent irrigation system that utilize current technologies such as irrigation controllers, soil moisture sensors, rain shut off switches, or efficient sprinkler heads.

¹⁰ Snow, James T. (USGA Green Section National Director), "Water Right - Conserving Our Water Preserving Our Environment" (2001), International Turf Producers Foundation, Case Study 7, page 48. Retrieved from < http://www.usga.org/course_care/articles/environment/water/Water-Conservation-on-Golf-Courses/ >

¹¹ Hoffman, Jeff, "Calculating Conservation: The Competitive Power of the Water Bill", The Aquifer, Vol 24, No. 4, Spring 2010.

¹² Outdoor Water Use in the United States, Environmental Protection Agency, Water Sense – An EPA Partnership, Retrieved from < <http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/pubs/outdoor.html> >.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

As the basis for this strategy, the total amount of irrigated land in the subwatersheds was estimated using a GIS analysis. Using NJDEP's 2007 Land Use/Land Cover feature dataset, land use types associated with residential, commercial, and athletic field land uses were isolated for this subwatershed.

The total irrigated portion of the land use types indicated above was estimated to be 10% of the total pervious land area identified in the residential, commercial, and athletic field land use types.

The peak irrigation rate for residential, commercial, and athletic fields was estimated to be 8 gpm/acre. This is consistent with 1-inch of water per irrigation, occurring for 8 hours over a 7 day period.¹³

Based on the GIS analysis described above, the following table of acreage by land use type was developed:

Table 25 – Estimated Total Pervious Acres and Irrigated Acres by Land Use Type

County	Pervious Acres by Land Use Type			Total
	Residential	Commercial	Athletic Field	
Hunterdon	346	6	-	353
Morris	336	6	-	342
Warren	2,214	257	67	2,538
Total Acres	2,897	269	67	3,233
Estimated Total Irrigated Acres*	290	27	7	323

*Estimated Total Irrigated Acres = Total Pervious Acres x 10%

Based on the total irrigated acreage and a peak irrigation rate of 8 gpm/acre, a total of 2,587 gpm peak irrigation is estimated. However, this rate is estimated to occur for a total of 8-hours over the course of a 7-day period. Using these boundary conditions, this equates to an average irrigation water usage of approximately 177,300 gallons per day.

We have conservatively estimated irrigation water usage can be reduced by 10% using this strategy. Using this estimate, approximately 17,730 gallons per day can be conserved.

Leak Detection and Repair

Estimates of leak detection and repair will be based on “non-revenue water” which describes water that has been produced and supplied to the distribution system by the water purveyor, but is not delivered to customers. Leaks (real loss) are one component of non-revenue water. Other components include unauthorized consumption, customer metering inaccuracies, overflows at storage tanks,

¹³ New Jersey Irrigation Guide (June 2005), United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Somerset, NJ, Chapter 6, Table NJ 6.7, page NJ6-15.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

leakage at service connections. Real water loss within distribution systems are typically 10%.¹⁴ This is consistent with current estimates of distribution system in New Jersey.¹⁵

A conservative estimate of 10% can be applied to the reduction of real water loss volume as the potential savings in water use.¹⁶

Average water withdrawal in the existing areas served by public water supply in this WUCMP area is as follows:

- NJ American Water Co –Washington System – 1.127 mgd
- NJ American Water Co –Mansfield System – 0.017mgd

Accordingly, the average total daily withdrawal is 1.144 mgd. Based on the assumptions indicated above, the real water loss is estimated at 10% or 114,400 gallons per day. Using the 1% reduction rate indicated above, approximately 11,400 gallons per day can be conserved.

Process Water Optimization

EPA reports water conservation case studies in the chemical industry have shown conservation rates as high as 25%¹⁷ through water reuse for cooling water, boiler blowdown, condensate recovery, vessel and piping clean-out. Other chemical facilities report water savings of 13% from increased maintenance frequency, cooling town alterations, and modifications to operating procedures. Based on these case studies, a reasonable estimate water conservation through process water optimization is 5%.

Average industrial water withdrawals in this WUCMP area is as follows:

- BASF – 0.062 mgd
- Cebal Americas, Division of Alcan – 0.395 mgd
- Verizon – 0.011 mgd
- Borealis Compounds – 0.060 mgd

¹⁴ Lambert, Allan, Assessing non-revenue water and its components, Water Loss – IAP Task Force, Water21, August 2003, Issue 5.4, pp. 50-51.

¹⁵ Caroom, Eliot, (2012-05-12), “Water utilities cleared by state to make swifter repairs (and increases to bills)”, *The Star Ledger*. Retrieved from <http://www.nj.com/business/index.ssf/2012/05/water_utilities_cleared_by_sta.html>

¹⁶ Guidance Document, Water Leak Detection and Repair Program (August 2007), Georgia Environmental Protection Division, Watershed Protection Branch, Retrieved from <http://www1.gadnr.org/cws/Documents/Leak_Detection_and_Repair.pdf>

¹⁷ Chemical Manufacturing at a Glance – 1996 – 2005, EPA, 2008 Sector Performance Report, <http://www.epa.gov/sectors/pdf/2008/chemical_manufacturing.pdf> , pg.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

Accordingly, the average total daily withdrawal for industrial uses is 0.528 mgd. Using the 5% water conservation rate indicated above, approximately 26,400 gallons per day can be conserved.

Golf Course Water Use

There are a variety of options available to golf courses that can be implemented to achieve a reduction in water use. Due to the quantity of water used, even small reductions in water use can offer meaningful reductions in water use.

The potential water use reduction potential at golf courses has been estimated to be 26%.¹⁸ However, this seems an aggressive goal for the purpose of the WUCMP. Reduction potential at golf courses has been set at 10%.

Based on available data, following is the average surface water withdrawals for golf courses in the WUCMP area during June-July-August period:

- Fairway Valley Golf Club – 0.024 mgd
- Ballyowen Golf Club – 0.292 mgd
- Hawk Pointe Golf Club – 0.141 mgd (ground water and surface water)

Accordingly, an average total daily withdrawals of 0.457 mgd has been identified. Based on the 10% reduction indicated above, approximately 45,700 gallons per day can be conserved.

Summary of Savings Potential

Following is a summary table of the potential savings in water use estimated under this Plan:

Table 21 - Summary of Potential Water Use Reductions

Strategy	Potential Savings (gpd)
Water Bill/Structure Comparison	11,440
Irrigation System Design	17,730
Leak Detection and Repair	11,400
Process Water Optimization	26,400
Golf Course Water Use	45,700

*Note: this is on a per rainfall event basis.

The above table presents potential savings that are representative of withdrawals during the June-July-August period.

Selection of a combination of the above strategies should be considered as measures to help work toward achieving the Net Water Availability targets for this WUCMP area.

¹⁸ Gleick, Peter H, et al, Waste Not, Want Not: The Potential for Urban Water Conservation in California (Nov 2003), Commercial Water Use and Potential Savings: Appendix E, Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security, p. 7. Retrieved < http://www.pacinst.org/reports/urban_usage/appendix_e.pdf>.

Monitoring

The recommended mitigation strategies selected to reduce the deficit in the subwatersheds must be evaluated periodically. A cursory annual review of each strategy will be conducted to determine the effectiveness of each strategy, with a more detailed biennial review by the Highlands Council that updates the Net Water Availability tables of this WUCMP. The review will included an analysis to see if the Net Water Availability deficit is likely to be achieved via the mitigation strategy. The same analysis techniques used in the initial Net Water Availability determination will be used to determine the current deficit or surplus within the subwatersheds.

For municipal plans, annual monitoring will be required. A monitoring form has been included here as Appendix B. This form will be made available online to facilitate efficient completion and submittal. It is anticipated that the form will be submitted to the Highlands Council on October 30th of each year, corresponding with submittal of water use forms to DEP. The monitoring period that will be reflected by the form will be October 1 through September 30 (although data will represent June through September of that particular year). One form will be submitted for each HUC14 subwatershed within the municipality. Appendix B includes an example subwatershed for Sparta Township.

Annual Water Use and Return Data

Each year, a review will be conducted of water use data for these watersheds for the preceding year. This data can be obtained from the water purveyor (NJ American Water Co.).

The NJDEP well database, which identifies well systems by Public Water System Identification (PWSID) numbers, should also be monitored annually to see if any public, residential, commercial/industrial, irrigation, or any other well type has been constructed in the past year. Once the population is adjusted and new wells are identified, a re-evaluation of the water use in these subwatersheds should be conducted and compared to the results of the initial determination.

USGS monitoring stations are a valuable source of data when available. Some are available within these subwatersheds. However, the suitability of each should be evaluated further to determine if they offer a viable means for continued monitoring of Deficit Mitigation Strategies. Therefore, any re-evaluation of Net Water Availability will be conducted by the Highlands Council using its regional methodology with incorporation of local data.

A re-evaluation of the septic system return for these subwatersheds should also be performed biennially. The re-evaluation will adjust the total number of septic systems to account for any new septic systems constructed in the subwatersheds. Identification of any new or expanded public sanitary sewer service within the subwatersheds should also be included in the re-evaluation.

The existing ArcGIS database should be updated to show any new stormwater management basins where enhanced recharge has been implemented as well as any new sewer discharge points (if

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

applicable). After identification of new return systems, a return calculation will be performed which will be compared with the initial study baseline data.

The re-evaluation will end with a calculation of the current deficit/surplus. As the implementation plan is adjusted, the results for each biennial review should show a reduced or completely eliminated deficit with these subwatersheds.

Stakeholder Participation and Ongoing Monitoring

Public education plays a significant role in the success of deficit mitigation strategies. Before any strategies are eliminated or adjusted, a comparison of actual public efforts and projected public efforts should be made. This comparison can be made using the results of public surveys or inquiries to utilities and municipalities regarding their participation. The survey data should be tabulated and analyzed statistically. Statistical analysis is necessary because only a fraction of the population will respond to the survey. In preparation of this plan, an initial participation rate for each mitigation strategy was assumed. The results of the survey will provide a basis for estimating the actual participation rate for each strategy. These results may show that a mitigation strategy was unsuccessful primarily due to low participation. In that case, other strategies should be considered that may be more effective.

Implementation Plan

Annual Program Implementation Plan

If a deficit remains after an annual review is conducted several issues need to be addressed. It is expected that as the implementation plan is tested and fine-tuned, it will be refined throughout the process.

The annual review to refine the implementation plan for each subwatershed should include:

- Verification of implementation for each mitigation strategy
- Assessment of effectiveness for each mitigation strategy
- Verification of effectiveness for each mitigation strategy
- If proven non-effective, where is the process going wrong? / Where can improvements be made?
- Elimination/addition of strategies.
- Creation/Revisions of timeline to predict deficit reduction/elimination.

Overall, it is important that annual determinations/analysis/monitoring is conducted to verify the effectiveness of each implementation plan within the subwatersheds. A database that stores annual monitoring data should be kept beginning with the implementation of this plan and continued post deficit elimination to document continued compliance and ensure that the deficit does not reappear in the future. If monitoring is done efficiently and thoroughly, elimination of deficits should be a reasonably achievable task.

Strategies

Water Bill Structure/Comparison

The implementation plan consists of coordinating with NJ American Water to develop a customizable charts or tables to compare and contrast individual water usage based on subwatershed totals.

Irrigation System Design

The implementation plan for this strategy involves water usage data review with the water department and performance of a water audit on the largest irrigation water users in the subwatershed. Once the water audit is complete, a plan can be developed with the irrigation system owners to incorporate intelligent irrigation system design parameters and measure water conserved.

Leak Detection and Repair

The implementation plan for this strategy is a study by the local water utilities, potentially in concert with other stakeholders, to identify leaks within the subwatersheds, and repairs to eliminate any meaningful leaks found.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030

Estimates of quantities lost from the identified leaks should be kept for reference and for comparison with the results of water use reduction measurements.

Process Water Optimization

This strategy consists of performing a water audit and identifying the most water consuming processes within the commercial enterprise. Suitable commercial establishments should be identified and solicited to determine willingness to participate.

Golf Course Water Use

The implementation plan for this strategy should include upfront coordination with golf course management to determine existing and future planned activities. Once the existing conditions have been established, opportunities for water use conservation should be identified that are within the means and budget of the golf course owner/operator.

Schedule to Achieve Water Balance

It is anticipated that a full year will be required to facilitate implementation of the Water Bill Structure/Comparison strategy and several years before reductions can be seen using it.

The Irrigation System Design strategy will require several years to implement from education of the public and business community, through implementation of water conserving irrigation-based measures.

Development of the Process Water Optimization strategy can be accomplished in a year, and savings can be evident in the first year after adoption.

The leak study can be completed in phases over the first five years, and associated modest repairs can be performed under existing maintenance budgets. Larger or more widespread repairs may require several years to implement.

The participation of golf course management in pursuing the selected strategies can occur over a 1-2 year period.

Depending on the participation rate, it may be possible to mitigate the deficit in this WUCMP within 5-10 years.

Responsible Parties

The responsible parties will consist of the following:

- Homeowners within Washington Borough and Washington Township (Warren County)
- Washington Borough and Washington Township (Warren County) municipal governments
- New Jersey American Water Co.
- Cebal Americas, Division of Alcan
- Ballyowen Golf Club

**Water Use and Conservation Management Plan for
HUC14s 02040105140020, 02040105160020, 02040105160030**

- Hawk Pointe Golf Club

The above list represents the primary water users in this WUCMP area.

We recommend development of committees representing both communities to monitor and promote progress at the municipal level.

Funding Commitments

TBD

Next Steps

To be determined by Stakeholders.

Appendix A

Background

Net water availability is defined as Ground Water Availability minus consumptive and depletive water uses. Following is a description of the different components that were used to derive the estimate of Re-Evaluated Net Water Availability in this Water Use and Conservation Management Plan (WUCMP).

Basis for Net Water Availability

The following columns of data have been provided in the WUCMP:

Year	Ag Ground Water Availability (mgd)	Non-Ag Ground Water Availability (mgd)	Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use (mgd)	Imported Septic Return (mgd)	Net Water Availability (mgd)	Surplus for Potential Use (mgd)
------	------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------

The columns of data shown above are explained in the following sections.

Year

This column refers to the calendar year from which the data was obtained.

Ground Water Availability

Ground Water Availability is that portion of Ground Water Capacity that is available for human uses, absent other constraints. For the purpose of the WUCMP calculations, Ground Water Availability is divided into two components. They are:

Agricultural (Ag) Ground Water Availability

Agricultural (Ag) Ground Water Availability – Ag Ground Water Availability is not applicable in each watershed. This type of Ground Water Availability is used when the Conservation Zone covers a majority of the watershed. In this case, Ag Ground Water Availability is established and tracked separately to support sustainable agriculture.¹⁹

Non- Agricultural (Non-Ag) Ground Water Availability

Non-Agricultural (Non-Ag) Ground Water Availability is the predominant type of Ground Water Availability and is used as the basis for net water availability for most watersheds.

¹⁹ Highlands Council Technical Report, Water Resources Volume II Water Use and Availability” (Highlands Council, 2008), p. 123.

Consumptive/Depletive Uses

Consumptive and Depletive (Water) Use totals are derived from Ground Water Pumpage and Surface Water Withdrawals. These uses are divided into two categories: Consumptive and Depletive. These two types of water use are defined as follows:

- Consumptive Uses - That part of water withdrawn that is evaporated, transpired, incorporated into products or crops, consumed by humans or livestock or otherwise removed from the immediate water environment other than by transport through pipelines and other conveyances as potable water or wastewater.
- Depletive Uses - Those water uses that physically transfer water from one watershed to another through pipelines and other conveyances as potable water or wastewater, resulting in a loss of water to the originating watershed.

Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use

Non-Ag Consumptive Use is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use} = & [\text{Adjusted Consumptive Domestic Use}] + \\ & [\text{Consumptive Public Supply Use}] + \\ & [\text{Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use from Surface Water}] + \\ & [\text{Other Non-Ag Consumptive Use from Ground Water}] \end{aligned}$$

Adjusted Consumptive Domestic Use

Adjusted Consumptive Domestic Use is an estimate of the consumptive uses from areas within the watershed that are served by private residential ground water wells and are served by septic systems.

Adjusted Consumptive Domestic Use is based on the Highlands estimate of residential well pumpage, when reduced by that portion that may be served by public sewer.

Consumptive Public Supply Use

Consumptive Public Supply Use is based on the Public Potable Supply pumpage for all public potable water facilities in the watershed that get their raw water supplies from ground water. The cumulative (raw) pumpage for these facilities was multiplied by 0.9 to account for the observed impact of maximum month pumping on annual base (stream) flows. The resultant is referred to as Adjusted Public Potable Supply.

To calculate Consumptive Public Supply, the Adjusted Public Potable Supply is reduced by the following amounts:

- Septic Return from Public Supply - This value represents the non-consumptive portion of public supply use that is returned to the watershed through septic systems.
- September Wastewater Return to Surface Water – This value represents the cumulative discharges from wastewater treatment plants, where the discharge is located in the watershed.

Total Non-Ag Consumptive Use from Surface Water

Total Non-Ag Consumptive Surface Water Use is a measure of the cumulative consumptive uses from within the watershed where the source is taken from surface water.

This quantity often includes golf course irrigation.

Other Non-Ag Consumptive Use from Ground Water

Other Non-Ag Consumptive Uses include the following where the source is taken from ground water

- Golf course irrigation (where this use is distinguished from that supplied by surface water)
- Commercial facilities with metered usage (e.g. restaurants, businesses, and other typical non-residential uses)
- Industrial facilities with metered usage (e.g. manufacturing)
- Cooling water with metered usage
- Institutional facilities with metered usage (e.g. hospitals, schools)

Imported Septic Return

Imported Septic Return occurs when an existing area served by public potable water supply, and the same areas are also served by septic systems. In addition, Imported Septic Return only applies when the source of public potable water supply under comes from outside the watershed.

Net Water Availability

In most circumstances, Non-Ag Net Water Availability is referred to as simply Net Water Availability and is distinguished from Ag Net Water Availability.

(Non-Ag) Net Water Availability is the amount of Non-Ag Ground Water Availability remaining after deducting Total Non-Ag Consumptive Uses and adding Imported Septic Return.

Net Water Availability cannot exceed Ground Water Availability, whether it is Ag or Non-Ag.

When the watershed has been designated as a Conservation Zone, Ag Net Water Availability will be calculated.

Surplus for Potential Use

When Imported Septic Return is sufficiently large, the calculation of (Non-Ag) Net Water Availability can exceed Non-Ag Ground Water Availability. In such cases, (Non-Ag) Net Water Availability is set to Non-Ag Ground Water Availability and the remaining portion is allocated under Surplus for Potential Use.

Appendix B – Monitoring Form

Appendix B includes a sample Water Use and Conservation Management Monitoring Form. See “Monitoring” section (pg. 44) for instructions.

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan (WUCMP)
Monitoring Form

Sparta Township

Year:	2012	Prepared By:	
HUC14:	02040105040050	Title:	
Name:	Sparta Junction tribs	Date:	
Ground Water Availability (mgd):	0.1008		
Baseline Net Water Availability (mgd):	-0.6163		

Diversion / Recharge Inventory							
Owner	Type		No. of Wells / Intakes / Discharges	MGD ¹	Adjusted MGD	Total C/D Water Use (mgd)	Net Water Availability (NWA; mgd)
	Recharge or Withdrawal	GW or SW					
Wells / Intakes						0.8390	-0.7317
Domestic Supply (private wells)	Withdrawal	Ground Water	100	0.1418	0.1277		
Sparta Township	Withdrawal	Ground Water	8	1.2958	1.1662		
Diamond Sand and Gravel	Withdrawal	Ground Water	1	0.0051	0.0046		
Skyview Golf Club	Withdrawal	Ground Water	2	0.0084	0.0075		
Limecrest Quarry Developers/Crest Aggregates	Withdrawal	Ground Water	1	0.0000	0.0000		
Diamond Sand and Gravel	Withdrawal	Ground Water	1	0.0242	0.0217		
P Michelotti & Sons	Withdrawal	Ground Water	1	0.0000	0.0000		
Skyview Golf Club	Withdrawal	Surface Water	1	0.0030	0.0030		
Diamond Sand and Gravel	Withdrawal	Surface Water	1	0.0867	0.0867		
Limecrest Quarry Developers/Crest Aggregates	Withdrawal	Surface Water	3	0.0000	0.0000		
P Michelotti & Sons	Withdrawal	Surface Water	1	0.0000	0.0000		
Wastewater Discharge							
On-site Wastewater Disposal Systems (septic)	Recharge	Ground Water	100	0.3871	0.3937		

Water Use and Conservation Management Plan (WUCMP)
Monitoring Form

Sparta Township

Year:	2012
HUC14:	02040105040050
Name:	Sparta Junction tribs
Ground Water Availability (mgd):	0.1008
Baseline Net Water Availability (mgd):	-0.6163

Prepared By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Mitigation Strategies

Owner	Type	Year Installed	Anticipated Benefit (gpd)	Adjustment Required to NWA? ² (Y/N) ²	Revised NWA (mgd)	Planned Mitigation Strategies for Next Year
					-0.7317117	
					-0.7317117	

Monitoring Sites

Stream	Gage Location	Year Installed	Collection Frequency	Minimum September Flow of Record (cfs)	Minimum September Flow (cfs)

1. Maximum withdrawal from June, July or August and associated return for groundwater (must be consistent month within HUC). September withdrawal or return for surface water.
2. For mitigation strategies that are not directly related to water use (rate structures, water conservation structures). Stormwater BMPs are an example.
3. Use one table per HUC14.

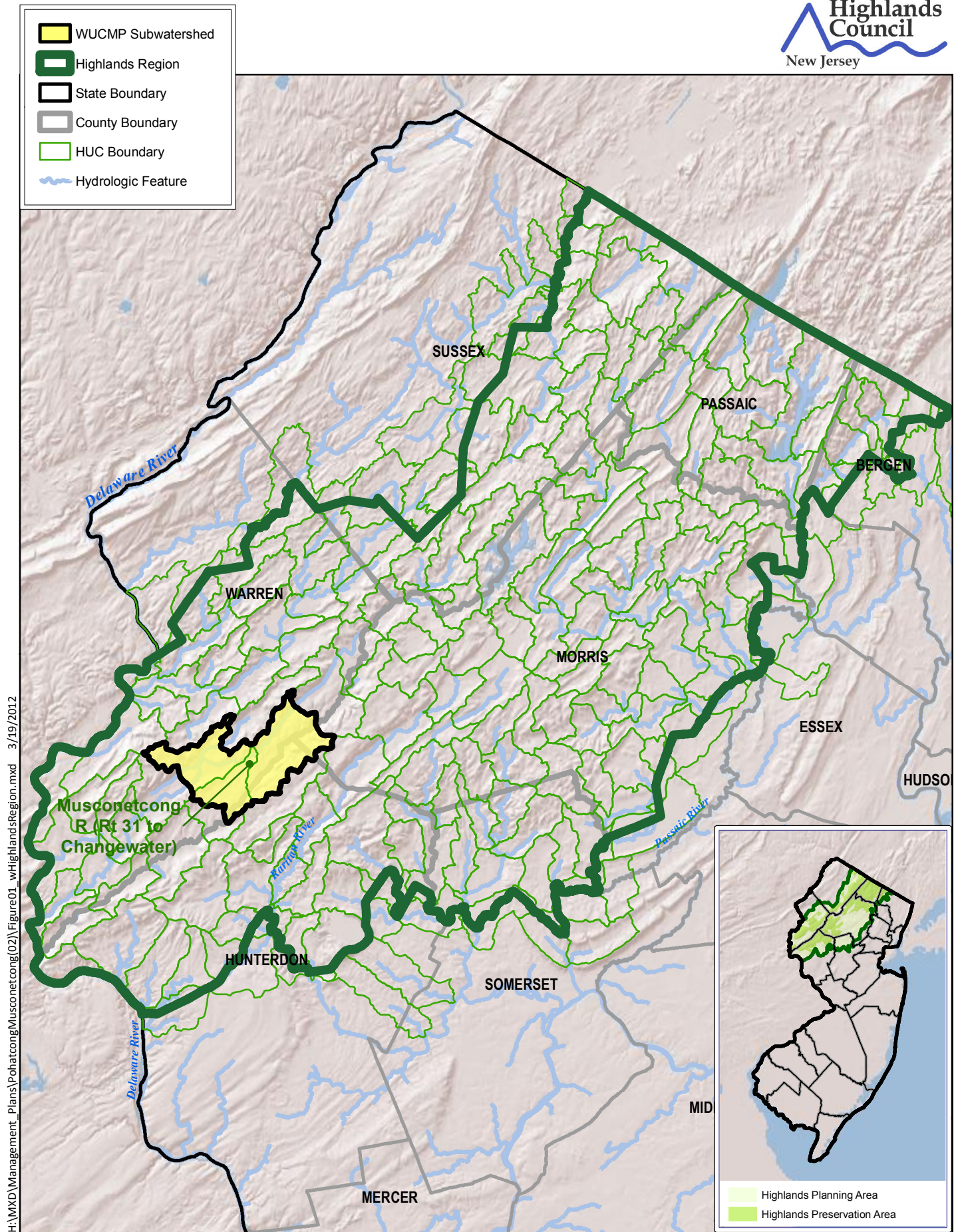


Figure 1
Highlands Region and
WUCMP Location

Subwatershed Boundary

HUC Boundary

Municipal Boundary

Hydrologic Feature

County Boundary

Land Use Capability Zone

Protection Zone

Conservation Zone

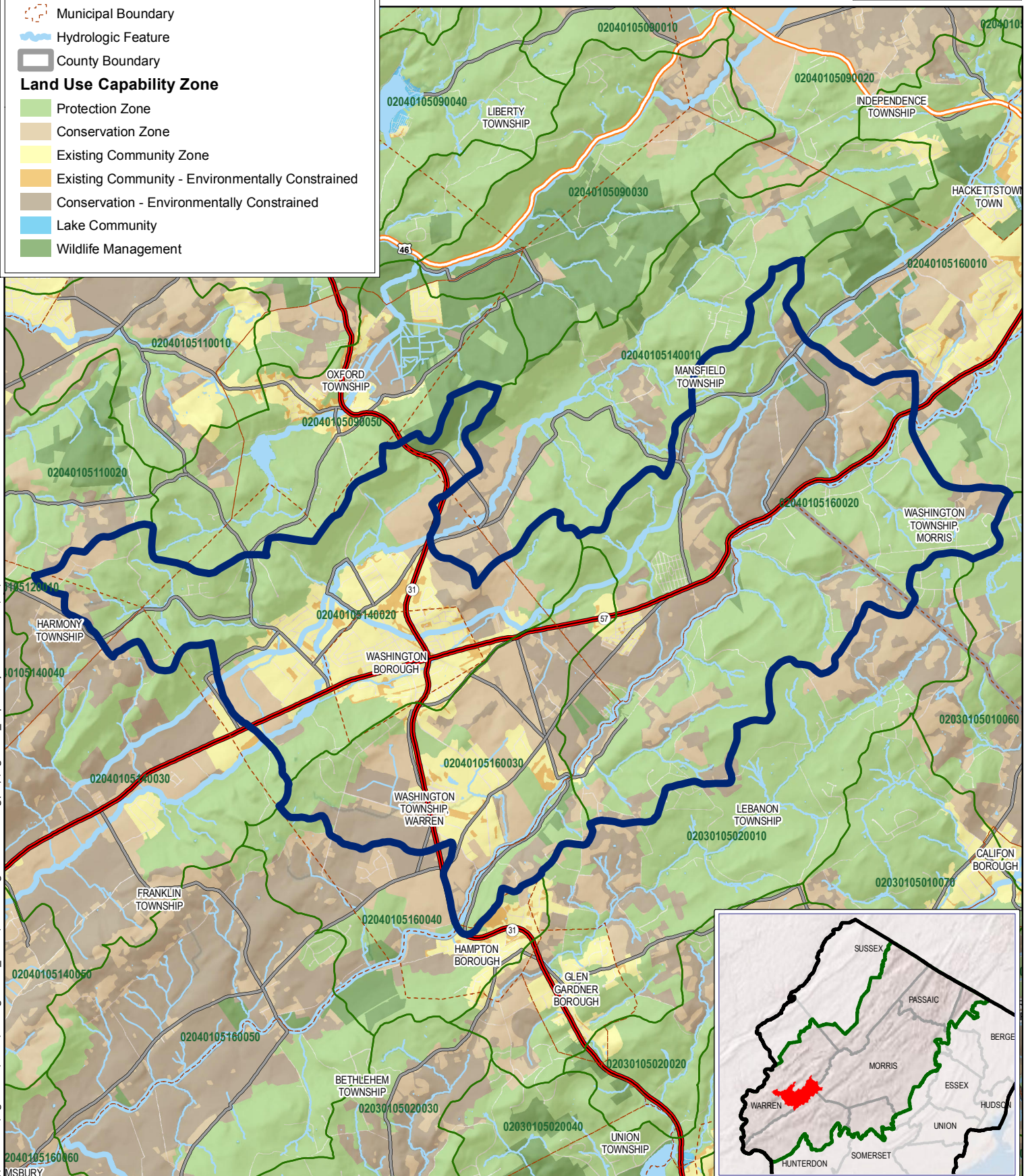
Existing Community Zone

Existing Community - Environmentally Constrained

Conservation - Environmentally Constrained

Lake Community

Wildlife Management



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0 0.5 1 2 Miles
0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers



Figure 2
Land Use Capability Zone

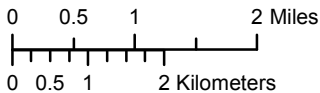
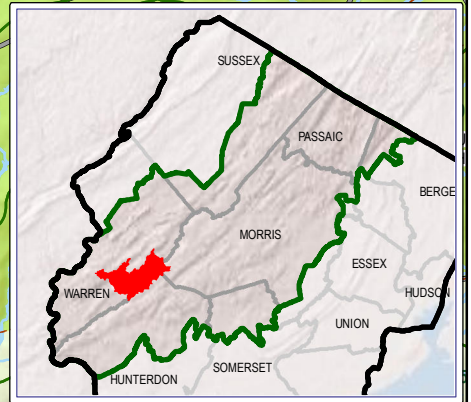
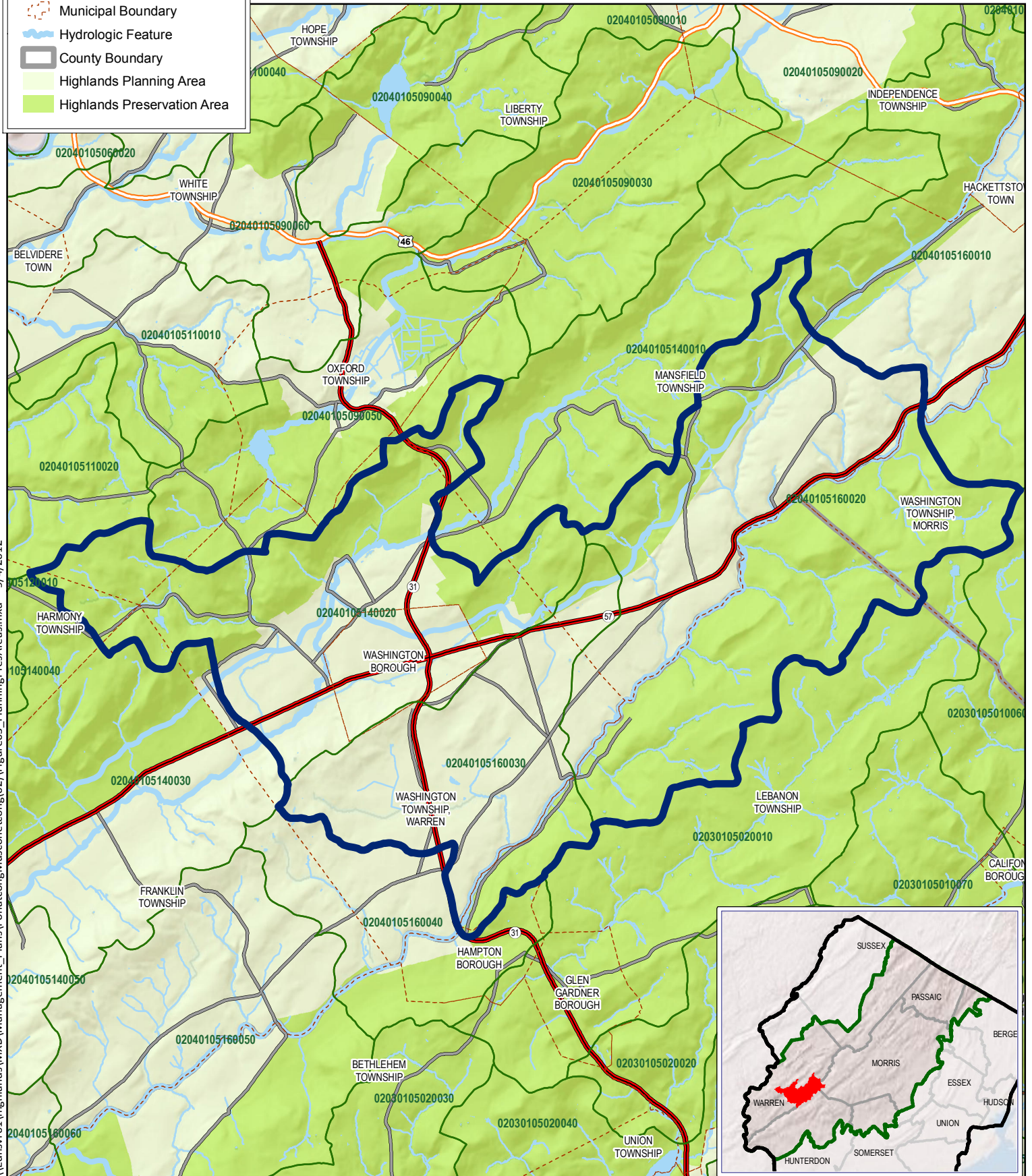
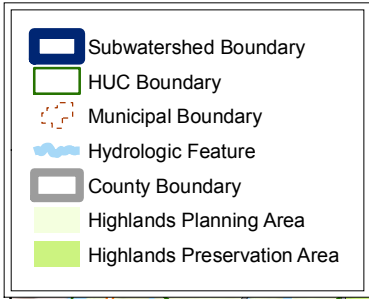
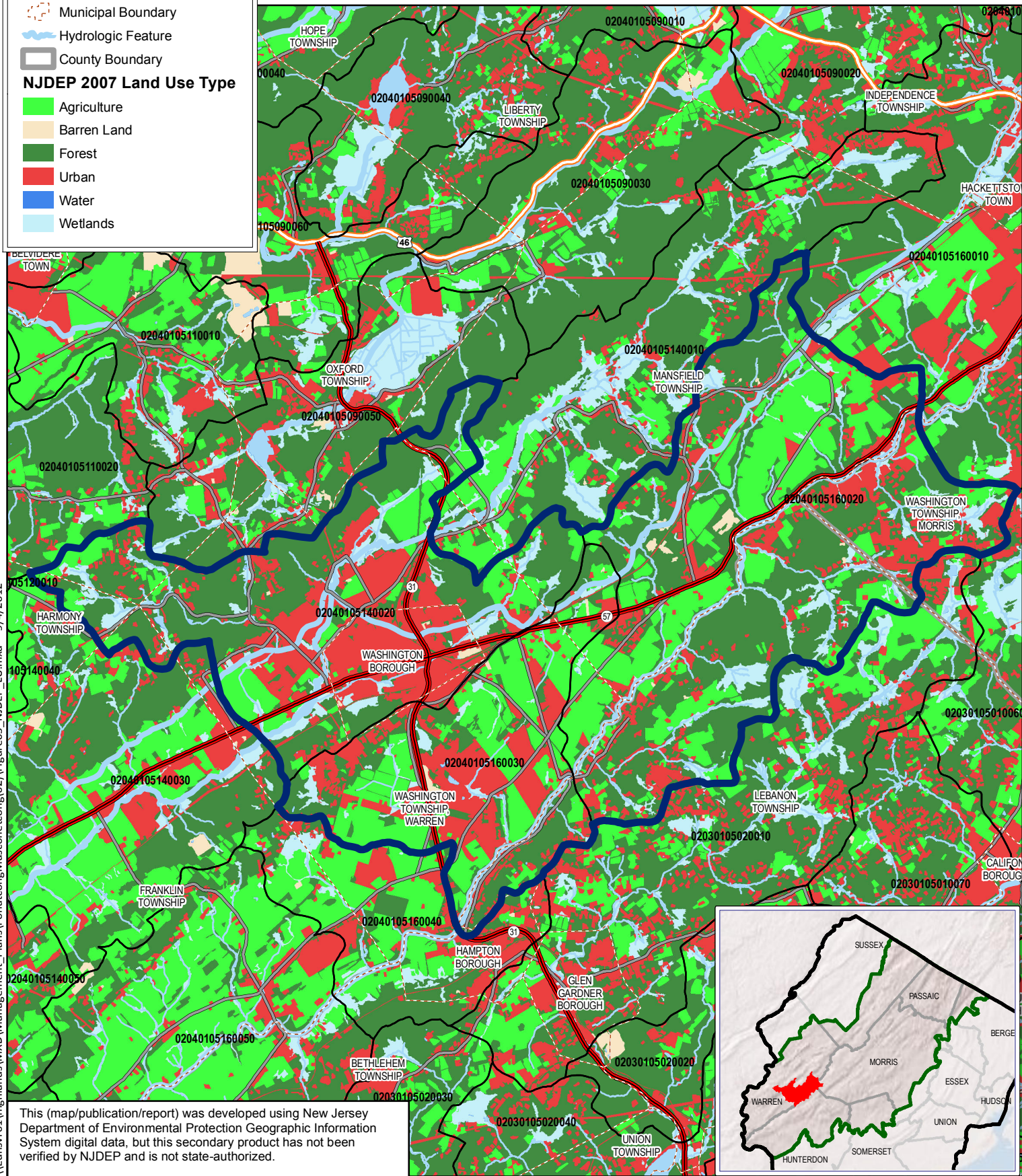
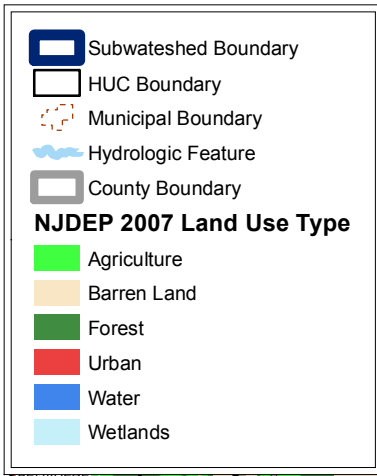


Figure 3
Planning and Preservation Areas



This (map/publication/report) was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

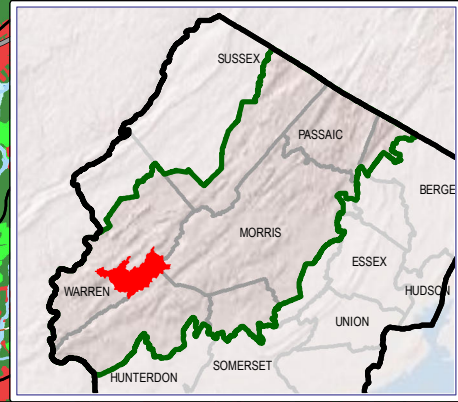
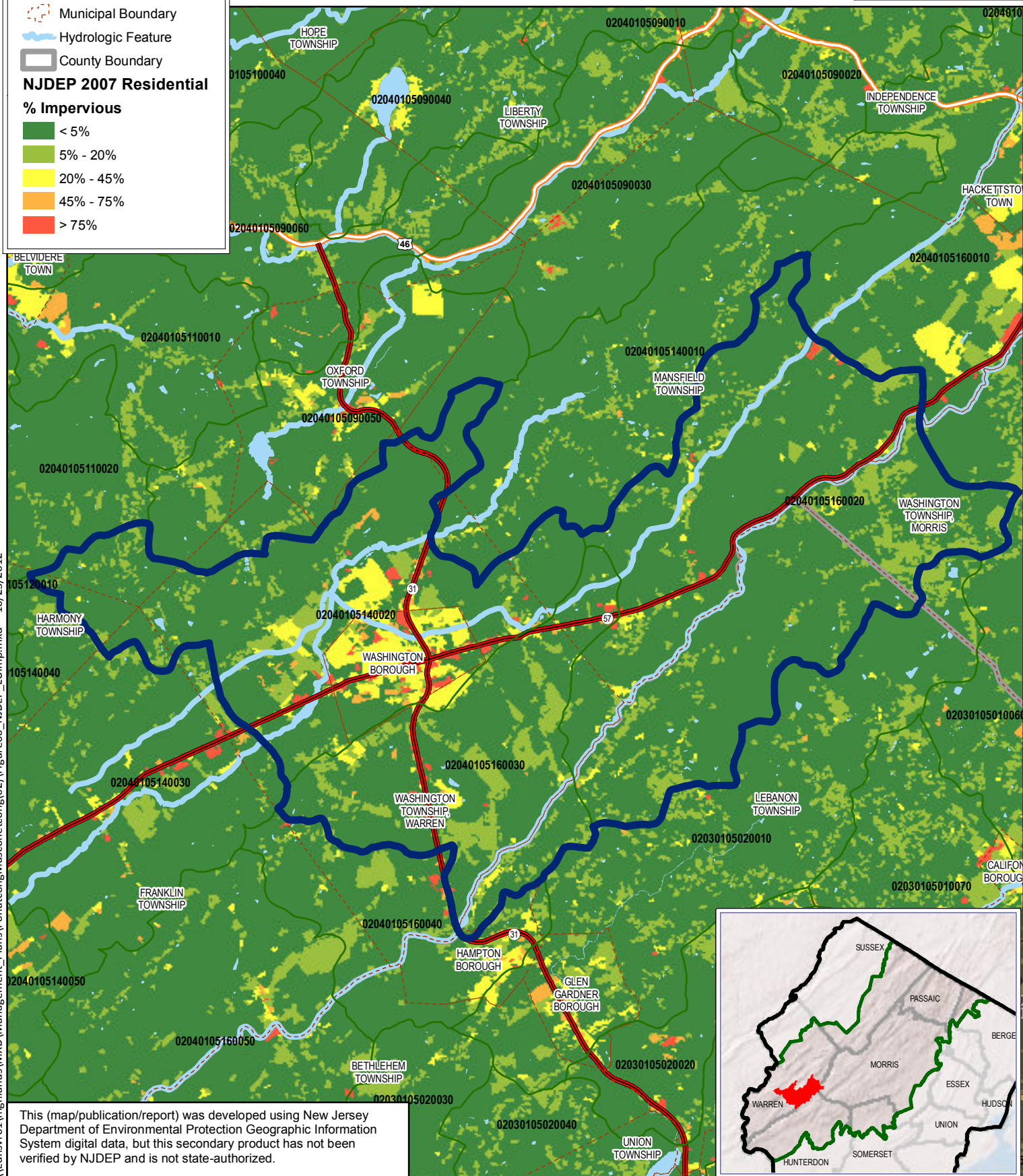
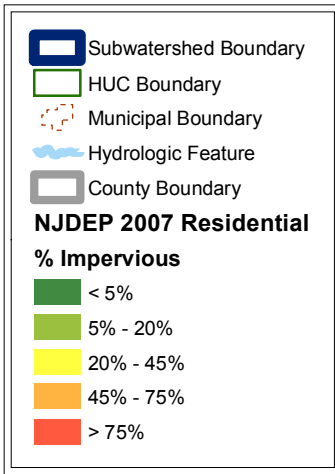


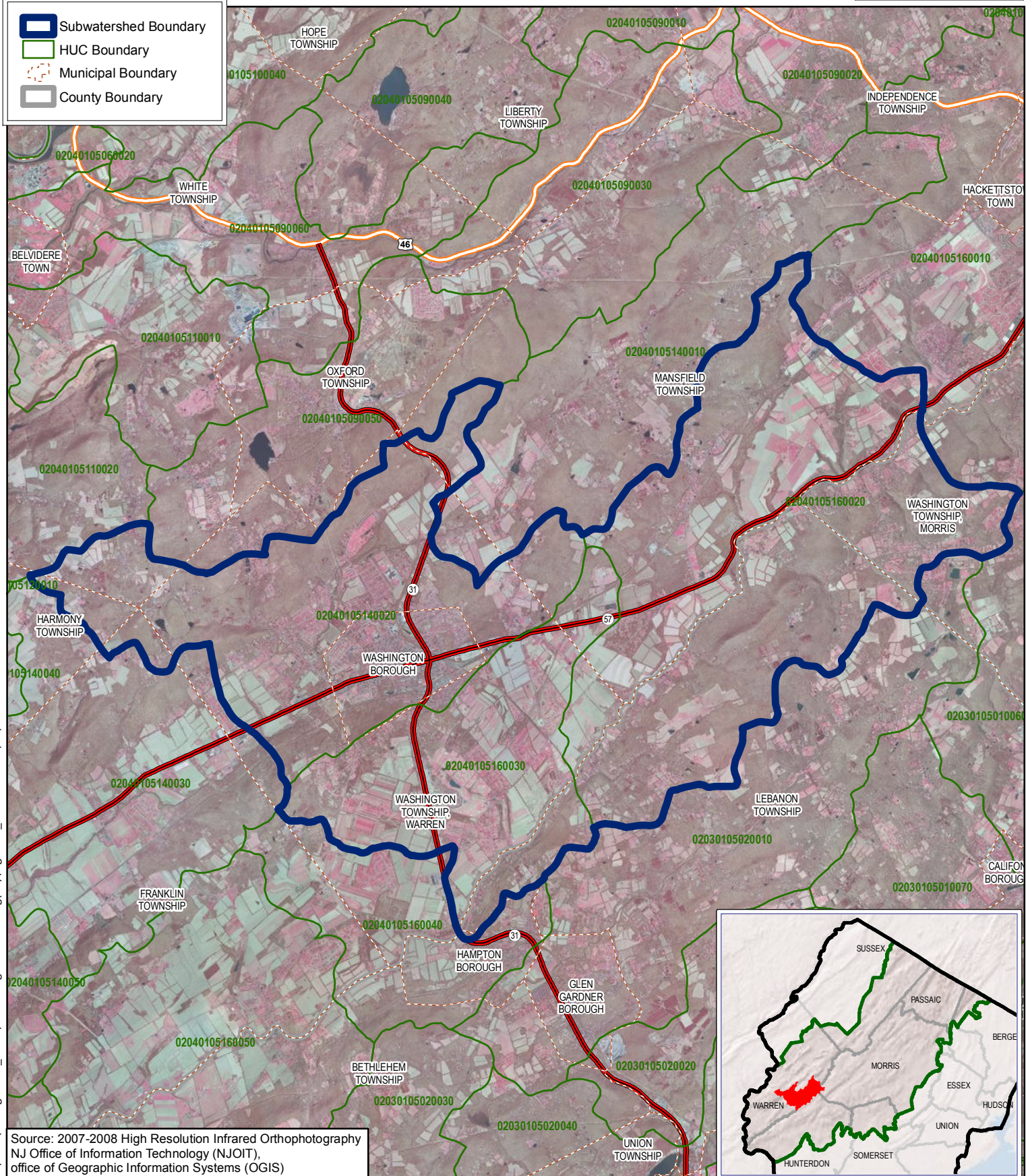
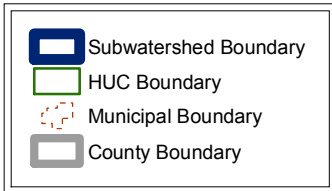
Figure (Land Use)



This (map/publication/report) was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state-authorized.



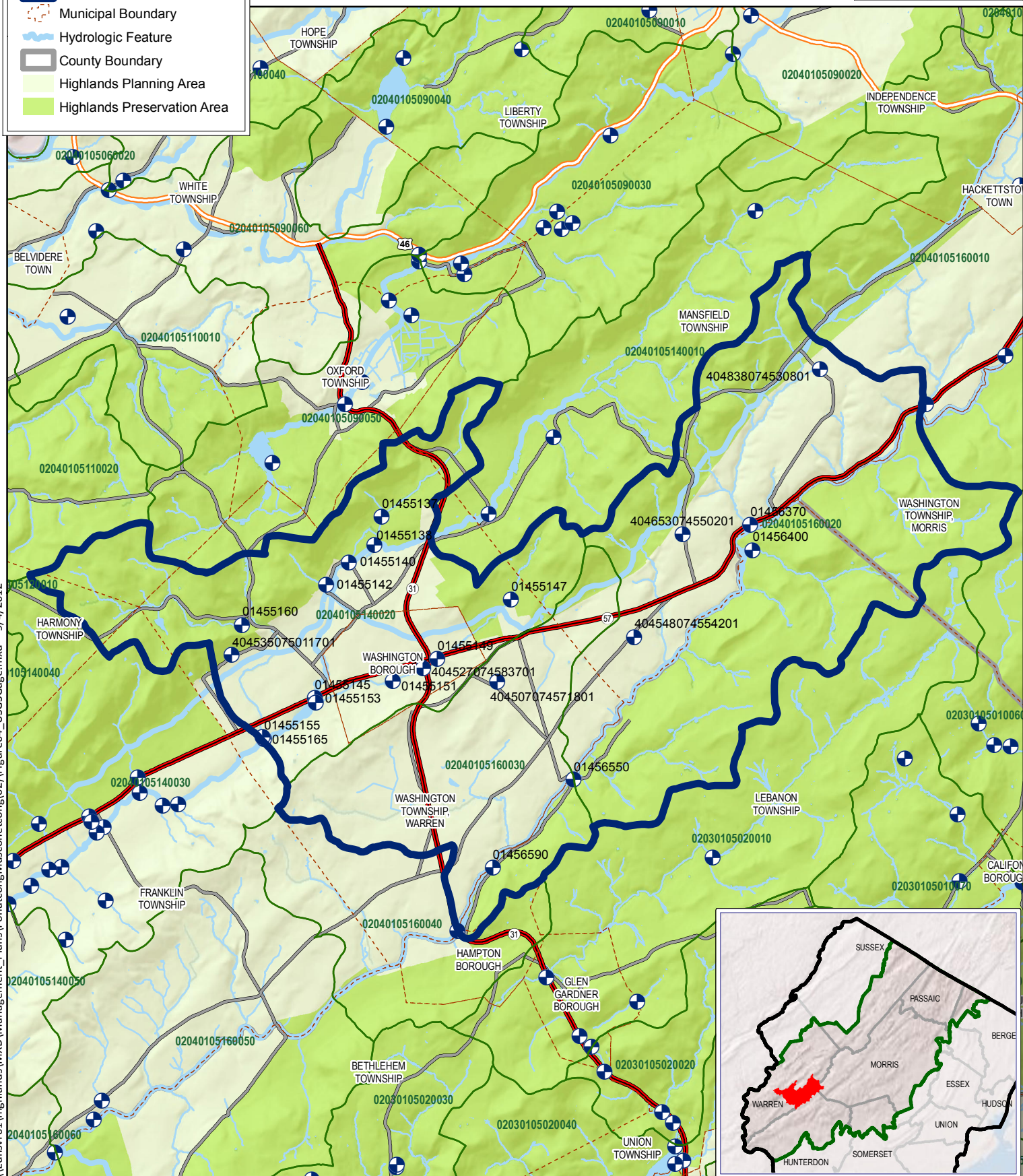
Figure)
Impervious Land Use



Source: 2007-2008 High Resolution Infrared Orthophotography
NJ Office of Information Technology (NJOIT),
office of Geographic Information Systems (OGIS)

Figure 6
2007-2008 Aerial

- Gaging Station
- Subwatershed Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Hydrologic Feature
- County Boundary
- Highlands Planning Area
- Highlands Preservation Area









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0 0.5 1 2 Miles
0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

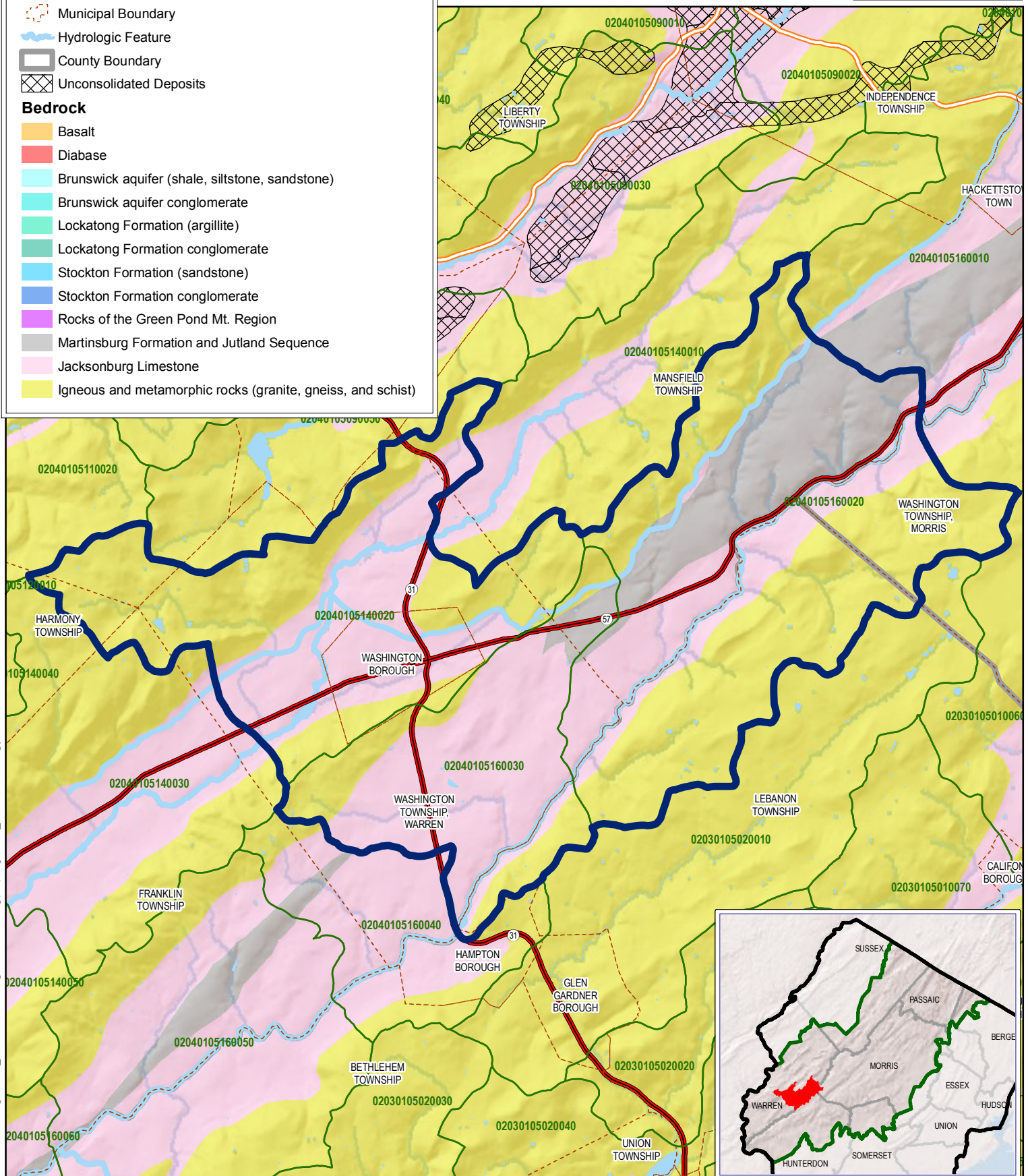


Figure 7
USGS Stream Gage Sites

-  Subwatershed Boundary
-  HUC Boundary
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Hydrologic Feature
-  County Boundary
-  Unconsolidated Deposits

Bedrock

-  Basalt
-  Diabase
-  Brunswick aquifer (shale, siltstone, sandstone)
-  Brunswick aquifer conglomerate
-  Lockatong Formation (argillite)
-  Lockatong Formation conglomerate
-  Stockton Formation (sandstone)
-  Stockton Formation conglomerate
-  Rocks of the Green Pond Mt. Region
-  Martinsburg Formation and Jutland Sequence
-  Jacksonburg Limestone
-  Igneous and metamorphic rocks (granite, gneiss, and schist)



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0 0.5 1 2 Miles
0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers



Figure 8
Bedrock Geology

- Public Supply Well
 - Surface Water Intake
 - Subwatershed Boundary
 - HUC Boundary
 - Municipal Boundary
 - Hydrologic Feature
 - County Boundary
- Water Service Area**
- Hampton Borough Water Dpt - Facility#5
 - Nj American Water Company - Mansfield System - Facility #59
 - Nj American Water Company - Washington System - Facility #59
 - 84

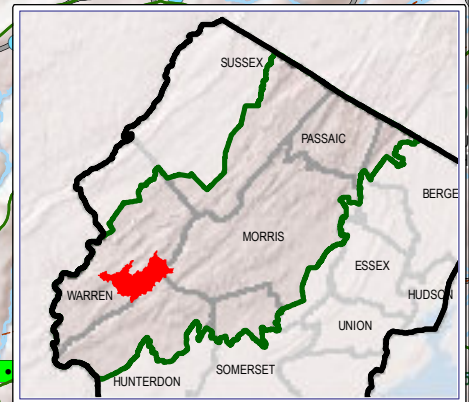
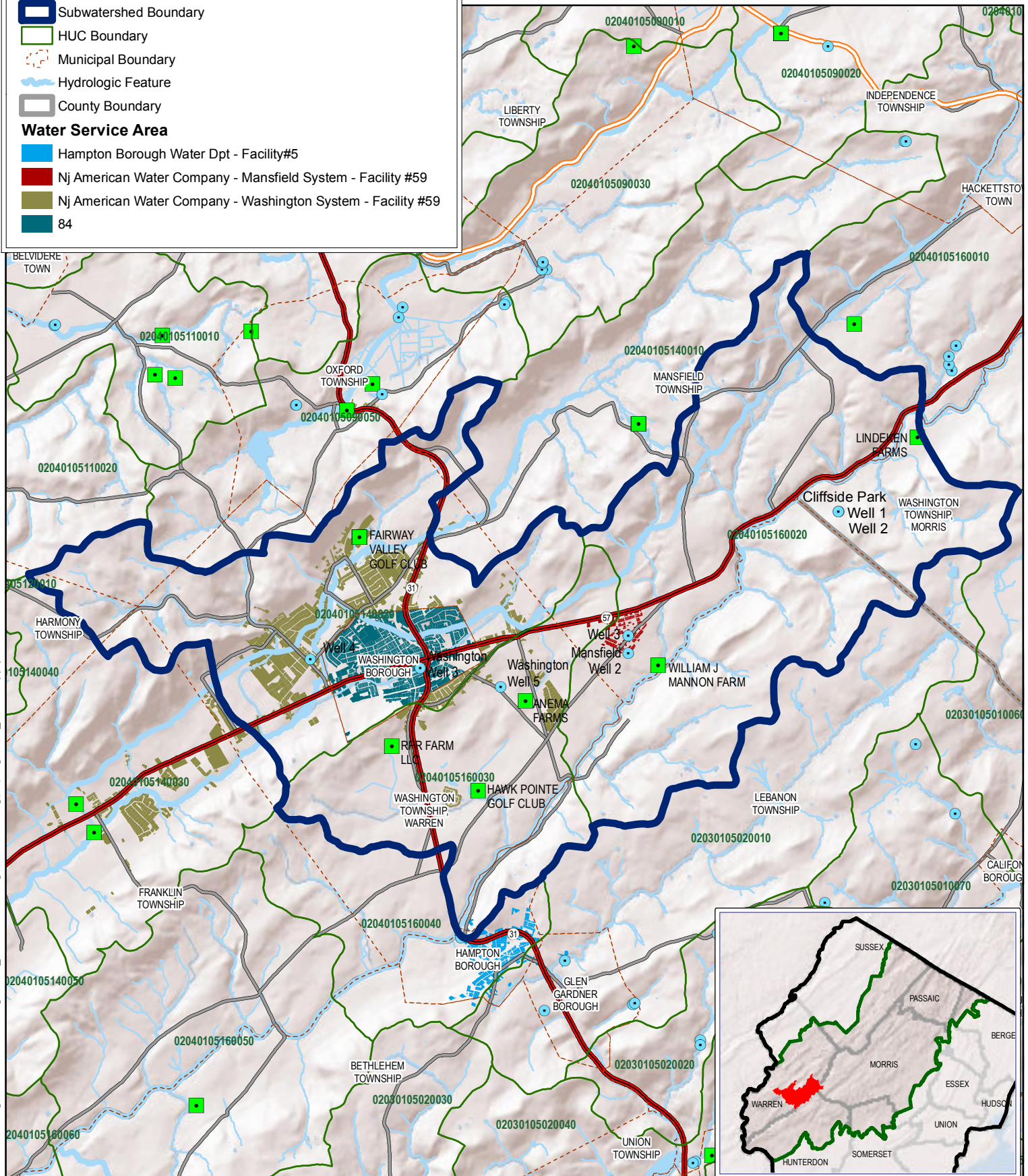
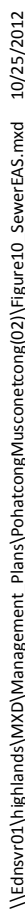


Figure 9
Public Supply Well, Surface Water Intakes
and Water Service Areas

0 0.5 1 2 Miles
0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers





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