

# Water Quality Management Planning Rules

Readopted with Amendments

July 7, 2008



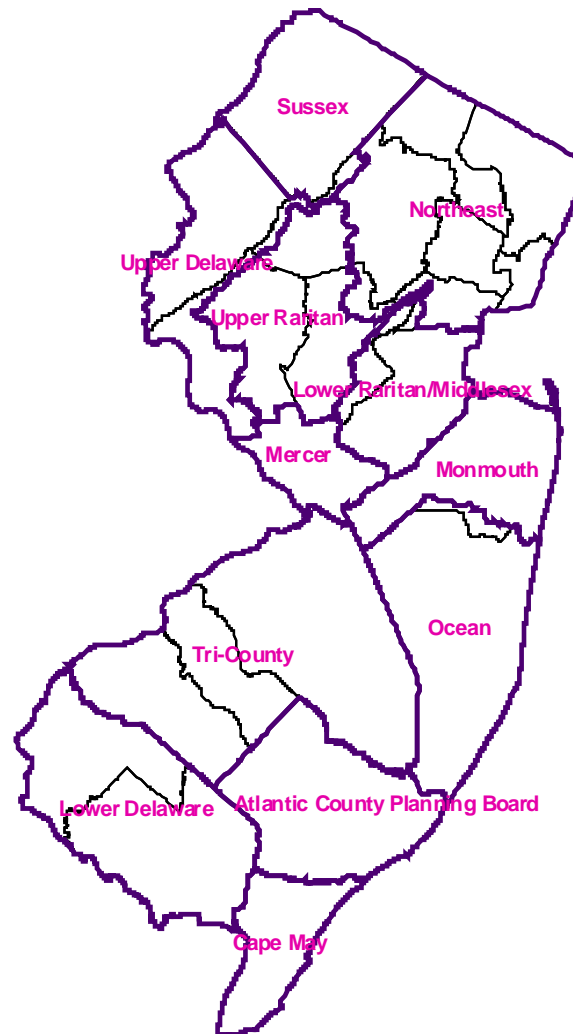
# Water Quality Planning Act

## N.J.S.A. 58:11A

- Counties as Water Quality Management Planning Agencies
- Integrate Federal, State, regional and local land use planning
- Control Point and Nonpoint Sources of Pollution
- Identify treatment works needed
- DEP Permits must be consistent



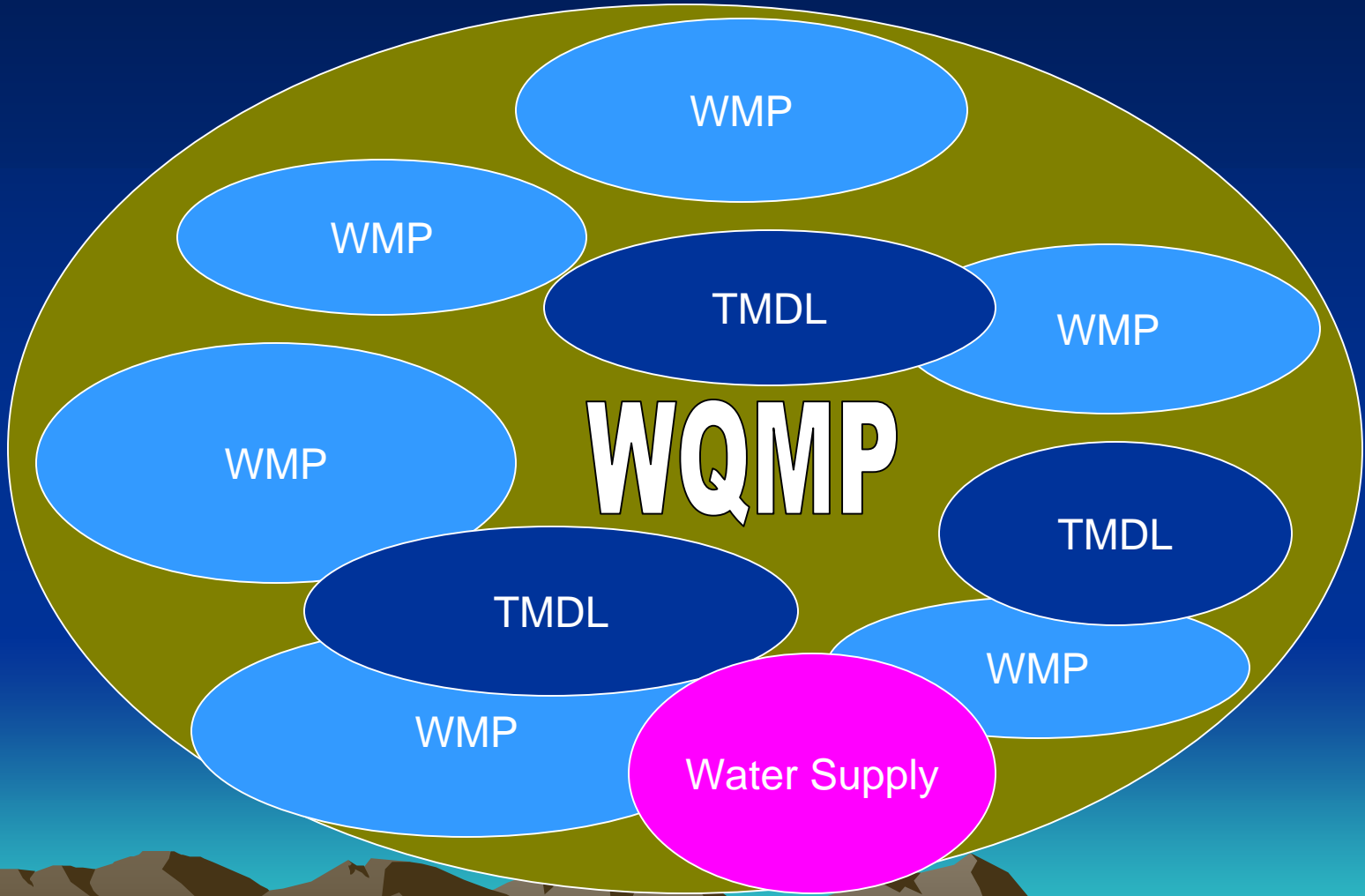
# WQMP Areas (Federal 208 Plans)



# Wastewater Management Plans

- Identify appropriate and adequate wastewater treatment for future development
- Environmental Considerations
- Regional and local planning goals
- Identify and quantify point sources
- Develop and implement nonpoint source pollution controls





# Summary of Significant Changes

- Counties as WMP agencies
- 9-months to submit WMPs (4/7/09)
- Appropriate Wastewater Management
- Wastewater Demand=Treatment Capacity
- Septic System Density
- Water Supply Considerations
- Non-Point Source Pollution Control



# Advantages of Counties as WMP Agencies

- Regional approach to water resource planning
- Better equipped to perform GIS analyses / consolidated services
- Can become 208 areawide water quality management planning agencies further consolidating responsibility
- Fewer entities for the Department to interact with
- State Plan Integration Cross Acceptance



# Wastewater Management Planning Agencies

Each municipality is an independent chapter

Must submit an updated WMP by April 7,  
2009 or wastewater service areas are  
withdrawn

Municipalities may apply for assignment if  
county does not act



# Compliance

- Immediate, no amendments where WMPs are out of date
- 9 months - Failure to adopt and maintain WMP (six year updates required)
  - withdrawal of all sewer service area except where collection system exists.
  - Septic system review for projects generating >2,000 GPD (6 houses).



# Compliance - Exceptions

- WMPs that are up to date at time of adoption are valid for 6-years
- Site-specific Amendments with filed notice and WMPs in-house continue under old rules unless disapproved valid for six-years from adoption
- Health and Safety
- Infill development is development between two improved lots where the total wastewater generated by all intervening development is < 2,000 GPD and doesn't require a NJDEP TWA



# Project Exceptions to Sewer Service Area Withdrawals

- Prior to the effective date of the withdrawal: Preliminary or Final Site Plan or Subdivision Approval and TWA, NJPDES permit, or local health department (runs with the approvals)
- Prior to the effective date of the withdrawal site-specific amendment (six-years from date of adoption)



# Appropriate Wastewater (Sewer Service Area Delineation)

- Composite of four environmental features
  - Natural Heritage Priority Sites
  - Wetlands
  - C-1 buffers
  - Threatened and Endangered Species Habitats
- 25 acre or larger contiguous areas excluded
- Env. Sensitive Areas subject to 201 grant limitations
- Local planning objectives
- CZM Consistency



# Exceptions in SSA Delineation

- Demonstrate GIS data layer is incorrect
- Allow smoothing to relate SSA boundary to recognizable geographic feature
- Plan Endorsement that adequately protects environmental features outside of the center
- Habitat included in SSA must not be critical to a population that would decrease recovery potential
- Projects that qualify for exceptions to withdrawal



# Adequate Wastewater (Build out Analysis)

- GIS based
- Clip existing urban areas = DMR flow
- Parcel less urban - Apply zoning to the remaining lot area to estimate future development potential
- Clip other environmental features in SSA wetlands and riparian zones
- Apply zoning to remaining area translate to wastewater
- Compare to remaining capacity NJPDES-DMR



# Septic areas

- Calculate allowable residential units by HUC 11, Can be distributed unevenly throughout the HUC 11 provided the dilution in the HUC 11 meets antideg. (2ppm)
- No credit for advance N removal systems unless NJPDES regulated
- Allow alternative wastewater service (community owned treatment works or sewer service expansion if contiguous) for clustered development in septic areas (70 % preserved)



# Nitrate Dilution 2 ppm

## New Jersey Septic Densities Based on Regional HUC 11 Analysis

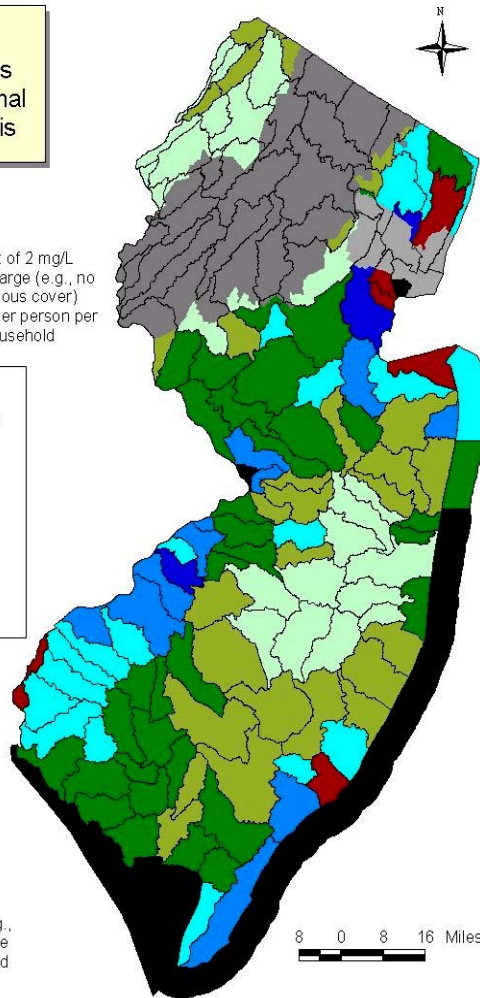
### Assumptions:

- \*NO<sub>3</sub> Concentration Target of 2 mg/L
- \*All of lot goes toward recharge (e.g., no assumptions re: %-impervious cover)
- \*Nitrate Loading = 10 lbs. per person per year and 3 persons per household



### Other Notes:

- \*Highlands are grayed out due to being subject to stricter requirements.
- \*Hudson & Essex County grayed out due to inadequate soils data at time of GSR-32 development.
- \*NA: Multiple coastal HUC 11s contain vast areas of water or other features (e.g., Urban land) where recharge = 0, which overly skews and invalidates model results.



# Water Supply

- Align public water supply areas with public sewer service areas to the extent possible
- Use build out to predict future water supply needs (disaggregated for depletive use)
- Determine adequacy of existing allocations or actions necessary to support future build out



# Nonpoint Source Pollution Control

- Address Nonpoint Source Pollution Impacts
  - Riparian Corridor Protection = 300 feet for C-1  
150 feet for FW2 Trout Associated and T&E;  
50 feet for all others
  - Steep Slope protection (20%)
  - Stormwater Management Plan & Ordinances
  - Special Measures identified in a TMDL
  - Septic Maintenance



# Revision Categories

- Minor changes and corrections
- Small expansions of SSA (updated WMP required)
- Septic reviews for 2,000-8,000 GPD projects (6 – 23 houses)
- NJPDES-DGWs necessary for cluster development (70% preserved)
- Beneficial Reuse



# Consistency Determinations

- Actions requiring CD Review:
  - NJPDES and TWAs
  - FWPA, FHACA, Coastal
  - Water Main Extensions, Allocations
  - Individual Well
- CDs by Permit Program
  - Wastewater
  - NPS Controls



# Questions?



- Thank you!