

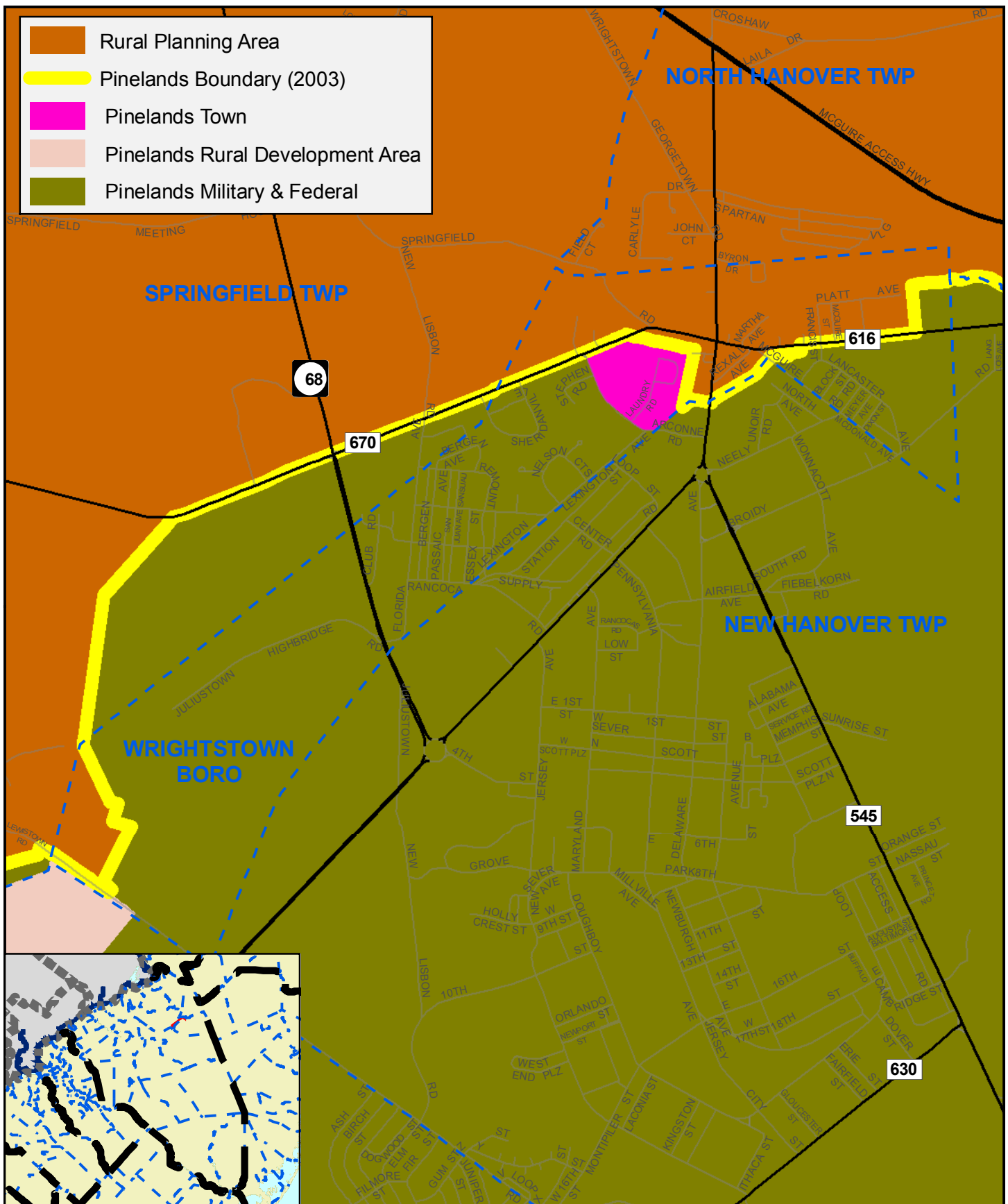
Wrightstown

OSG Land Analysis



1 inch = 2,309 feet





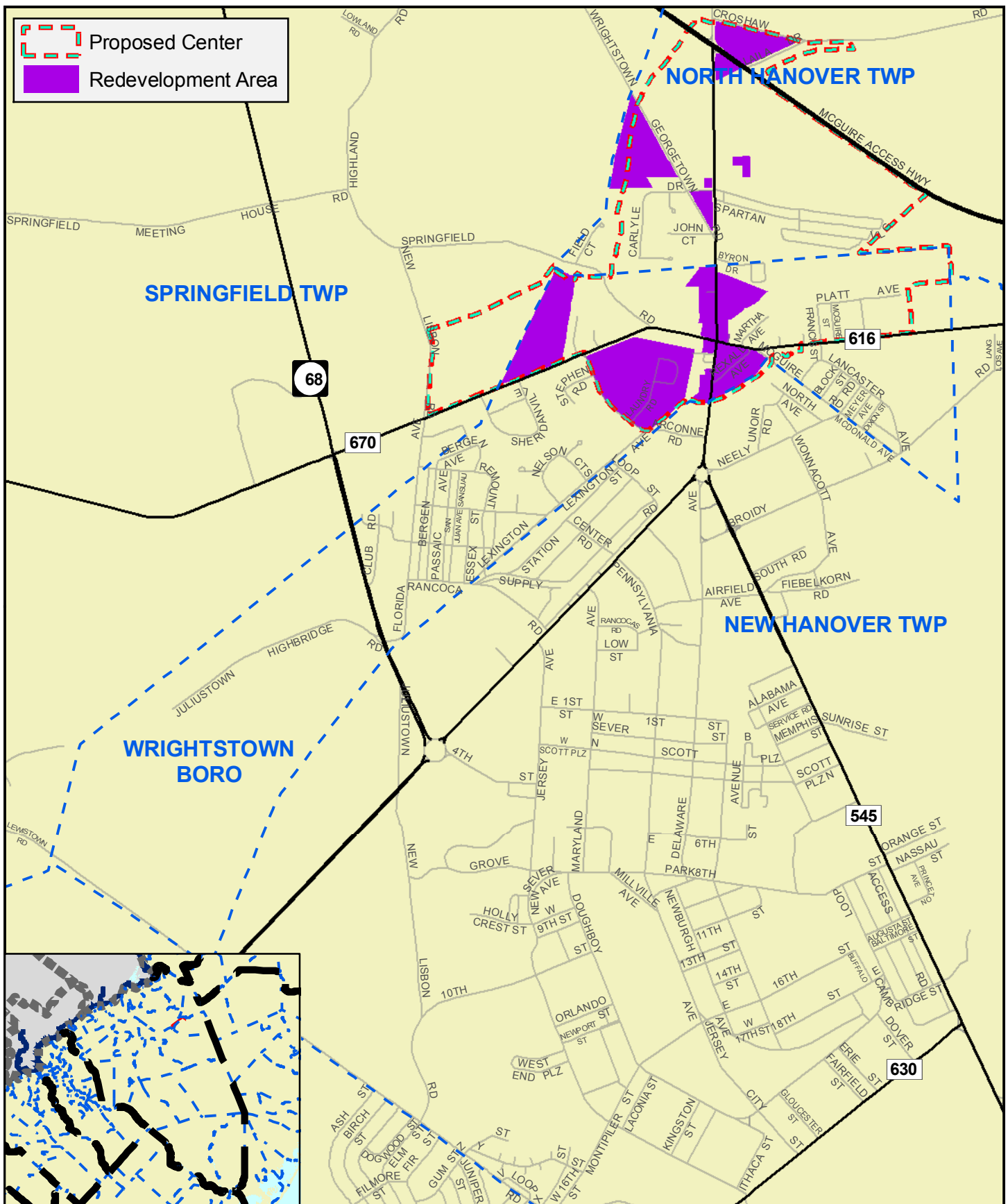
Wrightstown

2001 State Plan Policy Map



1 inch = 2,309 feet





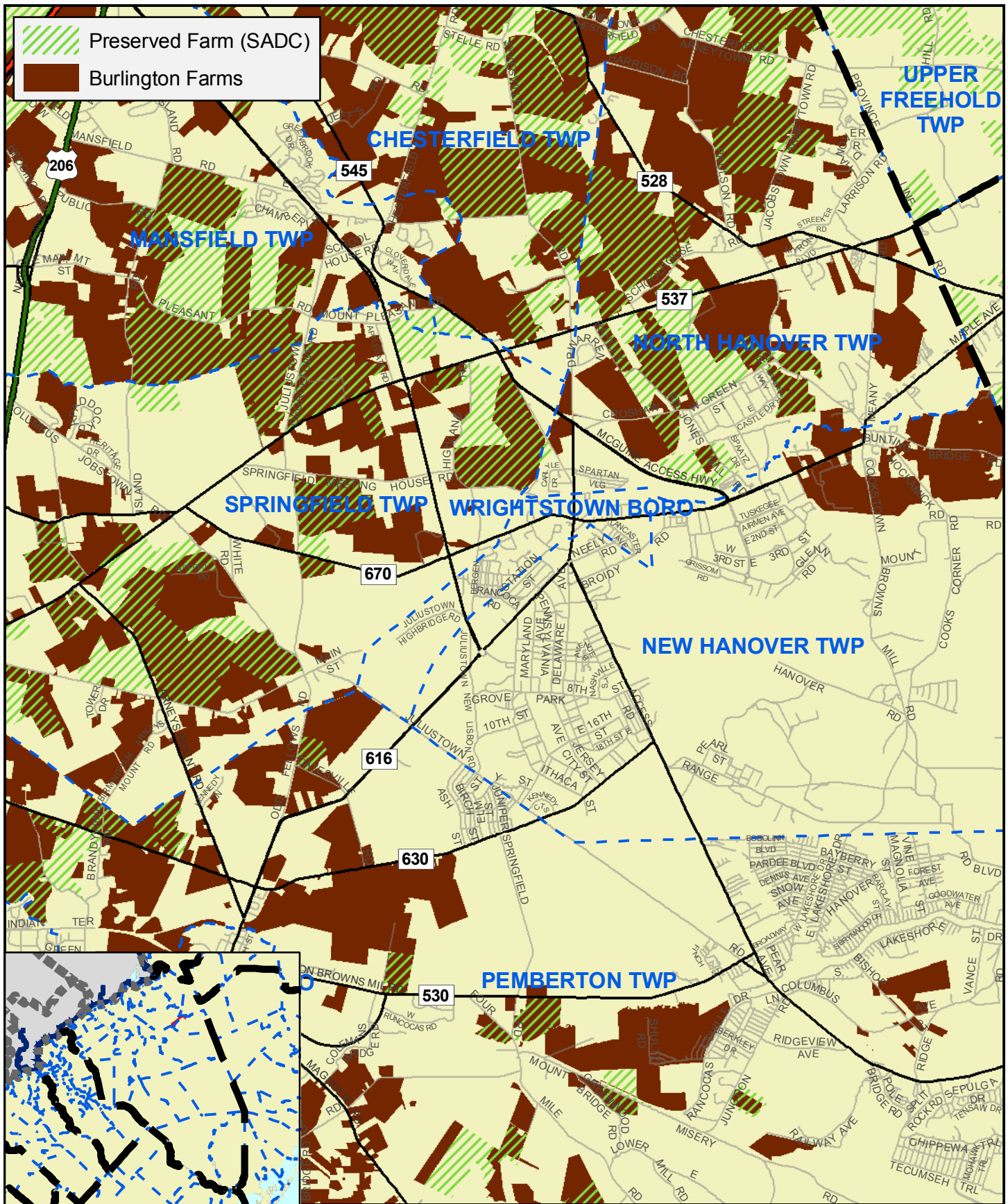
Wrightstown

Proposed Center/Redevelopment Areas



1 inch = 2,309 feet





Wrightstown

Regional Farmland



1 inch = 7,083 feet



NJ Department of Environmental Protection



State Development & Redevelopment Plan Plan Endorsement Opportunities & Constraints Analysis

for:

Borough of Wrightstown, Burlington County

June 8, 2010

This document constitutes the Department of Environmental Protection's component of the State Opportunity and Constraints Analysis conducted as part of the Plan Endorsement process. This document should serve as a baseline to inform the rest of the Plan Endorsement process. This document provides a general overview of the Department's regulatory and policy concerns within Wrightstown. While all efforts have been made to address all major issues, the ever evolving nature of regulatory programs and natural conditions dictates that the information contained within this document will need to be updated on a regular basis. No portion of this document shall be interpreted as granting any specific regulatory or planning approvals by the Department. This document is to be used solely as guidance for municipal planning purposes.

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Water & Wastewater Analysis

Sufficient water supply and the ability to treat wastewater are essential to any community. The following information on Water Availability and Wastewater Treatment should be used by the community to evaluate its ability to meet current and future demand for water and wastewater treatment. Using this information to plan for future development allows a municipality to estimate the number of people the current (and/or future systems) can sustain. It also provides a way for a municipality to determine where growth is most appropriate, taking into account where water can be treated and supplied.

Water Availability

The following information on Water Availability in Wrightstown is based upon the best data readily available to DEP at the time of this analysis. This data should be used by the Borough to inform its community vision and planning processes.

The Borough of Wrightstown's potable water is primarily supplied by the Wrightstown Municipal Utilities Authority (MUA). The Deficit/Surplus tables, and a map showing the system location within the municipality, are provided with this report. An additional community water supplier was identified as Maplewood Apartments, but no data regarding Deficit/Surplus was available for this report.

There are two Community Water Systems in Wrightstown Borough:

PWSID	WATER SYSTEM NAME	POPULATION SERVED	WATER SYSTEM TYPE
0340001	Wrightstown Municipal Utilities Authority	748	Community
034002	Maplewood Apartments	55	Community

The Deficit/Surplus table for the Wrightstown MUA shows available capacity for this system to be approximately 0.169 MGD.

The Deficit/Surplus tables for Public Water Systems may be found on the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Water Supply website at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pws.htm>. Not all Public Water Supply Systems will have associated Deficit/Surplus tables available on the Department's website. The website currently contains public water systems that have a demand greater than 100,000 gallons of water per day and have had some water main extension activity since January 1, 2002. For safe demand and firm capacity information not available on this web site please contact the Bureau of Water System and Well Permitting at 609-984-6831 or for water allocation information please contact the Bureau of Water Allocation at 609-292-2957.

Refer to [Firm Capacity and Water Allocation Analysis](#) document for a detailed description of the methodology used to calculate capacity limitations.

Attachments:

- Map– Water Purveyor Areas and Public Water Supply Wells
- Wrightstown MUA- Deficit/Surplus Table
<http://www.nj.gov/cgi-bin/dep/watersupply/pwsdetail.pl?id=0340001>

Wastewater Treatment

The following information on Wastewater Treatment in Wrightstown Borough is based upon the best data readily available to DEP at the time of this analysis. This data should be used by Wrightstown to inform its community vision and planning processes.

There are three DEP-regulated wastewater facility serving Wrightstown Borough.

- Wrightstown Municipal Sewerage Authority Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) - NJPDES permit number NJ0022985. The permitted flow for this facility is 0.34 mgd. The annual average flow for this facility from March 2009- February 2010 was 0.190 MGD with a peak of 0.28 mgd measured in June 2009 and January 2010. Using the average annual flow, the STP has approximately 0.15 MGD additional flow available to the Borough.
- Two additional STPs serve portions of the Borough. The Spartan Village MHP serves a small population within the Borough, primarily serves residences in North Hanover Township. The Fort Dix STP serves the mega-base and is within the Pinelands portion of the Borough.

Water Quality Management Plan

The Department is currently working with the County of Burlington reviewing the county-wide Wastewater Management Plan based upon on the recent Water Quality Management Planning rules. The Borough should continue to work with the County to develop its chapter of the WMP.

Additionally, the Borough has identified in the MSA that there are concerns about meeting new water quality based effluent limits, especially phosphorus, imposed on sewerage authorities. The Office of Planning and Sustainable Communities will work with the Borough, County, and various offices throughout the DEP during the plan endorsement to address any issues that are identified regarding effluent levels.

Attachments:

- Map– Draft SSA Sent to Burlington County
- Wrightstown Borough STP Flow Data

Environmental Constraints Analysis

The following section identifies those environmental constraints that should be considered by Wrightstown in its planning efforts. These environmental constraints are divided into 3 sections - Regulated Constraints, Constraints to Avoid, and Constraints to Consider.

Regulated Environmental Constraints

Wetlands, Category One Waters and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) are environmental constraints currently regulated by DEP. Wrightstown should recognize these environmental constraints in its visioning and planning processes.

- Wetlands

Freshwater wetlands and transition areas (buffers) are regulated by the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act rules (NJAC 7:7A). Wetlands are commonly referred to as swamps, marshes, or bogs. However, many wetlands in New Jersey are forested and do not fit the classic picture of a swamp or marsh. Previously misunderstood as wastelands, wetlands are now recognized for their vital ecological and socioeconomic contributions. Wetlands contribute to the social, economic, and environmental health of our state in many ways:

- Wetlands protect drinking water by filtering out chemicals, pollutants, and sediments that would otherwise clog and contaminate our waters.
- Wetlands soak up runoff from heavy rains and snow melts, providing natural flood control.
- Wetlands release stored flood waters during droughts.
- Wetlands provide critical habitats for a major portion of the state's fish and wildlife, including endangered, commercial and recreational species.
- Wetlands provide high quality open space for recreation and tourism.

There are on-site activity limits on lands identified as wetlands. The NJ Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act requires DEP to regulate virtually all activities proposed in the wetland, including cutting of vegetation, dredging, excavation or removal of soil, drainage or disturbance of the water level, filling or discharge of any materials, driving of pilings, and placing of obstructions. The Department may also regulate activities within 150 feet of a wetland - called the transition area or buffer.

Draft Land Use/Land Cover data based on 2007 aerial photography identifies approximately 74.5 acres of wetlands in Wrightstown outside of the Pinelands. It should be noted that these wetlands are based on aerial photo interpretation that is in draft form and are **not** appropriate for use in determining the true extent of wetlands on a specific site.

- Category One (C1) Waterbodies & Associated Buffers

Category One designations are established in the Surface Water Quality Standards (NJAC 7:9B) – specifically in the tables in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15(c) through (g) - for purposes of implementing the antidegradation policies set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:9b-1.5(d). These waters are

designated to provide for their protection from measurable changes in water quality characteristics because of their clarity, color, scenic setting, other characteristics of aesthetic value, exceptional ecological significance (habitat, water quality, and biological functions), exceptional recreational significance, exceptional water supply significance, or exceptional fisheries resource(s).

The Stormwater Management rule (NJAC 7:8) is implemented through DEP Land Use and local regulation. The rule regulates development within 300 feet, and stormwater discharges within 150 feet, of Category One waterways and their tributaries, upstream within the same HUC14 subwatershed. The Stormwater rule establishes a 300-foot Special Water Resource Protection Area (SWRPA) along Category One (C1) waters and certain tributaries that apply only when a “major development” is proposed.

The Flood Hazard Area Control Act (FHACA) rule (N.J.A.C. 7:13) also establishes a 300-foot riparian zone along C1 waters and their upstream tributaries within the HUC-14. This FHACA rule applies to any activity that requires approval in the rule. The Riparian Zone under the FHACA rule is the land and vegetation both within a regulated waterbody and within 50 feet, 150 feet or 300 feet from the top of bank of a regulated waterbody. Given the many important ecological functions that a healthy riparian zone provides, adequately preserving such areas is essential to protecting New Jersey's natural resources and water supply.

For the purposes of this analysis, the Department is providing generalized information and mapping of C1 waterbodies and associated buffers. This analysis should be used only as a general planning tool. Specific development proposals may be affected, consistent with the information provided above.

There are no Category One Waterbodies in Wrightstown Borough.

- TMDLs

Total Maximum Daily Loads Addressing Wrightstown Borough, Burlington County

In accordance with Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1315(B)), the State of New Jersey is required biennially to prepare and submit to the USEPA a report that identifies waters that do not meet or are not expected to meet SWQS after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations or other required controls. This report is commonly referred to as the 303(d) List. In accordance with Section 305(b) of the CWA, the State of New Jersey is also required biennially to prepare and submit to the USEPA a report addressing the overall water quality of the State's waters. This report is commonly referred to as the 305(b) Report or the Water Quality Inventory Report. The Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report combine these two assessments and assigns waterbodies to one of five sublists on the Integrated List of Waterbodies. Sublists 1 through 4 include waterbodies that are generally unimpaired (Sublist 1 and 2), have limited assessment or data availability (Sublist 3), or are impaired due to pollution rather than pollutants or have had a TMDL or other enforceable management measure approved by EPA (Sublist 4). Sublist 5 constitutes the traditional 303(d) list for waters impaired or threatened by one or more pollutants, for which a TMDL may be required.

Therefore, in accordance with Section 305(b) and 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the State of New Jersey, Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is required to assess the overall water quality of the State's waters and identify those waterbodies with a water quality impairment for which TMDLs may be necessary. A TMDL is developed to identify all the contributors of a pollutant of concern and the load reductions necessary to meet the Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS) relative to that pollutant. The Department fulfills its assessment obligation under the CWA through the Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report, which includes the Integrated List of Waterbodies (303(d) list) and is issued biennially. The *Integrated List of Waterbodies* is adopted by the Department as an amendment to the Statewide Water Quality Management Plan, as part of the Department's continuing planning process pursuant to the Water Quality Planning Act at N.J.S.A.58:11A-7 and the Statewide Water Quality Management Planning rules at N.J.A.C. 7:15-6.4(a).

Total Maximum Daily Loads that encompass Wrightstown Borough, Burlington County

TMDL Name	WMA	Parameter	Percent Reduction	Document	EPA Approval	Affected WQMP
Barkers Brook North Branch near Jobstown HUC 14: 0204020110020 Barkers Brook (above 40d02m30s)	20	Total Phosphorus	66%	TMDL for Phosphorus to Address 4 Streams in Lower Delaware Water Region	October 1, 2007	Tri-County WQMP

A TMDL represents the assimilative or carrying capacity of a waterbody, taking into consideration point and nonpoint sources of pollutants of concern, natural background, and surface water withdrawals. A TMDL quantifies the amount of a pollutant a water body can assimilate without violating a state's water quality standards and allocates that load capacity to known point and nonpoint sources in the form of waste load allocations (WLAs) for point sources, load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, a margin of safety (MOS) and, as an option, a reserve capacity (RC). The TMDL that encompasses Wrightstown Borough, Burlington County is nonpoint source driven and the TMDL document is an amendment to the Tri-County Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). All of the Department's TMDL Reports may be downloaded from the Division of Watershed Management's web site at www.state.nj.us/dep/watershedmgt/tmdl.htm.

The Department recognizes that TMDLs alone are not sufficient to restore impaired stream segments. The TMDL establishes the required pollutant reduction targets while the implementation plan identifies some of the regulatory and non-regulatory tools to achieve the reductions, matches management measures with sources, and suggests responsible entities for non-regulatory tools. This provides a basis for aligning available resources to assist with implementation activities. Projects proposed by the State, local government units and other stakeholders that would implement the measures identified within the impaired watershed are a priority for available State (for example, CBT) and federal (for example, 319(h)) funds. In addition, as prescribed in EPA 319(h) guidance, the Department has

continued to fund the implementation of approved Watershed-Based Implementation Plans and TMDLs as an ongoing watershed management initiative to develop detailed watershed restoration plans for impaired waterbodies to address more specific measures to achieve the identified load reductions. To view a complete list of Department approved Watershed-Based Plans that is continually updated, please go to http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watershedmgt/319watershedbased_plan_implementation_projects.htm.

Short-term and Long-term Management Strategies

The phosphorus TMDL for Barkers Brook North Branch near Jobstown calculated that a 66% load reduction was required from all reducible land uses in order to attain surface water quality standards. Agriculture was identified as the largest land use in the drainage area of the impaired waterbody followed by commercial, low density and mixed urban land uses. Urban land use will be addressed primarily by stormwater regulation through the municipality's MS4 permit. The implementation plan in the TMDL Report identified municipalities in the contributory drainage area of the TMDL to adopt an ordinance consistent with a model ordinance provided by the Department as an additional measure of the Municipal Stormwater Permit. The model ordinance can be viewed at www.state.nj.us/dep/watershedmgt/rules.htm under the section heading, "Water Quality Management Planning Rule". Wrightstown Borough was identified to adopt this ordinance. Agricultural land use is best addressed through the many Farm Bureau Programs offered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service as highlighted in the TMDL report.

Attachments:

- Map– Wetland Areas and NJ FEMA Zones

Environmental Constraints to Avoid

Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat and Natural Heritage Priority Sites are geographically-identified environmental constraints prioritized for protection by DEP's mandate to protect the ecological integrity and natural resources of New Jersey. DEP recommends avoidance of these areas, to the extent possible, in order to protect these ecosystems from degradation and destruction.

While Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat and Natural Heritage Priority Sites are not specifically regulated as such, the species and sites that are the basis for this information are considered in several DEP regulatory and planning programs - such as the Freshwater Wetlands Program, Water Quality Management Planning, and the Flood Hazard Area Control Act rule.

- **Threatened & Endangered Species Habitat**

The New Jersey Endangered Species Conservation Act was passed in 1973 and directed the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to protect, manage and restore the state's endangered and threatened species. The DEP Endangered and Nongame Species Program (ENSP) has since become the voice for more than 400 species of wildlife in New Jersey, with success stories related to the Bald Eagle, the Peregrine Falcon, the Pine Barrens Tree frog, the Osprey, and others. There are currently 73 endangered and threatened wildlife species in New Jersey. Wildlife professionals within DEP's Endangered and Nongame Species Program oversee research, conservation and protection of rare wildlife species such as the bog turtle, great blue heron, piping plover, bobcat, and other animals that are struggling to survive here in New Jersey.

ENSP has developed the Landscape Project to identify and systemically map the habitat most critical for New Jersey's fish and wildlife populations. This tool is being used to gauge healthy ecosystems and help identify areas appropriate for protection while giving citizens and local government officials valuable scientific information about their municipalities. The Landscape Project ranks habitat patches by the status of the species present, as follows:

- **Rank 5** is assigned to patches containing one or more occurrences of at least one wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened on the Federal list of endangered and threatened species.
- **Rank 4** is assigned to patches with one or more occurrences of at least one State endangered species.
- **Rank 3** is assigned to patches containing one or more occurrences of at least one State threatened species.

Landscape 2.1 does not identify any Rank 3, 4, or 5 habitat within the civilian borders of the Borough. However the Borough has recognized that threatened and endangered species habitat exists within ¼ mile of the Borough. Given the ongoing regional efforts that the Borough hopes to continue with neighboring municipalities, the redevelopment of the Wrightstown Town Center could potentially pull development into the center while preserving species habitat outside of the Borough.

There are no Natural Heritage Sites identified within the Borough.

Environmental Constraints to Consider

Groundwater Recharge Areas, Wellhead Protection Areas, and Priority Species Habitat are geographically-identified environmental constraints recognized as important for the protection of water quality and biodiversity of New Jersey. DEP recommends avoidance of these areas, to the extent possible, in order to minimize the impact to water quality and species habitat.

- **Groundwater recharge areas**

Groundwater recharge areas are those sites where a high volume of precipitation and surface waters infiltrate into the soil and act to resupply surface and ground waters. Protection of these areas from over-development, and addressing stormwater runoff for these areas, directly affects the water quality of both drinking water supplies and water-based habitats.

The New Jersey Geological Survey (NJGS) has developed ground water recharge data sets using several data factors, such as land use patterns, impervious surface amounts, soil types, precipitation, and evaporation rates, among others, to calculate the amount of water each area of the state normally contributes to the underlying aquifers. The data are reported and mapped in several standard categories, in units of inches per year.

For the State Planning process, the original ground water recharge data, calculated for each Watershed Management Area, were converted to a volume-based rating, and then grouped into three classes to simplify further analysis, based on the percent contribution to the total recharge amounts. Those undeveloped areas contributing the highest one-third of the recharge volume in each Watershed Management Area were selected as high priority for protection. The final Ground Water Recharge layer used for this analysis includes all undeveloped areas in the state that were identified as contributing the highest one-third of the recharge volume in the appropriate Watershed Management Area.

There are approximately 60 acres of high volume groundwater recharge areas located within Wrightstown outside of the Pinelands Area.

- **Well Head Protection Areas**

Areas of land surrounding public community wells, known as Well Head Protection Areas, from which contaminants may move through the ground to be withdrawn in water taken from the well, have been delineated. Protection of the public health, safety and welfare through protection of ground water resources, ensures a supply of safe and healthful drinking water.

Well Head Protection Areas (WHPA) are mapped areas calculated around a Public Community Water Supply (PCWS) well in New Jersey that delineates the horizontal extent of ground water captured by a well pumping at a specific rate over a two-, five-, and twelve-year period of time for confined wells. The confined wells have a fifty foot radius delineated around each well that defines the well head protection area, which must be acquired and controlled by the water purveyor in accordance with Safe Drinking Water Regulations (see NJAC 7:10-11.7(b)1).

WHPA delineations are conducted in response to the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986 and 1996 as part of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The delineations are the first step in defining the sources of water to a public supply well. Within these areas, potential contamination will be assessed and appropriate monitoring will be

undertaken as subsequent phases of the NJDEP SWAP. WHPA delineation methods are described in ["Guidelines for Delineation of Well Head Protection Areas in New Jersey"](#) .

Updates for Public Community Water Supply Well Head Protection Areas are described in [Well Head Delineations Updates List](#). A complete list of individual

Public Community Water Supply Well Head Protection Area delineations are described in [Well Head Delineations List](#).

There is approximately less than 1 acre of WHPA- Tier One in Wrightstown Borough.

- Priority Species Habitat

Similar to threatened and endangered species, the DEP Endangered Non-Game Species Program also considers "priority species." Priority Species are nongame wildlife and are considered to be species of *special concern* as determined by a panel of experts. These species warrant special attention because of some evidence of decline, inherent vulnerability to environmental deterioration, or habitat modification that would result in their becoming a Threatened species. This category would also be applied to species that meet the foregoing criteria and for which there is little understanding of their current population status in the state. The Landscape Project ranks habitat patches by the status of the species present, as follows:

- **Rank 2** is assigned to patches containing one or more occurrences of at least one non-listed State priority species.
- **Rank 1** is assigned to patches that meet habitat-specific suitability requirements such as minimum size criteria for endangered, threatened or priority wildlife species, but that do not intersect with any confirmed occurrences of such species.

There are approximately 118.2 acres of Priority Species Habitat located within Wrightstown Borough outside of the Pinelands.

Attachments:

- Map– Groundwater Recharge and Wellhead Protection Areas
- Map– State Priority Species and Suitable Habitat

Contaminated Areas Considerations

All New Jersey municipalities can be home to contaminated sites, whether the contamination comes from industrial, agricultural, retail, or even residential sources. The information provided in this section is intended to help municipal officials identify known contaminated areas and incorporate consideration of these areas into planning efforts. The existence of a contaminated area does not necessarily mean that it is inappropriate for development or redevelopment. Nonetheless, the severity of the contamination, the potential for remediation, and the potential impact on human health must be considered before development or redevelopment plans are underway.

Known Contaminated Sites List

The Known Contaminated Sites List for New Jersey 2005 includes those sites and properties within the state where contamination of soil or ground water has been identified or where there has been, or there is suspected to have been, a discharge of contamination. This list of Known Contaminated Sites may include sites where remediation is either currently under way, required but not yet initiated or has been completed. The data included here dates from 2001. Additionally, new contaminated sites have been identified since the creation of this list and are not included here. For further information contact NJDEP's Site Remediation Program and Waste Management (SRWM) lead program, which are identified with each site listed in this data base. Contact information for SRWMs lead program can be acquired at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/kcs-nj/>.

There are 4 active and 12 closed known contaminated sites in Wrightstown Borough. The Known Contaminated Sites in New Jersey report (<http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/kcs-nj/>) is produced by NJDEP in response to N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.16-17 that requires preparation of a list of sites affected by hazardous substances. It also satisfies the Site Remediation Program's obligations under the New Jersey New Residential Construction Off-Site Conditions Disclosure Act (N.J.S.A 46:3C1 et seq.). It should be noted that these are for the entire Borough, not just those areas outside of the Pinelands.

Active Sites with Confirmed Contamination

1/7/2010

PI Number	Site ID	PI Name	Line1 Address
001902	15496	TOM'S SERVICE CENTER	1 RAILROAD AVE
007973	15492	EXXON 3-6208	67 FORT DIX ST
032108	56956	DYNAIR SERVICES INC	8 FORT DIX ST
023452	54333	BPG CAR CO INC	RT 545 & BYRON DR

Closed Sites with Remediated Contamination
1/7/2010

PI Number	Site ID	PI Name	Line1 Address
013139	50488	NEW HANOVER TWP BD OF ED	122 FORT DIX ST
G000028344	72866	158 LARRISON ROAD	158 LARRISON RD
202312	127170	WRIGHTSTOWN BORO	21 SAYLORS POND RD
009946	10632	HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC	274 JACOBSTOWN ARNEYTOWN RD
233834	178418	VIRGINIAN MOTEL	39 GEORGETOWN RD
233835	61102	ROYAL MOTEL	42 GEORGETOWN RD
G000027681	86300	91 CHESTERFIELD-JACOBSTOWN ROAD	91 CHESTERFIELD JACOBSTOWN RD
000208	41433	SALEM TRANSPORTATION CO INC	OLD TRENTON RD
015913	51159	PURITAN OIL CO	RT 545 & AUGUSTA ST
017553	51739	WRIGHTSTOWN ARMS	RT 545 & FORT DIX ST
455695	368391	14 FRANCIS STREET	14 FRANCIS ST
187782	141245	15 FRANCIS STREET	15 FRANCIS ST

Known Contaminated Sites - Classification Exception Areas (CEA)

Classification Exception Areas are DEP designated areas of groundwater contamination meeting certain criteria and associated with Known Contaminated Sites or sites on the Site Remediation Program (SRP) Comprehensive Site List. CEAs are institutional controls in geographically defined areas within which the New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards (NJGWQS) for specific contaminants have been exceeded. When a CEA is designated for an area, the constituent standards and designated aquifer uses are suspended for the term of the CEA. A public understanding of where groundwater is known to be contaminated can help prevent inappropriate well placement, preventing potential health risks and can minimize unintended contaminant plume migration. Contaminants of concern within a CEA record are described in one of two ways, either in a field named for the contaminant, e.g., benzene; or listed in a general contaminant field, e.g., VO.

The Department currently identifies three CEAs within Wrightstown:

- Exxon Service Station #3-6208 (mapped as CEA-VO only)
- Sunoco Service Station #0004-5922 (mapped as CEA and CEA-VO)
- Fort Dix (mapped as CEA and CEA-V0)

For further information about Classification Exception Areas:

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/guidance/cea/cea_guide.htm

Attachments:

- Known Contaminated Sites - Map (Note: This map does not show the extent of contamination.)

Preserved Lands and Historic Resources

Open space preservation helps to protect New Jersey's rich natural, historic, and cultural heritage. It ensures that animal and plant habitats are protected and that areas of scenic beauty and agricultural importance are preserved. It safeguards streams and water supplies and provides opportunities to enjoy the outdoors. Open space preservation lies at the core of the quality of life of New Jersey's communities - from the most urbanized cities to the most remote rural areas of the state. Besides enhancing the quality of life, protecting open space can provide economic benefits. It can help a community avoid the costly mistakes of misusing available resources. Protected open space usually raises the taxable value of adjacent properties and is less costly to maintain than the infrastructure and services required by residential development. Even taking into account the increased tax base that results from development, open space usually proves easier on the municipal budget in the long-run.

Historic preservation is the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic and archaeological resources so that they continue to play an integral, vibrant role in their communities. New Jersey's historic properties and the environment in which they exist are irreplaceable assets that contribute to the quality of life that residents enjoy and expect. Historic properties are the physical links to our past, providing meaning to the present and continuity with the future. They are the physical records of the events and people that shaped New Jersey's history. Historic properties add visual and intellectual spirit to the physical environment that New Jersey residents experience daily.

Preserved Lands

Based on the Department's records, the following table represents preserved open space lands located in Wrightstown Borough. The total acreage of these lands is approximately 101 acres of locally owned open space (please note most of Juliustown Park is located outside the Borough. DEP recognizes that its records may be incomplete or incorrect, and appreciates all assistance in keeping its records up-to-date.

Municipal, County and Non-Profit Owned Lands

BLOCK	LOT	APPROX. ACRES	NAME	OWNER	TYPE
3.01	1, 5.09, 2.01	24	Crowshaw Park	Wrightstown Borough	M
1801	6.02	77	Juliustown Park	Springfield Park	M

Type: M - Municipal; C - County; NP - Non Profit

Historic Resources

The NJ Historic Preservation Office administers a variety of programs that offer protection for historic properties. The HPO consults with federal agencies under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for federally funded, licensed or permitted projects. At the state level, the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act requires that actions by state, county, or local

governments, which may impact a property listed in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places, be reviewed and authorized through the HPO. The HPO also provides advice and comment for a number of permitting programs within the Department of Environmental Protection, including some permits required under the [Land Use Regulation Program](#).

The most effective way to protect historic resources and promote our architectural and archaeological heritage is through local stewardship. When implemented at the local level, historic preservation activities may take the form of master plan elements, comprehensive zoning ordinances, regulated code enforcement, or public education and outreach programs. Local initiatives have far reaching effects on preserving historic resources for future generations. The HPO provides technical assistance, training, and other resources for historic preservation to New Jersey's communities through a variety of programs.

The following New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places listings include properties and historic districts in New Jersey for which a formal action was taken by the State Historic Preservation Officer or designee. The listings are current through the end of 2002, and the HPO will update these listings on a periodic basis to reflect ongoing additions and corrections.

The listings itemize the buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (SR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NR). They also include resources that have received Certifications of Eligibility (COE), opinions of eligibility from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO Opinion), or Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) from the Keeper of the National Register. These properties and historic districts all meet the New Jersey and National Register criteria for significance in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering or culture, and possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Properties that have been entered on the New Jersey and/or National Registers of Historic Places are listed by their historic names, which may be different from their current names. Properties that have SHPO Opinions or DOE's are listed by their historic name, when known.

New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places

Site	ID #	Details
Building 1907, SAGE-McGuire Air Force Base	884	SHPO Opinion: 2/9/1994

Attachments:

- Map- Local Open Space

Regional Planning Areas

New Jersey and the State Plan have recognized several regional planning areas with a varying degree of regulatory and planning controls. These areas may be specifically identified by an act of the NJ Legislature (Highlands, Meadowlands, Pinelands, Coastal areas) or recognized by the State Plan as Special Resource Areas in order to establish a receptive environment for regional planning efforts (Sourland Mountains, Delaware Bayshore). Information on applicable regional planning areas is included below.

Pinelands Commission

The Pinelands commission was created in 1979 in response to the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, which established the Pinelands National Reserve and authorized the creation of a planning entity responsible for preparing a comprehensive management plan for the Pinelands. The Pinelands Protection Act was passed by the NJ Legislature, and endorsed efforts to plan for the Pinelands, designated the Pinelands Commission as the regional planning entity call for by the federal legislation, and continued the interim restrictions on development. The Pinelands are an expanse of forest covering roughly one million acres, part or all of 53 municipalities, portions of seven counties, and nearly one-quarter of the State of New Jersey. The New Jersey Pinelands are located in the southeastern portion of the state in Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic, Gloucester, Burlington, Camden, and Ocean Counties.

The Pinelands area harbors many endangered plant and animal species in combinations found nowhere else in the world. The Pinelands ecosystem had retained its ability to maintain itself in the face of human activities until the last few decades. Throughout this time, development pressures grew in the Pinelands and threatened the continued viability of the ecosystem. Recognizing that the Pinelands area functions as a total ecosystem, state and federal agency studies led to many government actions that recognized the need for a regional approach to land-use in the area. The Pinelands Commission verifies local approvals and may nullify or overturn local approvals that do not conform to the standards of the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan.

Wrightstown Borough is partially within the Pinelands Area, and the Department will consult with the Pinelands Commission regarding your petition for Plan Endorsement. Wrightstown Borough Master Plan and zoning ordinances are currently in conformance with the Comprehensive Management Plan and are certified by the Pinelands Commission. The Borough should take the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan and the plans certified by the Commission into consideration when developing a new Master Plan and Town Center.

Pinelands Commission

PO Box 7

15 Springfield Road

New Lisbon, New Jersey 08064

Phone: (609) 894-7300 Fax: (609) 894-7330

Permit Extension Act

On September 6, 2008 Governor Jon S. Corzine signed the Permit Extension Act of 2008 (P.L. 2008, Chapter 78). For your information and convenience, DEP provides information at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/opppc/extension.htm>. If the Department's Permit Extension Act website does not address the particular circumstances of a permit holder or applicant, questions may be submitted in writing to NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Permit Coordination and Environmental Review, P.O. Box 423, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0423, by phone at (609) 292-3600, or at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/opppc/permitcoor.htm>.

Notice of Permit Extension Act Provisions

Take notice that, pursuant to the “Permit Extension Act of 2008” (Act), P.L. 2008, c. 78, approvals, as defined in section 3 of the Act, including any Department authorization in the form of a permit, approval, license, certification, waiver, letter of interpretation, agreement, center designation, or any other executive or administrative decision, except for administrative consent orders, which expire during the period of January 1, 2007 through July 1, 2010, are hereby extended through July 1, 2010. This Act automatically extends any approvals granted by the Department of Environmental Protection, including, but not limited to, those issued under the authority of the following statutes:

- (A) Waterfront Development Law, N.J.S.A. 12:5-1 et seq.
- (B) Wetlands Act of 1970, N.J.S.A. 13:9A-10 et seq.
- (C) Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act, N.J.S.A. 13:9B-1 et seq.
- (D) Coastal Area Facility Review Act, N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq.
- (E) Water Supply Management Act, N.J.S.A. 58:1A-1 et seq.
- (F) Well Drilling Permits, N.J.S.A. 58:4A-5 et seq.
- (G) Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.
- (H) The Realty Improvement Sewerage and Facilities Act (1954), N.J.S.A. 58:11-23 et seq.; and N.J.S.A. 58:11-25.1 et seq.
- (I) Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq.
- (J) Safe Drinking Water Act, N.J.S.A. 58:12A-1 et seq.
- (K) Flood Hazard Area Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50 et seq.

Nothing in the Act shall have the effect of extending:

1. any permit or approval issued within an environmentally sensitive area as defined in the Act;
2. any permit or approval within an environmentally sensitive area issued pursuant to the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 13:20-1 et seq.;
3. any permit or approval issued pursuant to the Flood Hazard Area Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50 et seq., except where work has commenced, in any phase or section of the development, on any site improvement, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection a. of section 41 of the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-53 or on any buildings or structures; or

4. any coastal center designated pursuant to the Coastal Area Facility Review Act, N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., that as of March 15, 2007

(a) had not submitted an application for plan endorsement to the State Planning Commission, and

(b) was not in compliance with the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management rules at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-5B.6;

5. any permit or approval issued pursuant to federal assumption or delegation. The Act shall not affect any administrative consent order issued by the Department in effect or issued during the extension period, nor shall it be construed to extend any approval in connection with a resource recovery facility as defined in N.J.S.A. 13:1E-137.

Nothing in the Act shall affect the ability of the Commissioner of the Department to revoke or modify a specific permit or approval, or extension thereof pursuant to the Act, when that specific permit or approval contains language authorizing the modification or revocation of the permit or approval by the Department.

In the event that any approval tolled pursuant to the Act is based upon connection to a sanitary sewer system, the approval's extension shall be contingent upon the availability of sufficient capacity, on the part of the treatment facility, to accommodate the development whose approval has been extended. If sufficient capacity is not available, those permit holders whose approvals have been extended shall have priority with regard to the further allocation of gallonage over those approval holders who have not received approval of a hookup prior to the date of enactment of the Act. Priority regarding the distribution of further gallonage to any permit holder who has received the extension of an approval pursuant to the Act shall be allocated in order of the granting of the original approval of the connection. Further, nothing in the Act shall be deemed to extend the obligation of any wastewater management planning agency to submit a wastewater management plan or plan update, or the obligation of a municipality to submit a wastewater management plan or plan update, pursuant to the Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq. and the Water Quality Management Planning rules, N.J.A.C. 7:15, adopted by the Department effective July 7, 2008. Nothing in the Act shall be construed or implemented in such a way as to modify any requirement of law that is necessary to retain federal delegation to, or assumption by, the State of any authority to implement a federal law or program.

Finally, nothing in the Act shall be deemed to extend or purport to extend any permit or approval issued by the government of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or to any permit or approval by whatever authority issued of which the duration or effect or the date or terms of its expiration are specified or determined by or pursuant to law or regulation of the federal government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Summary of Major Issues

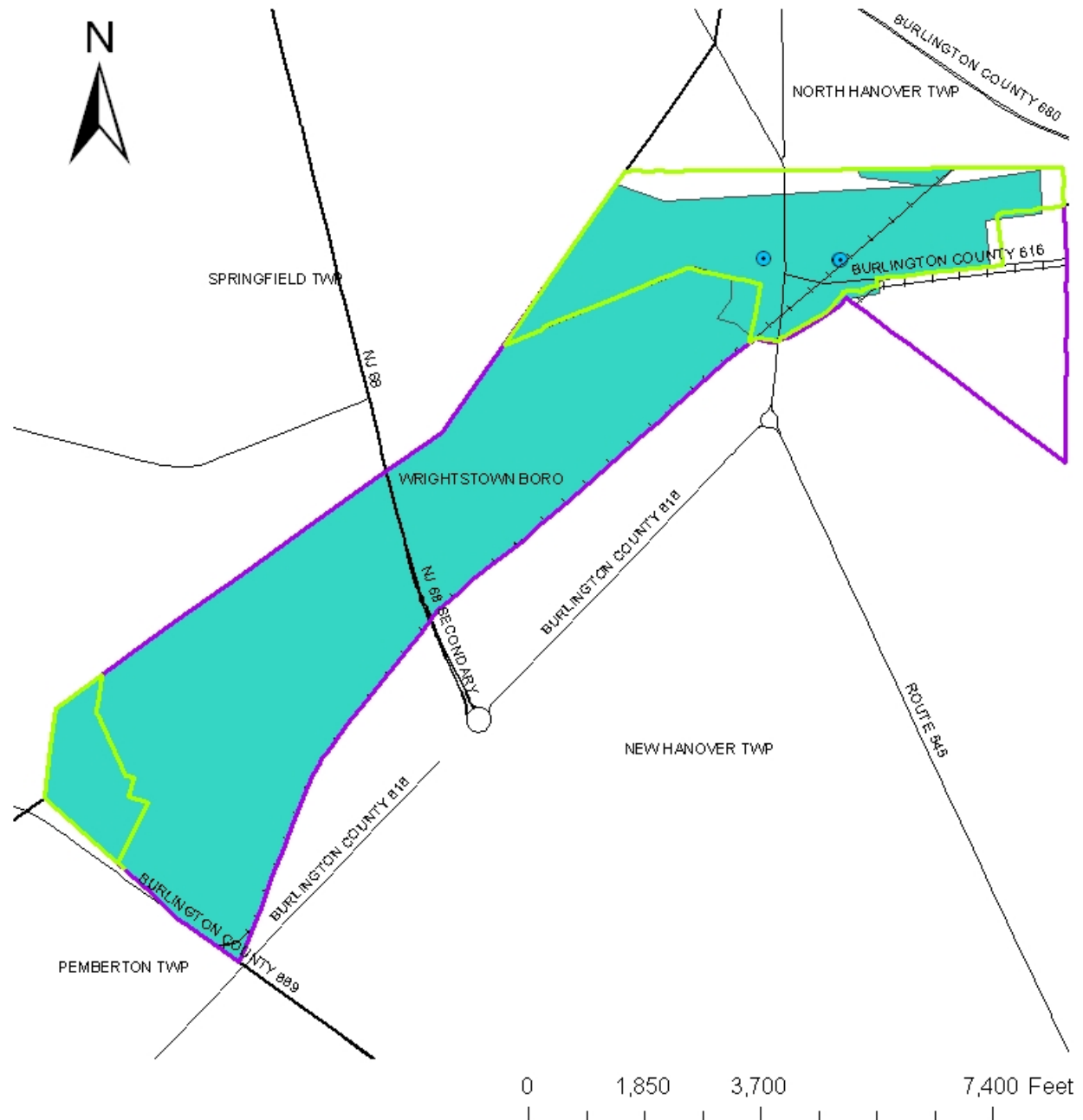
1. Wrightstown Borough has indicated in their Municipal Self Assessment (MSA) that it intends to develop a new Master Plan and this OCA should be taken into account during the visioning process and the development of the Master Plan.
2. Wrightstown should continue to work with Burlington County on the Wastewater Management Plan that will cover the Borough. Additionally, the Borough will need to show consistency with the groundwater quality protection standard of 2 mg/L (or parts per million, or ppm) nitrate level requirement as prescribed by N.J.A.C. 7:9C-1.8(a) in areas outside of the sewer service area. Once a new master plan has been adopted and ordinances updated, the Borough will need to update the WMP to ensure that capacity exists for future development. Likewise, the Borough should take into account the build-out for the Borough that will be included in the WMP to determine the level of development that can be achieved given wastewater and water capacity. The OPSC will continue to work with the various offices within the DEP to help the Borough to address any capacity and/or effluent issues that are identified during the WMP process.
3. It is important that the Borough address its affordable housing need as a result of expected redevelopment within the Town Center where infrastructure is located and development is appropriate. The build-out used to project employment for the Borough's COAH numbers should also be used for the WMP process to ensure capacity for the economic development as well as a variety of housing types including, affordable housing.
4. As indicated in their Self-Assessment Report, Wrightstown Borough identified three historic properties, but these are not listed on the State's register. The Borough should consider evaluating these for inclusion on the State register, as well as working with the State Historic Preservation Office to identify additional historical properties within the Borough. It is important for the Borough to consider the role historical properties will play with redevelopment and within the new Master Plan.
5. The Borough indicated that a new municipal building will be built adjoining the fire station to form a single municipal complex. The Department recommends that the Borough employ energy efficiencies to the greatest extent possible, as well as, performing energy audits on all municipal facilities. Some information on municipal building energy audits can be found at Sustainable Jersey's website under action items: <http://www.sustainablejersey.com/actionlist.php>.
6. The Borough should refer to the DOT's Complete Streets policy and other guides when designing and planning new roadways for the MUD zone and Patriots Walk Overlay Zone. In addition the Borough should also consider natural landscaping and other best management practices when developing these roadways and/or multi-modal pathways. Information on complete Streets and other NJDOT information can be found at: <http://www.completestreets.org/> and <http://www.state.nj.us/transportation/community/mobility/>. In addition to guides on streetscapes, the community and mobile form guidance provided by the NJDOT can also provide insight into types of solutions to alleviate the pressures and impacts associated with heavy truck traffic identified in the MSA. Providing for this mode of traffic is important to maintain economic opportunities as well as address any

safety or environmental/ air quality impacts as a result of the truck traffic. Information on natural landscaping can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/greenacres/toolkit/index.html>.




7. The Department supports the Borough's efforts to incorporate green building standards with their redevelopment activities (MSA page 28). The Office of Planning and Sustainable Communities is willing to work with the Borough to develop these standards, <http://www.nj.gov/dep/opsc/sdtguide.html>.
8. The Borough should continue to work with various parties on efforts to clean up contaminated sites within its borders. The OPSC will provide assistance when necessary to make contact within the DEP or outside to help the Borough with its efforts.
9. The Department supports the Borough's efforts to work regionally with New Hanover and North Hanover Townships on a possible TDR plan and/or other regional planning efforts.
10. The Borough should consider as part of the Master Plan process incorporating sustainability into each element and/or adopting, as part of the Master Plan, a Sustainability and Green Building Element. The OPSC, NJAPA, and other Sustainable Jersey partners and participates are working on guidance for municipalities to use in the future. Until this guidance becomes available the OPSC will work with the Borough as needed to incorporate sustainability into their new Master Plan through the Plan Endorsement process.
11. The DEP supports Wrightstown's consideration of purchasing land and/or conservation easements along the North Run or other areas with natural resource protection needs. In addition the Borough identifies the need to change the Zoning Ordinance in order to have stricter regulation of land uses along stream corridors. Before adopting such an ordinance the Borough should be certain it meets the minimum requirements of the Water Quality Management Planning Rules N.J.A.C. 7:15. The Borough can have stricter requirements, but minimum standards are required prior to the adoption of the Burlington County WMP. Please visit, <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watershedmgt/wqmps.htm>, for more information.
12. The DEP will work with OSG and other State agencies to develop a Town Center boundary that protects natural resources while also promoting compact center-based development proposed by the Borough in its MSA.

Maps

Water Purveyor Areas and Public Water Supply Wells



Legend

-  Wrightstown Non-pinelands
-  Public Community Water Supply Wells
-  Water Purveyor 1998

**Borough of Wrightstown
NJDEP-OCA**

Public Water System Deficit/Surplus

WRIGHTSTOWN MUA

PWSID: 0340001
County: Burlington

Last Updated: 07/10/2009

► [Glossary of Terms Listed Below](#)

Water Supply Firm Capacity: 0.300 MGD

Available Water Supply Limits

	Allocation	Contract	Total
Monthly Limit	6.000 MGM	N/A MGM	6.000 MGM
Yearly Limit	60.000 MGY	N/A MGY	60.000 MGY

Water Demand

	Current Peak	Date	Committed Peak	Total Peak
Daily Demand	0.131 MGD	05/2005	0.000 MGD	0.131 MGD
Monthly Demand	4.068 MGM	05/2005	0.000 MGM	4.068 MGM
Yearly Demand	38.318 MGY	2005	0.000 MGY	38.318 MGY

Water Supply Deficit or Surplus

Firm Capacity	Water Allocation Permit
0.169 MGD	1.932 MGM
	21.682 MGY

Note: Negative values (a deficit) indicate a shortfall in firm capacity and/or diversion privileges or available supplies through bulk purchase agreements.

Bureau of Water System and Well Permitting Comments:

No change as of 7/10/09. Well #4 has BWSWP approval but still waiting on BWA approval for increase in firm capacity.

Bureau of Water Allocation Comments:

no comments provided

For more information concerning water supply deficit and surplus, please refer to:

► [Firm Capacity and Water Allocation Analysis](#) (Pdf Format)

► [Currently Effective Water Allocation Permits by County](#)

This report displays all effective water allocation permits issued by the department.

► [Pending Water Allocation Permits with Requests for a Hearing](#)

All pending water allocation permits with public hearing requests.

► [Water Allocation Permits Made Effective within a Selected Timeframe](#)

This report displays water allocation permits based on a specified date range.

Questions regarding safe demands and firm capacity please contact the Bureau of Water System and Well Permitting at 609-984-6831 or for questions concerning water allocation and status please contact the Bureau of Water Allocation at 609-292-2957.

Questions may also be sent to the [Division of Water Supply](#)

[back to search results](#)


Sewer Service Area- Draft*

*As sent to Burlington County in September 2008 for review




0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet

Legend

 Wrightstown Non-pinelands

Wrightstown_DraftSSA

FACNAME

 Spartan Village MHP

 WrightstownMUA Sewage Treatment Plant

**Borough of Wrightstown
NJDEP-OCA**

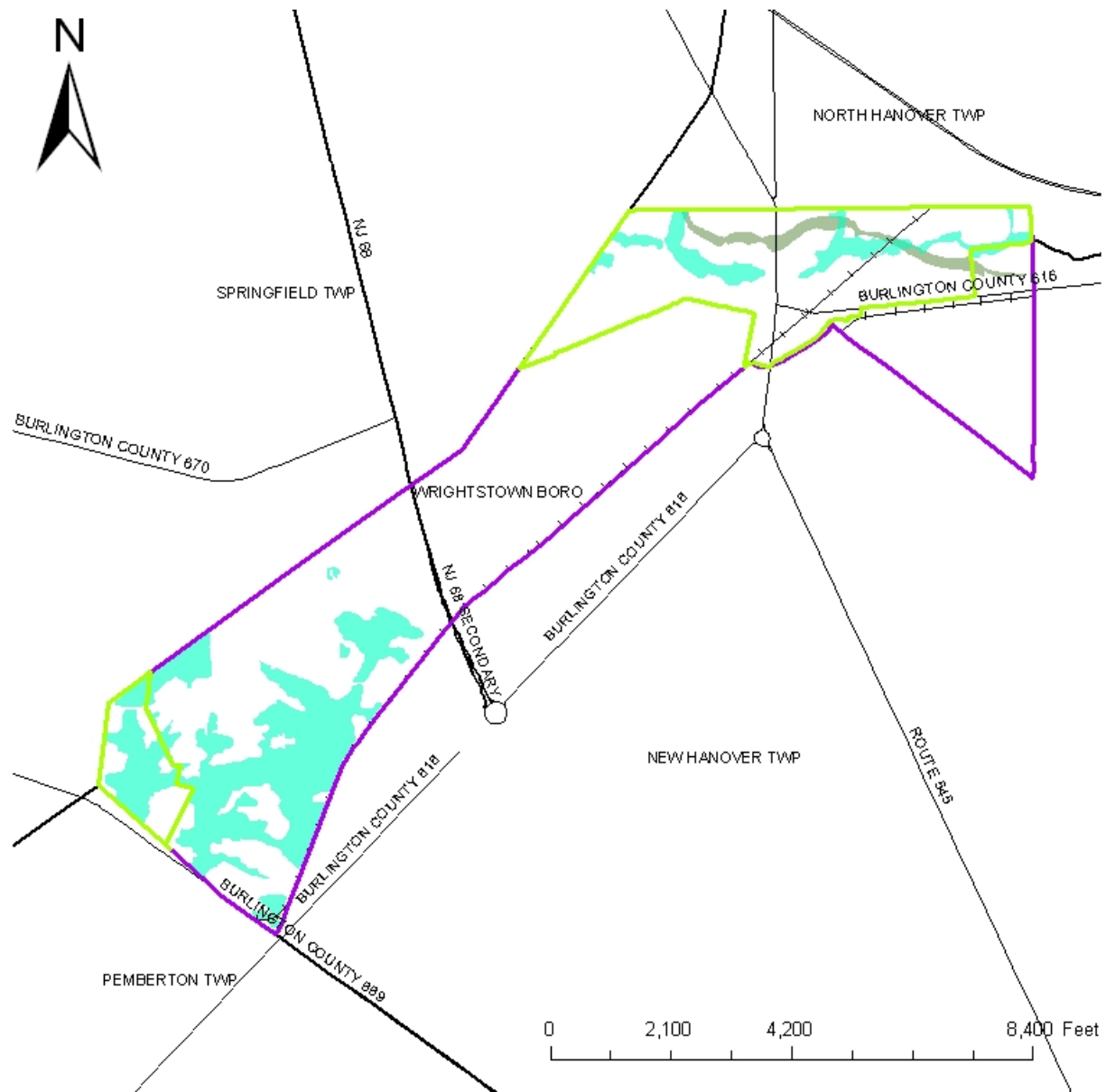
Wrightstown Borough STP

NJPDES Permit Number: NJ0022985






Permitted Flow: 0.34 MGD

Mon. Period Start Date	Mon. Period End Date	DMR Parameter Description abbrev.	Sample Point Description	Quantity Units Description	Daily Average (MGD)	Daily Maximum (MGD)	Limit Sample Type Description
3/1/2009	3/31/2009	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.101	0.19	Metered
4/1/2009	4/30/2009	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.108	0.17	Metered
5/1/2009	5/31/2009	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.112	0.16	Metered
6/1/2009	6/30/2009	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.125	0.28	Metered
7/1/2009	7/31/2009	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.128	0.20	Metered
8/1/2009	8/31/2009	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.117	0.19	Metered
9/1/2009	9/30/2009	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.105	0.19	Metered
10/1/2009	10/31/2009	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.980	0.10	Metered
11/1/2009	11/30/2009	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.105	0.14	Metered
12/1/2009	12/31/2009	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.145	0.23	Metered
1/1/2010	1/31/2010	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.135	0.28	Metered
2/1/2010	2/28/2010	Flow, In Conduit or Thru Treatment Plant	Effluent Gross Value	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY(MASS)	0.116	0.20	Metered
				Annual Average:	0.190		
					Highest Daily Maximum	0.28	

Wetlands and Flood Zones

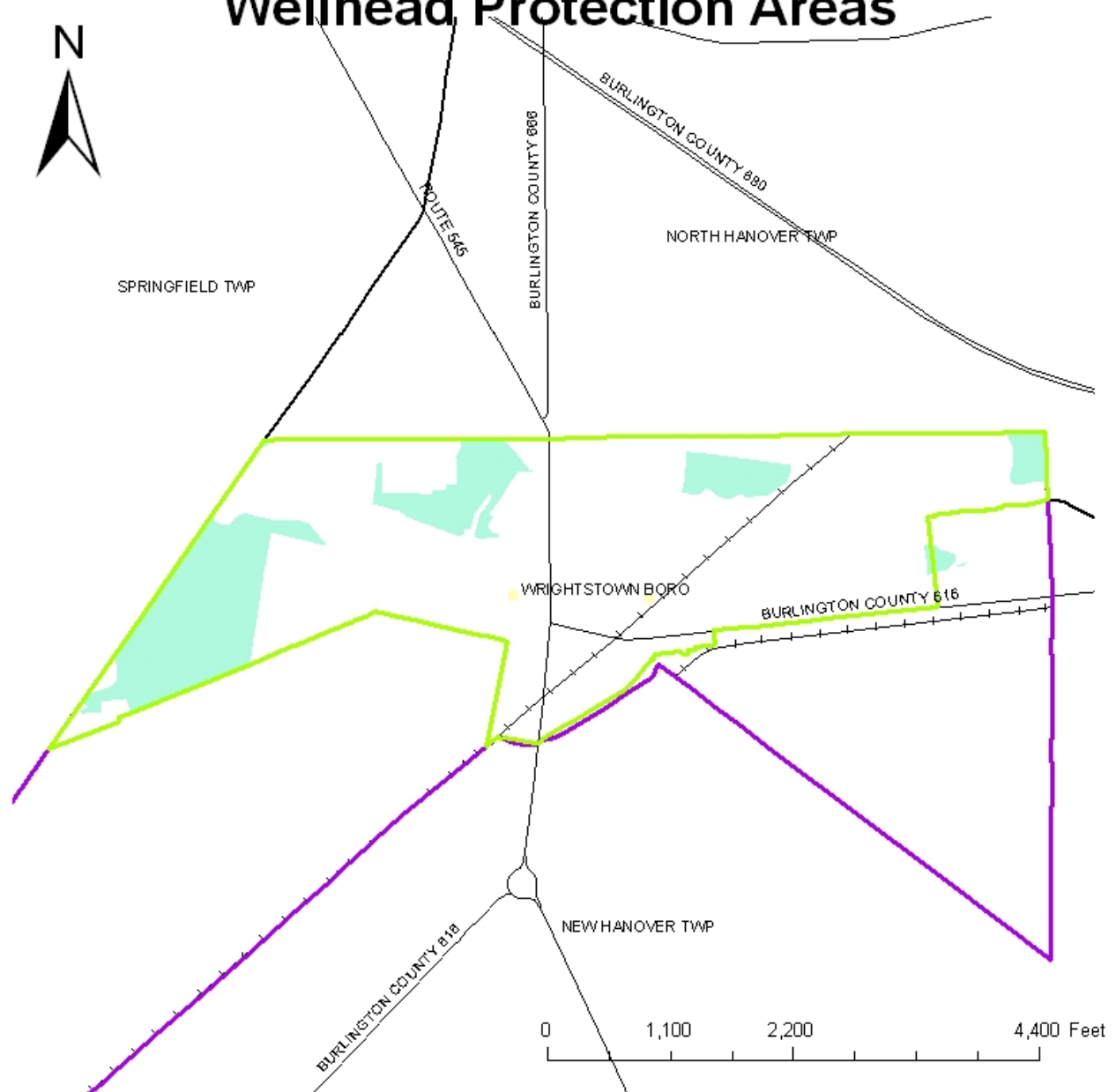


Legend




	Wrightstown Non-pinelands	NJFEMA
	Wetlands_LULC2007_draft	 A
		 AE
		 X500

**Borough of Wrightstown
NJDEP-OCA**

Ground Water Recharge and Wellhead Protection Areas

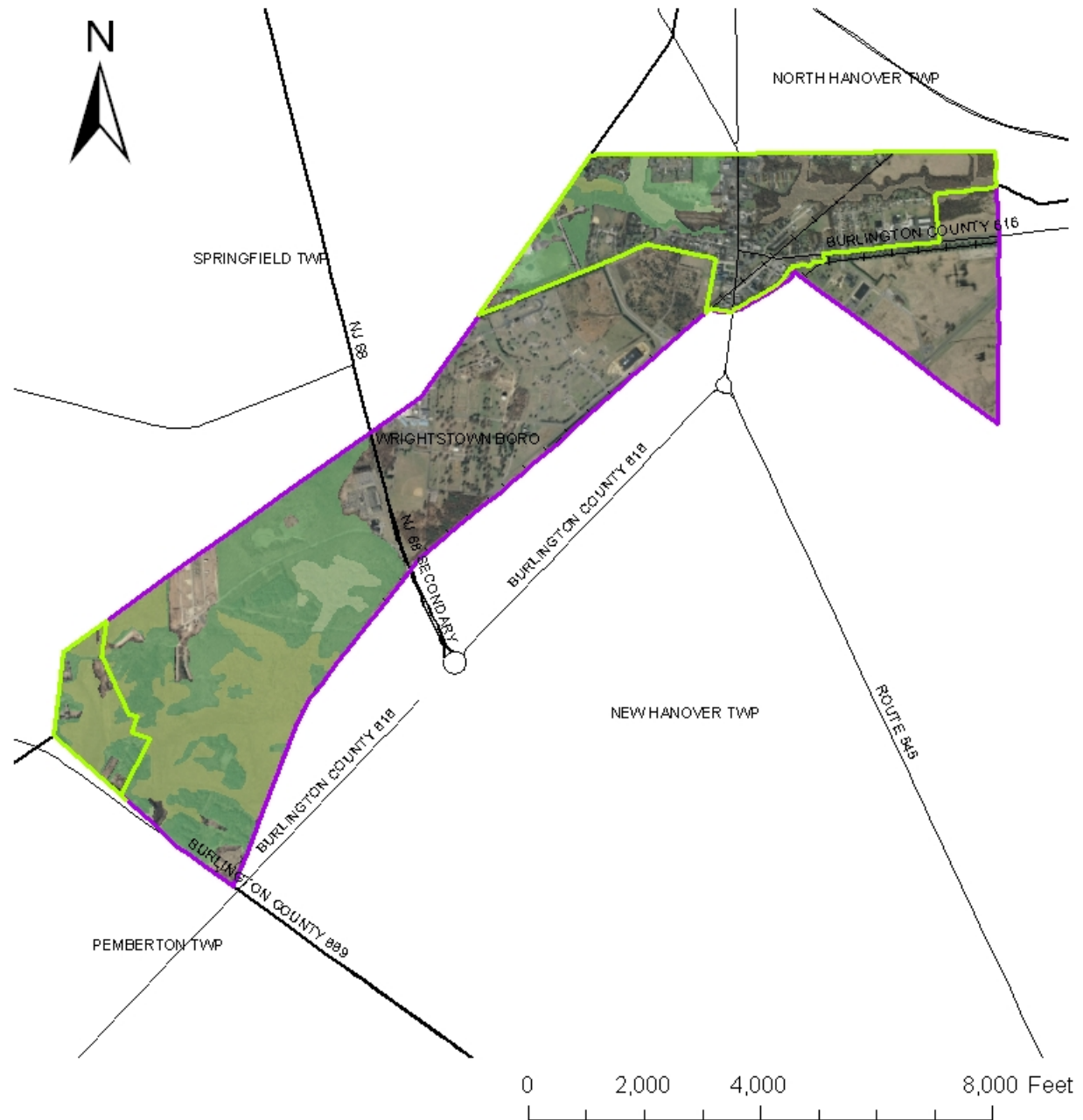


Legend

-  Wrightstown Non-pinelands
-  Groundwater Recharge Area
-  WHPA- Tier 1

**Borough of Wrightstown
NJDEP-OCA**

Priority Species Habitat

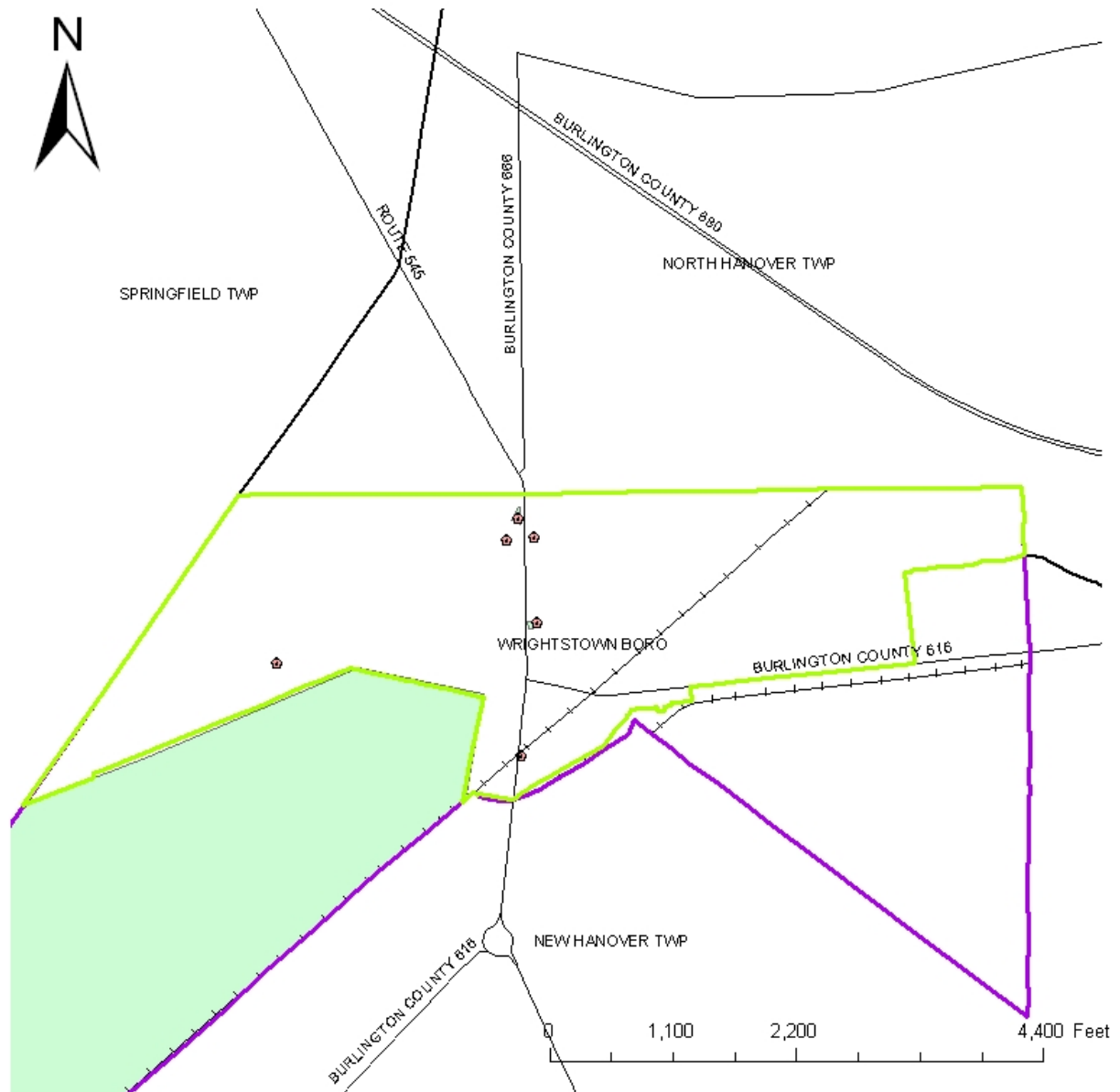


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
- Wrightstown Non-pinelands
- Landscape Project 2.1 - Forested Wetlands**
 - 1
 - 2
- Landscape Project 2.1 - Forest**
 - 2

**Borough of Wrightstown
NJDEP-OCA**

Contaminated Areas

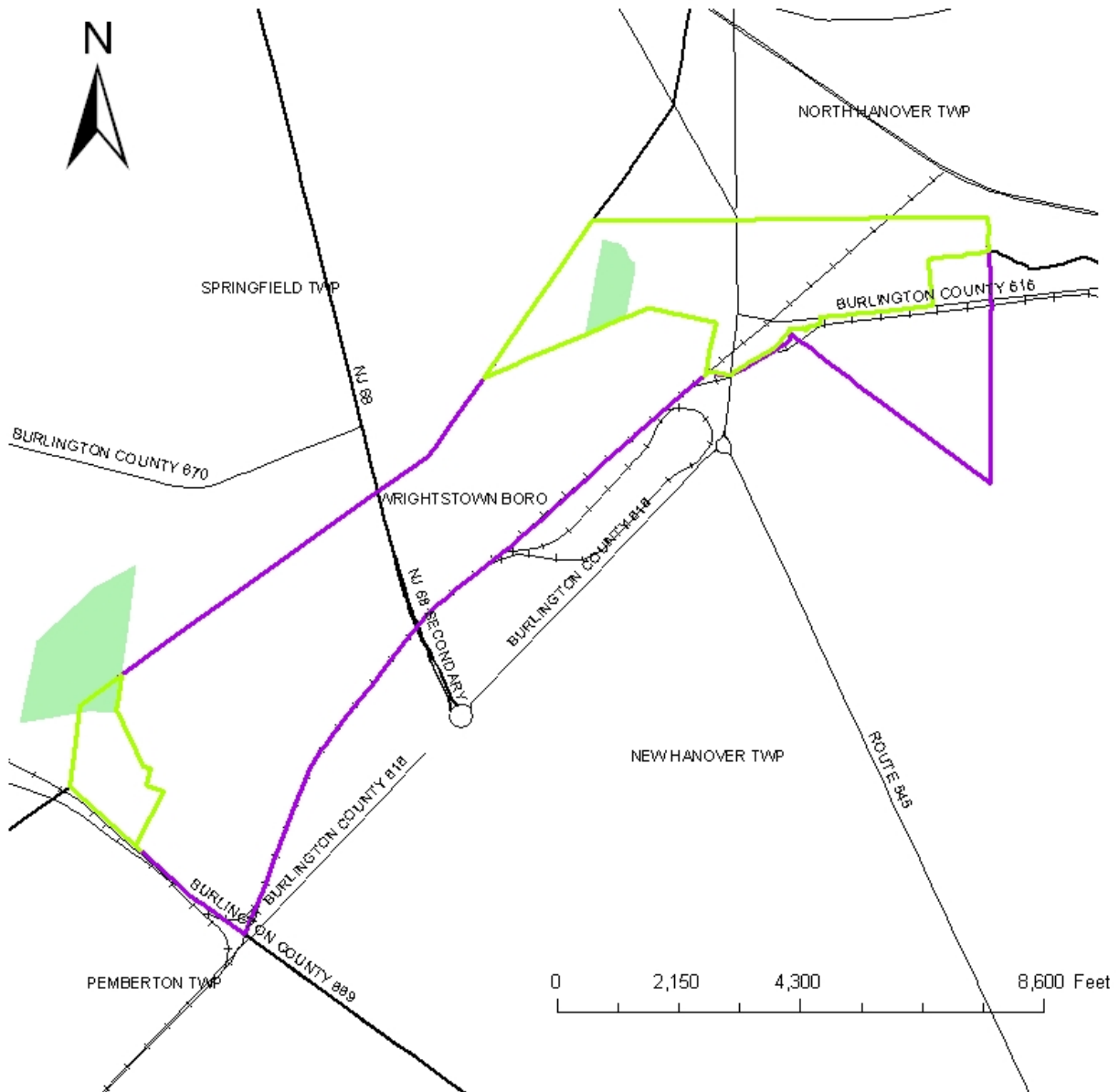


Legend

-  Wrightstown Non-pinelands
-  Known Contaminated Sites
-  Groundwater Contamination Areas (CEA_VO)

**Borough of Wrightstown
NJDEP-OCA**

Local Open Space

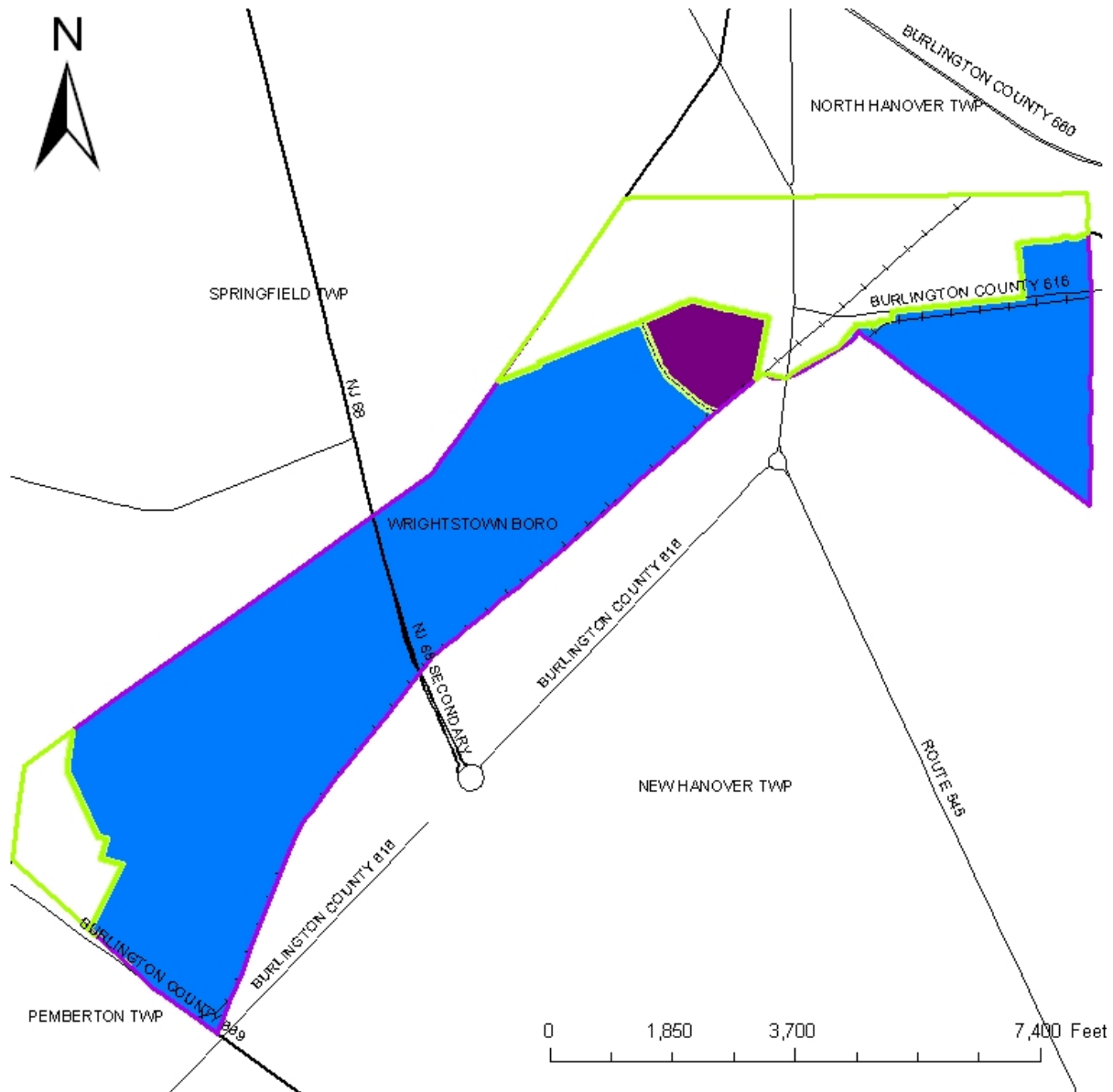


Legend

-  Wrightstown Non-pinelands
-  OpenSpace-LocalNonProfit

Borough of Wrightstown
NJDEP-OCA

Pinelands Management Areas



Legend

	Wrightstown Non-pinelands		Agricultural Production Area		Preservation Area
	Federal or Military Facility		Forest Area		Regional Growth Area
	Pinelands Town		Rural Development Area		Special AG Production Area
	Pinelands Village				

**Borough of Wrightstown
NJDEP-OCA**

NJ DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**State Development and Redevelopment Plan
Plan Endorsement
Opportunities and Constraints Analysis**

For:

Borough of Wrightstown, Burlington County

May 5, 2010

This document constitutes the New Jersey Department of Transportation's component of the State Opportunities and Constraints Analysis conducted as part of the Plan Endorsement process. This document provides a collection of the most recent data and information that exists in the Department pertaining to transportation features, studies, projects, grants, designations and other significant issues as applicable. The document should serve as a baseline to inform the remainder of the Plan Endorsement process. It should be understood that this assessment reflects conditions as they presently exist, and that changes may occur at any time during the Plan Endorsement process.

NJDOT has examined the following categories for pertinent data:

State Highways

Route 68 MP 0.32 – 0.79

Straight Line Diagram sheet is attached.

State Highway Access Management Code – Access Levels and Desirable Typical Sections

According to the attached table, Route 68 from milepost 0.00 – 0.60 is classified as Access Level 2 (access along street or interchange only), with a desirable typical section (DTS) of 4A (four lanes, divided, with shoulders or parking). Milepost 0.60 – 1.07 is classified as Access Level 3 (right-turn access with provision for left-turn access via jughandle), with a DTS of 4A. The technical update of Appendix B of the Access Code revealed the need to change the Access Level between mileposts 0.60 and 0.79 from AL 3 to AL 2 based upon current information. This change reflects a change from an urban principal arterial to a rural minor arterial classification. The designation of a Center would change the Access Level AL 2 to AL 3 from milepost 0.60 to 0.79 as it currently exists in Appendix B of the Access Code. The designation of a Center also would change the Access Levels between mileposts 0.32 and 0.60 from AL 2 to AL 3 or 4 (driveway with provision for left-turn access via left-turn lane).

Congestion Management System

According to the attached chart, this section of Route 68 is classified as “Not Congested”.

Major Capital Projects/Initiatives and Mitigation Projects

During the mid-1990s, Route 68 underwent a repaving project from milepost 0 – 3.8.

Designated Transit Villages

Not Applicable

Designated Scenic Byways

Not Applicable

Open Local Aid Grant Projects

FY 2009 Municipal Aid – Saylors Pond Road Stormwater Drainage and Resurfacing - \$180,000

FY 2009 – Local Infrastructure - East Main Street and Hanover Road Drainage - \$180,000 – to complete an FY 2005 Municipal Aid project on East Main Street

Corridor Studies

As outlined in the Municipal Self-Assessment, Wrightstown received a Transportation Community Development Initiative (TCDI) grant in 2007 from DVRPC in the amount of \$48,000 for the Fort Dix Street Economic Corridor Redevelopment Assessment.

Local Planning Assistance Projects

Not Applicable.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Local Planning Assistance Projects

Not applicable at this time. However, the Borough has expressed interest in this program and may apply by contacting the NJDOT Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Programs. In addition, the Borough has requested good examples of local bicycle and pedestrian plans. The Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Programs has indicated that Middlesex Borough in Middlesex County has completed a plan that they believe would serve to guide Wrightstown in its efforts. The Department will provide a copy of this plan as soon as one can be obtained from Middlesex Borough.

Public Use/General Aviation Airports

McGuire Air Force Base is located two miles southeast of Wrightstown.

Rail Freight Lines

There are no active rail freight lines within Wrightstown.

Traffic Engineering and Safety Initiatives

No recent or outstanding work within the Borough. The portion of Route 68 that traverses Wrightstown in closed to non-military traffic.

Existing and Planned Park-and-Rides

Not Applicable

Other Significant Issues

None at this time.

ATTACHMENTS

Straight Line Diagram Sheet

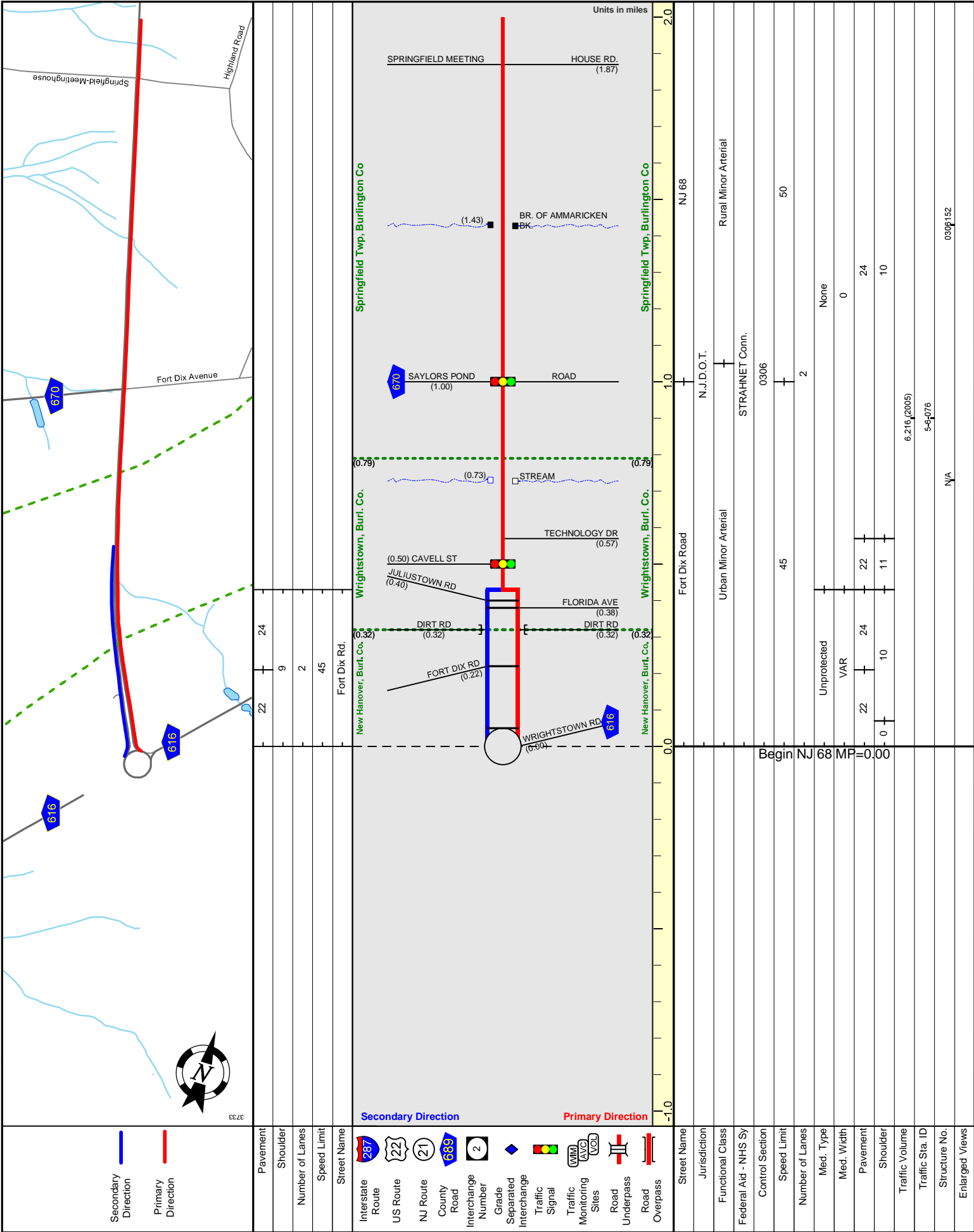
Access Classification Table

Congestion Management System Chart

NOTE: GIS data layers have been provided to the OSG GIS unit by the NJDOT GIS unit.

NJ 68 (South to North)

Mile Posts: 0.000 - 2.000



SRI = 00000068

Date last inventoried: March 2007

ROUTE (SRI)	MILEPOST		Existing Appendix B			Proposed Appendix B		
	BEGIN	END	DTS	AL	CELL	DTS	AL	CELL
00000068	0.00	0.60	4A	2	1	4A	2	31
00000068	0.60	1.07	4A	3	1	4A	2	31



New Jersey Department of Transportation

Bureau of Systems Planning

CMS Priority Ranking

NJ 68 (MP 0.32 - 0.79) Wrightstown Boro., Burlington County

CMS Link Number	Route	Begin Milepost	End Milepost	One-Way ADT (2006) (Veh./Day)	No. of Lanes (NB/EB)	No. of Lanes (SB/WB)	V/C Max	Overall Score	Priority Rating	System Top Percentile	County	County Top Percentile	MPO	MPO Top Percentile
2863	68	0.10	0.57	1562	2	2	0.06	0.44	Low	100	Burlington	100	DVRPC	100
2864	68	0.57	1.06	3129	1	1	0.40	2.31	Low	92	Burlington	92	DVRPC	91

This section of roadway is "Not Congested".



- Highest Score in this section

The Overall Score shown above considers V/C ratio and ADT per lane. Each factor is weighted 50%.

Priority Ratings are based on the Overall Score of 0 to 10, as follows:

HIGH = 7.00+

MEDIUM = 5.00 - 6.99

LOW < 5.00

Memorandum

TO: Alan Miller

FROM: Chuck Latini, PP, AICP
Vivian Baker

DATE: July 9, 2010

SUBJECT: Wrightstown Borough (Burlington County)
Opportunities and Constraints Review

The Wrightstown Borough Self Assessment merely makes through passing reference the fact that NJ TRANSIT operates service to it. The major issue in the Wrightstown area is the problem associated with homeland security-related delays on the #317 bus route in the area of Fort Dix. Buses are not permitted to pass through the checkpoints without being accompanied by an MP and we are delayed subject to their availability throughout the day. With extremely limited routing options, NJT has found no way to bypass this problem without eliminating access for some existing passengers. Given the current conditions, NJT merely works around them best we can.

The report did mention; "Wrightstown planners have reached out to NJ Transit seeking an expansion of bus service in the community, particularly to the two largest apartment complexes in the community." While there are some constraints with this request, NJT is willing to work with the Borough to identify feasible solution.

It should also be noted that the Self Assessment indicated that the Borough is working through redevelopment to spur revitalization. NJT supports this effort and points out that a complete streets approach will be very useful to both local economic development initiatives and current bus service.

If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (973) 491-8597.