

Bergen County Utilities Authority

Supplemental CSO Team

Meeting Number 3

BCUA Administration Building, Public Meeting Room

December 12, 2017, 9:00 AM

Group Meeting Minutes

**1) Introduction**

John Dening opened the meeting at 9 AM with a safety minute about the importance of being cautious when installing holiday decorations.

**2) Presentation (see power point slides)**

- a) Link to EPA Green Infrastructure Website referenced in the presentation – <https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/learn-about-green-infrastructure>

**3) Discussion and Questions**

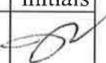
- a) Dominic DiSalvo discussed the BCUA rain barrel program.
- b) Can we provide details about planters, such as sizing, diagrams, links to websites, etc? Yes, however these details will be developed later in the program. Mott MacDonald will provide more information as it is developed.
- c) Members of the group would like the opportunity to meet with representatives from the DEP to discuss ways that residents can earn credits for their efforts. For example:
  - i) What percent permeable would permeable pavement be considered?
  - ii) Is a green roof still considered impervious area as far as zoning?  
The NJDEP representatives present and Mott MacDonald indicated they would work together to see if a meeting could be set up.
- d) Captain Bill urged the group to lobby the legislature to pass the Stormwater Utility Bill in order to obtain funding for the maintenance and installation of green infrastructure.
- e) Mark Olson asked if pervious pavement would work on sloped parking lots. The group discussed the possibility to using check dams, tanks or French drains to slow the water flow.
- f) The group discussed that planning boards will need to understand the true cost of development and change their mindset. If Stormwater Utility Legislation is passed landowners could be charged for the amount of impervious area on their property. Perhaps they (land use boards) can offer future credits to developers to implement green infrastructure as part of their development to offset future stormwater charges. They discussed Millburn, where residents must install dry wells whenever they expand their coverage.
- g) There was a discussion that town are allowed to implement requirements stricter than those listed in the NJDEP model stormwater ordinance. Examples like Millburn were discussed, where residents must install dry wells whenever they expand their coverage.

- h) Capt. Bill asked if redevelopment areas are exempt from new requirements. Towns are, in fact, allowed to require green infrastructure beyond zoning requirements.
- i) Mark Olson discussed the program in PA where residents can register their rain gardens and receive feedback on how much water they captured.
- j) The DEP representatives discussed the DEP Watershed Ambassador Program and its *Build your own Rain Barrel* initiative. They mentioned that transportation of the supplies is the main challenge of this program. Each barrel would also require about \$15 worth of fixtures.
- k) Capt. Bill referenced a presentation by Stan Cach of the NJDEP, and raised the option of using End of Pipe technology to reduce the impact of water flowing into the surface waters and suggested getting Stan Cach at one of the meetings to discuss the CSO Pilot Study recently completed in Bayonne. It was noted that green technology is only part of the solution. The rest of the overflow will have to be treated or captured. It was determined that Stan or perhaps MM would cover this project in a future meeting.
- l) The Public Participation Report was discussed. It was noted that we need to establish with the NJDEP what they are expecting to be included in the report. The group would like to see a draft of the report prior to the deadline. At the January meeting with the DEP, requirements for the report will be discussed. All activities completed by the members will be included in the report.

Meeting concluded at 11:10 AM

Minutes submitted by: Donna Gregory

Bergen County Utilities Authority  
Supplemental CSO Team  
Meeting Number 3  
BCUA Administration Building, Public Meeting Room  
December 12, 2017, 9 – 10:30 am

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6/25/2018



**M**  
MOTT  
MACDONALD

# Supplemental CSO Team

Meeting Number 3 – December 12, 2017  
Green Infrastructure Basics

BCUA CSO Group



## Supplemental CSO Team

Meeting No. 3 Agenda

Refresher - In Meeting #2 We Covered:

- Update of Sewer System Characterization Report
- Typical Hydraulic Year Analysis and Report
- Deadlines within Next 12 months.
- Major Deadlines thereafter.

Any Questions On Previous Topics?

12/12/2017 Meeting No. 3 | Presentation



**Supplemental CSO Team**  
Meeting No. 3 Agenda

Topics to Discuss Today:

- Green Infrastructure Basics
- Issues Planning Boards need to Consider
- Update on Project Progress
- Upcoming Deadline(s)

12/12/2017 Meeting No. 3 | Presentation

**Green Infrastructure Basics**  
Description

Presentation is taken from USEPA website.  
Learn more by going to:  
<https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/learn-about-green-infrastructure>

12/12/2017 Meeting No. 3 | Presentation 4

6/25/2018

**Green Infrastructure Basics**  
Description

What is Green Infrastructure?

According to EPA: Green infrastructure is a cost-effective, resilient approach to managing wet weather impacts that provides many community benefits. While single-purpose gray stormwater infrastructure—conventional piped drainage and water treatment systems—is designed to move urban stormwater away from the built environment, green infrastructure reduces and treats stormwater at its source while delivering environmental, social, and economic benefits.

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**Green Infrastructure Basics**  
Description

What is Green Infrastructure?

Changes the Way Stormwater Runoff is Handled from common methods of transport and discharge, including:

- Use it
- Store it, or
- Slow it Down

In a way that can be economical and/or beneficial to the community.

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**Green Infrastructure Basics**  
Description

What is Green Infrastructure?

- [Downspout Disconnection](#)
- [Rainwater Harvesting](#)
- [Rain Gardens](#)
- [Planter Boxes](#)
- [Bioswales](#)
- [Permeable Pavements](#)
- [Green Streets and Alleys](#)
- [Green Parking](#)
- [Green Roofs](#)
- [Urban Tree Canopy](#)
- [Land Conservation](#)

12/12/2017 Meeting No. 3 | Presentation

**Green Infrastructure Basics**  
Examples

**Downspout Disconnection**

Reroute rooftop drains from curb drains or service laterals in combined sewers areas to dry wells, cisterns, or permeable areas.



Water from the roof flows from this disconnected downspout into the ground through a filter of pebbles.

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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Description

### Downspout Disconnection

Only works where roof leaders and downspouts are currently directed to service connection and combined sewer system.

Caution:

- Water cannot be directed to a neighbor
- Do not direct water across a sidewalk (freeze potential).
- Does your soil perc?
- Check your local ordinances.



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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Example

### Milwaukee Downspout Disconnection Program

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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Description

### Rainwater Harvesting

Collect and Store Rainwater for Later Use on Landscaping or Gardens, i.e. rain barrels, or larger storage tanks. Particularly valuable in arid regions with limited water supplies.



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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Description

### Rainwater Harvesting

Limitations:

- Size of Container
- Only reuse during growing season.
- Manual maintenance needed to keep barrel empty to maximum harvesting.



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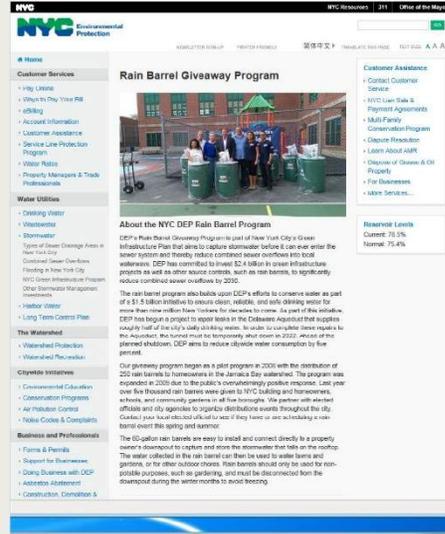
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## Green Infrastructure Basics Example

### New York City Rain Barrel Giveaway Program

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## Green Infrastructure Basics Description

### Rain Gardens

As per EPA, Rain gardens are versatile features that can be installed in almost any unpaved space. Also known as bioretention, or bioinfiltration, cells, they are shallow, vegetated basins that collect and absorb runoff from rooftops, sidewalks, and streets.



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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Description

### Rain Gardens

Limitation:

- Needs permeable non-paved areas

Advantage:

Mimics natural hydrology of infiltration, evaporation, and transpiration.

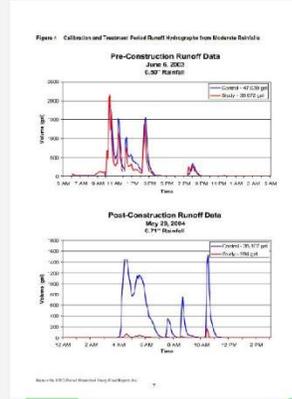
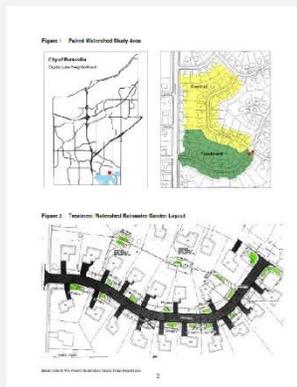
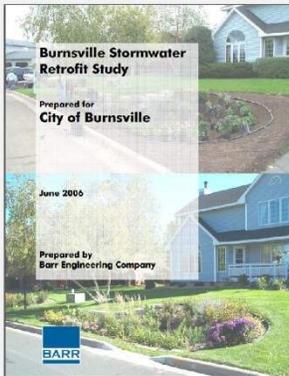


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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Rain Gardens - Minnesota



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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Description

### Planter Boxes

As per EPA, Planter boxes are urban rain gardens with vertical walls and either open or closed bottoms. They collect and absorb runoff from sidewalks, parking lots, and streets and are ideal for space-limited sites in dense urban areas and as a streetscaping element.



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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Description

### Planter Boxes

Limitation:

Needs permeable non-paved areas and thus a decent right-of-way width between curbs and buildings.

Advantage:

Mimics natural hydrology of infiltration, evaporation, and transpiration.



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## Philadelphia Green Infrastructure Program



The screenshot shows the Philadelphia Water Department website. The main heading is "Stormwater Planter". Below it, there is a description: "A stormwater planter is a specialized planter installed in the sidewalk area that is designed to manage street and sidewalk runoff. It is typically rectangular, with four concrete sides providing structure and water for the planter. The planter is filled with a permeable layer, filled with gravel or stone, and topped with plants, grasses, and sometimes trees. The top of the soil in the planter is level or recessed from the sidewalk, allowing for runoff to flow into the planter through an inlet at street level. These planter manage stormwater by providing storage, infiltration, and evapotranspiration of water. Excess runoff is directed into an overflow pipe connected to the existing sewer/water line." There is also a photo of a stormwater planter installed in a sidewalk.

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## Green Infrastructure Basics Description

### Bioswales

As per EPA, Bioswales are vegetated, mulched, or xeriscaped channels that provide treatment and retention as they move stormwater from one place to another. Vegetated swales slow, infiltrate, and filter stormwater flows.



The photo shows a bioswale installed along a residential street. It is a narrow, vegetated channel with mulch and plants, designed to manage stormwater runoff from the street.

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**Green Infrastructure Basics**  
Description

**Bioswales**  
Limitation:  
Needs permeable non-paved areas and thus a decent right-of-way width between curbs and buildings.

Advantage:  
Mimics natural hydrology of infiltration, evaporation, and transpiration.



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**Green Infrastructure Basics**  
Description

**Permeable Pavements**  
As per EPA, Permeable pavements infiltrate, treat, and/or store rainwater where it falls. They can be made of pervious concrete, porous asphalt, or permeable interlocking pavers.



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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Description

### Permeable Pavements

Limitation:  
Needs permeable subsoils or high void volume subbase.  
Require higher maintenance to limit plugging.

Advantage: Could be cost effective in areas with high land values and flooding or icing problems.





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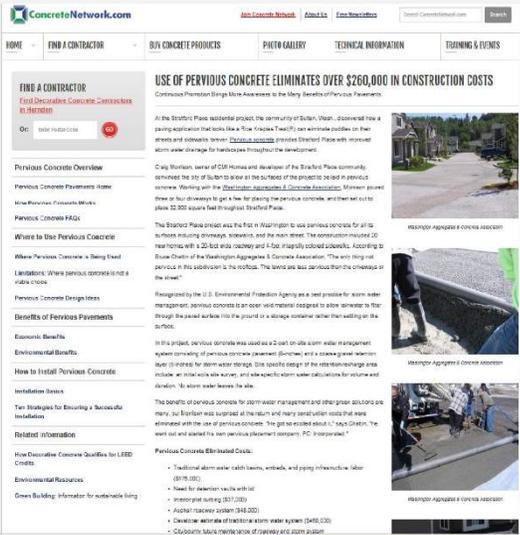
## Green Infrastructure Basics

Example

### Permeable Pavements

Sultan, Washington

Straford Place  
Community  
Residential Project





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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Description

### Green Streets and Alleys

As per EPA, "Green streets and alleys are created by integrating green infrastructure elements into their design to store, infiltrate, and evapotranspire stormwater. Permeable pavement, bioswales, planter boxes, and trees are among the elements that can be woven into street or alley design



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## Green Infrastructure Basics

Description

### Green Streets and Alleys

EPA Region 3 Green Streets, Green Jobs, and Green Towns (G3) Program is meant to provide guidance with:

- Policy, Regulations, and Incentives
- Planning and Design
- Construction, Operation, and Maintenance
- Financing and Economic Benefits
- Green Jobs and Training



<https://www.epa.gov/G3>

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## Green Infrastructure Basics

### Example

**Green Streets and Alleys**

**Syracuse, NY  
Green Street  
Project**

**FACT SHEET**  
**Green Street: Concord Place**

**Project Description:** Concord Place is the first "green street" project in Syracuse. This project demonstrates a subtle approach to managing stormwater with the installation of infiltration trenches along the street corridor. Stormwater enters the system through the existing storm drain connections in the street. Instead of the collected water "going to the street system, or vice versa" previously the case, the water is directed to an underground trench filled with a stone bed. As the water enters the trench, it slowly filters through the compacted stone and into the water table. In the water enters the trench, it slowly filters through the compacted stone and into the water table. In addition to the underground infiltration system, Concord Place also received a new seal and paint application to the street surface, which was paid for by the City of Syracuse.

This type of project is unique among green infrastructure projects — although above the surface it appeared to be a traditional street parking project, below the street green infrastructure was installed to more effectively manage stormwater and provide low-maintenance.

The completion of the installation of Concord Place is the first of several planned "green street" projects within the "Save the Rain" program.

**Project Details:**  
 Project: Concord Place  
 GI Technology: Infiltration Bed  
 Project Location: Concord Place from Westcott St to Allen St  
 Project Owner: City of Syracuse  
 Developer: SDC  
 Capture Area: 35,000 square ft  
 Plan and Constructed: 2016  
 Year Completed: 2016  
 Construction Cost: \$85,000  
 Drive Contractor: Commercial Parking

**Conceptual design showing standard asphalt with the subsurface infiltration bed**

**Construction of the underground infiltration trench at Concord Place**

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## Green Infrastructure Basics

### Description

## Green Parking

Use of permeable pavements can be installed in sections of a lot (parking spaces) and rain gardens and bioswales can be included in medians and along the parking lot perimeter.

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## Green Infrastructure Basics

### Description

## Green Parking

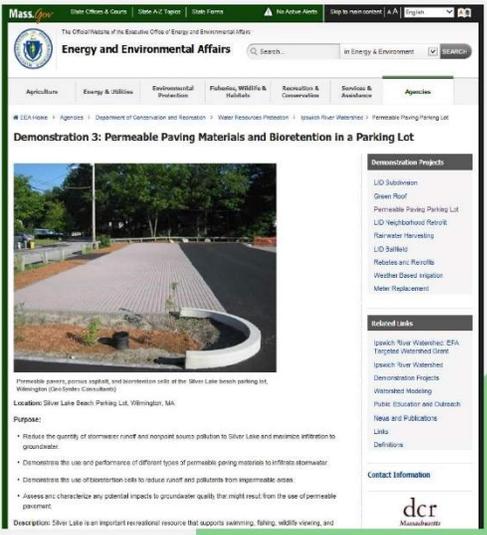
### Wilmington, MA Silver Lake Beach Parking Lot

**Key Results and Conclusions:**

- Infiltration tests of the permeable paving materials, conducted after construction, indicated that infiltration rates met or exceeded specifications; the average observed infiltration rates were:

Porous Asphalt	Permeable Pavers	Flexi-Pave	Grasspave
69 in./hr.	49 in./hr.	1,492 in./hr.	exceeds 5,000 in./hr.

- Results of USGS monitoring show no indication of groundwater impairment beneath the areas with porous paving.
- Reports from the town board of health show no closures of the swimming beach as a result of E. coli bacteria in the four years following installation of the LID features. For eight years prior to installation, beach closures due to E. coli occurred one or more times each summer.
- Since the installation of the LID features, the beach had one closure due to cyanobacteria, an algal bloom often associated with an influx of nutrients.



The screenshot shows a webpage from the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. The page title is "Demonstration 3: Permeable Paving Materials and Bioretention in a Parking Lot". It features a photograph of a parking lot with permeable paving and a bioretention area. The page includes a "Purpose" section with bullet points: "Reduce the quantity of stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution to Silver Lake and maximize infiltration to groundwater", "Demonstrate the use and performance of different types of permeable paving materials to infiltrate stormwater", "Demonstrate the use of bioretention cells to reduce runoff and pollutants from impervious areas", and "Assess and characterize any potential impacts to groundwater quality the might result from the use of permeable pavement".

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## Green Infrastructure Basics

### Description

## Green Roofs

As per EPA, Green roofs are covered with growing media and vegetation that enable rainfall infiltration and evapotranspiration of stored water. They are particularly cost-effective in dense urban areas where land values are high and on large industrial or office buildings where stormwater management costs are likely to be high.



The image shows a green roof on a building in an urban setting. The roof is covered with a layer of growing media and various types of vegetation, including grasses and small plants. The building is a multi-story structure with a red brick facade. In the background, other tall buildings are visible, indicating a dense urban environment.

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**Issues Planning Boards Need to Consider**  
Description

The typical cry by municipalities is:

**Ratables, Ratables, Ratables.**

Ratable – Liable to assessment; taxable.

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**Issues Planning Boards Need to Consider**  
Description

Many Local Land Use Ordinances have been established to maximize

**Ratables, Ratables, Ratables.**

by limiting open space or maximum impervious cover requirements.

Typical Comment: We don't want to change the character of our municipality.

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## Issues Planning Boards Need to Consider

Description

Village of Ridgefield Park  
Schedule 4  
District Area, Yard and Bulk Requirements  
[Amended 7-12-2005 by Ord. No. 05-07; 12-13-2005 by Ord. No. 05-12; 10-25-2011 by Ord. No. 2011-12]

Zone	District	Minimum Lot Dimensions			Maximum Building Coverage (%)	Maximum Impervious Surface Coverage (%)	Maximum Building Height (feet/ stories)	Minimum Yard Requirements (feet)			
		Area Square Feet	Width (feet)	Depth (feet)				Front	Rear	Other	Side
R-1	Single-Family Residential	7,500	30	100	25	50	28/2	30	30	8	7
R-2	Single-Family Residential	7,500	30	100	25	50	28/2	30	30	8	7
R-2	Single-Family Residential	10,000	100	100	25	50	28/2	30	30	20	20
R-3	Single-Family Residential	7,500	30	100	25	50	28/2	30	30	8	7
R-3	Two-Family	10,000	100	100	25	50	28/2	30	30	20	20
R-3	Four-Family	10,000	100	100	35	60	28/2	30	30	20	20
R-3	Townhouse	10,000	150	100	35	70	35/2	30	30	20	20
R-3	Apartment	20,000	150	100	45	70	35/2	30	45	20	20
R-4	Medium Rise Multifamily Apartments	40,000	150	150	45	75	70*	30	45	20	20
C-1(B)	Central Business District	5,000	40	100	25	65	40-	20	20	8	7
C-2	Neighborhood Commercial	7,500	30	100	25	50	28/2	30	30	8	7
C-2	Two-Family	10,000	100	100	35	50	28/2	30	30	20	20
C-2	Professional/Commercial Use	5,000	30	100	35	55	35/2	30	35	8	7
C-3	Highway Office and Professional	7,500	75	100	40	60	35/2	20	30	10	10
C-3	Single-Family	7,500	30	100	25	50	28/2	30	30	8	7
OCB-1	Office/Bank										
PD-1	Planned Development 1										
LI-1	Light Industrial District										
	Automobile Service Station	13,000	100	125	20	75	30-	25	40	25	25
	Office and Administrative Building	40,000	200	200	30	60	40-	20	25	25	25
	Warehouses, Storage, Shipping and Distribution	40,000	150	200	30	60	40-	20	25	25	25
	Garages, Transformers, Radio Equipment, and other	40,000	150	200	30	60	40-	20	25	25	25
	Kitchens										
	Restaurants and Diners	15,000	100	125	30	60	30-	25	40	25	25

96 Attachment 4-1

06-01-2014

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## Issues Planning Boards Need to Consider

Description

The Problem is:

Runoff is directly related to percent impervious.

$$Flow = Area \times rainfall\ intensity \times runoff\ factor\ (\% \text{ impervious})$$

The higher the percent impervious the greater the peak flow and volume. The higher the peak flow and volume the more we need to capture or treatment, increasing the overall costs of CSO Controls.

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**Issues Planning Boards Need to Consider**  
Description

Potential solutions – Change Zoning Ordinances to:

- Reduce the maximum building coverage
- Reduce the maximum impermeable area
- Require onsite runoff storage to reduce peak flows
- Require permeable pavements
- Require more green infrastructure
- Require more open space

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**BCUA CSO Group  
Project Schedule Update**

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## BCUA CSO Group Project Status Report

### Reports with Deadline of July 1, 2018:

- Quarterly Reports to NJDEP (**current**)
- Submit Regional System Characterization Report
  - Develop Template for Report (BCUA) (**completed – under review**)
  - Coordinate Model Integration (BCUA) (**underway**)
  - Draft Ridgefield Park Report – March 1, 2018
- Submit Public Participation Report
- Submit Compliance Monitoring Program Report\* (**draft under review**)
- Submit Consideration of Sensitive Areas Plan

\* New Jersey CSO Group Joint Effort

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# Questions?

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