

QUARTERLY BROWNFIELD ROUNDTABLE

June 21, 2023

Office of Brownfield & Community Revitalization



INTRODUCTION

Frank McLaughlin, Manager
NJDEP, Office of Brownfield & Community Revitalization





AGENDA:

Brownfields Quarterly Roundtable June 21, 2023



Hybrid (Virtual via GoToWebinar and in-person at 401 East State Street Trenton Public Hearing Room)

9:30am – 9:40am	Introduction <i>Frank McLaughlin – NJDEP, Office of Brownfield and Community Revitalization, Manager</i>
9:40am – 10:00am	Environmental Justice (EJ) Law Update <i>Kandyce Perry – NJDEP, Office of Environmental Justice, Director</i>
10:00am – 10:20am	LSRPA Discussion <i>William Call – LSRPA, President</i>
10:20am – 10:25am	HDSRF Update <i>Rachel Stopper – NJDEP, Office of Brownfield and Community Revitalization, HDSRF Coordinator</i>
10:25am – 10:45am	NJEDA Update <i>Michael Deely – NJEDA, Manager</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HDSRF presentation <i>Barbara Vadnais – NJEDA, Brownfields & Sustainable Systems, P.E.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brownfield Redevelopment Incentive Program (BRIP)
10:45am – 11:00am	BREAK
11:00am – 11:15am	BCONE Update <i>Anne Lazo – BCONE, Executive Director</i>
11:15am – 11:20am	Brownfield Development Area (BDA) Update <i>Frank McLaughlin – NJDEP, Office of Brownfield and Community Revitalization, Manager</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BDA Update and Q&A
11:20am – 11:40am	Brownfield Redevelopment Partner Update <i>Frank McLaughlin – NJDEP, Office of Brownfield and Community Revitalization, Manager</i> <i>Jeffrey Dey – Resource Renewal, President, LSRP</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Park Landfill Renewable Energy Solar Project
11:40am – 12:00pm	USEPA Update <i>Terry Wesley – USEPA, Brownfield Section Chief</i> <i>Schenine Mitchell – USEPA, Brownfields Program Coordinator</i>
12:00pm-12:25pm	Open Discussion – Brownfield and Landfill Redevelopment
12:25pm-12:30pm	Conclusion

USEPA UPDATE

Terry Wesley, Brownfield Section Chief, USEPA

Schenine Mitchell, Brownfield Program Coordinator, USEPA



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (EJ) UPDATE

Kandyce Perry, Director
NJDEP, Office of Environmental Justice



An aerial photograph of a large industrial refinery complex. The facility is densely packed with various structures, including numerous tall distillation columns, a complex network of pipes, and several large white cylindrical storage tanks. In the foreground, four prominent storage tanks are visible, some with dark liquid inside. In the background, a body of water is visible, and the surrounding area includes parking lots and other industrial buildings. The sky is clear, and the overall scene is captured from a high-angle perspective.

Environmental Justice Rule



NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

The Environmental Justice Law (1/2)

The Legislature finds and declares...

- All New Jersey residents, regardless of income, race, ethnicity, color, or national origin, have a right to live, work, and recreate in a clean and healthy environment.
- Historically, New Jersey's low-income communities and communities of color have been subject to a disproportionately high number of environmental and public health stressors, including pollution from numerous industrial, commercial, and governmental facilities located in those communities.
- The legacy of siting sources of pollution in overburdened communities continues to pose a threat to the health, well-being, and economic success of the State's most vulnerable residents and that it is past time for the State to correct this historical injustice.

The Environmental Justice Law (2/2)

The Legislature finds and declares...

- No community should bear a **disproportionate share** of the adverse environmental and public health **consequences that accompany the State's economic growth**.
- The State's overburdened communities must have a **meaningful opportunity to participate** in any decision to allow facilities which, by the nature of their activity, have the potential to increase environmental and public health stressors.
- It is in the public interest for the State, where appropriate, to **limit the future placement and expansion of such facilities in overburdened communities**.

Disproportionate Impact

Goal: Avoid disproportionate impact to overburdened communities

“Disproportionate impact” occurs under two scenarios:

1. Facility **creates** adverse cumulative stressors in an overburdened community as a result of its contribution; or
2. Facility **contributes to** an adverse environmental and public health stressor in an overburdened community that is already subject to adverse cumulative stressors.

Where facility cannot avoid: analyze and propose feasible measures to minimize contributions to environmental and public health stressors or provide a net environmental benefit.



Step 1: Applicability Determination

(1) Located in **Overburdened Community** census block group in which:

- at least 35 percent of the households qualify as low-income households;
- at least 40 percent of the residents identify as minority or as members of a State recognized tribal community; or
- at least 40 percent of the households have limited English proficiency

(2) **Facility**

- major sources of air pollution (e.g., power plants, cogeneration facilities);
- incinerators or resource recovery facilities;
- large sewage treatment plants (more than 50 million gallons per day);
- transfer stations or solid waste facilities;
- recycling facilities that receive at least 100 tons of recyclable material per day;
- scrap metal facilities;
- landfills; or
- medical waste incinerators, except those attendant to hospital and universities.

(3) **Permit:** solid waste and recycling, land use, water supply and pollution, and air pollution.

- Applies to individual permits (those permits for more substantial activities requiring deeper review) and excludes authorizations or approvals necessary to perform remediation and minor modification to major source air permits that do not increase emissions
- Applies to new facilities, expansions and Title V renewals only

Applicants seeking clarification regarding applicability of the rules to a specific activity, expansion, or otherwise, may seek an applicability determination pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1C-2.1(g).

Note: If the EJ rules are applicable, all permitting clocks are stopped until the completion of the EJ process.



Scrap Yard

Definition of “Overburdened Community”

- **Low-Income:** At least 35% of households qualify as low- income households; or
- **Minority:** at least 40% of the residents identify as minority or as members of a state-recognized tribal community; or
- **Limited English Proficiency:** at least 40% of the households have limited English proficiency

Overburdened Communities (OBC) Under the Environmental Justice Rule

Data from the 5 Year American Community Survey (2017 to 2021)

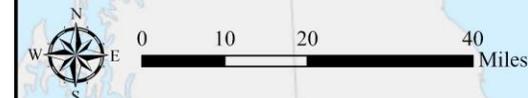
Overburdened Community Criteria	Number of Block Groups	Population
Adjacent	51	0
Limited English	2	771
Low Income	211	296,378
Low Income & Limited English	1	1,570
Low Income & Minority	1,112	1,604,345
Low Income, Minority, & Limited English	115	165,951
Minority	1,981	2,877,020
Minority & Limited English	23	30,126
Total	3,496	4,976,161

County Boundaries

The State has updated mapping of New Jersey's OBCs, as required by the Act (see the Overburdened Communities tab above). Specifically, OBCs are block groups with:

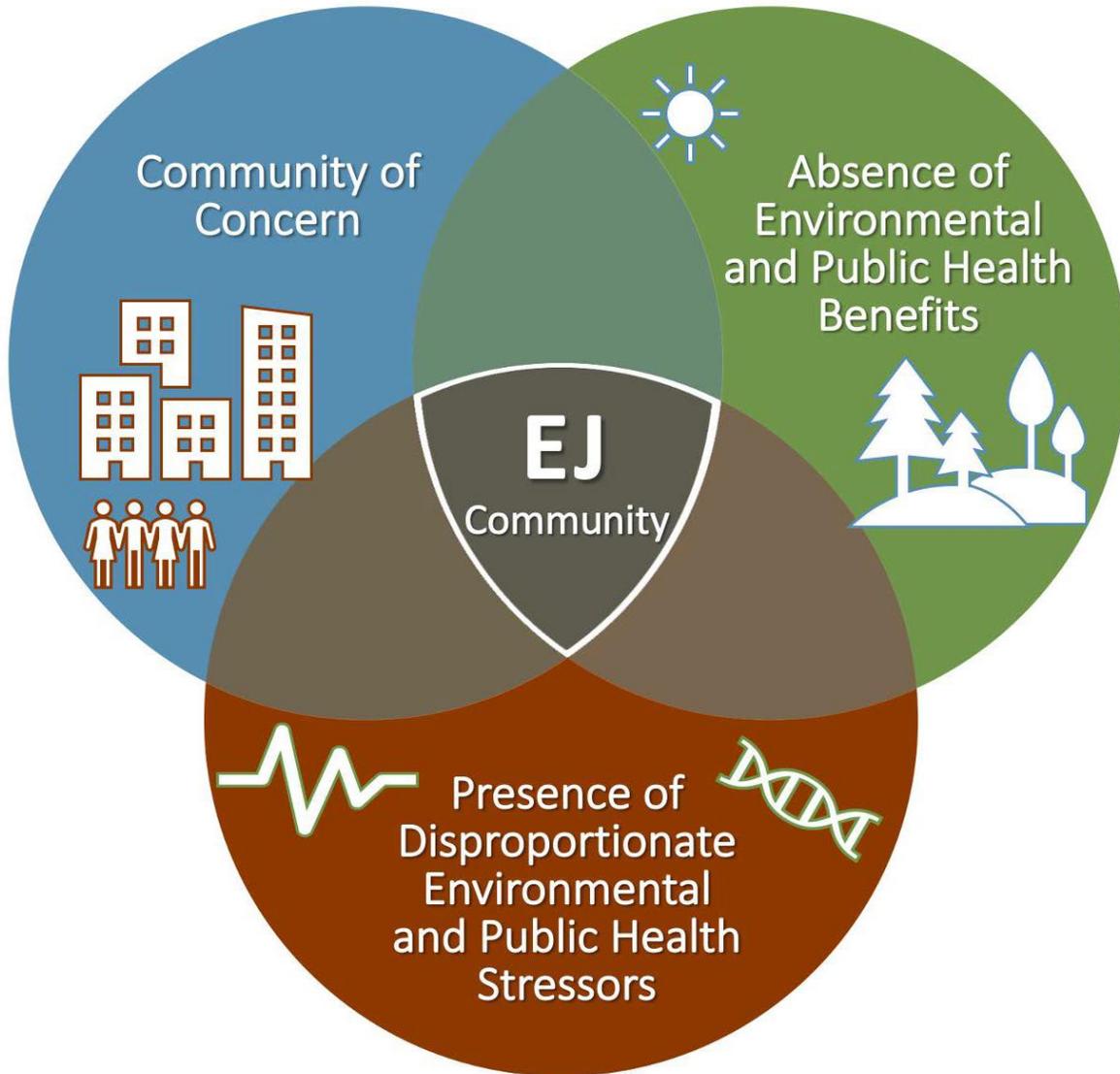
- (1) At least 35 percent low-income households; or
- (2) At least 40 percent of the residents identify as minority or as members of a State recognized tribal community; or
- (3) At least 40 percent of the households have limited English proficiency

Census block groups with zero population and located immediately adjacent to an OBC are labeled as "adjacent." Existing or proposed facilities located in adjacent block groups may be required to conduct further analysis in accordance with the Environmental Justice Rules



For more information, visit:
nj.gov/dep/ej/communities.html

Framing Environmental Justice in NJ



Presence of Communities of Concern

Inclusive of all overburdened communities identified in the recently signed EJ law.

- **Low-Income:** At least 35% of households qualify as low-income households; **or**
- **Minority:** at least 40% of the residents identify as minority or as members of a state recognized tribal community; **or**
- **Limited English proficiency:** at least 40% of the households have limited English proficiency

Once EJIC convenes, additional considerations not specified in the recently signed EJ law include, but are not limited to:

- Carless households
- Social vulnerability index
- Low and moderate income (LMI)

Presence of Disproportionate Environmental and Public Health Stressor

Inclusive of all environmental and public health stressors identified in the recently signed EJ law.

Disproportionate quantity of sources of environmental pollution, including, but not limited to:

- Concentration of stationary and mobile sources of air pollution
- Contaminated sites
- Waste transfer stations or other solid waste facilities
- Recycling facilities
- Water quality, water pollution from facilities, or combined sewer overflows; or
- Conditions that may cause potential public health impacts, including, but not limited to, asthma, cancer, elevated blood lead levels, cardiovascular disease, and developmental problems

Once EJIC convenes, additional considerations not specified in the recently signed ation law include, but are not limited to:

- Maternal and prenatal health stressors
- Increased vulnerability to climate change stressors

Lack or Absence of Environmental and Public Health Benefits

The lack or absence of net improvements in social welfare that result from changes in the quantity or quality of ecosystem goods and services attributable to policy or environmental decisions. Once EJIC convenes, additional considerations not specified in the recently signed EJ law include, but are not limited to:

- High quality parks
- A large quantity of parks
- Tree canopy resulting in reduced urban heat island effect
- Safe bicycle and pedestrian corridors in populated communities, and
- Green infrastructure
- Access to healthy food
- Access to quality public housing
- Access to quality public transportation
- Access to clean energy alternatives
- Access to resources to mitigate climate change stressors



Environmental Justice in New Jersey



Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)



Find address or place

Map navigation controls: Home, Refresh, Full Screen, Layers, and other map tools.

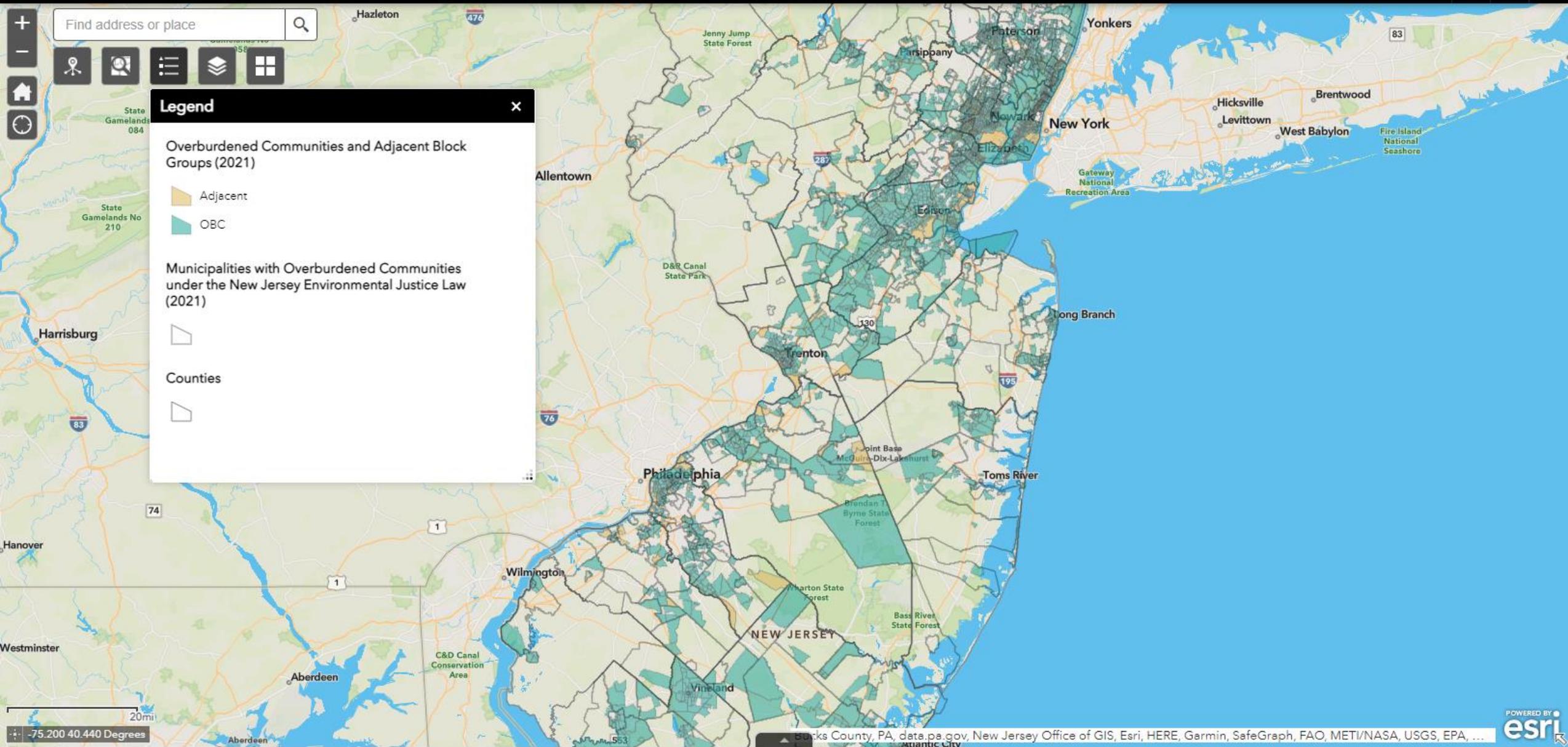
Legend

Overburdened Communities and Adjacent Block Groups (2021)

- Adjacent
- OBC

Municipalities with Overburdened Communities under the New Jersey Environmental Justice Law (2021)

Counties



Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)



- Introduction
- Overburdened Communities
- Facilities
- Stressor Summary

Overburdened Communities NJDEP Home NJDEP EJ Home



401 E State St, Trenton, NJ, 08616 X

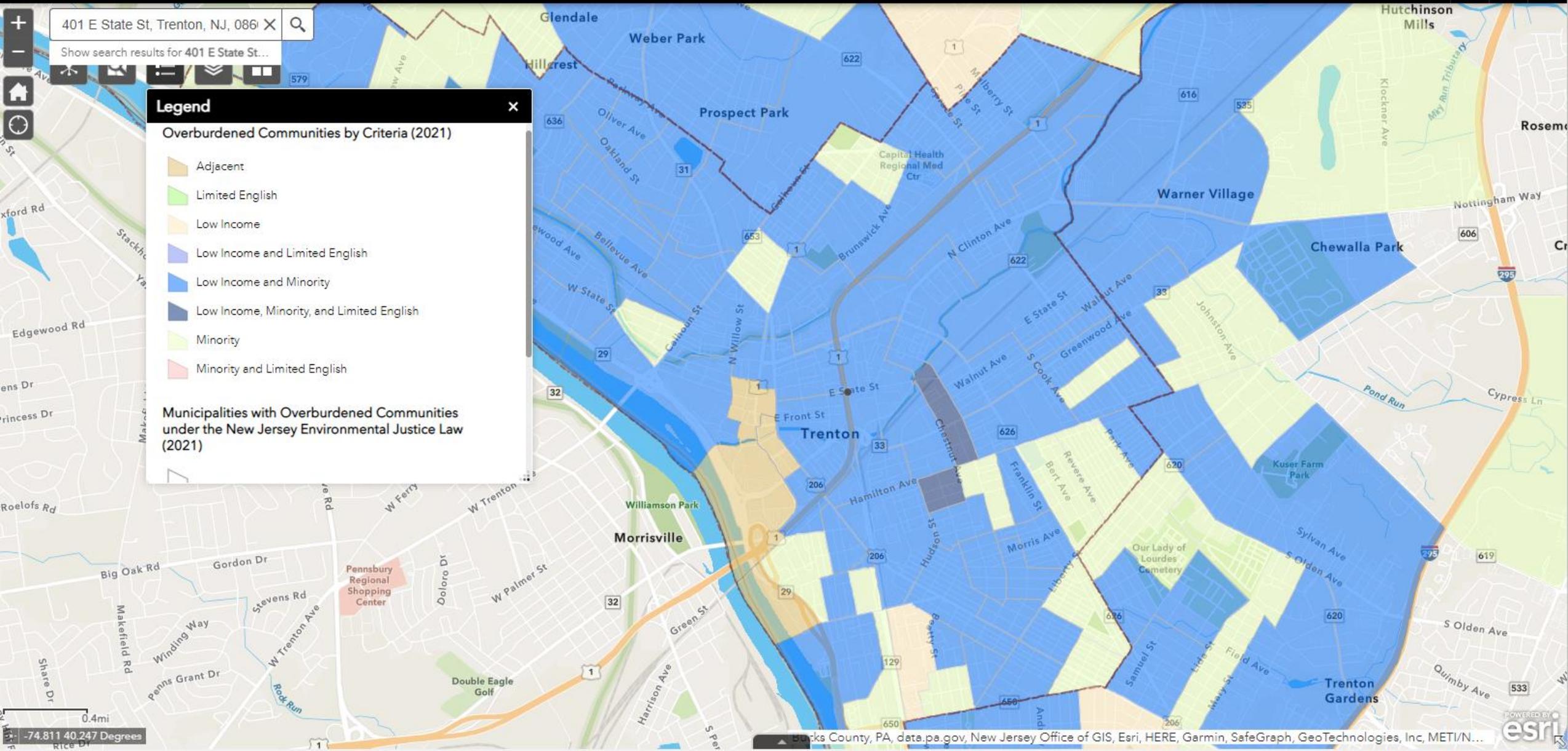
Show search results for 401 E State St...

Legend

Overburdened Communities by Criteria (2021)

- Adjacent
- Limited English
- Low Income
- Low Income and Limited English
- Low Income and Minority
- Low Income, Minority, and Limited English
- Minority
- Minority and Limited English

Municipalities with Overburdened Communities under the New Jersey Environmental Justice Law (2021)



0.4mi
-74.811 40.247 Degrees



Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)

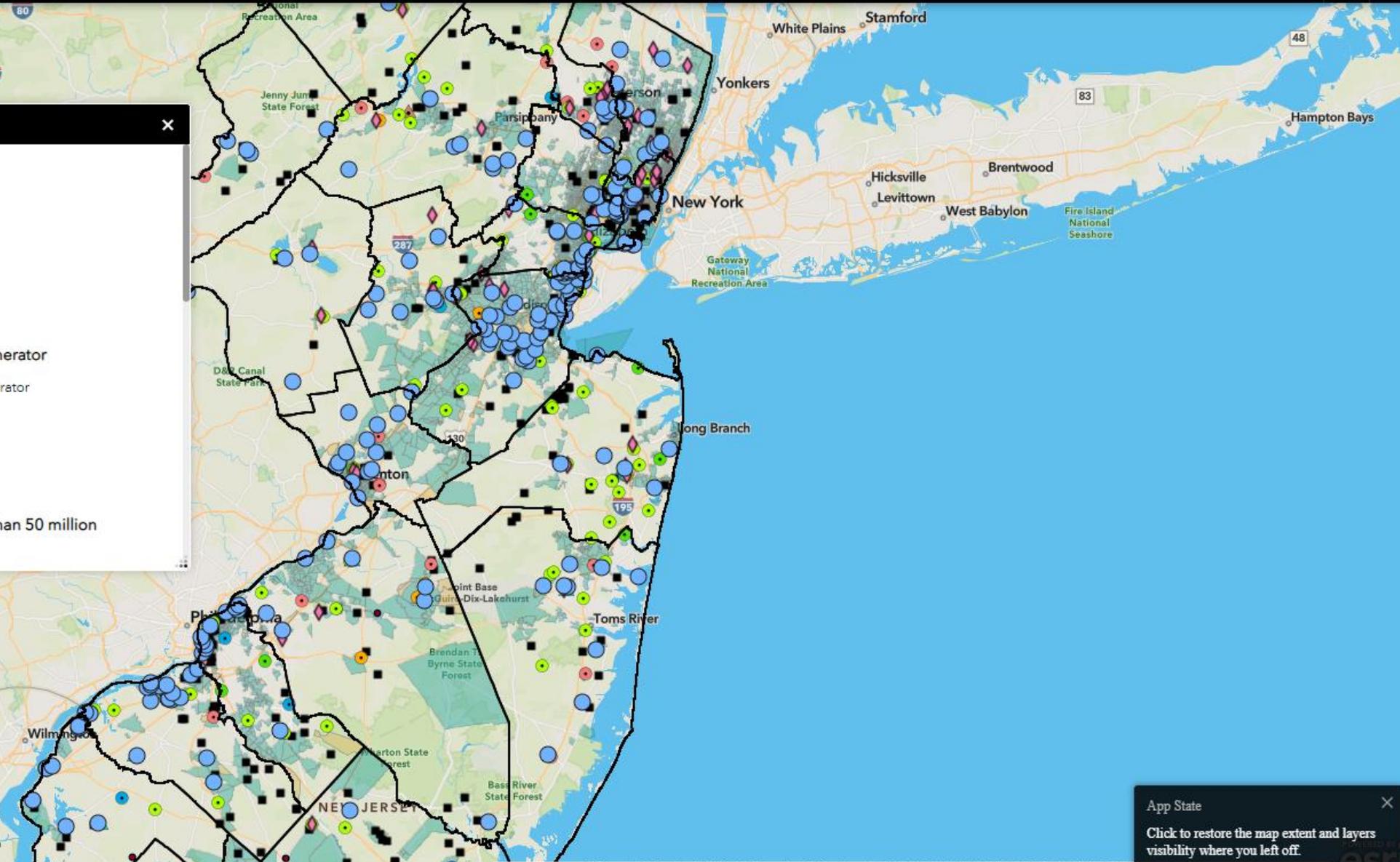


Find address or place



Legend

- Counties
- Major Sources of Air Pollution
- Resource Recovery Facility or Incinerator
 - Resource Recovery Facility/Incinerator
- Sludge Facilities (NJPDES)
- Sewage Treatment Plant greater than 50 million gallons per day (NJPDES)



20mi
-76.109 41.010 Degrees

App State
Click to restore the map extent and layers visibility where you left off

Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection Tool (EJMAP)



- Introduction
- Overburdened Communities
- Facilities
- Stressor Summary

Stressor Summary

NJDEP Home NJDEP EJ Home



Find address or place

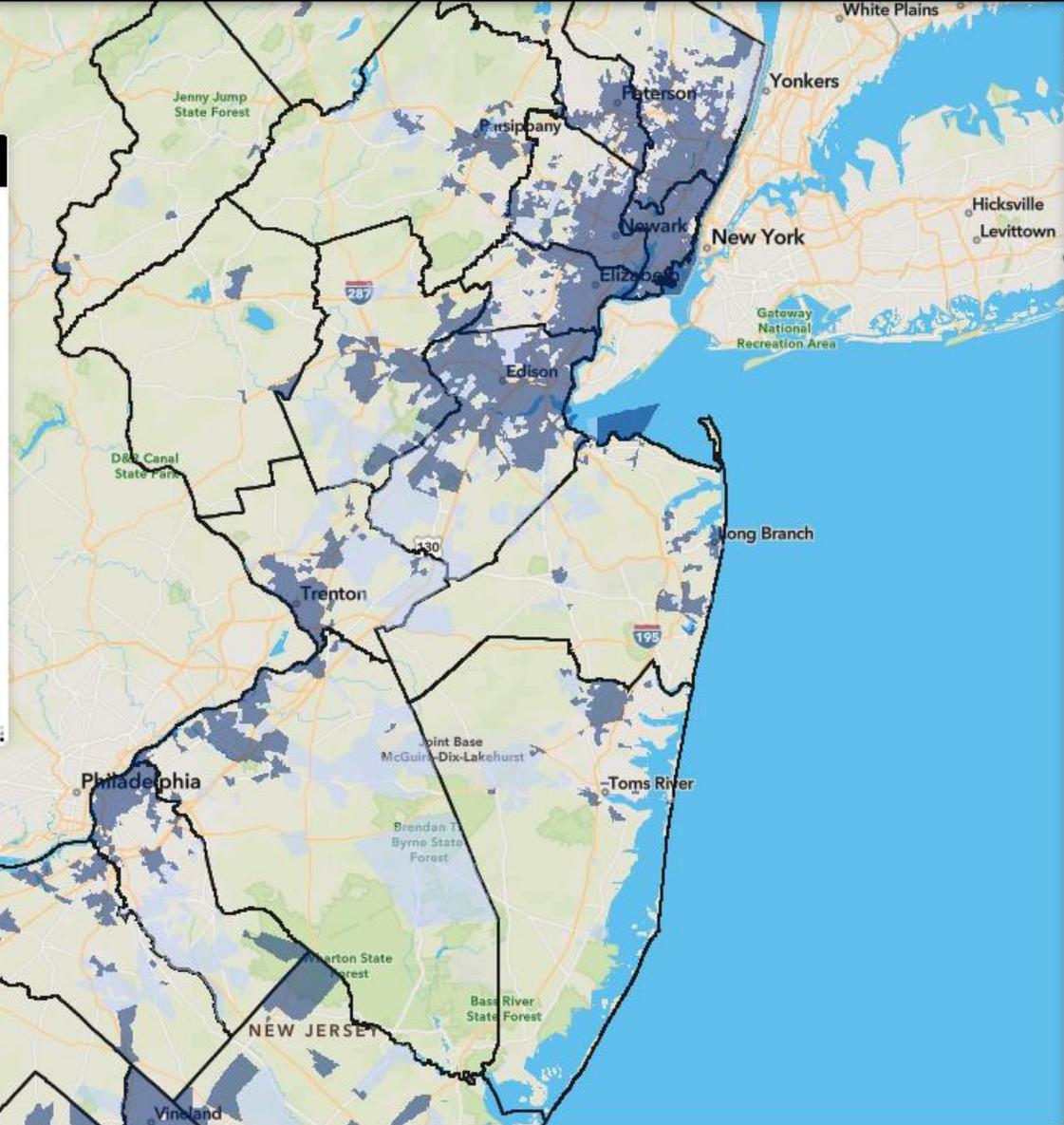
Map navigation controls: Home, Full Screen, Layers, Map Style, Search, Location, Zoom In, Zoom Out, Refresh

Legend

EJ Combined Stressor Summary OBCs and ABGs (effective 04/11/23 to 07/31/23)

- Higher than 50th Percentile
- NOT Higher than

Counties



About

The Stressor Summary tab presents the block group-level data for each of the 26 environmental or public health stressors and the Combined Stressor Total (CST), as well as the Geographic Points of Comparison (GPC) for each. The Geographic Point of Comparison is the lower of the 50th percentile of the State or relevant County Non-OBC block groups. For these calculations, ABGs are included in the non-OBC totals.

The table below shows the GPC values and identifies the GPC used the CST comparison. Using this approach, approximately 2973 out of 3496 OBC block groups (85%) are considered subject to averse cumulative stressors ("higher than"). OBC block groups that are considered "higher than" account for 58% of the land area where OBC block groups are covered. Clicking any block group brings a pop up with a link to a table with all the relevant information for that specific area.

County	County Non-OBC 50th Percentile	State Non-OBC 50th Percentile	Geographic Point of Comparison
Atlantic	11	13	11
Bergen	15	13	13
Burlington	13	13	13
Camden	14	13	13
Cape May	12	13	12
Cumberland	12	13	12
Essex	14	13	13
Gloucester	11	13	11
Hudson	17	13	13
Hunterdon	11	13	11
Mercer	13	13	13
Middlesex	14	13	13
Monmouth	12	13	12
Morris	13	13	13
Ocean	11	13	11
Passaic	14	13	13
Salem	12	13	12
Somerset	13	13	13
Sussex	13	13	10.5
Union	13	13	13
Warren	13	13	13

App State

Click to restore the map extent and layers visibility where you left off.

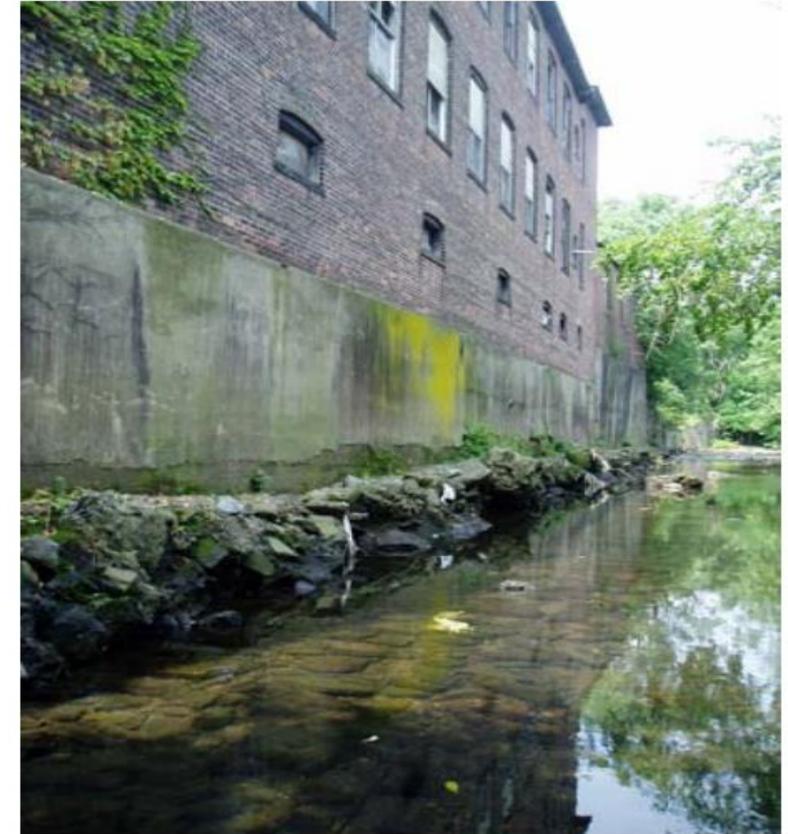
Environmental & Public Health Stressors

“Environmental or public health stressors” means sources of environmental pollution, including, but not limited to:

1. concentrated areas of air pollution,
2. mobile sources of air pollution,
3. contaminated sites,
4. transfer stations or other solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, scrap yards, and
5. point-sources of water pollution including, but not limited to, water pollution from facilities or combined sewer overflows;

or conditions that may cause potential public health impacts, including, but not limited to:

1. asthma,
2. cancer,
3. elevated blood lead levels,
4. cardiovascular disease, and
5. developmental problems in the overburdened community.



Second River, Newark

Note: The Department provides baseline stressor information via [EJMAP](#).

Environmental & Public Health Stressors

- After considering data availability, data quality, appropriate geographic scale, quantifiability, and marginal value, we are now considering 26 stressors.



Concentrated Areas of Air Pollution

	Stressor	Description	Data Source & Scale	EJScreen	CalEnviroScreen
1	Ground-Level Ozone	Days above National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJ monitoring data Points (monitors) 	✓	✓
2	Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	Days above National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJ monitoring data Points (monitors) 	✓	✓
3	Cancer Risk from Diesel PM	Estimated cancer risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NATA data Census Tract 	✓	✓
4	Cancer Risk from Air Toxics Excluding Diesel PM	Estimated cancer risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NATA data Census Tract 	✓	✓
5	Non-Cancer Risk from Air Toxics	Estimated noncancer risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NATA Census Tract 	✓	
6	Permitted Air Sites	Number of sites per square mile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJ Air Permitting data Points (facility locations) 		

Mobile Sources of Air Pollution

	Stressor	Description	Data Source & Scale	EJScreen	CalEnviroScreen
7	Traffic - Cars, Light- and Medium-Duty Trucks	Vehicle density per square mile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDOT FHA • Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) 	✓	✓
8	Traffic – Heavy-Duty Trucks	Vehicle density per square mile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDOT FHA • Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) 		
9	Railways	Rail miles per square mile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ArcGIS Railroad Layer • Line segments 		

Point Sources of Water Pollution

	Stressor	Description	Data Source & Scale	EJScreen	CalEnviroScreen
10	Surface Water	Non-attainment of designated uses for the Integrated Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Report Block Group 		✓
11	Combined Sewer Overflows	Number of CSOs in block group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJPDES Permitting Database Points (CSO locations) 		
12	NJPDES Sites	Number of sites per square mile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJPDES Permitting Database Points (facility locations) 		

Solid Waste & Scrap Yards

	Stressor	Description	Data Source & Scale	EJScreen	CalEnviroScreen
13	Solid Waste Facilities	Number of transfer stations, solid waste and recycling facilities, and incinerators per square mile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJDEP Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste Database Points (facility locations) 		✓
14	Scrap Metal Facilities	Number of sites per square mile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJ Environmental Management System Points (facility locations) 		✓

Contaminated Sites

	Stressor	Description	Data Source & Scale	EJScreen	CalEnviroScreen
15	Known Contaminated Sites	Density of Weighted Known Contaminated Sites (KCSL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJDEP Site Remediation Database Points (facility locations) 	✓	✓
16	Soil Contamination Deed Restrictions	Percent acres of the block group with Deed Notice restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJDEP Site Remediation Database Polygons 		
17	Groundwater Classification Exception Areas/Current Known Extent Restrictions	Percent acres of block group with Classification Exception Area (CEA) or Currently Known Extent (CKE) notice restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJDEP Site Remediation Database Polygons 		

May Cause Public Health Issues (Environmental, 1/2)

	Stressor	Description	Data Source & Scale	EJScreen	CalEnviroScreen
18	Drinking Water	Number of Maximum Concentration Level (MCL), Treatment Technique (TT), and Action Level Exceedance (ALE) violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Violations Reports for MCL, TT, and ALE Purveyor Areas 		✓
19	Emergency Planning Sites	Density of TCPA, DPCC and CRTK facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FACITS, NJEMS, NJDEP databases Points (facility locations) 	✓	
20	Potential Lead Exposure	Percent of pre-1950 housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Census Data Block Group 	✓	✓

May Cause Public Health Issues (Environmental, 2/2)

	Stressor	Description	Data Source & Scale	EJScreen	CalEnviroScreen
21	Lack of Recreational Open Space	Population living greater than a ten-minute walk (¼ mile) from Public Recreational Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ArcGIS Dataset Polygons of open space 		
22	Lack of Tree Canopy	Spatially weighted mean tree canopy cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA Tree Cover Data Raster, 100 ft. grids 		
23	Impervious Cover	Percent impervious surface in a block group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ArcGIS Data Layer Polygons 		
24	Flooding (Urban Land Cover)	Percent of urban land use area flooded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEMA Maps/NJDEP Flood Hazard Standards Polygons 		

May Cause Public Health Issues (Social)

	Stressor	Description	Data Source & Scale	EJScreen	CalEnviroScreen
25	Unemployment	Percent of an adult population that is unemployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Census Data Block Group 		✓
26	Education	Percent of an older population that has less than a high school diploma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Census Data Block Group 	✓	✓

Step 2: Environmental Justice Impact Statement & Meaningful Public Participation

Environmental Justice Impact Statement (EJIS) Assesses

- The potential environmental and public health stressors associated with the facility;
- The environmental or public health stressors already borne by the overburdened community;
- Any adverse environmental or public health stressors that cannot be avoided if the permit is granted; and
- Measures to avoid or minimize facility contributions to stressors in the OBC.

EJIS plus Supplemental Information

- Supplement information required when a community is already subject to adverse cumulative stressors, or where a facility will create adverse cumulative stressors.

Meaningful Public Participation

- The applicant conducts a public hearing in the overburdened community to present EJIS.
- Public Notice in multiple forms: newspaper, property owners within 200 feet, sign at facility, online and additional community-specific methods.
- There is a minimum 60-day public comment period, and applicants must respond to all public comments in writing.

Step 3: Department Decision

The Department considers the EJS and any supplemental information, testimony, written comments, the applicant's response to comments, and determines whether the facility can avoid a disproportionate impact.

If the facility **can avoid a disproportionate impact to the overburdened community**, the Department would impose permit conditions necessary to ensure that a disproportionate impact remains avoided.

If the facility **cannot avoid a disproportionate impact to the overburdened community**, the Department would:

- **Deny** an application for a new facility unless it demonstrates it will serve a compelling public interest **in the overburdened community**.
- Expanded facilities/Major source renewals: authorize the applicant to proceed with Department permitting subject to appropriate conditions to address facility impacts to environmental and public health stressors.

Guidance and Supportive Materials

The Office of Environmental Justice's [website](#) is updated to include the final copy of the rule and supportive materials.

Policy

- [Environmental Justice Law](#)
- [Environmental Justice Rule](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [EJ Rule Training Video](#)
 - [EJ Rule Training Presentation](#)
- [Glossary of Terms](#)

Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection (EJMAP) Tool

- [Environmental Justice Mapping, Assessment and Protection \(EJMAP\) Tool](#)
- [EJMAP Tutorial](#)
- [EJMAP Technical Guidance](#)
- [OBC Technical Notes](#)
- [OBC Frequently Asked Questions](#)

Applicant Resources

- [EJ Submission Service Instructions](#)
- [Public Hearing Best Practices](#)

LSRPA UPDATE

William Call, LSRPA, President





Remediating Brownfield Projects Under the LSRP Program

**NJDEP Quarterly Brownfields Roundtable
June 21, 2023**

The mission of the New Jersey Licensed Site Remediation Professional Association, Inc. (LSRPA), a non-profit entity in NJ, is to further the Licensed Site Remediation profession. This includes:

- Acting as an educational and technical resource;
- Assisting its membership to use standards of care and independent professional judgment when conducting the work of an LSRP in protecting public health and safety and the environment; and
- ~900 members, including both LSRPs and others involved in remediation.

LSRPA Objective / Mission



The LSRPA is recognized as the primary industry advocacy group for remediation practitioners in New Jersey. LSRPA members...

- Are leading contributors to the legislative and regulatory stakeholder processes;
- Provide technical expertise including commenting on draft rules developed by the NJDEP, expanding guidance documents, and advancing the concept of independent professional judgment by practitioners; and
- Interact regularly with NJDEP and SRPLB to achieve our mutual goal of the protection of public health and safety and of the environment.

What Is the LSRPA?



- NJDEP DataMiner List of LSRPs:
<https://njems.nj.gov/DataMiner/Search/SearchByCategory?isExternal=y&getCategory=y&catName=Site+Remediation>
- LSRPA Website:
https://www.lsrpa.org/index.php?option=com_mcsearchresults&view=search&uuid=5278b6e1-1cd5-48b0-871e-364ee5e9b7ea#!/
- SRPLB NJ Property Owner's Guide to Hiring a LSRP:
https://www.nj.gov/lsrpboard/board/licensure/l srp_hiring_guide.pdf



How to Find and Retain a LSRP?

- Inventory/Identify Sites
- Identify funding (i.e., bonds, private investments, EPA Brownfields grants, HDSRF, BDAs [*re-opening soon!*])
- Project Design (Eng./Arch.)
- Preliminary Assessment (PA)
- Site Investigation (SI)
- Remedial Investigation (RI)
- Remedial Action Workplan (RAW)
- Remedial Action (RA) / Remedial Action Permit (RAP)
- RAO (fees paid!)
- Redevelopment/construction



The Process





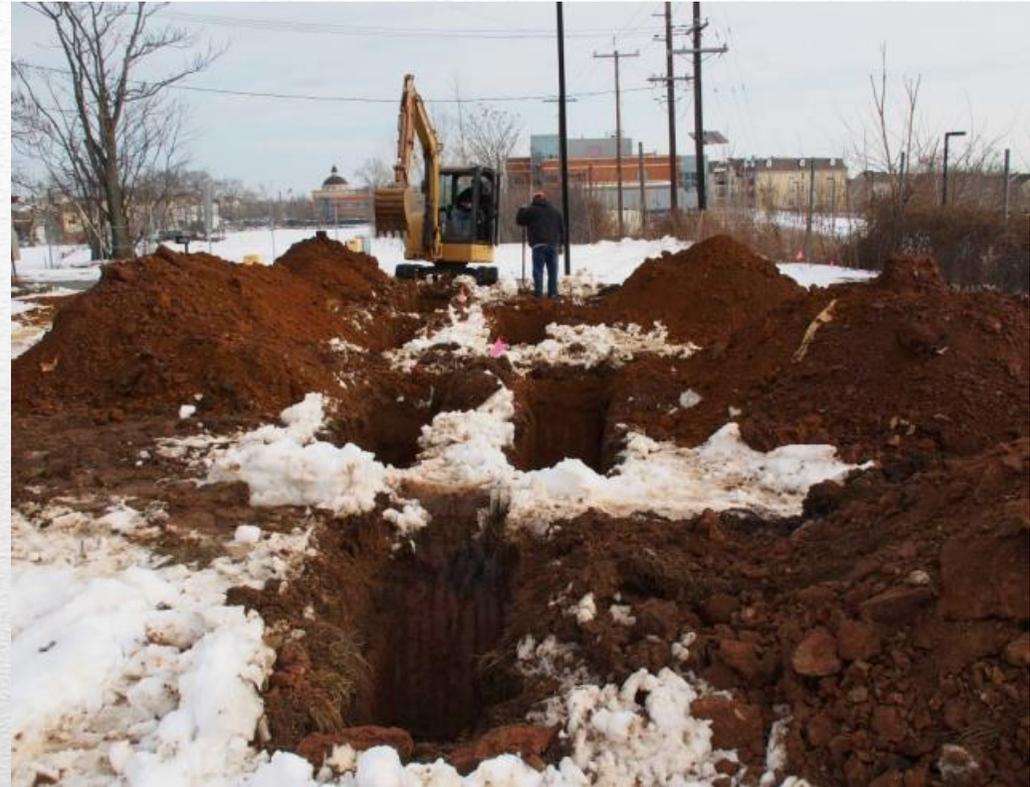
- Public Works/Support & Maintenance Facilities
- Former Gas Stations & UST Sites
- Schools/Child Care (new construction)
- Police Firing Ranges
- Fire Training Facilities (PFAS)
- Recreation Areas/Parks/Former Landfills/Dumps
- Tax Foreclosures
- Eminent Domain/Condemnation
- Linear Construction
- Redevelopment

Examples of Brownfields Projects



Exemption from Spill Act Liability Certification can help alleviate fees (but not timeframes).

- Governmental entity exempt from joint and several liability by property acquisition as a function as sovereign (i.e., eminent domain, tax foreclosure, condemnation, etc.).
- Governmental entity acquired the property by any means for the purpose of promoting the redevelopment of that property.



Responsible Party / Spill Act Exemption

Proceed without NJDEP direction and pre-approvals, remediate in a timely manner. Mandatory remediation requirements and timeframes force action by RPs.

Remediation proceeds under the supervision of a LSRP, without regard to when remediation was initiated.

- Mandatory, except for unregulated heating oil tank (UHOT) cases and due diligence (PA/SI).
- Responsible for oversight of the environmental investigation/remediation.
- Must ensure remediation is protective of public health and the environment.

Role of the LSRP



- Notify NJDEP within 15 days of retention or release.
- Cooperate in LSRP Licensing Board or NJDEP investigations.
- Notify NJDEP and PRCR of immediate environmental concerns (IECs).
- Report specific knowledge of a discharge.
- Disclose RAW deviations by remediating party to Client and NJDEP.



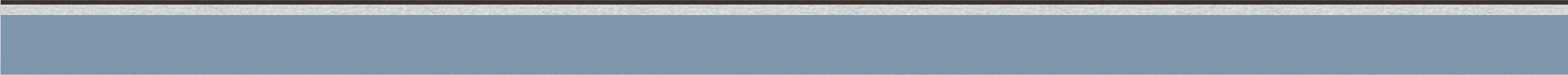
What Will LSRPs Do?



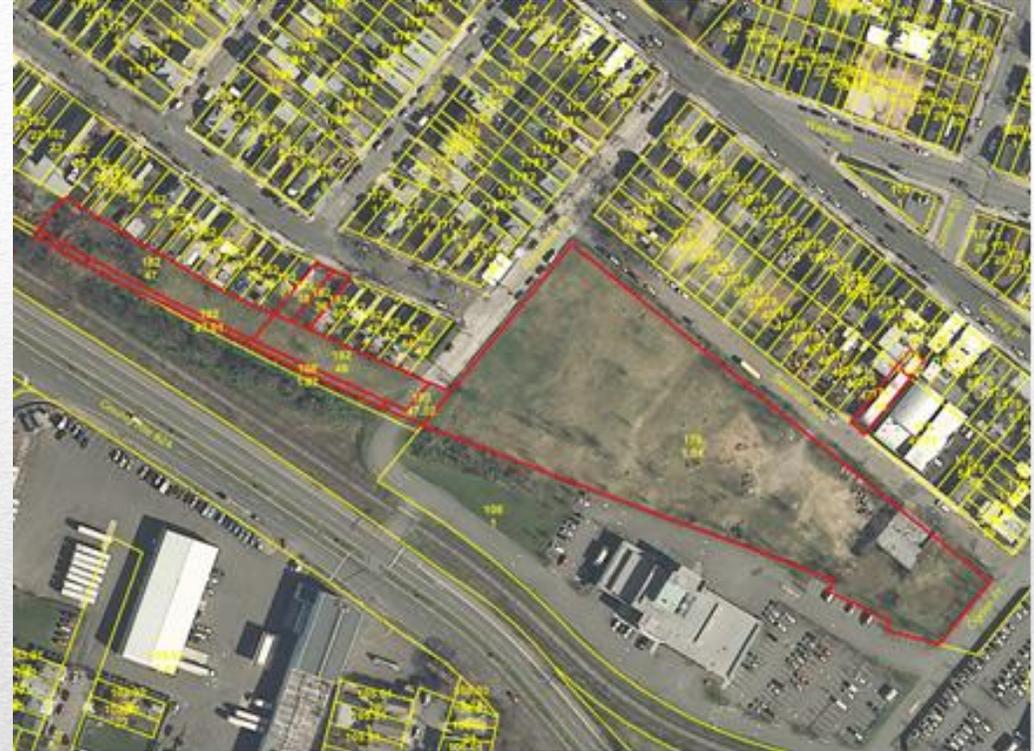


- Under SRRA, LSRPs submit key documents under specific timeframes to NJDEP (BCAIN).
- NJDEP – BIR inspects all key documents.
- If inspection reveals issues, a component or comprehensive review is conducted.
- The NJDEP grants RAPs, not the LSRP.
- The LSRPA has been working in a top-level NJDEP-stakeholder group to improve the RAP process.

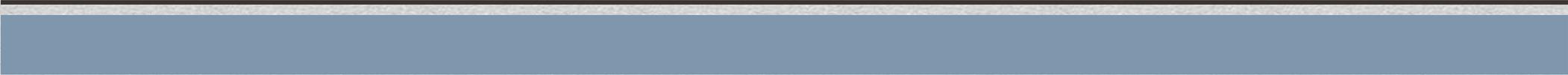
NJDEP / LSRPs Relationship

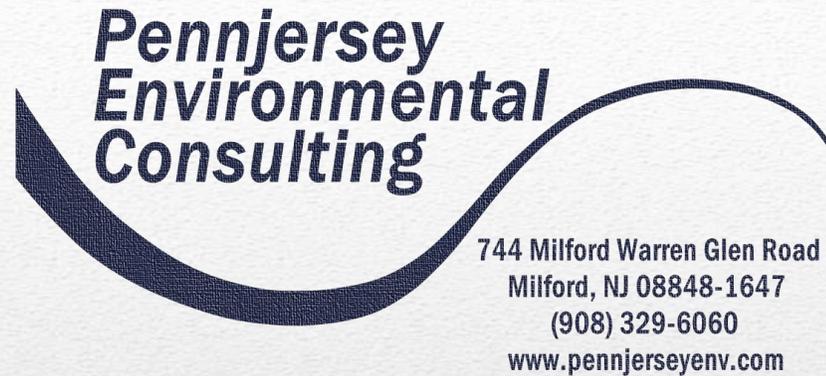


- Former fuel oil storage/supply, trucking facility, warehouse, scrap yard, roofing storage facility and residences.
- Demonstrated via SI and past RI that Historic Fill was site-wide.
- Worked w/ NJSDA, NJDEP and PABOE to provide for site-wide cap per Presumptive Remedies.
- Two USTs found during construction – NJDEP worked w/ 2 LSRPs to address. DN/Soils RAP will be secured to address Historic Fill.



Case Study – New Elementary School (Perth Amboy, NJ)





William P. Call, PG LSRP
(732) 245-1874 (Cell)
wcall@pennjerseyenv.com

Questions?

William Call, PG LSRP holds a geology degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and has provided environmental services since 1987. Mr. Call is a Professional Geologist (AR, NY & PA) as well as a Licensed Site Remediation Professional (LSRP). Mr. Call serves on the LSRPA Board of Trustees and as President of the Association.

Mr. Call has developed and implemented numerous projects involving investigations of various hazardous waste facilities and related site remediation projects. These have included State, County, municipal and commercial properties impacted by various operations. Past project experience includes remediation of major New Jersey educational, road expansion, and Brownfields projects; sites impaired by leaking underground storage tanks; Industrial Site Recovery Act investigations; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act site closures; and extensive hydrogeological investigations.



NJDEP HDSRF UPDATE

Rachel Stopper, HDSRF Coordinator
NJDEP, Office of Brownfield & Community Revitalization





Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund (HDSRF) Update



- Staffing
 - 2 HDSRF Coordinators
- Status of the HDSRF
 - FY23 Uncommitted Balance = \$49,198,073
- HDSRF Recommendations
 - CY23 Recommendations = \$6,705,450.11

June 15, 2023 data



Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund (HDSRF) – Process

- DEP performs an administrative and technical review of the HDSRF Application
- If the application comes with all attachments and the work and costs are reasonable, the review does not take as long
 - Public & Non-Profit PA/SI/RI– resolution (authorization, commitment), scope of work & itemized cost estimate, site control
 - Public RA – 75% recreation/conservation (deed restriction, redevelopment plan), 75% renewable energy (results of feasibility study), 50% Affordable Housing (HMFA/HUD approvals)
- When the application is administratively and technically complete, NJDEP sends the funding recommendation to NJEDA
 - Applicant – receives a notice of recommendation letter from NJDEP
 - NJEDA – receives a recommendation memorandum from NJDEP

Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund (HDSRF) Update

Thank you!

Rachel Stopper
Rachel.Stopper@dep.nj.gov
609.633.0736



NJEDA HDSRF UPDATE

Michael Deely, Manager
NJEDA, Real Estate & Credit Underwriting



Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund

Program Overview



Underwriting Department-HDSRF

The Authority per legislation has a fiduciary responsibility to ensure all grants under NJDEP programs are approved, closed, disbursed, and monitored in strict compliance with the legislation that created the programs. This responsibility has a direct correlation to the Department's mission of protecting the reputation and assets of the Authority.

Team Composition

- 1 Program Manager
- 1 Finance Officer
- 1 Associate
- 1 Program Associate
- 2 Closing Officer

Key Department Deliverables:

- Evaluate the site control components and redevelopment potential of all grant applications under the HDSRF grant program.
- Handle the closing and disbursement of all approved grants as instructed by NJDEP.
- Ensure post closing compliance of HDSRF grants.
- Provide annual reporting to legislative body and NJDEP staff.

Underwriting Department-HDSRF

HDSRF Grant Application Review

Site Control Considerations, Resolutions and Redevelopment Potential

An evaluation of the ability to obtain site control or site access and the redevelopment potential of the property is completed prior to making an award of a grant to a public entity. Public entities typically apply for grants to complete environmental investigation and remediation activities at properties where there is a **suspected or known discharge** of environmental contamination.

Underwriting Department-HDSRF

HDSRF Grant Closing Public Entity Grant Agreements

The HDSRF primarily works with public entities which are required to execute approval letters and grant agreements acknowledging the terms of the funding awards.

Underwriting Department-HDSRF

PUST Fund and HDSRF Grant Disbursements

NJDEP Recommendations for disbursements

Environmental investigation and remediation work is ongoing as part of the funded portion of the project. Working in partnership with the NJDEP, disbursement recommendations for this ongoing work are forwarded to the NJEDA.

Underwriting Department-HDSRF

Post Compliance - HDSRF Grants

Project Summary Schedule Forms

The HDSRF requires grant recipients to provide a project status summary form by the end of each calendar year. This summary form provides information regarding the progress of the environmental work and status of the redevelopment.

Underwriting Department-HDSRF

Annual Reporting to the Legislature

HDSRF Reporting

The NJEDA coordinates with the NJDEP to provide an annual report on the activities of the HDSRF program to the legislature. Information including the number of applications processed, amount of financial assistance and an assessment of the adequacy of the current funding levels is reported on a calendar year basis.

NJEDA UPDATE

Barbara Vadnais, P.E., Program Manager
NJEDA, Brownfields & Sustainable Systems



Update on NJEDA Brownfield Programs

June 21, 2023

Community Development/Brownfields and Sustainable Systems

Jenell Johnson, Managing Director

Elizabeth Limbrick, Director

Barbara Vadnais, Team Lead, today's presenter

Melissa Dulinski, Team Lead



What is the Brownfields Redevelopment Incentive Program?



Provides tax credits to incentivize **brownfields redevelopment** throughout New Jersey.



Program is **well funded with \$300MM**



Provides incentives on all phases of brownfields redevelopment **from investigation through remediation**.



Also includes **demolition** and disposal of structures, **asbestos abatement**, contaminated **paint** and **wood** removal, and **infrastructure** remediation.



Allows for the **redevelopment** project to be a **remediation-only** project.



Potential to **stack** with other funding **programs**, including **Aspire** and **Historic**.



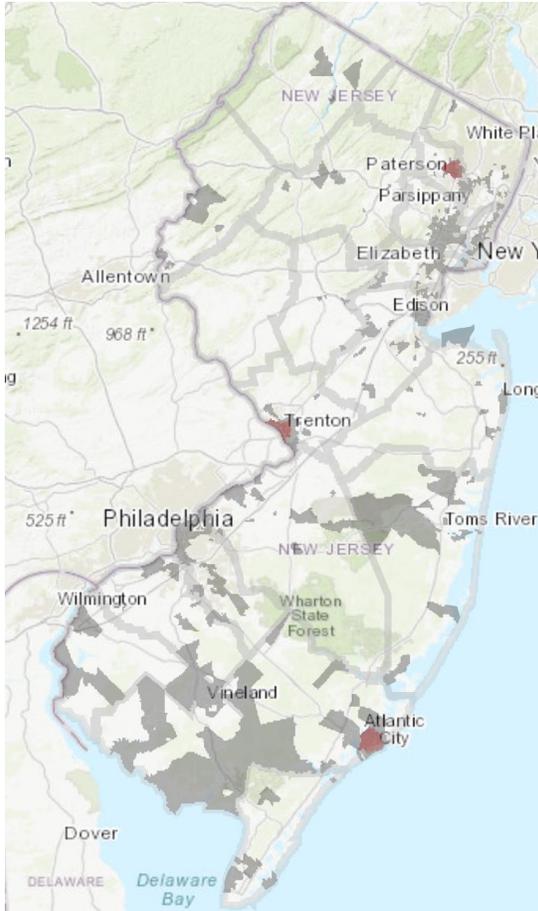
Tax credits are **transferable** (can be sold).



Higher incentives in special areas of the state.

Award Size

TAX CREDITS



50% up to \$4MM

Redevelopment projects **NOT** located within a qualified incentive tract or a government-restricted municipality:

- **50 percent** of eligible remediation costs up to a maximum of **\$4 million**
- **Equity contribution** is **20%** of remediation costs

60% up to \$8MM

Redevelopment projects located within a **qualified incentive tract** or a **government-restricted municipality (Atlantic City, Paterson, Trenton)**

- **60 percent** of the cost of eligible remediation up to a maximum of **\$8 million**,
- **Equity contribution** is **10%** of remediation costs.



Check out the [Mapping Tool](#) on our website

Key Features of BRIP

- ▶ Who is eligible: Eligible entities include private developers, non-profits, and municipalities / redevelopment agencies
- ▶ What sites are eligible: Eligible properties must be a brownfield site, and the applicant must not be in any way “liable” or “responsible” for the contamination at the site. Brownfield sites throughout the state are eligible for the program. You do **not** need to own the site.
Eligibility Wizard <https://www.njeda.com/bri-eligibility-assesment-tool/>
- ▶ What activities are eligible: Remediation activities are eligible.
 - ▶ Reasonable costs / NJDEP review / Contingency
 - ▶ Redevelopment Project can be a remediation-only project
- ▶ Tax Credits are awarded via **competitive** application process; Tax Credit is a one-time tax credit issued in the year of completion of remediation; Tax credit is transferable (can be sold one-time)
- ▶ **Prevailing wage** applies to entire site
 - ▶ **Construction PW** for 2 years following issuance of tax credit
 - ▶ **Building Services PW** for 10 years following project completion

Eligible Activities

- ▶ Soil and groundwater investigation
- ▶ Site remediation
- ▶ Hazardous materials assessment and survey
- ▶ Hazardous materials or waste disposal
- ▶ Prior environmental assessments and investigations within 24 months of application submission
- ▶ NJDEP site remediation and permit fees
- ▶ Planning activities that are brownfield related, such as conceptual reuse designs, Remedial Action Workplans
- ▶ Building and structural issues, including:
 - Demolition
 - Asbestos abatement
 - PCB removal
 - Contaminated wood or paint removal
 - Other infrastructure remedial activities



Ideal Project for the Brownfields Redevelopment Incentive Program

- ▶ Larger scale remediation and/or demolition
- ▶ **NOT** an owner of the site, unless it is owned by a public entity (due to the ownership liabilities under the NJ Spill Act) - some exemptions apply
 - ▶ Solutions: Lease the site; Enter in a Pre-Purchase ACO w/ DEP; structure the deal so to delay closing on the site until approved by EDA and redevelopment agreement is executed.
- ▶ Well defined areas of concern in order to propose remediation costs that are reasonable and appropriate since the tax credit cap cannot be increased after award
- ▶ Use of prevailing wage
- ▶ Project financing gap exists

Launch of the On-Line Application



<https://www.njeda.com/brownfield-redevelopment-incentive/>
to start the on-line application process

Applicant Checklist

Prior to applying, it is recommended that applicants use the Application Checklist to prepare for the application.

The full checklist can be found on the NJEDA Brownfields Redevelopment Incentive Webpage:

<https://www.njeda.com/brownfield-redevelopment-incentive/>

Also get ahead of it- talk with DEP now edataxinc@dep.nj.gov about

- Project costs
- Cost reasonableness
- Liability for contamination



Brownfields Redevelopment Incentive Program Application Checklist

(revised 06/16/2023)

REQUIRED DOCUMENT UPLOADS
NJEDA FORMS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> NJ Tax Clearance Certificate: State of New Jersey's online Premier Business Services (PBS) portal, for the Applicant and Affiliate (if applicable)<input type="checkbox"/> Religious Activities Form for the Applicant and Affiliates (if applicable)<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Questionnaire<input type="checkbox"/> Certification of Non-Involvement in Prohibited Activities in Russia or Belarus Pursuant to P.L. 2022, C. 3<input type="checkbox"/> Certifications and Acknowledgments of Applicant and Affiliates (if applicable)<input type="checkbox"/> CEO Certification for the Applicant and Affiliates (if applicable)<input type="checkbox"/> NJEDA Brownfield Redevelopment Incentive Mapping Tool Report<input type="checkbox"/> Form BRIP-PI-01 Redevelopment Project Schedule<input type="checkbox"/> Form BRIP-PI-02 Approach to Redevelopment Project Cost Estimate Form<input type="checkbox"/> Form BRIP-PI-03 Redevelopment Project Cost Estimate Form and supporting documentation<input type="checkbox"/> Form BRIP-PI-04 Detailed Description of Redevelopment Work



Visit the BRIP website for additional tools and resources

- ▶ Resources already available at <https://www.njeda.com/brownfield-redevelopment-incentive/>
 - Eligibility Self Assessment Tool <https://www.njeda.com/bri-eligibility-assessment-tool/>
 - Mapping Assistant Tool
 - Program Scoring Criteria
 - Green Remediation Requirements
 - Program Rules
 - Program Flyer
 - FAQs
 - Application Checklist
 - NJDEP Pre-Purchase ACO Forms



ABOUT US PUBLIC INFORMATION FINANCING AND INCENTIVES STRATEGIC INDUSTRY SUPPORT CAREERS

BROWNFIELD REDEVELOPMENT INCENTIVE

The Brownfields Redevelopment Incentive is a \$50 million per year competitive, project-based tax credit. The program provides a one-time transferrable tax credit to incentivize environmental remediation, abatement, and demolition activities that will allow for the redevelopment of brownfields sites for commercial, retail, or mixed-use development or expansion.

[Eligibility Self-Assessment Tool](#) ↗

PROGRAM GUIDE

- Eligibility
- Award Size
- Fiscal and Resident Protections
- Fees

[BEFORE YOU APPLY](#) >



Brownfield Planning and Assessment Services

Key Program Features

<https://www.njeda.com/brownfields-planning-and-assessment-services/>

- ▶ Funded by USEPA Assessment Grants
- ▶ NJEDA procures the contractor for this FREE service Public and privately owned properties are potential sites
- ▶ Assistance for Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), PA, SI, and RI, as well as Brownfield Planning Services
- ▶ Submit an Expression of Interest form, if you have a property and interested in receiving these services <https://www.njeda.com/brownfields-planning-and-assessment-services/>
- ▶ **Email:** bfassessment@njeda.com



Visit NJEDA.com
for more information
or email us at BFtaxcredit@njeda.gov



[@NewJerseyEDA](https://www.instagram.com/NewJerseyEDA) | njeda.gov | 609.858.6767

BREAK

10 Minutes



BCONE UPDATE

Anne Lazo, BCONE, Executive Director



A landscape photograph of rolling green hills under a blue sky with a single tree on a ridge. The hills are covered in lush green grass, and the sky is a deep blue with some light clouds. A single, dark tree stands on a small ridge in the distance, casting a shadow on the grass. The overall scene is peaceful and serene.

The Latest Changes at BCONE

ANNE LAZO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Introduction

Changes at BCONE

- Leadership
- Committees

Expansion of Membership

Scholarship Fund Announcement

Looking to Partner with Like-Minded Organizations

The Northeast Sustainable Communities Workshop





Leadership Changes

Executive Director – Anne Lazo

Executive Assistant – Michele Hurley

President – Melina Ambrosino

Vice Presidents – Nancy Struzenski & Almariet Roberts

Treasurer – Sandra Gaurin

Secretary – Lee Hoffman

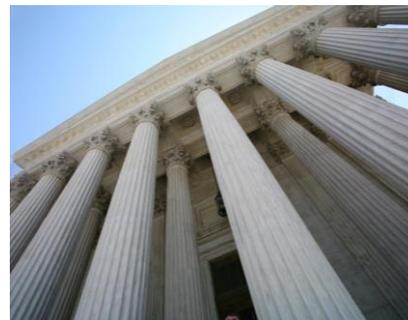
Committee Restructuring



Expansion Teams



Regulatory



Legislative



Marketing



Scholarship

Expansion of Membership



Consultants



Developers



Attorneys



Architects



Engineers

Scholarship Fund Announcement

- Restructuring Scholarship Award Parameters
- Partner with Organizations like Foster Forward
- Higher Scholarship Awards



Looking to Partner with Like-Minded Organizations

- NJ Licensed Site Remediation Professionals Association
- NY City Brownfield Partnership
- Society of Women Environmental Professionals – NJ and Greater Philadelphia
- Other Partner Organizations Wanted



Northeast
SUSTAINABLE
Communities
Workshop



BCONE
BROWNFIELD COALITION OF THE NORTHEAST

SAVE THE DATE

SEPTEMBER 19-20, 2023
WORCESTER, MA

WORCESTER



Thank you

Anne Lazo, Executive Director

alazo@brownfieldcoalitionne.org

Brownfieldcoalitionne.org

Brownfield Development Area (BDA) UPDATE

Frank McLaughlin, Manager

NJDEP, Office of Brownfield & Community Revitalization

frank.mclaughlin@dep.nj.gov



HISTORY: Brownfield Development Areas (BDAs)

NJDEP created Brownfield Development Area (BDA) program in 2002...

created a voluntary partnership

NJDEP works with selected communities affected by multiple brownfields to implement remediation and reuse plans for these properties in a coordinated fashion.

OBCR oversees BDA program...

designates new BDAs/modifies existing BDAs

assigns a single point-of-contact to work with local stakeholders

co-administers (with NJEDA) the Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund (HDSRF) grant program

Salem Industrial Gateway BDA, City of Salem



Brownfield Development Areas (BDAs) & HDSRF Grants

HDSRF grants to BDA Municipalities:

\$5 million/calendar year

BDA Municipalities:

Received \$187 million in HDSRF grants since 2003

Between 2006-2021, analysis of 135 brownfield sites (with partial remediation) resulted in...

\$8.37 in economic output for every 1\$ HDSRF grant

9,765 jobs

2,233 housing units

553 acres of new open space

reduction in carbon footprint, stormwater runoff, air pollution, 'greenfield lands savings vs traditional development



Dominick Andujar Park Opening (6/20/2023) funded by \$478,690 HDSRF grants & \$243,800 EPA Brownfields Grants (adjacent to North Camden BDA, Camden) .

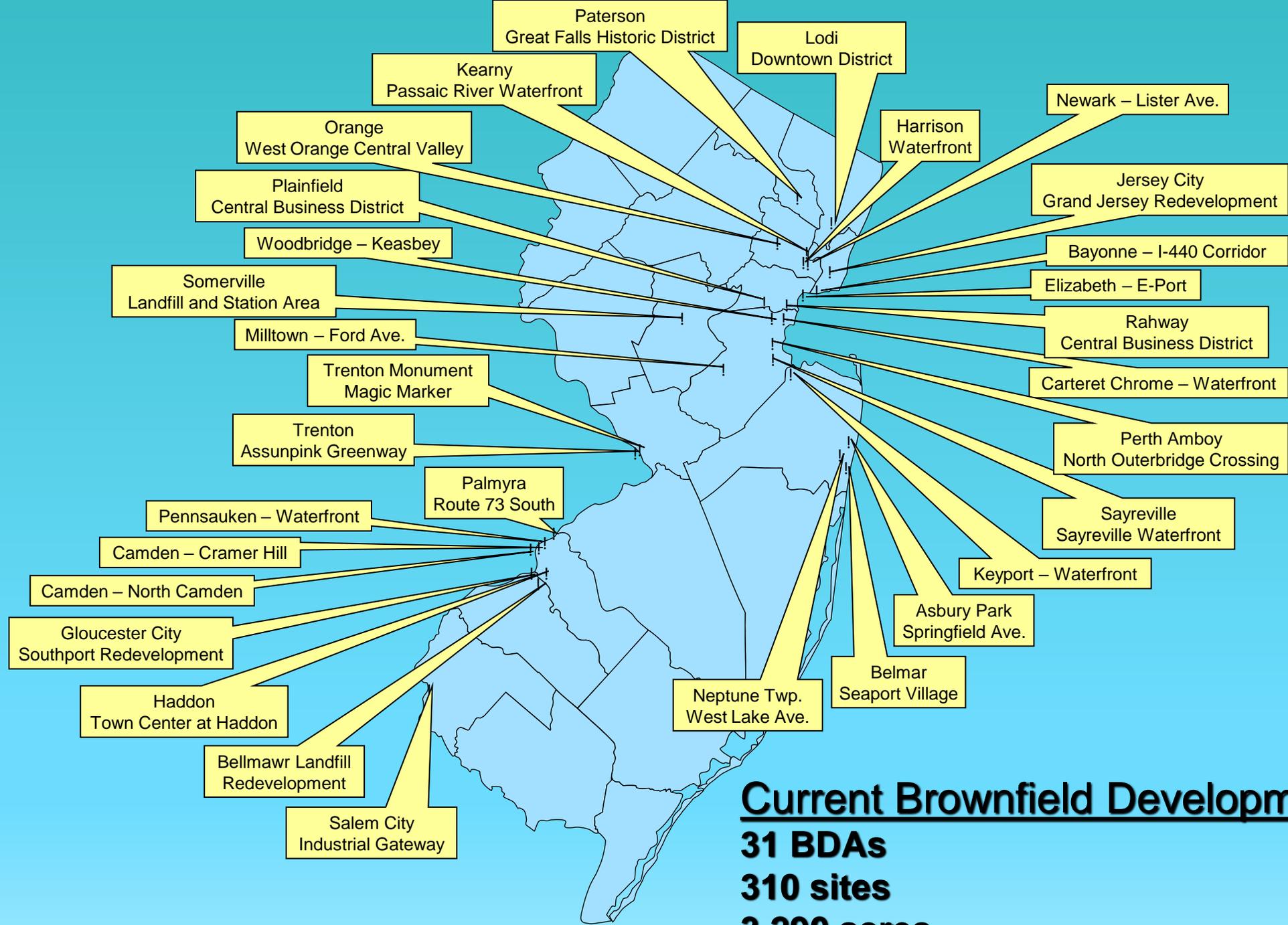


Current Brownfield Development Areas (2003-2009)



OFFICE OF BROWNFIELD REUSE				
BROWNFIELD DEVELOPMENT AREA STATISTICS				
BDA	YEAR	SITES	ACRES	END USE
Monument/Magic Marker (Trenton)	2003	5	14	Residential, Commercial, Open Space
Cramer Hill (Camden)	2003	8	140	Mixed-Use
North Camden (Camden)	2003	4	69	To Be Determined
Elizabethport (Elizabeth)	2003	8	200	Hotel, Commercial, Warehousing, Residential, Open Space
Subtotal 2003	4	25	423	
Lister Avenue (Newark)	2004	5	25	Warehousing, Riverfront Walkway, Retail
Route 73 South (Palmyra)	2004	28	190	Commercial/Retail Corridor, Greenway
Ford Avenue (Milltown)	2004	5	22	Residential, Open Space
Subtotal 2004	3	38	237	
Great Falls Historic District (Paterson)	2005	8	10	Residential, School, State Park, Retail, Commercial
Assunpink Greenway (Trenton)	2005	12	60	Greenway
Pennsauken Waterfront (Pennsauken)	2005	16	650	Residential, Retail, Open Space
Keyport Waterfront (Keyport)	2005	12	99	Residential, Commercial (tie in to existing marinas)
Harrison Waterfront (Harrison)	2005	20	95	Commercial, Retail, Sports Stadium
Route 440 Corridor (Bayonne)	2005	23	95	Commercial, Light Industrial
Subtotal 2005	6	91	1009	
West Lake Avenue (Neptune Township)	2006	6	3.5	Residential, Retail, Parks and Open Space
Central Valley (Orange/West Orange)	2006	15	10.5	Residential, Commercial, New Park
Salem Industrial Gateway (Salem City)	2006	23	230	Commercial, Industrial
Subtotal 2006	3	44	244	
Bellmawr Landfills (Bellmawr)	2007	2	70	Commercial, Retail, Hotel, Conference Center
Chrome Waterfront (Cartaret)	2007	4	104	Commercial, Retail, Ferry terminal, Marina, Recreation
Southport (Gloucester City)	2007	13	120	Commercial, Retail, Market-rate Housing
Grand Jersey (Jersey City)	2007	8	20	Commercial, Retail, Residential, Open Space
North Outerbridge Crossing (Perth Amboy)	2007	4	178	Office, Warehouse, Waterfront Greenway, Recreation
Subtotal 2007	5	31	492	
Springfield Avenue (Asbury Park)	2008	11	2	Commercial, Residential
Seaport Village (Belmar)	2008	4	1	Mixed-Use
Towne Center at Haddon (Haddon)	2008	6	1	Commercial, Retail, Residential
Sayreville Waterfront (Sayreville)	2008	2	425	Commercial, Retail, Residential, Amphitheater, Promenade
Subtotal 2008	4	23	429	
Passaic Avenue Waterfront (Kearny)	2009	6	29	Commercial, Retail, Residential, Riverfront Walk &
Downtown District (Lodi)	2009	10	15	Retail, Open Space
Central Business District (Plainfield)	2009	13	5	Retail, Residential, Greenway
Central Business District (Rahway)	2009	9	10	Residential, Commercial, Performing Arts
Landfill & Station Area (Somerville)	2009	15	157	Commercial, Retail, Residential
Keasbey Redevelopment (Woodbridge)	2009	5	240	Industrial, Open Space
Subtotal 2009	6	58	456	
TOTAL	31	310	3290	

NOTE: Some of the BDAs have been modified.



Current Brownfield Development Areas

31 BDAs

310 sites

3,290 acres

Applications new BDAs anticipated summer 2023

- BDA Application Form
- BDA Guidance Document
- Application Scoring Criteria
- BDA Program Overview

Existing BDAs can be modified

Open BDA application period: 90 days

OBCR application review: 60 days

We're excited to get your applications for new BDAs soon!



Focus



Economic Development

Bring Back Blighted Sites

DEP expanding brownfield partnership with municipalities

Franklin B. McLaughlin, Manager, Office of Brownfield & Community Revitalization, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

A healthy environment is a prerequisite for a healthy economy and healthy communities. The N.J. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is working with municipalities across the state to turn abandoned, underutilized and often contaminated land, also known as brownfields, into productive clean, safe and usable space to make those healthy ideals a reality.

Brownfields are the legacy of the Garden State's industrial past. These industrial or commercial properties range from small, abandoned corner gas stations to large, vacant former factories along industrial waterways. Though they are traditionally seen as a blight on neighborhoods, brownfields should be viewed as an opportunity for growth. Cleaned up and redeveloped, these sites are being transformed into valuable assets that can improve the quality of life in their communities.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates there are 450,000 brownfield sites in the nation. New Jersey has more than 14,000 active contaminated sites and many more brownfield sites. Their strategic locations along waterways and transportation corridors make these sites attractive for reuse, including as housing, open space, commercial, office and retail spaces, and as waterfront parks, paving the way for vibrant and resilient communities.

A sustainable enterprise

Redeveloping brownfields is a sustainable enterprise that benefits the state's land, water, air and natural resources. It's also smart growth, keeping greenfields, or undeveloped land, untouched. EPA estimates that 1 acre of brownfields reuse saves up to 4.6 acres of new greenfield development, with greater greenfield land savings anticipated in New Jersey.

Such efforts also substantially reduce stormwater runoff volume an average of 47% to 62%, according to EPA data from 2011, versus traditional greenfield



Harrison Avenue Landfill, Camden

BEFORE: An abandoned 86-acre city dump, operated in Camden from 1952 to 1971, was located next to a residential area and along two rivers. It remained neglected, without closure, for 35 years.

AFTER: The 62-acre Cramer Hill Waterfront Park is the largest park in Camden and has a fishing plaza, hiking and biking trails, a kayak launch, picnic area, playground, sensory garden, and shoreline observation areas along the Delaware and Cooper rivers. An additional 24 acres from the original dump have been turned into the Kroc Community Center, which serves area residents and offers enrichment programs, medical care, and a food pantry.



14 www.njlm.org/njmunicipalities | May 2023

Figure: "Bring Back Blighted Sites: DEP expanding brownfield partnership with municipalites" (Franklin B. McLaughlin, NJ League of Municipalities Magazine, May 2023).



UPDATE: Brownfield Development Areas (BDAs)



THANK YOU!
Questions?

National Park Landfill view of shoreline remediation/closure and Big Timber Creek (courtesy of Jeff Dye, Resource Renewal, LLC).

BROWNFIELD REDEVELOPMENT PARTNER UPDATE

Frank McLaughlin, Manager, NJDEP, OBCR
Jeffrey Dey, LSRP, President, Resource Renewal



National Park Landfill - HDSRF

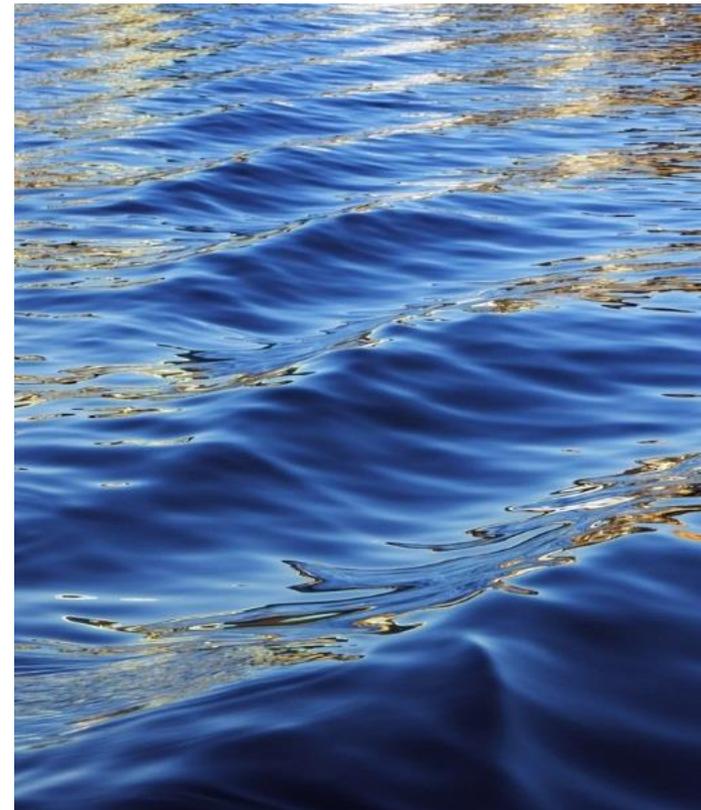
- First HDSRF Renewable Energy Project
 - 75% Renewable Energy Grant
- Early HDSRF recommendations were based on progress of the project
 - No supplemental grant approvals until prior grants were drawn down on
 - Statute does not offer much guidance
- Fund sections of an approved scope of work/cost estimate
- 10 grants, one RI and nine RA from 2017-2023
 - Some years there were more than one grant
- Total HDSRF to date = \$11,637,602.82





National Park Landfill Renewable Energy Solar Project

June 21, 2023 - Brownfield Quarterly Roundtable – 2023 Q2



Project Stakeholders



<https://www.nationalparknj.com>



- <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/brownfields/>



<https://www.njeda.gov/>

NP Renewal, LLC
Redeveloper

Jeffrey C. Dey
jeffd@resourcerenewal.com
609-352-5389

Today's Presentation

- Background
- Project points
- Photos and Video
- Impact on the Borough



Site History and Background

Background and the Early Days

- Lots total 73.52 Acres
- Historically Mud Flats and Marshland = Wetlands
- Borough Acquired the Site in 1954
- Borough lease Site to Robert Hawthorne, Inc. in 1970ish
- Hawthorne brought C&D debris from Philadelphia until 1979
- Upland area approximately 53 Acres

Interesting Facts about this Site/Project

- Site is a “Legacy” Land fill
- The first Legacy Landfill Projects to enter the SW Closure and SRP Remediation process from the beginning after LL Law was enacted.
- First HDSRF Landfill Closure to Renewable Energy Project
- Today – Completing final topsoil placement, seeding, and grading.
- Complete the closure this summer

Site Location



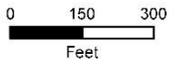


Legend

-  Air Monitoring
-  Site Boundary
-  Land Boundary



Key Map
Not to Scale



1 inch = 300 feet

PAMP - AIR MONITORING STATIONS	
NATIONAL PARK LANDFILL	
Grove Avenue National Park Borough, Gloucester County, NJ	
	
10 Lippincott Lane, Unit 1, Mt Holly, NJ 08060 Tel. (856) 273-1009 Fax. (856) 273-1012 1-866-Remedi-8	
Designed: SH	Detailed: SH
Checked: JD	Date: 3/27/2017
Job : 15077_AIR17	Figure: #





















































Project Completion

- Completion scheduled for second half of 2024
- Total Closure Project budget \$ 16 – 17 Million
- Post Closure Care and O&M Funded from Escrow
- Alternate Fill FUP provided funding to support Redeveloper 25% of the HDSRF project budget, other non-eligible costs, and the escrow account funding.

Ballasted solar project currently under construction



National Park Landfill Renewable Energy Solar Project

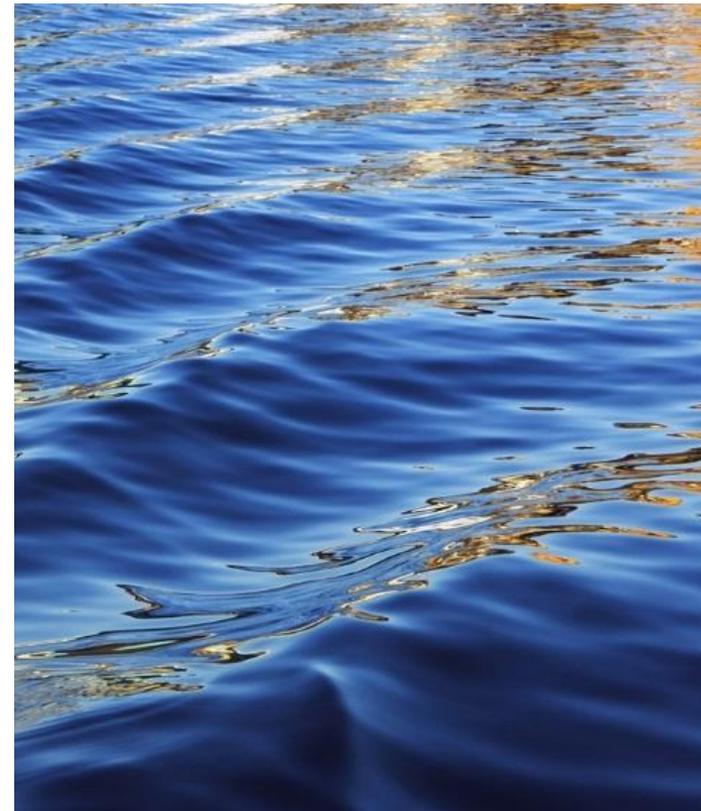
Solar Energy Benefits and Info

- Completion scheduled for second half of 2024
- Will Generate 5 to 7 Megawatts of Electricity
- The energy can provide power for up to 1,000 homes
- System will provide power for 30 years.
- Borough of National Park has avoided \$15 to \$18 million in cost avoidance or savings.
- Revenue to the Borough of National Park of approximately \$100,00 per year.



Questions?

Jeff Dey – jeffd@resourcerenewal.com – 609-352-5389



OPEN DISCUSSION

Brownfield & Landfill Redevelopment



CONCLUSION

THANK YOU!

