

NJWEA 2022

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

AO-25 & SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS (SEPs)



TODAY

Two Environmental Justice Programs

- AO-25
 - Administrative Order 2021-25 issued September 2021.
 - Establishes new conditions on permit approvals for sites located in “Overburdened” Communities
- SEPs
 - Supplemental Environmental Project
 - A SEP is an environmentally beneficial project that a respondent voluntarily agrees to perform as a condition of settling an enforcement action.

AO-25 TIMELINE

Environmental Justice

- “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.”
- April 2018, Executive Order No. 23, directed DEP to develop guidance for all agencies on environmental justice considerations in policymaking.
- 2018-2020 – Civil Actions against contaminated sites in lower income communities
- February 2020, AO 2020-02, establish EJ Advisory Council
- September 2020, develop list & guidelines for “overburdened communities”
- September 2021, AO 2021-25, immediate regulation of sites proposing new or expanded major projects.

AO-25 SCOPE

What is the scope of AO 2021-25?

1. Is the facility located in an overburdened community?
2. Is the facility type covered by the EJ Law?
3. Is the authorization sought covered by the EJ Law?
 - The authorization must be an individual permit.
 - The statutes governing the covered permits are enumerated by the EJ Law.

If the answer to all three questions above is “yes,” then AO 2021-25 applies.

Overburdened Communities (OBC)

Under the Environmental Justice Law

Data from 5 Year American
Community Survey (2015 to 2019)

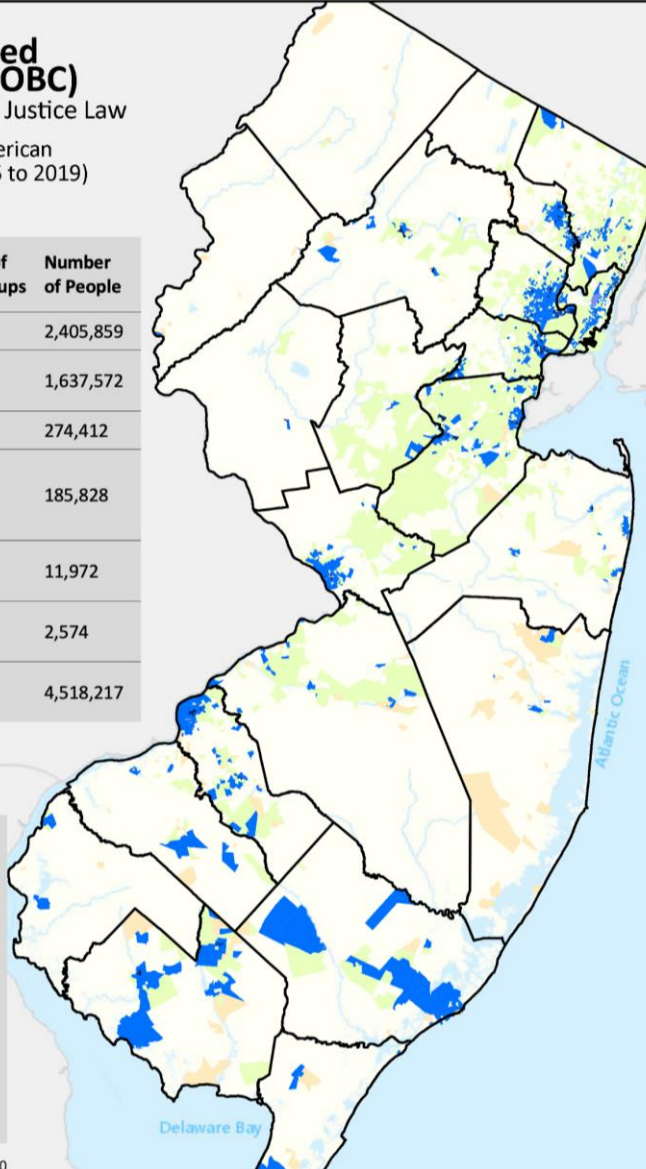
Category of OBCs*	Number of Block Groups	Number of People
Minority	1,670	2,405,859
Low Income & Minority	1,165	1,637,572
Low Income	197	274,412
Low Income, Minority, & Limited English	122	185,828
Minority & Limited English	12	11,972
Low Income & Limited English	2	2,574
TOTAL	3,168	4,518,217

Counties

*The Environmental Justice law defines OBCs as 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

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OVERBURDENED COMMUNITIES

<https://www.nj.gov/dep/ej/>

AO-25 TOWNS

Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Cumberland	Essex	Gloucester	Hudson	Hunterdon	Mercer	
Absecon	Bergenfield	Beverly	Audubon	Cape May	Bridgeton	Belleville	Clayton	Bayonne	Clinton	East Windsor	
Atlantic	Bogota	Bordentown	Bellmawr	Cape May Point	Commercial	Bloomfield	Deptford	East Newark	Flemington	Ewing	
Buena	Carlstadt	Burlington	Berlin	Lower	Deerfield	Of Orange	Elk	Guttenberg Town		Hamilton	
Buena Vista	Cliffside Park	Burlington	Berlin	Middle	Fairfield	East Orange	Franklin	Harrison Town		Hightstown	
Egg Harbor	Closter	Chesterfield	Camden	North Wildwood	Lawrence	Fairfield	Glass	Hoboken		Lawrence	
Egg Harbor	Cresskill	Delran	Cherry Hill	Ocean	Maurice River	Glen Ridge	Monroe	Jersey		Princeton	
Galloway	Demarest	Eastampton	Chesilhurst	Wildwood	Millville	Irvington	Pauls	Kearny Town		Robbinsville	
Hamilton	Dumont	Edgewater Park	Clementon	Wildwood Crest	Upper Deerfield	Livingston	Pitman	North Bergen		Trenton	
Hammonton Town	East Rutherford	Fields	Collingswood	Woodbine	Vineland	Maplewood	Swedes	Secaucus Town		West Windsor	
Northfield	Edgewater	Florence	Gloucester			Millburn	Washington	Union			
Pleasantville	Elmwood Park	Lumberton	Gloucester			Montclair	West Deptford	Weehawken			
Somers Point	Emerson	Maple Shade	Hi Nella			Newark	Westville	West New York Town			
Ventnor	Englewood	Mount Holly	Lawnside			Nutley	Woodbury				
	Englewood Cliffs	Mount Laurel	Lindenwold			South Orange Village					
	Fair Lawn	New Hanover	Magnolia			West Orange					
	Fairview	North Hanover	Merchantville								
	Fort Lee	Palmyra	Pennsauken								
	Garfield	Pemberton	Pine Hill								
	Glen Rock	Pemberton	Runnemede								
	Hackensack	Riverside	Somerdale								
	Harrington Park	Southampton	Stratford								
	Hasbrouck Heights	Westampton	Voorhees								
	Hillsdale	Willing	Waterford								
	Leonia	Wrightstown	Winslow								
	Little Ferry		Woodlynne								
	Lodi										
	Lyndhurst										
	Mahwah										
	Maywood										
		Middlesex	Monmouth	Morris	Ocean	Passaic	Salem	Somerset	Sussex	Union	Warren
	Midland Park										
	Montvale										
	Moonachie	Carteret	Aberdeen	Boonton Town	Barnegat	Bloomingtondale	Carneys Point	Bedminster	Franklin	Clark	Belvidere Town
	New Milford	Dunellen	Asbury Park	Butler	Berkeley	Clifton	Penns Grove	Bernards	Hopatcong	Cranford	Hackettstown Town
	North Arlington	East Brunswick	Belmar	Chatham	Brick	Haledon	Pennsville	Bound Brook	Montague	Elizabeth	Lopatcong
	Northvale	Edison	Bradley Beach	Dover Town	Jackson	Hawthorne	Salem	Bridgewater	Newton Town	Hillside	Phillipsburg Town
	Norwood	Highland Park	Colts Neck	East Hanover	Lacey	Passaic	Woodstown	Franklin	Sussex	Kenilworth	Washington
	Old Tappan	Jamesburg	Eatontown	Madison	Lakehurst	Paterson		Green Brook	Union	Linden	Office of Environmental
	Oradell	Metuchen	Farmingdale	Mine Hill	Lakewood	Pompton Lakes		Hillsugh		Plainfield	
	Palisades Park	Middlesex	Freehold	Montville	Little Egg Harbor	Prospect Park		Manville		Rahway	
	Paramus	Milltown	Freehold	Morris	Long Beach	Ringwood		Montgomery		Roselle	
	Ridgefield	Monroe	Hazlet	Morristown Town	Manchester	Totowa		North Plainfield		Roselle Park	
	Ridgefield Park Village	New Brunswick	Highlands	Mount Arlington	Ocean Gate	Wanaque		Raritan		Scotch Plains	
	Ridgewood Village	North Brunswick	Holmdel	Mount Olive	Seaside Heights	Wayne		Somerville		Springfield	
	River Edge	Old Bridge	Howell	Parsippany Troy Hills	South Toms River	Woodland Park		South Bound Brook		Summit	
	River Vale	Perth Amboy	Keansburg	Pequannock	Stafford					Union	
	Rochelle Park	Piscataway	Keyport	Randolph	Toms River					Westfield Town	
	Rockleigh	Plains	Long Branch	Rockaway	Tuckerton						
	Rutherford	Sayreville	Manalapan	Rockaway							
	Saddle Brook	South Amboy	Marl	Roxbury							
	South Hackensack	South Brunswick	Matawan	Victory Gardens							
	Teaneck	South Plainfield	Neptune	Wharton							
	Tenaflly	South River	Neptune								
	Teter	Spotswood	Ocean								
	Upper Saddle River	Woodbridge	Red Bank								
	Waldwick		Shrewsbury								
	Wallington		Tinton Falls								
	Westwood		Union Beach								
	Wood Ridge										

AO-25 APPLICABILITY

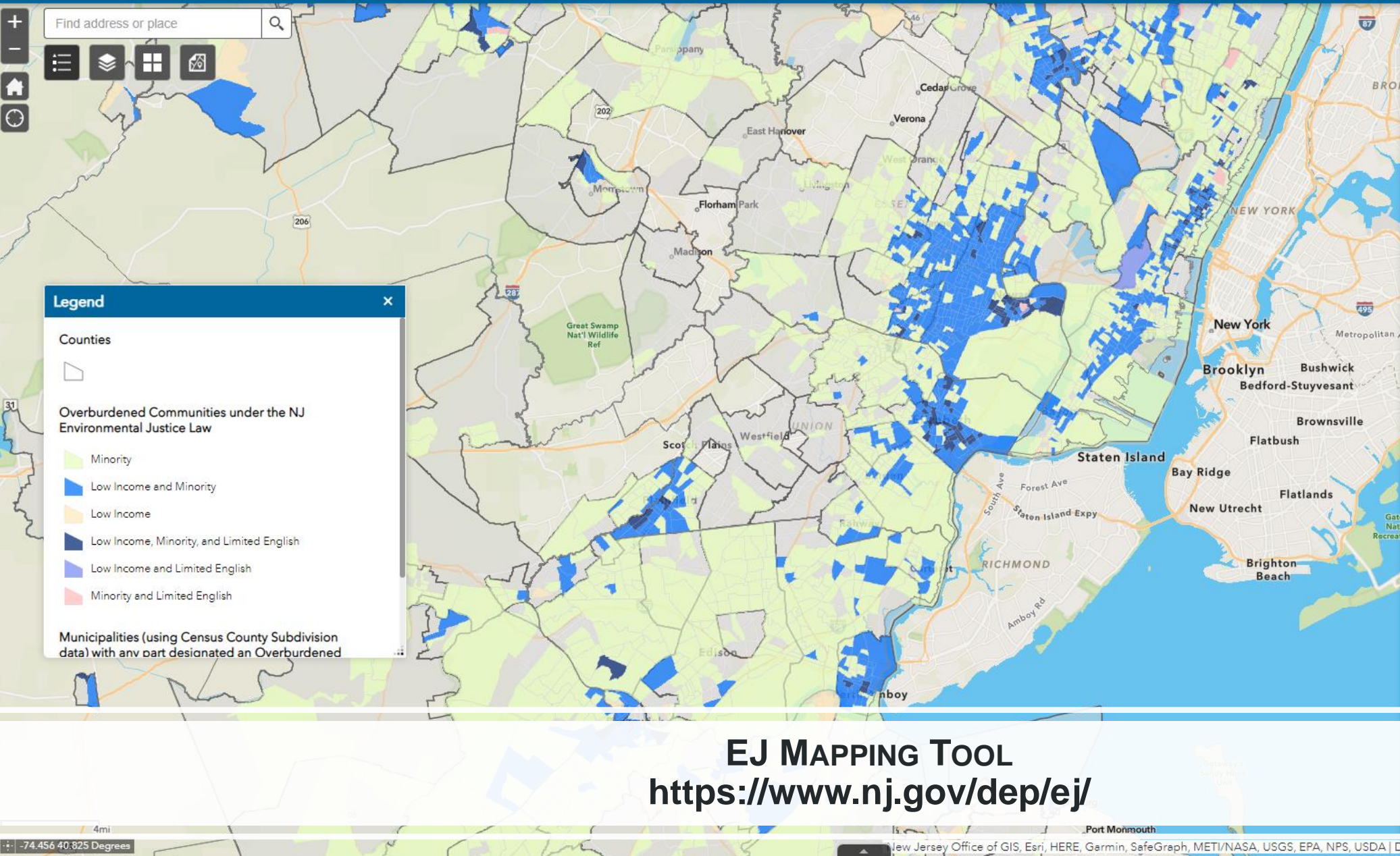
What facilities are subject to AO 2021-25?

1. Major sources of air pollution (Title V Air Permits ~ 20 MUAs);
2. Resource recovery facilities or incinerators;
3. Sludge processing facilities, combustors, or incinerators;
4. Sewage treatment plants with a capacity of more than 50 million gallons per day;
5. Transfer stations or other solid waste facilities, or recycling facilities intending to receive at least 100 tons of recyclable material per day;
6. Scrap metal facilities;
7. Landfills, including, but not limited to, a landfill that accepts ash, construction or demolition debris, or solid waste; or
8. Medical waste incinerators, except those that accept regulated medical waste for disposal, or is attendant to a hospital or university and intended to process self-generated regulated medical waste.


AO-25 PERMITS

AO 2021-25 applies to new permits, modified permits, registrations, or licenses, where the modification results in a facility expansion, or renewals of existing permits for major air facilities issued under the following statutes:

- R.S. 12:5-1 (Waterfront Development)
- N.J.S.A. 13:1D-29 (Construction Permits)
- N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1, 13:1E-26 (Solid Waste Management Act)
- N.J.S.A. 13:1E-48.1, 13:1E-99.21a (Comprehensive Regulated Medical Waste Management Act)
- N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.11 (New Jersey Statewide Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act)
- N.J.S.A. 13:1F-1 (Pesticide Control Act of 1971)
- N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 (The Wetlands Act of 1970)
- N.J.S.A. 13:9B-1 (Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act)
- N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 (Coastal Area Facility Review Act)
- N.J.S.A. 13:20-1 (Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act)
- N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 (Air Pollution Control Act)
- N.J.S.A. 58:1A-1, 58:4A-5 (Water Supply Management Act)
- N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1, 58:10A-21 (Water Pollution Control Act)
- N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50 (Flood Hazard Control Act)



About



Signed into law by Governor Phil Murphy on September 18, 2020, New Jersey's groundbreaking Environmental Justice Law, N.J.S.A. 13:1D-157, (Law) requires the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) to evaluate the contributions of certain facilities to existing environmental and public health stressors in overburdened communities when reviewing certain permit applications.

Pursuant to the Law, the Legislature designated an overburdened community as any census block group, as determined in accordance with the most recent United States Census, in which: (1) at least 35 percent of the households qualify as low-income households (at or below twice the poverty threshold as determined by the United States Census Bureau); (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 (without an adult that speaks English "very well" according to the United States Census Bureau).

This interactive mapping tool allows users to view the overburdened communities, the criteria each block group meets, and the municipality for which the overburdened community is designated in accordance with the New Jersey Environmental Justice Law, N.J.S.A. 13:1D-157, as well as query addresses to determine if they are within an overburdened community.

Please note: The boundary information in the shapefiles used are for statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; this depiction and designation does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement and they are not legal land descriptions. Due to minor inconsistencies between census data and state municipal boundaries, when viewing the interactive mapping tool of overburdened

EJ MAPPING TOOL
<https://www.nj.gov/dep/ej/>

AO-25 ACTIONS

AO 2021-25 establishes six (6) operative conditions for facilities seeking permits in overburdened communities:

1. Public comment periods are to be no less than **sixty (60) days**. 90 days upon request.
2. **Public hearings** will be mandatory. This requires in-person hearings to be in the overburdened community unless appropriate alternative arrangements are necessary due to COVID restrictions.
3. **Post a public notice** and solicit comments during the extended public comment period.
4. Applicants are expected to address the concerns raised by individuals in the overburdened community during the public comment.
5. The Department strongly encourages each applicant to engage directly with individuals in the overburdened community in advance of formal public comment.
6. **DEP can apply special conditions** as may be necessary to avoid or minimize environmental or public health stressors upon the overburdened community.

April 1, 2022

david.pepe@dep.nj.gov

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Permitting & Project Navigation
401 East State St.
Mail code: 401-07J
P.O. Box 420
Trenton, NJ 08625

Attn: David Pepe, P.G.

Re: AO 25 Completion Report
HMH Jersey Shore University Medical Center
Title V, Air Operating Permit, 5-Year Renewal, PI # 21324

Dear Mr. Pepe:

On behalf of Hackensack Meridian Health, Jersey Shore Medical Center (JSUMC), please see our completion report documenting compliance with administrative Order (AO) 25 and NJ Environmental Justice law N.J.S.A. 13:1D-157, et seq.

In accordance with this law, Jersey Shore completed the following:

1. Online Public Notice #1 - Posted information regarding a Public Hearing on the Asbury Park Press, Patch.com
 - a. <https://patch.com/new-jersey/asbury-park/classifieds/announcements/285679/hearing-to-be-held-regarding-air-operating-permit>
 - b. See notice attached.
2. Online Public Notice #2 - Posted information regarding a Public Hearing on the Neptune Twp Website.
 - a. <https://neptunetownship.org/public-notice>
3. Public Posting - Posted a physical copy of the Public Hearing Notice at the Neptune Twp Municipal Building – Bulletin Board
 - a. See photos attached.
4. Public Comment Space - Within the public notice provided an email address and mailing address to receive public comments. Activated & monitored email address for all comments/questions - jsumcconstructioninfo@hmn.org
 - a. Note – No Public Comments Received.
5. A public hearing was held on 2/16/22 via open Zoom Virtual Meeting
 - a. Video file transmitted to NJDEP via WeTransfer.com open link.
6. Key Dates:
 - a. Initial Public Posting Date: 1/17/22
 - b. Virtual Public Hearing Date: 2/16/22
 - c. End of 60-Day Comment Period: 3/18/22



Hackensack
Meridian Health

Eric Muench
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Jersey Shore University Medical Center To Hold Virtual Public Hearing Regarding Air Operating Permit on 2/16/2022


Neptune, NJ, January 1/17/2022 Hackensack Meridian Jersey Shore University Medical Center is holding a virtual, public hearing regarding the academic medical center's Title V Air Operating Permit on 2/16/2022 at 3:00 PM. This public notice is being made in accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Administrative Order 25, signed September 22, 2021, by Commissioner Shawn M. LaTourette on behalf of Jersey Shore University Medical Center and Hackensack Meridian Health.



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This post was contributed by a community member. The views expressed here are the author's own.

Asbury Park, NJ | Local Classified | Announcement | Jan 18

 Eric Muench, Neighbor

Hearing to be Held Regarding Air Operating Permit

Hackensack Meridian Jersey Shore University Medical Center is holding a virtual, public hearing regarding the academic medical center's Title V Air Operating Permit on Wednesday, February 16, at 3 p.m. This public notice is being made in accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Administrative Order 25, signed September 22, 2021, by Commissioner Shawn M. LaTourette on behalf of Jersey Shore University Medical Center and Hackensack Meridian Health.

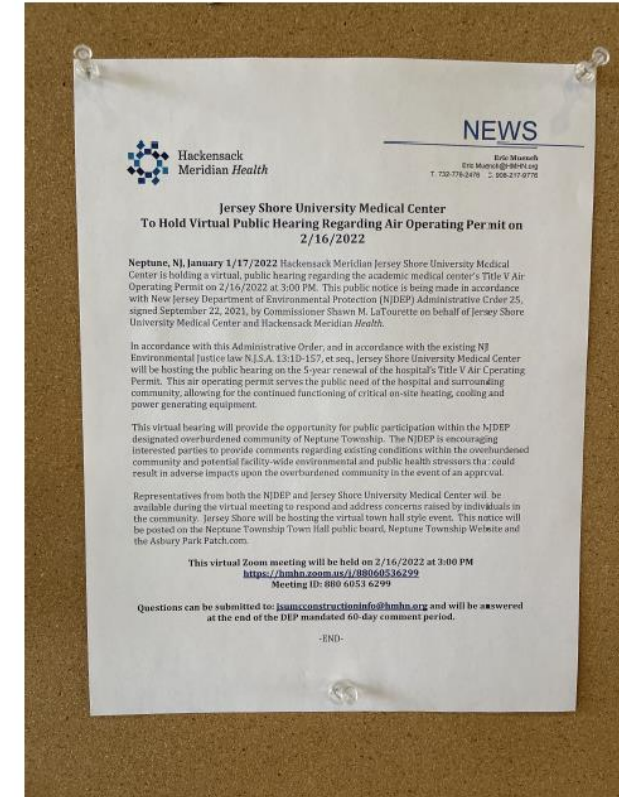


NEWS

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Photos of Public Noticed posted within the Neptune Township Municipal Building Lobby.

List of Overburdened Communities

This Excel spreadsheet provides the list of overburdened communities, the criteria each block groups meets, and the municipality for which the overburdened community is designated in accordance with the [New Jersey Environmental Justice Law, N.J.S.A. 13:1D-157](#).

[Read More](#)

Environmental Justice Mapping Tool

This interactive mapping tool allows users to view the overburdened communities, the criteria each block group meets, and the municipality for which the overburdened community is designated in accordance with the [New Jersey Environmental Justice Law, N.J.S.A. 13:1D-157](#), as well as query addresses to determine if they are within an overburdened community.

[Read More](#)

PDF Maps of Municipalities

The 331 simple, municipal specific maps identify the overburdened communities under the New Jersey Environmental Justice Law. There is a map for each municipality for which any part of the municipality has been designated an overburdened community pursuant to the act.

[Read More](#)

GIS Layer

This GIS Layer is a downloadable geographic information system (GIS) layer identifying the overburdened communities under the New Jersey Environmental Justice Law.

[Read More](#)

Technical Notes and Other Resources

These [technical notes](#) provide details about the overburdened community calculations and municipal designation.

This [presentation](#) from a webinar on February 9, 2021 for municipalities is a useful guide for understanding the data and tools about overburdened communities on this page.

This [recording](#) of the February 9, 2021 webinar is an additional resource for understanding the data and tools about overburdened communities. Agenda for webinar available [here](#).

[Read More](#)

OBC Notification FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) about the notification to municipalities regarding Overburdened Communities (OBCs) as defined by New Jersey's Environmental Justice Law.

[Read More](#)

EJ RESOURCES

www.nj.gov/dep/ej/communities.html#municipalities

QUESTIONS

SEPs

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS



Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs)

A Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) is an environmentally beneficial project that an entity voluntarily agrees to perform as a condition of settling an enforcement action. Since January 2010, seventy-two SEPs have been implemented. Potential projects to be considered by future enforcement actions can be submitted

SEP

Supplemental Environmental Project

- A SEP is an environmentally beneficial project that a respondent voluntarily agrees to perform as a condition of settling an enforcement action.
- A SEP is an activity that the violator would not otherwise have been required to perform, and in which **the public or the environment is the primary beneficiary**. Since January 2010, 72 SEPs have been implemented in C&E.

Examples of Supplemental Environmental Projects

There are several Supplemental Environmental Projects that have been implemented, but the projects listed below are some of the more noteworthy examples of SEPs. Click on the pictures for more information on these projects:



Waterfront South
Rain Gardens



Hawk Rise
Sanctuary



Solar Panels at
Red Bank School



Rutgers University



Turtle Creek



Osprey Population



Heart of Camden



Phoenix Park



Bear Swamp



Seaside Heights EV
Charging Stations



Rutgers-Camden Community Park Supplemental Environmental Project, Camden, NJ

This SEP involved the planting and long-term maintenance of several mature plum and crimson maple trees in this city-owned community park. These species were selected in part because of their ornamental value. The park is located adjacent to Rutgers-Camden's athletic fields and one block from the Benjamin Franklin Bridge and is equipped with a playground, benches and picnic tables. The trees were planted in the empty grassy areas, to supplement the already-existing trees, and a few were planted to replace dead trees and stumps.



Solar Panels at Red Bank Elementary School Supplemental Environmental Project, Thorofare, NJ

The Red Bank Elementary School in Thorofare, West Deptford Township, was the beneficiary of a Supplemental Environmental Project. This project consisted of the installation of 208 solar panels tied to two 30kW inverters for a total array size of almost 50kW. The solar panels were mounted on the school's roof and were projected to generate approximately 60,000 kWh of clean energy. The electricity generated through this solar installation will save taxpayers a substantial amount of money every year.

If you are interested in seeing real time data regarding the electricity generated daily, monthly and over the grid's lifetime as well as the amount of pollution avoided, click on this link: <http://rai.kiosk-view.com/redbank>



Waterfront South Rain Gardens Supplemental Environmental Project, Camden, NJ

Is it possible to convert an ugly old abandoned gas station into a beautiful rain garden? Yes, it is!

Abandoned nearly 20 years, remediation efforts of the gas station involved removal of 12 underground storage tanks, 1,850 tons of contaminated soil and treatment of contaminated groundwater.

The site has been transformed into attractive rain gardens, planted with trees, shrubs and grasses. The gardens are designed to manage as much as one million gallons of stormwater, aid in the control of local flooding and reduce stormwater runoff flowing to the Delaware River or to the local sewage treatment plant.

SEP CONDITIONS

- A SEP may have a direct or indirect relationship with the underlying violation, statute, and geographic area impacted in order to bring about meaningful environmental improvement.
- SEPs are to advance Department goals: with specific attention to reducing the environmental impact on overburdened communities or enhancing the Barnegat Bay.
- All SEPs are to include concrete and measurable environmental benefits.
- Acceptance of a SEP as part of a settlement agreement is the discretion of the Department.
- **For each dollar spent on the SEP, one dollar can be deducted from the penalty amount, up to 75% (50% for WPCA) of the total penalty agreed to in the settlement.**
- The respondent may incidentally receive some indirect or direct benefit from conducting the SEP and these benefits to the respondent may be reduced from the amount of penalty offset by the SEP.
- The settlement agreement should accurately and completely describe the terms of the SEP, including specific actions to be performed by the respondent and provide for a reliable means to verify that the respondent has completed the project.

SEP CRITERIA

- Four general categories of SEPs that C&E has approved include:
 - pollution reduction,
 - pollution prevention,
 - remediation, and
 - environmental enhancement.
- DEP has previously approved include retrofitting diesel vehicles, installation of pollution control devices, storm water basin improvement, solar panels, remediation of a closed gas station, land preservation and EV charging stations.
- The public or environment is to be the primary beneficiary of any SEP. The respondent may incidentally receive some indirect or direct benefit from conducting the SEP.
- In any publication, promotion, or statement in writing or spoken generated by the respondent, it must be clear and in a prominent manner, that the SEP was completed as a condition of a settlement of an enforcement action.
- A SEP may have a direct or indirect relationship with the underlying violation, statute, and area impacted. A direct relationship is one in which the SEP occurs near the site of the violation and: (1) reduces the adverse impact to public health and/or the environment to which the violation contributes, or (2) reduces the likelihood that similar violations will occur in the future, or (3) reduces overall risk to public health or the environmental potentially affected by the violation at issue.

SEP PROPOSAL

The SEP proposal should include

- Name and contact information of facility personnel knowledgeable of SEP
- Project description
- Start date & completion date
- Project deliverables
- Project milestones and timeline for reaching milestones
- Timeline for submitting interim and final verification to DEP for review
- Detail of costs
- Project benefits
- Identification of parties that benefit from the project
- Role of third party (if applicable)

NJDEP SEP Criteria	
Project Description	<p>Seaside proposes to install Level 2 Electric Vehicle fast charging stations at the Municipal Parking Lot on Grant Ave. in Seaside Heights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 2 – 240V AC Charging Level 2 chargers are compatible with all EV types Delivers Full Charge in 4 to 6 hours Delivers 25 RPH (Miles of Range per hour)
Proposed Project total cost	75% of Final ACO Negotiated Penalty - TBD
Start Date	April 1, 2017
Completion Date	June 1, 2017
Project Deliverables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Bid Document Winning Bidder Proposal Package Final As-Built Package and Proof of Installation
Project Milestones and timeline for reaching milestones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As this will be a publicly bid and awarded project, all timelines and milestones will be included in the Bid Document.
Timeline for submitting interim and final verification to DEP for review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim verification will be public notice proof of winning bid award. Final verification will be as-built and proof of project installation as provided by selected manufacturer and EV network Management Company.
Detail of Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% - Design 10% - Bid Award, Oversight, Equipment Install 80% - Equipment Planning estimates are approximately \$10,000 per EV charging station. Seaside Heights owns and operates the Borough's electric distribution system. Seaside will utilize existing qualified electrical staff to complete a majority of installation and station connection permitting.

Role of third party (if applicable)	<p>The public bid document will call for a third-party company to furnish and operate the EV charging stations. This third-party will provide network access for all of the new EV stations Seaside will be installing. This network access will enable the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A streamlined, accessible payment method to enable users to pay for the electricity delivered from the EV station to the vehicle. A mobile phone "app" allowing users to find the stations. Networked monitoring of the Seaside EV stations to provide usage data and information (such as Greenhouse Gas reduction data). Periodic Manufacturer maintenance
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Seaside Heights and the SEP

The proposed improvement project has a direct relationship with Seaside Heights and the SEP will occur near the site of the violation. The operation of three diesel-fired internal combustion engines utilized for Demand Response operations located on Sherman Blvd. in Seaside Heights is the subject of PEA160001. This SEP will achieve multiple net benefits one of which being a decrease in local air pollution from internal combustion engines. Therefore as stated in the Department's SOP the three different types of SEP are as follows:



- (1) The SEP reduces the adverse impact to public health and/or the environment to which the violation contributes, or
- (2) The SEP reduces the likelihood that similar violations will occur in the future, or
- (3) The SEP reduces overall risk to public health or the environment potentially affected by the violation at issue.

The SEP proposed by Seaside would satisfy Criteria #1 listed above. The proposed EV charging stations clearly reduce the adverse impact to public health and/or the environment to which the violation contributes. The EV charging stations reduce the formation of greenhouse gases originating from internal combustion engines. In contrast, the violation in question is related to the operation of internal combustion engines.

populations can reach nearly 65,000 people. Seaside Heights is situated on the Barnegat Peninsula, a barrier peninsula that separates Barnegat Bay from the Atlantic Ocean. Seaside Heights was incorporated as a borough by an act of the New Jersey Legislature on February 26, 1913, from portions of both Berkeley Township and Dover Township (now Toms River Township), based on the results of a referendum held on March 25, 1913. The borough was named for its location on the Atlantic Ocean.



Figure 1: Proposed SEP location in Seaside Heights, New Jersey

In a plan to benefit both residents, visitors, municipal employees and the environment, Seaside Heights is planning to invest and begin to build an electric vehicle charging network. The Borough of Seaside Heights is proposing to install multiple electric vehicle charging stations for this SEP. The Borough will issue a public bid

document soliciting qualified bidders who can specify, design and furnish "level 2" electric vehicle (EV) charging stations at a Borough owned public parking lot. Seaside Heights has selected the municipal parking lot located on Grant Avenue as this project's location. The EV charging stations will be networked and supported by a third-party manufacturer/vendor.



Figure 1: Sample EV charging stations

The winning bidder will be a nationally recognized company who maintains up-to-date "apps" which can

SEP CLOSEOUT REPORT

- As specified in the settlement document the respondent is to submit to the Department necessary updates on the progress of completing the SEP.
- The intervals at which periodic project status updates must be submitted will vary depending on the SEP. Similarly, the contents of the interim project reports will vary.
- Two types of verification include: photos illustrating project progress and invoices detailing equipment or supply purchases. The intervals and contents are to be detailed in the settlement document.
- For multi-year projects, at a minimum, a SEP update should be submitted to the Department once every 3 months.
- For short-term projects, such as a year or less, monthly updates may be more appropriate. However, these timelines will depend primarily on the complexity of the SEP. C&E should include timelines that it deems appropriate to determine that the SEP is being completed as required.
- C&E may need to visit the site of the SEP while in progress or once completed to verify that the SEP is completed as required by the settlement document.

Figure 2 represents the total accumulated energy (MWh) distributed by the EV stations installed by Seaside under the terms of this SEP. As detailed earlier in this report, this is expected to dramatically increase over the next few years based on observed EV charging station usage and as electric vehicle ownership increases in the United States.

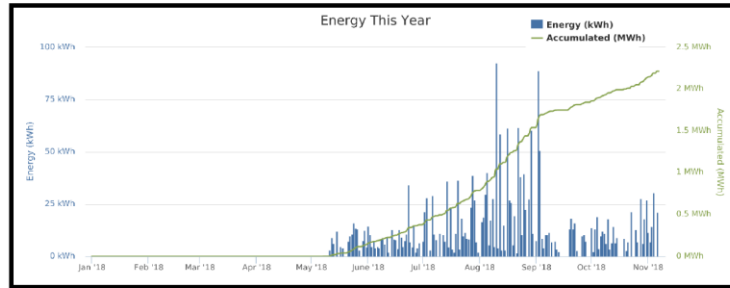


Figure 2: YTD Total Electric Charging for All Stations Combined

The below table identifies a projected increase in environmental benefits based on the pounds of pollution saved by utilizing electric vehicles and charging stations versus gasoline powered vehicles in the next five (5) years.

"TAILPIPE SAVINGS"					
Electric Vehicles & Charging Stations VS Gasoline Powered Passenger Vehicles					
2018 YTD (pounds of pollution saved)		2019 Projection (pounds of pollution saved)		5 Year Projection (pounds of pollution saved)	
-18.70	VOCs	-41.68	VOCs	-289.91	VOCs
-19.48	THC	-43.41	THC	-301.97	THC
-170.01	CO	-378.88	CO	-2,635.56	CO
-12.53	NOx	-27.93	NOx	-194.30	NOx
-0.08	PM ₁₀	-0.18	PM ₁₀	-1.23	PM ₁₀
-0.07	PM _{2.5}	-0.17	PM _{2.5}	-1.15	PM _{2.5}
-6,662.91	CO ₂	-14,848.78	CO ₂	-103,291.54	CO ₂

SEP Completion Report

1. A detailed description of the SEP as implemented

In order to satisfy this SEP, and to benefit both residents, visitors, municipal employees and the environment, Seaside Heights has installed six (6) dual-port Electric Vehicle Charging Stations. These stations have the capacity to simultaneously charge up to twelve (12) hybrid and all-electric vehicles.



EV Site #1 – 55 Grant Ave.



EV Site #2 – 21 Hancock Ave.

The Borough issued a public bid document soliciting qualified bidders who specified, designed and furnished "level 2" electric vehicle (EV) charging stations at two (2) different Borough-owned public parking lots. The EV charging stations are managed by ChargePoint, are networked, and are included in multiple EV station online searchable databases (https://na.chargepoint.com/charge_point). Furthermore, these stations are accessible by both Android and iPhone "apps".

There are many online mapping tools that the general public can use to find EV stations. Below is one example showing the details of the stations (12 charging ports total) installed in Seaside Heights for this SEP from the site <https://pluginamerica.org>:



2. A description of any operating problems encountered and the solutions thereto

The installation of the EV Charging stations was relatively straightforward. The concrete pedestals on which the charging units are placed are pre-fabricated. The charging unit comes pre-assembled from the manufacturer. A licensed electrician who is familiar with the installation process completes all local trenching, grading, wiring and setup. From there a representative of the owner creates an administrative account with ChargePoint in order to configure all pricing, usage and reporting options. Finally, the ChargePoint network software generates periodic usage reports.

3. Itemized costs (See Invoices attached)

- Site #1 - Sherman Blvd. Parking Lot EV Station Installation Cost: \$41,160.00
 - Completed by LilyPad EV (invoice attached)
- Site #2 - Grant Ave. Parking Lot EV Station Installation Cost: \$32,775.00
 - Completed by Rowe Electric (invoice attached)
- Total EV Stations Installed: 6 dual-port stations with 12 chargers total
- Total EV Station Cost: \$73,935.00**
 - Seaside's SEP obligation under ACO: \$71,700

SEP COMPLETION REPORT



SEP IN REVIEW

- Initial Penalty Assessment
 - \$119,500
- SEP Approved for 75% of Penalty Assessment
- EV Project (10 chargers) total cost
 - \$73,935
- EV Install Grant
 - \$20,000
- Final Penalty Payment
 - \$23,900

GRANTS

OFFICIAL SITE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Governor Phil Murphy • Lt. Governor Sheila Oliver

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Department of Environmental Protection

Air Quality, Energy & Sustainability

HOME ABOUT AIR QUALITY CLIMATE CHANGE CLEAN ENERGY RADIATION PROTECTION SUSTAINABILITY

DRIVE GREEN

Home / Affordability / Incentives

Home Electric Vehicle Basics Medium- and Heavy-Duty EVs Why go Electric? NJ EV Initiatives Regional Partnerships

Incentives To Drive Green

There are many different state and federal incentives to make the transition easier.

STATE INCENTIVES

- + Clean Fleet Electric Vehicle Incentive Program: Funding for State and Local Government Authorities
- + Charge Up New Jersey: Rebates for Electric Vehicle Purchase or Lease
- + Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Tax Exemption
- + **It Pay\$ to Plug In: NJ's Electric Vehicle Charging Grants Program**

FEDERAL INCENTIVES

- + Plug-in Electric Drive Vehicle Credit
- + Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit
- + Alternative Motor Vehicle Credit

GRANTS



It Pays to Plug In: NJ's Electric Vehicle Workplace Charging Grant Program Application Form

Overview

The Workplace Charging Grant Program provides grants to employers to offset the cost of purchasing and installing electric vehicle charging stations¹. This program is designed to support and encourage employees to purchase and drive electric vehicles to work, which reduces vehicle emissions.

Grant Eligibility Criteria

- Eligible employers include public, private, for-profit, not-for-profit, educational, and governmental entities. Owners/operators of parking facilities used by commuters or employees of other companies are eligible.
- Only Level 1² and Level 2³ charging stations are eligible for grant money. Level 3 or DC fast chargers are not recommended for workplace charging and will not be covered by this program.
- For employers with more than 50 employees, we recommend (but do not require) use of an employee survey (sample provided in "[Plug-In Electric Vehicle Handbook for Workplace Charging Hosts](#)") to determine the number of Level 1 versus Level 2 charging stations that may be needed to satisfy demand.
- The charging stations must be installed at facilities in New Jersey.
- Charging stations must be owned by the applicant (not leased) unless participating in the PSE&G workplace charging program because PSE&G retains ownership of those charging stations.
- An applicant may choose to charge a reasonable fee for employee use of a charging station. A reasonable fee could include the actual cost of electricity and a minor administrative cost.
- The applicant must comply with the requirements in the [Certification Checklist](#).
- The applicant may be asked to provide access to the charging stations for site visits to verify installation.

Amount of Reimbursement

Upon completion of work in accordance with the eligibility criteria, NJDEP will reimburse each applicant as follows:

- Up to \$250 per Level 1 charging station; and
- Up to \$5,000 per Level 2 charging station.

IT PAYS TO PLUG IN GRANT DETAILS

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

Private residential dwellings other than multi-unit dwellings are not eligible for grants.

The program is open to all other applicants: Businesses, governments, non-profit organizations, and educational institutions.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Workplaces: Level 1 and Level 2 charging stations for employees who drive electric vehicles. Examples include workplace chargers for employees who drive electric vehicles to work, and chargers for fleet vehicles.

Public Places: Level 1 and Level 2 charging stations that are open to the public. Examples include charging stations in downtown areas, public parking lots and garages, hotels, transit centers, leisure destinations, colleges and universities, retail parking areas, and public parks.

REIMBURSEMENT AMOUNTS

Upon completion of work in accordance with the eligibility criteria, NJDEP will reimburse each applicant for a percentage of eligible costs, up to a maximum of:

\$750 per Level 1 charging port;

\$4,000 per Level 2 charging port;

eMobility reimbursements will vary depending on location and availability to the public.


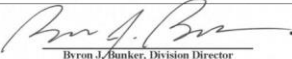
Location	publicly accessible	government property	private property
Public place	Yes	100% up to maximum	100% up to maximum
Workplace	No	100% up to maximum	100% up to maximum
Multi-unit dwelling	No	100% up to maximum	100% up to maximum
Corridor*	Yes	100% up to maximum	80% up to maximum

QUESTIONS

MUA - AIR COMPLIANCE REMINDERS



Portable EGs require air permits!

		UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY 2014 MODEL YEAR CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY WITH THE CLEAN AIR ACT OF 1990		OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION AND AIR QUALITY ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48105	
Certificate Issued To: Power Solutions International, Inc. (U.S. Manufacturer or Importer) Certificate Number: EPSIB11.LNGP-016		Effective Date: 10/30/2013 Expiration Date: 12/31/2014		 Byron J. Bunker, Division Director Compliance Division	
Manufacturer: Power Solutions International, Inc. Engine Family: EPSIB11.LNGP Certificate Number: EPSIB11.LNGP-016 Certification Type: Mobile and Stationary Fuel : Natural Gas (CNG/LNG) LPG/Propane Emission Standards : HC + NOx (g/kW-hr) : 2.7 CO (g/kW-hr) : 4.4 NMHC + NOx (g/kW-hr) : 2.7NOx (g/Hp-hr) : 1 VOC (g/Hp-hr) : 0.7 CO (g/Hp-hr) : 2 Emergency Use Only : N					
Pursuant to Section 213 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. section 7547) and 40 CFR Part 1048, 40 CFR Part 60, 1065, 1068, and 60 (stationary only and combined stationary and mobile) and subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in those provisions, this certificate of conformity is hereby issued with respect to the test engines which have been found to conform to applicable requirements and which represent the following nonroad engines, by engine family, more fully described in the documentation required by 40 CFR Part 1048, 40 CFR Part 60 and produced in the stated model year. This certificate of conformity covers only those new nonroad spark-ignition engines which conform in all material respects to the design specifications that applied to those engines described in the documentation required by 40 CFR Part 1048, 40 CFR Part 60 and which are produced during the model year stated on this certificate of the said manufacturer, as defined in 40 CFR Part 1048, 40 CFR Part 60. This certificate of conformity does not cover nonroad engines imported prior to the effective date of the certificate. It is a term of this certificate that the manufacturer shall consent to all inspections described in 40 CFR 1068.20 and authorized in a warrant or court order. Failure to comply with the requirements of such a warrant or court order may lead to revocation or suspension of this certificate for reasons specified in 40 CFR Part 1048, 40 CFR Part 60. It is also a term of this certificate that this certificate may be revoked or suspended or rendered void <i>ab initio</i> for other reasons specified in 40 CFR Part 1048, 40 CFR Part 60. This certificate does not cover large nonroad engines sold, offered for sale, or introduced, or delivered for introduction, into commerce in the U.S. prior to the effective date of the certificate.					

Make sure you have a Certificate of Conformity for each your permitted generators!



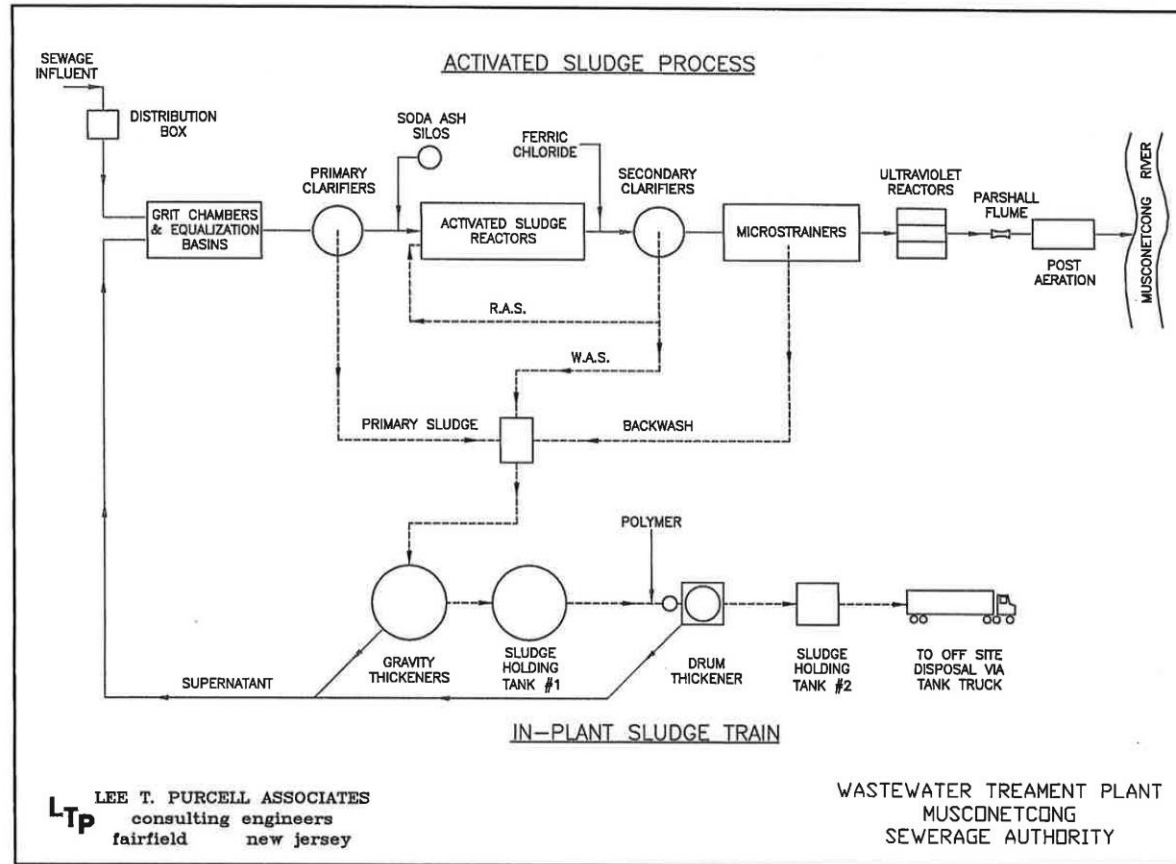
MUA - AIR COMPLIANCE REMINDERS

Air Permits for Sludge Handling

Equipment used for treating municipal wastewater if the equipment does any of the following:

- VOCs and Group 2 TXS in the influent of 3,500PPB or more;
- Group 1 TXS concentration in the influent of 100PPB or more;
- Discharges more than 50 pounds per hour of sludge (2% by weight or greater).

MUA - AIR COMPLIANCE REMINDERS



Sludge handling and/or treatment

- New Sources: Air emissions from each municipal sludge handling and/or treatment facility shall be **captured and vented to an air pollution control device**.
- The control device shall be designed to treat odorous compounds in such a way that odors at the sensitive receptor with the highest impact, as determined for a short-term averaging time and through air quality modeling approved by the Department, will have an odor intensity of less than 5 dilutions-to-threshold ($D/T < 5$).

ODOR COMPLAINTS

How is odor regulated?

- Air pollution is defined as “the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in such quantities and duration as are, or tend to be, injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life or property, or would unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.”
- Odor is an air contaminant and therefore may be considered air pollution if it is present in a way that unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life or property.

What triggers an odor investigation?

- NJDEP or a local health department will initiate an investigation in response to complaints from one or more citizens regarding objectionable odors.

Do all odor complaints result in violations?

- No.
- In order to verify a complaint and issue an enforcement action, an investigation must be performed and the investigator must verify the odor on the complainant’s property and concur that the odor “unreasonably interfered with the enjoyment of life or property.”

QUESTIONS

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