



AQUADUCT

Newsletter of the New Jersey Chapter - American Water Resources Association
January 2005

Designation of the Lower Delaware River (LDR) as Special Protection Waters (SPW)

Bill Muszynski, P.E.

In 1992, the Commission adopted SPW regulations designed to protect existing high water quality in the upper region of the Basin. The SPW regulations currently protect the 120 mile stretch of the Delaware River and its drainage area from Hancock, New York downstream to the Delaware Water Gap. This includes the sections of the Upper and Middle Delaware River federally designated "Wild and Scenic" in addition to an eight-mile reach between Milrift and Milford, Pennsylvania (see Figure 1).

On April 26, 2001, the Delaware Riverkeeper Network petitioned the Commission to classify the Lower Delaware River (LDR) – the reach of the main stem Delaware River extending from River Mile 209.5 (the downstream boundary of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area) to River Mile 133.4 (the head of tide at Trenton) as SPW. (See Figure 2)

At its September 1, 2004 meeting, the Commission approved sending a draft Resolution to public comment designating the LDR as SPW. The SPW program is designed to maintain the quality of interstate waters where existing water quality is better than the established stream quality objectives. In addition to requesting comments on the SPW designation, the Commission also sought comment on the classification of the reaches designated as "Outstanding Basin Waters" (OBW) and "Significant Resource Waters" (SRW), as defined in Section 3.10.3.A.2.a. of the Regulations. The comment period extended through November 30, 2004. Comments were also received at an October 27, 2004 public hearing held in Philadelphia Pennsylvania. After considering the comments, the Commission is expected to take action on the Resolution at its January 2005 meeting. The draft Resolu-

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President's Message Ray Zabihach

On behalf of the new 2005 Executive Board, I would like to thank the membership for their vote of confidence. Last year was the beginning of a new direction for the New Jersey Section of the AWRA. As an organization we are becoming more visible by initiating a Continuing Seminar Series, resurrecting the *Aqueduct* Newsletter as well as our website, organizing field trips and encouraging partnerships with other water resource professional organizations.

The Section will be striving to do a better job of reaching out to our membership and water resource professionals throughout our state this year. While the Mid-Atlantic Conference has been postponed from this year to next, other planned events should more than make up for it. Preparations are under way to organize a spring field trip and a much larger event in the fall with the newly formed Floodplain Management Committee.

Our most visible outreach is this newsletter. The quality of the *Aqueduct* in both content and appearance has improved considerably. Thank you for your positive responses. The Editor and staff will continue to improve the *Aqueduct* and make it into a publication which water resource professionals in New Jersey can turn to for the latest information and ideas. We look forward to your participation with us during 2005.

**NJAWRA Continuing Seminar Series
NJAWRA Field Trip to PSE&G Estuary Enhancement Sites**

On October 22, 2004, a group of 20 from the NJ-AWRA met at the Delaware River Basin Commission in West Trenton, New Jersey to board a bus headed South. Marcia Walton from Public Service Enterprise Group (PSEG, who left Pennsville, NJ at 5:45 am, not to return until 6:30 pm) met us to start the journey to the PSEG Estuary Enhancement Program (EEP) sites in Cumberland and Salem Counties. Mark Strickland and Jeff Pantages also from the PSEG EEP met us during the trip.



It is safe to say that our tour group was overwhelmed by the extent of the wetland restoration sites at Maurice River Township and Commercial Township. To get a close up look at the fish ladder at Sunset Lake was also a treat. The Alloway Creek phragmites control site was very interesting and Jeff Pantages' description of all the control practices helped the group understand techniques for other sites, and the difficulty of taming invasive species. The NJ-AWRA has four high-light photographs on our section website (http://www.awra.org/state/new_jersey/meetings.html#pseg-tour). The only disappointment that we had was our inability to stay at any one site for an extended time.

**Next Field Trip:
April 29th, 2005
Janssen Pharmaceutica, Titusville, NJ
Green Building Techniques, River-Friendly
Activities and Long Term Master Planning
Watch the NJAWRA website for more details!**

Marcia Walton took care of all the logistics and PSEG procured the bus transportation and provided lunch. The field trip was certainly appreciated by all in attendance. The NJ-AWRA thanks PSEG's staff for their kindness, knowledge and hospitality. Please see the PSEG website for more details on the EEP: <http://www.pseg.com/companies/nuclear/estuary/overview.jsp>.

**NEW! NJAWRA Floodplain Management Subcommittee:
To initiate the NJ Association of State Flood Plain Managers
Michael Graham, SmartVent**

This past hurricane season has brought a lot of attention to the devastation that Mother Nature can bring. New Jersey has been very lucky, but it's likely that someday we could be hit again. There are over 200,000 residents in NJ with Flood insurance policies, and thousands more that live in flood zones, but have no flood insurance. As we have learned from other states, preparation, organization, and sharing information can dramatically reduce damage, loss of life, and the recovery time. The objective of the NJ Flood Plain Managers organization is to build a diverse group of professionals into an organization that will help manage, educate, and protect the people and businesses located in the flood plain of our State. This group will also give us national exposure through the ASFPM (Association of State Flood Plain Managers) where laws and regulations that impact NJ can be influenced. This group will include but will not be limited to Flood Plain Managers, Code officials, Surveyors, Department of Environmental Protection, AWRA members, Emergency Managers, private related companies, and FEMA. The experience of the AWRA members and officers bring the infrastructure and experience for this group to grow considerably. A fall 2005 technical conference is scheduled and will focus on educating communities on topics including the Community Rating System, FEMA flood insurance regulations, Land use regulations, and lots of local community problem solving. We expect great participation State wide and are excited to get started.

- Floodplain Management Subcommittee Officers:
- Chair: Mark Mauriello, NJDEP
 - Vice Chair: Mike Graham, SmartVent
 - Secretary: Cleighton Smith, Dewberry
 - Treasurer: John Scordato, NJDEP
 - Past Chair: John Miller, Princeton Hydro
 - Outreach Chair: Greg Westfall, USDA-NRCS
 - Conference Chair: Mariana Mossler, NJSP

Winter Road Maintenance Operations Seminar

Kathy Hale and Michelle Segal, New Jersey Water Supply Authority

In late October, New Jersey Water Supply Authority (NJWSA) partnered with the Public Works Association of New Jersey (PWANJ) and The Salt Institute to present "Winter Maintenance Operations" to over 170 Public Works employees. This workshop is one of the ways that NJWSA is working to reduce non-point source pollution as part of the Targeted Watershed Grant that we received along with Stony-Brook Millstone Watershed Association from the US EPA. Additional grant partners include the South Branch Watershed Association and the NJ Department of Environmental Protection. NJWSA wants to ensure that everyone has access to the latest information about safely maintaining roads during the winter in a cost effective way that minimizes the impact on the environment.

The half-day course was held in Camden County on October 26, 2004 and in Somerset County the following day. Dan Van Abs, Manager of NJWSA's Watershed Protection Unit, introduced the seminar with an explanation of the effect of de-icing materials on water quality in the Raritan Basin and beyond. Paul McCall, Supervisor of Somerset County Roads and Bridges, acted as moderator and gave a presentation on plowing equipment and techniques. Dick Hanneman, President of The Salt Institute, was the featured speaker.

Hanneman stressed the efficient use of salt and other ice removal chemicals. He explained the advantages and disadvantages of different types of chemicals and abrasives, how they work, how to determine their application rates, and their storage needs. Hanneman emphasized anti-icing, regularly calibrating spreaders, and using pre-wet or liquid chemicals as three ways to ensure the most effective use of materials.

Anti-icing is the proactive practice of spreading material (Sodium Chloride, Calcium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride, Calcium Magnesium Acetate, etc.) before a storm to prevent snow and ice from bonding to the road. It is more efficient than the reactive practice of de-icing during or after a storm. Waiting until after a storm has started to begin applying material allows snow and ice to bond to the road. Once this has occurred, it takes more material and time to break the bond and achieve melting. Anti-icing can reduce chemical use by 50 to 80%.



A lot of effort goes into determining the appropriate application rates for different conditions, but that effort could be wasted if the spreaders are not calibrated. While spreaders come factory calibrated, they should be re-calibrated at least once a year. Ideally, the calibration should be checked two or three times each winter. One course participant pointed out that after calibrating his spreader, he realized that he had been putting twice the amount of salt on the road as he had intended. This wastes money and resources and puts an unnecessary strain on the environment. The opposite can happen as well, leading to a situation where not enough material is reaching the roadway. This could become a liability if the road conditions cause an accident.

There are a few reasons why pre-wetted salt or brine are recommended over granular salt in many conditions. Pre-wetted salt and brine have less bounce and scatter and a faster reaction time than granular salt, which means less salt is needed to do the job. One Michigan Highway Department study found that 78% of pre-wetted salt stayed on the center third of a roadway, while only 46% of dry salt stayed in the center. In addition to staying on the road, pre-wetted salt and brine work more quickly than granular salt because salt needs to dissolve into solution before melting can occur.

These key messages were well received by the Public Works employees who attended the classes. Forty-three percent of the post-program surveys indicated that participants intend to change their practices because of the course. The most common expected change is to add anti-icing to their operations. The calibration message also proved to be important. Only 40% of the participants said that they currently calibrate their spreaders. Forty-eight percent do not currently calibrate and 12% left the question blank. The popularity of the courses and the reactions of the participants demonstrated that there is a continuing need to provide similar educational opportunities.

*Lower Delaware River Declared Special Protection Waters
(cont'd from page 1)*

tion is available on DRBC's website or by calling 609-883-9500. The following reaches of the LDR that are proposed to be classified as SPW are:

Outstanding Basin Waters:

- River Mile (RM) 171.4, a point just south of the Gilbert Generating Station in Holland Township, New Jersey, to RM141.8, at Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania.

Significant Resource Waters:

- RM 209.5 the downstream boundary of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to RM 171.4 a point just south of the Generating Station in Holland Township, New Jersey.
- RM 141.8 Washington Crossing Pennsylvania to RM 133.4 to the head of Tide at Trenton New Jersey.

Four years of water quality data collected between May 2000 and September 2003, indicate that the water quality in the LDR is generally better than the current criteria. Detailed information regarding the water quality data is presented in the report entitled *Lower Delaware Eligibility Determination for the DRBC Declaration of Special Protection Waters* (DRBC, August 2004) also available on the DRBC website. Numeric values for existing water quality in the LDR will be determined upon the conclusion of the analysis of the fifth year of monitoring data. Until the Commission establishes the numeric values for existing water quality in the LDR by amendment of the Water Quality regulations, provisions of

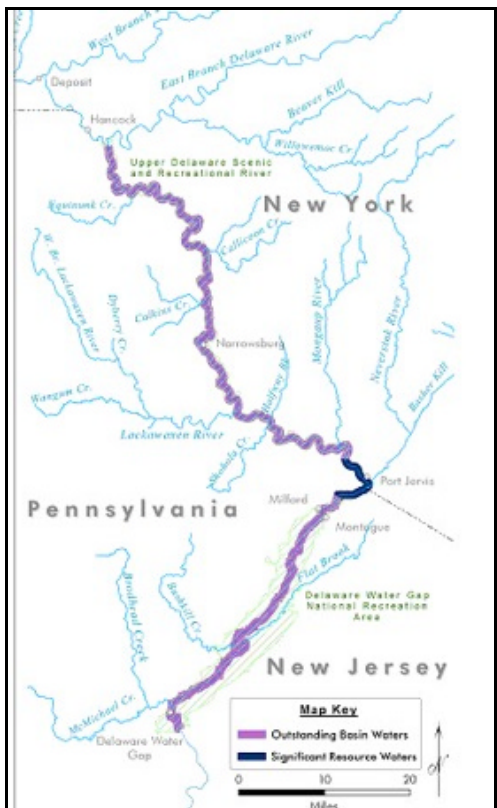


Figure 1

Section 3.10.3.A, of the Regulations that depend for enforcement upon the use of approved numeric values for existing water quality will not apply to regulated activities within the drainage area for the LDR.

SPW classification has a number of requirements for both point and non point sources to the River and its tributaries. For existing dischargers the compliance will generally be required upon the renewal for the NPDES permit. For new or expanding dischargers compliance will be required upon NPDES permit issuance/amendment. Both tributary and direct mainstem, dischargers will need to demonstrate that their discharges will not result in measurable change in the water quality of the SPWs. Some of the other basic requirements include having available stand by power; 24-hour coverage or standby coverage in cases of problems; no visible discharge (direct OBW discharges) plumes; an emergency management plan; and non point source pollution plans. New and expanding direct SPW dischargers will need to meet minimum technology requirements.

To protect SPW, a policy has been included in the existing WQR on allowable discharges. Under that policy, direct discharges of wastewater to SPW are discouraged. No new or expanded wastewater dischargers shall be permitted until all non-discharge/load alternatives have been fully evaluated and rejected because of technical and/or financial infeasibility. The number of future wastewater treatment facilities discharging to OBW shall be developed taking into consideration adopted regional management plans, and on a project by project basis, based on the feasibility of non-discharging options. Discharges to SRW shall only be allowed for circumstances which are demonstrably in the public interest.

Detailed information on the above can be obtained from the Commission by contacting it directly (609-883-9500) or through its website (www.DRBC.net).

Bill Muszynski, P.E. is a US EPA employee currently on assignment with the Delaware River Basin Commission (West Trenton, New Jersey).



Figure 2

Upcoming Events

Lake Management

Cook College, Office of Continuing Education
February 4-5, 2005.

Meets continuing education requirements for pesticide applicators, certified public works managers and golf course superintendents.
Details at: <http://www.cookce.rutgers.edu> or (732) 932-9271

"Getting In Step: Helping Your Community Comply with the NJ Stormwater Rules",
Details Below!

Rain Garden Workshop,

March 2, 2005

Sponsored by the Stony Brook-Millstone Watershed Association
Details at: <http://www.thewatershed.org>

Hunterdon County Green Table

March 17th, 2005

Topic: TBA

Sponsored by the South Branch Watershed Association.
Details at: <http://www.sbwa.org>.

NJAWRA Past President's Meeting,

March 18th, 2005

Location: Delaware River Basin Commission

Topic: Delaware Basin Flooding in 2004

Details at: http://www.awra.org/state/new_jersey/index.html

Lawrence Brook Watershed Partnership—4th

Annual Farrington Lake Cleanup

April 2, 2005 (tentative)

Details at <http://www.lbwp.org>

NJAWRA Field Trip—Jannsen Pharmaceutica:

LEED and River-Friendly Certification—Green

Building and Water Resource Protection

April 29, 2005

Details at: http://www.awra.org/state/new_jersey/index.html

"Linking Science and

Management for the Delaware

Estuary", Wilmington, DE

May 10-11, 2005

Details at: www.DelawareEstuary.org



***Getting In Step: Helping Your Community Comply With the NJ Stormwater Rules
February 17, 2005 8:00 am to 12:45 pm
Jamesburg Holiday Inn, 390 Forsgate Drive, Jamesburg NJ 0883
IS YOUR TOWN ON TRACK TO MEET THE APRIL 2005 STORMWATER DEADLINES?***

In January 2004 NJ Department of Environmental Protection adopted two new stormwater rules that required all municipalities in New Jersey to preserve and improve water quality. During March and April 2004 every town submitted a Request for Authorization (RFA) application which allowed municipalities to discharge stormwater into the state's streams via a "General Permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System". These General Permits have requirements that municipalities *must start to implement by APRIL 2005!!*

This workshop will clarify the complex municipal requirements that communities are grappling with. Leading experts from throughout the state and region as well as community representatives will share their experiences on ways to start to address such areas as:

- Stormwater Mitigation Planning- what options should your community consider and what are the technical requirements for the plans?
- Evaluating long-term maintenance and costs when selecting new stormwater management practices.
- How to organize a Stormwater Task Force: roles and relationships among municipal volunteers, consultants and county reviewing agencies.
- Developing and financing stormwater management and maintenance programs in your community.

Who should attend this workshop?

The workshop is geared for municipal board members and administrative staff as well as the engineering and planning professionals who will assist communities in planning and administering the new stormwater rules.

Sponsored by the Municipal Land Use Center at The College of New Jersey

Registration Information: \$65.00 registration fee made payable to "The College of New Jersey"

Complete conference brochure and registration form is available at <http://www.tcnj.edu/~mluc/events/stormwater.html> or call 609-771-2831 for more information.

Got Flood?

John Miller, Princeton Hydro, LLC

If you said yes to this question, you're not alone. The names Frances, Ivan and Jeanne will not soon be forgotten in the Mid-Atlantic region, nor will the variety of "unnamed" storms, including the severe Burlington County, southern New Jersey storm that caused numerous dam failures.

Floods are the most common natural disaster in the United States, and the costs associated with flood damage continue to rise. Flooding has impacts on public health, safety, life and property – it is a very serious threat. You may find yourself thinking, "Well, what do people expect who live in the floodplain?" What you might not know yet is that the floodplain is growing, and might be coming to a tributary near you.

In our rush this year to rebuild, can we improve our planning and practices for the next time? The answer is a resounding "YES". Floods disrupt normalcy, and it is human nature to want to reconstruct quickly and restore familiar pre-existing conditions. Flooding is handled as an emergency but continued enlightenment and vigilance must rule the times between the major events. Are our towns encouraging rebuilding without thought to the next large storm?



CR 605, Montgomery Twp., Somerset County, after Hurricane Floyd

maps are often incorrectly interpreted as the whole truth on areas that flood. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) were produced to determine the most likely areas to flood for flood insurance purposes, but with limited time and funding given to the studies. There are numerous areas on the FIRMs that are floodprone or within the floodplain but have not been studied, and many of the areas studied are defined by dated modeling and do not reflect modern development and changes in the watershed (many studies were performed in the late 1970s). Municipalities should and must constantly update their mapping and documen-

tation. FEMA did not intend the FIRMs to be static, stand alone documents. A lack of understanding of flood reference materials and allowing those materials to collect dust will not serve the interest and safety of the public.

Flooding is not just a local issue, but also a watershed issue that does not respect governmental boundaries. One must consider the cumulative impacts in individual towns, likewise, towns within counties, counties within states, and states within regions that can lead to whole area devastation. Have you looked at a full build-out of your watershed? You may be shocked at what you discover when you model the flooding impacts considering your municipal zoning districts, and most especially, the towns upstream of you.

Floodplain management standards mandated through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are beneficial in minimizing the risks to new development. However compliance with the minimum standards may not protect existing development from the increased risk of flooding due to new development. The NFIP encourages local governments (State, County, and Municipal) to adopt additional measures beyond the minimums that will reduce local flooding and benefit neighboring and downstream locales (Code of Federal Regulations, 44 CFR §60.1(d)). Local governments cannot expect the Federal government to manage and police actions in their town – the authority is vested in the local jurisdiction. One common concern about additional regulations is property taking, but, in fact, the legal system has upheld the vast majority of challenges to locally adopted floodplain management regulations.

No Adverse Impact (NAI), advocated by the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM), is a relatively new policy being promoted in the world of floodplain management. The policy insures that the action of one property owner does not adversely impact the rights of other property owners. NAI is a good neighbor policy that makes sure that proposed changes don't impose on others as measured by increased flood peaks, flood stage, flood velocity and erosion and sedimentation. Why not make the source of the change accountable? This concept is consistent with the individual rights of property owners.

Implementation of NAI can include mitigation measures such as low impact development, which minimizes disturbance; open space preservation; com-

pensatory floodplain storage; wetland protection, restoration, and creation; and stream buffering. While stormwater management has been considered and generally required for new development in recent years, local and state regulations have by and large not been stringent enough to eliminate the additional runoff volume and reduced time of runoff that results in increased flooding. Adding watersheds to the list covered by PA Act 167 and NJ Regional Stormwater Management Plans will certainly help reduce increased flooding since many plan requirements are consistent with NAI strategies.

One long overdue NAI practice is to stop filling in headwater streams. The filling of source water areas not only compromises our water supplies – it increases and speeds up runoff. An area that was previously not prone to flooding, when filled and piped, can become vulnerable to flash floods. Headwater streams are least protected by the NFIP minimum standards, but play a large role in buffering storm runoff. We cannot wait for regulations from on high to protect our towns' water resources - these sensitive areas may already be filled by the time new safeguards are adopted.

If you still need more convincing, consider this: It's not just what we are doing locally to our land that increases flooding. Precipitation totals are on the rise as evidenced by this year's revision by the National Weather Service (TP-40, first and last published in 1961). It's not just Hollywood that thinks flooding will get worse with climate change. Our federal government thinks so; this year, the Pentagon issued its own (slightly more scientific) version of The Day After Tomorrow

This article was intended to get you thinking and does not attempt to cover all the possibilities of sound floodplain management, including NAI. I strongly encourage you to visit the ASFPM website to learn more about how to improve your community's true progress for the uncertain future (but guaranteed to have more floods). Proper NAI planning takes a multi-disciplinary team, and I for one do not think that engineers know all the answers. Remember: any community may adopt more comprehensive floodplain management regulations and this is encouraged by the NFIP.

Now is a great time to make a difference. A floodplain management chapter is just starting to form in the State of New Jersey. If you are interested in being a part of this group, please contact me at jmiller@princetonhydro.com. You do not have to work or reside in New Jersey to be a member of the organization: remember, flooding knows no political boundary.



Millstone River in Franklin Twp.

jmiller@princetonhydro.com, 908-237-5660 x116, 908-237-5666 (fax)

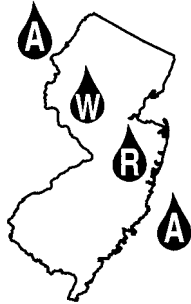
NJAWRA Past President's Meeting: Every winter, NJAWRA hosts a meeting for the membership, past presidents and other interested people. This year's meeting will be held at the Delaware River Basin Commission on Friday, March 18, 2005. The topic will be the Delaware Basin Flooding in 2004. Watch the NJAWRA website for more details!

Featured Job Postings

Delaware River Basin Commission—Water Resources Engineer (WRE): The WRE in the Project Review Branch provides engineering services in the field of water resources planning and development related specifically to: 1) the evaluation of projects (principally water quality) submitted to the commission for review and 2) the review of State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System discharge criteria and permits for compatibility with DRBC Water Quality Regulations. More information and application details at: <http://www.state.nj.us/drbc/jobs.htm>

NJ Pinelands Commission—Planner: to review and draft complex zoning ordinances and land use plans, as well as, rulemaking review and recommendation. GIS skills and/or experience in historic preservation desired. Strong written and verbal skills essential, with knowledge of municipal land use planning and zoning. More information and application details at: <http://www.state.nj.us/pinelands/jobopps>

NEW JERSEY SECTION
AMERICAN WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION
PO BOX 7814 . WEST TRENTON . NJ . 08628



If you missed us in 2004,
Please **join us** in 2005....



Did you miss these great benefits of membership?

- Past-President's Meeting, speaker: Dan Van Abs of the New Jersey Water Supply Authority
- Participation in the multi-section AWRA Mid-Atlantic Conference: Stormwater Phase II
- Peter Homack award presented to Dirk Hofman, P.E.
- Spring and Fall issues of the NJ-AWRA Aquaduct Newsletter
- Continuing Seminar Series talks: Municipal Land Use Center at the College of New Jersey, and the River Friendly Program
- Fall Field Tour to PSEG Estuary Enhancement Program
- Floodplain Management Committee formation
- Partnership with the Municipal Land Use Center on municipal stormwater management planning conference



Please see our website to get involved:

http://www.awra.org/state/new_jersey/

Challenging Water Resources Professionals for the 21st Century



**NEW JERSEY SECTION
AMERICAN WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION**
PO BOX 7814 • WEST TRENTON • NJ • 08628
http://awra.org/state/new_jersey/index.html

Dear Water Resource Professional,

The New Jersey Section A.W.R.A. invites you to become a new member or renew your membership. The N.J. Section goal is to provide members with the latest updates on water resource issues and research in New Jersey. Your membership helps support our informative conferences, forums, and field trips at which water resource professionals have the opportunity to meet, discuss, exchange ideas, and network with one another. Also, the Peter Homack award is presented annually to an individual who has made outstanding contributions to the understanding and or management of New Jersey's water resources. Members are entitled to receive discount registration fees at all events and *instant event updates if you provide an email address on the dues form.* This year you are invited to make an additional tax-deductible contribution to our scholarship fund (a receipt will be returned to you for your tax records). The Section scholarships are given to worthy college seniors who have shown interest in pursuing a career in a water resources related field. To join New Jersey Section A.W.R.A., complete the member application and return it with your check or voucher made payable to **NJ Section AWRA** and mail to: P.O. Box 7814, West Trenton, NJ 08628.

Thank you,
Raymond Zabihach, President
New Jersey Section AWRA, Inc.
(Federally Tax Exempt Non-Profit # 22-2992686)

New Jersey Section American Water Resources Association, Inc. - Membership Application

First name _____ Last name _____
Title _____ Affiliation _____
Address _____
City _____, State _____ Zip code _____
Telephone _____ Fax _____
Email _____

Date: _____ New member Renewal Membership year 2005 (calendar year)

AFFILIATION:

- CONCERNED CITIZEN
- NON-PROFIT GROUP OR ASSOCIATION
- AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS
- ACADEMIA, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- BUSINESS, CORPORATE
- GOVERNMENT

MEMBERSHIP CLASS:

- REGULAR FULL MEMBERSHIP \$10/yr.
- STUDENT

Describe your area of interest, expertise, or professional endeavor: _____

May we send you announcements by email? YES NO

May we include your name and affiliation in our membership directory? YES NO

Would you like to be contacted to discuss how you can assist the Section Executive Board? YES NO

Comments / suggestions: _____

*Please indicate here any additional tax-deductible contribution you wish to make to the **Scholarship Fund**: \$ _____
Make check payable to **NJ Section AWRA** and mail to: P.O. Box 7814, West Trenton, NJ 08628

NJAWRA INFORMATION

2005 Schedule of Section Meetings

Meetings begin at 12 noon at the Cranbury Inn, Cranbury, NJ unless otherwise announced. All members are welcome to attend.

Check the NJAWRA website for information regarding speakers at meetings.

January 28, 2005	July 22, 2005
February 25, 2005	August 26, 2005
March 18, 2005 (See Upcoming Events for location)	September 23, 2005
April 22, 2005	October 28, 2005
May 27, 2005	November 18, 2005
June 24, 2005	December 16, 2005
	January 27, 2006

2005 Section Officers and Employment Affiliation

- Raymond Zabihach, President (Morris County Planning Department)
- Paul Scally, Vice-President (Delaware River Basin Commission)
- John Miller, Secretary (Princeton Hydro, LLC.)
- Kathy Hale, Treasurer (New Jersey Water Supply Authority)
- Robert Uhrik, Immediate Past President (South Brunswick Township)
- James Lynch, North Director (Union County)
- Jeffrey Hoffman, Central Director (New Jersey Geological Survey)
- Robert Kull, South Director (Burlington County Economic Development and Regional Planning)

Check out the NEW NJAWRA Website!!

Many thanks to Dr. Kirk Barrett, who did an excellent job of reorganizing the NJAWRA website for current and prospective members. Check out the new website at http://www.awra.org/state/new_jersey/index.html.

Mission of the New Jersey Section of the American Water Resources Association

The Section has a mission to provide a common forum in which to meet, discuss, exchange ideas, and assist all persons concerned with the conservation, development, management, and utilization of fresh and marine waters and related resources together with their environmental aspects. Its mission is also to cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies, educational institutions, foundations, private companies, and with other local sections and chapters of the national organizations concerned with water resources.

CALLING ALL MEMBERS— IT'S RENEWAL TIME!

Membership dues for 2005 are now being received. Please designate that your dues are for 2005. Annual dues are \$10. A membership application is available on the Section website, and is provided inside the newsletter. We hope you will continue to be a part of the Section. Member benefits include the Aquaduct newsletter, reduced registration fees for Section Conferences and other events and the opportunity to network with other water resource professionals.