

Appendix E
Potential Site Descriptions

Potential Site Descriptions

Site: 1-1

Geographic Description

Location: Sussex County, New Jersey, \approx 1 mile south of the New York border and \approx 4 miles east of the Pennsylvania border

Geographic Features: Predominately hilly with small streams and some wetlands

Total Acreage: \approx 1,040 Acres

Elevation Range: 860' – 1120'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Predominately farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Unionville, NY (3.2 miles ESE).

Population: 536.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Warwick, NY (14.1 miles ESE).

Population: 30,764.

Transmission

\geq 500 kV: \approx 18 miles connecting transmission line (must cross New Jersey Highlands)

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 6 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: \approx 16 miles of new railway

Barge Access: None

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River (classified as Outstanding Water and Wild & Scenic River)

Distance: \approx 7 mile makeup water pipeline (must cross High Point State Park)

Static Head: 900 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Montague, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 397,300 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: High Point State Park, Mount Salem Protected Open Space, Wantage Township Municipal Park, two small local parks

Site: 2-1

Geographic Description

Location: Sussex County, New Jersey, \approx 9 miles east of the Pennsylvania border and \approx 11 miles southwest of the New York border

Geographic Features: Predominately hilly with minor wetlands

Total Acreage: \approx 825 Acres

Elevation Range: 460' – 760'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Predominately farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Branchville, NJ (2.9 miles SW).

Population: 845.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Warwick, NY (17.7 miles NE).

Population: 30,764.

Transmission

\geq 500 kV: \approx 13 miles connecting transmission line (must cross New Jersey Highlands)

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 3 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: \approx 10 miles of new railway (must cross local park)

Barge Access: None

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River (classified as Outstanding Water and Wild & Scenic River)

Distance: \approx 11 mile makeup water pipeline (must cross High Point State Park or Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area)

Static Head: 500 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Montague, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 397,300 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Frankford Plains United Methodist Church

Site: 3-1**Geographic Description**

Location: Warren County, New Jersey, \approx 3 miles southeast of the Pennsylvania border

Geographic Features: Predominately hilly with small streams and some wetlands. The site includes part of PSEG's Yards Creek Pumped Storage Hydro Station and additional adjacent property.

Total Acreage: \approx 1,420 Acres

Elevation Range: 700' – 870'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Scattered housing throughout property not owned by PSEG

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Blairstown, NJ (2.7 miles SE).

Population: 5,747.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Bethlehem, PA (30.8 miles SW).

Population: 71,329.

Transmission

\leq 500 kV: Cross site

\geq 500 kV: \approx 20 miles connecting transmission line (must cross New Jersey Highlands)

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 2 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: \approx 11 miles of new railway

Barge Access: None

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River (classified as Outstanding Water and Wild & Scenic River)

Distance: \approx 7 mile makeup water pipeline

Static Head: 500 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Water Gap, PA

7Q10 Low Flow: 456,900 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Worthington State Forest, Paulinskill Protected Area, two Blairstown Recreational Areas, Lutheran Church of the Good Shepard

Site: 4-1

Geographic Description

Location: Hunterdon County, New Jersey, \approx 5 miles east of the Pennsylvania border

Geographic Features: Relatively flat with small streams and minor wetlands

Total Acreage: \approx 2,000 Acres

Elevation Range: 540' – 640'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Frenchtown, NJ (4.0 miles W).

Population: 1,488.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Bethlehem, PA (20.7 miles WNW).

Population: 71,329.

Transmission

\geq 500 kV: Adjacent to northern border of site

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 6 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: \approx 8 miles of new railway (must cross New Jersey Highlands)

Barge Access: None

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River (classified as Significant Water)

Distance: \approx 7 mile makeup water pipeline

Static Head: 400 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Belvidere, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 483,840 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: New Jersey Highlands, Sky Manor Airport (private), Franklin Township Elementary School, Calvary Church, Locust Grove Cemetery, St.

Tomas Episcopal Church, St. Thomas Cemetery

Other: Within 10 miles of possible capable fault

Site: 4-2

Geographic Description

Location: Hunterdon County, New Jersey, along the Delaware River adjacent to the Pennsylvania border

Geographic Features: Relatively flat with minor streams, some wetlands, and a steep drop off to the Delaware River

Total Acreage: \approx 1,300 Acres

Elevation Range: 300' – 540'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Kingwood, NJ (1.5 miles NE).

Population: 3,782.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Bethlehem, PA (19.3 miles NW).

Population: 71,329.

Transmission

\geq 500 kV: \approx 7 miles of connecting transmission line

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 5 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: \approx 11 miles of new railway

Barge Access: None

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River (classified as Significant Water)

Distance: 1 mile makeup water pipeline (must cross Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park)

Static Head: 400 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Belvidere, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 483,840 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park, Milltown State Wildlife Management Area, Kingwood State Wildlife Management Area, two small local parks, Kingwood Church, two public water supply wells (in Pennsylvania)

Other: Within 10 miles of possible capable fault

Site: 5-1

Geographic Description

Location: Monmouth County, New Jersey, \approx 11 miles east of the Pennsylvania border

Geographic Features: Relatively flat with small streams and some wetlands; adjacent to 100-year floodplains

Total Acreage: \approx 1,240 Acres

Elevation Range: 100' – 180'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Allentown, NJ (2.8 miles NW).

Population: 1,882.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Trenton, NJ (12.7 miles NW).

Population: 85,403.

Transmission

\geq 500 kV: \approx 7 miles connecting transmission line

Transportation

Highway Access: I-195, \approx 3 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: \approx 9 miles of new railway (two Interstate crossings required)

Barge Access: Barge access \approx 11 miles west of site, on the Delaware River south of Trenton, NJ

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River

Distance: \approx 11 mile makeup water pipeline

Static Head: 120 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Trenton, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 770,560 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Upper Freehold Township Imlaystown Lake & Clayton County Park, Freehold Schools Athletic Fields, Cream Ridge Golf Club (private), Salter's Mill historic site

Other: Six Flags amusement park \approx 5 miles east

Site: 6-1

Geographic Description

Location: Cumberland County, New Jersey

Geographic Features: Relatively flat with small streams and some wetlands; some areas in 100-year floodplain

Total Acreage: \approx 2,015 Acres

Elevation Range: 100' – 120'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Elmer, NJ (3.7 miles NNW). Population: 1,384.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Vineland, NJ (5.3 miles SE).

Population: 56,271. Millville, NJ (9.5 miles SE). Population: 26,847

Transmission

\leq 500 kV: \approx run adjacent to site and converge with \geq 500 kV line \approx 5 miles west of site

\geq 500 kV: \approx 8 miles of connecting transmission line

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 3 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: \approx 6 miles of new railway

Barge Access: None

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River

Distance: \approx 20 mile makeup water pipeline

Static Head: 120 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Trenton, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 770,560 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Parvin State Park, Pittsgrove Township/Lawrence Corner Municipal Recreation Area, Centerton Golf Course (private), Union Grove Church, Olivet Church, Arthur P. Schalick High School, Olivet Elementary School

Site: 7-1**Geographic Description**

Location: Salem County, New Jersey, \approx 6 miles east of the Delaware border

Geographic Features: Relatively flat with small streams and some wetlands; some areas in 100-year floodplain

Total Acreage: \approx 2,000 Acres

Elevation Range: 20' – 75'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Woodstown, NJ (2.8 miles NE).

Population: 3,136.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Wilmington, DE (8.0 miles WNW).

Population: 72,664.

Transmission

\leq 500 kV: Adjacent to northern and southern borders of site

$>$ 500 kV: \approx 7 miles connecting transmission line

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 2 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: \approx 6 miles of new railway

Barge Access: Salem River \approx 3 miles southwest of site

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River

Distance: \approx 7 mile makeup water pipeline

Static Head: 60 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Trenton, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 770,560 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Salem River Wildlife Management Area, Haines Neck Church, possible local parks

Other: Salem County Memorial Hospital, Salem County Nursing and Convalescent Home, Salem County Jail within 5 miles

Site: 7-2

Geographic Description

Location: Salem County, New Jersey

Geographic Features: Relatively flat with small streams and minor wetlands

Total Acreage: \approx 1,410 Acres

Elevation Range: 120' – 140'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Shiloh, NJ (3.2 miles S). Population: 534.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Vineland, NJ (14.1 miles ESE). Population: 56,271.

Transmission

\geq 500 kV: Adjacent to eastern border of site

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 4 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: \approx 5 miles of new railway

Barge Access: Delaware River \approx 10 miles southwest of site

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River

Distance: \approx 13 mile makeup water pipeline

Static Head: 140 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Trenton, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 770,560 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Thundersgut Pond State Wildlife Management Area, Alloway Township Friesburg Municipal Recreation Area, Fries Phillip House historic site

Site: 7-3**Geographic Description**

Location: Cumberland County, New Jersey, within PSEG's Bayside Tract

Geographic Features: Flat with small streams and considerable wetlands; some areas in 100-year floodplain

Total Acreage: \approx 870 Acres

Elevation Range: 0' – 20'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: No homes within site boundary, property currently owned by PSEG

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Shiloh, NJ (5.3 miles NE). Population: 534.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Millville, NJ (17.2 miles E). Population: 26,847.

Transmission

\geq 500 kV: \approx 9 mile connecting transmission line

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 3 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: \approx 9 miles of new railway

Barge Access: Delaware Bay \approx 1 mile

Water Supply

Source: Delaware Bay

Distance: \approx 1 mile makeup water pipeline

Static Head: 20 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Trenton, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 770,560 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: Demolished historical house

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Mad Horse Creek Preserve State Wildlife Management Area, Thomas Masket House historic site

Site: 7-4

Geographic Description

Location: Salem County, New Jersey, within PSEG's existing nuclear site

Geographic Features: Flat with considerable wetlands; adjacent to 100-year floodplains

Total Acreage: ≈ 320 Acres (available undeveloped land)

Elevation Range: Graded to 10'

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: No homes within site boundary, property currently owned by PSEG

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Salem, NJ (6.9 miles NE). Population: 5,857.

Nearest Town with Population of 25,000 or more: Newark, DE (18.0 miles NW). Population: 28,547.

Transmission

> = 500 kV: Existing switchyard on-site

Transportation

Highway Access: ≈ 6 miles of improved roadway

Rail Access: ≈ 12 miles of new railway

Barge Access: Existing barge slip adjacent to site

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River

Distance: < 1 mile makeup water pipeline

Static Head: 10 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Trenton, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 770,560 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Mad Horse Creek State Wildlife Management Area

Appendix F
Zoning and Land Use Planning Requirements
Applicable to Candidate Sites

Applicable Land Use Planning Designations for Site 4-1 (Hunterdon County)

Agricultural Development Area

Agricultural Development Areas (ADA) are land areas identified by the County Agriculture Development Board (CADB) where agricultural operations are likely to continue in the future and therefore be eligible for the farmland preservation program. The delineation of ADAs is a State requirement to receive funding for the farmland preservation program. A copy of the ADA map is available from the CADB office.

CADB AG Development Area

The minimum eligibility requirements for the Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) program is that the farm is located in an Agricultural Development Area and an agricultural district, is a minimum of 40 acres, and is predominantly tillable farmland. Farms with more than 50% woodlands are ineligible. Eligible farmland is classified as a CADB AG Development Area.

Planning Incentive Grant

The Planning Incentive Grant (PIG) program is a tool that is available to municipalities and counties to preserve large areas of farmland. The PIG program seeks to preserve reasonably contiguous farms, preferably funded using innovative financial strategies, including installment payment, option agreements, donations, and bargain sales. The Planning Incentive Grant program provides for the possibility of nearly instantaneous stabilization of an agricultural district. This key aspect of PIGs should make the program particularly attractive to municipalities that are fortunate enough to still retain significantly large concentrations of farmland. (CADB)

Purchase of Development Rights (County Preserved Farm)

The PDR Program in Hunterdon County has been offered to landowners for the past 15 years. It was developed in accordance with the enabling legislation - the State Agriculture Retention and Development Act of 1983. The program involves the sale of development rights on a farm in exchange for a permanent restriction on the land that requires it to be available for agriculture in perpetuity. The minimum eligibility requirements for the PDR program is that the farm is located in an Agricultural Development Area (ADA) and an agricultural district, is a minimum of 40 acres and is predominantly tillable farmland - farms with more than 50% woodlands are ineligible. (CADB)

All County Preserved Farms are under developmental easement procedures that require the property remain farmed. Recently, the state has allowed non-agriculture use permits for some County Preserved Farms. This process can be time consuming and there are very strict requirements, but under the proper conditions a Non-Agriculture Permit can be obtained from the state.

Applicable Zoning Classifications for Site 4-1 (Franklin Township)

R-3.0 Residential Zone

A. Lots conforming to the R-3.0 zoning standards prior to the adoption of this amendment which are improved with conforming structures shall be preserved as conforming lots and structures and the structures may be expanded in accordance with the bulk requirements of the R-3.0 Zone. Any new construction should be designed to retain the style, scale and character of the surrounding neighborhood. Single-family dwelling units are permitted on medium-sized lots, provided that acceptable wastewater management is achievable with approved individual or community disposal systems, designed in accordance with an approved wastewater management plan.

B. Preexisting lawful lots of record of less than seven acres which are without structures thereon and do not meet the AR 7.0 standards in the Schedule of Zone Requirements of this chapter shall be deemed conforming lots and shall be entitled to development with the bulk requirements of the 3.0 Zone except that front yard setback shall be measured by the edge of the road right-of-way.

Applicable Zoning Classifications for Site 7-1 (Mannington Township)

A Agriculture

Principal Uses

- Principal uses permitted by right in the Conservation District
- Kennels, commercial stables, riding academies, and animal hospitals
- Public educational, recreational, cultural or civic uses

Conditional Uses

- Intensive fowl or livestock farms
- Agricultural fairgrounds
- Basic utility airport
- Public utility uses
- Churches, chapels and cemeteries

The minimum lot size is 60,000 sq. ft. with a maximum height at 45' ft. Maximum lot coverage is set at 15% with 15% being impervious material.

CR Conditional Residential

Principal Uses

- Forestry
- Cluster Development

Conditional Uses

- Migrant labor housing
- Land mining and earth extraction operations
- Animal hospitals, commercial stables, and riding academies
- Public or private golf courses
- Private education institutions, libraries, museums, and cultural facilities.
- Wholesalers or distributors
- Offices, office buildings
- General purpose Agriculture

The minimum lot size is 60,000 sq. ft. with a maximum height at 35' ft. Maximum lot coverage is set at 10% with 10% being impervious material.

Mannington Township Land Development Ordinance
(Amended 6-4-1981 by ORD. No. 0-5-18-81; 8-7-1984 by Ord. No. 84-9)

Applicable Zoning Classifications for Site 7-2 (Alloways Township)

Agriculture District

- A. Agriculture Buffers
 - a. Areas to be buffered. All major residential subdivisions and major site plans shall be installed with the purpose of providing a buffer and barrier between the site development requiring a major site plan and an adjacent agriculture use. The site plan shall be designed with the purpose of acting as a separation and buffer between land use as farmland and residential use. The buffer is not required for development in certified woodland.
- B. Diversion of Water Flow
 - a. No buffer shall be installed in a way, so as to interrupt the flow of waters across lands where water has previously flowed naturally, and the grading shall be reviewed by the Board Engineer at the time of development approval.
 - b. The contour of the land shall not be changed by more than 10% to accommodate a buffer so as not modify or change the natural areas of water flow across lands.
- C. Exceptions to the buffer requirement. No buffer shall be constructed on the occurrence of any of the following:
 - a. Where the installation of the buffer would pass into, through, or upon any area described by the state of New Jersey as "wetlands" or "wetland transition areas."
 - b. Areas on slopes exceeding 20%.
 - c. Areas where the construction of a buffer is likely to alter the flow of water so as to create any damaging effect.
- D. Other Notable Review Standards
 - a. Environmental Considerations
 - i. Every effort shall be made to either preserve the landscape in its natural state or to improve existing site conditions in keeping with adjacent areas.
 - ii. Wherever possible, excessive cut or fill should be avoided, floodplains respected, and erosion control measures in place.
 - iii. In reviewing a site plan, the reviewing authority shall take into consideration the effect of the development upon all aspects of the environmental report given to other applicable agencies and an impact statement for dealing with any adverse environmental impacts.
 - iv. No final approval shall be issued until all such requirements shall be complied with or compliance is guaranteed by a performance guarantee meeting the standards, requirements and procedures set forth.

Applicable Zoning Classifications for Site 7-3 (Greenwich Township)

Rural Residential District

A. Principal uses

- a. General purpose agriculture. No farm animals may be stabled or manure stored nearer than 100 feet to a property line.
- b. Single-family dwellings.
- c. Essential services.
- d. Parks, playgrounds, playfields and similar open land recreational uses.
- e. Water, forest, or wildlife conservation area and uses.
- f. Churches, chapels and parish homes.

B. Open Spaces

- a. All uses and structures existing in the Open Space District as of the date of the adoption of this Ordinance shall be permitted to continue in the Open Space District as nonconforming uses and/or structures. No new uses and/or structures shall be permitted in the Open Space District.

Applicable Zoning Classifications for Site 7-4 (Lower Alloways Creek Township)

Industrial District

- A. Use regulations
 - a. Administrative offices.
 - b. Any activity involving cleaning, distribution, processing, production, repair, storage or testing of materials, goods and/or products.
 - c. Building materials sales yards, including timber, plumbing and heating, roofing and similar materials.
 - d. Contractor's equipment storage yard or building or rental of equipment commonly used by contractors.
 - e. Municipal uses and buildings.
 - f. Research and experimental laboratories.
 - g. Wholesale activities.
 - h. Bonded storage warehouses.
 - i. Utility installations such as gas pumping stations, electric transformer stations, equipment buildings, maintenance shops and the like.
 - j. Alternative power producers.
- B. Accessory uses.
 - a. Accessory uses shall be conducted on the same lot as the principal use to which it is accessory.
 - b. Only those accessory uses customarily incidental to and associated with those uses by right listed above will be permitted, except that the following uses, when clearly accessory to the principal use, may be permitted as accessory uses:
 - i. Residential quarters for watchmen and/or caretakers, subject to regulations for single-family dwellings, Article II, § 370-15 of this chapter.
 - ii. Restaurant or cafeteria facilities for employees.
 - iii. Medical facilities for employees.
 - iv. Fire apparatus and equipment areas and/or buildings.
 - v. Retail sale of goods and products manufactured, assembled or processed on site only subject to Article III, § 370-22C of this chapter.
- C. Area and bulk regulations.
 - a. Lot size: 43,560 square feet (one acre minimum).
 - b. Building setback line: 50 feet minimum.
 - c. Lot width: 150 feet minimum.
 - d. Lot coverage: 75% maximum.
 - e. Open area: 25% minimum.
 - f. Building height for any and all buildings related to an alternate power producer, including but not limited to boilers, coal transfer towers and turbine buildings, shall have a maximum height of 250 feet. Nothing herein shall be construed to establish height limitations for those structures otherwise exempt from height limitations pursuant to this chapter.
- D. Supplemental Regulations
 - a. All required open areas shall be landscaped with shrubs, trees and evergreens, and a year-round ground cover shall be provided.

- b. No parking or storage area shall be located between the building setback line and the street right-of-way line.
- c. All parking areas and storage lots shall be screened from all streets and adjacent uses by an ornamental fence, brick wall, or a buffer of shrubs, evergreens and trees.
- d. Access driveways shall be a minimum distance of 20 feet from adjoining lot lines, 30 feet from intersecting street right-of-way lines, and there shall be a minimum distance of 30 feet between access driveways.
- e. Maximum width of curb cuts for access driveways shall be 35 feet.
- f. Upon application for a permit under these regulations, a written opinion shall be furnished by the applicant that the use requested will not constitute a nuisance to persons or property and that at no time will such use cause or result in:
 - i. The dissemination of dust, smoke, smog, observable gas, fumes, odors, or other atmosphere pollutions, noise, glare, heat or vibration beyond the limits of the Industrial District; or
 - ii. The hazards of fire, explosion or other physical hazards to any adjacent buildings or any plant growth, wildlife, or marine life adjacent to the site of the use; or
 - iii. The maintenance of any waste, refuse or accumulations of any such nature.

Summary of Zoning Variance Requirements

New Jersey

Local zoning laws control the use of properties in the separate zones of a county, township, or municipality. The laws encompass how these properties can be used and improved upon within a specified area. The laws also cover what specific types of structures can be constructed in each zone. In order to deviate from these provisions, a zoning variance is required.

The procedure for requesting a zoning variance is the same throughout New Jersey and is subject to the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law (N.J.S.A. 40:55D-60 or 40:55D-70). In addition to other criteria, the applicant must demonstrate that there are special reasons to deviate from the local zoning laws. Also, the variance application must follow the county's master plan (long term plans for the county, if available). Generally, there may be special reasons to grant a variance where the development advances a purpose of the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law or refusal of the variance might impose on the applicant an undue hardship. All variance requests must go before a public hearing with the Township and then County Planning Board.

Typical schedule for processing a zoning variance request:

Township and County level for major land development projects

- Planning Board 90 days minimum
- Board of Adjustment (Zoning Board) 90 days minimum
- Site Plan Review Subcommittee 90 days minimum

Minimum total of 270
days

Appendix G
Miscellaneous Environmental Information
Collected for Candidate Sites

Summary of Ambient Noise Regulations and Standards

New Jersey

Under the New Jersey noise ordinance (N.J.S.A. 13:1 D-1 et seq. and 13:1g-1 et seq.) noise standards generally apply at the property line of the facility that emits the noise, but noise levels are measured at or within the property of the affected person (all zoning descriptions). The requirements for noise emitted by industrial, commercial, public service, or community service facilities are summarized below.

The following are prohibited:

1. Continuous airborne sound which has a sound level in excess of 65 dBA
2. Continuous airborne sound which has an octave band sound pressure level in decibels which exceeds the values listed below in one or more octave bands:

Octave Band Center Frequency (Hz)	Octave Band Sound Pressure Level (dB)
31.5	96
63	82
125	74
250	67
500	61
1000	57
2000	53
4000	50
8000	47

3. Impulsive sound in air which has a maximum sound level in excess of 80 dBA.

These requirements generally are the same throughout the state of New Jersey.

Summary of Water Withdrawal Requirements

New Jersey

Water allocation is determined at the state level. The Southern Permitting Section is responsible for ensuring the protection of surface water and ground water resources in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, and Salem Counties. The Section is responsible for reviewing applications for water diversions in excess of 100,000 gallons of water per day, as regulated under the New Jersey Water Supply Management Act (N.J.S.A 58:1A-1 to -17). This includes water diversions for public water supply, industrial processing and cooling, irrigation, sand and gravel operations, remediation, power generation, and agricultural use. Regulation can take the form of a permit, certification, registration, or permit-by-rule. The Section also requires that necessary approvals are obtained from the Delaware River Basin Commission and Pinelands Commission, as applicable.

The State of New Jersey has designated two areas of water supply concern. These are areas where excessive water use poses significant threat to the long-term integrity of the water supply sources. Critical Water Supply Area 2, declared in 1994, includes portions of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Atlantic, Cumberland, Salem, Monmouth and Ocean Counties. New or increased ground water diversions from an aquifer in this area cannot be approved unless the project involves the approval of a base allocation transfer pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:19-8.6 or if the diversion is used for an exception listed in N.J.A.C. 7:19-8.3(i). This does not affect surface water withdrawal.

Critical Water Supply Area 2 does not include areas near the Delaware River, such as Sites 7-3 and 7-4. Inland areas such as Site 7-2A may be included, but site-specific contacts with the Southern Permitting Section would be required in order to confirm any particular location.

A Water Allocation Permit would be required in order to withdraw more than 100,00 gallons per day of surface water and ground water resources at any of the sites. The permitting process is the same throughout the state but is affected by local conditions. An aquifer impact assessment would be required to withdraw groundwater at any of the sites. Surface water withdrawal would require a similar assessment of impacts to the watershed in terms of ecology and water load. Water withdrawal at all of the sites would also be under the jurisdiction of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

Water Allocation Permit Contents

1. Proposed diversion – annual, max month, instantaneous rate, and pumping schedule.
2. Site data – nearby: environmentally sensitive areas, wetlands, surface water, Pollution sites, and any unique features.
3. Site Map – showing: site buildings, property lines, diversion sources, intake location, and Surface water bodies.
4. Stream flow data including drainage area to point of diversion and nearest USGS gaging station, stream flow record (proportionalized to diversion location) of: 7 day 10 year low flow, minimum, maximum and average daily flow.
5. Summary table of up and downstream diversions including distance and withdrawal rates (instantaneous, monthly and annual).
6. Summary table of up and downstream discharges including distance and discharge amounts.
7. Water balance (flowchart of withdrawal, use and discharge).
8. Intake and pumping configuration.

9. Requested passing flow and description of how this will be monitored/met.
10. Anticipated impacts to downstream users, wetlands, stream flow and/or surface water bodies, the spread of pollution, and environmentally sensitive areas.
11. Water for non-potable use is the lowest quality possible.



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Division of Parks and Forestry
Office of Natural Lands Management
Natural Heritage Program
P.O. Box 404
Trenton, NJ 08625-0404
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JON S. CORZINE
Governor

MARK N. MAURIELLO
Acting Commissioner

October 26, 2009

Michael Clayton
AKRF, Inc.
100 Centre Boulevard
North Marlton Crossing Suite 102H/J
Marlton, NJ 08053

Re: Environmental Feasibility Study - Franklin Township

Dear Mr. Clayton:

Thank you for your data request regarding rare species information for the above referenced project site in Franklin Township, Hunterdon County.

Searches of the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project (Version 3 for the highlands region, Version 2.1 elsewhere) are based on a representation of the boundaries of your project site in our Geographic Information System (GIS). We make every effort to accurately transfer your project bounds from the topographic map(s) submitted with the Request for Data into our Geographic Information System. We do not typically verify that your project bounds are accurate, or check them against other sources.

We have checked the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project habitat mapping for occurrences of any rare wildlife species or wildlife habitat on the referenced site. Please see Table 1 for species list and conservation status.

Table 1 (on referenced site).

Table with 6 columns: Common Name, Scientific Name, Federal Status, State Status, Grank, Srank. Rows include great blue heron forage, potential vernal habitat area, red-shouldered hawk, vernal habitat area, and vesper sparrow.

We have also checked the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project habitat mapping for occurrences of any rare wildlife species or wildlife habitat within 1.0 mile of the referenced site. Please see Table 2 for species list and conservation status. This table excludes any species listed in Table 1.

Table 2 (additional species within 1.0 mile of referenced site).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Grank	Srank
bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>		E	G5	S1
bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>		T/SC	G5	S2B,S3N
eastern box turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina carolina</i>		SC	G5T5	S3
eastern meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>		SCSC	G5	S3B,S3N
great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>		SC/S	G5	S3B,S4N
longtail salamander	<i>Eurycea longicauda longicauda</i>		T	G5T5	S2
northern spring salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus p. porphyriticus</i>		D	G5T5	S3
savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>		T/T	G5	S2B,S4N
veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>		S/S	G5	S3B
wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>		SC/S	G5	S3B
wood turtle	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>		T	G4	S2

We have also checked the Natural Heritage Database for occurrences of rare plant species or ecological communities. The Natural Heritage Database has a record for an occurrence of *Carex bushii* that may be in the immediate vicinity of the site. The attached list provides more information about this occurrence. **Because some species are sensitive to disturbance or sought by collectors, this information is provided to you on the condition that no specific locational data are released to the general public. This is not intended to preclude your submission of this information to regulatory agencies from which you are seeking permits.**

A list of rare plant species and ecological communities that have been documented from Hunterdon County can be downloaded from <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/countylist.html>. If suitable habitat is present at the project site, the species in that list have potential to be present.

Status and rank codes used in the tables and lists are defined in EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN NATURAL HERITAGE REPORTS, which can be downloaded from http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/nhpcodes_2008.pdf.

If you have questions concerning the wildlife records or wildlife species mentioned in this response, we recommend that you visit the interactive I-Map-NJ website at the following URL, <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/dep splash.htm> or contact the Division of Fish and Wildlife, Endangered and Nongame Species Program at (609) 292 9400.

PLEASE SEE 'CAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON NHP DATA', which can be downloaded from <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/newcaution2008.pdf>.

Thank you for consulting the Natural Heritage Program. The attached invoice details the payment due for processing this data request. Feel free to contact us again regarding any future data requests.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Lord

Herbert A. Lord
Data Request Specialist

cc: Robert J. Cartica
NHP File No. 09-4007458-3370

(by Patricia Sziber)

October 26, 2009

Page: 1

Immediate Vicinity of Project Site
Based on Search of Natural Heritage Database
Rare Plant Species and Ecological Communities Currently Recorded in
the New Jersey Natural Heritage Database

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Regional Status	G Rank	S Rank	Last Obs	Ident	Location
Vascular Plant <i>Carex bushii</i>	Bush's Sedge		E	LP, HL	G4	S1	1987-??-??	Y	CA. 1 MI. NNE OF POINT BREEZE.

1 Records Selected



State of New Jersey

JON S. CORZINE
Governor

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Parks and Forestry
Office of Natural Lands Management
Natural Heritage Program
P.O. Box 404
Trenton, NJ 08625-0404
Tel. #609-984-1339
Fax. #609-984-1427

MARK N. MAURIELLO
Acting Commissioner

October 26, 2009

Michael Clayton
AKRF, Inc.
100 Centre Boulevard
North Marlton Crossing Suite 102H/J
Marlton, NJ 08053

Re: Environmental Feasibility Study - Mannington Township

Dear Mr. Clayton:

Thank you for your data request regarding rare species information for the above referenced project site in Mannington Township, Salem County.

Searches of the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project (Version 3 for the highlands region, Version 2.1 elsewhere) are based on a representation of the boundaries of your project site in our Geographic Information System (GIS). We make every effort to accurately transfer your project bounds from the topographic map(s) submitted with the Request for Data into our Geographic Information System. We do not typically verify that your project bounds are accurate, or check them against other sources.

We have checked the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project habitat mapping for occurrences of any rare wildlife species or wildlife habitat on the referenced site. Please see Table 1 for species list and conservation status.

Table 1 (on referenced site).

Table with 6 columns: Common Name, Scientific Name, Federal Status, State Status, Grank, and Srank. Rows include bald eagle, bald eagle foraging, bobolink, eastern box turtle, great blue heron, osprey, upland sandpiper, and vesper sparrow.

We have also checked the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project habitat mapping for occurrences of any rare wildlife species or wildlife habitat within 1.0 mile of the referenced site. Please see Table 2 for species list and conservation status. This table excludes any species listed in Table 1.

Table 2 (additional species within 1.0 mile of referenced site).

Table with 6 columns: Common Name, Scientific Name, Federal Status, State Status, Grank, and Srank. Rows include bog turtle and Cooper's hawk.

We have also checked the Natural Heritage Database for occurrences of rare plant species or ecological communities. The Natural Heritage Database has records for occurrences of brackish tidal marsh complex and Dirca palustris that may be in the immediate vicinity of the site. The attached list provides more information about these occurrences. Because some species are sensitive to disturbance or sought by collectors, this information is provided to you on the condition that

no specific locational data are released to the general public. This is not intended to preclude your submission of this information to regulatory agencies from which you are seeking permits.

A list of rare plant species and ecological communities that have been documented from Salem County can be downloaded from <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/countylist.html>. If suitable habitat is present at the project site, the species in that list have potential to be present.

Status and rank codes used in the tables and lists are defined in EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN NATURAL HERITAGE REPORTS, which can be downloaded from http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/nhpcodes_2008.pdf.

The Natural Heritage Program reviews its data periodically to identify priority sites for natural diversity in the State. Included as priority sites are some of the State's best habitats for rare and endangered species and ecological communities. Two of these sites are located within or near the areas you have outlined. Please refer to the enclosed Natural Heritage Priority Site Maps for the locations and boundaries of these sites. On the back of each Priority Site Map is a report describing the significance of the site. You may find the site biodiversity significance rating to be useful if you need to prioritize among the sites in your environmental assessment.

If you have questions concerning the wildlife records or wildlife species mentioned in this response, we recommend that you visit the interactive I-Map-NJ website at the following URL, <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/depsplash.htm> or contact the Division of Fish and Wildlife, Endangered and Nongame Species Program at (609) 292 9400.

PLEASE SEE 'CAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON NHP DATA', which can be downloaded from <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/newcaution2008.pdf>.

Thank you for consulting the Natural Heritage Program. The attached invoice details the payment due for processing this data request. Feel free to contact us again regarding any future data requests.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Lord

Herbert A. Lord
Data Request Specialist

cc: Robert J. Cartica
NHP File No. 09-3907564-3371

(by Patricia Sziber)

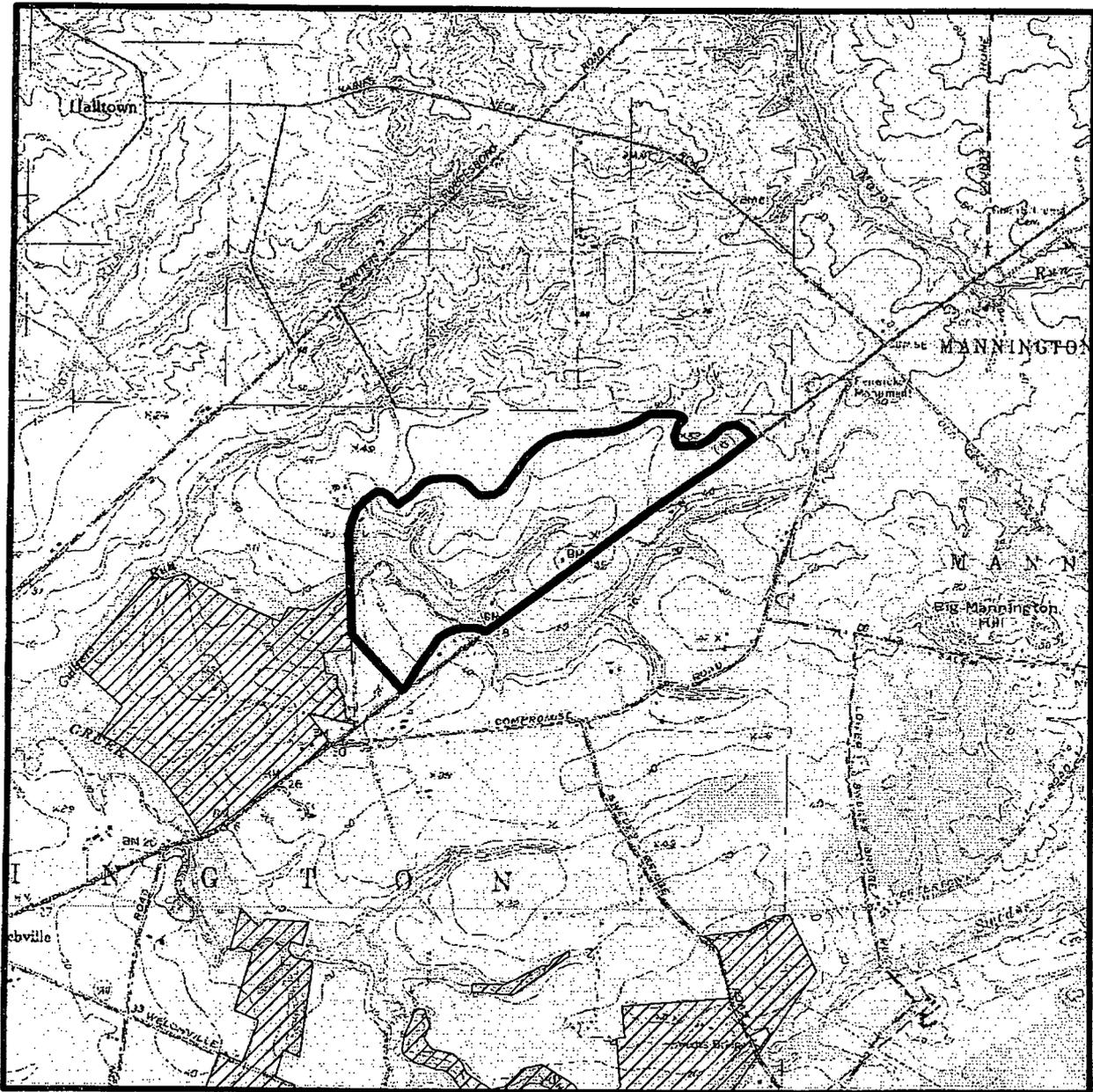
October 26, 2009

Page: 1

Immediate Vicinity of Project Site
Based on Search of Natural Heritage Database
Rare Plant Species and Ecological Communities Currently Recorded in
the New Jersey Natural Heritage Database

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Regional Status	G Rank	S Rank	Last Obs	Ident	Location
Terrestrial Community - Other Classification <i>Brackish tidal marsh complex</i>	Brackish Tidal Marsh Complex				G4	S2?	1972-08-15	Y	MANNINGTON MEADOW, KATES CREEK MEADOW, AND PINE ISLAND MEADOW.
Vascular Plant <i>Dirca palustris</i>	Leatherwood			HL	G4	S2	1937-04-17	Y	ALONG CULLIERS RUN 1.5 MI. NE OF WELCHTOWN [=WELCHVILLE ON MAP].

2 Records Selected



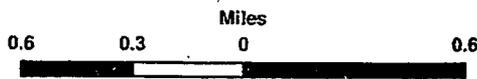
Natural Heritage Priority Site

Culliers Run

Salem County



NJ Department of Environmental Protection
 Division of Parks and Forestry
Natural Lands Management



 Priority Sites
 Public Land

4

Natural Heritage Priority Site
Culliers Run

Locational Information

Quad Name: Salem
County: Salem
Municipality: Mannington Twp

Description of Site

Floodplain in rich, wooded ravine.

Boundary Justification

Primary boundary includes documented habitat for endangered plant species plus contiguous suitable habitat.
Secondary boundary includes undeveloped upland buffer.

Biodiversity Rank ***B4***

Site contains good population of state endangered plant species.

March, 2007
Site Code: S.USNJHP1*1314

Natural Heritage Priority Site
Mannington Marsh

Locational Information

Quad Name: Salem
County: Salem
Municipality: Mannington Twp

Description of Site

Freshwater intertidal marsh along the Salem River. Some areas may get a little brackish in drought years.

Boundary Justification

Boundary contains marshes immediately adjacent to Mannington Creek that provide primary habitat for rare plant species. Boundaries may need to be expanded to include buffer for the marsh system.

Biodiversity Rank B4

The site contains high quality occurrences of two State Listed Endangered Plant Species, a poor quality occurrence of another State Endangered plant species, and occurrences of two State Endangered bird species.

March, 2007
Site Code: S.USNJHP1*347

Frequently Asked Questions About Natural Heritage Priority Sites

What are Natural Heritage Priority Sites?

Through its Natural Heritage Database, the Office of Natural Lands Management (ONLM) identifies critically important areas to conserve New Jersey's biological diversity. The database provides detailed information on rare species and ecological communities to planners, developers, and conservation agencies for use in resource management, environmental impact assessment, and both public and private land protection efforts.

Using the database, ONLM has identified 414 Natural Heritage Priority Sites, representing some of the best remaining habitat for rare species and exemplary ecological communities in the state. The DEP Endangered and Nongame Species Program provided key information and assisted with the delineation of a number of the sites. These areas should be considered to be top priorities for the preservation of biological diversity in New Jersey. If these sites become degraded or destroyed, we may lose some of the unique components of our natural heritage.

How are Natural Heritage Priority Site maps used in conservation of biological diversity?

Natural Heritage Priority Site maps are used by individuals and agencies concerned with the protection and management of land. The maps have been used by municipalities preparing natural resource inventories; public and private conservation organizations preparing open space acquisition goals; land developers and consultants identifying environmentally sensitive lands; and public and private landowners developing land management plans.

Natural Heritage Priority Sites contain some of the best and most viable occurrences of endangered and threatened species and ecological communities, but they do not cover all known habitat for endangered and threatened species in New Jersey. If information is needed on whether or not endangered or threatened species have been documented from a particular piece of land, a Natural Heritage Database search can be requested by contacting the Office of Natural Lands Management at the address below.

What do the boundaries of the sites contain?

The boundaries of each Natural Heritage Priority Site are drawn to encompass critical habitat for rare species or ecological communities. Often the boundaries extend to include additional buffer lands that should be managed to protect the habitat. A justification for the boundary is provided for each site. The term "primary bounds" is sometimes used to refer to boundaries enclosing critical habitat. The term "secondary bounds" is sometimes used

to refer to boundaries enclosing additional buffer. In maps where both primary and secondary boundaries are described, only the outermost boundary is provided in the mapping.

What is the background map that the sites are drawn upon?

The sites are portrayed on background maps produced from a digital copy of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic maps. The background maps contain topographic lines as well as streams, lakes, roads, towns and place names. These background maps do not always reflect recent changes in land development. Some may be more than 20 years old. Some sites appear to be shifted in position against this topo map. This shift is due to the fact that most sites have been digitized using rectified aerial photography, and some of the digitized USGS topo maps do not align with this photography.

What do "public lands" depict on the maps?

The "public lands" shaded on these maps are state-owned open space lands that have been digitized as a GIS coverage by the state Green Acres Program. This information is provided to show patterns of State land ownership in the vicinity of the Priority Site. The public lands are areas such as State Parks and Forests, Wildlife Management Areas, and Natural Lands Trust preserves. They do not currently include lands owned by other state agencies, federal, county or municipal governments or nonprofit conservation organizations. This GIS coverage is constantly being updated, and therefore future editions of the maps will likely contain additional public lands that are not currently mapped as such.

What is the biodiversity significance rank and how is it used?

Each site is ranked according to its significance for biological diversity using a scale developed by The Nature Conservancy, the network of Natural Heritage Programs, and the New Jersey Natural Heritage Program. The ranks can be used to distinguish between sites that are of global significance for conservation of biological diversity vs. those that are of state significance. The global biodiversity significance ranks range from B1 to B5. In some cases the global biodiversity significance rank is then combined with a state biodiversity significance rank which provides information about the significance of the site on a state level. The state biodiversity significance rank ranges from V1 to V5. The specific definitions for each rank are as follows:

B1 - Outstanding significance on a global level, generally the "last of the least" in the world, such as the only known occurrence of any element (species or ecological community),

the best or an excellent occurrence of an element ranked critically imperiled globally, or a concentration (4+) of good or excellent occurrences of elements that are imperiled or critically imperiled globally. The site should be viable and defensible for the elements or ecological processes contained.

B2 - Very high significance on a global level, such as the most outstanding occurrence of any ecological community. Also includes areas containing other occurrences of elements that are critically imperiled globally, a good or excellent occurrence of an element that is imperiled globally, an excellent occurrence of an element that is rare globally, or a concentration (4+) of good occurrences of globally rare elements or viable occurrences of globally imperiled elements.

B3 - High significance on a global level, such as any other viable occurrence of an element that is globally imperiled, a good occurrence of a globally rare element, an excellent occurrence of any ecological community, or a concentration (4+) of good or excellent occurrences of elements that are critically imperiled in the State.

B4 - Moderate significance on a global level, such as a viable occurrence of a globally rare element, a good occurrence of any ecological community, a good or excellent occurrence or only viable state occurrence of an element that is critically imperiled in the State, an excellent occurrence of an element that is imperiled in the State, or a concentration (4+) of good occurrences of elements that are imperiled in the State or excellent occurrences of elements that are rare in the State.

B5 - Of general biodiversity interest on a global level.

VI - Outstanding significance on a state level. Only known occurrence in the state for an element or Site with an excellent occurrence or the best occurrence in the state for an element ranked critically imperiled in the state or a concentration (4+) of good or excellent occurrences of elements that are imperiled or critically imperiled in the state.

V2 - Very high significance on a state level. Includes sites containing other occurrences of elements that are critically imperiled in the state or a concentration (4+) of other occurrences of state imperiled elements and/or good or excellent occurrences of state rare elements.

V3 - High significance on a state level. Includes sites containing the best occurrence in the state or an excellent occurrence of a state imperiled element or multiple (2+) other occurrences for state imperiled elements and/or excellent, good or moderate quality occurrences of state rare elements.

V4 - Moderate significance on a state level. Includes sites containing the best occurrence in the state or an excellent occurrence of a state rare element or any site with other occurrences of a state imperiled element or multiple (2+) other occurrences of state rare elements.

V5 - Any site with any other occurrence of a state rare element.

Note: All sites have been assigned a global biodiversity significance rank (B rank), but not all sites have been assigned a state biodiversity rank (V rank).

How can I obtain Natural Heritage Priority Site maps for an area of interest to me?

Natural Heritage Priority Site hard copy maps can be obtained by submitting a written request accompanied by a check or money order made payable to the Office of Natural Lands Management at the following address:

Office of Natural Lands Management
P.O. Box 404
Trenton, NJ 08625-0404
Phone: 609-984-1339; Fax: 609-984-1427

Individual 8.5" X 11" maps are available at the following rate:

1 - 10 site maps & reports:	\$1.50/site
11 - 20 site maps & reports:	\$1.00/site
> 20 sites:	\$0.50/site

How often are the maps updated?

The Natural Heritage Priority Site information is constantly being updated in the Natural Heritage Database. A new edition of the maps will be made available after significant revisions or additions to the Database.

April 5, 2006



NJ Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Parks and Forestry

Natural Lands Management



State of New Jersey

JON S. CORZINE
Governor

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Parks and Forestry
Office of Natural Lands Management
Natural Heritage Program
P.O. Box 404
Trenton, NJ 08625-0404
Tel. #609-984-1339
Fax. #609-984-1427

MARK N. MAURIELLO
Acting Commissioner

October 26, 2009

Michael Clayton
AKRF, Inc.
100 Centre Boulevard
North Marlton Crossing Suite 102H/J
Marlton, NJ 08053

Re: Environmental Feasibility Study - Alloway Township

Dear Mr. Clayton:

Thank you for your data request regarding rare species information for the above referenced project site in Alloway Township, Salem County.

Searches of the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project (Version 3 for the highlands region, Version 2.1 elsewhere) are based on a representation of the boundaries of your project site in our Geographic Information System (GIS). We make every effort to accurately transfer your project bounds from the topographic map(s) submitted with the Request for Data into our Geographic Information System. We do not typically verify that your project bounds are accurate, or check them against other sources.

We have checked the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project habitat mapping for occurrences of any rare wildlife species or wildlife habitat on the referenced site. Please see Table 1 for species list and conservation status.

Table 1 (on referenced site).

Table with 6 columns: Common Name, Scientific Name, Federal Status, State Status, Grank, Srank. Rows include American kestrel, bald eagle, Cooper's hawk, eastern box turtle, Fowler's toad, great blue heron, red-headed woodpecker, and wood thrush.

Neither the Natural Heritage Database nor the Landscape Project has records for any additional rare wildlife species or wildlife habitat within 1.0 mile of the referenced site.

We have also checked the Natural Heritage Database for occurrences of rare plant species or ecological communities. The Natural Heritage Database has records for occurrences of Helonias bullata that may be on or in the immediate vicinity of the site and for rice cutgrass - (oriental ladythumb, marshpepper knotweed) coastal plain intermittent pond herbaceous vegetation, Castanea pumila and Helonias bullata that may be in the immediate vicinity of the site. The attached lists provide more information about these occurrences. Because some species are sensitive to disturbance or sought by collectors, this information is provided to you on the condition that no specific locational data are released to the general public. This is not intended to preclude your submission of this information to regulatory agencies from which you are seeking permits.

A list of rare plant species and ecological communities that have been documented from Salem County can be downloaded from <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/countylist.html>. If suitable habitat is present at the project site, the species in that list have potential to be present.

Status and rank codes used in the tables and lists are defined in EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN NATURAL HERITAGE REPORTS, which can be downloaded from http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/nhpcodes_2008.pdf.

The Natural Heritage Program reviews its data periodically to identify priority sites for natural diversity in the State. Included as priority sites are some of the State's best habitats for rare and endangered species and ecological communities. Two of these sites are located within or near the areas you have outlined. Please refer to the enclosed Natural Heritage Priority Site Maps for the locations and boundaries of these sites. On the back of each Priority Site Map is a report describing the significance of the site. You may find the site biodiversity significance rating to be useful if you need to prioritize among the sites in your environmental assessment.

If you have questions concerning the wildlife records or wildlife species mentioned in this response, we recommend that you visit the interactive I-Map-NJ website at the following URL, <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/dep splash.htm> or contact the Division of Fish and Wildlife, Endangered and Nongame Species Program at (609) 292 9400.

PLEASE SEE 'CAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON NHP DATA', which can be downloaded from <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/newcaution2008.pdf>.

Thank you for consulting the Natural Heritage Program. The attached invoice details the payment due for processing this data request. Feel free to contact us again regarding any future data requests.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Lord

Herbert A. Lord
Data Request Specialist

cc: Robert J. Cartica
NHP File No. 09-3907553-3372

(by Patricia Sziber)

**Immediate Vicinity of Project Site
Based on Search of Natural Heritage Database
Rare Plant Species and Ecological Communities Currently Recorded in
the New Jersey Natural Heritage Database**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Regional Status	G Rank	S Rank	Last Obs	Ident	Location
Terrestrial Community - Other Classification									
<i>Leersia oryzoides - polygonum (caespitosum, hydro Piper) herbaceous vegetation</i>	Rice Cutgrass - (Oriental Ladythumb, Marshpepper Knotweed) Coastal Plain Intermittent Pond Herbaceous Vegetation				G4	S2S3	2002-09-18	Y	Site is 1.4 miles southeast of Alloway. From Alloway, take Alloway-Friesburg Road southeast to Cobbs Mill road. Head south on Cobbs Mill Road 0.6 miles. Site is on left.
<i>Leersia oryzoides - polygonum (caespitosum, hydro Piper) herbaceous vegetation</i>	Rice Cutgrass - (Oriental Ladythumb, Marshpepper Knotweed) Coastal Plain Intermittent Pond Herbaceous Vegetation				G4	S2S3	2002-10-04	Y	Site is about 1.3 miles eastsoutheast of Remsterville. From Remsterville, travel east on Alloway-Lacey Road about 1.3 miles to large farm on right. Turn right into farm drive to southeast corner of drive. Park. Walk south through woods along trail to intersection with ORV trail. Turn right. Site is about 500 feet on left. Need permission to access.
Vascular Plant									
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Chinquapin		E	LP, HL	G5	S1	2000-05-31	Y	Along Alloway-Friesburg Road, ca. 0.35 mi. west of Cobbs Mill Road.
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Chinquapin		E	LP, HL	G5	S1	2000-05-31	Y	East side of Cobbs Mill Road, approx. 1 mile north of intersection with Cool Run Road.
<i>Helonias bullata</i>	Swamp-pink	LT	E	LP, HL	G3	S3	1998-08-09	Y	SOUTH OF CARLISLE RUN, CA. 1/4 MI. N. OF ALLOWAY-FRIESBURG RD., CA. 1.5 MI. W. OF FRIESBURG.

5 Records Selected

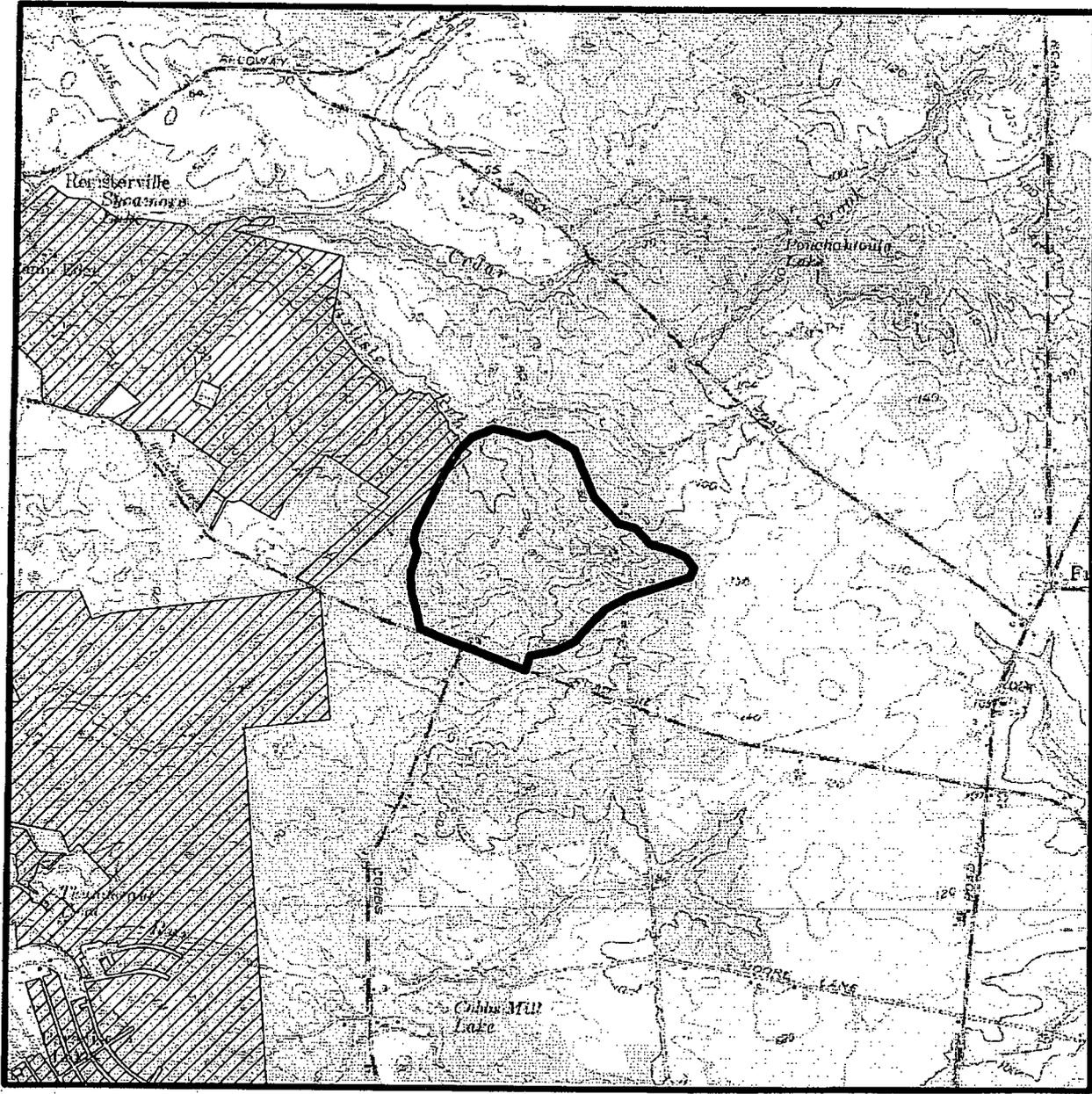
October 26, 2009

Page: 1

On or in Immediate Vicinity of Project Site
Based on Search of Natural Heritage Database
Rare Plant Species and Ecological Communities Currently Recorded in
the New Jersey Natural Heritage Database

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Regional Status	G Rank	S Rank	Last Obs	Ident	Location
Vascular Plant <i>Helonias bullata</i>	Swamp-pink	LT	E	LP, HL	G3	S3	1997-04-09	Y	1/4 mi. ESE of intersection of Alloway-Friesburg Road & Cobbs Mill Road, 3/4 mi. N. of Cobbs Mill Lake, Alloway Township.

1 Records Selected



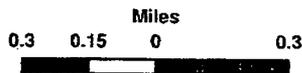
Natural Heritage Priority Site

Franks Cabin Site

Salem County



NJ Department of Environmental Protection
 Division of Parks and Forestry
Natural Lands Management



 Priority Sites
 Public Land

4

Natural Heritage Priority Site
Franks Cabin Site

Locational Information

Quad Name: Alloway
County: Salem
Municipality: Alloway Twp

Description of Site

The site is a narrow headwater stream corridor with maple-gum-magnolia tree cover and standing water and Sphagnum covered ground. The target species is found on the stream floodplain, in seeps and on the terraces just above the floodplain.

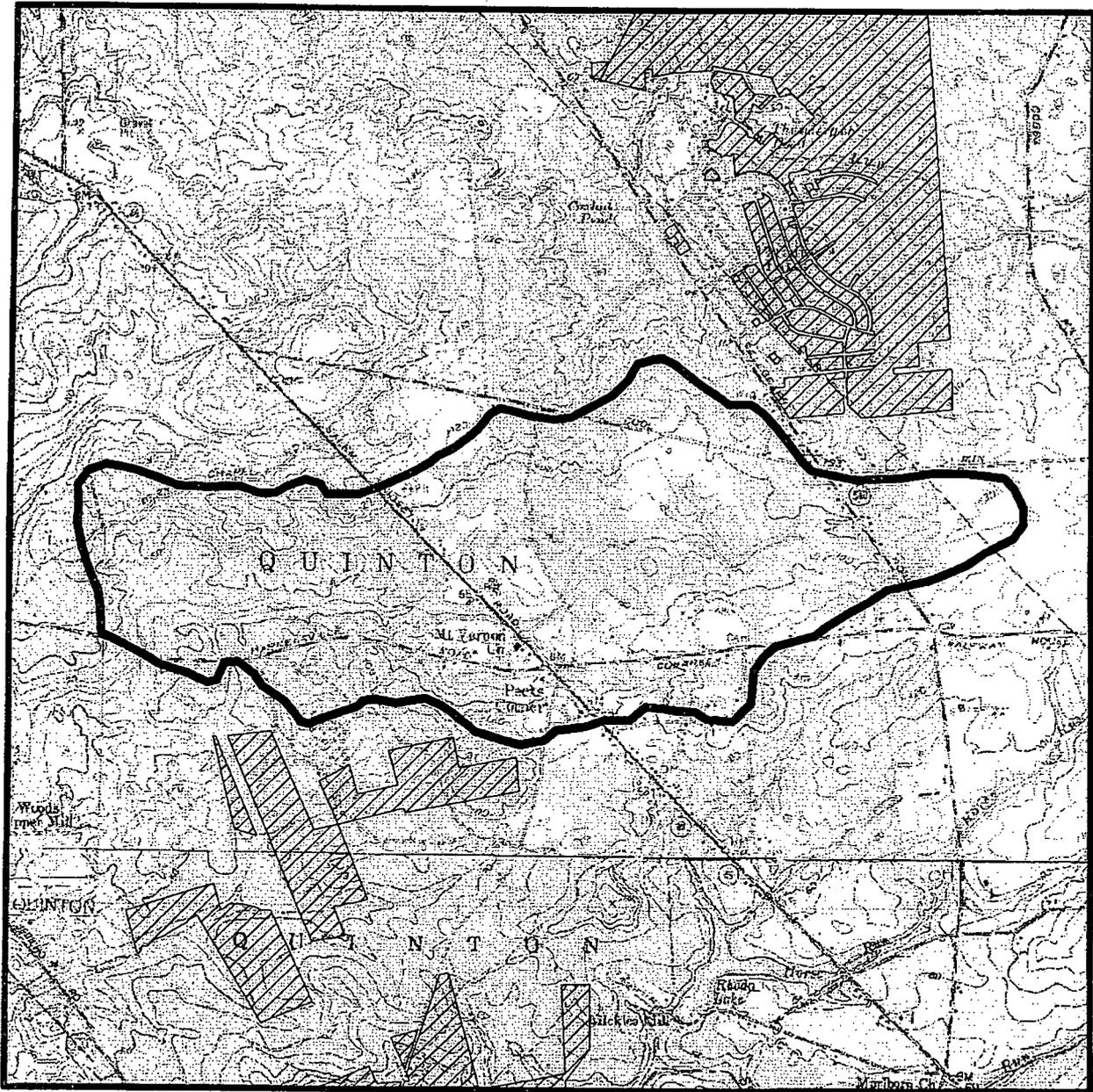
Boundary Justification

Primary boundary includes wetland habitat for the rare plant species. The secondary boundary follows the minor watershed limits necessary to insure long term population survival.

Biodiversity Rank B3

The site contains a good population of a federally listed threatened species.

March, 2007
Site Code: S.USNJHP1*1645



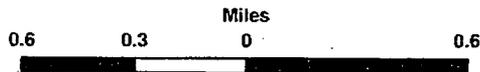
Natural Heritage Priority Site

Pecks Corner

Salem County



NJ Department of Environmental Protection
 Division of Parks and Forestry
Natural Lands Management



 Priority Sites
 Public Land

4

Natural Heritage Priority Site
Pecks Corner

Locational Information

Quad Name: Alloway
County: Salem
Municipality: Alloway Twp ; Quinton Twp

Description of Site

A mixed hardwood-evergreen swamp forest surrounded by forested and nonforested uplands.

Boundary Justification

Primary boundary follows edge of contiguous wetland habitat. Secondary boundary includes lands draining toward the habitat.

Biodiversity Rank **B5**

The site contains a population of a globally rare Federally-listed Threatened Plant Species.

March, 2007
Site Code: S.USNJHP1*2462

Frequently Asked Questions About Natural Heritage Priority Sites

What are Natural Heritage Priority Sites?

Through its Natural Heritage Database, the Office of Natural Lands Management (ONLM) identifies critically important areas to conserve New Jersey's biological diversity. The database provides detailed information on rare species and ecological communities to planners, developers, and conservation agencies for use in resource management, environmental impact assessment, and both public and private land protection efforts.

Using the database, ONLM has identified 414 Natural Heritage Priority Sites, representing some of the best remaining habitat for rare species and exemplary ecological communities in the state. The DEP Endangered and Nongame Species Program provided key information and assisted with the delineation of a number of the sites. These areas should be considered to be top priorities for the preservation of biological diversity in New Jersey. If these sites become degraded or destroyed, we may lose some of the unique components of our natural heritage.

How are Natural Heritage Priority Site maps used in conservation of biological diversity?

Natural Heritage Priority Site maps are used by individuals and agencies concerned with the protection and management of land. The maps have been used by municipalities preparing natural resource inventories; public and private conservation organizations preparing open space acquisition goals; land developers and consultants identifying environmentally sensitive lands; and public and private landowners developing land management plans.

Natural Heritage Priority Sites contain some of the best and most viable occurrences of endangered and threatened species and ecological communities, but they do not cover all known habitat for endangered and threatened species in New Jersey. If information is needed on whether or not endangered or threatened species have been documented from a particular piece of land, a Natural Heritage Database search can be requested by contacting the Office of Natural Lands Management at the address below.

What do the boundaries of the sites contain?

The boundaries of each Natural Heritage Priority Site are drawn to encompass critical habitat for rare species or ecological communities. Often the boundaries extend to include additional buffer lands that should be managed to protect the habitat. A justification for the boundary is provided for each site. The term "primary bounds" is sometimes used to refer to boundaries enclosing critical habitat. The term "secondary bounds" is sometimes used

to refer to boundaries enclosing additional buffer. In maps where both primary and secondary boundaries are described, only the outermost boundary is provided in the mapping.

What is the background map that the sites are drawn upon?

The sites are portrayed on background maps produced from a digital copy of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic maps. The background maps contain topographic lines as well as streams, lakes, roads, towns and place names. These background maps do not always reflect recent changes in land development. Some may be more than 20 years old. Some sites appear to be shifted in position against this topo map. This shift is due to the fact that most sites have been digitized using rectified aerial photography, and some of the digitized USGS topo maps do not align with this photography.

What do "public lands" depict on the maps?

The "public lands" shaded on these maps are state-owned open space lands that have been digitized as a GIS coverage by the state Green Acres Program. This information is provided to show patterns of State land ownership in the vicinity of the Priority Site. The public lands are areas such as State Parks and Forests, Wildlife Management Areas, and Natural Lands Trust preserves. They do not currently include lands owned by other state agencies, federal, county or municipal governments or nonprofit conservation organizations. This GIS coverage is constantly being updated, and therefore future editions of the maps will likely contain additional public lands that are not currently mapped as such.

What is the biodiversity significance rank and how is it used?

Each site is ranked according to its significance for biological diversity using a scale developed by The Nature Conservancy, the network of Natural Heritage Programs, and the New Jersey Natural Heritage Program. The ranks can be used to distinguish between sites that are of global significance for conservation of biological diversity vs. those that are of state significance. The global biodiversity significance ranks range from B1 to B5. In some cases the global biodiversity significance rank is then combined with a state biodiversity significance rank which provides information about the significance of the site on a state level. The state biodiversity significance rank ranges from V1 to V5. The specific definitions for each rank are as follows:

B1 - Outstanding significance on a global level, generally the "last of the least" in the world, such as the only known occurrence of any element (species or ecological community),

the best or an excellent occurrence of an element ranked critically imperiled globally, or a concentration (4+) of good or excellent occurrences of elements that are imperiled or critically imperiled globally. The site should be viable and defensible for the elements or ecological processes contained.

B2 - Very high significance on a global level, such as the most outstanding occurrence of any ecological community. Also includes areas containing other occurrences of elements that are critically imperiled globally, a good or excellent occurrence of an element that is imperiled globally, an excellent occurrence of an element that is rare globally, or a concentration (4+) of good occurrences of globally rare elements or viable occurrences of globally imperiled elements.

B3 - High significance on a global level, such as any other viable occurrence of an element that is globally imperiled, a good occurrence of a globally rare element, an excellent occurrence of any ecological community, or a concentration (4+) of good or excellent occurrences of elements that are critically imperiled in the State.

B4 - Moderate significance on a global level, such as a viable occurrence of a globally rare element, a good occurrence of any ecological community, a good or excellent occurrence or only viable state occurrence of an element that is critically imperiled in the State, an excellent occurrence of an element that is imperiled in the State, or a concentration (4+) of good occurrences of elements that are imperiled in the State or excellent occurrences of elements that are rare in the State.

B5 - Of general biodiversity interest on a global level.

V1 - Outstanding significance on a state level. Only known occurrence in the state for an element or Site with an excellent occurrence or the best occurrence in the state for an element ranked critically imperiled in the state or a concentration (4+) of good or excellent occurrences of elements that are imperiled or critically imperiled in the state.

V2 - Very high significance on a state level. Includes sites containing other occurrences of elements that are critically imperiled in the state or a concentration (4+) of other occurrences of state imperiled elements and/or good or excellent occurrences of state rare elements.

V3 - High significance on a state level. Includes sites containing the best occurrence in the state or an excellent occurrence of a state imperiled element or multiple (2+) other occurrences for state imperiled elements and/or excellent, good or moderate quality occurrences of state rare elements.

V4 - Moderate significance on a state level. Includes sites containing the best occurrence in the state or an excellent occurrence of a state rare element or any site with other occurrences of a state imperiled element or multiple (2+) other occurrences of state rare elements.

V5 - Any site with any other occurrence of a state rare element.

Note: All sites have been assigned a global biodiversity significance rank (B rank), but not all sites have been assigned a state biodiversity rank (V rank).

How can I obtain Natural Heritage Priority Site maps for an area of interest to me?

Natural Heritage Priority Site hard copy maps can be obtained by submitting a written request accompanied by a check or money order made payable to the Office of Natural Lands Management at the following address:

Office of Natural Lands Management
P.O. Box 404
Trenton, NJ 08625-0404
Phone: 609-984-1339; Fax: 609-984-1427

Individual 8.5" X 11" maps are available at the following rate:

1 - 10 site maps & reports:	\$1.50/site
11 - 20 site maps & reports:	\$1.00/site
> 20 sites:	\$0.50/site

How often are the maps updated?

The Natural Heritage Priority Site information is constantly being updated in the Natural Heritage Database. A new edition of the maps will be made available after significant revisions or additions to the Database.

April 5, 2006



NJ Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Parks and Forestry

Natural Lands Management



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Parks and Forestry
Office of Natural Lands Management
Natural Heritage Program
P.O. Box 404
Trenton, NJ 08625-0404
Tel. #609-984-1339
Fax. #609-984-1427

MARK N. MAURIELLO
Acting Commissioner

JON S. CORZINE
Governor

October 7, 2009

Michael Clayton
AKRF, Inc.
100 Centre Boulevard
North Marlton Crossing Suite 102H/J
Marlton, NJ 08053

Re: Environmental Feasibility Study (Block 25.01, Lot 1)

Dear Mr. Clayton:

Thank you for your data request regarding rare species information for the above referenced project site in Greenwich Township, Cumberland County.

Searches of the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project (Version 3 for the highlands region, Version 2.1 elsewhere) are based on a representation of the boundaries of your project site in our Geographic Information System (GIS). We make every effort to accurately transfer your project bounds from the topographic map(s) submitted with the Request for Data into our Geographic Information System. We do not typically verify that your project bounds are accurate, or check them against other sources.

We have checked the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project habitat mapping for occurrences of any rare wildlife species or wildlife habitat on the referenced site. Please see Table 1 for species list and conservation status.

Table 1 (on referenced site).

Table with 6 columns: Common Name, Scientific Name, Federal Status, State Status, Grank, Srank. Rows include bald eagle, bald eagle foraging, eastern box turtle, eastern king snake, Fowler's toad, great blue heron, northern diamondback terrapin, and wood thrush.

We have also checked the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project habitat mapping for occurrences of any rare wildlife species or wildlife habitat within one mile of the referenced site. Please see Table 2 for species list and conservation status. This table excludes any species listed in Table 1.

Table 2 (additional species within one mile of referenced site).

Table with 6 columns: Common Name, Scientific Name, Federal Status, State Status, Grank, Srank. Rows include black rail, bronze copper, northern harrier, osprey, red-shouldered hawk, and shortnose sturgeon.

We have also checked the Natural Heritage Database for occurrences of rare plant species or ecological communities. The Natural Heritage Database does not have any records for rare plants or ecological communities on or within one mile of the site.

A list of rare plant species and ecological communities that have been documented from Cumberland County can be downloaded from <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/countylist.html>. If suitable habitat is present at the project site, the species in that list have potential to be present.

Status and rank codes used in the tables and lists are defined in EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN NATURAL HERITAGE REPORTS, which can be downloaded from http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/nhpcodes_2008.pdf.

If you have questions concerning the wildlife records or wildlife species mentioned in this response, we recommend that you visit the interactive I-Map-NJ website at the following URL, <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/depsplash.htm> or contact the Division of Fish and Wildlife, Endangered and Nongame Species Program at (609) 292 9400.

PLEASE SEE 'CAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON NHP DATA', which can be downloaded from <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/newcaution2008.pdf>.

Thank you for consulting the Natural Heritage Program. The attached invoice details the payment due for processing this data request. Feel free to contact us again regarding any future data requests.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Lord

Herbert A. Lord
Data Request Specialist

cc: Robert J. Cartica
NHP File No. 09-3907544-3373

(by Patricia Sziber)

Summary of Cultural Resources Data Collection

File reviews were conducted to identify cultural (historic, architectural, and/or archaeological) resources potentially located at or near the Candidate Sites.

The Candidate Site locations reviewed as part of this effort included:

- Site 4-1 (Hunterdon County, NJ);
- Site 7-2 (Salem County, NJ);
- Site 7-3 (Cumberland County, NJ); and
- Site 7-4 (Salem County).

NEW JERSEY

For the locations in New Jersey, archaeological site file research was conducted at the New Jersey State Museum (NJSM) and the on-line cultural resources inventory of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) was consulted to collect information on architectural resources and archaeological sites within one mile of the alternative locations (and within the entire Lower Alloways Creek Township). The following section provides a brief summary of the results of this research, organized by alternative.

SITE 4-1, HUNTERDON COUNTY

Archaeological Sites: Two inventoried archaeological sites are located within one mile of the project site. Site 28-Hu-390 is a prehistoric site located roughly 0.15 miles northwest of the project site; Site 28-Hu-391 is a prehistoric site located roughly 0.4 miles east of the alternative location.

Architectural Resources: No previously identified State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NR)-listed or eligible architectural resources are located within one mile of the alternative location.

SITE 7-2, SALEM COUNTY:

Archaeological Sites: Two inventoried archaeological sites were identified approximately 1 mile from Site 7-2A. The first, identified as Cu-28-184, Harris Site (Prehistoric and Historic), was described as a camp site and possible burial site. Artifacts, mostly prehistoric lithics, but also historic ceramics, were collected ranging in date from 10,000BP to 1800AD. The site located within roughly 500 feet of the Cohansey River and/or a tributary. It appears that this site was identified based on amateur surface collection, and it is recommended that "a site study should be conducted". The second site, Cu-28-185, Beals Mill Historic Site, is the site of a grist mill constructed by Joseph Sneathen during the colonial period. The mill was located on the Cohansey River near Friesburg Road in Deerfield Township (now Upper Deerfield Township). No information regarding field testing was provided; it appears this site may have been identified based on documentary research.

Architectural Resources: One S/NR-listed building (the Philip Fries House, State and National Register-listed, NR# 90001451) exists within 1 mile of the proposed site location.

SITE 7-3, CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Archaeological Sites: No inventoried archaeological sites are located within one mile of the alternative location.

Architectural Resources: One S/NR-listed building (the Thomas Maskell House, ID #1045, on Bacon's Neck Road) is located roughly one mile northeast of the alternative location.

Other: Two additional historic buildings within one mile of the alternative location are documented in the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). One of these, a former historic farmhouse, appears to have stood on the alternative location, or in its immediate vicinity. Archaeological resources associated with this former farmhouse, the Philip Dennis House, could exist on the alternative location; further study would be necessary to determine whether the site is archaeologically sensitive.

SITE 7-4, SALEM COUNTY:

Archaeological Sites: No inventoried archaeological sites were identified within the one mile of the Site. One inventoried archaeological site (28-Sa-177, Hancock's Bridge Levee) was located approximately 3 miles from the Site. This site was identified by Mounier in *Stage I Archaeological Survey of Lower Alloways Creek Shoreline Stabilization Project, Hancocks Bridge, Lower Alloways Creek Township, Salem County, New Jersey* (2008) Three additional inventoried archaeological sites were located near the Hancock's Bridge Levee site, on the opposite side of Alloways Creek (28-Sa-72; 28-Sa-152; and 28-Sa-153; all prehistoric surface finds initially indentified in 1937).

Architectural Resources: Architectural resources in the vicinity of the Site were limited to five S/NR-listed or -eligible buildings which are located approximately 3 miles of the Site. These include the following, all located in the northeastern portion of Lower Alloways Creek Township:

- Ware-Shourds House, 134 Poplar Street, NR#8900218 (S/NR-listed)
- Alloways Creek Friends Meeting House, 74 Buttonwood Ave, NR#03001306 (S/NR-listed)
- Hancock House, Locust Island Road, NR#70000393 (S/NR-listed)
- Hancock's Bridge over Alloways Creek (SI&A#1701300; ID#4084) (S/NR-eligible)
- New Bridge Road Bridge (SI&A#1701399; ID#3439) (S/NR-eligible)

Appendix H
Notes of Candidate Site Visits

Candidate Site Field Reconnaissance Notes

Field reconnaissance of the five Candidate Sites was conducted from September 2 through September 4, 2008, and from September 15 through September 17, 2009. The sites were observed from all nearby roads and other public vantage points. Field observations focused on significant features that might not be apparent from maps or aerial photographs, such as the existence of recent residential developments, the quality of natural habitats, the condition of roads and railroads, and indications of constructibility problems.

The following subsections describe the significant observations made during the field reconnaissance visits to each Candidate Site.

Site 4-1 (Hunterdon County, New Jersey) – September 2, 2008, and September 17, 2009

Site Location and Roads

- The potential power block area is located approximately 6 miles east of the town of Frenchtown, New Jersey.
- Interstate 78 to the north provides long-distance access to the site area. The exit nearest to the site is Exit 15 (New Jersey Route 513).
- New Jersey Routes 513 and 579 provide access to the site proper. Both are considered secondary state routes, but both are wide two-lane highways with 13-foot wide lanes and 1-foot wide paved shoulders. Both have center stripes and white stripes on each side of the lanes.
- Other roads in the immediate site area are Sky Manor Road to the north, Pittstown Road to the west, Baptistown Road to the south, and an unnamed road to the east. Locust Grove Road, Wolverton Road, and Old Franklin School Road cross parts of the site. These roads generally are narrow two-lane, asphalt-paved roads without paved shoulders.
- A 2-mile segment of Pittstown Road, from the town of Pittstown to the site, probably would have to be upgraded to provide construction access to the site. No river or rail crossings would be needed for site access, along with providing a relocated portion of Wolverton Road.
- Portions of Locust Grove Road, Wolverton Road, and Old Franklin School Road probably would have to be closed where they cross the site.

Site Conditions

- The site terrain is fairly flat with some drop to the south. No rock outcrops were observed.
- The existing land use on the site is primarily cultivated cropland, with some pastureland and several areas of trees. A large sod farm is located in the southwestern part of the site. No wetlands vegetation was observed.
- A farm identified as the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Snyder Research & Extension Farm, consisting of several fields and greenhouses, is located on the north side of Locust Grove Road, near the northern end of the site with some research farm land potentially on the proposed property.
- Houses are scattered along most of the roads that cross the site, and two small concentrations of new houses were observed. Houses are located in the first one-half mile along Old Franklin School Road and Wolverton Road.
- No transmission lines cross the site or would need to be relocated.
- It appeared that the site layout should be adjusted so that the plant facilities are moved into the northeastern part of the site. It would then be located over Pittstown Road and require relocation

of that road around the site. This would place the plant facilities on larger fields and away from the housing developments south and southwest of the site.

Site Vicinity

- The vicinity around the site appeared to be primarily cultivated cropland with several residential concentrations. The majority of houses in the vicinity are located to the south west and west of the site. Approximately 36 houses were noted.
- Franklin Township Elementary School was observed on New Jersey Route 579, just north of the northeastern site boundary.
- Sky Manor Airport was observed on Sky Manor Road, just north of the northwestern site boundary. The airport has one paved runway and several corrugated metal buildings. Several one-engine and two-engine prop airplanes were parked outside.
- No significant industrial developments were observed in the site vicinity. However, a large commercial plant nursery with numerous greenhouses was observed immediately east of the site.

Water Pipeline

- The pipeline route follows public roads as much as possible from the site west to the Delaware River. The route passes through some areas of dense trees and probably would have to be adjusted if this site were selected for development. The western end of the route passes through open fields just north of the town of Frenchtown before reaching the river. The water supply has a static lift head of approximately 400 feet.

Railroad Access

- The existing rail line location is shown correctly on the GIS maps. The existing track is about 30 feet below grade where it is crossed by New Jersey Route 513 and County Road 625. The track is straight and well ballasted. The rail spur route crosses an area of hills, but grades could be maintained at no more than 1%. The rail spur route also crosses several roads and small streams. Concrete grade crossings would be acceptable for the roads, and box culverts would be sufficient for the stream crossings.

Transmission Access

- An existing 500 kV transmission line was observed along the northern boundary of the site, and this location is shown correctly on the GIS maps.

Site 7-1 (Salem County, New Jersey) – September 16 and 17, 2009

Site Location and Roads

- The potential power block area is located approximately 5 miles north of the town of Salem and 4 miles east of the town of Pennsville, New Jersey.
- Interstate 295 and the New Jersey Turnpike intersect in Deepwater, New Jersey, six miles northwest of the site, at interchange exits 1B and 2B to New Jersey Route 540.
- New Jersey Route 540 provides access to the site south from Interstate 295 highway interchange and north from the town of Salem. Both sections of Route 540 are considered secondary roads but both are relatively wide two-lane highways with 13-foot wide lanes and 1-foot wide paved shoulders.
- Other roads in the immediate site area are Pointer's Auburn Road extending to the northeast from the southern corner of the site, and Haines Neck Road running southeast to northwest across the property. Pointer's Auburn Road is similar to Route 540. Haines Neck Road is a narrow two-lane, asphalt-paved road without paved shoulders.

- An alternate to provide site access would be to improve Pointer's Auburn Road to the northeast for approximately 2 miles until it connects with Hardings Highway (Routes 40 and 48).
- Haines Neck Road and Pointer's Auburn Road would need to be relocated around the northeast and southeast sides of the site, respectively.

Site Conditions

- The site terrain is fairly flat, dropping from an elevation of 30 feet in the southeast corner toward the northwest and south west to elevation 15 feet. No rock outcrops were observed.
- The existing land use on the site is primarily cultivated cropland with trees covering about 10 percent of the site.
- Houses are scattered along the local roads with no particular concentrated location.
- A transmission line cuts though the extreme southern corner of the site but would not require relocation.
- Haines Neck Church and cemetery is located within the site limits. However, the church and cemetery would not have to be disturbed for site development, and public access could be maintained.
- No apparent wetlands were observed on the site, but USGS topographic maps indicate the presence of some wetlands in the interior of the site.

Site Vicinity

- The vicinity around the site is primarily cultivated crop land with scattered private residences.
- The center of the power block area is located more than 3 miles but less than 5 miles from each of the following:
 - Salem County Correctional Facility (prison) to the east
 - South Gate Care Center (nursing home) to the northwest
 - Salem County Nursing Home to the south
 - Salem County Memorial Hospital to the south
- The former County Home near the prison appears to be closed.
- A Wildlife Management Area is located to the southwest across Route 540 right-of-way.
- Two additional churches are located within one mile.
- A local rodeo facility is located about 4 miles east of the site.

Water Pipeline

- The pipeline route extends about 2000 feet to the north through open fields and then follows an existing transmission line route to the Delaware River.

Railroad Access

- Rail access from the site would extend approximately 7 mile to the east, following existing roads for about 2/3rds of the route and 1/3rd of the route across open fields.
- Seven road crossings would be necessary along with one crossing of a small creek called Major Run. Concrete grade crossings would be acceptable for the roads and the small stream would only require culverts.
- The rail would tie into the existing SRNJ rail near Cedarville. The GIS maps show the rail in the correct location.
- The connection location is at elevation 55 feet, however elevations along the route reach 75 feet, requiring cut to maintain required slopes/grades.

Transmission Access

- The transmission route would be approximately 6 miles to the south west, crossing about one mile of Mannington Meadow, open fields, and some wooded areas. Connection to the existing 500 KV line would occur in the Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge.

Site 7-2 (Salem County, New Jersey) – September 3, 2008, and September 16, 2009Site Location and Roads

- The potential power block area is located approximately 6 miles north of the town of Shiloh, New Jersey.
- New Jersey Routes 49 and 77 provide long-distance access to the site area. Both are considered primary state routes, and both are good for 55 mph.
- New Jersey Route 540 provides access to the site proper. This is considered a secondary state route, but it is a good two-lane highway with paved shoulders and center stripes.
- Other roads in the immediate site area are County Road 635 (Aldine Road) to the east, Cobbs Mill Road to the west, and Swing West Road to the north. Swing West Road would need to be relocated to the east side of the site. Cool Run Road and Thomas Road cross parts of the site. All of these roads generally are narrow two-lane, asphalt-paved roads without paved shoulders.
- Portions of Cool Run Road and Thomas Road probably would have to be closed where they cross the site. It appeared that this would not significantly affect the transportation in the area.
- Because of the excellent condition of New Jersey Route 540, minimal road improvements would be required for site access.

Site Conditions

- The site terrain slopes slightly toward the northwest, into a drainage way that discharges into Cobbs Mill Lake. No rock outcrops were observed.
- The existing land use on the site is primarily cultivated cropland, with several areas of trees. No wetlands vegetation was observed.
- Houses are scattered along most of the roads that cross the site. Two small concentrations of new houses were observed in the southwestern portion of the site. A new subdivision is under construction near the intersection of New Jersey Route 540 and Cobbs Mill Road.
- A recent housing development (30+- homes) is located just off site to the northwest.
- A Christian school was observed on New Jersey Route 540, near the southeastern corner of the site.
- A 500 kV transmission line crosses part of the site area at a southwest-northeast angle. No matter how the plant facilities are arranged on the site, a small portion of that transmission line would have to be relocated.
- It appeared that the site layout should be adjusted so that the plant facilities are moved east, away from the housing developments along the western perimeter of the site.

Site Vicinity

- The vicinity around the site appeared to be primarily cultivated cropland with several residential concentrations. The area immediately to the northwest of the site is heavily forested.
- The community of Cohansey, located near the southeastern corner of the site, appeared to consist of one house.
- No significant industrial developments were observed in the site vicinity.

Water Pipeline

- The pipeline has been shown routed almost due east to the Delaware River. After observing the area, however, it appeared that the best route would be somewhat southeast, following an existing 500 kV transmission line almost to the existing PSEG Nuclear Site, and then south to the Delaware River. The site layout drawing was changed to reflect this route.

Railroad Access

- The existing rail line location is shown correctly on the GIS maps. The existing track ends at a very large grain operation near the town of Seabrook. The track appeared to be 115-pound with good ties and ballast, used frequently. The rail spur route passes through flat land, crossing a few roads and small streams. Concrete grade crossings would be acceptable for the roads, and box culverts would be sufficient for the stream crossings.

Transmission Access

- An existing 500 kV transmission line was observed through the center of the site and this location is shown correctly on the GIS maps. This line would need to be shifted to avoid the facility improvements. In addition, two parallel 500 kV transmission lines were observed north of the site, also shown correctly on the GIS maps.

Site 7-3 (Cumberland County, New Jersey) – September 3, 2008, and September 15, 2009Site Location and Roads

- This site is a portion of PSEG's Bayside Tract property. The potential power block area is located approximately 7 miles southwest of the town of Shiloh, New Jersey.
- New Jersey Route 49 provides long-distance access to the site area. This is considered a primary state route, and it is good for 55 mph.
- The roads that provide access to the site proper are not very good. County Road 620 connects New Jersey Route 49 to County Road 623, a north-south road approximately 2 miles east of the site. County Road 703 connects County Road 623 to County Road 642 (Tindall Island Road), a north-south road immediately east of the site. These roads generally are narrow two-lane, asphalt-paved roads without paved shoulders.
- At least the 2 miles of County Road 703 between County Road 623 and County Road 642 would have to be widened and improved to provide construction access to the site. No river or rail crossings would be needed for site access.
- Bayside Road and a complex of unnamed roads cross parts of the site. These roads are narrow two-lane, asphalt-paved roads without paved shoulders. Portions these roads would have to be closed where they cross the site. It appeared that this would not significantly affect the transportation in the area

Site Conditions

- The site terrain is very flat. It appears that the site grade would have to be raised about 5 feet to provide a safe elevation above the 100-year flood zone. No rock outcrops were observed.
- The existing land use on the site is primarily cultivated cropland, with some fallow fields and several areas of trees. Some wetlands vegetation was observed.
- The portions of PSEG's Bayside Tract property not included in the identified site boundaries support extensive stands of wetlands vegetation and trees. It appeared that the identified site boundaries make good use of available upland areas.
- A few houses are scattered along the roads that cross the site with approximately 12 homes outside the eastern perimeter. No concentrations of houses were observed.

- No transmission lines cross the site or would need to be relocated.

Site Vicinity

- The vicinity around the site appeared to be primarily cultivated cropland with several large wetlands areas and forested areas. The community of Greenwich appeared to be the nearest residential concentration, located approximately 2 miles east of the site.
- Bacons Neck School, which is shown on topographic maps on County Road 642 (Tyndall Island Road) immediately east of the site, appeared to no longer be in operation.
- A nature viewing area is located on the Delaware Bay at the end of Bayside Road. Construction on the site would be visible from this area, although existing trees would screen the view in some places. To maintain access to these features, an alternate road would need to be constructed.
- No significant industrial developments were observed in the site vicinity.

Water Pipeline

- The water source is the Delaware Bay, no more than 1 mile west of the site. The pipeline route could be constructed adjacent to Bayside Road, entirely on PSEG property although outside of the designated site boundaries. Unless it was feasible to construct the pipeline in the road right-of-way, the pipeline would have to cross extensive areas of wetlands vegetation.

Railroad Access

- The existing rail line location is shown correctly on the GIS maps. The existing track ends at a large industrial facility in the town of Bridgeton, immediately west of the Cohansey River and east of New Jersey Route 77. The track appeared to be not frequently used, and the ties and ballast were in fair condition. An old railroad right-of-way appeared to still be in place south of the industrial facility and perhaps over the Cohansey River to the west side of town.
- The rail spur route passes through flat land, crossing several roads and small streams and the Cohansey River. Concrete grade crossings would be acceptable for the roads, and box culverts would be sufficient for the stream crossings, but a bridge would be required over the Cohansey River.
- Since the site is so near to the Delaware Bay, it would be logical to install a barge dock for delivery of modules and most equipment. The roads could be used to deliver light equipment. A rail connection does not appear to be required. A channel for the barge access would be approximately 2 miles and would require dredging about 600,000 cubic yards of sediment.

Transmission Access

- The nearest existing 500 kV transmission line is located approximately 9 miles north of the site. A new transmission line would have to be constructed on new right-of-way crossing primarily cropland and forestland.

Site 7-4 (Salem County, New Jersey) – September 4, 2008Site Location and Roads

- This site consists of the undeveloped portions of the existing PSEG Nuclear Site. The potential power block area is located approximately 7 miles southwest of the town of Salem, New Jersey.
- The existing plant access road connects to County Road 658 just south of the town of Hancocks Bridge. The access road is a three-lane road across a wetlands to the site. The center lane is striped and used only for emergencies. The road is well paved but it is not well supported at the road base, so it appeared to have experienced considerable non-uniform settlement. Vehicles using the road are subject to considerable up and down motion and uneven sideways motion.
- The existing plant access road probably would have to be improved if it were to be used for construction access. Alternatively, a new road constructed on a causeway is being considered. The causeway would run generally parallel to existing 500 kV transmission lines, from the intersection of Mason Point Road and Money Island Road to the site. The causeway would cross extensive areas of wetlands vegetation.
- No existing roads would be closed or re-routed to construct new facilities at the site.

Site Conditions

- The existing plant site was formed by dredging sand onto the peninsula and raising grade. The area where new facilities would be constructed currently is flat, sandy soil at Elevation 10 to 12.
- The land use in areas of the site not occupied by existing power plant facilities is primarily fallow land. Considerable wetlands vegetation was observed. Several piles of construction debris were observed near the center of the site.
- No residences are located on the site.

Site Vicinity

- The vicinity around the PSEG Nuclear Site appeared to be primarily wetlands and forested areas, with some cultivated cropland. The nearest residential concentrations are approximately 4 to 5 miles away.
- The GIS maps show two schools within about 4 miles of the site, Union School on County Road 624 and Elsinboro School on County Road 637. However, it appeared that neither of these schools is still in operation. The nearest active school appeared to be Elsinboro Elementary School, which is approximately 5 miles north of the site on County Road 625 (Fort Elfsborg Road).
- Two state wildlife management areas, Mad Horse Creek WMA and Abbott's Meadow WMA, are located in the site vicinity. Abbott's Meadow WMA has a nature viewing area approximately 3.5 miles north of the site, which has a clear view of the existing plant facilities and the potential future construction areas.
- The area immediately north of the site has been used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for disposal of material dredged from the Delaware River. This area supports extensive wetlands vegetation, but the vegetation appeared to be dominated by non-native *Phragmites* species.
- No significant industrial developments were observed in the site vicinity.

Water Pipeline

- The water source is the Delaware Bay, adjacent to the site. A very short pipeline would be required, entirely on site property.

Railroad Access

- The PSEG Nuclear Site does not have rail access. The existing power plants are served from the existing barge dock and access road.
- For the site evaluation study, a rail spur was shown to the site. The rail spur would connect to an existing rail line north of the town of Salem. The rail spur route would cross extensive areas of wetlands vegetation and would require at least two bridges for river crossings.
- A new barge dock would be required at the plant site to bring in modules and heavy equipment. A rail connection would not be required if the dock is installed.

Transmission Access

- An existing 500 kV substation is located on the site.

Appendix I
Candidate Site Photographs



Site 4-1 — Looking Northeast from Locust Grove Road West of Wolverton Road



Site 4-1 — Looking Northwest Along 500 kV Line from Pittstown Road at Sky Manor Road



Site 4-1 — Panorama from Pittstown Road South of Old Franklin School Road - Photo 1 (Looking West)



Site 4-1 — Panorama from Pittstown Road South of Old Franklin School Road - Photo 2



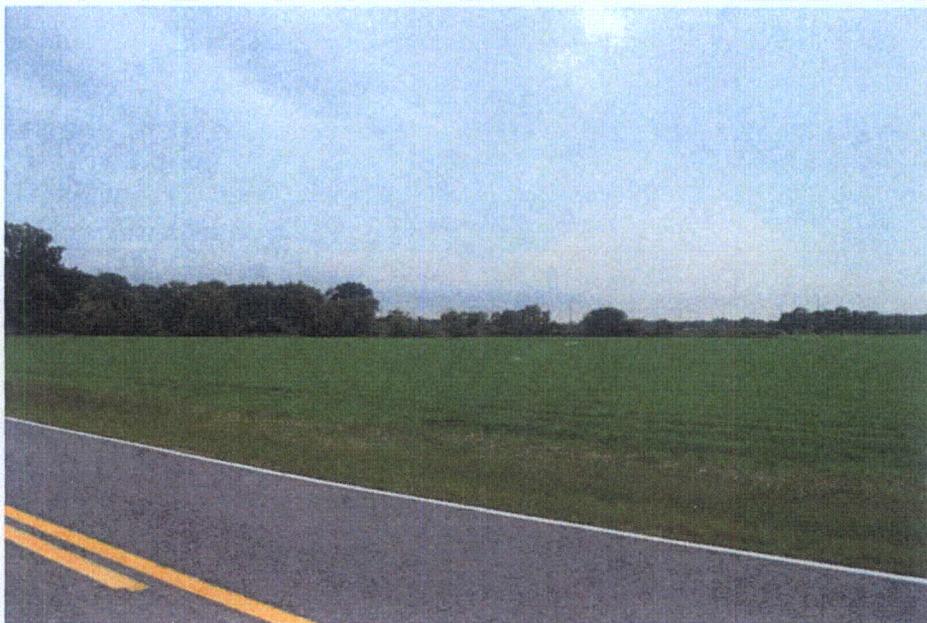
Site 4-1 — Panorama from Pittstown Road South of Old Franklin School Road - Photo 3



Site 7-1 —Near center of site on Haines Neck Road looking Northwest



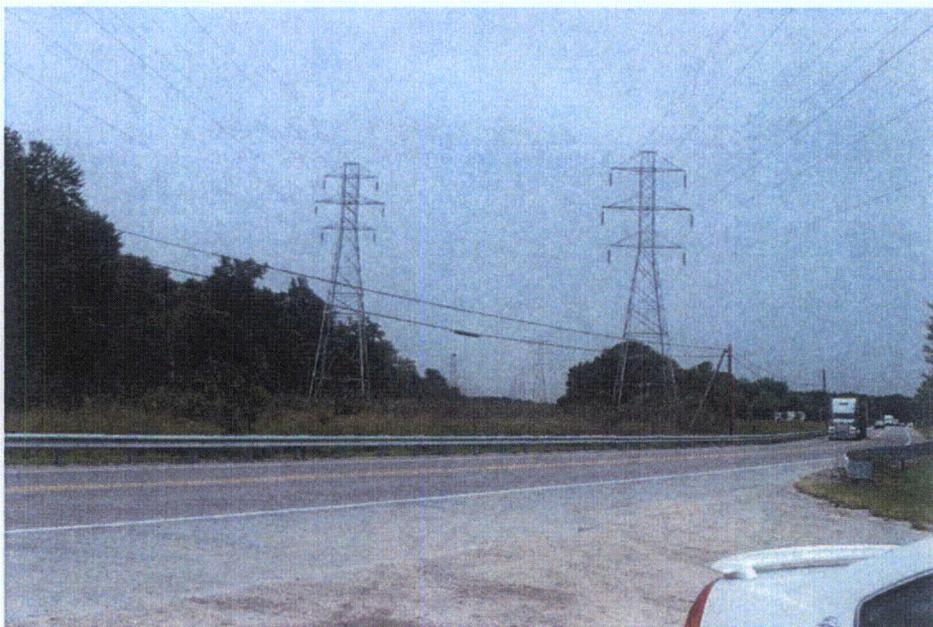
Site 7-1 — Near center of site on Haines Neck Road looking East



Site 7-1 — Near center of site on Haines Neck Road looking South



Site 7-1 — Near center of site on Haines Neck Road looking West



Site 7-1 — Location on Hawks Bridge Road to Northwest where Makeup Water Pipeline Crosses



Site 7-1 — Location South of Cedarville where Rail Spur would connect



Site 7-2 — Looking Southwest Along 500 kV Lines from Alloway-Friesburg Road



Site 7-2 — Panorama from Cool Run Road West of Cohansey-Friesburg Road - Photo 1 (Looking South at 500 kV Line)



Site 7-2 — Panorama from Cool Run Road West of Cohansey-Friesburg Road - Photo 2



Site 7-2 — Panorama from Cool Run Road West of Cohansey-Friesburg Road - Photo 3



Site 7-2 — Panorama from Cool Run Road West of Cohansey-Friesburg Road - Photo 4



Site 7-3 — Looking East from Road near Middle of Site



Site 7-3 — Looking North from Road near Middle of Site



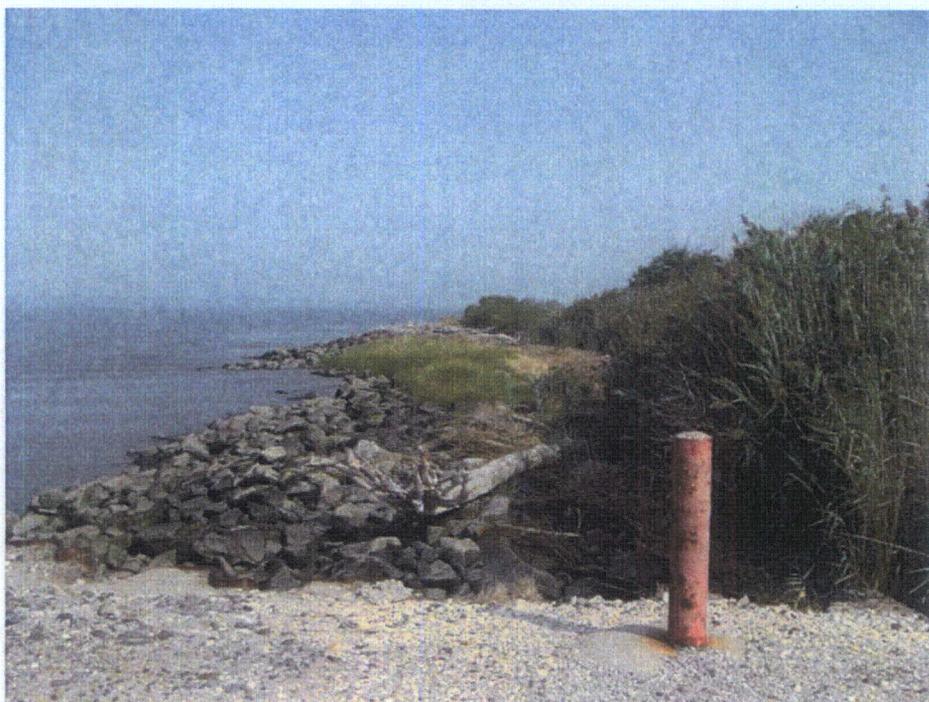
Site 7-3 — Looking South from Road near Middle of Site



Site 7-3 — Looking West Along Bayside Road near West Side of Site



Site 7-3 — Looking West from Road near Middle of Site



Site 7-4 — Looking North Along Shoreline Farther North of Barge Dock



Site 7-4 — Looking Southwest Along Transmission Line from Abbot's Meadow Viewing Platform



Site 7-4 — Panorama from Service Road near Middle of Site - Photo 1 (Looking West)



Site 7-4 — Panorama from Service Road near Middle of Site - Photo 2



Site 7-4 — Panorama from Service Road near Middle of Site - Photo 3



Site 7-4 — Panorama from Service Road near Middle of Site - Photo 4



Site 7-4 — Panorama from Service Road near Middle of Site - Photo 5

Appendix J
Candidate Site Maps

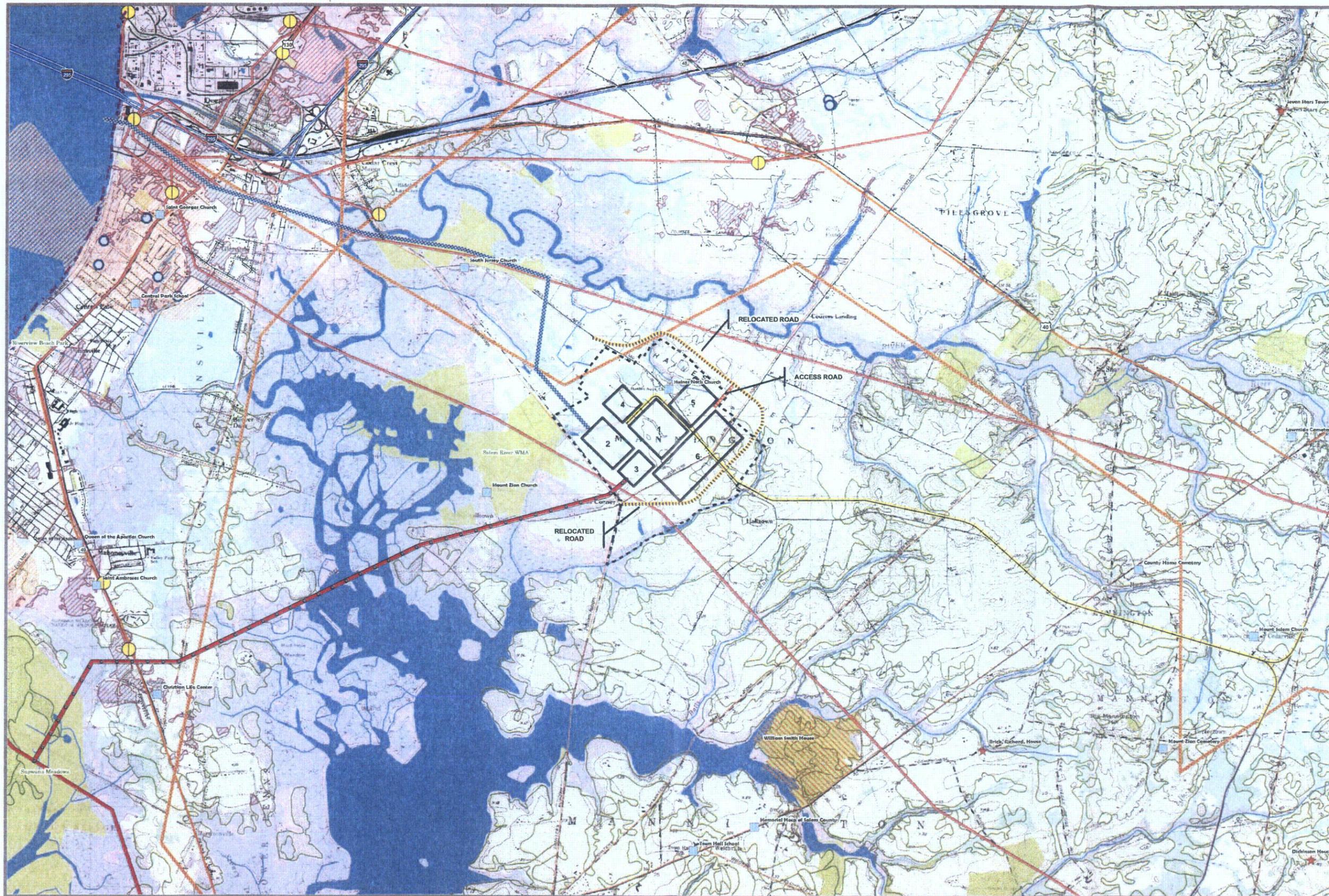


FIGURE 2
Candidate Site 7-1

N
0 0.5 1 Miles



- 1 - Power Block
- 2 - Cooling Tower
- 3 - Plant Switchyard
- 4 - Concrete Batch Plant

- 5 - Construction Parking
- 6 - Construction Laydown & Temporary Construction Support Facilities

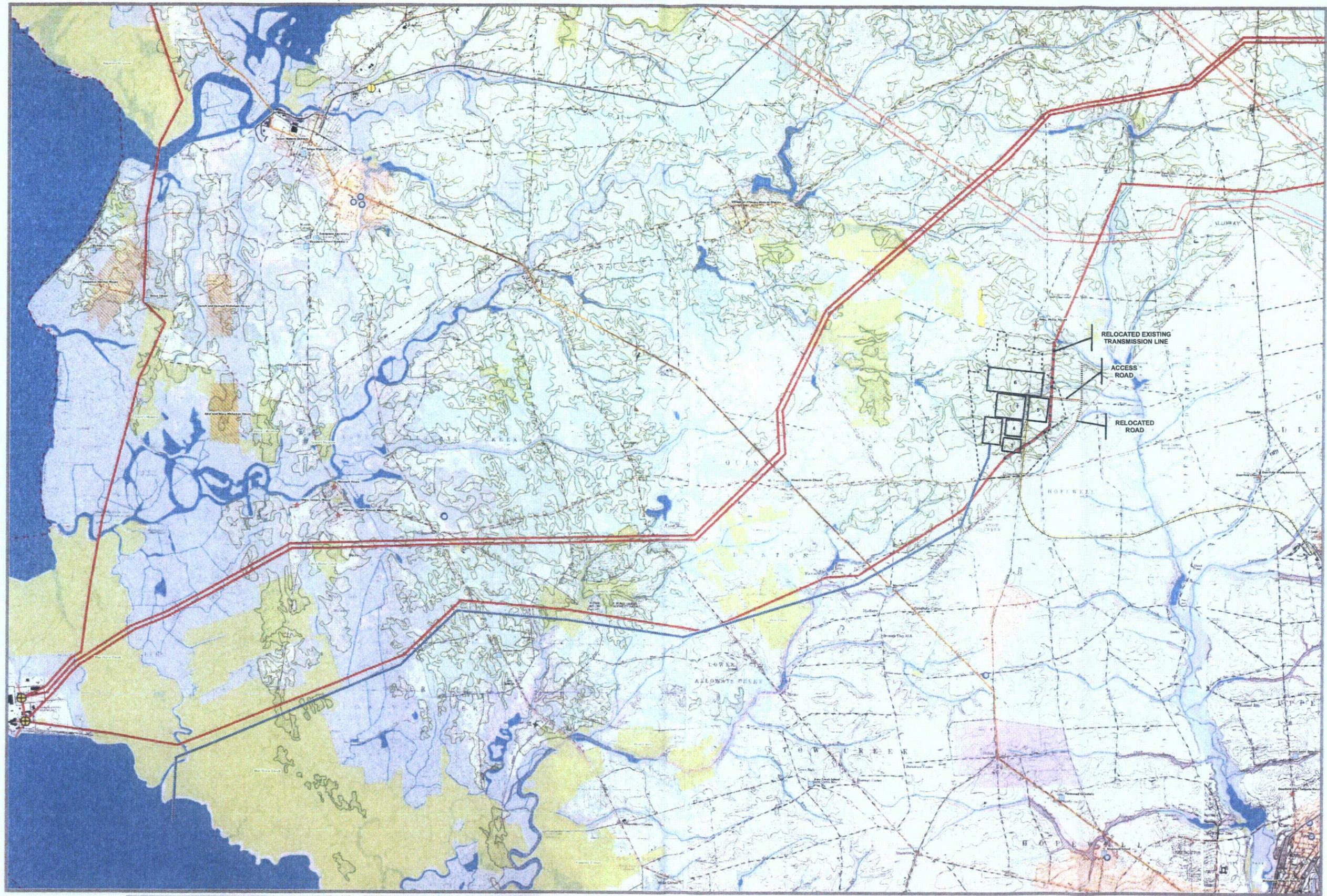
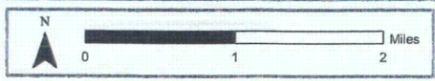


FIGURE 3
Candidate Site 7-2

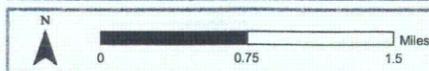


- 1 - Power Block
- 2 - Cooling Tower
- 3 - Plant Switchyard
- 4 - Concrete Batch Plant

- 5 - Construction Parking
- 6 - Construction Laydown & Temporary Construction Support Facilities



FIGURE 4
Candidate Site 7-3

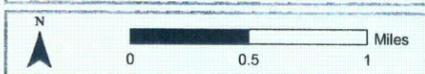


- 1 - Power Block
- 2 - Cooling Tower
- 3 - Plant Switchyard
- 4 - Concrete Batch Plant

- 5 - Construction Parking
- 6 - Construction Laydown & Temporary Construction Support Facilities



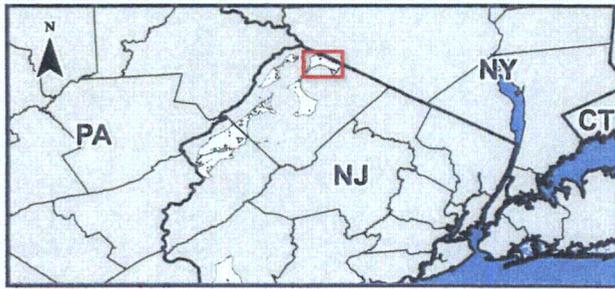
FIGURE 5
Candidate Site 7-4



- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 - Power Block | 5 - Construction Parking |
| 2 - Cooling Tower | 6 - Construction Laydown & Temporary Construction Support Facilities |
| 3 - Plant Switchyard | |
| 4 - Concrete Batch Plant | |

Legend for Candidate Site Maps

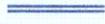
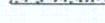
Figure 6



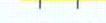
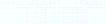
 Map Extent

LEGEND - USGS TOPOGRAPHIC BASE MAPS

Existing Site Features

-  State Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Limited Access Highway
-  Highway
-  Major Road
-  Local Road
-  Rail Lines
-  Natural Gas Pipelines
-  Oil Pipelines
-  Transmission Lines < 500 kV
-  Transmission Lines > = 500 kV
-  Substations < 500 kV
-  Substations > = 500 kV
-  Public Institutions
-  Public Drinking Water Intakes
-  Historical Sites
-  Historic Districts
-  Critical Environmental Sites
-  Protected Groundwater Resources
-  Airports
-  100-Year Flood Areas
-  Parks and Preserves
-  Wetlands
-  Prime Farmland

Potential Site Features

-  Site Boundary
-  Plant Layout
-  Transmission Line to Plant
-  Rail Spur to Plant
-  New or Improved Roadway for Plant Access
-  Relocated Existing Road
-  Makeup Water Pipeline

Appendix K
Candidate Site Descriptions

Candidate Site Descriptions

Site: 4-1

Geographic Description

Location: Hunterdon County, New Jersey, \approx 5 miles east of the Pennsylvania border

Geographic Features: Relatively flat with small streams and some wetlands

Total Acreage: \approx 1,120 Acres

Elevation Range: 540 to 640 feet above Mean Sea Level

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Frenchtown, NJ (\approx 4.8 miles W).

Population: 1,488

Nearest Population Center: Easton, PA (\approx 15.6 miles NW). Population: 26,263

Transmission

500 kV: Less than 1 mile of connecting transmission line required

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 3.5 miles of improved and relocated roadway required

Rail Access: \approx 8.5 miles of new railway required

Barge Access: None

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River (classified as Significant Water)

Distance: \approx 6.4 mile makeup water pipeline required

Static Head: 400 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Belvidere, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 483,840 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: One identified archaeological site, Rutgers University research farm

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: New Jersey Highlands, St. Thomas Church and Cemetery (historical site), Franklin Township Elementary School, Sky Manor Airport (private)

Other: Quakertown historical district, Calvary Church, Locust Grove Cemetery within 2 miles. Capable fault approximately 8 miles from site.

Site: 7-1

Geographic Description

Location: Salem County, New Jersey, \approx 5 miles east of the Delaware River

Geographic Features: Relatively flat with small streams and some wetlands

Total Acreage: \approx 985 Acres

Elevation Range: 15 to 35 feet above Mean Sea Level

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Pennsville, NJ (\approx 3.8 miles W).

Population: 11,396

Nearest Population Center: Wilmington, DE (\approx 5.8 miles WNW). Population: 72,664

Transmission

500 kV: \approx 5.4 miles of connecting transmission line required (must cross Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge)

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 3.3 miles of new and relocated roadway required

Rail Access: \approx 6.5 miles of new railway required

Barge Access: Delaware River \approx 5 miles west of site

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River

Distance: \approx 4.8 mile makeup water pipeline required

Static Head: 40 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Trenton, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 770,560 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: Haines Neck Church and Cemetery (public access can be maintained)

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Salem River Wildlife Management Area, Mount Zion Church

Other: South Jersey Church within 2 miles. Salem County Jail, Memorial Hospital of Salem County, two nursing homes within 5 miles.

Site: 7-2

Geographic Description

Location: Salem County, New Jersey

Geographic Features: Relatively flat with small streams and minor wetlands

Total Acreage: \approx 995 Acres

Elevation Range: 120 to 140 feet above Mean Sea Level

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: Farmland with scattered houses

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Shiloh, NJ (\approx 6.0 miles S). Population: 534.

Nearest Population Center: Millville, NJ (\approx 10.5 miles SE). Population: 26,847

Transmission

500 kV: Crosses the site, \approx 1.8 miles of relocation required

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 1.5 miles of new and relocated roadway required

Rail Access: \approx 5.4 miles of new railway required

Barge Access: Delaware River \approx 10 miles southwest of site

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River

Distance: \approx 12.9 mile makeup water pipeline required

Static Head: 140 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Trenton, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 770,560 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Thundergut Pond State Wildlife Management Area, Alloway Township Friesburg Municipal Recreation Area, Phillip Fries House historic site, private school, new housing developments, Alloway Airfield (private)

Other: None

Site: 7-3**Geographic Description**

Location: Cumberland County, New Jersey, within PSEG's Bayside Tract

Geographic Features: Flat with small streams and considerable wetlands; some areas in 100-year floodplain

Total Acreage: ≈ 885 Acres

Elevation Range: 0 to 20 feet above Mean Sea Level

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: A few homes within site boundary, on property not currently owned by PSEG

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Shiloh, NJ (≈ 6.6 miles NE). Population: 534.

Nearest Population Center: Millville, NJ (≈ 12.7 miles E). Population: 26,847.

Transmission

500 kV: ≈ 6.8 miles of connecting transmission line required

Transportation

Highway Access: ≈ 3.7 miles of roadway required

Rail Access: ≈ 10.6 miles of new railway required (if rail connection is desired)

Barge Access: Delaware Bay ≈ 1.5 miles

Water Supply

Source: Delaware Bay

Distance: ≈ 0.7 mile makeup water pipeline required

Static Head: 20 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Trenton, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 770,560 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: Demolished historical house

Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Mad Horse Creek Preserve State Wildlife Management Area, Cohansey State Preserve, Thomas Masket House historic site

Other: Greenwich Historic District within 2 miles

Site: 7-4

Geographic Description

Location: Salem County, New Jersey, within PSEG's existing nuclear site

Geographic Features: Flat with considerable wetlands; adjacent to 100-year floodplains

Total Acreage: \approx 400 Acres (available undeveloped land)

Elevation Range: Graded to 10 feet above Mean Sea Level

Human Population

Type and Spacing of Homes: No homes within site boundary, property currently owned by PSEG or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Nearest Town with Published Population Data: Salem, NJ (\approx 6.9 miles NE). Population: 5,857

Nearest Population Center: Wilmington, DE (\approx 15.6 miles N). Population: 72,664

Transmission

500 kV: Existing switchyard adjacent to site

Transportation

Highway Access: \approx 5.3 miles of improved roadway required

Rail Access: \approx 12.5 miles of new railway required (if rail connection is desired)

Barge Access: Adjacent to site

Water Supply

Source: Delaware River

Distance: Adjacent to site

Static Head: 10 feet

Nearest Gauging Station: Trenton, NJ

7Q10 Low Flow: 770,560 gpm

Identified Sensitive Land Use Features

Within Site Boundaries: None

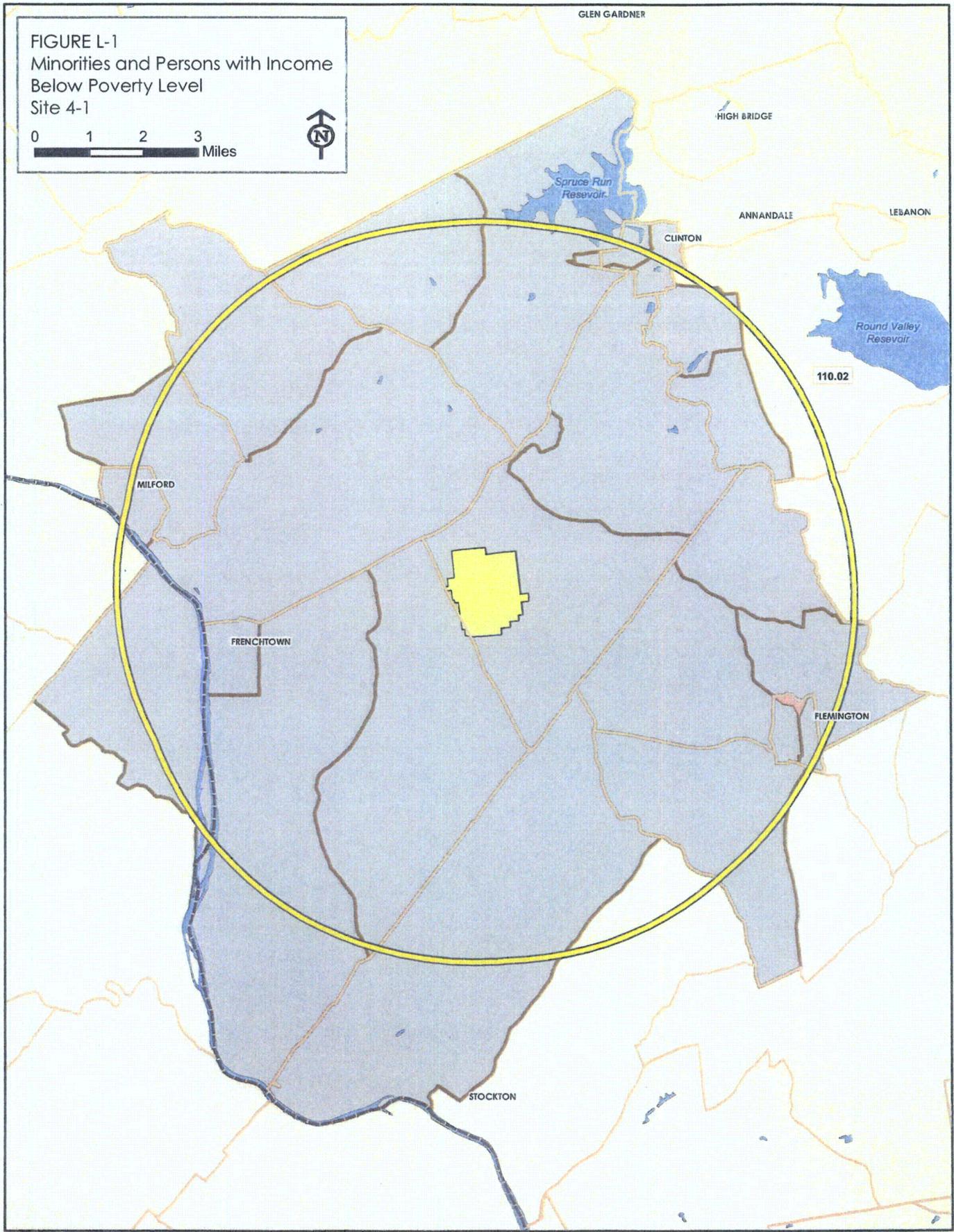
Within 1 Mile of Site Boundaries: Mad Horse Creek State Wildlife Management Area

Other: None

Appendix L
Census Block Groups with Above-Average Minority or
Poverty Populations in the Candidate Site Vicinities

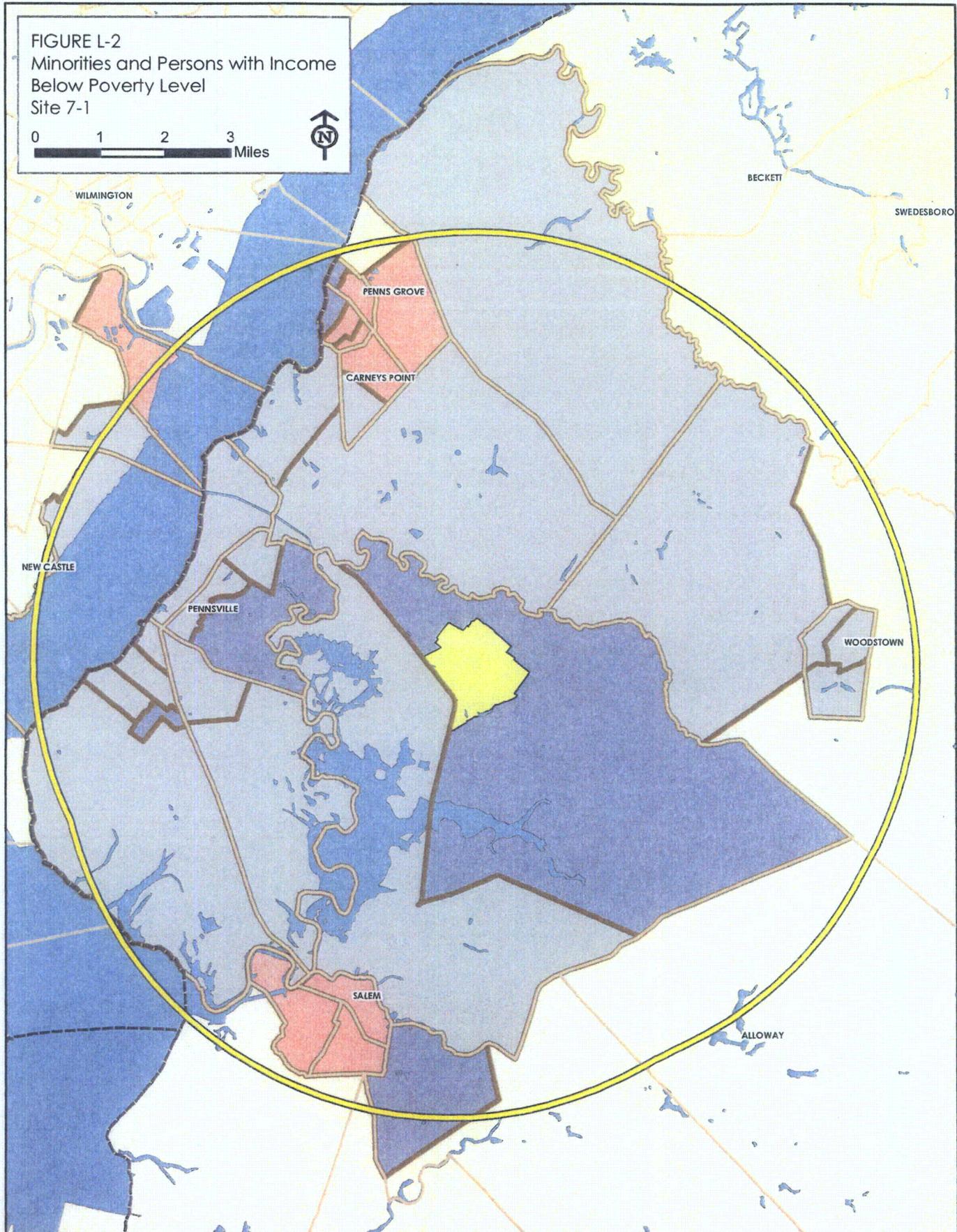
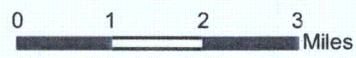
FIGURE L-1
Minorities and Persons with Income
Below Poverty Level
Site 4-1

0 1 2 3 Miles



- Six-Mile Site Boundary Study Area
- Persons Living in Poverty > 11.8%
- Study Area Block Groups
- Percent Minority > 27.8%
- Census Tract Boundary
- Persons Living in Poverty > 11.8% and Percent Minority > 27.8%

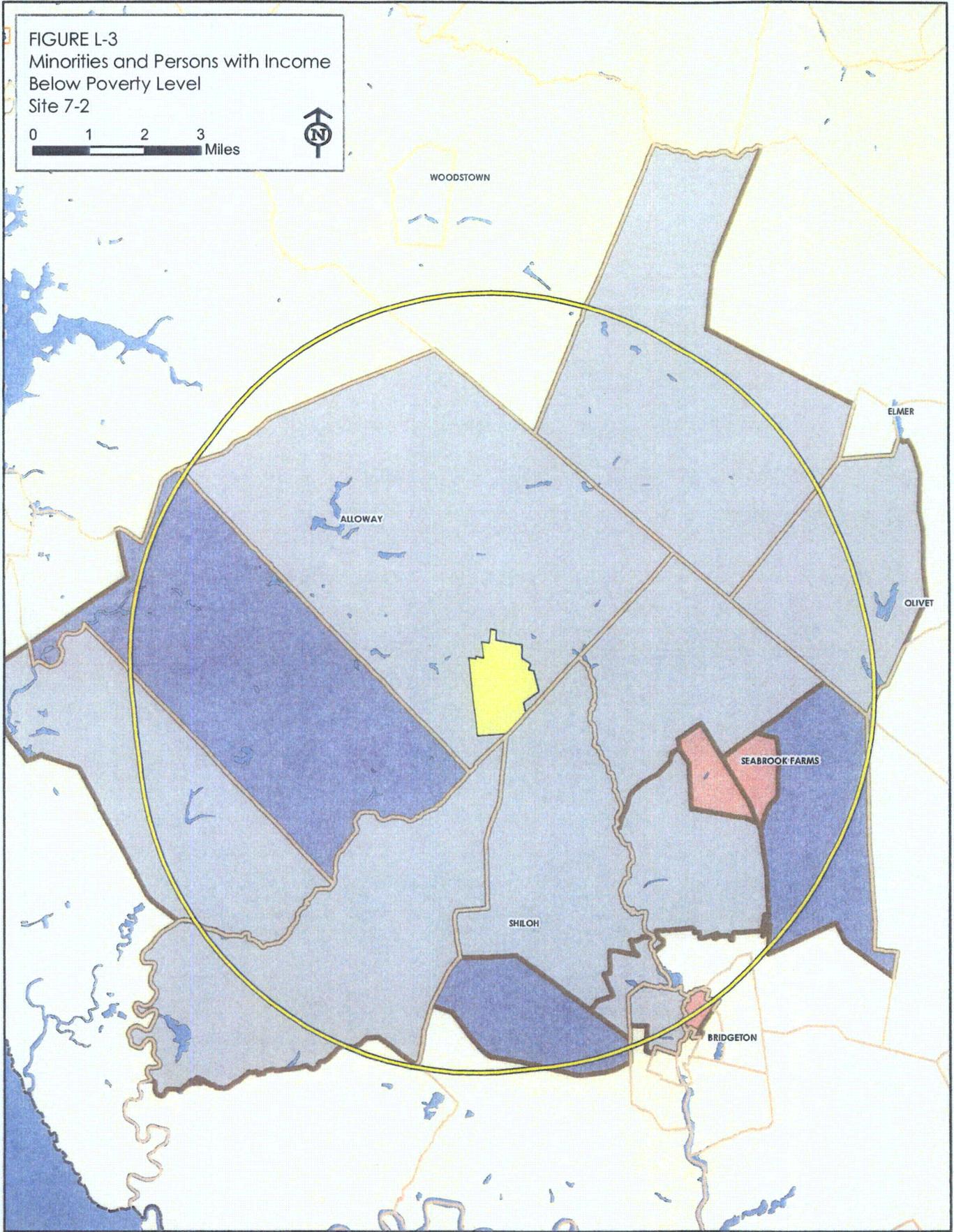
FIGURE L-2
 Minorities and Persons with Income
 Below Poverty Level
 Site 7-1



- Six-Mile Site Boundary Study Area
- Study Area Block Groups
- Census Tract Boundary
- Persons Living in Poverty > 11.8%
- Percent Minority > 27.8%
- Persons Living in Poverty > 11.8% and Percent Minority > 27.8%

FIGURE L-3
 Minorities and Persons with Income
 Below Poverty Level
 Site 7-2

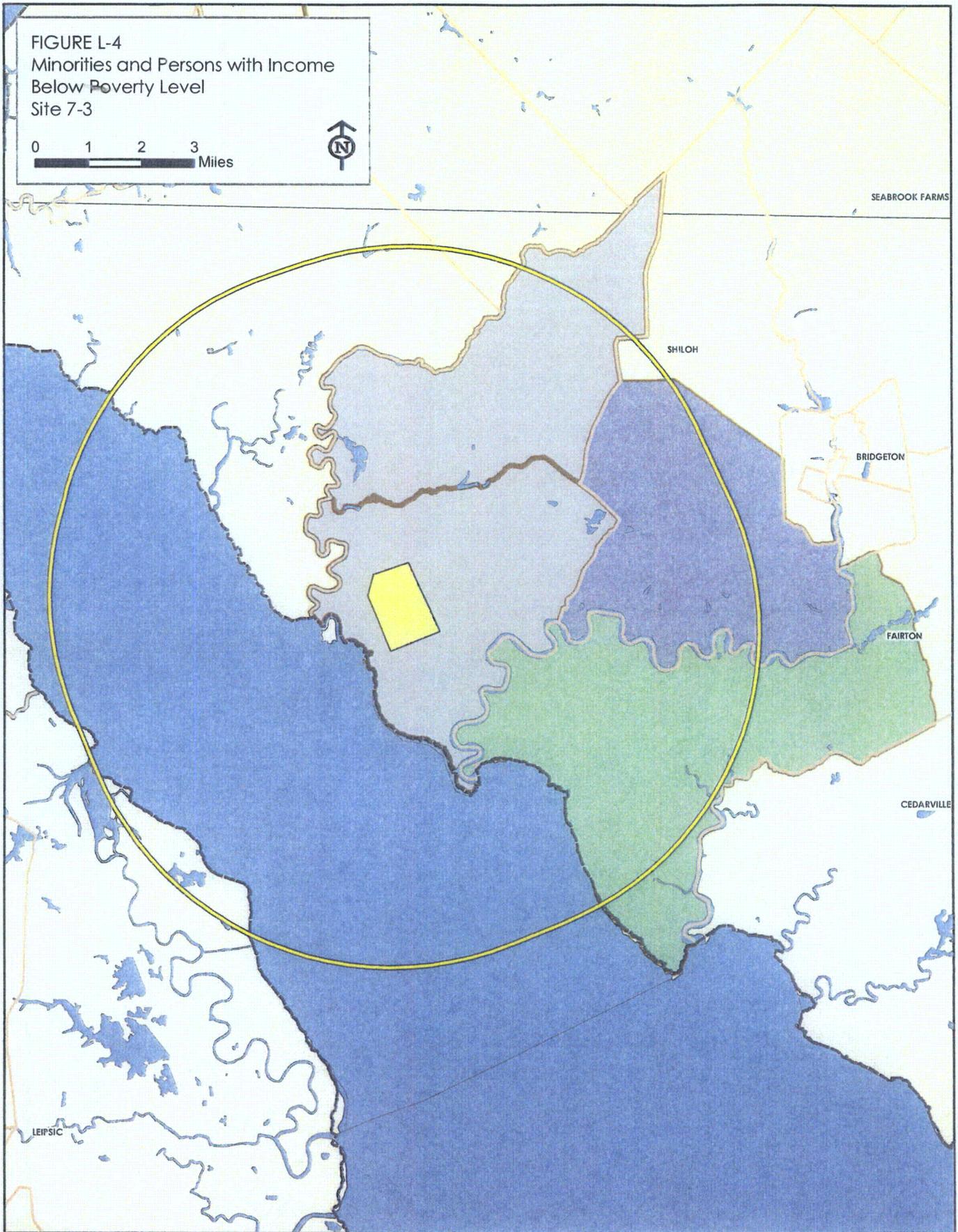
0 1 2 3 Miles



- Six-Mile Site Boundary Study Area
- Persons Living in Poverty > 11.8%
- Study Area Block Groups
- Percent Minority > 27.8%
- Census Tract Boundary
- Persons Living in Poverty > 11.8% and Percent Minority > 27.8%

FIGURE L-4
 Minorities and Persons with Income
 Below Poverty Level
 Site 7-3

0 1 2 3
 Miles



- Six-Mile Site Boundary Study Area
- Study Area Block Groups
- Census Tract Boundary
- Persons Living in Poverty > 11.8%
- Percent Minority > 27.8%
- Persons Living in Poverty > 11.8% and Percent Minority > 27.8%