



**Impervious Cover Assessment
for
Voorhees Township, Camden County, New Jersey**

*Prepared for Voorhees Township by the
Rutgers Cooperative Extension Water Resources Program*

September 26, 2016

Introduction

Pervious and impervious are terms that are used to describe the ability or inability of water to flow through a surface. When rainfall hits a surface, it can soak into the surface or flow off the surface. Pervious surfaces are those which allow stormwater to readily soak into the soil and recharge groundwater. When rainfall drains from a surface, it is called "stormwater" runoff (Figure 1). An impervious surface can be any material that has been placed over soil that prevents water from soaking into the ground. Impervious surfaces include paved roadways, parking lots, sidewalks, and rooftops. As impervious areas increase, so does the volume of stormwater runoff.



Figure 1: Stormwater draining from a parking lot

New Jersey has many problems due to stormwater runoff, including:

- **Pollution**: According to the 2010 New Jersey Water Quality Assessment Report, 90% of the assessed waters in New Jersey are impaired, with urban-related stormwater runoff listed as the most probable source of impairment (USEPA, 2013). As stormwater flows over the ground, it picks up pollutants including animal waste, excess fertilizers, pesticides, and other toxic substances. These pollutants are then able to enter waterways.
- **Flooding**: Over the past decade, the state has seen an increase in flooding. Communities around the state have been affected by these floods. The amount of damage caused has also increased greatly with this trend, costing billions of dollars over this time span.

- Erosion: Increased stormwater runoff causes an increase in the velocity of flows in our waterways. The increased velocity after storm events erodes stream banks and shorelines, degrading water quality. This erosion can damage local roads and bridges and cause harm to wildlife.

The primary cause of the pollution, flooding, and erosion problems is the quantity of impervious surfaces draining directly to local waterways. New Jersey is one of the most developed states in the country. Currently, the state has the highest percent of impervious cover in the country at 12.1% of its total area (Nowak & Greenfield, 2012). Many of these impervious surfaces are directly connected to local waterways (i.e., every drop of rain that lands on these impervious surfaces ends up in a local river, lake, or bay without any chance of being treated or soaking into the ground). To repair our waterways, reduce flooding, and stop erosion, stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces has to be better managed. Surfaces need to be disconnected with green infrastructure to prevent stormwater runoff from flowing directly into New Jersey's waterways. Disconnection redirects runoff from paving and rooftops to pervious areas in the landscape.

Green infrastructure is an approach to stormwater management that is cost-effective, sustainable, and environmentally friendly. Green infrastructure projects capture, filter, absorb, and reuse stormwater to maintain or mimic natural systems and to treat runoff as a resource. As a general principal, green infrastructure practices use soil and vegetation to recycle stormwater runoff through infiltration and evapotranspiration. When used as components of a stormwater management system, green infrastructure practices such as bioretention, green roofs, porous pavement, rain gardens, and vegetated swales can produce a variety of environmental benefits. In addition to effectively retaining and infiltrating rainfall, these technologies can simultaneously help filter air pollutants, reduce energy demands, mitigate urban heat islands, and sequester carbon while also providing communities with aesthetic and natural resource benefits (USEPA, 2013).

The first step to reducing the impacts from impervious surfaces is to conduct an impervious cover assessment. This assessment can be completed on different scales: individual lot, municipality, or watershed. Impervious surfaces need to be identified for stormwater management. Once impervious surfaces have been identified, there are three steps to better manage these surfaces.

1. ***Eliminate surfaces that are not necessary.*** For example, a paved courtyard at a public school could be converted to a grassed area.
2. ***Reduce or convert impervious surfaces.*** There may be surfaces that are required to be hardened, such as roadways or parking lots, but could be made smaller and still be functional. A parking lot that has two-way car ways could be converted to one-way car ways. There also are permeable paving materials such as porous asphalt, pervious concrete, or permeable paving stones that could be substituted for impermeable paving materials (Figure 2).
3. ***Disconnect impervious surfaces from flowing directly to local waterways.*** There are many ways to capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces. Opportunities may exist to reuse this captured water.



Figure 2: Rapid infiltration of water through porous pavement is demonstrated at the USEPA Edison New Jersey test site

Voorhees Township Impervious Cover Analysis

Located in Camden County in southern New Jersey, Voorhees Township covers approximately 11.6 square miles. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate that Voorhees Township is dominated by urban land uses. A total of 71.2% of the municipality's land use is classified as urban. Of the urban land in Voorhees Township, medium density residential is the dominant land use (Figure 5).

The literature suggests a link between impervious cover and stream ecosystem impairment starting at approximately 10% impervious surface cover (Schueler, 1994; Arnold and Gibbons, 1996; May et al., 1997). Impervious cover may be linked to the quality of lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, and aquifers (Caraco et al., 1998), and the amount of impervious cover in a watershed can be used to project the current and future quality of streams. Based on the scientific literature, Caraco et al. (1998) classified urbanizing streams into the following three categories: sensitive streams, impacted streams, and non-supporting streams. Sensitive streams typically have a watershed impervious surface cover from 0 – 10%. Impacted streams have a watershed impervious cover ranging from 11-25% and typically show clear signs of degradation from urbanization. Non-supporting streams have a watershed impervious cover of greater than 25%; at this high level of impervious cover, streams are simply conduits for stormwater flow and no longer support a diverse stream community.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) 2012 land use/land cover geographical information system (GIS) data layer categorizes Voorhees Township into many unique land use areas, assigning a percent impervious cover for each delineated area. These impervious cover values were used to estimate the impervious coverage for Voorhees Township. Based upon the 2012 NJDEP land use/land cover data, approximately 28.6% of Voorhees Township has impervious cover. This level of impervious cover suggests that the streams in Voorhees Township are likely non-supporting streams.

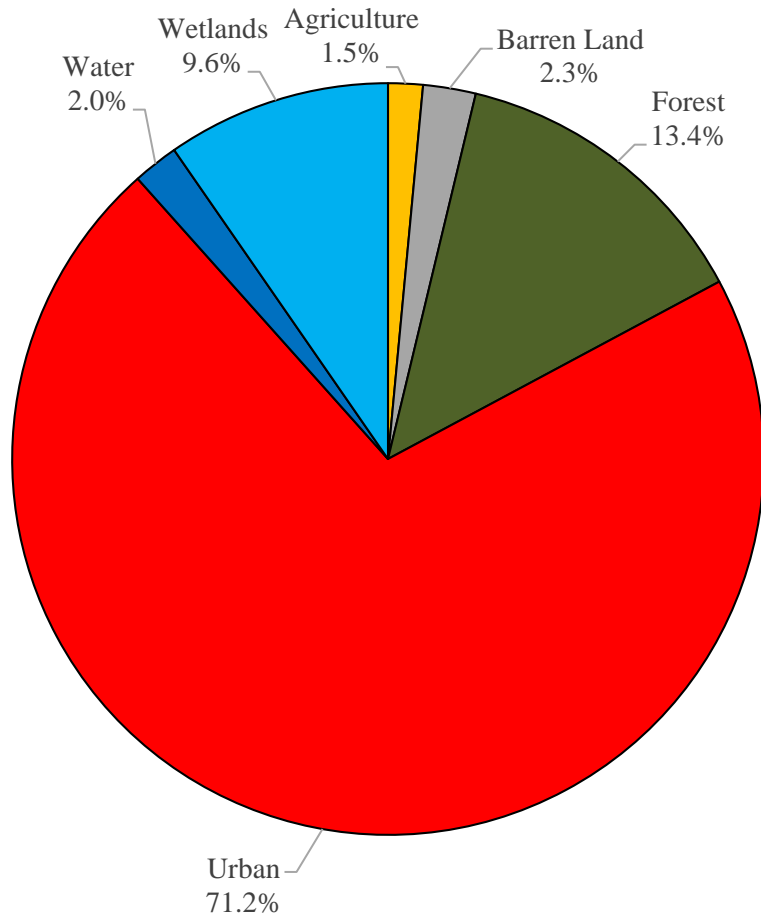


Figure 3: Pie chart illustrating the land use in Voorhees Township

Land Use Types for Voorhees Township

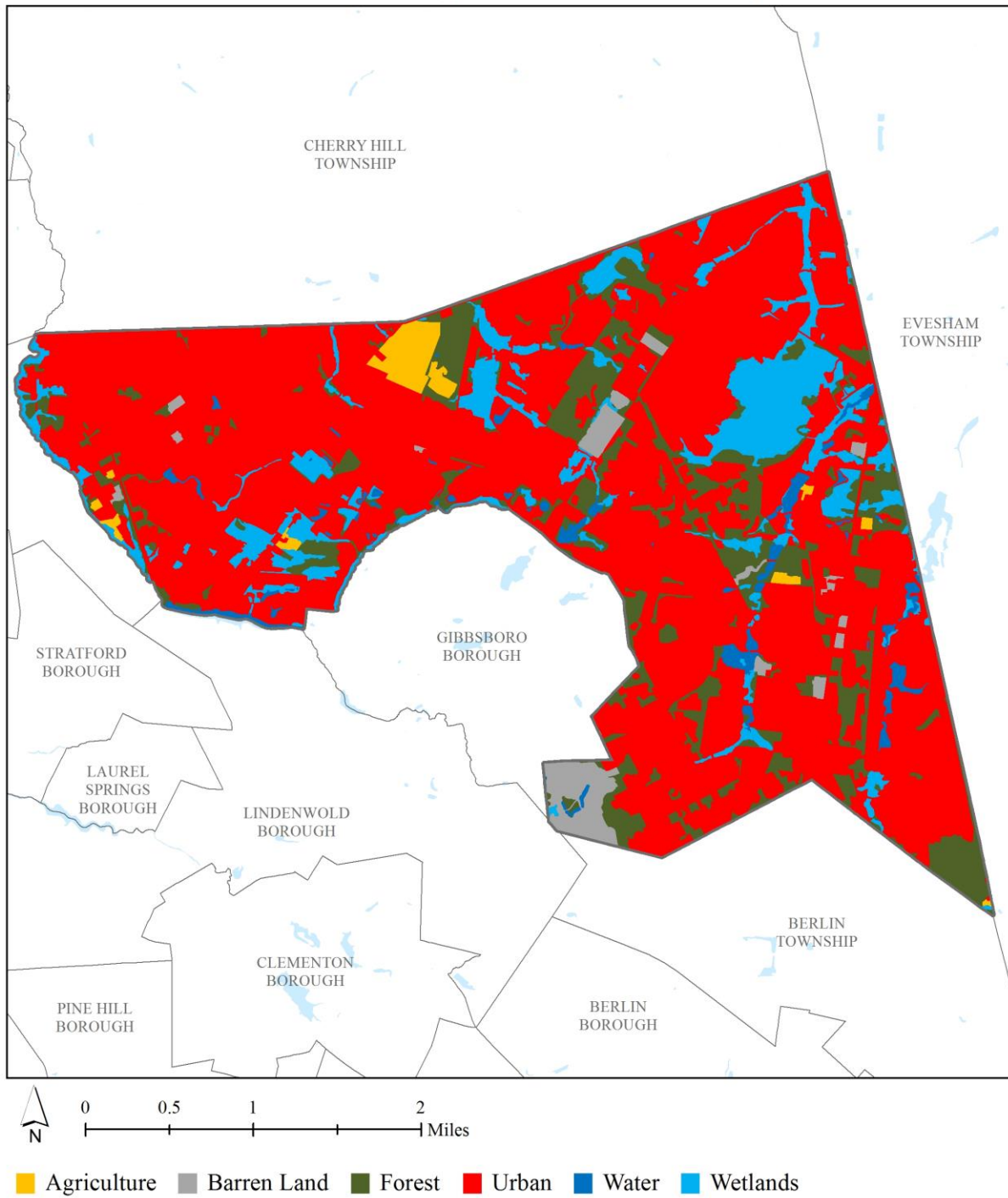


Figure 4: Map illustrating the land use in Voorhees Township

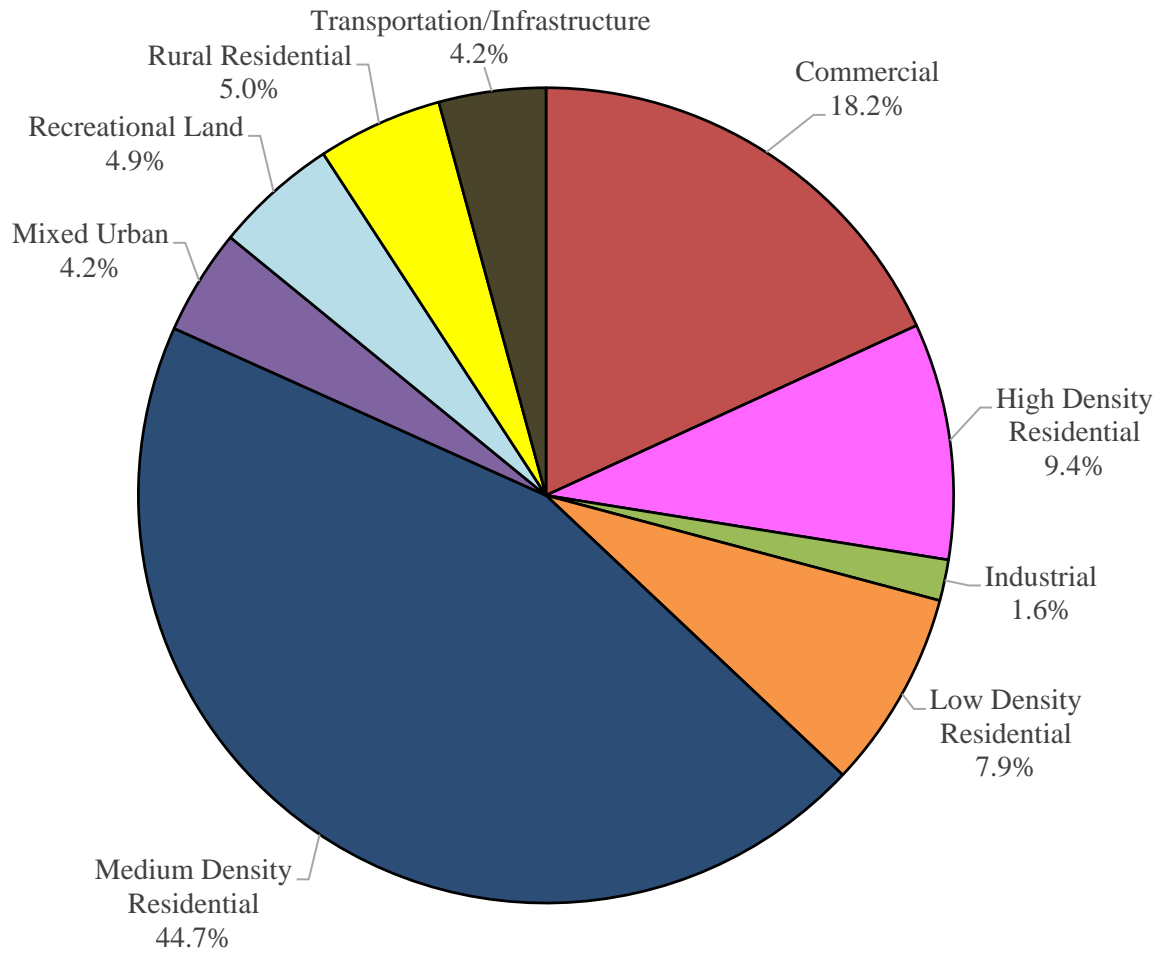


Figure 5: Pie chart illustrating the various types of urban land use in Voorhees Township

Water resources are typically managed on a watershed/subwatershed basis; therefore an impervious cover analysis was performed for each subwatershed within Voorhees Township (Table 1 and Figure 6). On a subwatershed basis, impervious cover ranges from 0.7% in the Big Timber Creek subwatershed to 31.4% in the Cooper River subwatershed. Evaluating impervious cover on a subwatershed basis allows the municipality to focus impervious cover reduction or disconnection efforts in the subwatersheds where frequent flooding occurs.

In developed landscapes, stormwater runoff from parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, and rooftops flows to drainage pipes that feed the sewer system. The cumulative effect of these impervious surfaces and thousands of connected downspouts reduces the amount of water that can infiltrate into soils and greatly increases the volume and rate of runoff that flows to waterways. Stormwater runoff volumes (specific to Voorhees Township, CamdenCounty) associated with impervious surfaces were calculated for the following storms: the New Jersey water quality design storm of 1.25 inches of rain, an annual rainfall of 44 inches, the 2-year design storm (3.3 inches of rain), the 10-year design storm (5.1 inches of rain), and the 100-year design storm (8.5 inches of rain). These runoff volumes are summarized in Table 2. A substantial amount of rainwater drains from impervious surfaces in Voorhees Township. For example, if the stormwater runoff from one water quality storm (1.25 inches of rain) in the Cooper River subwatershed was harvested and purified, it could supply water to 460 homes for one year¹.

¹ Assuming 300 gallons per day per home

Table 1: Impervious cover analysis by subwatershed for Voorhees Township

Subwatershed	Total Area		Land Use Area		Water Area		Impervious Cover		
	(ac)	(mi ²)	(ac)	(mi ²)	(ac)	(mi ²)	(ac)	(mi ²)	(%)
Barton Run	2,473.7	3.87	2,386.9	3.73	86.8	0.14	588.5	0.92	24.7%
Big Timber Creek	62.2	0.10	60.3	0.09	2.0	0.00	0.4	0.00	0.7%
Cooper River	4,792.6	7.49	4,735.1	7.40	57.6	0.09	1,484.6	2.32	31.4%
Kettle Run	45.0	0.07	45.0	0.07	0.0	0.00	1.8	0.00	3.9%
Lake Pine	67.1	0.10	67.1	0.10	0.0	0.00	12.1	0.02	18.0%
Total	7,440.7	11.63	7,294.4	11.33	146.4	0.23	2,087.3	3.26	28.6%

Subwatersheds of Voorhees Township

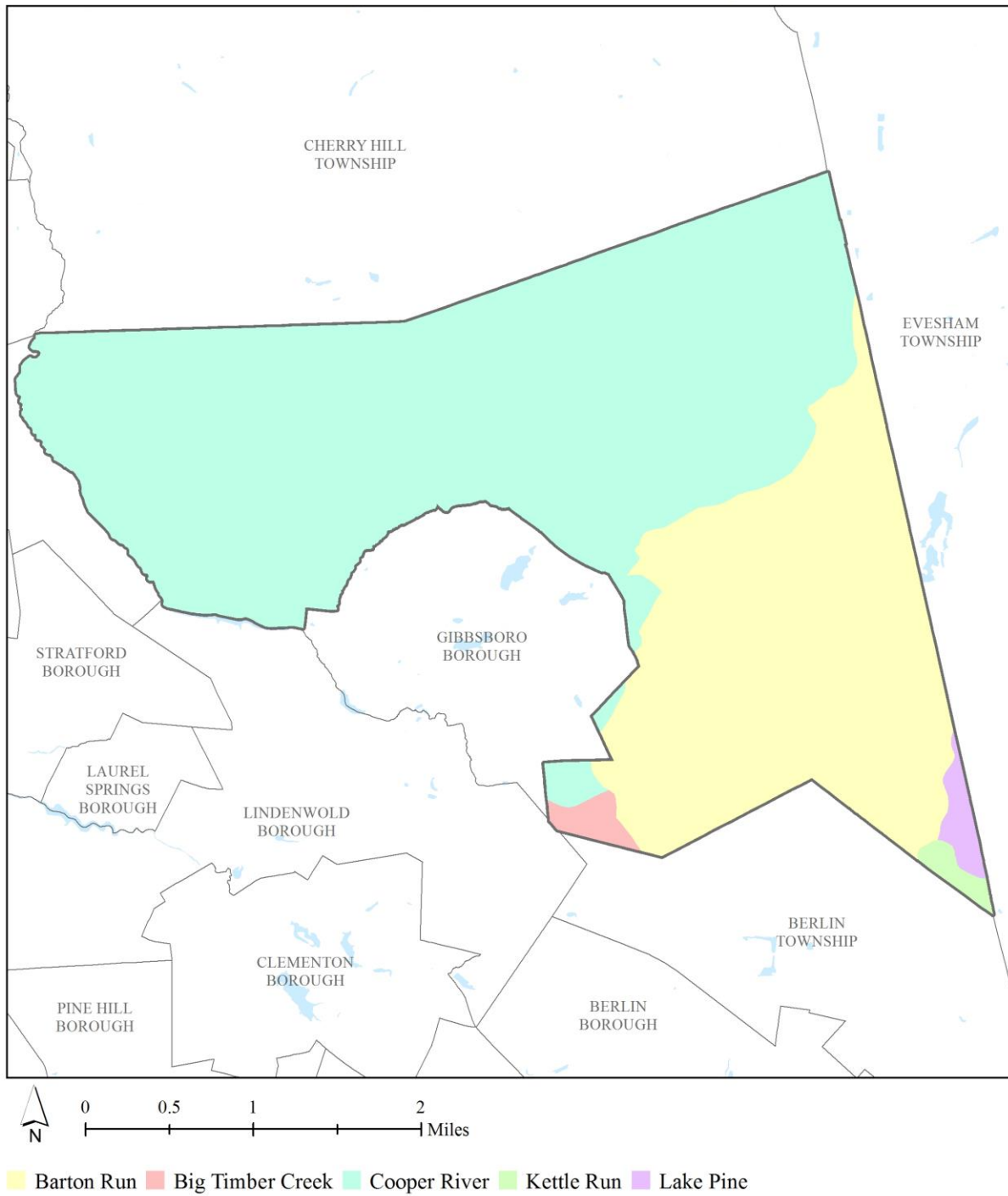


Figure 6: Map of the subwatersheds in Voorhees Township

Table 2: Stormwater runoff volumes from impervious surfaces by subwatershed in Voorhees Township

Subwatershed	Total Runoff Volume for the 1.25" NJ Water Quality Storm (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the NJ Annual Rainfall of 44" (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the 2-Year Design Storm (3.3") (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the 10-Year Design Storm (5.1") (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the 100-Year Design Storm (8.5") (MGal)
Barton Run	20.0	703.1	55.9	83.1	132.6
Big Timber Creek	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Cooper River	50.4	1,773.7	141.1	209.6	334.6
Kettle Run	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Lake Pine	0.4	14.5	1.1	1.7	2.7
Total	70.9	2,494.0	198.3	294.8	470.4

The next step is to set a reduction goal for impervious area in each subwatershed. Based upon the Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) Water Resources Program's experience, a 10% reduction would be a reasonably achievable reduction for these subwatersheds in Voorhees Township. While it may be difficult to eliminate paved areas or replace paved areas with permeable pavement, it is relatively easy to identify impervious surfaces that can be disconnected using green infrastructure practices. For all practical purposes, disconnecting an impervious surface from a storm sewer system or a water body is an "impervious area reduction." The RCE Water Resources Program recommends that all green infrastructure practices that are installed to disconnect impervious surfaces should be designed for the 2-year design storm (3.3 inches of rain over 24-hours). Although this results in management practices that are slightly over-designed by NJDEP standards, which require systems to be designed for the New Jersey water quality storm (1.25 inches of rain over 2-hours), these systems will be able to handle the increase in storm intensities that are expected to occur due to climate change. By designing these management practices for the 2-year design storm, these practices will be able to manage 95% of the annual rainfall volume. The recommended annual reductions in runoff volumes are shown in Table 3.

As previously mentioned, once impervious surfaces have been identified, the next steps for managing impervious surfaces are to 1) eliminate surfaces that are not necessary, 2) reduce or convert impervious surfaces to pervious surfaces, and 3) disconnect impervious surfaces from flowing directly to local waterways.

Elimination of Impervious Surfaces

One method to reduce impervious cover is to "depave." Depaving is the act of removing paved impervious surfaces and replacing them with pervious soil and vegetation that will allow for the infiltration of rainwater. Depaving leads to the re-creation of natural space that will help reduce flooding, increase wildlife habitat, and positively enhance water quality as well as beautify neighborhoods. Depaving also can bring communities together around a shared vision to work together to reconnect their neighborhood to the natural environment.

Table 3: Impervious cover reductions by subwatershed in Voorhees Township

Subwatershed	Recommended Impervious Area Reduction (10%) (ac)	Annual Runoff Volume Reduction² (Mgal)
Barton run	58.8	66.8
Big Timber Creek	0.0	0.0
Cooper River	148.5	168.5
Kettle Run	0.2	0.2
Lake Pine	1.2	1.4
Total	208.7	236.9

² Annual Runoff Volume Reduction =

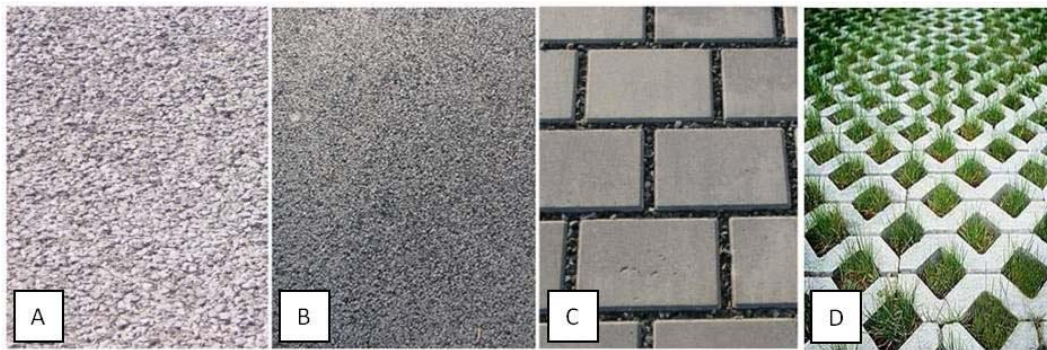
Acres of IC x 43,560 ft²/ac x 44 in x (1 ft/12 in) x 0.95 x (7.48 gal/ft³) x (1 MGal/1,000,000 gal)

All BMPs should be designed to capture the first 3.3 inches of rain from each storm. This would allow the BMP to capture 95% of the annual rainfall of 44 inches.

Pervious Pavement

There are four different types of permeable pavement systems that are commonly being used throughout the country to reduce the environmental impacts from impervious surfaces. These surfaces include pervious concrete, porous asphalt, interlocking concrete pavers, and grid pavers.

“Permeable pavement is a stormwater drainage system that allows rainwater and runoff to move through the pavement’s surface to a storage layer below, with the water eventually seeping into the underlying soil. Permeable pavement is beneficial to the environment because it can reduce stormwater volume, treat stormwater water quality, replenish the groundwater supply, and lower air temperatures on hot days (Rowe, 2012).”



Permeable surfaces: (A) pervious concrete, (B) porous asphalt, (C) interlocking concrete pavers, (D) grid pavers (Rowe, 2012)

Pervious concrete and porous asphalt are the most common of the permeable surfaces. They are similar to regular concrete and asphalt but without the fine materials. This allows water to quickly pass through the material into an underlying layered system of stone that holds the water, allowing it to infiltrate into the underlying uncompacted soil.

Impervious Cover Disconnection Practices

By redirecting runoff from paving and rooftops to pervious areas in the landscape, the amount of directly connected impervious area in a drainage area can be greatly reduced. There are many cost-effective ways to disconnect impervious surfaces from local waterways.

- **Simple Disconnection**: This is the easiest and least costly method to reduce stormwater runoff for smaller storm events. Instead of piping rooftop runoff to the street where it enters the catch basin and is piped to the river, the rooftop runoff is released onto a grassed

area to allow the water to be filtered by the grass and soak into the ground. A healthy lawn typically can absorb the first one to two inches of stormwater runoff from a rooftop. Simple disconnection also can be used to manage stormwater runoff from paved areas. Designing a parking lot or driveway to drain onto a grassed area, instead of the street, can dramatically reduce pollution and runoff volumes.

- Rain Gardens: Stormwater can be diverted into shallow landscaped depressed areas (i.e., rain gardens) where the vegetation filters the water, and it is allowed to soak into the ground. Rain gardens, also known as bioretention systems, come in all shapes and sizes and can be designed to disconnect a variety of impervious surfaces (Figure 7).



Figure 7: Rain garden outside the RCE of Gloucester County office which was designed to disconnect rooftop runoff from the local storm sewer system

- Rainwater Harvesting: Rainwater harvesting includes the use of rain barrels and cisterns (Figures 8a and 8b). These can be placed below downspouts to collect rooftop runoff. The collected water has a variety of uses including watering plants and washing cars. This practice also helps cut down on the use of potable water for nondrinking purposes. It is important to divert the overflow from the rainwater harvesting system to a pervious area.



Figure 8a: Rain barrel used to disconnect a downspout with the overflow going to a flower bed



Figure 8b: A 5,000 gallon cistern used to disconnect the rooftop of the Department of Public Works in Clark Township to harvest rainwater for nonprofit car wash events

Examples of Opportunities in Voorhees Township

To address the impact of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces, the next step is to identify opportunities in the municipality for eliminating, reducing, or disconnecting directly connected impervious surfaces. To accomplish this task, an impervious cover reduction action plan should be prepared. Aerial photographs are used to identify sites with impervious surfaces in the municipality that may be suitable for inclusion in the action plan. After sites are identified, site visits are conducted to photo-document all opportunities and evaluate the feasibility of eliminating, reducing, or disconnecting directly connected impervious surfaces. A brief description of each site discussing the existing conditions and recommendations for treatment of the impervious surfaces is developed. After a number of sites have been selected for inclusion in the action plan, concept plans and detailed green infrastructure information sheets are prepared for a selection of representative sites.

For Voorhees Township, three sites have been included in this assessment. Examples of concept plans and detailed green infrastructure information sheets are provided in Appendix A. The detailed green infrastructure information sheets describe existing conditions and issues, proposed solutions, anticipated benefits, possible funding sources, potential partners and stakeholders, and estimated costs. Additionally, each project has been classified as a mitigation opportunity for recharge potential, total suspended solids removal, and stormwater peak reduction. Finally, these detailed green infrastructure information sheets provide an estimate of gallons of stormwater captured and treated per year by each proposed green infrastructure practice. The concept plans provide an aerial photograph of the site and details of the proposed green infrastructure practices.

Conclusions

Voorhees Township can reduce flooding and improve its waterways by better managing stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces. This impervious cover assessment is the first step toward better managing stormwater runoff. The next step is to develop an action plan to eliminate, reduce, or disconnect impervious surfaces where possible and practical. Many of the highly effective disconnection practices are inexpensive. The entire community can be engaged in implementing these disconnection practices.

References

Arnold, C.L. Jr. and C.J. Gibbons. 1996. Impervious Surface Coverage The Emergence of a Key Environmental Indicator. *Journal of the American Planning Association* 62(2): 243-258.

Caraco, D., R. Claytor, P. Hinkle, H. Kwon, T. Schueler, C. Swann, S. Vysotsky, and J. Zielinski. 1998. Rapid Watershed Planning Handbook. A Comprehensive Guide for Managing Urbanizing Watersheds. Prepared by Center For Watershed Protection, Ellicott City, MD. Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds and Region V. October 1998.

May, C.W., R.R. Horner, J.R. Karr, B.W. Mar, E.G. Welch. 1997. Effects of Urbanization on Small Streams in the Puget Sound Lowland Ecoregion. *Watershed Protection Techniques* 2(4): 483-493.

Nowak, D. J., and E. J. Greenfield, 2012. Trees and Impervious Cover in the United States. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 107 (2012): 21-30.

http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/jrnl/2012/nrs_2012_nowak_002.pdf

Rowe, A., 2012. Green Infrastructure Practices: An Introduction to Permeable Pavement. Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension, FS1177, pp. 4.

<http://njaes.rutgers.edu/pubs/publication.asp?pid=FS1177>

Schueler, T. 1994. The Importance of Imperviousness. *Watershed Protection Techniques*1(3): 100-111.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 2013. Watershed Assessment, Tracking, and Environmental Results, New Jersey Water Quality Assessment Report.

http://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_state.control?p_state=NJ

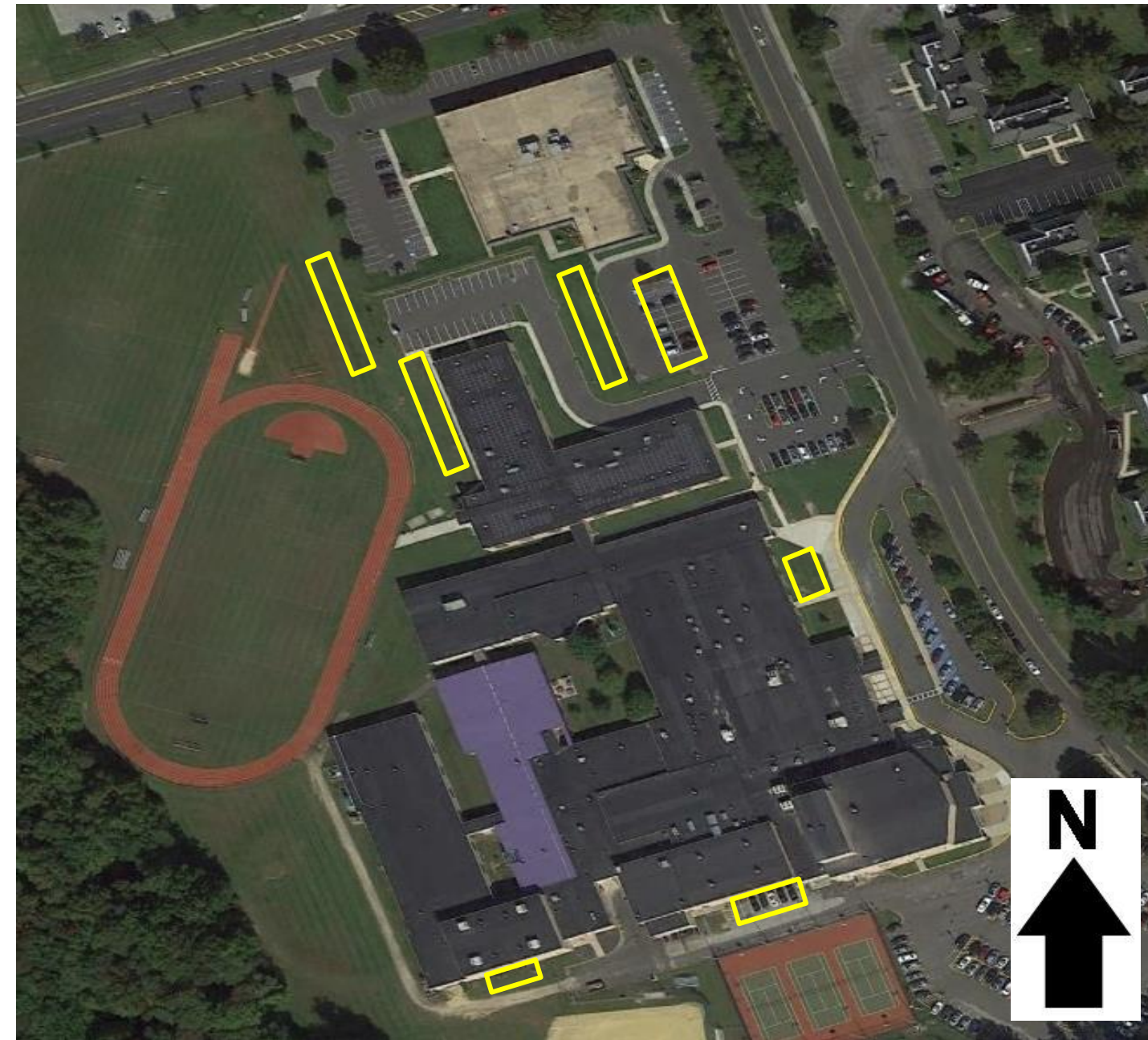
Appendix A

Examples of Impervious Cover Reduction Action Plan Projects Concept Plans and Detailed Green Infrastructure Information Sheets

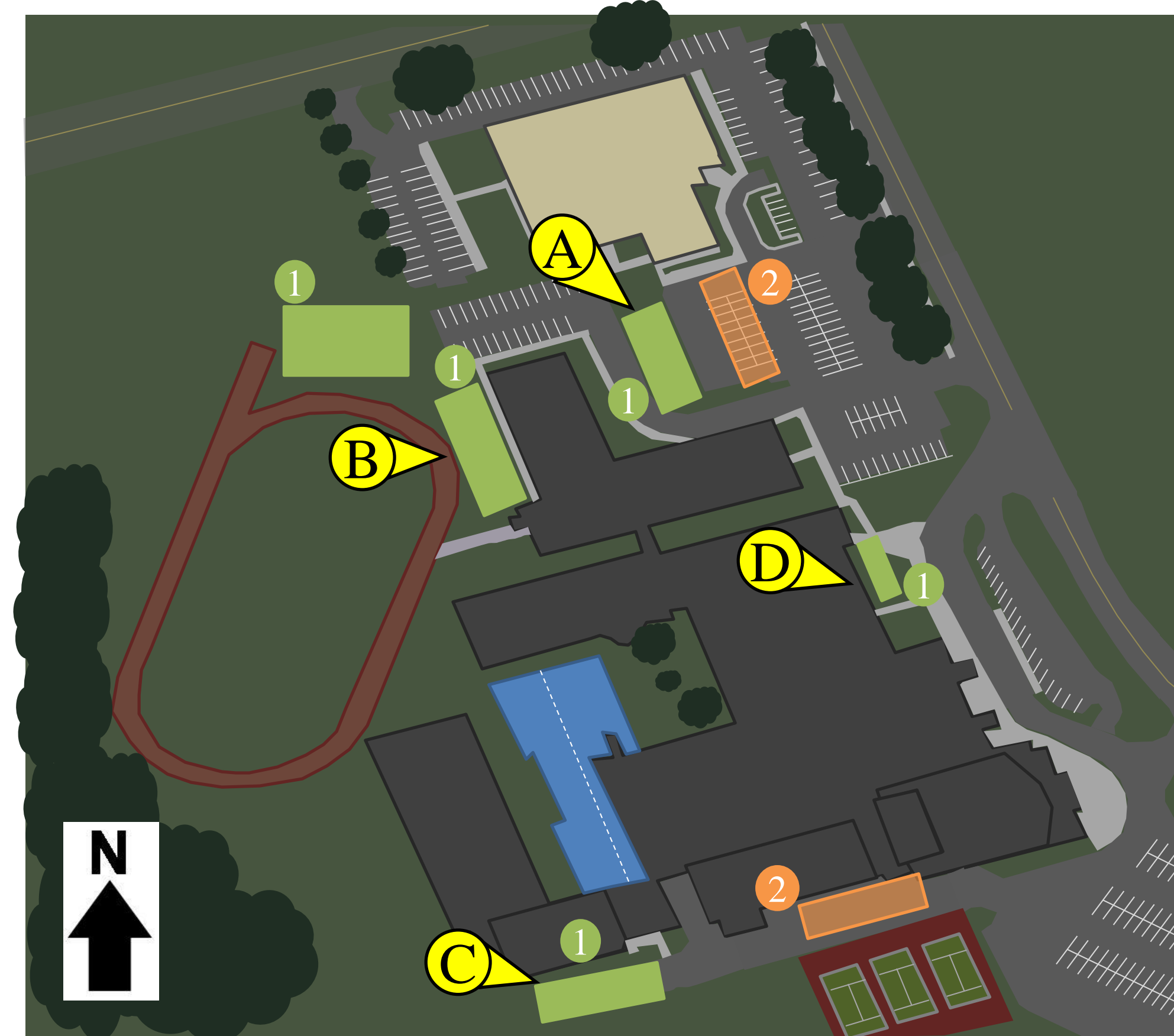
Voorhees Township Impervious Cover Assessment

Voorhees Middle School, 1000 Holly Oak Drive

PROJECT LOCATION:



SITE PLAN:



A



B



C

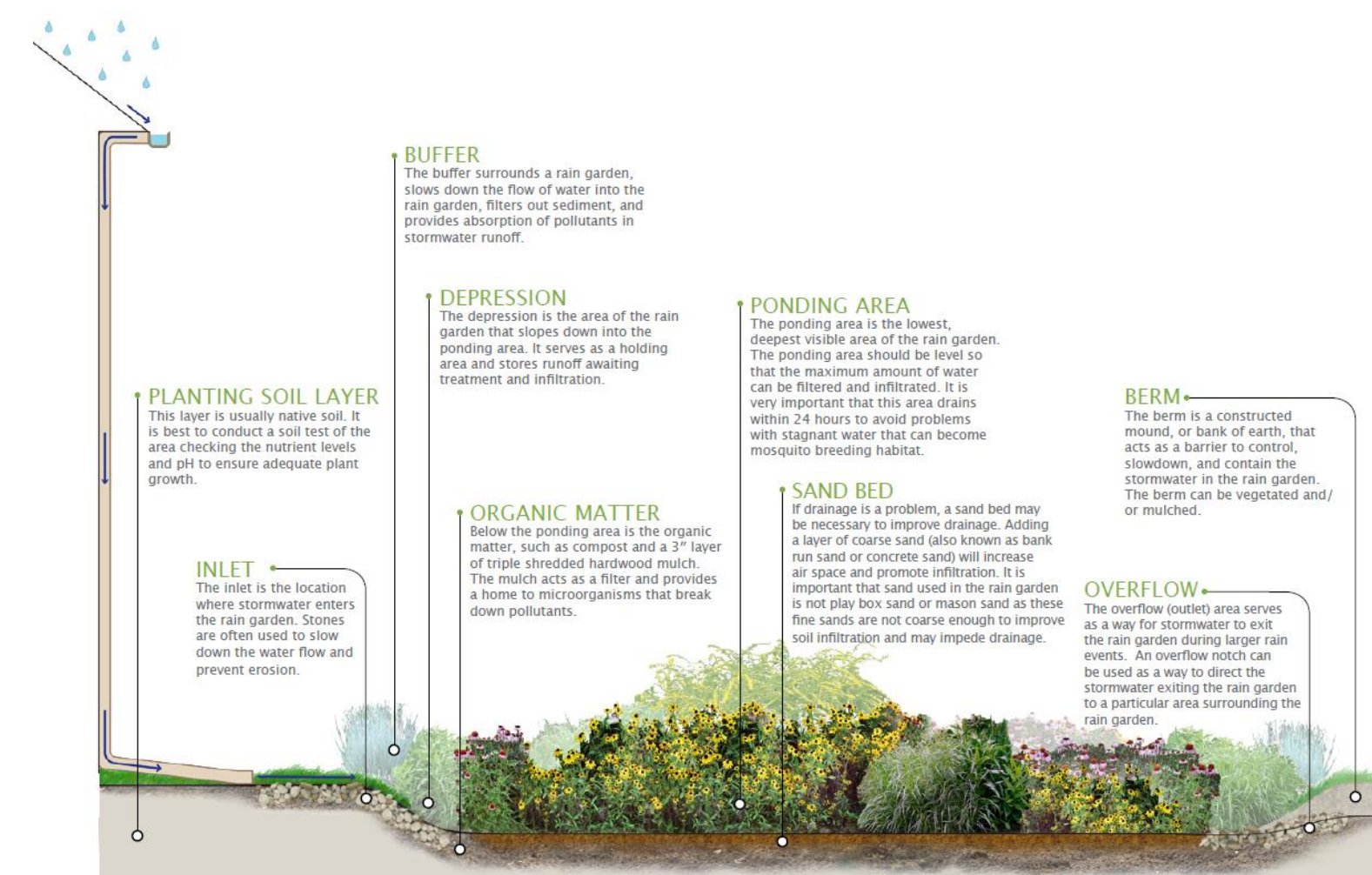


D



- 1 BIORETENTION SYSTEMS:** Rain gardens can be used to reduce sediment and nutrient loading to the local waterway and increase groundwater recharge. This site has multiple areas where rain gardens can be installed.
- 2 POROUS PAVEMENT:** Sections of pavement around the school can be replaced with porous asphalt to capture and infiltrate stormwater runoff.

1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



2 POROUS PAVEMENT



Voorhees Middle School
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

<p>Location: 1000 Holly Oak Drive Voorhees, NJ 08043</p>	<p>Municipality: Voorhees Township</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention system (rain garden) porous pavement</p>	<p>Subwatershed: Cooper River</p>
<p>Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes</p>	<p>Targeted Pollutants: total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff</p> <p>Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year: rain garden #1: 234, 498 gal. rain garden #2: 159, 146 gal. rain garden #3: 226, 942 gal. rain garden #4: 62, 793 gal. rain garden #5: 83, 898 gal. porous pavement #1: 556, 177 gal. porous pavement #2: 107, 140 gal.</p>
<p>Existing Conditions and Issues: In the parking lot located in the northern section of the site, the stormwater is being captured by existing catch basins. In the northwest area of the site there are three disconnected downspouts discharging roof runoff to an existing catch basin located in a depressed terrain. On the western side of the school there are three connected downspouts. In the southern section of the site there are three connected downspouts and one disconnected downspout being discharged to an impervious area. On the eastern section of the site, there are three connected downspouts.</p>	
<p>Proposed Solution(s): Parking spaces located in the northern section of the site can be replaced with porous asphalt to capture and infiltrate a portion of the current runoff being discharged to existing catch basins. The remaining portion of this parking lot's runoff can be captured, treated, and infiltrated with a rain garden located in the island adjacent to this parking lot. The roof runoff discharged through three disconnected downspouts located in the northwest side of the school can be captured, treated, and infiltrated with two rain gardens. The first rain garden would be located adjacent to the downspouts, and the second rain garden would be located around the catch basin located in the depressed terrain. In the southern section of the site a rain garden can be installed to treat runoff from three connected downspouts. Additionally, the disconnected downspouts can be discharged in a small area of porous asphalt. The three connected downspouts located in the eastern side can be directed to a rain garden.</p>	
<p>Anticipated Benefits: Since the bioretention systems and porous pavement would be designed to capture, treat, and infiltrate the entire 2-year design storm (3.3 inches of rain over 24 hours), these systems are estimated to achieve a 95% pollutant load reduction for TN, TP, and TSS. Bioretention systems would provide additional benefits such as aesthetic appeal and wildlife habitat.</p>	

Voorhees Middle School
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

Possible Funding Sources:

Voorhees Township
mitigation funds from local developers
NJDEP grant programs
grants from foundations
home and school associations

Partners/Stakeholders:

Voorhees Township
students and parents
local community groups (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.)
Rutgers Cooperative Extension

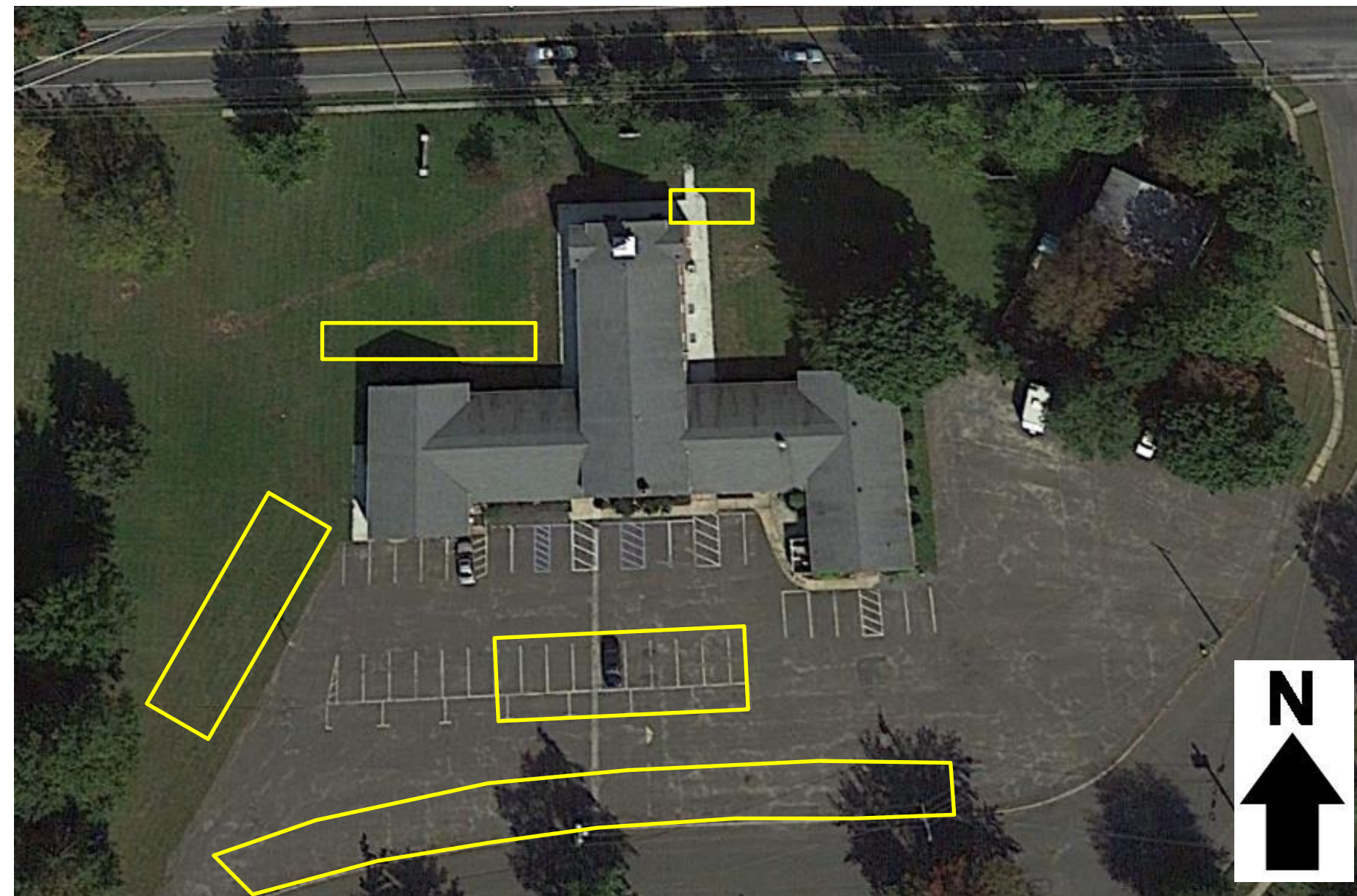
Estimated Cost:

Rain garden #1 would need to be approximately 2,250 square feet in size. The estimated cost for rain garden #1 is \$11,250. Rain garden #2 would need to be approximately 1,525 square feet in size. The estimated cost for rain garden #2 is \$7,625. Rain garden #3 would need to be approximately 2,100 square feet in size. The estimated cost for rain garden #3 is \$10,500. Rain garden #4 would need to be approximately 600 square feet in size. The estimated cost for rain garden #4 is \$3,000. Rain garden #5 will be 800 square feet in size. The estimated cost for rain garden #5 is \$4,000. Porous asphalt #1 would be 3,000 square feet in size. The estimated cost for porous asphalt #1 is \$75,000. Porous asphalt #2 would be 1,150 square feet in size. The estimated cost for porous asphalt #2 is \$28,750. The total cost to do all of the projects would be approximately \$140,125.

Voorhees Township Impervious Cover Assessment

Ashland Church, 33 East Evesham Road

PROJECT LOCATION:



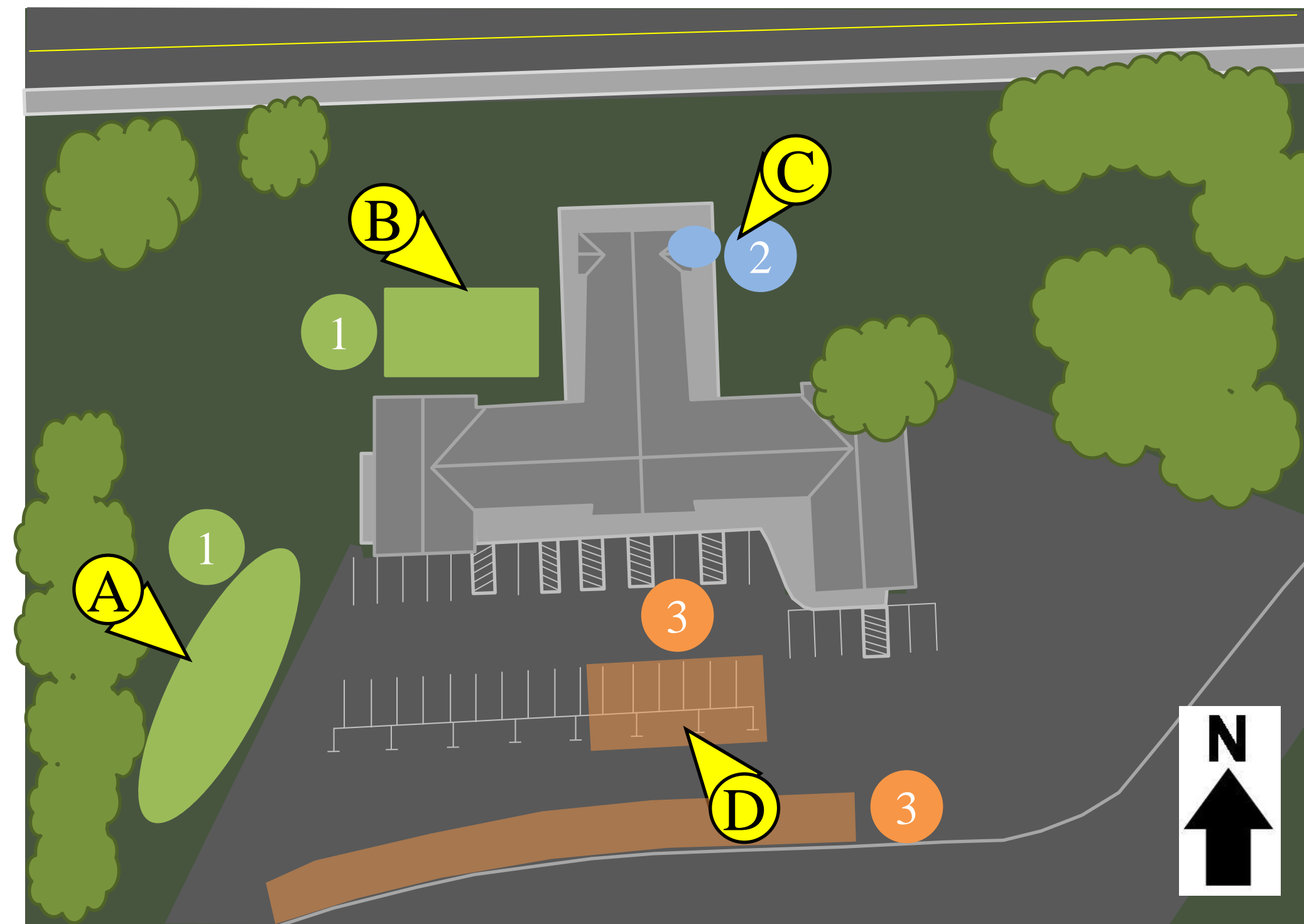
A



B



SITE PLAN:



C

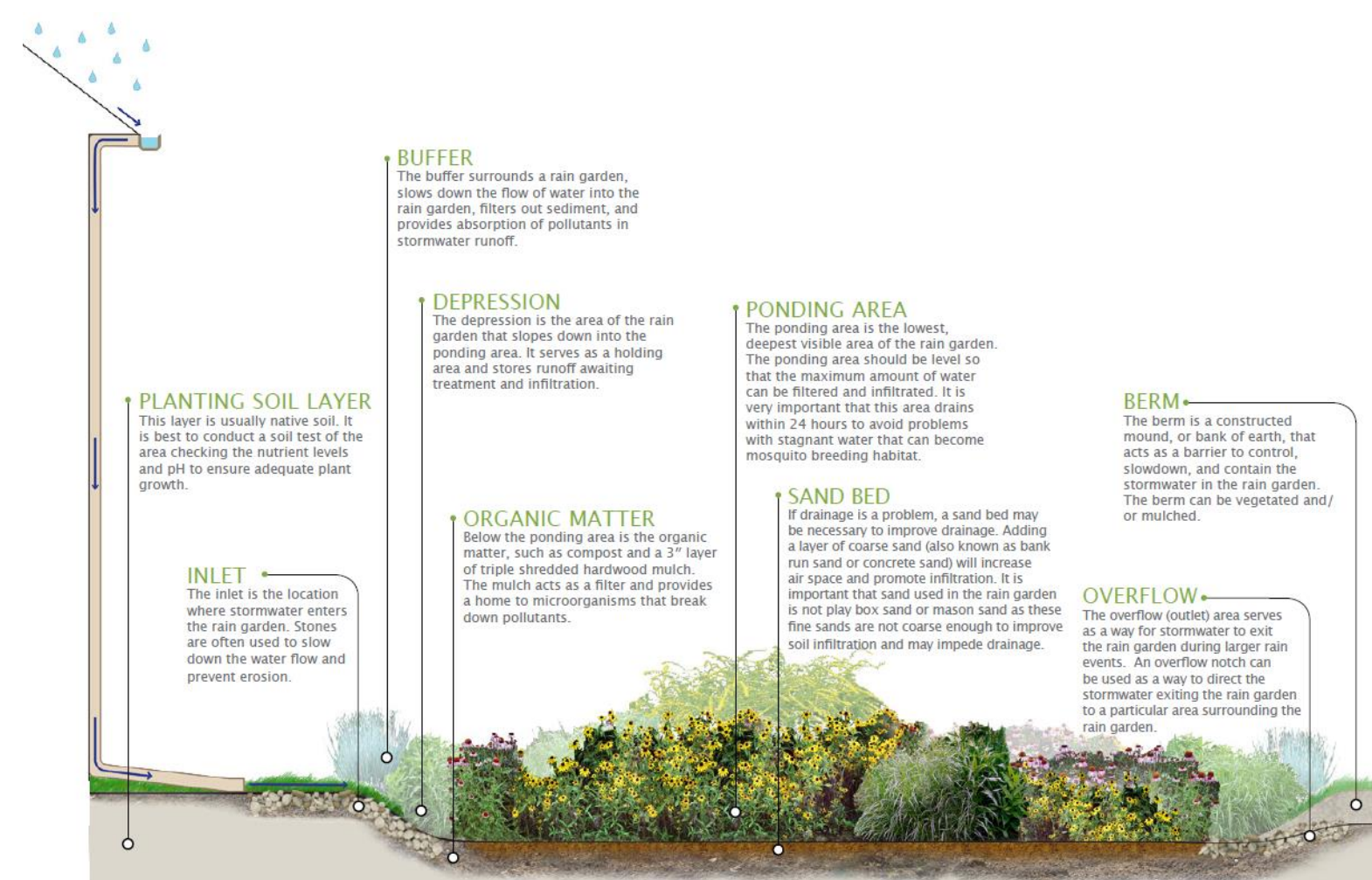


D



- 1 BIORETENTION SYSTEMS:** Rain gardens can be used to reduce sediment and nutrient loading to the local waterway and increase groundwater recharge. This site has two areas where downspouts can be disconnected and redirected into rain gardens.
- 2 RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEM:** A cistern can be installed on the northeast corner of the church to harvest rainwater from a section of the rooftop. The water can be used to water plants.
- 3 POROUS PAVEMENT:** The southern area of the parking lot can be retrofitted with porous asphalt. Porous asphalt can be used to capture and infiltrate stormwater runoff from a portion of the parking lot.

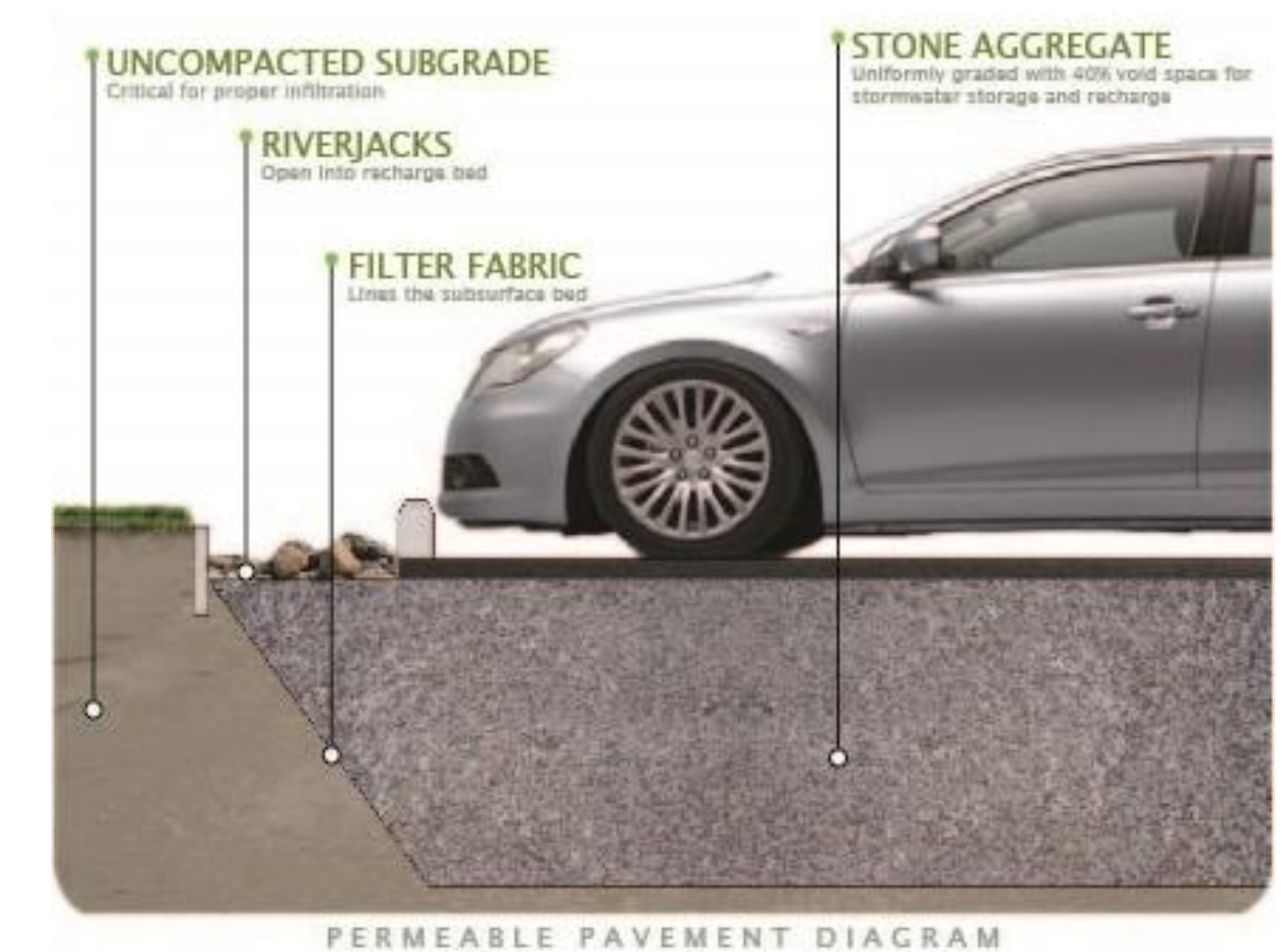
1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



2 RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEM



3 POROUS PAVEMENT



Ashland Church
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

<p>Location: 33 East Evesham Road Voorhees, NJ 08043</p>	<p>Municipality: Voorhees Township</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention systems (rain gardens) porous pavement rainwater harvesting system</p>	<p>Subwatershed: Cooper River</p>
<p>Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes</p>	<p>Targeted Pollutants: total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff</p> <p>Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year: rain garden #1: 83, 638 gal. rain garden #2: 91,194 gal. rainwater harvesting system: 23,203 gal. porous pavement: 663,890 gal.</p>
<p>Existing Conditions and Issues: The parking lot located in the southern section of the site has sediment accumulated in different sections. The stormwater runoff from the parking lot is ponding in some parking spaces, affecting the integrity of the parking spaces. There are three to four connected downspouts on the northwest and northeast sides of the church.</p>	
<p>Proposed Solution(s): Sections of the parking lot located south of the church can be replaced with porous pavement to capture and infiltrate a portion of the parking lot stormwater runoff. Another portion of the parking lot runoff can be captured, treated, and infiltrated by installing a rain garden southwest of the church. A cistern can be set up on the northeast corner of the church to harvest rainwater to help with watering the existing landscape.</p>	
<p>Anticipated Benefits: Since the bioretention systems and porous pavement would be designed to capture, treat, and infiltrate the entire 2-year design storm (3.3 inches of rain over 24 hours), these systems are estimated to achieve a 95% pollutant load reduction for TN, TP, and TSS. This bioretention system would provide additional benefits such as aesthetic appeal and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Cisterns can harvest stormwater which can be used for watering plants, or other purposes which cuts back on use of potable water for nondrinking purposes. Since the rainwater harvesting system would be designed to capture the first 1.25 inches of rain, it would reduce the pollutant loading by 90% during the periods it is operational (i.e., it would not be used in the winter when there is a chance of freezing).</p>	
<p>Possible Funding Sources: Voorhees Township mitigation funds from local developers NJDEP grant programs</p>	

Ashland Church
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

grants from foundations

Partners/Stakeholders:

Voorhees Township
local community groups (boy scouts, girl scouts, etc.)
Rutgers Cooperative Extension
parishioners

Estimated Cost:

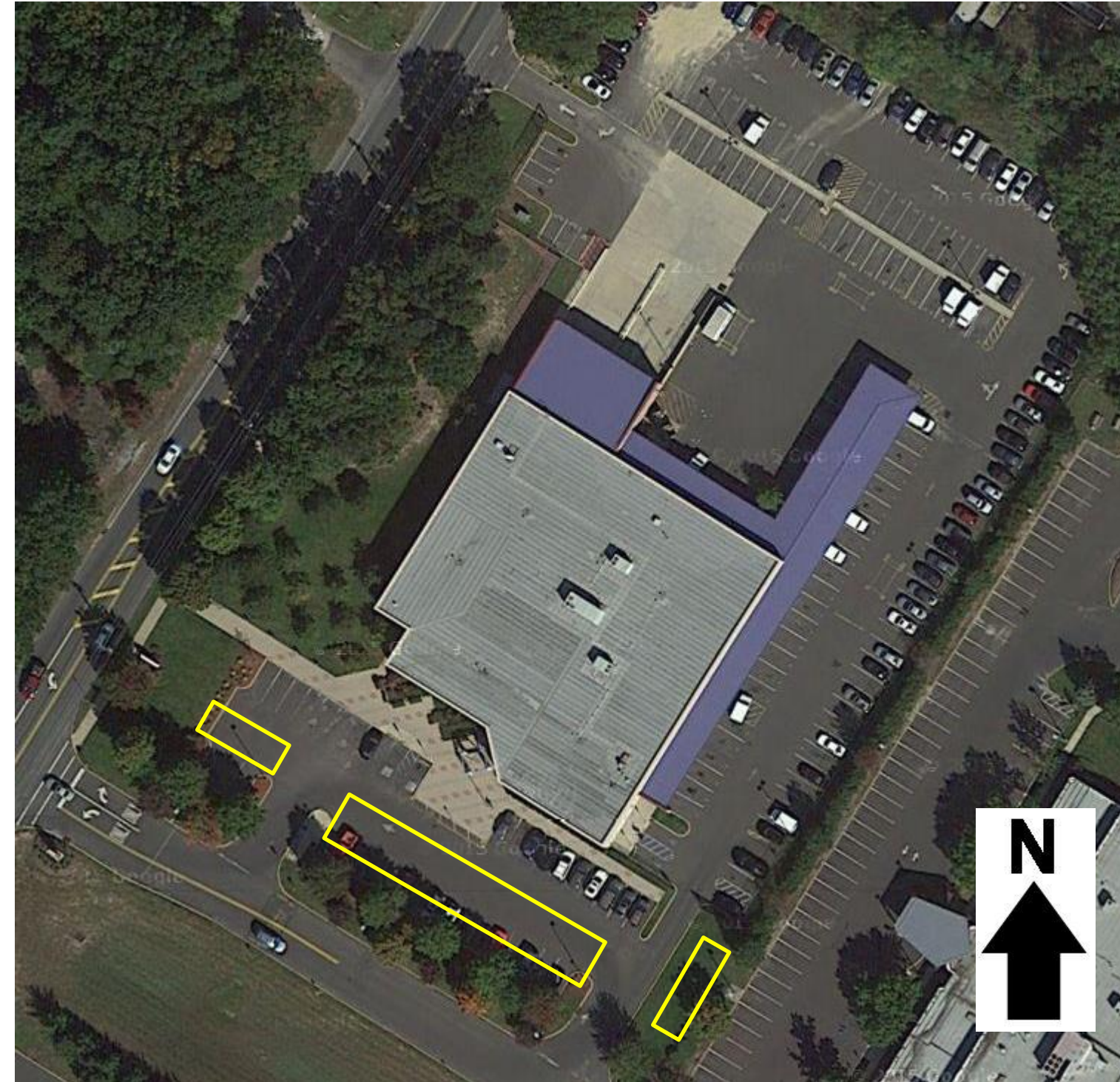
The porous asphalt would cover 6,600 square feet and the estimated cost would be \$165,000. Rain garden #1 would be approximately 875 square feet, and it would cost \$4,375. Rain garden #2 would be 800 square feet, and it would cost \$4,000. The cistern would be 1,465 gallons and cost approximately \$2,930 to purchase and install.

The total cost to do all of the projects would be approximately \$176,305.

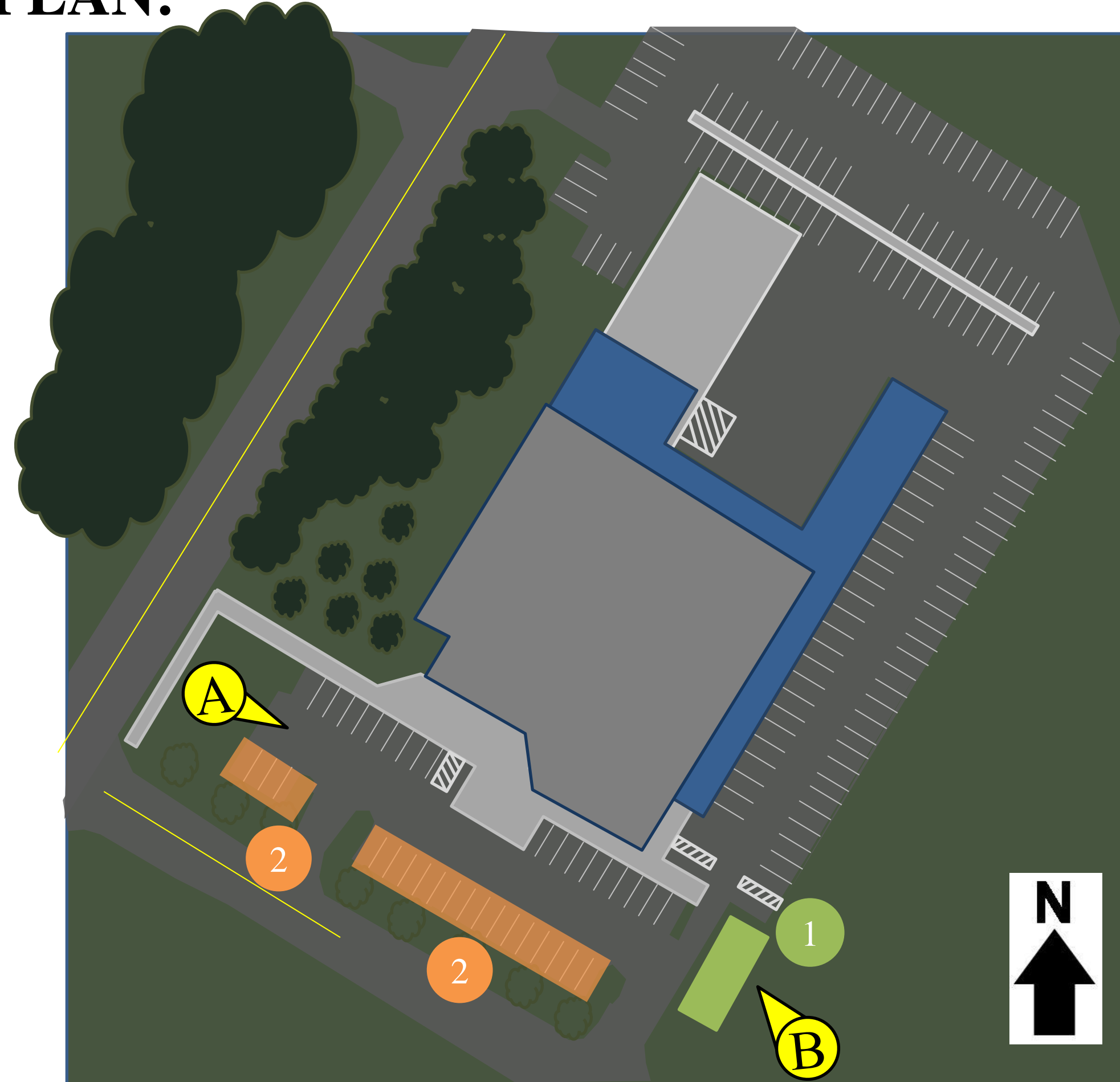
Voorhees Township Impervious Cover Assessment

Voorhees Post Office, 504 Centennial Boulevard

PROJECT LOCATION:



SITE PLAN:



A

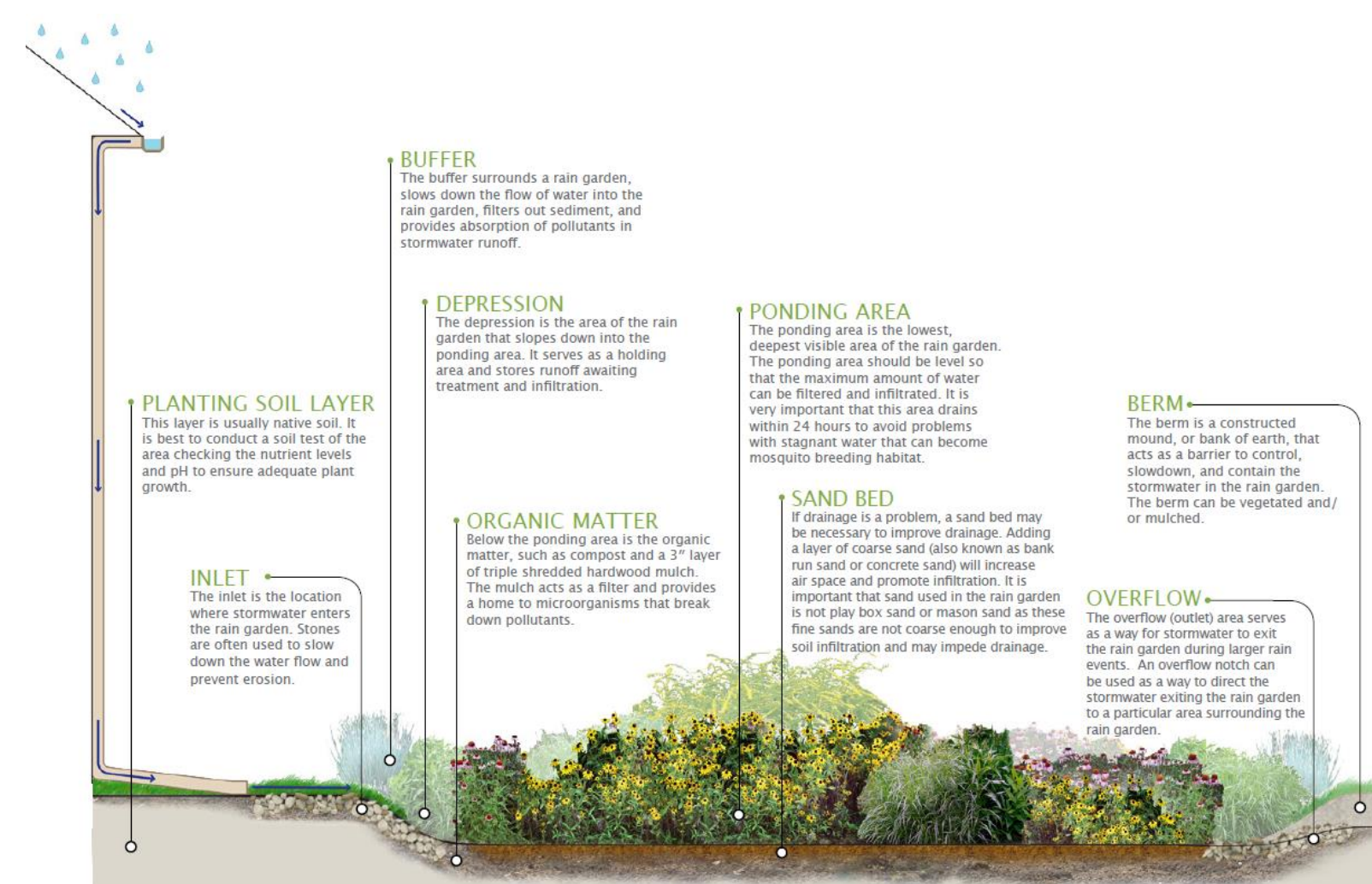


B



- 1 **BIORETENTION SYSTEMS:** Rain gardens can be used to reduce sediment and nutrient loading to the local waterway and increase groundwater recharge. This site has an area where a rain garden can be installed to capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff.
- 2 **POROUS PAVEMENTS:** Porous pavement promotes groundwater recharge and filters stormwater. Parking spaces south of the post office can be replaced with porous pavement.

1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



2 POROUS PAVEMENT



Voorhees Post Office
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

<p>Location: 504 Centennial Boulevard Voorhees, NJ 08043</p>	<p>Municipality: Voorhees Township</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention systems (rain gardens) porous pavement</p>	<p>Subwatershed: Cooper River</p>
<p>Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes</p>	<p>Targeted Pollutants: total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff</p> <p>Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year: rain garden #1: 29,781 gal. porous pavement #1: 59,067 gal. porous pavement #2: 238,589 gal.</p>
<p>Existing Conditions and Issues: The stormwater runoff from the parking lot and walking paths located in the southwest section of the site are being captured by existing catch basins.</p>	
<p>Proposed Solution(s): The parking spaces located southwest of the post office can be replaced with porous asphalt to capture and infiltrate the runoff currently discharged to existing catch basins. A rain garden can be built in the turf grass in the southeast corner of the site to capture, treat, and infiltrate some of the runoff currently discharged to existing catch basins.</p>	
<p>Anticipated Benefits: Since the bioretention system would be designed to capture, treat, and infiltrate the entire 2-year design storm (3.3 inches of rain over 24 hours), this system is estimated to achieve a 95% pollutant load reduction for TN, TP, and TSS. This bioretention system would provide additional benefits such as aesthetic appeal and wildlife habitat. Porous pavement allows stormwater to infiltrate through to soil layers which will promote groundwater recharge as well as intercept and filter stormwater runoff. The porous pavement system will achieve the same level of pollutant load reduction for TN, TP, and TSS as the bioretention system.</p>	
<p>Possible Funding Sources: mitigation funds from local developers NJDEP grant programs Voorhees Township local social and community groups</p>	
<p>Partners/Stakeholders: Voorhees Township local community groups (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.) Rutgers Cooperative Extension Voorhees residents</p>	

Voorhees Post Office
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

Estimated Cost:

The rain garden would be approximately 285 square feet, and the estimated cost of the rain garden would be \$1,425. The porous pavements sections would be 575 and 2,600 square feet in size and have a one-foot stone layer thickness. The estimated cost is \$11,500 and \$52,000, respectively. The total cost of the project will thus be approximately \$64,925.