



**Impervious Cover Assessment
for
Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey**

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

Updated February 24, 2021

February 3, 2015

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

This document has been prepared by the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Water Resources Program, with funding and direction from Franklin Township, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation [NFWF GRANT ID: 2300.14.044193], and Sustainable Jersey to highlight green infrastructure opportunities within Franklin Township. We would like to thank Franklin Township, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and Sustainable Jersey for their input and support in creating this document.



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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 is defined as 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 faces many problems as a result of stormwater runoff, including:

- **Pollution**: According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA, 2013) over 90% of the assessed waters in New Jersey are impaired, with urban-related stormwater runoff listed as the most probable source of impairment. As stormwater flows over the ground, it picks up pollutants including animal waste, excess fertilizers, pesticides, and other toxic substances. These pollutants are then carried with the flow of the runoff to nearby waterways.
- **Flooding**: Over the past decade, New Jersey has seen an increase in flooding. Communities around New Jersey 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. According to First Street Foundation (2021), for properties in New Jersey

currently at risk of financial loss from flooding, the average expected annual loss per property is projected to be \$4,412 in 2021 and will grow to \$6,755 for these same properties in 2051.

- 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 through the destruction of habitat.

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. New Jersey has the highest percent of impervious cover in the country at 12.1% of its total area as reported by 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 principle, 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 yield 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, 2015).

The first step to reducing the impacts from impervious surfaces is to conduct an Impervious Cover Assessment (ICA). This assessment can be completed on different scales: individual lot, municipality, or watershed. 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 while maintaining functionality. A parking lot that has two-way car ways could be converted to one-way car ways. Permeable paving materials such as porous asphalt, pervious concrete, or permeable paving stones can be substituted for impermeable paving materials (Figure 2).
3. ***Disconnect impervious surfaces from flowing directly to local waterways.*** Disconnection involves incorporating green infrastructure strategies between impervious surfaces and local waterways. The stormwater runoff can be captured, treated, and slowed down, which can significantly reduce pollutant loading and erosion.



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

Franklin Township Impervious Cover Analysis

Franklin Township is located in Somerset County, New Jersey and covers approximately 46.9 square miles. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate that Franklin Township is dominated by urban land uses. A total of 44.2% (13,272 acres) of the municipality's land use is classified as urban. This is a 0.8% increase from the 2015 ICA. Of the urban land in Franklin Township, rural residential is the dominant land use (Figure 5).

According to Schueler (1994), Arnold and Gibbons (1996) and May et al. (1997), there is a significant link between impervious cover and stream ecosystem impairment. Impervious cover is directly 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.

Urbanizing streams can be classified into three categories (Schueler, 1994 and 2004):

- Sensitive — Sensitive streams typically have a watershed impervious surface cover from 0-10%.
- Impacted — Impacted streams have a watershed impervious cover ranging from 11-25% and typically show clear signs of degradation from urbanization.
- Non-supporting — 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.

Schueler et al. (2009) reformulated the impervious cover model, and this new analysis determined that stream degradation was first detected between 2% to 15% impervious cover. The updated impervious cover model recognizes the wide variability of stream degradation at impervious cover below 10%. The updated model also moves away from having a fixed line between stream quality classifications. For example, 5 to 10% impervious cover is included for the transition from sensitive to impacted, 20 to 25% impervious cover for the transition from impacted to non-supporting, and 60 to 70% impervious cover for the transition from non-supporting to urban drainage.

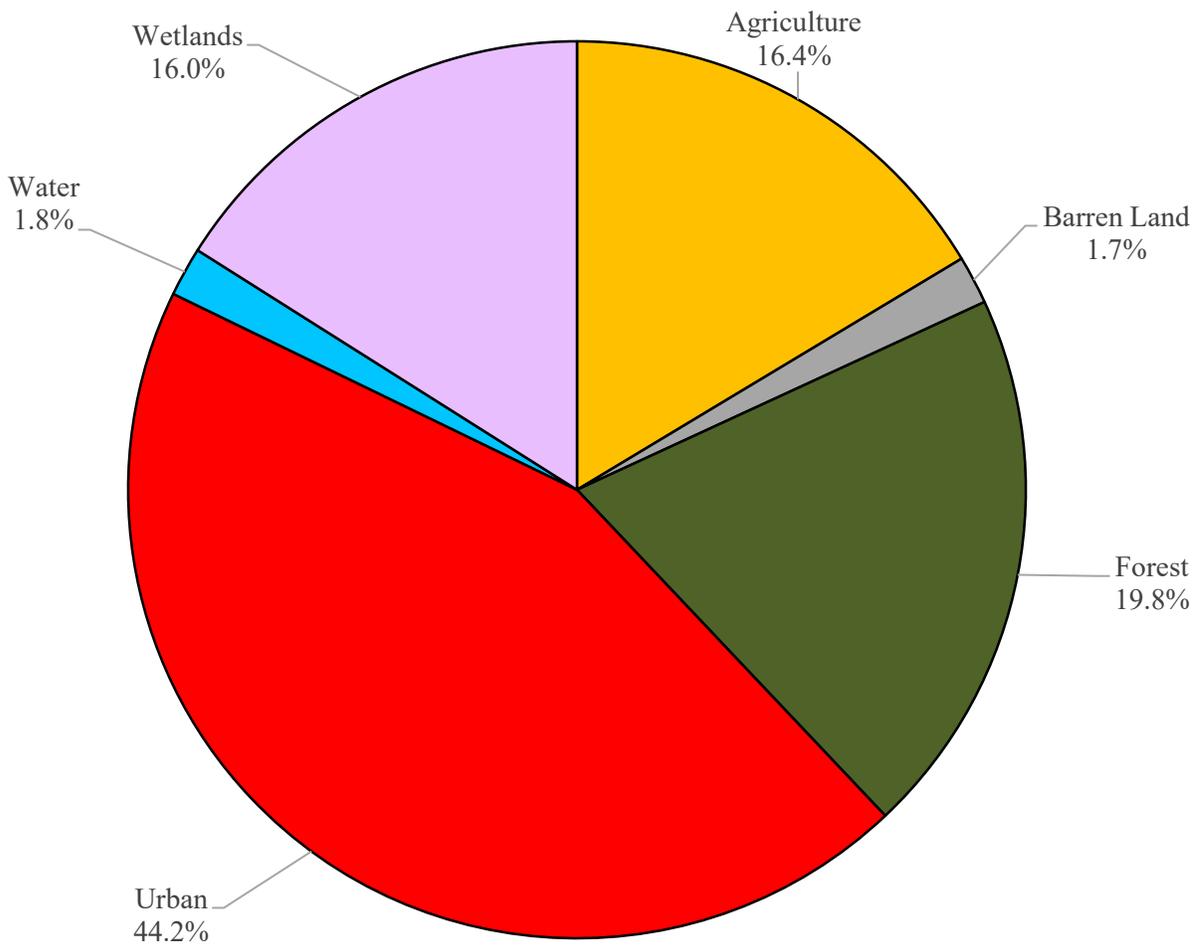


Figure 3: Land Cover (by Percentage) — Franklin Township

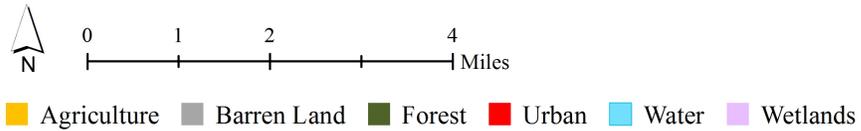
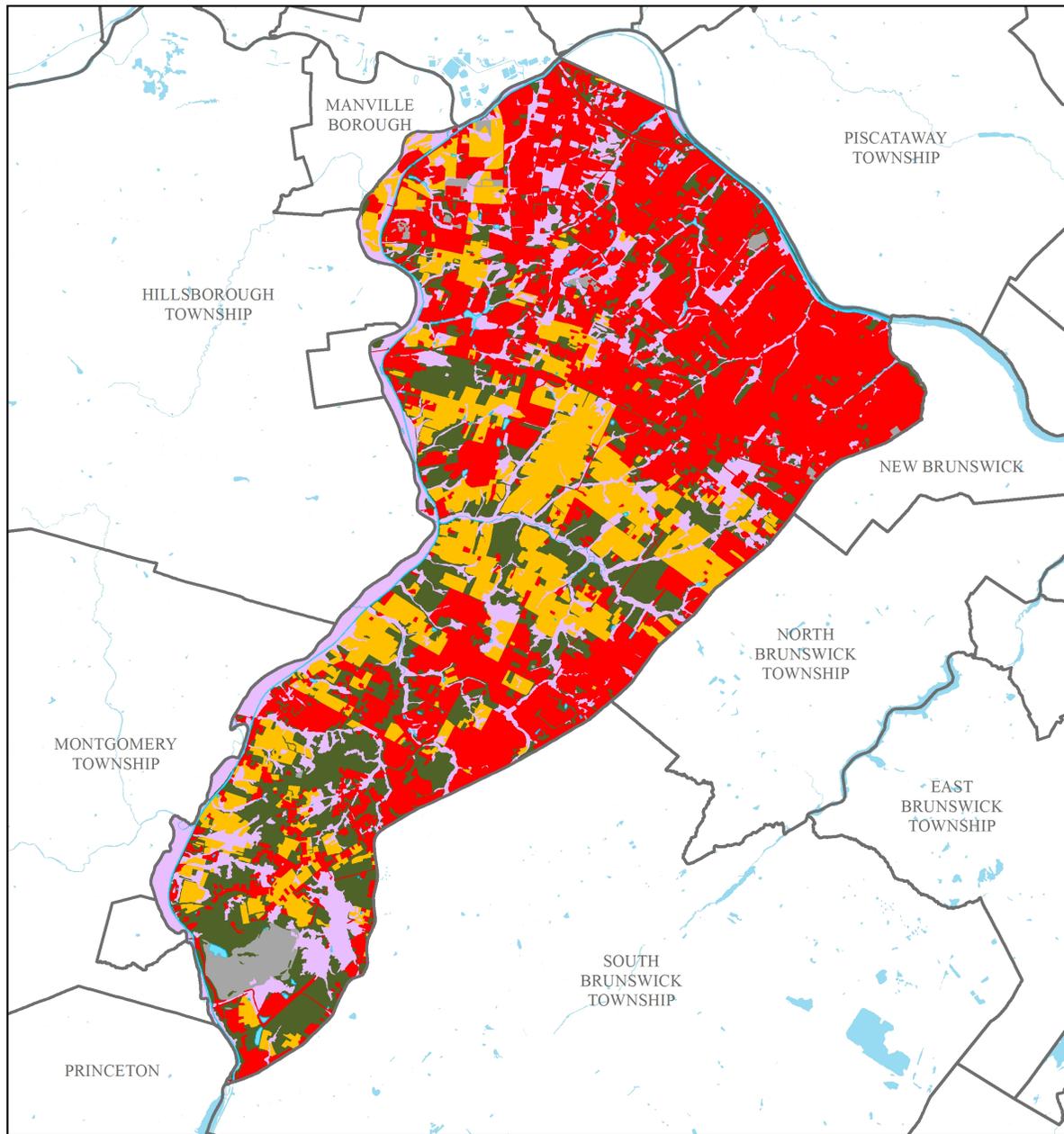
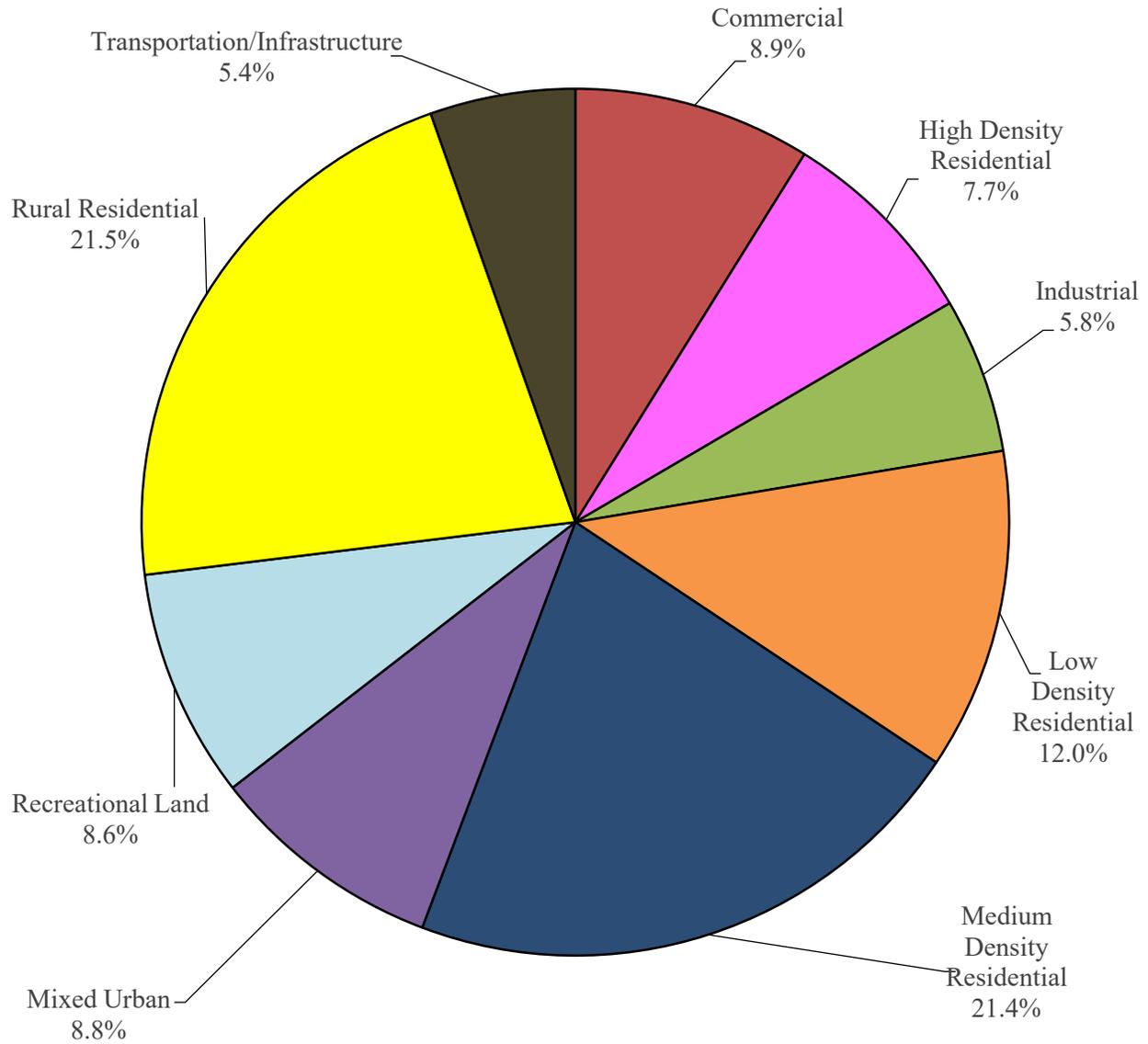


Figure 4: Land Uses (by Type) — Franklin Township



Urban Land Use Label	Area (Acres)	Land Use %
Commercial	1,176	8.9%
High Density Residential	1,024	7.7%
Industrial	769	5.8%
Low Density Residential	1,592	12.0%
Medium Density Residential	2,839	21.4%
Mixed Urban	1,162	8.8%
Recreational Land	1,135	8.6%
Rural Residential	2,857	21.5%
Transportation/Infrastructure	718	5.4%

Figure 5: Urban Land Uses (by Percentage) — Franklin Township

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) 2015 land use/land cover geographical information system (GIS) data layer categorizes Franklin 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 Franklin Township. Based upon the 2015 NJDEP land use/land cover data, approximately 18.8% (5,549.5 acres) of Franklin Township has impervious cover. As shown in Figure 6, the impervious cover in Franklin has increased from 14.4% (4,243.8 acres) in 2007 to 18.8% (5,549.5 acres) in 2015. This level of impervious cover suggests that the streams in Franklin Township are likely impacted streams.

Water resources are typically managed on a watershed/subwatershed basis; therefore, an impervious cover analysis was performed for each subwatershed within Franklin Township (Table 1 and Figure 7). On a subwatershed basis, impervious cover ranges from 0.0% in the Royce Brook subwatershed to 66.5% in the Oakeys Brook subwatershed. Evaluating impervious cover on a subwatershed basis allows the municipality to focus impervious cover reduction or disconnection efforts in the subwatersheds closer to 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 increased stormwater runoff from these impervious surfaces in addition to 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 Franklin Township, Somerset County) associated with impervious surfaces were calculated for the following storms: the New Jersey water quality design storm of 1.25 inches of rain over two hours, an annual rainfall of 44 inches, the 2-year design storm (3.34 inches of rain over 24 hours), the 10-year design storm (5.01 inches of rain over 24 hours), and the 100-year design storm (8.21 inches of rain over 24 hours). These runoff volumes are summarized in Table 2. A substantial amount of rainwater drains from impervious surfaces in Franklin Township. For example, if the stormwater runoff from one New Jersey water quality storm in the Raritan River (Lower) subwatershed was harvested and purified, it could supply water to 835 homes for one year!¹.

¹ Assuming 300 gallons per day per home

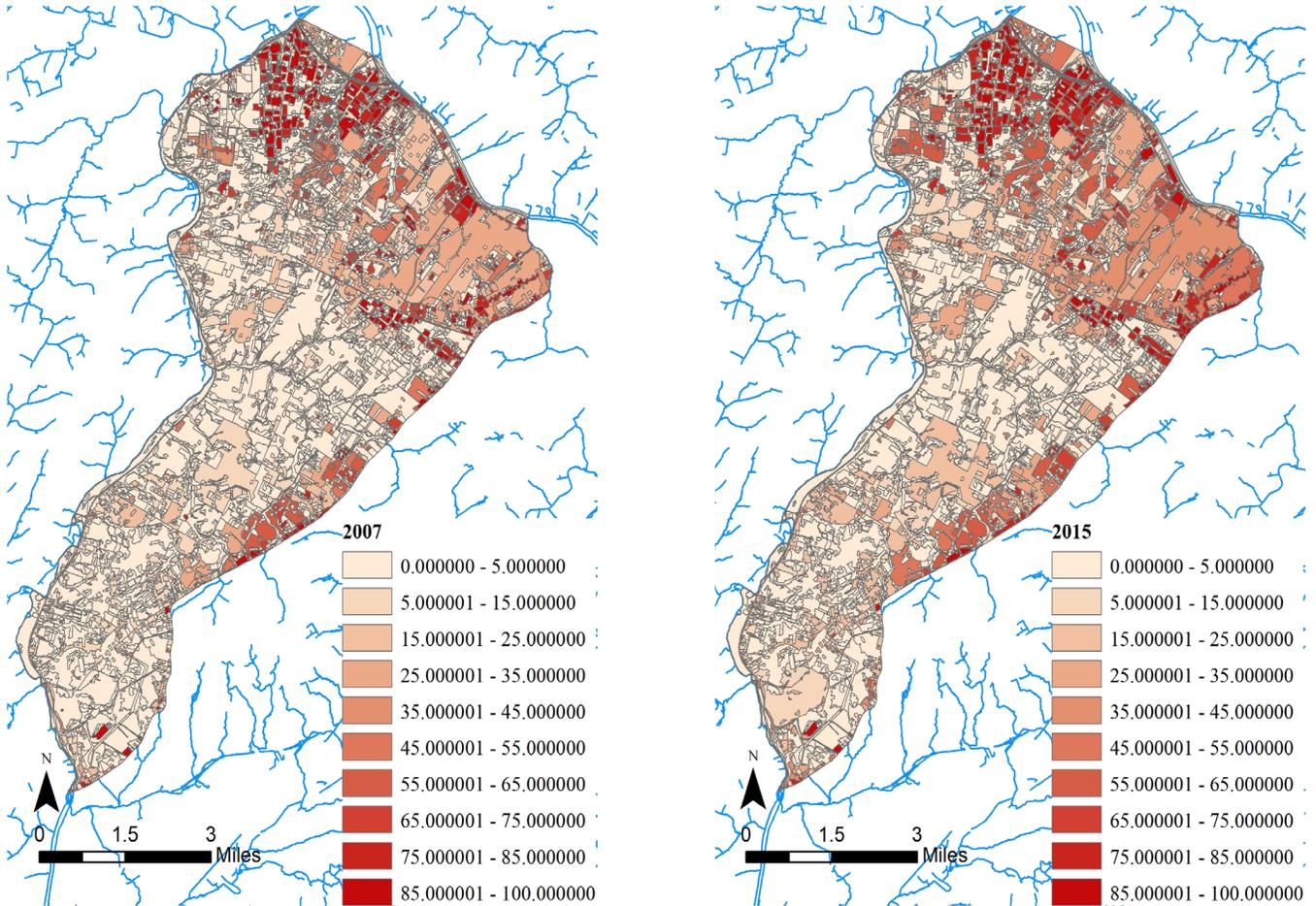
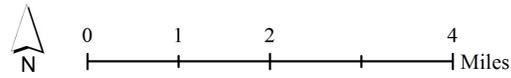
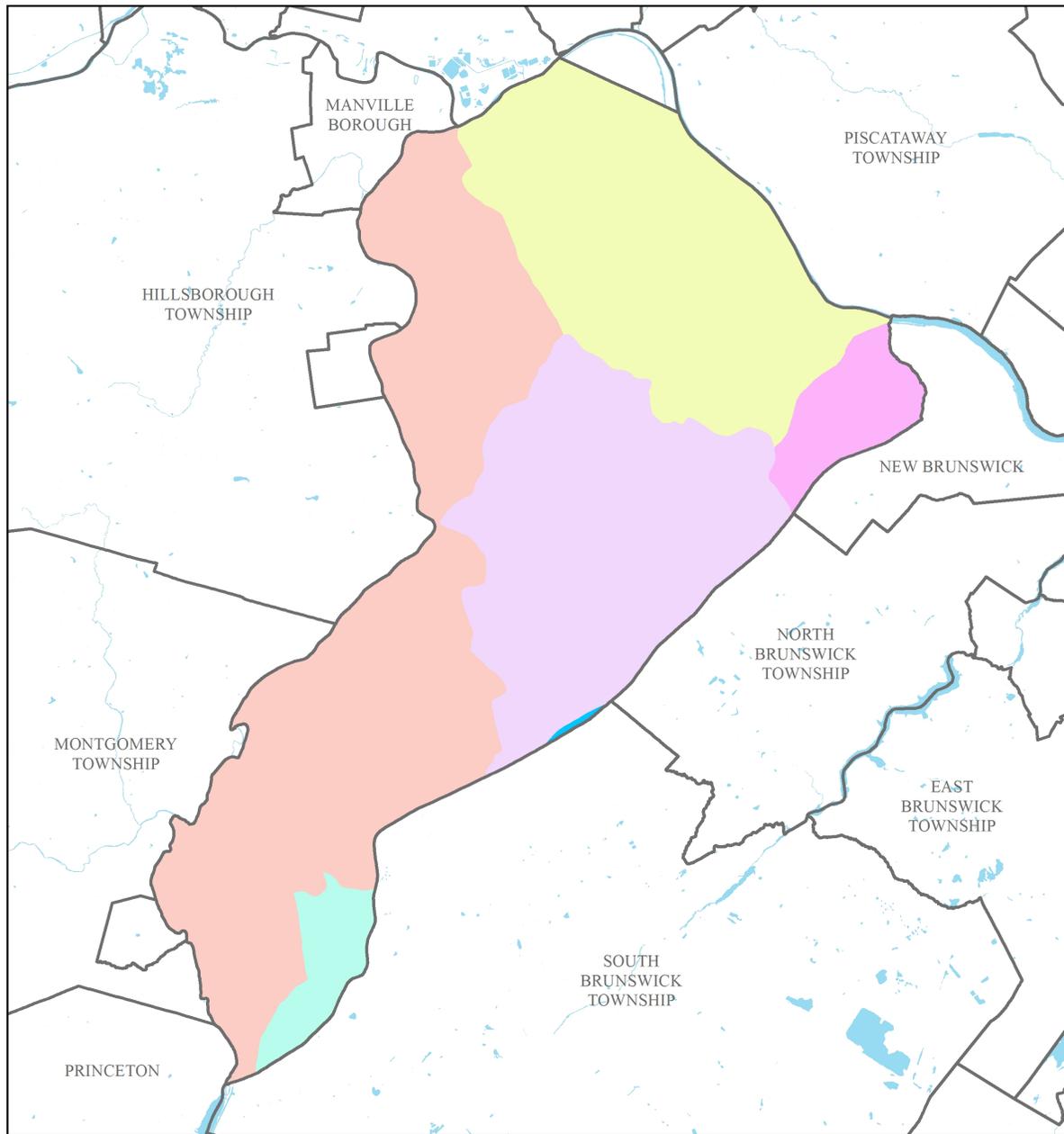


Figure 6: Impervious Surfaces (by Percentage) — Franklin Township 2007 and 2015

Table 1: Impervious Cover Analysis (by Subwatershed) — Franklin Township

Subwatershed	Total Area		Land Use Area		Water Area		Impervious Cover		
	(ac)	(mi ²)	(ac)	(mi ²)	(ac)	(mi ²)	(ac)	(mi ²)	(%)
Heathcote Brook	980.9	1.53	979.3	1.53	1.66	0.00	64.3	0.10	6.6%
Mile Run	1,321.8	2.07	1,316.3	2.06	5.48	0.01	590.7	0.92	44.9%
Millstone River	12,045.2	18.82	11,722.4	18.32	322.76	0.50	1,125.4	1.76	9.6%
Oakeys Brook	36.4	0.06	36.1	0.06	0.27	0.00	24.0	0.04	66.5%
Raritan River (Lower)	7,937.4	12.40	7,767.1	12.14	170.29	0.27	2,691.7	4.21	34.7%
Royce Brook	0.1	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0%
Six-Mile Run	7,676.1	11.99	7,644.1	11.94	32.0	0.05	1,053.4	1.65	13.8%
Total	29,997.9	46.87	29,465.4	46.04	532.5	0.83	5,549.5	8.67	18.8%
Change from 2015 ICA	Neutral	Down 0.03	Down 0.04	Up 0.4	Up 0.4	Neutral	Up 1,305.7	Up 2.04	Up 4.4%



- Heathcote Brook
- Millstone River
- Raritan River (Lower)
- Six-Mile Run
- Mile Run
- Oakeys Brook
- Royce Brook

Figure 7: Subwatersheds — Franklin Township

Table 2: Stormwater Runoff Volumes from Impervious Surfaces (by Subwatershed) — Franklin 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 (4.9") (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the 100-Year Design Storm (7.8") (MGal)
Heathcote Brook	2.2	76.8	5.6	8.2	13.2
Mile Run	20.0	705.7	51.6	75.4	121.6
Millstone River	38.2	1,344.5	98.4	143.6	231.6
Oakeys Brook	0.8	28.7	2.1	3.1	4.9
Raritan River (Lower)	91.4	3,215.8	235.3	343.5	554.0
Royce Brook	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Six-Mile Run	35.8	1,258.5	92.1	134.4	216.8
Total	188.4	6,630.0	485.2	708.2	1,142.2
Total Change from 2015 ICA	Up 144.0	Up 5,070.2	Up 380.3	Up 576.2	Up 944.9

The next step is to set a reduction goal for impervious area in each subwatershed. A 10% reduction would be a reasonably achievable reduction for these subwatersheds in Franklin 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. 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 (3.34 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 two hours), these systems will be able to handle the projected increase in storm intensities that are expected to occur due to climate change. By designing green infrastructure management practices for the 2-year design storm, management of 95% of the annual rainfall volume can be achieved (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 while providing aesthetic value to the community. Because many depaving projects can be completed at the neighborhood scale, opportunities for community engagement and education will become available.

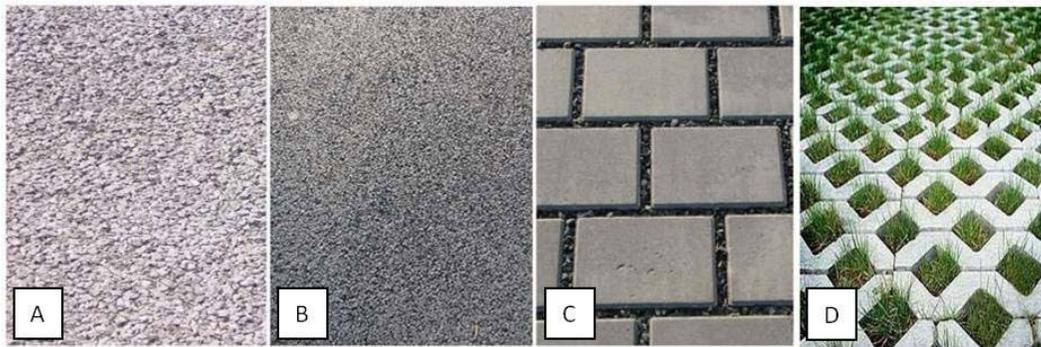
Table 3: Impervious Cover Reductions (by Subwatershed) — Franklin Township

Subwatershed	Recommended Impervious Area Reduction (10%) (ac)	Annual Runoff Volume Reduction² (Mgal)	Annual Runoff Volume Reduction (Mgal) – Change Since 2015 ICA
Heathcote Brook	6.4	7.3	Up 2.3
Mile Run	59.1	67.0	Up 15.8
Millstone River	112.5	127.7	Up 51.3
Oakeys Brook	2.4	2.7	Up 0.1
Raritan River (Lower)	269.2	305.5	Up 55.9
Royce Brook	0.0	0.0	Neutral
Six-Mile Run	105.3	119.6	Up 22.7
Total	554.9	629.8	
Total Change Since 2015 ICA	Up 130.5	Up 148.1	

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 do not contain fine materials. This composition allows water to quickly pass through the material into an underlying layered system of stone contains 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 directing/diverting rooftop runoff to the street where it enters the catch basin and is routed 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 then it is allowed to soak into the ground. Rain gardens, also known as bioretention systems, come in all shapes, sizes, and scales 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 systems can be installed below downspouts to collect rooftop runoff. The collected water has a variety of uses including watering plants and washing cars, ultimately reducing the use of potable water for non-drinking purposes. Rain barrels and cisterns must be designed with an overflow valve to allow excess water to be diverted to a nearby 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

Site Constraints in Franklin Township

Site constraints must be considered when determining if green infrastructure is suitable to retrofit a property for better management of stormwater runoff. One of the most important constraining parameters is soil drainage class as shown in Figure 10. “Poorly drained” or “Somewhat poorly drained” soils may not be suitable for green infrastructure practices that infiltrate. The ability of soil to retain water is another factor to examine when siting green infrastructure practices (See Figure 11). Some areas of the municipality are better suited for green infrastructure projects that require water retention because of deeper soil depths to the seasonal high water table. Since many green infrastructure practices are designed to infiltrate and require 24 inches beneath the system to the seasonal high water table, depth to water table becomes an important consideration when siting practices.

Figure 12 illustrates depth to water table for Franklin Township. The deeper the water table, the better chance of infiltrating stormwater runoff. Wetlands are another constraining factor when siting green infrastructure (Figure 13). While the presence of wetlands would need to be confirmed upon field inspection, a site in these areas may be problematic for installing green infrastructure practices that infiltrate. Portions of Franklin Township have soils with a high percentage of clays (Figure 14). In the areas that have high clay percentages, infiltration may be difficult.

In areas where site constraints may limit infiltration, green infrastructure practices can still be installed with the addition of underdrain systems. Underdrain systems allow excess water to discharge to the nearest catch basin or existing stormwater system to ensure ponding does not exceed a timeframe of 72 hours. Constrained sites may be good candidates for stormwater treatment wetlands, which do not rely on infiltration as a stormwater treatment mechanism. Proper soil testing and infiltration testing should be conducted at any proposed green infrastructure site to ensure the practice is designed and installed properly.

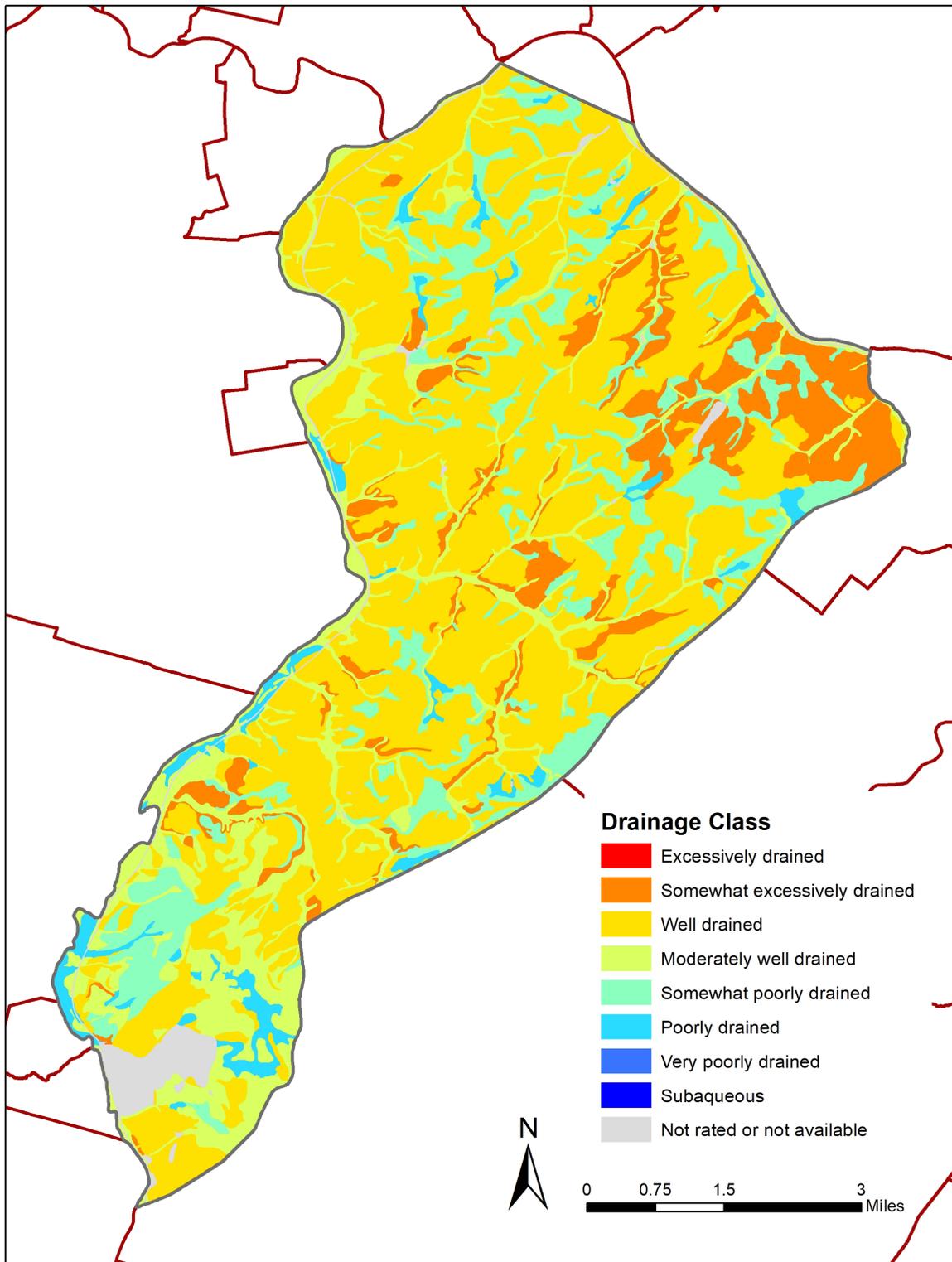


Figure 10: Soil Drainage (by Class) — Franklin Township

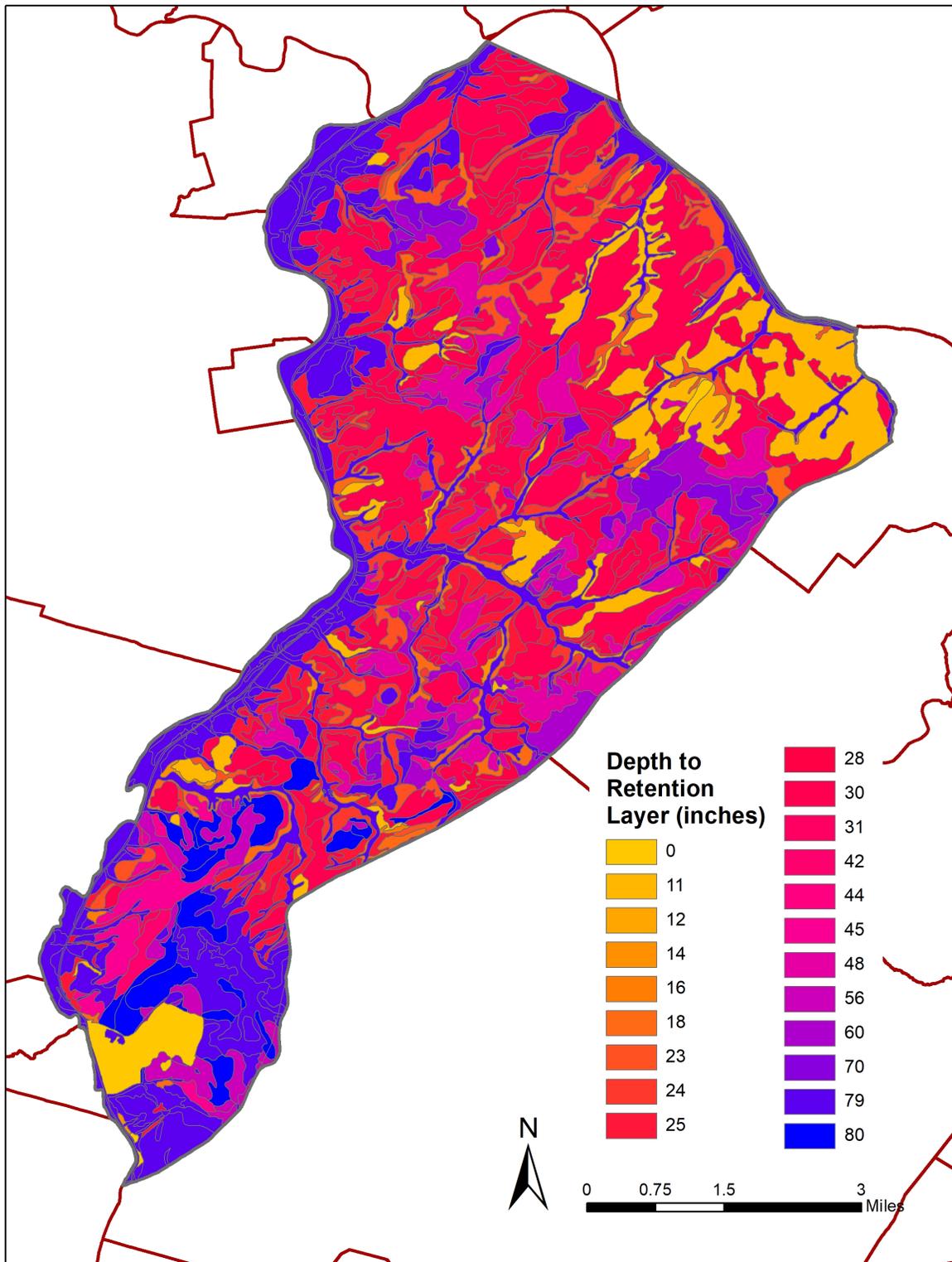


Figure 11: Depth to Retention Layer (in Inches) — Franklin Township

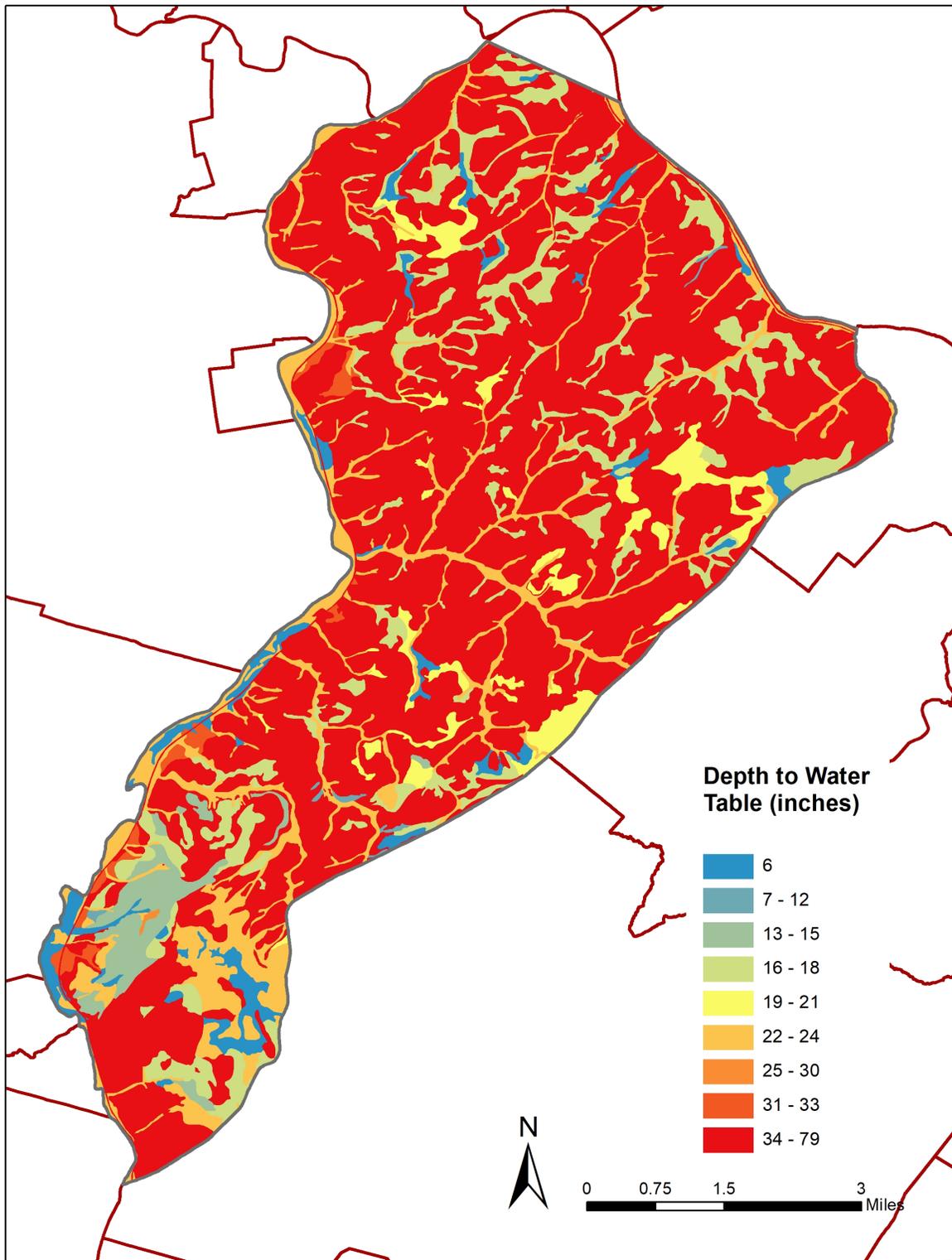


Figure 12: Depth to Water Table (in Inches) — Franklin Township

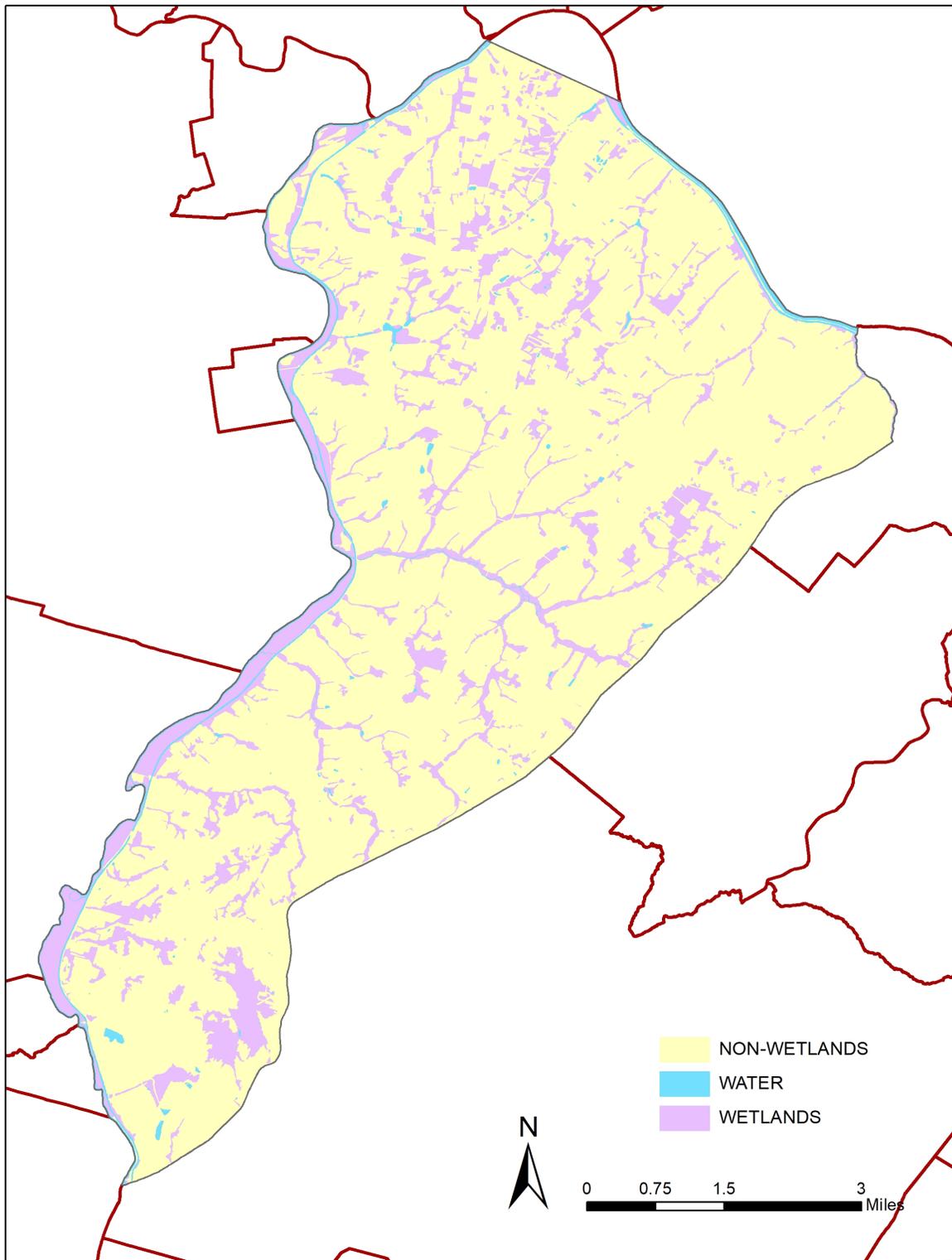


Figure 13: Wetlands — Franklin Township

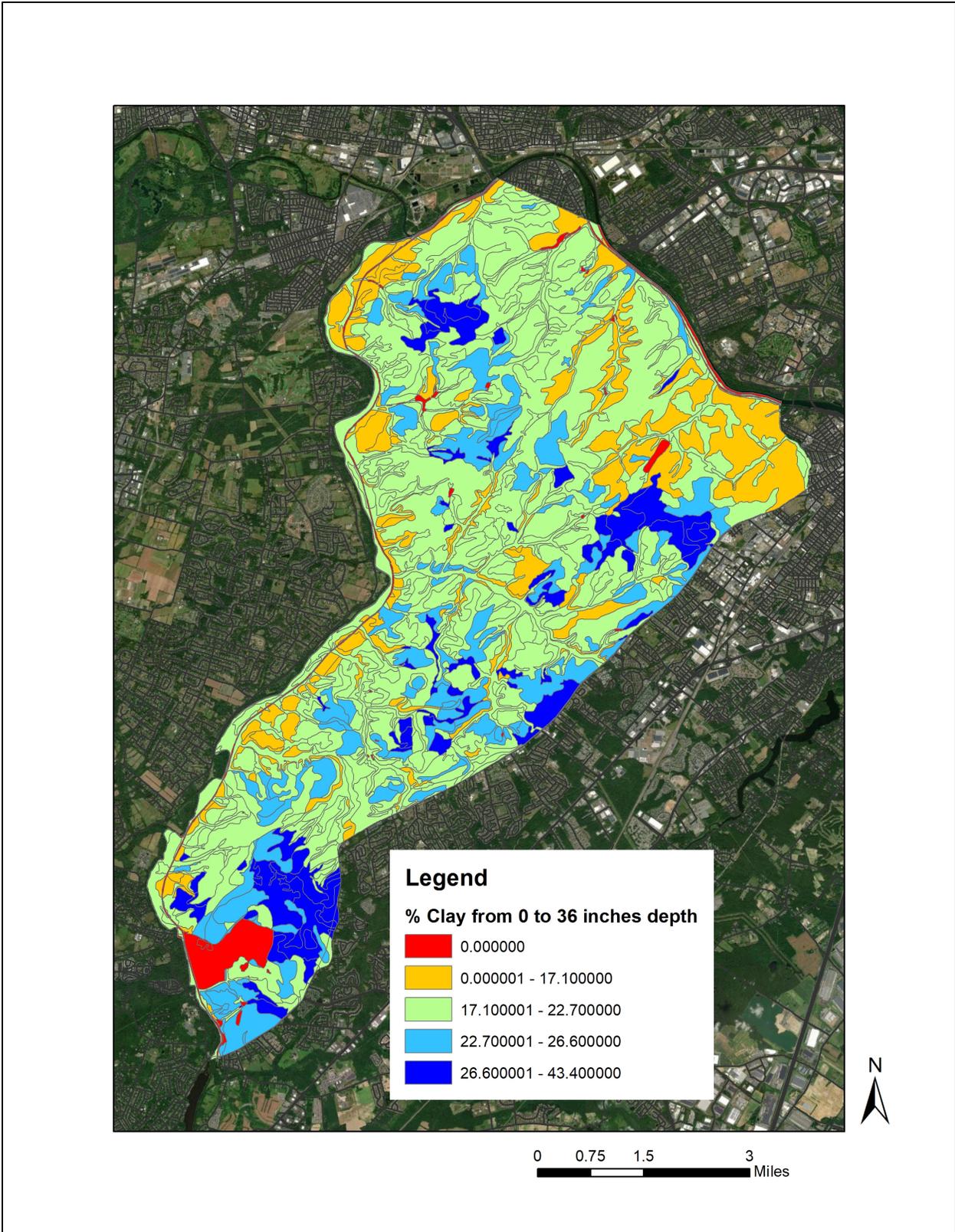


Figure 14: Percentage of Clay in Soils — Franklin Township

Examples of Opportunities in Franklin Township

The last step in the ICA is to identify opportunities within the municipality for eliminating, reducing, or disconnecting directly connected impervious surfaces. To accomplish this task, an Impervious Cover Reduction Action Plan (RAP) should be prepared. Aerial photographs are studied to identify sites with impervious surfaces in the municipality suitable for potential 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 is prepared and focuses on the existing conditions and recommendations for treatment. After a number of sites have been selected for inclusion in the RAP, concept plans and detailed green infrastructure information sheets are prepared for a selection of representative sites.

For Franklin Township, three proposed green infrastructure concepts have been included in this ICA (Appendix A). Proposed solutions are described, and for each potential project site, specific aerial loading coefficients for commercial land use were used to determine annual runoff loads for total phosphorus (TP), total nitrogen (TN), and total suspended solids (TSS) from impervious surfaces. The percentage of impervious cover for each site was extracted from the 2015 NJDEP land use/land cover database. Runoff volumes were determined for the water quality design storm (1.25 inches of rain over two hours) and for the annual rainfall total of 44 inches.

Conclusions

Franklin 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 a Green Infrastructure 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.

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Appendix A
Proposed Green Infrastructure Concepts

CONERLY ROAD SCHOOL



Subwatershed: Lower Raritan River

Site Area: 544,676 sq. ft.

Address: 35 Conerly Road
Somerset, NJ 08873

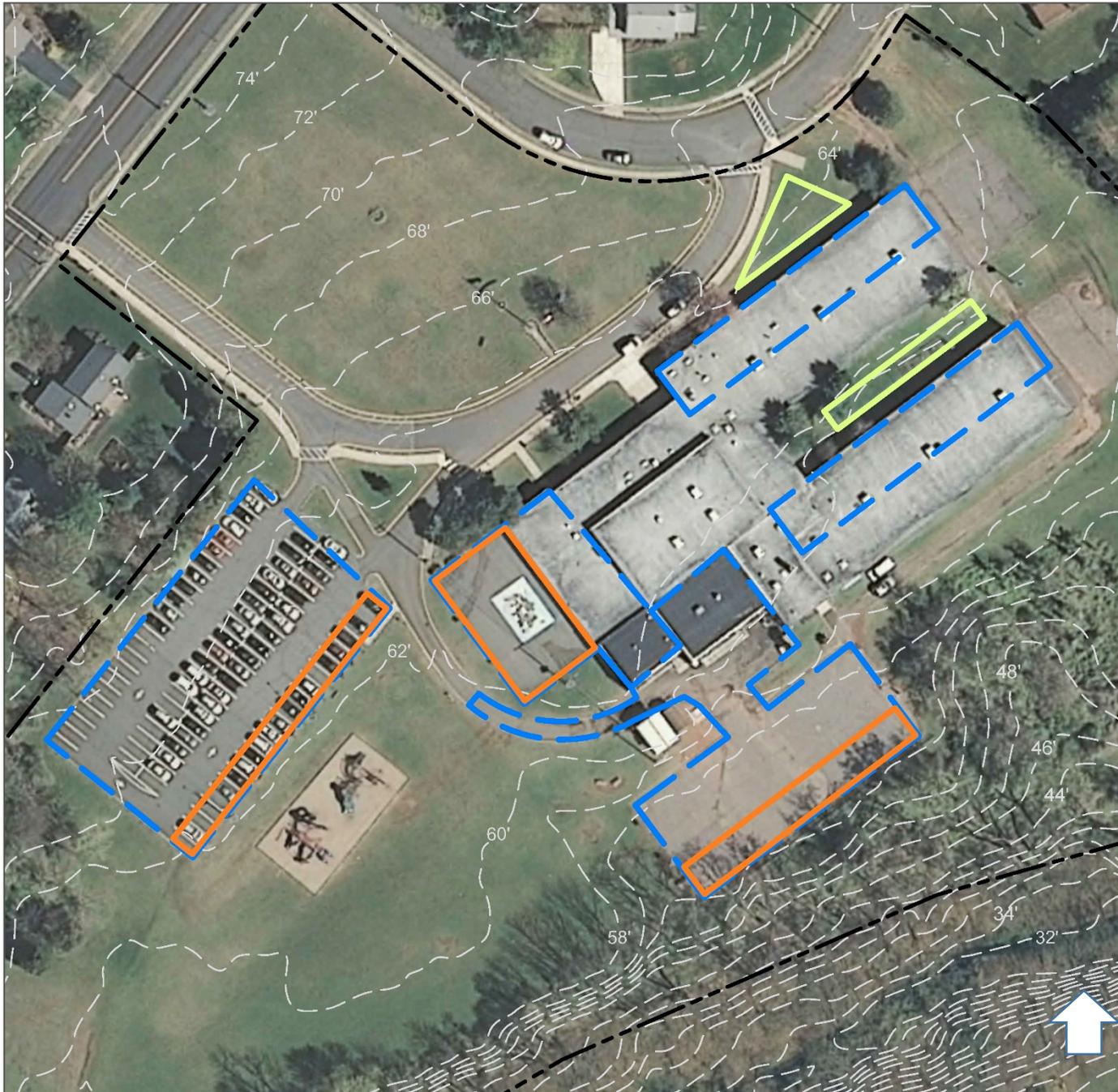
Block and Lot: Block 373, Lot 48



Rain gardens can be installed to capture, treat, and infiltrate roof runoff by disconnecting and redirecting nearby downspouts. These rain gardens can serve as an educational tool for students to learn about stormwater management using green infrastructure. The two play areas at the back of the school are suitable for replacement with porous asphalt. In addition, parking spaces can also be replaced with pervious pavement to capture and infiltrate stormwater.

Impervious Cover		Existing Loads from Impervious Cover (lbs/yr)			Runoff Volume from Impervious Cover (Mgal)	
%	sq. ft.	TP	TN	TSS	For the 1.25" Water Quality Storm	For an Annual Rainfall of 44"
32	173,800	8.4	87.8	798.0	0.135	4.77

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE RECOMMENDATIONS



Conerly Road School

-  pervious pavement
-  bioretention system
-  drainage area
-  property line
-  2012 Aerial: NJOIT, OGIS



EAST FRANKLIN FIRE COMPANY



Subwatershed: Mile Run

Site Area: 293,926 sq. ft.

Address: 121 Pinegrove Avenue
Somerset, NJ 08873

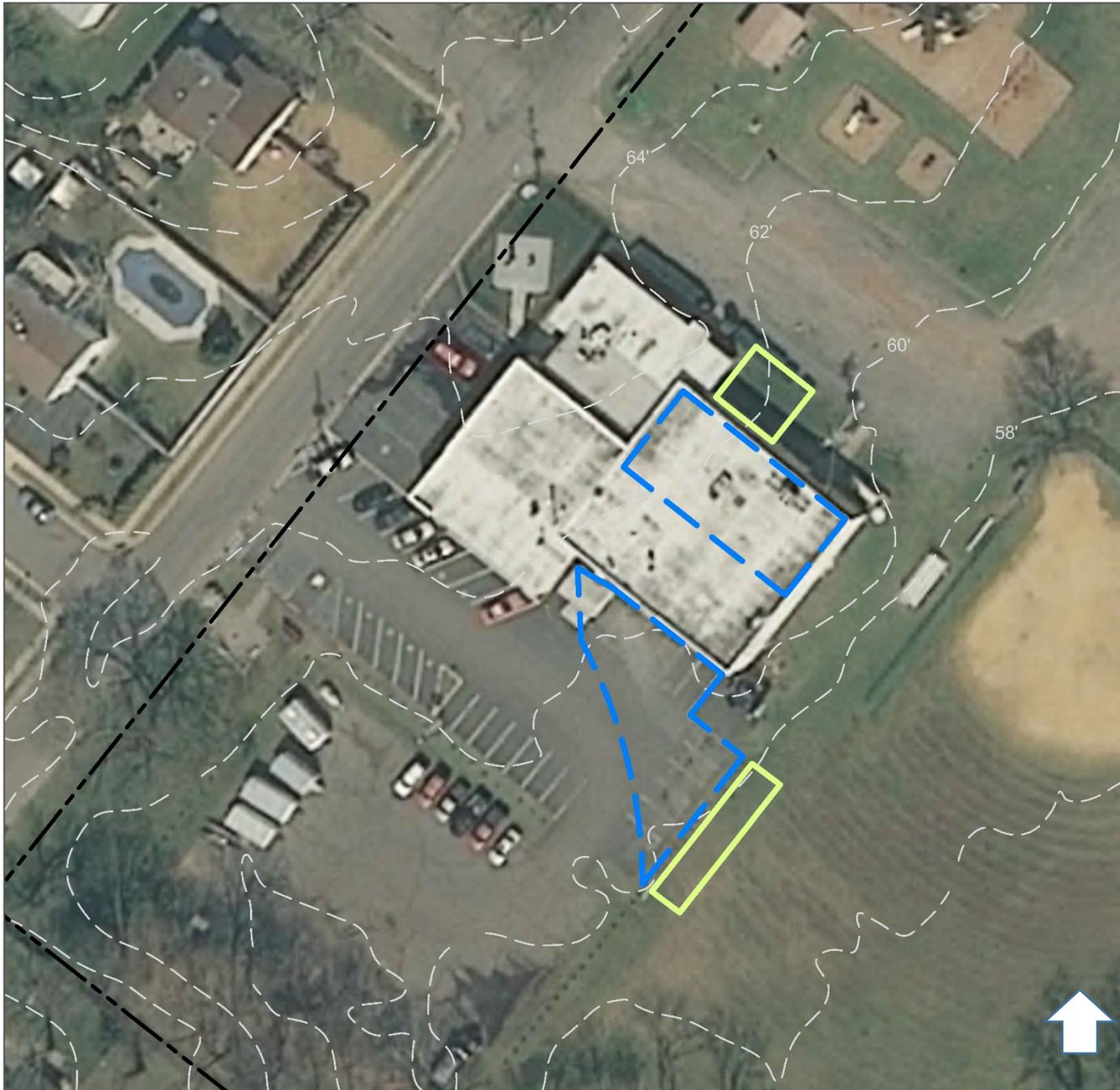
Block and Lot: Block 242; 245
Lot 1.01, 2.01; 1.01



A rain garden can be installed in the turfgrass area to the south of the parking area to capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from a portion of the parking lot. Another rain garden can also be installed to capture rooftop runoff from the downspouts on the building.

Impervious Cover		Existing Loads from Impervious Cover (lbs/yr)			Runoff Volume from Impervious Cover (Mgal)	
%	sq. ft.	TP	TN	TSS	For the 1.25" Water Quality Storm	For an Annual Rainfall of 44"
35	101,840	4.9	51.4	467.6	0.079	2.79

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE RECOMMENDATIONS



East Franklin Firehouse Company

-  bioretention system
-  drainage area
-  property line
-  2012 Aerial: NJOIT, OGIS



PINE GROVE MANOR SCHOOL



Subwatershed: Mile Run

Site Area: 751,635 sq. ft.

Address: 130 Highland Avenue
Somerset, NJ 08873

Block and Lot: Block 240, Lot 1



Parking spaces can be replaced with pervious pavement to capture and infiltrate stormwater. A rain garden can be installed in the turfgrass area adjacent to the parking lot to capture and infiltrate additional runoff from the parking lot. Another rain garden can be installed near the main entrance of the school to manage rooftop runoff from the building.

Impervious Cover		Existing Loads from Impervious Cover (lbs/yr)			Runoff Volume from Impervious Cover (Mgal)	
%	sq. ft.	TP	TN	TSS	For the 1.25" Water Quality Storm	For an Annual Rainfall of 44"
27	202,284	9.8	102.2	928.8	0.158	5.55

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE RECOMMENDATIONS



Pine Grove Manor School

-  pervious pavement
-  bioretention system
-  drainage area
-  property line
-  2012 Aerial: NJOIT, OGIS

