



Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan for the Rancocas Creek

Rutgers Cooperative Extension Water Resources Program

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Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) helps the diverse population of New Jersey adapt to a rapidly changing society and improves their lives through an educational process that uses science-based knowledge.







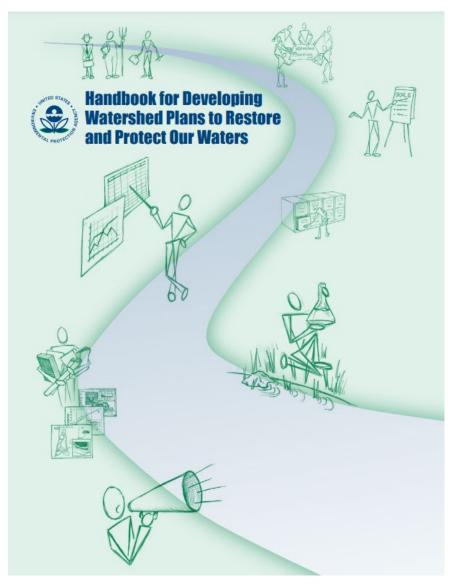


Water Resources Program



Our mission is to identify and address water resources issues by engaging and empowering communities to employ practical science-based solutions to help create a more equitable and sustainable New Jersey.

Summary of Scope of Work



The Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) Water Resources Program will work closely the municipalities and watershed groups to complete a Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan for Rancocas Creek that satisfies the EPA's nine minimum plan criteria.

Reason for the Work

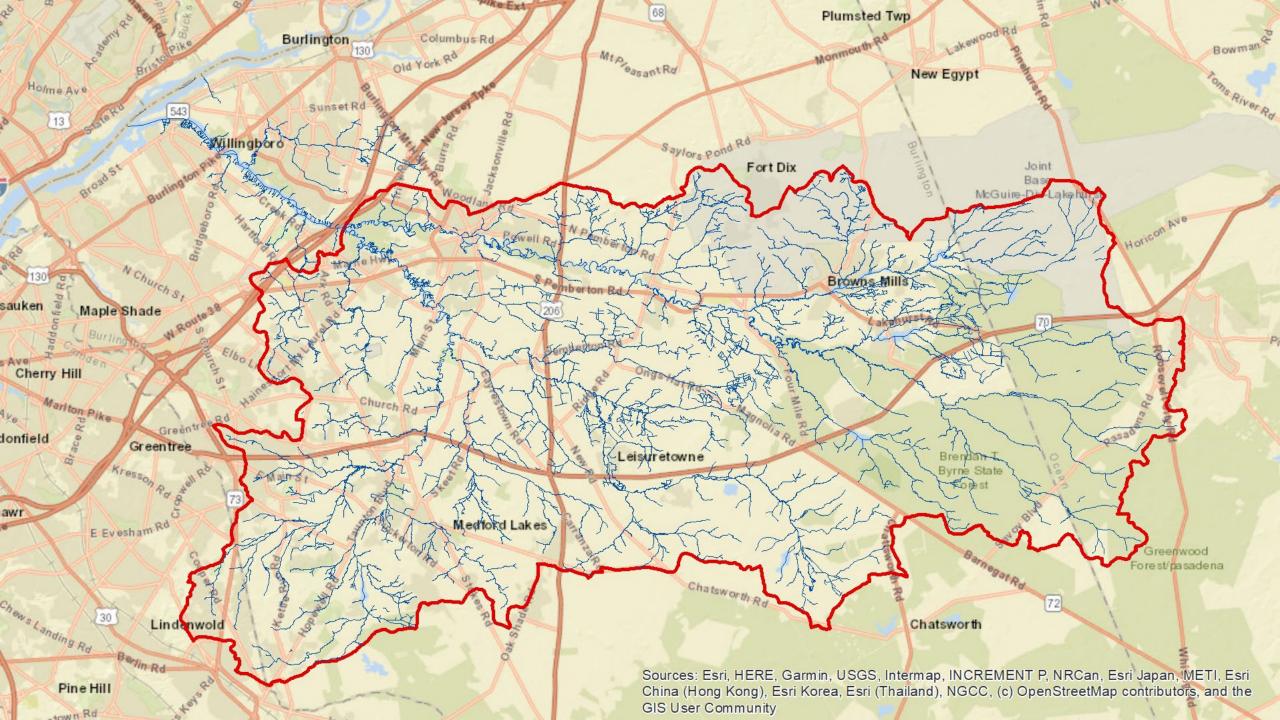
Much of the Rancocas Creek and its tributaries have impaired water quality, which is caused by stormwater runoff. Additionally, many communities in the Rancocas Creek suffer from localized flooding. This project will create a plan that will be a blueprint for how to improve these conditions.

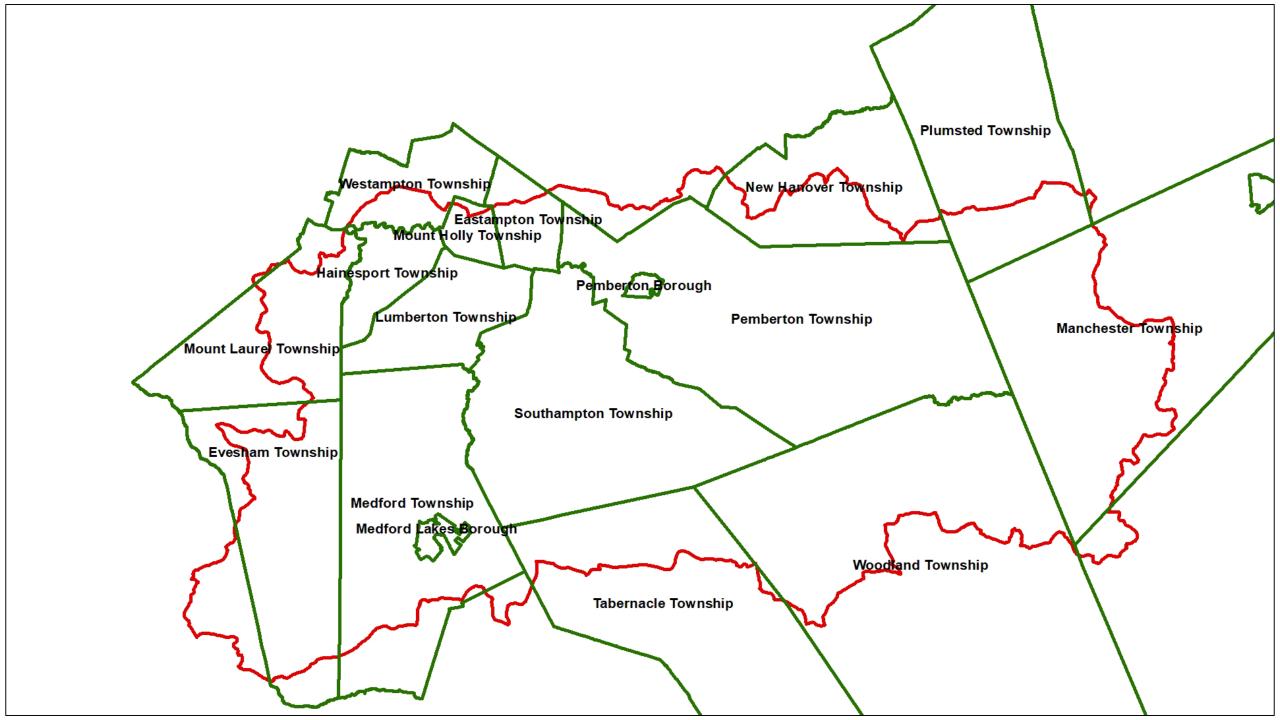


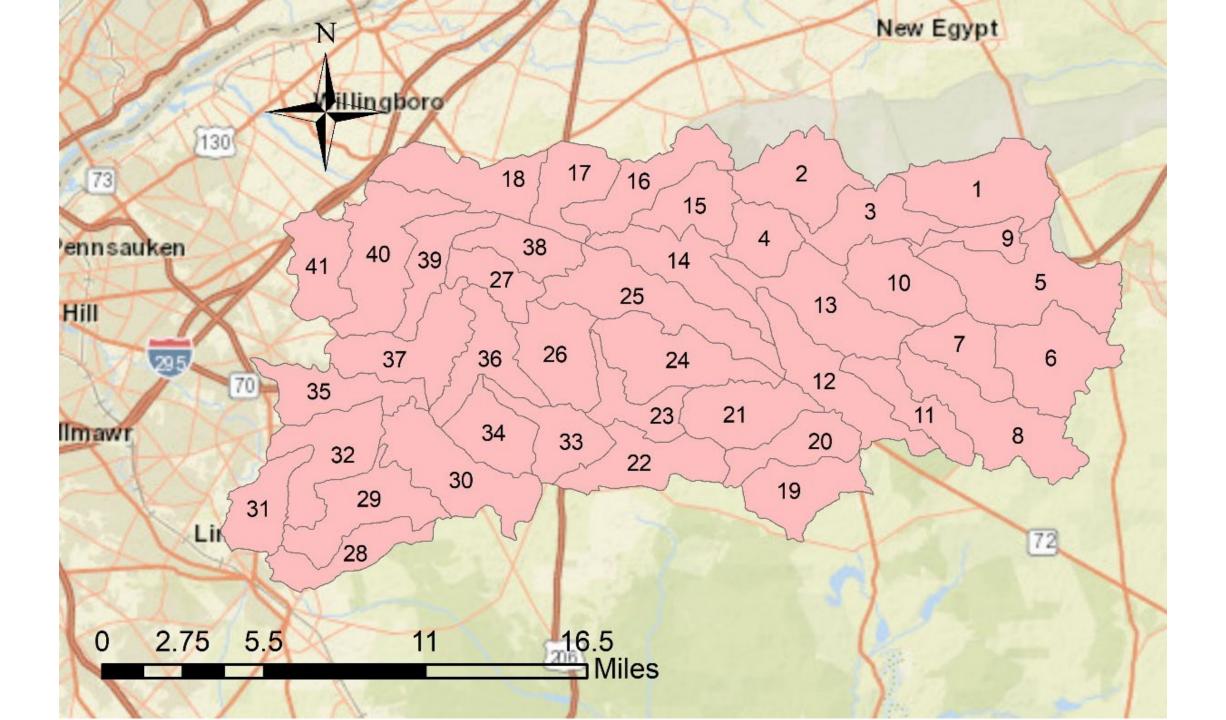


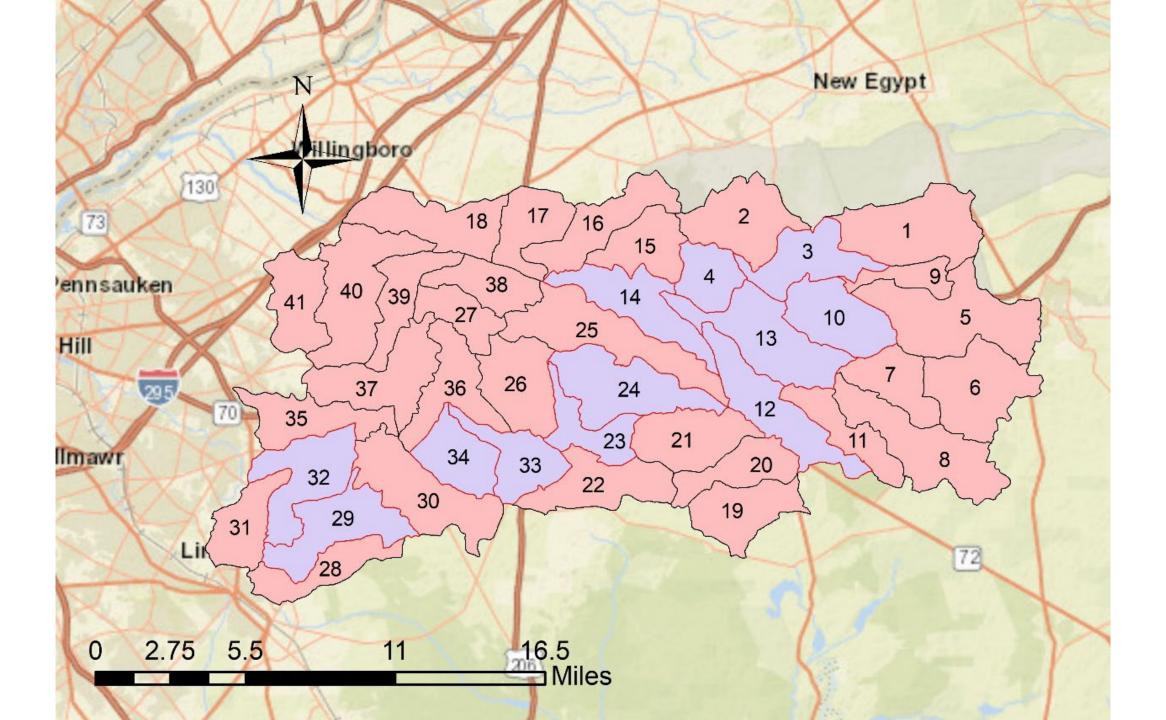
Detailed Scope of Work (List of Objectives)

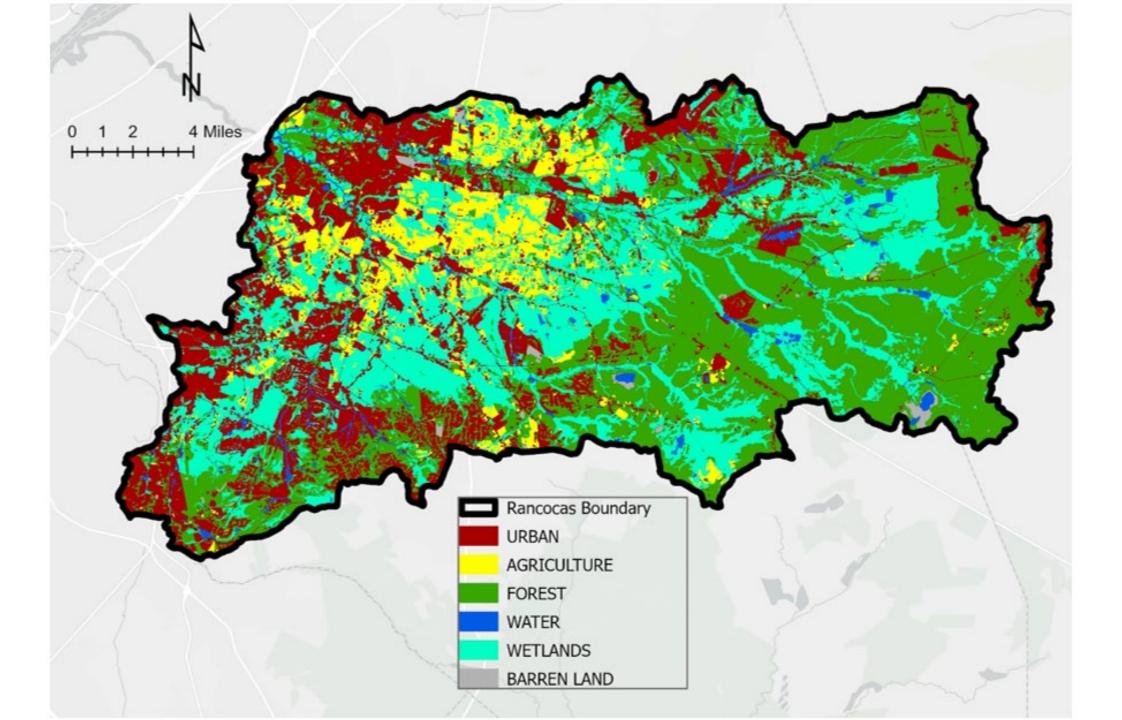
- 1. Identification of the causes and sources of nutrient loading
- 2. Estimation of the load reductions expected for the management measures
- 3. Recommendation of nonpoint source (NPS) management measures to address the causes and sources
- 4. Estimation of the amounts of technical and financial assistance needed
- 5. Development and delivery of informational and education component
- 6. Development of a schedule for implementing NPS controls
- 7. Development of interim, measurable milestones
- 8. Development of criteria to ensure load reductions are being achieved
- 9. Development of a monitoring component to evaluate effectiveness

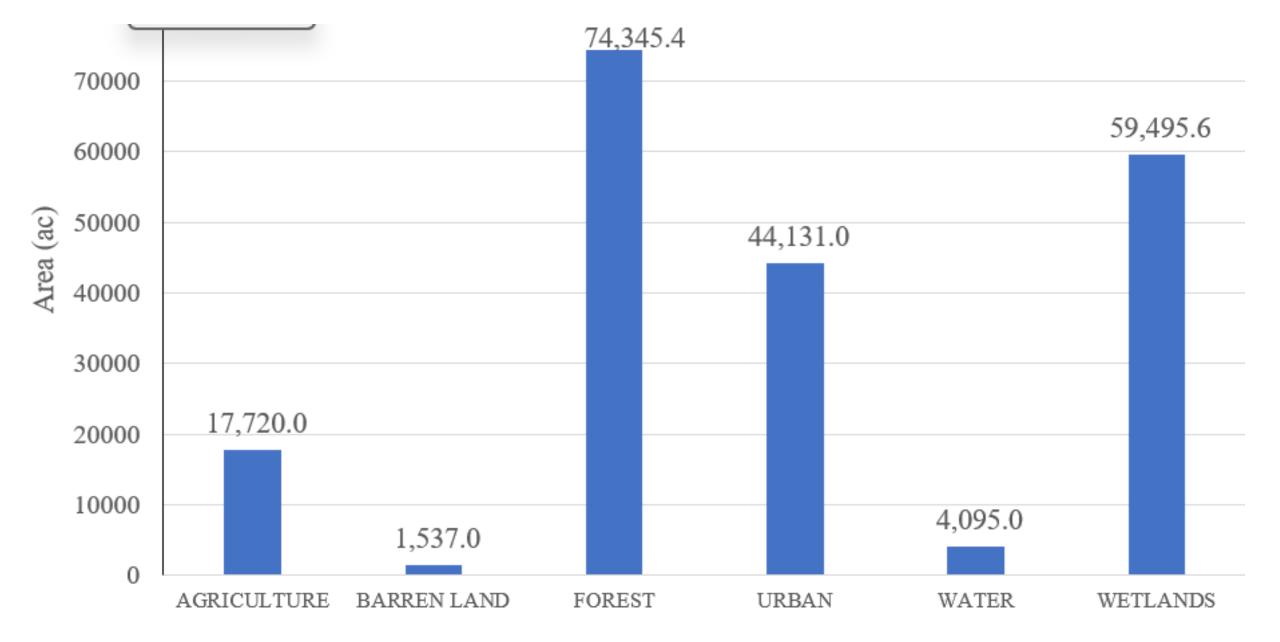








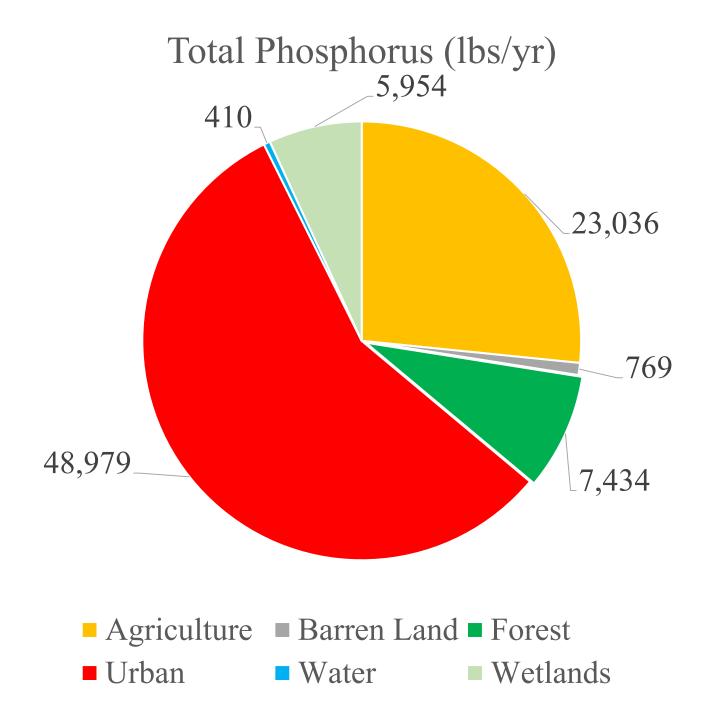




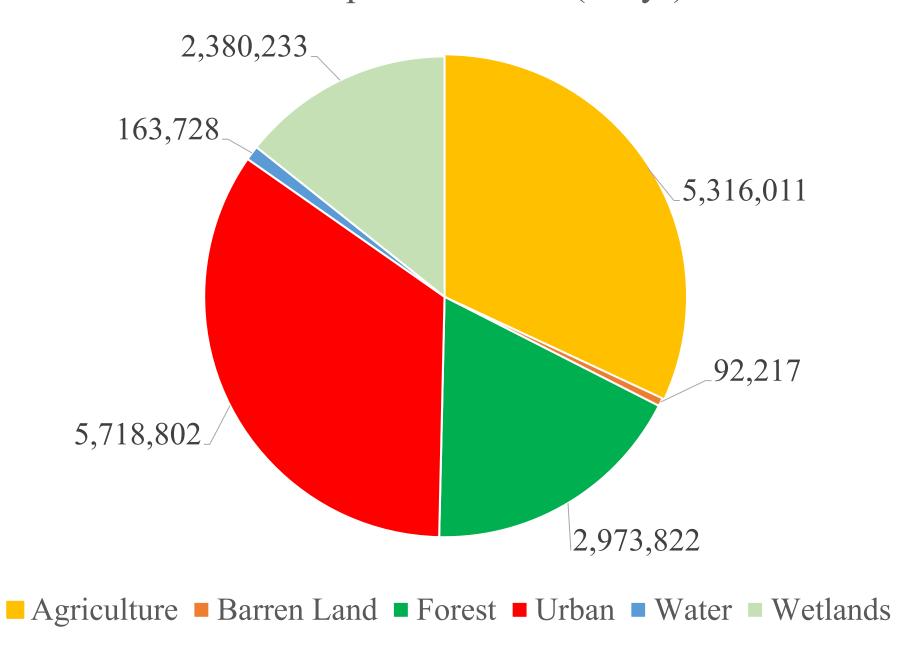
Land Cover	Total Phosphorus (TP) Load (lbs/acre/yr)	Total Nitrogen (TN) Load (lbs/acre/yr)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Load (lbs/acre/yr)
High, Medium Density Residential	1.4	15	140
Low Density, Rural Residential	0.6	5	100
Commercial	2.1	22	200
Industrial	1.5	16	200
Urban, Mixed Urban, Other Urban	1.0	10	120
Agriculture	1.3	10	300
Forest, Water, Wetlands	0.1	3	40
Barrenland/ Transitional Area	0.5	5	60

Pollutant Loads from Land Use

General			
Land Use	TP	TN	TSS
Category	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/yr)
Agriculture	23,036	177,201	5,316,011
Barren Land	769	7,685	92,217
Forest	7,434	223,036	2,973,822
Urban	48,979	493,594	5,718,802
Water	410	12,280	163,728
Wetlands	5,954	178,523	2,380,233
Totals =	86,582	1,092,318	16,644,813



Total Suspended Solids (lbs/yr)



Next Steps

- Conduct land use and nonpoint source loading calculations by HUC14 and by municipality
- Calculate impervious cover by HUC14 and by municipality
- Calculate stormwater runoff volumes for water quality storm, 2-, 10-, and 100-year storms by HUC14 and municipality (2020 and 2100 rainfall totals)
- Identify existing stormwater management practices for urban land uses
- Identify opportunities to reduce loading
 - Urban land uses
 - Agricultural land uses
 - Site specific
 - Watershed-wide

Green Infrastructure Practices

Bioretention Systems

- Rain Gardens
- Bioswales
- Stormwater Planters
- Curb Extensions
- Tree Filter Boxes

Permeable Pavements

Rainwater Harvesting

- Rain barrels
- Cisterns

Dry Wells

Rooftop Systems

- Green Roofs
- Blue Roofs

Infiltration Basins

Sand Filters









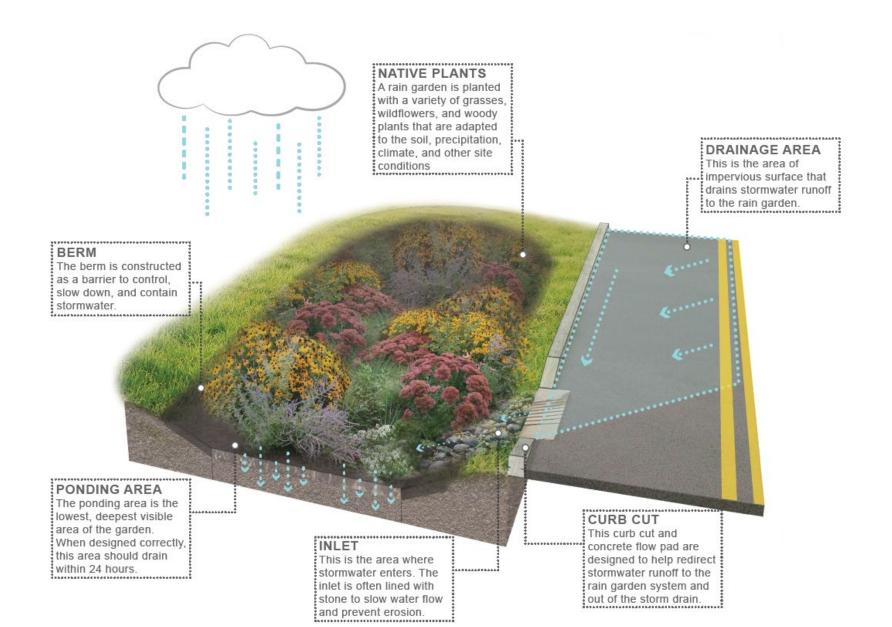




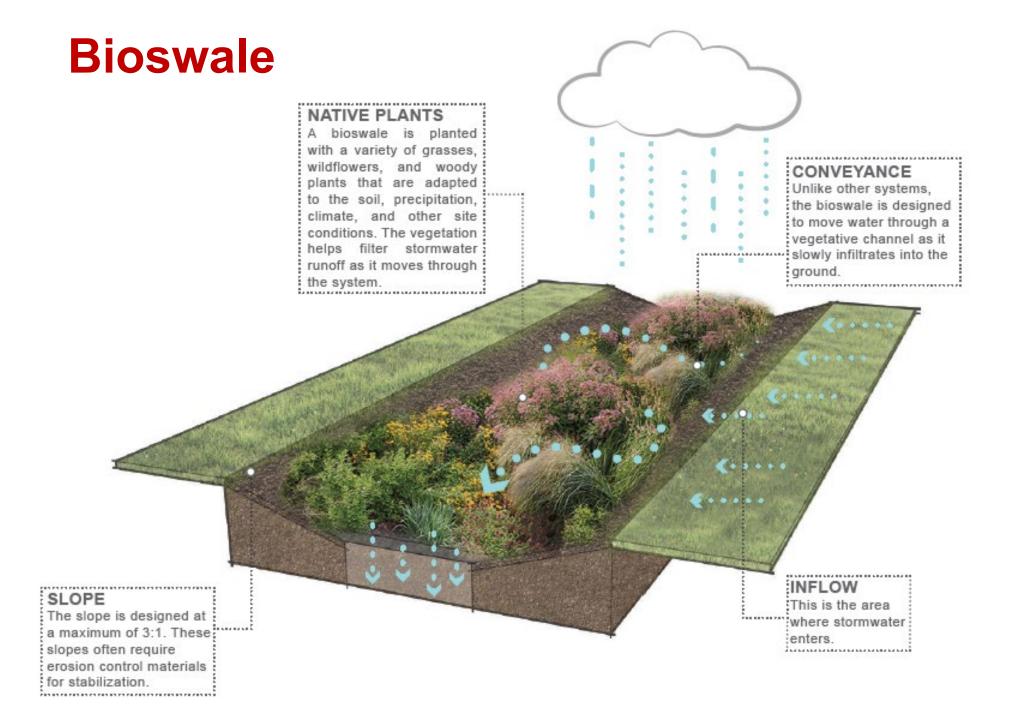




Rain Gardens





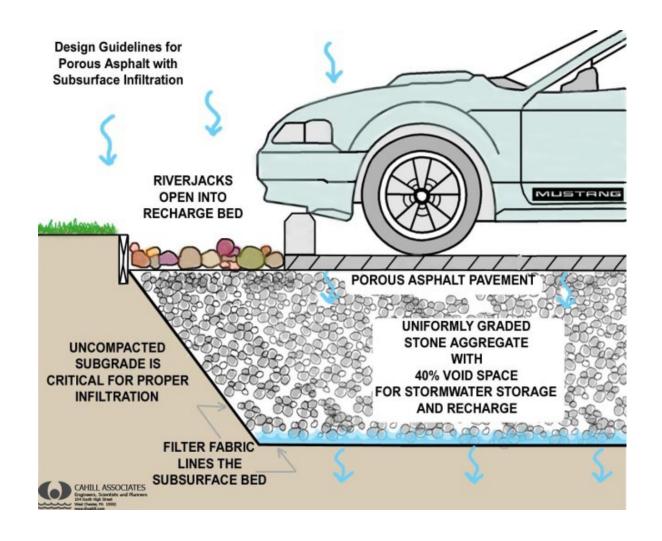


Permeable Pavement DRAINAGE AREA The drainage area of the POROUS ASPHALT porous asphalt system is It is common to design the conventional asphalt cartway and the porous porous asphalt in the parking stalls of a parking asphalt in the parking spaces. Runoff from the lot. This saves money conventional asphalt and reduces wear. flows into the porous asphalt parking spaces. SUBGRADE Porous pavements are unique because of their subgrade structure. This structure includes a UNDERDRAIN layer of choker course, Systems with low filter course, and soil. infiltration rates due to soil composition are **ASPHALT** often designed with an This system is often underdrain system to designed with conventional discharge the water. asphalt in areas of high traffic to prevent any damage to the system.

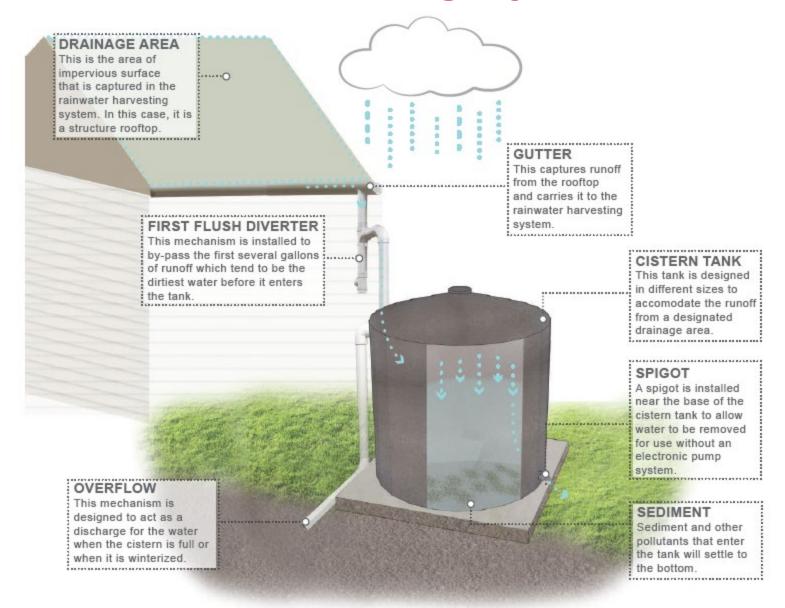
ADVANTAGES

- Manage stormwater runoff
- Minimize site disturbance
- Promote groundwater recharge
- Low life cycle costs, alternative to costly traditional stormwater management methods
- Mitigation of urban heat island effect
- Contaminant removal as water moves through layers of system

COMPONENTS

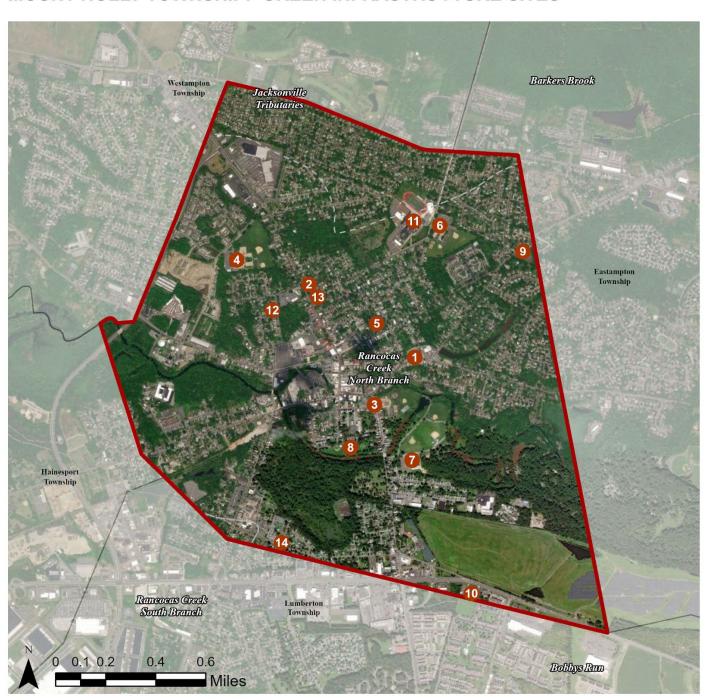


Rainwater Harvesting Systems





MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE SITES



Rancocas Creek North Branch

- 1. America Emergency Squad
- 2. Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science
- 3. Church and Pine Street Open Space
- 4. F.W. Holbein School
- 5. First Presbyterian Church
- 6. Gertrude C. Folwell School
- 7. John Brainerd Elementary School
- 8. Monroe Street Park
- 9. Mount Holly English SDA Church
- 10.New Jersey National Guard Armory
- 11.Rancocas Valley Regional High School
- 12. Samuel Miller Senior Housing
- 13. Temple Har Zion
- 14. Veterans of Foreign Wars

JOHN BRAINERD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HUC14: 02040202040050

Subwatershed: Rancocas Creek North Branch

Site Area: 456,949 sq. ft.

Address: 100 Wollner Drive

Mount Holly, NJ 08060

Block and Lot: Block 115 & Lot 100



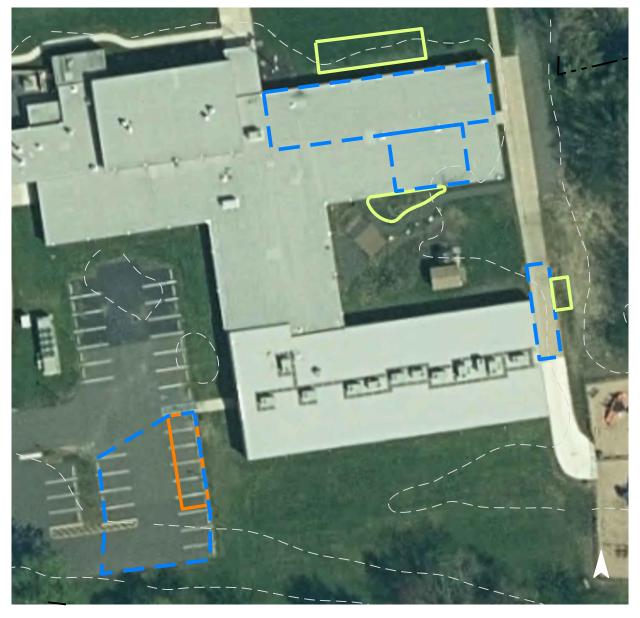


Parking spaces in the parking lot to the southwest of the building can be converted to porous pavement to capture and infiltrate stormwater runoff from the parking lot. A rain garden can be installed in the grass area near the northeast wing of the building to capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from the roof. Two rain garden can be installed in the grass area to the east of building and within the courtyard to capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from the sidewalk. A preliminary soil assessment suggests that more soil testing would be required before determining the soil's suitability for green infrastructure.

Impervio	ous 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 47.6"
25	114,428	5.5	57.8	525.4	0.089	3.35

Recommended Green Infrastructure Practices	Drainage Area (sq. ft)	Recharge Potential (Mgal/yr)	TSS Removal Potential (lbs/yr)	Maximum Volume Reduction Potential (gal/storm)	Peak Discharge Reduction Potential (cu. ft./second)	Estimated Size (sq. ft.)	Estimated Cost
Bioretention system	6,820	0.178	30	13,160	0.49	1,790	\$17,900
Pervious pavement	4,980	0.130	22	9,610	0.36	890	\$22,250

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE RECOMMENDATIONS





John Brainerd Elementary School

- bioretention system
- pervious pavement
- drainage area
- [] property line

How can municipalities use these data?

- MS4 Permit Requirement to Develop a Watershed Improvement Plan
- Mapping is due December 31, 2025
 - Impervious areas will be mapped for the Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan
 - TMDL watershed will be identified and drainage areas to these waters
- Watershed Assessment Report is due December 31, 2026
 - Identification of potential water quality improvement projects
 - Estimate load reduction for each of these projects
- Watershed Improvement Plan Report is due December 31, 2027
 - Summary of potential projects
 - Implementation schedule
 - Project costs

Other ways municipalities can use these data?

MS4 requires municipalities to implement public education and outreach program (12 points are required from 3 of 5 categories)

- 1. General education of the public on stormwater issues
- 2. Targeted audiences outreach
- 3. School/Youth Education and Activities
- 4. Watershed/Regional Collaboration
- 5. Community Involvement Activities

How can you help?

- Let us know where we might be able to implement stormwater practices to reduce runoff flows to these waterbodies.
- Are there any areas of severe erosion that need to be mitigated?
- What else can you tell us about Rancocas Creek and the land that drains to it?

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COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY
Burlington	Eastampton Township	Burlington	Shamong Township
Burlington	Evesham Township	Burlington	Southampton Township
Burlington	Hainesport Township	Burlington	Tabernacle Township
Burlington	Lumberton Township	Burlington	Westampton Township
Burlington	Medford Lakes Borough	Burlington	Woodland Township
Burlington	Medford Township	Burlington	Wrightstown Borough
Burlington	Mount Holly Township	Camden	Berlin Township
Burlington	Mount Laurel Township	Camden	Voorhees Township
Burlington	New Hanover Township	Ocean	Manchester Township
Burlington	Pemberton Borough	Ocean	Plumsted Township
Burlington	Pemberton Township		