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Draft

Impervious Cover Assessment for Fanwood Borough, Union County, New Jersey

Prepared for Fanwood Borough by the
Rutgers Cooperative Extension Water Resources Program

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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 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 also has 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

Fanwood Borough Impervious Cover Analysis

Located in Union County in central New Jersey, Fanwood Borough covers approximately 1.3 square miles. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate that Fanwood Borough is dominated by urban land uses. A total of 96.6% of the municipality's land use is classified as urban. Of the urban land in Fanwood Borough, 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 steams 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) 2007 land use/land cover geographical information system (GIS) data layer categorizes Fanwood Borough 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 Fanwood Borough. Based upon the 2007 NJDEP land use/land cover data, approximately 35.9% of Fanwood Borough has impervious cover. This level of impervious cover suggests that the streams in Fanwood Borough are likely non-supporting streams.

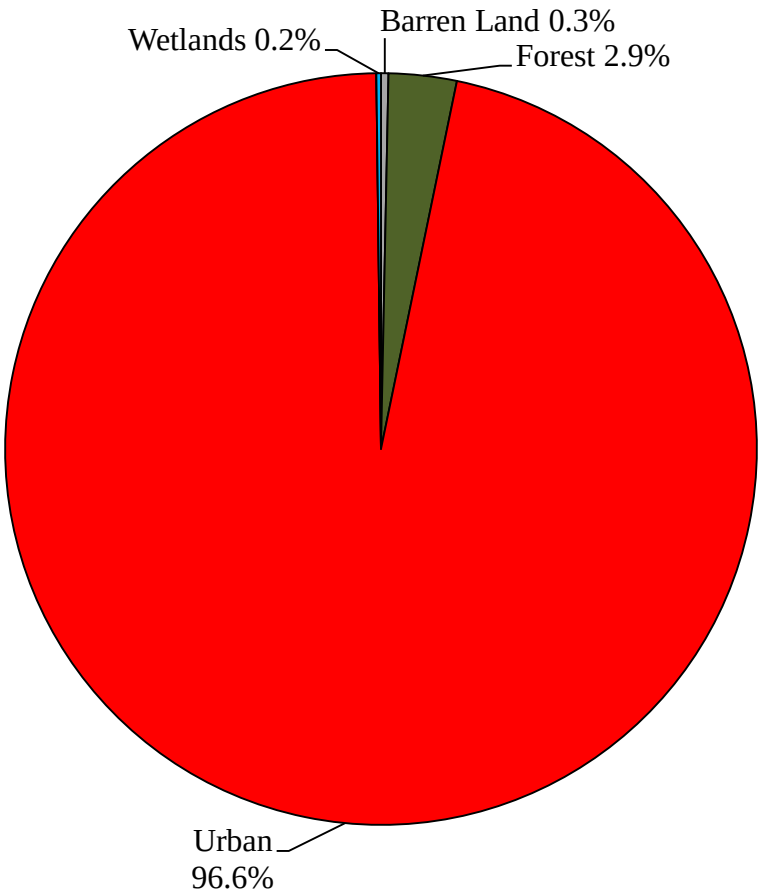


Figure 3: Pie chart illustrating the land use in Fanwood Borough

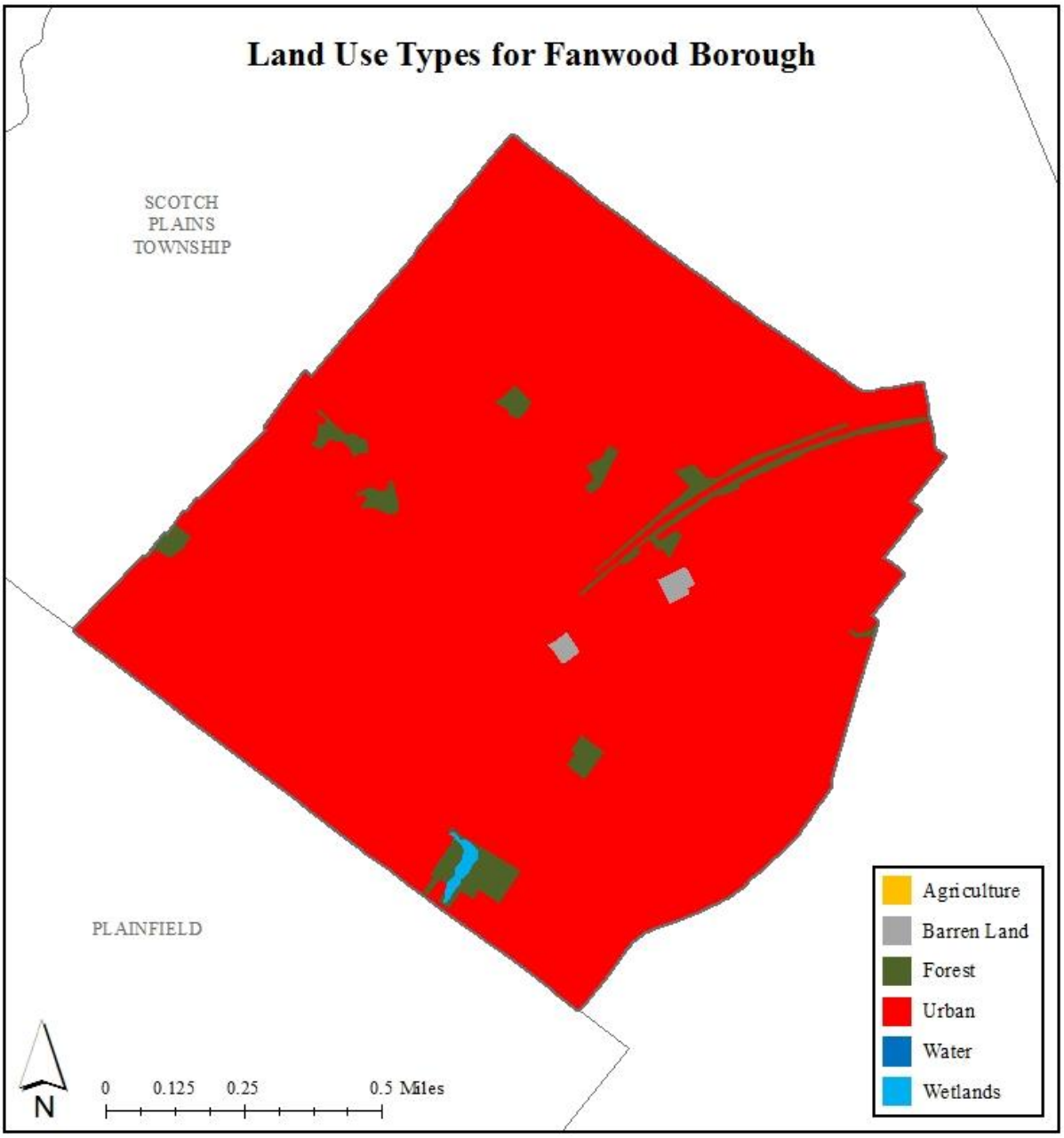


Figure 4: Map illustrating the land use in Fanwood Borough

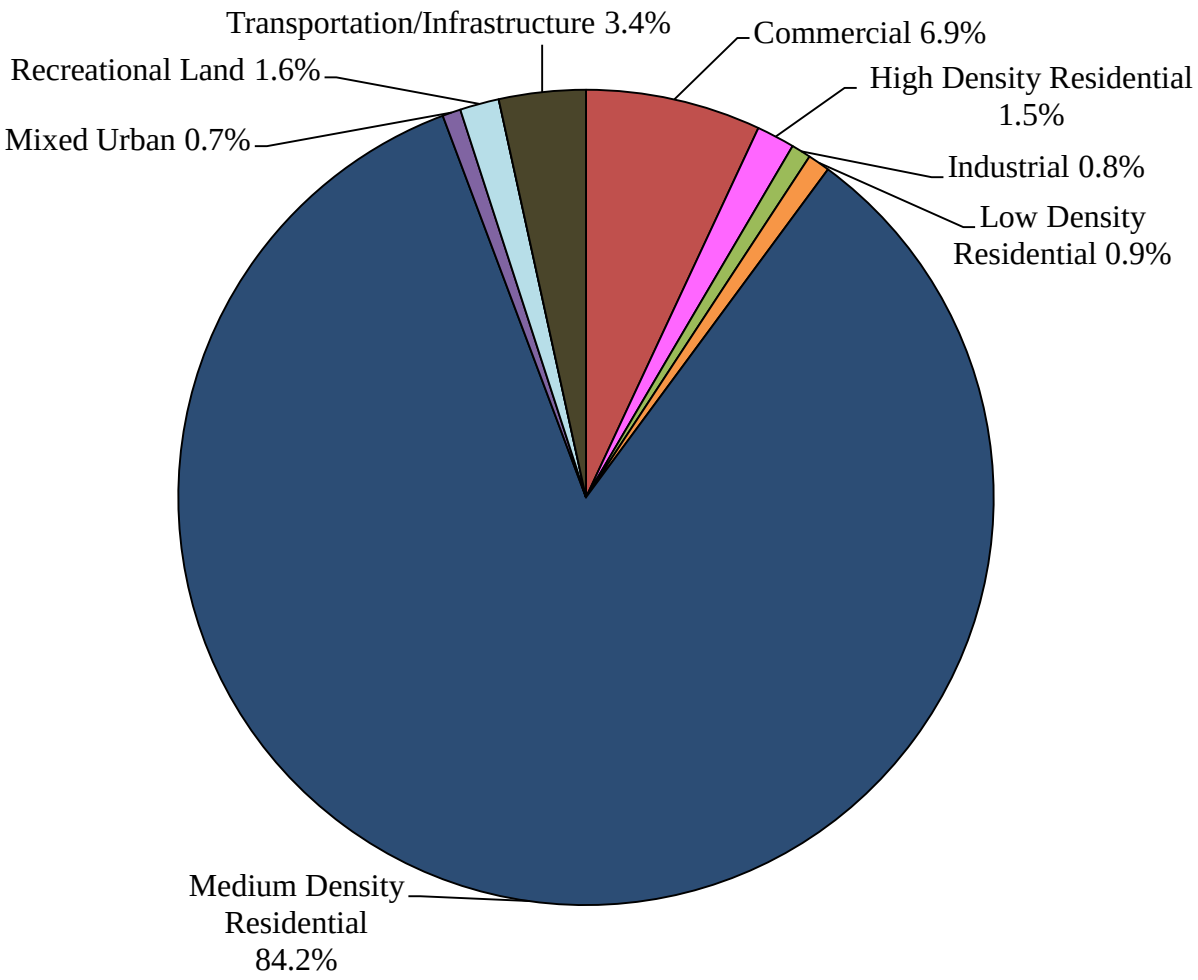


Figure 5: Pie chart illustrating the various types of urban land use in Fanwood Borough

Water resources are typically managed on a watershed/subwatershed basis; therefore an impervious cover analysis was performed for each Raritan River subwatershed within Fanwood Borough (Table 1 and Figure 6). On a subwatershed basis, impervious cover ranges from 34.9% in the Robinsons Branch/Rahway River subwatershed to 36.4% in the Bound Brook 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 Fanwood Borough, Union County) 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 (3.4 inches of rain), the 10-year design storm (5.2 inches of rain), and the 100-year design storm (8.7 inches of rain). These runoff volumes are summarized in Table 2. A substantial amount of rainwater drains from impervious surfaces in Fanwood Borough. For example, if the stormwater runoff from one water quality storm (1.25 inches of rain) in the Bound Brook subwatershed was harvested and purified, it could supply water to 68 homes for one year[1].

[1] Assuming 300 gallons per day per home

Table 1: Impervious cover analysis by subwatershed for Fanwood Borough

Subwatershed	Total Area		Land Use Area		Water Area		Impervious Cover		
	(ac)	(mi^2)	(ac)	(mi^2)	(ac)	(mi^2)	(ac)	(mi^2)	(%)
Robinsons Branch / Rahway River	254.4	0.40	254.4	0.40	0.00	0.00	88.8	0.14	34.9%
Bound Brook	603.0	0.94	603.0	0.94	0.00	0.00	219.3	0.34	36.4%
Total	857.3	1.34	857.3	1.34	0.00	0.00	308.2	0.48	35.9%

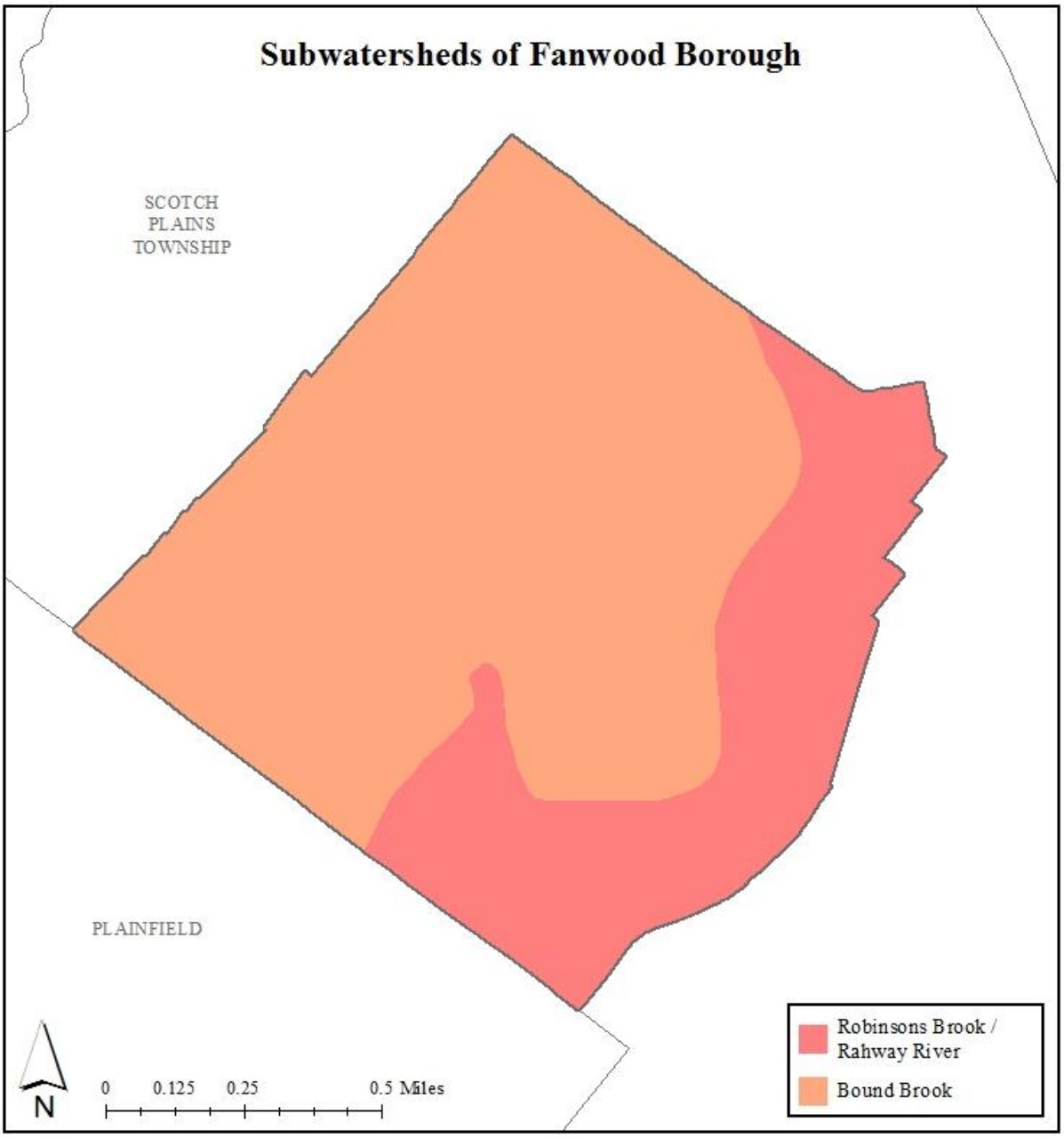


Figure 6: Map of the subwatersheds in Fanwood Borough

Table 2: Stormwater runoff volumes from impervious surfaces by subwatershed in Fanwood Borough

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 (3.4") (MGal)**	**Total Runoff Volume for the 10-Year Design Storm (5.2") (MGal)**	**Total Runoff Volume for the 100-Year Design Storm (8.7") (MGal)**
Robinsons Branch / Rahway River	3.0	106.1	8.2	12.5	21.0
Bound Brook	7.4	262.0	20.2	31.0	51.8
Total	10.5	368.2	28.4	43.5	72.8

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 Fanwood Borough. 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 (3.4 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 Fanwood Borough

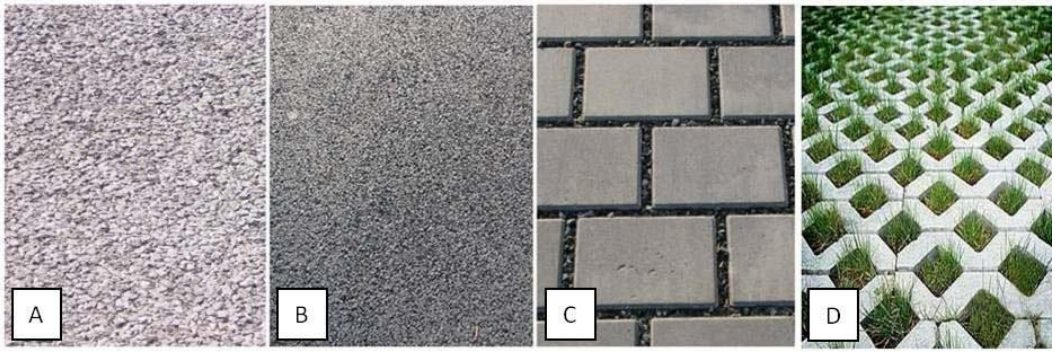
Subwatershed	**Recommended Impervious Area Reduction (10%) (ac)**	**Annual Runoff Volume Reduction [2] (MGal)**
Robinsons Branch / Rahway River	8.9	10.1
Bound Brook	21.9	24.9
Total	30.8	35.0

[2] Annual Runoff Volume Reduction =
Acres of impervious cover x 43,560 ft^2/ac x 44 in x (1 ft/12 in) x 0.95 x (7.48 gal/ft^3) x (1 MGal/1,000,000 gal)
All green infrastructure should be designed to capture the first 3.4 inches of rain from each storm. This would allow the green infrastructure 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 Fanwood Borough

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 Fanwood Borough, 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

Fanwood Borough 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.

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Appendix A

Examples of Impervious Cover Reduction Action Plan Projects

Concept Plans and Detailed Green Infrastructure Information Sheets

Fanwood Borough
Impervious Cover Assessment
Forest Road Park, 175 Forest Road

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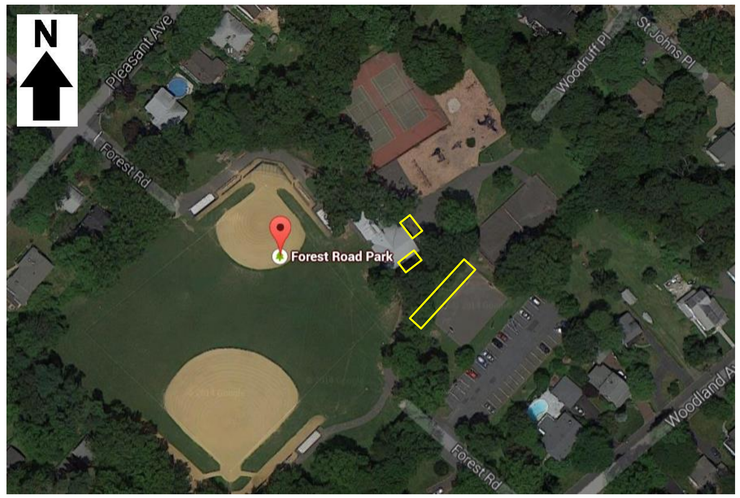
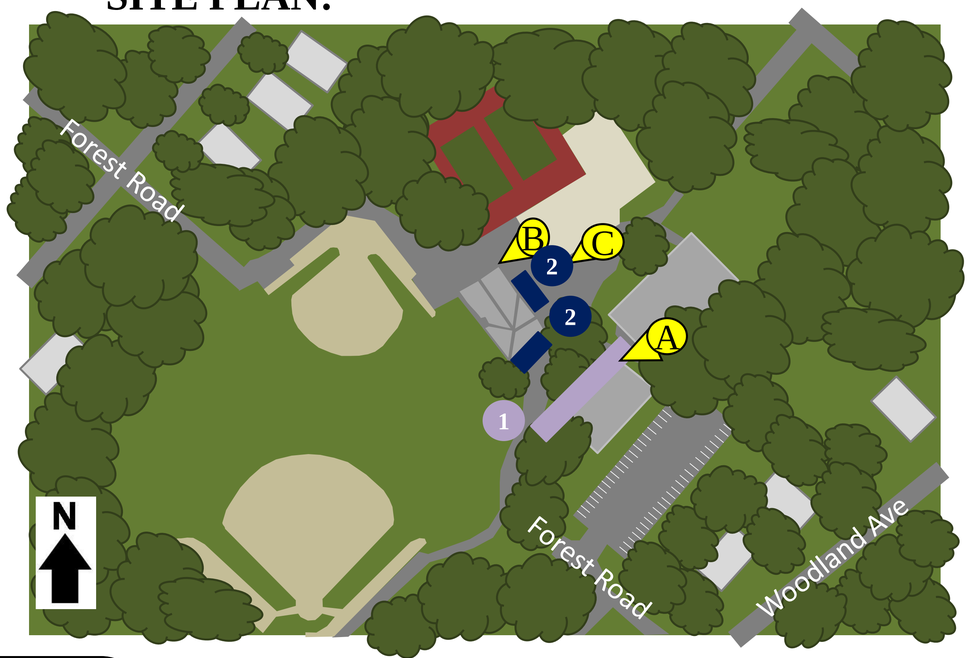
PROJECT LOCATION:



SITE PLAN:



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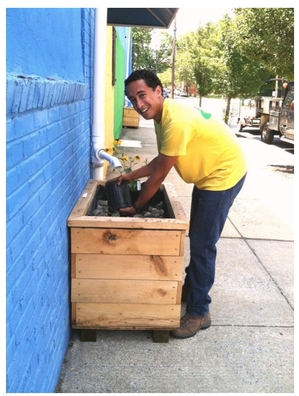
1 **BIOSWALE:** A bioswale can be installed to treat runoff from the parking lot. A bioswale is a vegetated system that will convey stormwater to the overflow at the end of the swale while removing sediment and nutrients.

2 **DOWNSPOUT PLANTER BOX:** A downspout planter box could be installed at the southeast corner and east side of the building to collect water from the nearby downspouts. Downspout planter boxes reduce runoff and allow water to slowly infiltrate while being treated for pollutants.

1 BIOSWALE

2 DOWNSPOUT PLANTER BOX



Forest Road Park
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

Location: 175 Forest Road Fanwood, NJ 07023	**Municipality:** Fanwood Borough
	Subwatershed: Spring Lake Fork of Bound Brook
Green Infrastructure Description: bioswale downspout planter boxes	**Targeted Pollutants:** total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorous (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff
Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes	**Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year:** bioswale: 129,021 gal. downspout planter box 1: 1,400 gal. downspout planter box 2: 1,400 gal.

Existing Conditions and Issues:
There are impervious surfaces at this site that contribute to stormwater runoff volumes and nonpoint source pollution. Runoff is carrying nonpoint source pollution, such as sediments, nutrients, oil, and grease to local waterways. The shallow swale conveys runoff from the preschool parking lot through the backyard of the school. There is a strip of grass on the northwestern side of the basketball court where there is presently a storm drain. The building in the center of the park has approximately four disconnected downspouts. The water runoff from this building crosses over the pavement around it before reaching one of the storm drains in the area.

Proposed Solution(s):
A bioswale could be implemented at the strip of grass on the northwestern side of the basketball court. This bioswale would be able to capture some of the runoff from the paved areas before getting to the storm drain. The disconnected downspouts on the building in the center could be redirected into installed downspout planter boxes. This would elevate the stress that the stormwater runoff is putting on the pavement.

Anticipated Benefits:
The bioswale would reduce TN by 30%, TP by 60%, and TSS by 90%. A bioswale would also provide ancillary benefits such as enhanced wildlife habitat and aesthetic appeal. Stormwater planters are estimated to achieve a 30% removal rate for TN and a 60% removal rate for TP (NJDEP BMP Manual). If designed to capture and infiltrate runoff from the 2-year design storm (3.4 inches of rain over 24 hours), the downspout planter boxes will achieve approximately a 95% pollutant load reduction for TN, TP, and TSS flowing into local waterways.

Possible Funding Sources:
mitigation funds from local developers
NJDEP grant programs
grants from foundations

Partners/Stakeholders:
Fanwood residents
local community groups (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.)
NY/NJ Baykeeper
Raritan Riverkeeper
Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Estimated Cost:
The bioswale would need to be approximately 1,350 square feet. At $5 per square foot, the estimated cost of the bioswale is $6,750. The total cost of both downspout planter boxes would be $600. The total cost of the project would be approximately $7,350.

Fanwood Borough
Impervious Cover Assessment
Fanwood Presbyterian Church, 74 South Martine Avenue

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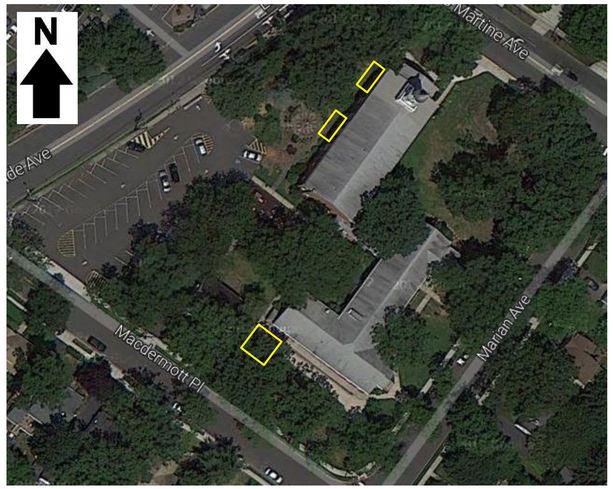
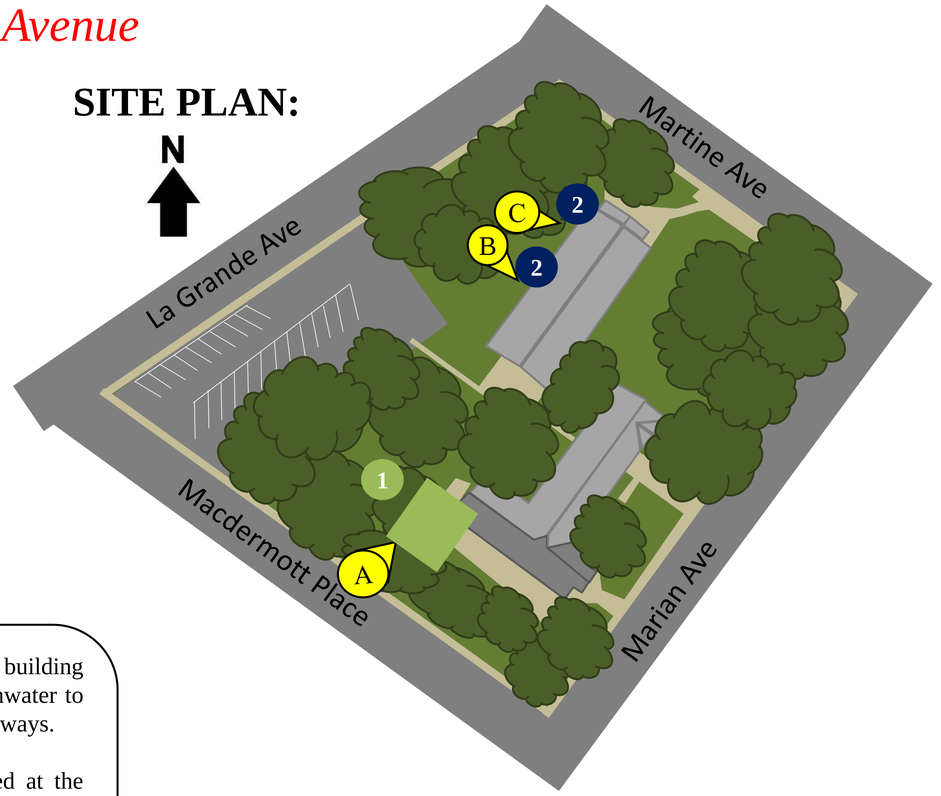
PROJECT LOCATION:



SITE PLAN:



1 **BIORETENTION SYSTEM:** Bioretention systems could be installed at the rear of the building to capture runoff from the nearby pavement. This will reduce runoff by allowing stormwater to infiltrate naturally and decrease the amount of polluted runoff that goes to the local waterways.

2 **DOWNSPOUT PLANTER BOX:** Two downspout planter boxes could be installed at the northwest corner of the building to collect water from the nearby downspouts. Downspout planter boxes reduce runoff and allow water to slowly infiltrate while being treated for pollutants.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM: The RCE Water Resources Program's *Stormwater Management in Your Backyard* program can be delivered at the Fanwood Presbyterian Church to educate the community's residents about stormwater management and to engage them in designing and building the bioretention systems.

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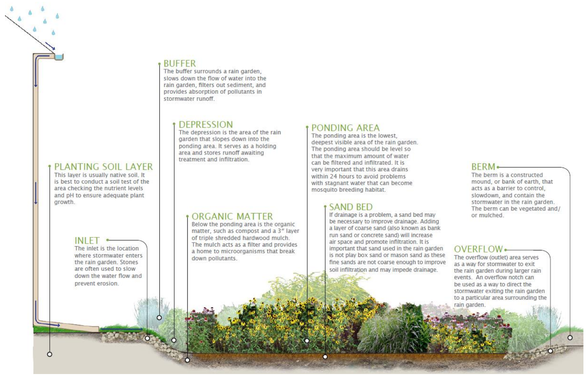
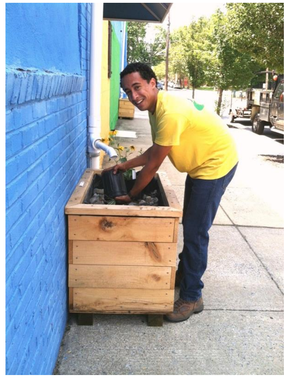
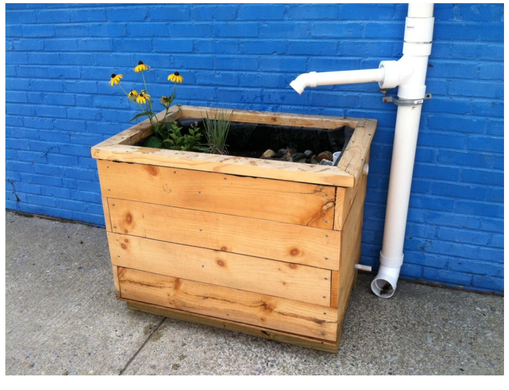
1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



2 DOWNSPOUT PLANTER BOX





EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Fanwood Presbyterian Church
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

Location: 74 South Martine Avenue Fanwood, NJ 07023	**Municipality:** Fanwood Borough
	Subwatershed: Spring Lake Fork of Bound Brook
Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention systems (rain garden) downspout planter boxes youth education program	**Targeted Pollutants:** total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorous (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff
Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes	**Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year:** rain garden south: 68,673 gal. downspout planter box north: 1,400 gal. downspout planter box northwest: 1,400 gal.

Existing Conditions and Issues:
There are impervious surfaces at this site including building rooftops and pavement that contribute to stormwater runoff volumes and nonpoint source pollution. Runoff is carrying nonpoint source pollution such as sediments, nutrients, oil, and grease to local waterways. There are two connected downspouts on the northwestern side of the building. One of the two is in need of repair. There are a few other connected downspouts along the rest of the church. The parking lot is in fair condition.

Proposed Solution(s):
Along the northwestern side of the church the one downspout needs repair, but both could be disconnected and then rerouted into downspout planter boxes. Many of the current connected downspouts could be disconnected. A rain garden placed at the southern end of the property would then be able to treat the increased runoff that would come with switching from the connected to disconnected downspouts. Finally, a stormwater education program can be conducted for the members of the church and for local residents.

Anticipated Benefits:
Since the bioretention system would be designed to capture, treat, and infiltrate the entire 2-year design storm (3.4 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 enhanced wildlife habitat. Rutgers Cooperative Extension could additionally present the *Stormwater Management in Your Schoolyard* program to students and include them in bioretention system planting efforts to enhance the program. This may also be used as a demonstration project for the Fanwood Borough Department of Public Works staff to launch educational programming. Downspout planter boxes are estimated to achieve a 30% removal rate for TN and a 60% removal rate for TP (NJDEP BMP Manual). If designed to capture and infiltrate runoff from the 2-year design storm (3.4 inches of rain over 24 hours), the downspout planter boxes will achieve approximately a 95% pollutant load reduction for TN, TP, and TSS flowing into local waterways.

Possible Funding Sources:
mitigation funds from local developers
NJDEP grant programs
grants from foundations

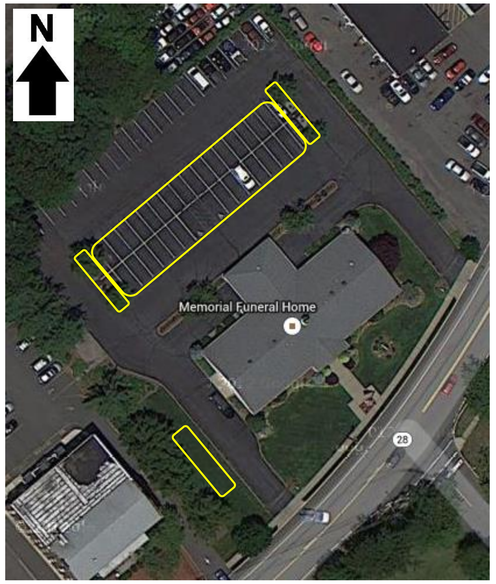
Partners/Stakeholders:
Fanwood Borough Residents
local community groups (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.)
NY/NJ Baykeeper
Raritan Riverkeeper
Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Estimated Cost:
The rain garden on the southern side of the property would need to be approximately 660 square feet. At $5 per square foot, the estimated cost of the rain garden is approximately $3,300. The total cost of both planter boxes would be $600. The total cost of the project would be approximately $3,900.

Fanwood Borough
Impervious Cover Assessment
Memorial Funeral Home, 155 South Avenue

RUTGERS
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

PROJECT LOCATION:



SITE PLAN:

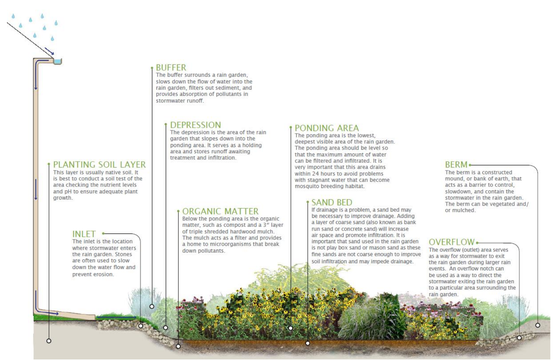
A

B

1 **BIORETENTION SYSTEMS:** Bioretention systems or rain gardens can be used to reduce sediment and nutrient loading to the local waterway and increase groundwater recharge. The existing parking lot islands can be retrofitted into rain gardens #1 and #2. Rain garden #3 can be installed along the paved entrance to the site. Curb cuts should be installed to allow the flow of runoff into the bioretention systems.

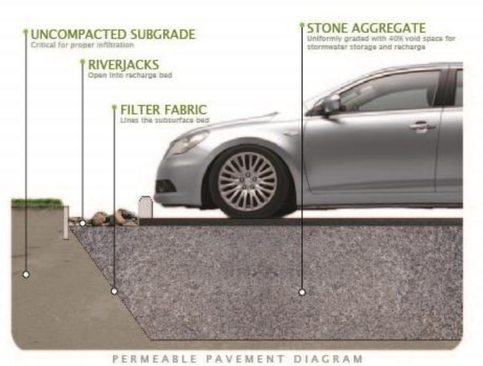
2 **POROUS PAVEMENT:** Porous pavement promotes groundwater recharge and filters stormwater. The six downspouts at the back of the building can be disconnected to discharge into the porous pavement parking lot along with the roof runoff.

1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



CURB CUTS

2 POROUS PAVEMENT



PERMEABLE PAVEMENT DIAGRAM

Memorial Funeral Home
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

Location: 155 South Avenue Fanwood, NJ 07023	**Municipality:** Fanwood Borough **Subwatershed:** Robinsons Brook/Rahway River
Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention systems (rain garden) porous pavement disconnecting downspouts	**Targeted Pollutants:** total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorous (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff
Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes	**Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year:** bioretention system #1: 31,266 gal. bioretention system #2: 31,266 gal. bioretention system #3: 67,744 gal. porous pavement: 689,945 gal.

Existing Conditions and Issues:
This site has a paved parking lot and rooftop which will contribute to stormwater runoff volumes and nonpoint source pollution to local waterways. The site contains several directly connected downspouts, notably six at the back which currently flow directly into the storm sewer system. There are also three storm drains in the parking lot and two existing islands with trees. A trench drain exists at the south exit to South Avenue.

Proposed Solution(s):
In the parking lot, the central parking spaces can be repaved with porous pavement. Additionally, the two islands can be retrofitted into rain gardens (west #1, east #2) along with curb cuts to allow stormwater to flow into them. This will enable the disconnection of the six downspouts at the rear face of the building to flow into the parking lot. This system will allow the capture of stormwater runoff from both the parking lot and the roof while using the existing storm drains for overflow. Near the south exit, bioretention system #3 can be constructed in the turf grass area opposite the building. Curb cuts can be made both before and after the bioretention system to allow stormwater from the parking lot into the system and out for overflow into the trench drain.

Anticipated Benefits:
Since the bioretention system would be designed to capture, treat, and infiltrate the entire 2-year design storm (3.4 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 enhanced wildlife habitat. Porous pavement allows stormwater to penetrate 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.

Possible Funding Sources:
mitigation funds from local developers
NJDEP grant programs
grants from foundations
home and school associations

Partners/Stakeholders:
Memorial Funeral Home
Fanwood Borough Residents
local community groups (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.)
NY/NJ Baykeeper
Raritan Riverkeeper
Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Estimated Cost:
Rain garden #1 and #2 would need to be approximately 300 square feet each. At $5 per square foot, the estimated cost of the two rain gardens is $3,000. Rain garden #3 would need to be approximately 650 square feet. At $5 per square foot, the estimated cost of the rain garden is $3,250. The porous pavement would need to be approximately 6,500 square feet and have a 1.5 foot stone reservoir under the surface. At $22.50 per square foot, the cost of the porous pavement system would be approximately $146,250. Disconnecting the downspout(s) will cost about $250 each for a total cost of $1,500. The total cost of the project will thus be approximately $154,000.