



Draft

**Impervious Cover Assessment
for
South Bound Brook Borough, Somerset County, New Jersey**

*Prepared for South Bound Brook Borough by the
Rutgers Cooperative Extension Water Resources Program*

February 4, 2015

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

South Bound Brook Borough Impervious Cover Analysis

Located in Somerset County in central New Jersey, South Bound Brook Borough covers approximately 0.74 square miles. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate that South Bound Brook Borough is dominated by urban land uses. A total of 71.7% of the municipality's land use is classified as urban. Of the urban land in South Bound Brook 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 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) 2007 land use/land cover geographical information system (GIS) data layer categorizes South Bound Brook 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 South Bound Brook Borough. Based upon the 2007 NJDEP land use/land cover data, approximately 33.4% of South Bound Brook Borough has impervious cover. This level of impervious cover suggests that the streams in South Bound Brook Borough are likely non-supporting streams.

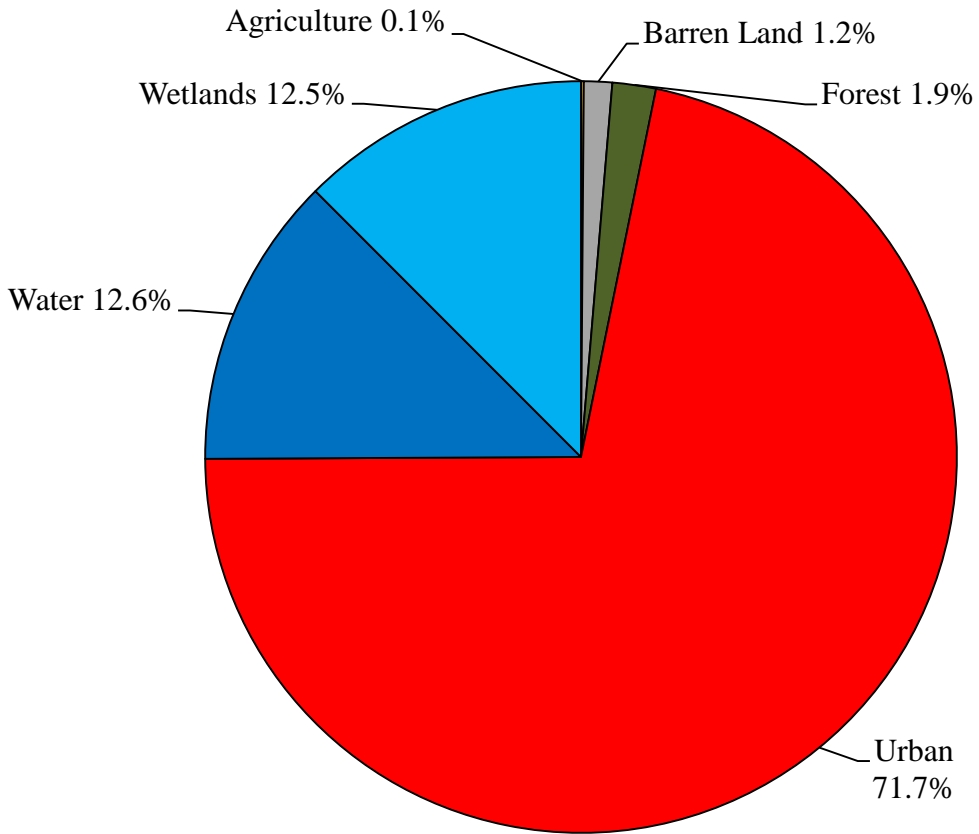


Figure 3: Pie chart illustrating the land use in South Bound Brook Borough

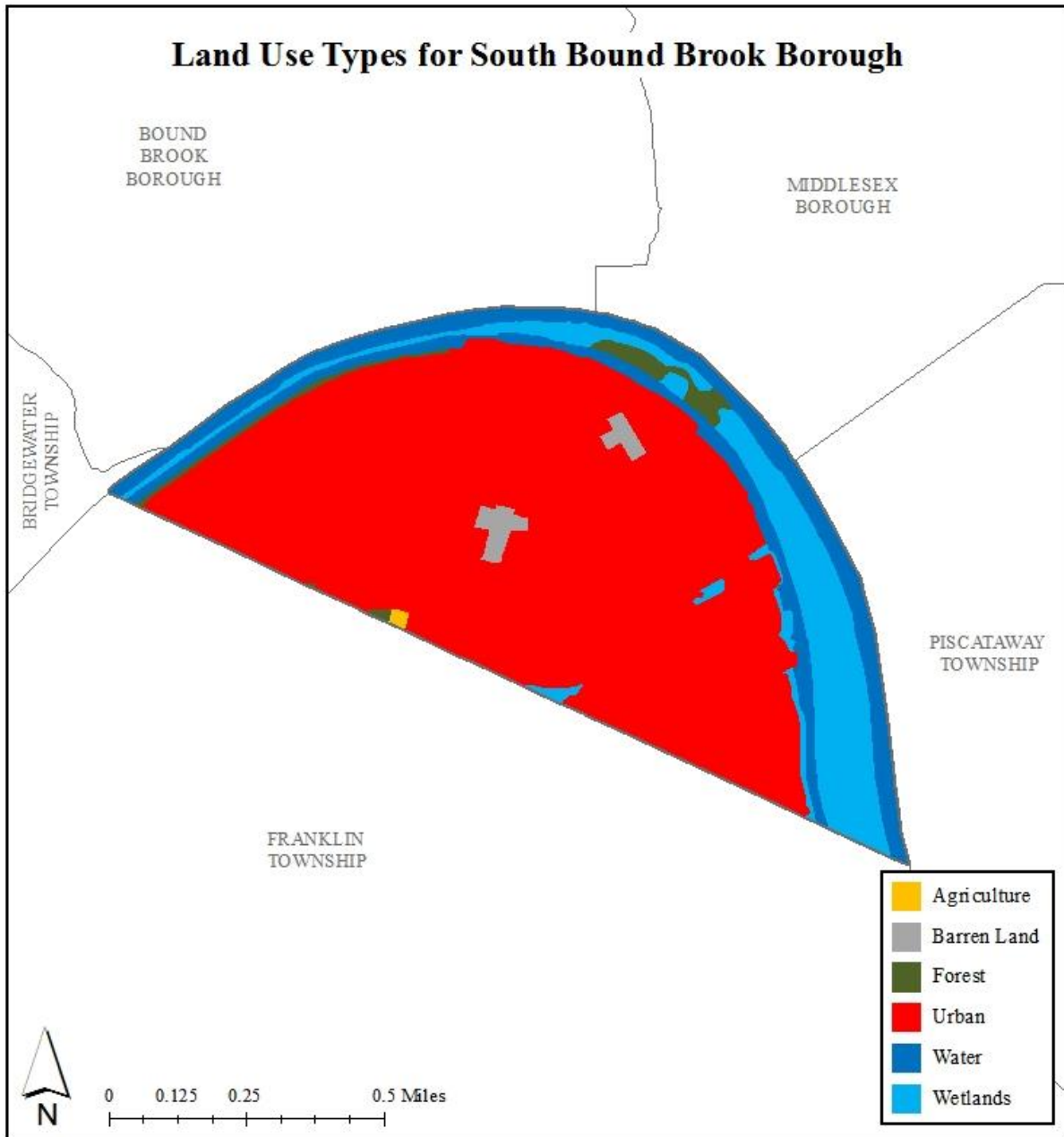


Figure 4: Map illustrating the land use in South Bound Brook Borough

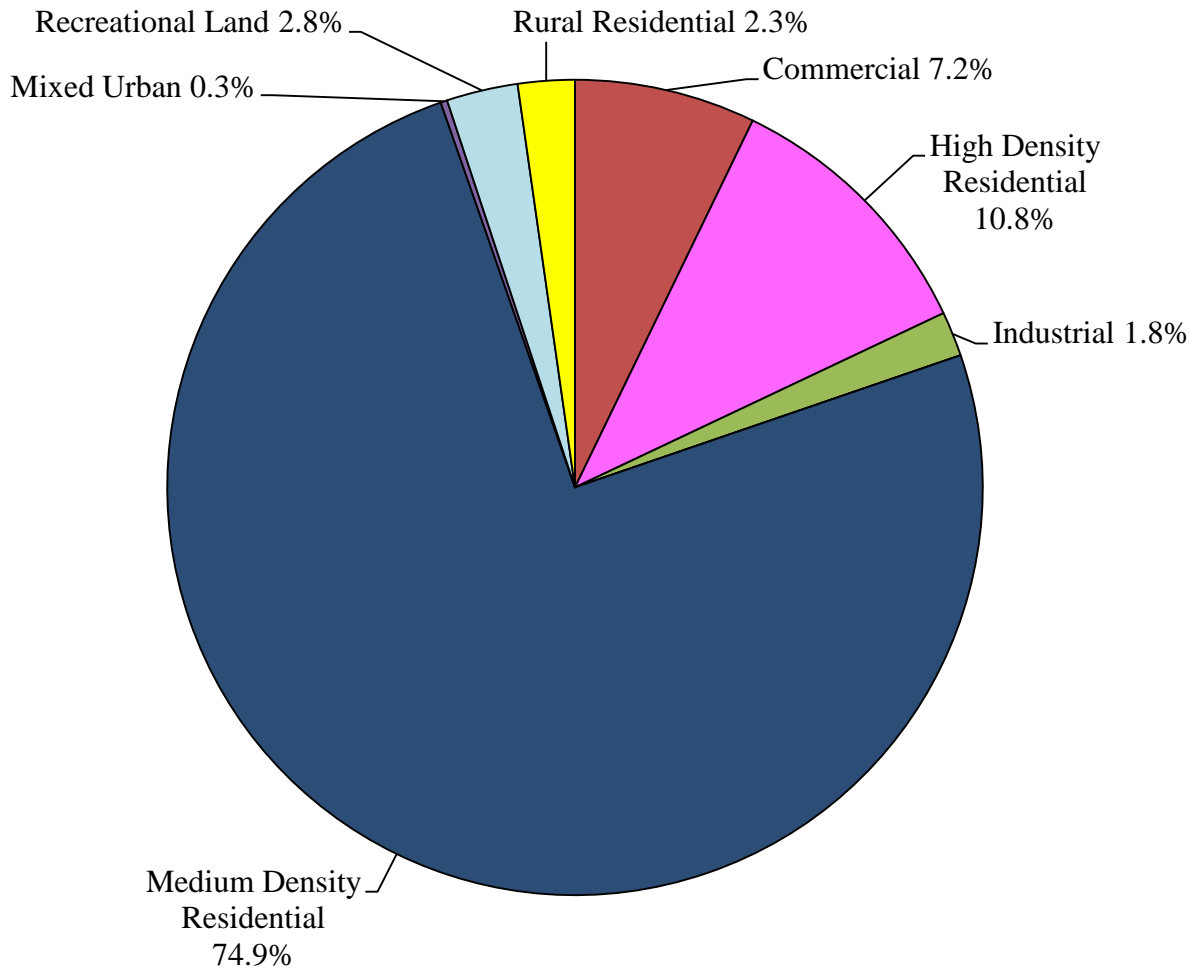


Figure 5: Pie chart illustrating the various types of urban land use in South Bound Brook Borough

Water resources are typically managed on a watershed/subwatershed basis. All of South Bound Brook Borough drains directly to the Lower Raritan River subwatershed (Table 1 and Figure 6). 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 South Bound Brook Borough, 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, an annual rainfall of 44 inches, the 2-year design storm (3.3 inches of rain), the 10-year design storm (5.0 inches of rain), and the 100-year design storm (8.2 inches of rain). These runoff volumes are summarized in Table 2. A substantial amount of rainwater drains from impervious surfaces in South Bound Brook Borough. For example, if the stormwater runoff from one water quality storm (1.25 inches of rain) in the Lower Raritan River subwatershed was harvested and purified, it could supply water to 43 homes for one year¹.

¹ Assuming 300 gallons per day per home

Table 1: Impervious cover analysis by subwatershed for South Bound Brook Borough

Subwatershed	Total Area		Land Use Area		Water Area		Impervious Cover		
	(ac)	(mi ²)	(ac)	(mi ²)	(ac)	(mi ²)	(ac)	(mi ²)	(%)
Lower Raritan River	473.3	0.74	413.7	0.65	59.6	0.09	138.3	0.22	33.4%
Total	473.3	0.74	413.7	0.65	59.6	0.09	138.3	0.22	33.4%

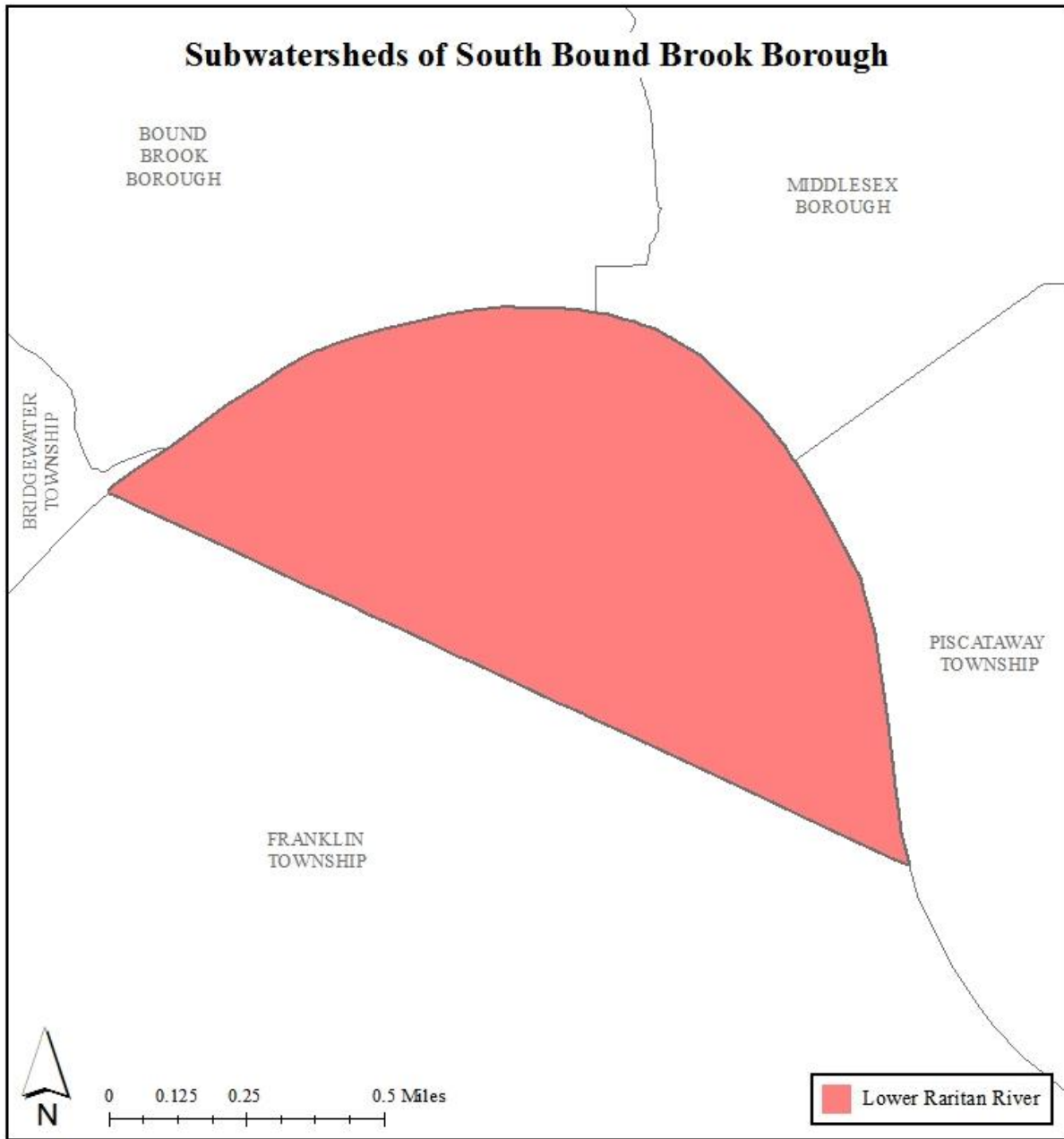


Figure 6: Map of the subwatersheds in South Bound Brook Borough

Table 2: Stormwater runoff volumes from impervious surfaces by subwatershed in South Bound Brook 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 (3.3") (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the 10-Year Design Storm (5.0") (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the 100-Year Design Storm (8.2") (MGal)
Lower Raritan River	4.7	165.2	12.4	18.8	30.8
Total	4.7	165.2	12.4	18.8	30.8

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 South Bound Brook 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 (3.3 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 South Bound Brook Borough

Subwatershed	Recommended Impervious Area Reduction (10%) (ac)	Annual Runoff Volume Reduction ² (MGal)
Lower Raritan River	13.8	15.7
Total	13.8	15.7

² Annual Runoff Volume Reduction =

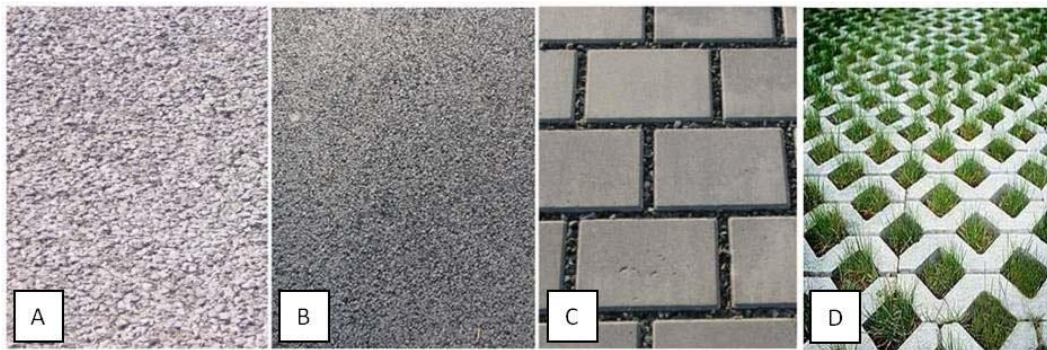
Acres of impervious cover x 43,560 ft²/ac x 44 in x (1 ft/12 in) x 0.95 x (7.48 gal/ft³) x (1 MGal/1,000,000 gal)

All green infrastructure should be designed to capture the first 3.3 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 South Bound Brook 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 South Bound Brook 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

South Bound Brook 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

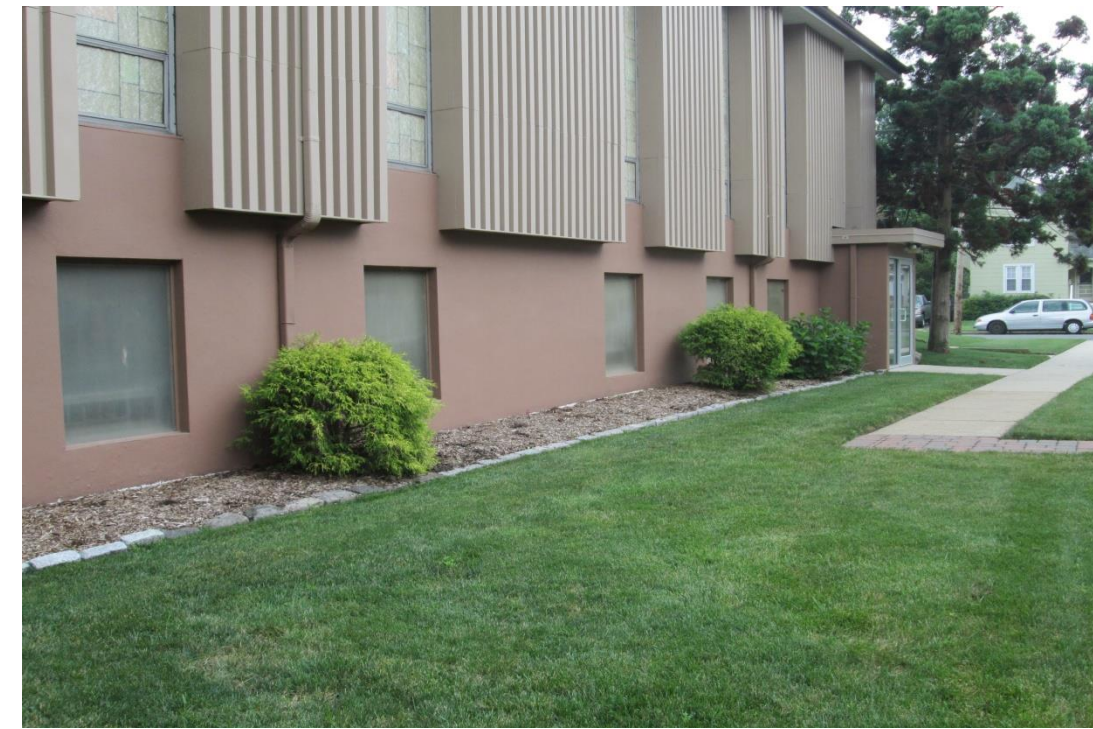
South Bound Brook Borough Impervious Cover Assessment

Our Lady of Mercy Church, 122 High Street

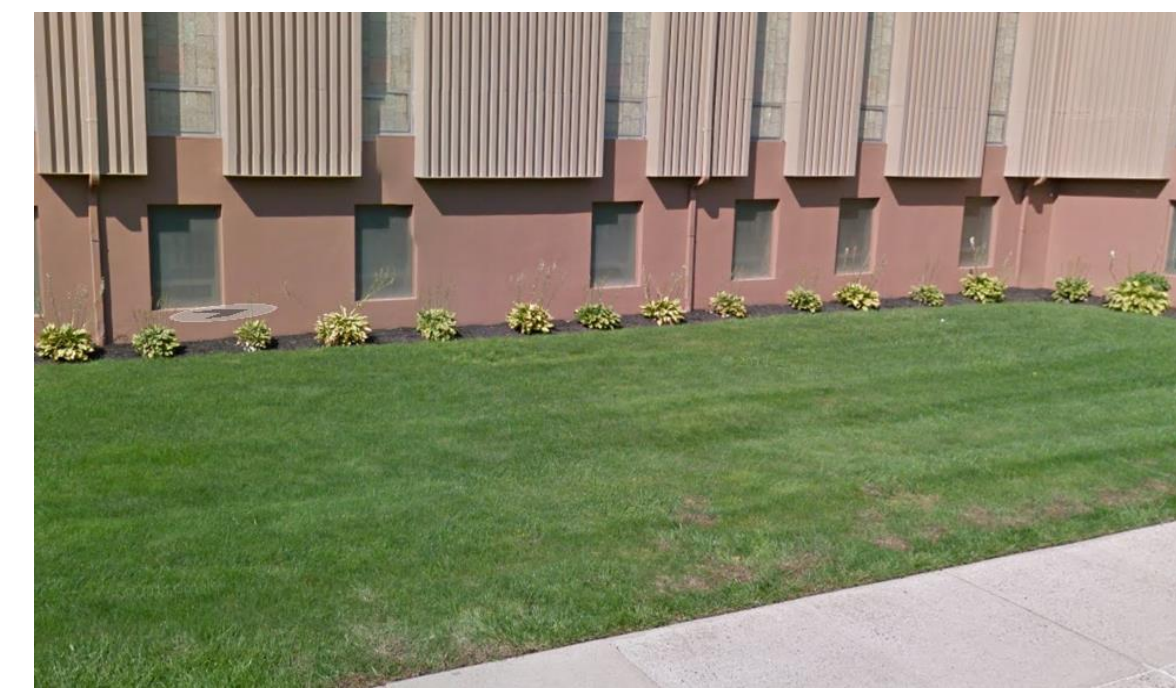
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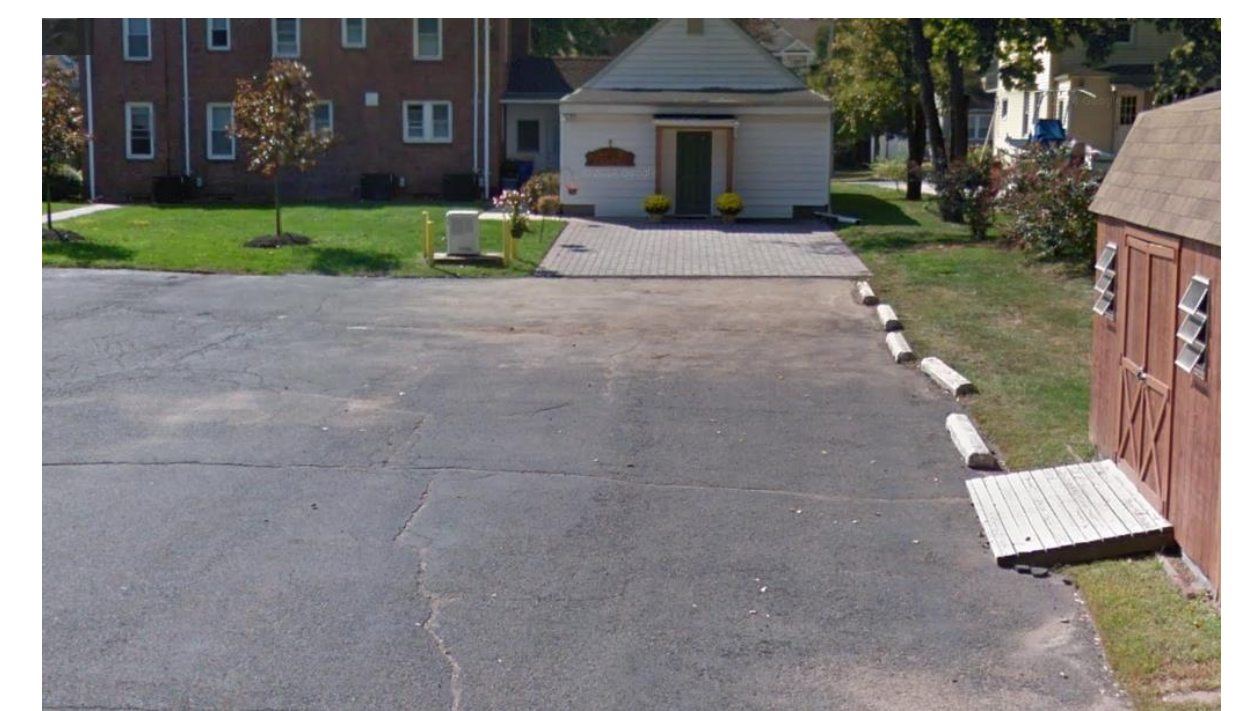
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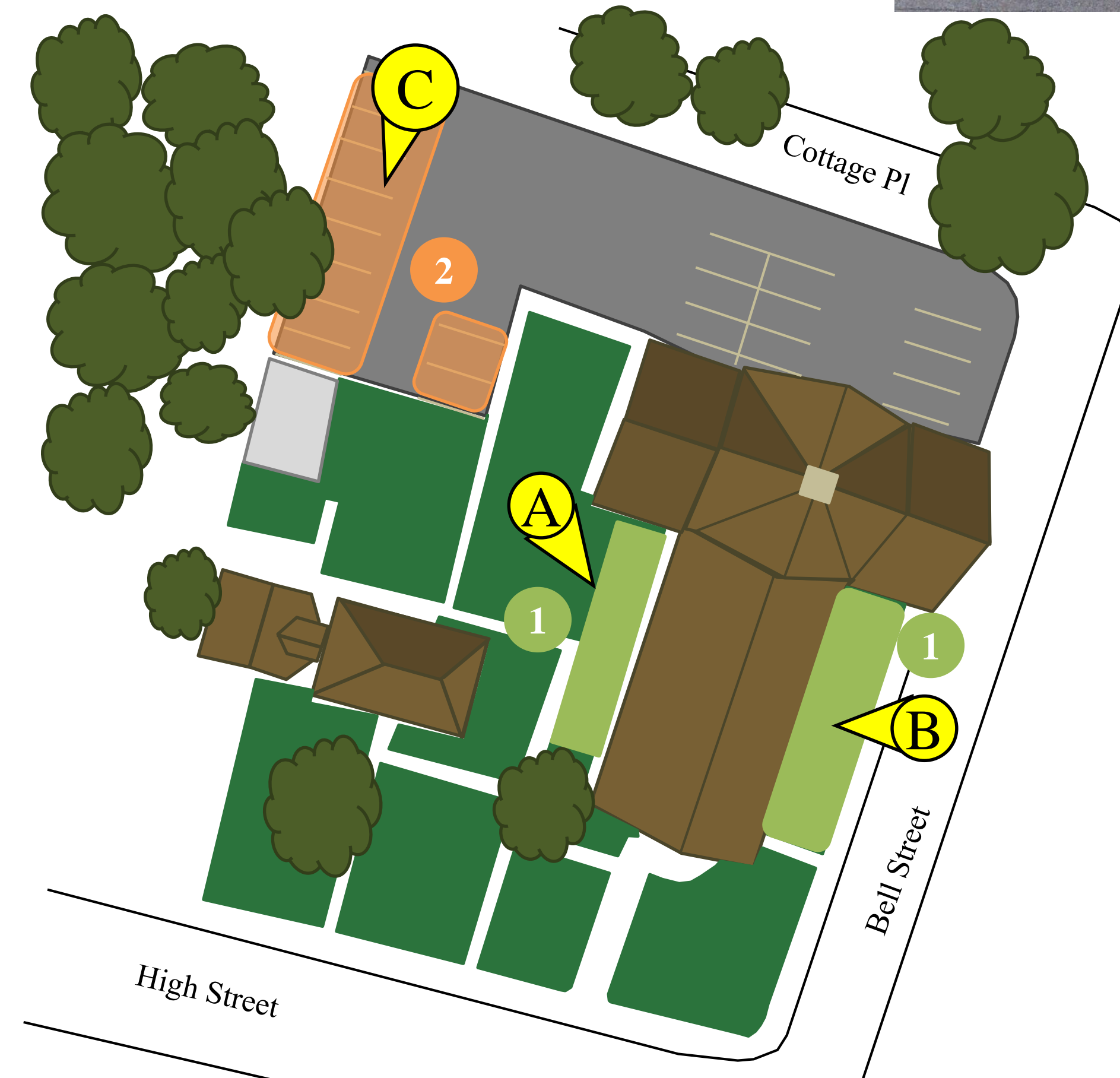
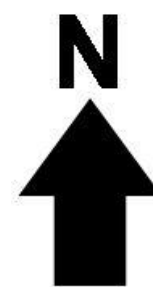
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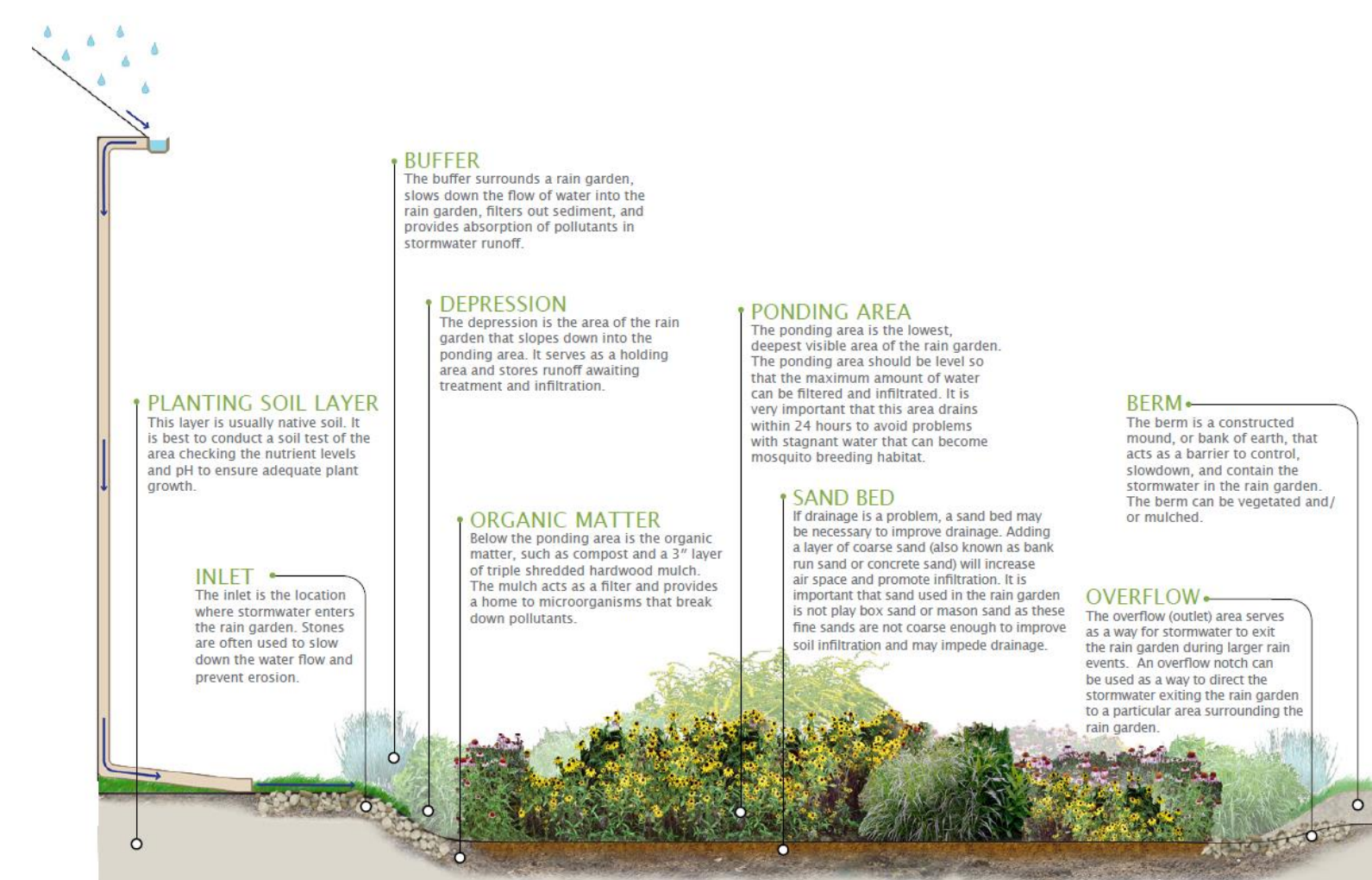


SITE PLAN:



- 1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM:** Bioretention systems could be installed on both sides of the church where the building's connected downspouts are located. Disconnecting the downspouts will allow stormwater runoff to flow into the bioretention systems. Stormwater runoff will be captured, filtered, and prevented from entering directly into the storm sewer system.
- 2 POROUS PAVEMENT:** Porous pavement promotes groundwater recharge and filters stormwater. The parking spots would be paved with porous pavement and the cartway would be paved with regular asphalt.

1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



2 POROUS PAVEMENT



Our Lady of Mercy Church
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

<p>Location: 122 High Street South Bound Brook, NJ 08880</p>	<p>Municipality: South Bound Brook Borough</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention systems (rain garden) porous pavement</p>	<p>Subwatershed: Raritan River</p>
<p>Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes</p>	<p>Targeted Pollutants: total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorous (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff</p> <p>Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year: rain garden #1: 37,520 gal. rain garden #2: 54,720 gal. porous pavement: 282,440 gal.</p>
<p>Existing Conditions and Issues: This site lies between the corner of Bell Street and Cottage Place and the corner of High Street and Bell Street. The site has no stormwater management. The downspouts of the church building go directly into the ground. Presumably, these downspouts lead directly to the storm sewer system, meaning the church building is considered to be directly connected. The parking lot is starting to crack and has sediment accumulating at one of its corners.</p>	
<p>Proposed Solution(s): A bioretention system (#1) could be installed in the grassed island off of Bell Street to capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from the downspouts. Bioretention system (#2) can be installed in the turf grass area on the west side of the church, and the adjacent downspouts can be disconnected and redirected to the bioretention system. The parking lot itself can be repaved with porous asphalt to reduce runoff.</p>	
<p>Anticipated Benefits: Since the bioretention systems 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. The porous pavement system will achieve the same level of pollutant load reduction for TN, TP and TSS. A bioretention system will also provide ancillary benefits such as enhanced wildlife habitat and aesthetic appeal.</p>	
<p>Possible Funding Sources: mitigation funds from local developers NJDEP grant programs</p>	
<p>Partners/Stakeholders: South Bound Brook residents local community groups (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.) American Littoral Society Rutgers Cooperative Extension</p>	

Our Lady of Mercy Church
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

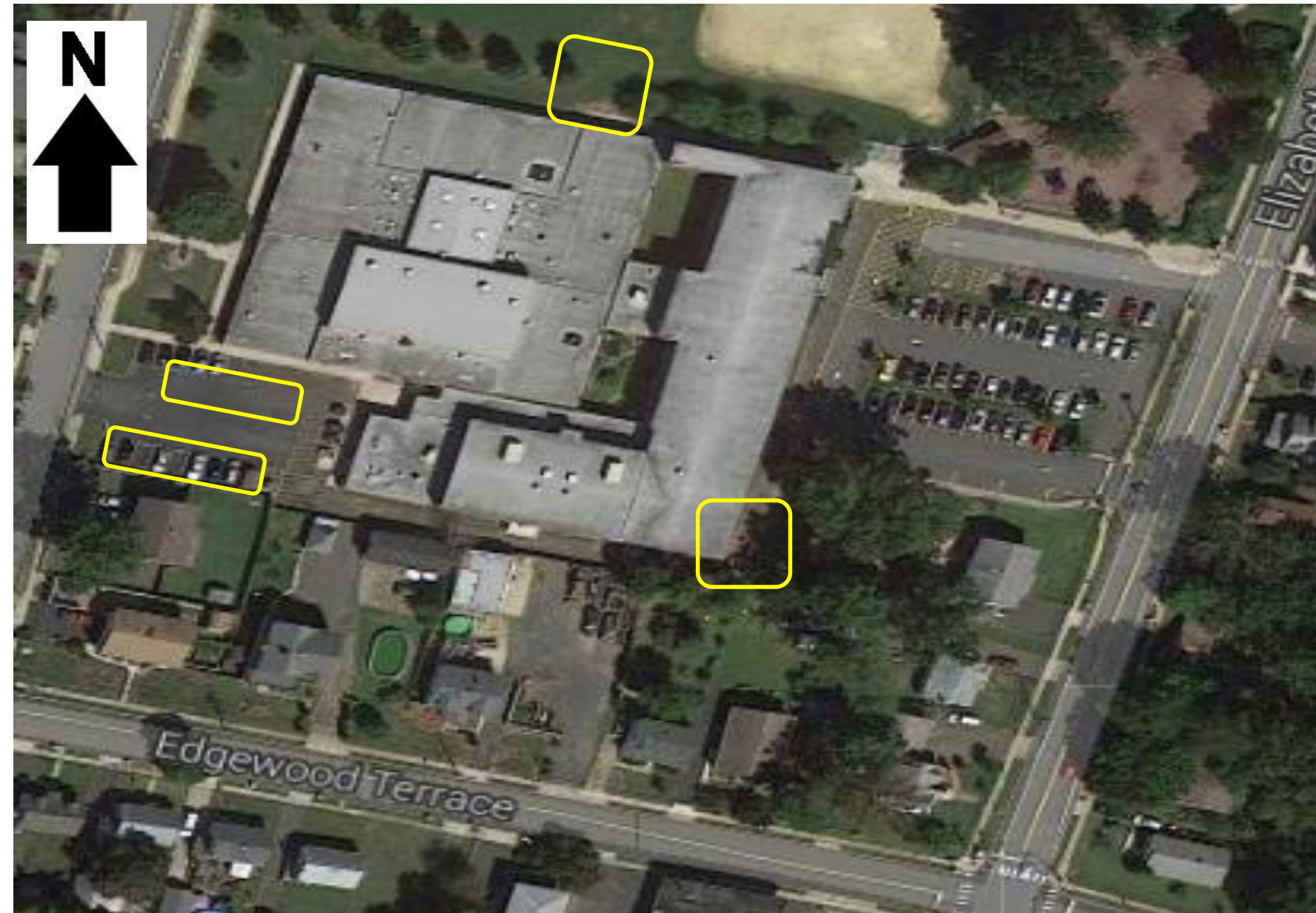
Estimated Cost:

Rain garden #1 would need to be approximately 360 square feet. At \$5 per square foot, the estimated cost of the rain garden is \$1,800. Rain garden #2 would need to be approximately 530 square feet. At \$5 per square foot, the estimated cost of the rain garden is \$2,650. The porous pavement would cover 4,790 square feet and have a one foot stone reservoir under the surface. At \$20 per square foot, the cost of the porous pavement system would be \$95,800. The total cost of the project would be approximately \$100,250.

South Bound Brook Borough Impervious Cover Assessment

Robert Morris Elementary School, 122 Elizabeth Street

PROJECT LOCATION:



A



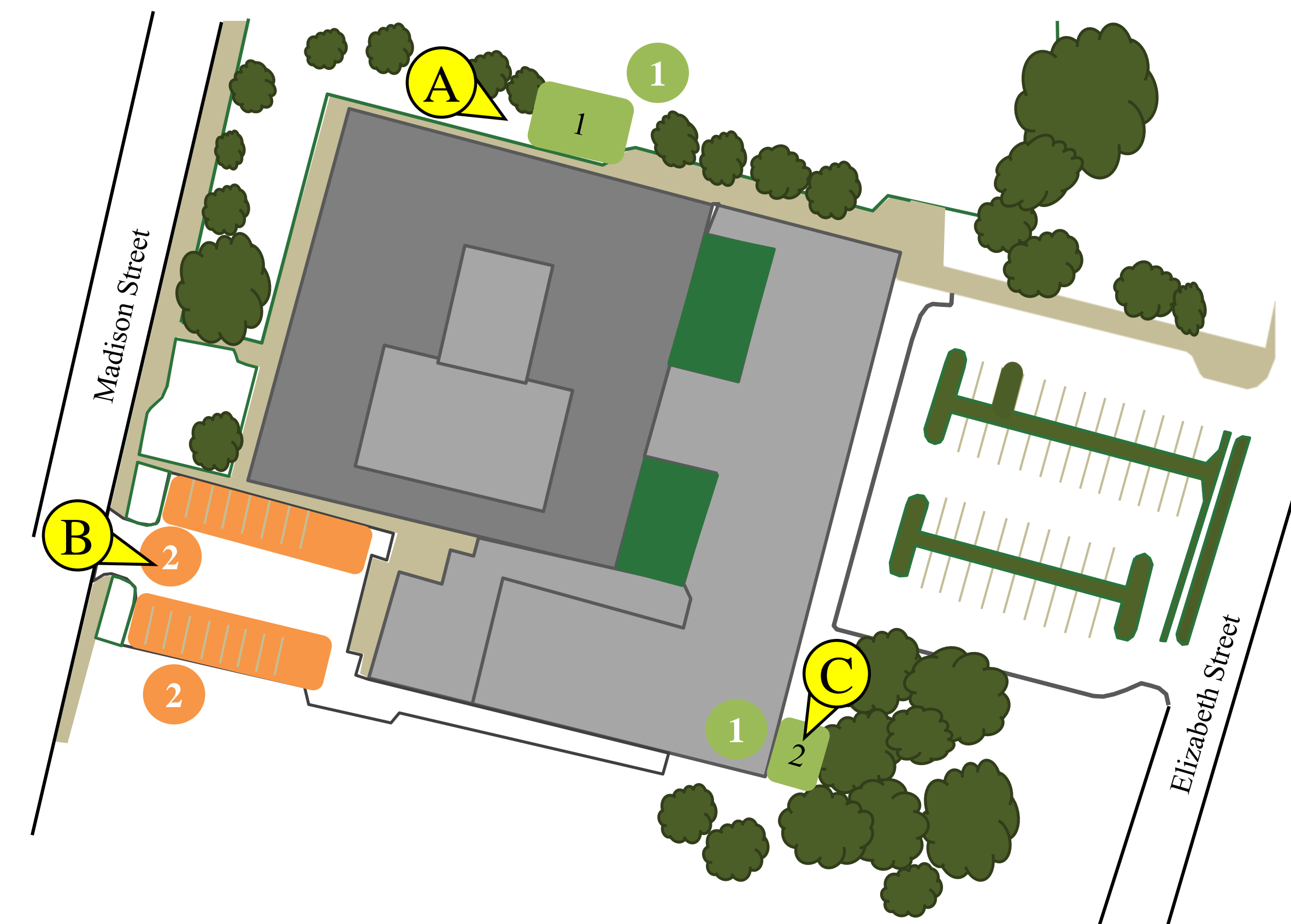
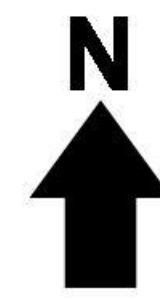
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SITE PLAN:

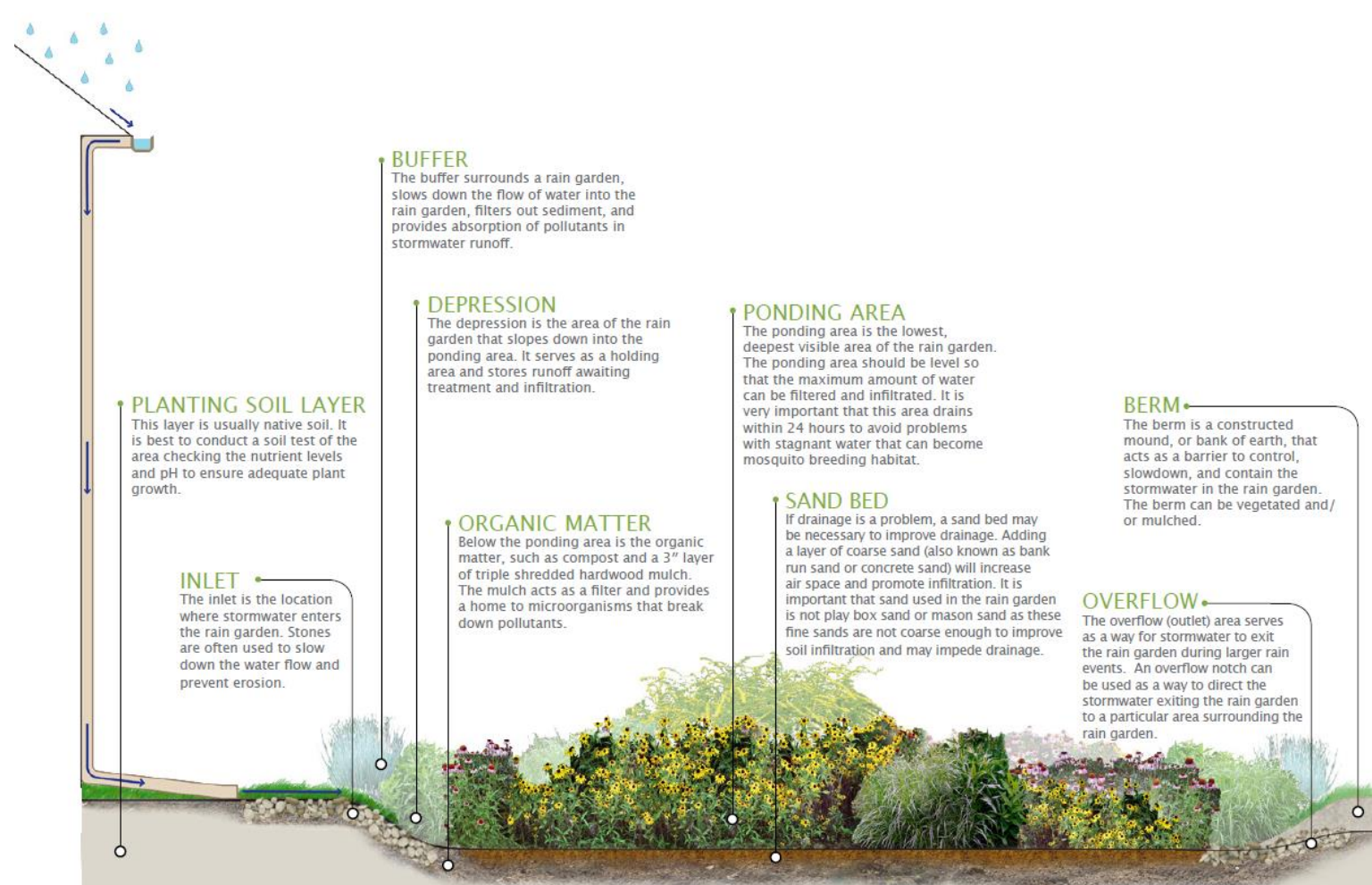


1 BIORETENTION SYSTEMS: One bioretention system could be installed along the walkway on north side of the building, and a second bioretention system could be installed in the southeast corner of the building. Both systems would be used to capture stormwater runoff coming from the rooftop. Bioretention systems will intercept and filter stormwater runoff pollutants and reduce the amount of water entering the storm sewer system.

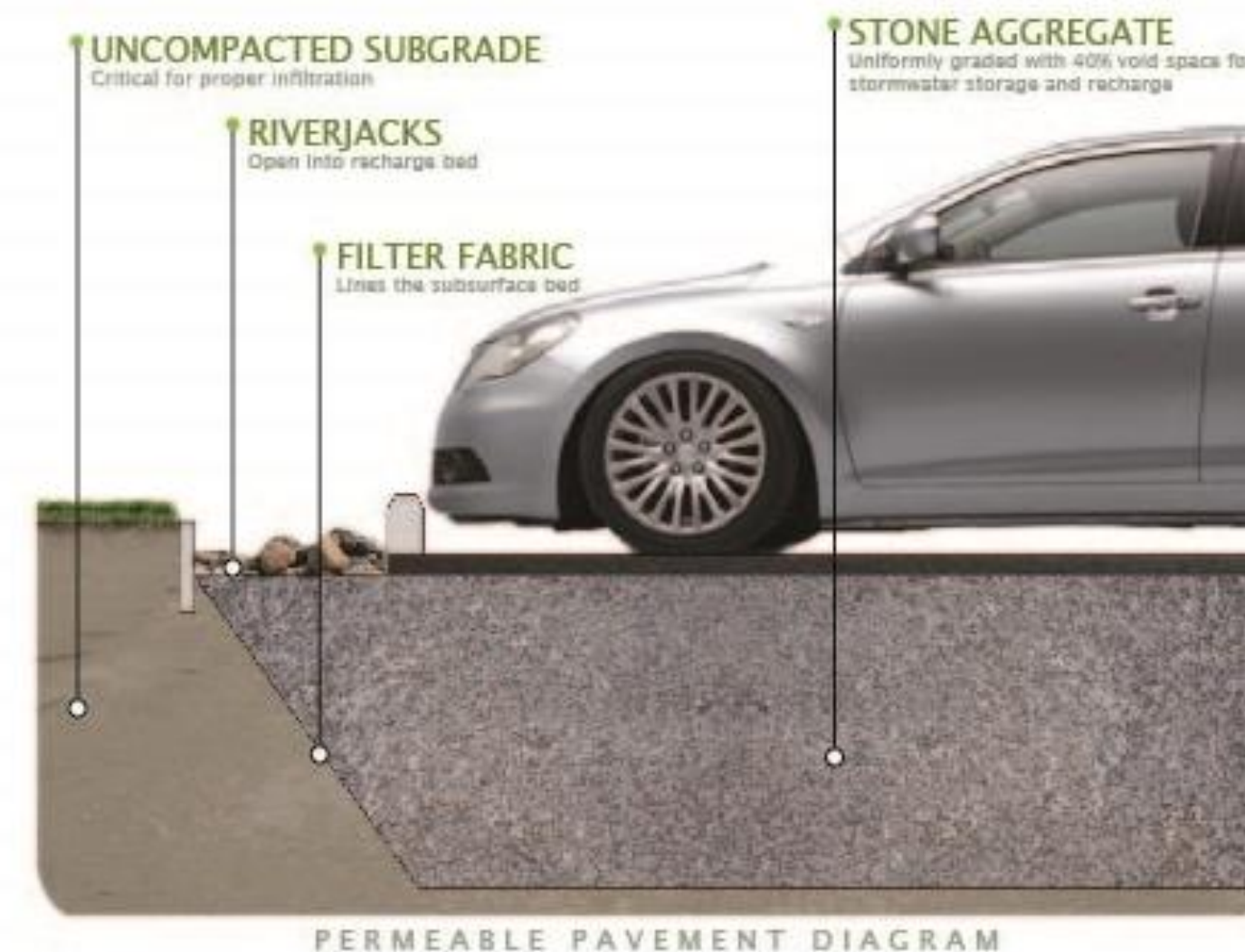
2 POROUS PAVEMENT: Porous pavement promotes groundwater recharge and filters stormwater. The parking spots would be paved with porous pavement and the cartway would be paved with regular asphalt.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM: The RCE Water Resources Program's *Stormwater Management in Your Schoolyard* program can be delivered at Robert Morris Elementary School to educate the students about stormwater management and engage them in building the bioretention systems.

1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



2 POROUS PAVEMENT



EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM



Robert Morris Elementary School
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

<p>Location: 122 Elizabeth Street South Bound Brook, NJ 08880</p>	<p>Municipality: South Bound Brook Borough</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention system (rain garden) youth education program porous pavement</p>	<p>Subwatershed: Raritan River</p>
<p>Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes</p>	<p>Targeted Pollutants: total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorous (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff</p> <p>Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year: rain garden #1: 41,690 gal. rain garden #2: 29,180 gal. porous pavement #1: 129,520 gal. porous pavement #2: 150, 650 gal.</p>
<p>Existing Conditions and Issues: This site lies between Madison Street, High Street, Elizabeth Street, and Edgewood Terrace. The downspouts of the school building go directly into the ground. Presumably, these downspouts lead directly to the storm sewer system, meaning the school building is considered to be directly connected. The parking lot on the west side of the school has no stormwater management and has pooling water in several locations.</p>	
<p>Proposed Solution(s): The grassed area next to the baseball field could have the downspouts disconnected and allow them to flow into a newly constructed bioretention system #1. The grassed area on the southeast corner of the building can have a smaller bioretention system #2 implemented so the downspout in that area can be disconnected. The parking spots in the lot on the west side of the building can be repaved with porous pavement to reduce runoff.</p>	
<p>Anticipated Benefits: Since the bioretention systems 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. The porous asphalt system will achieve the same level of pollutant load reduction for TN, TP and TSS.</p>	
<p>Possible Funding Sources: mitigation funds from local developers NJDEP grant programs like 319(h) and 604(b) South Bound Brook Borough Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, or service project</p>	

Robert Morris Elementary School
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

Partners/Stakeholders:

New Jersey Tree Foundation
South Bound Brook
Robert Morris Elementary School
Rutgers Cooperative Extension
students and parents

Estimated Cost:

Rain garden #1 would need to be approximately 400 square feet. At \$5 per square foot, the estimated cost is \$2,000. Rain garden #2 would need to be approximately 280 square feet. At \$5 per square foot, the estimated cost is \$1,400. Porous asphalt #1 would need to be approximately 1,100 feet with a two foot thickness. At \$25 per square foot, the estimated cost would be approximately \$27,500. Porous asphalt #2 would need to be approximately 1,960 with a one foot thickness. At a cost of \$20 per square foot, the estimated cost would be approximately \$39,200. The total cost of the project would be approximately \$70,100.

South Bound Brook Borough Impervious Cover Assessment

Reformed Church of Bound Brook, 113 Clinton Street

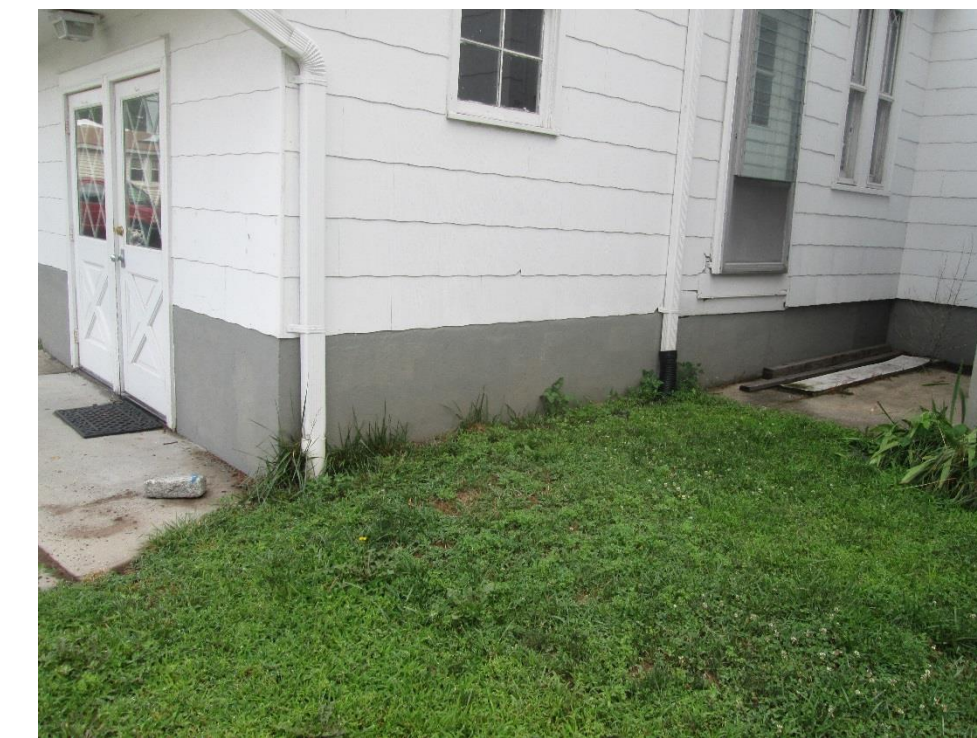
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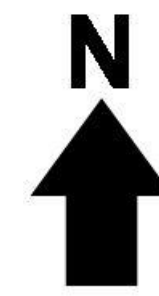
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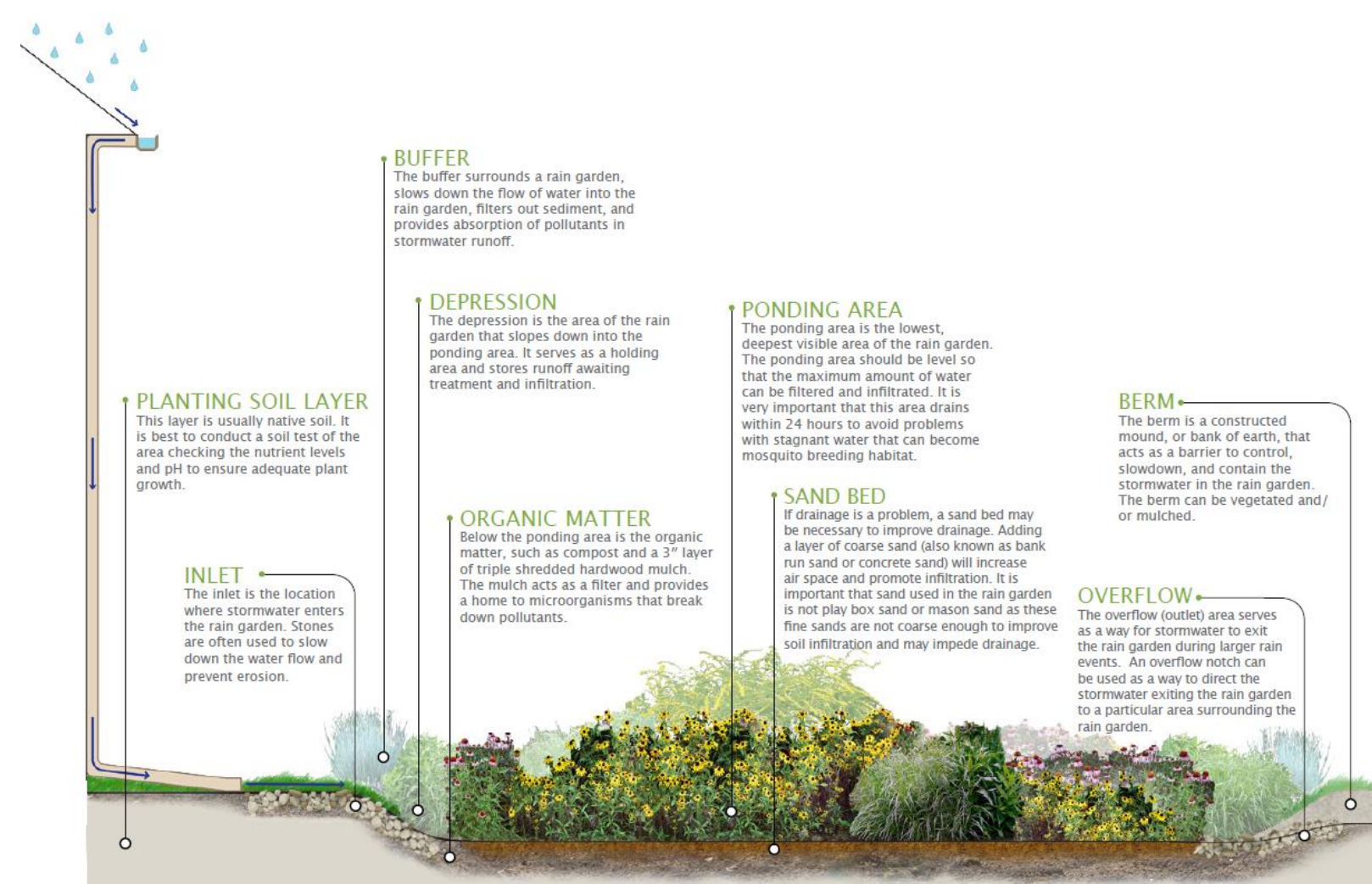
SITE PLAN:



1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM: A bioretention system could be installed in the back of the building along the side of the church. Disconnecting the downspouts will allow stormwater runoff to flow into the bioretention system. Stormwater runoff will be captured, filtered, and prevented from entering directly into the storm sewer system.

2 DOWNSPOUT PLANTER BOX: Downspout planter boxes could be installed to the right of the entrance on Clinton Street to intercept, treat, and filter a portion of the water coming from the roof.

1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



2 DOWNSPOUT PLANTER BOX



Reformed Church of Bound Brook
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

<p>Location: 113 Clinton Street South Bound Brook, NJ 08880</p>	<p>Municipality: South Bound Brook Borough</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention systems (rain garden) downspout planters disconnected downspouts</p>	<p>Subwatershed: Raritan River</p>
<p>Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes</p>	<p>Targeted Pollutants: total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorous (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff</p>
<p>Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes</p>	<p>Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year: rain garden: 46,900 gal. downspout planter boxes: 2,800 gal.</p>
<p>Existing Conditions and Issues: This site is located at the corner of Main Street and Clinton Street. The majority of the downspouts at the church are directly connected to the storm sewer system.</p>	
<p>Proposed Solution(s): The downspouts on the right side of the entrance on Clinton Street can be disconnected and redirected into downspout planter boxes. In the back of the building near where the two sides intersect, a bioretention system can be installed to collect runoff from four already disconnected downspouts.</p>	
<p>Anticipated Benefits: Since the bioretention systems 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. The downspout planters would minimize and filter stormwater runoff. A bioretention system and downspout planter boxes would also provide ancillary benefits such as enhanced wildlife habitat and aesthetic appeal.</p>	
<p>Possible Funding Sources: mitigation funds from local developers NJDEP grant programs</p>	
<p>Partners/Stakeholders: South Bound Brook residents local community groups (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.) Rutgers Cooperative Extension</p>	

Reformed Church of Bound Brook
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

Estimated Cost:

The rain garden would need to be approximately 450 square feet. At \$5 per square foot, the estimated cost of the rain garden is \$2,250. The two downspout planters would cost approximately \$600. The total cost of the project would be \$2,850.