

Sustainable Jersey Session #1

Stormwater: Tools to help municipalities weather the storm





Overview of Sustainable Jersey

- Free sustainability certification program for New Jersey municipalities
 - Our vision: achieve a sustainable
 New Jersey, one community at a time
 - Our mission: empower New Jersey communities to build a better world for future generations with the tools, training and financial incentives necessary to pursue critical sustainability initiatives

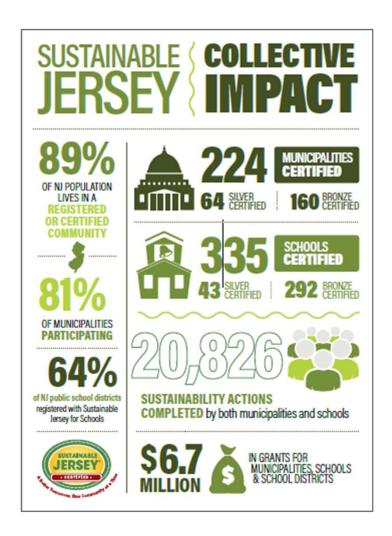




A Framework for Action

- Coordinates priorities, resources, and policy among public and private state and local actors
- Develops tools, resources, and guidance to make progress
- Provides access to grants and assistance
- Recognizes

 accomplishments





Program Participants



Municipal Program 463 Participating

- 81% of NJ municipalities
- 210 Certified
 - o 151 Bronze
 - 59 Silver
 - 1 Energy Gold Star (Woodbridge)



Sustainable Jersey Actions



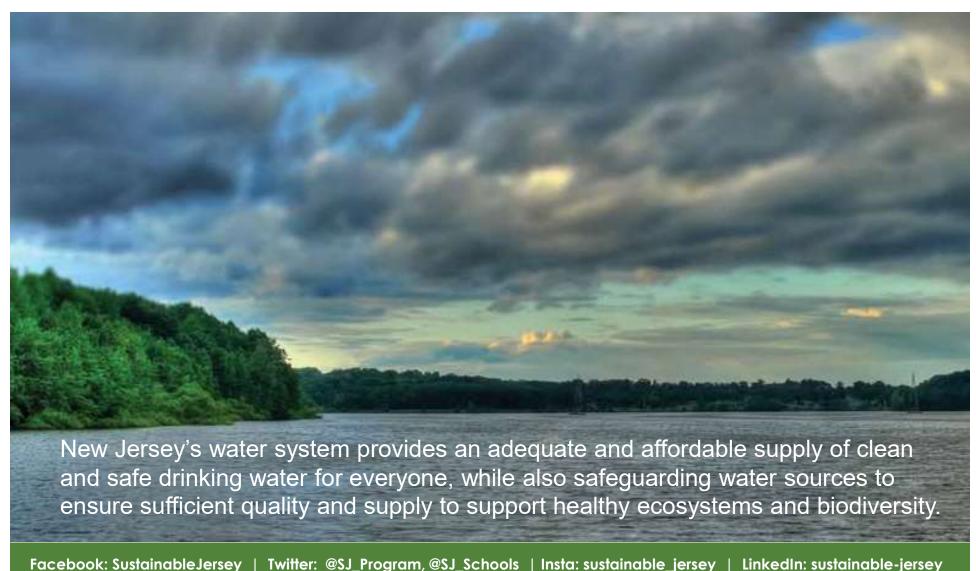


- Action purpose and points
- Why is it important?
- Who should be involved?
- How long will it take and what will it cost?
- What to do and how to do it?
- What to submit
- Spotlights
- Resources





Water Goal







Certification

Actions

Grants

Events

Resources

GOL

STAR

Get Involved

Sign Out

Municipal Dashboard

> Action Development

Priority & Prerequisite Actions

2021 Certification Cycle

Gold Star Standards

Energy Gold

Health Gold

Water Gold

Program Updates

Search Participating Municipalities & Approved Actions

Resources

Gold Star Standards

All certified municipalities are eligible to earn Gold Star recognition for reaching high levels of achievement in key dimensions of sustainability. Gold Star Standards establish the specific actions and levels of performance that support what we need to achieve as individual communities and as a state, as defined in the 2015 Sustainable State of the State Report. The award of a Gold Star indicates that a municipality is making an effective, fair and timely contribution to the collective achievement of our sustainability goals.

Gold Stars are awarded for individual dimensions of sustainability. Currentl Gold Star Standards in Energy, Health and Water.

| ↑ BACK TO TOP | EXPAND ALL 👱 COLLAPSI |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Energy | |
| Health | |
| Water | |



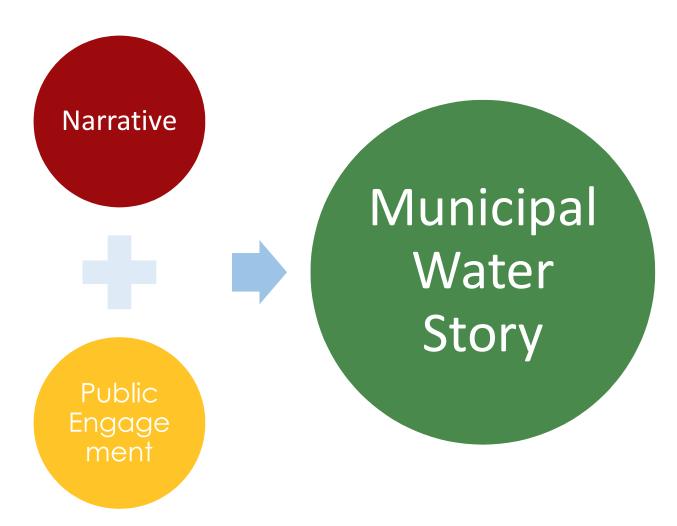
Completing specific actions will help a municipality earn the gold star in water!

Learn more about Water Gold here:

bit.ly/SJWaterGold



Municipal Water Story





Enhanced Stormwater Management Control Ordinance

| Tier | Action | Points |
|------|--|--------|
| 1 | Low impact techniques | 5 |
| 2 | Applicability; Retention and definition of Major Development | 15 |
| 3 | 2 additional enhancements | 25 |
| 4 | 4 additional enhancements | 35 |







Open Space Plan – Access to Water

Open Space Plans

10 Points

Why is it Important?

Who should lead and be involved with this action?

Timeframe

Project Costs and Resource Needs

What to do and how to do it ("How to")

What to submit to earn points for this action

Resubmission Requirements

Approved Action Expiration Date

Updated April 2021

The goal of this action is municipa Recreation Plan and it's adoption local Master Plan. An Open Space as the Open Space Plan, OSP) sho Jersey Department of Environment The Green Acres guidelines require municipal OSRP if a town wishes to Incentive Program for enhanced of establishes open space goals and of existing and potential open spc well as conservation objectives ar provides a framework and directic for preservation, improvement and

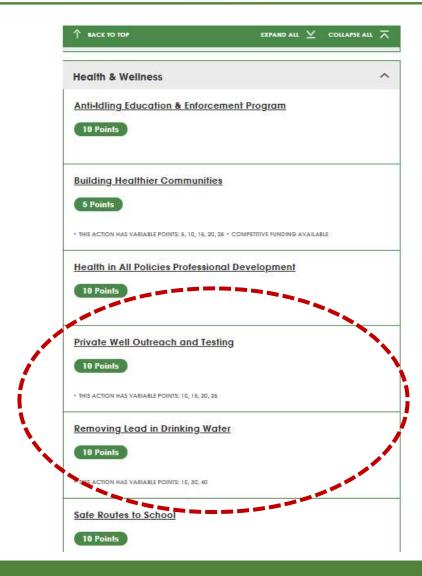
In addition to addressing the 10 ca

Acres Program - Open Space and Recreation From Guidelines, the Ooke Needs to been completed or updated and adopted as part of the local Master Plan within the last 10 years.



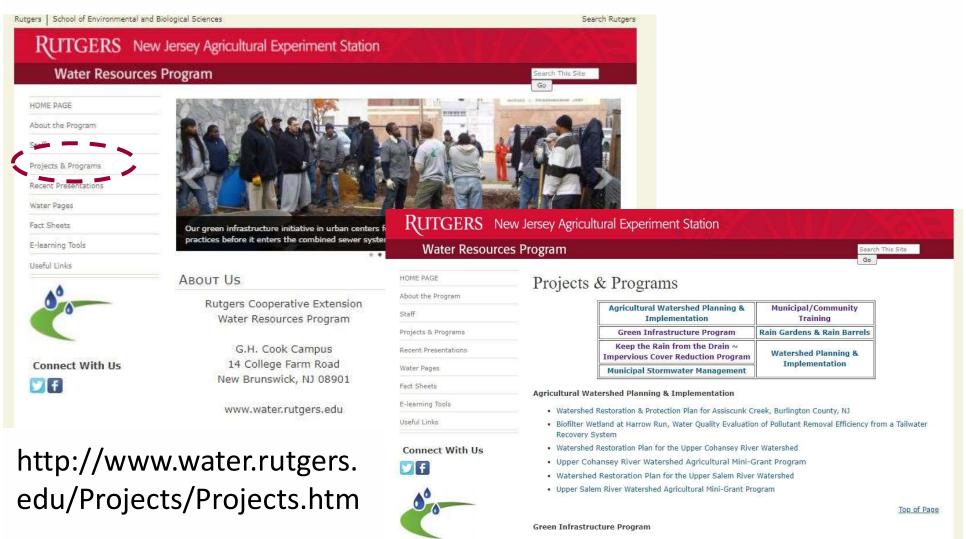


Drinking Water Actions





Green Infrastructure Planning and Implementation Actions





Gold Star Standard in Water



Complete Four Pre-requisite Actions: Two required Actions: Water Story and Environmental Resource Inventory as well as selection of a "high impact" and an additional action.

Prepare Navigational Path: as part of the Water Story action, in which municipality identifies water issues and corresponding actions to advance improvements in water in the years ahead.

Water Gold Star Certification: Apply on the Gold Star portion of the website – four completed actions; navigational path and reviewed during standard municipal certification cycle, if approved gold star awarded for 3 years.



Municipal Water Story



FROM THE FOLKS AT TRICITYNEWS

SERVING ASBURY PARK • ALLENHURST • INTERLAKEN • LOCH ARBOUR • OCEAN GROVE • WANAMASSA

Like 29

■ Tweet

ASBURY PARK

ASBURY GETS HELP TO WRITE ITS "WATER STORY"

NEW JERSEY AMERICAN WATER PROVIDING GRANT FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY

By Asbury Park Sun

Sustainable Jersey today announced that the City of Asbury Park was selected to receive technical assistance, funded by New Jersey American Water, to complete a new Sustainable Jersey Action: Municipal Water Story.

"At New Jersey American Water, we work to protect the viability, integrity and resiliency of water supplies and water and wastewater infrastructure in our service areas that are vulnerable to droughts, floods and extreme weather events," said Mark McDonough, president of New Jersey American Water. "This work will ADVERTISE WITH US

SUGGEST A STORY

ASBURY PARK DINNER TABLE



SUPPORTING OUR RESTAURANTS, FEEDING OUR FAMILIES Concerns about drinking water quality

Areas of repetitive flooding after heavy rain

Concerns about water supply

Urban flooding and pollution due to combined sewer overflow

Impaired surface water quality

Equity Issues related to public access to water

Sustainable Jersey Grants Program Sustainable Jersey Sustainable Jersey CERTIFIED CERTIFIED



2022 Cycle: Announced!

- 20k, 10k, and 2k grants available
- Can be used for any Sustainable Jersey actionrelated project
- Funding Dispersed in early May





An Exelon Company

Sustainable Communities Grant Program

Sustainable Jersey Supporters & Sponsors

Program Underwriters









Grants Program





Corporate Sponsors













































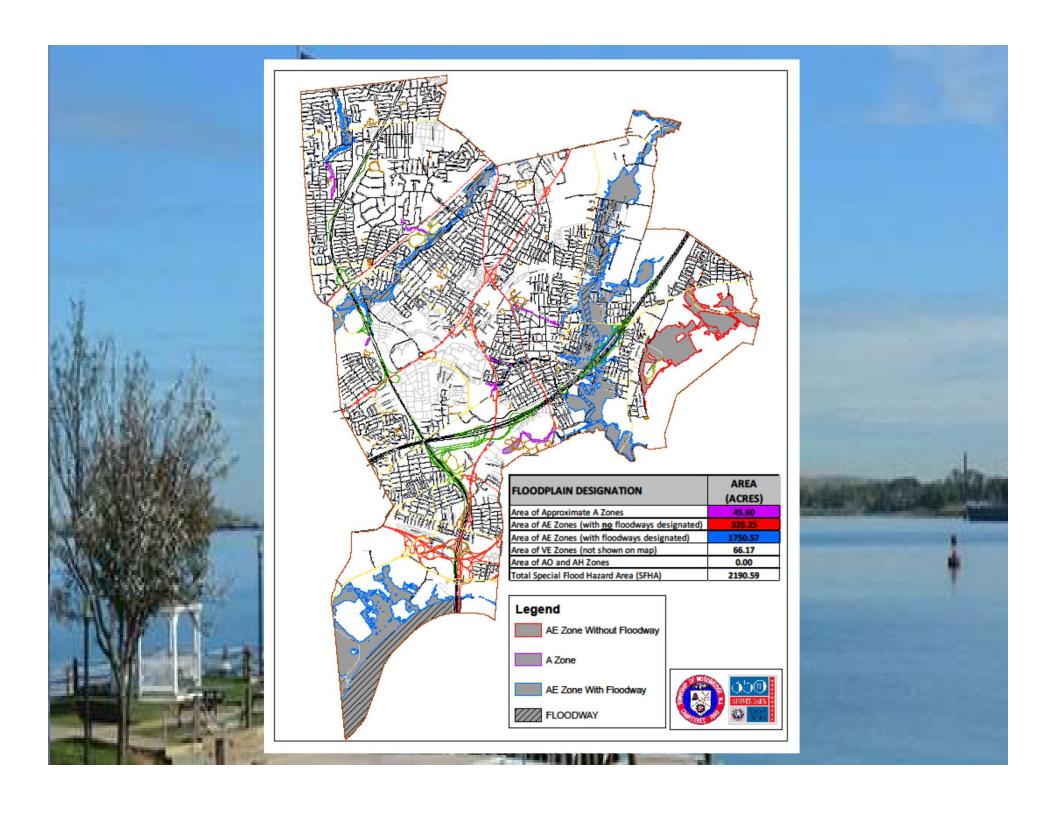


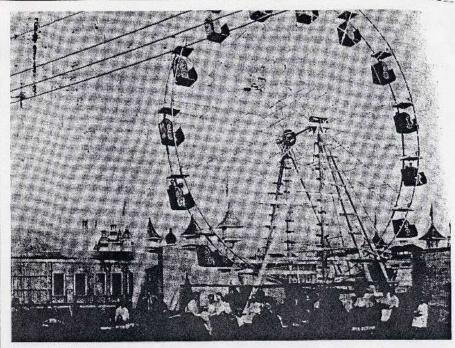












Ferris Wheel, Boynton Beach

BOYNTON BEACH

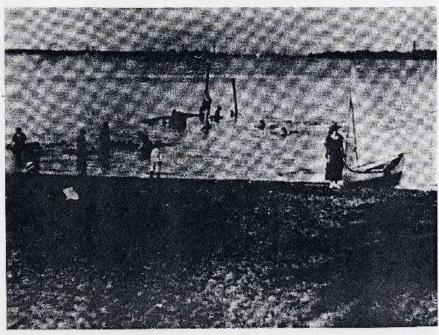
t the turn-of-the-century, Boynton Beach was one of the most popular resorts along the Middlesex County coast. An issue of the Central Monthly, (c.1900), a promotional publication of the Jersey Central Railroad, was titled "Boynton Beach, N.J., An Ideal Day Summer Resort." and depicts vacationers arriving by train, trolley, bicycle and ferry. According to the author,"The Jersey Central Railroad accommodated excursion parties from New York City, and before the time of the railroad, large ferryboats docked at the landing unloading crowds of folks who had come to spend the day bathing, fishing or just relaxing under the trees on an all-day's picnic spree." Picnic groves, bath houses, a jetty, dance pavilion, a gently sloping beach and more than 100 rowds for hire made Rounton Reach



Hopefully, the story that follows will give plausibility to the expression, "The Good Old Days," as it referred to life at the turn of this century. At that time, the township of Woodbridge, in Middlesex County, had extensive deposits of rich clay. A C. W. Boynton, an entrepreneur from Maine, built a brick and tile manufactguring plant in the Sewaren section of Woodbridge, near the mouth of Woodbridge Creek on the Staten Island Sound (Arthur Kill). The land extended north toward Smith Creek and included the beach

Boynton erected bath houses on the beach and developed the adjoining land into groves. Good transportation and a perfect setting made prosperity invitable.

Left over from earlier days was a dock at the foot of Ferry Street. A



Boynton Beach

The Good Ol' Days

after 1844 and there was scheduled service to Boynton Beach from Perth Amboy, Elizabeth and New York.

There was also trolley service from Elizabeth. Service from Westfield to Perth Amboy also had a stop at Sewaren. A coach line that connected with major inland coach lines also served the beach in its earlier days. Of course, parking was also provided for the more affluent, who arrived at the beach in their buggies. The Central Railroad extended their line from Elizabeth to Sewaren.

During its heyday, the beach provided the best and safest swimming on the Kill, at both high and low water, and fishing, clamming and oystering were ideal.

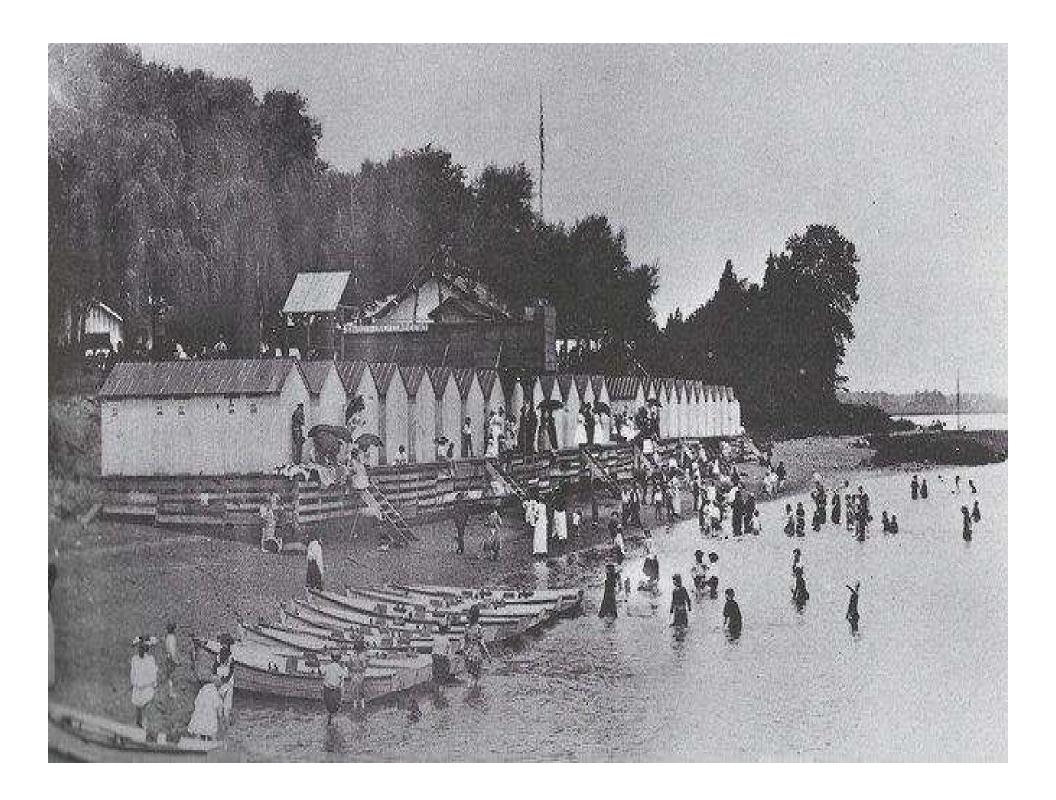
An annual event carried down from the days of the Indians was "Salt Water Day." Originally, it was just a day set aside for swimming and eating oysters, but by the 1900s, it had involving all the facilities.

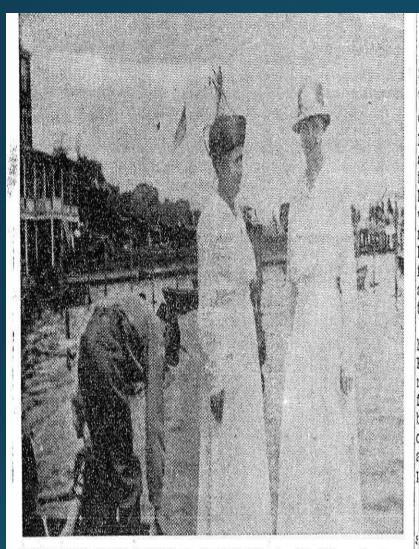
Steamboat service faded out early in the century, primarily because of the terrible safety record. Boats, often facing heavy winds and currents, overloaded their woodburning heaters, which caused numerous boiler explosions. Land transportation, especially speedy, safe and frequent rail service, also improved.

The area continued to prosper until just prior to World War I. In 1917, The Dance Pavilion burned, along with most of the other buildings. The Sewaren Hotel had burned to the ground a few years earlier. About the same time came the first hints of water pollution in the area as well as development of better shore areas.

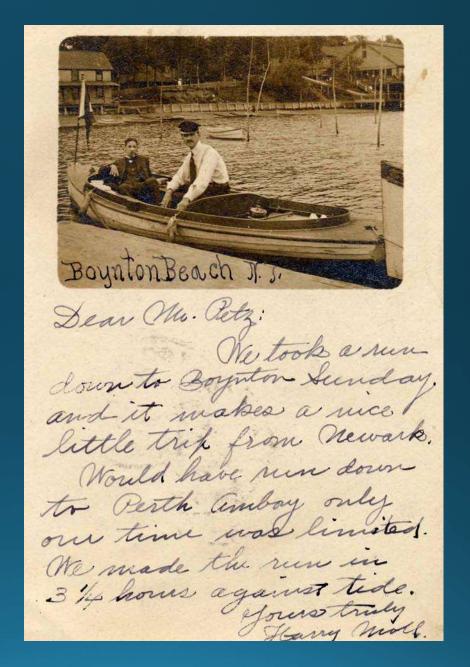
Photographs from the collection of the Woodbridge Township Public Library and Albert Housman, courtesy of the The houses along Cliff Road occupied the most fashionable location, and most were built in some variation or modification of the Shingle Style, with eelectic Queen Anne and Colnnial Revival elements evident as well. The houses at the northern end of West Avenue were similar but less grandiose, while the houses at the opposite end of that streets were modest, working-class dwellings with few high style features.

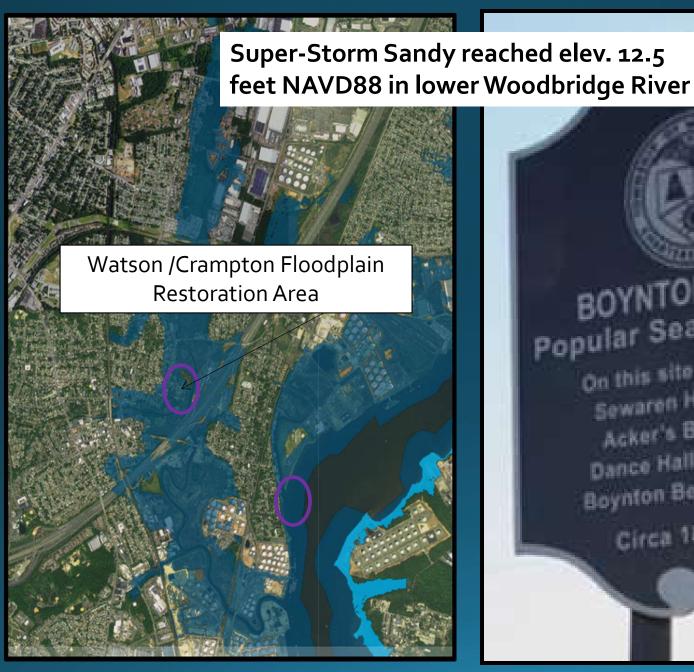
Although actual intrusions are few, the resort feeling of Boynton Beach has been destroyed by industrialization and pollution. Many of the houses along Cliff Road are poorly maintained and some have lost architectural integrity, largely because of superficial changes. Neverthedess, the district is the only remaining evidence of the once-thriving resort industry along the Middlesex coast, and has the largest collection of Shingle



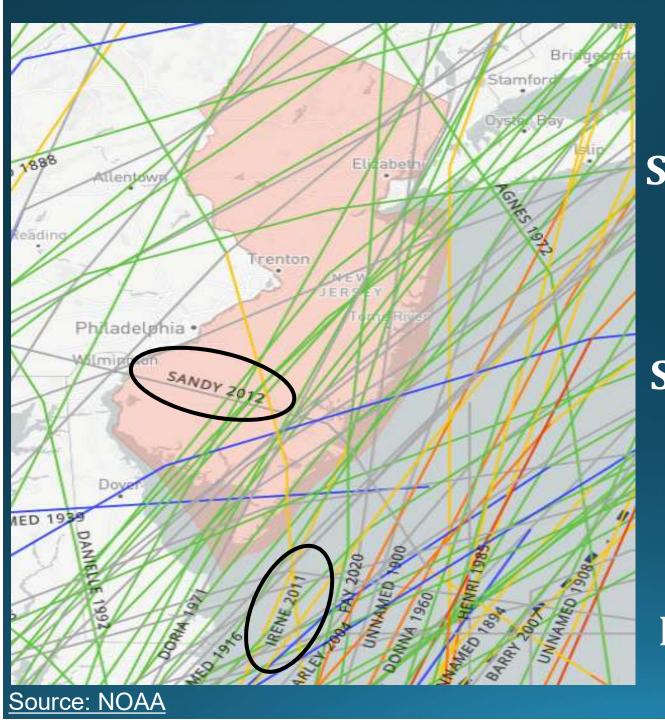


A DAY AT THE BEACH: Dressed in the height of fashion for July 1915, are Mrs. James Blair and daughter, standing on the dock at Sewaren Hotel, prior to boarding a boat for a trip around Staten Island. Many Township residents enjoyed the facilities at Boynton Beach during the first two decades of the century.









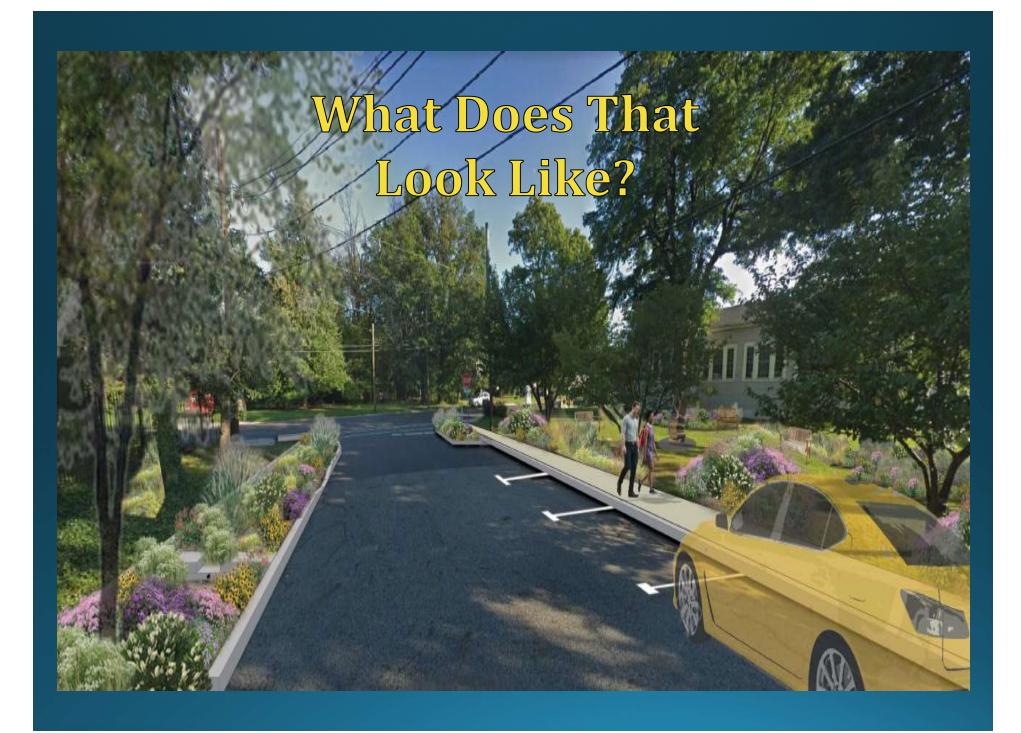
Historical Hurricanes (1856 -2020)

Stop Calling It A
Wake Up
Call

Stop Calling It A Warning

Stop Calling It
A Once In a
Lifetime Event





RETAINING WALL

Steep dropoff from land to water

> - Erosion can occur behind the bulkhead

Almost no wildlife along water's edge

'Hard' infrastructure like retaining walls abruptly severs the ecological connection between the coast and water.

LIVING SHORELINE

Gentle slope from land to water

Wildlife has easy access to water from land

Much more wildlife along water's edge

Not only do Living Shorelines defend land against destructive waves, but they also provide crucial habitat for fish and wildlife.

So what exactly Is Green Infrastructure?





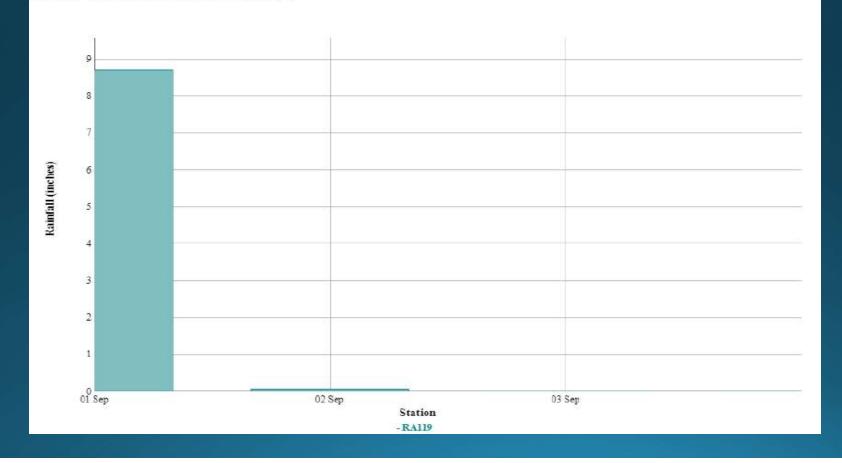
Only Rain Goes Down the Storm Drain Campaign
In streams suspended solids can reduce visibility and absorb light, which can increase stream temperatures and reduce photosynthesis.

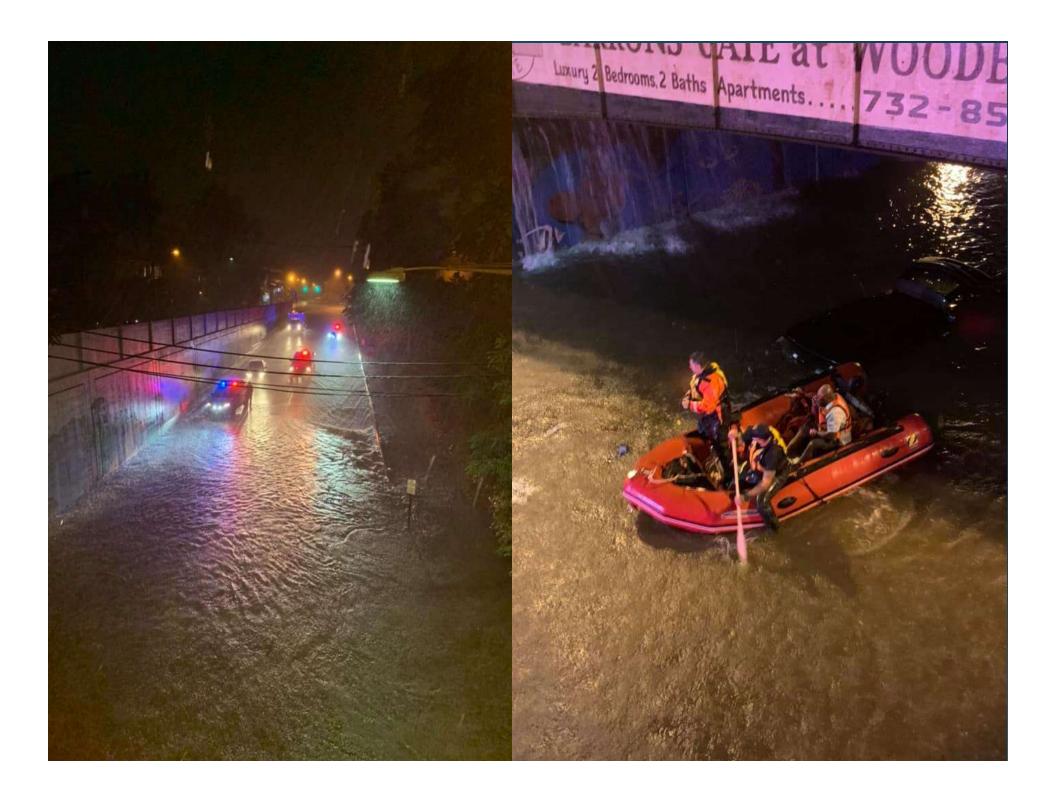
Problem Site Maintenance (PSM)
Post Storm Event Assessments
(IDA)

NJDEP New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection - Rainfall - Graph

Rainfall data

From 09/01/2021 to 09/04/2021





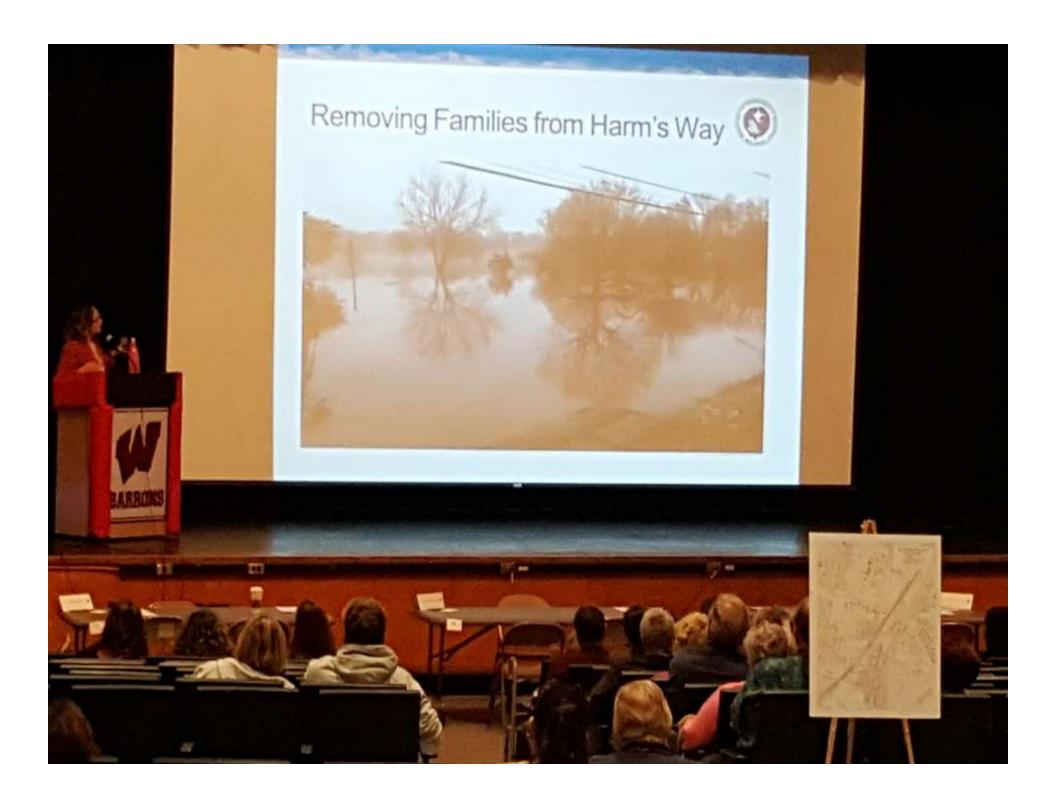


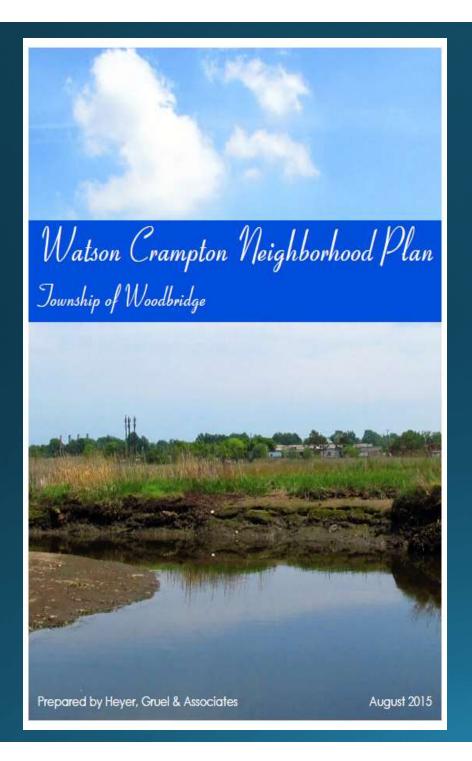


Remembering Super-Storm Sandy

Reshaping Resilience

- The misleading 100-year storm
- ABFE's & PFIRM's
- Restoring the Shore





Development of Codes, Ordinance, Regulations, and Design Standards

8

Permit and Application Process Quality Improvements

For the Township of Woodbridge

Middlesex County

New Jersey

POST SANDY PLANNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

New Jersey Department of Community Affairs
Office of Local Planning Services

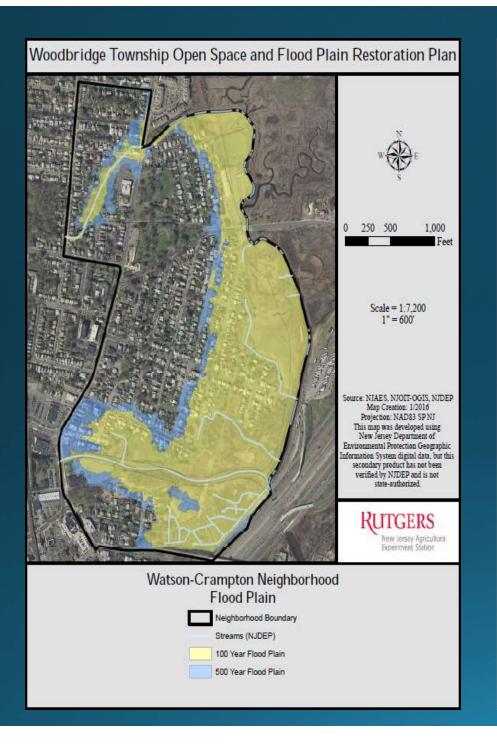
August 12, 2016

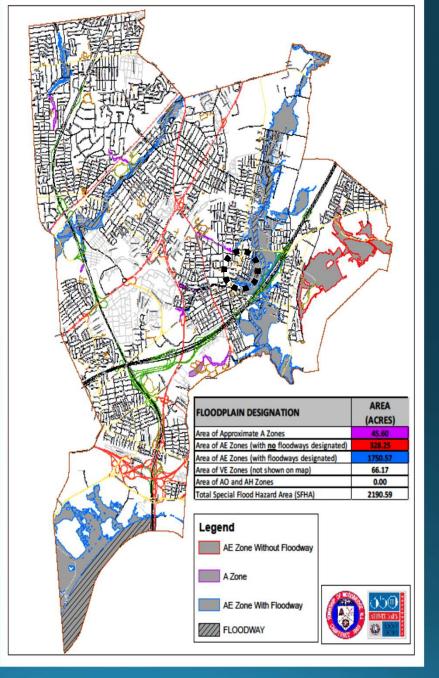
Prepared by:



Heyer, Gruel & Associates

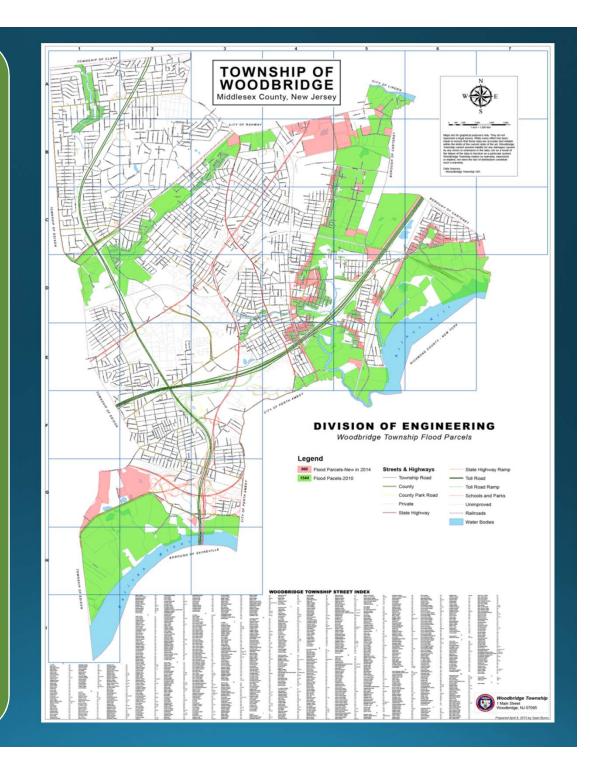
Community Planning Consultants 236 Broad Street, Red Bank, NJ 07701 (732) 741-2900



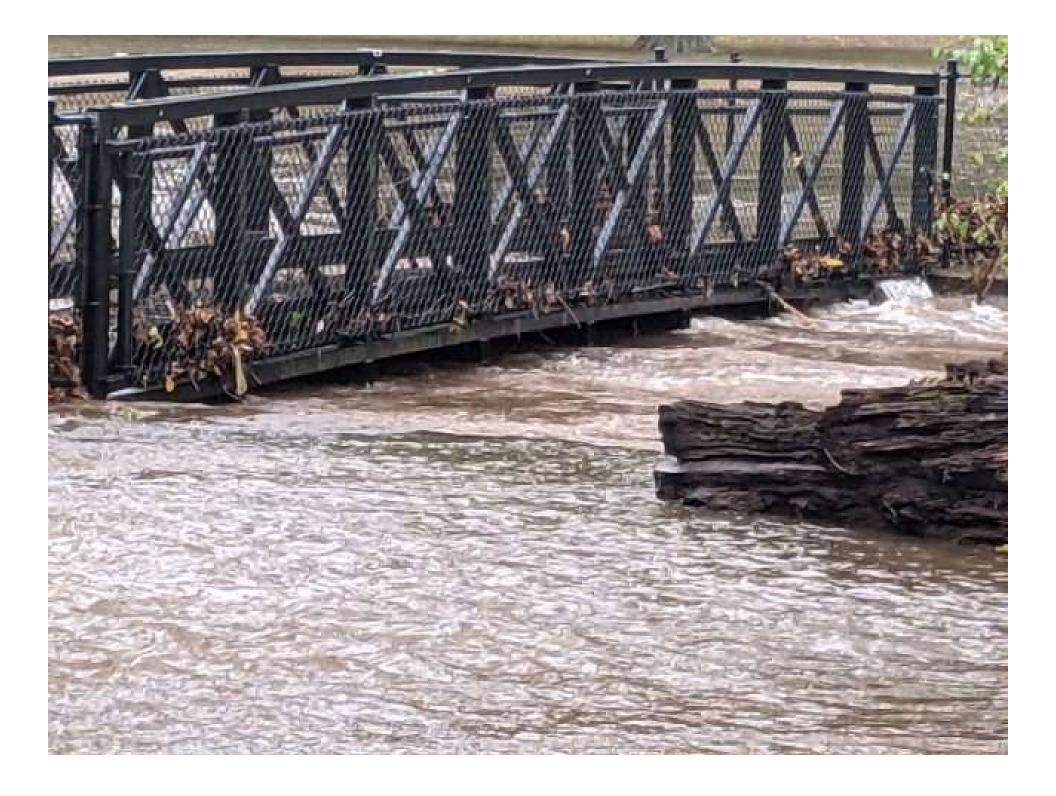


Potential impacts associated with floodplain development

- Alters the dynamics of flooding
- Building and infrastructure damage
- Could compromise sensitive natural areas

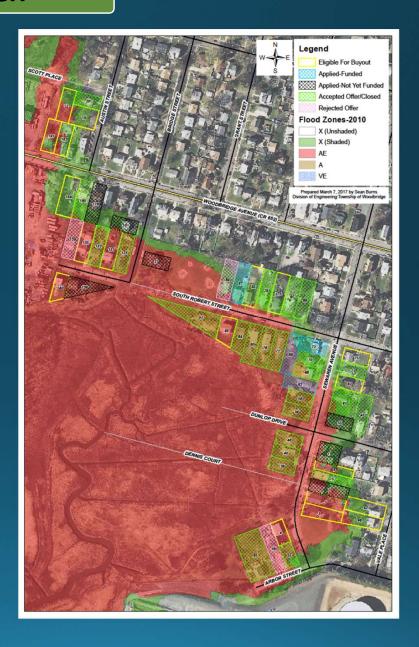






Sewaren





Colonia

Legend Eligible For Buyout Applied-Funded Applied-Not Yet Funded Accepted Offer/Closed Rejected Offer Flood Zones-2010 X (Unshaded) X (Shaded) AE Prepared March 7, 2017 by Sean Burns Division of Engineering:Township of Woodbric

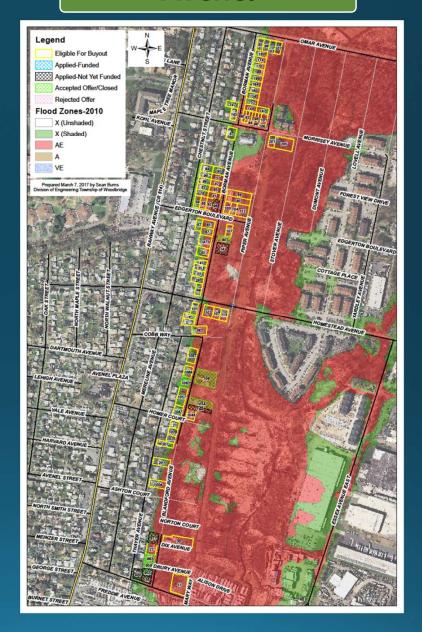
Port Reading



Woodbridge Proper



Avenel

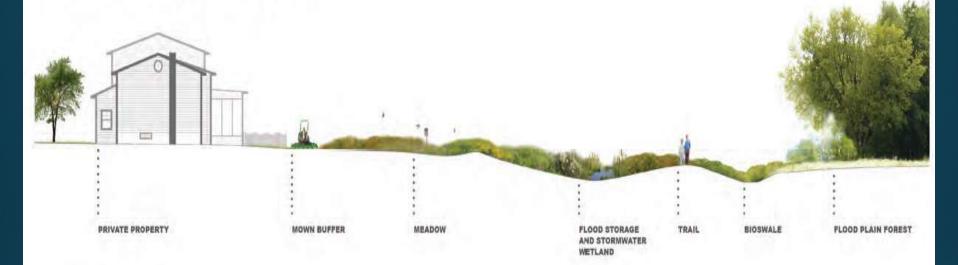




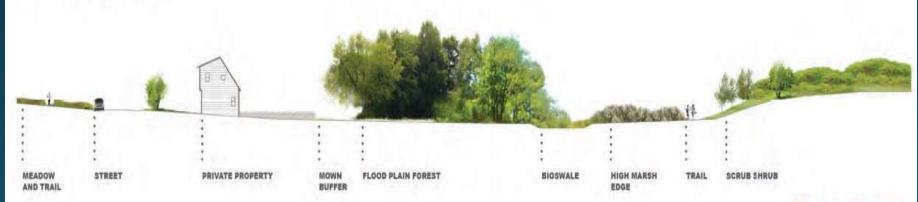
Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) developed a floodplain restoration plan for the area focusing on:

- 1) Protect safety and health of Township residents
- 2) Restore the natural function of the floodplain to promote storage and infiltration of stormwater in appropriate areas, particularly during significant storm events.

LOW-MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT ZONE:



RESTORATION ZONE:





Local Level Floodplain Management

Four Main Strategies

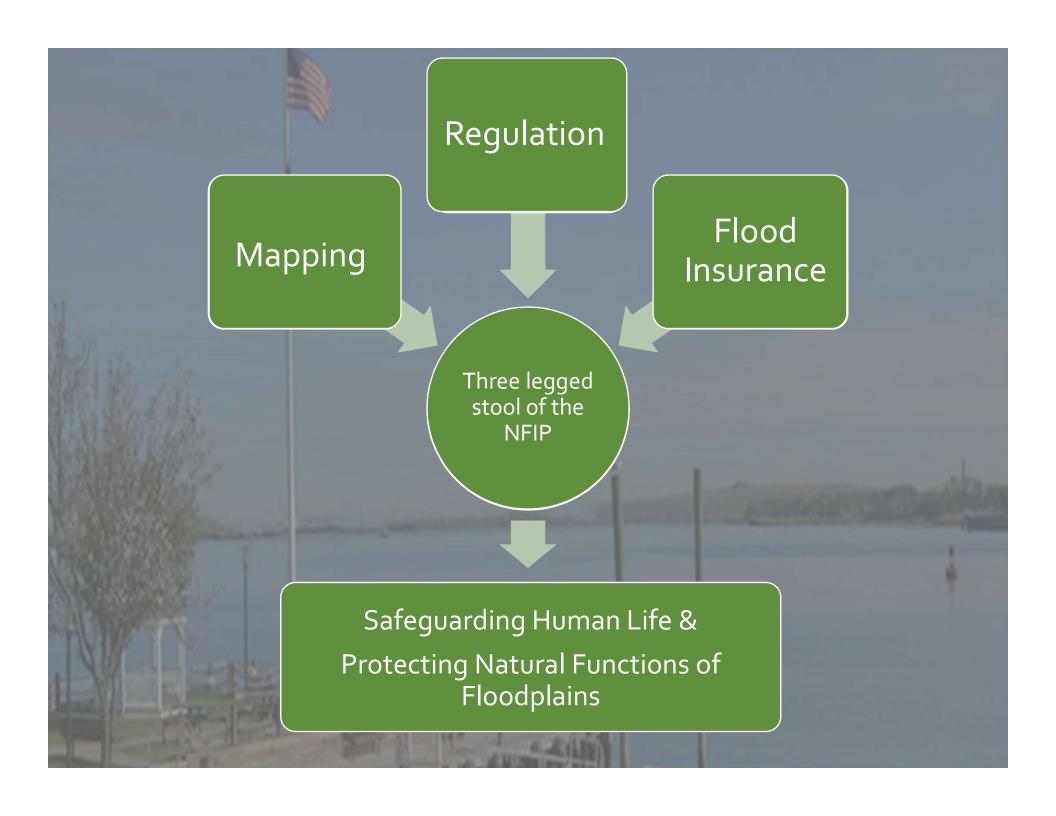
- Modify human susceptibility to flood damage
- 2. Modify the impact of flooding
- 3. Modify flooding itself
- 4. Preserve and restore natural functions of floodplains





The Unified National Program for Floodplain Management

- Regulations in high hazard areas
- Building codes / flood resistant design
- Acquisition and relocation
- Modifying / retro-fitting
- Controlling storm water run-off
- Providing self-help to property owners



What about the locals?



Six Ways for Township Property Owners to Become More Flood Resilient







John E. McCormac Mayor

1. KNOW YOUR FLOOD HAZARD

Woodbridge Township has areas of special flood hazards located in the AE, A, Coastal A, and VE zones. You can locate Special Flood Hazard Areas in your neighborhood by looking at the Flood Insurance Maps online at FEMA's Map Service Center. Or for detailed FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) determinations based on a street address contact the Woodbridge Township Division of Engineering for personal assistance: 732.602.6057.

2. INSURE YOUR FLOOD-PRONE PROPERTY

Most homeowner's policies do not cover costly flood damages, so flood insurance is recommended, even in areas that do not normally flood.

3. PROTECT PEOPLE FROM FLOODING HAZARDS

Always heed official flood warnings, and never walk or drive through flooded areas - especially running water.

4. PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

Install flood vents in your foundation walls to protect them from storm damage and lower your flood insurance premiums.

5. BUILD RESPONSIBLY

When you build on or repair a property within or near flood hazard areas, you must comply with the NJDEP Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules and the Township's Floodplain Management ordinances. Be sure to obtain all necessary permits before construction. Contact the Division of Engineering (732-602-6057) for questions regarding designing and permitting projects in Special Flood Hazard Areas.

6. PROTECT NATURAL FLOODPLAIN FUNCTIONS

Help your Township preserve its natural floodplains and wetland buffers to reduce flooding impacts and improve water quality.

To Learn More About Flood Protection and Community Rating System... Visit: http://ww.twp.woodbridge.nj.us/635/Floodplain -Management

1 Main Street

Woodbridge NJ 07095

Phone: 732-634-4500

E-mail: thomas.flynn@twp.woodbridge.nj.us

Flood Insurance Study Report Hydrology Background about community Review of flood problem Hydraulics Peak discharge of flood levels Profile and data tables Photo Credit: Thomas C. Flynn

| FLOODING SOURCE | | PLOODWAY | | | BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| CROSS SECTION | DISTANCE 1 | WIDTH (FEET) | SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET) | MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND) | REGULATORY | WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET | WITH FLOODWAY NGVD) | INCREAS |
| South Branch Rahway River (continued) | | | | | | | | |
| M | 2.563 | 230 | 1,080 | 2.5 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 25.3 | 0.2 |
| N | 2.657 | 200 | 1,060 | 1.9 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 26.0 | 0.2 |
| 0 | 2.771 | 193 | 1,202 | 1.6 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 0.2 |
| P | 2.864 | 303 | 1,339 | 1.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.7 | 0.2 |
| Q | 2.934 | 155 | 700 | 2.8 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 27.0 | 0.2 |
| R | 3.028 | 170 | 698 | 2.8 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 0.2 |
| s | 3.123 | 146 | 798 | 2.5 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 0.2 |
| T. | 3.163 | 300 | 1,561 | 1.3 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 29.1 | 0.2 |
| U | 3.280 | 240 | 1,064 | 1.9 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 0.1 |
| v | 3.324 | 225 | 1,043 | 1.9 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 0.1 |
| W | 3.400 | 232 | 1,192 | 1.7 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 0.1 |
| x | 3.494 | 220 | 769 | 2.6 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 0.1 |
| Y | 3.589 | 440 | 1,839 | 1.1 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 31.5 | 0.1 |
| Z | 3.684 | 425 | 1,564 | 1.3 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 0.2 |
| AA | 3.797 | 450 | 1,395 | 1.4 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.5 | 0.2 |
| AB | 3.847 | 425 | 1,471 | 1.3 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 0.2 |
| AC | 3.956 | 219 | 723 | 2.7 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 0.1 |
| | | | | | | 4 | | |

Miles above confluence with Rahway River

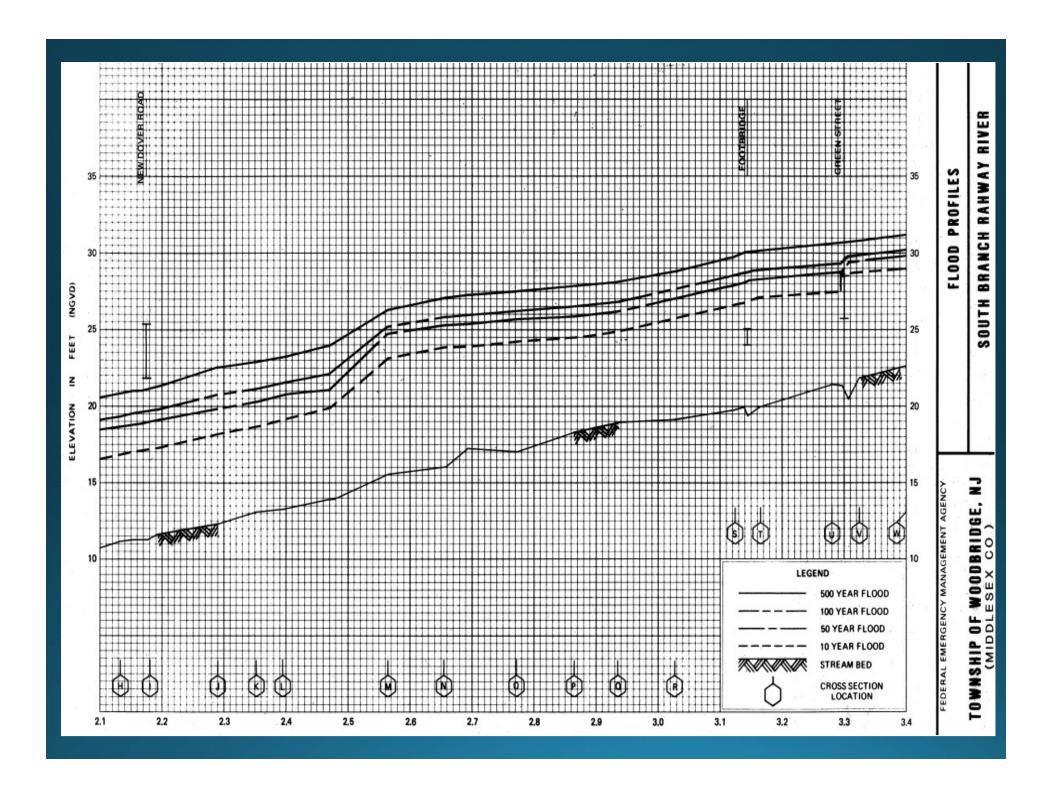
STIFRAL EMPRISENCY MANAGEMENT AGENTY

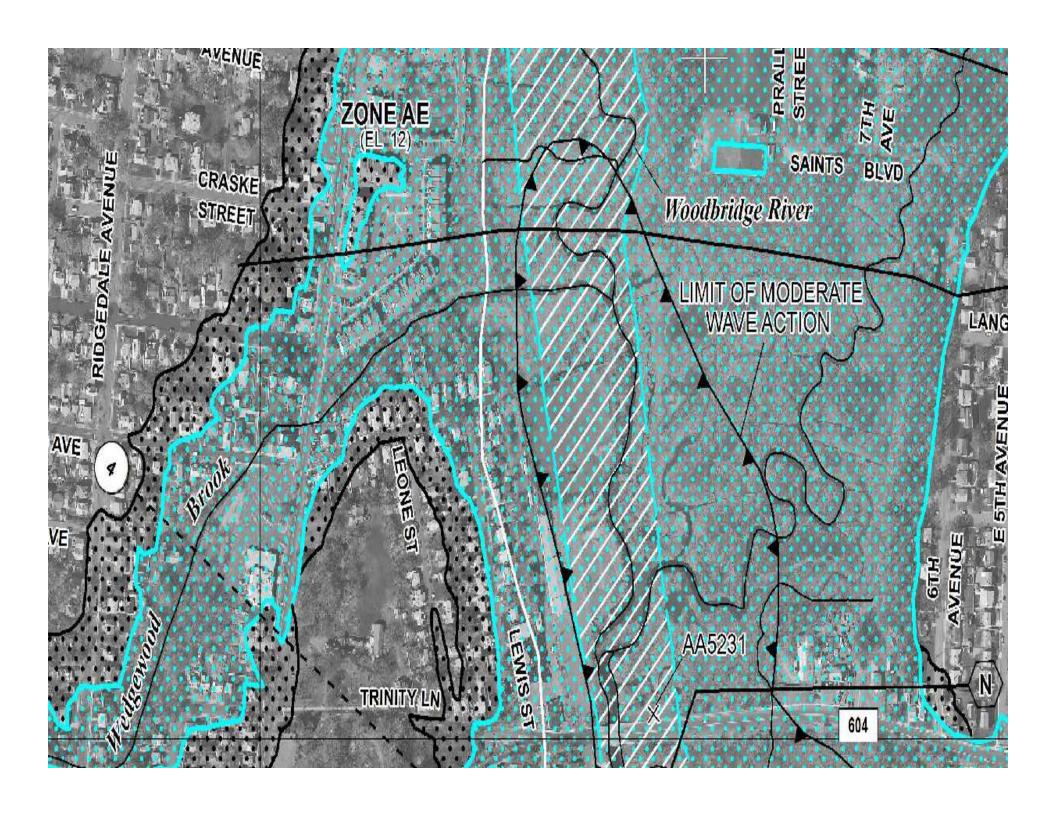
TOWNSHIP OF WOODBRIDGE, NJ

(MIDDLESEX GO.)

FLOODWAY DATA

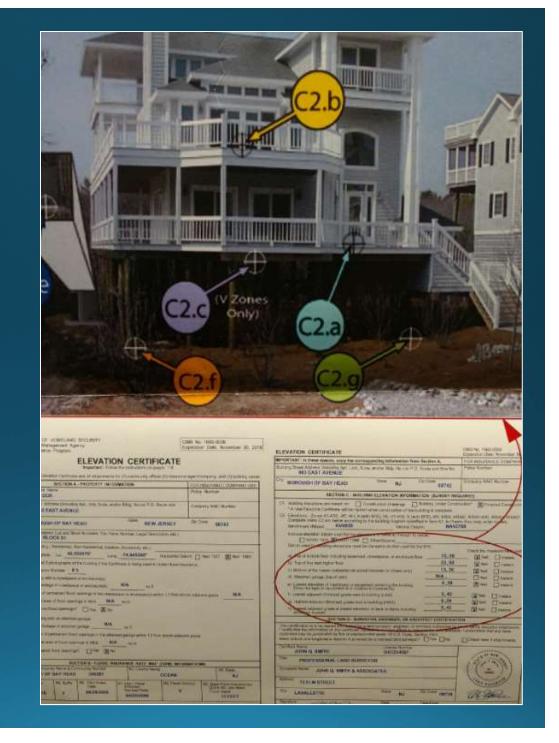
SOUTH BRANCH RAHWAY RIVER





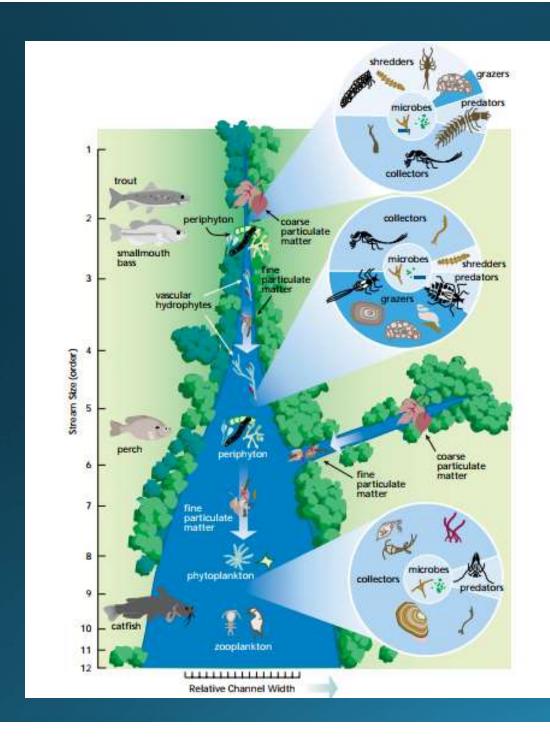
Community Outreach and Property Protection Assistance Meetings

- EC Review
- Retrofitting
- Natural Functions of Floodplains
- Etc.



What about the *other* locals...





Preserve and restore natural functions of floodplains

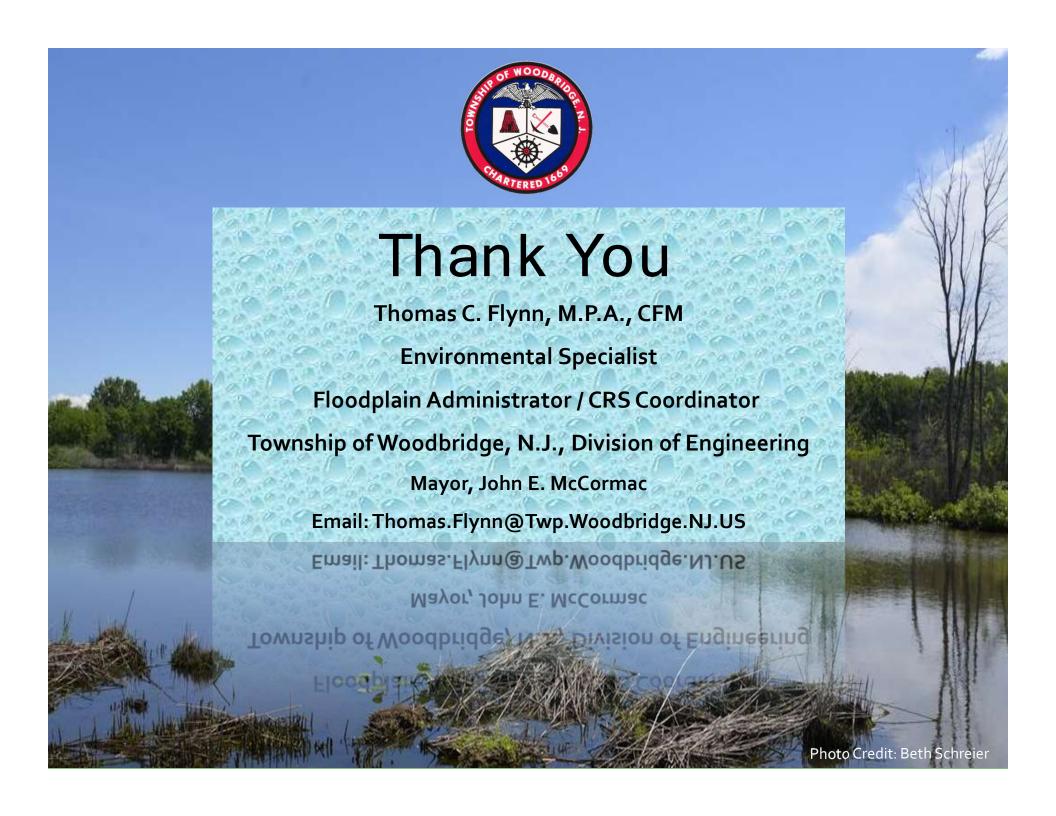
- Biodiversity
- Flood Storage
- Ecosystem services

Photo credit: FISRWG (10/1998). Stream Corridor Restoration: Principles, Processes, and Practices.



In 2016, Woodbridge Township and RCE began implementation of Phase 1 of the restoration plan, removing ~2 acres of impervious surface, planting 50 native trees, and installing 3 acres of native warm-season meadow. In 2017, the team removed ~5 acres of *Phragmites australis* and restored 8 acres of native woodland through invasive species management and the planting of 1,000 native trees and shrubs. In 2019 over 4,00 native trees and shrubs were installed. In fall 2021 wetland restoration construction begins, nature trail establishment, and interpretive signs.







Take Action With These Stormwater Resources

New Jersey League of Municipalities

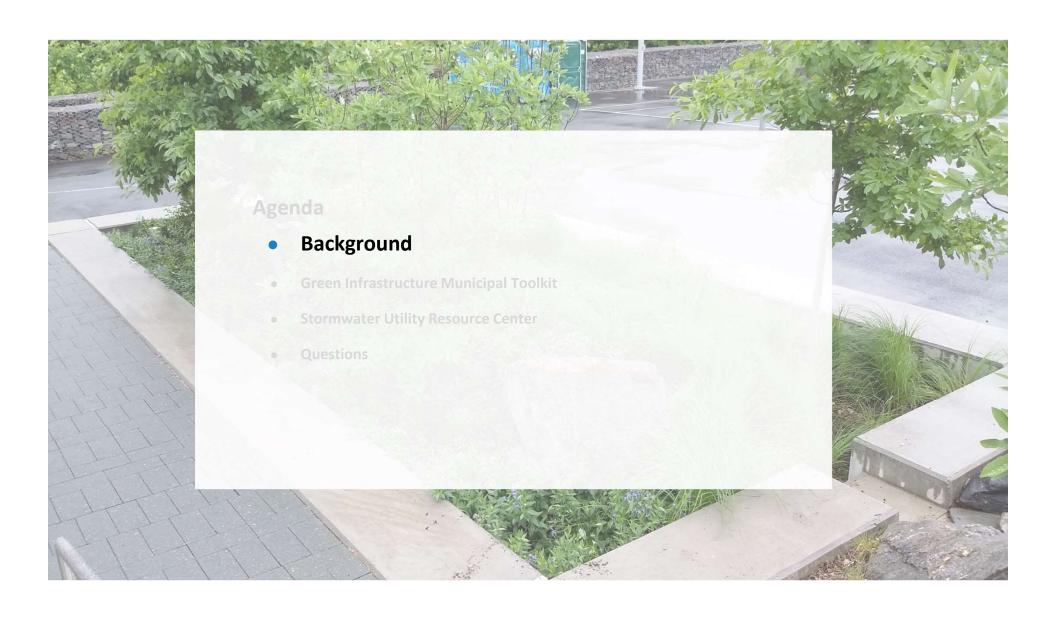
Stormwater: Tools to Help Municipalities Weather the Storm

November 16, 2021

Diane SchrauthPolicy Director
New Jersey Future





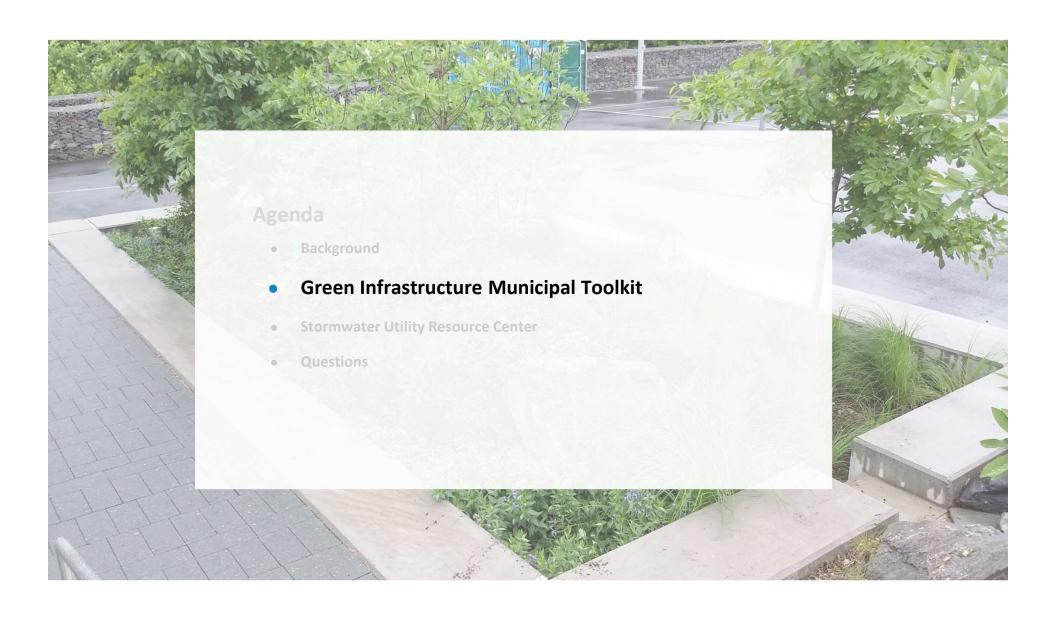












Enhanced Model Stormwater Ordinance

- 1. Redefine the threshold for "major development." Reducing the threshold to trigger management of stormwater for major developments will include more development projects, capturing more stormwater. Towns that are more dense may wish to use even smaller thresholds.
- 2. Add a definition and requirements for "minor development." This will require additional, smaller sites to use GI. The requirements for minor development are less stringent than the requirements for major development.
- 3. Require stormwater management on existing impervious surfaces, not just new. To add a requirement for GI in redevelopment projects, municipalities can expand the definition of "regulated impervious surface" to include "all impervious surface within the project area" instead of the "net increase of impervious surface." Regulating existing impervious surfaces includes redevelopment sites, which will address longstanding runoff issues from existing development. Not taking this step will allow historical polluted runoff to continue to exist.
- **4.** Require infiltration of a specific volume of stormwater onsite. Requiring the infiltration of a specific volume of stormwater will increase the amount of clean stormwater returned to the ground and reduce runoff. Decreased runoff will lower the flood risk from frequent, small storms.
- **5. Reduce "maximum contributory drainage areas."** Each GI best management practice (BMP), such as a rain garden or pervious pavement, is designed to receive stormwater runoff from a specified area. Reducing the drainage area for each BMP will prevent the BMPs from becoming overloaded and will increase the number of BMPs used in each development.





INTRODUCING YOUR ONLINE, ONE-STOP GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE RESOURCE

GITOOLKIT.NJFUTURE.ORG





Check out our Green Infrastructure Toolkit!



Home *

NJ Stormwater Rules *

Plan *

Implement *

Sustain *

Resources

FROM STORMWATER TO CLEAN WATER Prevent pollution. Reduce flooding. Improve your community.

Stormwater runoff causes flooding and flushes contaminants into waterways. This contributes to 90 percent of New Jersey's rivers, streams and lakes being polluted. As a municipal leader, **you have the power to improve your community's response to water challenges and use green infrastructure to mitigate flooding and reduce water pollution.**

GETTING STARTED →

Benefits of Green Infrastructure



Economic

- Reduced construction costs and longterm cost savings for public and private development by reducing the quantity of pavement, curbs and gutters
- Less damage and lower cost impacts from localized flooding
- Higher property values through improved community aesthetics

Read More



Environmental

- Keeps polluted water out of creeks, lakes, and rivers; improves water quality by filtering pollutants
- Increases groundwater and aquifer recharge
- Improves air quality through reduction in greenhouse gases

Read More



Community/Public Health

- Meets the public's growing demand for sustainable communities
- Cooler air: reduced urban heat island effect through evaporation and tree canopy cover
- Dedicated open space provides opportunities for passive and active recreation

Read More

What Can You Do?

Plan

Whether your town is starting from scratch or looking to move to the next level with green infrastructure, smart planning is a must. Chart your course with guidance and tools found here.

Learn More >

Implement

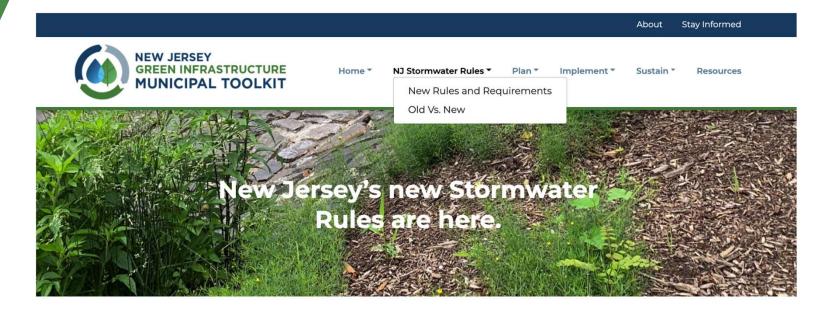
Green infrastructure isn't rocket science, but proper design, construction and maintenance – all essential to long-term success – requires a different approach. This section of the toolkit provides the tools needed and practical applications of implementing green infrastructure within your municipality.

Learn More >

Sustain

Like all infrastructure, green infrastructure requires monitoring and maintenance in order to function properly over the long term. This section of the toolkit will provide operations, maintenance, and monitoring guidance, as well as ways to alert and engage your community about the benefits of green infrastructure.

Learn More >



Green Infrastructure is now a requirement. What do municipalities need to know about NJ's amended stormwater rules?

Enhanced Model Stormwater Ordinance

- Redefine the threshold for "major development."
- Add a definition and requirements for "minor development."
- Require stormwater management on redevelopment projects, not just new development.
- Require infiltration of a specific volume of stormwater onsite.
- Reduce "maximum contributory drainage areas."



Funding

There are many programs and opportunities listed below, ranging from \$10,000 to \$5 million, that can help fund green infrastructure projects. Sorting by project type, funding type or eligible activities will narrow your search and make it easier to see and digest what's available.



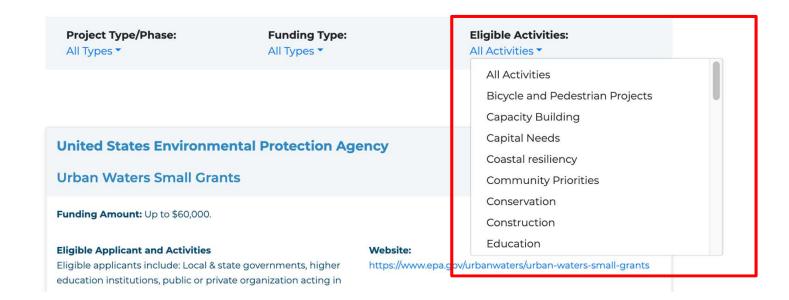
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Home *

NJ Stormwater Rules *

Plan *

Implement *

Stay Informed.

Sustain *

Resources

Let us know how to reach you with new information and updates. All feedback welcome!

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New Jersey Future

16 W. Lafayette St. Trenton, NJ 08608

njfuture@njfuture.org

(609) 393-0008

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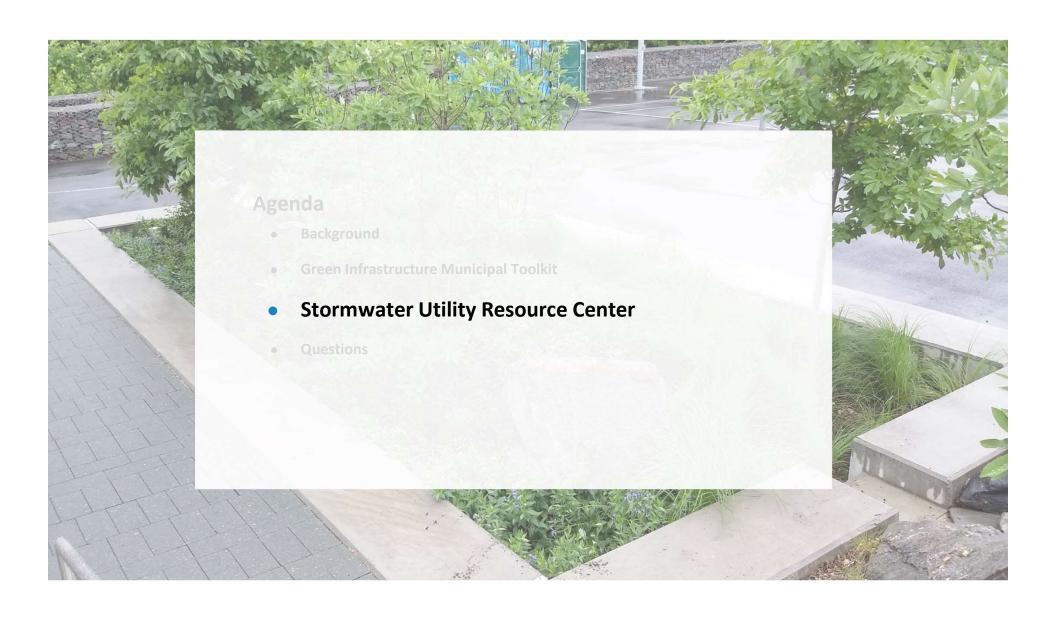
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Why a Stormwater Utility?

Establish a Stormwater Utility

Stay Informed

Resources



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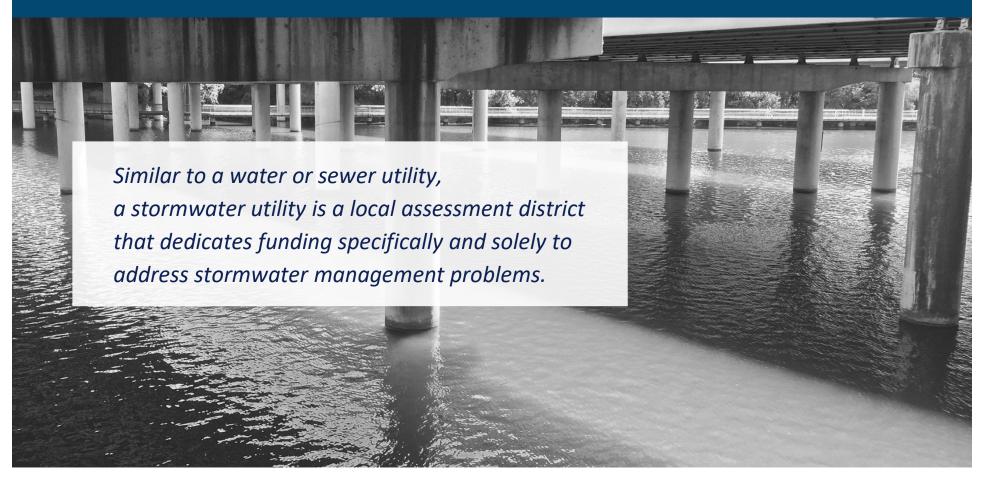
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What is the purpose of the resource center?



To provide municipal and county officials and utilities with the tools to help them determine if a stormwater utility is right for their community.

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To educate the public on stormwater utility basics.



To provide an ongoing repository for the latest information on stormwater utilities.

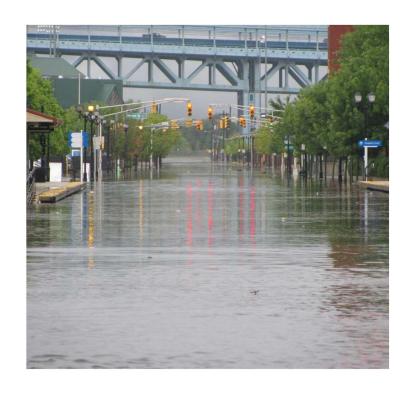
Stormwater Utility Advisory Council

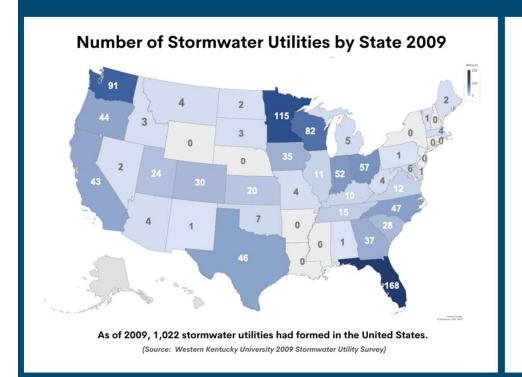
- Municipal Engineers
- Financial and Engineering Consultants
- Regional Authority Executive
- County Planner
- Borough Administrator
- Attorney
- Environmental Advocates
- NJDEP

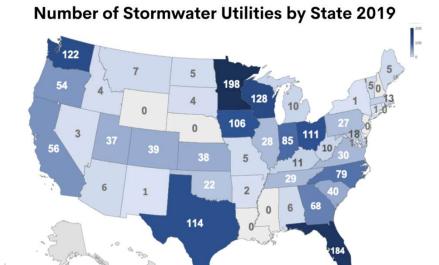


Clean Stormwater & Flood Reduction Act

- New Jersey's law allows, but does not require, local governments to establish stormwater utilities.
- If established, stormwater utilities must collect fees based on the amount of stormwater a property generates.
- Utilities can be established by municipalities, counties, groups of municipalities, and sewerage and improvement authorities.
- Funds generated from the fees are dedicated solely to stormwater management and cannot be used for any other purposes.







As of 2019, 1,716 stormwater utilities had formed in the United States.

(Source: Western Kentucky University 2009 Stormwater Utility Survey)



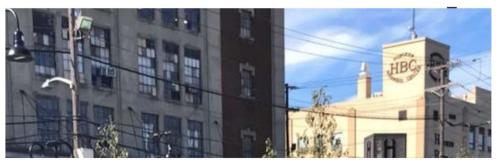


Resources



Q

Home About Why Stormwater Matters v Why a Stormwater Utility? v Establish a Stormwater Utility v Stay Informed Resources



Stormwater Resources for Your Community

Overviews

- New Jersey Future Stormwater Utilities at a Glance
- New Jersey Future Stormwater Utilities Fact Sheet
- New Jersey Future Stormwater Utilities Steps For Local Implementation
- 2018 Stormwater Utility Survey, Black & Veatch Management Consulting, LLC
- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Stormwater Utilities Guidance
- Western Kentucky University 2019 Stormwater Utilities Survey

- Overviews
- Legal
- Financial
- Public Outreach
- Case Studies
- Mapping/Impervious Cover
- Climate/Flooding
- Water Environment Federation (WEF) Tables

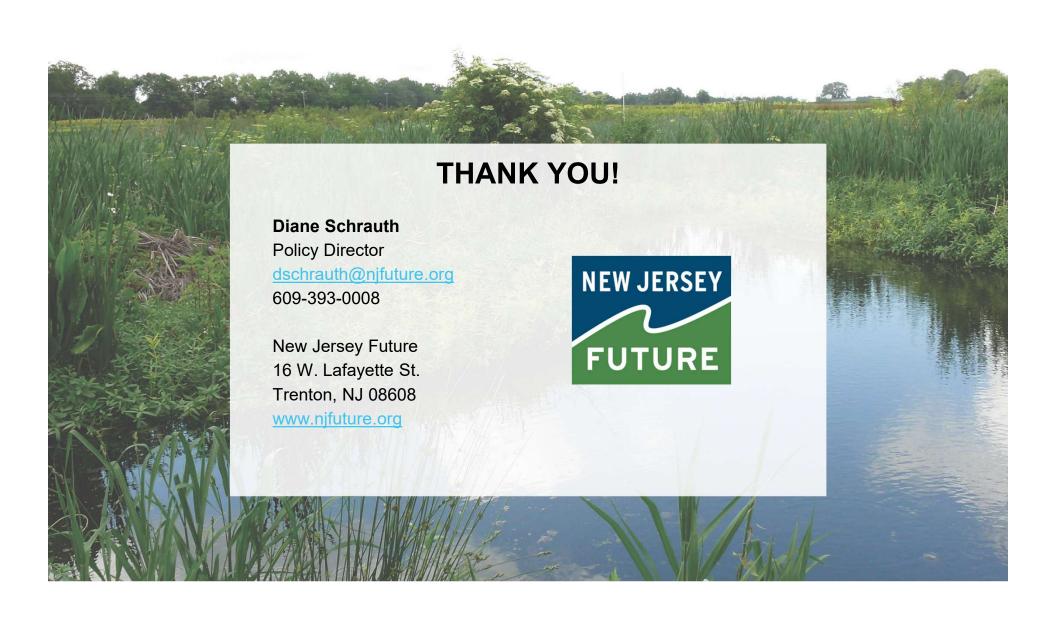




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