OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN UPDATE: CONSERVATION AND STEWARDSHIP

County of Sussex



Technical Report I: Land Preservation

Water Resource Priorities



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OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN UPDATE: CONSERVATION AND STEWARDSHIP

for COUNTY of SUSSEX

Technical Report I: Land Preservation

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WATER RESOURCE MODELING

Accompanying the *Sussex County Open Space and Recreation Plan Update* are three *Technical Reports* which include the results of the detailed ArcGIS mapping analysis run to model water resources and prioritize land for preservation and stewardship. These reports are as follows:

- ✓ Technical Report I Land Preservation (*Maps 1-13*)
- ✓ Technical Report II Land Stewardship (*Maps A-I*)
- ✓ Technical Report III Analysis and Recommendations (*Maps I-IV*)

Each report contains a table detailing the metrics, data, and mapping for the water resource areas studied in Sussex County. The final report includes a table detailing the priority lands for preservation, as identified by the water resource model in Sussex County. These are identified on a parcel basis and are ranked by their proximity to already preserved lands. This table, along with the accompanying mapping, provides the tools by which the County Open Space Committee, Board of Chosen Freeholders, and local officials can target their efforts to protect lands in Sussex County – focusing on those properties that support the water resources integral to the County and expand existing public open spaces.

Technical Report I - Land Preservation

The following 13 maps illustrate characteristics used to identify targets for protection of the water resources in Sussex County. Each map targets a defining characteristic important to water quality and/or quantity. These are defined in greater detail on the accompanying table and in the Plan Update.

Maps 1-5 identify the hydrologic characteristics within the Sussex County.

Maps 6-9 and Map 3 identify characteristics protecting stream and aquifer quality.

Maps 10-13 identify the characteristics of aquatic ecosystem functions in Sussex County.

Map 1 identifies the areas of ground water recharge areas within stressed watersheds, which make up 3% of the county.

Map 2 illustrates prime recharge areas that provide flows to surface waters and wells. These account for 31.26% of the county.

Map 3 identifies forest cover (including wooded wetlands) which makes up 63.29% of the county.

Map 4 shows where Sussex County's wetlands are located and that they make up 13.6% of the total acres of the county.

Map 5 identifies flood hazards or floodprone areas, which make up 14.6% of the county.

Map 6 identifies riparian areas throughout the county which make up 25.86% of the total acreage.

Map 7 identifies soluble carbonate rocks, to illustrate areas that are at a higher risk of water contamination. These areas make up 24.03% of the county.

Map 8 shows where public community water supply wells are located, as well as time buffer zones for 2, 5, and 12 year travel to the well. These zones make up 2.95%, 3.46%, and 6.17% of Sussex County respectively, with a total of 12.57%.

Map 9 identifies source water areas targeting land where water flows into the public water supply. These areas make up 6.11% of the county's total acreage.

Map 10 identifies undeveloped riparian areas of headwater streams in Sussex County, totaling 17.84%.

Map 11 identifies the unique and unusual aquatic habitats. The different categories are; potential vernal habitat, vernal habitat, high elevation water bodies, and those high elevation water bodies with a 300 foot buffer. Each makes up 11.88%, 7.03%, 0.77%, and 2.18% of the county respectively.

Map 12 shows the aquatic habitats for threatened and endangered species, which is 1.03% of the county.

Map 13 shows wetlands habitat for threatened and endangered species, which is 12.99% of the county.

Table 1 includes the acreages for each of the water resource characteristics described and shown on *Maps 1 – 13*.

Мар	Acres	Percent of County
Map 1: Stressed Watersheds: Current Utilization	Adree	county
Significant Recharge Areas (70% Threshold)	10,301.62	3.00%
		7.03%
Stressed Watershed (based on 25% of Low Flow Margin)	24,116.24	7.03%
Map 2: Prime Recharge Areas	107,236.07	31.26%
Map 3: Forest Cover (Include Wooded Wetlands)	217,112.44	63.29%
Map 4: Wetlands	46,644.01	13.60%
Map 5: Flood Hazards & Floodprone Areas	50,094.28	14.60%
Map 6: Riparian Areas	88,697.73	25.86%
	,	
Map 7: Soluble Carbonate Rocks	82,421.35	24.03%
Map 8: Public Wellhead Protection Areas		
2 Year Time of Travel	10,110.31	2.95%
5 Year Time of Travel	11,854.09	3.46%
12 Year Time of Travel	21,159.70	6.17%
Total	43,124.10	12.57%
Map 9: Source Water Areas	20,961.38	6.11%
Map 10: Headwaters and Riparian Areas		
Headwaters	61,203.65	17.84%
Riparian Areas (Total)	88,697.73	25.86%
	00,001110	2010070
Map 11: Unique & Unusual Aquatic Habitats		
Potential Vernal Habitat	40,763.71	11.88%
Vernal Habitat	24,128.51	7.03%
High Elevation Water Bodies	2,628.56	0.77%
High Elevation Water Bodies (include 300 feet buffer)	7,493.29	2.18%
Map 12: Aquatic Habitats for Threatened & Endangered		
Species	3,531.91	1.03%
Map 13: Wetland Habitat for Threatened & Endangered		
Species	44,555.02	12.99%

Table 1. Water Resources in Sussex County (Acreages)

Water Priorities for Land Preservation in Sussex County

The Sussex County Open Space Plan includes a set of maps that provide information about important water-related characteristics. The following table provides the three "focus" areas, measurable characteristics, purpose, metrics and data. Each "focus" has an equal weight, and each "characteristic" within the focus area has an equal weight.

Within each Focus Area – the individual characteristics are given an equal weight. The map for each polygon reflects areas that may have a weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. The overall map may be a combination of the three focus maps, with scores of 1 to 15, or a gradation of scores to allow for more flexibility in how the information is used. The user will be able to use the maps individually, or together – depending on the purpose. The scores are based on polygons and not on individual properties. Properties can be evaluated on a weighted-average basis or other method.

weight	Characteristics	Purpose	Metrics and Data	Мар		
	Focus Area 1. Pro	Focus Area 1. Protecting the Resources – Hydrology				
1	ldentify hydrologically stressed watersheds	Place higher priority on protection of recharge areas in HUC11s with highest water demands.	Stressed watersheds, using 25% of Low Flow Margin setting in DGS14-1 Computer Workbook Investigating Water Availability in New Jersey on a Watershed Management Area Basis HUC 11 (watershed) basis – based on surface water (other than reservoir-supported) and groundwater withdrawal Recharge areas only (provide 70% of the recharge) in those watersheds that are using 85% of their allocation	Map 1. Stressed Watersheds: Current Utilization Greater than 85% of Available Water		
1	Preserve Prime Recharge Areas	Recharge provides flows to surface waters <u>and</u> to wells. Critical to flow of trout streams.	Define "prime" as the best recharge areas comprising 40% of drought flow: Baseline measurement was the 1960s drought of record Recharge Areas (NJGS Method GSR32) and DGS02-3 Ground- Water Recharge for New Jersey Using the groundwater recharge mapping and HUC 14 (subwatershed) delineations, PGWRA are the lands with the highest recharge rates that in aggregate provide 40% of the total HUC14 recharge	Map 2. Prime Recharge Areas		
1	Preserve Forest Area	Forest cover results in less runoff, more even stream flows, higher water quality	Total forest cover (focus is on hydrology, core forest is less of an issue here than under ecosystem protection) – includes forested wetlands NJDEP 2012 LULC	Map 3. Forest Cover		

weight	Characteristics	Purpose	Metrics and Data	Мар
1	Preserve Wetlands	Removing potential for loss of hydrologic function due to nearby development; resolve land use conflicts	Presence/absence of wetlands – includes forested wetlands NJDEP 2012 LULC – Anderson Classes 2140, 2150, 6200 series	Map 4.Wetlands
1	Preserve Floodplains	Removing potential for loss of hydrologic function due to floodplain modification; resolve land use conflicts	 Presence/absence of floodplains 2011 DFIRM (Final) – FEMA 1% (100 year) flood plain NJDEP Floodprone Mapping from 1996 LULC (USGS derivation) 	Map 5. Flood Hazard and Floodprone Areas
	Focus Area 2. Pr	otecting the Resources – S	tream and Aquifer Quality	
1	Maintain Forest Area	Forest cover results in higher water quality.	Total forest cover (the focus here is on water quality, and so core forest is less of an issue here than under ecosystem protection)	Map 3. Forest Cover
1	Maintain Riparian Areas	Critical habitat types for shading of streams (important for trout production streams), filtering of sediment	 Riparian Area evaluation (using a method similar to Raritan Basin Watershed Management Plan, or TNC Active River Area approach), predevelopment (approximate) and 2012: Water bodies (NJDEP 2012) If associated with a water body: Floodprone Areas (NJDEP 1996) and FEMA DFIRM 1% (100 year) flood plain Riparian Soils (hydric or alluvial, and less than 18 inch seasonal depth to high water table – NRCS SSURGO 2014) Wetlands (NJDEP LULC 2012) Wetlands Transition Areas (Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act rules, stream classifications, T&E species) Stream buffers – wildlife passage corridors, 300 feet on either side of streams that are 3rd order or greater, 150 feet on either side for 1st or 2nd order streams Remove isolated wetlands, floodprone areas, and water bodies (including vernal pools) Remove developed lands per 2012 LULC Anderson codes 	Map 6.Riparian Areas

weight	Characteristics	Purpose	Metrics and Data	Мар
1	Karst Topography	Areas with active dissolution of limestone bedrock are at higher risk of contamination	 Limestone bedrock outcrops – surficial bedrock geology for limestone and dolomite (Note: Karst topography identification not available per NJGS) 	Map 7.Soluble Carbonate Rocks
1	Preserve Wellhead Protection Areas	Wellhead protection areas provide the bulk of water to wells within a 12-year time period.	 NJDEP 2011 Tier 1 (2-year), 2 (5-year) and 3 (12-year) time of travel Note: Andover wells are on map, Branchville wells not completed DGS02-2 Well Head Protection Areas for Public Community Water Supply Wells in New Jersey DGS04-5 Well Head Protection Areas For Public Non-Community Water Supply Wells In New Jersey. Not included on the map, GIS does not exist 	Map 8. Public Wellhead Protection Areas
1	Surface Water Reservoir Protection	Protecting lands that flow to the public water supply	 Morris Lake (Sparta), Lake Rutherford /Colesville Reservoir (in Wantage), Pequannock River Watershed (City of Newark), Rockaway River Watershed (Jersey City), Lake Hopatcong is a major recreational area, and an emergency water supply source Included Lake Shawnee and Lake Winona within Lake Hopatcong watershed Lake Rutherford/Colesville Reservoir: Source Water Assessment Report for Sussex Borough – Lake Rutherford is the storage location and drains into Colesville Reservoir where it is held (www.nj.gov/cgi-bin/dep/swap/swapdata2.pl?psid=1921001) Reservoir drainage areas (Rutgers CRSSA) data 	Map 9. Source Water Areas

weight	Characteristics	Purpose	Metrics and Data	Мар	
	Focus Area 3. Protecting Aquatic Ecosystem Functions.				
1.25	Protect Headwaters to Streams	First and Second Order streams. Protects downstream flows, quality, ecosystems. Highly vulnerable.	 1st and 2nd Order Streams: Riparian Areas associated with 1st/2nd order streams, selecting those that are not developed Headwaters stream identification NJDEP stream hydrography. Headwaters riparian delineations using the method in #2. Identification of undeveloped, non-preserved headwaters riparian areas 	Map 10. Headwaters and Riparian Areas	
1.25	Preserve Unique and Unusual Aquatic Habitats	 Calcareous (limestone) fens (unusually high pH) Sinkhole ponds Mountain lakes Vernal pools 	 2003 Sussex OSRP – data cannot be confirmed, will not be mapped 2003 Sussex OSRP – data cannot be confirmed, will not be mapped NJDEP LULC for lakes at higher altitudes (above 1,000 feet) NJDEP vernal pool mapping (2012 Landscape Project 3.1) 	Map 11. Unique and Unusual Aquatic Habitats	
1.25	Maintain Riparian Areas	 Riparian areas are critical for providing food sources to aquatic habitats, quality protection and shading. 	 Riparian Area evaluation as above. Landscape Project mapping of habitat for T&E species that are closely associated with open waters (Information provided by TNC for T&E) 	Map 12. Aquatic Habitats for Threatened and Endangered Species	
1.25	Preserve Wetlands	 Wetlands themselves are important aquatic and transitional ecosystems, including T&E species. 	 Wetlands identification as above Landscape Project mapping of habitat for T&E species that are closely associated with wetlands and forested wetlands 	Map 13. Wetlands Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species	

























