

Gloucester County Stormwater Management Plan

Figure No. 9

DATA INFORMATION

Note:
All listed data has been displayed "as-is", with no alterations, with the exception of the Category One Stream Segment and subsequent Category One Buffer Areas which were derived from the Surface Water Quality Standards.

<p>Gloucester County Open Space</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> Civil Solutions; Adams, Rehmann, and Heggan, Assoc. Inc.</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> Currently Unpublished</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data contains all the open space areas for Gloucester County, NJ, as defined by the MODIV tax data created by Civil Solutions. Property Class Codes were evaluated to show public properties.</p>
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<p>NJDEP 2004 Integrated Report Results for Conventionals in Non-Tidal Rivers</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Water Assessment Team</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> March, 2003</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data represents the 2004 Integrated Report final assessment results for conventionals, aquatic life, metals, toxics, fish advisories, and shellfish harvesting for rivers in New Jersey. Also included are data for location of the rivers, monitoring station where data came from, and parameters listed on the 1998 303(d) list (for conventionals, metals, and toxics only).</p>

<p>NJDEP 2004 Integrated Report Results for Lakes</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Water Assessment Team (WAT)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> June, 2004</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data represents the 2004 Integrated Report final assessment results for aquatic life and recreation designated uses as well as fish advisories and eutrophication assessments of lakes. The assessments are based on data from the NJDEP Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries, local and county health departments, and NJDEP Clean Lakes Program.</p>
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<p>NJDEP Existing Water Quality Stations in New Jersey</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Land Use Management (LUM), Water Monitoring & Standards, Bureau of Freshwater Biological Monitoring (BFBM)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> May 12th, 2003</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data represents sampling points for the EWQ (Existing Water Quality) project at NJDEP. The EWQ Network was designed to provide supplemental data for water quality for the entire state.</p>
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<p>NJDEP Wetlands of Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem counties, New Jersey, 1986</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM), Bureau of Geographic Information and Analysis (BGIA)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> November 1st, 1999</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This is a graphical representation of this county's wetlands data and it contains all the tidal and non-tidal wetlands as of 1986. It was created by reselecting wetlands out of this county's 1986 LULC (land use/land cover) data. This was done so that this new data would contain both tidal and non-tidal wetlands.</p>
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<p>NJDEP Streams of Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem counties, New Jersey (1:24000)</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM), Bureau of Geographic Information and Analysis (BGIA)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> November 1st, 1998</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data represents the streams of Atlantic County, New Jersey. The hydrography stream network for this county was generated as a line ArcInfo coverage from USGS 1:24,000 Digital Line Graph(DLG) files, with subsequent editing and updating.</p>
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<p>NJDEP State Owned, Protected Open Space and Recreation Areas in New Jersey</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Green Acres</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> 1995</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data set contains protected open space and recreation areas owned in fee simple interest by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Types of property in this data layer include parcels such as parks, forests, historic sites, natural areas and wildlife management areas. The data was derived from a variety of source maps including tax maps, surveys and even hand-drafted boundary lines on USGS topographic maps. These source materials vary in scale and level of accuracy. Due to the varied mapped sources and methods of data capture, this data set is limited in its ability to portray all open space lands accurately, particularly the parcels purchased prior to 1991.</p>

<p>NJDEP Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for Eutrophication Lakes</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Bureau of Environmental Analysis and Restoration (BEAR)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> September 29th, 2003</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> The pollutant of concern for the Eutrophic Lake TMDLs is phosphorus. Phosphorus is an essential nutrient for plants and algae, but is considered a pollutant when it stimulates excessive plant and algae growth. Overgrown vegetation and algae blooms in lakes can prevent recreational use for fishing and swimming. In severe cases, plant and algae die-off can deplete oxygen in the lake raising the potential for killing fish in the lake. Potential sources of phosphorus include discharges from sewage treatment plants, combined sewer overflows and stormwater runoff. As stormwater flows over the land, it may pick up phosphorus. Phosphorus contributions to stormwater runoff are calculated based on land uses within the lake's watershed.</p>

<p>NJDEP Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for Fecal Streams</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Bureau of Environmental Analysis and Restoration (BEAR)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> September 29th, 2003</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> The pollutant of concern for these Stream TMDLs is pathogens, the presence of which is indicated by elevated concentrations of fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform concentrations were found to exceed New Jersey's Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS), published at N.J.A.C. 7-9B et seq., for the segments identified in the Reports. In accordance with Section 305(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the State of New Jersey developed the 2002 Integrated List of Waterbodies, addressing the overall water quality of the State's waters and identifying impaired waterbodies for which Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) may be necessary. As reported in the 2002 Integrated List of Waterbodies, also identified is the river miles and management response associated with each listed segment. All of these waterbodies have a high priority ranking, as described in the 2002 Integrated List of Waterbodies.</p>
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<p>NJDEP Flood-Prone Areas of Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties, NJ</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM), Bureau of Geographic Information and Analysis (BGIA)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> February 1st, 1996</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> The flood-prone areas have been delineated through the use of readily available information on past floods rather than from detailed surveys and inspections. In general, the delineated areas are for natural conditions and do not take into consideration the possible effects of existing or proposed flood control structures except where those effects could be evaluated. Flood areas have been identified for: (1) urban areas where the upstream drainage basin exceeds 25 square miles, (2) rural areas in humid regions where the upstream drainage basin exceeds 100 square miles, (3) rural areas where in semiarid regions where the upstream drainage basin exceeds 250 square miles, and (4) smaller drainage basins, depending on topography and potential use of the flood plains.</p>

<p>Category One Stream Segments and Buffer Areas <i>Derived from: NJDEP Surface Water Quality Standards of New Jersey Civil Solutions Query: ("ANTIDEG" = "C"), Buffer = 300</i></p> <p><u>Originator:</u> NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Landuse Management, Bureau of Freshwater & Biological Monitoring</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> August 4th, 2005</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data is a digital representation of New Jersey's Surface Water Quality Standards in accordance with "Surface Water Quality Standards for New Jersey Waters" as designated in N.J.A.C. 7-9 B. The Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS) establish the designated uses to be achieved and specify the water quality (criteria) necessary to protect the State's waters. Designated uses include potable water, propagation of fish and wildlife, recreation, agricultural and industrial supplies, and navigation. These are reflected in use classifications assigned to specific waters. The linework has been broken/alterd to reflect the location written in the standards text. When interpreting the surface water quality standards, the Surface Water Quality Standards regulations at N.J.A.C. 7-9B always take precedence. The GIS layer is supplemental only and is not legally binding.</p>

<p>NJDEP Open Water Areas of Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem counties, New Jersey 1986 (1:24000)</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM), Bureau of Geographic Information and Analysis (BGIA)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> November 1st, 1998</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data contains all the open water areas for this county as of 1986. Open water areas such as lakes, ponds, tidal waters, reservoirs, bays, etc., are included. This file was created by reselecting the water series out of its LULC (land use/land cover) data. The following reselect was performed on LULC in ArcView to create this data: land_use greater than 5000 and land_use less than 6000 (the numeric codes refer to the Anderson classification system, and represent all codes that refer to bodies of water). Non-open water wetlands polygons can be found in the county's "Wetlands" data and the streams in its "Streams" data.</p>

<p>New Jersey 2002 High Resolution Orthophotography (MrSID format)</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> State of New Jersey Office of Information Technology, Office of Geographic Information Systems</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> July 31st, 2003</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> Digital color infrared (CIR) orthophotography of New Jersey in State Plane NAD83 Coordinates, U.S. Survey Feet. The digital orthophotography was produced at a scale of 1:2400 (1"=200') with a 1 foot pixel resolution. Digital orthophotography combines the image characteristics of a photograph with the geometric qualities of a map. Digital orthophotography is a process which converts aerial photography from an original photo negative to a digital product that has been positionally corrected for camera lens distortion, vertical displacement and variations in aircraft altitude and orientation. Aerial photography of the entire State of New Jersey was captured during February-April, 2002. The ortho-rectification process achieved a +/-4.0 ft. horizontal accuracy at a 95% confidence level, National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA). This dataset consists of 5000' x 5000' files in MrSID format with a 15:1 compression ratio. The files were produced utilizing MrSID Geospatial Edition 1.4 and are approximately 5 MB in size.</p>

<p>New Jersey Geologic Survey - DGS02-3: Ground-Water Recharge for New Jersey</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> Mark French, NJGS/BGWRE</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> Currently Unpublished Material</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> An estimation of ground-water recharge for Atlantic County. Ground-water recharge is estimated using the NJGS methodology from NJ Geological Survey Report GSR-32 "A Method for Evaluation of Ground-Water-Recharge Areas in New Jersey. Land-use/land-cover, soil and municipality-based climatic data were combined and used to produce an estimate of ground-water recharge in inches/year. Recharge was then ranked by volume (billions of gallons/year) using natural breaks in the percentage of total volume.</p>
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<p>NJDEP AMNET Reference Sites with Ecoregion Sections for New Jersey</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Watershed Management, Water Monitoring Management, Bureau of Freshwater Biological Monitoring</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> February 26th, 2000</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data represents reference sites for the AMNET project at NJDEP. The NJDEP AMNET database supplied the list of sites (ecoregion table). The locations were selected because they were minimally impacted, had sampling data for 4 seasons, and provided a good point of comparison for other sites.</p>

<p>STORET Water Quality Monitoring Stations</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), NJDEP Bureau of Freshwater Biological Monitoring</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> 2004</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> The STORET data maintains the locations of water quality monitoring stations from NJDEP's NJ STORET (Modernized) database. A station is a location at which a data collection event takes place, such a collection of a field sample, measurement of field parameters or evaluation of environmental habitats. NJ STORET maintains NJDEP's water quality monitoring data from January 1, 1999 to the present. Note: water quality monitoring data sampled prior to this date is stored in EPA's Legacy STORET database.</p>

<p>DVRPC Land Use for 2000 Gloucester County, New Jersey</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> March, 2004</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> Every five years, since 1990, the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission has produced a GIS Land Use layer for its 9-county region. In 2000, digital orthophotography was flown by DVRPC. Utilizing this orthophotography, all Land Use annotation and digitizing was performed on-screen, or "heads-up," a first at DVRPC. Digitizing was done using ESRI ArcGIS 8 software at a 1:2400 (1 inch = 200 feet) scale. An ArcGIS Personal GeoDatabase was created for each county in the DVRPC region. These Personal GeoDatabases were then exported to ESRI shapefiles for distribution to the public.</p>
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<p>NJDEP Urban Peregrine</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Fish Wildlife, Endangered Nongame Species Program (ENSP)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> October 23rd, 2001</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data set is a product of the Landscape Project, a pro-active, ecosystem-level approach to the long-term protection of imperiled and priority species and their important habitats in New Jersey. Peregrine falcon records have been separated into 2 types, urban and non-urban. Non-urban records are treated the same way they were in version 1.0. Nesting locations are buffered with a 1-km radius. Suitable emergent wetland patches that intersect with this buffer are designated as critical. In version 2.0 urban nesting locations are buffered with a 1-km radius. These urban peregrine buffers are no longer used to value patches, the urban peregrine buffer is a stand-alone GIS layer.</p>
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<p>NJDEP Grassland</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Fish Wildlife, Endangered Nongame Species Program (ENSP)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> October 23rd, 2004</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> The Grassland data depicts critical area maps for grassland -dependent species which are generated by selecting specific land-use classes from the NJDEP's LULC data set. This data set is a product of the Landscape Project, a pro-active, ecosystem-level approach to the long-term protection of imperiled and priority species and their important habitats in New Jersey. Version 1 was created by intersecting imperiled and priority species data with 1995 cover data derived from TM satellite imagery. This version (version 2) was created by intersecting imperiled and priority species data with NJDEP 1995/97 Land use/Land cover Update. The resulting data layer identifies, delineates and ranks (based on the conservation status of species present) habitat statewide. Each patch is coded for the number of sightings of priority, state threatened, state endangered and federally listed species present. The data is designed to be used for state and local planning, open space acquisition and land-use regulation.</p>

<p>NJDEP Beach</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Fish Wildlife, Endangered Nongame Species Program (ENSP)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> October 23rd, 2004</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> The Beach data depicts critical area maps for beach-dependent species which are generated by selecting specific land-use classes from the NJDEP's LULC data set. This data set is a product of the Landscape Project, a pro-active, ecosystem-level approach to the long-term protection of imperiled and priority species and their important habitats in New Jersey. Version 1 was created by intersecting imperiled and priority species data with 1995 cover data derived from TM satellite imagery. This version (version 2) was created by intersecting imperiled and priority species data with NJDEP 1995/97 Land use/Land cover Update. The resulting data layer identifies, delineates and ranks (based on the conservation status of species present) habitat statewide. Each patch is coded for the number of sightings of priority, state threatened, state endangered and federally listed species present. The data is designed to be used for state and local planning, open space acquisition and land-use regulation.</p>
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<p>NJDEP Emergent Wetland</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Fish Wildlife, Endangered Nongame Species Program (ENSP)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> October 23rd, 2004</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> The Emergent Wetland data depicts critical area maps for emergent species which are generated by selecting specific land-use classes from the NJDEP's LULC data set. This data set is a product of the Landscape Project, a pro-active, ecosystem-level approach to the long-term protection of imperiled and priority species and their important habitats in New Jersey. Version 1 was created by intersecting imperiled and priority species data with 1995 cover data derived from TM satellite imagery. This version (version 2) was created by intersecting imperiled and priority species data with NJDEP 1995/97 Land use/Land cover Update. The resulting data layer identifies, delineates and ranks (based on the conservation status of species present) habitat statewide. Each patch is coded for the number of sightings of priority, state threatened, state endangered and federally listed species present. The data is designed to be used for state and local planning, open space acquisition and land-use regulation.</p>

<p>NJDEP Forested Wetland</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Fish Wildlife, Endangered Nongame Species Program (ENSP)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> October 23rd, 2004</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> The Forested Wetland data depicts critical area maps for forest-dependent species which are generated by selecting specific land-use classes from the NJDEP's LULC data set. This data set is a product of the Landscape Project, a pro-active, ecosystem-level approach to the long-term protection of imperiled and priority species and their important habitats in New Jersey. Version 1 was created by intersecting imperiled and priority species data with 1995 cover data derived from TM satellite imagery. This version (version 2) was created by intersecting imperiled and priority species data with NJDEP 1995/97 Land use/Land cover Update. The resulting data layer identifies, delineates and ranks (based on the conservation status of species present) habitat statewide. Each patch is coded for the number of sightings of priority, state threatened, state endangered and federally listed species present. The data is designed to be used for state and local planning, open space acquisition and land-use regulation.</p>

<p>NJDEP Forest</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Fish Wildlife, Endangered Nongame Species Program (ENSP)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> October 23rd, 2004</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> The Forest data depicts critical area maps for forest-dependent species which are generated by selecting specific land-use classes from the NJDEP's LULC data set. This data set is a product of the Landscape Project, a pro-active, ecosystem-level approach to the long-term protection of imperiled and priority species and their important habitats in New Jersey. Version 1 was created by intersecting imperiled and priority species data with 1995 cover data derived from TM satellite imagery. This version (version 2) was created by intersecting imperiled and priority species data with NJDEP 1995/97 Land use/Land cover Update. The resulting data layer identifies, delineates and ranks (based on the conservation status of species present) habitat statewide. Each patch is coded for the number of sightings of priority, state threatened, state endangered and federally listed species present. The data is designed to be used for state and local planning, open space acquisition and land-use regulation.</p>

<p>NJDEP Wood Turtle</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Fish Wildlife, Endangered Nongame Species Program (ENSP)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> October 23rd, 2001</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data set is a product of the Landscape Project, a pro-active, ecosystem-level approach to the long-term protection of imperiled and priority species and their important habitats in New Jersey. 1) A 322 meter (0.2 miles) buffer is applied to all streams (NJDEP Streams of Blank County) within a one mile radius of each wood turtle sighting location. The buffers are clipped so that all areas being designated as critical wood turtle habitat are within one mile of a wood turtle sighting. 2) The NJDEP LULC layer is overlaid on the buffered areas. All areas classified as urban, with the exception of powerline corridors, are deleted from the buffered areas. 3) Next, the NJDEP Freshwater Wetlands layer is overlaid on the stream buffers, and all wetlands that are contiguous with the buffered areas are selected and clipped to only include wetlands within one mile of a sighting. Those wetlands are then merged into the stream buffers. 4) Lastly, a staff turtle biologist conducts a detailed inspection and revision of each resultant polygon to ensure biological accuracy. The wood turtle model is a stand-alone layer that is not used to value habitat patches.</p>

<p>NJDEP Bald Eagle Foraging</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Fish Wildlife, Endangered Nongame Species Program (ENSP)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> October 23rd, 2001</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data set is a product of the Landscape Project, a pro-active, ecosystem-level approach to the long-term protection of imperiled and priority species and their important habitats in New Jersey. All known bald eagle nests are recorded using GPS equipment. To run the model, all water polygons from the DEP LULC having an area greater than 8 hectares are converted to a 5 meter grid. A radius around the nest site is incrementally increased, one cell (5 m) at a time, until an area of 660 ha of open water has been identified. All emergent wetland patches within 90 meters of the identified water are selected. These emergent patches are merged with the identified open water to become the foraging habitat. A 90-meter buffer is applied to the identified foraging habitat to protect perching sites. In the previous version (1.0) all suitable habitat patches that intersected with the foraging habitat and 90-m buffer were designated as critical. In version 2.0 bald eagle foraging habitat, and its associated 90-meter buffer, is no longer used to value patches that intersect with it. The bald eagle foraging model is a stand-alone GIS layer.</p>

<p>NJDEP Bald Eagle Foraging</p> <p><u>Originator:</u> New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Fish Wildlife, Endangered Nongame Species Program (ENSP)</p> <p><u>Publication Date:</u> October 23rd, 2001</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This data set is a product of the Landscape Project, a pro-active, ecosystem-level approach to the long-term protection of imperiled and priority species and their important habitats in New Jersey. All known bald eagle nests are recorded using GPS equipment. To run the model, all water polygons from the DEP LULC having an area greater than 8 hectares are converted to a 5 meter grid. A radius around the nest site is incrementally increased, one cell (5 m) at a time, until an area of 660 ha of open water has been identified. All emergent wetland patches within 90 meters of the identified water are selected. These emergent patches are merged with the identified open water to become the foraging habitat. A 90-meter buffer is applied to the identified foraging habitat to protect perching sites. In the previous version (1.0) all suitable habitat patches that intersected with the foraging habitat and 90-m buffer were designated as critical. In version 2.0 bald eagle foraging habitat, and its associated 90-meter buffer, is no longer used to value patches that intersect with it. The bald eagle foraging model is a stand-alone GIS layer.</p>

Project Completed by:



for:

Gloucester County Improvement Authority
Freeholder Director
Stephen M. Sweeney, Liaison

