

Municipal Policies to Promote Green Infrastructure

Municipal Facilities

- Consider retrofitting government buildings with green infrastructure practices
- Utilize green infrastructure in road drainage practices

Ensure green infrastructure approach integrated into private development

- For disturbance >1 acre (>5 acre residential), full SWPPP is required, including post-construction stormwater control
- Chapter 3 of 2010 NYS Stormwater Design Manual:

Planners and designers must address this approach in a five-step process that involves site planning and stormwater management practice (SMP) selection. The five steps include:

- 1. site planning to preserve natural features and reduce impervious cover,
- 2. calculation of the water quality volume for the site,
- 3. incorporation of green infrastructure techniques and standard SMPs with Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv) capacity,
- 4. use of standard SMPs, where applicable, to treat the portion of water quality volume not addressed by green infrastructure techniques and standard SMPs with RRv capacity, and
- 5. design of volume and peak rate control practices where required.
- Planning Board should be involved in stormwater design

Remove barriers to sustainably designed sites

- Look for items in zoning, subdivision or highway code that might prevent sustainable design –
 Code & Ordinance Worksheet helpful
- New roads: width, curbs, drainage check required cross-sections in highway code
- Parking lots: number of parking spaces, area of parking spaces, shared parking, landscaping, land banking to allow smaller parking areas with room for future expansion if needed
- Rooftops: allow drainage to vegetated area, allow addition of rain barrels, allow flat roofs (for green roofs)

Consider requiring water quality provisions beyond those enforced by New York State

- Some towns are more stringent than NYS requirement groundwater recharge is often the driving force
 - Prohibit increase in total runoff volume, including smaller sites
 - o Restrict percentage impervious surface, restrict impervious in certain areas

Local regulations can preserve natural green infrastructure

- We often think of green infrastructure as constructed practices, but the cheapest and most dependable green infrastructure is often found naturally
- Identify and document natural green infrastructure
 - Conservation Advisory Council's role
- Consider protecting wetlands, stream buffers, floodplains and vegetated steep slopes
 - Wetlands NYS protects wetlands larger than 12.4 acres only
- Techniques: stream and wetland ordinances, stricter floodplain laws, overlay zones
- Related: preserve open space in zoning through clustering, incentivize infill development

Reminders:

- Balance fire and highway department needs (street width and design for plowing, emergency access)
- Balance protecting aquifer quality, preserving wildlife habitat, other environmental factors

Resources:

- Code & Ordinance Worksheet from NYS DEC Hudson River Estuary Program
 - o http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation-hudson-pdf/cownys.pdf
- Pace Land Use Law Center "Gaining Ground" database of local laws
 - o www.landuse.law.pace.edu/
- Dutchess Greenway Guides details on parking space sizes, etc.
 - o www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/Departments/Planning/17331.htm
- Hudson River Valley Greenway potential funding for code changes
 - o www.hudsongreenway.state.ny.us/GrantFunding/GrantsOverview.aspx
- Green Innovations Grant Program potential funding for constructing GI practices
 - o www.nysefc.org/Default.aspx?tabid=461
- Cornell Local Roads Program roadside ditch best practices
 - o www.clrp.cornell.edu/TechAssistance/Tip Sheets by Others/RoadsideDitches%201-11.pdf
- Model Ordinances for Aquifer Protection
 - o www.russellurban-mead.com/work.htm

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