

A
Community and
Watershed
Approach

Local Government
Planning and Zoning
Workshop

October 4, 2012

CDRPC and County Planning Departments





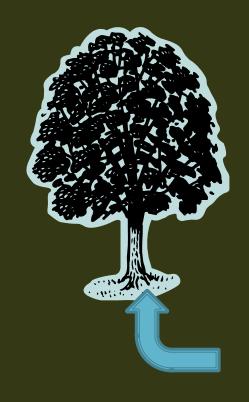
Basic Principles

- A. Progress consumes the natural world.
- B. Natural systems are natural healers.
- C. Planning can help balance A with B.

What is "green infrastructure"?

Green infrastructure is the interconnected system of natural lands, parks, waterways, farms, and historic areas that sustain Saratoga County's environmental health, economy, and quality of life. (From Saratoga County Green Infrastructure Plan.)

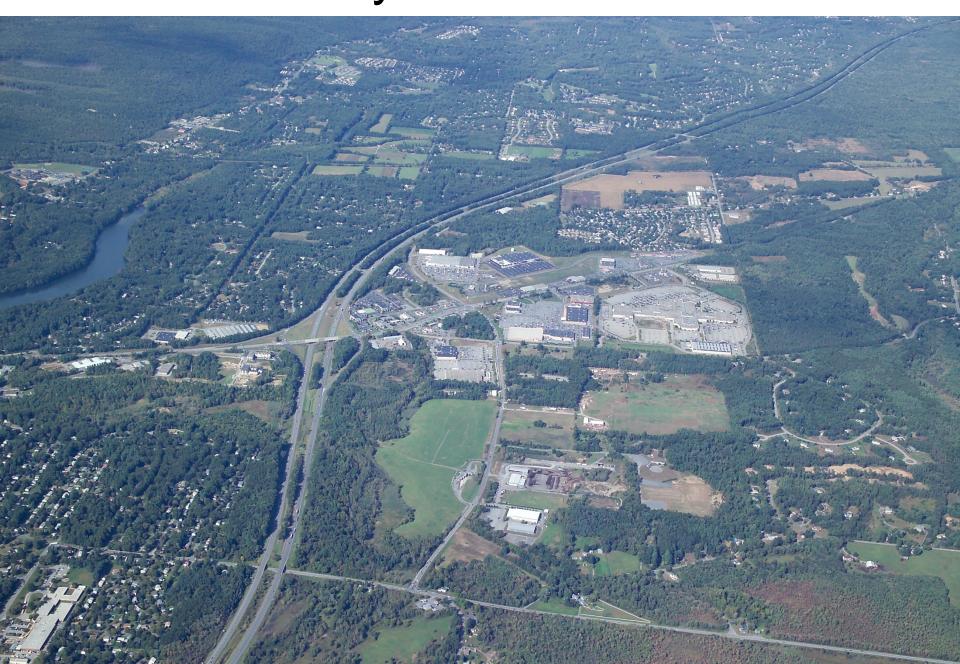
"Environmental services": an example





The maple pulls ground water up through soil, clarifies it, and gives it to us—clean, sweet and pure. Green infrastructure working for us.

Balance Gray Infrastructure...



With Green Infrastructure.



From grey infrastructure



To green infrastructure



NYSDOT wet pond, NYS Route 22, Westchester County (photo courtesy NYSDEC)

Help people deal with a river of change:



Prattsville home after Irene brought the Schoharie Creek to new levels.

Stormwater Management in Changing Times

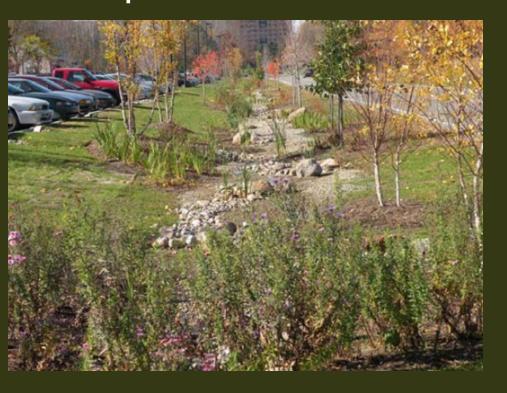
A question of perspective:

- Look beyond site-specific solutions.
- Recognize watershed/ecologic systems.
- Consider economies of scale.

Flooding may not be reduced if we fail to think big (we may control runoff but not rainfall.)



Site-specific treatments



Site-specific solutions are not the only answer . . .

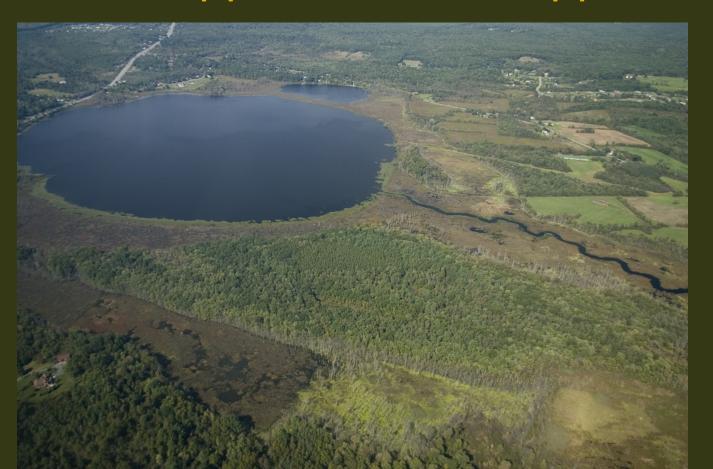
MS4

Municipal Separate
 Storm Sewer System

MS4 and construction permits — intended to mitigate pollutants from point sources.

Green infrastructure solutions can be a costeffective option—and encourages intermunicipal partnerships. Permitting Process—(is only one tool)

More emphasis is needed on watershedbased approaches and opportunities.



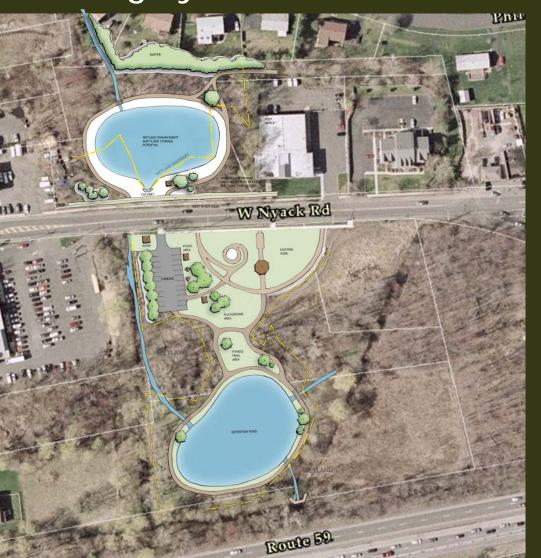
Incentives are needed:

To mitigate problems with wet weather overflow and combined and sanitary sewer systems.

Entice property managers to minimize storm runoff.

For land owners to protect and enhance green infrastructure resources.

Adding systems to address current problems:



Ideally, we can find ways to "incentivize" green infrastructure projects to create larger-scale watershed protection and enhancement areas more costeffectively.

A Bigger Perspective

A Watershed/Community-Based Approach:

- •Less expensive than "grey infrastructure".
- •Less wasteful of valuable real estate
- Enhanced fish and wildlife habitat values

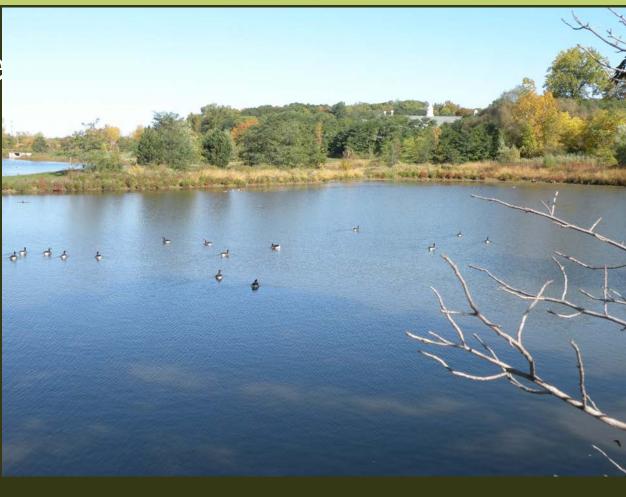




Positive example

Community
stormwater pond—
branch of
Irondequoit Creek in
Pittsford (Rochester)

- Fish and wildlife habitat
- Irrigation
- Stormwater management
- Town park



Uber-scale stormwater management

Sacandaga Reservoir—completed 1930: Protects the Hudson River Valley.



Suburban community setting: Conceptual master plan with green infrastrucure as central theme.



Emerging trends:

Stronger integration of stormwater management into planning at local, regional or watershed scale.

Recognizing economic benefits of watershedbased approaches and projects.

Legislative tools for incentivizing more comprehensive stormwater management projects.

Emerging Concept—Stormwater Utility District

Used in 39 other states. Treats stormwater as a distinct public management responsibility with costs and benefits accounted for more directly.

Has several advantages for communities—though needs NYS legislative approval to be enacted by municipalities.

Tool box: Designing for Green Streets

- Porous Concrete/Asphalt
- CU[™] Structural Soils
- Root Production Method Trees
- Rain Gardens (biofilters)
- Lighting Solar, LED, Inductive
- Street Furniture Recycled Materials



When it Rains, it Drains.

Stormwater runoff occurs when rain falls. This runoff causes increased pollution in rivers and streams, flash floods, and loss of rainwater that could otherwise replenish water tables and aquifers. Pervious concrete has a 15-25% void structure and allows 3-8 gallons of water per minute to pass through each square foot—accounting for far more than is generated during most rain events. Pervious concrete puts rainwater back in the ground where it belongs.









Table 1. Applications for Pervious Concrete

Low-volume pavements

Residential roads, alleys, and driveways

Sidewalks and pathways

Parking areas

Low water crossings

Tennis courts

Subbase for conventional concrete pavements

Patios

Artificial reefs

Slope stabilization

Well linings

Tree grates in sidewalks

Foundations / floors for greenhouses, fish hatcheries, aquatic amusement centers, and zoos

Hydraulic structures

Swimming pool decks

Pavement edge drains

Groins and seawalls

Noise barriers

Walls (including load-bearing)

Porous Asphalt and CU Structural Soils



Using Porous Asphalt and CU-Structural Soil®



Urban Horticulture Institute Cornell University Department of Horticulture 134A Plant Science Building Ithaca, NY 14853 www.hort.cornell.edu/UHI

Naturalized Snow Fence—Route 15 Montreal

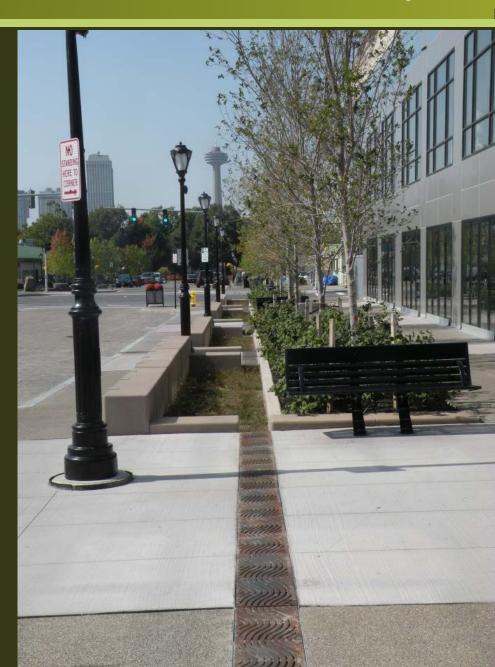


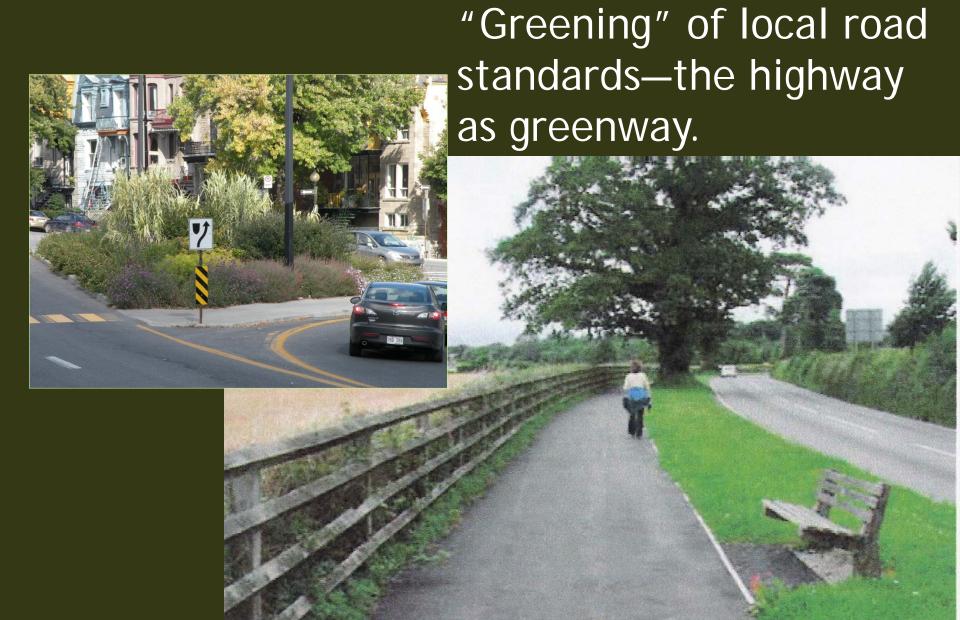
Green Roofs



Green Storm Drain

Niagara Falls, NY





Planning Tools

Open Space or Green Infrastructure Plan
All-Hazards Mitigation Plan
Watershed Protection/Management Plan
Sustainable Development Plan
Long-term Control Plan (combined sewers)
"Amenity Plan" (See Town of East Greenbush)

Implementation Tools

Cooperative Conservation Easements Stormwater Management/ Watershed Protection Law Design Guidelines or Standards Greening of Local Road Standards Conservation Subdivision Regulations Incentive Zoning **Green Infrastructure Grants**

New NYS law: Watershed Protection and Stormwater Planning in Towns

NYS Town Law Article 12 and Article 12A

Authorizes watershed protection improvement districts

Funding for stormwater treatment, wetland construction, etc.

- Adopting plans and specifications
- Finance costs associated with (MS4s)
- (Is not the same as a Stormwater Utility District.)



Clean water . . . priceless

Thank you.

For updated information

Contact: jbehan@behanplanning.com

rfeller@bsk.com (re: stormwater utility district)



