

# STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

## 281 Attachment 2

### Village of Port Chester

#### Schedule A2

**Green Infrastructure Techniques Acceptable for Runoff Reduction**  
**(From: New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, Table 3.2)**  
**[Added 2-22-2011 by L.L. No. 2-2011]**

Group	Practice	Description
<b>Runoff Reduction Techniques</b>	Conservation of natural areas	Retain the pre-development hydrologic and water quality characteristics of undisturbed natural areas, stream and wetland buffers by restoring and/or permanently conserving these areas on a site.
	Sheetflow to riparian buffers or filter strips	Undisturbed natural areas such as forested conservation areas and stream buffers or vegetated filter strips and riparian buffers can be used to treat and control stormwater runoff from some areas of a development project.
	Vegetated open swale	The natural drainage paths, or properly designed vegetated channels, can be used instead of constructing underground storm sewers or concrete open channels to increase time of concentration, reduce the peak discharge, and provide infiltration.
	Tree planting / tree box	Plant or conserve trees to reduce stormwater runoff, increase nutrient uptake, and provide bank stabilization. Trees can be used for applications such as landscaping, stormwater management practice areas, conservation areas and erosion and sediment control.
	Disconnection of rooftop runoff	Direct runoff from residential rooftop areas and upland overland runoff flow to designated pervious areas to reduce runoff volumes and rates.
	Stream daylighting for redevelopment projects	Stream daylight previously-culverted/piped streams to restore natural habitats, better attenuate runoff by increasing the storage size, promoting infiltration, and help reduce pollutant loads.
	Rain garden	Manage and treat small volumes of stormwater runoff using a conditioned planting soil bed and planting materials to filter runoff stored within a shallow depression.
	Green roof	Capture runoff by a layer of vegetation and soil installed on top of a conventional flat or sloped roof. The rooftop vegetation allows evaporation and evapotranspiration processes to reduce volume and discharge rate of runoff entering conveyance system.
	Stormwater planter	Small landscaped stormwater treatment devices that can be designed as infiltration or filtering practices. Stormwater planters use soil infiltration and biogeochemical processes to decrease stormwater quantity and improve water quality.
	Rain tank/cistern	Capture and store stormwater runoff to be used for irrigation systems or filtered and reused for non-contact activities.
	Porous pavement	Pervious types of pavements that provide an alternative to conventional paved surfaces, designed to infiltrate rainfall through the surface, thereby reducing stormwater runoff from a site and providing some pollutant uptake in the underlying soils.