1. **New Permit Term**  
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) will be renewing the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges, effective May 1, 2010. The new permit will be extended for a five (5) year term from May 1, 2010 to April 15, 2015.

2. **Adoption of Stormwater Runoff Reduction Practices**  
The new stormwater permit emphasizes the adoption of runoff reduction practices for the collection and treatment of stormwater. Stormwater runoff reduction practices are described below.

3. **Preservation of Natural Features and Conservation Design**  
Natural features improve water quality by filtering out pollutants naturally as well as by reducing water quantity. Runoff reduction practices, incorporating the following natural measures, include:

- Preservation of undisturbed areas and open space
- Preservation of wetlands and natural vegetated buffers
- Establishment of natural vegetated buffers along streams and around water bodies to reduce the encroachment of geese to these water bodies

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**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR STORMWATER COORDINATOR: VINCENT GARNOT AT:**

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4. Reduction of Impervious Cover
Impervious cover prevents water from infiltrating into the underlying soils. Techniques for the reduction of impervious cover include:

- Use of porous pavements for roads, parking lots and sidewalks
- Use of “Green Roofs” in new construction

5. Source Control for Stormwater Management
Management of stormwater as close to the source as possible reduces quantity of runoff and improves treatment of the stormwater. Source control methods include:

- Collection and treatment of stormwater at each building through a small “rain garden” installed adjacent to the building
- Minimization of large central stormwater collection and conveyance (underground piping systems) through the use of dry wells, infiltration devices

6. Site Treatment through Use of Green Stormwater Practices
Green stormwater practices help maintain a natural hydrologic cycle in the environment and reduce pollutant loading.

Typical green stormwater practices include:

- Use of wetlands and natural vegetated buffers/filter strips
- Use of bioretention and rain gardens
- Use of stormwater planters
- Use of rain barrel/cistern

7. New Construction/Restoration Projects
Planners and designers of all future construction and restoration projects will be required to address the following provisions in their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs):

- Address site planning to preserve natural features and reduce impervious cover
- Include water quality volume for the site
- Submit a calculation of runoff reduction volume by applying green infrastructure techniques
- Include the use of standard treatment practices where applicable
- Submit a calculation of volume and peak discharge control practices where required

8. Applicability to Stormwater Conveyance Upgrades
In addition to new construction/restoration projects, MS4s must incorporate runoff reduction practices to all routine upgrades to stormwater conveyance systems.