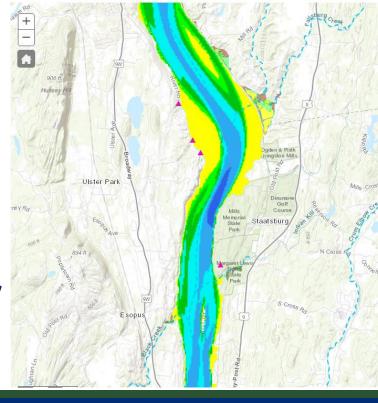


# Introduction to the Hudson Valley Natural Resource Mapper

**SENY Stormwater Conference** October 16, 2019



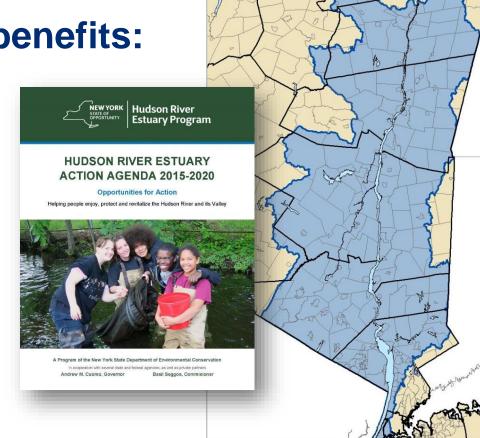
Ingrid Haeckel, Conservation & Land Use Specialist DEC Hudson River Estuary Program & Cornell University



### The Hudson River Estuary Program

### Working to achieve key benefits:

- clean water
- resilient communities
- vital estuary ecosystem
- fish, wildlife, and habitat
- natural scenery
- education, access,
   recreation, and inspiration



### **The Hudson River Estuary Program**

### **Grants and technical assistance to support:**

- natural resource and open space planning
- watershed planning
- stream buffer restoration and barrier removal
- climate adaptation and resilience planning
- sustainable shoreline strategies

and more!



### **Conservation Planning Approach:**



prioritize

plan, protect, manage

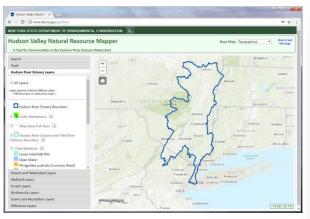
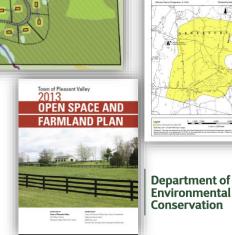




Photo by Laura Heady



## identify what you have

## "increased emphasis on holistic approach"

"In the context of stormwater management, the term green infrastructure includes a wide array of practices at <u>multiple scales</u>"

"On a <u>regional scale</u>, green infrastructure is the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as forests, floodplains and wetlands."

"On the <u>local scale</u>, green infrastructure consists of site- and neighborhood-specific practices and runoff reduction techniques."



**New York State** 

Stormwater Management Design Manual

January 2015

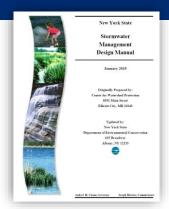
Originally Prepared by: Center for Watershed Protection 8391 Main Street Ellicott City, MD 21043

Updated by: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway Albany, NY 12233



Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor

Joseph Martens, Commissioner



"The first step in planning for stormwater management using green infrastructure is to <u>avoid or minimize land</u> <u>disturbance by preserving natural areas."</u>

### **Planning practices include:**

- preservation of undisturbed areas
- preservation of buffers
- reduction of clearing and grading
- locating development in less sensitive areas
- open space design
- soil restoration





### Many practices require identifying what you have:

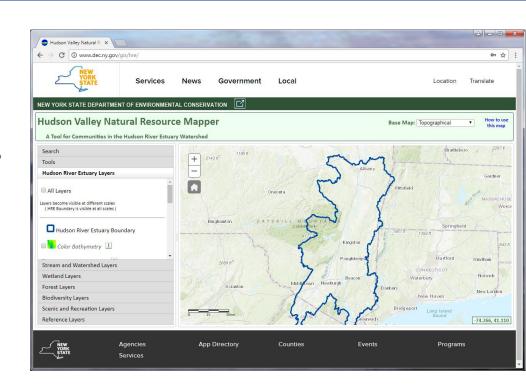
Table 5.1 Planning Practices for Preservation of Natural Features and Conservation	
Practice	Description
Preservation of Undisturbed Areas	Delineate and place into permanent conservation undisturbed forests, native vegetated areas, riparian corridors, wetlands, and natural terrain.
Preservation of Buffers	Define, delineate and preserve naturally vegetated buffers along perennial streams, rivers, shorelines and wetlands.
Reduction of Clearing and Grading	Limit clearing and grading to the minimum amount needed for roads, driveways, foundations, utilities and stormwater management facilities.
Locating Development in Less Sensitive Areas	Avoid sensitive resource areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, erodible soils, wetlands, mature forests and critical habitats by locating development to fit the terrain in areas that will create the least impact.
Open Space Design***	Use clustering, conservation design or open space design to reduce impervious cover, preserve more open space and protect water resources.
Soil Restoration	Restore the original properties and porosity of the soil by deep till and amendment with compost to reduce the generation of runoff and enhance the runoff reduction performance of post construction practices.

### Hudson Valley Natural Resource Mapper

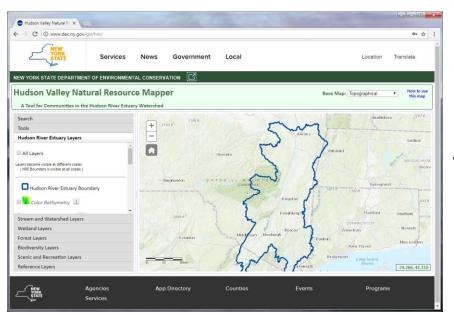
### 30+ geographic data sets:

- Estuary
- Streams and Watersheds
- Wetlands
- Forests
- Biodiversity
- Scenic and Recreation

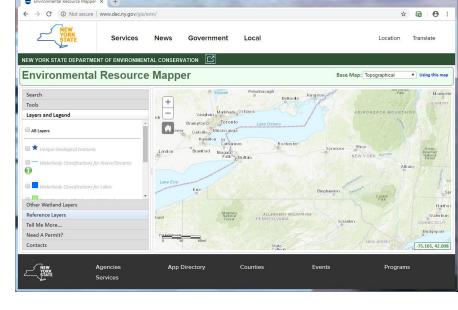
www.dec.ny.gov/gis/hre



### What about the Environmental Resource Mapper? 9



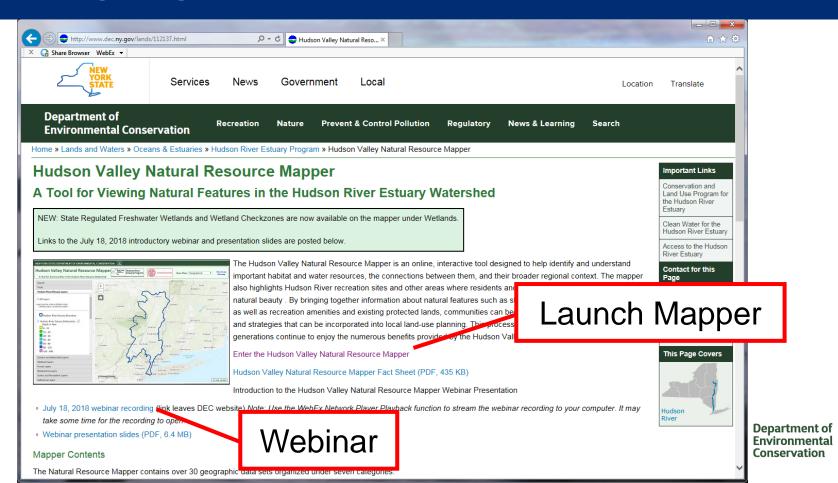
VS

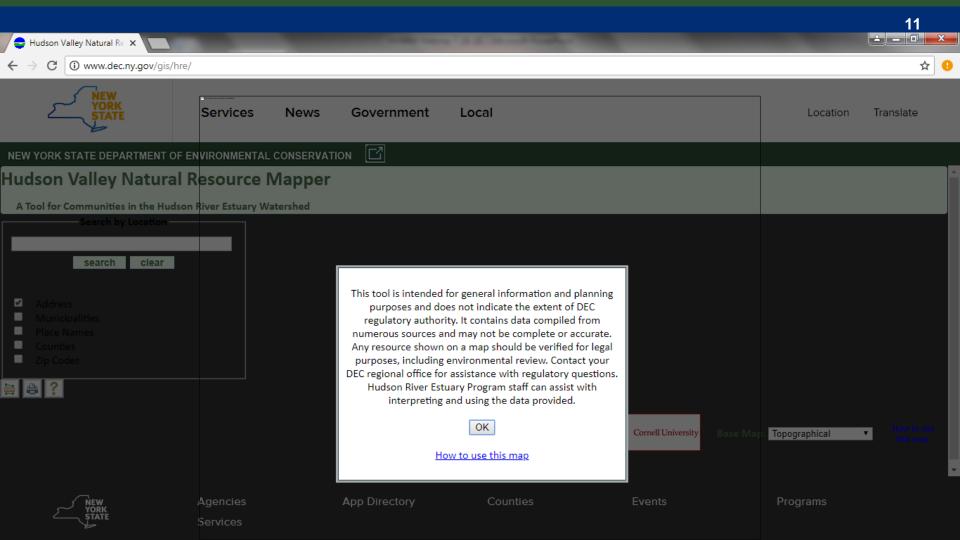


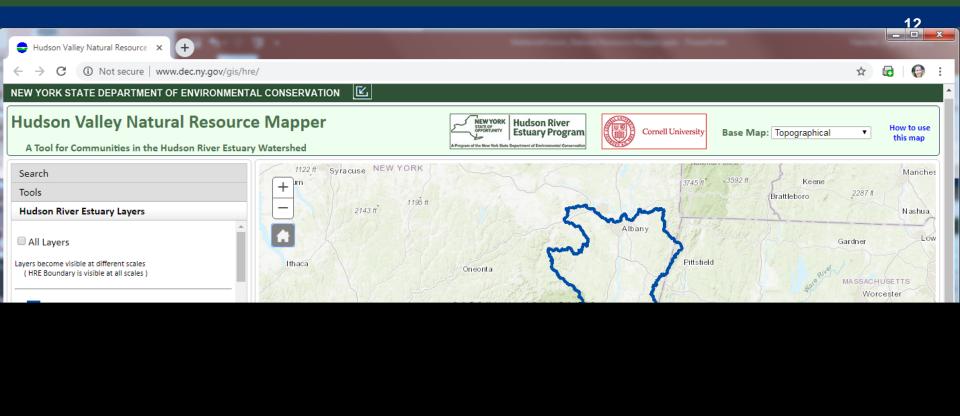
Regional coverage Focus on planning

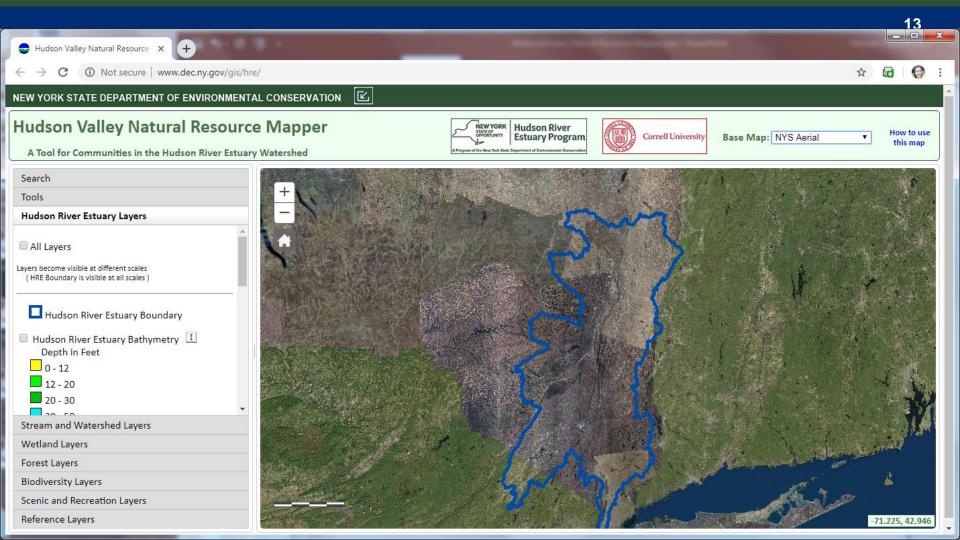
Statewide coverage Do I need a permit?

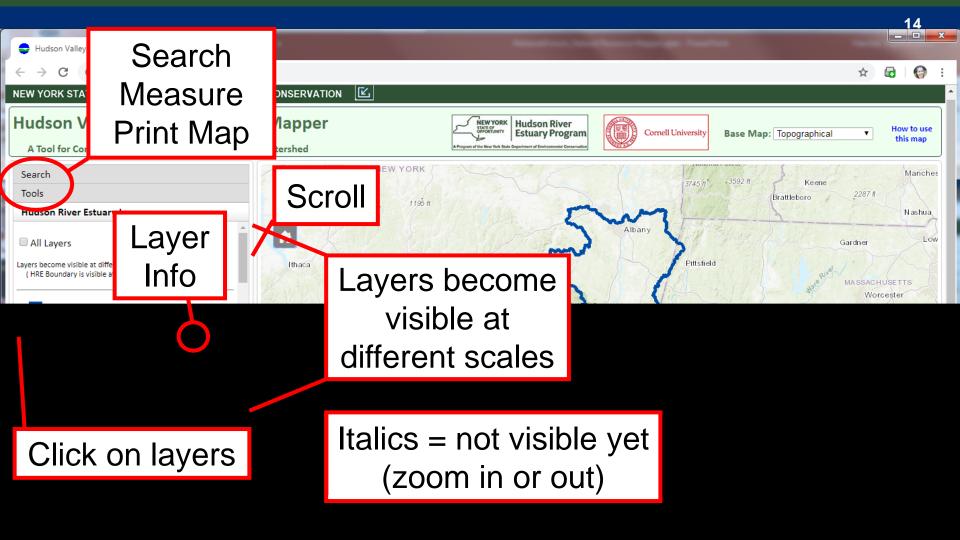
### **Landing Page on DEC website**











#### 

Bathymetry – water bottom elevation

The elevation of the water bottom in the Hudson River Estuary constrains the use of nature of the water limits light penetration to a few meters. Animals that depend on limited by water depth – deep draft vessels are confined to the navigation channel. C

Water depth is provided in feet below sea level. Tides in the estuary cause water depthe North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NVD88). This is the same vertical reference navigational charts. Water depths shown on this Mapper will appear ~2.5 feet greats

Publication Year: 2008

Publisher: Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve and NYS Department of

For more information: NY Department of Environmental Conservation

Link to GIS Data Download: GIS.NY.GOV

**Hudson River Estuary and Tidal Tributary Boundary** 

Approximate boundary of the Hudson River Estuary shoreline based on interpretation of 1995-1997 air photos.

Publication Year: 2002

Publisher: Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve and NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

Link to GIS Data Download: CUGIR

#### NYSDOS Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas

DEC has identified and evaluated coastal habitats throughout the state's coastal regions, providing recommendations to the New York State Department of State (NYSDOS) so that the most important or "significant" habitats may be designated for protection in accordance with the Waterfront Revitalization and Coastal Resources Act. The Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats (SCWFWs) are useful for planning at the local level because they describe the highest quality habitats on the Hudson, outlining fish and wildlife values and activities that may have large impacts on the habitats. State and federal law requires that some projects may be reviewed for consistency with coastal policies on significant fish and wildlife habitat. Contact the NYSDOS Office of Planning &

Layer description
Publication year
Publisher
Links
GIS data download

reach the estuary floor. The turbid their life cycle. Vessel navigation is nfluenced by water depth.

this Mapper is water depth relative to the vertical datum used in NOAA

### **Municipal Boundaries**



### **Tax Parcels**



### Watersheds



### **Querying Data Layers**

Click arrow to get info for other layers



### **Stream Classifications**



### **Priority Waterbody List**



#### Esopus Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (1307-0003) MinorImpacts

#### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/13/2007

 Water Index No:
 H-171 (portion 2)
 Drain Basin:
 Lower Hudson River

 Hydro Unit Code:
 02020006/210
 Str Class:
 B(T)
 Middle Hudson River

 Waterbody Type:
 River
 Reg/County:
 3/Ulster Co. (56)

Waterbody Type: River Reg/County: 5/Oister Co. (50)
Waterbody Size: 89.0 Miles Quad Map: KINGSTON WEST (N-24-2)

Seg Description: stream and select tribs, from Kingston to Ashokan Reser

#### Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted Severity Problem Documentation

 Public Bathing
 Stressed
 Suspected

 Aquatic Life
 Stressed
 Suspected

 Recreation
 Stressed
 Suspected

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (aquatic vegetation), NUTRIENTS (phosphorus)

Suspected: Water Level/Flow Possible: D.O./Oxygen Demand

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: AGRICULTURE, HYDRO MODIFICATION (Ashokan releases)

Suspected: Urban/Storm Runoff
Possible: ---

#### Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)

Lead Agency/Office: DOW/Reg3 Resolution Potential: Medium

TMDL/303d Status: n/a

#### **Further Details**

#### Overview

Public bathing, recreational uses and aquatic life support in this portion of Esopus Creek are thought to experience minor impacts due to nutrient enrichment from various nonpoint sources. These conditions result in heavy weed growth which impacts recreation throughout the reach. Limited water releases from Ashokan Reservoir, low gradient resulting in slow-moving waters and numerous ponded areas also contribute to water quality conditions in the stream.

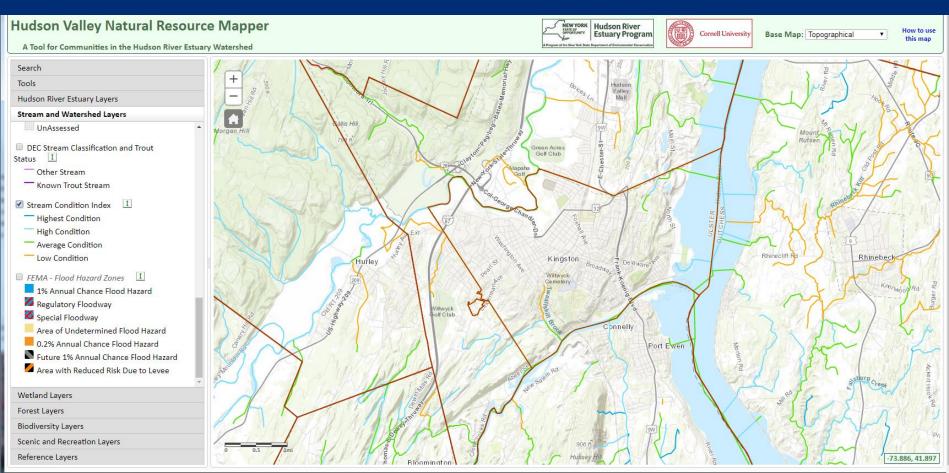
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### **Stream Condition Index**



### **Riparian Areas**



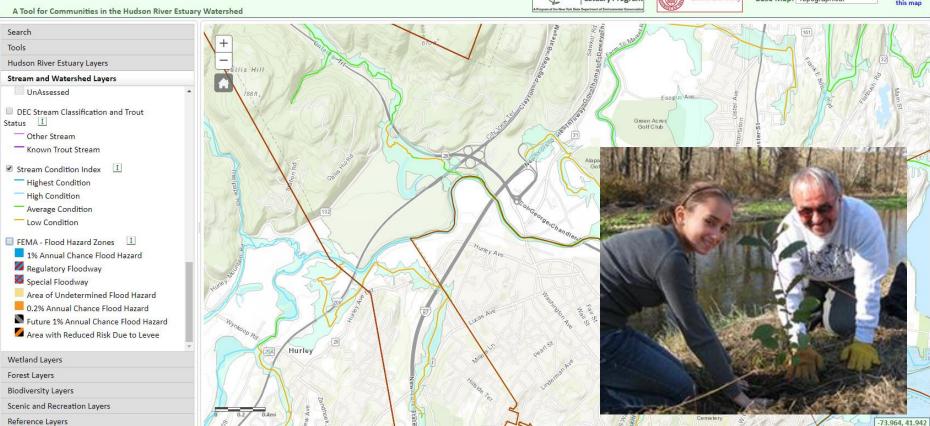
#### **Hudson Valley Natural Resource Mapper**



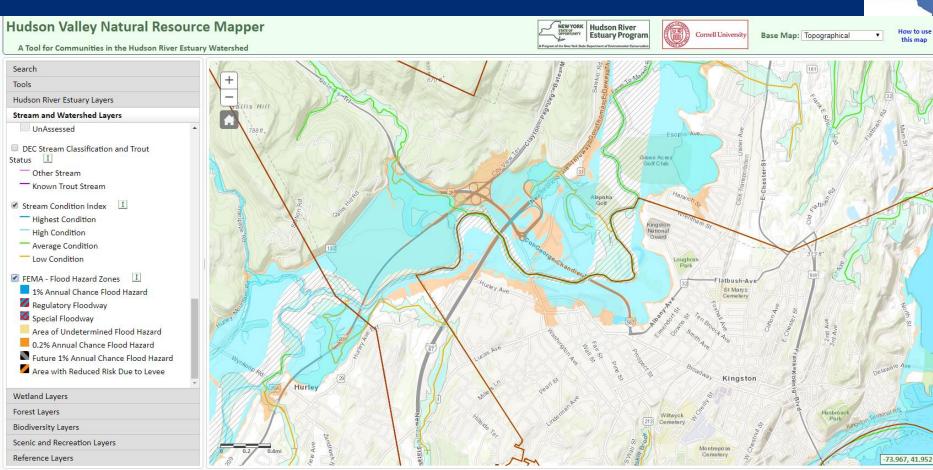


Base Map: Topographical

How to use this map



### **FEMA Flood Hazard Areas**



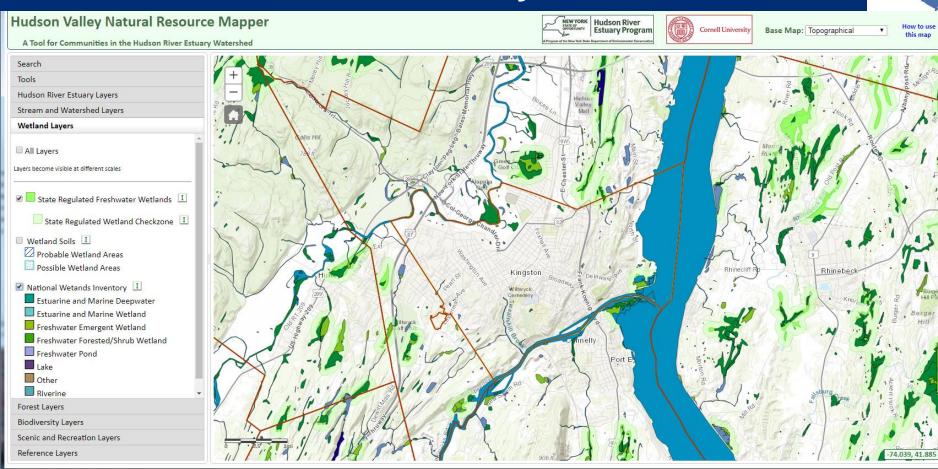
### **Assessed Road-Stream Crossings**



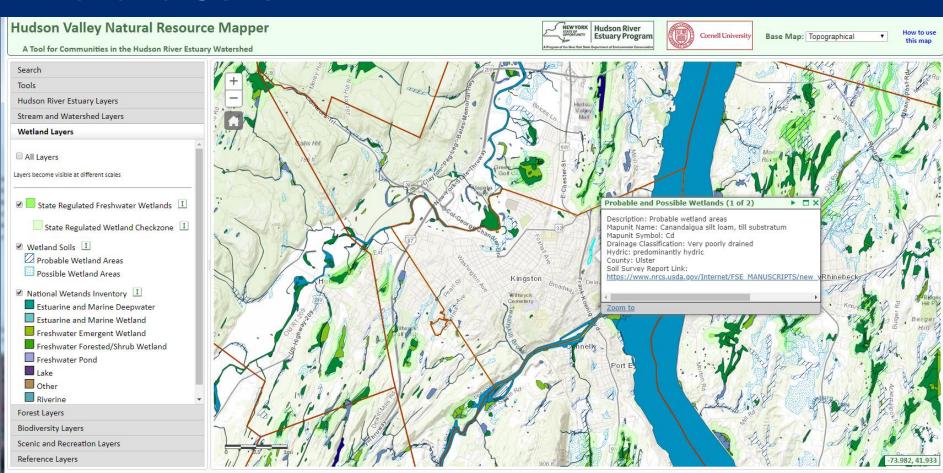
### **State Regulated Freshwater Wetlands**



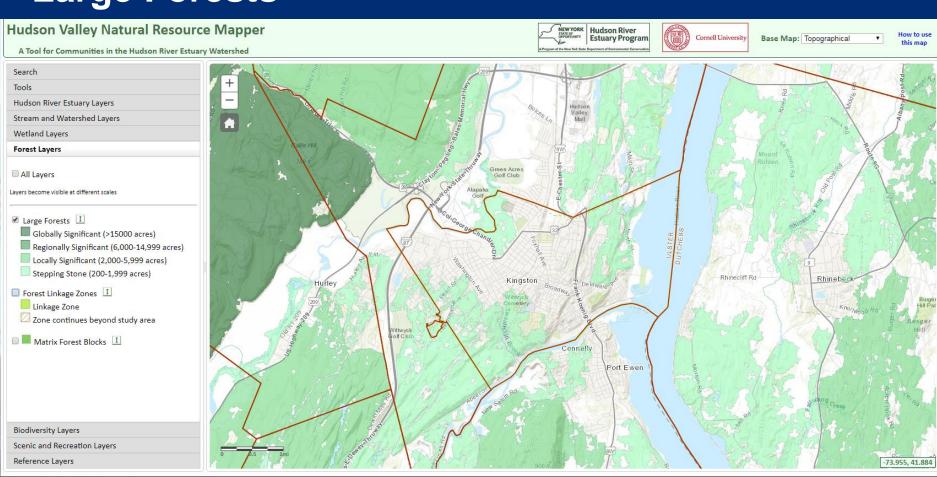
### **National Wetlands Inventory**



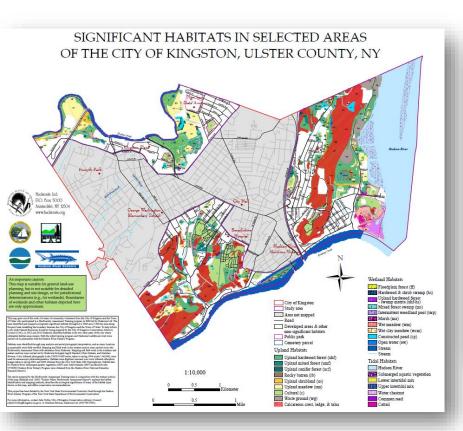
### Wetland Soils



### **Large Forests**



### **Local Inventories and Plans**







### **RECAP:**

- What is the first step in green infrastructure planning?
  - preservation of natural areas
- What are examples of planning practices for preserving natural areas?
  - Preservation of undisturbed areas (e.g., large forest), riparian buffers, cluster/open space design



### **RECAP:**

- What types of information can you obtain using the Hudson Valley Natural Resource Mapper to identify and prioritize natural areas in site design?
  - > stream condition index, riparian buffer areas, floodplains, wetlands, wetland soils, large forests, important areas for biodiversity, etc.



### **Strategies for Stormwater Review:**

- Stormwater planning needs to begin as early as possible.
- Consider use of pre-application meetings.
- Gather data about natural areas on/near site in advance and know which natural areas are most important to conserve.
- Develop a site resource assessment checklist that can be completed using online mappers + local inventories/ plans.
- Engage your conservation advisory council.

### Planning Board Guide for Stormwater Review

Reviewing Stormwater Management in Site Design: A Guide for Planning Board Members





Version 2 - 2015

Lower Hudson Coalition of Conservation Districts

#### ABOUT THIS GUIDE

Planning board members have an important role in making sure new development projects manage stormwater well to avoid creating flooding or pollution on the site or elsewhere in the community. This guide will:

- •Help planning board members understand their authority and responsibilities in
- reviewing the stormwater management aspects of site plan and subdivision applications
- Provide a quick reference guide to the 2015 Stormwater Design Manual to allow planning board members to access the parts that most apply to their work
- Suggest strategies for more efficient and predictable stormwater design review
- List recommendations for reviewing a SWPPP

1

### Thank you! Questions?

### **Ingrid Haeckel**

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(845) 256-3829



### **Upcoming hands-on trainings:**

Oct 30 – Goshen

Nov 12 – Ossining

Dec 5 – East Greenbush

**Lunchtime webinars:** 

Oct 24 – Intro to Habitats

Nov 20 – Biodiversity Conservation





Department of Environmental Conservation