

2024



50 Superior Road, Bellerose Village, NY 11001

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN

MS4 SPDES

Permit No. NYR20A-388

EFFECTIVE DATE: JANUARY 3, 2024
EXPIRATION DATE: JANUARY 2, 2029
REVISED: JANUARY 2025

PREPARED BY:

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INTRODUCTION

The Village of Bellerose has developed this Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMP) to satisfy the requirements of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) Permit No. GP-0-24-001. The purpose of the SWMP is to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) to the maximum extent practicable, protect water quality, and satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Environmental Conservation Law and the Clean Water Act. Through this program the Village of Bellerose hopes to reach the important goal of improving the quality of its' surface waters and the associated recreational, environmental and economic benefits these waters provide.

The MS4 General Permit is organized into the following six (6) Minimum Control Measures (MCMs), which represent the non-numeric effluent limitations to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, protect water quality, and generally satisfy the State and Federal stormwater discharge regulations:

- MCM #1: Public Education and Outreach
- MCM #2: Public Involvement/Participation
- MCM #3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- MCM #4: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
- MCM #5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management
- MCM #6: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Individual MCMs and components of the Village's SWMP are developed, implemented, and/or enforced primarily by the Department of Public Works, Building Department, Village Administration, and Police Department. In general, the respective supervisor of each Village department is responsible for delegating the implementation and documentation of the applicable SWMP elements to their staff. In addition, the Village utilizes the expertise and resources provided by other entities as necessary (e.g., Nassau County Stormwater Coalition, neighboring municipalities, consulting engineers, etc.). Each Village department is responsible for reviewing, maintaining, and updating any agreements with other entities as appropriate.

STAFFING AND ORGANIZATION CHARTS

The Village Stormwater Program Coordinator is responsible for implementing and monitoring the applicable elements of the SWMP particular to the activities being performed by their department. Village staff work closely with each other and regularly discuss and coordinate the implementation of the SWMP.

In addition, the Stormwater Program Coordinator is responsible for preparing and submitting the Annual Report and Interim Progress Certifications to NYSDEC. Recordkeeping and documentation are essential to demonstrating compliance with each of the MCMs and evaluating the effectiveness of the Village SWMP. The Village of Bellerose currently uses third party contractors for implementation of the SWMP Plan maintenance and is responsible for maintaining records of their ongoing SWMP activities. These logs and record keepings can be found attached in Appendix S.

A detailed description of Village job titles, duties, and contact information has been provided in Table 1.

Building Inspector -	Responsible for overseeing all Building Department applications including SWPPP review, illicit discharge enforcement, third party certifications and building permits throughout the Village.
Stormwater Program - Coordinator	The Coordinator is responsible for overseeing the development, implementation, and enforcement of the SWMP, coordinating all elements of the SWMP, ensuring compliance with the SPDES general permit, and preparing and submitting the Annual Report.
Highway & Public Works - Commissioner	The Commissioner is responsible for overseeing and organizing the normal day to day, maintenance of Village infrastructure, including but not limited to storm basin cleaning and street sweeping.
Village Clerk -	Responsible for advertising availability of Annual Report and providing public outreach materials to residents. Provides for the office support.
Mayor -	Responsible for overseeing all Village operations.

TITLE	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL
Building Inspector	Richard Belziti	(516)-315-4769	rbelziti@aol.com buildingdepartment@bellerosevillage.org
Village Clerk/Stormwater Program Coordinator	Charles P. Puglisi	(516)-354-1000	villageclerk@bellerosevillage.org
Highway & Public Works Commissioner	George Braun	(516)-354-1000	commissionerbraun@bellerosevillage.org
Mayor	Kenneth Moore	(516)-354-1000	mayor@bellerosevillage.org

Table 1: Names, title, and contact information for departments in the Village of Floral Park responsible for implementing the provisions of the MS4 permit.

COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM MAPPING

In accordance with the provisions of the MS4 General Permit, the Village must develop and maintain a comprehensive system map. The intent of the comprehensive system map is to provide a clear understanding of the MS4, serve as a planning tool to allow for prioritization of SWMP efforts, and facilitate decision-making. The MS4 General Permit provides an iterative compliance schedule for completing the comprehensive system map. The comprehensive system mapping to be completed within six (6) months of the Effective Date of Coverage is provided in Appendix A. Infrastructure and facility data updates, including Phase I and Phase II of comprehensive mapping, will be provided by the Stormwater Program Coordinator with the assistance of a consulting engineer and land surveyor.

Following the completion of Phase I mapping (Part IV.D.2.a), the Village will annually update the comprehensive system mapping including updates to prioritization information of monitoring locations, construction sites, and municipal facilities. This requirement is not obligatory until January 2027.

The sources of the required data are presented in the Table below.

Reference	Datasets	Data Location
IV.D1.a.	MS4 Outfalls	GIS data maintained by consulting engineer contracted by the Stormwater Program Coordinator
IV.D1.b.	MS4 Interconnections	
IV.D1.c.	Preliminary Storm Sewersheds	
IV.D1.d.	MS4 Infrastructure	Not applicable ⁽¹⁾
IV.D1.e.i.	Automatically & Additionally Designated Areas	NYSDEC Stormwater Interactive Map ⁽²⁾
IV.D1.e.ii.a)	Waterbody Classification	Not applicable ⁽³⁾
IV.D1.e.ii.b)	Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List ⁽⁴⁾	
IV.D1.e.ii.c)	TMDL Watershed Areas	
IV.D1.e.iii.	Land Use	Maintained by Nassau County GIS ⁽⁵⁾
IV.D1.e.iv.	Roads	NYS GIS Clearinghouse ⁽⁶⁾
IV.D1.e.v.	Topography	

- (1) The mapping required under Part IV.D1.d of the MS4 General Permit does not apply to the Village because the Village was not subject to Part IX.A (New York City East of Hudson Watershed) or Part IX.D (Peconic Estuary Nitrogen Watershed) from previous iterations of the MS4 General Permit.
- (2) NYSDEC Stormwater Interactive Map can be accessed at the following link: <https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/stormwater/>
- (3) The mapping required under Part IV.D1.e.ii of the MS4 General Permit does not apply to the Village because the Village currently has no surface waters or TMDL Watersheds with MS4 Contributions within their jurisdiction.
- (4) Information on waterbody impairment status and associated pollutant(s) of concern is available in Appendix C of the MS4 General Permit. The Village MS4 does not discharge to any impaired listed in Appendix C of the MS4 General Permit.
- (5) Nassau County GIS system can be accessed at the following link: <https://lrv.nassaucountyny.gov/map/>
- (6) NYS GIS Clearinghouse can be accessed at the following link: <https://data.gis.ny.gov/>

MEASURABLE GOALS

A. MCM 1 - Public Education and Outreach

Under this MCM the Village of Bellerose currently provides outreach materials which are available on the Village website and in Village Hall. The purpose of the outreach materials are to identify and educate residents of pollutant sources and provide information on reducing the pollutants in runoff. Below is a list of materials and departments responsible for their distribution/implementation:

1. Printed Materials - These materials are available at the Clerk's office for all residents of the Village.
2. Village Website - The website is updated annually to include the latest version of the MS4 Annual Report for all residents to review and offer comment on. Links to the informational handouts and Village Code can be found here, as well.
3. Yearly Report - The yearly report is posted on the Village website for all residents to view and comment on. Should residents request a printed copy, one will be made available at the Village Clerk's office.
4. Impaired Waters - The Village of Bellerose does not have any surface waters within their jurisdiction. Information on how to protect impaired waters from pollutants in the surrounding areas has still been made available to the public.
5. Text Message Alerts – The Village of Bellerose has a text message alert system for all residents to receive village news and alerts.

B. MCM 2 - Public Involvement / Participation

Under this MCM the Village encourages the public to participate in stormwater related activities. The following activities represent effective ways to promote public involvement and meet the goals outlined in the yearly report:

1. Citizen Advisory Groups - The Village has established a citizen advisory group appointed to provide comments and advice on projects or issues within the community that will be presented at public hearings.
2. Involvement Opportunities - The Village encourages and supports local clean-up events and supplies dumpsters and personnel to support the clean-up effort. The public will be informed about these volunteer programs and opportunities through notices, brochures, and the Village Website. These clean-up events are an important way to promote public involvement and promote public involvement.
3. Stormwater Management Concern Reporting – The Village currently has residents reporting concerns regarding stormwater management to the Stormwater Program Coordinator.

C. MCM 3 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Under this MCM the Village understands the necessity to eliminate illicit discharges from the Village by way of the following element:

1. Monitoring Location Mapping - The Stormwater Program Coordinator has hired Islandwide Engineering & Land Surveying, DPC to update the mapping of all storm drainage outfalls that exist in the Village to GIS friendly software. These outfalls are inspected by a Consulting Engineer on a regular basis to identify illicit connections and dry weather discharge. As outfalls are added or deleted, the Village Map is updated. As new phases of the permit are implemented, infrastructure and facility data updates will be provided annually by the Stormwater Program Coordinator with the assistance of a consulting Engineer.
2. Illicit Discharge Code - Chapter 128 - "Illicit Discharges, Activities and Connections" has been adopted. This code section identifies the requirements for identifying, notification, enforcement and fines if illicit discharges are detected.
3. Illicit Discharge Reporting - Should illicit discharges be detected during inspections, they will immediately be reported to the Village Highway & Public Works Commissioner and/or the Stormwater Program Coordinator. Upon review of the discharge it will be determined the course of action and fines as required. All complaint forms can be found in Appendix U. An enforcement response plan has been attached as Appendix N that describes the action(s) to be taken for any violations that may occur.

D. MCM 4 - Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Under these MCM's the Village has focused on reduction of pollutants from construction site runoff by way of the following methods:

1. Local Law - The Village has adopted Chapter 183 - "Stormwater Management" which includes the requirements for erosion control devices, SWPPP's, inspection and enforcement.
2. Construction Stormwater Complaint Reporting - Should the public have any complaints regarding construction stormwater activity, they should report it to the Village Highway & Public Works Commissioner and/or the Stormwater Program Coordinator. Upon review of the complaint, it will be determined the course of action and fines as required. The Stormwater Program Coordinator will document the date of the report, location of the construction site, nature of the complaint, follow-up actions taken, and/or inspection outcomes and any enforcement taken.
3. Construction Oversight Program & Enforcement - The Village of Bellerose currently has a construction oversight program attached as Appendix L and an Enforcement Response Plan attached as Appendix N which documents the following:
 - a. When the construction site stormwater control program applies

- b. Types of construction activity that require a SWPPP
 - c. The procedures for submission of SWPPPs
 - d. SWPPP review requirements
 - e. Pre-construction oversight requirements
 - f. Construction site inspection requirements
 - g. Construction site close-out requirements
 - h. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's* construction oversight procedures (Part VI.D.3.a.).
 - i. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received construction oversight training and update annually
4. Third Party Certification - A Third-Party Certification Statement will be required for all contractors working within the Village and may cause a discharge that may eventually lead to surface water. The Certification shall remain at the Village Building Department in a file specific to these forms. Contractors including, but not limited to, drainage, bulkhead, plumbing, sprinklers, etc. will be required to sign a Third-Party Certification statement.

D. MCM 5 - Post-Construction Stormwater Management

Under these MCM's the Village has focused on reduction of pollutants for post-construction stormwater management by way of the following methods:

- 1. Post-Construction SMP Inspection & Maintenance Program - The Village currently has an on-going program to clean and inspect infiltration drywells once on an annual basis. The Village Highway & Public Works Commissioner will be responsible for organizing the maintenance of the Post-Construction SMPs. Once maintenance has been completed it shall be recorded in the log and stored with the Stormwater Program Coordinator for a period of no less than five years. The Post-Construction SMP Inspection & Maintenance Program can be found attached as Appendix O.
- 2. Post-Construction SMP Inventory & Inspection Tracking - The inventory of post-construction SMPs have been developed as they are approved/discovered and have been maintained from previous iterations of the SPDES general permit. The inventory of these SMP's can be found attached as Appendix P.

E. MCM 6 - Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Under this MCM the Village performs operations including but not limited to:

- 1. Street Sweeping - The Village Highway & Public Works Commissioner is responsible for organizing the maintenance of the Village roadways and municipal parking lots. Currently, the Village sweeps residential streets once every five (5) years and business and commercial streets once annually from April 1 through October 31. A sweeping log, attached as Appendix F, is maintained by the Stormwater Program Coordinator. Once maintenance has been completed it shall be recorded in the log and stored with the Department for a period of no less than five years. This requirement is not applicable to:

- a. Uncurbed roads with no catch basins
 - b. High-speed limited access highways
 - c. Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the USDOT 2013
2. Drain Cleaning - The Village currently has an on-going program to clean storm drains on a regular basis. They are to inspect and clean 33% of drainage structures connected to outfalls annually and to clean additional basins as needed when complaints are received. The Village Highway & Public Works Commissioner is responsible for organizing the maintenance and cleaning of the storm drainage systems throughout the Village. A log of the drain maintenance and cleaning, attached as Appendix E, is maintained by the Stormwater Program Coordinator. Upon cleaning or maintaining of drain systems, it shall be added to the log and stored for a period no less than five years by the Stormwater Program Coordinator.
3. Employee Training – The Village Highway & Public Works Commissioner and Stormwater Program Coordinator will conduct training for all Village employees that have contact with municipal facilities throughout the course of the day. The Commissioner and Coordinator, as well as Key Personnel, will obtain training through approved sources by the NYSDEC or recommended training videos provided by other agencies. Currently, the village only has the Highway & Public Works Commissioner and Stormwater Program Coordinator completing these tasks. Should the street sweeping and drain cleaning require more personnel, the Village of Bellerose will hire a maintenance crew with the adequate training per NYSDEC requirements and the maintenance crew will sign the Third Party Agreement found in Appendix G.
4. Impaired Waters – The Village of Bellerose does not have any surface waters within their jurisdiction. Information on how to protect impaired waters from pollutants in the surrounding areas has still been made available to the public.
5. Dog Waste Stations – The Village of Bellerose has dog waste stations available in all public places where dogs may frequent.

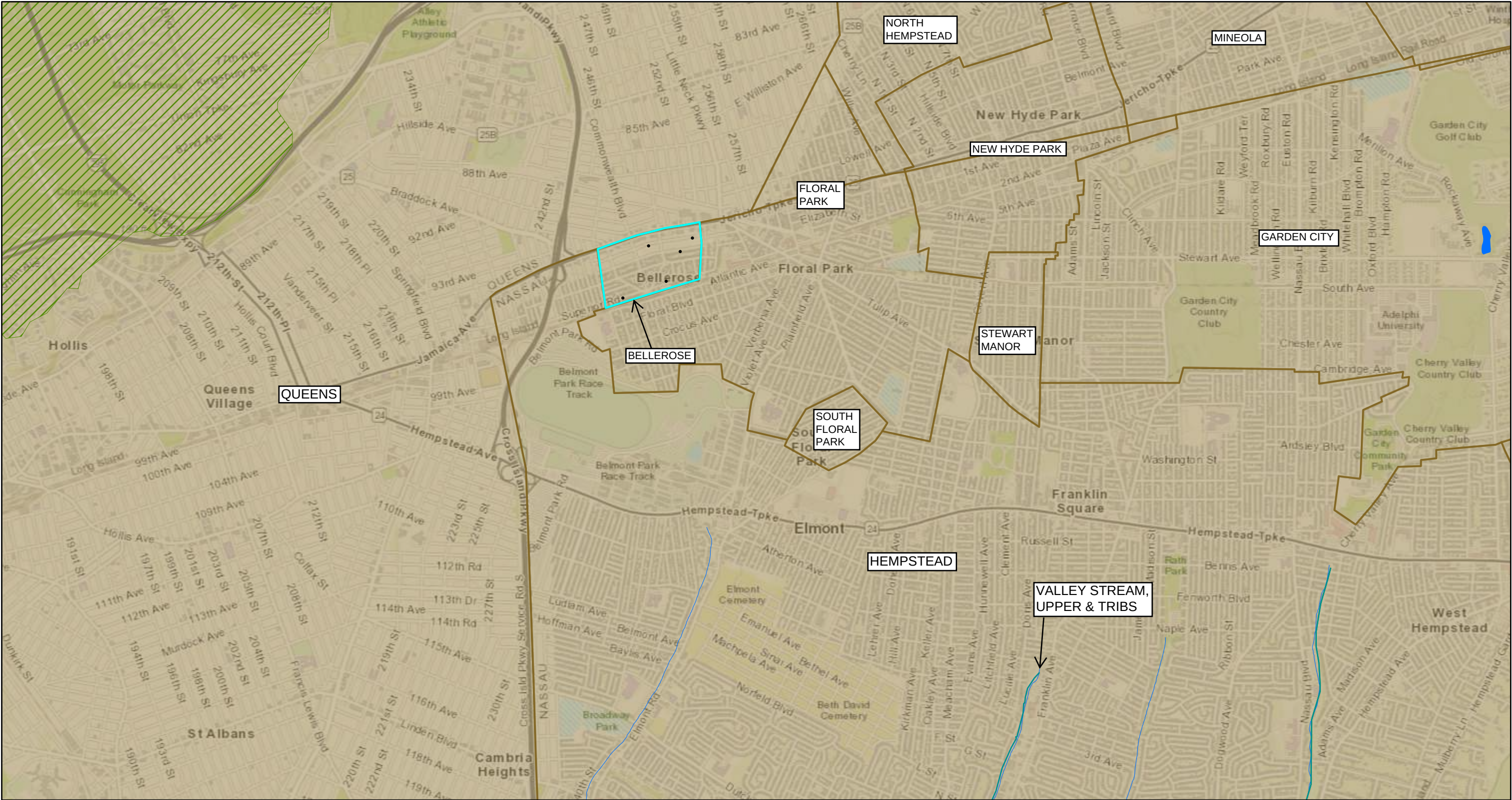
PROGRAM BUDGET

Funding for items required to be in conformance with the NYSDEC requirements comes from either the Village General Account to cover items such as SWPPP reviews, SWPPP inspections, street sweeping, drain cleaning and associated items performed by the Village. Other sources include grants obtained through the NYSDEC, NCDPW and other agencies offering grants that are geared toward protection of the environment.

Appendix A

Village Drainage Maps

BASEMAP FOR VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

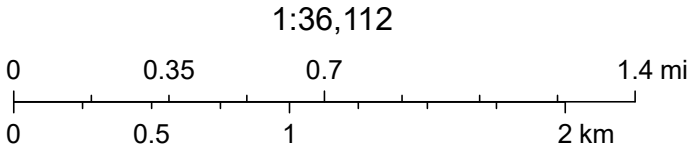


RECEIVING WATERBODY			
WATERBODY NAME	WI/PWL ID	CLASS	STORMWATER-RELATED POC
VALLEY STREAM, UPPER AND TRIBS	1701-0225	C	NA

- NOTES:
1. Up to date land use is available through Nassau County.
 2. The Village of Bellerose does not discharge to impaired waters of the state.
 3. The receiving waterbody, Valley Stream, Upper and Tribs, is approximately 2.3 miles southeast of the Village Boundary.
 4. The Preliminary Storm Sewershed Boundaries delineate the receiving recharge basins. Through a series of overflows, the Village's MS4 ultimately discharges to Valley Stream

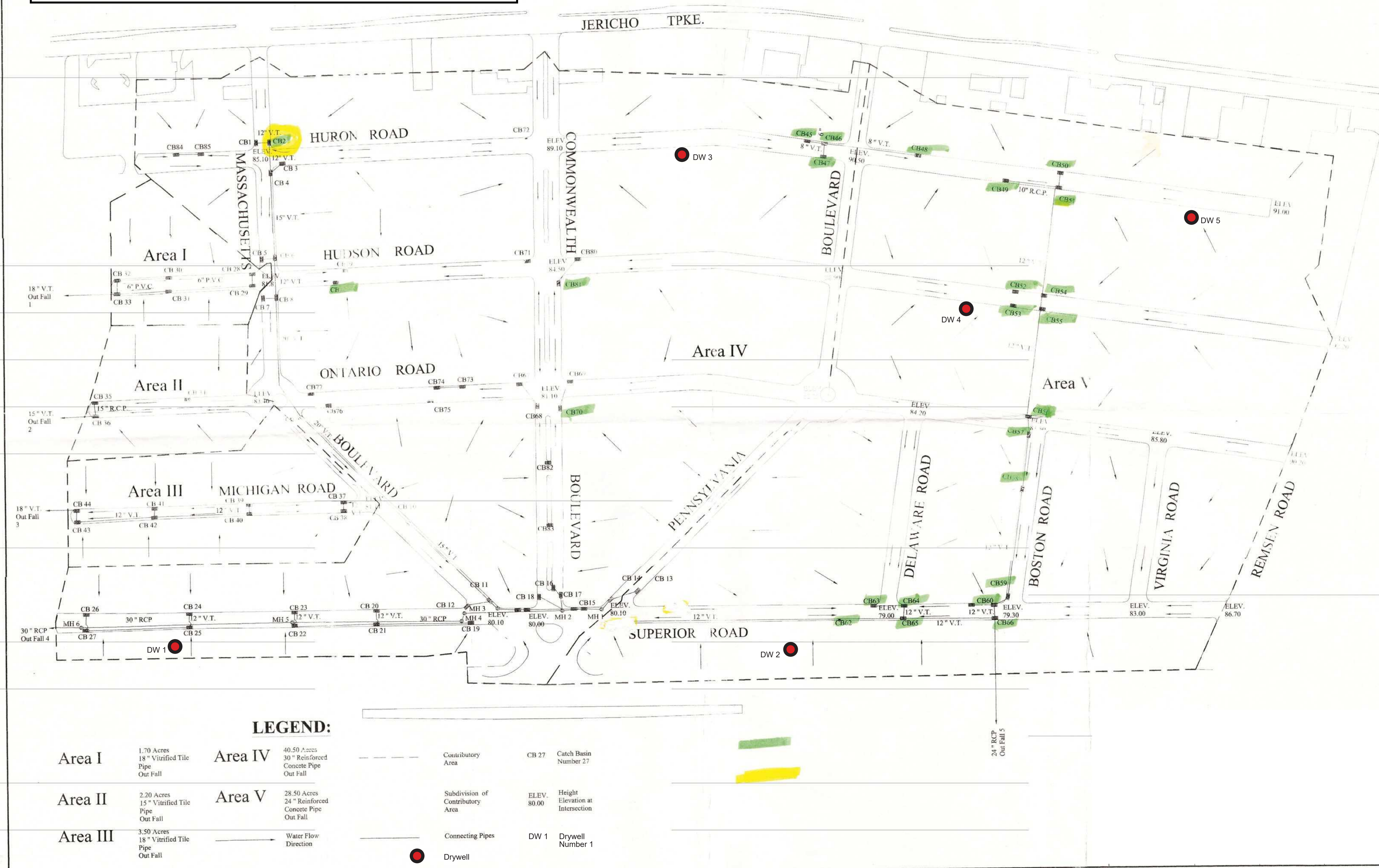
LEGEND

- Post-Construction SMP Locations, see drainage map for actual locations



NYC OpenData, Nassau County, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE DRAINAGE MAP



Appendix B

Village Code - Chapter 128 Illicit
Discharges, Activities and Connections

Chapter 128

ILLICIT DISCHARGES, ACTIVITIES AND CONNECTIONS

§ 128-1.	Purpose; intent.	§ 128-11.	Industrial or construction activity discharges.
§ 128-2.	Definitions.		
§ 128-3.	Applicability.	§ 128-12.	Access to and monitoring of discharges.
§ 128-4.	Responsibility for administration.	§ 128-13.	Notification of spills.
§ 128-5.	Severability.	§ 128-14.	Enforcement.
§ 128-6.	Discharge prohibitions.	§ 128-15.	Appeal of notice of violation.
§ 128-7.	(Reserved)	§ 128-16.	Corrective measures after appeal.
§ 128-8.	Prohibition against activities contaminating stormwater.	§ 128-17.	Injunctive relief.
§ 128-9.	Prevention, control, and reduction of stormwater pollutants by use of best management practices.	§ 128-18.	Alternative remedies.
		§ 128-19.	Violations deemed a public nuisance.
§ 128-10.	Suspension of access to MS4.	§ 128-20.	Remedies not exclusive.

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Bellerose 12-27-2010 by L.L. No. 1-2011.¹ Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Sewers — See Ch. 176.

Stormwater management — See Ch. 183.

§ 128-1. Purpose; intent.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the Village of Bellerose through the regulation of nonstormwater discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. This chapter establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the MS4 in order to comply with requirements of the SPDES general permit for municipal separate storm sewer systems. The objectives of this chapter are:

- A. To meet the requirements of the SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges from MS4s, Permit No. GP-02-02, or as amended or revised;
- B. To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the MS4 since such systems are not designed to accept, process or discharge nonstormwater wastes;
- C. To prohibit illicit connections, activities and discharges to the MS4;

1. Editor's Note: This local law was originally adopted as Ch. 164 but was redesignated as Ch. 128 by L.L. No. 9-2011, adopted 10-24-2011.

- D. To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this chapter; and
- E. To promote public awareness of the hazards involved in the improper discharge of trash, yard waste, lawn chemicals, pet waste, wastewater, grease, oil, petroleum products, cleaning products, paint products, hazardous waste, sediment and other pollutants into the MS4.

§ 128-2. Definitions.

Whenever used in this chapter, unless a different meaning is stated in a definition applicable to only a portion of this chapter, the following terms will have meanings set forth below:

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) — Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good-housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to stormwater, receiving waters, or stormwater conveyance systems. BMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

CLEAN WATER ACT — The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY — Activities requiring authorization under the SPDES permit for stormwater discharges from construction activity, GP-02-01, as amended or revised. These activities include construction projects resulting in land disturbance of one or more acres. Such activities include but are not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, and demolition.

DEPARTMENT — The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

DESIGN PROFESSIONAL — New York State licensed professional engineer or licensed architect.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS — Any material, including any substance, waste, or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, safety, property, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

ILLICIT CONNECTIONS — Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the MS4, including but not limited to:

- A. Any conveyances which allow any nonstormwater discharge, including treated or untreated sewage, process wastewater, and wash water, to enter the MS4 and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by an authorized enforcement agency; or
- B. Any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the MS4 which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by an authorized enforcement agency.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE — Any direct or indirect nonstormwater discharge to the MS4, except as exempted in § 128-6 of this chapter.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY — Activities requiring the SPDES permit for discharges from industrial activities except construction, GP-98-03, as amended or revised.

MS4 — Municipal separate storm sewer system.

MUNICIPALITY — The Village of Bellerose.

MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM — A conveyance or system of conveyances, including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains:

- A. Owned or operated by the Village of Bellerose;
- B. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- C. Which is not a combined sewer; and
- D. Which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

NONSTORMWATER DISCHARGE — Any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater.

PERSON — Any individual, association, organization, partnership, firm, corporation or other entity recognized by law and acting as either the owner or as the owner's agent.

POLLUTANT — Dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, treated or untreated sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, agricultural waste and ballast discharged into water, which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the state in contravention of the standards.

PREMISES — Any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land, whether improved or unimproved, including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS —

- A. Discharge compliance with water quality standards: the condition that applies where a municipality has been notified that the discharge of stormwater authorized under its MS4 permit may have caused or has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to the violation of an applicable water quality standard. Under this condition the municipality must take all necessary actions to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.
- B. 303(d)-listed waters: the condition in the municipality's MS4 permit that applies where the MS4 discharges to a 303(d)-listed water. Under this condition the stormwater management program must ensure no increase of the listed pollutant of concern to the 303(d)-listed water.
- C. Total maximum daily load (TMDL) strategy: the condition in the municipality's MS4 permit where a TMDL including requirements for control of stormwater discharges has been approved by EPA for a water body or watershed into which the MS4 discharges. If the discharge from the MS4 did not meet the TMDL stormwater allocations prior to September 10, 2003, the municipality was required to modify its stormwater management program to ensure that reduction of the pollutant of concern specified in the TMDL is achieved.
- D. The condition in the municipality's MS4 permit that applies if a TMDL is approved in the future by EPA for any water body or watershed into which an MS4 discharges. Under this condition the municipality must review the applicable TMDL to see if it includes requirements for control of stormwater discharges. If an MS4 is not meeting the TMDL stormwater allocations, the municipality must, within six months of the TMDL's approval, modify its stormwater management program to ensure that reduction of the pollutant of concern specified in the TMDL

is achieved.

STATE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (SPDES) STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT — A permit issued by the Department that authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

STORMWATER — Rainwater, surface runoff, snowmelt and drainage.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT OFFICER (SMO) — The Building Inspector of the Village of Bellerose shall enforce this chapter and serve as the SMO. The Highway Superintendent shall be the Deputy Stormwater Management Officer. The SMO may also be designated by the municipality to accept and review stormwater pollution prevention plans, forward the plans to the applicable municipal board and inspect stormwater management practices.

303(d) LIST — A list of all surface waters in the state for which beneficial uses of the water (drinking, recreation, aquatic habitat, and industrial use) are impaired by pollutants, prepared periodically by the Department as required by Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The 303(d)-listed waters are estuaries, lakes and streams that fall short of state surface water quality standards and are not expected to improve within the next two years.

TMDL — Total maximum daily load.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD — The maximum amount of a pollutant to be allowed to be released into a water body so as not to impair uses of the water, allocated among the sources of that pollutant.

WASTEWATER — Water that is not stormwater, is contaminated with pollutants and is or will be discarded.

§ 128-3. Applicability.

This chapter shall apply to all water entering the MS4 generated on any developed and undeveloped lands unless explicitly exempted by an authorized enforcement agency.

§ 128-4. Responsibility for administration.

The Stormwater Management Officer(s) [SMO(s)] shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this chapter. Such powers granted or duties imposed upon the authorized enforcement official may be delegated in writing by the SMO as may be authorized by the municipality.

§ 128-5. Severability.

The provisions of this chapter are hereby declared to be severable. If any provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of this chapter or the application thereof to any person, establishment, or circumstances shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions or application of this chapter.

§ 128-6. Discharge prohibitions.

A. Prohibition of illegal discharges. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the MS4 any materials other than stormwater except as provided in § 128-6A(1). The commencement, conduct or continuance of any illegal discharge to the MS4 is prohibited, except as described as follows:

(1) Exempt discharges.

(a) The following discharges are exempt from discharge prohibitions established by this chapter, unless the Department or the municipality has determined them to be substantial

contributors of pollutants:

- [1] Water line flushing or other potable water sources;
- [2] Landscape irrigation or lawn watering;
- [3] Existing diverted stream flows;
- [4] Rising groundwater;
- [5] Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration to storm drains;
- [6] Uncontaminated pumped groundwater;
- [7] Foundation or footing drains;
- [8] Crawl space or basement sump pumps;
- [9] Air-conditioning condensate;
- [10] Irrigation water;
- [11] Springs;
- [12] Water from individual residential car washing;
- [13] Natural riparian habitat or wetland flows;
- [14] Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- [15] Residential street wash water;
- [16] Water from fire-fighting activities; and
- [17] Any other water source not containing pollutants.

- (b) Such exempt discharges shall be made in accordance with an appropriate plan for reducing pollutants.
- (2) Discharges approved in writing by the SMO to protect life or property from imminent harm or damage, provided that such approval shall not be construed to constitute compliance with other applicable laws and requirements, and further provided that such discharges may be permitted for a specified time period and under such conditions as the SMO may deem appropriate to protect such life and property while reasonably maintaining the purpose and intent of this chapter.
- (3) Dye testing in compliance with applicable state and local laws is an allowable discharge but requires a verbal notification to the SMO prior to the time of the test.
- (4) The prohibition shall not apply to any discharge permitted under an SPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the Department, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the MS4.

B. Prohibition of illicit connections.

- (1) The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the MS4 is prohibited.
- (2) This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.
- (3) A person is considered to be in violation of this chapter if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the municipality's MS4 or allows such a connection to continue.

§ 128-7. (Reserved)

§ 128-8. Prohibition against activities contaminating stormwater.

- A. Activities that are subject to the requirements of this section are those types of activities that:
- (1) Cause or contribute to a violation of the municipality's MS4 SPDES permit.
 - (2) Cause or contribute to the municipality being subject to the special conditions as defined in § 128-2, Definitions, of this chapter.
- B. Upon notification to a person that he or she is engaged in activities that cause or contribute to violations of the municipality's MS4 SPDES permit authorization, that person shall take all reasonable actions to correct such activities such that he or she no longer causes or contributes to violations of the municipality's MS4 SPDES permit authorization.

§ 128-9. Prevention, control, and reduction of stormwater pollutants by use of best management practices.

- A. Best management practices. Where the SMO has identified illicit discharges as defined in § 128-2 or activities contaminating stormwater as defined in § 128-8, the municipality may require implementation of best management practices (BMPs) to control those illicit discharges and activities.
- (1) The owner or operator of a commercial or industrial establishment shall provide, at its own expense, reasonable protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the MS4 through the use of structural and nonstructural BMPs.
 - (2) Any person responsible for a property or premises which is, or may be, the source of an illicit discharge as defined in § 128-2 or an activity contaminating stormwater as defined in § 128-8 may be required to implement, at said person's expense, additional structural and nonstructural BMPs to reduce or eliminate the source of pollutant(s) to the MS4.
- B. Compliance with all terms and conditions of a valid SPDES permit authorizing the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity, to the extent practicable, shall be deemed compliance with the provisions of this section.

§ 128-10. Suspension of access to MS4.

- A. Emergency situations. The SMO may, without prior notice, suspend MS4 discharge access to a person when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, to the health or welfare of persons, or to the MS4. The SMO shall notify the person of such suspension within a reasonable time

thereafter in writing of the reasons for the suspension. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the SMO may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the MS4 or to minimize danger to persons.

- B. Suspension due to the detection of illicit discharge. Any person discharging to the municipality's MS4 in violation of this chapter may have its MS4 access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an illicit discharge. The SMO will notify a violator in writing of the proposed termination of its MS4 access and the reasons therefor. The violator may petition the SMO for a reconsideration and hearing. Access may be granted by the SMO if he/she finds that the illicit discharge has ceased and the discharger has taken steps to prevent its recurrence. Access may be denied if the SMO determines in writing that the illicit discharge has not ceased or is likely to recur. A person commits an offense if the person reinstates MS4 access to premises terminated pursuant to this section without the prior approval of the SMO.

§ 128-11. Industrial or construction activity discharges.

Any person subject to an industrial or construction activity SPDES stormwater discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with said permit may be required in a form acceptable to the municipality prior to the allowing of discharges to the MS4.

§ 128-12. Access to and monitoring of discharges.

- A. Applicability. This section applies to all facilities that the SMO must inspect to enforce any provision of this chapter or whenever the authorized enforcement agency has cause to believe that there exists, or potentially exists, in or upon any premises any condition which constitutes a violation of this chapter.
- B. Access to facilities.
- (1) The SMO shall be permitted to enter and inspect facilities subject to regulation under this chapter as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with this chapter. If a discharger has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the discharger shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access to the SMO.
 - (2) Facility operators shall allow the SMO ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, examination and copying of records as may be required to implement this chapter.
 - (3) The municipality shall have the right to set up on any facility subject to this chapter such devices as are necessary in the opinion of the SMO to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of the facility's stormwater discharge.
 - (4) The municipality has the right to require the facilities subject to this chapter to install monitoring equipment as is reasonably necessary to determine compliance with this chapter. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the discharger at its own expense. All devices used to measure stormwater flow and quality shall be calibrated to ensure their accuracy.
 - (5) Unreasonable delay in allowing the municipality access to a facility subject to this chapter is a violation of this chapter. A person who is the operator of a facility subject to this chapter commits an offense if the person denies the municipality reasonable access to the facility for the

purpose of conducting any activity authorized or required by this chapter.

- (6) If the SMO has been refused access to any part of the premises from which stormwater is discharged and he/she is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this chapter or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with this chapter or any order issued hereunder, then the SMO may seek issuance of a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.

§ 128-13. Notification of spills.

Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation, has information of any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in illegal discharges or pollutants discharging into the MS4, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release. In the event of such a release of hazardous materials, said person shall immediately notify emergency response agencies of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services. In the event of a release of nonhazardous materials, said person shall notify the municipality in person or by telephone or facsimile no later than the next business day. Notifications in person or by telephone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed to the municipality within three business days of the telephone notice. If the discharge of prohibited materials emanates from a commercial or industrial establishment, the owner or operator of such establishment shall also retain an on-site written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years.

§ 128-14. Enforcement.

A. Notice of violation.

- (1) When the municipality's SMO finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this chapter, he/she may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person. Such notice may require, without limitation:
 - (a) The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;
 - (b) That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
 - (c) The abatement or remediation of stormwater pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
 - (d) The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting;
 - (e) Payment of a fine; and
 - (f) The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.
- (2) If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work will be done by a designated governmental agency or a contractor and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.

B. Penalties. In addition to or as an alternative to any penalty provided herein or by law, any person who violates the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a violation punishable by a fine not exceeding

\$350 or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, or both, for conviction of a first offense; for conviction of a second offense, both of which were committed within a period of five years, punishable by a fine not less than \$350 nor more than \$700 or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, or both; and upon conviction for a third or subsequent offense, all of which were committed within a period of five years, punishable by a fine not less than \$700 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, or both. However, for the purposes of conferring jurisdiction upon courts and judicial officers generally, violations of this chapter shall be deemed misdemeanors, and for such purpose only, all provisions of law relating to misdemeanors shall apply to such violations. Each week's continued violation shall constitute a separate additional violation.

§ 128-15. Appeal of notice of violation.

Any person receiving a notice of violation may appeal the determination of the SMO to the Village Board of Trustees within 15 days of its issuance, which Board shall hear the appeal within 30 days after the filing of the appeal and, within five days of making its decision, file its decision in the office of the Municipal Clerk and mail a copy of its decision by certified mail to the discharger.

§ 128-16. Corrective measures after appeal.

- A. If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the notice of violation, or, in the event of an appeal, within five business days of the decision of the municipal authority upholding the decision of the SMO, then the SMO shall request the owner's permission for access to the subject private property to take any and all measures reasonably necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property.
- B. If refused access to the subject private property, the SMO may seek a warrant in a court of competent jurisdiction to be authorized to enter upon the property to determine whether a violation has occurred. Upon determination that a violation has occurred, the SMO may seek a court order to take any and all measures reasonably necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. The cost of implementing and maintaining such measures shall be the sole responsibility of the discharger.

§ 128-17. Injunctive relief.

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this chapter. If a person has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this chapter, the SMO may petition for a preliminary or permanent injunction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.

§ 128-18. Alternative remedies.

- A. Where a person has violated a provision of this chapter, he/she may be eligible for alternative remedies in lieu of a civil penalty, upon recommendation of the Municipal Attorney and concurrence of the Municipal Code Enforcement Officer, where:
 - (1) The violation was unintentional.
 - (2) The violator has no history of previous violations of this chapter.
 - (3) Environmental damage was minimal.
 - (4) Violator acted quickly to remedy the violation.

(5) Violator cooperated in investigation and resolution.

B. Alternative remedies may consist of one or more of the following:

(1) Attendance at compliance workshops.

(2) Storm drain stenciling or storm drain marking.

(3) River, stream or creek cleanup activities.

§ 128-19. Violations deemed a public nuisance.

In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter is a threat to public health, safety, and welfare and is declared and deemed a nuisance and may be summarily abated or restored at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken.

§ 128-20. Remedies not exclusive.

The remedies listed in this chapter are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law, and it is within the discretion of the authorized enforcement agency to seek cumulative remedies.

Appendix C

Village Code - Chapter 183

Stormwater Management

Chapter 183

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

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		§ 183-29.	Fees for services.

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Bellerose 5-21-2007 by L.L. No. 4-2007. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Environmental Conservation Commission — See Ch. 15.

Special permits and exceptions — See Ch. 182.

Building construction — See Ch. 68.

Zoning — See Ch. 210.

Environmental quality review — See Ch. 98.

ARTICLE I
General Provisions

§ 183-1. Applicability.

- A. All land development activities, as hereinafter defined in § 183-3, within the Village are hereby regulated by this chapter.
- B. The Building Inspector is hereby designated as the Stormwater Management Officer, who shall accept and review all stormwater pollution prevention plans and forward such plans to the applicable municipal board. The Stormwater Management Officer may:
 - (1) Review the plans;
 - (2) Upon approval by Trustees of the Village of Bellerose, engage the services of the Village Engineer to review the plans, specifications and related documents at a cost not to exceed a fee schedule established by said governing board; or
 - (3) Accept the certification of a licensed professional that the plans conform to the requirements of this chapter.
- C. All land development activities subject to review and approval by the applicable board under subdivision, site plan, and/or special permit regulations¹ shall be reviewed subject to the standards contained in this chapter.
- D. All land development activities not subject to review as stated in Subsection C shall be required to submit a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) to the Stormwater Management Officer, who shall approve the SWPPP if it complies with the requirements of this chapter.

§ 183-2. Exemptions.

Exemptions are as follows:

- A. Agricultural activity as defined in § 183-3.
- B. Silvicultural activity, except that landing areas and log haul roads are subject to this chapter.
- C. Routine maintenance activities that disturb less than one acre and are performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of a facility.
- D. Repairs to any stormwater management practice or facility deemed necessary by the Stormwater Management Officer.
- E. Any part of a subdivision if a plat for the subdivision has been approved by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Bellerose on or before the effective date of this chapter.
- F. Land development activities for which a building permit has been approved on or before the effective date of this chapter.
- G. Cemetery graves.
- H. Installation of fence, sign, telephone, and electric poles and other kinds of posts or poles.

1. Editor's Note: See Ch. 182, Special Permits and Exceptions.

- I. Emergency activity immediately necessary to protect life, property or natural resources.
- J. Activities of an individual engaging in home gardening by growing flowers, vegetables and other plants primarily for use by that person and his or her family.
- K. Landscaping and horticultural activities in connection with an existing structure.

§ 183-3. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY — The activity of an active farm, including grazing and watering livestock, irrigating crops, harvesting crops, using land for growing agricultural products, and cutting timber for sale, but shall not include the operation of a dude ranch or similar operation or the construction of new structures associated with agricultural activities.

APPLICANT — A property owner or agent of a property owner who has filed an application for a land development activity.

BUILDING — Any structure, either temporary or permanent, having walls and a roof, designed for the shelter of any person, animal, or property, and occupying more than 100 square feet of area.

CHANNEL — A natural or artificial watercourse with a definite bed and banks that conducts continuously or periodically flowing water.

CLEARING — Any activity that removes the vegetative surface cover.

DEDICATION — The deliberate appropriation of property by its owner for general public use.

DEPARTMENT — The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

DESIGN MANUAL — The New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, most recent version, including applicable updates, that serves as the official guide for stormwater management principles, methods and practices.

DEVELOPER — A person who undertakes land development activities.

EROSION CONTROL MANUAL — The most recent version of the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control manual, commonly known as the "Blue Book."

GRADING — Excavation or fill of material, including the resulting conditions thereof.

IMPERVIOUS COVER — Those surfaces, improvements and structures that cannot effectively infiltrate rainfall, snowmelt and water (e.g., building rooftops, pavement, sidewalks, driveways, etc.).

INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER PERMIT — A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued to a commercial industry or group of industries which regulates the pollutant levels associated with industrial stormwater discharges or specifies on-site pollution control strategies.

INFILTRATION — The process of percolating stormwater into the subsoil.

JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND — An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as "hydrophytic vegetation."

LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY —

- A. Construction activity within the Village of Bellerose, including clearing, grading, excavating, soil disturbance or placement of fill, that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater

than 1/2 acre, or activities disturbing less than 1/2 acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, even though multiple separate and distinct land development activities may take place at different times on different schedules.

- B. Construction activity within the Village of Bellerose and adjacent to watercourses and municipal parklands, including clearing, grading, excavating, soil disturbance or placement of fill, that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than 1/8 acre, or activities disturbing less than 1/8 acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, even though multiple separate and distinct land development activities may take place at different times on different schedules.

LANDOWNER — The legal or beneficial owner of land, including those holding the right to purchase or lease the land, or any other person holding proprietary rights in the land.

MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT — A legally recorded document that acts as a property deed restriction and which provides for long-term maintenance of stormwater management practices.

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION — Pollution from any source other than from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyances and shall include, but not be limited to, pollutants from agricultural, silvicultural, mining, construction, subsurface disposal and urban runoff sources.

PHASING — Clearing a parcel of land in distinct pieces or parts, with the stabilization of each piece completed before the clearing of the next.

POLLUTANT OF CONCERN — Sediment or a water quality measurement that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation) and any other pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from the land development activity.

PROJECT — Land development activity.

RECHARGE — The replenishment of underground water reserves.

SEDIMENT CONTROL — Measures that prevent eroded sediment from leaving the site.

SENSITIVE AREAS — Cold-water fisheries, shellfish beds, swimming beaches, groundwater recharge areas, water supply reservoirs or habitats for threatened, endangered or special-concern species.

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES GP-02-01 — A permit under the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) issued to developers of construction activities to regulate disturbance of one or more acres of land.

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORMWATER SEWER SYSTEMS GP-02-02 — A permit under the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) issued to municipalities to regulate discharges from municipal separate storm sewers for compliance with EPA-established water quality standards and/or to specify stormwater control standards.

STABILIZATION — The use of practices that prevent exposed soil from eroding.

STOP-WORK ORDER — An order issued which requires that all construction activity on a site be stopped.

STORMWATER — Rainwater, surface runoff, snowmelt and drainage.

STORMWATER HOTSPOT — A land use or activity that generates higher concentrations of hydrocarbons, trace metals or toxicants than are found in typical stormwater runoff, based on monitoring studies.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT — The use of structural or nonstructural practices that are designed to reduce stormwater runoff and mitigate its adverse impacts on property, natural resources and the environment.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY — One or a series of stormwater management practices installed, stabilized and operating for the purpose of controlling stormwater runoff.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT OFFICER — An employee or officer designated by the Trustees of the Village of Bellerose to accept and review stormwater pollution prevention plans, forward the plans to the applicable board and inspect stormwater management practices.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (SMPs) — Measures, either structural or nonstructural, that are determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing flood damage and preventing or reducing point source or nonpoint source pollution inputs to stormwater runoff and water bodies.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) — A plan for controlling stormwater runoff and pollutants from a site during and after construction activities.

STORMWATER RUNOFF — Flow on the surface of the ground, resulting from precipitation.

SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK — Lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic Ocean within the territorial seas of the State of New York and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or affect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction. Storm sewers and waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons which also meet the criteria of this definition, are not waters of the state. This exclusion applies only to man-made bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the state (such as a disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from impoundment of waters of the state.

WATERCOURSE — A permanent or intermittent stream or other body of water, either natural or man-made, which gathers or carries surface water.

WATERWAY — A channel that directs surface runoff to a watercourse or to the public storm drain.

ARTICLE II
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans

§ 183-4. Stormwater pollution prevention plan required.

No application for approval of land development activity shall be reviewed until the appropriate board has received a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) prepared in accordance with the specifications in this chapter.

§ 183-5. Contents.

A. All SWPPs shall provide the following background information and erosion and sediment controls:

- (1) Background information about the scope of the project, including location, type and size of project.
- (2) Site map/construction drawing(s) for the project, including a general location map. At a minimum, the site map should show the total site area; all improvements; areas of disturbance; areas that will not be disturbed; existing vegetation; on-site and adjacent off-site surface water(s); wetlands and drainage patterns that could be affected by the construction activity; existing and final slopes; locations of off-site material, waste, borrow or equipment storage areas; and location(s) of the stormwater discharges(s). Maps shall be of a scale no smaller than one inch equals 50 feet.
- (3) A description of the soil(s) present at the site;
- (4) A construction phasing plan describing the intended sequence of construction activities, including clearing, grubbing, excavation and grading, utility and infrastructure installation and any other activity at the site that results in soil disturbance. Consistent with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Erosion Control Manual), not more than two acres shall be disturbed at any one time unless pursuant to an approved SWPPP.
- (5) A description of the pollution prevention measures that will be used to control litter, construction chemicals and construction debris from becoming a pollutant source in stormwater runoff;
- (6) A description of construction and waste materials expected to be stored on site with updates as appropriate, and a description of controls to reduce pollutants from these materials, including storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater, and spill prevention and response;
- (7) Temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures to be used for soil stabilization, runoff control and sediment control for each stage of the project from initial land clearing and grubbing to project closeout;
- (8) A site map/construction drawing(s) specifying the location(s), size(s) and length(s) of each erosion and sediment control practice;
- (9) Dimensions, material specifications and installation details for all erosion and sediment control practices, including the siting and sizing of any temporary sediment basins;
- (10) Temporary practices that will be converted to permanent control measures;

- (11) An implementation schedule for staging temporary erosion and sediment control practices, including the timing of initial placement and duration that each practice should remain in place;
 - (12) A maintenance schedule to ensure continuous and effective operation of the erosion and sediment control practice;
 - (13) Name(s) of the receiving water(s);
 - (14) Delineation of SWPPP implementation responsibilities for each part of the site;
 - (15) A description of structural practices designed to divert flows from exposed soils, storm flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site to the degree attainable; and
 - (16) Any existing data that describes the stormwater runoff at the site.
- B. Land development activities as defined in § 183-3 of this chapter and meeting Condition A, B or C below shall also include water quantity and water quality controls (postconstruction stormwater runoff controls) as set forth in Subsection C below as applicable:
- (1) Condition A: Stormwater runoff from land development activities discharging a pollutant of concern to either an impaired water identified on the Department's 303(d) list of impaired waters or a total maximum daily load (TMDL) designated watershed for which pollutants in stormwater have been identified as a source of the impairment.
 - (2) Condition B: Stormwater runoff from land development activities disturbing two or more acres.
 - (3) Condition C: Stormwater runoff from land development activity disturbing between one and two acres of land during the course of the project, exclusive of the construction of single-family residences and construction activities at agricultural properties.
- C. SWPPP requirements for Conditions A, B, and C:
- (1) All information in Subsection A of this section.
 - (2) A description of each postconstruction stormwater management practice.
 - (3) Site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location(s) and size(s) of each postconstruction stormwater management practice.
 - (4) Hydrologic and hydraulic analysis for all structural components of the stormwater management system for the applicable design storms.
 - (5) A comparison of postdevelopment stormwater runoff conditions with predevelopment conditions.
 - (6) Dimensions, material specifications and installation details for each postconstruction stormwater management practice.
 - (7) A maintenance schedule to ensure continuous and effective operation of each postconstruction stormwater management practice.
 - (8) Maintenance easements to ensure access to all stormwater management practices at the site for the purpose of inspection and repair. Easements shall be recorded on the plan and shall remain in effect with transfer of title to the property.

- (9) An inspection and maintenance agreement binding on all subsequent landowners served by the on-site stormwater management measures in accordance with Article IV of this chapter.

§ 183-6. Plan certification.

The SWPPP shall be prepared by a landscape architect, certified professional or professional engineer and must be signed by the professional preparing the plan, who shall certify that the design of all stormwater management practices meets the requirements of this chapter.

§ 183-7. Other environmental permits.

- A. The applicant shall assure that all other applicable environmental permits have been or will be acquired for the land development activity prior to approval of the final stormwater design plan.
- B. A copy of the SWPPP shall be retained at the site of the land development activity during construction from the date of initiation of construction activities to the date of final stabilization.
- C. The certification statement(s) shall become part of the SWPPP for the land development activity.

§ 183-8. Permit application fee.

The Board of Trustees, by resolution, shall establish a permit application fee or fees which shall be paid before commencing activity regulated by this chapter.

ARTICLE III
Performance and Design Criteria

§ 183-9. Technical standards.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following documents shall serve as the official guides and specifications for stormwater management. Stormwater management practices that are designed and constructed in accordance with these technical documents shall be presumed to meet the standards imposed by this chapter.

- A. The New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, most current version or its successor, hereafter referred to as the "Design Manual").
- B. New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Empire State Chapter of the Soil and Water Conservation Society, 2004, most current version or its successor, hereafter referred to as the "Erosion Control Manual").

§ 183-10. Water quality standards.

No land development activity shall cause an increase in turbidity that will result in substantial visible contrast to natural conditions in surface waters of the State of New York.

ARTICLE IV

Maintenance and Repair of Stormwater Facilities**§ 183-11. Maintenance during construction.**

- A. The applicant or developer of the land development activity shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the applicant or developer to achieve compliance with the conditions of this chapter. Sediment shall be removed from sediment traps or sediment ponds whenever their design capacity has been reduced by 50%.
- B. The applicant or developer or its representative shall be on site at all times when construction or grading activity takes place and shall inspect and document the effectiveness of all erosion and sediment control practices. Inspection reports shall be completed every seven days and within 24 hours of any storm event producing 0.5 inch of precipitation or more. The reports shall be delivered to the Stormwater Management Officer and also copied to the site logbook.

§ 183-12. Maintenance easement(s).

Prior to the issuance of any approval that has a stormwater management facility as one of the requirements, the applicant or developer must execute a maintenance easement agreement that shall be binding on all subsequent landowners served by the stormwater management facility. The easement shall provide for access to the facility at reasonable times for periodic inspection by the Village of Bellerose to ensure that the facility is maintained in proper working condition to meet design standards and any other provisions established by this chapter. The easement shall be recorded by the grantor in the office of the County Clerk after approval by the Village Attorney.

§ 183-13. Maintenance after construction.

The owner or operator of permanent stormwater management practices installed in accordance with this chapter shall be operated and maintained to achieve the goals of this chapter. Proper operation and maintenance also includes, as a minimum, the following:

- A. A preventive/corrective maintenance program for all critical facilities and systems of treatment and control (or related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the owner or operator to achieve the goals of this chapter.
- B. Written procedures for operation and maintenance and training new maintenance personnel.
- C. Discharges from the SMPs shall not exceed design criteria or cause or contribute to water quality standard violations in accordance with § 183-10.

§ 183-14. Maintenance agreements.

The Village of Bellerose shall approve a formal maintenance agreement for stormwater management facilities binding on all subsequent landowners and recorded in the office of the County Clerk as a deed restriction on the property prior to final plan approval. The maintenance agreement shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of a standard form entitled "Sample Stormwater Control Facility Maintenance Agreement." The Village of Bellerose, in lieu of a maintenance agreement, at its sole discretion may accept dedication of any existing or future stormwater management facility, provided such facility meets all the requirements of this chapter and includes adequate and perpetual access and sufficient area, by easement or otherwise, for inspection and regular maintenance.

ARTICLE V
Administration and Enforcement

§ 183-15. Erosion and sediment control inspection.

- A. The Village of Bellerose Stormwater Management Officer may require such inspections as necessary to determine compliance with this chapter and may either approve that portion of the work completed or notify the applicant wherein the work falls to comply with the requirements of this chapter and the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) as approved. To obtain inspections, the applicant shall notify the Village of Bellerose enforcement official at least 48 hours before any of the following, as required by the Stormwater Management Officer:
- (1) Start of construction.
 - (2) Installation of sediment and erosion control measures.
 - (3) Completion of site clearing.
 - (4) Completion of rough grading.
 - (5) Completion of final grading.
 - (6) Close of the construction season.
 - (7) Completion of final landscaping.
 - (8) Successful establishment of landscaping.
- B. If any violations are found, the applicant and developer shall be notified in writing of the nature of the violation and the required corrective actions. No further work shall be conducted, except for site stabilization, until any violations are corrected and all work previously completed has received approval by the Stormwater Management Officer.

§ 183-16. Stormwater management practice inspections.

The Village of Bellerose Stormwater Management Officer is responsible for conducting inspections of stormwater management practices (SMPs). All applicants are required to submit "as built" plans for any stormwater management practices located on site after final construction is completed. The plan must show the final design specifications for all stormwater management facilities and must be certified by a professional engineer.

§ 183-17. Inspection of stormwater facilities after project completion.

Inspection programs shall be established on any reasonable basis, including, but not limited to, routine inspections; random inspections; inspections based upon complaints or other notice of possible violations; inspection of drainage basins or areas identified as higher-than-typical sources of sediment or other contaminants or pollutants; inspections of businesses or industries of a type associated with higher-than-usual discharges of contaminants or pollutants or with discharges of a type which are more likely than the typical discharges to cause violations of state or federal water or sediment quality standards or the SPDES stormwater permit; and joint inspections with other agencies inspecting under environmental or safety laws. Inspections may include, but are not limited to, reviewing maintenance and repair records; sampling discharges, surface water, groundwater, and material or water in drainage control facilities; and evaluating the condition of drainage control facilities and other stormwater management practices.

§ 183-18. Submission of reports.

The Village of Bellerose Stormwater Management Officer may require monitoring and reporting from entities subject to this chapter as are necessary to determine compliance with this chapter.

§ 183-19. Right of entry for inspection.

When any new stormwater management facility is installed on private property or when any new connection is made between private property and the public stormwater system, the landowner shall grant to the Village of Bellerose the right to enter the property at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner for the purpose of inspection.

§ 183-20. Construction completion guarantee.

In order to ensure the full and faithful completion of all land development activities related to compliance with all conditions set forth by the Village of Bellerose in its approval of the stormwater pollution prevention plan, the Village of Bellerose may require the applicant or developer to provide, prior to construction, a performance bond, cash escrow, or irrevocable letter of credit from an appropriate financial or surety institution which guarantees satisfactory completion of the project and names the Village of Bellerose as the beneficiary. The security shall be in an amount to be determined by the Village of Bellerose based on submission of final design plans, with reference to actual construction and landscaping costs. The performance guarantee shall remain in force until the surety is released from liability by the Village of Bellerose, provided that such period shall not be less than one year from the date of final acceptance or such other certification that the facility(ies) has (have) been constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and that a one-year inspection has been conducted and the facilities have been found to be acceptable to the Village of Bellerose. Per annum interest on cash escrow deposits shall be reinvested in the account until the surety is released from liability.

§ 183-21. Maintenance guarantee.

Where stormwater management and erosion and sediment control facilities are to be operated and maintained by the developer, or by a corporation that owns or manages a commercial or industrial facility, the developer, prior to construction, may be required to provide the Village of Bellerose with an irrevocable letter of credit from an approved financial institution or surety to ensure proper operation and maintenance of all stormwater management and erosion control facilities both during and after construction and until the facilities are removed from operation. If the developer or landowner fails to properly operate and maintain stormwater management and erosion and sediment control facilities, the Village of Bellerose may draw upon the account to cover the costs of proper operation and maintenance, including engineering and inspection costs.

§ 183-22. Recordkeeping.

The Village of Bellerose may require entities subject to this chapter to maintain records demonstrating compliance herewith.

§ 183-23. Notice of violation.

When the Village of Bellerose determines that a land development activity is not being carried out in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, it may issue a written notice of violation to the landowner. The notice of violation shall contain:

- A. The name and address of the landowner, developer or applicant.
- B. The address, when available, or a description of the building, structure or land upon which the violation is occurring.
- C. A statement specifying the nature of the violation.
- D. A description of the remedial measures necessary to bring the land development activity into compliance with this chapter and a time schedule for the completion of such remedial action.
- E. A statement of the penalty or penalties that shall or may be assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation is directed.
- F. A statement that the determination of violation may be appealed to the municipality by filing a written notice of appeal within 15 days of the service of the notice of violation.

§ 183-24. Stop-work orders.

The Village of Bellerose may issue a stop-work order for violations of this chapter. Persons receiving a stop-work order shall be required to halt all land development activities, except those activities that address the violations leading to the stop-work order. The stop-work order shall be in effect until the Village of Bellerose confirms that the land development activity is in compliance and the violation has been satisfactorily addressed. Failure to address a stop-work order in a timely manner may result in civil, criminal, or monetary penalties in accordance with the enforcement measures authorized in this chapter.

§ 183-25. Other remedies for violations.

Any land development activity that is commenced or is conducted contrary to this chapter may be restrained by injunction or otherwise abated in a manner provided by law.

§ 183-26. Penalties for offenses.

In addition to or as an alternative to any penalty provided herein or by law, any person who violates the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a violation punishable by a fine not exceeding \$350 or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, or both, for conviction of a first offense; for conviction of a second offense, both of which were committed within a period of five years, punishable by a fine of not less than \$350 nor more than \$700 or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, or both; and upon conviction for a third or subsequent offense, all of which were committed within a period of five years, punishable by a fine of not less than \$700 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, or both. However, for the purposes of conferring jurisdiction upon courts and judicial officers generally, violations of this chapter shall be deemed misdemeanors, and for such purpose only, all provisions of law relating to misdemeanors shall apply to such violations. Each week's continued violation shall constitute a separate additional violation.

§ 183-27. Withholding of certificate of occupancy.

If any building or land development activity is installed or conducted in violation of this chapter, the Stormwater Management Officer may prevent the occupancy of said building or land.

§ 183-28. Restoration of lands.

Any violator may be required to restore land to its undisturbed condition. In the event that restoration is not

undertaken within a reasonable time after notice, the Village of Bellerose may take necessary corrective action, the cost of which shall become a lien upon the property until paid.

§ 183-29. Fees for services.

The Village of Bellerose may require any person undertaking land development activities regulated by this chapter to pay reasonable costs at prevailing rates for review of SWPPPs, inspections, or SMP maintenance performed by the Village of Bellerose or performed by a third party for the Village Bellerose.

Appendix D

2023 Annual Report

MS4 Annual Report Cover Page

MCC form for period ending March 9, 2023

Provide SPDES ID of each permitted MS4 included in this report.

SPDES ID
N Y R 2 0 ASPDES ID
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N Y R 2 0 A

MS4 Municipal Compliance Certification(MCC) Form

MCC form for period ending March 9,

2	0	2	3

Name of MS4

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

Each MS4 must submit an MCC form.

Section 1 - MCC Identification Page

Indicate whether this MCC form is being submitted to certify endorsement or acceptance of:

- An Annual Report for a single MS4
- A Single Entity (Per Part II.E of GP-0-10-002)
- A Joint Report

Joint reports may be submitted by permittees with legally binding agreements.

If Joint Report, enter coalition name:

[illegible]

MS4 Municipal Compliance Certification(MCC) FormMCC form for period ending March 9,

2	0	2	3

Name of MS4

V	I	L	L	A	G	E	O	F	B	E	L	L	E	R	O	S	E

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

Section 2 - Contact Information

Important Instructions - Please Read

Contact information must be provided for each of the following positions as indicated below:

1. Principal Executive Officer, Chief Elected Official or other qualified individual (per GP-0-08-002 Part VI.J).
2. Duly Authorized Representative (Information for this contact must only be submitted if a Duly Authorized Representative is signing this form)
3. The Local Stormwater Public Contact (required per GP-0-08-002 Part VII.A.2.c & Part VIII.A.2.c).
4. The Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Coordinator (Individual responsible for coordination/implementation of SWMP).
5. Report Preparer (Consultants may provide company name in the space provided).

A separate sheet must be submitted for each position listed above unless more than one position is filled by the same individual. If one individual fills multiple roles, provide the contact information once and check all positions that apply to that individual.

If a new Duly Authorized Representative is signing this report, their contact information must be provided and a signature authorization form, signed by the Principal Executive Officer or Chief Elected Official must be attached.

For each contact, select all that apply:

- ☒ Principal Executive Officer/Chief Elected Official
- ☐ Duly Authorized Representative
- ☐ Local Stormwater Public Contact
- ☐ Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Coordinator
- ☐ Report Preparer

First Name

K	E	N	N	E	T	H													

MI

Last Name

M	O	O	R	E															

Title

M	A	Y	O	R															

Address

5	0		S	U	P	E	R	I	O	R		R	O	A	D				

City

B	E	L	L	E	R	O	S	E		V	I	L	L	A	G	E			

State

N	Y

Zip

1	1	0	0	1	-	4	1	2	9

eMail

M	A	Y	O	R	@	B	E	L	L	E	R	O	S	E	V	I	L	L	A	G	E	.	O	R	G										

Phone

(	5	1	6	)	3	5	4	-	1	0	0	0

County

N	A	S	S	A	U														

MS4 Municipal Compliance Certification(MCC) Form

MCC form for period ending March 9, 2023

Name of MS4 VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N Y R 2 0 A 3 8 8

Section 2 - Contact Information

Important Instructions - Please Read

Contact information must be provided for each of the following positions as indicated below:

1. Principal Executive Officer, Chief Elected Official or other qualified individual (per GP-0-08-002 Part VI.J).
2. Duly Authorized Representative (Information for this contact must only be submitted if a Duly Authorized Representative is signing this form)
3. The Local Stormwater Public Contact (required per GP-0-08-002 Part VII.A.2.c & Part VIII.A.2.c).
4. The Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Coordinator (Individual responsible for coordination/implementation of SWMP).
5. Report Preparer (Consultants may provide company name in the space provided).

A separate sheet must be submitted for each position listed above unless more than one position is filled by the same individual. If one individual fills multiple roles, provide the contact information once and check all positions that apply to that individual.

If a new Duly Authorized Representative is signing this report, their contact information must be provided and a signature authorization form, signed by the Principal Executive Officer or Chief Elected Official must be attached.

For each contact, select all that apply:

- ☐ Principal Executive Officer/Chief Elected Official
- ☒ Duly Authorized Representative
- ☐ Local Stormwater Public Contact
- ☐ Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Coordinator
- ☐ Report Preparer

First Name

G E O R G E

MI

Last Name

B R A U N

Title

H I G H W A Y / P U B L I C W O R K S C O M M I S S I O N E R

Address

5 0 S U P E R I O R R O A D

City

B E L L E R O S E V I L L A G E

State

N Y

Zip

1 1 0 0 1 - 4 1 2 9

eMail

H P W C C @ B E L L E R O S E V I L L A G E . O R G

Phone

(5 1 6) 3 5 4 - 1 0 0 0

County

N A S S A U

MS4 Municipal Compliance Certification(MCC) Form

MCC form for period ending March 9, 2 0 2 3

Name of MS4 VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N Y R 2 0 A 3 8 8

Section 2 - Contact Information

Important Instructions - Please Read

Contact information must be provided for each of the following positions as indicated below:

1. Principal Executive Officer, Chief Elected Official or other qualified individual (per GP-0-08-002 Part VI.J).
2. Duly Authorized Representative (Information for this contact must only be submitted if a Duly Authorized Representative is signing this form)
3. The Local Stormwater Public Contact (required per GP-0-08-002 Part VII.A.2.c & Part VIII.A.2.c).
4. The Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Coordinator (Individual responsible for coordination/implementation of SWMP).
5. Report Preparer (Consultants may provide company name in the space provided).

A separate sheet must be submitted for each position listed above unless more than one position is filled by the same individual. If one individual fills multiple roles, provide the contact information once and check all positions that apply to that individual.

If a new Duly Authorized Representative is signing this report, their contact information must be provided and a signature authorization form, signed by the Principal Executive Officer or Chief Elected Official must be attached.

For each contact, select all that apply:

- ☐ Principal Executive Officer/Chief Elected Official
☐ Duly Authorized Representative
☐ Local Stormwater Public Contact
☐ Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Coordinator
☒ Report Preparer

First Name

C H A R L E S

MI

P

Last Name

P U G L I S I

Title

V I L L A G E C L E R K / T R E A S U R E R

Address

5 0 S U P E R I O R R O A D

City

B E L L E R O S E V I L L A G E

State

N Y

Zip

1 1 0 0 1 - 4 1 2 9

eMail

V I L L A G E C L E R K @ B E L L E R O S E V I L L A G E . O R G

Phone

(5 1 6) 3 5 4 - 1 0 0 0

County

N A S S A U

MS4 Municipal Compliance Certification(MCC) Form

MCC form for period ending March 9,

Name of MS4

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A				

Section 4 - Certification Statement

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

This form must be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative of that person as described in GP-0-08-002 Part VI.J.

First Name

MI

Last Name

Title (Clearly print title of individual signing report)

Signature



Date

0	8	/	1	0	/	2	0	2	3

The annual report form and any attachments can be sent to the DEC Central Office clicking the Submit Form link below, or by sending it directly to: MS4compliance@dec.ny.gov. All submissions must include the SPDES ID in the title and must be complete before hitting the Submit Form link below:

Submit Form

If unable to submit electronically, hardcopy submissions can be sent to:

Bureau of Water Compliance
 Division of Water
 4th Floor
 625 Broadway
 Albany, New York 12233-3505

MS4 Annual Report Form

This report is being submitted for the reporting period ending March 9, 2023

If submitting this form as part of a joint report on behalf of a coalition leave SPDES ID blank.

Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLERÖSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

Water Quality Trends

The information in this section is being reported (check one):

- On behalf of an individual MS4
○ On behalf of a coalition

How many MS4s are contributed to this report?			

1. Has this MS4/Coalition produced any reports documenting water quality trends related to stormwater? If not, answer No and proceed to Minimum Control Measure One. ☐ Yes

If Yes, choose one of the following

- ☐ Report(s) attached to the annual report
- ☐ Web Page(s) where report(s) is/are provided below

Please provide specific address of page where report(s) can be accessed - not home page.

URL

[illegible]

URL

[illegible]

URL

[illegible]

URL

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1

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

L

How many MS4s contributed to this report?

L

[illegible][illegible]

L

MS4 Annual Report Form

This report is being submitted for the reporting period ending March 9,

2	0	2	3

If submitting this form as part of a joint report on behalf of a coalition leave SPDES ID blank.

Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

3. What strategies did your MS4/Coalition use to achieve education and outreach goals during this reporting period? Check all that apply:

☐ Construction Site Operators Trained

Trained

☒ Direct Mailings

Mailings

			0	6

☒ Kiosks or Other Displays

Locations

☐ List-Serves

In List

☒ Mailing List

In List

		4	2	1

☐ Newspaper Ads or Articles

Days Run

☒ Public Events/Presentations

Attendees

		1	2	5

☐ School Program

Attendees

☐ TV Spot/Program

Days Run

☒ Printed Materials:

Total # Distributed

Locations (e.g. libraries, town offices, kiosks)

V	I	L	L	A	G	E		H	A	L	L						
J	U	S	T	I	C	E		C	O	U	R	T					

☒ Other:

V	I	L	L	A	G	E		W	E	B	S	I	T	E			

☐ Web Page: Provide specific web addresses - not home page. Continue on next page if additional space is needed.

URL

B	E	L	L	E	R	O	S	E	V	I	L	L	A	G	E	.	O	R	G	/	S	T	O	R	M	D	R	A	I	N	S

URL

MS4 Annual Report Form

This report is being submitted for the reporting period ending March 9, 2023

If submitting this form as part of a joint report on behalf of a coalition leave SPDES ID blank.

Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

3. Web Page con't.: Provide specific web addresses - not home page.

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MS4 Annual Report Form

This report is being submitted for the reporting period ending March 9,

2	0	2	3

If submitting this form as part of a joint report on behalf of a coalition leave SPDES ID blank.

Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

4. Evaluating Progress Toward Measurable Goals MCM 1

Use this page to report on your progress and project plans toward achieving measurable goals identified in your Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMP), including requirements in Part III.C.1. Submit additional pages as needed.

A. Briefly summarize the Measurable Goal identified in the SWMP in this reporting period.

CLEANING OF POLLUTANTS INCLUDING TRASH, DEBRIS, PLANT MATTER, GREASE, OIL, ANIMAL WASTE, LAWN TRIMMINGS AND OTHER MATERIALS FROM STORM DRAINS AND SURROUNDING TERRAIN.

B. Briefly summarize the observations that indicated the overall effectiveness of this Measurable Goal.

INCREASED MESSAGING HAS RAISED AWARENESS AND COMPLIANCE BY RESIDENTS, MEMBERS IN THE APARTMENT/BUSINESS DISTRICT. OBSERVATION OF POLLUTION CONTROL, REDUCTION IN THE QUANTITY OF TRASH AND DEBRIS REMOVED FROM STORM DRAINS BY OUTSIDE CONTRACTOR AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

C. How many times was this observation measured or evaluated in this reporting period?

		1	3

(ex.: samples/participants/events)

D. Has your MS4 made progress toward this Measurable Goal during this reporting period?
☒ Yes ☐ No
E. Is your MS4 on schedule to meet the deadline set forth in the SWMP?
☒ Yes ☐ No
F. Briefly summarize the stormwater activities planned to meet the goals of this MCM during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule).

MESSAGES SENT VIA E-MAIL AND FLYERS TO RESIDENTS AND NOTICES SENT TO OWNERS AND RENTERS OF COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES TO INCREASE AWARENESS AND COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF STORM WATER POLLUTION.

L

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MS4 Annual Report Form

This report is being submitted for the reporting period ending March 9, 2023

If submitting this form as part of a joint report on behalf of a coalition leave SPDES ID blank.

Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLERose

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

2. URL(s) con't.:

Please provide specific address(es) where notices can be accessed - not home page.

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MS4 Annual Report Form

This report is being submitted for the reporting period ending March 9,

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If submitting this form as part of a joint report on behalf of a coalition leave SPDES ID blank.

Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLERÖSE

SPDES ID

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4.a. If this report was made available on the internet, what date was it posted?

Leave blank if this report was not posted on the internet.

0	8

 /

1	5

 /

2	0	2	3

4.b. For how many days was/will this report be posted?

0	9	0

If submitting a report for single MS4, answer 5.a.. If submitting a joint report, answer 5.b..

5.a. Was an Annual Report public meeting held in this reporting period?☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, what was the date of the meeting?

0	4

 /

0	3

 /

2	0	2	3

If No, is one planned?

☐ Yes ☐ No**5.b. Was an Annual Report public meeting held for all MS4s contributing to this report during this reporting period?**☐ Yes ☒ No

If No, is one planned for each?

☐ Yes ☒ No**6. Were comments received during this reporting period?**☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, attach comments, responses and changes made to SWMP in response to comments to this report.

MS4 Annual Report Form

This report is being submitted for the reporting period ending March 9,

2	0	2	3

If submitting this form as part of a joint report on behalf of a coalition leave SPDES ID blank.

Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

7. Evaluating Progress Toward Measurable Goals MCM 2

Use this page to report on your progress and project plans toward achieving measurable goals identified in your Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMPP), including requirements in Part III.C.1. Submit additional pages as needed.

A. Briefly summarize the Measurable Goal identified in the SWMPP in this reporting period.

VILLAGE HAS CONTRACTED UNDER A SHARED SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH THE VILLAGE OF FLORAL PARK TO CLEAN AND MAINTAIN STORM SEWERS ON A REGULAR BASIS. VILLAGE HAS CONTRACTED WITH A LICENSED COMMERCIAL FIRM TO PICKUP AND DISPOSE OF LEAVES AND PLANT MATTER. VILLAGE MAINTENANCE CLEANS STORM SEWERS ON A REGULAR BASIS.

B. Briefly summarize the observations that indicated the overall effectiveness of this Measurable Goal.

THERE CONTINUES TO BE IMPROVEMENT WITH COMPLIANCE BASED ON THE NUMBER OF STORM DRAINS THAT NEED TO BE CLEARED OF DEBRIS, LEAVES, AND ANIMAL WASTE,

C. How many times was this observation measured or evaluated in this reporting period?

		2	4

(ex.: samples/participants/events)

D. Has your MS4 made progress toward this measurable goal during this reporting period?

☒ Yes ☐ No

E. Is your MS4 on schedule to meet the deadline set forth in the SWMPP?

☒ Yes ☐ No

F. Briefly summarize the stormwater activities planned to meet the goals of this MCM during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule).

THE VILLAGE PLANS TO ADDRESS THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF ITS STORM DRAINS MOST OF WHICH WERE CONSTRUCTED DURING THE WPA PERIOD. DURING NATIONALGRID'S REPLACEMENT OF GAS MAINS AND HOME HOOKUPS SEVERAL AREAS OF CONCERN HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AND WILL BE ADDRESSED IN 2023 AND 2024. SCHEDULING IS CONTINGENT ON THE COMPLETION OF WORK BY NATIONAL GRID.

MS4 Annual Report Form

This report is being submitted for the reporting period ending March 9,

2	0	2	3

If submitting this form as part of a joint report on behalf of a coalition leave SPDES ID blank.

Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

Minimum Control Measure 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The information in this section is being reported (check one):

☒ On behalf of an individual MS4

☐ On behalf of a coalition

How many MS4s contributed to this report?

1. Enter the number and approx. percent of outfalls mapped:

			8	5

 #

1	0	0

 %

2. How many of these outfalls have been screened for dry weather discharges during this reporting period (outfall reconnaissance inventory)?

3.a. What types of generating sites/sewersheds were targeted for inspection during this reporting period?

☐ Auto Recyclers

☒ Building Maintenance

☒ Churches

☒ Commercial Carwashes

☒ Commercial Laundry/Dry Cleaners

☐ Construction Vehicle Washouts

☐ Cross-Connections

☐ Distribution Centers

☐ Food Processing Facilities

☐ Garbage Truck Washouts

☐ Hospitals

☐ Improper RV Waste Disposal

☐ Industrial Process Water

☐ Other:

☒ Landscaping (Irrigation)

☐ Marinas

☐ Metal Plateing Operations

☐ Outdoor Fluid Storage

☒ Parking Lot Maintenance

☐ Printing

☐ Residential Carwashing

☒ Restaurants

☐ Schools and Universities

☐ Septic Maintenance

☐ Swimming Pools

☐ Vehicle Fueling

☐ Vehicle Maint./Repair Shops

☐ None

☐ Sewersheds:

MS4 Annual Report Form

This report is being submitted for the reporting period ending March 9, 2023

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N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

3.b. What types of illicit discharges have been found during this reporting period?

☐ Broken Lines From Sanitary Sewer	☐ Industrial Connections
☐ Cross Connections	☐ Inflow/Infiltration
☐ Failing Septic Systems	☐ Pump Station Failure
☐ Floor Drains Connected To Storm Sewers	☐ Sanitary Sewer Overflows
☐ Illegal Dumping	☐ Straight Pipe Sewer Discharges
☐ Other:	☒ None

[illegible]

4. How many illicit discharges/potential illegal connections have been detected during this reporting period?

5. How many illicit discharges have been confirmed during this reporting period?

6. How many illicit discharges/illegal connections have been eliminated during this reporting period?

7. Has the storm sewershed mapping been completed in this reporting period?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If No, approximately what percent was completed in this reporting period?

		0	0

8. Is the above information available in GIS?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Is this information available on the web?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, provide URL(s):

Please provide specific address of page where map(s) can be accessed - not home page.

URL

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

URL

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

L

2 0 2 3



N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

URL

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1	0	0	$\frac{8}{8}$

MS4 Annual Report Form

This report is being submitted for the reporting period ending March 9,

2	0	2	3

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VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

12. Evaluating Progress Toward Measurable Goals MCM 3

Use this page to report on your progress and project plans toward achieving measurable goals identified in your Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMPP), including requirements in Part III.C.1. Submit additional pages as needed.

A. Briefly summarize the Measurable Goal identified in the SWMPP in this reporting period.

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF, RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE ARE ASKED TO REPORT ILLEGAL DUMPING AND POTENTIALLY TOXIC SPILLS. STAFF MONITOR RECYCLING COMPLIANCE. SIGNS ARE ON DISPLAY IN LOCATIONS IN THE VILLAGE TO INFORM ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF STORM WATER COMPLIANCE.

B. Briefly summarize the observations that indicated the overall effectiveness of this Measurable Goal.

NOTICE OF RECYCLING COMPLIANCE IS POSTED. THERE CONTINUES TO BE OBSERVABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF DEBRIS AND PET WASTE ON THE STREETS. COMPLIANCE OF BUSINESSES HAS IMPROVED WITH NOTICES OF VIOLATION ISSUED AND ENFORCEMENT BY CODE AND QUALITY OF LIFE COMPLIANCE OFFICERS.

C. How many times was this observation measured or evaluated in this reporting period?

		2	4

(ex.: samples/participants/events)

D. Has your MS4 made progress toward this measurable goal during this reporting period?
☒ Yes ☐ No
E. Is your MS4 on schedule to meet the deadline set forth in the SWMPP?
☒ Yes ☐ No
F. Briefly summarize the stormwater activities planned to meet the goals of this MCM during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule).

VILLAGE WILL CONTINUE TO UTILIZE THE DPW OF FLORAL PARK TO MAINTAIN AND REBUILD, AS NEEDED, STORM DRAINS THAT WERE IMPACTED BY GAS MAINS REPLACEMENT BY NATIONAL GRID,

MS4 Annual Report Form

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VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

Minimum Control Measures 4 and 5.
Construction Site and Post-Construction Control

The information in this section is being reported (check one):

- ☒ On behalf of an individual MS4
☐ On behalf of a coalition

How many MS4s contributed to this report?

1a. Has each MS4 contributing to this report adopted a law, ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that provides equivalent protection to the NYS SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities? ☒ Yes ☐ No

1b. Has each Town, City and/or Village contributing to this report documented that the law is equivalent to a NYSDEC Sample Local Law for Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control through either an attorney certification or using the NYSDEC Gap Analysis Workbook? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ NT

If Yes, Towns, Cities and Villages provide date of equivalent NYS Sample Local Law.

☐ 09/2004 ☒ 03/2006 ☐ NT

2. Does your MS4/Coalition have a SWPPP review procedure in place? ☒ Yes ☐ No

3. How many Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) have been reviewed in this reporting period?

	1	2

4. Does your MS4/Coalition have a mechanism for receipt and consideration of public comments related to construction SWPPPs? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ NT

If Yes, how many public comments were received during this reporting period?

		8

5. Does your MS4/Coalition provide education and training for contractors about the local SWPPP process? ☐ Yes ☒ No

6. Identify which of the following types of enforcement actions you used during the reporting period for construction activities, indicate the number of actions, or note those for which you do not have authority:

☒ Notices of Violation	#	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>6</td></tr></table>					6	☐ No Authority
				6				
☐ Stop Work Orders	#	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						☐ No Authority
☐ Criminal Actions	#	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						☐ No Authority
☐ Termination of Contracts	#	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						☐ No Authority
☒ Administrative Fines	#	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td></tr></table>					2	☐ No Authority
				2				
☐ Civil Penalties	#	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						☐ No Authority
☐ Administrative Orders	#	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						☐ No Authority
☐ Enforcement Actions or Sanctions	#	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
☐ Other	#	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						☐ No Authority

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VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

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N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

Minimum Control Measure 4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

The information in this section is being reported (check one):

☒ On behalf of an individual MS4

☐ On behalf of a coalition

How many MS4s contributed to this report?

1. How many construction projects have been authorized for disturbances of one acre or more during this reporting period?

		0

2. How many construction projects disturbing at least one acre were active in your jurisdiction during this reporting period?

		0

3. What percent of active construction sites were inspected during this reporting period? ☒ NT

 %

4. What percent of active construction sites were inspected more than once? ☒ NT

 %

5. Do all inspectors working on behalf of the MS4s contributing to this report use the NYS Construction Stormwater Inspection Manual? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NT

6. Does your MS4/Coalition provide public access to Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) of construction projects that are subject to MS4 review and approval? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ NT

If your MS4 is Non-Traditional, are SWPPPs of construction projects made available for public review? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, use the following page to identify location(s) where SWPPPs can be accessed.

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Name of MS4/Coalition

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SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

7. Evaluating Progress Toward Measurable Goals MCM 4

Use this page to report on your progress and project plans toward achieving measurable goals identified in your Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMPP), including requirements in Part III.C.1. Submit additional pages as needed.

A. Briefly summarize the Measurable Goal identified in the SWMPP in this reporting period.

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS ARE ENTERED IN A DATABASE LEADING TO IMPROVED RESPONSE TIME TO VERIFIED COMPLAINTS OF CONDITIONS.

B. Briefly summarize the observations that indicated the overall effectiveness of this Measurable Goal.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND REMINDERS HAVE INCREASED COMPLIANCE.

C. How many times was this observation measured or evaluated in this reporting period?

		1	2

(ex.: samples/participants/events)

D. Has your MS4 made progress toward this measurable goal during this reporting period?

☒ Yes ☐ No

E. Is your MS4 on schedule to meet the deadline set forth in the SWMPP?

☒ Yes ☐ No

F. Briefly summarize the stormwater activities planned to meet the goals of this MCM during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule).

CLEANING OF STORM DRAINS AND REPAIRS AND/OR REBUILDING DRAINS OR CROSSOVER AND OUTFLOW PIPES IDENTIFIED DURING THE GAS MAINS REPLACEMENT PROJECT OF NATIONAL GRID.

MS4 Annual Report Form

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Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

Minimum Control Measure 5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

The information in this section is being reported (check one):

- ☒ On behalf of an individual MS4
☐ On behalf of a coalition

How many MS4s contributed to this report?

1. How many and what type of post-construction stormwater management practices has your MS4/Coalition inventoried, inspected and maintained in this reporting period?

	# Inventoried	# Inspections	# Times Maintained
☐ Alternative Practices			
☐ Filter Systems			
☐ Infiltration Basins			
☐ Open Channels			
☐ Ponds			
☐ Wetlands			
☐ Other			

2. Do you use an electronic tool (e.g. GIS, database, spreadsheet) to track post-construction BMPs, inspections and maintenance? ☐ Yes ☒ No

☐ Yes ☒ No

3. What types of non-structural practices have been used to implement Low Impact Development/Better Site Design/Green Infrastructure principles?

- ☒ Building Codes ☐ Municipal Comprehensive Plans
☐ Overlay Districts ☐ Open Space Preservation Program
☒ Zoning ☒ Local Law or Ordinance
☐ None ☒ Land Use Regulation/Zoning
☐ Watershed Plans ☐ Other Comprehensive Plan

☐ Other:

[illegible]

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Name of MS4/Coalition

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SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

4a. Are the MS4s contributing to this report involved in a regional/watershed wide planning effort?

☐ Yes ☒ No

4b. Does the MS4 have a banking and credit system for stormwater management practices?

☐ Yes ☒ No

4c. Do the SWMP Plans for each MS4 contributing to this report include a protocol for evaluation and approval of banking and credit of alternative siting of a stormwater management practice?

☐ Yes ☒ No

4d. How many stormwater management practices have been implemented as part of this system in this reporting period?

		0

5. What percent of municipal officials/MS4 staff responsible for program implementation attended training on Low Impace Development (LID), Better Site Design (BSD) and other Green Infrastructure principles in this reporting period?

		0

 %

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Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

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N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

6. Evaluating Progress Toward Measurable Goals MCM 5

Use this page to report on your progress and project plans toward achieving measurable goals identified in your Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMPP), including requirements in Part III.C.1. Submit additional pages as needed.

A. Briefly summarize the Measurable Goal identified in the SWMPP in this reporting period.

ONGOING INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING BY THE MAYOR, BUILDING INSPECTOR, CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, AND HIGHWAY/PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSIONER ARE CARRIED OUT ON A REGULAR BASIS. NOTICES OF POTENTIAL VIOLATION AND VIOLATIONS ARE CITED ON OBSERVATION OR REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ARE ISSUED.

B. Briefly summarize the observations that indicated the overall effectiveness of this Measurable Goal.

THE OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MEASURABLE GOAL IS ASSESSED BY A CONTINUED DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS CITED AND THE INCREASED NUMBER OF PERMITS.

C. How many times was this observation measured or evaluated in this reporting period?

		1	0

(ex.: samples/participants/events)

D. Has your MS4 made progress toward this measurable goal during this reporting period?
☒ Yes ☐ No
E. Is your MS4 on schedule to meet the deadline set forth in the SWMPP?
☒ Yes ☐ No
F. Briefly summarize the stormwater activities planned to meet the goals of this MCM during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule).

DURING 2022 AND 2023 THE VILLAGE HAS INCREASED SITE INSPECTIONS. THERE CONTINUES TO BE INCREASED ATTENTION TO THE VILLAGE'S STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE WITH SIGNIFICANT EXPENDITURES MADE TO REBUILD STORM DRAINS WHEN INSPECTION INDICATED THE NEED. ONGOING ROAD WORK HAS INCREASED ATTENTION TO DRAINAGE ISSUES AND THE CONDITION OF WESTERN AND SOUTHERN OUTFLOW PIPES.

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Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

Minimum Control Measure 6. Stormwater Management for Municipal Operations

The information in this section is being reported (check one):

☒ On behalf of an individual MS4

☐ On behalf of a coalition

How many MS4s contributed to this report?

1. Choose/list each municipal operation/facility that contributes or may potentially contribute Pollutants of Concern to the MS4 system. For each operation/facility indicate whether the operation/facility has been addressed in the MS4's/Coalition's Stormwater Management Program(SWMP) Plan and whether a self-assessment has been performed during the reporting period. A self-assessment is performed to: 1) determine the sources of pollutants potentially generated by the permittee's operations and facilities; 2) evaluate the effectiveness of existing programs and 3) identify the municipal operations and facilities that will be addressed by the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program, if it's not done already.

<u>Operation/Activity/Facility</u>	<u>Addressed in SWMP?</u>		<u>Self-Assessment</u>	
			<u>Operation/Activity/Facility performed within the past 3 years?</u>	
Street Maintenance.....	☒ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No
Bridge Maintenance.....	☐ Yes	☒ No	☐ Yes	☒ No
Winter Road Maintenance.....	☒ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No
Salt Storage.....	☒ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No
Solid Waste Management.....	☒ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No
New Municipal Construction and Land Disturbance..	☒ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No
Right of Way Maintenance.....	☒ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No
Marine Operations.....	☐ Yes	☒ No	☐ Yes	☒ No
Hydrologic Habitat Modification.....	☐ Yes	☒ No	☐ Yes	☒ No
Parks and Open Space.....	☒ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No
Municipal Building.....	☒ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No
Stormwater System Maintenance.....	☒ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No
Vehicle and Fleet Maintenance.....	☒ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No
Other.....	☐ Yes	☒ No	☐ Yes	☒ No

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Name of MS4/Coalition

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N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

2. Provide the following information about municipal operations good housekeeping programs:

- Parking Lots Swept (Number of acres X Number of times swept) # Acres

			5	2
- Streets Swept (Number of miles X Number of times swept) # Miles

		1	5	6
- Catch Basins Inspected and Cleaned Where Necessary #

			8	2
- Post Construction Control Stormwater Management Practices Inspected and Cleaned Where Necessary #

				2
- Phosphorus Applied In Chemical Fertilizer # Lbs.

				0
- Nitrogen Applied In Chemical Fertilizer # Lbs.

				0
- Pesticide/Herbicide Applied (Number of acres to which pesticide/herbicide was applied X Number of times applied to the nearest tenth.) # Acres

			0	.	

3. How many stormwater management trainings have been provided to municipal employees during this reporting period?

				0

4. What was the date of the last training?

		/			/				

5. How many municipal employees have been trained in this reporting period?

6. What percent of municipal employees in relevant positions and departments receive stormwater management training?

		0	%

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N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

7. Evaluating Progress Toward Measurable Goals MCM 6

Use this page to report on your progress and project plans toward achieving measurable goals identified in your Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMPP), including requirements in Part III.C.1. Submit additional pages as needed.

A. Briefly summarize the Measurable Goal identified in the SWMPP in this reporting period.

CATCH BASINS CONTINUE TO BE INSPECTED FREQUENTLY, MINIMALLY ONCE A MONTH. STREET SWEEPING IS CONDUCTED BY THE VILLAGE OF FLORAL PARK AS PART OF A SHARED SERVICES AGREEMENT. TREE BRANCHES AND PLANT DEBRIS IS COLLECTED BY MAINTENANCE STAFF. LEAVES ARE COLLECTED AND REMOVED BY AN OUTSIDE CONTRACTOR.

B. Briefly summarize the observations that indicated the overall effectiveness of this Measurable Goal.

SINCE THE LAST REPORT, INSPECTIONS SHOW A SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION AND STATUS OF CATCH BASINS; BETTER STORM DRAINAGE HAS BEEN NOTED DURING AND AFTER SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL.

C. How many times was this observation measured or evaluated in this reporting period?

		1	2

(ex.: samples/participants/events)

D. Has your MS4 made progress toward this measurable goal during this reporting period?
☒ Yes ☐ No
E. Is your MS4 on schedule to meet the deadline set forth in the SWMPP?
☒ Yes ☐ No
F. Briefly summarize the stormwater activities planned to meet the goals of this MCM during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule).

THE VILLAGE WILL CONTINUE ITS MULTI-YEAR PLANS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND THE REPAIR AND REBUILDING OF CATCH BASINS AFTER NATIONAL GRID HAS COMPLETED REPLACEMENT OF GAS MAINS ON THE STREETS OF THE VILLAGE.

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Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

Additional Watershed Improvement Strategy Best Management Practices

The information in this section is being reported (check one):

☒ On behalf of an individual MS4

☐ On behalf of a coalition

How many MS4s contributed to this report?

MS4s must answer the questions or check NA as indicated in the table below.

MS4 Description	Answer	Check NA	(POC)
NYC EOH Watershed	-	-	-
Traditional Land Use	1,2,3,4,5,6,7a-d,8a,8b,9	10,11,12	Phosphorus
Traditional Non-Land Use	1,2,3,4,7a-d,8a,8b,9	5,10,11,12	Phosphorus
Non-Traditional	1,2,77a-d,8a,8b,9	3,4,5,10,11,12	Phosphorus
Onondaga Lake Watershed	-	-	-
Traditional Land Use	1,6,7a-d,8a,9	2,3,4,5,8b,10,11,12	Phosphorus
Traditional Non-Land Use	1,6,7a-d,8a,9	2,3,4,5,8b,10,11,12	Phosphorus
Non-Traditional	1,6,7a-d,8a,9	2,3,4,5,8b,10,11,12	Phosphorus
Greenwood Lake Watershed	-	-	-
Traditional Land Use	1,4,6,7a-d,8a,9	2,3,5,8b,10,11,12	Phosphorus
Traditional Non-Land Use	1,4,6,7a-d,8a,9	2,3,5,8b,10,11,12	Phosphorus
Non-Traditional	1,4,6,7a-d,8a,9	2,3,5,8b,10,11,12	Phosphorus
Oyster Bay	-	-	-
Traditional Land Use	1,4,7a-d,9,10,11,12	2,3,5,6,8a,8b	Pathogens
Traditional Non-Land Use	1,4,7a-d,9,10,11,12	2,3,5,6,8a,8b	Pathogens
Non-Traditional	1,4,7a-d,9	2,3,4,5,8a,8b,10,11,12	Pathogens
Peconic Estuary	-	-	-
Traditional Land Use	1,4,7a-d,8a,9,10,11,12	2,3,5,6,8b	Pathogens and Nitrogen
Traditional Non-Land Use	1,4,7a-d,8a,9,10,11,12	2,3,5,6,8b	Pathogens and Nitrogen
Non-Traditional	1,4,7a-d,8a,9	2,3,4,5,8b,10,11,12	Pathogens and Nitrogen
Oscawana Lake Watershed	-	-	-
Traditional Land Use	1,4,6,7a-d,8a,9	2,3,5,8b,10,11,12	Phosphorus
Traditional Non-Land Use	1,4,6,7a-d,8a,9	2,3,5,8b,10,11,12	Phosphorus
Non-Traditional	1,4,6,7a-d,8a,9	2,3,5,8b,10,11,12	Phosphorus
LI 27 Embayments	-	-	-
Traditional Land Use	1,2,3,4,7a-d,9,10,11,12	5,6,8a,8b	Pathogens
Traditional Non-Land Use	1,2,3,4,7a-d,9,10,11,12	5,6,8a,8b	Pathogens
Non-Traditional	1,2,3,4,7a-d,9	5,6,8a,8b,10,11,12	Pathogens

1. Does your MS4/Coalition have an education program addressing impacts of phosphorus/nitrogen/pathogens on waterbodies?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

2. Has 100% of the MS4/Coalition conveyance system been mapped in GIS?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

If N/A, go to question 3.

If No, estimate what percentage of the conveyance system has been mapped so far.

			%

Estimate what percentage was mapped in this reporting period.

			%

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Name of MS4/Coalition

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

3. Does your MS4/Coalition have a Stormwater Conveyance System (infrastructure) Inspection and Maintenance Plan Program? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A
4. Estimate the percentage of on-site wastewater treatment systems that have been inspected and maintained or rehabilitated as necessary in this reporting period?

		0

 %
5. Has your MS4/Coalition developed a program that provides protection equivalent to the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (GP-0-08-001) to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from construction activities that disturb five thousand square feet or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A
6. Has your MS4/Coalition developed a program to address post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre that provides equivalent protection to the NYS DEC SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (GP-0-08-001), including the New York State Stormwater Design Manual Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A
- 7a. Does your MS4/Coalition have a retrofitting program to reduce erosion or phosphorus/nitrogen/pathogen loading? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A
- 7b. How many projects have been sited in this reporting period?

		0
- 7c. What percent of the projects included in 7b have been completed in this reporting period?

		0

 %
- 7d. What percent of projects planned in previous years have been completed?

		0

 %
- ☐ No Projects Planned
- 8a. Has your MS4/Coalition developed and implemented a turf management practices and procedures policy that addresses proper fertilizer application on municipally owned lands? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A
- 8b. Has your MS4/Coalition developed and implemented a turf management practices and procedures policy that addresses proper disposal of grass clippings and leaves from municipally owned lands? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

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SPDES ID

N	Y	R	2	0	A	3	8	8

9. Has your MS4/Coalition developed and implemented a program of native planting?

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A

10. Has your MS4/Coalition enacted a local law prohibiting pet waste on municipal properties and prohibiting goose feeding?

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A

11. Does your MS4/Coalition have a pet waste bag program?

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A

12. Does your MS4/Coalition have a program to manage goose populations?

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A

Appendix E

Storm Drain Cleaning / Maintenance Log

SCHEDULE OF COMPLETED WORK

LOCATION:

Village of Bellrose

DATE:

3/17/2025

WEATHER:

[illegible]

TYPE LEGEND:

MH = MANHOLES
CB = CATCH BASIN
DF = DIFFUSION WELL

CONDITION LEGEND:

A = GOOD CONDITION
B = SOME DAMAGE
C = NEEDS IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

NOTES:

PHONE (516) 333-2211

JAMAICA ASH RUBBISH REMOVAL CO., INC.
THRU SERVICE WE GROW
172 SCHOOL STREET
WESTBURY, L.I. NY 11590

DATE 2/25/1965 19

4

CUBIC YARDS:

RET. TO CUSTOMER ☐RET. TO YARD ☐

CONTAINER DUMPED:

EXTRA SERVICE:

MONTHLY SERVICE:

RECEIVED PAYMENT:

SIGNATURE:

Appendix F

Street Sweeping Log

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
STREET SWEEPING LOG

ROADS SWEPT	DATE SWEPT	AMOUNT OF SWEEPINGS	THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION

Appendix G

Third Party Certification

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

The Village of Bellerose, in order to fulfill its requirements under NYS Phase I regulations (New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“SPDES”) General Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (GP-0-24-001), requires all contractors, who provide services to the Village of Bellerose and all contractors, who are involved in private development, and whose services may cause discharge of product into water bodies, drainage structures, water courses or any may cause discharge of product into areas that may eventually lead to water bodies, drainage structures, water courses to comply with permit requirements applicable to the work performed.

The undersigned certifies that:

- Provide assurances that he and/or company will comply with permit requirements.
- The activities that he and/or company will be responsible for includes:
(The Village will list the specific activity(ies) that are covered by this certification.)
- Description of the work and location of the work to be performed:
(The Village will list the work and location that are covered by this certification.)

- _____
Name and Title of person providing the signature below

- _____
Name of entity

- _____
Address of entity

- _____
Telephone number of entity

Signature

Date

Appendix H

NYSDEC SPDES General Permit –
MS4 (GP-0-24-001)



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

FINAL
PERMIT

for

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT

for

STORMWATER DISCHARGES

from

MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (MS4s)

Permit No. GP-0-24-001

Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70
of the Environmental Conservation Law

Issuance Date: December 13, 2023

Effective Date: January 3, 2024

Expiration Date: January 2, 2029

Scott Sheeley

Chief Permit Administrator

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Scott E. Sheeley". The signature is written over a horizontal line.

DECEMBER 13, 2023

Authorized Signature

Date

Address: NYS DEC

Division of Environmental Permits

625 Broadway, 4th Floor

Albany, NY 12233

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NOTE

All italicized words within this *State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES)* general permit are defined in Appendix A.

Part I. Permit Coverage and Limitations

A. Permit Authorization

This *SPDES* general permit authorizes the *discharge* of *stormwater* from small *MS4s*.

1. An *MS4 Operator* is eligible for coverage under this *SPDES* general permit if the *MS4* is *automatically* or *additionally designated* (Appendix B).

Only portions of the *MS4* which are located within the *automatically* or *additionally designated areas* are subject to, and authorized to *discharge* by, the requirements of this *SPDES* general permit (Part IV.C.).

2. This *SPDES* general permit contains terms and conditions specific for each of the following types of *MS4 Operators* that are authorized to *discharge* under this *SPDES* general permit, in accordance with Part I.A.1:

- a. *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operators*;
- b. *Traditional Non-land Use Control MS4 Operators*; and
- c. *Non-traditional MS4 Operators*.

The minimum control measures (MCMs) for *traditional land use MS4 Operators* are listed in Part VI. The MCMs for *traditional non-land use control MS4 Operators* and *non-traditional MS4 Operators* are listed in Part VII. Part III.B, Part VIII, and Part IX. list additional requirements for all *MS4 Operators' MS4s discharging* to impaired waters.

3. *Non-stormwater discharges* through outfalls listed in Part 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (NYCRR) 750-1.2(a)(29)(vi) and 40 CFR 122.34(b)(3)(ii), are authorized by this *SPDES* general permit provided they do not violate Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Section 17-0501. If the *Department* or *MS4 Operator* determines that one or more of the *discharges* are in violation of ECL Section 17-0501, the identified *discharges* are illicit and the *MS4 Operator* must eliminate such *discharges* by following the *illicit discharge* MCM requirements found in Part VI.C. or Part VII.C, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type.

Discharges from firefighting activities are authorized only when the firefighting activities are emergencies/unplanned.

B. Exemption and Limitations on Coverage

1. The following *discharges* from *MS4 Operators* are exempt from the requirements of this *SPDES* general permit:
 - a. *Stormwater discharges* associated with an *industrial activity* provided the *discharges* are covered by the *SPDES* Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, GP-0-23-001 (MSGP); and
 - b. Individual *SPDES* permitted *stormwater discharges* provided the *discharges* are in compliance with their individual *SPDES* permit limitations.
2. The following *discharges* from *MS4 Operators* are not authorized by this *SPDES* general permit:
 - a. *Stormwater discharges* that may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species, or its designated critical habitat, unless the *MS4 Operator* has obtained a permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 182 or the *Department* has issued a letter of non-jurisdiction.
 - b. *Stormwater discharges* which adversely affect properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places unless the covered entity is in compliance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and has coordinated with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office any activities necessary to avoid or minimize impacts.
 - c. *Stormwater discharges*, the permitting of which is prohibited under 40 CFR 122.4 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.3.
 - d. The *discharge* of vehicle and equipment washwater from *municipal facilities*, including tank cleaning operations.
3. All documentation necessary to demonstrate *discharge* eligibility (Part I.B.1. and Part I.B.2.) must be documented in the *Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMP Plan)* (Part IV.B.).

Part II. Obtaining Permit Coverage

- A. *MS4 Operators*, meeting the eligibility requirements in Part I.A.1. of this *SPDES* general permit, must submit the notice of intent (NOI) electronically (eNOI) unless the *MS4 Operator* has obtained a waiver from the electronic submittal requirement (Part II.B.) in order to be authorized to *discharge* under this *SPDES* general permit. Access and directions for use, for electronic submission of the NOI, are located on the *Department's* website. *MS4 Operators* must submit the eNOI as indicated in Table 1 and in accordance with Part X.J.

Table 1. eNOI Submittal for Permit Coverage			
Type of permit coverage	Deadline to submit complete eNOI	Effective Date of Coverage (EDC)	Form to file with the Department
Newly designated <i>MS4 Operator</i>	180 days ¹ from written notification from the <i>Department</i>	The submission of the complete eNOI	eNOI
<i>MS4 Operators</i> continuing coverage from GP-0-15-003	Forty-five (45) days from the effective date of the permit (EDP)	EDP	eNOI

MS4 Operators continuing coverage from GP-0-15-003 are eligible for continued coverage under this SPDES general permit (GP-0-24-001) on an interim basis for up to sixty (60) calendar days from the EDP. During this interim period, an *MS4 Operator* must comply with the requirements of GP-0-15-003.

By submitting the complete eNOI, the *MS4 Operator* certifies that the *MS4 Operator* has read and agrees to comply with the terms and conditions of this SPDES general permit including the provisions to update the *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.) in accordance with the timeframes set forth in this SPDES general permit.

MS4 Operators must document the complete NOI in the *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.). As information in the completed NOI changes, within thirty (30) days, the *MS4 Operators* must update the information on the NOI and resubmit the completed NOI to the Department. The *MS4 Operator* must document information from the Department acknowledging previous coverage or designation in the *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.).

Where there is a permit condition to *develop*, newly designated *MS4 Operators* must create that permit requirement. Where there is a permit condition to *develop*, *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage must continue to implement their current *SWMP* and update the *SWMP* to comply with the permit requirement.

For newly designated *MS4 Operators*, timeframes for compliance begin on the effective date of coverage (EDC).

B. Electronic Submission Waiver

1. *MS4 Operators* must submit all NOIs electronically unless the *MS4 Operator* has received a waiver from the Department based on one of the following conditions:
 - a. If the *MS4 Operator* is physically located in a geographical area (i.e., zip code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband internet

¹ In this SPDES general permit, days refer to calendar days.

- access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission; or
- b. If the *MS4 Operator* has limitations regarding available computer access or computer capability.
- 2. If an *MS4 Operator* wishes to obtain a waiver from submitting an NOI electronically, the *MS4 Operator* must submit a request using the Application for Electronic Submittal Waiver to the *Department* at the following address:
 NYS DEC Bureau of Water Compliance
 MS4 NOTICE OF INTENT WAIVER
 625 Broadway, 4th Floor
 Albany, New York 12233-3505
- 3. A waiver may only be considered granted once the *MS4 Operator* receives written confirmation from the *Department*.
- 4. *MS4 Operators* must document the eNOI waiver in the *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.), if applicable.
- C. *MS4 Operators* who submit a complete NOI are authorized to *discharge stormwater* under the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit.
 - 1. NOI Content
 The NOI shall include:
 - a. Legal name and address of the *MS4 Operator*;
 - b. Receiving waterbodies; and
 - c. *Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)* NPDES Permit-Related Information of 40 CFR Part 127 Appendix A.

Part III. Special Conditions

A. Discharge Compliance with Water Quality Standards

- 1. The *MS4 Operator* must implement the required controls contained in Part III. through Part IX. of this *SPDES* general permit. The *Department* expects that compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit will assure *MS4 discharges* meet applicable *water quality standards*.
- 2. It shall be a violation of the ECL for any *discharge* authorized by this *SPDES* general permit to either cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards* as contained in 6 NYCRR 700-705.
- 3. The *MS4 Operator* must take all necessary actions to ensure *discharges* comply with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit. If at any time an *MS4 Operator* becomes aware (e.g., through self-monitoring or by notification from the *Department*) that a *discharge* causes or contributes to the violation of an applicable *water quality standard*, the *MS4 Operator* must implement corrective

actions and the *MS4 Operator* must document these actions in the *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.).

4. Compliance with this *SPDES* general permit does not preclude, limit, or eliminate any enforcement activity as provided by Federal and/or State law. Additionally, if violations of applicable *water quality standards* occur, then coverage under this *SPDES* general permit may be terminated by the *Department* in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.21(e), and the *Department* may require an application for an alternative *SPDES* general permit or an individual *SPDES* permit may be issued.

B. Water Quality Improvement Strategies for Impaired Waters

1. List of Impaired Waters (Appendix C)

Part VIII. requirements must be implemented in addition to the applicable requirements of the six (6) MCMs in Part VI. or Part VII, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type.

For *MS4 Operators* whose *MS4 outfalls* and *additionally designated area MS4 outfalls (ADA MS4 outfalls)* discharge to waters impaired for phosphorus, silt/sediment, pathogens, nitrogen, or floatables (Appendix C), the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement the *pollutant specific best management practices (BMPs)*, listed in Part VIII, targeted towards the *pollutant of concern (POC)* causing the impairment.

For *MS4 Operators* discharging to waters within a *total maximum daily load (TMDL)* watershed that does not specify a *pollutant* load reduction necessary for *MS4s* and listed in Appendix C, the *MS4 Operator* must implement the enhanced *BMP* requirements of Part VIII. for the applicable *pollutant* of concern of the *TMDL*.

The enhanced *BMP* requirements in Part VIII. are written to address the *POCs* listed in Table 2.

Table 2. <i>Pollutant Specific BMPs for Impaired Waters listed in Appendix C</i>	
<i>POC</i>	Part VIII. Reference
Phosphorus	A
Silt/Sediment	B
Pathogens	C
Nitrogen	D
Floatables	E

2. Watershed Improvement Strategy Requirements for TMDL Implementation (Part IX.)

Part IX. requirements must be implemented in addition to the applicable requirements of the six (6) MCMs in Part VI. or Part VII, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type.

- a. *MS4 Operators discharging* to waters within the watersheds listed in Table 3 must implement additional *BMPs* and applicable *retrofit* plans as specified in Part IX. to achieve the *pollutant* load reductions specified in the referenced *TMDL* or respective implementation plan.

Table 3. Approved TMDL Watersheds with MS4 Contribution		
TMDL	POC	Part IX. Reference
Phase II Phosphorus TMDLs for Reservoirs in the NYC Watershed, June 2000	Phosphorus	A
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Phosphorus in Lake Carmel, October 2016		
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Phosphorus in Palmer Lake, March 2015		
Impaired Waters Restoration Plan for Greenwood Lake – Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus, September 2005	Phosphorus	B
Updated Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load for Onondaga Lake, June 2012		
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Phosphorus in Lake Oscawana, September 2008		
None	Pathogen	C
TMDL for Nitrogen in the Peconic Estuary Program Study Area, Including Waterbodies Currently Impaired Due to Low Dissolved Oxygen: the Lower Peconic River and Tidal Tributaries; Western Flanders Bay and Lower Sawmill Creek; and Meetinghouse Creek, Terry Creek and Tributaries, September 2007	Nitrogen	D

- b. Each *MS4 Operator* is responsible for a waste load reduction as specified in the applicable *TMDL* or *TMDL* implementation plan referenced in Part IX. *MS4 Operators* may form a *Regional Stormwater Entity (RSE)* to implement *stormwater retrofits* collectively where compliance with the *pollutant* reduction requirements would be achieved on a regional basis. The individual load reduction for each participating *MS4 Operator* is aggregated to create a *RSE* load reduction. The *RSE* then designs and installs *retrofits* where they are most feasible within the boundaries of the *RSE*. Each participating *MS4*

Operator of an *RSE* complies if the aggregated *RSE pollutant* load reduction is met.

3. Impaired waters with an approved *TMDL* and listed in Appendix C

Part VIII. and Part IX. requirements must be implemented in addition to the applicable requirements of the six (6) MCMs in Part VI. or Part VII, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type.

An *MS4 discharging* to a waterbody listed in Appendix C must meet the requirements of Part VIII. for the *POC(s)* listed in Appendix C.

An *MS4 discharging* to a waterbody listed in Table 3 must meet the requirements of Part IX. for the specific *POC* identified in the *TMDL*.

Part IV. Stormwater Management Program (*SWMP*) Requirements

MS4 Operators must *develop*, implement, and enforce a *SWMP*. The *SWMP* must be retained in written format, hardcopy or electronic. The written *SWMP* is referred to as the *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.). The *MS4 Operator* must use the *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.) to document *developed*, planned, and implemented elements of the *SWMP*.

A. Administrative

1. Alternative Implementation Options

- a. *MS4 Operators* may utilize other entities or the resources of those entities to assist with any portion of the *SWMP* development, implementation, or enforcement. These entities may consist of other *MS4 Operators*, an *RSE*, a Coalition of *MS4 Operators*, other public entities (e.g., non-*MS4 Operators*), or a private third-party contractor. If the *MS4 Operator* is relying upon another entity for compliance with any portion of this *SPDES* general permit, there must be an agreement in place that:
 - i. Is legally binding;
 - ii. Is documented in writing;
 - iii. Is signed and dated by all parties including a certification statement that explains that the *MS4 Operator* is responsible for compliance with this *SPDES* general permit;
 - iv. Identifies the activities that the entity will be responsible for including the particular MCM, the location and type of work;
 - v. Includes the name, address, and telephone number of the contact person representing the entity;
 - vi. Is kept up-to-date and part of the *SWMP Plan*; and
 - vii. Is retained by each party for the duration of the permit term.

- b. In the *SWMP Plan*, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and maintain an inventory of entities assisting in permit implementation that includes the following information:
 - i. Name of entity performing permit implementation; and
 - ii. Permit requirement being implemented performed by entity.
- c. Irrespective of any agreements, each party remains legally responsible for obtaining its own permit coverage, for filing the *NOI*, and satisfying all requirements of this *SPDES* general permit for its own *discharges*.
- d. Within thirty (30) days signing, alternative implementation agreements (Part IV.A.1.) must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.).
- e. Annually review and update any alternative implementation agreements in the *SWMP Plan*, as necessary.

2. Staffing plan/Organizational chart

Individual *SWMP* components may be *developed*, implemented, or enforced by different titles associated with the *MS4 Operator*, or other entities as described in Part IV.A.1. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* a written staffing plan/organizational chart which includes job titles and other entities as identified in Part IV.A.1, and the roles and responsibilities for each corresponding to the required elements of the *SWMP*. The staffing plan must describe how information will be communicated and coordinated among all those with identified responsibilities. All staffing plan/organization charts must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.).

B. *SWMP Plan*

The *SWMP Plan* must contain, at a minimum, all permit requirements implemented to meet the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit, and documentation required by this *SPDES* general permit. The *SWMP Plan* may incorporate by reference any documents that meet the requirements of this *SPDES* general permit. If an *MS4 Operator* relies upon other documents to describe how the *MS4 Operator* will comply with the requirements of this *SPDES* general permit, the *MS4 Operator* must attach to the *SWMP Plan* a copy of these documents.

The *SWMP Plan* must identify if any requirements from Part VI. through Part IX. do not require updates and include the rationale behind the determination. The *SWMP Plan* must identify if any requirements from Part VI. through Part IX. are not applicable and include the rationale behind the determination.

1. Stormwater Program Coordinator

On the *NOI*, the *MS4 Operator* must designate a *Stormwater Program Coordinator* who must be knowledgeable in the principles and practices of *stormwater* management, the requirements of this *SPDES* general permit, and the *SWMP*. The *Stormwater Program Coordinator* oversees the *development*, implementation, and enforcement of the *SWMP*; coordinates all elements of the

SWMP to ensure compliance with this *SPDES* general permit; and *develops* and submits the Annual Report (Part V.B.2.). The name, title, and contact information of the *Stormwater* Program Coordinator must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

2. Availability of *SWMP Plan*

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make the current *SWMP Plan*, and documentation associated with the implementation of the *SWMP Plan*, available during normal business hours to the *MS4 Operator's* management and staff responsible for implementation as well as the *Department* and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) staff.² The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make a copy of the current *SWMP Plan* available for public inspection during normal business hours at a location that is accessible to the public or on a public website. The location of the *SWMP Plan* must be kept current. The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. Timeframes for *SWMP Plan* Development or Updates

MS4 Operators must *develop* and implement their *SWMP Plan* in accordance with the timeframes set forth in this *SPDES* general permit. Annually, after the end of the Reporting Year and by April 1, the *SWMP Plan* must be updated to ensure the permit requirements are implemented. More frequent updates to the *SWMP Plan* are noted throughout this *SPDES* general permit in specific permit requirements.

C. Minimum Control Measures (MCMs)

The MCMs for *traditional land use MS4 Operators* are listed in Part VI. while those for *traditional non-land use control MS4 Operators* and *non-traditional MS4 Operators* are listed in Part VII. Parts III.B, Part VIII, and Part IX. list additional requirements for all *MS4 Operators discharging* to impaired waters.

MS4 Operators subject to Part VI.

For *MS4 Operators* subject to Part VI. requirements, all MCMs must be implemented within the *automatically designated area* or an *additionally designated area* subject to Criterion 1 or 2 of the Additional Designation Criteria (Appendix B).

For *MS4 Operators* subject to Part VI. requirements, MCM 4 and MCM 5 must also be implemented within an *additionally designated area* subject to Criterion 3 of the Additional Designation Criteria (Appendix B).

MS4 Operators subject to Part VII.

For *MS4 Operators* subject to Part VII. requirements, all MCMs must be implemented within the *automatically designated area* or an *additionally designated area* subject to Criterion 1 or 2 of the Additional Designation Criteria (Appendix B).

² Part X.F. contains the duty for the *MS4 Operator* to provide information.

MS4 Operators subject to Part VIII.

Part VIII. requirements must be implemented in addition to the applicable requirements of the six (6) MCMs in Part VI. or Part VII, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type.

For all *MS4 Operators* subject to Part VIII. requirements, all MCMs must be implemented within the *automatically designated area*.

For *MS4 Operators* subject to Part VI. requirements and subject to Part VIII. requirements, MCM 4 and MCM 5 must also be implemented within an *additionally designated area* subject to Criterion 3 of the Additional Designation Criteria (Appendix B).

MS4 Operators subject to Part IX.

Part IX. requirements must be implemented in addition to the applicable requirements of the six (6) MCMs in Part VI. or Part VII, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type.

For all *MS4 Operators* subject to Part IX. requirements, all MCMs must be implemented within the *automatically designated area* or an *additionally designated area* subject to Criterion 1 of the Additional Designation Criteria (Appendix B).

D. Mapping

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and maintain comprehensive system mapping to include the mapping components within the *MS4 Operator's automatically designated area* or an *additionally designated area* subject to Criterion 1 or 2 of the Additional Designation Criteria (Appendix B), unless otherwise specified. The comprehensive system mapping must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*. The comprehensive system mapping must be in a readily accessible format, with scale and detail appropriate to provide a clear understanding of the *MS4*, to serve as a planning tool to allow for prioritization of efforts and facilitate management decisions by the *MS4 Operator*. Annually, after Phase I (Part IV.D.2.a.) completion, the *MS4 Operator* must update the comprehensive system mapping including updates to prioritization information of monitoring locations (Part VI.C.1.d. or Part VII.C.1.d, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type), construction sites (Part VI.D.5. or Part VII.D.5, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type), and *municipal facilities* (Part VI.F.2.c.i. or Part VII.F.2.c.i, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type).

1. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the comprehensive system mapping must include the following information:
 - a. *MS4 outfalls* (as required for *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage from previous iterations of this *SPDES* general permit);
 - b. *Interconnections* (as required for *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage from previous iterations of this *SPDES* general permit);
 - c. Preliminary *storm-sewershed* boundaries (as required for *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage from previous iterations of this *SPDES* general permit);

- d. *MS4* infrastructure (as required for *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage from previous iterations of this *SPDES* general permit that were subject to Part IX.A. or Part IX.D.), including:
 - i. Conveyance system
 - a) Type (closed pipe or open drainage);
 - b) Conveyance description for closed pipes (material, shape, dimensions);
 - c) Conveyance description for open drainage (channel/ditch lining material, shape, dimensions); and
 - d) Direction of flow;
 - ii. Culvert crossings (location and dimensions)
 - iii. Stormwater structures
 - a) Type (drop inlet, *catch basin*, or manhole); and
 - b) Number of connections to *catch basins*, and manholes;
 - e. Basemap information:
 - i. *Automatically*³ and *additionally designated areas* (based on criterion 3 of Additional Designation Criteria in Appendix B);⁴
 - ii. Names and location of all *surface waters of the State*, including:
 - a) Waterbody classification;⁵
 - b) Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List (WI/PWL);⁶
 - i) Impairment status; and
 - ii) *POC*, if applicable;
 - c) *TMDL* watershed areas;⁷
 - iii. Land use, including:
 - a) Industrial;
 - b) Residential;
 - c) Commercial;
 - d) Open space; and
 - e) Institutional;
 - iv. Roads; and
 - v. Topography.⁸
2. The comprehensive system mapping must be updated with the data collected for each phase of mapping within the timeframe for each phase as outlined below:
- a. Phase I: Within three (3) years of the EDC, the comprehensive system mapping must include the following information:

³Utilizing the Stormwater Interactive Map on the Department's website or the NYS GIS Clearinghouse.

⁴Utilizing the Stormwater Interactive Map on the Department's website.

⁵Utilizing the Stormwater Interactive Map on the Department's website or the NYS GIS Clearinghouse.

⁶Utilizing the Stormwater Interactive Map on the Department's website or the NYS GIS Clearinghouse.

⁷Utilizing the Stormwater Interactive Map on the Department's website.

⁸ Utilizing USGS Quadrangle Map or finer.

- i. Monitoring locations, with associated prioritization (Part VI.C.1.d. or Part VII.C.1.d, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type);
 - ii. Preliminary *storm-sewershed* boundaries (for newly designated *MS4 Operators*);
 - iii. Focus areas (Part VI.A.1.a. or Part VII.A.1.a, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type);
 - iv. *Publicly owned/operated* post-construction *stormwater management practices (SMPs)* (Part VI.E.3. or Part VII.E.3, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type). The *publicly owned/operated* post-construction *SMPs* subject to this requirement are in the *automatically designated area* or an *additionally designated area* subject to Criterion 1, 2, or 3 of the Additional Designation Criteria (Appendix B); and
 - v. *Municipal facilities*, with associated prioritization (Part VI.F.2.c. or Part VII.F.2.c, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type).
- b. Phase II: Within five (5) years of the EDC, the comprehensive system mapping must include the following information:
- i. *MS4* infrastructure, including:
 - a) Conveyance system
 - i) Type (closed pipe or open drainage); and
 - ii) Direction of flow;⁹
 - b) *Stormwater* structures
 - i) Type (drop inlet, *catch basin*, or manhole); and
 - ii) Number of connections to and from drop inlets, *catch basins*, and manholes;
 - ii. *Privately owned/operated* post-construction *SMPs* which *discharge* to the *MS4* (Part VI.E.2.). The *privately owned/operated* post-construction *SMPs* subject to this requirement are in the *automatically designated area* or an *additionally designated area* subject to Criterion 1, 2, or 3 of the Additional Designation Criteria (Appendix B).
 - a) If the location of the privately-owned post-construction *SMPs* cannot be determined without accessing the private property, the *MS4 Operator* must map the location of the property that the post-construction *SMP* is located on using street address or tax parcel.

E. Legal Authority

For *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage from previous iterations of this *SPDES* general permit, adequate legal authority must be maintained in accordance with Part IV.E.1. or Part IV.E.2.

For a newly designated *MS4 Operator*, within three (3) years, the *MS4 Operator* must, to the extent allowable by State and local law, *develop* and implement

⁹ Direction of flow can be a written description or indicated as an arrow on the feature.

adequate legal authority to control *pollutant discharges* to implement this *SPDES* general permit. An *MS4 Operator* must either be in conformance with Part IV.E.1. or Part VI.E.2:

1. Adopt the following model local laws and include a copy of the resolution in their *SWMP Plan*:
 - a. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Model Local Law to Prohibit Illicit Discharges, Activities and Connections to Separate Storm Sewer Systems, April 2006 (NYS DEC Model IDDE Local Law 2006); and
 - b. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Sample Local Law for Stormwater Management and Erosion & Sediment Control, March 2006 (NYS DEC Sample SM and E&SC Local Law 2006).
2. Enact a legal mechanism or ensure that written policies/procedures are in place with content equivalent to the model local law, with documentation in the *SWMP Plan* from the attorney representing the *MS4 Operator* of the equivalence. Equivalent legal mechanisms or written policies/procedures must include the following:
 - a. For *illicit discharges*:
 - i. A prohibition of:
 - a) *Illicit discharges*, spills or other release of *pollutants*;
 - b) Unauthorized connections into the *MS4*;
 - ii. A mechanism to:
 - a) Receive and collect information related to the introduction of *pollutants* into the *MS4*;
 - b) Require installation, implementation, and maintenance of post-construction *SMPs*;
 - c) Require compliance and take enforcement action; and,
 - d) Access property for inspection.
 - b. To be adequate the legal mechanism must also ensure:
 - i. Applicable *construction activities* are effectively controlled and include post-construction runoff controls for new development and redevelopment projects; and
 - ii. Post-construction *SMPs* are properly operated and maintained by requiring the following:
 - a) A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) with erosion and sediment controls that meets or exceed the New York State, Standards and Specifications for Erosion & Sediment Control, November 2016 (NYS E&SC 2016) and requires post-construction *SMPs* for applicable *construction activity* described in Part VI.D.1 in conformance with the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater from Construction Activities, GP-0-20-001 (CGP);

- b) Post-construction *SMPs* as required by CGP meet the *sizing criteria* specified in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, January 2015 (NYS SWMDM 2015), and performance criteria, or equivalent, including Operation & Maintenance Plans for long term maintenance;
- c) Construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste, all of which may cause adverse impacts to water quality; and
- d) Receive and collect information related to compliance with the approved SWPPP including verification of maintenance of post-construction *SMPs* (if conducted by private entities).

F. Enforcement Measures & Tracking

1. Enforcement Response Plan

Within six (6) months, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement an enforcement response plan (ERP) which clearly describes the action(s) to be taken for violations that the *MS4 Operator* has enacted for illicit *discharge* (Part VI.C. or Part VII.C, depending on the MS4 Operator type), construction (Part VI.D. or Part VII.D, depending on the MS4 Operator type), and post-construction (Part VI.E. or Part VII.E, depending on the MS4 Operator type). The ERP must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*. The ERP must set forth a protocol to address repeat and continuing violations through progressively stricter responses (i.e., escalation of enforcement) as needed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit.

- a. The ERP must describe how the *MS4 Operator* will use the following types of enforcement responses or combination of responses:
 - i. Verbal warnings;
 - ii. Written notices;
 - iii. Citations (and associated fines);
 - iv. Stop work orders;
 - v. Withholding of plan approvals or other authorizations affecting the ability to *discharge* to the *MS4*; and
 - vi. Additional measures, supported in local legal authorities, such as collecting against the project's bond or directly billing the responsible party to pay for work and materials to correct violations.
- b. Enforcement responses are based on the type, magnitude, and duration of the violation, effect of the violation on the receiving water, compliance history of the operator, and good faith of the operator in compliance efforts.

- c. Efforts to obtain a voluntary correction of deficiencies through informal enforcement, such as verbal warnings or written notices, must not exceed sixty (60) days in duration (from the time of the *MS4 Operator's* initial determination until a return to compliance).

2. Enforcement Tracking

The *MS4 Operator* must track instances of non-compliance in the *SWMP Plan*. The enforcement case documentation must include, at a minimum, the following:

- a. Name of the owner/operator of the facility or site of the violation (can be redacted from the publicly available SWMP Plan);
- b. Location of the *stormwater* source (e.g., construction project);
- c. Description of the violation;
- d. Schedule for returning to compliance;
- e. Description of enforcement response used, including escalated responses if repeat violations occur or violations are not resolved in a timely manner;
- f. Accompanying documentation of enforcement response (e.g., notices of noncompliance, notices of violations);
- g. Any referrals to different departments or agencies; and
- h. Date violation was resolved.

Part V. Recordkeeping, Reporting, and SWMP Evaluation

A. Recordkeeping

The *MS4 Operator* must keep records required by this *SPDES* general permit for five (5) years after they are generated. Records must be submitted to the *Department* within a reasonable specified time period of a written *Department* request for such information. Documents can be maintained in electronic format if the manner reasonably assures the integrity of the records, in accordance with NYCRR 750-2.5(e)(1). Records, including the NOI and the SWMP Plan, must be made available to the public at reasonable times during regular business hours.

B. Reporting

1. Report Submittal

- a. Reports must be submitted electronically to the *Department* using the forms located on the Department's website (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/>).
- b. Electronic Submission Waiver
 - ii. *MS4 Operators* must submit all reports electronically unless the *MS4 Operator* has received a waiver from the *Department* based on one of the following conditions:

- a) If the *MS4 Operator* is physically located in a geographical area (i.e., zip code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission; or
- b) If the *MS4 Operator* has limitations regarding available computer access or computer capability.
- iii. If an *MS4 Operator* wishes to obtain a waiver from submitting a report electronically, the *MS4 Operator* must submit a request using the Application for Electronic Submittal Waiver to the *Department* at the following address:

NYS DEC Bureau of Water Compliance
MS4 NOTICE OF INTENT WAIVER
625 Broadway 4th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-3505
- iv. A waiver may only be considered granted once the *MS4 Operator* receives written confirmation from the *Department*.
- v. *MS4 Operators* must document the electronic submission waiver in the *SWMP Plan*, if applicable.

2. Annual Reports

- a. Annually, *MS4 Operators* must submit an Annual Report to the *Department* using the form provided by the *Department*. The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. The reporting period for the Annual Report is January 3 of the current year to January 2 of the following year (Reporting Year).
- c. For *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage, the Annual Report must be submitted to the *Department* by April 1 of the year following the end of the Reporting Year.
- d. For newly designated *MS4 Operators*, if authorization to discharge is granted:
 - i. Before September 30, the first Annual Report must be submitted by April 1 of the year following the end of the Reporting Year; or
 - ii. After September 30, the first Annual Report must be submitted by April 1 following their first complete Reporting Year.

3. Interim Progress Certifications

- a. Twice a year, *MS4 Operators* must submit to the *Department* an Interim Progress Certification that verifies the activities included in this *SPDES* general permit have been completed by the date specified using the form provided by the *Department*. The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

- b. *MS4 Operators* located within the watersheds listed in Table 3 must include additional information to identify the activities that have been performed during the reporting period to demonstrate progress made by the *MS4 Operator* towards completion of the reduction requirements, prescribed in Part IX.
- c. An Interim Progress Certification for the period of January 3 through June 30 of the same year must be submitted to the *Department* by October 1 of the same year. An Interim Progress Certification for the period of July 1 through January 2 of the following year must be submitted to the *Department* by April 1 of the following year along with the Annual Report. Submission of the Annual Report is not a substitute for submission of the Interim Progress Certification.

4. Shared Annual Reporting

MS4 Operators working together to implement their *SWMPs* may complete and submit a shared Annual Report to satisfy the reporting requirements specified in Part V.B.2.

- a. The shared Annual Report must outline and explain group activities, but also include the tasks performed by each individual *MS4 Operator*.
- b. On or before the reporting deadline, April 1, each *MS4 Operator* within the group, must sign the certification section of the Annual Report to take responsibility for the information in the Annual Report, which includes specific endorsement or acceptance of both the shared Annual Report information and Annual Report information on behalf of the individual *MS4 Operator*.

5. Certification

All reports specified within this Part must be signed and certified in accordance with Part X.J.

6. Annual Report and Interim Progress Certification Content

The Annual Report and Interim Progress Certifications shall summarize the activities performed throughout the Reporting Year, including:

- a. The status of compliance with permit requirements;
- b. Information documented in the *SWMP Plan*, as specified throughout this *SPDES* general permit; and
- c. A certification statement in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22(d).

C. *SWMP* Evaluation

Once every five (5) years, the *MS4 Operator* must evaluate the *SWMP* for compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit, including the effectiveness or deficiencies of components of the individual *SWMP Plan*, and

the status of achieving the requirements outlined in this *SPDES* general permit. The *SWMP* evaluation must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

Part VI. Minimum Control Measures (MCMs) for *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operators*

In addition to the requirements contained in Part I. through Part V, *traditional land use control MS4 Operators* must comply with the MCMs contained in this Part.

A. MCM1 – Public Education and Outreach Program

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement an education and outreach program to increase public awareness of *pollutant* generating activities and behaviors. This MCM is designed to inform the public about the impacts of *stormwater* on water quality, the general sources of *stormwater pollutants*, and the steps the general public can take to reduce *pollutants* in *stormwater* runoff.

1. Development

a. Focus Areas

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must identify and document the focus areas in the *SWMP Plan*. The focus areas to be considered are as follows:

- i. Areas *discharging* to waters with Class AA-S, A-S, AA, A, B, SA, or SB (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));
- ii. *Sewersheds* for impaired waters listed in Appendix C (subject to Part VIII. requirements; mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.c. for *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage and Part IV.D.2.a.ii. for newly designated *MS4 Operators*);
- iii. *TMDL* watersheds (subject to Part IX. requirements; mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.c));
- iv. Areas with *construction activities*;
- v. Areas with on-site wastewater systems (subject to Part VIII. or Part IX. requirements);
- vi. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.iii.);
- vii. *Stormwater hotspots*; and
- viii. Areas with *illicit discharges*.

b. Target Audiences and Associated *Pollutant* Generating Activities

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must identify and document the applicable target audience(s) and associated *pollutant* generating activities that the outreach and education will address for each focus area identified by the *MS4 Operator* in Part VI.A.1.a. in the *SWMP Plan*. The target audiences are as follows:

- i. Residents;
- ii. Commercial:¹⁰ Business owners and staff;
- iii. Institutions:¹¹ Managers, staff, and students;
- iv. Construction: Developers, contractors, and design professionals;
- v. Industrial:¹² Owners and staff; and
- vi. *MS4 Operator's municipal* staff.

c. Education and Outreach Topics

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must identify and document in the *SWMP Plan* the education and outreach topics and how the education and outreach topics will reduce the potential for *pollutants* to be generated by the target audience(s) (Part VI.A.1.b.) for the focus area(s) (Part VI.A.1.a.).

d. *Illicit Discharge* Education

Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make information related to the prevention of *illicit discharges*, available to *municipal* employees, businesses, and the public and document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. The information related to the prevention of *illicit discharges* must include the following:

- i. What types of *discharges* are allowable (Part I.A.3.);
- ii. What is an *illicit discharge* and why is it prohibited (Part VI.C.);
- iii. The environmental hazards associated with *illicit discharges* and improper disposal of waste;
- iv. Proper handling and disposal practices for the most common behaviors within the community (e.g., septic care, car washing, household hazardous waste, swimming pool draining, or other activities resulting in *illicit discharges* to the *MS4*); and
- v. How to report *illicit discharges* they may observe (Part VI.C.1.a.).

2. Implementation and Frequency

a. Distribution Method of Educational Messages

Once every five (5) years, the *MS4 Operator* must identify and document in the *SWMP Plan* which of the following method(s) are used for the distribution of educational messages:

- i. Printed materials (e.g., mail inserts, brochures, and newsletters);
- ii. Electronic materials (e.g., websites, email listservs);

¹⁰ Business, retail stores, and restaurants.

¹¹ Hospitals, churches, colleges, and schools.

¹² Factories, recyclers, auto-salvage, and mines.

- iii. Mass media (e.g., newspapers, public service announcements on radio or cable);
- iv. Workshops or focus groups;
- v. Displays in public areas (e.g., town halls, library, parks); or
- vi. Social Media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, blogs).

b. Frequency

Following the completion of Part VI.A.1.a, Part VI.A.1.b, and Part VI.A.1.c, within five (5) years of the EDC, and once every five (5) years, thereafter, the *MS4 Operator* must:

- i. Deliver an educational message to each target audience(s) (Part VI.A.1.b.) for each focus area(s) (Part VI.A.1.a.) based on the defined education and outreach topic(s) (Part VI.A.1.c.); and
- ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

c. Updates to the Public Education and Outreach Program

Following the completion of Part VI.A.1.a, Part VI.A.1.b, and Part VI.A.1.c, annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:

- i. Review and update the focus areas, target audiences, and/or education and outreach topics; and
- ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

B. MCM 2 - Public Involvement/Participation

The *MS4 Operator* must provide opportunities to involve the public in the development, review, and implementation of the *SWMP*. This MCM is designed to give the public the opportunity to include their opinions in the implementation of this *SPDES* general permit.

1. Public Involvement/Participation

- a. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must provide an opportunity for public involvement/participation in the development and implementation of the *SWMP*. The *MS4 Operator* must document the public involvement/participation opportunities in the *SWMP Plan*. The opportunities for public involvement/participation are as follows:
 - i. Citizen advisory group on *stormwater* management;
 - ii. Public hearings or meetings;
 - iii. Citizen volunteers to educate other individuals about the *SWMP*;
 - iv. Coordination with other pre-existing public involvement/participation opportunities;

- v. Reporting concerns about activities or behaviors observed; or
 - vi. Stewardship activities.
- b. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must inform the public of the opportunity (Part VI.B.1.a.) for their involvement/participation in the development and implementation of the *SWMP* and how they can become involved. The *MS4 Operator* must document the method for distribution of this information in the *SWMP Plan*. The methods for distribution are as follows:
- i. Public notice;
 - ii. Printed materials (e.g., mail inserts, brochures and newsletters);
 - iii. Electronic materials (e.g., websites, email listservs);
 - iv. Mass media (e.g., newspapers, public service announcements on radio or cable);
 - v. Workshops or focus groups;
 - vi. Displays in public areas (e.g., town halls, library, parks); or
 - vii. Social Media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, blogs).
- c. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must identify a local point of contact to receive and respond to public concerns regarding *stormwater* management and compliance with permit requirements. The name or title of this individual, with contact information, must be published on public outreach and public participation materials and documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

2. Public Notice and Input Requirements

a. Public Notice and Input Requirements for *SWMP Plan*

Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must provide an opportunity for the public to review and comment on the publicly available *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.2.b.). The public must have the ability to ask questions and submit comments on the *SWMP Plan*. The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement may be satisfied by Part VI.B.1.

b. Public Notice and Input Requirements for Draft Annual Report

- i. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must provide an opportunity for the public to review and comment on the draft Annual Report. The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement may be satisfied by either:
 - a) Presentation of the draft Annual Report at a regular meeting of an existing board (e.g., administrative, planning, zoning) or a separate meeting specifically for *stormwater*, as designated by the *MS4* or if requested by the public. The public must have the ability to ask

questions about and make comments on the draft annual report during that presentation; or

- b) Posting of the draft Annual Report on a public website. The website must provide information on the timeframes and procedures to submit comments and/or request a meeting. However, if a public meeting is requested by two or more persons, the *MS4 Operator* must hold such a meeting.

c. **Consideration of Public Input**

- i. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must include a summary of comments received on the *SWMP Plan* and draft Annual Report in the *SWMP Plan*.
- ii. Within thirty (30) days of when public input is received, the *MS4 Operator* must update the *SWMP Plan*, where appropriate, based on the public input received.

C. **MCM 3 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop*, implement, and enforce a program which systematically detects, tracks down, and eliminates *illicit discharges* to the *MS4*. This MCM is designed to manage the *MS4* so it is not conveying *pollutants* associated with flows other than those directly attributable to *stormwater* runoff.

1. **Illicit Discharge Detection**

a. **Public Reporting of Illicit Discharges**

- i. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must establish and document in the *SWMP Plan* an email or phone number (with message recording capability) for the public to report *illicit discharges*.
- ii. Within thirty (30) days of an *illicit discharge*, the *MS4 Operator* must document each report of an *illicit discharge* in the *SWMP Plan* with the following information:
 - a) Date of the report;
 - b) Location of the *illicit discharge*;
 - c) Nature of the *illicit discharge*;
 - d) Follow up actions taken or needed (including response times); and
 - e) Inspection outcomes and any enforcement taken.

b. **Monitoring Locations**

The monitoring locations used to detect *illicit discharges* are identified as follows:

- i. *MS4 outfalls*;¹³

¹³ *MS4 outfalls* can be found at a *municipal facility*.

- ii. *Interconnections*;¹⁴ and
- iii. *Municipal facility intraconnections*.¹⁵

c. **Monitoring Locations Inventory**

- i. Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and maintain an inventory of the monitoring locations in the *SWMP Plan*. The following information must be included in the inventory:¹⁶
 - a) Inventory information for *MS4 outfalls*
 - i) ID;
 - ii) Prioritization (high or low) (Part VI.C.1.d.);
 - iii) Type of monitoring location (Part VI.C.1.b.);
 - iv) Name of *MS4 Operator's municipal facility*, if located at a *municipal facility*;¹⁷
 - v) Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));
 - vi) Receiving waterbody WI/PWL Segment ID (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
 - vii) Land use in drainage area;
 - viii) Type of conveyance (open drainage or closed pipe);
 - ix) Material;
 - x) Shape;
 - xi) Dimensions;
 - xii) Submerged in water; and
 - xiii) Submerged in sediment.
 - b) Inventory information for *interconnections*
 - i) ID;
 - ii) Prioritization (high or low) (Part VI.C.1.d.);
 - iii) Type of monitoring location (Part VI.C.1.b.);
 - iv) Name of *MS4 Operator* receiving *discharge* or private storm system;
 - v) Name of *MS4 Operator's municipal facility*, if located at a *municipal facility*; and
 - vi) Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a)).
 - c) Inventory information for *municipal facility intraconnections*
 - i) ID;
 - ii) Prioritization (high or low) (Part VI.C.1.d.);

¹⁴ *Interconnections* can be found at a *municipal facility*.

¹⁵ *Municipal facility intraconnections* can be found only at a *municipal facility*.

¹⁶ The information included in the inventory is collected during inspections on the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet (Appendix D) unless otherwise specified by the permit conditions.

¹⁷ This information is collected as part of the *municipal facility* inventory.

- iii) Type of monitoring location (Part VI.C.1.b.);
- iv) Name of *MS4 Operator's municipal facility*; and
- v) Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a)).

- ii. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must update the inventory if monitoring locations are created or discovered.

d. Monitoring Locations Prioritization

- i. Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize monitoring locations which are included in the monitoring locations inventory (Part VI.C.1.c.) as follows:
 - a) High priority monitoring locations include monitoring locations:
 - i) At a high priority *municipal facility*, as defined in Part VI.F.2.c;
 - ii) *Discharging* to impaired waters (subject to Part VIII. requirements; mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
 - iii) *Discharging* within a TMDL watershed (subject to Part IX. requirements; mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.c));
 - iv) *Discharging* to waters with Class AA-S, A-S, AA, A, B, SA, or SB (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a)); and/or
 - v) Confirmed citizen complaints on three or more separate occasions in the last twelve (12) months.
 - b) All other monitoring locations are considered low priority.
- ii. Within thirty (30) days of when a monitoring location is constructed or the *MS4 Operator* discovers it, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize those monitoring locations; and
- iii. Annually, after the initial prioritization (Part VI.C.1.d.i.), the *MS4 Operator* must update the monitoring location prioritization in the inventory (Part VI.C.1.c.) based on information gathered as part of the monitoring location inspection and sampling program (Part VI.C.1.e.). The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

e. Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Program

Within two (2) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a monitoring locations inspection and sampling program. The monitoring locations inspection and sampling program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- i. The monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures including:

- a) During *dry weather*,¹⁸ one (1) inspection of each monitoring location identified in the inventory (Part VI.C.1.c.) every five (5) years following the most recent inspection;
- b) Documentation of all monitoring location inspections, including any sampling results, using the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet (Appendix D) or an equivalent form containing the same information and include the completed monitoring location inspections and sampling results in the *SWMP Plan* (e.g., the completed Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheets);
- c) Provisions to sample all monitoring locations which had inspections which resulted in a *suspect* or *obvious illicit discharge* characterization. The sampling requirement is based on the number and severity of *physical indicators present in the flow* to better inform track down procedures (Part VI.C.2.). If the source of the *illicit discharge* is clear and discernable (e.g., sewage), sampling is not necessary;
- d) Sampling may be done with field test kits or field instrumentation that are sufficiently sensitive to detect the parameter below the sampling action level used¹⁹ and are not subject to 40 CFR Part 136 requirements for approved methods and certified laboratories;
- e) Provisions to initiate, or cause to initiate,²⁰ track down procedures (Part VI.C.2.a.), in accordance with the timeframes specified in Part VI.C.2.a.iii, for monitoring locations with an overall characterization²¹ as *suspect illicit discharge* or *obvious illicit discharge* or that exceed any sampling action level used;
- f) Provisions to re-inspect the monitoring location within thirty (30) days of initial inspection if there is a *physical indicator not related to flow*, potentially indicative of *intermittent* or *transitory discharges*, utilizing techniques described in Chapter 12.6 of the Center for Watershed Protection Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assistance, October 2004 (CWP 2004) or equivalent.
- i) If those same physical indicators persist, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate *illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VI.C.2.a.).

¹⁸ MS4 Operators can reference the Center for Watershed Protection Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assistance, October 2004 (CWP 2004) for other factors to consider when determining when to conduct monitoring location inspection and sampling.

¹⁹ Refer to Chapter 12 of the CWP 2004 for parameters, sampling action levels, and procedures.

²⁰ If track down is conducted by individuals or entities other than those conducting the monitoring locations inspections.

²¹ Reference to the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet, adapted from CWP 2004, Section 6: Overall Monitoring Location Characterization based on the Relative Severity Index of physical indicators for flowing monitoring locations only.

- ii. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's* monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures (Part VI.C.1.e.i.).
 - a) If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's* monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures (Part VI.C.1.e.i.) must be given prior to conducting monitoring locations inspections and sampling procedures;
 - b) For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's* monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures (Part VI.C.1.e.i.) must be given prior to conducting monitoring locations inspections and sampling and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - c) If the monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures (Part VI.C.1.e.i.) are updated (Part VI.C.1.e.iv.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting monitoring locations inspections and sampling.
- iii. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures training and update annually; and
- iv. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - a) Review and update the monitoring location inspection and sampling procedures (Part VI.C.1.e.i.) based on monitoring location inspection results (e.g., trends, patterns, areas with *illicit discharges*, and common problems); and
 - b) Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

2. *Illicit Discharge Track Down Program*

Within two (2) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement an *illicit discharge* track down program to identify the source of *illicit discharges* and the responsible party. The *illicit discharge* track down program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- a. The *illicit discharge* track down procedures including:
 - i. Procedures as described in Chapter 13 of CWP 2004 or equivalent;
 - ii. Steps taken for *illicit discharge* track down procedures;
 - iii. The following timeframes to initiate *illicit discharge* track down:
 - a) Within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate track down procedures for flowing *MS4* monitoring locations with *obvious illicit discharges*;²²

²² Reference to the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet, adapted from CWP 2004, Section 6: Overall Monitoring Location Characterization based on the Relative Severity Index of physical indicators for flowing monitoring locations only.

- b) Within two (2) hours of discovery, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate track down procedures for *obvious illicit discharges* of sanitary wastewater that would affect bathing areas during bathing season, shell fishing areas or public water intakes and report orally or electronically to the Regional Water Engineer and local health department; and
 - c) Within five (5) days of discovery, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate track down procedures for *suspect illicit discharges*.
- b. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VI.C.2.a.).
 - i. If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VI.C.2.a.) must be given prior to conducting *illicit discharge* track downs;
 - ii. For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VI.C.2.a.) must be given prior to *conducting illicit discharge* track downs and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - iii. If the *illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VI.C.2.a.) are updated (Part VI.C.2.d.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting *illicit discharge* track downs.
- c. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received *illicit discharge* track down procedures training and update annually; and
- d. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - i. Review and update the *illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VI.C.2.a.); and
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. *Illicit Discharge Elimination Program*

Within two (2) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement an *illicit discharge* elimination program. The *illicit discharge* elimination program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- a. The *illicit discharge* elimination procedures including:
 - i. Provisions for escalating enforcement and tracking, both consistent with the ERP required in Part IV.F. of this *SPDES* general permit;
 - ii. Provisions to confirm the corrective actions have been taken;
 - iii. Steps taken for *illicit discharge* elimination procedures; and
 - iv. The following timeframes for *illicit discharge* elimination:
 - a) Within twenty-four (24) hours of identification of an *illicit discharge* that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment, the *MS4 Operator* must eliminate the *illicit discharge*;

- b) Within five (5) days of identification of an *illicit discharge* that does not have a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment, the *MS4 Operator* must eliminate the *illicit discharge*; and
 - c) Where elimination of an *illicit discharge* within the specified timeframes (Part VI.C.3.a.iv.) is not possible, the *MS4 Operator* must notify the Regional Water Engineer.
- b. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* elimination procedures (Part VI.C.3.a.).
 - i. If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* elimination procedures (Part VI.C.3.a.) must be given prior to conducting *illicit discharge* eliminations;
 - ii. For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* elimination procedures (Part VI.C.3.a.) must be given prior to conducting *illicit discharge* eliminations and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - iii. If the *illicit discharge* elimination procedures (Part VI.C.3.a.) are updated (Part VI.C.3.d.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting *illicit discharge* eliminations.
- c. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received *illicit discharge* elimination procedures training and update annually; and
- d. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - i. Review and update the *illicit discharge* elimination procedures (Part VI.C.3.a.); and
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

D. MCM 4 - Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop*, implement, and enforce a program to ensure construction sites are effectively controlled. This MCM is designed to prevent *pollutants* from construction related activities,²³ as well as promote the proper planning and installation of post-construction *SMPs*.

1. Applicable Construction Activities/Projects/Sites

- a. The construction site *stormwater* runoff control program must address *stormwater* runoff to the *MS4* from sites with *construction activities* that:
 - i. Result in a total land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre; or

²³ Projects that comply with the terms and conditions of the CGP or an individual *SPDES* permit for *stormwater* for which they obtained coverage and local erosion and sediment control requirements are effectively controlled.

- ii. Disturb less than one acre if part of a larger common plan of development or sale.
- b. For *construction activities* where the *MS4 Operator* is listed as the owner/operator on the Notice of Intent for coverage under the CGP:
 - i. The *MS4 Operator* must ensure compliance with the CGP; and
 - ii. The additional requirements for construction oversight described in Part VI.D.6 through Part VI.D.9 are not required.

2. Public Reporting of Construction Site Complaints

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must establish and document in the *SWMP Plan* an email or phone number (with message recording capability) for the public to report complaints related to construction *stormwater* activity.
- b. The *MS4 Operator* must document reports of construction site complaints in the *SWMP Plan* with the following information:
 - i. Date of the report;
 - ii. Location of the construction site;
 - iii. Nature of complaint;
 - iv. Follow up actions taken or needed; and
 - v. Inspection outcomes and any enforcement taken.

3. Construction Oversight Program

Within one (1) year of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a construction oversight program. The construction oversight program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- a. The construction oversight procedures including:
 - i. When the construction site *stormwater* control program applies (Part VI.D.1.);
 - ii. What types of *construction activity* require a SWPPP;
 - iii. The procedures for submission of SWPPPs;
 - iv. SWPPP review requirements (Part VI.D.6.)
 - v. Pre-construction oversight requirements (Part VI.D.7.)
 - vi. Construction site inspection requirements (Part VI.D.8.);
 - vii. Construction site close-out requirements (Part VI.D.9.);
 - viii. Enforcement process/expectations for compliance; and
 - ix. Other procedures associated with the control of *stormwater* runoff from applicable *construction activities*.

- b. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's* construction oversight procedures (Part VI.D.3.a.).
 - i. If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's* construction oversight procedures (Part VI.D.3.a.) must be given prior to conducting any construction oversight activities;
 - ii. For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's* construction oversight procedures (Part VI.D.3.a.) must be given prior to conducting any construction oversight activities and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - iii. If the construction oversight procedures (Part VI.D.3.a.) are updated (Part VI.D.3.a.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting construction oversight.
- c. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received construction oversight training and update annually;
- d. Procedures to ensure those involved in the *construction activity* itself (e.g., contractor, subcontractor, *qualified inspector*, SWPPP reviewers) have received four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil & Water Conservation District, or other *Department* endorsed entity; and
- e. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - i. Review and update the construction oversight procedures (Part VI.D.3.a.); and
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

4. Construction Site Inventory & Inspection Tracking

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and maintain an inventory of all applicable construction sites (Part VI.D.1.a.) in the *SWMP Plan*. The following information must be included in the inventory:
 - i. Location of the construction site;
 - ii. Owner/operator contact information, if other than the *MS4 Operator*;
 - iii. Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));
 - iv. Receiving waterbody WI/PWL Segment ID (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
 - v. Prioritization (high or low) (Part VI.D.5.);
 - vi. Construction project *SPDES* identification number;
 - vii. SWPPP approval date;
 - viii. Inspection history, including dates and ratings (satisfactory, marginal, or unsatisfactory, when available); and

- ix. Current status of the construction site/project (i.e., active, temporarily shut down, complete²⁴).
- b. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must update the inventory if construction projects are approved or completed.

5. Construction Site Prioritization

- a. Within one (1) year of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize all construction sites which are included in the construction site inventory (Part VI.D.4.) as follows:
 - i. High priority construction sites include construction sites:
 - a) With a direct conveyance (e.g., channel, ditch, storm sewer) to a *surface water of the State* that is:
 - i) Listed in Appendix C with silt/sediment, phosphorus, or nitrogen as the POC;
 - ii) Classified as AA-S, AA, or A (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a)); or
 - iii) Classified with a trout (T) or trout spawning (TS) designation (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));
 - b) With greater than five (5) acres of disturbed earth at any one time;
 - c) With earth disturbance within one hundred (100) feet of any lake or pond (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b)); and/or
 - d) Within fifty (50) feet of any rivers or streams (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
 - ii. All other construction sites are considered low priority.
- b. Within thirty (30) days of when a construction site becomes active, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize those construction sites; and
- c. Annually, after the initial prioritization (Part VI.D.5.a.), the *MS4 Operator* must update the construction site prioritization in the inventory (Part VI.D.4.a.) based on information gathered as part of the construction oversight program (Part VI.D.3.). The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.
 - i. If the prioritization of the construction site changes priority based on information gathered as part of the construction oversight program, the *MS4 Operator* must comply with the requirements that apply to that prioritization.

²⁴ Construction projects listed on the inventory must be inspected and tracked as described in Part VI.D.8. until a final site inspection has been completed as specified in Part VI.D.9. and the construction site status changes to complete.

6. SWPPP Review

The *MS4 Operator* must:

- a. Ensure individual(s), responsible for reviewing SWPPPs for acceptance, receive:
 - i. Four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil & Water Conservation District, or other *Department* endorsed entity. This training must be completed within three (3) years of the EDC and every three (3) years thereafter.
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Ensure SWPPP reviewers receive this training (Part VI.D.6.a.) prior to conducting SWPPP reviews for acceptance.
 - i. Individuals without these trainings cannot review SWPPPs for acceptance.
 - ii. Individuals who meet the definition of a *qualified professional* or *qualified inspector* are exempt from this requirement.
- c. Ensure individuals responsible for reviewing SWPPPs review all SWPPPs for applicable *construction activities* (Part VI.D.1.) and for conformance with the requirements of the CGP, including:
 - i. Erosion and sediment controls must be reviewed for conformance with the NYS E&SC 2016, or equivalent;
 - ii. Individuals responsible for review of post-construction *SMPs* must be *qualified professionals* or under the supervision of a *qualified professional*; and
 - iii. Post-construction *SMPs* must be reviewed for conformance with the NYS SWMDM 2015 or equivalent, including:
 - a) All post-construction *SMPs* must meet the *sizing criteria* contained in the CGP and NYS SWMDM 2015.
 - b) Deviations from the performance criteria of the NYS SWMDM 2015 must demonstrate that they are equivalent.
 - c) The SWPPP must include an O&M plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each post-construction *SMP*. The SWPPP must identify the entity that will be responsible for the long-term operation and maintenance of each practice.
- d. In the *SWMP Plan*, document and update annually the names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received the trainings listed in Part VI.D.6.a.
- e. In the *SWMP Plan*, document the SWPPP review including the information found in Part III.B. of the CGP;
- f. Prioritize new *construction activities* (Part VI.D.5.a.); and

- g. Notify construction site owner/operators that their SWPPP has been accepted using the *MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form*²⁵ created by the *Department* and required by the CGP, signed in accordance with Part X.J.

7. Pre-Construction Meeting

Prior to commencement of *construction activities*, the *MS4 Operator* must ensure a pre-construction meeting is conducted. The date and content of the pre-construction inspection/meeting must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*. The owner/operator listed on the CGP NOI (if different from the *MS4 Operator*), the *MS4 Operator*, contractor(s) responsible for implementing the SWPPP for the *construction activity*, and the *qualified inspector* (if required for the *construction activity* by Part IV.C. the CGP) must attend the meeting in order to:

- a. Confirm the approved project has received, or will receive²⁶, coverage under the CGP or an individual *SPDES* permit;
- b. Verify contractors and subcontractors selected by the owner/operator of the *construction activity* have identified at least one individual that has received four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil & Water Conservation District or other endorsed entity as required by the CGP and Part VI.D.3.d; and
- c. Review the construction oversight program (Part VI.D.3.) and expectations for compliance.

8. Construction Site Inspections

The *MS4 Operator* must:

- a. Ensure individuals(s), responsible for construction site inspections, receive:
 - i. Four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil & Water Conservation District, or other *Department* endorsed entity. This training must be complete, within three (3) years of the EDC and every three (3) years thereafter.
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Ensure all *MS4 Construction Site Inspectors* receive this training prior to conducting construction site inspections.
 - i. Individuals without these trainings cannot inspect construction sites.
 - ii. Individuals who meet the definition of a *qualified professional* or *qualified inspector* are exempt from this requirement.

²⁵ The *MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form* can be found on the Department's website.

²⁶ Preconstruction meetings may occur prior to the issuance of the *MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form*, however, the *MS4 Operator* must confirm coverage under the CGP will be applied for by the construction site owner/operator prior to commencement of construction of *construction activities*.

- c. Annually inspect all sites with *construction activity* identified in the inventory (Part VI.D.4.) during active construction after the pre-construction meeting (Part VI.D.7.), or sooner if deficiencies are noted that require attention.
 - i. Follow up to construction site inspections must confirm corrective actions are completed within timeframes established by the CGP and the *MS4 Operator's ERP* (Part IV.F.1.).
- d. In the *SWMP Plan*, document and update annually the names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received the trainings listed in Part VI.D.8.a.
- e. Document all inspections using the Construction Site Inspection Report Form (Appendix D) or an equivalent form containing the same information. The *MS4 Operator* must include the completed Construction Site Inspection Reports in the *SWMP Plan*.

9. Construction Site Close-out

- a. The *MS4 Operator* must ensure a final construction site inspection is conducted and documentation of the final construction site inspection must be maintained in the *SWMP Plan*. The final construction site inspection must be documented using the Construction Site Inspection Report Form (Appendix D), or an equivalent form containing the same information, or accept the construction site owner/operator's *qualified inspector* final inspection certification required by the CGP.
- b. The Notice of Termination (NOT)²⁷ must be signed by the *MS4 Operator* as required by the CGP for projects determined to be complete. The NOT must be signed in accordance with Part X.J.

E. MCM 5 – Post-Construction Stormwater Management

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop*, implement, and enforce a program to ensure proper operation and maintenance of post construction *SMPs* for new or redeveloped sites. This MCM is designed to promote the long-term performance of post-construction *SMPs* in removing *pollutants* from *stormwater* runoff.

1. Applicable Post-Construction SMPs

The post-construction *SMP* program must address *stormwater* runoff to the *MS4* from *publicly owned/operated* and *privately owned/operated* post-construction *SMPs* that meet the following:

- a. Post-construction *SMPs* that have been installed as part of any CGP covered construction site or individual *SPDES* permit (since March 10, 2003); and

²⁷ The NOT can be found on the Department's website.

- b. All new post-construction *SMPs* constructed as part of the construction site *stormwater* runoff control program (Part VI.D.).

2. Post-Construction *SMP* Inventory & Inspection Tracking²⁸

- a. The *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage must:
 - i. Maintain the inventory from previous iterations of this *SPDES* general permit for post-construction *SMPs* installed after March 10, 2003; and
 - ii. *Develop* the inventory for post-construction *SMPs* installed after March 10, 2003 including post-construction *SMPs*:
 - a) As they are approved or discovered; or
 - b) After the owner/operator of the *construction activity* has filed the NOT with the *Department* (Part VI.D.9.b.).
- b. The newly designated *MS4 Operators* must *develop* and maintain the inventory for post-construction *SMPs* installed after March 10, 2003 including post-construction *SMPs*:
 - i. As they are approved or discovered; or
 - ii. After the owner/operator of the *construction activity* has filed the NOT with the *Department* (Part VI.D.9.b.).
- c. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must update the inventory of post-construction *SMPs* to include the post-construction *SMPs* in Part VI.E.2.a. and Part VI.E.2.b.
- d. Within five (5) years of the EDC, the following information must be included in the inventory either by using the *MS4 Operator* maintenance records or by verification of maintenance records provided by the owner of the post-construction *SMP*:
 - i. Street address or tax parcel;
 - ii. Type;²⁹
 - iii. Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));
 - iv. Receiving waterbody WI/PWL Segment ID (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
 - v. Date of installation (if available) or discovery;
 - vi. Ownership;
 - vii. Responsible party for maintenance;

²⁸ Post-construction *SMPs* can be found at a *municipal facility*.

²⁹ Post-construction *SMP* types are defined in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Maintenance Guidance: Stormwater Management Practices, March 31, 2017 (NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017).

- viii. Contact information for party responsible for maintenance;
 - ix. Location of documentation depicting O&M requirements and legal agreements for post-construction *SMP*;
 - x. Frequency for inspection of post-construction *SMP*, as specified in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Maintenance Guidance: Stormwater Management Practices, March 31, 2017 (NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017) or as specified in the O&M plan contained in the approved SWPPP (Part VI.D.6.);
 - xi. Reason for installation (e.g., new development, redevelopment, *retrofit*, flood control), if known;
 - xii. Date of last inspection;
 - xiii. Inspection results; and
 - xiv. Any corrective actions identified and completed.
- e. *MS4 Operators* must document the inventory of post-construction *SMPs* in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. SWPPP Review

For post-construction *SMP* SWPPP review requirements, see Part VI.D.6.

4. Post-Construction *SMP* Inspection & Maintenance Program

Within one (1) year of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance program. The post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- a. The post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures including:
 - i. Provisions to ensure that each post-construction *SMP* identified in the post-construction *SMP* inventory (Part VI.E.2.) is inspected at the frequency specified in the NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017 or as specified in the O&M plan contained in the approved SWPPP (Part VI.D.6.), if available;
 - a) The *MS4 Operator* can only accept Level 1 inspections (NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017) by private owners inspecting post-construction *SMPs*.
 - ii. Documentation of post-construction *SMP* inspections using the Post-Construction *SMP* Inspection Checklist³⁰ or an equivalent form containing the same information. The *MS4 Operator* must include the completed

³⁰ The *Department* developed checklist forms specific to each post-construction *SMP* designed to assist *MS4 Operators* in conducting inspections and maintenance activities of standard practices. The Post-Construction *SMP* Inspection Checklist, March 31, 2017, can be found on the Department's website.

- post-construction *SMP* inspections (i.e., the completed Post-Construction *SMP* Inspection Checklist) in the *SWMP Plan*;
- iii. Provisions to initiate follow-up actions (i.e., maintenance, repair, or higher-level inspection) within thirty (30) days of post-construction *SMP* inspection; and
 - iv. Provisions to initiate enforcement within sixty (60) days of the inspection if follow-up actions are not complete.
- b. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's* post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures (Part VI.E.4.a.).
- i. If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's* post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures (Part VI.E.4.a.) and procedures outlined in the *Department* endorsed program must be given prior to conducting any post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance;
 - ii. For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's* post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures (Part VI.E.4.a.) and procedures outlined in the *Department* endorsed program must be given prior to conducting any post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - iii. If the post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures (Part VI.E.4.a.) are updated (Part VI.E.4.d.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance.
- c. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures training and update annually; and
- d. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
- i. Review and update the post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures (Part VI.E.4.a.); and
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

F. MCM 6 – Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a pollution prevention and good housekeeping program for *municipal facilities* and *municipal operations* to minimize *pollutant discharges*. This MCM is designed to ensure the *MS4 Operator's* own activities do not contribute *pollutants* to *surface waters of the State*.

1. *Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Municipal Facilities & Operations*

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must incorporate *best management practices (BMPs)* into the *municipal facility* program and *municipal operations* program to minimize the *discharge* of *pollutants* associated with *municipal facilities* and *municipal operations*, respectively. The *BMPs* to be considered are as follows and must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*:

a. Minimize Exposure

- i. Exposure of materials to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff must be minimized, unless not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, including areas used for loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations, with the following *BMPs*:
 - a) Locate materials and activities inside or protect them with storm resistant coverings;
 - b) Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
 - c) Locate materials, equipment, and activities so leaks and spills are contained in existing containment and diversion systems;
 - d) Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the *discharge* of *pollutants*;
 - e) Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
 - f) Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
 - g) Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also captures any overspray;
 - h) Drain fluids, indoors or under cover, from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks; and/or
 - i) Minimize exposure of chemicals by replacing with a less toxic alternative (e.g., use non-hazardous cleaners).
- ii. *No Exposure Certification for High Priority Municipal Facilities*

- a) *Municipal facilities* may qualify for *No Exposure Certification* (Appendix D) when all activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and/or runoff.
- b) High priority *municipal facilities* (Part VI.F.2.c.i.a)) with uncovered parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance may be considered a low priority *municipal facility* (Part VI.F.2.c.i.c)) if only routine maintenance is performed inside and all other *no exposure* criteria are met.
- c) *Municipal facilities* accepting or repairing disabled vehicles and/or vehicles that have been involved in accidents are not eligible for the *No Exposure Certification*.
- d) *Municipal facilities* must maintain the *No Exposure Certification* and document in the *SWMP Plan*. The *No Exposure Certification* ceases to apply when activities or materials become exposed.

b. Follow a Preventive Maintenance Program

- i. Implement a preventative maintenance program that includes routine inspection, testing, maintenance, and repair of all fueling areas, vehicles and equipment and systems to prevent leaks, spills and other releases. This includes:
 - a) Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of *stormwater* drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems;
 - b) Maintaining non-structural *BMPs* (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained, containment measures, covering fuel areas); and
 - c) Ensure vehicle washwater is not *discharged* to the *MS4* or to *surface waters of the State*. Wash equipment/vehicles in a designated and/or covered area where washwater is collected to be recycled or *discharged* to the sanitary sewer (Part I.B.2.d.).
- ii. Routine maintenance must be performed to ensure *BMPs* are operating properly.
- iii. When a *BMP* is not functioning to its designed effectiveness and needs repair or replacement:
 - a) Maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of *stormwater* controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable; and
 - b) Interim measures must be taken to prevent or minimize the *discharge* of *pollutants* until the final repair or replacement is implemented,

including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be *discharged* during subsequent storm events.

c. **Spill Prevention and Response Procedures**

- i. Minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to *stormwater* and *develop* plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - a) Store materials in appropriate containers;
 - b) Label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides”) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
 - c) Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the *discharge of pollutants* from these areas;
 - d) *Develop* procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
 - e) Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made;
 - f) *Develop* procedures for notification of the appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies when a leak, spill, or other release occurs. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the *stormwater* pollution prevention team (Part VI.F.2.d.i.a)). Any spills must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.7; and
 - g) Following any spill or release, the *MS4 Operator* must evaluate the adequacy of the *BMPs* identified in the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP. If the *BMPs* are inadequate, the SWPPP must be updated to identify new *BMPs* that will prevent reoccurrence and improve the emergency response to such releases.
- ii. Measures for cleaning up spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable petroleum bulk storage, chemical bulk storage, or hazardous waste management regulations at 6 NYCRR Parts 596-599, 613 and 370-373.
- iii. This *SPDES* general permit does not relieve the *MS4 Operator* of any reporting or other requirements related to spills or other releases of petroleum or hazardous substances. Any spill of a hazardous substance must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 597.4. Any spill of petroleum must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 613.6 or 17 NYCRR 32.3.

d. Erosion and Sediment Controls³¹

- i. Stabilize exposed areas and control runoff using structural and/or non-structural controls to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation.
- ii. The *MS4 Operator* must consider:
 - a) Structural and/or non-structural controls found in the NYS E&SC 2016;
 - b) Areas that, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction), or other factors, have potential for significant soil erosion;
 - c) Whether structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization *BMPs* are needed to limit erosion;
 - d) Whether velocity dissipation devices (or equivalent measures) are needed at *discharge* locations and along the length of any channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course; and
 - e) Address erosion or areas with poor vegetative cover, especially if the erosion is within fifty (50) feet of a *surface water of the State*.

e. Manage Vegetated Areas and Open Space on *Municipal Property*

- i. Maintain vegetated areas on *MS4 Operator* owned/operated property and right of ways:
 - a) Specify proper use, storage, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers including minimizing the use of these products and using only in accordance manufacturer's instruction;
 - b) Use lawn maintenance and landscaping practices that are protective of water quality. Protective practices include: reduced mowing frequencies; proper disposal of lawn clippings; and use of alternative landscaping materials (e.g., drought resistant planting);
 - c) Place pet waste disposal containers and signage concerning the proper collection and disposal of pet waste at all parks and open space where pets are permitted; and
 - d) Address waterfowl congregation areas where needed to reduce waterfowl droppings from entering the *MS4*.

f. Salt³² Storage Piles or Pile Containing Salt

Enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or maintenance of paved surfaces, except during loading, unloading, and handling. Implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, routine sweeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile.

³¹ The use of the term "controls" in Part VI.F.1.d. aligns with the use of the term "controls" in the CGP.

³² For purposes of this *SPDES* general permit, salt means any chloride-containing material used to treat paved surfaces for deicing, including sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, and brine solutions.

g. Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

- i. Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that *discharges* have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment); and
- ii. Keep exposed areas free of waste, garbage, and debris or intercept them before they are *discharged*:
 - a) Manage trash containers at parks and open space (scheduled cleanings; sufficient number);
 - b) Pick up trash and debris on *MS4 Operator* owned/operated property and rights of way; and
 - c) Clean out *catch basins* within the appropriate timeframes (Part VI.F.3.c.iii.).

h. Alternative Implementation Options

When alternative implementation options (Part IV.A.1.) are utilized, require the parties performing *municipal operations* as contracted services, including but not limited to street sweeping, snow removal, and lawn/grounds care, to meet permit requirements as the requirements apply to the activity performed.

2. Municipal Facilities³³

a. Municipal Facility Program

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a *municipal facility* program. The *municipal facility* program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- i. The *municipal facility* procedures including:
 - a) The *BMPs* (Part VI.F.1.) incorporated into the *municipal facility* program;
 - b) The high priority *municipal facility* requirements (Part VI.F.2.d.) as applied to the specific *municipal facility*; and
 - c) The low priority *municipal facility* requirements (Part VI.F.2.e.) as applied to the specific *municipal facility*.
- ii. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's municipal facility* procedures (Part VI.F.2.a.i.).
 - a) If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's municipal facility* procedures (Part VI.F.2.a.i.) must be given prior to conducting *municipal facility* procedures;
 - b) For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's municipal facility* procedures (Part VI.F.2.a.i.) must be given prior to conducting

³³ *Municipal facilities* that have coverage under a separate *SPDES* permit (either individual or MSGP) must comply with the terms and conditions of that permit and the requirements set forth in this Part are not applicable.

municipal facility procedures and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and

- c) If the *municipal facility* procedures (Part VI.F.2.a.i.) are updated (Part VI.F.2.a.iv.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting *municipal facility* procedures.
- iii. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received *municipal facility* training and update annually; and
- iv. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - a) Review and update the *municipal facility* procedures (Part VI.F.2.a.i.); and
 - b) Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

b. *Municipal Facility Inventory*

- i. Within two (2) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and maintain an inventory of all *municipal* facilities in the *SWMP Plan*. The following information must be included in the inventory:
 - a) Name of *municipal facility*;
 - b) Street address;
 - c) Type of *municipal facility*;
 - d) Prioritization (high or low) (Part VI.F.2.c.);
 - e) Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a)) ;
 - f) Receiving waterbody WI/PWL Segment ID (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
 - g) Contact information;
 - h) Responsible department;
 - i) Location of SWPPP (if high priority; when completed);
 - j) Type of activities present on site;
 - k) Size of facility (acres);
 - l) Date of last assessment;
 - m) *BMPs* identified; and
 - n) Projected date of next comprehensive site assessment (Part VI.F.2.d.ii.c) or Part VI.F.2.e.ii.c), depending on the *municipal facility* prioritization (Part VI.F.2.c.)).
- ii. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must update the inventory if new *municipal* facilities are added.

c. *Municipal Facility Prioritization*

- i. Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize all known *municipal* facilities as follows:
 - a) High priority *municipal facilities* include *municipal* facilities that have one or more of the following on site and exposed to *stormwater*:
 - i) Storage of chemicals, salt, petroleum, pesticides, fertilizers, anti-freeze, lead-acid batteries, tires, waste/debris;
 - ii) Fueling stations; and/or
 - iii) Vehicle or equipment maintenance/repair.
 - b) Low priority *municipal facilities* include any *municipal* facilities that do not meet the criteria for a high priority (Part VI.F.2.c.i.a)) *municipal facility*.
 - c) High priority *municipal facilities* (Part IV.F.2.c.i.a)) which qualify for a *No Exposure* Certification (Part VI.F.1.a.ii.) are low priority *municipal* facilities.
- ii. Within thirty (30) days of when a *municipal facility* is added to the inventory, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize those *municipal* facilities; and
- iii. Annually, after the initial prioritization (Part VI.F.2.c.i.), the *MS4 Operator* must update the *municipal facility* prioritization in the inventory (Part VI.F.2.b.i.) based on information gathered as part of the *municipal facility* program (Part VI.F.2.a.), including cases where a *No Exposure* Certification (Part VI.F.1.a.ii.) ceases to apply. The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

d. High Priority *Municipal Facility* Requirements

i. *Municipal Facility Specific SWPPP*

Within five (5) years of the EDC, *MS4 Operators* must *develop* and implement a *municipal facility* specific SWPPP for each high priority *municipal facility* (Part VI.F.2.c.i.a)) and retain a copy of the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP on site of the respective *municipal facility*. The SWPPP must contain:

a) *Stormwater* Pollution Prevention Team

The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must identify the individuals (by name and/or title) and their role/responsibilities in *developing*, implementing, maintaining, and revising the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP. The activities and responsibilities of the team must address all aspects of the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP.

b) General Site Description

A written description of the nature of the activities occurring at the *municipal facility* with a potential to *discharge pollutants*, type of

pollutants expected, and location of key features as detailed in the site map (Part VI.F.2.d.i.e)).

c) Summary of potential *pollutant* sources

The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must identify each area at the *municipal facility* where materials or activities are exposed to *stormwater* or from which authorized non-*stormwater discharges* (Part I.A.3.) originate, including any potential *pollutant* sources for which the *municipal facility* has reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA), Section 313.

- i) Materials or activities include: machinery; raw materials; intermediate products; byproducts; final products or waste products; and, material handling activities which includes storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product.
- ii) For each separate area identified, the description must include:
 - (a) Activities - A list of the activities occurring in the area (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning);
 - (b) Pollutants - A list of the associated *pollutant(s)* for each activity. The *pollutant(s)* list must include all materials that are exposed to *stormwater*, and
 - (c) Potential for presence in *stormwater* - For each area of the *municipal facility* that generates *stormwater discharges*, a prediction of the direction of flow, and the likelihood of the activity to contaminate the *stormwater discharge*. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemicals, quantity of chemicals used, produced or *discharged*, the likelihood of contact with *stormwater*, and history of leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous *pollutants*.

d) Spills and Releases

For areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a *stormwater* conveyance to be covered under this *SPDES* general permit, the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must include a list of spills or releases³⁴ of petroleum and hazardous substances or other *pollutants*, including unauthorized *non-stormwater discharges*, that may adversely affect water quality that occurred during the last three-year period. The list must be updated when spills or releases occur.

e) Site Map

³⁴ This may also include releases of petroleum or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting quantities but which may still cause or contribute to significant water quality impairment.

The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must include a site map identifying the following, as applicable:

- i) Property boundaries and size in acres;
- ii) Location and extent of significant structures (including materials shelters), and impervious surfaces;
- iii) Monitoring locations (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.2.a.i.) with its approximate *sewershed*. Each monitoring location must be labeled with the monitoring location identification;
- iv) Location of all post-construction *SMPs* (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.2.a.iv.) and *MS4* infrastructure (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.2.b.i.);
- v) Locations of *discharges* authorized under other *SPDES* permits;
- vi) Locations where potential spills or releases can contribute to *pollutants* in *stormwater discharges* and their accompanying drainage points;
- vii) Locations of haul and access roads;
- viii) Rail cars and tracks;
- ix) Arrows showing direction of *stormwater* flow;
- x) Location of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of the *municipal facility*, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have *TMDLs* established for them (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.);
- xi) Locations where *stormwater* flows have significant potential to cause erosion;
- xii) Location and source of run-on from adjacent property containing significant quantities of *pollutants* and/or volume of concern to the *municipal facility*; and
- xiii) Locations of the following areas where such areas are exposed to precipitation or *stormwater*:
 - (a) Fueling stations;
 - (b) Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - (c) Loading/unloading areas;
 - (d) Locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes;
 - (e) Liquid storage tanks;
 - (f) Processing and storage areas;
 - (g) Locations where significant materials, fuel or chemicals are stored and transferred;
 - (h) Locations where vehicles and/or machinery are stored when not in use
 - (i) Transfer areas for substances in bulk;

- (j) Location and description of non-*stormwater discharges* (Part I.A.3.);
- (k) Locations where spills³⁵ or leaks have occurred; and
- (l) Locations of all existing structural *BMPs*.

f) *Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)*

The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must document the location and type of *BMPs* implemented at the *municipal facility* (Part VI.F.1.). The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must describe how each *BMP* is being implemented for all the potential *pollutant* sources.

g) *Municipal facility* assessments

The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must include a schedule for completing and recording results of routine and comprehensive site assessments (Part VI.F.2.d.ii.c)).

ii. *Municipal Facility Assessments*

a) Wet Weather Visual Monitoring

- i) Once every five (5) years, the *MS4 Operator* must conduct wet weather visual monitoring of the monitoring locations (Part VI.C.1.b.) and other sites of *stormwater* leaving the site that are *discharging stormwater* from fueling areas, storage areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance/fueling areas, material handling areas and similar potential *pollutant* generating areas (Part VI.F.2.d.i.e)xiii)).
- (a) All samples must be collected from *discharges* resulting from a *qualifying storm event*. The storm event must be documented using the Storm Event Data Form (Appendix D) and kept with the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP. The sample must be taken during the first thirty (30) minutes (or as soon as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of the *discharge* at the monitoring location.
- (b) No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples for the purpose of meeting the visual monitoring requirements.
- (c) The visual examination must document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and any other obvious indicators of *stormwater* pollution.
- (d) The visual examination of the sample must be conducted in a well-lit area.

³⁵ A spill includes: any spill of a hazardous substance that must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 597.4 and any spill of petroleum that must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 613.6 or 17 NYCRR 32.3.

- (e) Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of *discharges* for the entire permit term for consistency.
- (f) The *MS4 Operator* must document the visual examination using the Visual Monitoring Form (Appendix D) and keep it with the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP to record:
 - (i) Monitoring location ID;
 - (ii) Examination date and time;
 - (iii) Personnel conducting the examination;
 - (iv) Nature of the *discharge* (runoff or snowmelt);
 - (v) Visual quality of the *stormwater discharge* including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of *stormwater* pollution; and
 - (vi) Probable sources of any observed *stormwater* contamination.
 - (vii) Corrective and follow up actions – If the visual examination indicates the presence of color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators of *stormwater* pollution, the *MS4 Operator* must, at minimum, complete and document the following actions:
 - (1) Evaluate the facility for potential sources;
 - (2) Remedy the problems identified;
 - (3) Revise the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP; and
 - (4) Perform an additional visual inspection during the first *qualifying storm event* following implementation of the corrective action. If the first *qualifying storm event* does not occur until the next visual monitoring period, this follow up action may be used as the next visual inspection.
- b) The monitoring locations inspection and sampling program must be implemented at the *municipal facility* (Part VI.C.1.e.).
- c) Comprehensive Site Assessments
 - i) Once every five (5) years following the most recent assessment, the *MS4 Operator* must complete a comprehensive site assessment for each high priority *municipal facility* as identified in the inventory (Part VI.F.2.b.) using the Municipal Facility Assessment Form (Appendix D) or an equivalent form containing

the same information, and document in the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP and *SWMP Plan* that:

- (a) The *municipal facility* is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit;
- (b) Deficiencies were identified and all reasonable steps will be taken to minimize any *discharge* in violation of the permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment;
 - (i) Within twenty-four (24) hours, the *MS4 Operator* must prepare a schedule that includes corrective actions and specific interim milestones to be implemented until the corrective action is implemented; or
- (c) Deficiencies were identified and all reasonable steps will be taken to minimize any *discharge* in violation of the permit, which does not have a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment;
 - (i) Within seven (7) days, the *MS4 Operator* must prepare a schedule that includes corrective actions and specific interim milestones to be implemented until the corrective action is implemented.

e. Low Priority *Municipal Facility* Requirements

- i. The *MS4 Operator* must identify procedures outlining *BMPs* for the types of activities that occur at the low priority *municipal* facilities as described in Part VI.F.1. A *municipal facility* specific SWPPP is not required.
- ii. *Municipal Facility* Assessments
 - a) Low priority *municipal* facilities are not required to conduct wet weather visual monitoring.
 - b) The monitoring locations inspection and sampling program must be implemented at the *municipal facility* (Part VI.C.1.e.).
 - c) Comprehensive Site Assessments
 - i) Once every five (5) years following the most recent assessment, the *MS4 Operator* must complete a comprehensive site assessment for each low priority *municipal facility* as identified in the inventory (Part VI.F.2.b.) using the Municipal Facility Assessment Form (Appendix D) or an equivalent form containing the same information, and document in the *SWMP Plan* that:
 - (a) The *municipal facility* is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit;
 - (b) Deficiencies were identified and all reasonable steps will be taken to minimize any *discharge* in violation of the permit, which

has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment;

- (i) Within twenty-four (24) hours, the *MS4 Operator* must prepare a schedule that includes corrective actions and specific interim milestones to be implemented until the corrective action is implemented; or
- (c) Deficiencies were identified and all reasonable steps will be to minimize any *discharge* in violation of the permit, which does not have a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment;
- (i) Within seven (7) days, the *MS4 Operator* must prepare a schedule that includes corrective actions and specific interim milestones to be implemented until the corrective action is implemented.

3. *Municipal Operations & Maintenance*

Municipal Operations Program

Municipal operations are: street and bridge maintenance; winter road maintenance; *MS4* maintenance; open space maintenance; solid waste management; new construction and land disturbances; right-of-way maintenance; marine operations; or hydrologic habitat modification.

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a *municipal operations* program. The *municipal operations* program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- i. The *municipal operations* procedures including:
 - a) The *BMPs* (Part VI.F.1.) incorporated into the *municipal operations* program;
 - b) The *municipal operations* corrective actions requirements (Part VI.F.3.b.);
 - c) *Catch basin* inspection and maintenance requirements (Part VI.F.3.c.);
 - d) Roads, bridges, parking lots, and right of way maintenance requirements (Part VI.F.3.d.); and
 - e) All other *municipal operations* maintenance requirements.
- ii. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's municipal operations* procedures (Part VI.F.3.a.i.).
 - a) If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's municipal operations* procedures (Part VI.F.3.a.i.) must be given prior to conducting *municipal operations* procedures;

- b) For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's municipal operations* procedures (Part VI.F.3.a.i.) must be given prior to conducting *municipal operations* procedures and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - c) If the *municipal operations* procedures (Part VI.F.3.a.i.) are updated (Part VI.F.3.a.iv.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting *municipal operations* procedures.
- iii. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received *municipal operations* training and update annually; and
- iv. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - a) Review and update the *municipal operations* procedures (Part VI.F.3.a.i.); and
 - c) Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

Municipal Operations Corrective Actions

- i. For *municipal operations*, *MS4 Operators* must either:
 - a) Ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit; or
 - b) Implement corrective actions according to the following schedule and, after implementation, ensure the operations are in compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit:
 - i) Within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery for situations that have a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment;
 - ii) Initiated within seven (7) days of inspection and completed within thirty (30) days of inspection for situations that do not have a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment; and
 - iii) For corrective actions that require special funding or construction that will take longer than thirty (30) days to complete, a schedule must be prepared that specifies interim milestones that will ensure compliance in the shortest reasonable time.

Catch Basin Inspection and Maintenance

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must:

- i. Identify when *catch basin* inspection is needed with consideration for:
 - a) Areas with *construction activities* (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.2.a.iii.);
 - b) Residential, commercial, and industrial areas (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.d.iii.);

- c) Recurring or history of issues; or
 - d) Confirmed citizen complaints on three or more separate occasions in the last twelve (12) months.
- ii. Inventory *catch basin* inspection information including:
 - a) Date of inspection;
 - b) Approximate level of trash, sediment, and/or debris captured at time of clean-out (no trash, sediment, and/or debris, <50% of the depth of the *sump*, >50% of the depth of the *sump*);
 - c) Depth of structure;
 - d) Depth of *sump*; and
 - e) Date of clean out, if applicable (Part VI.F.3.c.iii.).
- iii. Based on inspection results, clean out *catch basins* within the following timeframes:
 - a) Within six (6) months after the *catch basin* inspection, *catch basins* which had trash, sediment, and/or debris exceeding 50% of the depth of the *sump* as a result of a *catch basin* inspection must be cleaned out;
 - b) Within one (1) year after the *catch basin* inspection, *catch basins* which had trash, sediment, and/or debris at less than 50% of the depth of the *sump* as a result of a *catch basin* inspection must be cleaned out; and
 - c) MS4 Operators are not required to clean out *catch basins* if the *catch basins* are operating properly and:
 - i. There is no trash, sediment, and/or debris in the *catch basin*; or
 - ii. The *sump* depth of the *catch basin* is less than or equal to two (2) feet.
- iv. Properly manage (handling and disposal) materials removed from *catch basins* during clean out so that:
 - a) Water removed during the *catch basin* cleaning process will not reenter the *MS4* or *surface waters of the State*;
 - b) Material removed from *catch basins* is disposed of in accordance with any applicable environmental laws and regulations; and
 - c) Material removed during the *catch basin* cleaning process will not reenter the *MS4* or *surface waters of the State*.
- v. Determine if there are signs/evidence of *illicit discharges* and procedures for referral/follow-up if *illicit discharges* are encountered.

Roads, Bridges, Parking Lots, & Right of Way Maintenance

i. Sweeping

Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement procedures for sweeping and/or cleaning *municipal* streets, bridges, parking lots, and right of ways owned/operated by the *MS4 Operator*. The procedures and completion of permit requirements must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- a) All roads, bridges, parking lots, and right of ways must be swept and/or cleaned once every five (5) years in the spring (following winter activities such as sanding). This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i) Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - ii) High-speed limited access highways; or
 - iii) Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013.
- b) Annually, from April 1 through October 31, roads in business and commercial areas must be swept. This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i) Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - ii) High-speed limited access highways; or
 - iii) Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the USDOT 2013.

ii. Maintenance

Within five (5) years of the EDC, in addition to the *BMPs* (Part VI.F.1.), the *MS4 Operator* must implement the following provisions:

- a) Pave, mark, and seal in dry conditions;
- b) Stage road operations and maintenance activity (e.g., patching, potholes) to reduce the potential discharge of pollutants to the *MS4* or *surface waters of the State*;
- c) Restrict the use of herbicides/pesticide application to roadside vegetation; and
- d) Contain *pollutants* associated with bridge maintenance activities (e.g., paint chips, dust, cleaning products, other debris).

iii. Winter Road Maintenance

Within five (5) years of the EDC, in addition to the *BMPs* (Part VI.F.1.), the *MS4 Operator* must implement the following provisions:

- a) Routinely calibrate equipment to control salt/sand application rates; and

- b) Ensure that routine snow disposal activities comply with the Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series 5.1.11, Snow Disposal.³⁶

³⁶ The Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series 5.1.11, Snow Disposal can be found on the Department's website.

Part VII. Minimum Control Measures (MCMs) for *Traditional Non-Land Use Control & Non-Traditional MS4 Operators*

In addition to the requirements contained in Part I. through Part V, *traditional non-land use* and *non-traditional MS4 Operators* must comply with the MCMs contained in this Part. These *MS4 Operators* should consider their public to be:

- Employees (i.e., staff, faculty);
- User population/visitors;
- Students;
- Tenants; and
- Contractors & developers working for *MS4 Operator*.

A. MCM1 – Public Education and Outreach Program

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement an education and outreach program to increase public awareness of *pollutant* generating activities and behaviors. This MCM is designed to inform the public about the impacts of *stormwater* on water quality, the general sources of *stormwater pollutants*, and the steps the general public can take to reduce *pollutants* in *stormwater* runoff.

1. Development

a. Focus Areas

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must identify and document the focus areas in the *SWMP Plan*. The focus areas to be considered are as follows:

- i. Areas *discharging* to waters with Class AA-S, A-S, AA, A, B, SA, or SB (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));
- ii. *Sewersheds* for impaired waters listed in Appendix C (subject to Part VIII. requirements; mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.c. for *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage and Part IV.D.2.a.ii. for newly designated *MS4 Operators*);
- iii. *TMDL* watersheds (subject to Part IX. requirements; mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.c));
- iv. Areas with *construction activities*;
- v. Areas with on-site wastewater systems (subject to Part VIII. or Part IX. requirements);
- vi. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.iii.);
- vii. *Stormwater hotspots*; and
- viii. Areas with *illicit discharges*.

b. Target Audiences and Associated *Pollutant* Generating Activities

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must identify and document the applicable target audience(s) and associated *pollutant* generating activities that the outreach and education will address for each focus area identified by the *MS4 Operator* in Part VII.A.1.a. in the *SWMP Plan*. The target audiences are as follows:

- i. Residents;
- ii. Commercial:³⁷ Business owners and staff;
- iii. Institutions:³⁸ Managers, staff, and students;
- iv. Construction: Developers, contractors, and design professionals;
- v. Industrial:³⁹ Owners and staff; and
- vi. *MS4 Operator's municipal* staff.

c. Education and Outreach Topics

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must identify and document in the *SWMP Plan* the education and outreach topics and how the education and outreach topics will reduce the potential for *pollutants* to be generated by the target audience(s) (Part VII.A.1.b.) for the focus area(s) (Part VII.A.1.a.).

e. *Illicit Discharge* Education

Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make information related to the prevention of *illicit discharges*, available to *municipal* employees, businesses, and the public and document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. The information related to the prevention of *illicit discharges* must include the following:

- i. What types of *discharges* are allowable (Part I.A.3.);
- ii. What is an *illicit discharge* and why is it prohibited (Part VII.C.);
- iii. The environmental hazards associated with *illicit discharges* and improper disposal of waste;
- iv. Proper handling and disposal practices for the most common behaviors within the community (e.g., septic care, car washing, household hazardous waste, swimming pool draining, or other activities resulting in *illicit discharges* to the *MS4*); and
- v. How to report *illicit discharges* they may observe (Part VII.C.1.a.).

³⁷ Business, retail stores, and restaurants.

³⁸ Hospitals, churches, colleges, and schools.

³⁹ Factories, recyclers, auto-salvage, and mines.

2. Implementation and Frequency

a. Distribution Method of Educational Messages

Once every five (5) years, the *MS4 Operator* must identify and document in the *SWMP Plan* which of the following method(s) are used for the distribution of educational messages:

- i. Printed materials (e.g., mail inserts, brochures, and newsletters);
- ii. Electronic materials (e.g., websites, email listservs);
- iii. Mass media (e.g., newspapers, public service announcements on radio or cable);
- iv. Workshops or focus groups;
- v. Displays in public areas (e.g., town halls, library, parks); or
- vi. Social Media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, blogs).

b. Frequency

Following the completion of Part VII.A.1.a, Part VII.A.1.b, and Part VII.A.1.c, within five (5) years of the EDC, and once every five (5) years, thereafter, the *MS4 Operator* must:

- i. Deliver an educational message to each target audience(s) (Part VII.A.1.b.) for each focus area(s) (Part VII.A.1.a.) based on the defined education and outreach topic(s) (Part VII.A.1.c.); and
- ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

c. Updates to the Public Education and Outreach Program

Following the completion of Part VII.A.1.a, Part VII.A.1.b, and Part VII.A.1.c, annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:

- i. Review and update the focus areas, target audiences, and/or education and outreach topics; and
- ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

B. MCM 2 - Public Involvement/Participation

The *MS4 Operator* must provide opportunities to involve the public in the development, review, and implementation of the *SWMP*. This MCM is designed to give the public the opportunity to include their opinions in the implementation of this *SPDES* general permit.

1. Public Involvement/Participation

- a. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must provide an opportunity for public involvement/participation in the development and implementation of the *SWMP*. The *MS4 Operator* must document the public involvement/participation opportunities in the *SWMP Plan*. The opportunities for public involvement/participation are as follows:

- i. Citizen advisory group on *stormwater* management;
 - ii. Public hearings or meetings;
 - iii. Citizen volunteers to educate other individuals about the *SWMP*;
 - iv. Coordination with other pre-existing public involvement/participation opportunities;
 - v. Reporting concerns about activities or behaviors observed; or
 - vi. Stewardship activities.
- b. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must inform the public of the opportunity (Part VII.B.1.a.) for their involvement/participation in the development and implementation of the *SWMP* and how they can become involved. The *MS4 Operator* must document the method for distribution of this information in the *SWMP Plan*. The methods for distribution are as follows:
- i. Public notice;
 - ii. Printed materials (e.g., mail inserts, brochures and newsletters);
 - iii. Electronic materials (e.g., websites, email listservs);
 - iv. Mass media (e.g., newspapers, public service announcements on radio or cable);
 - v. Workshops or focus groups;
 - vi. Displays in public areas (e.g., town halls, library, parks); or
 - vii. Social Media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, blogs).
- c. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must identify a local point of contact to receive and respond to public concerns regarding *stormwater* management and compliance with permit requirements. The name or title of this individual, with contact information, must be published on public outreach and public participation materials and documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

2. Public Notice and Input Requirements

a. Public Notice and Input Requirements for *SWMP Plan*

Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must provide an opportunity for the public to review and comment on the publicly available *SWMP Plan* (Part IV.B.2.b.). The public must have the ability to ask questions and submit comments on the *SWMP Plan*. The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement may be satisfied by Part VII.B.1.

b. Public Notice and Input Requirements for Draft Annual Report

- i. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must provide an opportunity for the public to review and comment on the draft Annual Report. The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement may be satisfied by either:
 - a) Presentation of the draft Annual Report at a regular meeting of an existing board (e.g., administrative, planning, zoning) or a separate meeting specifically for *stormwater*, as designated by the *MS4* or if requested by the public. The public must have the ability to ask questions about and make comments on the draft annual report during that presentation; or
 - b) Posting of the draft Annual Report on a public website. The website must provide information on the timeframes and procedures to submit comments and/or request a meeting. However, if a public meeting is requested by two or more persons, the *MS4 Operator* must hold such a meeting.

c. Consideration of Public Input

- i. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must include a summary of comments received on the *SWMP Plan* and draft Annual Report in the *SWMP Plan*.
- ii. Within thirty (30) days of when public input is received, the *MS4 Operator* must update the *SWMP Plan*, where appropriate, based on the public input received.

C. MCM 3 - *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination*

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop*, implement, and enforce a program which systematically detects, tracks down, and eliminates *illicit discharges* to the *MS4*. This MCM is designed to manage the *MS4* so it is not conveying *pollutants* associated with flows other than those directly attributable to *stormwater* runoff.

1. *Illicit Discharge Detection*

a. Public Reporting of *Illicit Discharges*

- i. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must establish and document in the *SWMP Plan* an email or phone number (with message recording capability) for the public to report *illicit discharges*.
- ii. Within thirty (30) days of an *illicit discharge*, the *MS4 Operator* must document each report of an *illicit discharge* in the *SWMP Plan* with the following information:
 - a) Date of the report;
 - b) Location of the *illicit discharge*;
 - c) Nature of the *illicit discharge*;

- d) Follow up actions taken or needed (including response times); and
- e) Inspection outcomes and any enforcement taken.

b. Monitoring Locations

The monitoring locations used to detect *illicit discharges* are identified as follows:

- i. *MS4 outfalls*;⁴⁰
- ii. *Interconnections*;⁴¹ and
- iii. *Municipal facility intraconnections*.⁴²

c. Monitoring Locations Inventory

- i. Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and maintain an inventory of the monitoring locations in the *SWMP Plan*. The following information must be included in the inventory:⁴³

a) Inventory information for *MS4 outfalls*

- i) ID;
- ii) Prioritization (high or low) (Part VII.C.1.d.);
- iii) Type of monitoring location (Part VII.C.1.b.);
- iv) Name of *MS4 Operator's municipal facility*, if located at a *municipal facility*;⁴⁴
- v) Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));
- vi) Receiving waterbody WI/PWL Segment ID (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
- vii) Land use in drainage area;
- viii) Type of conveyance (open drainage or closed pipe);
- ix) Material;
- x) Shape;
- xi) Dimensions;
- xii) Submerged in water; and
- xiii) Submerged in sediment.

b) Inventory information for *interconnections*

- i) ID;
- ii) Prioritization (high or low) (Part VII.C.1.d.);
- iii) Type of monitoring location (Part VII.C.1.b.);
- iv) Name of *MS4 Operator* receiving *discharge* or private storm system;

⁴⁰ *MS4 outfalls* can be found at a *municipal facility*.

⁴¹ *Interconnections* can be found at a *municipal facility*.

⁴² *Municipal facility intraconnections* can be found only at a *municipal facility*.

⁴³ The information included in the inventory is collected during inspections on the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet (Appendix D) unless otherwise specified by the permit conditions.

⁴⁴ This information is collected as part of the *municipal facility* inventory.

- v) Name of *MS4 Operator's municipal facility*, if located at a *municipal facility*; and
- vi) Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a)).

c) Inventory information for *municipal facility intraconnections*

- i) ID;
 - ii) Prioritization (high or low) (Part VII.C.1.d.);
 - iii) Type of monitoring location (Part VII.C.1.b.);
 - iv) Name of *MS4 Operator's municipal facility*; and
 - v) Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a)).
- ii. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must update the inventory if monitoring locations are created or discovered.

d. Monitoring Locations Prioritization

- i. Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize monitoring locations which are included in the monitoring locations inventory (Part VII.C.1.c.) as follows:
 - a) High priority monitoring locations include monitoring locations:
 - vi) At a high priority *municipal facility*, as defined in Part VII.F.2.c;
 - vii) *Discharging* to impaired waters (subject to Part VIII. requirements; mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
 - viii) *Discharging* within a TMDL watershed (subject to Part IX. requirements; mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.c));
 - ix) *Discharging* to waters with Class AA-S, A-S, AA, A, B, SA, or SB (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a)); and/or
 - x) Confirmed citizen complaints on three or more separate occasions in the last twelve (12) months.
 - b) All other monitoring locations are considered low priority.
- ii. Within thirty (30) days of when a monitoring location is constructed or the *MS4 Operator* discovers it, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize those monitoring locations; and
- iii. Annually, after the initial prioritization (Part VII.C.1.d.i.), the *MS4 Operator* must update the monitoring location prioritization in the inventory (Part VII.C.1.c.) based on information gathered as part of the monitoring location inspection and sampling program (Part VII.C.1.e.). The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

e. Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Program

Within two (2) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a monitoring locations inspection and sampling program. The monitoring locations inspection and sampling program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- i. The monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures including:
 - a) During *dry weather*,⁴⁵ one (1) inspection of each monitoring location identified in the inventory (Part VII.C.1.c.) every five (5) years following the most recent inspection;
 - b) Documentation of all monitoring location inspections, including any sampling results, using the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet (Appendix D) or an equivalent form containing the same information and include the completed monitoring location inspections and sampling results in the *SWMP Plan* (e.g., the completed Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheets);
 - c) Provisions to sample all monitoring locations which had inspections which resulted in a *suspect* or *obvious illicit discharge* characterization. The sampling requirement is based on the number and severity of *physical indicators present in the flow* to better inform track down procedures (Part VII.C.2.). If the source of the *illicit discharge* is clear and discernable (e.g., sewage), sampling is not necessary;
 - d) Sampling may be done with field test kits or field instrumentation that are sufficiently sensitive to detect the parameter below the sampling action level used⁴⁶ and are not subject to 40 CFR Part 136 requirements for approved methods and certified laboratories;
 - e) Provisions to initiate, or cause to initiate,⁴⁷ track down procedures (Part VII.C.2.a.), in accordance with the timeframes specified in Part VII.C.2.a.iii, for monitoring locations with an overall characterization⁴⁸ as *suspect illicit discharge* or *obvious illicit discharge* or that exceed any sampling action level used;
 - f) Provisions to re-inspect the monitoring location within thirty (30) days of initial inspection if there is a *physical indicator not related to flow*, potentially indicative of *intermittent* or *transitory discharges*, utilizing techniques described in Chapter 12.6 of the Center for Watershed

⁴⁵ MS4 Operators can reference the Center for Watershed Protection Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assistance, October 2004 (CWP 2004) for other factors to consider when determining when to conduct monitoring location inspection and sampling.

⁴⁶ Refer to Chapter 12 of the CWP 2004 for parameters, sampling action levels, and procedures.

⁴⁷ If track down is conducted by individuals or entities other than those conducting the monitoring locations inspections.

⁴⁸ Reference to the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet, adapted from CWP 2004, Section 6: Overall Monitoring Location Characterization based on the Relative Severity Index of physical indicators for flowing monitoring locations only.

Protection Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assistance, October 2004 (CWP 2004) or equivalent.

- i) If those same physical indicators persist, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate *illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VII.C.2.a.).
- ii. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's* monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures (Part VII.C.1.e.i.).
 - a) If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's* monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures (Part VII.C.1.e.i.) must be given prior to conducting monitoring locations inspections and sampling procedures;
 - b) For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's* monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures (Part VII.C.1.e.i.) must be given prior to conducting monitoring locations inspections and sampling and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - c) If the monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures (Part VII.C.1.e.i.) are updated (Part VII.C.1.e.iv.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting monitoring locations inspections and sampling.
- iii. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received monitoring locations inspection and sampling procedures training and update annually; and
- iv. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - a) Review and update the monitoring location inspection and sampling procedures (Part VII.C.1.e.i.) based on monitoring location inspection results (e.g., trends, patterns, areas with *illicit discharges*, and common problems); and
 - b) Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

2. *Illicit Discharge Track Down Program*

Within two (2) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement an *illicit discharge* track down program to identify the source of *illicit discharges* and the responsible party. The *illicit discharge* track down program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- a. The *illicit discharge* track down procedures including:
 - i. Procedures as described in Chapter 13 of CWP 2004 or equivalent;
 - ii. Steps taken for *illicit discharge* track down procedures;
 - iii. The following timeframes to initiate *illicit discharge* track down:

- a) Within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate track down procedures for flowing *MS4* monitoring locations with *obvious illicit discharges*;⁴⁹
 - b) Within two (2) hours of discovery, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate track down procedures for *obvious illicit discharges* of sanitary wastewater that would affect bathing areas during bathing season, shell fishing areas or public water intakes and report orally or electronically to the Regional Water Engineer and local health department; and
 - c) Within five (5) days of discovery, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate track down procedures for *suspect illicit discharges*.
- b. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VII.C.2.a.).
- i. If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VII.C.2.a.) must be given prior to conducting *illicit discharge* track downs;
 - ii. For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VII.C.2.a.) must be given prior to *conducting illicit discharge* track downs and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - iii. If the *illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VII.C.2.a.) are updated (Part VII.C.2.d.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting *illicit discharge* track downs.
- c. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received *illicit discharge* track down procedures training and update annually; and
- d. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
- i. Review and update the *illicit discharge* track down procedures (Part VII.C.2.a.); and
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. *Illicit Discharge Elimination Program*

Within two (2) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement an *illicit discharge* elimination program. The *illicit discharge* elimination program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- a. The *illicit discharge* elimination procedures including:
 - i. Provisions for escalating enforcement and tracking, both consistent with the ERP required in Part IV.F. of this *SPDES* general permit;
 - ii. Provisions to confirm the corrective actions have been taken;

⁴⁹ Reference to the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet, adapted from CWP 2004, Section 6: Overall Monitoring Location Characterization based on the Relative Severity Index of physical indicators for flowing monitoring locations only.

- iii. Steps taken for *illicit discharge* elimination procedures; and
- iv. The following timeframes for *illicit discharge* elimination:
 - a) Within twenty-four (24) hours of identification of an *illicit discharge* that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment, the *MS4 Operator* must eliminate the *illicit discharge*;
 - b) Within five (5) days of identification of an *illicit discharge* that does not have a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment, the *MS4 Operator* must eliminate the *illicit discharge*; and
 - c) Where elimination of an *illicit discharge* within the specified timeframes (Part VII.C.3.a.iv.) is not possible, the *MS4 Operator* must notify the Regional Water Engineer.
- b. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* elimination procedures (Part VII.C.3.a.).
 - i. If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* elimination procedures (Part VII.C.3.a.) must be given prior to conducting *illicit discharge* eliminations;
 - ii. For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's illicit discharge* elimination procedures (Part VII.C.3.a.) must be given prior to conducting *illicit discharge* eliminations and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - iii. If the *illicit discharge* elimination procedures (Part VII.C.3.a.) are updated (Part VII.C.3.d.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting *illicit discharge* eliminations.
- c. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received *illicit discharge* elimination procedures training and update annually; and
- d. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - i. Review and update the *illicit discharge* elimination procedures (Part VII.C.3.a.); and
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

D. MCM 4 - Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop*, implement, and enforce a program to ensure construction sites are effectively controlled. This MCM is designed to prevent *pollutants* from construction related activities,⁵⁰ as well as promote the proper planning and installation of post-construction *SMPs*.

⁵⁰ Projects that comply with the terms and conditions of the CGP or an individual *SPDES* permit for *stormwater* for which they obtained coverage and local erosion and sediment control requirements are effectively controlled.

1. Applicable Construction Activities/Projects/Sites

- a. The construction site *stormwater* runoff control program must address *stormwater* runoff to the *MS4* from sites with *construction activities* permitted, approved, funded, or owned/operated by the *MS4 Operator* that:
 - i. Result in a total land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre; or,
 - ii. Disturb less than one acre if part of a larger common plan of development or sale.
- b. For *construction activities* where the *MS4 Operator* is listed as the owner/operator on the Notice of Intent for coverage under the CGP:
 - i. The *MS4 Operator* must ensure compliance with the CGP; and
 - ii. The additional requirements for construction oversight described in Part VII.D.6 through Part VII.D.9 are not required.

2. Public Reporting of Construction Site Complaints

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must establish and document in the *SWMP Plan* an email or phone number (with message recording capability) for the public to report complaints related to construction *stormwater* activity.
- b. The *MS4 Operator* must document reports of construction site complaints in the *SWMP Plan* with the following information:
 - i. Date of the report;
 - ii. Location of the construction site;
 - iii. Nature of complaint;
 - iv. Follow up actions taken or needed; and
 - v. Inspection outcomes and any enforcement taken.

3. Construction Oversight Program

Within one (1) year of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a construction oversight program. The construction oversight program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- a. The construction oversight procedures including:
 - i. When the construction site *stormwater* control program applies (Part VII.D.1.);
 - ii. What types of *construction activity* require a SWPPP;
 - iii. The procedures for submission of SWPPPs;
 - iv. SWPPP review requirements (Part VII.D.6.)
 - v. Pre-construction oversight requirements (Part VII.D.7.)

- vi. Construction site inspection requirements (Part VII.D.8.);
 - vii. Construction site close-out requirements (Part VII.D.9.);
 - viii. Enforcement process/expectations for compliance; and
 - ix. Other procedures associated with the control of *stormwater* runoff from applicable *construction activities*.
- b. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's* construction oversight procedures (Part VII.D.3.a.).
- i. If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's* construction oversight procedures (Part VII.D.3.a.) must be given prior to conducting any construction oversight activities;
 - ii. For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's* construction oversight procedures (Part VII.D.3.a.) must be given prior to conducting any construction oversight activities and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - iii. If the construction oversight procedures (Part VII.D.3.a.) are updated (Part VII.D.3.a.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting construction oversight.
- c. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received construction oversight training and update annually;
- d. Procedures to ensure those involved in the *construction activity* itself (e.g., contractor, subcontractor, *qualified inspector*, SWPPP reviewers) have received four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil & Water Conservation District, or other *Department* endorsed entity; and
- e. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
- i. Review and update the construction oversight procedures (Part VII.D.3.a.); and
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

4. Construction Site Inventory & Inspection Tracking

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and maintain an inventory of all applicable construction sites (Part VII.D.1.a.) in the *SWMP Plan*. The following information must be included in the inventory:
- i. Location of the construction site;
 - ii. Owner/operator contact information, if other than the *MS4 Operator*;
 - iii. Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));
 - iv. Receiving waterbody WI/PWL Segment ID (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));

- v. Prioritization (high or low) (Part VII.D.5.);
 - vi. Construction project *SPDES* identification number;
 - vii. SWPPP approval date;
 - viii. Inspection history, including dates and ratings (satisfactory, marginal, or unsatisfactory, when available); and
 - ix. Current status of the construction site/project (i.e., active, temporarily shut down, complete⁵¹).
- b. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must update the inventory if construction projects are approved or completed.

5. Construction Site Prioritization

- a. Within one (1) year of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize all construction sites which are included in the construction site inventory (Part VII.D.4.) as follows:
- i. High priority construction sites include construction sites:
 - a) With a direct conveyance (e.g., channel, ditch, storm sewer) to a *surface water of the State* that is:
 - i) Listed in Appendix C with silt/sediment, phosphorus, or nitrogen as the POC;
 - ii) Classified as AA-S, AA, or A (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a)); or
 - iii) Classified with a trout (T) or trout spawning (TS) designation (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));
 - b) With greater than five (5) acres of disturbed earth at any one time;
 - c) With earth disturbance within one hundred (100) feet of any lake or pond (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b)); and/or
 - d) Within fifty (50) feet of any rivers or streams (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
 - ii. All other construction sites are considered low priority.
- b. Within thirty (30) days of when a construction site becomes active, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize those construction sites; and
- c. Annually, after the initial prioritization (Part VII.D.5.a.), the *MS4 Operator* must update the construction site prioritization in the inventory (Part VII.D.4.a.) based on information gathered as part of the construction oversight program (Part VII.D.3.). The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

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Construction projects listed on the inventory must be inspected and tracked as described in Part VII.D.8. until a final site inspection has been completed as specified in Part VII.D.9. and the construction site status changes to complete.

- i. If the prioritization of the construction site changes priority based on information gathered as part of the construction oversight program, the *MS4 Operator* must comply with the requirements that apply to that prioritization.

6. SWPPP Review

The *MS4 Operator* must:

- a. Ensure individual(s), responsible for reviewing SWPPPs for acceptance, receive:
 - i. Four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil & Water Conservation District, or other *Department* endorsed entity. This training must be completed within three (3) years of the EDC and every three (3) years thereafter.
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Ensure SWPPP reviewers receive this training (Part VII.D.6.a.) prior to conducting SWPPP reviews for acceptance.
 - i. Individuals without these trainings cannot review SWPPPs for acceptance.
 - ii. Individuals who meet the definition of a *qualified professional* or *qualified inspector* are exempt from this requirement.
- c. Ensure individuals responsible for reviewing SWPPPs review all SWPPPs for applicable *construction activities* (Part VII.D.1.) and for conformance with the requirements of the CGP, including:
 - i. Erosion and sediment controls must be reviewed for conformance with the NYS E&SC 2016, or equivalent;
 - ii. Individuals responsible for review of post-construction *SMPs* must be *qualified professionals* or under the supervision of a *qualified professional*; and
 - iii. Post-construction *SMPs* must be reviewed for conformance with the NYS SWMDM 2015 or equivalent, including:
 - a) All post-construction *SMPs* must meet the *sizing criteria* contained in the CGP and NYS SWMDM 2015.
 - b) Deviations from the performance criteria of the NYS SWMDM 2015 must demonstrate that they are equivalent.
 - c) The SWPPP must include an O&M plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each post-construction *SMP*. The SWPPP must identify the entity that will be responsible for the long-term operation and maintenance of each practice.

- d. In the *SWMP Plan*, document and update annually the names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received the trainings listed in Part VII.D.6.a.
- e. In the *SWMP Plan*, document the SWPPP review including the information found in Part III.B. of the CGP;
- f. Prioritize new *construction activities* (Part VII.D.5.a.); and
- g. Notify construction site owner/operators that their SWPPP has been accepted using the *MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form*⁵² created by the *Department* and required by the CGP, signed in accordance with Part X.J.

7. Pre-Construction Meeting

Prior to commencement of *construction activities*, the *MS4 Operator* must ensure a pre-construction meeting is conducted. The date and content of the pre-construction inspection/meeting must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*. The owner/operator listed on the CGP NOI (if different from the *MS4 Operator*), the *MS4 Operator*, contractor(s) responsible for implementing the SWPPP for the *construction activity*, and the *qualified inspector* (if required for the *construction activity* by Part IV.C. the CGP) must attend the meeting in order to:

- a. Confirm the approved project has received, or will receive⁵³, coverage under the CGP or an individual *SPDES* permit;
- b. Verify contractors and subcontractors selected by the owner/operator of the *construction activity* have identified at least one individual that has received four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil & Water Conservation District or other endorsed entity as required by the CGP and Part VII.D.3.d; and
- c. Review the construction oversight program (Part VII.D.3.) and expectations for compliance.

8. Construction Site Inspections

The *MS4 Operator* must:

- a. Ensure individuals(s), responsible for construction site inspections, receive:
 - i. Four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil & Water Conservation District, or other *Department* endorsed entity. This training must be complete, within three (3) years of the EDC and every three (3) years thereafter.
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

⁵² The *MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form* can be found on the Department's website.

⁵³ Preconstruction meetings may occur prior to the issuance of the *MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form*, however, the *MS4 Operator* must confirm coverage under the CGP will be applied for by the construction site owner/operator prior to commencement of construction of *construction activities*.

- b. Ensure all *MS4* Construction Site Inspectors receive this training prior to conducting construction site inspections.
 - i. Individuals without these trainings cannot inspect construction sites.
 - ii. Individuals who meet the definition of a *qualified professional* or *qualified inspector* are exempt from this requirement.
- c. Annually inspect all sites with *construction activity* identified in the inventory (Part VII.D.4.) during active construction after the pre-construction meeting (Part VII.D.7.), or sooner if deficiencies are noted that require attention.
 - i. Follow up to construction site inspections must confirm corrective actions are completed within timeframes established by the CGP and the *MS4 Operator's ERP* (Part IV.F.1.).
- d. In the *SWMP Plan*, document and update annually the names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received the trainings listed in Part VII.D.8.a.
- e. Document all inspections using the Construction Site Inspection Report Form (Appendix D) or an equivalent form containing the same information. The *MS4 Operator* must include the completed Construction Site Inspection Reports in the *SWMP Plan*.

9. Construction Site Close-out

- a. The *MS4 Operator* must ensure a final construction site inspection is conducted and documentation of the final construction site inspection must be maintained in the *SWMP Plan*. The final construction site inspection must be documented using the Construction Site Inspection Report Form (Appendix D), or an equivalent form containing the same information, or accept the construction site owner/operator's *qualified inspector* final inspection certification required by the CGP.
- b. The Notice of Termination (NOT)⁵⁴ must be signed by the *MS4 Operator* as required by the CGP for projects determined to be complete. The NOT must be signed in accordance with Part X.J.

E. MCM 5 – Post-Construction Stormwater Management

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop*, implement, and enforce a program to ensure proper operation and maintenance of post-construction *SMPs* for new or redeveloped sites. This MCM is designed to promote the long-term performance of post-construction *SMPs* in removing *pollutants* from *stormwater* runoff.

⁵⁴ The NOT can be found on the Department's website.

1. Applicable Post-Construction SMPs

The post-construction *SMP program* must address *stormwater* runoff to the *MS4* from *publicly owned/operated* post-construction *SMPs* that meet the following:

- a. Post-construction *SMPs* that have been installed as part of any CGP covered construction site or individual *SPDES* permit (since March 10, 2003); and
- b. All new post-construction *SMPs* constructed as part of the construction site *stormwater* runoff control program (Part VII.D.).

2. Post-Construction *SMP* Inventory & Inspection Tracking⁵⁵

- a. The *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage must:
 - i. Maintain the inventory from previous iterations of this *SPDES* general permit for post-construction *SMPs* installed after March 10, 2003; and
 - ii. *Develop* the inventory for post-construction *SMPs* installed after March 10, 2003 including post-construction *SMPs*:
 - a) As they are approved or discovered; or
 - b) After the owner/operator of the *construction activity* has filed the NOT with the *Department* (Part VII.D.9.b.).
- b. The newly designated *MS4 Operators* must *develop* and maintain the inventory for post-construction *SMPs* installed after March 10, 2003 including post-construction *SMPs*:
 - i. As they are approved or discovered; or
 - ii. After the owner/operator of the *construction activity* has filed the NOT with the *Department* (Part VII.D.9.b.).
- c. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must update the inventory of post-construction *SMPs* to include the post-construction *SMPs* in Part VII.E.2.a. and Part VII.E.2.b.
- d. Within five (5) years of the EDC, the following information must be included in the inventory either by using the *MS4 Operator* maintenance records or by verification of maintenance records provided by the owner of the post-construction *SMP*:
 - i. Street address or tax parcel;
 - ii. Type;⁵⁶
 - iii. Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));

⁵⁵ Post-construction *SMPs* can be found at a *municipal facility*.

⁵⁶ Post-construction *SMP* types are defined in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Maintenance Guidance: Stormwater Management Practices, March 31, 2017 (NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017).

- iv. Receiving waterbody WI/PWL Segment ID (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
 - v. Date of installation (if available) or discovery;
 - vi. Ownership;
 - vii. Responsible party for maintenance;
 - viii. Contact information for party responsible for maintenance;
 - ix. Location of documentation depicting O&M requirements and legal agreements for post-construction *SMP*;
 - x. Frequency for inspection of post-construction *SMP*, as specified in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Maintenance Guidance: Stormwater Management Practices, March 31, 2017 (NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017) or as specified in the O&M plan contained in the approved SWPPP (Part VII.D.6.);
 - xi. Reason for installation (e.g., new development, redevelopment, *retrofit*, flood control), if known;
 - xii. Date of last inspection;
 - xiii. Inspection results; and
 - xiv. Any corrective actions identified and completed.
- e. *MS4 Operators* must document the inventory of post-construction *SMPs* in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. SWPPP Review

For post-construction *SMP* SWPPP review requirements, see Part VII.D.6.

4. Post-Construction *SMP* Inspection & Maintenance Program

Within one (1) year of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance program. The post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- a. The post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures including:
 - i. Provisions to ensure that each post-construction *SMP* identified in the post-construction *SMP* inventory (Part VII.E.2.) is inspected at the frequency specified in the NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017 or as specified in the O&M plan contained in the approved SWPPP (Part VII.D.6.), if available;

- ii. Documentation of post-construction *SMP* inspections using the Post-Construction *SMP* Inspection Checklist⁵⁷ or an equivalent form containing the same information. The *MS4 Operator* must include the completed post-construction *SMP* inspections (i.e., the completed Post-Construction *SMP* Inspection Checklist) in the *SWMP Plan*;
 - iii. Provisions to initiate follow-up actions (i.e., maintenance, repair, or higher-level inspection) within thirty (30) days of post-construction *SMP* inspection; and
 - iv. Provisions to initiate enforcement within sixty (60) days of the inspection if follow-up actions are not complete.
- b. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's* post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures (Part VII.E.4.a.).
 - i. If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's* post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures (Part VII.E.4.a.) and procedures outlined in the *Department* endorsed program must be given prior to conducting any post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance;
 - ii. For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's* post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures (Part VII.E.4.a.) and procedures outlined in the *Department* endorsed program must be given prior to conducting any post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and
 - iii. If the post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures (Part VII.E.4.a.) are updated (Part VII.E.4.d.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance.
- c. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures training and update annually; and
- d. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - i. Review and update the post-construction *SMP* inspection and maintenance procedures (Part VII.E.4.a.); and
 - ii. Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

F. MCM 6 – Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a pollution prevention and good housekeeping program for *municipal facilities* and *municipal operations* to minimize

⁵⁷ The *Department* developed checklist forms specific to each post-construction *SMP* designed to assist *MS4 Operators* in conducting inspections and maintenance activities of standard practices. The Post-Construction *SMP* Inspection Checklist, March 31, 2017, can be found on the *Department's* website.

pollutant discharges. This MCM is designed to ensure the *MS4 Operator's* own activities do not contribute *pollutants* to *surface waters of the State*.

1. **Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Municipal Facilities & Operations**

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must incorporate *best management practices (BMPs)* into the *municipal facility* program and *municipal operations* program to minimize the *discharge* of *pollutants* associated with *municipal facilities* and *municipal operations*, respectively. The *BMPs* to be considered are as follows and must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*:

a. Minimize Exposure

- i. Exposure of materials to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff must be minimized, unless not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, including areas used for loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations, with the following *BMPs*:
 - a) Locate materials and activities inside or protect them with storm resistant coverings;
 - b) Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
 - c) Locate materials, equipment, and activities so leaks and spills are contained in existing containment and diversion systems;
 - d) Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the *discharge* of *pollutants*;
 - e) Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
 - f) Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
 - g) Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also captures any overspray;
 - h) Drain fluids, indoors or under cover, from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks; and/or
 - i) Minimize exposure of chemicals by replacing with a less toxic alternative (e.g., use non-hazardous cleaners).
- ii. *No Exposure* Certification for High Priority *Municipal Facilities*
 - a) *Municipal facilities* may qualify for *No Exposure* Certification (Appendix D) when all activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and/or runoff.

- b) High priority *municipal facilities* (Part VII.F.2.c.i.a)) with uncovered parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance may be considered a low priority *municipal facility* (Part VII.F.2.c.i.c)) if only routine maintenance is performed inside and all other no *exposure* criteria are met.
- c) *Municipal facilities* accepting or repairing disabled vehicles and/or vehicles that have been involved in accidents are not eligible for the *No Exposure Certification*.
- d) *Municipal facilities* must maintain the *No Exposure Certification* and document in the *SWMP Plan*. The *No Exposure Certification* ceases to apply when activities or materials become exposed.

b. Follow a Preventive Maintenance Program

- i. Implement a preventative maintenance program that includes routine inspection, testing, maintenance, and repair of all fueling areas, vehicles and equipment and systems to prevent leaks, spills and other releases. This includes:
 - a) Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of *stormwater* drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems;
 - b) Maintaining non-structural *BMPs* (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained, containment measures, covering fuel areas); and
 - c) Ensure vehicle washwater is not *discharged* to the *MS4* or to *surface waters of the State*. Wash equipment/vehicles in a designated and/or covered area where washwater is collected to be recycled or *discharged* to the sanitary sewer (Part I.B.2.d.).
- ii. Routine maintenance must be performed to ensure *BMPs* are operating properly.
- iii. When a *BMP* is not functioning to its designed effectiveness and needs repair or replacement:
 - a) Maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of *stormwater* controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable; and
 - b) Interim measures must be taken to prevent or minimize the *discharge* of *pollutants* until the final repair or replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be *discharged* during subsequent storm events.

c. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

- i. Minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to *stormwater* and *develop* plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - a) Store materials in appropriate containers;
 - b) Label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides”) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
 - c) Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the *discharge* of *pollutants* from these areas;
 - d) *Develop* procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
 - e) Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made;
 - f) *Develop* procedures for notification of the appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies when a leak, spill, or other release occurs. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the *stormwater* pollution prevention team (Part VII.F.2.d.i.a)). Any spills must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.7; and
 - g) Following any spill or release, the *MS4 Operator* must evaluate the adequacy of the *BMPs* identified in the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP. If the *BMPs* are inadequate, the SWPPP must be updated to identify new *BMPs* that will prevent reoccurrence and improve the emergency response to such releases.
- ii. Measures for cleaning up spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable petroleum bulk storage, chemical bulk storage, or hazardous waste management regulations at 6 NYCRR Parts 596-599, 613 and 370-373.
- iii. This *SPDES* general permit does not relieve the *MS4 Operator* of any reporting or other requirements related to spills or other releases of petroleum or hazardous substances. Any spill of a hazardous substance must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 597.4. Any spill of petroleum must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 613.6 or 17 NYCRR 32.3.

d. Erosion and Sediment Controls⁵⁸

- i. Stabilize exposed areas and control runoff using structural and/or non-structural controls to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation.

⁵⁸ The use of the term “controls” in Part VII.F.1.d. aligns with the use of the term “controls” in the CGP.

ii. The *MS4 Operator* must consider:

- a) Structural and/or non-structural controls found in the NYS E&SC 2016;
- b) Areas that, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction), or other factors, have potential for significant soil erosion;
- c) Whether structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization *BMPs* are needed to limit erosion;
- d) Whether velocity dissipation devices (or equivalent measures) are needed at *discharge* locations and along the length of any channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course; and
- e) Address erosion or areas with poor vegetative cover, especially if the erosion is within fifty (50) feet of a *surface water of the State*.

e. Manage Vegetated Areas and Open Space on *Municipal Property*

- i. Maintain vegetated areas on *MS4 Operator* owned/operated property and right of ways:
 - a) Specify proper use, storage, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers including minimizing the use of these products and using only in accordance manufacturer's instruction;
 - b) Use lawn maintenance and landscaping practices that are protective of water quality. Protective practices include: reduced mowing frequencies; proper disposal of lawn clippings; and use of alternative landscaping materials (e.g., drought resistant planting);
 - c) Place pet waste disposal containers and signage concerning the proper collection and disposal of pet waste at all parks and open space where pets are permitted; and
 - d) Address waterfowl congregation areas where needed to reduce waterfowl droppings from entering the *MS4*.

f. Salt⁵⁹ Storage Piles or Pile Containing Salt

Enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or maintenance of paved surfaces, except during loading, unloading, and handling. Implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, routine sweeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile.

g. Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

- i. Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that *discharges* have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment); and

⁵⁹ For purposes of this *SPDES* general permit, salt means any chloride-containing material used to treat paved surfaces for deicing, including sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, and brine solutions.

- ii. Keep exposed areas free of waste, garbage, and debris or intercept them before they are *discharged*:
 - a) Manage trash containers at parks and open space (scheduled cleanings; sufficient number);
 - b) Pick up trash and debris on *MS4 Operator* owned/operated property and rights of way; and
 - c) Clean out *catch basins* within the appropriate timeframes (Part VII.F.3.c.iii.).

h. Alternative Implementation Options

When alternative implementation options (Part IV.A.1.) are utilized, require the parties performing *municipal operations* as contracted services, including but not limited to street sweeping, snow removal, and lawn/grounds care, to meet permit requirements as the requirements apply to the activity performed.

2. *Municipal Facilities*⁶⁰

a. *Municipal Facility Program*

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a *municipal facility* program. The *municipal facility* program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- i. The *municipal facility* procedures including:
 - a) The *BMPs* (Part VII.F.1.) incorporated into the *municipal facility* program;
 - b) The high priority *municipal facility* requirements (Part VII.F.2.d.) as applied to the specific *municipal facility*; and
 - c) The low priority *municipal facility* requirements (Part VII.F.2.e.) as applied to the specific *municipal facility*.
- ii. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's municipal facility* procedures (Part VII.F.2.a.i.).
 - a) If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's municipal facility* procedures (Part VII.F.2.a.i.) must be given prior to conducting *municipal facility* procedures;
 - b) For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's municipal facility* procedures (Part VII.F.2.a.i.) must be given prior to conducting *municipal facility* procedures and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and

⁶⁰ *Municipal facilities* that have coverage under a separate *SPDES* permit (either individual or MSGP) must comply with the terms and conditions of that permit and the requirements set forth in this Part are not applicable.

- c) If the *municipal facility* procedures (Part VII.F.2.a.i.) are updated (Part VII.F.2.a.iv.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting *municipal facility* procedures.
- iii. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received *municipal facility* training and update annually; and
- iv. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - a) Review and update the *municipal facility* procedures (Part VII.F.2.a.i.); and
 - b) Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

b. *Municipal Facility Inventory*

- i. Within two (2) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and maintain an inventory of all *municipal* facilities in the *SWMP Plan*. The following information must be included in the inventory:
 - a) Name of *municipal facility*;
 - b) Street address;
 - c) Type of *municipal facility*;
 - d) Prioritization (high or low) (Part VII.F.2.c.);
 - e) Receiving waterbody name and class (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.a));
 - f) Receiving waterbody WI/PWL Segment ID (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.b));
 - g) Contact information;
 - h) Responsible department;
 - i) Location of SWPPP (if high priority; when completed);
 - j) Type of activities present on site;
 - k) Size of facility (acres);
 - l) Date of last assessment;
 - m) *BMPs* identified; and
 - n) Projected date of next comprehensive site assessment (Part VII.F.2.d.ii.c) or Part VII.F.2.e.ii.c), depending on the *municipal facility* prioritization (Part VII.F.2.c.)).
- ii. Annually, the *MS4 Operator* must update the inventory if new *municipal* facilities are added.

c. *Municipal Facility Prioritization*

- i. Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize all known *municipal* facilities as follows:

- a) High priority *municipal* facilities include *municipal* facilities that have one or more of the following on site and exposed to *stormwater*:
 - i) Storage of chemicals, salt, petroleum, pesticides, fertilizers, anti-freeze, lead-acid batteries, tires, waste/debris;
 - ii) Fueling stations; and/or
 - iii) Vehicle or equipment maintenance/repair.
- b) Low priority *municipal* facilities include any *municipal* facilities that do not meet the criteria for a high priority (Part VII.F.2.c.i.a)) *municipal facility*.
- c) High priority *municipal* facilities (Part IV.F.2.c.i.a)) which qualify for a *No Exposure* Certification (Part VII.F.1.a.ii.) are low priority *municipal* facilities.
- ii. Within thirty (30) days of when a *municipal facility* is added to the inventory, the *MS4 Operator* must prioritize those *municipal* facilities; and
- iii. Annually, after the initial prioritization (Part VII.F.2.c.i.), the *MS4 Operator* must update the *municipal facility* prioritization in the inventory (Part VII.F.2.b.i.) based on information gathered as part of the *municipal facility* program (Part VII.F.2.a.), including cases where a *No Exposure* Certification (Part VII.F.1.a.ii.) ceases to apply. The completion of this permit requirement must be documented in the *SWMP Plan*.

d. High Priority *Municipal Facility* Requirements

i. *Municipal Facility Specific SWPPP*

Within five (5) years of the EDC, *MS4 Operators* must *develop* and implement a *municipal facility* specific SWPPP for each high priority *municipal facility* (Part VII.F.2.c.i.a)) and retain a copy of the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP on site of the respective *municipal facility*. The SWPPP must contain:

a) *Stormwater* Pollution Prevention Team

The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must identify the individuals (by name and/or title) and their role/responsibilities in *developing*, implementing, maintaining, and revising the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP. The activities and responsibilities of the team must address all aspects of the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP.

b) General Site Description

A written description of the nature of the activities occurring at the *municipal facility* with a potential to *discharge pollutants*, type of *pollutants* expected, and location of key features as detailed in the site map (Part VII.F.2.d.i.e)).

c) Summary of potential *pollutant* sources

The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must identify each area at the *municipal facility* where materials or activities are exposed to *stormwater* or from which authorized non-*stormwater discharges* (Part I.A.3.) originate, including any potential *pollutant* sources for which the *municipal facility* has reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA), Section 313.

- i) Materials or activities include: machinery; raw materials; intermediate products; byproducts; final products or waste products; and material handling activities which includes storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product.
- ii) For each separate area identified, the description must include:
 - (a) Activities - A list of the activities occurring in the area (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning);
 - (b) Pollutants - A list of the associated *pollutant(s)* for each activity. The *pollutant(s)* list must include all materials that are exposed to *stormwater*, and
 - (c) Potential for presence in *stormwater* - For each area of the *municipal facility* that generates *stormwater discharges*, a prediction of the direction of flow, and the likelihood of the activity to contaminate the *stormwater discharge*. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemicals, quantity of chemicals used, produced or *discharged*, the likelihood of contact with *stormwater*, and history of leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous *pollutants*.

d) Spills and Releases

For areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a *stormwater* conveyance to be covered under this *SPDES* general permit, the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must include a list of spills or releases⁶¹ of petroleum and hazardous substances or other *pollutants*, including unauthorized *non-stormwater discharges*, that may adversely affect water quality that occurred during the last three-year period. The list must be updated when spills or releases occur.

e) Site Map

The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must include a site map identifying the following, as applicable:

- i) Property boundaries and size in acres;

⁶¹ This may also include releases of petroleum or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting quantities but which may still cause or contribute to significant water quality impairment.

- ii) Location and extent of significant structures (including materials shelters), and impervious surfaces;
- iii) Monitoring locations (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.2.a.i.) with its approximate *sewershed*. Each monitoring location must be labeled with the monitoring location identification;
- iv) Location of all post-construction *SMPs* (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.2.a.iv.) and *MS4* infrastructure (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.2.b.i.);
- v) Locations of *discharges* authorized under other *SPDES* permits;
- vi) Locations where potential spills or releases can contribute to *pollutants* in *stormwater discharges* and their accompanying drainage points;
- vii) Locations of haul and access roads;
- viii) Rail cars and tracks;
- ix) Arrows showing direction of *stormwater* flow;
- x) Location of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of the *municipal facility*, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have *TMDLs* established for them (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.e.ii.);
- xi) Locations where *stormwater* flows have significant potential to cause erosion;
- xii) Location and source of run-on from adjacent property containing significant quantities of *pollutants* and/or volume of concern to the *municipal facility*; and
- xiii) Locations of the following areas where such areas are exposed to precipitation or *stormwater*:
 - (a) Fueling stations;
 - (b) Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - (c) Loading/unloading areas;
 - (d) Locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes;
 - (e) Liquid storage tanks;
 - (f) Processing and storage areas;
 - (g) Locations where significant materials, fuel or chemicals are stored and transferred;
 - (h) Locations where vehicles and/or machinery are stored when not in use
 - (i) Transfer areas for substances in bulk;
 - (j) Location and description of non-*stormwater discharges* (Part I.A.3.);

- (k) Locations where spills⁶² or leaks have occurred; and
- (l) Locations of all existing structural *BMPs*.

f) *Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)*

The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must document the location and type of *BMPs* implemented at the *municipal facility* (Part VII.F.1). The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must describe how each *BMP* is being implemented for all the potential *pollutant* sources.

g) *Municipal facility* assessments

The *municipal facility* specific SWPPP must include a schedule for completing and recording results of routine and comprehensive site assessments (Part VII.F.2.d.ii.c)).

ii. *Municipal Facility Assessments*

a) Wet Weather Visual Monitoring

- i) Once every five (5) years, the *MS4 Operator* must conduct wet weather visual monitoring of the monitoring locations (Part VII.C.1.b.) and other sites of *stormwater* leaving the site that are *discharging stormwater* from fueling areas, storage areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance/fueling areas, material handling areas and similar potential *pollutant* generating areas (Part VII.F.2.d.i.e)xiii)).

- (a) All samples must be collected from *discharges* resulting from a *qualifying storm event*. The storm event must be documented using the Storm Event Data Form (Appendix D) and kept with the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP. The sample must be taken during the first thirty (30) minutes (or as soon as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of the *discharge* at the monitoring location.
- (b) No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples for the purpose of meeting the visual monitoring requirements.
- (c) The visual examination must document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and any other obvious indicators of *stormwater* pollution.
- (d) The visual examination of the sample must be conducted in a well-lit area.
- (e) Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of *discharges* for the entire permit term for consistency.

⁶² A spill includes: any spill of a hazardous substance that must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 597.4 and any spill of petroleum that must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 613.6 or 17 NYCRR 32.3.

- (f) The *MS4 Operator* must document the visual examination using the Visual Monitoring Form (Appendix D) and keep it with the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP to record:
 - (i) Monitoring location ID;
 - (ii) Examination date and time;
 - (iii) Personnel conducting the examination;
 - (iv) Nature of the *discharge* (runoff or snowmelt);
 - (v) Visual quality of the *stormwater discharge* including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of *stormwater* pollution; and
 - (vi) Probable sources of any observed *stormwater* contamination.
 - (vii) Corrective and follow up actions – If the visual examination indicates the presence of color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators of *stormwater* pollution, the *MS4 Operator* must, at minimum, complete and document the following actions:
 - (1) Evaluate the facility for potential sources;
 - (2) Remedy the problems identified;
 - (3) Revise the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP; and
 - (4) Perform an additional visual inspection during the first *qualifying storm event* following implementation of the corrective action. If the first *qualifying storm event* does not occur until the next visual monitoring period, this follow up action may be used as the next visual inspection.
- b) The monitoring locations inspection and sampling program must be implemented at the *municipal facility* (Part VII.C.1.e.).
- c) Comprehensive Site Assessments
 - i) Once every five (5) years following the most recent assessment, the *MS4 Operator* must complete a comprehensive site assessment for each high priority *municipal facility* as identified in the inventory (Part VII.F.2.b.) using the Municipal Facility Assessment Form (Appendix D) or an equivalent form containing the same information, and document in the *municipal facility* specific SWPPP and *SWMP Plan* that:

- (a) The *municipal facility* is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit;
- (b) Deficiencies were identified and all reasonable steps will be taken to minimize any *discharge* in violation of the permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment;
 - (i) Within twenty-four (24) hours, the *MS4 Operator* must prepare a schedule that includes corrective actions and specific interim milestones to be implemented until the corrective action is implemented; or
- (c) Deficiencies were identified and all reasonable steps will be taken to minimize any *discharge* in violation of the permit, which does not have a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment;
 - (i) Within seven (7) days, the *MS4 Operator* must prepare a schedule that includes corrective actions and specific interim milestones to be implemented until the corrective action is implemented.

e. Low Priority *Municipal Facility* Requirements

- i. The *MS4 Operator* must identify procedures outlining *BMPs* for the types of activities that occur at the low priority *municipal facilities* as described in Part VII.F.1. A *municipal facility* specific SWPPP is not required.
- ii. *Municipal Facility* Assessments
 - a) Low priority *municipal facilities* are not required to conduct wet weather visual monitoring.
 - b) The monitoring locations inspection and sampling program must be implemented at the *municipal facility* (Part VII.C.1.e.).
 - c) Comprehensive Site Assessments
 - i) Once every five (5) years following the most recent assessment, the *MS4 Operator* must complete a comprehensive site assessment for each low priority *municipal facility* as identified in the inventory (Part VII.F.2.b.) using the Municipal Facility Assessment Form (Appendix D) or an equivalent form containing the same information, and document in the *SWMP Plan* that:
 - (a) The *municipal facility* is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit;
 - (b) Deficiencies were identified and all reasonable steps will be taken to minimize any *discharge* in violation of the permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment;

- (i) Within twenty-four (24) hours, the *MS4 Operator* must prepare a schedule that includes corrective actions and specific interim milestones to be implemented until the corrective action is implemented; or
- (c) Deficiencies were identified and all reasonable steps will be to minimize any *discharge* in violation of the permit, which does not have a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment;
- (i) Within seven (7) days, the *MS4 Operator* must prepare a schedule that includes corrective actions and specific interim milestones to be implemented until the corrective action is implemented.

3. *Municipal Operations & Maintenance*

Municipal Operations Program

Municipal operations are: street and bridge maintenance; winter road maintenance; *MS4* maintenance; open space maintenance; solid waste management; new construction and land disturbances; right-of-way maintenance; marine operations; or hydrologic habitat modification.

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement a *municipal operations* program. The *municipal operations* program must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- i. The *municipal operations* procedures including:
 - a) The *BMPs* (Part VII.F.1.) incorporated into the *municipal operations* program;
 - b) The *municipal operations* corrective actions requirements (Part VII.F.3.b.);
 - c) *Catch basin* inspection and maintenance requirements (Part VII.F.3.c.);
 - d) Roads, bridges, parking lots, and right of way maintenance requirements (Part VII.F.3.d.); and
 - e) All other *municipal operations* maintenance requirements.
- ii. The training provisions for the *MS4 Operator's municipal operations* procedures (Part VII.F.3.a.i.).
 - a) If new staff are added, training on the *MS4 Operator's municipal operations* procedures (Part VII.F.3.a.i.) must be given prior to conducting *municipal operations* procedures;
 - b) For existing staff, training on the *MS4 Operator's municipal operations* procedures (Part VII.F.3.a.i.) must be given prior to conducting

municipal operations procedures and once every five (5) years, thereafter; and

- c) If the *municipal operations* procedures (Part VII.F.3.a.i.) are updated (Part VII.F.3.a.iv.), training on the updates must be given to all staff prior to conducting *municipal operations* procedures.
- iii. The names, titles, and contact information for the individuals who have received *municipal operations* training and update annually; and
- iv. Annually, by April 1, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - a) Review and update the *municipal operations* procedures (Part VII.F.3.a.i.); and
 - b) Document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

Municipal Operations Corrective Actions

- i. For *municipal operations*, *MS4 Operators* must either:
 - a) Ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit; or
 - b) Implement corrective actions according to the following schedule and, after implementation, ensure the operations are in compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit:
 - i) Within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery for situations that have a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment;
 - ii) Initiated within seven (7) days of inspection and completed within thirty (30) days of inspection for situations that do not have a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment; and
 - iii) For corrective actions that require special funding or construction that will take longer than thirty (30) days to complete, a schedule must be prepared that specifies interim milestones that will ensure compliance in the shortest reasonable time.

Catch Basin Inspection and Maintenance

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must:

- i. Identify when *catch basin* inspection is needed with consideration for:
 - a) Areas with *construction activities* (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.2.a.iii.);
 - b) Residential, commercial, and industrial areas (mapped in accordance with Part IV.D.1.d.iii.);
 - c) Recurring or history of issues; or

- d) Confirmed citizen complaints on three or more separate occasions in the last twelve (12) months.
- ii. Inventory *catch basin* inspection information including:
 - a) Date of inspection;
 - b) Approximate level of trash, sediment, and/or debris captured at time of clean-out (no trash, sediment, and/or debris, <50% of the depth of the *sump*, >50% of the depth of the *sump*);
 - c) Depth of structure;
 - d) Depth of *sump*; and
 - e) Date of clean out, if applicable (Part VII.F.3.c.iii.).
- iii. Based on inspection results, clean out *catch basins* within the following timeframes:
 - a) Within six (6) months after the *catch basin* inspection, *catch basins* which had trash, sediment, and/or debris exceeding 50% of the depth of the *sump* as a result of a *catch basin* inspection must be cleaned out;
 - b) Within one (1) year after the *catch basin* inspection, *catch basins* which had trash, sediment, and/or debris at less than 50% of the depth of the *sump* as a result of a *catch basin* inspection must be cleaned out; and
 - c) MS4 Operators are not required to clean out *catch basins* if the *catch basins* are operating properly and:
 - i. There is no trash, sediment, and/or debris in the *catch basin*; or
 - ii. The *sump* depth of the *catch basin* is less than or equal to two (2) feet.
- iv. Properly manage (handling and disposal) materials removed from *catch basins* during clean out so that:
 - a) Water removed during the *catch basin* cleaning process will not reenter the MS4 or *surface waters of the State*;
 - b) Material removed from *catch basins* is disposed of in accordance with any applicable environmental laws and regulations; and
 - c) Material removed during the *catch basin* cleaning process will not reenter the MS4 or *surface waters of the State*.
- v. Determine if there are signs/evidence of *illicit discharges* and procedures for referral/follow-up if *illicit discharges* are encountered.

Roads, Bridges, Parking Lots, & Right of Way Maintenance

i. Sweeping

Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must *develop* and implement procedures for sweeping and/or cleaning *municipal* streets, bridges, parking lots, and right of ways owned/operated by the *MS4 Operator*. The procedures and completion of permit requirements must be documented in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:

- a) All roads, bridges, parking lots, and right of ways must be swept and/or cleaned once every five (5) years in the spring (following winter activities such as sanding). This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i) Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - ii) High-speed limited access highways; or
 - iii) Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013.
- b) Annually, from April 1 through October 31, roads in business and commercial areas must be swept. This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i) Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - ii) High-speed limited access highways; or
 - iii) Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the USDOT 2013.

ii. Maintenance

Within five (5) years of the EDC, in addition to the *BMPs* (Part VII.F.1.), the *MS4 Operator* must implement the following provisions:

- a) Pave, mark, and seal in dry conditions;
- b) Stage road operations and maintenance activity (e.g., patching, potholes) to reduce the potential discharge of pollutants to the *MS4* or *surface waters of the State*;
- c) Restrict the use of herbicides/pesticide application to roadside vegetation; and
- d) Contain *pollutants* associated with bridge maintenance activities (e.g., paint chips, dust, cleaning products, other debris).

iii. Winter Road Maintenance

Within five (5) years of the EDC, in addition to the *BMPs* (Part VII.F.1.), the *MS4 Operator* must implement the following provisions:

- a) Routinely calibrate equipment to control salt/sand application rates; and

- b) Ensure that routine snow disposal activities comply with the Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series 5.1.11, Snow Disposal.⁶³

⁶³ The Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series 5.1.11, Snow Disposal can be found on the Department's website.

Part VIII. Enhanced Requirements for Impaired Waters

Part VIII. requirements must be implemented in addition to the applicable requirements of the six (6) MCMs in Part VI. or Part VII, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type. Part VIII. requirements apply in the *sewersheds* which *discharge* to waters impaired for phosphorus, silt/sediment, pathogens, nitrogen, or floatables (Appendix C). *MS4 outfalls* are in the *automatically designated area*. *ADA MS4 outfalls* are in the *additionally designated area* subject to Criterion 3 of the Additional Designation Criteria (Appendix B).

MS4 Operator's subject to Part VIII. that implement pollutant specific *BMPs* after the EDC but prior to *MS4* infrastructure and *sewershed* mapping can use those *BMPs* to satisfy the permit requirements in this section.

The Part VIII. requirements, applicable to the *POC*, must be incorporated in the *MS4 Operator's SWMP* and *SWMP Plan*.

A. Pollutant Specific BMPs for Phosphorus

Part VIII.A. must be implemented for all phosphorus impaired waters listed in Appendix C.

1. Mapping

In accordance with the timeframes listed below, the *MS4 Operator* must update, in geographic information system (GIS) format with a scale of 1:24,000 or finer, the comprehensive system mapping (Part IV.D.) to include:

- a. Within three (3) years of the EDC, *MS4* infrastructure mapping requirements (Part IV.D.2.b.i.) and *sewersheds* for each:
 - i. *MS4 outfall*; and
 - ii. *ADA MS4 outfall*.
- b. Within three (3) years of the EDC, the following information for each *MS4 outfall*:
 - i. Retail and wholesale plant nurseries (including big box stores);
 - ii. Commercial lawn care facilities; and
 - iii. Golf courses.
- c. Within three (3) years of the EDC, *ADA MS4 outfalls*.

2. Public Education and Outreach

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make available information on how the impairment is being addressed by implementation of the *MS4 Operator's* local law or legal mechanism with content equivalent to the model local law (Part IV.E.1 and Part IV.E.2.). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

- b. Following the completion of Part VIII.A.1, twice a year, once from March to August and once from September to February, the *MS4 Operator* must provide educational messages with information specific to phosphorus to the applicable target audiences within the *sewersheds* for impaired waters listed in Appendix C focus area, identified in Part VI.A.1.b. or Part VII.A.1.b, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type. The *SWMP Plan* must be updated with changes made to public education and outreach program (Part VI.A or Part VII.A, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. Public Involvement/Participation

No additional requirements.

4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Following the completion of Part VIII.A.1, within five (5) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must include on the *MS4 outfall* inventory (Part VI.C.1.c. or Part VII.C.1.c, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type) the number of each item identified in Part VIII.A.1.b. for each associated *MS4 outfall*.

5. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

For Following the completion of Part VIII.A.1, high priority construction sites must be inspected during active construction after the pre-construction meeting (Part VI.D.7. or Part VII.D.7, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type).

- a. If the *MS4 Operator* is completing the inspection, the construction site must be inspected every ninety (90) days; or
- b. If the *MS4 Operator* utilizes the *qualified inspector's* weekly inspection reports, as required by the CGP, to satisfy this requirement, the *MS4 Operator* must inspect the construction site once every six (6) months, or sooner if any deficiencies are noted that require attention.

MS4 Operators must document the construction site inspections in the *SWMP Plan*.

6. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

No additional requirements.

7. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Following the completion of Part VIII.A.1:

- a. Annually, from April 1 through October 31, all streets located in *sewersheds discharging* to phosphorus impaired segments must be swept. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i. Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;

- ii. High-speed limited access highways; or
 - iii. Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013.
- b. Within six (6) months of *MS4 outfall* inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate actions to repair all *MS4 outfall* protection and/or bank stability problems identified during the inspection. Repairs must be completed in accordance with the NYS E&SC 2016. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

8. Planned Upgrades to *Municipal Facilities in Sewersheds to Impaired Waters*

Incorporate, where feasible,⁶⁴ cost-effective runoff reduction techniques⁶⁵ during planned *municipal* upgrades including *municipal* right of ways (e.g., bioswales, green streets, porous pavement, replacement of closed drainage with grass swales, replacement of the existing islands in the parking lots with bioretention or curb cuts to route the flow through below-grade infiltration areas or other low-cost improvements that provide runoff treatment or reduction).

B. Pollutant Specific BMPs for Silt/Sediment

Part VIII.B. must be implemented for all silt/sediment impaired waters listed in Appendix C.

1. Mapping

In accordance with the timeframes listed below, the *MS4 Operator* must update, in geographic information system (GIS) format with a scale of 1:24,000 or finer, the comprehensive system mapping (Part IV.D.) to include:

- a. Within three (3) years of the EDC, *MS4* infrastructure mapping requirements (Part IV.D.2.b.i.) and *sewerheds* for each:
 - i. *MS4 outfall*; and
 - ii. *ADA MS4 outfall*.
- b. Within three (3) years of the EDC, facilities with *SPDES* permit coverage under the MSGP with *stormwater discharges* applicable under Sector C, E, L, or J with facility contact.
- c. Within three (3) years of the EDC, *ADA MS4 outfalls*.

⁶⁴ Consideration of feasibility should include type of land use or *municipal operation*, suitability of soils, presence of utilities, potential for exacerbating existing contamination problems, safety issues, maintenance requirements, and expected lifespans of available technologies.

⁶⁵ Runoff reduction techniques can be found in Chapters 4 and 5 of the NYS SWMDM 2015.

2. Public Education and Outreach

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make available information on how the impairment is being addressed by implementation of the *MS4 Operator's* local law or legal mechanism with content equivalent to the model local law (Part IV.E.1 and Part IV.E.2.). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Following the completion of Part VIII.B.1, each year of active construction, the *MS4 Operator* must educate individuals involved in *construction activity* (e.g., contractor, subcontractor, qualified inspector, SWPPP reviewers) within the *sewershed* boundary on the use of post-construction *SMPs* that are intended to collect and separate silt and sediment debris from *stormwater* before *discharging* to waters of the State (e.g., sediment forebays) as detailed in the NYS SWMDM 2015. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. Public Involvement/Participation

No additional requirements.

4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Following the completion of Part VIII.B.1, within five (5) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must include on the *MS4 outfall* inventory (Part VI.C.1.c. or Part VII.C.1.c, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type) the number of each item identified in Part VIII.B.1.b. for each associated *MS4 outfall*.

5. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Following the completion of Part VIII.B.1, high priority construction sites must be inspected during active construction after the pre-construction meeting (Part VI.D.7. or Part VII.D.7, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type).

- a. If the *MS4 Operator* is completing the inspection, the construction site must be inspected every ninety (90) days; or
- b. If the *MS4 Operator* utilizes the *qualified inspector's* weekly inspection reports, as required by the CGP, to satisfy this requirement, the *MS4 Operator* must inspect the construction site once every six (6) months, or sooner if any deficiencies are noted that require attention.

MS4 Operators must document the construction site inspections in the *SWMP Plan*.

6. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

No additional requirements.

7. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Following the completion of Part VIII.B.1:

- a. Annually, from April 1 through October 31, all streets located in *sewersheds discharging* to silt/sediment impaired segments must be swept. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i. Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - ii. High-speed limited access highways; or
 - iii. Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013.
- b. For areas within the *sewershed* that are compacted, poorly drained, contain areas of exposed soil, or nutrient deficient, the *MS4 Operator* must:
 - i. Refer to Section 4 of the NYS E&SC 2016 for Soil Stabilization practices, and follow BMP procedures; and
 - ii. *Develop* and implement procedures for watering and maintenance of implemented BMPs appropriate to establish root and vegetative cover, utilizing products which provide critical support to vegetation and soil stabilization.

MS4 Operators must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

- c. Within six (6) months of *MS4 outfall* inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate actions to repair all *MS4 outfall* protection and/or bank stability problems identified during the inspection. Repairs must be completed in accordance with the NYS E&SC 2016. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

8. Planned Upgrades to *Municipal Facilities in Sewersheds to Impaired Waters*

Incorporate, where feasible,⁶⁶ cost-effective runoff reduction techniques⁶⁷ during planned *municipal* upgrades including *municipal* right of ways (e.g., bioswales, green streets, porous pavement, replacement of closed drainage with grass swales, replacement of the existing islands in the parking lots with bioretention or curb cuts to route the flow through below-grade infiltration areas or other low-cost improvements that provide runoff treatment or reduction).

⁶⁶ Consideration of feasibility should include type of land use or *municipal operation*, suitability of soils, presence of utilities, potential for exacerbating existing contamination problems, safety issues, maintenance requirements, and expected lifespans of available technologies.

⁶⁷ Runoff reduction techniques can be found in Chapters 4 and 5 of the NYS SWMDM 2015.

C. Pollutant Specific BMPs for Pathogens

Part VIII.C. must be implemented for all pathogen impaired waters listed in Appendix C.

1. Mapping

In accordance with the timeframes listed below, the *MS4 Operator* must update, in geographic information system (GIS) format with a scale of 1:24,000 or finer, the comprehensive system mapping (Part IV.D.) to include:

- a. Within three (3) years of the EDC, *MS4* infrastructure mapping requirements (Part IV.D.2.b.i.) and *sewersheds* for each:
 - i. *MS4 outfall*; and
 - ii. *ADA MS4 outfall*.
- b. Within three (3) years of the EDC, the following information for each *MS4 outfall*:
 - i. Areas with a history of sanitary sewer overflows;
 - ii. Waterfowl congregation areas on *municipal* property or right of way;
 - iii. Areas where pets/domestic animals may frequent (i.e., public trails, dog parks, and zoos); and
 - iv. Waste disposal areas (e.g., active landfills, transfer stations).
- c. Within three (3) years of the EDC, *ADA MS4 outfalls*.

2. Public Education and Outreach

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make available information on any how the impairment is being addressed by implementation of the *MS4 Operator's* local law or legal mechanism with content equivalent to the model local law (Part IV.E.1 and Part IV.E.2.). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Following the completion of Part VIII.C.1, twice a year, once from March to August and once from September to February, the *MS4 Operator* must provide educational messages with information specific to pathogens to the applicable target audiences within the *sewersheds* for impaired waters listed in Appendix C focus area, identified in Part VI.A.1.b. or Part VII.A.1.b, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type. The *SWMP Plan* must be updated with changes made to public education and outreach program (Part VI.A. or Part VII.A, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. Public Involvement/Participation

No additional requirements.

4. *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination*

Following the completion of Part VIII.C.1, within five (5) years of the EDC, the MS4 Operator must include on the *MS4 outfall* inventory (Part VI.C.1.c. or Part VII.C.1.c, depending on the MS4 Operator type) the number of each item identified in Part VIII.C.1.b. for each associated *MS4 outfall*.

5. *Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control*

No additional requirements.

6. *Post-Construction Stormwater Management*

No additional requirements.

7. *Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping*

Following the completion of Part VIII.C.1:

a. *Infrastructure Maintenance*

- i. Annually, from April 1 through October 31, all streets located in *sewersheds discharging* to pathogen impaired segments must be swept. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement is not applicable to:
 - a) Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - b) High-speed limited access highways; or
 - c) Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013.
- ii. Within six (6) months of *MS4 outfall* inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate actions to repair all *MS4 outfall* protection and/or bank stability problems identified during the inspection. Repairs must be completed in accordance with the NYS E&SC 2016. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

b. *Wildlife Control*

- i. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must identify *municipal facilities* with nuisance bird populations that have the potential to contribute pathogens (e.g., Canada Geese) and document those *municipal facilities* in the *SWMP Plan*.
- ii. Within six (6) months of the EDC, signage must be available at these municipal facilities, instructing the public not to feed wildlife. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- iii. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must remove accumulated trash and debris from *municipal* facilities when necessary to

eliminate potential food sources for wildlife. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

- iv. Within one (1) year of the EDC, *MS4 Operators* must evaluate the effectiveness of deterrents, population controls, and other measures that may reduce bird related pathogen contributions and document the results of the evaluation in the *SWMP Plan*.

c. *Animal Waste Control*

Within one (1) year of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make dog waste receptacles available in areas where pets/domestic animals may frequent (e.g., public trails, dog parks). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

8. *Planned Upgrades to Municipal Facilities in Sewersheds to Impaired Waters*

Incorporate, where feasible,⁶⁸ cost-effective runoff reduction techniques⁶⁹ during planned *municipal* upgrades including *municipal* right of ways (e.g., bioswales, green streets, porous pavement, replacement of closed drainage with grass swales, replacement of the existing islands in the parking lots with bioretention or curb cuts to route the flow through below-grade infiltration areas or other low-cost improvements that provide runoff treatment or reduction).

D. *Pollutant Specific BMPs for Nitrogen*

Part VIII.D. must be implemented for all nitrogen impaired waters listed in Appendix C.

1. *Mapping*

In accordance with the timeframes listed below, the *MS4 Operator* must update, in geographic information system (GIS) format with a scale of 1:24,000 or finer, the comprehensive system mapping (Part IV.D.) to include:

- a. Within three (3) years of the EDC, *MS4* infrastructure mapping requirements (Part IV.D.2.b.i.) and *sewerheds* for each:
 - i. *MS4 outfall*; and
 - ii. *ADA MS4 outfall*.
- b. Within three (3) years of the EDC, the following information for each *MS4 outfall*:
 - i. Retail and wholesale plant nurseries (including big box stores);
 - ii. Commercial lawn care facilities; and

⁶⁸ Consideration of feasibility should include type of land use or *municipal operation*, suitability of soils, presence of utilities, potential for exacerbating existing contamination problems, safety issues, maintenance requirements, and expected lifespans of available technologies.

⁶⁹ Runoff reduction techniques can be found in Chapters 4 and 5 of the NYS SWMDM 2015.

- iii. Golf courses.
- c. Within three (3) years of the EDC, *ADA MS4 outfalls*.

2. Public Education and Outreach

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make available information on any how the impairment is being addressed by implementation of the MS4 Operator's local law or legal mechanism with content equivalent to the model local law (Part IV.E.1 and Part IV.E.2.). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Following the completion of Part VIII.D.1, twice a year, once from March to August and once from September to February, the *MS4 Operator* must provide educational messages with information specific to nitrogen to the applicable target audiences within the *sewersheds* for impaired waters listed in Appendix C focus area, identified in Part VI.A.1.b. or Part VII.A.1.b, depending on the MS4 Operator type. The *SWMP Plan* must be updated with changes made to public education and outreach program (Part VI.A or Part VII.A, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. Public Involvement/Participation

No additional requirements.

4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Following the completion of Part VIII.D.1, within five (5) years of the EDC, the MS4 Operator must include on the *MS4 outfall* inventory (Part VI.C.1.c. or Part VII.C.1.c, depending on the MS4 Operator type) the number of each item identified in Part VIII.D.1.b for each associated *MS4 outfall*.

5. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Following the completion of Part VIII.D.1, high priority construction sites must be inspected during active construction after the pre-construction meeting (Part VI.D.7. or Part VII.D.7, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type).

- a. If the *MS4 Operator* is completing the inspection, the construction site must be inspected every ninety (90) days; or
- b. If the *MS4 Operator* utilizes the *qualified inspector's* weekly inspection reports, as required by the CGP, to satisfy this requirement, the *MS4 Operator* must inspect the construction site once every six (6) months, or sooner if any deficiencies are noted that require attention.

MS4 Operators must document the construction site inspections in the *SWMP Plan*.

6. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

No additional requirements.

7. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Following the completion of Part VIII.D.1:

- a. Annually, from April 1 through October 31, all streets located in *sewersheds discharging* to nitrogen impaired segments must be swept. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i. Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - ii. High-speed limited access highways; or
 - iii. Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013.
- b. Within six (6) months of *MS4 outfall* inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate actions to repair all *MS4 outfall* protection and/or bank stability problems identified during the inspection. Repairs must be completed in accordance with the NYS E&SC 2016. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

8. Planned Upgrades to *Municipal Facilities in Sewersheds to Impaired Waters*

Incorporate, where feasible,⁷⁰ cost-effective runoff reduction techniques⁷¹ during planned *municipal* upgrades including *municipal* right of ways (e.g., bioswales, green streets, porous pavement, replacement of closed drainage with grass swales, replacement of the existing islands in the parking lots with bioretention or curb cuts to route the flow through below-grade infiltration areas or other low-cost improvements that provide runoff treatment or reduction).

E. Pollutant Specific BMPs for Floatables

Part VIII.E. must be implemented for all floatable impaired waters listed in Appendix C.

1. Mapping

In accordance with the timeframes listed below, the *MS4 Operator* must update, in geographic information system (GIS) format with a scale of 1:24,000 or finer, the comprehensive system mapping (Part IV.D.) to include:

- a. Within three (3) years of the EDC, *MS4* infrastructure mapping requirements (Part IV.D.2.b.i.) and *sewersheds* for each:

⁷⁰ Consideration of feasibility should include type of land use or *municipal operation*, suitability of soils, presence of utilities, potential for exacerbating existing contamination problems, safety issues, maintenance requirements, and expected lifespans of available technologies.

⁷¹ Runoff reduction techniques can be found in Chapters 4 and 5 of the NYS SWMDM 2015.

- i. *MS4 outfall*; and
 - ii. *ADA MS4 outfall*.
- b. Within three (3) years of the EDC, *ADA MS4 outfalls*.

2. Public Education and Outreach

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make available information on any how the impairment is being addressed by implementation of the MS4 Operator's local law or legal mechanism with content equivalent to the model local law (Part IV.E.1 and Part IV.E.2.). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Following the completion of Part VIII.E.1, twice a year, once from March to August and once from September to February, the *MS4 Operator* must provide educational messages with information specific to floatables to the applicable target audiences within the *sewersheds* for impaired waters listed in Appendix C focus area, identified in Part VI.A.1.b. or Part VII.A.1.b, depending on the MS4 Operator type. The *SWMP Plan* must be updated with changes made to public education and outreach program (Part VI.A or Part VII.A, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. Public Involvement/Participation

No additional requirements.

4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

No additional requirements.

5. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

No additional requirements.

6. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

No additional requirements.

7. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Following completion of Part VIII.E.1:

- a. Annually, from April 1 through October 31, all streets located in *sewersheds discharging* to floatables impaired segments must be swept. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i. Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - ii. High-speed limited access highways; or

- iii. Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013.
- b. Within six (6) months of *MS4 outfall* inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate actions to repair all *MS4 outfall* protection and/or bank stability problems identified during the inspection. Repairs must be completed in accordance with the NYS E&SC 2016. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

8. Planned Upgrades to *Municipal Facilities in Sewersheds to Impaired Waters*

Incorporate, where feasible,⁷² cost-effective runoff reduction techniques⁷³ during planned *municipal* upgrades including *municipal* right of ways (e.g., bioswales, green streets, porous pavement, replacement of closed drainage with grass swales, replacement of the existing islands in the parking lots with bioretention or curb cuts to route the flow through below-grade infiltration areas or other low-cost improvements that provide runoff treatment or reduction).

⁷² Consideration of feasibility should include type of land use or *municipal operation*, suitability of soils, presence of utilities, potential for exacerbating existing contamination problems, safety issues, maintenance requirements, and expected lifespans of available technologies.

⁷³ Runoff reduction techniques can be found in Chapters 4 and 5 of the NYS SWMDM 2015.

Part IX. Watershed Improvement Strategy Requirements for TMDL Implementation

Part IX. requirements must be implemented in addition to the applicable requirements of the six (6) MCMs in Part VI. or Part VII, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type. Part IX. requirements apply in the watersheds where the *Department* developed implementation plans for which USEPA has approved a TMDL (Table 3). Finalized TMDL implementation plans referenced in this Part are incorporated into and enforceable under this *SPDES* general permit.

MS4 Operator's subject to Part IX. that implement TMDL specific *BMPs* after the EDC but prior to *MS4* infrastructure and *sewershed* mapping can use those *BMPs* to satisfy the permit requirements in this section.

The Part IX. requirements must be incorporated in the *MS4 Operator's SWMP* and *SWMP Plan*.

A. NYC East of Hudson Phosphorus Impaired Watershed *MS4s*

Table 4. Phosphorus Impaired Watershed(s)			
Areas where requirements apply	New York City East of Hudson (EOH)		
EPA Approved TMDL	Phase II Phosphorus TMDLs for Reservoirs in the NYC Watershed, June 2000	Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Phosphorus in Lake Carmel, October 2016	Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Phosphorus in Palmer Lake, ² March 2015
Implementation Plan	Croton Watershed Phase II TMDL Implementation Plan (January 2009)		
POC	Phosphorus		
Area where requirements Apply	NYC EOH Watershed		
Achievement of Pollutant Load Reduction	Continued <i>retrofit</i> implementation to achieve the pollutant load reduction specified in that Phase II Implementation Plan		

MS4 Operators located within the watersheds listed in Table 4 must *develop* and implement the following phosphorus-specific *BMPs* in addition to the Croton Watershed Phase II TMDL Implementation Plan (January 2009) and the applicable requirements in Part VI. or Part VII, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type.

1. Mapping

In accordance with the timeframes listed below, the *MS4 Operator* must update, in geographic information system (GIS) format with a scale of 1:24,000 or finer, the comprehensive system mapping (Part IV.D.) to include:

- a. Within three (3) years of the EDC, areas with potential to contribute phosphorus to the TMDL waterbody, which include:
 - i. Retail and wholesale plant nurseries (including big box stores);
 - ii. Commercial lawn care facilities;
 - iii. Golf courses;
 - iv. Commercial or industrial yard waste storage areas (e.g., yard waste composting and disposal areas); and
 - v. *MS4* infrastructure with a history of issues (e.g., clogged infrastructure, infiltration and inflow (I/I)).
- b. Within three (3) years of the EDC, the following information for all post-construction *SMPs* as identified in the post-construction *SMP* inventory (Part VI.E.2. or Part VII.E.2, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type):
 - i. Type;⁷⁴ and
 - ii. Ownership.

2. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make available information on how the impairment is being addressed by implementation of the *MS4 Operator's* local law or legal mechanism with content equivalent to the model local law (Part IV.E.1 and Part IV.E.2.). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Following the completion of Part IX.A.1, twice a year, once from March to August and once from September to February, the *MS4 Operator* must provide educational messages with information specific to phosphorus to the applicable target audiences within the TMDL watershed focus area, identified in Part VI.A.1.b. or Part VII.A.1.b, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type. The *SWMP Plan* must be updated with changes made to public education and outreach program (Part VI.A. or Part VII.A, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. Public Involvement/Participation

No additional requirements.

⁷⁴ Post-construction *SMP* types are defined in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Maintenance Guidance: Stormwater Management Practices, March 31, 2017 (NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017).

4. *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination*

a. *Inventory of Potential Phosphorus Sources*

Following the completion of Part IX.A.1, within five (5) years of the EDC, the MS4 Operator must include on the *MS4 outfall* inventory (Part VI.C.1.c. or Part VII.C.1.c, depending on the MS4 Operator type) the number of each item identified in Part IX.A.1.a. for each associated *MS4 outfall*.

b. *On-site wastewater systems*

The *MS4 Operator* must *develop*, implement, and enforce a program that ensures on-site wastewater systems (i.e., septic tanks, cesspools, absorption fields or distribution systems) are properly operated and do not contribute *pollutants* to the *MS4*. To ensure this, the *MS4 Operator* must:

- i. Once every five (5) years, ensure that residential septic tanks/cesspools are pumped out and system components (i.e., septic tanks, cesspools and installed absorption field) are inspected;
- ii. Ensure the following information is collected and document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*:
 - a) Individual performing inspection;
 - b) Inspection date;
 - c) Address;
 - d) Location of system on property; and
 - e) Evidence of failed systems.
- iii. Refer failures to the appropriate agency to ensure corrective actions are taken; and
- iv. Eliminate *illicit discharges* from on-site wastewater systems to the *MS4* in accordance with the time frames specified in Part VI.C.3. or Part VII.C.3, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type.

5. *Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control*

- a. The *MS4 Operator* must include construction projects that disturb between 5000 square feet (sf) and one (1) acre in the construction site runoff control program as described in Part VI.D. or Part VII.D, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type. Construction projects meeting this threshold are low priority construction sites.
- b. The legal authority used to satisfy Part IV.E.2.b. must include the following language:
 “Land activity is defined as *construction activity* including clearing, grading, excavating, soil disturbance or placement of fill that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than 5000 sf and activities disturbing less

than 5000 sf of total land area that are part of a *larger common plan of development or sale* and will occur under one plan.”

- c. High priority construction sites must be inspected during active construction after the pre-construction meeting (Part VI.D.7. or Part VII.D.7, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type).
 - i. If the *MS4 Operator* is completing the inspection, the construction site must be inspected every ninety (90) days; or
 - ii. If the *MS4 Operator* utilizes the *qualified inspector’s* weekly inspection reports, as required by the CGP, to satisfy this requirement, the *MS4 Operator* must inspect the construction site once every six (6) months, or sooner if any deficiencies are noted that require attention.

MS4 Operators must document the construction site inspections in the *SWMP Plan*.

6. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

- a. The *MS4 Operator* must require the use of the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal design standards contained in Chapter 10 of the NYS SWMDM 2015 for all new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one (1) acre and construction projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale.
- b. The legal authority used to satisfy Part IV.E. must also meet the following provisions:

Land development activities requiring water quantity and quality controls (post-construction *stormwater* runoff controls) must include: “Single-family home construction located in the NYC East of Hudson watershed” and “Single-family residential subdivisions located in the NYC East of Hudson watershed.”
- c. Requirements for SWPPPs that include post-construction *stormwater* controls must include: “Post-construction *SMPs* in the SWPPP must be designed in conformance with Chapter 10 of the NYS SWMDM 2015 for Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Design Standards.”
- d. Performance Standards must include the following enhanced stabilization requirements: “For construction sites located in the NYC East of Hudson watershed, where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven (7) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. The soil stabilization measures selected must be in conformance with the NYS E&SC 2016.”
- e. Inspections of land development activities during construction must include requirements for a *qualified inspector* to conduct two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days for single-family homes, and single-family residential, subdivisions within the NYC East of Hudson watersheds.

f. *Retrofit* program

- i. All *MS4 Operators* identified within the Croton Watershed Phase II TMDL Implementation Plan, January 2009, must continue to implement the *retrofit* program according to the following schedule:
 - a) Within one (1) year of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must submit to the *Department* a *retrofit* plan that identifies the following:
 - i) Project name;
 - ii) Location;
 - iii) Proposed *retrofit* type;
 - iv) Anticipated date for construction;
 - v) Estimated phosphorus reduction (using the criteria in the Croton Watershed Phase II TMDL Implementation Plan, January 2009); and
 - vi) Estimated total phosphorus reduction for all projects demonstrating they will meet the reduction specified in the Croton Watershed Phase II TMDL Implementation Plan, January 2009.
 - b) Within five (5) years of the EDC, all *retrofit* projects must be constructed to achieve the five (5) year phosphorus reduction assigned to the *MS4 Operator*, as required by the Croton Watershed Phase II TMDL Implementation Plan, January 2009.
- ii. Annually, by December 31, *MS4 Operators* (or *RSE* representing *MS4 Operators* as described in Part III.B.2.b.) must submit to the *Department* any changes made to the *retrofit* plan including the information in Part IX.A.6.e.i.
- iii. *MS4 Operators* must document the retrofit program in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:
 - a) Progress on *retrofit* projects already commenced; and
 - b) Identification of *retrofit* projects for the upcoming construction season; and
 - c) Certification that completed retrofit projects have been constructed in accordance with the *retrofit* plans.

7. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

- a. Twice a year, once from March to August and once from September to February, all *catch basins* located in the TMDL watershed(s) must be inspected (Part VI.F.3.c. or Part VII.F.3.c, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

- b. Following the completion of Part IX.A.1, annually, from April 1 through October 31, all streets located in the TMDL watershed(s) must be swept. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i. Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - ii. High-speed limited access highways;
 - iii. Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013.
- c. Within six (6) months of *MS4 outfall* inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate actions to repair all *MS4 outfall* protection and/or bank stability problems identified during the inspection. Repairs must be completed in accordance with the NYS E&SC 2016. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. Within thirty (30) days of inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate all necessary maintenance and repair activities discovered for *municipally* owned or operated post-construction *SMPs*. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

8. Planned Upgrades to *Municipal Facilities* in Watersheds to Impaired Waters

Incorporate, where feasible,⁷⁵ cost-effective runoff reduction techniques⁷⁶ during planned *municipal* upgrades including *municipal* right of ways (e.g., bioswales, green streets, porous pavement, replacement of closed drainage with grass swales, replacement of the existing islands in the parking lots with bioretention or curb cuts to route the flow through below-grade infiltration areas or other low-cost improvements that provide runoff treatment or reduction).

⁷⁵ Consideration of feasibility should include type of land use or *municipal operation*, suitability of soils, presence of utilities, potential for exacerbating existing contamination problems, safety issues, maintenance requirements, and expected lifespans of available technologies.

⁷⁶ Runoff reduction techniques can be found in Chapters 4 and 5 of the NYS SWMDM 2015.

B. Other Phosphorus Impaired Watershed *MS4s*

Table 5. Other Phosphorus Impaired Watersheds			
Area where Requirements Apply	Greenwood Lake	Onondaga Lake	Oscawana Lake
EPA Approved TMDL	<i>Impaired Waters Restoration Plan for Greenwood Lake – Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus, Sept 2005</i>	<i>Updated Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load for Onondaga Lake, June 2012</i>	<i>Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Phosphorus in Lake Oscawana, September 2008</i>
Implementation Plan	Greenwood Lake Watershed Phosphorus TMDL Implementation Plan, October 2019	None	None
<i>POC</i>	Phosphorus		
Achievement of <i>Pollutant</i> Load Reduction	In accordance with Implementation Plan	In accordance with approved TMDL	In accordance with approved TMDL

MS4 Operators located in the watersheds listed in Table 5 must *develop* and implement the following phosphorus-specific *BMPs* in addition to the applicable Implementation Plan and applicable requirements in Part VI. or Part VII, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type:

1. Mapping

In accordance with the timeframes listed below, the *MS4 Operator* must update, in geographic information system (GIS) format with a scale of 1:24,000 or finer, the comprehensive system mapping (Part IV.D.) to include:

- a. Within three (3) years of the EDC, include areas with potential to contribute phosphorus to the TMDL waterbody, which include:
 - i. Retail and wholesale plant nurseries (including big box stores);
 - ii. Commercial lawn care facilities;
 - iii. Golf courses; and
 - iv. Commercial or industrial yard waste storage areas (e.g., yard waste composting and disposal areas).
- b. Within three (3) years of the EDC, include the following information for all post-construction *SMPs* as identified in the post-construction *SMP* inventory (Part VI.E.2. or Part VII.E.2, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type):

- i. Type⁷⁷; and
- ii. Ownership.

2. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make available information on any how the impairment is being addressed by implementation of the MS4 Operator's local law or legal mechanism with content equivalent to the model local law (Part IV.E.1 and Part IV.E.2.). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Following the completion of Part IX.B.1, twice a year, once from March to August and once from September to February, the *MS4 Operator* must provide educational messages with information specific to phosphorus to the applicable target audiences within the TMDL watershed focus area, identified in Part VI.A.1.b. or Part VII.A.1.b, depending on the MS4 Operator type. The *SWMP Plan* must be updated with changes made to public education and outreach program (Part VI.A. or Part VII.A, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- c. Twice a permit term, separated by a minimum of one (1) year, the *MS4 Operator* must educate residential on-site wastewater system users on the on-site wastewater inspection program described in Part IX.B.4.c and proper maintenance practices. The *SWMP Plan* must be updated with changes made to public education and outreach program (Part VI.A or Part VII.A, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

3. Public Involvement/Participation

No additional requirements.

4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

a. Inventory of Potential Phosphorus Sources

Following the completion of Part IX.B.1, within five (5) years of the EDC, the MS4 Operator must include on the *MS4 outfall* inventory (Part VI.C.1.c. or Part VII.C.1.c, depending on the MS4 Operator type) the number of each item identified in Part VIII.B.1.a. for each associated MS4 outfall.

b. On-site wastewater systems

The *MS4 Operator* (with the exclusion of *MS4 Operators* located in the Onondaga Lake watershed) must *develop*, implement, and enforce a program that ensures residential on-site wastewater systems (i.e., septic tanks,

⁷⁷ Post-construction *SMP* types are defined in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Maintenance Guidance: Stormwater Management Practices, March 31, 2017 (NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017).

cesspools, absorption fields or distribution systems) are properly operated and do not contribute *pollutants* to the *MS4*. The *MS4 Operator* must:

- i. Once every five (5) years, ensure that residential septic tanks/cesspools are pumped out and system components (i.e., septic tanks, cesspools and installed absorption field) are inspected;
- ii. Ensure the following information is collected and document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*:
 - a) Individual performing inspection;
 - b) Inspection date;
 - c) Address;
 - d) Location of system on property;
 - e) Inspection rating (pass/fail);
 - f) Evidence of failed systems;
- iii. Refer failures to the appropriate agency to ensure corrective actions are taken; and
- iv. Eliminate *illicit discharges* from on-site wastewater systems to the *MS4* in accordance with the time frames specified in Part VI.C.3. or Part VII.C.3, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type.

5. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

High priority construction sites must be inspected during active construction after the pre-construction meeting (Part VI.D.7. or Part VII.D.7, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type).

- a. If the *MS4 Operator* is completing the inspection, the construction site must be inspected every ninety (90) days; or
- b. If the *MS4 Operator* utilizes the *qualified inspector's* weekly inspection reports, as required by the CGP, to satisfy this requirement, the *MS4 Operator* must inspect the construction site once every six (6) months, or sooner if any deficiencies are noted that require attention.

MS4 Operators must document the construction site inspections in the *SWMP Plan*.

6. Post Construction Stormwater Management

- a. The *MS4 Operator* must require the use of the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal design standards contained in Chapter 10 of the NYS SWMDM 2015 for all new development and redevelopment projects within the listed watersheds.
- b. The legal authority used to satisfy Part IV.E.2.b. must also include the following language requiring the use of the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal

Design Standards in accordance with the NYS SWMDM 2015 for the applicable watershed:

“Land development activities requiring water quantity and quality controls (post-construction *stormwater* runoff controls) must include: “Single-family home construction located in the <insert watershed name> watershed” and “Single-family residential subdivisions located in the <insert watershed name> watershed.”

- c. Requirements for SWPPPs that include post-construction *stormwater* controls must include: “Post-construction *SMPs* in the SWPPP must be designed in conformance with the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Design Standards in the NYS SWMDM 2015.”
- d. Performance Standards must include the following enhanced stabilization requirements: “Where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the construction site is located in the <*insert watershed name*> watershed, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven (7) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. The soil stabilization measures selected must be in conformance with the Erosion Control Manual.”
- e. Inspections of land development activities during construction must include requirements for a *qualified inspector* to conduct two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days for single-family homes and subdivisions within the <*insert watershed name*> watersheds.
- f. *Retrofit* program
 - i. All *MS4 Operators* identified within the Greenwood Lake Watershed Phosphorus TMDL Implementation Plan, October 2019, must continue to implement the *retrofit* program according to the following schedule:
 - a) Within one (1) year of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must submit to the *Department* a *retrofit* plan that identifies the following:
 - i) Project name;
 - ii) Location;
 - iii) Proposed *retrofit* type;
 - iv) Anticipated date for construction;
 - v) Estimated phosphorus reduction (using the criteria in the Greenwood Lake Watershed Phosphorus TMDL Implementation Plan, October 2019); and
 - vi) Estimated total phosphorus reduction for all projects demonstrating they will meet the reduction specified in the Greenwood Lake Watershed Phosphorus TMDL Implementation Plan, October 2019.
 - b) Within five (5) years of the EDC, all *retrofit* projects must be constructed to achieve the five (5) year phosphorus reduction assigned

to the *MS4 Operator*, as required by the Greenwood Lake Watershed Phosphorus TMDL Implementation Plan, October 2019.

- ii. Annually, by December 31, *MS4 Operators* (or *RSE* representing *MS4 Operators* as described in Part III.B.2.b.) must submit to the *Department* any changes made to the *retrofit* plan including the information in Part IX.A.6.e.i.
- iii. *MS4 Operators* must document the retrofit program in the *SWMP Plan* specifying:
 - a) Progress on *retrofit* projects already commenced; and
 - b) Identification of *retrofit* projects for the upcoming construction season; and
 - c) Certification that completed retrofit projects have been constructed in accordance with the *retrofit* plans.

7. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

Following the completion of Part IX.B.1:

- a. Annually, from April 1 through October 31, all streets located in the TMDL watershed(s) must be swept. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i. Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - ii. High-speed limited access highways; or
 - iii. Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013.
- b. Within six (6) months of *MS4 outfall* inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate actions to repair all *MS4 outfall* protection and/or bank stability problems identified during the inspection. Repairs must be completed in accordance with the NYS E&SC 2016. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- c. Within thirty (30) days of inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate all necessary maintenance and repair activities discovered for *municipally* owned or operated post-construction *SMPs*. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

8. Planned Upgrades to *Municipal Facilities in Watersheds to Impaired Waters*

Incorporate, where feasible,⁷⁸ cost-effective runoff reduction techniques⁷⁹ during planned *municipal* upgrades including *municipal* right of ways (e.g., bioswales, green streets, porous pavement, replacement of closed drainage with grass swales, replacement of the existing islands in the parking lots with bioretention or curb cuts to route the flow through below-grade infiltration areas or other low-cost improvements that provide runoff treatment or reduction).

C. Pathogen Impaired Watersheds *MS4s*

No Pathogen TMDL requirements.

D. Nitrogen Impaired Watershed *MS4s*

Table 6. Nitrogen Impaired Watershed(s)	
Area where Requirements Apply	Peconic
EPA Approved TMDL	<i>TMDL for Nitrogen in the Peconic Estuary Program Study Area, Including Waterbodies Currently Impaired Due to Low Dissolved Oxygen: the Lower Peconic River and Tidal Tributaries; Western Flanders Bay and Lower Sawmill Creek; and Meetinghouse Creek, Terry Creek and Tributaries (September 2007)</i>
Implementation Plan	<i>TMDL for Nitrogen in the Peconic Estuary Program Study Area, Including Waterbodies Currently Impaired Due to Low Dissolved Oxygen: the Lower Peconic River and Tidal Tributaries; Western Flanders Bay and Lower Sawmill Creek; and Meetinghouse Creek, Terry Creek and Tributaries (September 2007)</i>
<i>POC</i>	Nitrogen
<i>Pollutant Load Reduction</i>	In accordance with approved TMDL
Waterbodies	Terrys Creek & Tributaries
	Meetinghouse Creek
	Western Flanders Bay & Lower Sawmill Creek
	Lower Peconic River and tidal tributaries

⁷⁸ Consideration of feasibility should include type of land use or *municipal operation*, suitability of soils, presence of utilities, potential for exacerbating existing contamination problems, safety issues, maintenance requirements, and expected lifespans of available technologies.

⁷⁹ Runoff reduction techniques can be found in Chapters 4 and 5 of the NYS SWMDM 2015.

MS4 Operators located in the watersheds listed in Table 6 must *develop* and implement the following nitrogen-specific *BMPs* in addition to the applicable Implementation Plan and applicable requirements in Part VI. or Part VII, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type:

1. Mapping

Within three (3) years of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must update, in geographic information system (GIS) format with a scale of 1:24000 or finer, the comprehensive system mapping (Part IV.D.) to include:

- a. Areas with potential to contribute nitrogen to the *TMDL* waterbody, which include:
 - i. Retail and wholesale plant nurseries (including big box stores);
 - ii. Commercial lawn care facilities;
 - iii. Golf courses; and
 - iv. Commercial or Industrial yard waste storage areas (e.g., yard waste composting and disposal areas).
- b. Information for all post-construction *SMPs* as identified in the post-construction *SMP* inventory (Part VI.E.2. or Part VII.E.2, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type):
 - i. Type;⁸⁰ and
 - ii. Ownership of *SMP*.

2. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

- a. Within six (6) months of the EDC, the *MS4 Operator* must make available information on any how the impairment is being addressed by implementation of the *MS4 Operator's* local law or legal mechanism with content equivalent to the model local law (Part IV.E.1 and Part IV.E.2.). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- b. Following the completion of Part IX.D.1, twice a year, once from March to August and once from September to February, the *MS4 Operator* must provide educational messages with information specific to nitrogen to the applicable target audiences within the *TMDL* watershed focus area, identified in Part VI.A.1.b. or Part VII.A.1.b, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type. The *SWMP Plan* must be updated with changes made to public education and outreach program (Part VI.A. or Part VII.A, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type). *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

⁸⁰ Post-construction *SMP* types are defined in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Maintenance Guidance: Stormwater Management Practices, March 31, 2017 (NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017).

3. Public Involvement/Participation

No additional requirements.

4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Following the completion of Part IX.D.1, within five (5) years of the EDC, the MS4 Operator must include on the *MS4 outfall* inventory (Part VI.C.1.c. or Part VII.C.1.c, depending on the MS4 Operator type) the number of each item identified in Part VIII.D.1.a. for each associated MS4 outfall.

5. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

High priority construction sites must be inspected during active construction after the pre-construction meeting (Part VI.D.7. or Part VII.D.7, depending on the *MS4 Operator* type).

- a. If the *MS4 Operator* is completing the inspection, the construction site must be inspected every ninety (90) days; or
- b. If the *MS4 Operator* utilizes the *qualified inspector's* weekly inspection reports, as required by the CGP, to satisfy this requirement, the *MS4 Operator* must inspect the construction site once every six (6) months, or sooner if any deficiencies are noted that require attention.

MS4 Operators must document the construction site inspections in the *SWMP Plan*.

6. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

The *MS4 Operator* must ensure on-site retention of the 1-year storm or greater from new development or redevelopment projects using runoff reduction techniques⁸¹ selected from the NYS SWMDM 2015.

7. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

Following the completion of Part IX.D.1:

- a. Annually, from April 1 through October 31, all streets located in the TMDL watershed(s) must be swept. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*. This requirement is not applicable to:
 - i. Uncurbed roads with no *catch basins*;
 - ii. High-speed limited access highways; or
 - iii. Roads defined as interstates, freeways and expressways, or arterials by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013.

⁸¹ Runoff reduction techniques can be found in Chapters 4 and 5 of the NYS SWMDM 2015.

- b. Within six (6) months of *MS4 outfall* inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate actions to repair all *MS4 outfall* protection and/or bank stability problems identified during the inspection. Repairs must be completed in accordance with the NYS E&SC 2016. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.
- c. Within thirty (30) days of inspection, the *MS4 Operator* must initiate all necessary maintenance and repair activities discovered for *municipally* owned or operated post-construction *SMPs*. *MS4 Operators* must document the completion of this requirement in the *SWMP Plan*.

8. Planned Upgrades to *Municipal Facilities* in Watersheds to Impaired Waters

Incorporate, where feasible,⁸² cost-effective runoff reduction techniques⁶⁸ during planned *municipal* upgrades including *municipal* right of ways (e.g., bioswales, green streets, porous pavement, replacement of closed drainage with grass swales, replacement of the existing islands in the parking lots with bioretention or curb cuts to route the flow through below-grade infiltration areas or other low-cost improvements that provide runoff treatment or reduction).

⁸² Consideration of feasibility should include type of land use or *municipal operation*, suitability of soils, presence of utilities, potential for exacerbating existing contamination problems, safety issues, maintenance requirements, and expected lifespans of available technologies.

Part X. Standard Permit Conditions

For the purposes of this *SPDES* general permit, examples of contractors and subcontractors include:

A. Duty to Comply

The owner/operator, and all contractors or subcontractors, must comply with all terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit. Any non-compliance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit constitutes a violation of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law, and its implementing regulations, and is grounds for enforcement action. Filing of a request for transfer or termination of coverage under this *SPDES* general permit, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance, does not limit, diminish or stay compliance with any terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit.

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity is Not a Defense

The necessity to halt or reduce the activity regulated by this *SPDES* general permit, in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this *SPDES* general permit, shall not be a defense in an enforcement action.

C. Penalties

There are substantial criminal, civil, and administrative penalties associated with violating the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit. Fines of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation and imprisonment for up to fifteen (15) years may be assessed depending upon the nature and degree of the offense.

D. False Statements

Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report or other document filed or required to be maintained under this *SPDES* general permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished in accordance with New York State Environmental Conservation Law §71-1933 and or New York State Penal Law Articles 175 and 210.

E. Reopener Clause

Upon issuance of this *SPDES* general permit, a determination has been made on the basis of a submitted Notice of Intent, plans, or other available information, that compliance with the specified general permit terms and conditions will reasonably protect classified water use and assure compliance with applicable *water quality standards*. Satisfaction of the conditions of this *SPDES* general permit notwithstanding, if operation pursuant to this *SPDES* general permit causes or contributes to a condition in contravention of State *water quality standards* or guidance values, or if the *Department* determines that a modification is necessary to prevent impairment of the best use of the waters or to assure maintenance of *water*

quality standards or compliance with other provisions of New York State Environmental Conservation Law Article 17 or the Clean Water Act, or any regulations adopted pursuant thereto, the *Department* may require such modification and the Commissioner may require abatement action to be taken by the owner/operator and may also prohibit such operation until the modification has been implemented.

F. Duty to Mitigate

The owner/operator, and its contractors and subcontractors, shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any *discharge* in violation of this *SPDES* general permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

G. Requiring Another General Permit or Individual *SPDES* Permit

The *Department* may require any discharger authorized to *discharge* in accordance with this *SPDES* general permit to apply for and obtain an individual *SPDES* permit or apply for authorization to *discharge* in accordance with another general permit.

- (1) Cases where an individual *SPDES* permit or authorization to *discharge* in accordance with another general permit may be required include, but is not limited to the following:
 - (i) the discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of this *SPDES* general permit or does not meet the criteria for coverage under this *SPDES* general permit;
 - (ii) a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of *pollutants* applicable to the point source;
 - (iii) new effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards are promulgated that are applicable to point sources authorized to *discharge* in accordance with this *SPDES* general permit;
 - (iv) existing effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards that are applicable to point sources authorized to *discharge* in accordance with this *SPDES* general permit are modified;
 - (v) a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved by the *Department*;
 - (vi) circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under this *SPDES* general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized *discharge* is necessary;
 - (vii) the *discharge* is in violation of section 17-0501 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law;
 - (viii) the *discharge(s)* is a significant contributor of *pollutants*. In making this determination, the *Department* may consider the following factors:

- (a) the location of the *discharge(s)* with respect to waters of New York State;
 - (b) the size of the *discharge(s)*;
 - (c) the quantity and nature of the *pollutants discharged* to waters of New York State; and
 - (d) other relevant factors including compliance with other provisions of New York State Environmental Conservation Law Article 17, or the Clean Water Act.
- (1) When the *Department* requires any discharger authorized by this *SPDES* general permit to apply for an individual *SPDES* permit as provided for in this subdivision, it shall notify the discharger in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a time for the owner/operator to file the application for an individual *SPDES* permit, and a deadline, not sooner than 180 days from the owner/operator's receipt of the notification letter, whereby the authorization to discharge under this *SPDES* general permit shall be terminated. The *Department* may grant additional time upon demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Engineer, that additional time to apply for an alternative authorization is necessary or where the *Department* has not provided a permit determination in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621.
- (2) When an individual *SPDES* permit is issued to a discharger authorized to *discharge* under this *SPDES* general permit for the same *discharge(s)*, this *SPDES* general permit authorization for outfalls authorized under the individual *SPDES* permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual *SPDES* permit unless termination is earlier in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750.

H. Duty to Provide Information

The owner/operator shall furnish to the *Department*, within five (5) business days, unless otherwise set forth by the *Department*, any information that the *Department* may request to determine whether cause exists to determine compliance with this *SPDES* general permit or to determine whether cause exists for requiring an individual *SPDES* permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.21l (see G. Requiring Another General Permit or Individual Permit). The owner/operator shall make available to the *Department*, for inspection and copying, or furnish to the *Department* within 25 business days of receipt of a *Department* request for such information, any information retained in accordance with this *SPDES* general permit. Where the owner/operator becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts on the Notice of Intent, or submitted incorrect information in a Notice of Intent or in any report to the *Department*, the owner/operator shall promptly submit such facts or corrected information to the *Department*.

I. Extension

In the event a new *SPDES* general permit is not issued prior to the expiration of this *SPDES* general permit, and this *SPDES* general permit is extended pursuant to the State Administrative Procedure Act and 6 NYCRR Part 621, then the owner/operator

with coverage under this *SPDES* general permit may continue to operate and *discharge* in accordance with the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit until a new *SPDES* general permit is issued.

J. Signatories and Certification

The Notice of Intent, Notice of Termination and reports required by this *SPDES* general permit shall be signed as provided in 40 CFR §122.22

(a) All Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination shall be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation. By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or
 - (ii) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

Note: The *Department* does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in 40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)(i). The *Department* will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign the Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination unless the corporation has notified the *Department* to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign a Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under 40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)(ii) rather than to specific individuals.

- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a *municipality*, State, Federal, or other public agency. By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:
 - (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (ii) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

- (b) All reports required by this *SPDES* general permit, and other information requested by the *Department* shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in (a);
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.), and
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the *Department*.
- (c) Changes to authorization. If an authorization under (b) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or activity, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (b) must be submitted to the *Department* prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- (d) Certification. Any person signing a document under (a) or (b) shall make the following certification:
- I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*
- (e) Electronic reporting. If documents described in (a) or (b) are submitted electronically by or on behalf of the activity with coverage under this *SPDES* general permit, any person providing the electronic signature for such documents shall meet all relevant requirements of this section, and shall ensure that all of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR Part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to Part 3) (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR Part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission.

K. Inspection & Entry

The owner/operator shall allow the *Department*, the USEPA Regional Administrator, the applicable county health department, or any authorized representatives of those entities, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- (a) enter upon the owner/operator's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this *SPDES* general permit;
- (b) have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this *SPDES* general permit, including records required to be maintained for purposes of operation and maintenance;
- (c) inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this *SPDES* general permit;
- (d) sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring *SPDES* general permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or New York State Environmental Conservation Law, any substances or parameters at any location; and
- (e) enter upon the property of any contributor to the regulated facility or activity under authority of the owner/operator.

L. Confidentiality of Information

The following shall not be held confidential: this *SPDES* general permit, the fact sheet for this *SPDES* general permit, the name and address of any owner/operator, effluent data, the Notice of Intent, and information regarding the need to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit. This includes information submitted on forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms (except information submitted on usage of substances). Upon the request of the owner/operator, the *Department* shall make determinations of confidentiality in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 616, except as set forth in the previous sentence. Any information accorded confidential status shall be disclosed to the Regional Administrator upon his or her written request. Prior to disclosing such information to the Regional Administrator, the *Department* will notify the Regional Administrator of the confidential status of such information.

M. Other Permits May Be Required

Nothing in this *SPDES* general permit relieves the owner/operator from a requirement to obtain any other permits required by law.

N. Property Rights

Coverage under this *SPDES* general permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining the assent of any other jurisdiction as required by law for the *discharge* authorized.

O. Compliance with Interstate Standards

If the activity covered by this *SPDES* general permit originates within the jurisdiction of an interstate water pollution control agency, then the activity must also comply

with any applicable effluent standards or *water quality standards* promulgated by that interstate agency and as set forth in this *SPDES* general permit for such activities.

P. Oil & Hazardous Substance Liability

Coverage under this *SPDES* general permit does not affect the imposition of responsibilities upon, or the institution of any legal action against, the owner or operator under section 311 of the Clean Water Act, which shall be in conformance with regulations promulgated pursuant to section 311 governing the applicability of section 311 of the Clean Water Act to *discharges* from facilities with NPDES permits, nor shall such issuance preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the owner or operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the owner or operator is or may be subject pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. section 9601 et seq. (CERCLA).

Q. Severability

The provisions of this *SPDES* general permit are severable, and if any provision of the permit, or the application of any provision of the permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of the permit, shall not be affected thereby.

Appendix A. Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym List

BMP – Best Management Practice
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CGP – SPDES General Permit for Stormwater from Construction Activities, GP-0-20-001
CWA – Clean Water Act
ECL – Environmental Conservation Law
EDC – Effective Date of Coverage
EDP – Effective Date of the Permit
eNOI – Electronic Notice of Intent
EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
ERP – Enforcement Response Plan
IDDE – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
MCM – Minimum Control Measure
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MS4 GP – SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems, GP-0-24-001
MSGP – SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, GP-0-23-001
NOI – Notice of Intent
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NYCRR – New York Codes, Rules and Regulations
NYS DEC – New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
O&M – Operations and Maintenance
ORI – Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory
POC – Pollutant of Concern
RSE – Regional Stormwater Entity
SPDES – State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SMP – Stormwater Management Practice
SWMP – Stormwater Management Program
SWMP Plan – Stormwater Management Program Plan

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

Definitions

All definitions in this section are solely for the purposes of this permit. If a word is not defined below, use it how it is commonly defined.

Additionally Designated Areas – those areas that meet the additional designation criteria, Designation Criteria for Identifying Regulated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (*MS4s*), January 2010, revised January 2023 and found in Appendix B.

Additionally Designated Area MS4 Outfall (ADA MS4 outfall) – any point of *stormwater discharge* from pipes, ditches, and swales, as well as other points of concentrated flow, to impaired waters listed in Appendix C from an *MS4 Operator's MS4*. Areas of *sheet flow* which drain to impaired waters listed in Appendix C are not considered *ADA MS4 outfalls*.

Automatically Designated Areas – those areas served by *MS4s* that meet the automatic designation criteria, Designation Criteria for Identifying Regulated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (*MS4s*), January 2010, revised January 2023 and found in Appendix B.

Best Management Practice (BMP) – schedules of activities, practices, and prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spillage and leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from areas that could contribute pollutants to *stormwater discharges*.

Catch Basin(s) – a cistern, vault, chamber, or well that is part of the *MS4* and designed to capture trash, sediment, and/or debris in its *sump*.

Construction Activity(ies) – any clearing, grading, excavation, demolition or stockpiling activity that results in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include but are not limited to logging equipment operation, the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal. *Construction activity* does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

Department – the New York State *Department* of Environmental Conservation as well as meaning the *Department's* designated agent.

Develop (Developed) – for *MS4 Operators* continuing coverage, *develop* means to continue to implement their current SWMP and update the SWMP to comply with the permit requirement; for newly designated *MS4 Operators*, *develop* means to create that permit requirement.

Discharge (Discharging) – any addition of any pollutant to *surface waters of the State* through an outlet or point source (6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(28)).

Dry Weather – prolonged dry periods (at least 48 hours after the last runoff event).

Groundwater – waters in the saturated zone. The saturated zone is a subsurface zone in which all the interstices are filled with water under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere. Although the zone may contain gas-filled interstices or interstices filled with fluids other than water, it is still considered saturated.

Illicit Discharge – any *discharge* into an *MS4* that is not entirely composed of *stormwater*, except those identified in Part I.A.3. Examples of *illicit discharges* are non-permitted sanitary sewage, garage drain effluent, and waste motor oil. However, an *illicit discharge* could be any other non-permitted discharge which the *MS4 Operator* or *Department* has determined to be a substantial contributor of pollutants to the *MS4*. *Illicit discharges* can occur throughout the *MS4*, including at post-construction *SMPs*.

Industrial Activity – the eleven (11) categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “*stormwater discharges* associated with industrial activity,” as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

Interconnection – any point of *stormwater discharge* from pipes, ditches, and swales, as well as other points of concentrated flow, where the *MS4 Operator's MS4* is *discharging* to another *MS4* or private storm sewer system. Areas of *sheet flow* which drain to another *MS4* or private storm sewer system are not considered *interconnections*.

Intermittent Discharge – a *discharge* which occurs over a shorter period of time (e.g., a few hours per day or a few days per year) (CWP 2004).

Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale – a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct *construction activities* are occurring, or will occur, under one plan. The term “plan” in “larger common plan of development or sale” is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, State Environmental Quality Review Act Application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating that *construction activities* may occur on a specific plot.

For discrete construction projects that are located within a *larger common plan of development or sale* that are at least 1/4 mile apart, each project can be treated as a separate plan of development or sale provided any interconnecting road, pipeline or utility project that is part of the same “common plan” is not concurrently being disturbed.

MS4 Operator – the person, persons, or legal entity that obtains coverage and is responsible for the *MS4*.

MS4 Outfall – any point of *stormwater discharge* from pipes, ditches, and swales, as well as other points of concentrated flow, to *surface waters of the State* from an *MS4 Operator's MS4*. Areas of *sheet flow* which drain to *surface waters of the State* are not considered *MS4 outfalls*.

Municipal (Municipally) – a county, town, city, village, district corporation, special improvement district, sewer authority or agency thereof. Examples of other public entities that are included in this program include State University Campuses, federal and State prisons, State and federal hospitals, Dormitory Authorities, public housing authorities, school and other special districts.

Municipal Facility – an *MS4 Operator* owned and/or operated facility with the potential to *discharge* pollutants to the *MS4* and/or *surface water of the State* of the State.

Municipal Facility Intraconnection – any point where stormwater is conveyed from the *MS4 Operator's* municipal facility to the *MS4 Operator's* own *MS4*. This is the most down-drainage end of the *MS4* infrastructure located on the municipal facility prior to discharge to the *MS4*.

Municipal Operations (Operations) – activities conducted by the *MS4 Operator* with the potential to discharge pollutants to the *MS4* and/or *surface water of the State*.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) – a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, *municipal* streets, *catch basins*, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1. owned or operated by a State, city, town, village, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, *stormwater*, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA, that *discharges to surface waters of the State*;
2. designed or used for collecting or conveying *stormwater*;
3. which is not a combined sewer; and
4. which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – the national system for the issuance of wastewater and *stormwater* permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act).

No Exposure – all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff.

Non-traditional MS4 Operators– state, federal, county and other publicly owned properties such as state university campuses, prisons, office complexes, hospitals, military installations public housing authorities, school and other special districts.

Obvious Illicit Discharge –an *illicit discharge* from a flowing *MS4 outfall* that does not require sample collection for confirmation; this references the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet, adapted from CWP 2004, Section 6: Overall Outfall Characterization.

Physical Indicator Present in the Flow – a sensory indicator present in the *discharge* from *monitoring location* including odor, color, turbidity and floatables; this references the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet, adapted from CWP 2004, Section 4: Physical Indicators for Flowing Monitoring Locations Only.

Physical Indicator not Related to Flow – an indicator of past *discharges*, potentially *intermittent* or *transitory discharge*, including *monitoring location* damage, *monitoring location* deposits or stains, abnormal vegetation growth, poor pool quality or pipe benthic growth; this references the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet, adapted from CWP 2004, Section 5: Physical Indicators for Both Flowing and Non-Flowing Monitoring Locations. These physical indicators can be present at both flowing and non-flowing monitoring locations.

Pollutant – dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, *municipal*, agricultural waste and ballast *discharged* into water; which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the State in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in Parts 700 et seq of this Title. For the purposes of this *SPDES* general permit, relevant pollutants include, but are not limited to, nitrogen, phosphorus, chloride, silt and sediment, pathogens, herbicides/pesticides, floatables, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Pollutant of Concern (POC) – a pollutant causing the impairment of an impaired water segment with an approved TMDL and/or listed in Appendix C, including phosphorus, silt/sediment, pathogens, nitrogen, and floatables.

Privately Owned/Operated – not owned/operated by the *MS4 Operator* or another *MS4 Operator*.

Publicly Owned/Operated – owned/operated by the *MS4 Operator*.

Qualified Inspector – a person who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, or other *Department* endorsed individual(s).

It can also mean someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. Training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control means that the individual working under the direct

supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect has received four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other *Department* endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect must receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

It can also mean a person that meets the *qualified professional* qualifications in addition to the *qualified inspector* qualifications.

Note: Inspections of any post-construction *SMPs* that include structural components, such as a dam for an impoundment, must be performed by a licensed Professional Engineer.

Qualified Professional – a person who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of *stormwater* management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect, or other *Department* endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing SWPPPs that require the post-construction *SMP* component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics in order to prepare a SWPPP that conforms to the *Department's* technical standard. All components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article 145), must be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Qualifying Storm Event – a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation, providing the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived if the preceding measurable storm did not result in a *stormwater discharge* (e.g., a storm events in excess of 0.1 inches may not result in a *stormwater discharge* at some facilities), or if the *MS4 Operator* is able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Regional Stormwater Entity (RSE) – an organization made up of multiple cooperating regulated and/or nonregulated entities located in the same geographical region of the State who share resources to improve overall *stormwater* management in their area.

Retrofit – to modify or add to existing *stormwater* infrastructure for the purpose of reducing pollutant loadings.

Sheet Flow – *stormwater* runoff flowing in a thin layer over the ground surface.

Sizing Criteria – the criteria included in the CGP that are used to size post-construction *stormwater* management control practices. The criteria include; Water Quality Volume (WQv), Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv), Channel Protection Volume (Cpv), Overbank Flood (Qp), and Extreme Flood (Qf).

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) – the system established pursuant to Article 17 of the ECL and 6 NYCRR Part 750 for issuance of permits authorizing *discharges* to the waters of the State.

Stormwater – that portion of precipitation that, once having fallen to the ground, is in excess of the evaporative or infiltrative capacity of soils, or the retentive capacity of surface features, which flows or will flow off the land by surface runoff to waters of the State.

Stormwater Hotspots - a land use or activity that generates higher concentrations of hydrocarbons, trace metals or toxicants than are found in typical *stormwater* runoff, based on monitoring studies. For further detail, see Section 4.11 of the NYS SWMDM 2015.

Stormwater Management Practices (SMPs) – measures, either structural or nonstructural, that are constructed as part of new development or redevelopment projects and are intended to capture, treat, reduce and/or retain *stormwater* runoff.

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) – the program *developed* and implemented by the *MS4 Operator* which provides a comprehensive integrated planning approach involving public participation and, where necessary, intergovernmental coordination, to reduce the *discharge* of POCs and specified pollutants to the *MEP*, using management practices, control techniques and systems, design and engineering methods, and other appropriate provisions. *MS4 Operators* are required at a minimum to *develop*, implement, and enforce a *SWMP* designed to address POCs and reduce the *discharge* of pollutants from the *MS4* to the *MEP*, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the ECL and the Clean Water Act. The *SWMP* must address all permit requirements in this *SPDES* general permit.

Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMP Plan) – is used by the *MS4 Operator* to document and detail the activities and measures that will be implemented to meet the terms and conditions of this *SPDES* general permit. The *SWMP Plan* must be updated during the permit term as the *MS4 Operator's* activities are modified to meet permit conditions. The *SWMP Plan* can be hardcopy or digital.

Storm-sewershed (sewershed) – the catchment that drains to a waterbody based on the *MS4* and surface topography. Adjacent catchment areas that drain to the same waterbody are not separate storm-sewersheds.

Sump – the part of the *catch basin* between the bottom interior of the *catch basin* and the invert of the deepest outlet of the *catch basin*.

Surface Water(s) of the State – must be construed to include lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic ocean within the territorial seas of the state of New York and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that

do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction.

Waters of the state are further defined in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941. Storm sewers are not waters of the state unless they are classified in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941. Nonetheless, a *discharge* to a storm sewer must be regulated as a *discharge* at the point where the storm sewer *discharges* to waters of the state.

Suspect Illicit Discharge – an *illicit discharge* from flowing monitoring locations with high severity (score of 3) on one or more physical indicators based on the relative severity index of physical indicators for flowing *MS4 outfalls* only; this references the Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet, adapted from CWP 2004, Section 6: Overall Outfall Characterization.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. It is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL stipulates Waste Load Allocations (WLA) for point source *discharges*, Load Allocations (LA) for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety (MOS).

Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operators – a city, town, or village with land use control authority.

Traditional Non-land Use Control MS4 Operators – any county agency without land use control.

Transitory Discharge – a *discharge* which occurs rarely, usually in response to a singular event such as an industrial spill, ruptured tank, sewer break, transport accident or illegal dumping episode (CWP 2004).

Water Quality Standard – such measures of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

Appendix B. Designation Criteria for Identifying Regulated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), January 2010, revised January 2023

The universe of small *municipal* separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) is quite large. However, only a sub-set of small MS4s, referred to as “regulated” small MS4s, are covered by the Federal *stormwater* regulations. A small MS4 can be designated as a regulated MS4 through *automatic designation* by the USEPA or by meeting designation criteria developed by the NPDES permitting authority, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (*Department*) in New York State.

Automatic Designation Criteria Required by USEPA

The USEPA's automatic designation criteria are based strictly on population and density. An area is *automatically designated* if the population is at least 50,000 and has an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile based on the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

Additional Designation Criteria

The USEPA requires the *Department* to develop a set of criteria for *additionally designated areas*. The following criteria, using a combination of population and environmental factors, have been adopted to designate additional MS4s in NYS.

Criterion 1: MS4s *discharging* to waters for which an USEPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requires reduction of a *pollutant of concern* beyond what can be achieved with existing programs (and the area is not already covered under automatic designation).

Criterion 2: MS4s, contiguous to *automatically designated areas* (municipal lines), that *discharge* to sensitive waters classified as AA-Special (fresh surface waters), AA (fresh surface waters) with filtration avoidance determination or SA (saline surface waters).

Criterion 3: *Automatically designated areas* are extended to town, village, or city boundaries, but only for town, village or city implementation of minimum control measure 4 construction site stormwater runoff control and minimum control measure 5 post-construction stormwater management in development and redevelopment. This additional designation may be waived, by written request to the *Department*, where the *automatically designated area* is a small portion of the total area of the town, village or city (less than 15 %) and where there is little or no *construction activity* in the area outside of the *automatically designated area* (less than 5 disturbed acres per year).

Appendix C. List of Impaired Waters

NOTES FOR THE TABLE BELOW:

1. *MS4 Operators* must implement Part VIII.A. Pollutant Specific BMPs for Phosphorus for waterbodies with the pollutant listed as "phosphorus."
2. *MS4 Operators* must implement Part VIII.B. Pollutant Specific BMPs for Silt/Sediment for waterbodies with the pollutant listed as "silt/sediment."
3. *MS4 Operators* must implement Part VIII.C. Pollutant Specific BMPs for Pathogens for waterbodies with the pollutant listed as "pathogens" or "fecal coliform."
4. *MS4 Operators* must implement Part VIII.D. Pollutant Specific BMPs for Nitrogen for waterbodies with the pollutant listed as "nitrogen" or "ammonia."
5. *MS4 Operators* must implement Part VIII.E. Pollutant Specific BMPs for Floatables for waterbodies with the pollutant listed as "garbage & refuse," "oil/grease," or "oil & floating substances."

County	Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbody List Name (WI/PWL Number)	Pollutant
Albany	Ann Lee (Shakers) Pond, Stump Pond (1201-0096)	Phosphorus
Bronx	Bronx River, Lower (1702-0006) 18	Fecal Coliform
Bronx	Bronx River, Lower (1702-0006) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Bronx	Bronx River, Middle, and tribs (1702-0106) 18	Fecal Coliform
Bronx	Bronx River, Middle, and tribs (1702-0106) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Bronx	Hutchinson River, Lower, and tribs (1702 0003) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Bronx	Long Island Sound, Western Portion (1702-0027)	Nitrogen
Bronx	Van Cortlandt Lake (1702-0008)	Phosphorus
Bronx	Westchester Creek (1702-0012) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Broome	Minor Tribs to Lower Susquehanna (0603-0044)	Phosphorus
Chautauqua	Chadakoin River and tribs (0202-0018)	Phosphorus
Chautauqua	Lake Erie (Main Lake, South) (0105-0033)	Fecal Coliform
Chautauqua	Lake Erie, Dunkirk Harbor (0105-0009)	Fecal Coliform
Dutchess	Fallkill Creek (1301-0087)	Phosphorus
Dutchess	Wappingers Lake (1305-0001)	Phosphorus
Dutchess	Wappingers Lake (1305-0001)	Silt/Sediment
Erie	Delaware Park Pond (0101-0026)	Phosphorus
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs (0102-0018)	Phosphorus
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs (0102-0018)	Silt/Sediment

Erie	Green Lake (0101-0038)	Phosphorus
Erie	Lake Erie (Main Lake, North) (0104-0037)	Fecal Coliform
Erie	Lake Erie (Northeast Shoreline) (0104-0036)	Fecal Coliform
Erie	Rush Creek and tribs (0104-0018)	Fecal Coliform
Erie	Rush Creek and tribs (0104-0018)	Phosphorus
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Lower, and tribs (0101-0023)	Fecal Coliform
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Lower, and tribs (0101-0023)	Oils & Floating Sub.
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Lower, and tribs (0101-0023)	Phosphorus
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Middle, and tribs (0101-0033)	Fecal Coliform
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Middle, and tribs (0101-0033)	Oils & Floating Sub.
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Middle, and tribs (0101-0033)	Phosphorus
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Upper, and tribs (0101-0034)	Fecal Coliform
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Upper, and tribs (0101-0034)	Phosphorus
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs (0101-0036)	Phosphorus
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs (0101-0036)	Silt/Sediment
Genesee	Tonawanda Cr, Middle, Main Stem (0102-0002)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Tonawanda Cr, Middle, Main Stem (0102-0006)	Fecal Coliform
Herkimer	Mohawk River, Main Stem (1201-0093)	Fecal Coliform
Herkimer	Mohawk River, Main Stem (1201-0093)	Oils & Floating Sub.
Kings	Coney Island Creek (1701-0008) 18	Fecal Coliform
Kings	Coney Island Creek (1701-0008) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Kings	Gowanus Canal (1701 0011) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Kings	Hendrix Creek (1701-0006) 18	Fecal Coliform
Kings	Hendrix Creek (1701-0006) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Kings	Hendrix Creek (1701-0006) 18	Nitrogen
Kings	Mill Basin and tidal tribs (1701 0178) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Kings	Paerdegat Basin (1701-0363) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Kings	Prospect Park Lake (1701-0196)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Buck Pond (0301-0017)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Cranberry Pond (0301-0016)	Phosphorus

Monroe	Long Pond (0301-0015)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Minor Tribs to Irondequoit Bay (0302-0038)	Fecal Coliform
Monroe	Minor Tribs to Irondequoit Bay (0302-0038)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Rochester E–bayment - East (0302-0002)	Fecal Coliform
Monroe	Rochester E–bayment - West (0301-0068)	Fecal Coliform
Monroe	Thomas Creek/White Brook and tribs (0302-0023)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Beaver Lake (1702-0152)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Camaans Pond (1701-0052)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Cold Spring Harbor, and tidal tribs (1702-0018)	Pathogens
Nassau	Dosoris Pond (1702-0024)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	East Bay (1701-0202)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	East Meadow Brook, Upper, and tribs (1701-0211)	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	East Rockaway Inlet (1701-0217)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Glen Cove Creek, Lower, and tribs (1702-0146)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Glen Cove Creek, Lower, and tribs (1702-0146)	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	Grant Park Pond (1701-0054)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Hempstead Bay (1701-0032)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Hempstead Harbor, north, and tidal tribs (1702-0022)	Pathogens
Nassau	Hempstead Harbor, south, & tidal tribs (1702-0263)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Hempstead Lake (1701-0015)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Long Island Sound, Nassau County Waters (1702-0028)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Long Island Sound, Nassau County Waters (1702-0028)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Manhasset Bay, and tidal tribs (1702-0021)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Manhasset Bay, and tidal tribs (1702-0141)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Massapequa Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0174)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Massapequa Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0174)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Middle Bay (1701-0208)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Milburn/Parsonage Creeks, Upp, and tribs (1701-0212)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Mill Neck Creek and tidal tribs (1702-0151)	Pathogens
Nassau	Oyster Bay Harbor (1702-0016)	Pathogens
Nassau	Reynolds Channel, east (1701-0215)	Fecal Coliform

Nassau	Seafords/Seamans Creeks, Upper, and tribs (1701-0201)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Shell Creek and Barnums Channel (1701-0213386)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	South Oyster Bay (1701-0041)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Tidal Tribs to Hempstead Bay (1701-0218)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Tidal Tribs to Hempstead Bay (1701-0218)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Tidal Tribs to South Oyster Bay (1701-0200)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay (1701-0204)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay (1701-0204)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay (1701-0204)	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	Tribs to Smith Pond/Halls Pond (1701-0221)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Woodmere Channel (1701-0219)	Fecal Coliform
Nassau	Woodmere Channel (1701-0219)	Nitrogen
New York	East River, Lower (1702-0011) 18	Garbage & Refuse
New York	Harlem River (1702-0004) 18	Garbage & Refuse
New York	Harlem Meer (1702-0103)	Phosphorus
New York	The Lake in Central Park (1702-0105)	Phosphorus
Niagara	Bergholtz Creek and tribs (0101-0004)	Fecal Coliform
Niagara	Bergholtz Creek and tribs (0101-0004)	Phosphorus
Niagara	Hyde Park Lake (0101-0030)	Phosphorus
Oneida	Ballou, Nail Creeks (1201-0203)	Phosphorus
Oneida	Mohawk River, Main Stem (1201-0010)	Fecal Coliform
Oneida	Mohawk River, Main Stem (1201-0094)	Fecal Coliform
Oneida	Utica Harbor (1201-0228)	Fecal Coliform
Onondaga	Bloody Brook and tribs (0702 0006) 10	Fecal Coliform
Onondaga	Ley Creek and tribs (0702 0001) 10	Fecal Coliform
Onondaga	Ley Creek and tribs (0702-0001) 10	Ammonia (NH3)
Onondaga	Ley Creek and tribs (0702-0001) 10	Phosphorus
Onondaga	Minor Tribs to Onondaga Lake (0702-0022) 10	Nitrogen (NH3, NO2)
Onondaga	Minor Tribs to Onondaga Lake (0702-0022) 10	Phosphorus
Onondaga	Minor Tribs to Onondaga Lake (0702-0022) 10	Fecal Coliform
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower (0702-0023) 10	Ammonia (NH3)
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower (0702-0023) 10	Fecal Coliform

Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower (0702-0023) 10	Phosphorus
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Middle, and tribs (0702-0004) 10	Fecal Coliform
Onondaga	Onondaga Lake, Southern End (0702-0021) [10]	Fecal Coliform
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs (0704-0034)	Phosphorus 2
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs (0704-0034)	Silt/Sediment
Orange	Greenwood Lake (1501-0001)	Phosphorus
Orange	Monhagen Brook and tribs (1306-0074)	Phosphorus
Orange	Orange Lake (1301-0008) [16]	Phosphorus
Oswego	Lake Neatahwanta (0701-0018)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Bog Brook Reservoir (1302-0041)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Boyd Corners Reservoir (1302-0045)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Croton Falls Reservoir (1302-0026)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Diverting Reservoir (1302-0046)	Phosphorus
Putnam	East Branch Reservoir (1302-0040)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Middle Branch Reservoir (1302-0009)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Oscawana Lake (1301-0035)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Palmer Lake (1302-0103)	Phosphorus
Putnam	West Branch Reservoir (1302-0022)	Phosphorus
Queens	Alley Creek/Little Neck Bay Trib (1702-0009) 18	Fecal Coliform
Queens	Atlantic Ocean Coastline (1701-0014)	Fecal Coliform
Queens	Bergen Basin (1701-0009) 18	Fecal Coliform
Queens	Bergen Basin (1701-0009) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Queens	Bergen Basin (1701-0009) 18	Nitrogen
Queens	East River, Upper (1702-0010) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Queens	East River, Upper (1702-0032) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Queens	Flushing Creek/Bay (1702 0005) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Queens	Flushing Creek/Bay (1702-0005)	Nitrogen
Queens	Flushing Creek/Bay (1702-0005) 18	Fecal Coliform
Queens	Jamaica Bay, Eastern, and tribs, Queens (1701-0005) 18	Fecal Coliform
Queens	Jamaica Bay, Eastern, and tribs, Queens (1701-0005) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Queens	Jamaica Bay, Eastern, and tribs, Queens (1701-0005) 18	Nitrogen

Queens	Kissena Lake (1702-0258)	Phosphorus
Queens	Little Neck Bay (1702-0029)	Fecal Coliform
Queens	Meadow Lake (1702-0030)	Phosphorus
Queens	Newtown Creek and tidal tribs (1702 0002) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Queens	Newtown Creek and tidal tribs (1702-0002) 18	Fecal Coliform
Queens	Shellbank Basin (1701-0001) 18	Nitrogen
Queens	Spring Creek and tribs (1701-0361) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Queens	Thurston Basin (1701-0152) 18	Fecal Coliform
Queens	Thurston Basin (1701-0152) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Queens	Willow Lake (1702-0031)	Phosphorus
Rensselaer	Nassau Lake (1310-0001)	Phosphorus
Richmond	Arthur Kill, Class I, and minor tribs (1701 0010) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Richmond	Arthur Kill, Class SD, and minor tribs (1701-0182) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Richmond	Grassmere Lake/Bradys Pond (1701-0357)	Phosphorus
Richmond	Kill Van Kull (1701 0184) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Richmond	Newark Bay (1701 0183) 18	Garbage & Refuse
Richmond	Raritan Bay, Class SA (1701-0002)	Fecal Coliform
Rockland	Congers Lake, Swartout Lake (1501-0019)	Phosphorus
Rockland	Rockland Lake (1501-0021)	Phosphorus
Rockland	Sparkill Creek, Lower (1301-0088)	Fecal Coliform
Saratoga	Ballston Lake (1101-0036)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007)	Silt/Sediment
Saratoga	Lake Lonely (1101-0034)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Tribs to Lake Lonely (1101-0001)	Fecal Coliform
Saratoga	Tribs to Lake Lonely (1101-0001)	Phosphorus
Schenectady	Collins Lake (1201-0077)	Phosphorus
Schenectady	Duane Lake (1311-0006)	Phosphorus
Schenectady	Mariaville Lake (1201-0113)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Acabonack Harbor (1701-0047)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Agawam Lake (1701-0117)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Beaverdam Creek and tribs (1701-0104)	Ammonia
Suffolk	Bellport Bay (1701-0320)	Pathogens

Suffolk	Big/Little Fresh Ponds (1701-0125)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Canaan Lake (1701-0018)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Canaan Lake (1701-0018)	Silt/Sediment
Suffolk	Centerport Harbor (1702-0229)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Conscience Bay and tidal tribs (1702-0091)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Flanders Bay, East/Center, and tribs (1701-0030)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Flanders Bay, West/Lower Sawmill Creek (1701-0254)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Flanders Bay, West/Lower Sawmill Creek (1701-0254)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Flax Pond (1702-0240)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	Forge River, Lower and Cove (1701-0316)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	Fresh Pond (1701-0241)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Goldsmith Inlet (1702-0026)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Goose Creek (1701-0236)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Great Cove (1701-0376)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	Great South Bay, East (1701-0039)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Great South Bay, Middle (1701-0040)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Great South Bay, West (1701-0173)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Hashamomuck Pond (1701-0162)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Heady and Taylor Creeks and tribs (1701-0294)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Huntington Harbor (1702-0228)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Lake Montauk (1701-0031)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Lake Ronkonkoma (1701-0020)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	Lake Ronkonkoma (1701-0020)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Little Sebonac Creek (1701-0253)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Long Island Sound, Suffolk Co, Central (1702-0265)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	Mattituck Inlet/Cr, Low, and tidal tribs (1702-0020)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Meetinghouse/Terrys Creeks and tribs (1701-0256)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Mill and Seven Ponds (1701-0113)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Millers Pond (1702-0013)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Moriches Bay, East (1701-0305)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Moriches Bay, West (1701-0038)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Mt Sinai Harbor and tidal tribs (1702-0019)	Pathogens

Suffolk	Mud Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0101)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	Narrow Bay (1701-0318)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Nicoll Bay (1701-0375)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	North Sea Harbor and tribs (1701-0037)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Northport Harbor (1702-0230)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Northwest Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0046)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Noyack Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0237)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Ogden Pond (1701-0302)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Patchogue Bay (1701-0326)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Peconic River, Lower, and tidal tribs (1701-0259)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Peconic River, Lower, and tidal tribs (1701-0259)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Penniman Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0300)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Penny Pond, Wells and Smith Creeks (1701-0298)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Phillips Creek, Lower, and tidal tribs (1701-0299)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	Port Jefferson Harbor, North, and tribs (1702-0015)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Quantuck Bay (1701-0042)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Quantuck Bay (1701-0042)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Quantuck Canal/Moneybogue Bay (1701-0371)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Quogue Canal (1701-0301)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	Reeves Bay and tidal tribs (1701-0272)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Richmond Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0245)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Sag Harbor and Sag Harbor Cove (1701-0035)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Sebonac Cr/Bullhead Bay and tidal tribs (1701-0051)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Setauket Harbor (1702-0242)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Shinnecock Bay and Inlet (1701 0033)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Stirling Creek and Basin (1701-0049)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Stony Brook Harbor and West Meadow Creek (1702-0047)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Tidal Tribs to Gr Peconic Bay, Northshr (1701-0247)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Tidal Tribs to West Moriches Bay (1701-0312)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	Tidal Tribs to West Moriches Bay (1701-0312)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Town/Jockey Creeks and tidal tribs (1701-0235)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Tuthill, Harts, Seatuck Coves (1701-0309)	Pathogens
Suffolk	Weesuck Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0111)	Pathogens

Suffolk	West Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0246)	Fecal Coliform
Suffolk	Wooley Pond (1701-0048)	Pathogens
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End (0705-0040)	Phosphorus
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End (0705-0040)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Hague Brook and tribs (1006-0006)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tribs (1006-0003)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Indian Brook and tribs (1006-0002)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Lake George (1006-0016) and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Tribs to Lake George, East Shore (1006-0020)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Tribs to Lake George, Lk. George Village (1006-0008)	Silt/Sediment
Wayne	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Central (0302-0044)	Fecal Coliform
Westchester	Amawalk Reservoir (1302-0044)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Bronx River, Upper, and tribs (1702-0107)	Fecal Coliform
Westchester	Cross River Reservoir (1302-0005)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Hutchinson River, Middle, and tribs (1702-0074)	Fecal Coliform
Westchester	Hutchinson River, Middle, and tribs (1702-0074)	Oil/Grease
Westchester	Lake Katonah (1302-0136)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Lincolndale (1302-0089)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Meahagh (1301-0053)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Mohegan (1301-0149)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Shenorock (1302-0083)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Larchmont Harbor (1702-0116)	Fecal Coliform
Westchester	Long Island Sound, Westchester Co Waters (1702-0001)	Fecal Coliform
Westchester	Long Island Sound, Westchester Co Waters (1702-0001)	Nitrogen
Westchester	Mamaroneck Harbor (1702-0125)	Fecal Coliform
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Lower (1702-0071)	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Upp, & minor tribs (1702-0123)	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Milton Harbor/Lower Blind Brook (1702-0063)	Fecal Coliform
Westchester	Muscoot/Upper New Croton Reservoir (1302-0042)	Phosphorus
Westchester	New Croton Reservoir (1302-0010)	Phosphorus
Westchester	New Rochelle Harbor (1702-0259)	Fecal Coliform
Westchester	Port Chester Harbor/Lower Byram River (1702-0260)	Fecal Coliform

Westchester	Reservoir No.1/Lake Isle (1702-0075)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Saw Mill River (1301-0007)	Fecal Coliform
Westchester	Saw Mill River (1301-0007)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Saw Mill River, Middle, and tribs (1301-0100)	Fecal Coliform
Westchester	Saw Mill River, Middle, and tribs (1301-0100)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Sheldrake River (1702-0069)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Sheldrake River (1702-0069)	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Silver Lake (1702-0040)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Teatown Lake (1302-0150)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Titicus Reservoir (1302-0035)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Truesdale Lake (1302-0054)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Wallace Pond (1301-0140)	Phosphorus

Appendix D. Forms

Included in this section are the following documents, in order:

- Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet
- Construction Site Inspection Report Form
- No Exposure Certification
- Municipal Facility Assessment Form
- Storm Event Data Form
- Visual Monitoring Form

Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet

Section 1: Background Data

Subwatershed:		Monitoring Location ID:	
Today's date:		Time (Military):	
Investigators:		Form completed by:	
Temperature (°F):	Rainfall (in.): Last 24 hours: Last 48 hours:		
Latitude:	Longitude:	GPS Unit:	GPS LMK #:
Camera:		Photo #s:	
Land Use in Drainage Area (Check all that apply):			
☐ Industrial ☐ Ultra-Urban Residential ☐ Suburban Residential ☐ Commercial		☐ Open Space ☐ Institutional Other: _____ Known Industries: _____	
Notes (e.g., origin, if known):			

Section 2: Monitoring Location Description

LOCATION	MATERIAL	SHAPE	DIMENSIONS (IN.)	SUBMERGED
☐ Closed Pipe	☐ RCP ☐ CMP ☐ PVC ☐ HDPE ☐ Steel ☐ Other: _____	☐ Circular ☐ Single ☐ Elliptical ☐ Double ☐ Box ☐ Triple ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Other: _____	Diameter/Dimensions: _____ 	In Water: ☐ No ☐ Partially ☐ Fully With Sediment: ☐ No ☐ Partially ☐ Fully
☐ Open drainage	☐ Concrete ☐ Earthen ☐ Rip-Rap ☐ Other: _____	☐ Trapezoid ☐ Parabolic ☐ Other: _____	Depth: _____ Top Width: _____ Bottom Width: _____	
☐ In-Stream	(applicable when collecting samples)			
Flow Present?	☐ Yes ☐ No <i>If No, Skip to Section 5</i>			
Flow Description (If present)	☐ Trickle ☐ Moderate ☐ Substantial			

Section 3: Quantitative Characterization

FIELD DATA FOR FLOWING MONITORING LOCATIONS				
PARAMETER	RESULT	UNIT	EQUIPMENT	
☐ Flow #1	Volume	Liter	Bottle	
	Time to fill	Sec		
☐ Flow #2	Flow depth	In	Tape measure	
	Flow width	____' ____"	Tape measure	
	Measured length	____' ____"	Tape measure	
	Time of travel	S	Stopwatch	
Temperature		°F	Thermometer	
pH		pH Units	Test strip/Probe	
Ammonia		mg/L	Test strip	

Monitoring Locations Inspection and Sampling Field Sheet

Section 4: Physical Indicators for Flowing Monitoring Locations Only

Are Any Physical Indicators Present in the flow? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If No, Skip to Section 5)

INDICATOR	CHECK if Present	DESCRIPTION	RELATIVE SEVERITY INDEX (1-3)		
Odor	☐	☐ Sewage ☐ Rancid/sour ☐ Petroleum/gas ☐ Sulfide ☐ Other:	☐ 1 - Faint	☐ 2 – Easily detected	☐ 3 – Noticeable from a distance
Color	☐	☐ Clear ☐ Brown ☐ Gray ☐ Yellow ☐ Green ☐ Orange ☐ Red ☐ Other:	☐ 1 – Faint colors in sample bottle	☐ 2 – Clearly visible in sample bottle	☐ 3 – Clearly visible in flow
Turbidity	☐	See severity	☐ 1 – Slight cloudiness	☐ 2 - Cloudy	☐ 3 – Opaque
Floatables -Does Not Include Trash!!	☐	☐ Sewage (Toilet Paper, etc.) ☐ Suds ☐ Petroleum (oil sheen) ☐ Other:	☐ 1 – Few/slight; origin not obvious	☐ 2 - Some; indications of origin (e.g., possible suds or oil sheen)	☐ 3 - Some; origin clear (e.g., obvious oil sheen, suds, or floating sanitary materials)

Section 5: Physical Indicators for Both Flowing and Non-Flowing Monitoring Locations

Are physical indicators that are not related to flow present? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If No, Skip to Section 6)

INDICATOR	CHECK if Present	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
Monitoring Location Damage	☐	☐ Spalling, Cracking or Chipping ☐ Peeling Paint ☐ Corrosion	
Deposits/Stains	☐	☐ Oily ☐ Flow Line ☐ Paint ☐ Other:	
Abnormal Vegetation	☐	☐ Excessive ☐ Inhibited	
Poor pool quality	☐	☐ Odors ☐ Colors ☐ Floatables ☐ Oil Sheen ☐ Suds ☐ Excessive Algae ☐ Other:	
Pipe benthic growth	☐	☐ Brown ☐ Orange ☐ Green ☐ Other:	

Section 6: Overall Monitoring Location Characterization

☐ Unlikely ☐ Potential (presence of two or more indicators) ☐ Suspect (one or more indicators with a severity of 3) ☐ Obvious

Section 7: Data Collection

1. Sample for the lab?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If yes, collected from:	☐ Flow ☐ Pool
3. Intermittent flow trap set?	☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, type: ☐ OBM ☐ Caulk dam

Section 8: Any Non-Illicit Discharge Concerns (e.g., trash or needed infrastructure repairs)?



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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER**



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Construction Site Inspection Report for SPDES MS4 General Permit GP-0-24-001			
Project Name:		Date:	
Project Location:		Weather:	
Permit # (if any): NYR	Contacted: ☐ Yes ☐ No	Entry Time:	Exit Time:
Name of SPDES Permittee:		Inspection Type:	☐ NOT ☐ Complaint
Phone Number(s):			☐ Compliance ☐ Referral
On-site Representative(s) and Company(s):		MS4 Operator Name:	
		MS4 Permit ID: NYR20A	

SPDES Authority

Yes No N/A

1. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the project have permit coverage?
2. ☐ ☐ ☐ Is a copy of the NOI and Acknowledgment Letter available on site and accessible for viewing?
3. ☐ ☐ ☐ Is a copy of the MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form available on site and accessible for viewing?
4. ☐ ☐ ☐ Is an up-to-date copy of the signed SWPPP retained at the construction site?
5. ☐ ☐ ☐ Is a copy of the SPDES General Permit retained at the construction site?
6. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the NOI accurately report the number of acres to be disturbed?

Citation

- GP-0-20-001: I.A & II. B
- GP-0-20-001: II.D.2
- GP-0-20-001: II.D.2
- GP-0-20-001: II.D.2. & III.A.4
- GP-0-20-001: II.D.2
- GP-0-20-001: II.B.4

SWPPP Content

Yes No N/A

7. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP describe and identify the erosion and sediment control measures to be employed?
8. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP provide an inspection schedule and maintenance requirements for the E&SC measures?
9. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP describe and identify the stormwater management practices to be employed?
10. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP identify the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) responsible for each measure?
11. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP identify at least one trained individual from each contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) companies?
12. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP include all the necessary Contractor Certification Statements and signatures?
13. ☐ ☐ ☐ Is the SWPPP signed by the permittee?
14. ☐ ☐ ☐ Is the SWPPP prepared by a qualified professional (if post-construction stormwater management required)?
15. ☐ ☐ ☐ Do the SMPs conform to the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards (projects in TMDL watersheds)?

Citation

- GP-0-20-001: III.B.1.e
- GP-0-20-001: III.B.1.i
- GP-0-20-001: III.B.2
- GP-0-20-001: III.A.6
- GP-0-20-001: III.A.6
- GP-0-20-001: III.A.6
- GP-0-20-001: VII.H.2
- GP-0-20-001: III.A.3
- GP-0-20-001: III.B.3

Recordkeeping

Yes No N/A

16. ☐ ☐ ☐ Are self-inspections performed as required by the permit (weekly, or twice weekly for >5 acres disturbed)?
17. ☐ ☐ ☐ Are the self-inspections performed and signed by a qualified inspector and retained on site?
18. ☐ ☐ ☐ Do the qualified inspector's reports include the minimum reporting requirements?
19. ☐ ☐ ☐ Do inspection reports identify corrective measures that have not been implemented or are recurring?

Citation

- GP-0-20-001:IV.C.2.a. & b
- GP-0-20-001:II.C.2.,IV.C.6 & VII.H.3
- GP-0-20-001: IV.C.4
- GP-0-20-001: IV.C.5



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Visual Observations

Yes No N/A				Citation	
20.	☐	☐	☐	Are all erosion and sediment control measures installed properly?	GP-0-20-001: VII.L
21.	☐	☐	☐	Are all erosion and sediment control measures being maintained properly?	GP-0-20-001: IV.A.1
22.	☐	☐	☐	Was written authorization issued for any disturbance greater than 5 acres?	GP-0-20-001: II.D.3
23.	☐	☐	☐	Have stabilization measures been implemented in inactive areas per Permit (>5acres) or ESC Standard?	GP-0-20-001: II.D.3.b & III.B.1.f
24.	☐	☐	☐	Are post-construction stormwater management practices constructed/installed correctly?	GP-0-20-001: III.B.2
25.	☐	☐	☐	Has final site stabilization been achieved and temporary E&SC measures removed prior to NOT submittal?	GP-0-20-001: V.A.2
26.	☐	☐	☐	Was there a discharge from the site on the day of inspection?	
27.	☐	☐	☐	Is there evidence that a discharge caused or contributed to a violation of water quality standards?	ECL 17-0501, 6 NYCRR 703.2 & GP-0-20-001: I.D

Water Quality Observations

Describe the discharge(s): location, source(s), impact on receiving water(s), etc.

Describe the quality of the receiving water(s) both upstream and downstream of the discharge:

Describe any other water quality standards or permit violations:



NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER



Additional Comments:

☐ Photographs attached

Overall Inspection Rating: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Unsatisfactory	
Name/Agency of Lead Inspector:	Signature of Lead Inspector:
Names/Agencies of Other Inspectors:	

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION

For High Priority Municipal Facilities

in SPDES MS4 General Permit, GP-0-24-001



The completed No Exposure Certification must be documented in the SWMP Plan.
Please do not submit this form to the Department unless requested.

I. Owner/Facility Information

Owner/Operator Name:

Mailing Address:

City/State/Zip:

Contact Name:

Phone No.:

Facility Name:

Street Address:

City/State/Zip:

County:

Latitude:

Longitude:

II. Exposure Checklist

Are any of the following materials or activities exposed to precipitation, now or in the foreseeable future? (Please check either "Yes" or "No" in the appropriate box.) If you answer "Yes" to any of these questions (1) through (11), you are not eligible for no exposure.

YES

NO

1 Using, storing or cleaning machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning machinery or equipment remain and are exposed to stormwater

2 Materials or residuals on the ground or in stormwater inlets from spills/leaks

4 Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles)

5 Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities

6 Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use [e.g., new cars] where exposure to stormwater does not result in the discharge of pollutants)

7 Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers

8 Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger

9 Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers [e.g., dumpster])

III. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming a condition of "no exposure" and obtaining an exclusion from SPDES stormwater permitting. I certify under penalty of law that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the industrial facility or site identified in this document (except as allowed under 40 CFR 122.26(g)(2)). I understand that I am obligated to submit a no exposure certification form upon request to the NPDES permitting authority or to the operator of the local municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) into which the facility discharges (where applicable). I understand that I must allow the SPDES permitting authority, or MS4 Operator where the discharge is into the local MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:



Municipal Facility Assessment Form

For SPDES MS4 General Permit, GP-0-24-001

Assessments must be conducted by a person with the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at the facility and evaluate the effectiveness of best management practices required by the SPDES MS4 General Permit (GP-0-24-001).

MS4 Permit ID:

MS4 Operator Name:

Facility Name:

Facility Type:

Date:

Weather Conditions:

Is stormwater runoff present during this assessment? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments:

General

Yes

No

1 Is this a high priority municipal facility?

☐

☐

2 If this is a high priority municipal facility, does the facility qualify for a No Exposure Certification?

☐

☐

3 If this is a high priority municipal facility, is there a completed SWPPP available?

☐

☐

4 Does the facility have any MS4 outfalls?

☐

☐

5 Does the facility have any interconnections?

☐

☐

6 Does the facility have any municipal facility intraconnections?

☐

☐

Comments:

Good Housekeeping

Yes

No

7 Are paved surfaces free of trash, sediment, and/or debris?

☐

☐

8 Date the paved area was last swept or vacuumed.

☐

☐

9 Do outdoor waste receptacles have covers?

☐

☐

10 Are the waste receptacles emptied on a regular basis?

☐

☐

11 Are there signs of leaks, contaminants or overfilling at the waste receptacle area?

☐

☐

12 Are the following facility areas free of accumulated trash, sediment, debris, contaminants, and spills:

☐

☐

- Salt storage areas

☐

☐

- Container storage areas

☐

☐

- Maintenance areas

☐

☐

	- Staging areas	☐	☐																				
	- Material stockpile areas	☐	☐																				
Comments:																							
<u>Vehicle and Equipment Areas</u>		☐ <u>N/A</u>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐								
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13	Are vehicle/equipment parked indoors or under a roof?	☐	☐																				
14	Are vehicles/equipment washed in only designated areas?	☐	☐																				
15	Are vehicles washed regularly to remove contamination and prevent them from polluting stormwater?	☐	☐																				
16	Is all wash water treated in an oil water separator prior to discharge?	☐	☐																				
17	Is all wash water managed so it does not enter the MS4?	☐	☐																				
Comments																							
<u>Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance</u>		☐ <u>N/A</u>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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18	Is equipment stored under shelter or elevated and covered?	☐	☐																				
19	Are fluids drained over a drip pan or pad?	☐	☐																				
20	Are funnels or pumps used when transferring fluids?	☐	☐																				
21	Are waste rags and used absorbent pads disposed of properly?	☐	☐																				
22	Are any vehicles and/or equipment leaking fluids?	☐	☐																				
23	Are drip pans immediately placed under leaks?	☐	☐																				
24	Are materials, equipment, and activities located so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas)?	☐	☐																				
25	Are vehicles inspected daily for leaks?																						
Comments:																							
<u>Fueling areas</u>		☐ <u>N/A</u>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
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26	Is fueling performed under a canopy or roof?	☐	☐																				
27	Are spill cleanup materials available at the fueling area?	☐	☐																				
28	Are breakaway valves used on fueling hoses?	☐	☐																				
29	Is the fueling handle lock disconnected so the operator must attend the fueling?	☐	☐																				
30	Is stormwater runoff from fueling area treated in an oil/water separator?	☐	☐																				
31	Is the fueling automatic stop inspected regularly to ensure it is working properly?	☐	☐																				
32	Are all fuel deliveries monitored?	☐	☐																				
Comments:																							

<u>Salt Storage Piles or Pile Containing Salt</u>				☐ <u>N/A</u>	Yes	No
33	Is salt stored in a salt storage building or under a roof?				☐	☐
34	Are controls in place to minimize spills while adding or removing material from the pile?				☐	☐
35	Are salt spills cleaned up promptly?				☐	☐
36	Is overflow and tracked salt removed promptly from loading areas?				☐	☐
37	Is stormwater draining away from the salt pile directed to a vegetated filter area				☐	☐
Comments:						
<u>Fluids Management</u>				☐ <u>N/A</u>	Yes	No
38	Are all drums and containers of fluids stored with proper cover and containment?				☐	☐
39	Are fluids stored in appropriate containers and/or storage cabinets?				☐	☐
40	Are all fluids kept in original containers or labeled in a manner that describes the contents adequately?				☐	☐
41	Are Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS/SDS) readily available?				☐	☐
42	Are all containers that are stored free of leaks or deposits?				☐	☐
43	Are containers of product inspected regularly?				☐	☐
44	Is used oil and antifreeze stored indoors and/or on spill containment pallets?				☐	☐
45	Is used oil and antifreeze properly disposed of or recycled?				☐	☐
Comments:						
<u>Lead Acid Batteries</u>				☐ <u>N/A</u>	Yes	No
46	Are lead-acid batteries stored indoors on spill containment pallets or in bins?				☐	☐
47	Are intact batteries stored on an acid-resistant rack or tub?				☐	☐
48	Are cracked or leaking batteries stored in labeled, closed, leak-proof containers?				☐	☐
49	Is the date each battery was placed in storage recorded?				☐	☐
50	Are batteries stacked more than 5 high?				☐	☐
51	Are batteries inspected regularly for leaks?				☐	☐
Comments:						
<u>Spill Prevention and Response Procedures</u>				☐ <u>N/A</u>	Yes	No
52	Are vehicles inspected daily for leaks?				☐	☐

53	Is spill control equipment and absorbents readily available?	☐	☐
54	Are emergency phone numbers posted in conspicuous areas?	☐	☐
55	Are spills contained and cleaned up immediately?	☐	☐
Comments:			
<u>General Material Storage Areas</u>		☐ <u>N/A</u>	
56	Are leaking or damaged materials stored inside a building or another type of storm resistance shelter?	☐	☐
57	Are all material stockpiles within containment structures (e.g., concrete barriers, earthen berms) or stored in a manner that does not allow discharge of impacted stormwater?	☐	☐
58	Are used fuel tanks and other scrap metal and parts drained of fluids and stored under cover?	☐	☐
59	Are outdoor containers covered?	☐	☐
60	Are piles of spoils, asphalt, debris, etc. stored under a roof or cover?	☐	☐
61	Are spills of material or debris cleaned up promptly?	☐	☐
62	Are used tire storage piles placed away from storm drains or conveyances?	☐	☐
63	Are tires recycled frequently to keep the number of stored tires manageable?	☐	☐
Comments:			
<u>Stormwater Management</u>		Yes	No
64	Are employees trained on the municipal facility procedures?	☐	☐
66	Are BMPs and treatment structures working as designed?	☐	☐
67	Are BMPs and treatment structures free from debris buildup or overgrown vegetation that may impair function?	☐	☐
68	Catch basins should be cleaned in accordance with the timeframes listed in Part VI.F.3.c.iii. / Part VII.F.3.c.iii, depending on the MS4 Operator type. Based on this, do any catch basins need to be cleaned?	☐	☐
69	Are berms, curbing or other methods used to divert and direct discharges adequate and in good condition?	☐	☐
70	Are rooftop drains directed to areas away from pavement?	☐	☐
Comments:			
<u>Erosion and Sediment Controls</u>		Yes	No
71	Are soil stabilization measures (e.g., seed and mulch, rolled erosion control products) considered in areas that have the potential for significant soil erosion?	☐	☐
72	Are natural buffers maintained around surface waters?	☐	☐
73	Are flow velocity dissipation devices in place at monitoring locations and channel outlets (rock riprap, stone check dams, concrete baffles)?	☐	☐
74	Do controls conform to the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (2016), or equivalent?	☐	☐

Comments:

Corrective Actions and Comment

Describe Inspection findings and if necessary, the corrective actions taken

Inspector Signature

Date:



Storm Event Data Form
for SPDES MS4 General Permit,
GP-0-24-001

Do not submit this form to the Department; keep this form with the municipal facility's SWPPP and in the MS4 Operator's SWMP Plan.

Permit Number:

N Y R 2 0 A

Facility Name:

Contact First Name:

Contact Last Name:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Storm Event Date:

Storm Duration (in hours):

Rainfall Measurement from Storm Event (in inches):

Date of Last Measurable Storm Event:

Duration Between Storm Event Sampled and End of Previous Measurable Storm (in hours):

Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Facility Operator First Name (please print or type)

/ /

Date

Facility Operator Last Name (please print or type)

Signature



If yes, describe

5. Is there something floating on the surface of the sample? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe

6. Is there something suspended in the water column of the sample? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe

7. Is there something settled on the bottom of the sample?..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe

8. Is there foam or material forming on the top of the sample surface?..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe

Detail any concerns, corrective actions taken and any other indicators of pollution present in the sample:

Works Cited

Center for Watershed Protection, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assistance, October 2004 (CWP 2004)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Maintenance Guidance: Stormwater Management Practices, March 31, 2017 (NYS DEC Maintenance Guidance 2017)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Model Local Law to Prohibit Illicit Discharges, Activities and Connections to Separate Storm Sewer Systems, April 2006 (NYS DEC Model IDDE Local Law 2006)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Sample Local Law for Stormwater Management and Erosion & Sediment Control, March 2006 (NYS DEC Sample SM and E&SC Local Law 2006)

New York State, Standards and Specifications for Erosion & Sediment Control, November 2016 (NYS E&SC 2016)

New York State, Stormwater Management Design Manual, January 2015 (NYS SWMDM 2015)

SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, GP-0-23-001 (MSGP)

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater from Construction Activities, GP-0-20-001 (CGP)

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems, GP-0-24-001 (MS4 GP)

United States Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures, 2013 (USDOT 2013)

Appendix I

NYSDEC SPDES General Permit –
Construction Activity (GP-0-25-001)



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION (NYSDEC)

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES

From

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Permit No. GP-0-25-001

Construction General Permit (CGP)

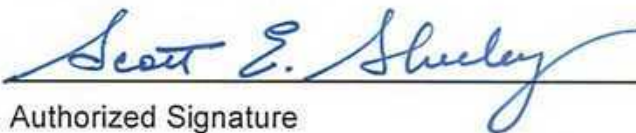
Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70
of the Environmental Conservation Law

Effective Date: January 29, 2025

Expiration Date: January 28, 2030

Scott E. Sheeley

Chief Permit Administrator



Authorized Signature

JAN. 29, 2025

Date

Address: NYSDEC
Division of Environmental Permits
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, N.Y. 12233-1750

PREFACE

Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x), (15)(i), and (15)(ii), *stormwater discharges* from certain *construction activities* are unlawful unless they are authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or by a state permit program. New York State administers the approved State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) program with permits issued in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 17, Titles 7 and 8, and Article 70, as well as 6 NYCRR Parts 621 and 750.

Construction activities constitute construction of a *point source* and, therefore, pursuant to ECL sections 17-0505, 17-0701, and 17-0803, the *owner or operator* must have coverage under a SPDES permit prior to *commencement of construction activities*. The *owner or operator* cannot wait until there is an actual *discharge* from the *construction site* to obtain permit coverage.

***Note: The italicized words/phrases within this permit are defined in Appendix A.**

**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
SPDES CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (CGP) GP-0-25-001
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

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Part I. How to Obtain Coverage and General Requirements

To be covered under this permit, the *owner or operator* must meet all eligibility requirements in Part I.A. and follow the requirements for obtaining permit coverage in Part I.D., F., or G.

A. Eligibility Requirements

For a *common plan of development or sale*, the *phase(s)* that meet the eligibility requirements in Part I.A. may obtain coverage under this permit even if other *phase(s)* of the same *common plan of development or sale* do not meet the eligibility requirements and require an individual SPDES permit.

1. The *owner's or operator's construction activities* involve soil disturbances of:
 - a. one or more acres; or
 - b. less than one acre which are part of a *common plan of development or sale* that will ultimately disturb one or more acres; or
 - c. less than one acre where NYSDEC has determined that a SPDES permit is required for *stormwater discharges* based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a *water quality standard* or for significant contribution of pollutants to *surface waters of the State*.
 - i. 5,000 square feet or more, but less than one acre, and are in the New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River, Appendix C Figure 1; or
 - ii. 20,000 square feet or more, but less than one acre, within the municipal boundaries of the City of New York (NYC); or
 - iii. less than 20,000 square feet which are part of a *common plan of development or sale* that will ultimately disturb 20,000 square feet or more, but less than one acre, within the municipal boundaries of NYC; or
 - iv. that creates 5,000 square feet or more of *impervious area* within the municipal boundaries of NYC.

2. *Discharges from the owner's or operator's construction activities* are/were not:

- a. already covered by a different SPDES permit; or
- b. covered under a different SPDES permit that was denied, terminated, or revoked; or
- c. identified in an expired individual SPDES permit that was not renewed; or
- d. required to obtain an individual SPDES permit or another general SPDES permit in accordance with Part VII.K.

3. If *construction activities* may adversely affect a species that is endangered or threatened, the *owner or operator* must obtain a:

- a. permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 182 for the project; or
- b. letter issued by NYSDEC of non-jurisdiction pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 182 for the project.

4. If *construction activities* have the potential to affect an *historic property*, the *owner or operator* must obtain one of the following:

- a. documentation that the *construction activity* is not within an archeological buffer area indicated on the sensitivity map, and that the *construction activity* is not located on or immediately adjacent to a property listed or determined to be eligible for listing on the National or State Registers of Historic Places, and that there is no new permanent building on the *construction site* within the following distances from a building, structure, or object that is more than 50 years old, or if there is such a new permanent building on the *construction site* within those parameters that NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), a Historic Preservation Commission of a Certified Local Government, or a qualified preservation professional has determined that the building, structure, or object more than 50 years old is not historically/archeologically significant:
 - i. 1-5 acres of disturbance - 20 feet; or
 - ii. 5-20 acres of disturbance - 50 feet; or

- iii. 20+ acres of disturbance - 100 feet.
- b. NYSDEC consultation form sent to OPRHP,¹ and copied to NYSDEC's Agency Historic Preservation Officer (APO), and
 - i. the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) with a negative declaration or the Findings Statement, with documentation of OPRHP's agreement with the resolution; or
 - ii. documentation from OPRHP that the *construction activity* will result in No Impact; or
 - iii. documentation from OPRHP providing a determination of No Adverse Impact; or
 - iv. a Letter of Resolution signed by the *owner or operator*, OPRHP and the DEC APO which allows for this *construction activity* to be eligible for coverage under the general permit in terms of the State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA).
- c. documentation of satisfactory compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for a coterminous project area:
 - i. No Affect; or
 - ii. No Adverse Affect; or
 - iii. Executed Memorandum of Agreement.
- d. documentation that SHPA Section 14.09 has been completed by NYSDEC or another state agency.
- 5. If *construction activities* are subject to SEQR, the *owner or operator* must obtain documentation that SEQR has been satisfied.
- 6. If *construction activities* are not subject to SEQR, but subject to the equivalent environmental review from another New York State or federal agency, the

¹ The consultation form can be submitted, along with other project information, through OPRHP's Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) portal. If submitted through CRIS, paper copies of the consultation form need not be mailed.

Part I.A.6.

owner or operator must obtain documentation that project review, pursuant to a process equivalent to SEQR from another New York State or federal agency, has been satisfied.

7. If *construction activities* require Uniform Procedures Act (UPA) Permits (see 6 NYCRR Part 621) from NYSDEC, or the equivalent from another New York State or federal agency, the *owner or operator* must:

- a. obtain all such necessary permits; or
- b. receive notification from NYSDEC pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(4) excepting Part I.A.7.a.

8. *Construction activities* are not eligible if they meet the following criteria in Part I.A.8.a. or b.:

- a. For linear transportation and linear utility project types, the *construction activities*:
 - i. are within the watershed of *surface waters of the State* classified as AA or AA-S identified utilizing the Stormwater Interactive Map on NYSDEC's website; and
 - ii. are undertaken on land with no existing *impervious cover*; and
 - iii. disturb two or more acres of *steep slope*.
- b. For all other project types, the *construction activities*:
 - i. are within the watershed of *surface waters of the State* classified as AA or AA-S identified utilizing the Stormwater Interactive Map on NYSDEC's website; and
 - ii. are undertaken on land with no existing *impervious cover*; and
 - iii. disturb one or more acres of *steep slope*.

B. Types of *Discharges* Authorized

1. The following *stormwater discharges* are authorized under this permit:
 - a. *Stormwater discharges*, including *stormwater* runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, associated with *construction activity*, are authorized under this permit provided that appropriate *stormwater* controls are designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with Part II. and Part III.
 - b. *Stormwater discharges* from construction support activities at the *construction site* (including concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, and borrow areas) if the following requirements are met:
 - i. The support activity is directly related to the *construction site* required to have permit coverage for *stormwater discharges*; and
 - ii. The support activity is not a commercial operation, nor does it serve multiple unrelated *construction sites*; and
 - iii. The support activity does not continue to operate beyond the completion of the *construction activity* at the site it supports; and
 - iv. *Stormwater* controls are implemented in accordance with Part II. and Part III. for *discharges* from the support activity areas.
2. The following non-*stormwater discharges* associated with *construction activity* are authorized under this permit:
 - a. Non-*stormwater discharges* listed in 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(29)(vi), with the following exception: “*Discharges* from firefighting activities are authorized only when the firefighting activities are emergencies/unplanned”; and
 - b. Non-*stormwater discharges* of waters to which other components have not been added that are used in accordance with the *SWPPP* to control dust or irrigate vegetation in stabilized areas; and
 - c. Uncontaminated *discharges* from *dewatering* operations

3. Authorized *discharges of stormwater* or authorized *discharges* of non-*stormwater*, commingled with a *discharge* authorized by a different SPDES permit and/or a *discharge* that does not require SPDES permit authorization, are also authorized under this permit.

C. Prohibited *Discharges*

1. Non-*stormwater discharges* prohibited under this permit include but are not limited to:
 - a. Wastewater from washout of concrete; and
 - b. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials; and
 - c. Fuels, oils, or other *pollutants* used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and
 - d. Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing or external building washdown; and
 - e. Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

D. Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) Submittal

To receive authorization in accordance with Part I.D.3.b., the *owner or operator* must submit a complete eNOI in accordance with the requirements in Part I.D. The eNOI contains questions to: ensure eligibility requirements in Part I.A. have been met; obtain *owner or operator* contact information; obtain the total area to be disturbed and the existing/future *impervious areas* (rounded to the nearest tenth of an acre); confirm *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* jurisdiction over construction projects; satisfy the EPA eRule requirements; confirm that the Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations in Part II. have been met; demonstrate consideration of the future risks due to climate change in accordance with Part III.A.2.; and confirm that the other *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)* requirements in Part III. have been met.

1. An eNOI may be submitted for:
 - a. *construction activities* that are not part of a *common plan of development or sale*; or

- b. an entire *common plan of development or sale*; or
 - c. separate *phase(s)* of a *common plan of development or sale* if the following requirements are met:
 - i. the *common plan of development or sale* meets the eligibility requirements of Part I.A.5. or 6.; and
 - ii. the *phase(s)* meet(s) all other eligibility requirements of Part I.A.; and
 - iii. Part III.C. Required *SWPPP* Components by Project Type is based on the *common plan of development or sale*, not the *phase(s)*; or
 - d. *tree clearing* that is associated with, or will support, a *renewable energy* generation, transmission, or storage project that meets Part I.A.5. and 6., if the *tree clearing*:
 - i. meets all other eligibility requirements of Part I.A.; and
 - ii. will occur in NYSDEC's Regions 3-9; and
 - iii. is not within ¼ mile of a bat hibernaculum protected pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 182; and
 - iv. will occur between November 1st and March 31st.
2. As prerequisites for submitting an eNOI, the *owner or operator* must:
- a. prepare a *SWPPP* for Part I.D.1.a., b., c., or d. in accordance with Part III.; and
 - b. based on the following criteria, upload the following signature forms signed in accordance with Part VII.J. to the eNOI prior to submission:
 - i. for all eNOIs:
 - 1. the *SWPPP* Preparer Certification Form, Appendix F, signed by the *SWPPP* preparer; and

2. the Owner/Operator Certification Form, Appendix J, signed by the *owner or operator*; and
- ii. if an eNOI includes *construction activities* within the municipal boundary(ies) of *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* that will *discharge* to the *MS4(s)*:
 1. determine if the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* have review authority. A *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* does not have review authority where:
 - a. the *owner or operator* of the *construction activities* in Part I.D.2.b.ii. is the same entity as the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* identified in Part I.D.2.b.ii.; or
 - b. there is a statute exempting the *owner or operator* from zoning review by the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*; or
 - c. there is no such statute per Part I.D.2.b.ii.1.b., the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* concludes, after public hearing, that it does not have zoning review authority in accordance with Legal Memorandum LU14 Updated January 2020 “Governmental Immunity from Zoning and Other Legislation”; and
 2. if the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* have review authority, submit the *SWPPP* to the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* for review and have:
 - a. if outside the municipal boundaries of NYC: the *MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form*, Appendix G, signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official from the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*, or by a duly authorized representative of that person in accordance with Part VII.J.2.; or

- b. if within the municipal boundaries of NYC: The City of New York Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) SWPPP Acceptance/Approval Form, Appendix H, signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official from the Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator, or by a duly authorized representative of that person in accordance with Part VII.J.2.; and
 - 3. if the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* does not have review authority, have the MS4 No Jurisdiction Form, Appendix I, signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official from the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*, or by a duly authorized representative of that person in accordance with Part VII.J.2.
3. Submitting an eNOI:
- a. The *owner or operator* must submit a complete Notice of Intent electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.²
 - b. The *owner or operator* is authorized to *commence construction activity* as of the authorization date indicated in the Letter of Authorization (LOA), which is sent by NYSDEC after a complete eNOI is submitted.
 - i. If an eNOI is received for a *SWPPP* that deviates from one of the technical standards but demonstrates *equivalence* in accordance with Part III.B.1.a.ii. or Part III.B.2.b.ii., if the *SWPPP* includes *construction activities* that are not within the municipal boundary(ies) of *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)*, and/or if the *SWPPP* includes *construction activities* within the municipal boundary(ies) of *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* that do not have review authority in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1., the authorization date indicated in the LOA will be 60 business days after the eNOI submission date.

² Unless NYSDEC grants a waiver in accordance with 40 CFR 127.15(c) or (d). All waiver requests must be submitted to Stormwater_info@dec.ny.gov or NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, 4th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-3505.

- c. If *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* have review authority in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.2., the *owner or operator* must, within five business days of receipt of the LOA, send an electronic copy of the LOA to the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* with review authority.

E. General Requirements for Owners or Operators with Permit Coverage

1. As of the date the LOA is received, the *owner or operator* must make the eNOI, *SWPPP*, and LOA available for review and copying in accordance with the requirements in Part VII.H. When applicable, as of the date an updated LOA is received, the *owner or operator* must make the updated LOA available for review and copying in accordance with the requirements in Part VII.H.
2. The *owner or operator* must ensure compliance with all requirements of this permit and that the provisions of the *SWPPP*, including any changes made to the *SWPPP* in accordance with Part III.A.5., are properly implemented and maintained from the *commencement of construction activity* until:
 - a. all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization*; and
 - b. the owner's or operator's coverage under this permit is terminated in accordance with Part V.A.5.a.
3. As of the date of the *commencement of construction activities* until Part I.E.2.a. and b. have been met, the *owner or operator* must maintain at the *construction site*, a copy of:
 - a. all documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility with this permit; and
 - b. this permit; and
 - c. the *SWPPP*; and
 - d. the signed *SWPPP Preparer Certification Form*; and
 - e. the signed *MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form* or signed *NYCDEP SWPPP Acceptance/Approval Form* or signed *MS4 No Jurisdiction Form* (when applicable); and
 - f. the signed *Owner/Operator Certification Form*; and

- g. the eNOI; and
 - h. the LOA; and
 - i. the LOA transmittal to the Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator in accordance with Part I.D.3.c. (when applicable).
4. The *owner or operator* must maintain at the *construction site*, until Part I.E.2.a. and b. have been met, as of the date the documents become final or are received, a copy of the:
- a. responsible contractor's or subcontractor's certification statement(s) in accordance with Part III.A.7.; and
 - b. inspection reports in accordance with Part IV.C.4. and 6.; and
 - c. Request to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres and the Authorization Letter to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres in accordance with Part I.E.6. (when applicable); and
 - d. Request to Continue Coverage and the Letter of Continued Coverage (LOCC) in accordance with Part I.F.2. and 4. (when applicable); and
 - e. The updated LOA(s) in accordance with Part I.E.9. (when applicable).
5. The *owner or operator* must maintain the documents in Part I.E.3. and 4. in a secure location, such as a job trailer, on-site construction office, or mailbox with lock. The secure location must be accessible during normal business hours to an individual performing a compliance inspection. The documents must be paper documents unless electronic documents are accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be. If electronic documents are kept on site, the *owner or operator* must maintain functional equipment on site available to an inspector during normal hours of operation such that an inspector may view the electronic documents in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record and in a legally dependable format with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent.
6. The *owner or operator* must meet the following requirements prior to disturbing greater than five acres of soil at any one time:
- a. The *owner or operator* must submit a written Request to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres to:

Part I.E.6.a.i.

- i. NYSDEC's Regional Office Division of Water staff based on the project location, Appendix E, if a *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* does not have review authority in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1.; or
 - ii. the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*, if a *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* has review authority in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1.; or
 - iii. NYSDEC's Regional Office Division of Water staff based on the project location, Appendix E, and each involved *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*, if the project spans multiple municipalities with more than one *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* involved with review authority in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1.
- b. The written Request to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres must include:
- i. The SPDES permit identification number (Permit ID); and
 - ii. Full technical justification demonstrating why alternative methods of construction that would result in five acres of soil disturbance or less at any one time are not feasible; and
 - iii. The phasing plan for the project and sequencing plans for all *phases* from the *SWPPP* in accordance with Part III.B.1.d.; and
 - iv. Plans with locations and details of erosion and sediment control practices such that the heightened concern for erosion when disturbing greater than five acres at one time has been addressed; and
 - v. Acknowledgment that "the *owner or operator* will comply with the requirements in Part IV.C.2.b."; and
 - vi. Acknowledgment that "the *owner or operator* will comply with the requirements in Part II.B.1.b."
- c. The *owner or operator* must be in receipt of an Authorization Letter to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres, which will include when the

authorization begins and ends and indicate a maximum area (acres) of soil disturbance allowed at any one time, from:

- i. NYSDEC, if Part I.E.6.a.i. or iii. apply; or
 - ii. the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*, if Part I.E.6.a.ii. applies.
7. Upon a finding of significant non-compliance with the practices described in the *SWPPP* or violation of this permit, NYSDEC may order an immediate stop to all *construction activity* at the site until the non-compliance is remedied. The stop work order must be in writing, describe the non-compliance in detail, and be sent to the *owner or operator*.
8. If any human remains or archaeological remains are encountered during excavation, the *owner or operator* must immediately cease, or cause to cease, all *construction activity* in the area of the remains and notify the appropriate Regional Water Engineer (RWE).³ *Construction activity* shall not resume until written permission to do so has been received from the RWE.
9. To be authorized to implement modifications to the information previously submitted in the eNOI, the *owner or operator* must:
 - a. notify NYSDEC via email at Stormwater_info@dec.ny.gov requesting access to update the eNOI; and
 - b. update the eNOI to reflect the modifications and resubmit the eNOI in accordance with Part I.D.; and
 - c. receive an updated LOA.
10. The eNOI, *SWPPP*, LOA, updated LOAs (when applicable), and inspection reports required by this permit are public documents that the *owner or operator* must make available for review and copying by any person within five business days of the *owner or operator* receiving a written request by any such person to review these documents. Copying of documents will be done at the requester's expense.

³ The Regional Water Manager where a DEC Region does not have a RWE.

F. Permit Coverage for *Discharges* Authorized Under GP-0-20-001

When applicable:

1. Upon the effective date of this permit, an *owner or operator* of a *construction activity*, with coverage under GP-0-20-001, will have interim coverage under GP-0-25-001 for 45 calendar days starting on the effective date of GP-0-25-001 so long as the *owner or operator* maintains compliance with all applicable requirements of this permit.
2. Within 30 calendar days of the effective date of this permit, the *owner or operator*, with coverage under GP-0-20-001, must submit a complete Request to Continue Coverage electronically using a NYSDEC approved form,⁴ which contains the information identified in Part I.F.3. below, if:
 - a. the *owner or operator* continues to implement the SMP component in conformance with the technical standards in place at the time of initial project authorization; and
 - b. the *owner or operator* will comply with all non-design requirements of GP-0-25-001.
3. The Request to Continue Coverage form contains questions to: ensure eligibility requirements in Part I.A. have been met; verify *owner or operator* contact information; verify the permit identification number; verify the original eNOI submission ID, if applicable; verify Part I.F.2.a. and b.; verify the version of the Design Manual that the technical/design components conform to; and receive an updated Owner/Operator Certification Form, Appendix I.
4. The *owner or operator* has obtained continued coverage under GP-0-25-001 as of the date indicated in the LOCC, which is sent by NYSDEC after a complete Request to Continue Coverage form is submitted.
5. If the owner or operator does not submit the Request to Continue Coverage form in accordance with Part I.F.2. and 3., coverage under this permit is automatically terminated after interim coverage expires.

⁴ Unless NYSDEC grants a waiver in accordance with 40 CFR 127.15(c) or (d). All waiver requests must be submitted to Stormwater_info@dec.ny.gov or NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, 4th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-3505.

G. Change of *Owner or Operator*

When applicable:

1. When property ownership changes, or when there is a change in operational control over the construction plans and specifications, the following process applies:
 - a. The new *owner or operator* must meet the applicable prerequisites for submitting an eNOI in accordance with Part I.D.2.; and
 - b. The new *owner or operator* must submit an eNOI in accordance with Part I.D.3.; and
 - c. Permit coverage for the new *owner or operator* will be effective upon receipt of the LOA in accordance with Part I.D.3.b.; and
 - d. The new *owner or operator*, upon receipt of their LOA, must provide their Permit ID to the original *owner or operator*; and
 - e. If the original *owner or operator* will no longer be the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity* identified in the original *owner's or operator's* eNOI, the original *owner or operator*, upon receipt of the new *owner's or operator's* Permit ID in accordance with Part I.G.1.d., must submit to NYSDEC a completed eNOT in accordance with Part V. that includes the name and Permit ID of the new *owner or operator*; or
 - f. If the original *owner or operator* maintains ownership of a portion of the *construction activity*, the original *owner or operator* must maintain their coverage under the permit by modifying their eNOI; modifications to the eNOI must include:
 - i. the revised area of disturbance and/or *impervious area(s)*; and
 - ii. the revised SMP information, if applicable; and
 - iii. a narrative description of what has changed; and
 - iv. the new *owner's or operator's* Permit ID for the portion of the project removed from the eNOI.

Owners or operators must follow Part I.E.9. to modify the eNOI.

Part II. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

A. Maintaining Water Quality

NYSDEC expects that compliance with the requirements of this permit will control *discharges* necessary to meet applicable *water quality standards*. It shall be a violation of the *ECL* for any *discharge* to either cause or contribute to a violation of the following *water quality standards* as contained in Parts 700 through 705 of Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York:

1. There must be no increase in turbidity that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions; and
2. There must be no increase in suspended, colloidal or settleable solids that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages; and
3. There must be no residue from oil and floating substances, nor visible oil film, nor globules of grease.

If there is evidence indicating that the *stormwater discharges* authorized by this permit are causing, have the reasonable potential to cause, or are contributing to a violation of the *water quality standard*, the *owner or operator* must take appropriate corrective action in accordance with Part IV.C.5. of this permit and document in accordance with Part IV.C.4. of this permit. To address the *water quality standard* violation the *owner or operator* must include and implement appropriate controls in the *SWPPP* to correct the problem or obtain an individual SPDES permit.

If, despite compliance with the requirements of this permit, it is demonstrated that the *stormwater discharges* authorized by this permit are causing or contributing to a violation of *water quality standards*, or if NYSDEC determines that a modification of this permit is necessary to prevent a violation of *water quality standards*, the authorized *discharges* will no longer be eligible for coverage under this permit, and the *owner or operator* must obtain an individual SPDES permit prior to further *discharges* from the *construction site*.

B. Effluent Limitations Applicable to *Discharges* from *Construction Activities*

Discharges authorized by this permit must achieve, at a minimum, the effluent limitations in Part II.B.1.a., b., c., d., and e. These limitations represent the

degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable technology currently available.

1. Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements - The *owner or operator* must select, design, install, implement, and maintain control measures to *minimize* the *discharge of pollutants* and prevent a violation of the *water quality standards*. The selection, design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of these control measures must meet the non-numeric effluent limitations in Part II.B.1.a., b., c., d., and e. and be in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (BB), dated November 2016, using sound engineering judgment. Where control measures are not designed in conformance with the design criteria included in the technical standard, the *owner or operator* must include in *SWPPP* the reason(s) for the deviation, or alternative design, and provide information in the *SWPPP* demonstrating that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

- a. **Erosion and Sediment Controls.** At a minimum, erosion and sediment controls must be selected, designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to:
 - i. *Minimize* soil erosion through application of runoff control and soil stabilization control measure to *minimize pollutant discharges*; and
 - ii. Control *stormwater discharges*, including both peak flow rates and total *stormwater* volume, to *minimize* channel and *streambank* erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of the *discharge* points; and
 - iii. *Minimize* the amount of soil exposed during *construction activity*; and
 - iv. *Minimize* the disturbance of *steep slope*; and
 - v. *Minimize* sediment *discharges* from the site; and
 - vi. Provide and maintain *natural buffers* around surface waters, direct *stormwater* to vegetated areas and maximize *stormwater* infiltration to reduce *pollutant discharges*, unless *infeasible*; and
 - vii. *Minimize* soil compaction. *Minimizing* soil compaction is not required

where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that it be compacted; and

- viii. Unless *infeasible*, preserve a sufficient amount of topsoil to complete soil restoration and establish a uniform, dense vegetative cover; and
 - ix. *Minimize* dust. On areas of exposed soil, *minimize* dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques to control the generation of *pollutants* that could be discharged from the site.
- b. **Soil Stabilization.** In areas where soil disturbance activity has ceased, whether permanently or *temporarily ceased*, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within 14 calendar days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. For *construction sites* that *directly discharge* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D, or are located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C, or are authorized to disturb greater than five acres in accordance with Part I.E.5.a.viii., the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven calendar days from the date the soil disturbance activity ceased.
- c. **Dewatering.** *Discharges* from *dewatering* activities, including *discharges* from *dewatering* of trenches and excavations, must be managed by appropriate control measures.
- d. **Pollution Prevention Measures.** Select, design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to *minimize* the *discharge of pollutants* and prevent a violation of the *water quality standards*. At a minimum, such measures must be selected, designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to:
- i. *Minimize* the *discharge of pollutants* from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Soaps, detergents and solvents cannot be used; and
 - ii. *Minimize* the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, hazardous and toxic waste, and other materials present on the site to precipitation

and to *stormwater*. *Minimization* of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to *stormwater* will not result in a *discharge* of *pollutants*, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of *stormwater* contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use); and

- iii. Prevent the *discharge* of *pollutants* from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.

- e. **Surface Outlets.** When discharging from basins and impoundments, the surface outlets must be designed, constructed, and maintained in such a manner that sediment does not leave the basin or impoundment and that erosion at or below the outlet does not occur.

C. Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice (SMP) Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that requires post-construction SMPs, in accordance with Part III.C., must select, design, install, implement, and maintain the SMPs to meet the *performance criteria* in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, dated July 31, 2024 (DM), using sound engineering judgment. Where SMPs are not designed in conformance with the *performance criteria* in the DM, the *owner or operator* must include in the *SWPPP* the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.
2. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity*, that requires SMPs in accordance with Part III.C., must design the practices to meet the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part II.C.2.a., b., c., or d.

a. Sizing Criteria for *New Development*

- i. Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv) and Water Quality Volume (WQv):
 1. Reduce the total WQv by application of RR techniques and standard SMPs with RRv capacity. The total WQv must be calculated in accordance with the criteria in Section 4.2 of the DM; or

2. Minimum RRV and Treatment of Remaining Total WQv: *Construction activities* that cannot meet the requirements in Part II.C.2.a.i.1. due to *site limitations* must direct runoff from all newly constructed *impervious areas* to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRV capacity unless *infeasible*. The specific *site limitations* that prevent the reduction of 100% of the WQv must be documented in the *SWPPP*. For each *impervious area* that is not directed to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRV capacity, the *SWPPP* must include documentation which demonstrates that all options were considered and for each option explains why it is considered *infeasible*.

In no case shall the runoff reduction achieved from the newly constructed *impervious areas* be less than the Minimum RRV as calculated using the criteria in Section 4.4 of the DM. The remaining portion of the total WQv that cannot be reduced must be treated by application of standard SMPs.

- ii. Channel Protection Volume (CPv): Provide 24 hour extended detention of the post-developed 1-year, 24-hour storm event, remaining after runoff reduction. Where a CPv control orifice is provided, the minimum orifice size must be 3 inches, with acceptable external trash rack or orifice protection. The CPv requirement does not apply when:
 1. Reduction of the entire CPv is achieved by application of runoff reduction techniques or infiltration systems; or
 2. The 1-year post-development peak *discharge* is less than or equal to 2.0 cfs without detention or velocity controls; or
 3. The site *directly discharges* into a fifth order or larger water body (stream, river, or lake), or tidal waters, where the increase in smaller flows will not impact the stream bank or channel integrity. However, the point of *discharge* must be adequately protected against scour and erosion by the increased peak *discharge*.

- iii. **Overbank Flood Control Criteria (Qp):** Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 10-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qp) to predevelopment rates. The Qp requirement does not apply when:
 - 1. the site *directly discharges* to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or
 - 2. A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.
- iv. **Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf):** Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 100-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qf) to predevelopment rates. The Qf requirement does not apply when:
 - 1. the site *directly discharges* to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or
 - 2. A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

b. Sizing Criteria for New Development in Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Watersheds

- i. Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv) and Water Quality Volume (WQv):
 - 1. Reduce the WQv by application of RR techniques and standard SMPs with RRv capacity. The total WQv is the runoff volume from the 1-year, 24-hour design storm over the post-developed watershed and must be calculated in accordance with the criteria in Section 4.3 of the DM; or
 - 2. Minimum RRv and Treatment of Remaining Total WQv: *Construction activities* that cannot meet the criteria in Part II.C.2.b.i.1. due to *site limitations* must direct runoff from all newly constructed *impervious areas* to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity unless *infeasible*. The specific *site limitations* that prevent the reduction of 100% of the WQv must be documented in the *SWPPP*. For each *impervious area* that is not directed to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity, the *SWPPP* must include

documentation which demonstrates that all options were considered and for each option explains why it is considered *infeasible*.

In no case shall the runoff reduction achieved from the newly constructed *impervious areas* be less than the Minimum RRv as calculated using the criteria in Section 4.5 of the DM. The remaining portion of the total WQv that cannot be reduced must be treated by application of standard SMPs.

- ii. Channel Protection Volume (CPv): Provide 24 hour extended detention of the post-developed 1-year, 24-hour storm event, remaining after runoff reduction. Where a CPv control orifice is provided, the minimum orifice size must be 3 inches, with acceptable external trash rack or orifice protection. The CPv requirement does not apply when:
 - 1. Reduction of the entire CPv is achieved by application of runoff reduction techniques or infiltration systems; or
 - 2. The 1-year post-development peak *discharge* is less than or equal to 2.0 cfs; or
 - 3. The site *directly discharges* to tidal waters, or a fifth order or larger water body (stream, river, or lake) where the increase in smaller flows will not impact the stream bank or channel integrity. However, the point of *discharge* must be adequately protected against scour and erosion by the increased peak *discharge*.
- iii. *Overbank* Flood Control Criteria (Qp): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 10-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qp) to predevelopment rates. The Qp requirement does not apply when:
 - 1. the site *directly discharges* to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams; or
 - 2. A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

- iv. Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 100-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qf) to predevelopment rates. The Qf requirement does not apply when:
 - 1. the site *directly discharges* to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams; or
 - 2. A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

c. Sizing Criteria for Redevelopment Activity

- i. Water Quality Volume (WQv): The WQv treatment objective for *redevelopment activity* must be addressed by one of the following options, as outlined in Section 9.2.1. *Redevelopment activities* located in an Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Watershed (see Part III.B.3. and Appendix C) must calculate the WQv in accordance with Section 4.3 of the DM. All other *redevelopment activities* must calculate the WQv in accordance with Section 4.2 of the DM.
 - 1. Reduce the existing *impervious cover* by a minimum of 25% of the total disturbed, *impervious area*. The Soil Restoration criteria in Section 5.1.6 of the DM must be applied to all newly created pervious areas; or
 - 2. Capture and treat 100% of the required WQv, for a minimum of 25% of the disturbed redevelopment *impervious area*, by implementation of standard SMPs or reduced by application of runoff reduction techniques; or
 - 3. Capture and treat 100% of the required WQv, for a minimum of 75% of the disturbed redevelopment *impervious area*, by implementation of a volume-based alternative SMP, as defined in Section 9.4 of the DM; or
 - 4. Capture and treat 100% of the required WQv, for a minimum of 75% of the disturbed redevelopment *impervious area*, by implementation of a flow-through alternative SMP sized to treat the peak rate of runoff from the WQv design storm; or

5. Application of a combination of 1 through 4 above that provide a weighted average of at least two of the above methods. Application of this method must be in accordance with the criteria in Section 9.2.1(A)(V) of the DM; or
 6. If there is an existing SMP located on the site that captures and treats runoff from the *impervious area* that is being disturbed, the WQv treatment option selected must, at a minimum, provide treatment equal to the treatment that was being provided by the existing practice(s) if that treatment is greater than the treatment required by options 1 through 5 above.
- ii. Channel Protection Volume (CPv) is not required if there is 0% change to hydrology that increases the *discharge* rate and volume from the project site.
 - iii. *Overbank* Flood Control (Qp) is not required if there is 0% change to hydrology that increases the *discharge* rate from the project site.
 - iv. Extreme Flood Control (Qf) is not required if there is 0% change to hydrology that increases the *discharge* rate from the project site.

d. *Sizing Criteria for Combination of Redevelopment Activity and New Development*

Construction projects, that include both *new development* and *redevelopment activity*, must use SMPs that meet the *sizing criteria* calculated as an aggregate of the *sizing criteria* in Part II.C.2.a. or b. for the *new development* portion of the project and Part II.C.2.c. for the *redevelopment activity* portion of the project.

Part III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

A. General SWPPP Requirements

1. A SWPPP must be prepared and implemented by the *owner or operator* of all *construction activity* covered by this permit. All authorized *discharges* must be identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP must document the selection, design, installation, implementation and maintenance of the control measures and

- practices that will be used to meet the effluent limitations in Part II.B. and, where applicable, the SMP requirements in Part II.C.
2. The *SWPPP* must demonstrate consideration in narrative format of the future physical risks due to climate change pursuant to the Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRA), 6 NYCRR Part 490, and associated guidance.
 - a. The owner or operator must consider:
 - i. the following physical risks due to climate change:
 - (i) increasing temperature; and
 - (ii) increasing precipitation; and
 - (iii) increasing variability in precipitation, including chance of drought; and
 - (iv) increasing frequency and severity of flooding; and
 - (v) rising sea level; and
 - (vi) increasing storm surge; and
 - (vii) shifting ecology.
 - ii. for each of the following:
 - (i) overall site planning; and
 - (ii) location, elevation, and sizing of:
 - a. control measures and practices; and
 - b. conveyance system(s); and
 - c. detention system(s).
 3. The *SWPPP* must describe the erosion and sediment control practices and where required, SMPs that will be used and/or constructed to reduce the *pollutants* in *stormwater discharges* and to assure compliance with the

requirements of this permit. In addition, the *SWPPP* must identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of *stormwater discharges*.

4. All *SWPPPs*, that require the SMP component in accordance with Part III.B.2., must be prepared by a *qualified professional*.
5. The *owner or operator* must keep the *SWPPP* current so that, at all times, it accurately documents the erosion and sediment control practices that are being used or will be used during construction, and all SMPs that will be constructed on the site. At a minimum, the *owner or operator* must modify the *SWPPP*, including construction drawings:
 - a. whenever the current provisions prove to be ineffective in *minimizing pollutants* in *stormwater discharges* from the site; and
 - b. whenever there is a change in design, construction, or operation at the *construction site* that has or could have an effect on the *discharge of pollutants*; and
 - c. to address issues or deficiencies identified during an inspection by the *qualified inspector*, NYSDEC, or other regulatory authority; and
 - d. to document the final construction conditions in an as-built drawing.
6. NYSDEC may notify the *owner or operator* at any time that the *SWPPP* does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification must be in writing and identify the provisions of the *SWPPP* that require modification. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of such notification, or as otherwise indicated by NYSDEC, the *owner or operator* must make the required changes to the *SWPPP* and submit written notification to NYSDEC that the changes have been made. If the *owner or operator* does not respond to NYSDEC's comments in the specified time frame, NYSDEC may suspend the *owner's or operator's* coverage under this permit or require the *owner or operator* to obtain coverage under an individual SPDES permit in accordance with Part II.D.4.
7. Prior to the *commencement of construction activity*, the *owner or operator* must identify the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for installing, constructing, repairing, replacing, inspecting, and maintaining the erosion and sediment control practices included in the *SWPPP* and the

contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for constructing the SMPs included in the *SWPPP*. The *owner or operator* must have each of the contractors and subcontractors identify at least one person from their company to be *trained contractor* that will be responsible for implementation of the *SWPPP*. The *owner or operator* must ensure that at least one *trained contractor* is on site daily when soil disturbance activities are being performed.

The *owner or operator* must have each of the contractors and subcontractors identified above sign a copy of the following certification statement below before the *commencement of construction activities*:

"I hereby certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the requirements of the *SWPPP* and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the *qualified inspector* during a site inspection. I also understand that the *owner or operator* must comply with the requirements of the most current version of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP) for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities and that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards*. Furthermore, I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, that I do not believe to be true, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations"

In addition to providing the certification statement above, the certification page must also identify the specific elements of the *SWPPP* that each contractor and subcontractor will be responsible for and include the name and title of the person providing the signature; the name and title of the *trained contractor* responsible for *SWPPP* implementation; the name, address and telephone number of the contracting firm; the address (or other identifying description) of the site; and the date the certification statement is signed. The *owner or operator* must attach the certification statement(s) to the copy of the *SWPPP* that is maintained at the *construction site*. If new or additional contractors are hired to implement measures identified in the *SWPPP* after the *commencement of construction activities*, they must also sign the certification statement and provide the information listed above prior to performing *construction activities*.

B. Required *SWPPP* Contents

1. Erosion and sediment control component - The *owner or operator* must prepare a *SWPPP* that includes erosion and sediment control practices.
 - a. Erosion and sediment control practices must be designed:
 - i. in conformance with the BB; or
 - ii. *equivalent* to the BB if deviating from Part III.B.1.a.i.
 - b. If the erosion and sediment control practices are designed in conformance with Part III.B.1.a.ii., the *SWPPP* must include a demonstration of *equivalence* to the BB.
 - c. At a minimum, the erosion and sediment control component of the *SWPPP* must include the following:
 - i. Background information about the scope of the project, including the location, type and size of project; and
 - ii. A site map/construction drawing(s) with north arrows for the project, including a general location map. At a minimum, the site map must show the total site area; all improvements; areas of disturbance; areas that will not be disturbed; existing vegetation; on-site and adjacent off-site surface water(s); floodplain/floodway boundaries; wetlands and drainage patterns that could be affected by the *construction activity*; existing and final contours; locations of different soil types with boundaries; material, waste, borrow or equipment storage areas located on adjacent properties; and location(s) of the *stormwater discharge(s)* and receiving surface water(s); and
 - iii. A description of the soil(s) present at the site, including an identification of the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG); and
 - iv. A phasing plan for the project and sequencing plans for all *phases*, both of which must address clearing and grubbing, excavation and grading, utility and infrastructure installation, *final stabilization*,

and any other *construction activity* at the site that will result in soil disturbance.

1. The phasing plan must include:
 - a. a map delineating and labeling the limits of soil disturbance for all *phases* of a project; and
 - b. a table identifying the order and intended schedule of when each *phase* will begin and end its sequencing plan. The table must identify the total disturbed area for each *phase* at any one time and the total disturbed area for the overall project at any one time all on one timeline showing all overlapping quantities of disturbed area at any one time; and
2. A sequencing plan for a specific *phase* must include:
 - a. a table indicating the order and intended schedule of *construction activities* within a *phase*, and corresponding construction drawings with a description of the work to be performed; and
 - b. all permanent and *temporary stabilization* measures; and
- v. A description of the minimum erosion and sediment control practices to be installed or implemented for each *construction activity* that will result in soil disturbance. Include a schedule that identifies the timing of initial placement or implementation of each erosion and sediment control practice and the minimum time frames that each practice should remain in place or be implemented; and
- vi. A site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location(s), size(s), and length(s) of each erosion and sediment control practice; and
- vii. The dimensions, material specifications, installation details, and operation and maintenance requirements for all erosion and sediment control practices. Include the location and sizing of any

temporary sediment basins and structural practices that will be used to divert flows from exposed soils; and

- viii. A maintenance inspection schedule for the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) identified in Part III.A.7. to ensure continuous and effective operation of the erosion and sediment control practices. The maintenance inspection schedule must be in accordance with the requirements in the BB technical standard; and
 - ix. A description of the pollution prevention measures that will be used to control litter, construction chemicals and construction debris from becoming a *pollutant* source in the *stormwater discharges*; and
 - x. A description and location of any *stormwater discharges* associated with industrial activity other than construction at the site, including, but not limited to, *stormwater discharges* from asphalt plants and concrete plants located on the *construction site*; and
 - xi. Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the design criteria in the BB technical standard. Include the reason for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.
2. SMP component – The *owner or operator of construction activity* identified in Table 2 of Appendix B must prepare a *SWPPP* that includes SMPs.
- a. SMPs must be designed in conformance with the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part II.C.2.a., c., or d.; and
 - b. SMPs must be designed in conformance with the *performance criteria*:
 - i. in the DM; or
 - ii. *equivalent* to the DM if deviating from Part III.B.2.b.i.; or
 - iii. in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, dated January 2015 (2015 Design Manual), or *equivalent* to it, if the following criteria are met:

1. The eNOI is submitted in accordance with Part I.D. before January 29, 2027 for *construction activities* that are either:
 - a. subject to governmental review and approval:
 - i. where the *owner or operator* made any application to that governmental entity prior to the effective date of this permit; and
 - ii. such application included a *SWPPP* developed using the 2015 Design Manual or *equivalent* to it; or
 - b. not subject to governmental review and approval:
 - i. where a fiscal allocation for the *construction activities* has been developed and approved by a governmental entity; and
 - ii. the *SWPPP* was developed using the 2015 Design Manual or *equivalent* to it; and
 - c. If SMPs are designed in conformance with Part III.B.2.b.ii., the *SWPPP* must include the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and a demonstration of *equivalence* to the DM; and
 - d. If SMPs are designed in conformance with Part III.B.2.b.iii., the *SWPPP* must include supporting information or documentation demonstrating that Part III.B.2.b.iii.1.a. or b. apply; and
 - e. The SMP component of the *SWPPP* must include the following:
 - i. Identification of all SMPs to be constructed as part of the project, including which option the SMP designs conform to, either Part III.B.2.b.i., ii., or iii. Include the dimensions, material specifications and installation details for each SMP; and
 - ii. A site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location and size of each SMP; and

- iii. A Stormwater Modeling and Analysis Report that includes:
 - (i) Map(s) showing pre-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, and design points; and
 - (ii) Map(s) showing post-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, design points and SMPs; and
 - (iii) Results of *stormwater* modeling (i.e. hydrology and hydraulic analysis) for the required storm events. Include supporting calculations (model runs), methodology, and a summary table that compares pre- and post-development runoff rates and volumes for the different storm events; and
 - (iv) Summary table, with supporting calculations, which demonstrates that each SMP has been designed in conformance with the *sizing criteria* included in the DM; and
 - (v) Identification of any *sizing criteria* that is not required based on the requirements included in Part II.C.; and
 - (vi) Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the *performance criteria* in the DM. Include the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the DM.
- iv. Soil testing results and locations (test pits, borings); and
- v. Infiltration test results, when required in accordance with Part III.B.2.a.; and
- vi. An operations and maintenance plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each SMP. The plan must identify the entity

that will be responsible for the long-term operation and maintenance of each practice; and

3. Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards - The *owner or operator* of *construction activity* identified in Table 2 of Appendix B that is located in a watershed identified in Appendix C must prepare a *SWPPP* that includes SMPs designed in conformance with the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part II.C.2.b., c., or d. and the *performance criteria* Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the DM. At a minimum, the SMP component of the *SWPPP* must meet the requirements of Part III.B.2.

C. Required *SWPPP* Components by Project Type

Owners or operators of *construction activities*, identified in Table 1 of Appendix B, are required to prepare a *SWPPP* that only includes erosion and sediment control practices designed in accordance with Part III.B.1. *Owners or operators* of the *construction activities*, identified in Table 2 of Appendix B, must prepare a *SWPPP* that also includes SMPs designed in accordance with Part III.B.2 or 3.

For the entire area of disturbance, including the entire *common plan of development or sale* if applicable, the owner or operator must evaluate every bullet from Appendix B Table 1 and Table 2 separately. If bullets from both Table 1 and Table 2 apply, the *SWPPP* must include erosion and sediment control practices for all *construction activities* but SMPs for only those portions of the *construction activities* that fall under Table 2 bullet(s).

Part IV. Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

A. General Construction Site Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* must ensure that all erosion and sediment control practices (including pollution prevention measures), and all SMPs identified in the *SWPPP*, are inspected and maintained in accordance with Part IV.B. and C.

B. Contractor Maintenance Inspection Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* of each *construction activity*, identified in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B, must have a *trained contractor* inspect the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures being

implemented within the active work area daily to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times. If deficiencies are identified, the contractor must:

- a. if the corrective action does not require engineering design:
 - i. begin implementing corrective actions within one business day; and
 - ii. complete the corrective actions within five business days; or
 - b. if the corrective action requires engineering design:
 - i. begin the engineering design process within five business days; and
 - ii. complete the corrective action in a reasonable time frame but no later than within 60 calendar days.
2. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and *temporary stabilization* measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *trained contractor* can stop conducting the maintenance inspections in accordance with Part IV.B.1. The *trained contractor* must begin conducting the maintenance inspections in accordance with Part IV.B.1. as soon as soil disturbance activities resume.
 3. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the *trained contractor* can stop conducting the maintenance inspections in accordance with Part IV.B.1. if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* and all SMPs required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the *SWPPP* and are operational.

C. Qualified Inspector Inspection Requirements

1. With the exception of the following *construction activities* identified in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B, a *qualified inspector* must conduct site inspections for all other *construction activities* identified in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B:
 - a. the construction of a single-family residential subdivision with 25% or less *impervious cover* at total site build-out that involves a soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres of land but less than or equal to five (5) acres and is

not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D; and

- b. the construction of a single-family home that involves soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres but less than or equal to five (5) acres and is not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D; and
 - c. construction on *agricultural property* that involves soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres but less than five (5) acres; and
 - d. *construction activities* located in the New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River, see Appendix C Figure 1, that involve soil disturbances of 5,000 square feet or more, but less than one acre.
2. The *qualified inspector* must conduct site inspections in accordance with the following timetable:
- a. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the *qualified inspector* must conduct a site inspection at least once every seven (7) calendar days; or
 - b. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities are on-going and the *owner or operator* has received authorization in accordance with Part I.E.6. to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time, the *qualified inspector* must conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. The two (2) inspections must be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days; or
 - c. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and *temporary stabilization* measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *qualified inspector* must conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days. The *owner or operator* must notify the DOW Water (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office (see contact information in Appendix E) or, in areas under the jurisdiction of a *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*, the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* (provided the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* is not the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity*) by hard copy or email prior to reducing the inspections to this frequency and again by hard copy or email prior to re-commencing construction; or

- d. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the requirement to have the *qualified inspector* conduct inspections ceases if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* and all SMPs required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the *SWPPP* and are operational. The *owner or operator* must notify the DOW Water (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office (see contact information in Appendix E) or, in areas subject to the review authority of *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1., the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* (provided the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* are not the *owners or operators* of the *construction activity*) in writing prior to the shutdown and again in writing prior to resuming *construction activity*. If soil disturbance activities are not resumed within 2 years from the date of shutdown, the *owner or operator* must terminate coverage by meeting the requirements of Part V; or
 - e. For *construction sites* involving soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres that *directly discharge* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D or is located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C, the *qualified inspector* must conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. The two (2) inspections must be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.
3. At a minimum, the *qualified inspector* must inspect:
- a. all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures to ensure integrity and effectiveness; and
 - b. all SMPs under construction to ensure that they are constructed in conformance with the *SWPPP*; and
 - c. all areas of disturbance that have not achieved *final stabilization*; and
 - d. all points of *discharge to surface waters of the State* located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the *construction site*; and
 - e. all points of *discharge* from the *construction site*.

4. The *qualified inspector* must prepare an inspection report subsequent to each and every inspection. At a minimum, the inspection report must include and/or address all of the following, for all *construction activities* except those listed in Part IV.C.1.:
 - a. Permit identification number; and
 - b. Date and time of inspection; and
 - c. Name and title of person(s) performing inspection; and
 - d. A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection, including the temperature at the time of the inspection; and
 - e. A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of *discharge* from the *construction site*. This must include identification of any *discharges* of sediment from the *construction site*. Include *discharges* from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow; and
 - f. A description of the condition of all *surface waters of the State* located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the *construction site* which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This must include identification of any *discharges* of sediment to the *surface waters of the State*; and
 - g. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that need repair or maintenance; and
 - h. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced; and
 - i. Description and sketch (map) of areas with active soil disturbance activity, areas that have been disturbed but are inactive at the time of the inspection, and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection; and
 - j. Estimates, in square feet or acres, of the following areas:

- i. Total area with active soil disturbance (not requiring either *temporary stabilization* or *final stabilization*); and
 - ii. Total area with inactive soil disturbance (requiring either *temporary stabilization* or *final stabilization*); and
 - iii. Total area that has achieved *temporary stabilization*; and
 - iv. Total area that has achieved *final stabilization*; and
- k. Current stage of construction of all SMPs and identification of all *construction activity* on site that is not in conformance with the *SWPPP* and technical standards; and
- l. Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the SMP(s); and
- m. Identification and status of all corrective actions that were required by previous inspection; and
- n. Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. The *qualified inspector* must attach color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report being maintained onsite within seven (7) calendar days of the date of the inspection. The *qualified inspector* must also take digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of the practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed. The *qualified inspector* must attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report that documents the completion of the corrective action work within seven (7) calendar days of that inspection.
5. Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the *qualified inspector* must notify the *owner or operator*, and appropriate contractor or subcontractor identified in Part III.A.7., of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The contractor or subcontractor must:
- a. if the corrective action does not require engineering design:

- i. begin implementing corrective actions within one business day; and
 - ii. complete the corrective actions within five business days; or
 - b. if the corrective action requires engineering design:
 - i. begin the engineering design process within five business days; and
 - ii. complete the corrective action in a reasonable time frame but no later than within 60 calendar days.
6. All inspection reports must be signed by the *qualified inspector*. In accordance with Part I.E.3., the inspection reports must be maintained on site with the *SWPPP*.

Part V. How to Terminate CGP Coverage

A. Electronic Notice of Termination (eNOT) Submittal

The eNOT contains questions to ensure requirements in Part V.A. have been met.

1. An *owner or operator* must terminate coverage when one or more of the following requirements have been met:
 - a. Total project completion:
 - i. all *construction activity* identified in the *SWPPP* has been completed; and
 - ii. all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization*; and
 - iii. all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and
 - iv. all SMPs have been constructed in conformance with the *SWPPP* and are operational; and
 - v. an as-built drawing has been prepared; or

- b. Planned shutdown with partial project completion:
 - i. all soil disturbance activities have ceased; and
 - ii. all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization*; and
 - iii. all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and
 - iv. all SMPs required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the *SWPPP* and are operational; and
 - v. an as-built drawing has been prepared; or
 - c. In accordance with Part I.G. Change of Owner or Operator; or
 - d. The *owner or operator* has obtained coverage under an alternative general SPDES permit or an individual SPDES permit.
2. For *construction activities* that require *qualified inspector* inspections in accordance with Part IV.C.1. and have met Part V.A.1.a. or b., the *owner or operator* must have the *qualified inspector* perform a final site inspection prior to submitting the eNOT. The *qualified inspector* must, by signing the “Final Stabilization” and “Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice(s)” certification statements on the eNOT, certify that all the requirements in Part V.A.1.a. or b. have been achieved.
3. For *construction activities* that are subject to the review authority of *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1. and meet Part V.A.1.a. or b., the *owner or operator* must have the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* sign the “MS4 Acceptance” statement on the eNOT in accordance with the requirements in Part VII.J. A *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* official, by signing this statement, determined that it is acceptable for the *owner or operator* to submit the eNOT in accordance with the requirements of this Part. A *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* can make this determination by performing a final site inspection themselves or by accepting the *qualified inspector’s* final site inspection certification(s) when required in Part V.A.2.

Part V.A.4.

4. For *construction activities* that require SMPs and meet Part V.A.1.a. or b., the *owner or operator* must, prior to submitting the eNOT, ensure one of the following:
 - a. for SMP(s) that were constructed by a private entity, but will be owned, operated, and maintained by a public entity, the SMP(s) and any right-of-way(s) needed to operate and maintain such practice(s) have been deeded to the municipality in which the practice(s) is located; or
 - b. for SMP(s) that are privately owned, but will be operated and maintained by a public entity, an executed operation and maintenance agreement is in place with the municipality that will operate and maintain the SMP(s); or
 - c. for SMP(s) that are privately owned, the *owner or operator* has a mechanism in place that requires operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan, such as a deed covenant in the *owner or operator's* deed of record; or
 - d. for SMP(s) that are owned by a public or private institution (e.g. school, university, hospital), government agency or authority, or public utility, the *owner or operator* has policies and procedures in place that ensure operation and maintenance of the practices in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan.
5. An *owner or operator* that has met the requirements of Part V.A.1., 2., 3., and 4. must request termination of coverage under this permit by submitting a complete Notice of Termination form electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.⁵
 - a. The owner's or operator's coverage is terminated as of the termination date indicated in the Letter of Termination (LOT), which is sent by NYSDEC after a complete eNOT is submitted.

⁵ Unless NYSDEC grants a waiver in accordance with 40 CFR 127.15(c) or (d). All waiver requests must be submitted to Stormwater_info@dec.ny.gov or NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, 4th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-3505.

Part VI. Record Retention and Reporting

A. Record Retention

The *owner or operator* must retain a copy of the documents listed in Part I.E.3. and a copy of the LOT for a period of at least five years from the date that NYSDEC accepts a complete NOT submitted in accordance with Part V.

B. Reporting

Except for the eNOI, the signature forms associated with the eNOI, and the eNOT, all other written correspondence requested by NYSDEC, including individual permit applications, must be sent to the address of the appropriate DOW (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office listed in Appendix E.

Part VII. Standard Permit Requirements

For the purposes of this permit, examples of contractors and subcontractors include: third-party maintenance and construction contractors.

A. Duty to Comply

The *owner or operator*, and all contractors or subcontractors, must comply with all requirements of this permit. Any non-compliance with the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), and its implementing regulations, and is grounds for enforcement action. Filing of a request for termination of coverage under this permit, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance, does not limit, diminish or stay compliance with any requirements of this permit.

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

The necessity to halt or reduce the *construction activity* regulated by this permit, in order to maintain compliance with the requirements of this permit, must not be a defense in an enforcement action.

C. Penalties

There are substantial criminal, civil, and administrative penalties associated with violating the requirements of this permit. Fines of up to \$37,500 per day for each

violation and imprisonment for up to 15 years may be assessed depending upon the nature and degree of the offense.

D. False Statements

Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance must, upon conviction, be punished in accordance with ECL §71-1933 and or New York State Penal Law Articles 175 and 210.

E. Re-Opener Clause

Upon issuance of this permit, a determination has been made on the basis of a submitted Notice of Intent, plans, or other available information, that compliance with the specified permit requirements will reasonably protect classified water use and assure compliance with applicable *water quality standards*. Satisfaction of the requirements of this permit notwithstanding, if operation pursuant to this permit causes or contributes to a condition in contravention of State *water quality standards* or guidance values, or if NYSDEC determines that a modification is necessary to prevent impairment of the best use of the waters or to assure maintenance of *water quality standards* or compliance with other provisions of ECL Article 17 or the Clean Water Act (CWA), or any regulations adopted pursuant thereto, NYSDEC may require such modification and the Commissioner may require abatement action to be taken by the *owner or operator* and may also prohibit such operation until the modification has been implemented.

F. Duty to Mitigate

The *owner or operator*, and its contractors and subcontractors, must take all reasonable steps to *minimize* or prevent any *discharge* in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

G. Requiring Another General Permit or Individual SPDES Permit

NYSDEC may require any *owner or operator* authorized to *discharge* in accordance with this permit to apply for and obtain an individual SPDES permit or apply for authorization to *discharge* in accordance with another general SPDES permit.

1. Cases where an individual SPDES permit or authorization to discharge in accordance with another general SPDES permit may be required include, but is not limited to the following:

Part VII.G.1.a.

- a. the *owner or operator* is not in compliance with the conditions of this permit or does not meet the requirements for coverage under this permit; and
 - b. a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of *pollutants* applicable to the *point source*; and
 - c. new effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards are promulgated that are applicable to *point sources* authorized to *discharge* in accordance with this permit; and
 - d. existing effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards that are applicable to *point sources* authorized to *discharge* in accordance with this permit are modified; and
 - e. a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to such *point sources* is approved by NYSDEC; and
 - f. circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the *owner or operator* is no longer appropriately controlled under this permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized *discharge* is necessary; and
 - g. the *discharge* is in violation of section 17-0501 of the ECL; and
 - h. the *discharge(s)* is a significant contributor of *pollutants*. In making this determination, NYSDEC may consider the following factors:
 - i. the location of the *discharge(s)* with respect to *surface waters of the State*; and
 - ii. the size of the *discharge(s)*; and
 - iii. the quantity and nature of the *pollutants discharged* to *surface waters of the State*; and
 - iv. other relevant factors including compliance with other provisions of ECL Article 17, or the CWA.
2. When NYSDEC requires any *owner or operator* authorized by this permit to apply for an individual SPDES permit as provided for in this subdivision, it must notify the *owner or operator* in writing that a permit application is required. This notice must include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application

form, a statement setting a time for the *owner or operator* to file the application for an individual SPDES permit, and a deadline, not sooner than 180 days from the *owner's or operator's* receipt of the notification letter, whereby the authorization to *discharge* under this permit must be terminated. NYSDEC may grant additional time upon demonstration, to the satisfaction of the RWE,⁶ that additional time to apply for an alternative authorization is necessary or where NYSDEC has not provided a permit determination in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621.

3. When an individual SPDES permit is issued to an *owner or operator* authorized to *discharge* under this permit for the same *discharge(s)*, this permit authorization for *construction activities* authorized under the individual SPDES permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual SPDES permit unless termination is earlier in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750.

H. Duty to Provide Information

The *owner or operator* must furnish to NYSDEC, within five business days, unless otherwise set forth by NYSDEC, any information that NYSDEC may request to determine whether cause exists to determine compliance with this permit or to determine whether cause exists for requiring an individual SPDES permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.21(e) (see Part VII.G. Requiring Another General Permit or Individual Permit).

The *owner or operator* must make available to NYSDEC, for inspection and copying, or furnish to NYSDEC within 25 business days of receipt of a NYSDEC request for such information, any information retained in accordance with this permit.

Except for Part I.D.4. and 5. and Part I.G., the following applies: where the *owner or operator* becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts on the Notice of Intent, or submitted incorrect information in a Notice of Intent or in any report to NYSDEC, the *owner or operator* must submit such facts or corrected information to NYSDEC within five business days.

I. Extension

In the event a new permit is not issued and effective prior to the expiration of this permit, and this permit is extended pursuant to the State Administrative Procedure Act and 6 NYCRR Part 621, then the *owner or operator* with coverage under this permit may continue to operate and *discharge* in accordance with the requirements of this permit until a new permit is issued and effective.

⁶ The Regional Water Manager where a DEC Region does not have a RWE.

J. Signatories and Certification

The Notice of Intent, Notice of Termination, and reports required by this permit must be signed as provided in 40 CFR §122.22.

1. All Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination must be signed as follows:

a. For a corporation. By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

- (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
- (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

Note: NYSDEC does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in 40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)(i). NYSDEC will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign the Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination unless the corporation has notified NYSDEC to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign a Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under 40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)(ii) rather than to specific individuals.

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

- c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency. By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:
 1. the chief executive officer of the agency; or
 2. a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).
2. All reports required by this permit, and other information requested by NYSDEC, must be signed by a person described in Part VII.J.1., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part VII.J.1. or using the Duly Authorized Form, found on the DEC website; and
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to NYSDEC.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part VII.J.2. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the *construction activity*, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part VII.J.2. must be submitted to NYSDEC prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under Part VII.J.1. or 2. must make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who

manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

5. Electronic reporting. If documents described in Part VII.J.1. or 2. are submitted electronically by or on behalf of the *construction activity* with coverage under this permit, any person providing the electronic signature for such documents must meet all relevant requirements of this section, and must ensure that all of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR Part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to Part 3) (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR Part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission.

K. Inspection and Entry

The *owner or operator* must allow NYSDEC, the USEPA Regional Administrator, the applicable county health department, or any authorized representatives of those entities, or, in the case of a *construction site* which *discharges* through an *MS4*, an authorized representative of the *MS4* receiving the *discharge*, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. enter upon the *owner's or operator's* premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the requirements of this permit; and
2. have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the requirements of this permit, including records required to be maintained for purposes of operation and maintenance; and
3. inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring general SPDES permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or ECL, any substances or parameters at any location; and
5. enter upon the property of any contributor to the regulated facility or activity under authority of the *owner or operator*.

L. Confidentiality of Information

The following must not be held confidential: this permit, the fact sheet for this permit, the name and address of any *owner or operator*, effluent data, the Notice of Intent, and information regarding the need to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general SPDES permit. This includes information submitted on forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms (except information submitted on usage of substances). Upon the request of the *owner or operator*, NYSDEC must make determinations of confidentiality in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 616, except as set forth in the previous sentence. Any information accorded confidential status must be disclosed to the Regional Administrator upon his or her written request. Prior to disclosing such information to the Regional Administrator, NYSDEC will notify the Regional Administrator of the confidential status of such information.

M. Other Permits May Be Required

Nothing in this permit relieves the *owner or operator* from a requirement to obtain any other permits required by law.

N. NYSDEC Orders or Civil Decrees/Judgments

The issuance of this permit by the NYSDEC, and the coverage under this permit by the *owner or operator*, does not supersede, revoke, or rescind any existing order on consent or civil Decree/Judgment, or modification to any such documents or to any order issued by the Commissioner, or any of the terms, conditions, or requirements contained in such order or modification therefore, unless expressly noted.

O. Property Rights

Coverage under this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining the assent of any other jurisdiction as required by law for the *discharge* authorized.

P. Compliance with Interstate Standards

If the *construction activity* covered by this permit originates within the jurisdiction of an interstate water pollution control agency, then the *construction activity* must also comply with any applicable effluent standards or *water quality standards* promulgated by that interstate agency and as set forth in this permit for such *construction activities*.

Q. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Coverage under this permit does not affect the imposition of responsibilities upon, or the institution of any legal action against, the *owner or operator* under section 311 of the CWA, which must be in conformance with regulations promulgated pursuant to section 311 governing the applicability of section 311 of the CWA to *discharges* from facilities with *NPDES* permits, nor must such issuance preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the *owner or operator* from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the *owner or operator* is or may be subject pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. section 9601 et seq. (CERCLA).

R. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, must not be affected thereby.

S. NYSDEC Approved Forms

The *owner or operator* must provide all relevant information that is requested by NYSDEC, and required by this permit, on all NYSDEC approved forms.

APPENDIX A – Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviations

APO – Agency Preservation Officer
BB – New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book), dated November 2016
BMP – Best Management Practice
CPESC – Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control
CPv – Channel Protection Volume
CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)
DM – New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (Design Manual), dated July 31, 2024
DOW – Division of Water
EAF – Environmental Assessment Form
ECL – chapter 43-B of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, entitled the Environmental Conservation Law
EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HSG – Hydrologic Soil Group
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI – Notice of Intent
NOT – Notice of Termination
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NYC – The City of New York
NYCDEP – The City of New York Department of Environmental Protection
NYSDEC – The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
OPRHP – Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Places
Qf – Extreme Flood
Qp – Overbank Flood
RR – Runoff Reduction
RRv – Runoff Reduction Volume
RWE – Regional Water Engineer
SEQR – State Environmental Quality Review Act
SHPA – State Historic Preservation Act
SMP – Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice
SPDES – State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
UPA – Uniform Procedures Act
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
WQv – Water Quality Volume

Definitions

All definitions in this section are solely for the purposes of this permit. If a word is not italicized in the permit, use its common definition.

Agricultural Building – a structure designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other horticultural products; excluding any structure designed, constructed or used, in whole or in part, for human habitation, as a place of employment where agricultural products are processed, treated or packaged, or as a place used by the public.

Agricultural Property – the land for construction of a barn, *agricultural building*, silo, stockyard, pen or other structural practices identified in Table II in the “Agricultural Best Management Practice Systems Catalogue” (dated June 2023).

Alter Hydrology from Pre- to Post-Development Conditions – the post-development peak flow rate(s) has increased by more than 5% of the pre-developed condition for the design storm of interest (e.g. 10 yr and 100 yr).

Combined Sewer System – a sewer system which conveys sewage and *stormwater* through a single pipe system to a publicly owned treatment works.

Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities – the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavation activities; or other construction related activities that disturb or expose soils such as demolition, stockpiling of fill material, and the initial installation of erosion and sediment control practices required in the *SWPPP*. See definition for “*Construction Activity(ies)*” also.

Common Plan of Development or Sale – a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct *construction activities* are occurring, or may occur, under one plan. The “common plan” of development or sale is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, marketing plan, advertisement, drawing, permit application, State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) environmental assessment form or other documents, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating *construction activities* may occur on a specific plot. A *common plan of development or sale* is comprised of two or more *phases*.

Common plan of development or sale does not include separate and distinct *construction activities* that are occurring, or may occur, under one plan that are at least 1/4 mile apart provided any interconnecting road, pipeline or utility project that is part of the same “common plan” is not concurrently being disturbed.

Construction Activity(ies) – identified within 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x), 122.26(b)(15)(i), and 122.26(b)(15)(ii), any clearing, grading, excavation, filling, demolition or stockpiling activities that result in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include, but are not limited to, mechanized logging equipment operation, the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal.

Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, which is excluded from the calculation of the soil disturbance for a project. Routine maintenance includes, but is not limited to:

- Re-grading of gravel roads or parking lots; and
- Cleaning and shaping of existing roadside ditches and culverts that maintains the approximate original line and grade, and maintains or improves the hydraulic capacity of the ditch; and
- Replacement of existing culverts that maintains the approximate original line and grade, and maintains or improves the hydraulic capacity of a ditch; and
- Replacement of existing bridges that maintains the approximate original line and grade, and maintains or improves the hydraulic capacity beneath the bridges; and
- Cleaning and shaping of existing roadside ditches that does not maintain the approximate original grade, hydraulic capacity and purpose of the ditch if the changes to the line and grade, hydraulic capacity or purpose of the ditch are installed to improve water quality and quantity controls (e.g. installing grass lined ditch); and
- Placement of aggregate shoulder backing that stabilizes the transition between the road shoulder and the ditch or *embankment*; and
- Full depth milling and filling of existing asphalt pavements, replacement of concrete pavement slabs, and similar work that does not expose soil or disturb the bottom six (6) inches of subbase material; and
- Long-term use of equipment storage areas at or near highway maintenance facilities; and
- Removal of sediment from the edge of the highway to restore a previously existing sheet-flow drainage connection from the highway surface to the highway ditch or *embankment*; and
- Existing use of Canal Corp owned upland disposal sites for the canal, and
- Replacement of curbs, gutters, sidewalks and guide rail posts; and
- Maintenance of ski trails including brush hog use and mowing; and
- Above ground snowmaking pipe replacement; and
- Replacement of existing utility poles; etc.

Construction Site – the land area where *construction activity(ies)* will occur. See also the definitions for “*Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities*” and “*Common Plan of Development or Sale.*”

Dewatering – the act of draining rainwater and/or groundwater from building foundations, vaults or excavations/trenches.

Directly Discharge(s)(ing) (to a specific surface waterbody) – runoff flows from a *construction site* by overland flow and the first point of *discharge* is the specific surface waterbody, or runoff flows from a *construction site* to a separate storm sewer system and the first point of *discharge* from the separate storm sewer system is the specific surface waterbody.

Discharge(s)(d) – any addition of any *pollutant* to waters of the State through an outlet or *point source*.

Embankment – an earthen or rock slope that supports a road/highway.

Equivalent (Equivalence) – the practice or measure meets all the performance, longevity, maintenance, and safety objectives of the technical standard and will provide an equal or greater degree of water quality protection.

Final Stabilization – all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other *equivalent* stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete or pavement.

Historic Property – any building, structure, site, object or district that is listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places or is determined to be eligible for listing on the State or National Registers of Historic Places.

Impervious Area (Cover) – all impermeable surfaces that cannot effectively infiltrate rainfall. This includes paved, concrete and compacted gravel surfaces (i.e. parking lots, driveways, roads, runways and sidewalks); building rooftops and miscellaneous impermeable structures such as patios, pools, and sheds.

Infeasible – not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable considering best industry practices.

Minimize(ing)(ation) – reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) - a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1. owned or operated by a State, city, town, village, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, *stormwater*, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA, that *discharges to surface waters of the State*; and
2. designed or used for collecting or conveying *stormwater*; and
3. which is not a *combined sewer system*; and
4. which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

Natural Buffer(s) – an undisturbed area with natural cover running along a surface water (e.g. wetland, stream, river, lake, etc.).

New Development – any land disturbance that does not meet the definition of *Redevelopment Activity* included in this appendix.

New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program – a certificate program that establishes and maintains a process to identify and recognize individuals who are capable of developing, designing, inspecting and maintaining erosion and sediment control plans on projects that disturb soils in New York State. The certificate program is administered by the New York State Conservation District Employees Association.

Nonpoint Source(s) – any source of water pollution or *pollutants* which is not a discrete conveyance or *point source* permitted pursuant to Title 7 or 8 of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law (see ECL Section 17-1403).

Overbank – flow events that exceed the capacity of the stream channel and spill out into the adjacent floodplain.

Owner or Operator – the person, persons, or legal entity which owns or leases the property on which the *construction activity* is occurring; an entity that has operational control over the construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to the plans and specifications; and/or an entity that has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit requirements.

Performance Criteria – the six performance criteria for each group of SMPs in Chapters 5 and 6 of the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (DM), dated July 31, 2024. These include feasibility, conveyance, pretreatment, treatment, landscaping, and maintenance. It does not include the *Sizing Criteria* (i.e. WQv, RRV, CPv, Qp and Qf) in Part I.C.2. of the permit.

Phase – a defined area in which *construction activities* are occurring or will occur separate from other defined area(s).

Point Source – any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft, or landfill leachate collection system from which *pollutants* are or may be *discharged*.

Pollutant(s) – dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, agricultural waste and ballast *discharged* into water; which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the state in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in 6 NYCRR Parts 700 et seq.

Qualified Inspector – a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, *New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program* holder or other NYSDEC endorsed individual(s).

It can also mean someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. Training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control means that the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect has received four (4) hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

It can also mean a person that meets the *Qualified Professional* qualifications in addition to the *Qualified Inspector* qualifications.

Note: Inspections of any SMPs that include structural components, such as a dam for an impoundment, shall be performed by a licensed Professional Engineer.

Qualified Professional – a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of *stormwater* management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect or other NYSDEC endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing *SWPPPs* that require the SMP component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics. All components of the *SWPPP* that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article 145), shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Redevelopment Activity(ies) – the disturbance and reconstruction of existing *impervious area*, including *impervious areas* that were removed from a project site within five (5) years of preliminary project plan submission to the local government (i.e. site plan, subdivision, etc.).

Renewable Energy – electricity or thermal energy generated by renewable energy systems through use of the following technologies: solar thermal, photovoltaics, on land and offshore wind, hydroelectric, geothermal electric, geothermal ground source heat, tidal energy, wave energy, ocean thermal, and fuel cells which do not utilize a fossil fuel resource in the process of generating electricity.

Site Limitations – site conditions that prevent the use of an infiltration technique and or infiltration of the total WQv. Typical *site limitations* include: seasonal high groundwater, shallow depth to bedrock, and soils with an infiltration rate less than 0.5 inches/hour. The existence of *site limitations* shall be confirmed and documented using actual field testing (i.e. test pits, soil borings, and infiltration test) or using information from the most current United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey for the County where the project is located.

Sizing Criteria – the criteria included in Part I.C.2 of the permit that are used to size SMPs. The criteria include; Water Quality Volume (WQv), Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv), Channel Protection Volume (Cpv), *Overbank Flood* (Qp), and Extreme Flood (Qf).

Steep Slope – land area designated on the current United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey as Soil Slope Phase D, (provided the map unit name or description is inclusive of slopes greater than 25%), or Soil Slope Phase E or F, (regardless of the map unit name), or a combination of the three designations.

Stormwater – that portion of precipitation that, once having fallen to the ground, is in excess of the evaporative or infiltrative capacity of soils, or the retentive capacity of surface features, which flows or will flow off the land by surface runoff to waters of the State.

Streambank – the terrain alongside the bed of a creek or stream. The bank consists of the sides of the channel, between which the flow is confined.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – a project specific report, including construction drawings, that among other things: describes the *construction activity(ies)*, identifies the potential sources of pollution at the *construction site*; describes and shows the *stormwater* controls that will be used to control the *pollutants* (i.e. erosion and sediment controls; for many projects, includes SMPs); and identifies procedures the *owner or operator* will implement to comply with the requirements of the permit. See Part III of the permit for a complete description of the information that must be included in the *SWPPP*.

Surface Waters of the State – shall be construed to include lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic ocean within the territorial seas of the state of New York and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction. Waters of the state are further defined in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941.

Temporarily Ceased – an existing disturbed area will not be disturbed again within 14 calendar days of the previous soil disturbance.

Temporary Stabilization – exposed soil has been covered with material(s) as set forth in the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats (e.g. jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats).

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – the sum of the allowable loads of a single *pollutant* from all contributing point and *nonpoint sources*. It is a calculation of the maximum amount of a *pollutant* that a waterbody can receive and still meet *water quality standards*, and an allocation of that amount to the *pollutant's* sources. A TMDL stipulates Waste Load Allocations (WLA) for *point source discharges*, Load Allocations (LA) for *nonpoint sources*, and a margin of safety (MOS).

Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator – a city, town, or village with land use control authority that is authorized to *discharge* under New York State DEC's SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems (MS4s) or the City of New York's Individual SPDES Permit for their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (NY-0287890).

Trained Contractor – an employee from the contracting (construction) company, identified in Part III.A.7., that has received four (4) hours of NYSDEC endorsed training

in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the *trained contractor* shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

It can also mean an employee from the contracting (construction) company, identified in Part III.A.7., that meets the *qualified inspector* qualifications (e.g. licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, *New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program* holder, or someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided they have received four (4) hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity).

The *trained contractor* is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the *SWPPP*.

Tree Clearing – *construction activities* limited to felling and removal of trees.

Tree clearing does not include hand felling and leaving the trees in place with no support from mechanized equipment, which is not considered *construction activity* requiring coverage under this permit.

Water Quality Standard – such measures of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

APPENDIX B – Required SWPPP Components by Project Type

Table 1
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A SWPPP
THAT ONLY INCLUDES EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The following *construction activities* that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land, but less than five (5) acres:

- Single-family home not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D
- Single-family residential subdivisions with 25% or less *impervious cover* at total site build-out and not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not directly discharging to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D
- Construction of a barn or other *agricultural building*, silo, stock yard or pen.
- Structural agricultural conservation practices as identified in Table II in the “Agricultural Best Management Practice Systems Catalogue” (dated June 2023) that include construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* or *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions.

The following *construction activities* that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land:

- All construction activities located in the New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River, see Appendix C Figure 1, that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5,000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.

Within the municipal boundaries of NYC:

- Stand-alone road reconstruction, where the total soil disturbance from only that road construction, is less than one (1) acre of land.

The following *construction activities*:

- Installation of underground linear utilities; such as gas lines, fiber-optic cable, cable TV, electric, telephone, sewer mains, and water mains
- Environmental enhancement projects, such as wetland mitigation, *stormwater* retrofits, stream restoration, and resiliency projects that reconstruct shoreline areas to address sea level rise
- Pond construction
- Linear bike paths running through areas with vegetative cover, including bike paths surfaced with an *impervious cover*
- Cross-country ski trails, walking/hiking trails, and mountain biking trails, including a de minimis parking lot (maximum 10 spaces total, sized for passenger cars) with 35 feet minimum preservation of undisturbed area downgradient from the parking lot
- Dam rehabilitation (the structure of the dam itself)
- Sidewalks, bike paths, or walking paths, surfaced with an *impervious cover*, that are not part of residential, commercial, or institutional development;
- Sidewalks, bike paths, or walking paths, surfaced with an *impervious cover*, that include incidental shoulder or curb work along an existing highway to support construction of the sidewalk, bike path, or walking path.

Table 1 (Continued)
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A SWPPP
THAT ONLY INCLUDES EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The following *construction activities*:

- Slope stabilization
- Slope flattening that changes the grade of the site, but does not significantly change the runoff characteristics
- Spoil areas that will be covered with vegetation
- Vegetated open space (i.e. recreational parks, lawns, meadows, fields, downhill ski trails) that do not *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions
- Athletic fields (natural grass) that do not include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* and do not *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions
- Demolition where vegetation will be established, and no *redevelopment activity* is planned¹
- Installation or replacement of either an overhead electric transmission line or a ski lift tower that does not include the construction of permanent access roads or parking areas surfaced with *impervious cover*.
- Solar array field areas that have tables elevated off the ground, spaced one table width apart, do not *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development conditions*, and address water quality volume and runoff reduction volume by maintaining sheet flow on slopes less than 8%.
- Structural agricultural conservation practices as identified in Table II in the “Agricultural Best Management Practice Systems Catalogue” (dated June 2023) that do not include construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* and do not *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions.
- Temporary access roads, median crossovers, detour roads, lanes, or other temporary *impervious areas* that will be restored to pre-construction conditions once the *construction activity* is complete (in this context, “temporary” means the *impervious area* will be in place for two years or less)
- Other *construction activities* that do not include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area*, and do not *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions, and are not listed in Table 2.

1. If the site is redeveloped in the future, a new eNOI must be submitted.

Table 2

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A *SWPPP* THAT INCLUDES POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (SMPs)

The following *construction activities*:

- Single-family home located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D
- Single-family home that disturbs five (5) or more acres of land
- Single-family residential subdivisions located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D
- Single-family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of between one (1) and five (5) acres of land with greater than 25% *impervious cover* at total site build-out
- Single-family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of between 20,000 square feet and one (1) acre of land within the municipal boundaries of NYC with greater than 25% *impervious cover* at total site build-out
- Single-family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of five (5) or more acres of land, and single-family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of less than five (5) acres that are part of a *common plan of development or sale* that will ultimately disturb five (5) or more acres of land
- Multi-family residential developments; includes duplexes, townhomes, condominiums, senior housing complexes, apartment complexes, and mobile home parks
- Creation of 5,000 square feet or more of *impervious area* in the municipal boundaries of NYC
- Airports
- Amusement parks
- Breweries, cideries, and wineries, including establishments constructed on agricultural land
- Campgrounds
- Cemeteries that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* (>5% of disturbed area) or *alter the hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions
- Commercial developments
- Churches and other places of worship
- Construction of a barn or other *agricultural building* (e.g. silo) that involves soil disturbance greater than five acres.
- Structural agricultural conservation practices as identified in Table II in the “Agricultural Best Management Practice Systems Catalogue” (dated June 2023) that involves soil disturbance greater than five acres and include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* or *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions.
- Facility buildings, including ski lodges, restroom buildings, pumphouses, ski lift terminals, and maintenance and groomer garages
- Institutional development; includes hospitals, prisons, schools and colleges
- Industrial facilities; includes industrial parks
- Landfills; including creation of landfills or capping landfills.
- Municipal facilities; includes highway garages, transfer stations, office buildings, POTWs, water treatment plants, and water storage tanks
- Golf courses
- Office complexes

Table 2 (Continued)

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A *SWPPP* THAT INCLUDES POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (SMPs)

The following *construction activities*:

- Permanent laydown yards and equipment storage lots
- Playgrounds that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area*
- Sports complexes
- Racetracks; includes racetracks with earthen (dirt) surfaces
- Road construction or reconstruction, outside the municipal boundaries of NYC
- Road construction within the municipal boundaries of NYC
- Stand-alone road reconstruction, within the municipal boundaries of NYC where the total soil disturbance from that road reconstruction involves soil disturbance of one (1) acre or more of land
- Parking lot construction or reconstruction (as with all Table 2 bullets, this includes parking lots constructed as part of the *construction activities* listed in Table 1, unless a Table 1 bullet specifies otherwise)
- Athletic fields (natural grass) that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* (>5% of disturbed area) or *alter the hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions
- Athletic fields with artificial turf
- Permanent access roads, parking areas, substations, compressor stations, and well drilling pads, surfaced with *impervious cover*, and constructed as part of an overhead electric transmission line, wind-power, cell tower, oil or gas well drilling, sewer or water main, ski lift, or other linear utility project
- Sidewalks, bike paths, or walking paths, surfaced with an *impervious cover*, that are part of a residential, commercial or institutional development
- Sidewalks, bike paths, or walking paths, surfaced with an *impervious cover*, that are part of highway construction or reconstruction
- Solar array field areas on slopes greater than 8% that cannot maintain sheet flow using management practices identified in the BB or the DM
- Solar array field areas on slopes less than 8% that will *alter the hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions
- Solar array field areas with tables that are not elevated high enough to achieve *final stabilization* beneath the tables
- Traditional *impervious areas* associated with solar development (e.g. roads, buildings, transformers)
- Utility pads surfaced with *impervious cover*, including electric vehicle charging stations
- All other *construction activities* that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* or *alter the hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions, and are not listed in Table 1

APPENDIX C – Watersheds Requiring Enhanced Phosphorus Removal

Watersheds where *owners or operators of construction activities* identified in Table 2 of Appendix B must prepare a *SWPPP* that includes SMPs designed in conformance with the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the DM technical standard.

- Entire New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River – Figure 1
- Onondaga Lake Watershed – Figure 2
- Greenwood Lake Watershed – Figure 3
- Oscawana Lake Watershed – Figure 4
- Kinderhook Lake Watershed – Figure 5

Figure 1 - New York City Watershed East of the Hudson

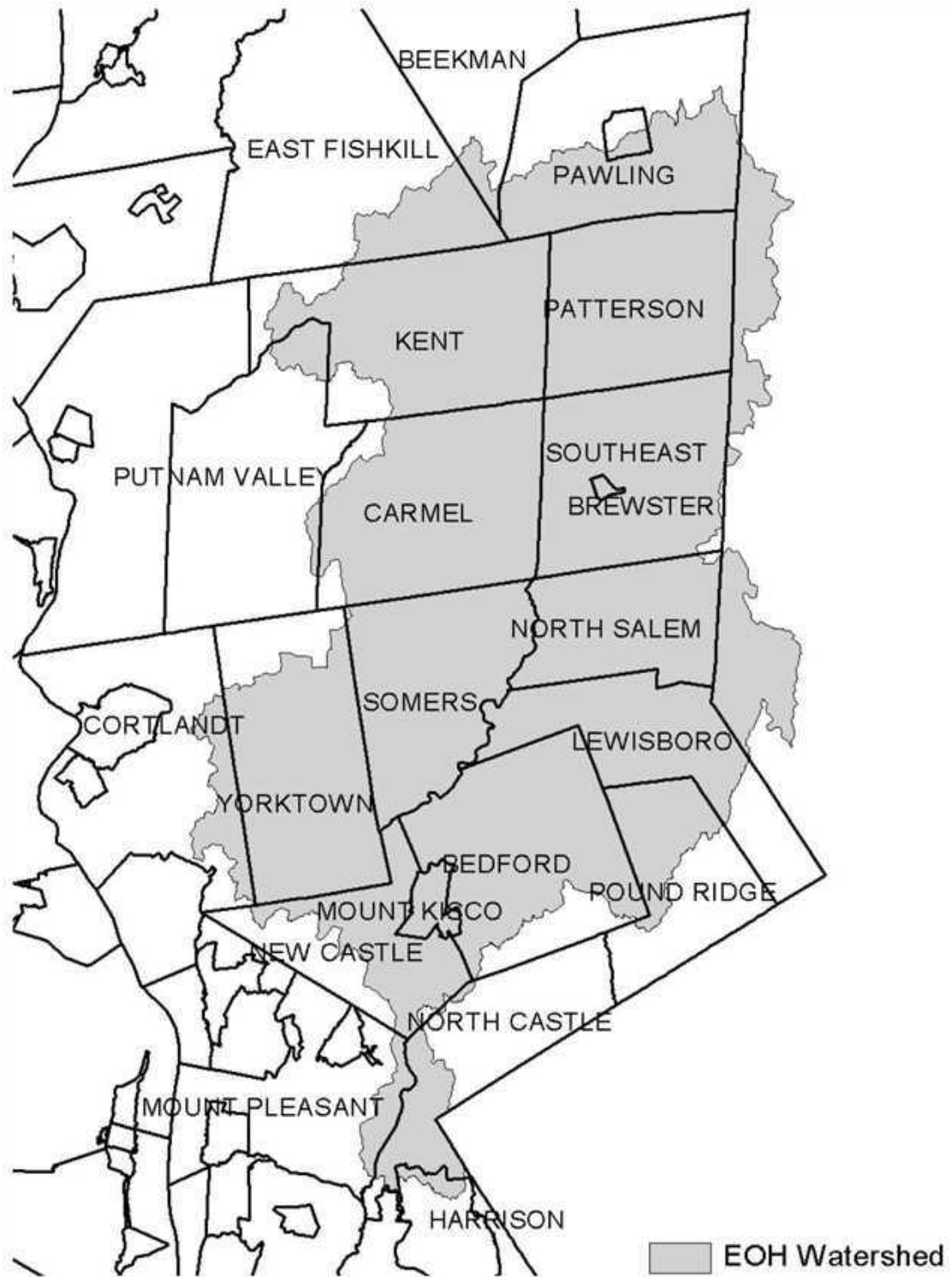


Figure 2 - Onondaga Lake Watershed



Figure 3 - Greenwood Lake Watershed

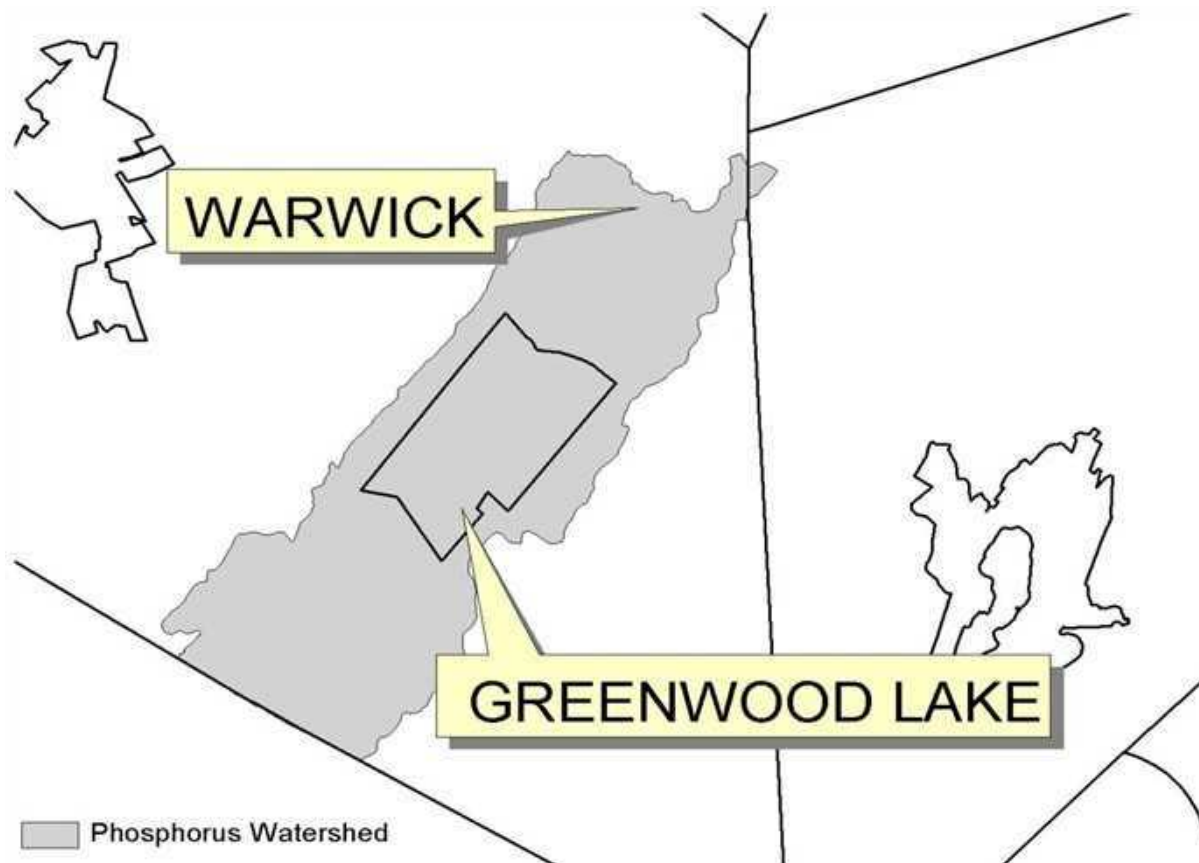


Figure 4 - Oscawana Lake Watershed

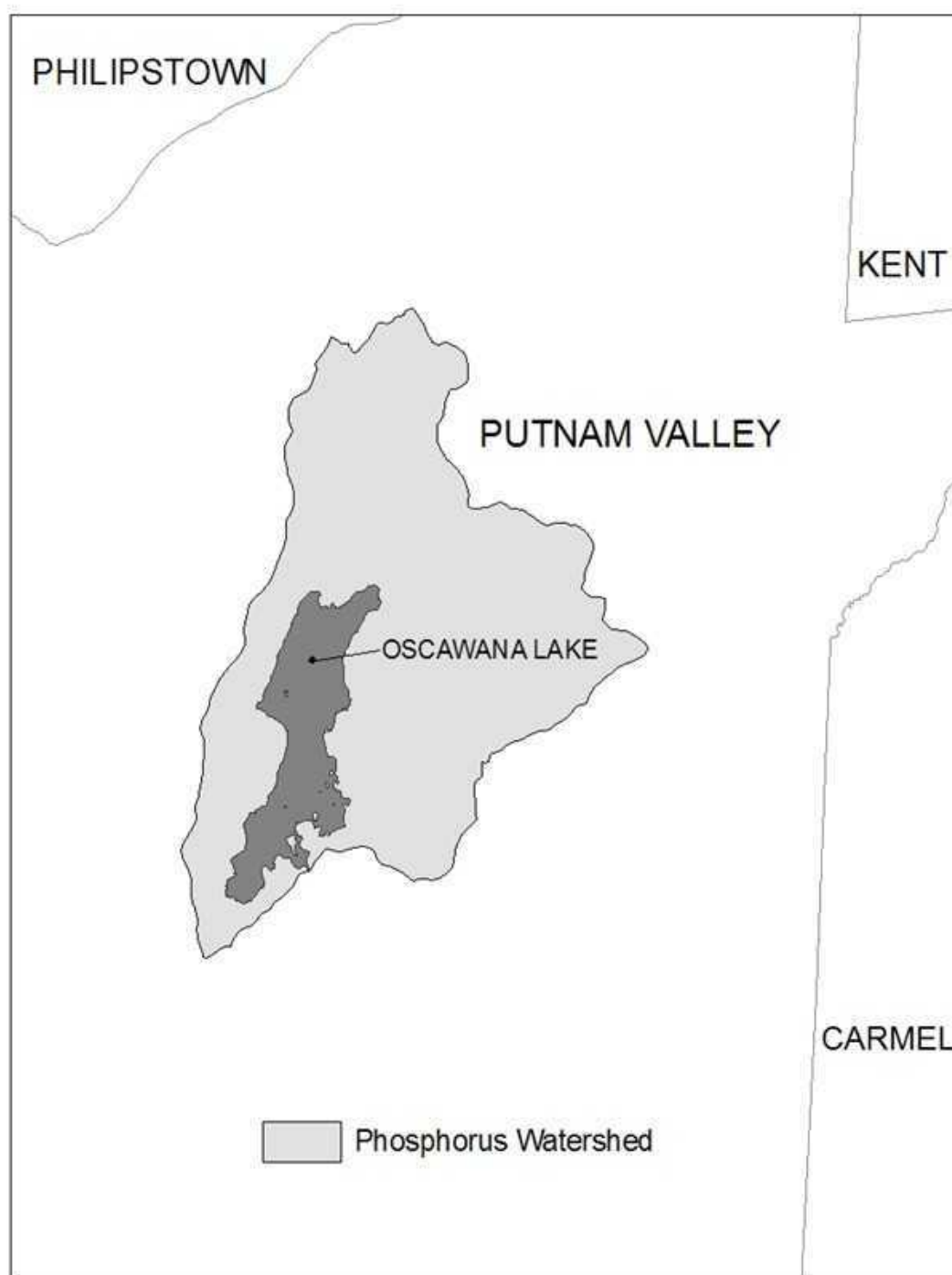
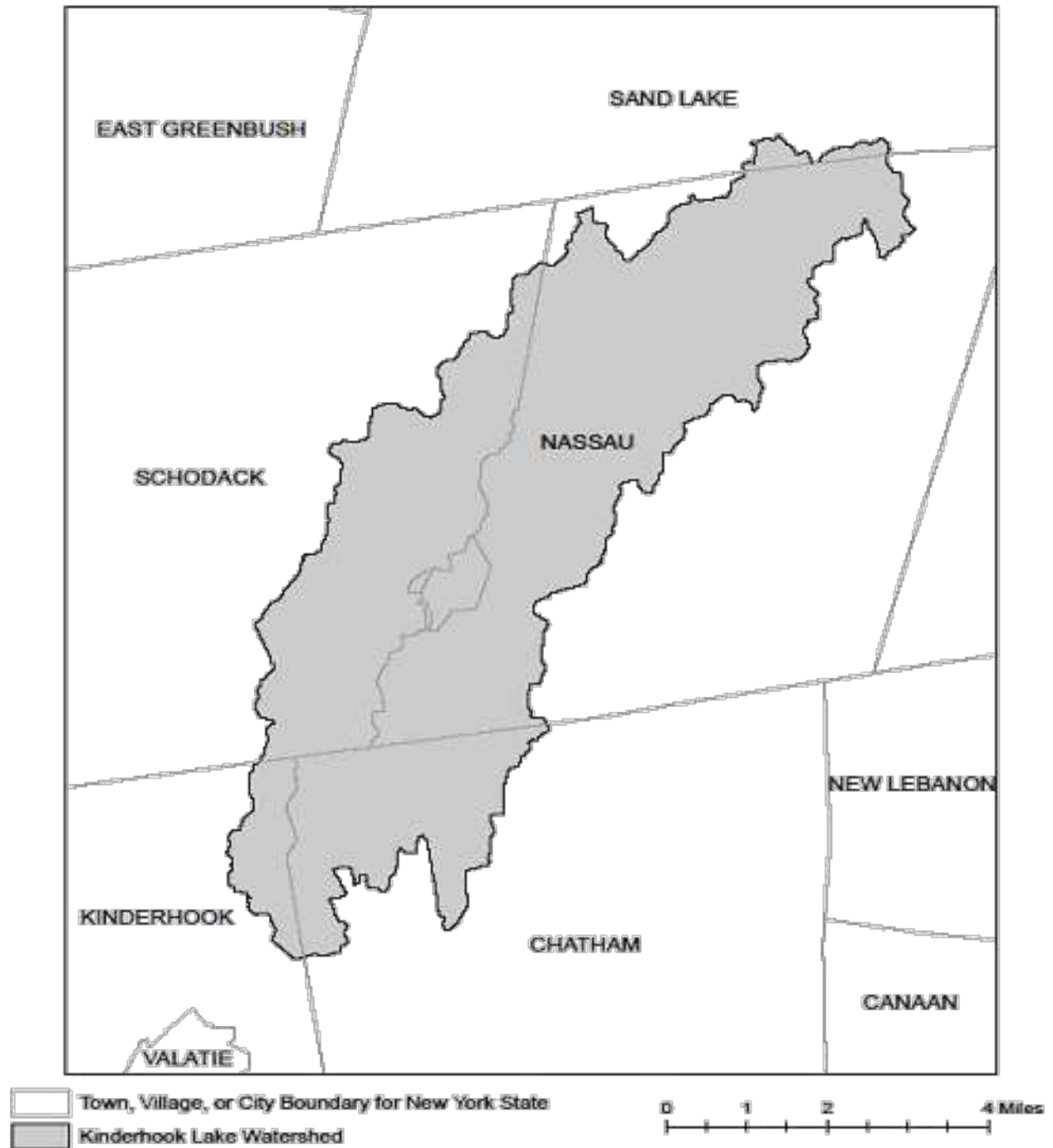


Figure 5 - Kinderhook Lake Watershed



APPENDIX D – Impaired Waterbodies (by Construction Related Pollutants)

List of waterbodies impaired by *pollutants* related to *construction activity*, including turbidity, silt/sediment, and nutrients (e.g. nitrogen, phosphorus). This list is a subset of “The Final New York State 2018 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters Requiring a TMDL” dated June 2020.

County	Waterbody	Pollutant
Albany	Ann Lee (Shakers) Pond, Stump Pond (1201-0096)	Phosphorus
Albany	Lawsons Lake (1301-0235)	Phosphorus
Allegany	Amity Lake, Saunders Pond (0403-0054)	Phosphorus
Allegany	Andover Pond (0403-0056)	Phosphorus
Bronx	Reservoir No.1/Lake Isle (1702-0075)	Phosphorus
Bronx	Van Cortlandt Lake (1702-0008)	Phosphorus
Broome	Blueberry, Laurel Lakes (1404-0033)	Phosphorus
Broome	Fly Pond, Deer Lake (1404-0038)	Phosphorus
Broome	Minor Tribs to Lower Susquehanna (0603-0044)	Phosphorus
Broome	Whitney Point Lake/Reservoir (0602-0004)	Phosphorus
Cattaraugus	Allegheny River/Reservoir (0201-0023)	Phosphorus
Cattaraugus	Beaver Lake/Alma Pond (0201-0073)	Phosphorus
Cattaraugus	Case Lake (0201-0020)	Phosphorus
Cattaraugus	Linlyco/Club Pond (0201-0035)	Phosphorus
Cayuga	Duck Lake (0704-0025)	Phosphorus
Cayuga	Owasco Inlet, Upper, and tribs (0706-0014)	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Chadakoin River and tribs (0202-0018)	Phosphorus
Chautauqua	Hulburt/Clymer Pond (0202-0079)	Phosphorus
Chautauqua	Middle Cassadaga Lake (0202-0002)	Phosphorus
Clinton	Great Chazy River, Lower, Main Stem (1002-0001)	Silt/Sediment
Columbia	Robinson Pond (1308-0003)	Phosphorus
Cortland	Dean Pond (0602-0077)	Phosphorus
Dutchess	Fallkill Creek (1301-0087)	Phosphorus
Dutchess	Hillside Lake (1304-0001)	Phosphorus
Dutchess	Wappingers Lake (1305-0001)	Phosphorus
Dutchess	Wappingers Lake (1305-0001)	Silt/Sediment
Erie	Beeman Creek and tribs (0102-0030)	Phosphorus
Erie	Delaware Park Pond (0101-0026)	Phosphorus
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs (0102-0018)	Phosphorus
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs (0102-0018)	Silt/Sediment
Erie	Green Lake (0101-0038)	Phosphorus
Erie	Little Sister Creek, Lower, and tribs (0104-0045)	Phosphorus
Erie	Murder Creek, Lower, and tribs (0102-0031)	Phosphorus

Erie	Rush Creek and tribs (0104-0018)	Phosphorus
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Lower, and tribs (0101-0023)	Phosphorus
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Middle, and tribs (0101-0033)	Phosphorus
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Upper, and tribs (0101-0034)	Phosphorus
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs (0101-0036)	Phosphorus
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs (0101-0036)	Silt/Sediment
Genesee	Bigelow Creek and tribs (0402-0016)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Black Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0028)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0048)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Bowen Brook and tribs (0102-0036)	Phosphorus
Genesee	LeRoy Reservoir (0402-0003)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Mill Pond (0402-0050)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Oak Orchard Cr, Upper, and tribs (0301-0014)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0031)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Tonawanda Cr, Middle, Main Stem (0102-0002)	Phosphorus
Greene	Schoharie Reservoir (1202-0012)	Silt/Sediment
Greene	Sleepy Hollow Lake (1301-0059)	Silt/Sediment
Herkimer	Steele Creek tribs (1201-0197)	Phosphorus
Herkimer	Steele Creek tribs (1201-0197)	Silt/Sediment
Kings	Hendrix Creek (1701-0006) 18	Nitrogen
Kings	Prospect Park Lake (1701-0196)	Phosphorus
Lewis	Mill Creek/South Branch, and tribs (0801-0200)	Nutrients
Livingston	Christie Creek and tribs (0402-0060)	Phosphorus
Livingston	Conesus Lake (0402-0004)	Phosphorus
Livingston	Mill Creek and minor tribs (0404-0011)	Silt/Sediment
Monroe	Black Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0033)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Buck Pond (0301-0017)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Cranberry Pond (0301-0016)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Durand, Eastman Lakes (0302-0037)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0069) 9	Phosphorus
Monroe	Long Pond (0301-0015)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Mill Creek and tribs (0302-0025)	Phosphorus 2
Monroe	Mill Creek/Blue Pond Outlet and tribs (0402-0049)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Minor Tribs to Irondequoit Bay (0302-0038)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Rochester Embayment - East (0302-0002) [9]	Phosphorus
Monroe	Rochester Embayment - West (0301-0068) 9	Phosphorus
Monroe	Shipbuilders Creek and tribs (0302-0026)	Phosphorus 2
Monroe	Thomas Creek/White Brook and tribs (0302-0023)	Phosphorus

Nassau	Bannister Creek/Bay (1701-0380)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Beaver Lake (1702-0152)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Browswere Bay (1701-0383)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Camaans Pond (1701-0052)	Phosphorus
Nassau	East Meadow Brook, Upper, and tribs (1701-0211)	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	East Rockaway Channel (1701-0381)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Glen Cove Creek, Lower, and tribs (1702-0146)	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	Grant Park Pond (1701-0054)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Hempstead Bay, Broad Channel (1701-0032)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Hempstead Lake (1701-0015)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Hewlett Bay (1701-0382)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Hog Island Channel (1701-0220)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Massapequa Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0174)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Milburn/Parsonage Creeks, Upp, and tribs (1701-0212)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Reynolds Channel, East (1701-0215) [12]	Nitrogen
Nassau	Reynolds Channel, West (1701-0216) 12	Nitrogen
Nassau	Tidal Tribs to Hempstead Bay (1701-0218)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay (1701-0204)	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay (1701-0204)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Tribs to Smith Pond/Halls Pond (1701-0221)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Woodmere Channel (1701-0219)	Nitrogen
New York	Harlem Meer (1702-0103)	Phosphorus
New York	The Lake in Central Park (1702-0105)	Phosphorus
Niagara	Bergholtz Creek and tribs (0101-0004)	Phosphorus
Niagara	Hyde Park Lake (0101-0030)	Phosphorus
Niagara	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0053) 9	Phosphorus
Niagara	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0072) 9	Phosphorus
Oneida	Ballou, Nail Creeks (1201-0203)	Phosphorus
Onondaga	Ley Creek and tribs (0702-0001) 10	Nutrients (phosphorus)
Onondaga	Minor Tribs to Onondaga Lake (0702-0022) 10	Nutrients (phosphorus)
Onondaga	Minor Tribs to Onondaga Lake (0702-0022) 10	Nitrogen (NH3, NO2)
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower (0702-0023) 10	Nutrients (phosphorus)
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower, and tribs (0702-0023)	Turbidity
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Middle, and tribs (0702-0004)	Turbidity
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Upper, and tribs (0702-0024)	Turbidity
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs (0704-0034)	Phosphorus 2
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs (0704-0034)	Silt/Sediment

Ontario	Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs (0402-0013)	Phosphorus
Ontario	Honeoye Lake (0402-0032)	Phosphorus
Orange	Brown Pond Reservoir (1303-0013)	Phosphorus
Orange	Lake Washington (1303-0012)	Phosphorus
Orange	Minor Tribs to Middle Wallkill (1306-0061)	Phosphorus
Orange	Monhagen Brook and tribs (1306-0074)	Phosphorus
Orange	Orange Lake (1301-0008) [16]	Phosphorus
Orange	Quaker Creek and tribs (1306-0025)	Phosphorus
Orange	Wallkill River, Middle, Main Stem (1306-0038)	Phosphorus
Orange	Wallkill River, Upper, and Minor tribs (1306-0017)	Phosphorus
Orleans	Glenwood Lake (0301-0041)	Phosphorus
Orleans	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0070) 9	Phosphorus
Orleans	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0071) 9	Phosphorus
Oswego	Lake Neatahwanta (0701-0018)	Nutrients (phosphorus)
Oswego	Pleasant Lake (0703-0047)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Lost Lake, Putnam Lake (1302-0053)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Minor Tribs to Croton Falls Reservoir (1302-0001)	Phosphorus
Queens	Bergen Basin (1701-0009) 18	Nitrogen
Queens	Jamaica Bay, Eastern, and tribs, Queens (1701-0005) 18	Nitrogen
Queens	Kissena Lake (1702-0258)	Phosphorus
Queens	Meadow Lake (1702-0030)	Phosphorus
Queens	Shellbank Basin (1701-0001) 18	Nitrogen
Queens	Willow Lake (1702-0031)	Phosphorus
Rensselaer	Nassau Lake (1310-0001)	Phosphorus
Rensselaer	Snyders Lake (1301-0043)	Phosphorus
Richmond	Grassmere Lake/Bradys Pond (1701-0357)	Phosphorus
Rockland	Congers Lake, Swartout Lake (1501-0019)	Phosphorus
Rockland	Rockland Lake (1501-0021)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Ballston Lake (1101-0036)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007)	Silt/Sediment
Saratoga	Lake Lonely (1101-0034)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Round Lake (1101-0060)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Tribs to Lake Lonely (1101-0001)	Phosphorus
Schenectady	Collins Lake (1201-0077)	Phosphorus
Schenectady	Duane Lake (1311-0006)	Phosphorus
Schenectady Lake	Mariaville Lake (1201-0113)	Phosphorus
Schuyler	Cayuta Lake (0603-0005)	Phosphorus

Seneca	Reeder Creek and tribs (0705-0074)	Phosphorus
St.Lawrence	Black Lake Outlet, Black Lake (0906-0001)	Phosphorus
St.Lawrence	Fish Creek and minor tribs (0906-0026)	Phosphorus
Steuben	Smith Pond (0502-0012)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Agawam Lake (1701-0117)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Big/Little Fresh Ponds (1701-0125)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Canaan Lake (1701-0018)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Canaan Lake (1701-0018)	Silt/Sediment
Suffolk	Fresh Pond (1701-0241)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Great South Bay, East (1701-0039)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Great South Bay, Middle (1701-0040)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Great South Bay, West (1701-0173)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Lake Ronkonkoma (1701-0020)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Mattituck/Marratooka Pond (1701-0129)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Mill and Seven Ponds (1701-0113)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Millers Pond (1702-0013)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Moriches Bay, East (1701-0305)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Moriches Bay, West (1701-0038)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Quantuck Bay (1701-0042)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Shinnecock Bay and Inlet (1701-0033)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Tidal Tribs to West Moriches Bay (1701-0312)	Nitrogen
Sullivan	Bodine, Montgomery Lakes (1401-0091)	Phosphorus
Sullivan	Davies Lake (1402-0047)	Phosphorus
Sullivan	Evens Lake (1402-0004)	Phosphorus
Sullivan	Pleasure Lake (1402-0055)	Phosphorus
Sullivan	Swan Lake (1401-0063)	Phosphorus
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End (0705-0040)	Phosphorus
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End (0705-0040)	Silt/Sediment
Ulster	Ashokan Reservoir (1307-0004)	Silt/Sediment
Ulster	Esopus Creek, Lower, Main Stem (1307-0010) [17]	Turbidity
Ulster	Esopus Creek, Middle, Main Stem (1307-0003) 17	Turbidity
Ulster	Esopus Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (1307-0007)[3]	Silt/Sediment
Ulster	Wallkill River, Lower, Main Stem (1306-0027)	Phosphorus
Warren	Hague Brook and tribs (1006-0006)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tribs (1006-0003)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Indian Brook and tribs (1006-0002)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Lake George (1006-0016) and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Tribs to Lake George, East Shore (1006-0020)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Tribs to Lake George, Lk.George Village (1006-0008)	Silt/Sediment

Washington	Wood Cr/Champlain Canal and tribs (1005-0036)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Katonah (1302-0136)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Lincolndale (1302-0089)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Meahagh (1301-0053)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Mohegan (1301-0149)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Shenorock (1302-0083)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Lower (1702-0071)	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Upp, & minor tribs (1702-0123)	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Saw Mill River (1301-0007)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Saw Mill River, Middle, and tribs (1301-0100)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Sheldrake River (1702-0069)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Sheldrake River (1702-0069)	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Silver Lake (1702-0040)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Teatown Lake (1302-0150)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Truesdale Lake (1302-0054)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Wallace Pond (1301-0140)	Phosphorus

APPENDIX E – List of NYSDEC Regional Offices

<u>Region</u>	<u>COVERING THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES:</u>	<u>DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (DEP) PERMIT ADMINISTRATORS</u>	<u>DIVISION OF WATER (DOW) WATER (SPDES) PROGRAM</u>
1	NASSAU AND SUFFOLK	50 CIRCLE ROAD STONY BROOK, NY 11790 TEL. (631) 444-0365	50 CIRCLE ROAD STONY BROOK, NY 11790-3409 TEL. (631) 444-0405
2	BRONX, KINGS, NEW YORK, QUEENS AND RICHMOND	1 HUNTERS POINT PLAZA, 47-40 21ST ST. LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101-5407 TEL. (718) 482-4997	1 HUNTERS POINT PLAZA, 47-40 21ST ST. LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101-5407 TEL. (718) 482-4933
3	DUTCHESS, ORANGE, PUTNAM, ROCKLAND, SULLIVAN, ULSTER AND WESTCHESTER	21 SOUTH PUTT CORNERS ROAD NEW PALTZ, NY 12561-1696 TEL. (845) 256-3059	220 WHITE PLAINS ROAD, SUITE 110 TEL. (914) 428 - 2505
4	ALBANY, COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, GREENE, MONTGOMERY, OTSEGO, RENSSELAER, SCHENECTADY AND SCHOHARIE	1130 NORTH WESTCOTT ROAD SCHENECTADY, NY 12306-2014 TEL. (518) 357-2069	1130 NORTH WESTCOTT ROAD SCHENECTADY, NY 12306-2014 TEL. (518) 357-2045
5	CLINTON, ESSEX, FRANKLIN, FULTON, HAMILTON, SARATOGA, WARREN AND WASHINGTON	1115 STATE ROUTE 86, Po Box 296 RAY BROOK, NY 12977-0296 TEL. (518) 897-1234	232 GOLF COURSE ROAD WARRENSBURG, NY 12885-1172 TEL. (518) 623-1200
6	HERKIMER, JEFFERSON, LEWIS, ONEIDA AND ST. LAWRENCE	STATE OFFICE BUILDING 317 WASHINGTON STREET WATERTOWN, NY 13601-3787 TEL. (315) 785-2245	STATE OFFICE BUILDING 207 GENESEE STREET UTICA, NY 13501-2885 TEL. (315) 793-2554
7	BROOME, CAYUGA, CHENANGO, CORTLAND, MADISON, ONONDAGA, OSWEGO, TIOGA AND TOMPKINS	5786 WIDEWATERS PARKWAY SYRACUSE, NY 13214-1867 TEL. (315) 426-7438	5786 WIDEWATERS PARKWAY SYRACUSE, NY 13214-1867 TEL. (315) 426-7500
8	CHEMUNG, GENESEE, LIVINGSTON, MONROE, ONTARIO, ORLEANS, SCHUYLER, SENECA, STEUBEN, WAYNE AND YATES	6274 EAST AVON-LIMA ROADAVON, NY 14414-9519 TEL. (585) 226-2466	6274 EAST AVON-LIMA RD. AVON, NY 14414-9519 TEL. (585) 226-2466
9	ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, CHAUTAUQUA, ERIE, NIAGARA AND WYOMING	700 DELAWARE AVENUE BUFFALO, NY 14209-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7165	700 DELAWARE AVENUE BUFFALO, NY 14209-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7070

APPENDIX F – SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

The SWPPP Preparer Certification Form required by this permit begins on the following page.



SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

Project/Site Name:

eNOI Submission ID:

Owner/Operator Name:

Certification Statement – SWPPP Preparer

I hereby certify that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of GP-0-25-001. I certify under penalty of law that the SWPPP and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

SWPPP Preparer First Name

MI

SWPPP Preparer Last Name

Signature

Date

APPENDIX G – MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form

The MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form required by this permit begins on the following page.



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form

for construction activities seeking authorization under the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

1. Owner/Operator Name:

2. Contact Person:

3. Street Address:

4. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

5. Project/Site Name:

6. Street Address:

7. City/State/Zip:

III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Review and Acceptance Information

8. SWPPP Reviewed by:

9. Title/Position:

10. Date Final SWPPP Reviewed and Accepted:

IV. Regulated MS4 Information

11. Name of MS4 Operator:

12. MS4 SPDES Permit Identification Number: NYR20A

13. Street Address:

14. City/State/Zip:

15. Telephone Number:

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form - continued

V. Certification Statement - MS4 Official (principal executive officer or ranking elected official) or Duly Authorized Representative

I hereby certify that the final Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the construction project identified in section II. of this form has been reviewed and meets the substantive requirements in the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP). Note: The MS4 Operator, through the acceptance of the SWPPP, assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of the design included in the SWPPP. In addition, review and acceptance of the SWPPP by the MS4 Operator does not relieve the owner/operator or their SWPPP preparer of responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in the plan.

Printed Name¹:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

VI. Additional Information

¹ Printed name of the principal executive officer or ranking elected official for the MS4 Operator or their duly authorized representative in accordance with CGP Part VII.J.2.

APPENDIX H – NYCDEP SWPPP Acceptance/Approval Form

The City of New York Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) SWPPP Acceptance/Approval form required by this permit begins on the following page.



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Bureau of Environmental Planning and Analysis
59-17 Junction Blvd., 9th Floor; Flushing, NY 11373

SWPPP Acceptance/Approval

Application Number:

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

1. Owner/Operator Name:

2. Contact Person:

3. Street Address:

4. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

5. Project/Site Name:

6. Street Address:

7. City/State/Zip:

III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Review and Acceptance/Approval

8. SWPPP Reviewed by:

9. Title/Position: /

10. Date Final SWPPP Reviewed and Accepted:

11. Acceptance/Approval Expiration Date:

IV. Regulated MS4 Information for projects that require coverage under the NY State Pollution Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity

12. Name of MS4: *CITY OF NEW YORK*

13. MS4 SPDES Permit Identification Number: *NY-0287890*

14. Contact Person:

15. Street Address: *59-17 Junction Blvd. 9th Floor*

16. City/State/Zip: *Flushing, NY 11373*

17. Telephone Number:



Projects in the MS4 area must submit a copy of this SWPPP Acceptance with a Notice of Intent for coverage under the NY SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity to: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water; 625 Broadway, 4th Floor; Albany, New York 12233-3505.



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Bureau of Environmental Planning and Analysis
59-17 Junction Blvd., 9th Floor; Flushing, NY 11373

V. Certification Statement - MS4 Official (principal executive officer or ranking elected official) or Duly Authorized Representative

I hereby certify that the final Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the construction project identified in question 5 has been reviewed and meets the substantive requirements in the SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s).

Note: The MS4, through the acceptance of the SWPPP, assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of the design included in the SWPPP. In addition, review and acceptance of the SWPPP by the MS4 does not relieve the owner/operator or their SWPPP preparer of responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in the plan.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

VI. Conditions of Acceptance/Approval and Additional Information



Projects in the MS4 area must submit a copy of this SWPPP Acceptance with a Notice of Intent for coverage under the NY SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity to: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water; 625 Broadway, 4th Floor; Albany, New York 12233-3505.

APPENDIX I – MS4 No Jurisdiction Form

The MS4 No Jurisdiction Form required by this permit begins on the following page.



MS4 No Jurisdiction Form

for construction activities seeking authorization under the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

- a. Owner/Operator Name:
- b. Contact Person:
- c. Street Address:
- d. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

- a. Project/Site Name:
- b. Street Address:
- c. City/State/Zip:
- d. eNOI Submission ID:

III. Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator Information

- a. Name of MS4 Operator:
- b. MS4 SPDES Permit ID Number: NYR20A
- c. Street Address:
- d. City/State/Zip:
- e. Telephone Number:

IV. Certification Statement

In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b.ii.3., I hereby certify that the Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator identified in section III. of this form does not have review authority over the construction project identified in section II. of this form, which is owned/operated by the entity identified in section I. of this form. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

- a. Printed name of the principal executive officer or ranking elected official for the MS4 Operator or their duly authorized representative in accordance with CGP Part VII.J.2.:
- b. Title/Position:
- c. Signature:
- d. Date:

APPENDIX J – Owner/Operator Certification Form

The Owner/Operator Certification Form required by this permit begins on the following page.



Owner/Operator Certification Form

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b. or Part I.F.2. and 3., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI or the Request to Continue Coverage, and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

Project/Site Name: _____

eNOI Submission ID: _____

eNOI Submitted by: ☐ Owner/Operator ☐ SWPPP Preparer ☐ Other

Certification Statement - Owner/Operator

I hereby certify that I read, and will comply with, the GP-0-25-001 permit requirements. I understand that authorization to discharge under the permit for the project/site named above is dependent on receipt of a Letter of Authorization (LOA) or a Letter of Continued Coverage (LOCC) from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in accordance with CGP Part I.D.3.b. or Part I.F.4. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Owner/Operator First Name

MI

Owner/Operator Last Name

Signature

Date

Appendix J

MS4 NOI Form & Draft Annual Report

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Water, Bureau of Water Permits
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3505
P: (518) 402-8111 | F: (518) 402-9029
www.dec.ny.gov

5/20/2024

Re: Acknowledgement of Notice of Intent for Coverage under SPDES General Permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (GP-0-24-001)

Dear Village of Bellerose,

This is to acknowledge that the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) received a complete electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) for the MS4 Operator:

Village of Bellerose

Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 750-1.21(d) and Part II of the SPDES MS4 GP, GP-0-24-001, Village of Bellerose is authorized to discharge stormwater under the terms and conditions of the SPDES MS4 GP, GP-0-24-001, starting on the effective date of **01/03/2024**. Village of Bellerose must comply with all requirements contained in the MS4 GP, GP-0-24-001.

The following SPDES ID No. should be included in all correspondences with the DEC:

SPDES ID No: NYR20A388

Should you have any questions regarding any aspect of the requirements in the MS4 GP, GP-0-24-001, please contact MS4GP@dec.ny.gov or (518) 402-8111.

Sincerely,



Meredith Streeter, P.E.
Chief, Central Section
Bureau of Water Permit

MS4 Notice of Intent

version 1.3

(Submission #: HQ3-9529-NF4D9, version 2)

Details

Originally Started By Charles Puglisi
Submitted 3/26/2025 (0 days ago) by JEFFREY PATANJO
Alternate Identifier NYR20A388
Submission ID HQ3-9529-NF4D9
Status Submitted

Form Input

MS4 Operator Information

Is this NOI for an MS4 Operator continuing coverage?
Yes

Permit ID #:
NYR20A388

MS4 Operator Type
Traditional land use control

Traditional Land Use Control

Traditional land use control MS4 Operator requirements are found in Part VI of the MS4 General Permit.

Municipality Name or Legal Entity Name
Village of Bellerose

Legal Municipal/Entity Mailing address
50 Superior Road
Bellerose Village, NY 11001
Nassau

Ranking Official

Official Title	First and Last Name	Phone	Email
Mayor	Kenneth Moore	516-354-1000	Mayor@bellerosevillage.org

NOI Preparer

NOI Preparer Title	First and Last Name	Phone	Email
Contract Engineer	Jeffrey Patanjo	631-487-5290	jeff@islandwideengineering.com

Stormwater Program Coordinator

Coordinator Title	First and Last Name	Phone	Email
Stormwater Program Coordinator	Charles Puglisi	516-354-1000	villageclerk@bellerosevillage.org

NAICS Codes

Federal, State or Local Government - 924110
Military Bases - 928110
Highway, road or other thoroughfare system - 237310
Large Hospitals - 622110
Public Colleges and Universities - 611310
Correctional Institutions - 922140
[NAICS Code Lookup](#)

NAICS Code
924110

Is the MS4 Operator working with other MS4 Operators to implement the Stormwater Management Program?
No

Does the MS4 Operator have any facilities that need to obtain MSGP coverage under MSGP permit?
No

MS4 Location Information

MS4 Facility Name
Village of Bellerose

On the map below, place the pin at the center of the MS4 Operator. This can be either the geographic center or the population center.

Central point of the MS4 Operator
40.72468482716358,-73.71762501965759

Waterbody Information (1 of 1)

If the MS4 Operator discharges to multiple waterbodies, all waterbodies must be listed. Use the 'Duplicate Waterbody Information' or 'Add New Waterbody Information' buttons to add as many waterbodies as necessary.

To find the names of waterbodies, including any impaired waterbodies, use the DEC's Stormwater Interactive Map. Under the Permit Related Layers check the box for the Impaired Waterbodies for MS4GP and the box for Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List.

[Stormwater Interactive Map](#)

Waterbody name and segment receiving MS4 Operator discharges
Valley Stream, Upper, and tribs - 1701-0225

Is this waterbody segment listed in Appendix C (List of Impaired Waters) of the MS4 General Permit?
No

Is this waterbody segment listed in Table 3 (Approved TMDL Watersheds with MS4 Contribution) of the MS4 General Permit?
No

CERTIFICATION

The MS4 Operator has read and understands the SPDES MS4 General Permit, GP-0-24-001, as it pertains to permit requirements as well as the timeframes for compliance set forth in the permit.
Yes

I am the ranking elected official or Principal Executive Officer for the MS4 Operator and will be signing the form electronically.
Yes

As the Ranking Elected Official or Principal Executive Officer, please download the certification form from the link below. Complete and sign the certification. Then upload the certification form to this NOI.

This certification form must be signed and uploaded every time the NOI is submitted.
[Certification Form](#)

Attach completed certification form.

MS4eNOI signed 25-3-26.pdf - 03/26/2025 09:28 AM

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Attachments

Date	Attachment Name	Context	User
3/26/2025 9:28 AM	MS4eNOI signed 25-3-26.pdf	Attachment	JEFFREY PATANJO
5/20/2024 11:12 AM	MS4 eNOI Acknowledgement.pdf	Generated Document	Audra Beach

Status History

	User	Processing Status
3/24/2025 1:53:05 PM	JEFFREY PATANJO	Draft
3/26/2025 9:29:24 AM	JEFFREY PATANJO	Submitting
3/26/2025 9:29:32 AM	JEFFREY PATANJO	Submitted

Audit

Event	Event Description	Event By	Event Date
MS4 eNOI Acknowledgement	The MS4 eNOI Acknowledgement document has been generated and is available for download.	Audra Beach	5/20/2024 11:12 AM

Processing Steps

Step Name	Assigned To/Completed By	Date Completed
Form Submitted	JEFFREY PATANJO	3/26/2025 9:29:32 AM

Revisions

Revision	Revision Date	Revision By
Revision 1	4/30/2024 11:16 AM	Charles Puglisi
Revision 2	3/24/2025 1:53 PM	JEFFREY PATANJO

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Water

625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3500

P: (518) 402-8233 | F: (518) 402-9029

www.dec.ny.gov

MS4 Operator Certification Form for eReports

**SPDES General Permit for
Stormwater Discharges From
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (GP-0-24-001)**

Instructions

Please review Part X.J. of GP-0-24-001 before signing this form. A signature by an unauthorized person will delay permit coverage.

This form must be signed by one of the following:

1. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer
2. For a partnership: by a general partner
3. For a sole proprietorship: by the proprietor
4. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency: by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official

MS4 Operator Name: Village of Bellerose

eReport Submission Number: HQ3-9529-NF4D9

MS4 Operator Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Hon. Kenneth Moore

Name (please print or type)

Mayor

Title

Bellerose Village

Organization

Kenneth Moore

Signature

3/26/2025

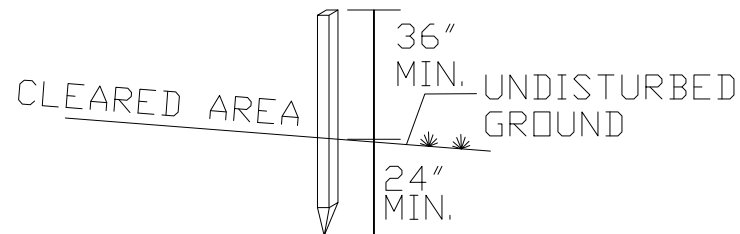
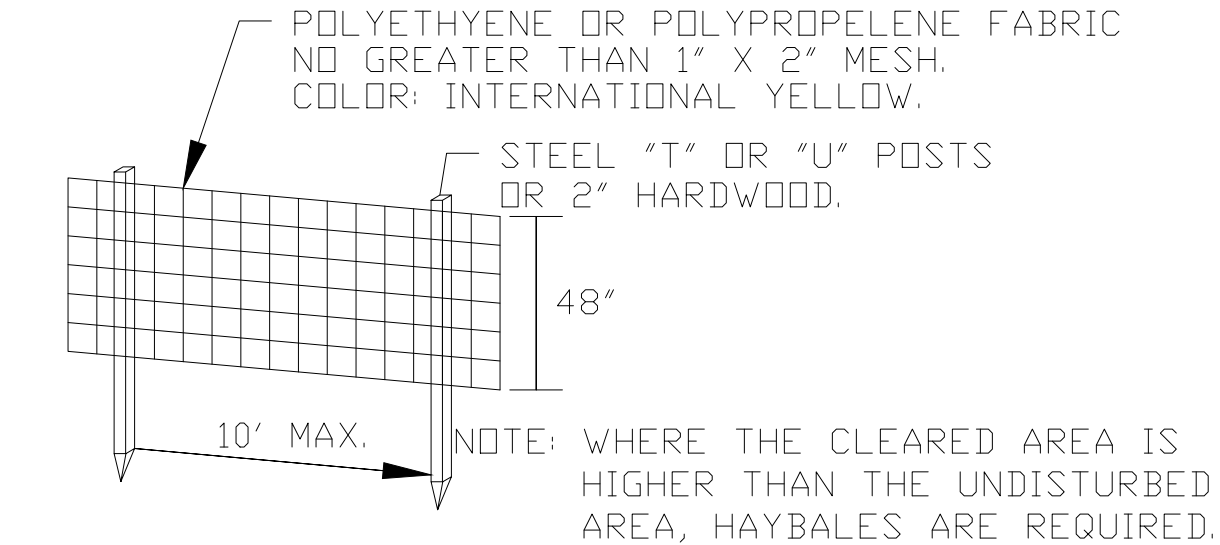
Date



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

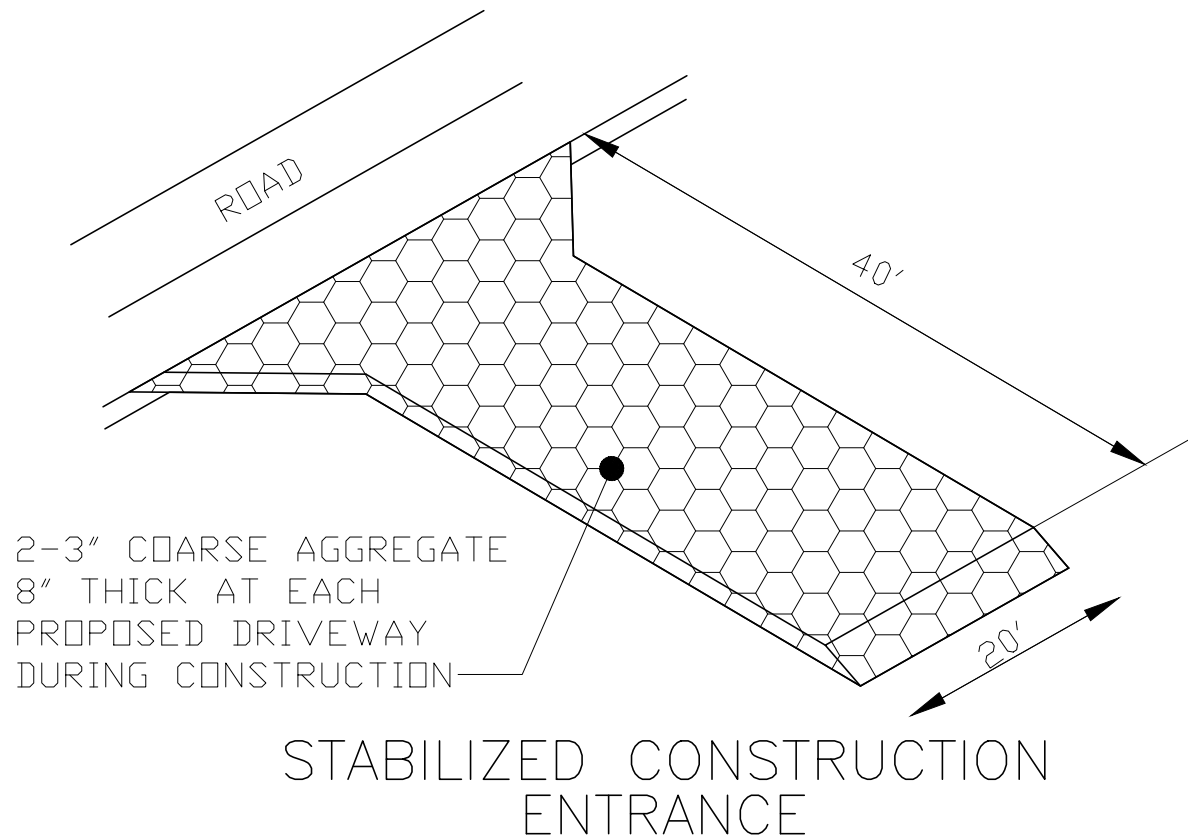
Appendix K

Construction Details

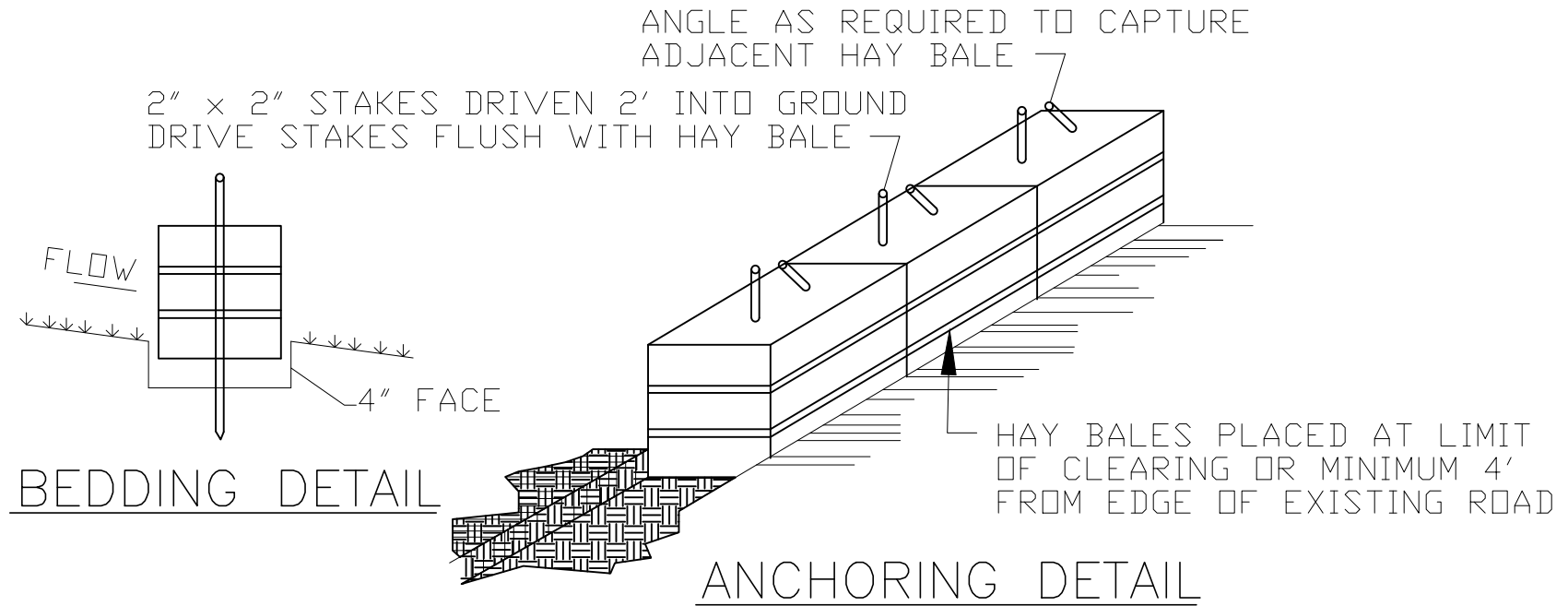


CONSTRUCTION FENCE

SHEET 1 OF 1	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DETAILS VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE NASSAU COUNTY, NY	 CIVIL ENGINEERING ~ SITE PLANNING ~ SURVEYING 280 MAIN ST, SUITE 1 FARMINGDALE, NY 11735 TELE: (631)-820-0296 EMAIL: INFO@ISLANDWIDEENGINEERING.COM	CONSTRUCTION FENCE DETAILS	SCALE: AS NOTED PROJECT NO. <u>24045</u> DATE <u>09/26/2024</u> DRAWN BY <u>HSJ</u>



SHEET 1 OF 1	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DETAILS VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE NASSAU COUNTY, NY	 CIVIL ENGINEERING ~ SITE PLANNING ~ SURVEYING 280 MAIN ST, SUITE 1 FARMINGDALE, NY 11735 TELE: (631)-820-0296 EMAIL: INFO@ISLANDWIDEENGINEERING.COM	CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DETAILS	SCALE: AS NOTED PROJECT NO. <u>24045</u> DATE <u>09/26/2024</u> DRAWN BY <u>HSJ</u>



HAY BALE NOTES

1. HAY BALES ARE TO BE PLACED ALONG ROAD AND RE-SET EVERY DAY AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
2. THE FIRST COURSE OF HAYBALES ARE TO BE EMBEDDED 4"
3. HAY BALES ARE TO BE ANCHORED WITH TWO STAKES DRIVEN THROUGH THE HAY BALE. THE FIRST STAKE IN EACH HAY BALE IS TO BE DRIVEN AT AN ANGLE TO CAPTURE THE PREVIOUSLY PLACED HAY BALE TO FORCE THE HAY BALES TOGETHER.
4. STAKES ARE TO DRIVEN FLUSH WITH THE TOP OF THE HAY BALES.
5. THE HAY BALES ARE TO BE INSPECTED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION EACH DAY AND PRIOR TO LEAVING THE SITE AT THE END OF THE DAY.
6. HAY BALES ARE NOT TO BE REMOVED EXCEPT FOR ACCESS TO THE SITE.

SHEET

1

OF 1

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION
CONTROL DEETAILS

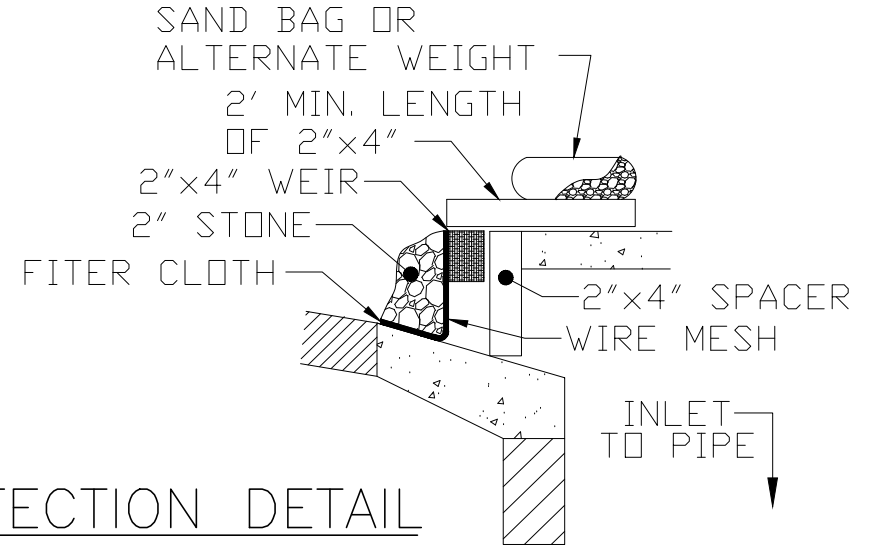
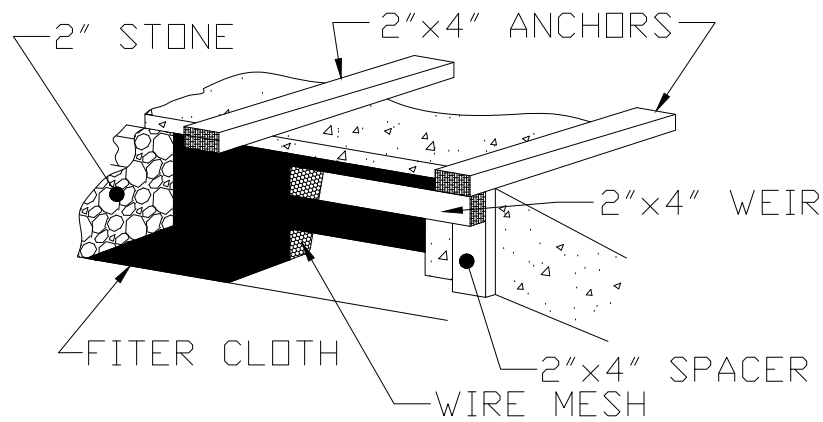
VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
NASSAU COUNTY, NY

CIVIL ENGINEERING ~ SITE PLANNING ~ SURVEYING
280 MAIN ST, SUITE 1
FARMINGDALE, NY 11735
TELE: (631)-820-0296
EMAIL: INFO@ISLANDWIDEENGINEERING.COM

HAY
BALE
DETAILS

SCALE: AS NOTED

PROJECT NO. 24045
DATE 09/26/2024
DRAWN BY HSJ

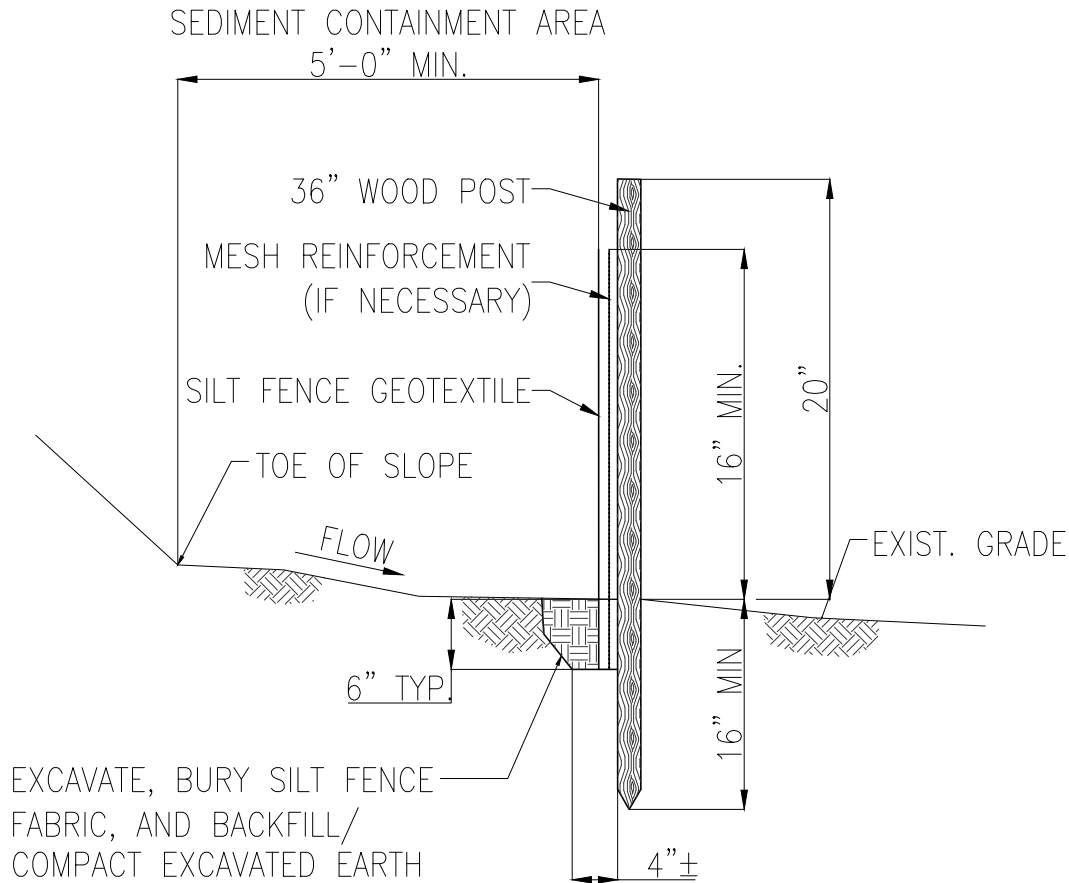


CURB INLET PROTECTION DETAIL

N.T.S.

1. FILTER FABRIC SHALL HAVE AN EOS OF 40-85.
2. WOODEN FRAME SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF 2"x4" CONSTRUCTION GRADE LUMBER.
3. WIRE MESH ACROSS THROAT SHALL BE A CONTINUOUS PIECE 30 INCH MINIMUM WIDTH WITH A LENGTH 4 FEET LONGER THAN THE THROAT. IT SHALL BE SHAPED AND SECURELY NAILED TO A 2"x4" WEIR.
4. THE WEIR SHALL BE SECURELY NAILED TO A 2"x4" SPACERS 9 INCHES LONG SPACED NO MORE THAN 6 FEET APART.
5. THE ASSEMBLY SHALL BE PLACED AGAINST THE INLET AND SECURED BY 2"x4" ANCHORS 2 FEET LONG EXTENDING ACROSS THE TOP OF THE INLET AND HELD IN PLACE BY SANDBAGS OR ALTERNATE WEIGHTS.

SHEET 1 OF 1	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DETAILS VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE NASSAU COUNTY, NY	CIVIL ENGINEERING ~ SITE PLANNING ~ SURVEYING 280 MAIN ST. SUITE 1 FARMINGDALE, NY 11735 TELE: (631)-820-0296 EMAIL: INFO@ISLANDWIDEENGINEERING.COM	CURB INLET PROTECTION DETAIL	SCALE: AS NOTED PROJECT NO. 24045 DATE 09/26/2024 DRAWN BY HSJ



SILT FENCE SECTION

N.T.S.

1. SILT FENCE ASSEMBLIES SHALL BE PLACED A MINIMUM OF 5.0 FEET FROM THE TOE OF SLOPE, 10.0 FEET PREFERRED, TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE AREA FOR SEDIMENT STORAGE AND FACILITATE MAINTENANCE OF SEDIMENT CONTAINMENT AREA.

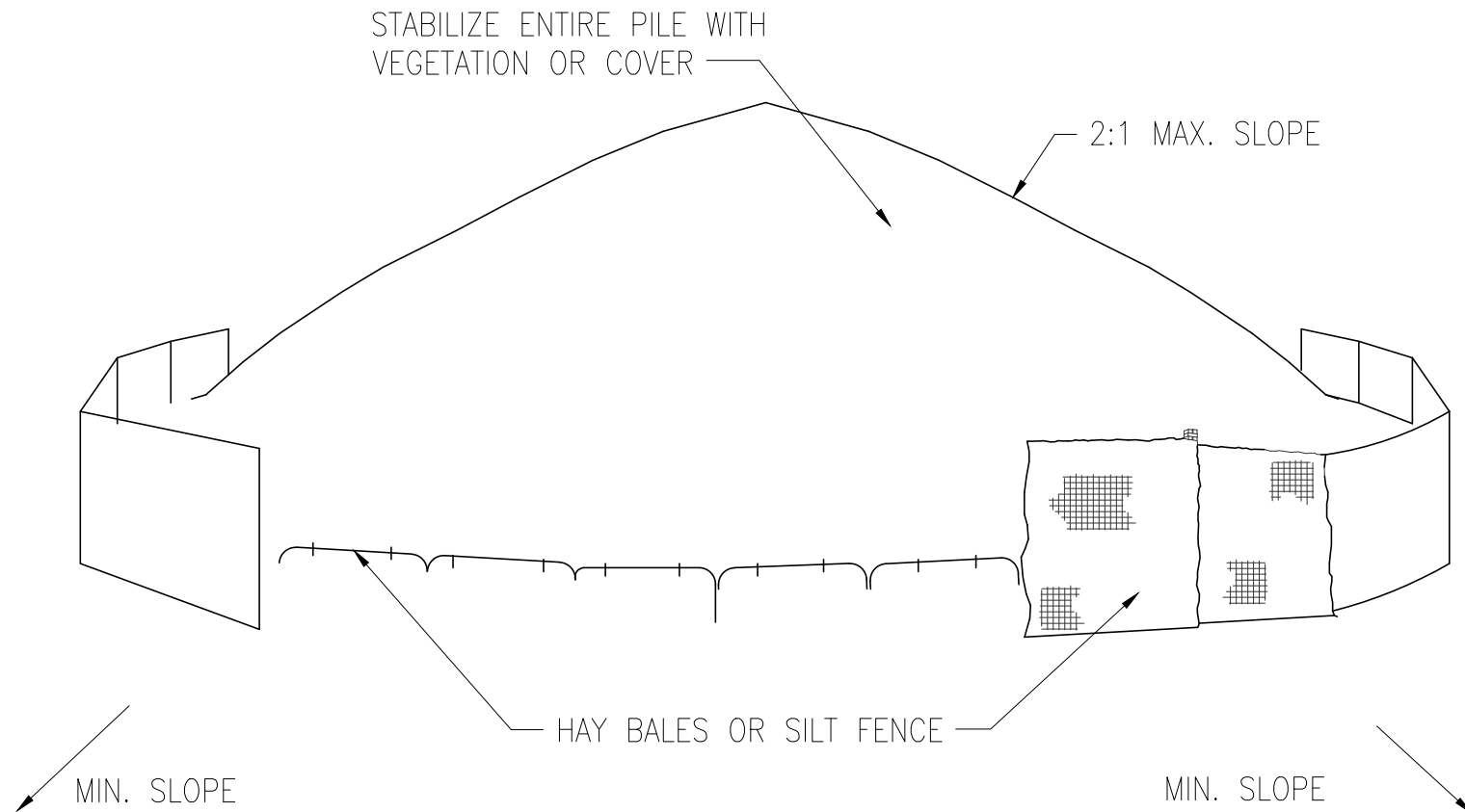
2. SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE MATERIALS SHALL BE EITHER POLY-FILTER X, MIRAFI 100X, STABLINKA T140N, OR FROM THE CURRENT NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION APPROVED LIST OF GEOSYNTHETICS FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.

3. POSTS MAY BE 2"x2" (MIN.) HARDWOOD OR 2"x4" (MIN.) SOFTWOOD. POSTS SHALL BE SPACED AT EITHER 4.0 FEET OR 6.5 FEET AND MAY OR MAY NOT REQUIRE MESH REINFORCEMENT AS PER THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION APPROVED LIST OF GEOSYNTHETICS FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.

4. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ACCUMULATION REACHES ONE-HALF OF THE MEASURED HEIGHT OR AS NEEDED. SEDIMENT SHALL BE DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR AS UNSUITABLE MATERIAL.

5. AFTER REMOVAL, THE AREA BENEATH SILT FENCE SHALL BE RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL STATE.

SHEET 1 OF 1	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DETAILS VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE NASSAU COUNTY, NY	CIVIL ENGINEERING ~ SITE PLANNING ~ SURVEYING 280 MAIN ST. SUITE 1 FARMINGDALE, NY 11735 TELE: (631)-820-0296 EMAIL: INFO@ISLANDWIDEENGINEERING.COM	SILT FENCE DETAIL	SCALE: AS NOTED PROJECT NO. 24045 DATE 09/26/2024 DRAWN BY HSJ



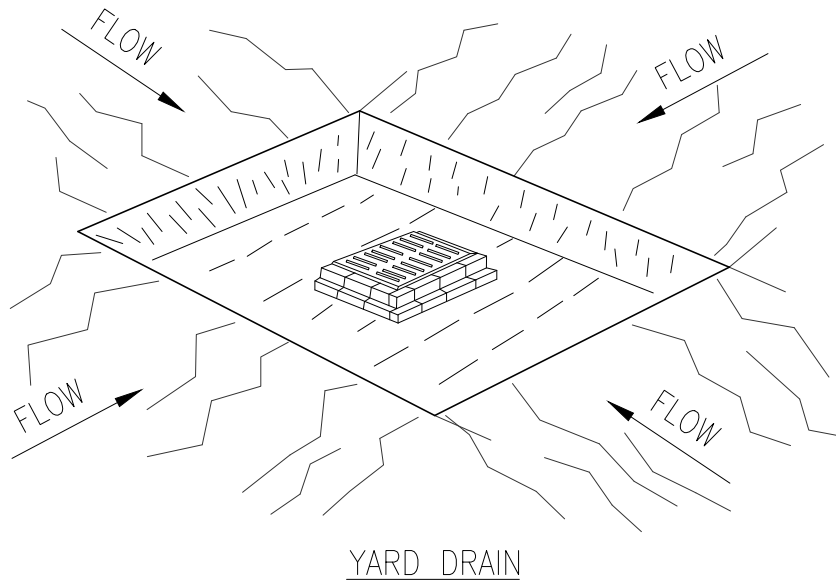
INSTALLATION NOTES:

1. AREA CHOSEN FOR STOCKPILING OPERATIONS SHALL BE DRY AND STABLE.
2. MAXIMUM SLOPE OF STOCKPILES SHALL BE 2:1.
3. UPON COMPLETION OF SOIL STOCKPILING EACH PILE SHALL BE SURROUNDED WITH EITHER SILT FENCING OR HAY BALES, THEN STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION OR COVERED.
4. SEE SILT FENCE DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION OF SILT FENCE.

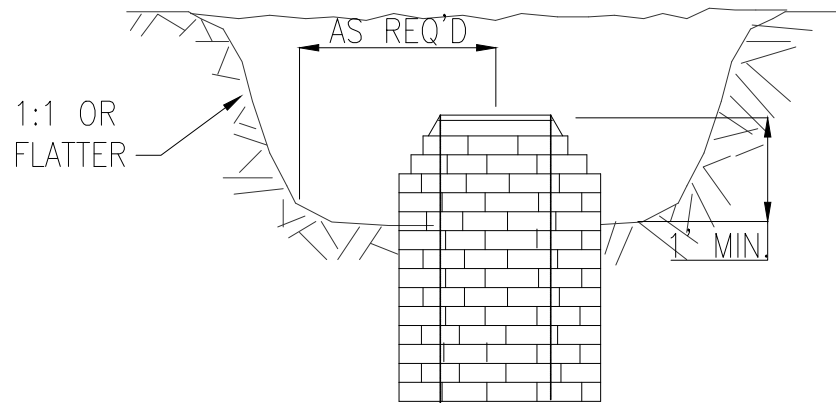
SOIL STOCKPILING

N.T.S.

SHEET 1 OF 1	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DEETAILS VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE NASSAU COUNTY, NY	 CIVIL ENGINEERING ~ SITE PLANNING ~ SURVEYING 280 MAIN ST, SUITE 1 FARMINGDALE, NY 11735 TELE: (631)-820-0296 EMAIL: INFO@ISLANDWIDEENGINEERING.COM	SOIL STACKPILE DETAIL	SCALE: AS NOTED PROJECT NO. <u>24045</u> DATE <u>09/26/2024</u> DRAWN BY <u>HSJ</u>



YARD DRAIN



CROSS SECTION

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE TRAP RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS WHEN THE SEDIMENT HAS ACCUMULATED TO 1/2 THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE TRAP. REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN A SUITABLE AREA AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT IT WILL NOT ERODE.
2. THE VOLUME OF SEDIMENT STORAGE SHALL BE 1800 CUBIC FEET PER ACRE OF CONTRIBUTORY DRAINAGE.
3. THE STRUCTURE SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER EACH RAIN AND REPAIRS MADE AS NEEDED.
4. CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN SUCH A MANNER THAT EROSION AND WATER POLLUTION SHALL BE MINIMIZED.
5. THE SEDIMENT TRAP SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA STABILIZED WHEN THE CONSTRUCTED DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN PROPERLY STABILIZED.
6. ALL CUT SLOPES SHALL BE 1:1 OR FLATTER.

MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA: 3 ACRES

CATCH BASIN SEDIMENTATION TRAP

N.T.S.

SHEET 1 OF 1	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DEETAILS VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE NASSAU COUNTY, NY	 CIVIL ENGINEERING ~ SITE PLANNING ~ SURVEYING 280 MAIN ST. SUITE 1 FARMINGDALE, NY 11735 TELE: (631)-820-0296 EMAIL: INFO@ISLANDWIDEENGINEERING.COM	CATCH BASIN SEDIMENTATION TRAP DETAILS	SCALE: AS NOTED PROJECT NO. 24045 DATE 09/26/2024 DRAWN BY HSJ

Appendix L

Construction Oversight Program

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
CONSTRUCTION OVERSIGHT PROGRAM

This section of the Village SWMP Plan was prepared in accordance with Part VI.D of the MS4 General Permit, which requires municipalities to develop and implement a Construction Oversight Plan to ensure compliance with the MS4 General Permit and the Village's stormwater local laws, Chapter 128, Illicit Discharges, Activities and Connections and Chapter 183, Stormwater Management. The purpose of this Construction Oversight Program is to specify the criteria by which the Village will develop and implement procedures for construction site inspections, SWPPP reviews and submissions, and other construction related procedures.

APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The Village of Bellerose, in order to fulfill its requirements under NYS Phase I regulations (New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") General Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (GP-0-24-001), must address stormwater runoff to the MS4 from sites with construction activities that:

- Result in a total land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre; or
- Disturb less than one acre if part of a larger common plan of development or sale.

PROCEDURES FOR SUBMISSION OF SWPPPS

Once it is determined that the proposed project meets or exceeds the one acre clearing threshold the applicant or authorized agent must:

- Provide the Village of Bellerose Building Department, Stormwater Program Coordinator, and/or Consulting Engineer hired by the Village of Bellerose with four (4) hard copies each of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Narrative Report and Erosion and Sediment Control Site Plan as developed for the proposed site. Each should clearly define the measures to be taken to control run-off from the site during construction and post construction operations as well as be created using the guidelines as set forth in Chapter 183 of the Village of Bellerose Code, the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (aka Blue Book), as well as the 2024 NYSDEC Stormwater Management Design Manual.

Once the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Narrative Report and Erosion and Sediment Control Site Plan has been reviewed and approved by the Village of Bellerose Building Department, Stormwater Program Coordinator, and/or Consulting Engineer, the applicant or authorized agent must:

- Provide the Village of Bellerose with a completed Notice of Intent (NOI): Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit # GP-0-25-001 for review as well as the MS4 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Acceptance Form with sections I & II completed by the applicant. These forms can be found on the NYSDEC website.

Once the Village has reviewed and approved the NOI, the Village will complete the SWPPP Acceptance Form and return both documents to the applicant. The applicant must then submit the approved NOI and SWPPP Acceptance Form to the NYSDEC Central Office prior to obtaining permit coverage. Once permit coverage is obtained by the Applicant from the NYSDEC, a copy of all documents (SWPPP Narrative Report, Erosion and Sediment Control Site Plan, NOI, SWPPP Acceptance Form and a copy of the final NYSDEC approval letter) shall be forwarded to the Village for their files.

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
CONSTRUCTION OVERSIGHT PROGRAM

The SWPPP must include an O&M plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each post-construction SMP. The SWPPP must identify the entity that will be responsible for the long-term operation and maintenance of each practice.

It is the Village's responsibility to ensure that all individuals responsible for reviewing SWPPPs for acceptance or conducting inspections meet one of the following criteria:

- Four (4) hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil & Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. This training must be completed within three (3) years of the EDC and every three (3) years thereafter.
- Individuals who meet the definition of a *qualified professional* or *qualified inspector*.

CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTIONS

The Village of Bellerose, in order to fulfill its requirements under NYS Phase I regulations (New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") General Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (GP-0-24-001), is required to conduct inspections:

1. Pre-Construction Meeting –Prior to commencement of construction activities, the Village of Bellerose will conduct a pre-construction meeting with the owner/operator listed on the CGP NOI, the Village of Bellerose Building Department, Stormwater Program Coordinator, and/or Consulting Engineer hired by the Village of Bellerose, contractor(s) responsible for implementing the SWPPP for the construction activity, and the qualified inspector. The date and content of the preconstruction inspection/meeting will be documented in the SWMP Plan as part of the Construction Site Inventory. It is the owner/operator's responsibility to ensure that all individuals responsible for conducting weekly and/or heavy rainfall SWPPP inspections are working under the direct supervision of a qualified professional or inspector and have the following training:
 - a. Four (4) hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil & Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. This training must be completed within three (3) years of the EDC and every three (3) years thereafter.
2. Construction Site Inspections - Upon commencement of work, the applicant shall notify the Village a minimum of 48 hours so inspections can be scheduled accordingly. The Village Building Department will notify the Stormwater Program Coordinator of the work schedule. The Stormwater Coordinator and/or Consulting Engineer hired by the Village of Bellerose shall inspect the site a minimum of one time per week. The Stormwater Program Coordinator shall have the ability to issue a Notice of Violation, Stop-Work Order and/or Summons for each item identified as not in conformance with the SWPPP. An enforcement response plan has been implemented for any violations that may occur.

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
CONSTRUCTION OVERSIGHT PROGRAM

3. Construction Site Close-Out - Prior to closing out a construction site, the Stormwater Program Coordinator and/or Consulting Engineer hired by the Village of Bellerose will conduct a final site inspection. If all work was constructed in conformance with the SWPPP, they will sign the Notice of Termination (NOT) that must be submitted to NYSDEC prior to requesting termination of coverage. All NOT forms can be found on the NYSDEC website.

TRAINED INDIVIDUALS

The Village of Bellerose, in order to fulfill its requirements under NYS Phase I regulations (New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") General Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (GP-0-24-001), has the following trained employees that conduct inspections and review SWPPPs for compliance:

TITLE	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	TRAINING DATE
Building Inspector	Richard Belziti	(516)-315-4769	rbelziti@aol.com buildingdepartment@bellerosevillage.org	Qualified Professional *exempt
Village Clerk/Storm water Program Coordinator	Charles P. Puglisi	(516)-354-1000	villageclerk@bellerosevillage.org	March 13, 2025

Appendix M

Construction Site Inventory Log

[illegible]

Appendix N

Enforcement Response Plan

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE

2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN

ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE PLAN

This section of the Village SWMP Plan was prepared in accordance with Part IV.F of the MS4 General Permit, which requires municipalities to develop and implement an Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) to ensure compliance with the MS4 General Permit and the Village's stormwater local laws, Chapter 128, Illicit Discharges, Activities and Connections and Chapter 183, Stormwater Management. The purpose of this ERP is to specify the criteria by which the Village will determine the enforcement actions most appropriate for instances of non-compliance and to specify how enforcement tools will be used to resolve non-compliance.

OBJECTIVES

The procedures within this ERP have been developed to satisfy the following objectives:

- Prevent pollutants from entering the MS4 and causing environmental harm
- Establish enforcement actions based on the nature of the violation
- Ensure that violators achieve compliance in a timely manner
- Recover costs incurred by the Village

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDDE)

The MS4 General Permit requires the Village to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the storm sewer system. The Village of Bellerose Local Law Chapter 128, Illicit Discharges, Activities and Connections, regulates the contributions of pollutants to the Village's storm sewer system as it is not designed to accept, treat, or discharge non-stormwater wastes. When an illicit connection or discharge to the municipal storm sewer system is confirmed, staff conduct appropriate procedures to identify the source of the discharge and undertake the appropriate communications or enforcement actions to achieve abatement of the discharge consistent with applicable laws.

CONSTRUCTION/POST-CONSTRUCTION

The MS4 General Permit requires the Village to ensure that construction site operators whose projects disturb an acre or more comply with the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-25-001, Construction General Permit) and to address stormwater discharges to the MS4 from construction and post-construction activities. The Village of Bellerose Local Law Chapter 183, Stormwater Management requires construction site operators to comply with the Construction General Permit.

Though the one-acre threshold for regulation of construction activity is rarely met in the Village, the Village Building Department conducts inspections as required by the MS4 General Permit to ensure that erosion and sediment controls and post-construction controls are installed and functioning in accordance with the approved Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the Construction General Permit. If violations are observed, staff undertake the appropriate communications or enforcement actions to achieve compliance consistent with applicable laws.

DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF RESPONSE

The Village has varying levels of responses, which increase in severity based on the type, magnitude, and duration of the violation, effect of the violation on the receiving water, compliance history of the operator, and good faith of the operator in compliance efforts. When the Village receives reports from the public, it coordinates internally to designate the responsible personnel for follow-up actions and enforcement, as

applicable. The Village utilizes the following types of enforcement responses, separately, combined or in sequence, to address violations:

- (1) Verbal Warnings and Written Notices of Violation - Verbal Warnings and Written Notices of Violation are classified as “informal” per the MS4 General Permit. The Village may utilize informal enforcement mechanisms as initial attempts at correcting a violation. The Highway and Public Works Commissioner, the Building Department, and the Police Department may administer Verbal Warnings and/or Written Notices of Violation.
 - a. The Village is permitted to advance enforcement actions as necessary, perhaps surpassing Verbal Warnings and Written Notices of Violation, contingent on the violation and its associated characteristics. When informal means of addressing violations are utilized, correction of the deficiencies must not exceed sixty (60) days in duration from the date of initial enforcement to the date of return to compliance as per Part IV.F of the MS4 General Permit. The Village will maintain documentation relating to specific violations in the SWMP Plan.
- (2) Citations, Summonses, Fines, and Stop Work Orders - If a violation is not corrected within the allotted sixty (60) day timeframe for Verbal Warnings and Written Notices of Violation, if the violation is a repeat offense, or if the Village determines the violation requires stricter action, enforcement measures will be escalated to include Citations, Summonses, Fines, and Stop Work Orders as necessary. The Police Department and the Building Department may issue Citations, Summonses, Fines and/or Stop Work Orders.

ENFORCEMENT TRACKING

Tracking of the Village’s enforcement measures will include the documentation listed below. Enforcement tracking will be recorded with the Village SWMP Plan files.

- Name of the owner/operator of the facility or site of the violation.
- Location of the violation (e.g., illicit discharge or construction site).
- Description of the violation.
- Schedule for returning to compliance.
- Description of enforcement response used, including escalated responses if repeat violations occur or violations are not resolved in a timely manner.
- Documentation of enforcement response (e.g., notices of noncompliance, notices of violation).
- Any referrals to different departments or agencies; and,
- The date the violation was resolved.

Appendix O

Post-Construction SMP Inspection & Maintenance Program

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
POST-CONSTRUCTION SMP INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

This section of the Village SWMP Plan was prepared in accordance with Part VI.E of the MS4 General Permit, which requires municipalities to develop and implement Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practices (SMP) program to ensure proper operation and maintenance of post construction SMPs for new or redeveloped sites. This section is to ensure compliance with the MS4 General Permit and the Village's stormwater local laws, Chapter 128, Illicit Discharges, Activities and Connections and Chapter 183, Stormwater Management. The purpose of this program is to promote the long-term performance of post-construction SMPs in removing pollutants from stormwater runoff.

SMP INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

The MS4 General Permit requires the Village to perform Post-Construction SMP inspections and maintenance at the frequency specified in the NYSDEC 2024 Stormwater Design Manual Chapter 12 Maintenance Guidance or as specified in the O&M plan contained in the approved SWPPP (Part VI.D.6.), if available. The Village of Bellerose only has infiltration drywells located within their jurisdiction. The Village currently has an on-going program to clean and inspect infiltration drywells once on an annual basis. The full breakdown of procedures and various SMP inspection checklists are attached as an addition to this Appendix.

TRAINING PROVISIONS

The MS4 General Permit requires any individuals conducting the Post-Construction SMP inspections and maintenance to be trained on the procedures prior to conducting any inspections or maintenance. To satisfy this request, the Village used the Environmental Protection Agency's free National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Webcasts on Post-Construction. This training is to be completed by staff once every five (5) years and/or as new staff are added. Currently, the village only has the Highway & Public Works Commissioner and Stormwater Program Coordinator completing these tasks. Should inspections require more personnel, the Village of Bellerose will hire a Consulting Engineering firm with the adequate training per NYSDEC requirements. The following table shows the contact information for trained employees that conduct Post-Construction SMP inspections and maintenance:

TITLE	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	TRAINING DATE
Village Clerk/Stormwater Program Coordinator	Charles P. Puglisi	(516)-354-1000	villageclerk@bellerosevillage.org	08/31/2024
Highway & Public Works Commissioner	George Braun	(516)-354-1000	commissionerbraun@bellerosevilla ge.org	08/31/2024

Chapter 12: Maintenance Guidance

SMPs will not function to protect water resources without proper attention to operation and maintenance (O&M). In order to ensure long-term performance, it's critical that O&M tasks and responsibilities are identified, clearly outlined in an inspection and maintenance plan, and assigned to various stakeholders. This Chapter was developed to address the need for maintenance guidance, and is structured in the following sections:

- **Section 12.1** introduces the 10 SMP groups used in this Chapter, establishes the 3 level hierarchy for inspection and maintenance responsibilities and procedures, and provides an overview of planning and budgeting for maintenance.
- **Section 12.2** outlines the key components to be inspected, the Level 1 inspection and maintenance procedures, and common triggers for Level 2 and Level 3 inspections, for each of the 10 SMP groups.
- **Section 12.3** includes diagnostic measures for specific problems, as well as guidance for performing repair activities.

Section 12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 Stormwater Management Practice (SMP) Groups

For the purpose of this Chapter, the standard SMPs and Runoff Reduction Techniques have been clustered into ten SMP groups (**Table 12.1**), containing practices that share common inspection components and maintenance concerns. This grouping has been applied to the detailed inspection guidance provided in **Section 12.2**, as well as the fillable **Level 1 and Level 2 Inspection Checklists** that are available for download on the NYSDEC Construction Stormwater Toolbox website (www.dec.ny.gov). The checklists identify common problems with key components of the SMPs, recommend follow-up actions to correct them, and outline triggers for Level 2 and Level 3 inspections. These checklists have been developed as a guideline to assist responsible parties with efficient and thorough O&M.

Table 12.1 Practices Discussed in this Chapter, by Group

SMP Group	Practices Included	
1. Sheet Flow and Disconnection	• Sheet Flow to Filter Strip • Rooftop Disconnection	• Sheet Flow to Riparian Buffers
2. Tree Planting	• Tree Planting	
3. Swales	• Vegetated Swale	• Wet Swale
4. Bioretention	• Tree Pit • Tree Trench • Rain Garden • Stormwater Planter	• Infiltration Bioretention • Filtration Bioretention • Bioslope • Dry Swale
5. Rainwater Harvesting	• Rain Barrel	• Cistern
6. Porous Pavements	• Porous Asphalt • Porous Paver	• Porous Concrete • Stabilized Grid/Cell
7. Green Roofs	• Extensive Green Roof	• Intensive Green Roof
8. Ponds and Wetlands	• Stormwater Ponds	• Stormwater Wetlands
9. Infiltration	• Infiltration Trench • Infiltration Basin	• Dry Well • Underground Infiltration
10. Sand Filters	• Surface Sand Filters • Perimeter Sand Filters	• Underground Sand Filters

12.1.2 Maintenance Hierarchy

This Chapter is structured around a hierarchy concept, where the severity of the problem directly correlates to the level of experience needed to perform the inspection and identify corrective maintenance measures.

Many SMP maintenance problems start out as minor and can be easily identified by individuals with limited experience (**Level 1**). As long as these issues are detected early, through regular inspections, they can typically be addressed in an expedient and cost-effective manner.

However, in some cases, issues may arise that require additional technical knowledge or capabilities to diagnose the problem and identify the appropriate remedy (**Level 2**). At this point, assistance from an individual with training in SMP inspection, operation and maintenance, may be necessary.

Similarly, some problems escalate to the point where a Qualified Professional or specialized expert is needed to return the SMP to proper functioning condition (**Level 3**).

The step-wise approach of the Maintenance Hierarchy (**Figure 12.1**) was developed to ensure long-term performance of SMPs, through cost-effective implementation of inspection and maintenance.



Figure 12.1 The SMP Maintenance Hierarchy

Level 1: Individuals with Limited or No Training

Level 1 includes routine inspection and maintenance activities conducted by:

- Property owners, property managers, or HOA representatives, for privately owned SMPs.
- Municipal maintenance staff/interns or volunteers, for municipally owned SMPs.

These individuals typically have very limited training in stormwater operation, inspection, and maintenance, but can use available guidance to quickly identify and rectify common or minor issues with SMP performance. For most SMPs, the majority of inspection and maintenance activities can be conducted at this skill level, thus Level 1 forms the base of the Maintenance Hierarchy pyramid. Many well-functioning SMPs can be adequately maintained for long periods of time using Level 1 capabilities.

Some issues may arise that require a higher level of resources and expertise. Such issues are referred to in this Chapter and the Inspection Checklists as “kick-outs to Level 2.”

Level 2: Trained Individuals

Level 2 includes inspection and maintenance activities conducted by municipal employees or landscape contractors who have completed training on SMP operation, inspection, and maintenance. Level 2 inspections can occur in response to two circumstances:

1. As part of an ongoing, municipal inspection program whereby SMPs are visited on a rotating basis at a frequency of once every five years, or a frequency established by the local program; or
2. In response to a “kick-out” from a Level 1 Inspector.

Circumstance #2 requires coordination and communication between the Level 1 and Level 2 Inspectors, with documentation and background provided by the Level 1 Inspector. This is essential to make the hierarchy approach successful.

As with kick-outs from Level 1 to Level 2, the same can exist from Level 2 to Level 3. If the Level 2 Inspector encounters a problem where a Qualified Professional is needed to re-design certain components of the SMP, and/or a Qualified Contractor is needed to undertake a more serious repair, then Level 3 is activated.

Level 3: Qualified Professionals

Level 3 includes inspection and maintenance conducted by Qualified professionals, including professional engineers and landscape architects, that can revisit design issues associated with chronic or serious problems. For repair and maintenance of the SMPs at this level, individuals with specific skills and certifications, such as a certified plumber with experience working with rainwater harvesting systems or a horticulturalist with knowledge on proper plantings, may need to be called in by the Qualified Professional.

Table 12.2 describes how SMP inspection and maintenance activities differ at each level of the Maintenance Hierarchy.

Table 12.2 SMP Inspection and Maintenance Hierarchy Levels

	Level 1: Individuals with Limited or No Training	Level 2: Trained Individuals	Level 3: Qualified Professionals
Qualifications/ Training of Inspectors	No special training, but person is provided educational materials	On-the-job training and/or workshops	Professional License, such as a PE or RLA
Frequency of Inspection	At least annually	Routine as determined by the local program OR as kick-out from Level 1 inspection	Only as needed from Level 2 inspection
Inspection Guidance	Inspection guidance is included in Section 12.2 . Refer to the NYSDEC Construction Stormwater Toolbox website (www.dec.ny.gov) for Level 1 Inspection Checklists .	Refer to the NYSDEC Construction Stormwater Toolbox website (www.dec.ny.gov) for Level 2 Inspection Checklists .	Guidance on diagnosing common problems is included in Section 12.3 . Refer to the NYSDEC Construction Stormwater Toolbox website (www.dec.ny.gov) for a Level 3 Inspection Form .
Typical Maintenance Activities	Routine mowing. Trash removal. Plant care and upkeep. Mulching as needed. Removal of small amounts of sediment from pretreatment areas of the practice.	Removal of larger amounts of sediment. Structural damage repair. Minor regrading and scarification of soil surface to restore permeability.	Redesign an improperly functioning practice, to include: regrading the contributing drainage area, replacing filter media or plantings, modifying conveyance structures, etc.
Triggers for Inspection or Maintenance by this Level	Regular inspection (no trigger)	Common triggers for Level 2 inspection are included in Section 12.2 .	Common triggers for Level 3 inspection are included in Section 12.2 .

12.1.3 Level 1, 2 and 3 Inspections

12.1.3.1 General Guidance for Level 1 Inspections

Read through this guidance before performing an inspection and use the specific guidance in **Section 12.2** for the SMP Group that includes the practice being inspected. Refer to **Chapter 11** for guidance on plant maintenance, as well as control of invasive species.

When to Conduct a Level 1 Inspection

Level 1 Inspections are the most common and are intended to identify minor maintenance issues early and keep up with routine maintenance tasks. They should be conducted *at least annually* for all practices and supplemented with additional visits after large storms, winter salting and sanding, or other seasonal changes. In addition, it is recommended that inspections take place more frequently during the first few years after installation of an SMP. Many issues can be identified and corrected during this early period, so that they do not lead to larger problems in subsequent years. Once the SMP is stable and seems to be functioning properly, the inspections can become less frequent.

What to Take into the Field

The Level 1 Inspection is simple, and it is assumed that very little measurement is needed. However, the Inspector should take pictures to document findings and keep a record of all inspections. The following items may be needed during a Level 1 Inspection:

1. Letter of permission to access property if the Inspector is from an outside agency
2. Clipboard and pencils (if using paper forms), or Tablet or smartphone (if using digital forms)
3. Level 1 Inspection Checklists (paper or digital copies)
4. Notes or records from past inspections
5. Approved Site Plan, Planting Plan (includes planting/seed mixes), and/or details for SMP's
6. Digital camera or smartphone
7. Engineer's scale
8. Flagging/stakes and waterproof marker (to mark problem areas that need to be revisited)
9. 25-ft Measuring Tape (optional, to measure pipe sizes and SMP dimensions)
10. Safety equipment: safety vest, steel-toe shoes, traffic cones, etc. (if SMP is located near traffic)
11. Bug spray (if needed)
12. Sun block (if needed)

Level 1 Checklists

The **Level 1 Inspection Checklists** are available for download on the NYSDEC Construction Stormwater Toolbox website (www.dec.ny.gov). These checklists outline common problems with key components of the SMPs and describe follow-up actions for each observed condition. Refer to **Figure 12.2**, for an example checklist.

The Checklists are intended to be used as follows:

- Check the box in the LEFT column if the problem is present at the site.
- Check the appropriate follow-up action(s) in the RIGHT column, or add an action as needed to fix the problem.
- Record all your actions. Keep copies of the Level 1 Inspection Checklists, plus notes, photos, or other documentation of corrective measures to fix problems. Record dates of actions and any follow-up inspections. This will be important for communicating with Level 2 Inspectors and/or the local maintenance program.
- Activate a Level 2 Inspection using the blue cells to identify conditions when a more detailed inspection is necessary to further diagnose a problem. Refer to **Section 12.2** for common triggers of Level 2 Inspection for each of the SMP Groups. Consult the local stormwater program authority for the most appropriate Level 2 inspection option.

Porous Pavement 1. Drainage Area	
Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ Bare soil, erosion of the ground (rills washing out the dirt)	☐ Seed and mulch areas of bare soil to get vegetation established. ☐ Fill in erosion areas with soil, compact, and seed straw to get vegetation established. ☐ If a rill or small channel is forming, try to redirect water flowing to this area by creating a small berm or adding topsoil to areas that are heavily compacted.
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Large areas of soil have been eroded, or larger channels are forming. May require rerouting of flow paths.

Figure 12.2 Example Level 1 Inspection Checklist, with Follow-Up Actions. *Note "Kick-Out to Level 2" highlighted in light blue.*

12.1.3.2 General Guidance for Level 2 and 3 Inspections

Read through this guidance before performing an inspection, and use the specific guidance in **Section 12.2** for the SMP Group that includes the practice being inspected, or **Section 12.3** for the specific problem encountered.

When to Conduct a Level 2 Inspection

Level 2 Inspections occur as routine inspections for compliance with local stormwater regulations or when triggered by a Level 1 Inspector to address or diagnose specific problems. In this situation, the Level 2 Inspector should confer with the Level 1 Inspector about problems they have identified and then conduct a follow-up inspection that focuses on diagnosing the causes of the problems and possible solutions.

The frequency of Level 2 Inspections is typically defined by the municipality, but shall occur at least once every five years. As with Level 1 inspections, the frequency may change with the age of the SMP, with higher inspection frequency the first couple of years after installation.

Notifying the Owner/Operator

Consult the project files and maintenance agreement to ascertain the Owner/Operator. Confirm that there is right of access through the local code, signed maintenance agreement, or other means. Contact the Owner/Operator at least three business days in advance of the proposed inspection. If the Owner/Operator cannot be found or contacted, make a reasonable effort through file research to contact a property representative, and document those efforts in writing. If the inspection is in response to a Level 1 inspection and referral to your agency, speak with the person who conducted the Level 1 inspection and get any documentation they may have. For publicly owned and managed SMPs, the municipality or other regulated MS4 is responsible for long-term operation and maintenance.

What to Take in the Field

Level 2 inspections may require authorized access to private property. Therefore, additional identification shall be provided for these inspections. It is recommended that the following items be taken into the field during a Level 2 Inspection:

1. Letter on municipal letterhead granting access to property and/or agency photo badge
2. Clipboard and pencils (if using paper forms), or Tablet or smartphone (if using digital forms)
3. Level 2 Inspection Checklists (paper or digital copies)
4. Dry erase board and marker (optional) to include in photos to keep track of SMP tracking # in municipal database (see **Figure 12.3** as example)
5. Notes or records from past inspections
6. Approved Site Plan, Planting Plan (includes planting/seed mixes), and/or details for SMP's
7. SMP As-Built Plan (if available)
8. Digital camera or smartphone
9. Engineer's scale
10. Flagging/stakes and waterproof marker (to mark problem areas that need to be revisited)
11. 100-ft Measuring Tape
12. Hand level and pocket rod (if needed to measure relative elevations)
13. Pipe wrench (to open underdrain clean-out caps)
14. Flashlight (to look into underdrain cleanouts and/or manholes)
15. Manhole cover puller
16. Soil probe, auger, and/or shovel
17. Safety equipment: safety vest, steel-toe shoes, traffic cones, etc. (if SMP is located near traffic)
18. Bug spray (if needed)
19. Sun block (if needed)

Level 2 Checklists

The **Level 2 Inspection Checklists** are available for download on the NYSDEC Construction Stormwater Toolbox website (www.dec.ny.gov). These checklists outline recommended repairs for common problems with key SMP components, and common triggers for Level 3 Inspection.

Conducting the Inspection

In general, the inspection should follow a consistent, logical approach, such as outlined below.

- Conduct a quick tour of the practice to identify any obvious issues and important components: inlets (number, location), surface area, outlet structures, berms or impoundments, outfalls, downstream conveyance channels or receiving waters. Check these components against the approved design plan or as-built drawing (if available).
- Starting at the upland area, use the Level 2 Checklist to evaluate the practice. The inspection will proceed from the upland drainage area to inlets, side slopes, berms, treatment area, and outlets/outfalls. Make sure to fill in key information on the inspection form, such as SMP identifier number, site name, Inspector name, date, and weather conditions.
- Take photos of key practice components or maintenance concerns. Mark photo locations and orientation on a sketch Site Plan.
- Review the Inspection Checklists before leaving the site to make sure that all necessary information has been collected.



Figure 12.3 Use a white board and digital camera to note SMP tracking #, date of inspection, and other forms of documentation. Alternatively, tag photographs using a smartphone

Follow-Up Actions

Upon completion of an inspection, complete these follow-up actions as soon as possible:

- Enter the inspection information in the appropriate database or hard copy file
- Download and label photos
- Communicate problems and corrective measures to the Owner/Operator (private or public). This may involve the Level 2 Inspector making a judgement call as to whether observed problems warrant a Level 3 investigation, providing a timeframe for correcting simpler issues, and coordinating with the Owner/Operator to pursue such an investigation, if required. Many local programs have existing protocols for sending letters, activating a compliance procedure, or verifying that repairs and corrections are completed by the Owner/Operator.

The **Level 2 Inspection Checklists** summarize follow-up actions and recommended repairs associated with various observations of SMP condition (blue cells) and highlight specific conditions that would trigger Level 3 Inspection (grey cells).

Level 3 Inspection Guidance

Level 3 Inspections are conducted in response to more complex issues identified during a Level 2 inspection, with the goal of developing specific repairs to resolve the issues. Therefore, the inspection primarily focuses on the problematic components of the SMP, but it is good practice to perform a cursory review of all system components. **Section 12.3** identifies twelve problems that are typically addressed in Level 3 inspections and discusses how to diagnose the cause of each problem, as well as repairs needed to address them. It should be noted that the problems addressed in each subsection can occur in a variety of SMPs. As a result, each subsection identifies the SMPs where the problem most commonly occurs and, in some cases, an SMP-specific diagnosis procedure.

Section 12.2 Inspections by SMP Group

12.2.1 Sheet Flow and Disconnection

Includes: Sheet Flow to Riparian Buffers/Filter Strips (RR-2) and Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff (RR-4)

Components

The intent of sheet Flow and disconnection is for runoff from small areas of impervious cover to spread out evenly and dissipate in a grassy, vegetated, riparian, or reforestation area. It is a low-technology practice intended to reduce runoff at its source. Key components to inspect for Sheet Flow and Disconnection include the following:

- **S&D-1 Drainage Area:** The drainage area consists of rooftops and/or impervious surfaces such as parking lots, driveways, or sidewalks. Pervious areas such as lawns or forests may also be part of the drainage area.
- **S&D-2 Level Spreader/Energy Dissipator:** Some sheet flow and disconnection practices have a mechanism in place to dissipate concentrated runoff and return it to sheet flow.
- **S&D-3 Treatment Area:** After runoff is dissipated as sheet flow, it enters the treatment area.



Figure 12.4 Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Sheet Flow and Disconnection with filter strip shown. (R. Winston, NCSU)

Level 1 Inspections

Frequency: 2 times per year in early spring and fall. Recommend an additional inspection during a storm to better see any active blockages, bypassing, or other problems.

Triggers for Level 2 Inspection

The most likely triggers for Level 2 Inspection of S&D practices are:

- Widespread sediment accumulation in paved tributary area
- Deterioration at pavement edge
- Deterioration of level spreader/energy dissipator
- Erosion in the treatment area

Triggers for Level 3 Inspection

The most likely triggers for Level 3 Inspection of S&D practices are:

- Major sediment or erosion caused by uphill issue
- Significant damage to level spreader/energy dissipator

12.2.9 Infiltration

Includes: Infiltration Trench (I-1), Infiltration Basin (I-2), Dry Well (I-3), Underground Infiltration System (I-4)

Components

Key components to inspect for Infiltration include the following:

- **IN-1 Drainage Area:** The drainage area conveys runoff to and is uphill from the infiltration cell. When it rains, water runs off and flows to the infiltration cell and soaks into its underlying layers.
- **IN-2 Inlets:** The inlets are where water flows into the practice. Depending on the design, inlets can include curb cuts, openings in a parking lot or roadway, downspouts, pipes, or ditches. Water can also enter the practice directly as sheet flow.



Figure 12.17 Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Infiltration Practices

- **IN-3 Infiltration Area:** The area that collects water and allows it to seep into the underlying soil.
- **IN-4 Outlets:** Outlets are where water exits the surface of the infiltration area during larger storms when the underground infiltration reservoir fills up and the excess water needs somewhere to go. Note that not all infiltration practices will have an identifiable outlet if the design is for all the water to infiltrate into the ground. Outlets may be a berm, stone weir, or pipe.

Level 1 Inspections

Frequency: *At least 2 times a year, especially in early spring, to ensure that the practice has survived the winter. Debris cleanout and dewatering inspection should occur monthly. Inspection of sediment traps, forebays, inlets and outlets should occur at least 1 time per year along with sediment cleanout and aggregate repairs.*

Triggers for Level 2 Inspection

The most likely triggers for Level 2 Inspection of IN practices are:

- Water stands on the surface for more than 72 hours after a storm event
- Erosion of inlets, infiltration area or outlets
- Excessive sediment buildup

Triggers for Level 3 Inspection

The most likely triggers for Level 3 Inspection of IN practices are:

- Standing water caused by clogged media
- Severe erosion of infiltration area, inlets, or around outlets
- Reoccurring significant sediment accumulation that is getting worse with time
- Solving the problem would require practice redesign or modification

Section 12.3 Diagnostics and Maintenance Measures

This Section summarizes the most common problems found in SMPs, as well as typical maintenance or repair solutions. The guidance provided in this section has some similarities to **Section 12.2**, but differs in the following ways:

1. The primary audience of this Section is the Level 3 Inspector, who is tasked with diagnosing and repairing SMPs that are not working properly. However, this information may also be useful for a Level 2 Inspector seeking to diagnose a particular problem.
2. The maintenance measures described in this Section are more detailed and focus on repairs to specific problems rather than on routine maintenance, such as weeding or minor sediment removal.
3. Because the problems described in this section can be applied to several different practices, this section is organized by the problem type rather than the practice type.

Common problems addressed during Level 3 inspection/maintenance are summarized in **Table 12.9**. This list is not exhaustive but does address SMP issues that require some advanced knowledge and skill to inspect and diagnose solutions. Each problem category is discussed in a separate subsection.

Table 12.9 Common Level 3 Inspection/Maintenance Issues

Subsection/Category	Description
12.3.1 Contributing Drainage Area – Pollutant Sources	Sediment or pollution sources in the Drainage Area
12.3.2 Physical Obstructions	Physical obstructions to maintenance access, overflow, or emergency spillway
12.3.3 Erosion	Erosion on side slopes, practice bottom, at inlet or outlets. Rills and gullies forming where there should be sheet flow
12.3.4 Departure from Design Dimensions	Practice dimensions have been altered, either due to filling with sediment, redesign or filling in, or improper implementation.
12.3.5 Improper Flow Paths	Flow is short-circuiting the practice, or drainage flow paths have been otherwise modified.
12.3.6 Sediment Buildup	Sediment has accumulated in a pool, practice bottom, pretreatment area, or vault.
12.3.7 Clogging	The filter media or other components are clogged, and there may be standing water for longer than intended.
12.3.8 Vegetation	Excessive, inadequate, and/or unhealthy vegetation to support a practice
12.3.9 Embankment and Overflow Condition	Issues with an embankment or overflow weir or channel
12.3.10 Structural Damage	SMP infrastructure, such as concrete or metal elements, have been damaged.
12.3.11 Pool Stability	Permanent pool of water is at the improper elevation.
12.3.12 Pool Quality	Permanent pool of water suffers from poor quality due to algal growth or other issues.

12.3.1 Contributing Drainage Area – Pollutant Sources

Applies Most Commonly To: Sheet Flow/Disconnection, Swales, Bioretention, Porous Pavement, Ponds/Wetlands, Infiltration, and Sand Filters.

Problem #1: Bare soil washing into SMP from drainage area

General Approach for All Practices:

- Identify the specific source(s) of sediment in the drainage area by tracking sediment flow during a rainfall or looking for a track of sediment staining during dry weather.
- For an active sedimentation event, attempt to filter incoming runoff if conditions allow (e.g., enough space upstream of the practice for temporary ponding). Consider installing a silt fence, silt socks (at curb inlets), staked straw bales, or other filtering material at the inlets of the SMP. This will keep at least some of the sediment from getting into the practice.
- Runoff from active construction should not enter the SMP; divert to a temporary and approved sediment control practice.
- For areas of bare soil *not* due to active construction (**bottom photo**), prep the soil and re-seed/plant with grass species or other thick ground cover appropriate for the region. May also need starter fertilizer, topsoil, and/or compost.
- For steep slopes with bare soil, consider also installing erosion-control matting to hold soil, seed, and straw in place until the vegetation becomes well established.
- For fill and topsoil stockpiles in the drainage area, provide temporary or permanent cover as soon as possible. Alternatively, surround the base of the stockpile with silt fence, or equivalent, to prevent the transport of sediment-laden runoff.



Helpful Skills:

- Erosion and sediment control knowledge and skills
- Landscaping knowledge to understand appropriate ground cover species for re-vegetating bare areas

Equipment Typically Used for Fixing Sediment Sources:

- Silt fencing and other sediment barriers
- Erosion-control matting and/or straw
- Rakes and shovels
- Light excavation or grading equipment for larger jobs
- Equipment to deliver topsoil or compost as needed
- Plants and/or seed mix, plus a way to move and store plant stock without damaging it or drying it out
- Starter fertilizer, topsoil, and/or compost

Problem #2: Other pollution sources in the drainage area

General Approach for All Practices:

- Pollutants may include: road salt, oils, fuels, food grease, wash water, paints and solvents, trash, and many others.
- Identify the source(s) of pollution.
- For pollutants spilled on the ground, remove by hand or use absorbents to soak up wet material. Absorbents and other waste materials shall be disposed of properly.
- For materials stored outside, move them to a covered area or build/add cover over the materials. Provide secondary containment, if possible.
- Make sure all waste containers have lids and fix any leaks (**see improper practice in photo at right**).
- For sites prone to frequent oil leaks and staining (e.g., vehicle maintenance yards), consider installing an oil/water separator to pre-treat runoff that enters the SMP.
- For routine dumping of wash water, grease, paints, or other pollutants, enforce behavior change and explain good housekeeping practices.
- Develop a pollution prevention plan for the site to ensure that hazardous materials and other potential pollutants are not stored where they are exposed to rainfall.
- For areas that receive a heavy salt and/or sand load during the winter, consider diverting upslope runoff, especially for practices such as porous pavement. Some monitoring of winter road or parking lot clearing activities may also be warranted.



Helpful Skills:

- Knowledge of good housekeeping and pollution prevention practices
- Good communication with employees and managers at site (e.g., for correcting bad site operations)

Equipment Typically Used for Correcting Other Pollutant Sources:

- Tarps to cover stockpiles
- Absorbents to soak up spills
- Secondary containment barriers that will hold back any liquids or solids that may leak out of their primary container
- Storage barns, sheds, pole barns and other permanent cover for potential pollutants

12.3.2 Physical Obstructions

Applies Most Commonly To: Sheet Flow/Disconnection, Swales, Bioretention, Rainwater Harvesting, Green Roofs, Ponds/Wetlands, Infiltration, and Sand Filters

Problem #1: Maintenance access is obstructed

Ground-Level SMPs:

- Where a path for vehicles and construction equipment to access the practice was established during construction but is now overgrown, remove woody vegetation and any other tall vegetation. This path should be bush hogged once or twice a year.
- If the SMP needs a large quantity of trash and/or sediment removed in areas where access is limited due to steep grades, overgrown vegetation, etc., it will be necessary to establish safe vehicular access by clearing and possibly re-grading the area. It is advisable to have a maintained, all-weather surface to critical parts of the SMP.
- It is most important to provide access nearest to parts of the practice where sediment and trash tend to accumulate the most: forebay and outlet control structure.
- For an SMP blocked by fences (**photo at right**), install a gate that is wide enough for vehicles to enter for any current or future maintenance.
- Sometimes access is blocked by unauthorized structures, such as sheds, property fences, retaining walls, etc. Confer with the local stormwater authority on the presence of any maintenance easements and means to gain access to the practice.
- The solutions above should also provide for safe foot access for routine inspection and maintenance.



Rainwater Harvesting:

- Ensure that no structures are covering the filter or the tank's access/inspection port.

Green Roofs

- Ensure that individuals can safely reach the roof with tools in hand (e.g., buckets, pruners, hoses). If the roof cannot be accessed via a walk-through door, this may require installing a wide ladder or fire escape-style stairs on the inside or outside of the building.
- If there is a concern of getting too close to the roof's edge while doing maintenance, install a railing around the edge for safety. Alternatively, for sloped roofs, workers may need to use harnesses during maintenance activities.

Helpful Skills:

- Use of motorized landscaping equipment
- Chainsaw skills
- Use of grading equipment for larger jobs
- *Note:* OSHA safety requirements and certifications may apply to green roof maintenance.

Equipment Typically Used to Regain Proper Access:

- Mower, trimmer
- For very overgrown areas, chainsaw and/or bush hog
- For areas that need to be regraded, excavator, skid steer, or other grading equipment

Problem #2: Flow is obstructed in or out of the practice

General Approach for All Practices:

- Flow can bypass an SMP when there is too much sediment/debris buildup near the inlets or due to grading changes in the drainage area (e.g., repaving of parking lot). If the cause of blockage or bypass is not obvious, inspect the practice during rainfall to watch the flow paths. (See **Section 12.3.5** for additional guidance.)
- Obstruction of overflow or emergency spillway structures is most often due to buildup of debris, such as trees, sticks, trash. It is *very* important to keep these structures clear of such blockages in order to avoid flooding or a dam breach (**avoid conditions caused by beaver activity - top photo**).
- Where debris cannot easily be cleared by hand, special equipment and skills may be needed. An obstructed outlet control structure in a wet pond may need to be accessed by boat (**bottom photo**). In cases where large sticks, tree branches, trash, or other debris obstruct the overflow or spillway, they may need to be cut up by chainsaw. Large debris will usually need to be hauled away with a truck.



Helpful Skills:

- Chainsaw skills
- Muscle strength to haul large debris
- Boating capabilities

Equipment Typically Used to Clear Obstructions:

- Gloves, shovels, pruners, rakes, and other hand tools
- Waders for wetlands
- Chainsaw for large sticks and branches
- Cable puller (come-along) to remove large branches that cannot be pulled out by hand
- Boat and personal flotation device for outlet control structures in wet ponds
- Truck to haul away debris

12.3.3 Erosion

Applies Most Commonly To: Sheet Flow/Disconnection, Swales, Bioretention, and Ponds/Wetlands

Problem: Erosion on practice surface, inlets, and/or outlets

General Approach for All Practices:

- See **Section 12.3.9** for how to repair erosion on side-slope embankments.
- Rill and gully erosion occur when runoff flow is concentrated. Deep rills and gully erosion on the practice surface (**top photo**) will require the surface to be regraded to make uniform again. Use the lightest equipment possible in order to minimize soil compaction during excavation.
- After excavation, reseed/plant the area with ground cover that is appropriate for the moisture conditions of the practice. Amend or enhance soil as needed according to a soil test; soil may need more organic material to support plants.
- To prevent further erosion on the surface of the practice, ensure that flow from the inlets can spread out adequately and has enhanced energy dissipation features. This may require installing or enhancing a stone apron outlet protection that flares out and down to the level of the practice to slow and spread out the flow. Other options include check dams, energy dissipation devices, or an armored low-flow channel. A stilling basin (**bottom photo**) can also dissipate flow as it comes out of an inlet or outlet pipe. Apply similar treatments to any outlets that are experiencing erosion.
- Any sloped soils that are disturbed during excavation will likely need erosion-control matting to hold it in place while vegetation becomes established.



Helpful Skills:

- Landscaping/Gardening
- Consult with Cooperative Extension Office or independent laboratory for soil testing
- Skills with excavation equipment
- Knowledge of sediment and erosion control practices and resources appropriate for the area

Equipment Typically Used for Fixing Erosion:

- Rakes, shovels, wheelbarrows, and other “landscaping” equipment
- Light excavation or grading equipment for larger jobs
- Equipment to deliver, unload, and move stone and other materials around
- Plants and/or seed mix, plus a way to move and store plant stock without damaging it or drying it out

12.3.4 Departure from Design Dimensions

Applies Most Commonly To: Swales, Bioretention, Ponds/Wetlands, Infiltration, and Sand Filters

Problem: Practice dimensions have been altered

General Approach for All Practices:

- Once constructed, the dimensions of an SMP may become altered from the original design for a variety of reasons. These reasons can include:
- The SMP was not constructed to the proper dimensions at initial installation.
- Sediment accumulation in the SMP reduces the intended storage volume of the practice (**top photo**).
- Redevelopment or regrading of the site encroaches into the footprint of the SMP.
- Dumping of leaves, trash, or other debris into the SMP reduces the intended storage volume of the practice.
- If it appears that the dimensions of an SMP have been altered, proceed as follows:
- Consult the original design or as-built plans and sizing computations for the SMP to identify the intended dimensions and storage volume of the practice. Measure the length, width, and depth of the practice to estimate the current storage volume. Calculate the difference in volume to determine whether it is significant enough to warrant restoring the practice to its original dimensions. If the loss in volume is greater than about 10%, this likely warrants action.
- If the SMP's original storage volume cannot practically be restored because of current site conditions, an additional SMP may need to be built elsewhere on the site in order to regain adequate storage and treatment volume for the site.
- For problems of dumping by individuals on or near the site, install "No Dumping" or similar signage to inform people that this is not an appropriate place to dispose of debris. Any debris that has already been dumped should be removed from the practice either by hand or with equipment.



Helpful Skills:

- Basic surveying
- Understanding stormwater design plans and sizing computations
- Stormwater management design
- Skills with excavation equipment and erosion and sediment control

Equipment Typically Used to Investigate and Fix Dimensions:

- Simple level or survey equipment, tape measure, and other tools to measure SMP dimensions
- Light excavation or grading equipment for larger jobs
- Rakes, shovels, wheelbarrows, and other "landscaping" equipment for small jobs
- Soil stabilization materials

12.3.5 Improper Flow Paths

Applies Most Commonly To: Sheet Flow/Disconnection, Swales, Bioretention, Rainwater Harvesting, Infiltration, and Sand Filters

Problem #1: Flow intended to go into a practice is diverted by debris or grit buildup or capacity issues at inlets

Bioretention, Swales, Infiltration, Sand Filters:



- Grit, sediment, leaves, and other debris builds up at curb inlets or other inlets, sometimes to the point where flow is diverted completely around the practice (photos above). This is a common issue for practices that rely on curb cuts or other small inlet structures to get water into the practice for treatment. A minor amount of debris may be OK and not affect the ability of water to enter the practice. However, be aware of conditions where flow *that is supposed to be treated* is diverted to a downgradient storm drain or other structures in such a way that the stormwater treatment is entirely or partially bypassed.

- In many cases, correcting the problem may simply involve removing debris or unclogging the inlet.
- However, this problem can be chronic if the inlet design is susceptible to clogging. This can occur if the slope from the inlet into the practice is flat and/or there are controllable sources of sediment and debris in the drainage area.
- For chronic problems, consider redesigning inlets to be more clog proof. One solution is to build in a 2 to 3" drop from the curb inlet onto a gravel or stone diaphragm along the edge of the practice (see example in **photo at right**).
- Inlets that are undersized for the flow coming to them should be enlarged and armored with an appropriate erosion-resistant lining.



Rainwater Harvesting:

- Water intended to be collected in rainwater harvesting systems is sometimes not delivered to the tank or cistern if the system of gutters, downspouts, pipes, etc. is not sized properly or if the first-flush diverter or vortex filter is not functioning correctly and diverting too much water away from the tank.
- As with inlets, this may simply be a matter of routine cleaning of gutters, downspouts, vortex filters, etc.
- It may also be a design or capacity issue, in which case, installing larger gutters or a more robust piping system may be in order.



Source: Rainwater Management Solutions 1
Example of enhancing the gutter and piping system leading to a rainwater harvesting system

Helpful Skills:

- Basic surveying
- Typical landscaping skills using materials such as soil, rock/stone, edging material, mulch, etc.
- Light construction of gutters, downspouts, piping
- Some knowledge of first-flush diverter and vortex filter products

Problem #2: Flow is not uniformly accessing the entire treatment area

Bioretention, Swales, Infiltration, Sheet Flow and Disconnection, Sand Filters:

Improper flow path issues in this category include:

- Water forming channels or rills through the treatment bed of bioretention, swales, infiltration, or surface sand filters, and thus not spreading out across the treatment area surface
- Water ponding only at one end of the treatment area because the surface is not level
- Water piping through weak spots to an outlet or underdrain, such as where filter media meets a concrete structure
- See **Section 12.3.3** for issues of channeling or erosion on the treatment surface.
- For uneven treatment area and preferential ponding, assess the severity of the problem. Compare the relative elevations of the “high” part of the treatment area (the area where water does not seem to pond) and any overflow structure or weir where high water flows will leave the practice. If there is still some freeboard (such that the overflow structure is higher than all of the treatment bed surface), then there will still be some ponding for larger rainfall events. Try some minor raking or moving filter media and mulch around to even out the filter bed.
- However, the problem is more serious if parts of the treatment area are higher than the overflow structure. These areas will never be valuable for treatment purposes. The treatment area is supposed to fill up like a bathtub, so some regrading is needed to level out the treatment area.
- If water is piping or short-circuiting through the soil or filter media, forming sinkholes, or otherwise bypassing the intended treatment mechanism, it will be necessary to repair these spots. Around concrete or metal overflow structures, use soil material right around the structure that can be compacted (bioretention filter media tends to be light, sandy, and fluffy and won’t compact very well). Another option is to “ramp up” the soil layer to the lip of the structure so that there won’t be a hydraulic jump at this potentially weak point. See the figure below.

These three issues are illustrated below:



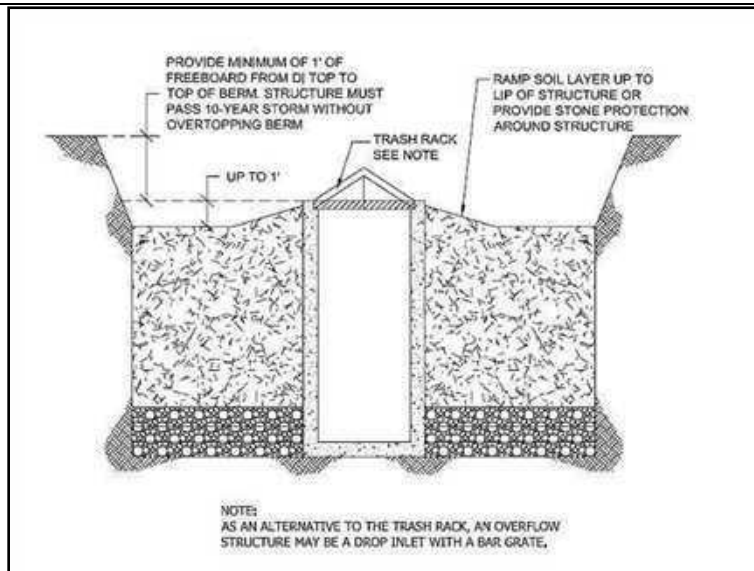
Water from the inlet at top of photo is channeling through the bioretention area.



Water is preferentially ponding only at one end of the bioretention because the surface is not flat.



Water is “piping” down to the underdrain at the weak spot where the filter media meets the concrete overflow structure.



Ramp up soil layer to the lip of the structure to address this being a weak interface where water can work down and create bypassing. (Source: Virginia 2013 Stormwater BMP Specifications, Specification #9, Bioretention, Figure 9.13.)

Impervious Disconnection:

The most likely flow path issues with Impervious Disconnection are: (1) owners intentionally diverting downspouts away from pervious area and onto impervious area (**left photo below**), and (2) slight grading issues diverting the water away from the intended pervious receiving area (**right photo below**).



Both issues are fairly straightforward to address but involve communicating and working with property owners to explain the purpose of disconnection and how to properly maintain it. The second issue may involve some minor regrading or building low-profile berms to get water to flow to the intended disconnection area.

Helpful Skills:

- Rudimentary surveying
- Typical landscaping skills—using materials such as soil, rock/stone, edging material, mulch, etc.

Equipment Typically Used for Inspecting and Fixing Flow Paths

- Surveying equipment (i.e. Site level or total station) to get relative elevations among different parts of treatment area, inlets, overflow structures, etc.
- Small, simple tools—flat shovels, wheelbarrows, rakes, other common landscape/gardening tools
- Large, more complicated equipment—small excavators to move material around or do regrading. Always work from the side of the practice and NOT within the practice itself.

12.3.6 Sediment Buildup

Applies Most Commonly To: Swales, Bioretention, Porous Pavement, Ponds/Wetlands, Infiltration, and Sand Filters

Problem: Sediment accumulation more than 2" thick covering 25% or more of the practice surface area

Bioretention, Swales:

- Determine the source(s) of sediment. The most likely sources are: (1) premature installation of the practice during the construction process and discharge of construction site sediment loads; (2) erosion in the contributing drainage area *after* construction is complete; and (3) erosion along the practice side slope or within the practice itself. If it is an ongoing source, it must be abated (see **Section 12.3.1**, and **Section 12.3.3**).
- Use a soil auger to auger holes in various places across the Bioretention or Swale surface area, especially in areas where sediment is accumulating. Determine how deep the sediment is penetrating into the filter media layer. Usually, it will be the top 2 to 3" that are most affected. Note that for swales *without* an engineered filter media, the sediment layer will likely be confined to the surface.
- Remove the "fouled" filter media to the affected depth (using flat shovels or small excavators and working from the side) and replace with clean material from an approved vendor (bioretention filter media or equivalent). If no vendors are available in your area, use the filter media specifications from the Design Manual to replicate the right mix of sand, topsoil, and composted organic material.
- Check to ensure that the practice is filtering at the proper rate after the next several storm events.

Infiltration:

- For infiltration practices excavated to a suitable infiltrating soil layer (e.g., not stone reservoir layer), use the same procedures as for Bioretention/Swales above.
- For infiltration trenches and basins that have a stone reservoir layer, use similar procedures, but use a shovel to dig into the stone layer to ascertain how deep the sediment incursion is into the stone. Remove down to this layer and replace with clean material.
- If the infiltration practice is clogged, see **Section 12.3.7**.
- As with Bioretention, check for controllable sources of sediment in the Drainage Area (**Section 12.3.1**).

Porous Pavement:

- NOTE: Routine sweeping with a regenerative air vacuum (max. power 2,500 rpm) is important to avoid more costly repairs that result from deferred maintenance. It is best to sweep the pavement surface in early spring after winter sanding/salting materials or snow piles have led to sediment or winter slag accumulation. If the area is surrounded by tree canopy, fall cleanup is essential, as vegetative debris is broken up by vehicle traffic and ground into the pavement surface.
- Observe the pavement surface during a storm event to see whether the sediment is clogging the pavement (i.e., standing water on the surface after the storm stops). If so, see **Section 12.3.7**.
- Remove several of the paver blocks in different parts of the structure to ascertain how deep the sediment is penetrating into the bedding and reservoir layers. Most of the time, sediment incursion will be limited to the top 1 or 2" of the pavement bedding layer (for porous interlocking concrete pavers and concrete grid pavers).
- Based on the above observations, it may be worthwhile to quantify the infiltration rate using ASTM C-1701 and ASTM C1781. This is most useful in conducting the test in the *same place within the pavement surface through the course of several years* to document reduction in infiltration rates. Repair or restorative sweeping is warranted when infiltration rates drop below around 10" per hour. NOTE: As stated above, this can likely be avoided if routine annual sweeping is conducted.
- If sediment covers more than 25% of the surface, is deeper than 2", or vegetation is starting to grow where sediment has accumulated, consult a street-sweeping vendor about *restorative* sweeping. In this case, it will be necessary to use a higher RPM sweeper or vacuum sweeper to suck out more of the bedding pea gravel that has been fouled, then replace with clean material.
- Vegetation growing in pavement joints should be removed either manually or with a water-safe herbicide (e.g., glyphosate without surfactants). It is important to not let weeds proliferate in the pavement surface because pulling them out by the roots may damage the pavement structure. (Note: The application of herbicides within wetlands or other waters of the U.S. may require an Aquatic Pesticide Permit from the NYSDEC)



Infiltration test using ASTM C-1781



Pulling grass and weeds from the joints can damage parking surface if roots are firmly established in the bedding layer.

- Check the pavement surface after a storm event to ensure that it is draining properly.

The North Carolina State University (NCSU) Stormwater Engineering Group has an informative Urban Waterways publication, *Maintaining Permeable Pavements* (2011).



Routine, air-vacuum sweeping in the early spring and fall is the best approach for porous pavement maintenance (Photo source: Toronto and Region Conservation)

Ponds and Wetlands:

- Sedimentation is an inevitable process in ponds and wetlands. NOTE that upstream erosion, especially along stream channels or ditches leading to the practice will accelerate the sedimentation process and lead to more frequent and costly sediment removal operations. Whenever possible, it is important to mitigate any upstream erosion issues.
- Forebays and/or pre-treatment areas should be cleaned out when they reach 50% of their design capacity. Once cleanout is complete, it will be worthwhile to install a graduated rod into the forebay with a clear marking of future sediment clean-out levels.
- The main body of a pond or wetland may need to be dredged on an infrequent basis or when sediment has replaced 50% of the design capacity. There are many dredging methods available. Excavators with long arms can handle most small or moderate-sized ponds. Other methods may be necessary for larger facilities. Dredging can be a complicated operation involving dewatering, storage of wet sediment, and possibly hauling to on-site or off-site disposal or refuse areas. Consult a qualified contractor to explore available methods and costs for the particular application. Once again, installation of a graduated rod can help mark future clean-out levels. Note: The dredging of accumulated sediment within regulated wetlands, ponds or at outlet structure may require permits from NYS DEC and/or USACE. In addition, removed sediment should be properly disposed of in a regulated solid waste management facility or in an upland area that is at least 100 ft from regulated wetlands or streams. Sediment managed in upland disposal areas shall be graded, seeded, and mulched.

Sand Filters:

- See the section above on Bioretention/Swales as some of the procedures will be similar, especially for above-ground filters. It is important to determine whether the drainage area is generating a controllable source of sediment that can be abated.
- Underground trench or vault filters will require routine maintenance to: (1) remove accumulated sediment, trash, and floatables from the sedimentation chamber, usually with a vac truck; and (2) remove sediment, grit, and sludge from the top layer of the filter media and replace with clean material. NOTE: Depending on the configuration of the underground filter, confined-space procedures may apply. For a normally operating practice, these maintenance tasks should be conducted every two to three years. If the filter is treating a stormwater hotspot or a particularly dirty drainage area (e.g., vehicle maintenance, washing, repair), the frequency may increase to annually or more often, as dictated by Level 2 inspections. Also, in these cases, it may be warranted to test the material to ensure proper disposal.
- Some proprietary filters require replacement of special cartridges or filter material. Consult the vendor or manufacturer for special maintenance procedures.



Routine cleaning of a perimeter or "Delaware" sand filter. This can be done from the surface, but deeper, vault-type filters will require confined-space entry procedures.

Helpful Skills:

- Most common contracting skills
- Excavation, dewatering, and sediment disposal in some cases
- Knowledge of maintenance equipment, such as vac trucks, street sweepers, etc.
- Knowledge of preferred conditions for bioretention filter media
- Soil testing in some cases where sediment is being removed from stormwater hotspots

Equipment Typically Used for Sediment Removal Activities:

- Small, simple tools—flat shovels, wheelbarrows, rakes, other common tools
 - Larger jobs—small or large excavators, loaders, dewatering equipment (pumps, dirt bags, etc.), trucks to haul material to on-site or off-site disposal or reuse areas, erosion and sediment-control supplies.
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12.3.7 Clogging

Applies Most Commonly To: Bioretention, Porous Pavement, Infiltration, and Sand Filters

Problem: Filter media clogged; water standing on practice surface for 48 to 72 hours or longer after a storm

Bioretention:

Standing water on the bioretention surface 48 to 72 hours after a storm event is a sure indication of clogging (top photo). Clogging of bioretention practices can be tricky to diagnose as there are several probable causes:

- a. Clogged underdrain
- b. Filter fabric between filter media and underdrain stone
- c. Sediment/grit buildup at surface
- d. Erosion of contributing drainage area
- e. Improper filter media

The following procedure can be used to work through diagnosing the most common causes, beginning with the simplest and easiest to fix and progressing through more complex remedies:

1. Look for a thin, crusty layer of sediment that covers some or all of the filter media. It is often grayish in color. This thin layer can sometimes be enough to cause slow drainage. Scrape this crust off and ascertain sources of sediment in the drainage area (see **Section 12.3.1**). Often, this problem can be caused by the bioretention filter media being installed too early in the construction process, but other chronic sediment sources should also be checked.
2. Open the underdrain cleanout and pour water in to verify that the underdrains are functioning and not clogged or otherwise in need of repair. The purpose of this check is to see whether there is standing water all the way down through the soil. If there is standing water on the surface, *but not in the underdrain*, then there is clogging somewhere in the soil layer. If the underdrain and cleanout have standing water and there is not water coming out the other end (outlet) of the underdrain pipe, then the underdrain is clogged and will need to be rooted out.
3. Use a soil auger to auger several holes down through the filter media to the underdrain layer (if present) or underlying soil. Check to see whether there is a layer of filter fabric at the bottom of the soil layer. The auger will pierce through any filter fabric that is present, and pieces of fabric in the auger bucket should be removed. Notice if the fabric is “blinded” or clogged with sediment. This is a common issue with older bioretention practices. If the practice has a clogged the filter fabric layer, go to step #6, install wick drain.
4. While checking for filter fabric in auger holes, also note whether there is a layer of saturated filter media or bad filter media (e.g., too much clay content) that may be on top of a good media layer. This will be fairly obvious as the top 3 or 4” will be mucky and saturated, with dry and sandy media below. If this is the case, it will be necessary to remove the bad material and replace with good, clean bioretention filter media in accordance with the design specifications. Till or incorporate the good material into the underlying existing filter media to establish a good contact.
5. If the entire profile of filter media is bad, has too much clay content, or does not appear to meet the specifications for filter media, it will be worthwhile to test the soil and compare against the recommended specifications (e.g., clay content, particle sizes, etc.). If the soil does not meet specifications, see steps #6 and #9 below.



6. If the problem appears to be filter fabric or bad filter media (steps #3 or #5 above), there is a critical decision to be made. It is an expensive proposition to dig up the entire facility to either remove the filter fabric or replace the entire soil layer. If the clogging problem is not severe in nature, an intermediate (and much cheaper) option may be to install wick drains. Using a 6" auger bucket, auger numerous vertical holes around the practice surface area, making sure to auger all the way down to the underdrain stone or underlying soil (if there is no underdrain). Hammer 6" perforated PVC or other type of pipe into these holes. Perforations should be about 3/8" diameter. Fill the pipes with clean underdrain gravel (#57 stone) mixed in with coarse construction sand. These drains will serve to wick fines from the surrounding filter media and will provide alternative drainage. Check after the next several storm events to see whether the wick drains improve drainage.
7. Sometimes the cause of saturated filter media is springs or some type of baseflow coming into the practice. This is a more difficult problem as bioretention is not supposed to receive this type of constant flow. It will be necessary to identify and reroute springs or baseflow or perhaps replace the bioretention practice with a different type of practice.
8. Another possible source of poor drainage or clogging is that there can be too much water on top of the filter media when the bioretention practice fills up. Most specifications call for a maximum ponding depth of 12", but sometimes the ponding depth can be 18 or even 24". While this increases the amount of head pushing water down through the filter media, it can also lead to compaction or too much sediment building up. If the bioretention practice has a ponding depth greater than 12", consider configuring the outlet or large storm overflow to reduce the ponding depth to 12" or less. Check with the local stormwater authority to ensure that doing this will not compromise the required treatment volume of the practice.



Adding sand to a wick drain. The vertical perforated PVC pipe has already been placed in the auger hole.

9. If clogging is too severe to be fixed with wick drains or other remedies listed above, it may be necessary to rebuild the bioretention practice by digging up the existing soil, taking out any filter fabric that is between the filter media and underdrain stone, and rebuilding and replanting according to the design specifications.
10. Whatever the chosen remedy, check to ensure that the practice is filtering at the proper rate after the next several storm events.

The Chesapeake Stormwater Network (CSN) has produced an excellent reference guide for inspecting and diagnosing Bioretention issues, *Technical Bulletin #10, Bioretention Illustrated*. This tool can be used as an additional reference and can be downloaded using this link: <http://chesapeakestormwater.net/category/publications/>

Infiltration:

- Clogging of infiltration practices can be simple to resolve or fatal:
- On the *simple* side, clogging (or poor drainage) may arise from sediment, vegetative debris, parking lot grit, or other debris clogging the top few inches of soil or stone.
- With luck, the practice will have an observation well (vertical perforated PVC pipe with cap that extends through the stone reservoir in an infiltration trench or basin). Check the observation well three days after a storm event of ½" or more. If water is standing in the observation well to the surface, then the whole profile may be clogged (see below under *fatal*). If the observation well has only a few inches or no water and there is still water standing on the surface, then surface clogging is a likely culprit.
- For infiltration practices in soil (no stone reservoir), auger several holes around the infiltration surface area. If saturated soil seems to be on top of good, clean, dry soil, then surface clogging seems likely.
- For infiltration trenches and basins with a gravel reservoir, dig several holes around the surface to determine, again, whether there seems to be a layer of gravel clogged with sediment, leaves, vegetative debris, parking lot grit, etc. If possible, dig down to where the gravel meets the underlying soil to see whether a layer of filter fabric is present (which may be common with older practices). If this is the case, blinding of the filter fabric may be a cause of the clogging.
- For surface clogging, remove the affected material down to the level where the soil or gravel seems clean, and replace with clean material. If filter fabric seems to be a problem, it will be necessary to dig up the gravel, remove the filter fabric, and rebuild the reservoir layer in accordance with the current design specifications. In either case, check after a storm event to ensure that this has resolved the issue.
- On the *fatal* side, the underlying soil may not be suitable for infiltration, either due to soil characteristics, compaction during construction, or other causes. Check the original design package to see whether any soil testing was done at the time. It may be worthwhile to auger down to the infiltration interface layer (e.g., where stone reservoir meets the underlying soil and then another several inches below this interface), and take several soil samples for lab analysis to compare to current soil specifications (see information below about infiltration soil analysis).
- It may be that a geotechnical analysis would reveal that there is a good infiltration soil layer, but it is lower than the existing

interface. This would still require a complete rebuild and excavation down to the suitable soil layer. Restoring porosity at the designed elevation would require replacing soil above this suitable layer and avoiding compaction.

- Another option would be to convert the practice to a bioretention practice with an underdrain. Check with the local stormwater authority to see whether this would require any site plan or stormwater plan amendments or other permits.
 - Many updated state stormwater manuals and specifications include protocols for infiltration soil testing and analysis that reference various ASTM standards. For example, see: *Virginia 2013 BMP Standards & Specifications, Specification #8: Infiltration, Appendix 8-A, Infiltration and Soil Testing*.
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Porous Pavement:

- As noted in **Section 12.3.6**, routine sweeping with a regenerative air vacuum (maximum power 2,500 rpm) is important to avoid more costly repairs that result from deferred maintenance. Preventative maintenance is the best and most cost-effective way to prevent clogging in the first place.
 - If there is standing water on the pavement surface 48 to 72 hours after a storm event of ½" or more, then the pavement surface is clogged.
 - Check the design plan or as-built plan to see whether the porous pavement design includes an underdrain. There may also be underdrain cleanouts at the edge of the porous pavement.
 - If there is an underdrain, the first thing to check is whether the underdrain is clogged, crushed, or broken. Check to see whether there is standing water in the underdrain cleanout 48 to 72 hours after a storm event. If the underdrain is dry, pour water into the underdrain with a hose and see whether it comes out the other end. If the underdrain is clogged, snake it out, as this is the first and easiest thing to try.
 - If the underdrain is working, then clogging may be due to: (1) clogged surface or bedding layer; or (2) underlying soil is not suitable for infiltration for designs with no underdrain. First, refer to the guidance in **Section 12.3.6**, and then proceed as follows:
 - If there is no underdrain and the design is based on soil infiltration under the pavement, it will be worthwhile to check the soil because unclogging the surface layer will likely not fix the problem. Check the original design package for any soil infiltration testing. It is likely worthwhile to remove the entire pavement section in several places down to the soil layer and to do a geotechnical investigation of the soil profile. See: ASTM C-1701/1701M and/or *Virginia 2013 BMP Standards & Specifications, Specification #8: Infiltration, Appendix 8-A, Infiltration and Soil Testing* for examples of soil infiltration protocols (URL above).
 - If the soil is not suitable for an infiltration design, it will probably be necessary to rebuild the pavement using an underdrain design or possibly adding subsurface drainage along the perimeter of the parking area.
 - If there is an underdrain or the soil is suitable for infiltration, the best approach to try to unclog the pavement is restorative sweeping with a vacuum sweeper. Regenerative air sweepers may not have enough suction to relieve the clogging.
 - If vacuum sweeping is not successful, it may be necessary to rebuild any layers fouled with sediment and fines. It is likely that this will be confined to the bedding layer and gravel used in the paver stone joints, but some clogging can possibly move down into the underlying stone reservoir layer.
 - The North Carolina State University (NCSU) Stormwater Engineering Group has an informative Urban Waterways publication, *Maintaining Permeable Pavements* (2011).
-



Water standing on the parking surface 48 to 72 hours after a storm is an indication of clogging. Snow piles at the edge of the photo point to possible clogging from winter sanding or plowing.

Sand Filters:

- See the section above on Bioretention/Swales as some of the procedures will be similar, especially for above-ground filters.
- Also see **Section 12.3.6** for guidance on routine maintenance of the sedimentation and filter chambers.
- As with Bioretention, there can be various causes for clogged filters:
- Filter fabric layer under the filter media that has blinded or clogged
- Clogging of the surface of the filter layer or filter cartridges
- Bad filter media (e.g., sand media)
- “Plumbing” issues with configuration of overflow and underdrain pipes
- Fortunately, filters are usually confined within concrete vaults or manholes, so diagnosing and rectifying clogging problems should be more straightforward. Check the original design or as-built plans. Some of the following guidance may also be helpful:
- For proprietary cartridge or special filter media structures, consult the vendor or manufacturer for recommended solutions.
- See **Section 12.3.6** for guidance on removing the top layer of filter media and replacing with clean material, as well as vacuuming out any sedimentation chambers.
- If it is suspected that overflow or outlet pipes are not configured correctly, check against the design plans and also standard drawings from the manufacturer.
- Chronic clogging problems are likely due to excessively dirty drainage areas, including uncontrolled sources of sediment, oil and grease wash off, vegetative debris from surrounding trees or shrubs, or other sources. It will be important to check and resolve any controllable sources of clogging in the drainage area (see **Section 12.3.1**).



Standing water on the parking lot is evidence that this perimeter sand filter (under the sidewalk) is clogged.

Helpful Skills:

- Soil infiltration analysis techniques as per ASTM and/or current BMP design specifications
- Excavation, dewatering, and sediment disposal in some cases
- Knowledge of maintenance equipment, such as vac trucks, street sweepers, etc.
- Knowledge of preferred conditions for bioretention, sand filter media, or standard porous pavement types and bedding layers
- General practice of trying easier or less expensive strategies before jumping right to wholesale reconstruction of a practice

Equipment Typically Used for Unclogging Activities:

- Soil infiltration testing or geotechnical equipment
 - Small or large excavators, loaders, dewatering equipment (pumps, dirt bags, etc.), trucks to haul material to on-site or off-site disposal or reuse areas, erosion and sediment control supplies
 - Pavement demolition and repair equipment
 - Mulch, plants, filter media, and other materials needed to rebuild practices
-

12.3.8 Vegetation

Applies Most Commonly To: Tree Planting, Swales, Bioretention, Green Roofs, and Ponds/Wetlands

Problem #1: Not enough vegetation; vegetation is unhealthy

Tree Planting, Swales, Bioretention:

- Test soil/media to ensure proper conditions exist for plant survival.
- Check water drawdown after a storm to make sure that wet/saturated conditions are not the cause of plant failure. If this IS an issue, see **Section 12.3.7**.
- Amend or enhance soil as needed; soil may need more organic material to support plants, but do not use uncomposted organic material or animal waste, as it will likely export undesirable nutrients to the stormwater system.
- If plants have continued to die, consider a different species or entire planting palette or revised planting plan (**photo to right shows the need for a whole new planting plan**). Also consider using an appropriate bioretention or swale native seed mix to supplement use of plugs or other nursery stock.
- Consult a horticulturalist or plant nursery if there is evidence of disease or pests.
- Replant and add mulch or ground cover as needed.



Ponds and Wetlands:

- See **Section 12.3.12** for general guidance on pond and wetland vegetation maintenance, as well as the following.
- For emergent vegetation, determine whether water depths are too deep or shallow for survival (i.e., depths are different from design depths, or original design included improper vegetation).
- If a small amount of supplemental vegetation is needed, plant wetland plugs per nursery guidance.
- For large-scale plantings, drain the permanent pool and plant during the early spring.

Green Roof:

- Consult with a green roof plant vendor about possible causes of plant failure. Lack of watering during initial establishment could be the main culprit.
- Work with a qualified vendor to develop and install a new planting plan.
- Speak with building facilities maintenance personnel to ensure they understand need for watering and caring for new plants after they are installed.

Helpful Skills:

- Landscaping/gardening
- Consult with Cooperative Extension Office or independent laboratory for soil testing
- If original planting plan is deemed inadequate, consult a landscape architect or horticulturalist to determine whether a revised planting plan is needed.
- Knowledge of native plant and/or wetland plant nurseries in general region

Problem #2: Too much vegetation, overgrown (with invasive species), not maintained

General Approach for All Practices:

- Determine which invasive plants are present. For a list of regulated and prohibited invasive plants in New York State, see *New York State Prohibited and Regulated Plants* (NYS DEC, NYS Agriculture and Markets, 2014) at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/isprohibitedplants2.pdf. Invasive plants shall be properly disposed of in a manner that renders them non-living and non-viable to prevent the establishment, introduction or spread of disposed species.
- Review whether the original planting plan relied on these plants; for example, some wetland plans may rely on “aggressive colonizers” such as cat tails.
- For more detailed information regarding appropriate control measures for each species, consult the Cornell Cooperative Extension Invasive Species Program at the following link: <http://ccetompkins.org/environment/invasive-nuisance-species/invasive-plants>. If invasive species have taken over the facility, wholesale removal and replanting with desirable species may be necessary.
- If (non-invasive) plants are overgrown, (**example in photo to right**), remove, thin, or trim back excessive vegetation.
- If an entire new planting plan is deemed necessary, use SMP-Specific Guidance in the remainder of this manual, along with landscaping goals for the site location, to devise a plan that allows for adequate growth over a long period of time. A simple, clear planting design (**example in photo below**) with a long-term plan has the best chance of being maintained through time. Maintenance crews need to know which plants are part of the design versus weeds and how the practice should look from year to year.
- Develop a plan to ensure proper weeding, pruning, trimming, and replanting to maintain the plan over time.
- See **Section 12.3.12** for general guidance on pond and wetland vegetation maintenance, as well as the following.



Helpful Skills:

- Knowledge of exotic and invasive species is needed. Consult a local Cooperative Extension Office.
- Specific measures may include mechanical hand pulling, regrading (requires construction equipment), or herbicide/pesticide application by a certified pesticide applicator. See DEC webpage for “Pesticide Applicator/Technician Guidance”.
- Landscape architect
- Knowledge of wetland plants (for ponds/wetlands)
- Knowledge of SMP design (to understand hydrologic regime for plant selection)

Equipment Typically Used for Vegetation Maintenance Activities

- Soil auger to diagnose issues of soil drainage that may affect vegetation health
- Rakes, shovels, wheelbarrows, and other “landscaping” equipment
- Light excavation or grading equipment for larger jobs
- Equipment to deliver, unload, and move filter media, mulch, and other materials
- Plants and/or seed mix, plus a way to move and store plant stock without damaging it or drying it out
- Planting bars, soil drills, etc.
- For planting in standing water (e.g., ponds, wetlands), pumps or pump-around systems and dirt bags or other ways to temporarily dewater planting area

12.3.9 Embankment and Overflow Condition

Applies Most Commonly To: Swales, Bioretention, and especially Ponds/Wetlands

Problem #1: Rill and channel erosion and bare dirt areas of embankments

Swales, Bioretention:

- Erosion and areas of bare dirt indicate two basic issues: 1) soils and moisture levels are not suitable for the plants or turf used; and 2) vegetation cannot take hold because of concentrated flow, physical wear, or poor soil conditions. Address these issues first with a soil/media test to ensure proper conditions exist for plant survival.
- High salt content from winter deicing of pavement is a common culprit of poor soil conditions for roadside plants. If this is the case, restore area with plant species that can tolerate salt levels, or replace edge plants with a stone diaphragm to intercept runoff from road.
- Amend or enhance soil as needed; soil may need more organic material to support dense ground cover.
- For concentrated flow and physical wear, redirect concentrated flow so that it disperses in mulched and vegetated areas. Anchor mulch and replant with vigorous plants recommended through the soils test.
- If plants have continued to die, consider a different species or entire planting palette or a revised planting plan (see **Section 12.3.8** and **photo to right**). Also consider using an appropriate bioretention or swale native seed mix to supplement use of plugs or other nursery stock.
- Consult a horticulturalist or plant nursery if there is evidence of disease or pests.
- Replant and add mulch or ground cover as needed.



Ponds and Wetlands:

- Where erosion has deposited soil within the pond or wetland water line, remove this material and reshape the slope.
- If a small amount of supplemental vegetation is needed, plant wetland plugs per nursery guidance.
- To address rill and channel erosion, first obtain a soil sample test to get soil amendment recommendations. Undercut the eroded sections and replace with clean amended soil, based on the soil test, and reseed as appropriate for the season.
- It may be necessary to stake in seed blankets or erosion-resistant lining (e.g., erosion-control matting or even rock in extreme situations) to stabilize eroded areas. Again, choose seed types appropriate for the season.
- Based on soil test guidance, reseed bare areas to prevent further erosion.
- For persistent problems, reroute the flow to more stable receiving areas using berms, diversions, etc.



Helpful Skills:

- Landscaping/gardening
- Consult with Cooperative Extension Office or independent laboratory for soil testing.
- If original planting plan is deemed inadequate, consult a landscape architect or horticulturalist to determine whether a revised planting plan is needed.
- Knowledge of sediment and erosion control practices and resources appropriate for the area

Problem #2: Settlement, loss of armoring material, erosion of emergency overflow

General Approach for All Practices:

- Settlement, loss of armoring material, erosion and accumulated debris can affect the dimension, water velocity or capacity of the emergency overflow such that embankment failure could occur in flood events (**photos below**).
- Inspect for exposure of soil or geotextile base material in the overflow and re-armor areas of exposure.
- In cases of settlement, a qualified engineer should be sought to assess its capacity and impact on pond capacity.
- Erosion of spillways should be repaired and revegetated as described for embankments.



Helpful Skills:

- Knowledge of sediment and erosion control practices for the area
- Completion of self-guided training on dam safety through Association of State Dam Safety Officials: <http://www.damsafety.org>

Problem #3: Impounding structure (embankment or dam) integrity issues due to tunneling or digging animals, woody vegetation, or seepage

Ponds/Wetlands:

- Impounding structure stability is a serious concern, especially where trees have become established on the slopes, or there's evidence of animal burrows or seepage.
- The best approach for trees on the crest, slopes, and adjacent to an impounding structure or embankment is to cut them down before they reach significant size. If large trees have been cut down but their root systems not removed, carefully monitor the area around the remaining stumps for signs of seepage.
- Exercise judgement for trees on the surrounding side slopes that are NOT impounding structures (not designed to hold back water in the pool). Sometimes a forested edge can enhance the appeal of a pond, but access for maintenance must also be available, and some trees can drop debris into ponds, leading to quality issues.
- Animal burrows can be dangerous to the structural integrity of the embankment because they weaken it and can create pathways for seepage. Professional exterminators may be needed to trap and remove animal pests.
- Seepage as water flow or boiling sand on the lower portion of the exterior slope or toe area of an impounding structure should be brought to the attention of a qualified engineer.
- Leakage around conveyance structures such as barrel pipes or spillways should be monitored for increase since the last inspection. A qualified engineer is needed to resolve issues of piping or seepage along the barrel pipe through a dam.
- Turbidity or cloudiness in seepage should also be brought to the attention of a qualified engineer.

Helpful Skills:

- Completion of self-guided training on dam safety through the Association of State Dam Safety Officials: <http://www.damsafety.org>

Equipment Typically Used for Embankment and Overflow Maintenance Activities

- Excavation or grading equipment for larger jobs
- Equipment to deliver, unload, and move filter media, mulch, and other materials
- Plants and/or seed mix, seed blanket and erosion control materials
- Rod and level for settlement measurements
- Clear glass bottle for seepage visual test

12.3.10 Structural Damage

Applies Most Commonly To: Any Practice

Problem: Structural damage to pipes, headwalls, standpipes, inlet/outlet structures, grates, curbs, and other structural components

- Structural components are necessary for water to flow into and out of stormwater practices as intended. This is a broad category that involves components composed of concrete, metal, plastic, and other materials. Some common examples include:
- Deteriorated or broken curbs that allow water to bypass a practice
- Slumping or sinkholes where soil meets a concrete drop inlet or outlet structure
- Broken or collapsed inlets
- Connections in an inlet or manhole structure that are not parged and are leaky
- Collapsed or crushed pipes (especially corrugated metal)
- Missing or broken steps or other safety features in a manhole or outlet control structure
- Root penetration and clogging of underdrain or other pipes
- Broken check dams
- There are too many particular instances to mention here, but the general idea is to inspect and repair any structural components that are affecting the performance of a practice or leading to a potential health or safety issue.

Helpful Skills:

- General contracting skills—concrete work, metal, proper joint sealing
- Routing out clogged pipes
- Perhaps CCTV experience to look for broken or clogged pipes

Equipment Typically Used for Fixing Erosion:

- General contracting
 - CCTV
-

12.3.11 Pool Stability

Applies Most Commonly To: Ponds/Wetlands

Problem: Flooded or dry pond outlet issues

General Approach for Ponds and Wetlands:

- Note high-water marks on structures or pond banks and compare with outlet structure weir.
- If the outlet weir is submerged, investigate downstream for plugs such as beaver dams, woody debris or sediment bars. Refer to **Section 12.3.2** for removal of obstructions.
- If the pond is retaining more water than it is supposed to and there is no flow from the outlet with no visible blockages in the outlet pipe, look for obstructions above the weir or outlet pipe. Woody debris, vegetation and silt can plug outfall weirs or blind rock outfall protection. Removal of such blockages tends to be a hand exercise. A jet/vacuum truck or other heavy equipment may be needed to clear excessive or precarious blockages (**photo on right**).
- If the pond is too low and not holding water in the designated pool, the outlet structure should be closely inspected to see whether it has settled from the original construction or there is leakage through joints or cracks. Finding no deficiencies with the structure, investigate the pond embankment as described in **Section 12.3.9** for evidence of seepage.
- If there is no evidence of seepage and the outlet structure has no apparent structural defects, an engineer should be consulted to review the pond design and determine the proper outlet elevation.



Helpful Skills:

- The ability to navigate uneven surfaces, to follow ditch banks and to sight drainage obstructions is implicit with this task.
- Ability to use a level to sight adequate elevation fall is helpful.

Equipment Typically Used for Pool Stability Evaluations

- Bright flashlight for pipe inspection
- Manhole hook for manhole cover access
- Brush hook to clear debris and walking surfaces
- Rod and level to check elevation differentials

12.3.12 Pool Quality

Applies Most Commonly To: Ponds/Wetlands

Problem #1: Littoral shelves and pond edge: not enough vegetation; vegetation *is unhealthy*; invasive plants have taken over

Ponds and Wetlands:

- If there is not enough vegetation or no vegetation, determine whether maintenance practices have killed the plants. If so, work with the owner to educate those responsible for pond maintenance on correct methods. Consult plans for original planting and replant.
- For emergent vegetation, determine whether water depths are too deep or shallow for survival (i.e., depths are different from design depths, or original design included improper vegetation).
- If a small amount of supplemental vegetation is needed, plant wetland plugs per nursery guidance.
- For large-scale plantings, drain the permanent pool and plant during the early spring. If ponds are overgrown so that less than 25% of the surface area is visible, the pond water level should be lowered to enable selective plant removal.
- Invasive plants, such as phragmites or common reed, should be removed with their roots. Be sure to restore areas that have been disturbed with replacement vegetation because root removal exposes soil to erosion. Invasive plants shall be properly disposed of in a manner that renders them non-living and non-viable to prevent the establishment, introduction or spread of disposed species.
- Native plants selected based on environmental conditions have the greatest chance for survival.
- Consult a horticulturalist or plant nursery if there is evidence of disease or pests.



Helpful Skills:

- Landscaping/gardening
- If original planting plan is deemed inadequate, consult a landscape architect or horticulturalist to determine whether a revised planting plan is needed.
- Knowledge of native plants and/or wetland plant nurseries in general region
- Familiarity with New York invasive terrestrial and wetland plants and their control: <http://nyis.info/>

Problem #2: Pond color, scum, odor, algae, and plant overgrowth

- Ponds that have algae covering more than 20% of the surface should have maintenance to remove it. Raking or mechanical harvesting of filamentous algae offers short-term control, but feasible long-term strategies should be considered.
- Pond maintenance companies should be relied on to identify the algae and appropriately control them. Pond specialists can control the algae growth in ponds, but its growth and reproduction are dependent on nutrients. When nutrients are in abundance, so will be the algae or vegetation.
- Plants can be used in shallow shelves at inlets to take up nutrients. However, they must be maintained, and cuttings shall be removed to take nutrients out of the pond system.
- If (non-invasive) plants are overgrown, remove or trim back excessive vegetation. Remove cuttings and trimmings. Do not allow vegetative debris to remain in the pond.
- Pond clarity and color can be impacted by excessive sediment discharge or flow shortcircuiting. For issues of clarity and color, follow the recommendations in **Section 12.3.6**.
- If invasive aquatic plants are identified, follow DEC guidelines for reporting and controlling invasives (see **Section 12.3.8**).
- Some color, odor, and pond quality issues can be caused by leaks, spills, and other releases in the drainage area. Any petroleum odor or oily sheen (aside from natural rainbow sheen associated with decomposition of organic matter) should be reported to the appropriate state or local response agency. Other peculiar colors or odors can be investigated in collaboration with relevant agencies. Common issues are grease, paint, or other substances poured into storm drains, dumpster management, and stockpiles of various materials exposed to rainfall.



Helpful Skills:

- Ability to recognize invasive aquatic plants
 - Specific measures may include mechanical hand pulling, regrading (requires construction equipment), or herbicide/pesticide application by a certified pesticide applicator. See DEC webpage for “Pesticide Applicator/Technician Guidance”.
 - Knowledge of wetland plants and common types of algae and aquatic weeds
 - Knowledge of types of pond maintenance practices
-

Equipment Typically Used for Pond Quality Investigations

- High-top rubber boots
 - Canoes or small boats
 - Brush hook to clear vegetation and access pond bank
 - Secchi disk to check and compare pond color and clarity
 - Large-mouth bottle to collect algae and water quality samples
 - Various materials to control aquatic weeds and algae
-

Infiltration Stormwater Management Practices Level 1 Inspection Checklist

SMP ID #		SMP Owner		☐ Private ☐ Public
SMP Location (Address; Latitude & Longitude)				
	Latitude		Longitude	
Party Responsible for Maintenance	System Type			Type of Site
☐ Same as SMP Owner ☐ Other _____	☐ Seasonal ☐ Continuous Use ☐ Other	☐ Above Ground ☐ Below Ground	☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Residential ☐ State	
Inspection Date			Inspection Time	
Inspector				
Date of Last Inspection				

IN Drainage Area

Look for both pervious and impervious areas that are uphill from the Infiltration cell.

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
	☐ Bare soil, erosion of the ground (rills washing out the dirt)	☐ Seed and straw areas of bare soil to establish vegetation. ☐ Fill in erosion areas with soil, compact, and seed and straw to get vegetation established. ☐ If a rill or small channel is forming, try to redirect water flowing to this area by creating a small berm or adding topsoil to areas that are heavily compacted. ☐ Other:

IN Drainage Area

Look for both pervious and impervious areas that are uphill from the Infiltration cell.

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Large areas of soil have been eroded, or larger channels are forming. May require rerouting of flow paths.
☐ For Dry Wells: Leaves, sticks, or other debris in gutters and downspouts		☐ Remove all debris by hand. ☐ Other:
	☐ Piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, salt, or other materials	☐ Remove or cover piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, etc. ☐ Other:
	☐ Open containers of oil, grease, paint, or other substances	☐ Cover or properly dispose of materials; consult your local solid waste authority for guidance on materials that may be toxic or hazardous. ☐ Other:

IN Inlets

Look for all the places where water flows into the Infiltration practice.

Problem (Check if Present)



- ☐ Inlets are collecting grit and debris or grass/weeds are growing. Some water may not be getting into the Infiltration practice.

Follow-Up Actions

- ☐ Use a flat shovel to remove grit and debris (especially at curb inlets or openings). Parking lots generate fine grit that will accumulate at these spots.
- ☐ Pull out clumps of growing grass or weeds and scoop out the soil or grit that the plants are growing in.
- ☐ Remove any grass clippings, leaves, sticks, and other debris that is collecting at inlets.
- ☐ For pipes and ditches, remove sediment and debris that is partially blocking the pipe or ditch opening where it enters the Infiltration practice.
- ☐ Dispose of all material properly in an area where it will not re-enter the practice.
- ☐ Other:

- ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Inlets are blocked to the extent that most of the water does not seem to be entering the Infiltration practice.

- ☐ Some or all of the inlets are eroding so that rills, gullies, and other erosion is present, or there is bare dirt that is washing into the Infiltration practice.

- ☐ For small areas of erosion, smooth out the eroded part and apply rock or stone (e.g., river cobble) to prevent further erosion. Usually, filter fabric is placed under the rock or stone.
- ☐ In some cases, reseeding and applying erosion-control matting can be used to prevent further erosion. Some of these materials may be available at a garden center, but it may be best to consult a landscape contractor.
- ☐ Other:

- ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Erosion is occurring at most of the inlets and it looks like there is too much water that is concentrating at these points. The inlet design may have to be modified.

IN Infiltration Area

Examine the surface of the infiltration area and the observation well. Note: The following Problem and Follow-Up Actions apply to infiltration practice pretreatment areas also.

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ For grass-covered Infiltration practices: grass has grown very tall, <i>Photo credit: Stormwater Maintenance, LLC</i>	☐ Mow infiltration area at least twice per year. ☐ Other:
 ☐ For grass-covered Infiltration practices: sparse vegetation cover or bare spots	☐ Add topsoil (as needed), grass seed, straw, and water during the growing season to re-establish consistent grass coverage. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Sparse vegetation cover can be a sign that the infiltration area is not infiltrating at the proper rate and water is standing too long after a storm. The surface may be saturated or squishy, and the conditions do not enable grass to grow. This situation should be evaluated by a Level 2 Inspection and likely corrected by a qualified contractor.
☐ Minor areas of sediment, grit, trash, or other debris are accumulating on the surface.	☐ Use a shovel to scoop out minor areas of sediment or grit, especially in the spring after winter sanding materials may wash in and accumulate. Dispose of the material where it cannot re-enter the Infiltration practice. ☐ If removing the material creates a hole or low area, rake the surface smooth and level. ☐ Remove trash, debris, and other undesirable materials. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Sediment has accumulated more than 2-inches deep and covers 25% or more of the surface of the Infiltration area.

IN Infiltration Area

Examine the surface of the infiltration area and the observation well. Note: The following Problem and Follow-Up Actions apply to infiltration practice pretreatment areas also.

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ There is erosion on the surface; water seems to be carving out rills as it flows across the surface of the Infiltration area or sinkholes are forming in certain areas.	☐ For minor areas of erosion, try filling the eroded areas with clean topsoil, sand, or stone (whatever the existing cover is). ☐ If the problem recurs, you may have to use larger stone (e.g., river cobble) to fill in problem areas. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The problem persists or the erosion is more than 3-inches deep and seems to be an issue with how water enters and moves through the infiltration area. ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The problem does not seem to be caused by flowing water but a collapse or sinking of the surface (e.g., "sinkhole") due to some underground problem.
 ☐ Observation well is damaged or cap is missing	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Requires replacing pipes or caps.

IN Infiltration Area

Examine the surface of the infiltration area and the observation well. Note: The following Problem and Follow-Up Actions apply to infiltration practice pretreatment areas also.

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ Water still visible in the observation well more than 72 hours after a rain storm. The Infiltration practice does not appear to be draining properly.	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: This is generally a serious problem, and it will be necessary to activate a Level 2 Inspection.

IN Outlets

Locate and inspect all outlets.

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ Outlet obstructed with sediment, debris, trash, etc.	☐ Remove the debris and dispose of it where it cannot re-enter the infiltration area. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Outlet is completely obstructed; there is too much material to remove by hand or with simple hand tools.
☐ Rills or gullies are forming at outlet.	☐ For minor rills, fill in with soil, compact, and seed and straw to establish vegetation. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Rills are more than 2" to 3" deep and require more than just hand raking and re-seeding.

Additional Notes:

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

Complete the following if follow-up/corrective actions were identified during this inspection:

Certified Completion of Follow-Up Actions:

"I hereby certify that the follow-up/corrective actions identified in the inspection performed on _____ (DATE) have been completed and any required maintenance deficiencies have been adequately corrected."

Inspector/Operator: _____

Date: _____

Infiltration Stormwater Management Practices Level 2 Inspection Checklist

SMP ID #		SMP Owner		☐ Private ☐ Public
SMP Location (Address; Latitude & Longitude)				
	Latitude		Longitude	
Party Responsible for Maintenance	System Type		Type of Site	
☐ Same as SMP Owner ☐ Other _____	☐ Seasonal ☐ Continuous Use ☐ Other	☐ Above Ground ☐ Below Ground	☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Residential ☐ State	
Inspection Date			Inspection Time	
Inspector				
Date of Last Inspection				

Level 2 Inspection: INFILTRATION

Recommended Repairs

Triggers for Level 3 Inspection

Observed Condition: Water Stands on Surface for More than 72 Hours after Storm

☐ Condition 1: Small pockets of standing water

For infiltration basins with soil, use a soil probe or auger to examine the soil profile. For gravel infiltration trenches or basins, use a shovel to dig into the gravel layer where the problem is occurring. If isolated areas have accumulated grit, fine silt, or vegetative debris or have bad soil or clogged gravel, try removing and replacing with clean material. If the practice is supposed to have grass cover, it will likely be necessary to replant once the problem is resolved.

☐ Condition 2: Standing water is widespread or covers entire surface

Look in the observation well (if it exists) and use a tape measure to estimate the depth of water standing in the soil or gravel. Requires diagnosis and resolution of problem:

- Too much sediment/grit washing in from drainage area?
- Too much ponding depth?
- Improper infiltration media?
- Underlying soil not suitable for infiltration?

As above, the resolution will likely require replanting and re-establishment of good grass cover if this is part of the design.

- Infiltration media is clogged and problem cannot be diagnosed from Level 2 inspection.
- Level 2 inspection identifies problem, but it cannot be resolved easily or it is associated with the original design of the practice.

☐ Level 3 Inspection necessary

Observed Condition: Severe erosion of infiltration bed, inlets, or around outlets

☐ Condition 1: Erosion at inlets

The lining (e.g., grass, matting, stone, rock) may not be adequate for the actual flow velocities coming through the inlets. First line of defense is to try a less erosive lining and/or extending the lining further down to where inlet slopes meet the infiltration surface. If problem persists, analysis by a Qualified Professional is warranted.

☐ Condition 2: Erosion of infiltration bed

This is often caused by "preferential flow paths" along the surface. The source of flow should be analyzed and methods employed to dissipate energy and disperse the flow (e.g., check dams, rock splash pads).

- Erosion (rills, gullies) is more than 12 inches deep
- The issue is not caused by moving water but some sort of subsurface defect, which may manifest as a sinkhole or linear depression and be associated with problems with the underlying stone or soil.

☐ Level 3 Inspection necessary

Notes:

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

Complete the following if follow-up/corrective actions were identified during this inspection:

Certified Completion of Follow-Up Actions:

"I hereby certify that the follow-up/corrective actions identified in the inspection performed on _____ (DATE) have been completed and any required maintenance deficiencies have been adequately corrected."

Inspector/Operator: _____

Date: _____

Appendix P

Post-Construction SMP Inventory

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
POST-CONSTRUCTION SMP INVENTORY LOG

SMP #	Address	Type	Frequency of Inspection of Post-Construction SMPs
DW 1	26 SUPERIOR RD, BELLEROSE VILLAGE 11001	Infiltration Drywells	Once annually
DW 2	61 SUPERIOR RD, BELLEROSE VILLAGE 11001	Infiltration Drywells	Once annually
DW 3	44 HURON RD, BELLEROSE VILLAGE 11001	Infiltration Drywells	Once annually
DW 4	68 HUDSON RD, BELLEROSE VILLAGE 11001	Infiltration Drywells	Once annually
DW 5	88 HURON RD, BELLEROSE VILLAGE 11001	Infiltration Drywells	Once annually

Appendix Q

NYSDEC Construction Stormwater
Inspection Manual & NYSDEC Forms



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Construction Stormwater Inspection Manual **Primarily for Government Inspectors Evaluating Compliance with Construction** **Stormwater Control Requirements**

**New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation**

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Version 1.05 (8/27/07)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water (DOW) considers there to be two types of inspections germane to construction stormwater; compliance inspections and self-inspections.

This manual is for use by DOW and other regulatory oversight construction stormwater inspectors in performing compliance inspections, as well as for site operators in performing self inspections. The manual should be used in conjunction with the *New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control*, August 2005.

1.1 Compliance Inspections

Regulatory compliance inspections are performed by regulatory oversight authorities such as DOW staff, or representatives of DOW and local municipal construction stormwater inspectors. These inspections are intended to determine compliance with the state or local requirements for control of construction stormwater through erosion and sediment control and post construction practices. Compliance inspections focus on determinations of compliance with legal and water quality standards. Typically, compliance inspections can be further sub-categorized to include comprehensive inspections, and follow-up or reconnaissance inspections.

Compliance inspectors will focus on determining whether:

- the project is causing water quality standard violations;
- the required Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) includes appropriate erosion and sediment controls and, to some extent, post construction controls;
- the owner/operator is complying with the SWPPP;
- where required, self-inspections are being properly performed; and
- where self-inspections are required, the owner/operator responds appropriately to the self-inspector's reports.

1.1.1 Comprehensive Inspection

Comprehensive inspections are designed to verify permittee compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements, effluent controls, and compliance schedules. This inspection involves records reviews, visual observations, and evaluations of management practices, effluents, and receiving waters.

Comprehensive inspections should be conducted according to a neutral or random inspection scheme, or in accordance with established priorities. A neutral monitoring scheme provides some objective basis for scheduling inspections and sampling visits by establishing a system (whether complex factor-based, alphabetic, or geographic) for setting priorities to ensure that a particular facility is not unfairly selected for inspection or sampling. The selection of which

facility to inspect must be made without bias to ensure that the regulatory oversight authority, if challenged for being arbitrary and capricious manner, can reasonably defend itself.

A neutral inspection scheme should set the criteria the inspector uses to choose which facilities to inspect, but the schedule for the actual inspection should remain confidential, and may be kept separate from the neutral plan.

A routine comprehensive compliance inspection is most effective when it is unannounced or conducted with very little advance warning.

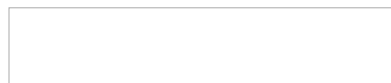
1.1.2 Reconnaissance Inspection

A reconnaissance inspection is performed in lieu of, or following a comprehensive inspection to obtain a preliminary overview of an owner/operator's compliance program, to respond to a citizen complaint, or to assess a non-permitted site. The inspector performs a brief (generally about an hour) visual inspection of the site, discharges and receiving waters. A reconnaissance inspection uses the inspector's experience and judgement to summarize potential compliance problems, without conducting a full comprehensive inspection. The objective of a reconnaissance inspection is to expand inspection coverage without increasing inspection resource expenditures. The reconnaissance inspection is the shortest and least resource intensive of all inspections.

Reconnaissance inspections may be initiated in response to known or suspected violations, a public complaint, a violation of regulatory requirements, or as follow-up to verify that necessary actions were taken in response to a previous inspection.

1.2 Self-inspections

For some projects, the site owner/operator is required by their State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit and/or local requirements to have a qualified professional¹ perform a "self-inspection" at the site. In self-inspections, the qualified professional determines whether the site is being managed in accordance with the SWPPP, and whether the SWPPP's recommended erosion and sediment controls are effective. If activities are not in accordance with the SWPPP, or if the SWPPP erosion and sediment controls are not effective, the qualified professional inspecting the site recommends corrections to the owner/operator.



¹ A "Qualified professional" is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls, such as a licensed professional engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), licensed landscape architect or soil scientist.

2.0 PRE-INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

2.1 Regulatory Oversight Authorities

This section is intended for inspectors with regulatory oversight authority such as agents of the DOW or a local municipality, or others acting on their behalf, such as county Soil and Water Conservation District staff. Examples of other regulatory oversight authorities include: the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Adirondack Park Agency (APA); the Lake George Park Commission (LGPC), and the Skaneateles Lake Watershed Authority (SLWA). Before arriving on-site to conduct the inspection, considerations concerning communication, documentation and equipment must be made.

Regulatory oversight authority is granted by state or local law to government agencies or, depending upon the particular law, an authorized representative of state or local government. SPDES rules 6 NYCRR 750-2.3 and Environmental Conservation Law 17-0303(6) and 17-0829(a) all allow for authorized representatives of the (NYSDEC) commissioner to perform all the duties of an inspector.

2.1.1 Communication

Coordination with Other Entities

Where appropriate, prior to selecting sites for inspection, compliance inspectors should communicate with other regulatory oversight authorities to avoid unnecessary duplication or to coordinate follow-up to inspections performed by other regulatory oversight authorities.

Announced vs. Unannounced Inspection

Inspections may be announced or unannounced. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages. Unannounced inspections are preferred, however many job sites are not continuously manned, or not always staffed by someone who is familiar with the SWPPP, thus necessitating an announced inspection. As an alternative, when an announced inspection is necessary, inspectors should try to give as little advanced warning as possible (24 hours is suggested).

Itinerary

For obvious safety reasons, inspectors should be sure to inform someone in their office which site or sites they will be visiting prior to leaving the to perform inspections.

2.1.2 Documentation

Data Review

The inspector should review any available information such as:

- Notice of Intent
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- Past inspection records
- Phasing plan

- Construction sequence
- Inspection and Maintenance schedules
- Site specific issues
- Consent Orders
- Access agreements

Inspection Form

The inspector should have copies of, and be familiar with, the inspection form used by their regulatory oversight authority (example in Attachment 1) before leaving the office. Static information such as name, location and permit number can be entered onto the inspection form prior to arriving at the inspection site.

Credentials

Inspectors should always carry proper identification to prove that they are employed by an entity with jurisdictional authority. Failure to display proper credentials may be legal grounds for denial of entry to a site.

2.1.3 Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment

DOW employees must conform to the DOW Health and Safety policy as it relates to personal protective equipment. Other regulatory oversight authorities should have their own safety policies or, if not, may wish to consult the OSHA health and safety tool at:

www.osha.gov/dep/etools/ehasp/ to develop a health and safety plan.

The following is a list of some of the most common health and safety gear that may be needed:

- Hard hat (Class G, Type1 or better)
- Safety toe shoes
- Reflective vest
- Hearing protection (to achieve 85 dBA - 8 hr TWA)
- Safety glasses with side shields

If the construction is on an industrial site or a hazardous waste site, special training may be required prior to entering the site. The inspector should consult with OSHA or NYSDEC prior to entering such a site.

Monitoring Equipment

The following is a list of some equipment that may be helpful to document facts and verify compliance:

- Digital Camera
- Measuring tape or wheel
- Hand level or clinometer
- Turbidity meter (in limited circumstances)

2.2 Permittee's Self-inspection

This section is intended for qualified professionals who conduct site self-inspections on behalf of owner/operators. Self-inspectors are responsible for performing inspections in accordance with permit requirements and reporting to site owners and operators the results and any recommendations resulting from the inspection.

Prior to conducting inspections, qualified professionals should ensure familiarity with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and previous inspection reports.

3.0 ON-SITE INSPECTION PROCESS

3.1 Compliance Inspections

3.1.1 Professionalism

Don't Pretend to Possess Knowledge

Unless the inspector has experience with a particular management practice, do not pretend to possess knowledge. Inspectors cannot be expert in all areas; their job is to collect information, not to demonstrate superior wisdom. Site operators are often willing to talk to someone who is inquisitive and interested. Within reason, asking questions to obtain new information about a management practice, construction technique or piece of equipment is one of the inspector's main roles in an inspection.

Don't Recommend Solutions

The inspector should not recommend solutions or endorse products. The solution to a compliance problem may appear obvious based on the inspector's experience. However, the responsibility should be placed on the site owner to implement a workable solution to a compliance problem that meets NYSDEC standards. The inspector should refer the site operator to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (the Blue Book) or the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (the Design Manual).

Key advice must be offered carefully. One experienced stormwater inspector suggests saying: "I can't direct you or make recommendations, but what we've seen work in other situations is ..."

The way inspectors present themselves is important to the effectiveness of the inspection. An inspector cannot be overly familiar, but will be more effective if able to establish a minimum level of communication.

3.1.2 Safety

DOW employees must conform to Division health and safety policies when on a construction site. Other regulatory oversight authorities should have their own safety policies or, if not, may

wish to consult the OSHA health and safety tool at:

www.osha.gov/dep/etools/ehasp to develop a health and safety plan.

Some general protections for construction sites are:

- Beware of heavy equipment, avoid operator blind spots and make sure of operator eye contact around heavy equipment.
- Avoid walking on rock rip-rap if possible. Loose rock presents a slip hazard.
- Stay out of confined spaces like tanks, trenches and foundation holes.
- Avoid lightning danger. Monitor weather conditions, get out of water, avoid open areas and high points, do not huddle in groups or near trees.
- Protect yourself from sun and heat exposure. Use sun screen or shading clothing. Remain hydrated by drinking water, watching for signs of heat cramps, exhaustion (fatigue, nausea, dizziness, headache, cool or moist skin), or stroke (high body temperature; red, hot and dry skin)
- Protect yourself from cold weather. Wear multiple layers of thin clothing. Wear a warm hat. Drink warm fluids or eat hot foods, and keep dry.
- Avoid scaffolding in excess of 4 feet above grade.
- Beware of ticks, stinging insects, snakes and poison ivy or sumac.

3.1.3 Legal access

DOW has general powers, set forth under ECL 17-0303, subparagraph 6, to enter premises for inspections. In addition, ECL 3-0301.2 conveys general statutory authority granting the DOW the power to access private property to fulfill DOW obligations under the law.

ECL 15-0305 gives the DOW the authority to enter at all times in or upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting or investigating conditions affecting the construction of improvements to or developments of water resources for the public health, safety or welfare.

ECL 17-0829 allows an authorized DOW representative, upon presentation of their credentials, to enter upon any premises where any effluent source is located, or in which records are required to be maintained. The representative may at reasonable times have access to, and sample discharges/pollutants to the waters or to publicly owned treatment plants where the effluent source is located. This subparagraph provides DOW representatives performing their duties authority to enter a site to pursue administrative violations. Pursuing criminal violations may require a warrant or the owner's permission to enter the site.

For sites that are permitted, DOW has authority under the permit to enter the site.

If the owner/operator's representatives onsite deny access, the inspector *should not* physically force entry. Under these circumstances the attorney representing the inspector should be immediately notified and consideration should be given to soliciting the aid of a law officer to obtain entry.

DOW staff have the right to enter at any reasonable time. If no one is available, and the site is fenced or posted, DOW staff should make all reasonable efforts to identify, contact and notify the owner that the DOW is entering the site. If the inspector has made all reasonable efforts to contact site owners, but was unable to do so, the site can then be accessed. All efforts should be taken not to cause any damage to the facility.

Other regulatory oversight authorities should seek advice on their legal authorities to enter a job site. Municipalities that have adopted Article 6 of the New York State Sample Local Law for Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control (NYSDEC, 2004, updated 2006) will have legal authority to enter sites in accordance with that chapter and any other existing municipal authority .

Agents of DOW have authority similar DOW staff authority to enter sites. However, DOW staff enjoy significant personal liability protections as state employees. That liability protection may not be the same for authorized representatives of DOW. For authorized representatives of DOW (or other regulatory oversight authorities), it is prudent to obtain permission to enter the site. If such permission is denied, the authorized representatives should inform the appropriate DOW contact, usually the regional water manager.

3.1.4 Find the Legally Responsible Party (Construction Manager, Self-inspector)

The first action a compliance inspector should take upon entering a construction site is to find the construction trailer or the construction or project manager if they are available. The inspector should present appropriate identification to the site's responsible party and state the reason for the inspection; construction stormwater complaint response or neutral construction stormwater inspection. If the inspection is initiated as a response to a complaint, frequently the responsible party will ask who made the complaint. DOW keeps private individual complainants confidential. If the complainant is another regulatory oversight authority, DOW tends to make that known to the site's responsible party.

3.1.5 On-site records review (NOI, SWPPP, Self-inspection Reports, Permit)

Generally, the compliance inspector should next review the on-site records. Verify that a copy of the construction stormwater permit and NOI are on-site. Verify that the acreage, site conditions, and receiving water listed on the NOI are accurate. Compare the on-site documentation with documentation already submitted to, or obtained by the compliance inspector.

If the SWPPP has not been reviewed in the office, verify that it exists and contains the minimum required components (16 for a basic plan and 22 for a full plan). On-site review of the SWPPP should determine if: there is an appropriate phasing plan; the acreage disturbed in each phase, construction sequence for each phase; proposed implementation of erosion and sediment control measures; and, where required, post construction controls. For each of the erosion and sediment control practices, the SWPPP must show design details in accordance with the NYS Standards for Erosion and Sediment Controls. The SWPPP must also include provisions for maintenance of practices during construction. On-site review of post construction controls is generally limited to verification that the proposed stormwater management practices are shown on the site plan.

Where self-inspections are required, self-inspection reports are a significant tool for the compliance inspector to determine the performance history of the site. The self-inspection reports should be done with the required frequency. Self-inspection reports must include all the details required by the permit. Generally, it is desirable for permit information to be shown on a site plan. The compliance inspector should become familiar with the report and use that familiarity to judge whether the self-inspections are being performed correctly and that the site operator is correcting deficiencies noted in the report.

3.1.6 Walk the Site

During wet weather conditions, it may be advantageous to observe the receiving waters prior to walking the rest of the site. At some point during the inspection, the receiving water conditions must be observed and noted. It is critical to note if there is a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions, or evidence of deposition, streambank erosion, construction debris or waste materials (e.g. concrete washdown) in the receiving stream.

Each inspector should evaluate actual implementation and maintenance of practices on-site compared to how implementation and maintenance is detailed in the SWPPP. At a minimum, the compliance inspector should observe all areas of active construction. Observing equipment or materials storage, recently stabilized areas, or stockpile areas is also appropriate to evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.

3.1.7 Taking Photographs

Evidence of poor receiving water conditions and poor or ineffective practices should be documented with digital photographs. Those photographs should be logged date stamped and stored on media that cannot be edited (e.g. write only CDs). Photos should also be appended to the site inspector's report.

It is also beneficial to take photographs of good practices for educational and technology transfer reasons.

3.1.8 Exit Interview

Clearly communicate expectations and consequences. If it is clear from the inspection that the owner/operator must modify the SWPPP, or modify management practices within an assigned period (e.g. 24 hours, 48 hours, one week, two weeks), then that finding should be communicated at the time of the exit interview. The inspector should assign the period based on factors such as how long it would reasonably take to complete such modifications and the level of risk to water quality associated with failure to make such modifications.

The inspector should make clear that NYSDEC reserves rights to future enforcement actions. If the inspector's supervisor or enforcement coordinator determines additional enforcement actions are necessary, the inspector *should not* reassure the owner/operator that the current situation is acceptable.

3.2 Non-permitted Site Inspections

For sites not authorized in accordance with state or local laws, the process will be abbreviated. First verify the need for authorization and observe receiving waters to detect water quality standard violations. If there is a violation, notify the owner of the violation or other compliance actions in response to their illicit activity. For DOW staff, Attachment 2 or a similar notice can be used to notify the site owner/operator that stormwater authorization is required.

3.3 Self-inspections

The role of the self-inspector is to verify that the site is complying with stormwater requirements. In particular, the self-inspector verifies that the SWPPP is being properly implemented. The self-inspector also documents SWPPP implementation so regulatory agencies can review implementation activities.

It is not the role of the self-inspector to report directly to regulatory authorities.

Appendix H of *The New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* - August 2005 (the Blue Book) includes a Construction Duration Inspection checklist that can be used by the owner/operators qualified professional for self-inspections. The Blue Book is available on the NYSDEC website.

3.3.1 Purpose

The self inspector should ensure that the project's SWPPP is being properly implemented. This includes ensuring that the erosion and sediment control practices are properly installed and being maintained in accordance with the SWPPP/Blue Book.

The project must be properly phased to limit the disturbance to less than five acres, and the construction sequence for each phase must be followed. The SWPPP must also be modified to address evolving circumstances. Finally, and most importantly, receiving waters must be protected.

If a soil disturbance will be greater than five acres at any given time, the site operator must obtain written permission from the DOW regional office.

3.3.2 Pre-construction Conference

The parties responsible for various aspects of stormwater compliance should be identified at the pre-construction conference. Responsible parties may include, but are not limited to, owner's engineer, owner/operator/permittee, contractors, and subcontractors.

Typical responsibilities include: installation of erosion and sediment control (E & SC) practices; maintenance of E & SC practices, inspection of E&SC practices, installation of post construction stormwater management practices (SMPs), inspection of post construction SMPs, SWPPP revisions, and contractor direction.

All parties should clearly know what is expected of them. Responsible parties should complete the Pre-construction Site Assessment Checklist provided in Appendix H of the Blue Book.

3.3.3 Inspection Preparation

The inspector should review the project's SWPPP (including the phasing plan, construction sequence and site specific issues) and the last few inspection reports (if the inspector has them available).

3.3.4 Self-inspection Components

Inspect installation, performance and maintenance of all E&SC practices

The self inspector should inspect all areas that are under active construction or disturbance and areas that are vulnerable to erosion. The self-inspector should also inspect areas that will be disturbed prior to the next inspection for measures required prior to construction (e.g. silt barriers, stabilized construction entrance, diversions). Finally, self-inspectors should inspect post-construction controls during and after installation.

Identify site deficiencies and corrective measures

The self-inspector's reports must be maintained in a log book on site and the log book must be made available to the regulatory authorities. Although the legal responsibility for filing a Notice of Termination lies with the owner/operator, the self-inspector may also be called upon to perform a final site inspection, including post construction SMPs, prior to filing the Notice of Termination.

4.0 POST-INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

4.1 Regulatory Oversight Authorities

This section is intended for inspectors with regulatory oversight authority such as agents of the DOW or a local municipality, or others acting on their behalf (such as County Soil and Water Conservation District staff.) Upon completion of an inspection, inspection results should be documented for the record.

4.1.1 Written Notification

The inspector should inform the permittee or the on-site representative of their inspection results in writing by sending the permittee a complete, signed copy of the inspection report. The inspection report should be transmitted under a cover letter which elaborates on any deficiencies noted in the inspection report. It is not a good idea to commend exceptional efforts by the owner/operator in a letter, because such letters tend to undermine enforcement efforts when compliance status at a site degrades.

The inspector should consider providing a copy of the cover letter and inspection report to other parties with including:

- Permittee
- Contractor(s)
- Other regulatory oversight authorities
- Other parties present during the inspection (e.g. SWPPP preparer, permittee's self-inspector, etc.)

For DOW staff, an example of the inspection cover letter is included as Attachment 3.

4.1.2 Inspection Tracking

DOW staff must enter their inspection results into the electronic *Water Compliance System*.

Local municipalities and other regulatory oversight authorities are encouraged to develop an electronic tracking system in which to record their inspections.

4.2 Permittee's Self-inspections

This section is intended for qualified professionals who conduct site inspections for permittees in accordance with a SPDES permit or local requirements.

4.2.1 Written Records

Inspection Reports

The inspector shall prepare a written report summarizing inspection results. The inspection report is then provided to the permittee, or the permittee's duly authorized representative, and to the contractor responsible for implementing stormwater controls on-site in order to correct deficiencies noted in the inspection report. Finally, the inspection report must be added to the site log book that is required to be maintained on-site, and be available to regulatory oversight authorities for review.

4.2.2 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Revisions

The inspector must inform the permittee of his/her duty to amend the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) whenever an inspection proves the SWPPP to be ineffective in:

- Eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from on-site sources
- Achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges from permitted construction activity
- Eliminating discharges that cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions

ATTACHMENT 1

Construction Stormwater Compliance Inspection Report

Project Name and Location:	Date:	Page 1 of 2
Municipality: County:	Permit # (if any): NYR	
	Entry Time:	Exit Time:
On-site Representative(s) and contact information:	Weather Conditions:	
Name and Address of SPDES Permittee/Title/Phone/Fax Numbers: Contacted: Yes ☐ No ☐		

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

SPDES Authority

Yes No N/A

1. ☐ ☐ ☐ Is a copy of the NOI posted at the construction site for public viewing?
2. ☐ ☐ ☐ Is an up-to-date copy of the signed SWPPP retained at the construction site?
3. ☐ ☐ ☐ Is a copy of the SPDES General Permit retained at the construction site?

Law, rule or permit citation

SWPPP Content

Yes No N/A

4. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP describe and identify the erosion & sediment control measures to be employed?
5. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP provide a maintenance schedule for the erosion & sediment control measures?
6. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP describe and identify the post-construction SW control measures to be employed?
7. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP identify the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) responsible for each measure?
8. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP include all the necessary 'CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION' statements?
9. ☐ ☐ ☐ Is the SWPPP signed/certified by the permittee?

Law, rule or permit citation

Recordkeeping

Yes No N/A

10. ☐ ☐ ☐ Are inspections performed as required by the permit (every 7 days and after ½" rain event)?
11. ☐ ☐ ☐ Are the site inspections performed by a qualified professional?
12. ☐ ☐ ☐ Are all required reports properly signed/certified?
13. ☐ ☐ ☐ Does the SWPPP include copies of the monthly/quarterly written summaries of compliance status?

Law, rule or permit citation

Visual Observations

Yes No N/A

14. ☐ ☐ ☐ Are all erosion and sediment control measures installed/constructed?
15. ☐ ☐ ☐ Are all erosion and sediment control measures maintained properly?
16. ☐ ☐ ☐ Have all disturbances of 5 acres or more been approved prior to the disturbance?
17. ☐ ☐ ☐ Are stabilization measures initiated in inactive areas?
18. ☐ ☐ ☐ Are permanent stormwater control measures implemented?
19. ☐ ☐ ☐ Was there a discharge into the receiving water on the day of inspection?
20. ☐ ☐ ☐ Are receiving waters free of there evidence of turbidity, sedimentation, or oil ? (If no , complete Page 2)

Law, rule or permit citation

Overall Inspection Rating: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Unsatisfactory	
Name/Agency of Lead Inspector:	Signature of Lead Inspector:
Names/Agencies of Other Inspectors:	

Water Quality Observations

Describe the discharge(s) [source(s), impact on receiving water(s), etc.] _____

Describe the quality of the receiving water(s) both upstream and downstream of the discharge_____

Describe any other water quality standards or permit violations _____

Additional Comments: _____

[illegible]

☐ Photographs attached

ATTACHMENT 2

***** NOTICE *****

On March 10, 2003, provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act went into effect that apply to many construction operations.

If your construction operations result in the disturbance of one acre or greater and stormwater runoff from your site reaches surface waters (i.e., lake, stream, road side ditch, swale, storm sewer system, etc.), the stormwater runoff from your site must be covered by a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

To facilitate your compliance with the law, NYSDEC has issued a General Permit which may be applicable to your project. To obtain coverage under this General Permit, you need to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and then file a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the NYSDEC headquarters in Albany. The NOI form is available on the DEC website. You may also obtain a copy of the NOI form at the nearest NYSDEC regional offices.

When you file your NOI you are certifying that you have developed a SWPPP and that it will be implemented prior to commencing construction. When you submit the NOI you need to indicate if your SWPPP is in conformance with published NYSDEC technical standards; if it is, your SPDES permit coverage will be effective in as few as five business days. If your SWPPP does not conform to the DEC technical standards, coverage will not be available for at least 60 business days.

Failure to have the required permit can result in legal actions which include Stop Work Orders and/or monetary penalties of up to \$37,500/day

If your construction operations are already in progress and you are not covered by an appropriate NYSDEC permit contact the NYSDEC Regional Water Engineer as soon as possible. If your construction field operations have not yet commenced, review the NOI and the General Permit on the DEC's website or at the DEC regional office for your area. When you are comfortable that you understand and comply with the requirements, file your NOI.

The requirement to file an NOI does not replace any local requirements. Developers/Contractors are directed to contact the Local Code Enforcement Officer or Stormwater Management Officer for local requirements.

ATTACHMENT 3

<< Date >>

Mr. John Smith
123 Main Street
Ferracane, NY 12345

**Re: Stormwater Inspection
SPDES Permit Identification No. NYR10Z000 (through SPDES No. GP-02-01)
Blowing Leaves Subdivision
Gasper (T), Eaton (Co.)**

Dear Mr. Smith:

On the afternoon of << date >> I conducted an inspection of the construction activities associated with the Blowing Leaves Subdivision located on County Route 1 in the town of Gasper, Eaton County. The inspection was conducted in the presence of you and Mr. Samuel Siltfence of Acme Excavating Co., Inc. The purpose of the inspection was to verify compliance with the *State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activity* ("the general permit").

The overall rating for the project at the time of the inspection was ***unsatisfactory***. A copy of my inspection report is attached for your information. In addition to the report, I would like to elaborate on the following:

SPDES Authority

- In accordance with subdivision 750-2.1 (a) of Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR), a copy of your permit must be retained at the construction site. You did not have a copy of the general permit at the site. **Your failure to retain a copy of the general permit at the construction site is a violation of 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.1 (a).** Please retain a copy of the general permit at the site from this point forward.

SWPPP Content

- In accordance with Part III.E.2. of the general permit, contractors and subcontractors must certify that they understand the terms and conditions of the general permit and the SWPPP before undertaking any construction activity at the site. Your SWPPP does not include a certification statement from Acme Excavating Co., Inc. **The failure of your contractor to sign this certification before undertaking construction activity at the site is a violation of Part III.E.2. of the general permit.** Please obtain copies of all necessary certifications and provide copies of them to each party who holds a copy of your SWPPP.
- In accordance with Part V.H.2. of the general permit, SWPPP's must be certified by the permittee. Your SWPPP was not certified by you. **Your failure to certify your SWPPP is a**

Mr. John Smith
Re: SPDES Inspection
Blowing Leaves Subdivision
Gasper (T), Eaton (Co.)

<< Date >>

violation of Part V.H.2. of the general permit. Please certify your SWPPP.

Recordkeeping

- In accordance with Parts III.D.3.a. and III.D.3.b. of the general permit, permittees must have a qualified professional conduct site inspections within 24 hours of the end of 0.5" or greater rain events and at least once per week. A review of your records revealed that your "self-inspections" are only being conducted about two or three times per month. **Your failure to have a qualified professional conduct inspections at the required frequency is a violation of Part III.D.3.b. of the general permit.** Please immediately direct your qualified professional to conduct your site inspections at the required frequency.
- Although the frequency of self-inspections does not meet requirements, the quality of them is very good. Your qualified professional has accurately noted the same SWPPP deficiencies and necessary maintenance activities that I also observed, and prepared thorough sketches on the self-inspection site maps.
- In accordance with Part V.H.2. of the general permit, the permittee must certify all reports required by the permit. A review of your records showed that your self-inspection reports were not certified. **Your failure to certify your self-inspection reports is a violation of Part V.H.2. of the general permit.** Please sign and certify any and all existing and future self-inspection reports.

Visual Observations

- In accordance with Parts III.A.2. and III.A.3. of the general permit, all erosion and sediment controls (E&SC) measures must be installed (as detailed in the SWPPP) prior to the initiation of construction. During the inspection, I noted all of your E&SC measures have been correctly installed at the right times and locations.
- In accordance with Part V.L. of the general permit, all of the E&SC measures at your site must be maintained properly. While on site I observed that, among other things, the section of silt fence in place parallel to County Route 1 is in various stages of disrepair. **The failure of your contractor to adequately maintain the E&SC measures currently in place at your site is a violation of Part V.L. of the general permit.** Please direct your contractor to repair this silt fence immediately and to diligently maintain all of the other required E&SC measures as they are brought to his attention by your qualified professional.
- This inspection was conducted during a rain event which resulted in a stormwater discharge to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) being operated by the Eaton County Department of Public Works. Your discharge was visibly turbid whereas upstream water MS4 was clear. As a result, the discharge from the MS4 outfall into Karimipour Creek was causing

Mr. John Smith

<< Date >>

Re: SPDES Inspection
Blowing Leaves Subdivision
Gasper (T), Eaton (Co.)

slight turbidity. Please be advised that the narrative water quality standard for turbidity in Karimipour Creek is “no increase that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions.” I attribute the lack of maintenance of your E&SC measures to be the primary cause of the turbid discharge. Please be reminded that the general permit does not authorize you cause or contribute to a condition in contravention of any water quality standards.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at (999) 456-5432.

Sincerely,

Hector D. Inspector, CPESC
Environmental Program Specialist 2

HDI:ms
Attachment

cc w/att.: Chester Checkdam, (T) Gasper Code Enforcement Officer
Samuel Siltfence, Acme Excavating Co., Inc.



SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

Project/Site Name:

eNOI Submission ID:

Owner/Operator Name:

Certification Statement – SWPPP Preparer

I hereby certify that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of GP-0-25-001. I certify under penalty of law that the SWPPP and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

SWPPP Preparer First Name

MI

SWPPP Preparer Last Name

Signature

Date



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form

for construction activities seeking authorization under the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

1. Owner/Operator Name:

2. Contact Person:

3. Street Address:

4. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

5. Project/Site Name:

6. Street Address:

7. City/State/Zip:

III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Review and Acceptance Information

8. SWPPP Reviewed by:

9. Title/Position:

10. Date Final SWPPP Reviewed and Accepted:

IV. Regulated MS4 Information

11. Name of MS4 Operator:

12. MS4 SPDES Permit Identification Number: NYR20A

13. Street Address:

14. City/State/Zip:

15. Telephone Number:

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form - continued

V. Certification Statement - MS4 Official (principal executive officer or ranking elected official) or Duly Authorized Representative

I hereby certify that the final Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the construction project identified in section II. of this form has been reviewed and meets the substantive requirements in the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP). Note: The MS4 Operator, through the acceptance of the SWPPP, assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of the design included in the SWPPP. In addition, review and acceptance of the SWPPP by the MS4 Operator does not relieve the owner/operator or their SWPPP preparer of responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in the plan.

Printed Name¹:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

VI. Additional Information

¹ Printed name of the principal executive officer or ranking elected official for the MS4 Operator or their duly authorized representative in accordance with CGP Part VII.J.2.



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Bureau of Environmental Planning and Analysis
59-17 Junction Blvd., 9th Floor; Flushing, NY 11373

SWPPP Acceptance/Approval

Application Number:

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

1. Owner/Operator Name:

2. Contact Person:

3. Street Address:

4. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

5. Project/Site Name:

6. Street Address:

7. City/State/Zip:

III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Review and Acceptance/Approval

8. SWPPP Reviewed by:

9. Title/Position: /

10. Date Final SWPPP Reviewed and Accepted:

11. Acceptance/Approval Expiration Date:

IV. Regulated MS4 Information for projects that require coverage under the NY State Pollution Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity

12. Name of MS4: *CITY OF NEW YORK*

13. MS4 SPDES Permit Identification Number: *NY-0287890*

14. Contact Person:

15. Street Address: *59-17 Junction Blvd. 9th Floor*

16. City/State/Zip: *Flushing, NY 11373*

17. Telephone Number:



Projects in the MS4 area must submit a copy of this SWPPP Acceptance with a Notice of Intent for coverage under the NY SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity to: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water; 625 Broadway, 4th Floor; Albany, New York 12233-3505.



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Bureau of Environmental Planning and Analysis
59-17 Junction Blvd., 9th Floor; Flushing, NY 11373

V. Certification Statement - MS4 Official (principal executive officer or ranking elected official) or Duly Authorized Representative

I hereby certify that the final Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the construction project identified in question 5 has been reviewed and meets the substantive requirements in the SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s).

Note: The MS4, through the acceptance of the SWPPP, assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of the design included in the SWPPP. In addition, review and acceptance of the SWPPP by the MS4 does not relieve the owner/operator or their SWPPP preparer of responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in the plan.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

VI. Conditions of Acceptance/Approval and Additional Information



Projects in the MS4 area must submit a copy of this SWPPP Acceptance with a Notice of Intent for coverage under the NY SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity to: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water; 625 Broadway, 4th Floor; Albany, New York 12233-3505.



MS4 No Jurisdiction Form

for construction activities seeking authorization under the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

- a. Owner/Operator Name:
- b. Contact Person:
- c. Street Address:
- d. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

- a. Project/Site Name:
- b. Street Address:
- c. City/State/Zip:
- d. eNOI Submission ID:

III. Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator Information

- a. Name of MS4 Operator:
- b. MS4 SPDES Permit ID Number: NYR20A
- c. Street Address:
- d. City/State/Zip:
- e. Telephone Number:

IV. Certification Statement

In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b.ii.3., I hereby certify that the Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator identified in section III. of this form does not have review authority over the construction project identified in section II. of this form, which is owned/operated by the entity identified in section I. of this form. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

- a. Printed name of the principal executive officer or ranking elected official for the MS4 Operator or their duly authorized representative in accordance with CGP Part VII.J.2.:
- b. Title/Position:
- c. Signature:
- d. Date:



Owner/Operator Certification Form

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b. or Part I.F.2. and 3., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI or the Request to Continue Coverage, and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

Project/Site Name: _____

eNOI Submission ID: _____

eNOI Submitted by: ☐ **Owner/Operator** ☐ **SWPPP Preparer** ☐ **Other**

Certification Statement - Owner/Operator

I hereby certify that I read, and will comply with, the GP-0-25-001 permit requirements. I understand that authorization to discharge under the permit for the project/site named above is dependent on receipt of a Letter of Authorization (LOA) or a Letter of Continued Coverage (LOCC) from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in accordance with CGP Part I.D.3.b. or Part I.F.4. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Owner/Operator First Name

MI

Owner/Operator Last Name

Signature

Date



eNOT Owner or Operator Certification

for construction activities seeking termination from the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(The completed form must be attached to the eNOT, which must be submitted to NYSDEC electronically in accordance with CGP Part V.A.5.)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

- a. Owner/Operator Name:
- b. Contact Person:
- c. Street Address:
- d. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

- a. Project/Site Name:
- b. Street Address:
- c. City/State/Zip:
- d. CGP SPDES Permit ID:

III. Certification Statement

I certify that I have met the requirements of CGP Part V.A.1., 2., 3., and 4. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

- a. Printed name of the Owner or Operator:
- b. Title/Position:
- c. Signature:
- d. Date:



eNOT Qualified Inspector Certification – SMPs

for construction activities seeking termination from the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(The completed form must be attached to the eNOT, which must be submitted to NYSDEC electronically in accordance with CGP Part V.A.5.)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

- a. Owner/Operator Name:
- b. Contact Person:
- c. Street Address:
- d. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

- a. Project/Site Name:
- b. Street Address:
- c. City/State/Zip:
- d. CGP SPDES Permit ID:

III. Certification Statement

I hereby certify that all the requirements in CGP Part V.A.1.a.iv. or CGP Part V.A.1.b.iv. have been achieved. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

- a. Printed name of the Qualified Inspector:
- b. Title/Position:
- c. Signature:
- d. Date:



eNOT Qualified Inspector Certification – Final Stabilization

for construction activities seeking termination from the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(The completed form must be attached to the eNOT, which must be submitted to NYSDEC electronically in accordance with CGP Part V.A.5.)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

- a. Owner/Operator Name:
- b. Contact Person:
- c. Street Address:
- d. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

- a. Project/Site Name:
- b. Street Address:
- c. City/State/Zip:
- d. CGP SPDES Permit ID:

III. Certification Statement

I hereby certify that all the requirements in CGP Part V.A.1.a.i., ii., and iii. or CGP Part V.A.1.b.i., ii., and iii. have been achieved. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

- a. Printed name of the Qualified Inspector:
- b. Title/Position:
- c. Signature:
- d. Date:



eNOT MS4 Acceptance

for construction activities seeking termination from the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(The completed form must be attached to the eNOT, which must be submitted to NYSDEC electronically in accordance with CGP Part V.A.5.)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

- a. Owner/Operator Name:
- b. Contact Person:
- c. Street Address:
- d. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

- a. Project/Site Name:
- b. Street Address:
- c. City/State/Zip:
- d. CGP SPDES Permit ID:

III. Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator Information

- a. Name of MS4 Operator:
- b. MS4 SPDES Permit ID Number: NYR20A
- c. Street Address:
- d. City/State/Zip:
- e. Telephone Number:

IV. Certification Statement

I have determined that it is acceptable for the owner or operator of the construction project identified above to submit the electronic Notice of Termination in accordance with CGP Part V. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

- a. Printed name of the principal executive officer or ranking elected official for the MS4 Operator or their duly authorized representative in accordance with CGP Part VII.J.2.:
- b. Title/Position:
- c. Signature:
- d. Date:

Appendix R

Agreements in Lieu of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

VILLAGE OF BABYLON
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
SINGLE-FAMILY
AGREEMENT IN LIEU OF AN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Landowner's Name _____
Address _____

Phone: _____
Builder's Name: _____
Address: _____

Phone: _____
SCTM No.: _____
Date of Application: _____
Building Permit Effective Date: _____
Building Permit Expiration Date: _____

In lieu of an erosion and sediment control plan for the construction of a single family home, I agree to implement any reasonable requirements necessary as determined by the Village of Babylon necessary to prevent the erosion and sediment loss from this project.

Furthermore, I shall adhere of the Code of the Village of Babylon in reference to the requirements of Chapter 305 Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control that represent the minimum practices necessary to prevent the erosion and sediment loss from this project.

I also grant the right of entry onto this property, as described above, to the Village of Babylon for the purpose of inspecting and monitoring for conformance the requirements of Chapter 305 Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control.

I understand that failure to comply the requirements of Chapter 305 Storm water Management and Erosion and Sediment Control could result in violations being issued by the Village of Babylon.
I agree to the following controls on the construction site:

No earth, fill or construction material shall be allowed to migrate off site from this project on to the Village of Babylon roadway and or storm drain system or an adjacent property. In the event any material inadvertently migrates off site it shall be immediately swept by broom or street sweeper. At the end of each workday the adjacent roadway and or storm drain system shall be self inspected for material. Litter shall be picked up on a daily basis from the site or any material that has migrated off site to adjacent properties and/or the road system.

- _____ A portable toilet shall be provided on site during the construction period.
- _____ A temporary construction entrance shall be constructed utilizing recycled concrete aggregate or a similar material, unless a suitable constructed entrance already exists on the site.
- _____ On areas of steep slopes or high erosion hazard suitable stabilization methods hall be employed such as silt fence or hay bales to prevent erosion and sediment loss.

Signature of Landowner: _____ Date: _____

Signature of Builder: _____ Date: _____

Approved: _____ Date: _____

VILLAGE OF BABYLON
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL
AGREEMENT IN LIEU OF AN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Landowner's Name	_____
Address	_____

Phone:	_____
Builder's Name:	_____
Address:	_____

Phone:	_____
SCTM No.:	_____
Date of Application:	_____
Building Permit Effective Date:	_____
Building Permit Expiration Date:	_____

In lieu of an erosion and sediment control plan for construction on a commercial or industrial site, I agree to implement any reasonable requirements necessary as determined by the Village of Babylon necessary to prevent the erosion and sediment loss from this project.

Furthermore, I shall adhere of the Code of the Village of Babylon in reference to the requirements of Chapter 305 Storm water Management and Erosion and Sediment Control that represent the minimum practices necessary to prevent the erosion and sediment loss from this project.

I also grant the right of entry onto this property, as described above, to the Village of Babylon for the purpose of inspecting and monitoring for conformance the requirements of Chapter 305 Storm water Management and Erosion and Sediment Control.

I understand that failure to comply the requirements of Chapter 305 Storm water Management and Erosion and Sediment Control could result in violations being issued by the Village of Babylon.

I agree to the following controls on the construction site:

No earth, fill or construction material shall be allowed to migrate off site from this project on to the Village of Babylon roadway and or storm drain system or an adjacent property. In the event any material inadvertently migrates off site it shall be immediately swept by broom or street sweeper. At the end of each workday the adjacent roadway and or storm drain system shall be self inspected for material. Litter shall be picked up on a daily basis from the site or any material that has migrated off site to adjacent properties and/or the road system.

_____ A portable toilet (if such facilities do not exist) shall be provided on site during the construction period.

_____ A temporary construction entrance shall be constructed utilizing recycled concrete aggregate or a similar material, unless a suitable constructed entrance already exists on the site.

_____ On areas of steep slopes or high erosion hazard suitable stabilization methods hall be employed such as silt fence or hay bales to prevent erosion and sediment loss.

Signature of Landowner: _____ Date: _____

Signature of Builder: _____ Date: _____

Approved: _____ Date: _____

Appendix S

Handouts

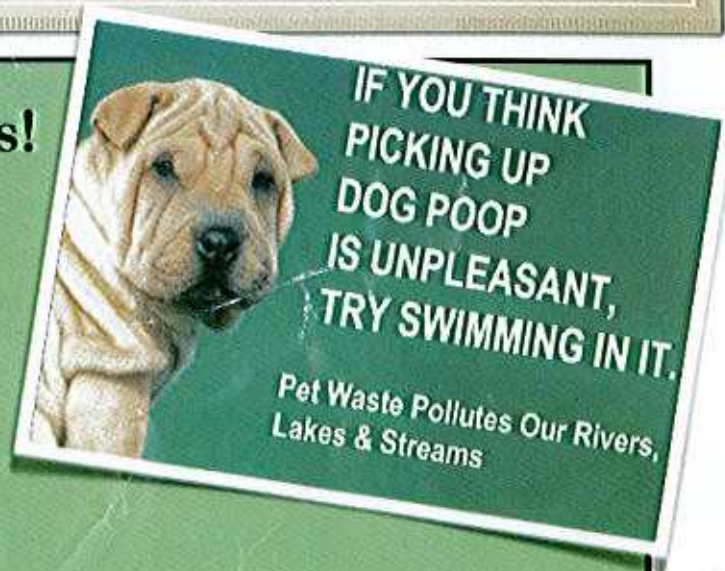
The Scoop on Pet Poop!

Please pick up after your pets!

Pick it up for our local waters:

People love walking pets near the water. Unfortunately, pet waste contains disease causing pollutants and bacteria. If left on the ground, rainstorms wash these wastes into the Peconic Estuary, Long Island Sound, or the Atlantic Ocean. There the bacteria cause water quality issues and are often absorbed by the fish and shellfish we like to eat.

Pet wastes are also high in nutrients. Adding too many nutrients to the Estuary can cause harm to eelgrass, cause harmful algal blooms, and lead to low oxygen levels in the water making it uninhabitable for many plants and animals.



Pick it up for our health:

These contaminants in local waters can lead to shellfishing closures and/or swimming closures, because if we eat contaminated food, or swim in contaminated water, **we can get sick!** Pet waste can make the local beach unclean and unsanitary for people to play and enjoy.

Pick it up for the community:

It's also just the considerate thing to do. You don't like stepping in it and your neighbors certainly don't either!



Do your part to keep our community and local waters clean and healthy!

How?

- Bring plastic bags with you when you walk your dog (such as old bread bags, newspaper bags, veggie bags, etc.).
- Tie bags to your dogs leash so you don't forget them.
- Tie the filled bag and drop it in the trash, bury the waste, or flush it if you are connected to a sewer system.
- Look into purchasing a pet waste composter, but don't mix pet waste in with your regular compost.
- Take advantage of bag dispensers and talk to your town or village representatives about making sure they are continually stocked and added in all pet frequented locations (preferably with garbage pails nearby).
- Also share bags and information with other pet owners you meet.

Make sure to scoop the poop every single time!

Why?

There are at least 6000 dogs living on the East End. On average one dog creates about 1/2 a pound of waste per day. That means our local environment receives at least 3000 pounds of pet waste per day! It all adds up, so its important to pick it up every time. Also be aware of local "pooper scooper" regulations that prohibit leaving pet waste where it lies.

Tell your friends to scoop the poop too!



GRUP
FOR THE EAST END

www.EastEndEnvironment.org

Be the Solution to Stormwater Pollution in Suffolk County

What is Stormwater Pollution?

As rain or melting snow flows over roads, driveways and lawns it can pick up pollutants like motor oil, fertilizers, litter and pet waste.



This "stormwater" that is not absorbed and filtered by the ground is not treated and usually flows into a storm drain system or directly into nearby waterbodies. This becomes stormwater pollution and can be harmful to aquatic life and create human health risks.

Did You Know?

- The Environmental Protection Agency considers stormwater pollution the nation's greatest threat to clean water.
- Your daily activities such as driving a car, lawn maintenance, and waste disposal can be significant sources of stormwater pollution.
- Over 18% of all litter is swept into waterways by stormwater.
- Suffolk County maintains 420 miles of roads that contain over 6,000 storm drains.

How Does Stormwater Pollution Affect Us and the Environment?

Stormwater pollution can have many adverse impacts on people, plants and aquatic life.

- Household hazardous wastes like insecticides, pesticides, paint solvents and auto fluids can poison aquatic life.
- Bacteria and pathogens from pets/wildlife and leaking septic systems can create health hazards that result in bathing beach closures and shellfish harvest restrictions.
- Excess nutrients from lawn fertilizers can promote harmful algal blooms that lower oxygen levels in the water when they decompose. Fish and other aquatic organisms cannot live without sufficient oxygen levels.
- Litter like plastic bags, bottles and cigarette butts are unsightly and can harm, or even kill aquatic life.
- Sediment can cloud water and stress aquatic plants and animals. Excess sediment can also destroy aquatic habitats.



What Suffolk County is Doing to Help Solve the Problem.

- Implementing a comprehensive Stormwater Management Program to reduce and remove sources of stormwater pollution from County owned roads, properties and facilities.
- Upgrading and expanding stormwater control methods on County roads and construction sites.
- Identifying, mapping and monitoring stormwater discharges from County roads and properties.
- Providing education and outreach services to Suffolk County residents.



The effects of pollution

What is stormwater runoff?



Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.

Why is stormwater runoff a problem?



Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.

Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals, and people.

- ♦ Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment also can destroy aquatic habitats.
- ♦ Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.
- ♦ Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards, often making beach closures necessary.
- ♦ Debris—plastic bags, six-pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts—washed into waterbodies can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.
- ♦ Household hazardous wastes like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other auto fluids can poison aquatic life. Land animals and people can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water.



- ♦ Polluted stormwater often affects drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.



Stormwater Pollution Solutions

Residential



Recycle or properly dispose of household products that contain chemicals, such as insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, and used motor oil and other auto fluids. Don't pour them onto the ground or into storm drains.

Lawn care

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.



- ◆ Don't overwater your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- ◆ Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.
- ◆ Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into storm drains or streams.
- ◆ Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

Septic systems

Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby waterbodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns.



- ◆ Inspect your system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years).
- ◆ Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

Auto care

Washing your car and degreasing auto parts at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer system. Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into a waterbody.



- ◆ Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so the water infiltrates into the ground.
- ◆ Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.

Pet waste

Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters.



- ◆ When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.



Education is essential to changing people's behavior. Signs and markers near storm drains warn residents that pollutants entering the drains will be carried untreated into a local waterbody.

Residential landscaping

Permeable Pavement—Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

Rain Barrels—You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.



Rain Gardens and Grassy Swales—Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural places for



rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.

Vegetated Filter Strips—Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or streams. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.

SEPTIC SYTEMS

Where does your waste go?

Managing what goes down your drain and into the environment...

If you are one of the many homeowners who relies on a septic system, you should know that regular maintenance of the system is essential to its proper functioning and the health of the local environment.

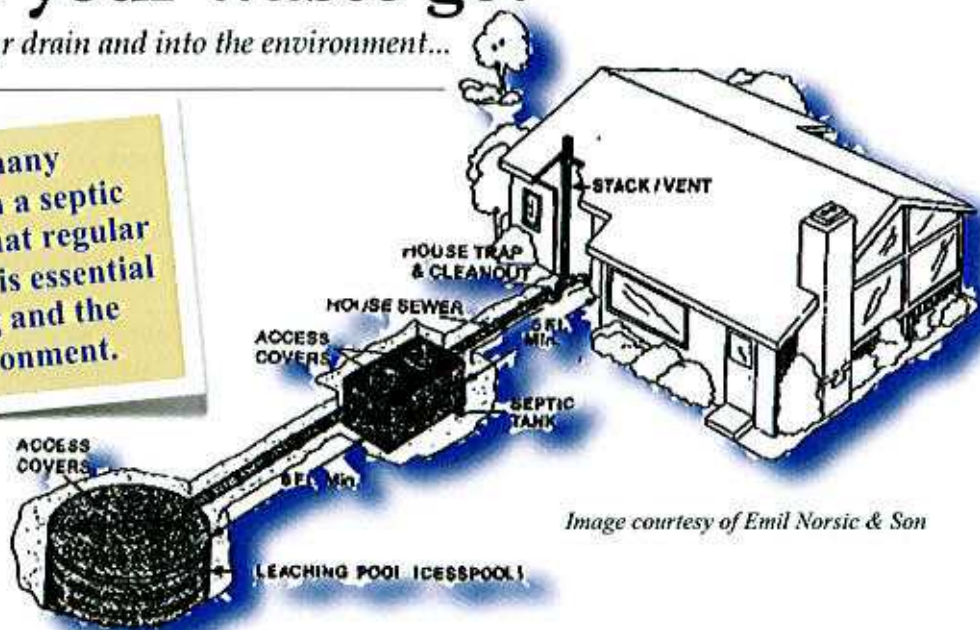


Image courtesy of Emil Norsic & Son

While it may not be a pretty topic, "down the drain" waste management is an important issue for East Enders. It can be easy to forget that waste doesn't just disappear down the drain – it ends up in our backyards, groundwater, and local surface waters.

With this in mind, we must be careful about what we put down our drains and also protect the ecological systems that filter this waste.

Most homes on the East End deal with "down the drain" waste, either through on-site cesspools, septic tanks, or connection to community sewer systems.

For septic system owners, when water goes down the drain it flows through a series of pipes into a septic tank usually buried in the yard. This tank holds wastewater and allows some wastes to either sink down or float up, while the relatively clear water in the middle is slowly piped out into a leaching ring system (see figure).

However, this relatively clear water still contains nutrients (which can be harmful to the bays) and can contain chemicals you use in your home (which can also be harmful to the natural environment).

Septic systems need maintenance to ensure that this process continues smoothly. Tanks need to be pumped out so that the solids and scum can be removed from the bottom and top of the tanks. Also, at times older tanks may need to be replaced, upgraded, or moved to a more appropriate location (this often means being moved further away from surface waters). If this maintenance is not kept up, major problems such as septic tank leaks, overflow, or failure may occur. When this happens, not only is there often an expensive mess for homeowners to clean up, but there is also a strong possibility that pollutants and excess nutrients are reaching our local surface waters and contributing to nutrient loading, which causes unhealthy conditions such as algal blooms, and fish die offs.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Protect Local Ground and Surface Waters

- How do you know if/when your septic system needs to be pumped out or replaced? Get your septic system inspected right now (especially if it has been awhile since you last did this) and create a maintenance calendar for future pump-outs and inspections!
- On average, septic tanks need to be pumped out every 3 - 5 years, however this varies a bit with the size of the tank and number of people relying on it. Consult a professional to determine your needs.
- If your system needs to be replaced, try to do it right away if you can. The resulting mess of a septic failure can be much more costly to both the bays and your pocket.
- Conserve water and stop any faucets that are leaking or toilets that are running. When excess water runs down the drain, it can overload your septic system.
- Make sure your septic system is as far from the water as possible.
- Eliminate or at least reduce the chemicals that go down the drains in your home. Natural alternatives can be just as effective and are less harmful to the environment as they make their way through your septic system and out to our local bays. Also make sure grease does not go down drains as it can clog up septic systems.
- Eliminate garbage from your drains. Flushing solid materials clogs up the septic system and can lead to problems -- this also means avoiding use of garbage disposals.



Local Rebates and Assistance Programs:

Southold Town currently has no septic tank pump-out or replacement rebates. Please contact your town supervisor and elected officials to request that they consider septic tank pump-out rebates, inspection programs, and replacement rebates for failing systems, or a revolving loan program to support homeowners' efforts.

For Service on Your Septic System:

Look in the yellow pages under "septic tanks and system cleaning" or call your local chamber of commerce to find a reputable service provider in your area.

Links:

Peconic Estuary Program
www.peconicestuary.org

Peconic Baykeeper
www.peconicbaykeeper.org

This information was brought to you by:



P.O. Box 1792
Southold, NY 11971
(631) 765-6450

www.eastendenvironment.org

What Is Stormwater Runoff?

Stormwater runoff occurs after a rainfall. Storm water flows over impervious (unable to penetrate) surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, streets, parking lots and roofs and is unable to percolate (filter or seep) into the ground. This unfiltered water reaches our neighborhood streams, ponds, lakes, bays, wetlands and oceans and can eventually make its way into our ground water. (Water beneath the earth's surface)

Why Is Stormwater Runoff a Problem?

Stormwater runoff can collect many different types of pollution before it reaches a body of water, including debris, dirt and chemicals. The storm water collects these materials and flows directly into a body of water like a stream or lake. These water bodies may be used for swimming, fishing and may even provide some of us with drinking water.

How Do Different Types of Pollution Affect My Watershed?

There are two basic types of pollution: point source and non-point source. Point source pollution is easy to understand because it can be traced directly to its source. Point source pollution was a big concern in the past, but today stricter laws and regulations have drastically decreased the problem.

Non-point source pollution is a little more difficult to understand. Stormwater runoff pollution is a type of non-point source pollution. This means that the pollution cannot be traced back to a specific source, but instead comes from many different sources throughout the environment. Non-point source pollution is the primary cause of watershed pollution today. Non-point source pollution occurs when small amount of pollution from a large variety of sources is picked up by stormwater runoff and carried into water bodies.

Stormwater runoff can carry many different types of non-point source pollution. Each can affect your watershed in a different way. Sediment (dirt, soil, sand) can increase the turbidity (a measure of water cloudiness) of a water body. Turbidity can block sunlight from reaching aquatic plants, making it impossible for them to grow. Without plants, animals lose a food source and it is more difficult to filter pollutants from the water. Instead, pollutants collect in the bottom of the water body and remain there indefinitely.

Excess nutrients carried in stormwater runoff can also negatively affect our water supply. These nutrients, primarily nitrogen and phosphorus, can come from lawn fertilizers or natural sources, such as manure. Nutrients can cause algal and bacterial blooms, which proliferate (reproduce) rapidly. Algae will consume oxygen, increase turbidity in the water body and eventually die along with the fish and other aquatic life that need oxygen to live.

Debris such as plastic bags, bottles and cigarette butts can wash into a water body and interfere with aquatic life. Other hazardous wastes can be carried into a water body. These include insecticides, (chemicals used to control or kill insects) herbicides, (chemicals used to kill unwanted plants) paint, motor oil and heavy metals.

What Can You Do?

Now you know that pollution from stormwater runoff can contaminate our water supply. So what can you do to prevent this problem? Here are some tips to help you on your way to a pollution solution:

- Never Dump Anything Down Storm Drains
- Use Fertilizers Sparingly
- Control Soil Erosion by Planting Over Bare Spots in Landscape
- Collect Rainwater in Rain Barrels for Lawn Use
- Sweep Driveways, Sidewalks and Roads Instead of Using Hose
- Compost Yard Waste
- Properly Dispose of Hazardous Household Chemicals
- Avoid Pesticides
- Direct Downspouts Away From Paved Surfaces
- Use Car Wash Instead of Washing Car in Driveway
- Check Car for Leaks and Recycle Motor Oil
- Properly Dispose of Pet Waste
- Inspect and Pump Septic Tank Regularly
- Protect Wetlands that Serve as Natural Buffers to Pollution, Soil Erosion and Flooding
- Join Adopt-a-Watershed
- Educate Friends, Family, Neighbors
- Recycle



LONG ISLAND NITROGEN ACTION PLAN

What is LINAP?

LINAP is a multiyear initiative to reduce nitrogen in Long Island's surface and ground waters through technical, management, regulatory and policy action.

A broad partnership is working together to develop and implement LINAP, which includes the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC), Suffolk and Nassau counties, local governments, area scientists, numerous environmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and a cadre of consultant services.

GOALS OF LINAP

- Identify sources of nitrogen and impacted waterbodies
- Establish nitrogen reduction endpoints
- Develop an implementation plan to achieve reductions

Why is Nitrogen Harmful?

Nitrogen is the leading cause of water quality deterioration in Long Island's surface and groundwater. Nitrogen comes primarily from wastewater, such as sewage treatment plants and residential cesspools, fertilizer and stormwater runoff. Discharge from onsite wastewater disposal systems (cesspools and septic systems) reaches groundwater, which ultimately flows to surface waters (bays and estuaries). Excess nitrogen in surface waters stimulates algal (plant) growth which can lead to low oxygen conditions, fish kills, and degraded marine habitats such as marsh land. Nitrogen also contaminates the groundwater which is the sole source of Long Island's drinking water.



For more information, or to sign up for email updates from NYSDEC, visit our website: www.dec.ny.gov

Nitrogen in Drinking Water Aquifers: Nitrogen and other pollutants remain a constant concern throughout Long Island as the drinking water for the 2.8 million residents is drawn from groundwater aquifers recharged from the surface.

Nitrogen and Algal Blooms: Nitrogen is a nutrient that supports the growth of algae. When unusual conditions exist, such as excess nutrients, a particular algal species may take advantage over others and grow uncontrollably into a nuisance algal bloom. Some blooms involve species that produce toxins or have other harmful impacts. These algal blooms have adverse impacts on swimming, fishing, shellfishing and boating.

Nitrogen Impacts on Shellfish: Poor water quality has severely degraded shellfish populations, and negatively impacted shellfish restoration efforts. Scallop landings in Peconic Bays declined by 99% between 1985 and 1994 due to the occurrence and repeated blooms of the HAB known as Brown Tide. Scallop landings have increased considerably in the past five years due to the success of restoration efforts and absence of Brown Tide in Peconic Bays. Hard clam landings are only a fraction of their historic levels in Great South Bay due to the continued occurrence of Brown Tide that has negatively impacted recruitment and survival of juvenile clams and restoration efforts.

Nitrogen Impacts on Eel Grass: Eel grass stabilizes bottom sediments, improves water quality and provides critical habitat for numerous marine species. It also protects our shorelines from erosion by absorbing wave energy. There has been a 90% decrease in eel grass acres since 1930 from increased nitrogen and sedimentation.

Nitrogen Impacts on Marshland: Salt marshes are vital to coastal ecosystems and help protect Long Island's south shore from storm inundation. Excess nitrogen has contributed to the loss of salt marshes in recent decades.

What is Being Done

There are many activities targeting nitrogen mitigation currently underway. LINAP is working in parallel with these efforts to meet the goal of developing a robust nitrogen loading reduction plan for Long Island:

- Groundwater monitoring
- Upgrades to the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant
- Septic incentive programs in Suffolk and Nassau counties
- Studying the sustainability of Long Island's aquifer that is used for drinking water
- Development of innovative alternative on-site wastewater treatment systems
- Updates to the comprehensive management plans for Long Island's estuaries
- Wastewater and sewer improvements in Nassau and Suffolk counties
- Assessing the amount of nitrogen being discharged island wide into the ground and surface water (called "subwatershed planning")

Nitrogen levels are rising in both surface and groundwater. Environmental and economic impacts are evident. The Long Island Nitrogen Action Plan is the roadmap to reduce nitrogen in Long Island's water.

HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

- Visit the DEC website and search on "LINAP" or go to: www.dec.ny.gov/lands/103654.html
- Join the LINAP Listserv for newsletters and new developments:
https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/NYSDEC/subscriber/new?topic_id=NYSDEC_174
- Questions still not answered? Send us an email: LIwaterquality@dec.ny.gov

Appendix T

Dry Weather Outfall Inventory Report

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
DRY WEATHER INVENTORY REPORT

OUTFALL NO.	DATE	INSPECTED	CONDITIONS
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Appendix U

Complaint Forms

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
ILLCIT DISCHARGE COMPLAINT LOG

DATE OF COMPLAINT	LOCATION OF ILLICIT DISCHARGE	NATURE OF COMPLAINT	FOLLOW UP ACTIONS TAKEN OR NEEDED?	INSEPCTION OUTCOMES AND/OR ENFORCEMENT TAKEN?

VILLAGE OF BELLEROSE
2024 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN
CONSTRUCTION SITE COMPLAINT LOG

DATE OF COMPLAINT	LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION SITE	NATURE OF COMPLAINT	FOLLOW UP ACTIONS TAKEN OR NEEDED?	INSEPCTION OUTCOMES AND/OR ENFORCEMENT TAKEN?