

How your auto business can prevent Stormwater Pollution:

What is Stormwater?

Stormwater is the water that flows over paved surfaces after a storm. Stormwater runoff enters storm sewers via ditches, gutters and storm drains called catch basins.



Where does it go?

Stormwater isn't treated by a wastewater treatment facility. It flows directly from the storm sewer system into local streams and wetlands.

**Remember, only rain
down the drain!**



Why is Stormwater a problem?

Stormwater contributes to flooding of homes, businesses, and roads.

Stormwater is also the leading cause of pollution in our favorite streams. It collects and transports pollutants like litter, fluid from leaky cars, detergents, salt, sand and pet waste into streams and wetlands.

How can you help?

Your business can do a lot to prevent stormwater pollution. Here's some ideas:

- Never pour vehicle fluids or other hazardous wastes into sinks, toilets, floor drains, outside storm drains, or in the garbage.

- Designate specific areas or service bays for engine, parts, or radiator cleaning. Do not wash or rinse parts outdoors.
- Never discharge wastewater from steam cleaning, or engine/ parts cleaning to a street, gutter, or storm drain.
- Designate a vehicle washing area. This "wash pad" should be bermed or protected from storm drains and should drain to an oil/ water separator before discharging to the sewer.
- Use drip pans under leaking vehicles to capture fluids.
- Regularly sweep parking lots and areas around your facility instead of washing them down with water.
- Collect all metal filings, dust, and paint chips from grinding, shaving, and sanding, and dispose of the waste properly. Never discharge these wastes to the storm drain or sanitary sewer.

Did you know:

Local municipalities like New Hartford, Yorkville, New York Mills, Utica, Whitesboro, and Clinton regulate the quality of water that enters the storm drain?

These communities are called MS4s: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems.

MS4s follow state and federal laws to develop Stormwater Management Plans that include:

- Outreach and Education,
- Storm Drain mapping,
- Construction Site Runoff control, and
- Good Housekeeping at municipal facilities.



**Remember, we all have a stake
in clean water!**

For More Information:

- Oneida Co. Soil & Water Conservation District at 736-3316 ext 3.
- Herkimer Oneida Counties Comprehensive Planning Program, 798-5710.
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation at 793-2554.

Useful Websites:

- www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8468.html
- <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>

**STORMWATER
POLLUTION**

**BE PART OF
THE SOLUTION**

How your auto business
can protect water quality



**DRAINS TO THE STREAM—
KEEP IT CLEAN!**

A message from the Oneida Herkimer Counties Intermunicipal Stormwater Coalition.

What Is Stormwater & Why Should We Care?

Stormwater, erosion and sedimentation are the primary causes of water quality use impairments nationwide. Stormwater is water that comes from rain, or melting snow. When stormwater comes into contact with impervious surfaces such as rooftops and pavement, the water is forced to flow over (runoff) the land rather than infiltrate into the soil. This action holds serious consequences. For starters, stormwater runoff collects a variety of pollutants along the way including soil, animal waste, salt, pesticides, fertilizers, oil, grease, and litter. Making matters worse is the input of household septic systems into storm sewers. Stormwater pollutants are conveyed into our streams and lakes where we fish, swim, sail and obtain drinking water. Different water quality use impairments are associated with each stormwater pollutant. Soil particles (sediment) from construction sites, agricultural fields and logging sites become detached by stormwater runoff. When that soil is deposited into streams, aquatic habitat is smothered and sediment laden channels become susceptible to flooding. In addition, soil particles also convey nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous. Nutrients originate from fertilizers, and waste derived from human and animal sources. When nutrients are added to waterbodies,

Submitted by: Highway Supt. Donald Sroka

they instigate an invasion of aquatic weeds which deplete oxygen levels in streams and impair fish survival. Finally, stormwater containing sewage, oil, grease, and salt can render lakes unsafe for swimming and streams unfit for fishing. In coastal waters, shellfish beds are threatened or destroyed by stormwater pollutants. Federal and State regulations now exist to control stormwater runoff. Nationwide,



— Donald Sroka —
Highway
Superintendent

communities are actively implementing measures to control the harmful effects of stormwater, erosion and sedimentation. Locally, communities are receiving assistance from the Soil and Water Conservation District, Regional Planning and the Department of Environmental Conservation. All of us have a responsibility to implement common sense land use plans and best management practices to conserve topsoil and reduce erosion. By working together we can protect our streams and lakes, our drinking water, our health and our homes.



Storm Water Report

...by Hwy. Supt. Don Sroka

New York State enjoys an abundance of clean, fresh water that serves as a basis for recreation, tourism, agriculture, fishing and manufacturing. Our streams, rivers, lakes and coastal waters provide habitat for a wide array of aquatic plants and animals. Even those that don't live in the water depend on it, just as we do. Indeed, our quality of life and even our economy rely heavily on clean waters.

Precipitation — The Source of Our Water Bodies.

Average precipitation in NYS: 90 billion gallons per day or 40 inches per year. Of this, one-half is returned to the air by evapo-transpiration from land and water. Approximately 27 to 31 billion gal./day run off into surface waters and eventually out to sea. 14 to 18 billion gal/day seep into and recharge the groundwater supply.

Where Is the Water? Number of major drainage basins: 17; rivers and streams: 52,337 miles; Great Lakes shoreline: 577 miles; number of lakes (not including Great Lakes), ponds, reservoirs: 7,849 (790,782 acres). volume of surface waters: 22,164 billion gallons; Atlantic shoreline: 117.5 miles; estuaries, bays, harbors (includes NYS portion of L.I. Sound): 1,530 sq. miles; freshwater wetlands: 2.4 million acres; tidal wetlands: 25,000 acres; Long Island aquifers underlie about 3% of NYS; principal aquifers underlie 11.2% of NYS. Principal aquifers are

productive formations not intensively used at present for municipal water supply; eighteen primary water supply aquifers underlie about 4% of upstate NY. A primary aquifer is an underground soil or rock formation that yields enough water to be used as a major municipal water supply.

How the Water Program Works to Keep NY's Waters Clean:

The Division of Water protects water quality in lakes, rivers, aquifers and coastal areas by regulating wastewater discharges, monitoring water quality and controlling surface runoff. Water programs ensure adequate water quantity for public water supply, fish and wildlife habitat, and other uses, and reduce impacts from flooding, dam failure, and beach erosion. The Division works with partners and communities to promote water stewardship and education. NYS is authorized by the federal government to administer the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, which regulates discharges to water resources. In addition, the Division of Water works to curb non-point sources of pollution and accomplish other clean water goals through its partnerships with other state agencies, educational and research institutions, and regional planning and watershed associations, committing several million dollars annually. The Water program also administers the Water Quality Improvement Project funding program that has committed a total of about \$396 million to projects implemented where they will do the most good—wastewater treatment, stormwater management program implementation, non-point source abatement, and aquatic habitat restoration.



January 2007 Storm Water Report

STORMWATER: BETTER SITE DESIGN PRACTICES

Better Site Design describes a series of innovative stormwater management practices. Many of these practices focus on the basic principles of stormwater management: reduction of impervious surfaces and protection of vegetation. Impervious surfaces include roads, driveways, rooftops, and parking lots. The more impervious surfaces we create, the more stormwater we have to deal with. Better Site Design calls for redesign of roads and cul-de-sacs and incorporation of porous pavement in parking lots. Another basic tenet of stormwater management and Better Site Design is protection of vegetation. When vegetation is removed from a site, stormwater runoff tends to increase. Vegetation helps to collect and treat stormwater to prevent flooding and pollution. Construction phasing can go a long way toward reducing stormwater runoff by simply protecting existing vegetation or by seeding areas that are temporarily idle. For more information about Better Site Design practices, please visit <http://www.stormwatercenter.net/>.

Stormwater Report — August 2005



Darn ... there you are, in your car, you're probably late for something, you'd definitely rather be moving, but instead you're stuck in a construction zone. Well, next time that happens, why not pass the time by looking at the erosion and sediment control practices on site. I know...it's not exactly *I Spy* but at least it gives you something to do. Start with the stabilized construction entrance. It's a gravel driveway pad that traps the mud from the tires of construction vehicles in order to keep the roadway clean. Why bother? Well, mud on the road is not only a safety hazard, but when it rains, all of that mud is going to end up in the nearest creek, ditch or storm drain. That mud will fill up these conveyances and contribute to flooding. Speaking of flooding, ever notice those big ponds on some construction sites? While they're not for fishing or swimming, they do collect the runoff from the site, helping to control flooding and trap eroded soil. Why would anyone install a pond in these days of West Nile Virus? Well, it turns out that properly designed and maintained ponds allow flowing water which discourages mosquito breeding. In contrast, "dry" ponds are never really dry – those small pockets of stagnant water actually encourage mosquito breeding habitat. The downside to these ponds is that they can be attractive nuisances – fencing is usually a good option.

Another thing you'll probably notice is silt fence. Those are the black plastic sheets that you'll see staked in a variety of places on a construction site. Used properly, they help to keep soil in place. Used improperly, they cause erosion. How can you tell? The silt fence should be standing upright with the stakes on the downhill side and the bottom should be buried. The silt fence should not be knocked over and you shouldn't be able to see daylight underneath. It's also not good if the silt fence is situated in a ditch where water can flow in a channelized manner. Since the water can't flow through the silt fence, it tends to flow around which widens the eroding area. Silt fence with a hole cut through the top or bottom is also not a very good idea. While water can flow through the hole in the silt fence, it tends to flow at a very high velocity which also creates more erosion. Sometimes you'll see stone check dams in a ditch or swale. These are a great way to control erosion in a place where water flows. Stone check dams dissipate the energy of the flowing water, trap the sediment and contain the eroding area. Speaking of controlling erosion on a construction site, the cheapest and easiest way to accomplish this feat is to seed and mulch the disturbed areas. By applying a fast-germinating seed mix and placing a straw mulch over the top, much of the site can be stabilized and soil loss will be greatly reduced.

So, by now your flag person has probably swiveled their sign from STOP to SLOW and you're happily on your way. You can also feel especially proud of your newfound knowledge of stormwater and erosion and sediment control. Let me be the first to say, Happy Construction Season!

— Jo-Anne Faulkner, Onondaga County Soil & Water Conservation District Representative

Storm Water Pollution Solutions



AGRICULTURE ...

Lack of vegetation on streambanks can lead to erosion. Overgrazed pastures can also contribute excessive amounts of sediment to local waterbodies. Excess fertilizers and pesticides can poison aquatic animals and lead to destructive algae blooms. Livestock in streams can contaminate waterways with bacteria, making them unsafe for human contact.

- Keep livestock away from streambanks and provide them a water source away from waterbodies.
- Store and apply manure away from waterbodies and in accordance with a nutrient management plan.
- Vegetate riparian areas along waterways.
- Rotate animal grazing to prevent soil erosion in fields.
- Apply fertilizers and pesticides according to label instructions to save money and minimize pollution.

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 carwash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so the waste infiltrates into the ground.
- Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.

BUSINESSES ...

Dirt, oil, and debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas can be washed into the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies.

- Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains.
- Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks.
- Report any chemical spill to the local hazardous waste cleanup team. They'll know the best way to keep spills from harming the environment.

CONSTRUCTION ...

Erosion controls that aren't maintained can cause excessive amounts of sediment and debris to be carried into the stormwater system. Construction vehicles can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater and deposited into local waterbodies.

- Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms.
- Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.

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 over-water 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.

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.



Clean Water Is Everybody's Business!

... from EPA 841-F-03-003: *Protecting Water Quality from Urban Runoff*

Did you know that because of impervious surfaces like pavement and rooftops, a typical city block generates more than 5 times more runoff than a woodland area of the same size? In urban and suburban areas, much of the land surface is covered by buildings and pavement, which do not allow rain and snowmelt to soak into the ground. Instead, most developed areas rely on storm drains to carry large amounts of runoff from roofs and paved areas to nearby waterways. The stormwater runoff carries pollutants such as oil, dirt, chemicals, and lawn fertilizers directly to streams and rivers, where they seriously harm water quality. To protect surface water quality and groundwater resources, development should be designed and built to minimize increases in runoff.

Managing Urban Runoff: What Homeowners Can Do

To decrease polluted runoff from paved surfaces, households can develop alternatives to areas traditionally covered by impervious surfaces. Porous pavement materials are available for driveways and sidewalks, and native vegetation and mulch can replace high maintenance grass lawns. Homeowners can use fertilizers sparingly and sweep driveways, sidewalks, and roads instead of using a hose. Instead of disposing of yard waste, they can use the materials to start a compost pile. And homeowners can learn to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce dependence on harmful pesticides.

In addition, households can prevent polluted runoff by picking up after pets and using, storing, and disposing of chemicals properly. Drivers should check their cars for leaks and recycle their motor oil and antifreeze when these fluids are changed. Drivers can also avoid impacts from car wash runoff (e.g., detergents, grime, etc.) by using car wash facilities that do not generate runoff. Households served by septic systems should have them professionally inspected and pumped every 3 to 5 years. They should also practice water conservation measures to extend the life of their septic systems.

Controlling Impacts from New Development

Developers and city planners should attempt to control the volume of runoff from new development by using low impact development, structural controls, and pollution prevention strategies. Low impact development includes measures that conserve natural areas (particularly sensitive hydrologic areas like riparian buffers and infiltrable soils); reduce development impacts; and reduce site runoff rates by maximizing surface roughness, infiltration opportunities, and flow paths. Developers should also keep in mind that any project which will disturb at least 1 acre of land requires coverage under the General Permit for Construction Activities.

Controlling Impacts from Existing Development

Controlling runoff from existing urban areas is often more costly than controlling runoff from new developments. Economic efficiencies are often realized through approaches that target "hot spots" of runoff pollution or have multiple benefits, such as high-efficiency street sweeping (which addresses aesthetics, road safety, and water quality). Urban planners and others responsible for managing urban and suburban areas can first identify and implement pollution prevention strategies and examine source control opportunities. They should seek out priority pollutant reduction opportunities, then protect natural areas that help control runoff, and finally begin ecological restoration and retrofit activities to clean up degraded water bodies. Local governments are encouraged to take lead roles in public education efforts through public signage, storm drain marking, pollution prevention outreach campaigns, and partnerships with citizen groups and businesses. Citizens can help prioritize the clean-up strategies, volunteer to become involved in restoration efforts, and mark storm drains with approved "don't dump" messages.

For more information about how you can prevent water pollution, contact the Oneida County Soil and Water Conservation District at 736-3334.

November Storm Water Report

***So you want to build your dream home?
Here are some things to consider:***

Will you be disturbing at least one acre of land during construction? A land disturbance is any activity that causes soil to be moved from one place to another. For example, shaping, grading, landscaping, cutting, filling, clearing and grubbing are all land disturbances. An acre is equal to 43,560 square feet or approximately 208 feet by 208 feet. It's pretty easy to disturb an acre of land if you're planning a driveway with a house and a garage and some landscaping on your lot.

So what if you disturb an acre or more of land? If you think you'll be disturbing an acre of land, you'll need to obtain coverage under the Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC) General Permit for Construction Activities, called GP 0201.

How to obtain coverage under GP 0201: You'll need to develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and send a Notice of Intent to the DEC's office. You'll also need to submit information to your local municipality. To find out more about the GP 0201, contact your local Codes Enforcement Officer at 733-7447, the DEC at 793-2554 or the SWCD office at 736-3334. Also, check out the DEC's stormwater page on their website (<http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/mainpage.htm>). This site includes the permit, the Notice of Intent form, and a list of frequently asked questions about the permit.

What is a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan? A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is a comprehensive plan created by the operator of a construction site that includes a list and location of erosion and sediment and runoff control practices and structures. If you're disturbing less than 5 acres for single family residence, you'll only need to develop an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and submit a Notice of Intent. However, if you're creating a subdivision, or if you'll be disturbing more than 5 acres or if you're planning to construct anything other than a single family residence regardless of size, you'll need to develop a full SWPPP and submit a Notice of Intent. The full SWPPP will outline a construction phasing schedule as well as a construction inspection format. In addition, a full SWPPP will describe temporary and permanent measures to control erosion and treat and contain stormwater runoff from your site.

Remember, you can prevent pollution of our waterways by protecting the vegetation on your site, minimizing paved areas and properly maintaining practices.



Take the Stormwater Quiz

True or False: Most stormwater systems outlet directly to streams rather than to sanitary sewage treatment plants.

True or False: Property functioning storm drains protect against flooding.

True or False: Ordinary citizens can help protect our water resources.

True or False: The Town of Schuyler is in the midst of developing a Stormwater Management Plan.

Did you answer *True* to each of the above questions? If you did, you're on your way to becoming a stormwater expert. It's true that most stormwater systems in our area outlet directly to streams or wetlands. That means that everything that gets picked up by rain water during and after a storm could find its way to streams like the Oriskany Creek, the Mohawk River and the Sauquoit Creek.

It's also true that, in order to protect our valuable water resources, the Town is in the midst of implementing a Stormwater Management Plan. That means that your local elected officials are working with State and County agencies to clean up stormwater and protect water quality. How are they doing this? Well, first of all, they're reaching out to you, the public, to tell you how stormwater can become polluted and harm our waterways. That's right, ordinary citizens like you can help protect our water resources. If we all do our part to keep stormwater clean, our streams, lakes and wetlands will be protected from pollution. How can you help? First and foremost, never litter and never put any waste into the storm drain system. Also, pick up after your

pet when you go for a walk and fix any leaks on your vehicle to keep them from flowing into the storm system.

Another part of the Stormwater Management Plan is to carefully review construction sites that may cause soil to enter the stormwater system. Properly stabilizing construction sites is the primary method of preventing soil from clogging the storm system. Speaking of clogging the storm system, it's also true that properly functioning storm sewer systems protect communities from flooding. That's why the Town works hard to regularly maintain the storm sewer system and remove things that block the flow. Things that can clog the storm sewer system include green waste from lawns, soil from construction sites, garbage, and debris from the road. One way that you can help keep the storm sewer functioning is to keep your green waste away from the catch basins. That's because stormwater can pick up the piles of leaves and grass clippings and soil on your street and dump them into a catch basin and cause blockage. Check out ways to recycle your green waste – it'll help keep the storm drain flowing and the streams clean.

The Town of Schuyler is also protecting stormwater by prohibiting non-stormwater discharges from entering the storm sewer system. That means that wastewater from septic systems or washing machines is not allowed to enter the storm sewer system. Remember, storm systems aren't filtered so pollution that goes in could come out into a stream, lake or wetland.

Want to know more about stormwater and how you can protect our water resources? Contact the Soil and Water Conservation District at 736-3334.

Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water (from the Environmental Protection Agency)

As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants. Stormwater can 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 runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.

By practicing healthy household habits, homeowners can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings, and automotive fluids off the ground and out of stormwater. Adopt these healthy household habits and help protect lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands, and coastal waters. Remember to share the habits with your neighbors!

- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to **minimize** the amount of dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain and eventually into your local waterbody.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle, and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up **spilled fluids** with an absorbent material like kitty litter or sand, and don't rinse the spills into a nearby storm drain. Remember to properly dispose of the absorbent material.
- **Recycle** used oil and other automotive fluids at participating service stations. Don't dump these chemicals down the storm drain or dispose of them in your trash.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers **sparingly**. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Avoid application if the forecast calls for rain; otherwise, chemicals will be washed into your local stream.
- Select **native plants and grasses** that are drought- and pest-resistant. Native plants require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides.
- **Sweep up** yard debris, rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.
- Don't overwater your lawn. Water during the **cool** times of the day, and don't let water run off into the storm drain.
- Cover piles of dirt and mulch being used in landscaping projects to prevent these pollutants from blowing or washing off your yard and into local waterbodies. **Vegetate** bare spots in your yard to prevent soil erosion.
- Before beginning an outdoor project, locate the nearest storm drains and **protect** them from debris and other materials.
- **Sweep up** and properly dispose of construction debris such as concrete and mortar.
- Use hazardous substances like paints, solvents, and cleaners in the **smallest amounts possible**, and follow the directions on the label. Clean up **spills immediately**, and dispose of the waste safely. Store substances properly to avoid leaks and spills.
- Purchase and use **nontoxic, biodegradable, recycled, and recyclable** products whenever possible.
- **Clean** paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors. Filter and reuse paint thinner when using oil-based paints. Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program, or donate unused paint to local organizations.
- **Reduce** the amount of paved area and increase the amount of vegetated area in your yard. Use native plants in your landscaping to reduce the need for watering during dry periods. Consider directing downspouts away from paved surfaces onto lawns and other measures to increase infiltration and reduce polluted runoff.

APRIL '05 STORMWATER REPORT

“STORMWATER 101” FOR RESIDENTS

Do you know what Schuyler has in common with Clayville, Utica, Kirkland, Deerfield, Westmoreland and a dozen other communities in our area? They're all MS4s. Bet you weren't expecting that answer! So, what's an MS4?

An MS4 is a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System. It's a publicly owned storm sewer system that conveys stormwater to a creek or a lake or a wetland, rather than a sewage treatment plant. That's right ... the water that lands on the streets and the parking lots in our area flows into a series of drains called catch basins or storm grates. All of that water eventually finds its way, untreated, into tributaries of the Mohawk River including the Sauquoit Creek, the Oriskany Creek and Realls Creek.

In order to protect the water quality of our streams, the MS4 communities in the Utica Urbanized Area had to develop Stormwater Management Plans. These state mandated plans include public education and outreach activities, erosion and sediment control ordinances, and storm system mapping.

Want to help keep our streams clean? Avoid littering – garbage collects in the catch basins and can end up polluting your favorite fishing hole. Keep your car maintained – fluids that leak out of your car collect in parking lots and can be washed into the catch basins and carried to the creeks. Finally, don't dump anything like motor oil or dirt into the catch basins – remember the water in the catch basins is not filtered before it enters our creeks. For more information about the MS4 program, please contact Joanne Faulkner at 736-3334 (Oneida County Soil and Water Conservation District).

Stormwater Training Session Held



Water Quality Specialist JoAnne Faulkner prepares to present her slide presentation on Stormwater Regulations to a group of Town officials at the August 1st Training Session.

In compliance with a new State mandate requiring all Town Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals members to receive a minimum of four hours' training annually, the Town of Schuyler held an informative training session on Stormwater regulations, presented by JoAnne Faulkner, Water Quality Specialist affiliated with Oneida-County Soil & Water Agency. In attendance were Planning Board Chairman Paul Thomas, Planning Board members Victor Costanza, James Digristina, Eleanor Dodge and Donna Salamone, and Zoning Board of

Appeals Members John Szesny, Chris Proulx and Ron Beach. Also attending were Supervisor Ken Dodge, Town Council members R. Dean Desrochers and Bette Szesny, and Highway Superintendent Donald Sroka. The 2-hour long seminar satisfied 50% of the Planning Board's and ZBA's training requirements for the current calendar year. Additional training sessions, sponsored by Oneida-Herkimer County Planning Dept., will be held at SUNY-IT (Marcy) on Saturday, October 6th.

The Town of Schuyler wishes to extend its appreciation to Ms. Faulkner for her informative presentation on Stormwater regulations to our Town officials.

SECTION C. INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. PUBLIC EDUCATION & OUTREACH ON STORM WATER IMPACTS

- **OUTREACH TECHNIQUES**
 - ✓ Plan & conduct an ongoing public education and outreach program (required).
 - ✓ Web page
 - ✓ Printed material
 - ✓ Media campaign
 - ✓ Displays
- **MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO ENCOURAGE**
 - ✓ Proper disposal of household hazardous wastes

2. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PARTICIPATION

- **INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES**
 - ✓ Public notice and access to documents and information (required)
 - ✓ Public presentation and comments received SWMP and on annual reports (required)
 - ✓ Public involvement/participation program (required)
 - ✓ Contact person identified (required)
 - ✓ Contact person identified (required)
- **PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES**
 - ✓ Volunteer monitoring

3. ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION & ELIMINATION

- **ELIMINATION ACTIVITIES**
 - ✓ Outfall mapping (required)
 - ✓ Illicit discharges prohibited (required)
 - ✓ Public, employees, businesses informed of hazards from illicit discharges (required)
 - ✓ Illicit discharges identified (required)
- **TYPE OF DISCHARGES TO TARGET**
 - ✓ Illegal dumping
 - ✓ Recreational sewage

4. CONSTRUCTION SITE STORM WATER RUNOFF CONTROL

- **CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS (AT A MINIMUM EQUIVALENT TO GP-02-01)**
 - ✓ Require erosion and sedimentation controls through an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism (required)
 - ✓ Provide opportunity for public comment on construction plans (required)
 - ✓ Require construction site plan review (required)
 - ✓ Require overall construction site waste management (required)
 - ✓ Site inspections and enforcement (required)
 - ✓ Education and training of construction site operators (required)
- **PROGRAM CRITERIA**
 - ✓ New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control
 - ✓ New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual

SECTION C. INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CONTINUED)

5. POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- **POST-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS**
 - ✓ Assess existing conditions throughout the MS4 and identify appropriate management practices to reduce pollutant discharge to the maximum extent practicable. (required)
 - ✓ Regulate post-construction runoff from development through an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism (required).
 - ✓ Develop management practice inspection and maintenance program. (required)
- **PROGRAM CRITERIA**
 - ✓ New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual

6. POLLUTION PREVENTION/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

- **PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS**
 - ✓ Prevent discharge of pollutants from municipal operations (required)
 - ✓ Follow DEC NPS Management Practices Catalog, or equivalent (required)
 - ✓ Conduct employee pollution prevention training (required)
- **MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**
 - ✓ Street Cleaning

SECTION D. INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF MEASURABLE GOALS

1. Public Education & Public Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

DATE	THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WILL BE COMPLETE
December 31, 2003	Obtain a listing of available printed materials and publications relating to stormwater management issues of concern, obtain copies of materials, and establish a community library.
December 31, 2004	Based on identified topics of concern, create and/or utilize available printed materials and distribute to target audiences
December 31, 2005	Coordinate with County, Regional, and State agencies to provide education and training specifically to construction site operators. Hold at least one workshop.
December 31, 2006	Coordinate with surrounding MS4's as common topics may dictate and hold at least one community workshop regarding a topic(s) of concern.
December 31, 2006	Coordinate with County, Regional and State agencies to obtain information regarding existing public participation programs such as "Adopt-a-stream Program," Voluntary monitoring programs, and/or stormdrain stenciling programs. Meet with key organizations and schools to present information and solicit interest in participating in these programs.
December 31, 2007	Review the public education and outreach program to ascertain its effectiveness. As necessary draft a revised education and outreach plan and hold necessary public meetings prior to adoption.

SECTION D. INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF MEASURABLE GOALS (CONTINUED)

2. Public Involvement/Participation

DATE	THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WILL BE COMPLETE
December 31, 2003	Publish name of Contact Person for the town's storm water program.
December 31, 2004	Draft an Annual Report of the previous years' activities and hold a public meeting to obtain comment/input. Prepare a responsiveness summary to comments.
December 31, 2005	Draft an Annual Report of the previous years' activities and hold a public meeting to obtain comment/input. Prepare a responsiveness summary to comments.
December 31, 2006	Draft an Annual Report of the previous years' activities and hold a public meeting to obtain comment/input. Prepare a responsiveness summary to comments.
December 31, 2007	Draft an Annual Report of the previous years' activities and hold a public meeting to obtain comment/input. Prepare a responsiveness summary to comments.
December 31, 2007	Review the public involvement/participation program to ascertain its effectiveness. As necessary draft a revised program and hold necessary public meetings prior to adoption.

SECTION D. INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF MEASURABLE GOALS (CONTINUED)

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

DATE	THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WILL BE COMPLETE
December 31, 2003	Coordinate with County, Regional and State agencies to obtain and complete base mapping on which to note stormwater systems, outfalls, and illicit discharges.
December 31, 2004	Coordinate with County, Regional and State agencies to identify and obtain existing illicit discharge laws/ordinances and create/amend as necessary.
December 31, 2004	Create and send illicit discharge informational flyer to target audiences.
December 31, 2005	Coordinate with County, Regional and State agencies to eliminate identified illicit discharges.
December 31, 2006	Coordinate with the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority regarding illegal dumping of materials. Coordinate efforts to promote proper waste disposal programs locally.
December 31, 2007	Based on available resources and assistance, complete enhanced GPS mapping of stormwater systems, outfalls and illicit discharges.

SECTION D. INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF MEASURABLE GOALS (CONTINUED)

4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

DATE	THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WILL BE COMPLETE
December 31, 2003	Coordinate with County, Regional and State agencies to obtain the state's model stormwater and erosion control regulations and review existing local laws/ordinance for conformance with these regulations. Prepare draft amendments as necessary.
December 31, 2004	Review prepared draft of ordinance re: stormwater and erosion control regulations, if applicable; refine draft amendments for adoption as necessary; hold public hearings prior to adoption.
December 31, 2005	Coordinate with County, Regional and State agencies to provide education and training specifically to construction site operators. Hold at least one workshop.
December 31, 2006	(No specific activities undertaken.)
December 31, 2007	Review the MS4's construction site stormwater runoff program to ascertain its effectiveness. As necessary draft a revised program and hold necessary public meetings prior to adoption.

SECTION D. INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF MEASURABLE GOALS (CONTINUED)

5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

DATE	THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WILL BE COMPLETE
December 31, 2003	Conduct an inventory of potential areas where water quality problems may be a concern regarding post-construction stormwater and implement appropriate management practices to reduce pollutants of concern.
December 31, 2004	Coordinate with County, Regional and State agencies to obtain model regulations for the control of post-construction runoff and review existing local laws/ordinance for conformance with these regulations. Prepare draft amendments as necessary.
December 31, 2005	Review prepared draft of ordinance re: control of post-construction runoff regulations, if applicable; refine draft amendments for adoption as necessary; hold public hearings prior to adoption.
December 31, 2006	Require the implementation of appropriate BMP's and complete the on-going inspection and maintenance program.
December 31, 2007	Review the MS4's Post-Construction Storm Water Management program to ascertain its effectiveness. As necessary draft a revised program and hold necessary public meetings prior to adoption.

SECTION D. INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF MEASURABLE GOALS (CONTINUED)

6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

DATE	THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WILL BE COMPLETE
December 31, 2003	Develop and complete an employee training/educational program.
December 31, 2004	Hold a yearly employee training/educational program.
December 31, 2004	Continue the Town's periodic street sweeping program.
December 31, 2005	Hold a yearly employee training/educational program.
December 31, 2005	Continue the Town's periodic street sweeping program.
December 31, 2006	Hold a yearly employee training/educational program.
December 31, 2006	Continue the Town's periodic street sweeping program.
December 31, 2007	Review the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Program. Solicit public comment.