

SECTION II
MINIMUM MEASURE 2
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION

SECTION II

(MINIMUM MEASURE 2)

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION

1. Establishment of Steering Committee

In order to comply with Phase II Stormwater regulations, the Town is in the process of establishing a Storm Water Steering Committee, comprised of supervisory personnel from town departments, as well as elected and appointed officials from Philipstown, Cols Spring, and Nelsonville.

2. Citizens Advisory Panel

Town is in the process of creating a Storm Water Citizens advisory Panel consisting of citizens from Philipstown, Cold Spring, Nelsonville, North Highlands, Continental Village, Garrison and other locales within the town. The panel will also consist of stakeholders from local environmental groups and other parties interested in participating in the stormwater management program.

3. MS4 Networking Initiatives

About a year ago the Putnam County Planning Department set up a storwater coalition group, consisting of all MS4s in Putnam County. The primary mission of the group is to explore networking opportunities between the MS4s located in Putnam County. The group meets quarterly and discusses stormwater issues. Philipstown has joined the coalition and has attend the first 2 quarterly meetings held by the group.

4. Public Meeting

On June 9, 2005, the Town of Phipstown held a Public Meeting, beginning at 7.30 p.m. at the VFW hall on Kemble Avenue.

A Notice of the Public Meeting was published in the Putnam County News and Recorder, announcing the meeting.

A handout prepared for the public and discussed at this meeting included the following topics:

- Part I – Regulations
- Part II – Applicability of Phase II SWMP to Philipstown
- Part III – Short and Long term Goals
- Part IV – Questions, Comments, or Concerns

Copies the Notice of the Public Meeting, the Handout and Attendance Sheet and Public Comments, are attached.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
HANDOUT, ATTENDANCE SHEET
PUBLIC COMMENTS**

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

TOPIC:

*FIND OUT MORE ABOUT STORM WATER
MANAGEMENT IN YOUR TOWN
AND HOW IT AFFECTS EVERYONE IN THE TOWN*

DATE OF MEETING:

JUNE 29, 2005

PLACE & TIME:

*VFW HALL
KEMBLE AVENUE
AT 7:30PM*

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS:

*PLEASE COME PREPARED TO THIS IMPORTANT
MEETING WITH YOUR QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS.*

*IF YOU NEED INFORMATION ON THE STORM WATER
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, YOU MAY REVIEW
THE GUIDANCE MANUAL PREPARED FOR THE TOWN.
A COPY OF THIS MANUAL IS AVAILABLE AT THE
SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, AT THE BUTTERFIELD
AND FISH LIBRARIES, AS WELL AS
AT THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.*

*FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, YOU MAY ALSO CONTACT
YOUR TOWN STORM WATER MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR.*

*ROGER CHIRICO
HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENT
AT 845-265-3530*

**TOWN OF PHILIPSTOWN
238 MAIN STREET
COLD SPRING, NEW YORK 10516**

**PUBLIC MEETING ON
DRAFT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT**

JUNE 29, 2005

**TOWN OF PHILIPSTOWN
PUBLIC MEETING ON
DRAFT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT
JUNE 29, 2005**

AGENDA

PART I – REGULATIONS

PART II – APPLICABILITY OF PHASE II SWMP TO PHILIPSTOWN

PART III – SHORT AND LONG TERM GOALS

PART IV – QUESTIONS, COMMENTS, OR CONCERNS

NYSDEC
PHASE II STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

- **FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT (DECEMBER 8, 1999)**
- **NON-POINT SOURCES OF POLLUTION**
- **NYSDEC SPDES PERMIT GP-02-02, EFFECTIVE, JANUARY 8, 2003**
- **NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI), EFFECTIVE, MARCH 10, 2003**
- **SWMP COVERAGE TO ADDRESS:**

SIX (6) MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES (MM):

- 1. Public Education and Outreach**
 - 2. Public Involvement/Participation**
 - 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**
 - 4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control**
 - 5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management**
 - 6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping**
- **NYSDEC SPDES PERMIT GP-02-02, VALID FOR FIVE (5) YEARS TO MARCH 10, 2008**

APPLICABILITY OF PHASE II SWMP TO PHILIPSTOWN

I – REGULATED MS4s

- **REGULATED MS4s, PUBLICLY OWNED AND/OR OPERATED INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC ENTITIES MUST OBTAIN PERMIT COVERAGE FOR MS4 DISCHARGES UNDER THE NYSDEC GENERAL PERMIT GP-02-02.**
- **THE TOWN OF PHILIPSTOWN IS A REGULATED MS4, AND THEREFORE, MUST COMPLY WITH PHASE II STORMWATER PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS:**
 1. Submit NOI
 2. Identify Stormwater Goals and Activities (SWMP)
 3. Maintain Permit Coverage with Annual SWMP Report (SWMPAR)
 4. Educate and Involve the Public in SWMP
 5. Adopt Stormwater Management Local Law for Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination (IDDE)
 6. Require Construction Site Stormwater Management Local Law
 7. Review SWPPPs for Construction Activity Equal or Greater than One (1) Acre
 8. Inspection Construction Sites and Enforce SWPPPs
 9. Educate Construction Site Operators and O & M Personnel on Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping
 10. Comply with Water Quality Standards

II – NON-REGULATED COMMUNITIES, PRIVATELY/OWNED/OPERATED INSTITUTIONS

- **NO MS4 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS**
- **SUBJECT TO CONSTRUCTION PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AS STIPULATED IN ITEM 6, ITEM 7 AND ITEM 8 ABOVE**

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM SHORT AND LONG TERM GOALS

I – SHORT TERM GOALS (YEAR 3, ENDING IN JUNE 2006)

- 1. FILE YEAR 2 SWMPAR AND MCC FORMS AND SUBMIT TO NYSDEC**
- 2. ESTABLISH SWMP STEERING COMMITTEE**
- 3. ESTABLISH TOWN VOLUNTEER GROUPS**
- 3. GATHER INFORMATION AND DATA FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SIX (6) MINIMUM MEASURES**

II – LONG TERM GOALS (YEAR 3 ONWARDS, ENDING IN JANUARY 2008)

- 1. CONTINUE PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INVOLVEMENT**
- 2. CONTINUE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT**
- 3. ADOPT LOCAL LAW FOR CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AND IDDE**
- 4. ASSESS EXISTING CONDITIONS AND IDENTIFY MEASURES THAT WILL BE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING POLLUTANT DISCHARGES**

Protecting Water Quality from **URBAN RUNOFF**

Clean Water Is Everybody's Business

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.

How Urbanized Areas Affect Water Quality Increased Runoff

The porous and varied terrain of natural landscapes like forests, wetlands, and grasslands traps rainwater and snowmelt and allows them to filter slowly into the ground. In contrast, impervious (nonporous) surfaces like roads, parking lots, and rooftops prevent rain and snowmelt from infiltrating, or soaking, into the ground. Most of the rainfall

The most recent National Water Quality Inventory reports that runoff from urbanized areas is the leading source of water quality impairments to surveyed estuaries and the third-largest source of impairments to surveyed lakes.

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?

and snowmelt remains above the surface, where it runs off rapidly in unnaturally large amounts.

Storm sewer systems concentrate runoff into smooth, straight conduits. This runoff gathers speed and erosional power as it travels underground. When this runoff leaves the storm drains and empties into a stream, its excessive volume and power blast out streambanks, damaging streamside vegetation and wiping out aquatic habitat. These increased storm flows carry sediment loads from construction sites and other denuded surfaces and eroded streambanks. They often carry higher water temperatures from streets, roof tops, and parking lots, which are harmful to the health and reproduction of aquatic life.

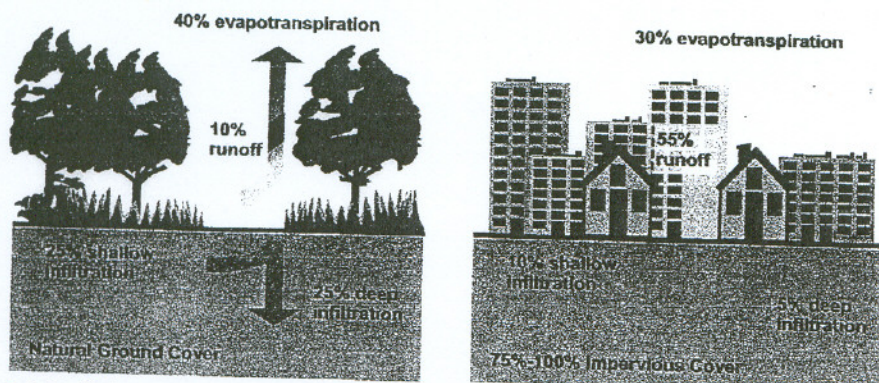
The loss of infiltration from urbanization may also cause profound groundwater changes. Although urbanization leads to great increases in flooding during and immediately after wet weather, in many instances it results in lower stream flows during dry weather. Many native fish and other aquatic life cannot survive when these conditions prevail.

Increased Pollutant Loads

Urbanization increases the variety and amount of pollutants carried into streams, rivers, and lakes. The pollutants include:

- Sediment
- Oil, grease, and toxic chemicals from motor vehicles
- Pesticides and nutrients from lawns and gardens
- Viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste and failing septic systems
- Road salts
- Heavy metals from roof shingles, motor vehicles, and other sources
- Thermal pollution from dark impervious surfaces such as streets and rooftops

These pollutants can harm fish and wildlife populations, kill native vegetation, foul drinking water supplies, and make recreational areas unsafe and unpleasant.



Relationship between impervious cover and surface runoff. Impervious cover in a watershed results in increased surface runoff. As little as 10 percent impervious cover in a watershed can result in stream degradation.

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.

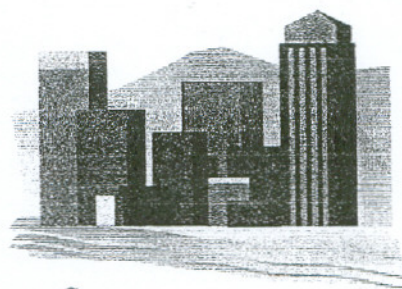
Controlling Impacts from New Development

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.

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.



Related Publications

Turn Your Home into a Stormwater Pollution Solution!
www.epa.gov/nps

This web site links to an EPA homeowner's guide to healthy habits for clean water that provides tips for better vehicle and garage care, lawn and garden techniques, home improvement, pet care, and more.

National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas
www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm

This technical guidance and reference document is useful to local, state, and tribal managers in implementing management programs for polluted runoff. Contains information on the best available, economically achievable means of reducing pollution of surface waters and groundwater from urban areas.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Resources
www.epa.gov/owm/onsite

This web site contains the latest brochures and other resources from EPA for managing onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) such as conventional septic systems and alternative decentralized systems. These resources provide basic information to help individual homeowners, as well as detailed, up-to-date technical guidance of interest to local and state health departments.

Low Impact Development Center
www.lowimpactdevelopment.org

This center provides information on protecting the environment and water resources through integrated site design techniques that are intended to replicate preexisting hydrologic site conditions.

Stormwater Manager's Resource Center (SMRC)
www.stormwatercenter.net

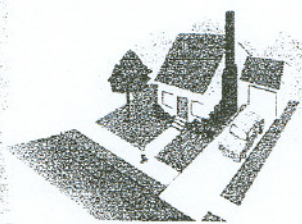
Created and maintained by the Center for Watershed Protection, this resource center is designed specifically for stormwater practitioners, local government officials, and others that need technical assistance on stormwater management issues.

Strategies: Community Responses to Runoff Pollution
www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/storm/stoinx.asp

The Natural Resources Defense Council developed this interactive web document to explore some of the most effective strategies that communities are using around the nation to control urban runoff pollution. The document is also available in print form and as an interactive CD-ROM.

For More Information

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503T)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov/nps



10 Things You Can Do to Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

- Use fertilizers sparingly and sweep up driveways, sidewalks, and roads
- Never dump anything down storm drains
- Vegetate bare spots in your yard
- Compost your yard waste
- Avoid pesticides; learn about Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
- Direct downspouts away from paved surfaces
- Take your car to the car wash instead of washing it in the driveway
- Check car for leaks, and recycle motor oil
- Pick up after your pet
- Have your septic tank pumped and system inspected regularly



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

For more information, visit
www.epa.gov/nps or
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater

Stormwater runoff is precipitation from rain or snowmelt that flows over the ground. As it flows, it can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and deposit them into a storm sewer system or waterbody.

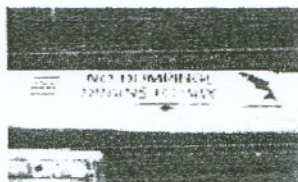
Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged *untreated* into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.

Remember:

Only Rain Down the Drain

To keep the stormwater leaving your home or workplace clean, follow these simple guidelines:

- ◆ Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly.
- ◆ Repair auto leaks.
- ◆ Dispose of household hazardous waste, used auto fluids (antifreeze, oil, etc.), and batteries at designated collection or recycling locations.
- ◆ Clean up after your pet.
- ◆ Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface.
- ◆ Sweep up yard debris rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.
- ◆ Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors. Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program.
- ◆ Sweep up and properly dispose of construction debris like concrete and mortar.



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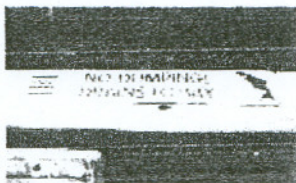
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TOWN OF PHILIPSTOWN

PHASE II STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PUBLIC MEETING ON YEAR 2 SWMPAR

KEMBLE AVENUE VFW
COLD SPRING, NEW YORK

SIGN-IN SHEET

NAME	MUNICIPALITY/LOCALE*	PHONE NUMBER
Betty Budney	Philipstown Councilwoman	
Al Johnson	Philipstown Councilman	
Anthony Merano	Nelsonville	
Frank McChesney	Town of Philipstown	
David Brower	Town of Philipstown	
Russell G. Dost	Philipstown	
MICHAEL GIBBONS	P/H	
Nat Prentice	Philipstown	
JOE FISHER	Philipstown	
Andrew P. Dala	Philipstown	
R. J. Slin	Philipstown	
BRIGITTE FREEMAN	11	
ROBERT C. POJANUK	ANCHUTLET	
S/6 MIND FENBER	Philipstown	
Glenn J. Watson	Philipstown	
CHRIS SHIELDS	PHILIPSTOWN	

- * PLEASE INDICATE YOUR HOME ADDRESS AREA BY: 1) TOWN OF PHILIPSTOWN
2) VILLAGE OF COLD SPRING
3) VILLAGE OF NELSONVILLE
4) CONTINENTAL VILLAGE

Zshawn Sullivan Philipstown

PUBLIC COMMENTS ON DRAFT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT

I –Public Meeting

A Pubic Meeting was held on June 29, 2005 at 7.30 pm at the Town Annex VFW Hall, located at Kemble Avenue, Cold Spring, New York. A sign-in sheet of attendees is attached.

II –Public Meeting Notice

A Public Meeting Notice was placed in the local town newspaper, as well as the town libraries, supervisor's office and highway department. Attached is a copy of newspaper article on the meeting.

In addition to the Public Meeting Notice, copies of the Town's SWMP Guidance Manual were made available for the public to review prior to the meeting.

II –Public Meeting Agenda and Handouts

The Agenda for the meeting consisted of discussions on:

- Part I – Regulations
- Part II – Applicability of Phase II SWMP to Philipstown
- Part III – Short and Long Term Goals
- Part IV – Questions, Comments, Or Concerns

A handout, (attached) addressing the above topics, was made available to the public at the meeting.

II –Public Comments and Responses

1 – How can educational materials on the subject of stormwater be obtained for the public to review?

Currently the Town's SWMP Guidance Manual is available at the Town libraries, supervisor's office and highway department for the public to review. This manual will be placed on the Town's SWMP website, upon completion of development of the website. In addition, handouts, fact sheet and other relevant stormwater educational materials will be placed at a Town office (final location to be determined) where the public can review and read about stormwater runoff.

2 – What is the speaker's role in the Town's Stormwater Program?

The speaker has been recently hired as the Town Stormwater Consultant, to assist and guide the Town in complying with the Phase II Stormwater Regulations.

3 – Do current regulations cover the Town's reservoirs and other water supplies?

The Phase II Stormwater Regulations specifically provide permit coverage of the discharge of stormwater to surface waters of the United States and other State designated sensitive water bodies. The federal regulation is based on navigability and does not cover groundwater.

4 – How do the Phase II regulations apply to villages such as the Village of Nelsonville, which is located in the Town of Philipstown?

Non-regulated communities such as the Village of Nelsonville, as well as other public and/or privately owned and operated institutions must comply with the Town's Stormwater Management Local Law for Illicit Discharges, Construction Activity and other provisions relating to Water Quality Standards, adopted by the Town of Philipstown.

5 – How can copies of the Stormwater Management Guidance Manual for Local Officials, distributed at the meeting, be obtained by interested parties?

This manual will be placed on the Town's SWMP website, upon completion of development of the website.

6 – Will unpaved roads in the Town be affected by the Stormwater Regulations?

Yes unpaved roads will be affected if they contribute to stormwater quality degradation, resulting from poor drainage practices or improper maintenance of these roads.

7 – How will construction activity of less than one acre be affected by current stormwater regulations?

Current State regulations under GP002-01 require the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI), preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by a certified professional, inspection by a certified professional during construction, if the construction activity disturbs one or greater than one acre of land. However construction activity of less than one acre may also be affected, depending on Town's Stormwater Management Local Law for construction activity adopted by the Town of Philipstown.

8 – How are school districts affected?

Coverage, under GP-02-01 is required for school district if construction activity disturbs one or greater than one acre of land.

Coverage GP-02-01 is pertaining to MS4s is required by school districts if school districts meet all of the following three criteria:

1. Does school property have more than a single building?
2. Does the school property have a daytime population of more than 1000 student/staff?
3. Is the school property located wholly or partially within an automatically designated urbanized area or New York State additionally designated area?

Any no answers will likely exempt the property or make the property eligible for a waiver.

If coverage for the school district is not required under GP-02-01 and/or GP-02-01, the school district must still comply with Town's Stormwater Management Local Law for Illicit Discharges, Construction Activity and other provisions relating to Water Quality Standards, adopted by the Town of Philipstown.