

TOWN OF HUNTINGTON

Stormwater Management Program Plan

Required under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (GP-0-15-003)

NYSDEC SPDES Permit Number: NYR20A411

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SWMP Plan Update March 2016



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Stormwater Management Program Plan

Introduction

This SWMP Plan has been developed to comply with Part IV.A. of the NYSDEC General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (GP-0-15-003). The purpose of this plan is to document planned and implemented Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) elements. This SWMP Plan is reviewed on an annual basis and updated as necessary in order to document progress and changes made in the program.

The Town of Huntington (TOH) is located in north-western Suffolk County, New York. At the time of the 2010 census, the population was 203,264. Huntington covers an approximate area of 137.1 square miles (land - 94 square miles, surface waters - 43.1 square miles) and has approximately 61 miles of shoreline. Huntington is bordered on the west by Nassau County (Town of Oyster Bay), on the south by the Town of Babylon, and on the east by the Towns of Islip and Smithtown. On the north, the Town's jurisdiction extends to the middle of Long Island Sound, a water body of "regional significance" and borders the State of Connecticut.

Stormwater is precipitation (rain or snow) that runs off surfaces such as roof tops, driveways, roads, parking lots and lawns. As stormwater moves off these surfaces it can pick up pollutants such as oil, suspended solids, sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, nutrients and pathogens; resulting in polluted runoff. Eventually this runoff makes its way into our estuaries and is one of the major contributors to water pollution in the Town.

Polluted stormwater runoff, also known as non-point source pollution, can result in shellfish bed closures, restricted bathing beach access, poor water quality, impaired recreational opportunities, and degraded wetlands and wildlife habitats

The purpose of the Stormwater management program is to improve the quality of our Nation's waters. The Federal Clean Water Act first sought to accomplish this by minimizing and eliminating what are commonly referred to as "point sources" of pollution – defined as sources of pollution that originate from an outlet pipe or other specific points of discharge. Though there were significant improvements in water quality since the inception of this Act in 1972, pollution remained a problem in our local waterways.

The Clean Water Act was subsequently amended to address non-point sources of pollution and beginning in 1990, municipalities of a certain population were required to develop programs and practices targeted at reducing non-point sources of pollution. This was referred to as Phase I. In 2003, Phase II of the program was implemented that required all municipalities, including small MS4s, like Huntington, to implement programs and practices to reduce non-point source pollution.

Introduction

The goal of the Phase II program is to reduce the impacts of stormwater runoff thereby improving water quality, enhancing recreational enjoyment of waterways, preventing beach closures and ensuring that seafood is safe for human consumption. In New York, the Phase II program requires all regulated municipalities to maintain a permit from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for the discharge of stormwater runoff into their surface waters. This permit is commonly referred to as the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit. (The currently controlling permit reference is GP-0-15-003.)

As a condition of this permit, regulated municipalities must develop and implement a comprehensive stormwater management program that includes mandated programs and practices in the following six categories:

- Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts
- Public Involvement/Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Stormwater Management in new development/redevelopment
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Comprehensive Plan

The Town of Huntington [Horizons 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update](#) was adopted by the Town Board in December 2008. Among its identified policies is to protect “Huntington’s water resources” and the related implementation strategy is to “require/encourage stormwater management practices that minimize impacts on surface water, groundwater, and other natural resources.” This SWMP is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan Update (see Horizons 2020, Section A.2.3).

Pollutants of Concern (POC)

Pollutants of concern addressed through this SWMP include nutrients, sediment, pathogens, oil, grease, metals, debris and litter. Of particular concern to the water bodies surrounding Long Island are pathogenic bacteria, nutrient loading (nitrogen and phosphorus) and sediment build-up within waterbodies caused by land-based activities. Pathogens are of particular concern in the Town of Huntington where water quality impairments linked to stormwater runoff have contributed to the presence of disease causing organisms in surface waters that have resulted in documented beach and shellfish harvesting closures.

Stormwater Coordinating Committee (SCC)

TOH has an internal MS4 Stormwater Coordinating Committee comprised of directors and key staff from eight critical departments and offices. SCC meets approximately four times per year. Topics of discussion include updates to SWMP retrofit projects, compliance with New York State permit conditions and progress on goals related to improving water quality conditions. An

executive group consisting of the SMO, Supervisor’s Office and Town Attorney’s Office meet more frequently to address critical developments and prepare agenda topics to be addressed at quarterly meetings. The following departments and offices are represented on the SCC. Participants include department directors and designated staff as indicated:

- Maritime Services
 - Edward A.T. Carr, Director & SMO
 - Robert Litske, Environmental Program Coordinator
- Town Supervisor
 - Philip C. Ingerman, Assistant Deputy Supervisor
- Town Attorney
 - Heidi Levine-Sorken, Esq., Assistant Town Attorney
- Highway
 - Hon. Peters S. Gunther, Superintendent
 - Bianca Dresch, PE, Highway Engineer
- Engineering Services
 - Joseph F. Cline, PE, Director & CSMO
 - Nick Jimenez, Assistant Civil Engineer
- Planning & Environment
 - Anthony Alosio, Director
 - Aidan Mallamo, GIS Supervisor
 - Margo Myles, Sr. Environmental Analyst
- Environmental Waste Management
 - Matt Laux, Director
- General Services
 - Mark Tyree, Director
 - Neal Sheehan, Deputy Director

Program Administration

The Stormwater Program is administered by the Town’s Stormwater Management Officer (SMO) designated in Town Code as the Director of Maritime Services. An Organization Chart contained in the appendix section identifies specific Town departments with responsibility for implementing the various components of the Town’s stormwater management program.

Definitions

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Accepted practices relating to structural improvements or non-structural activities that help to reduce the quantity and/or improve the quality of stormwater runoff.



Covered Entities: Refers to municipal or private property owners that are subject to the conditions set forth by the EPA relating to Storm Water Management.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Federal body of government that instituted and has jurisdiction over the Stormwater Management Program.

Minimum Control Measure (MCM): Six basic elements of the MS4 stormwater management program that, when implemented together, are expected to result in significant reductions of pollutants discharged into receiving water bodies.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4): A conveyance or system of conveyances (including but not limited to roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

- 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 Clean Water Act (CWA) that discharges to surface waters of the State;
- Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- Which is not a combined sewer; and
- Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR 122.2.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC): State body of government that is the Stormwater National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permitting Authority.

Small MS4: A small MS4 is conveyance system designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater and owned by a municipality with a population less than 100,000 and those MS4s located within urbanized areas that were not classified as Medium or Large MS4s under Phase I stormwater rules issued in 1990.

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES): The State system for the issuance of wastewater and stormwater permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act).



Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP): A site-specific, written document that:

- Identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at a construction site,
- Describes practices to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from a construction site, and
- Identifies procedures the operator will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of a construction general permit.

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP): The program implemented by the covered entity. A SWMP is designed to address pollutants of concern (POCs) and reduce the discharge of pollutants from the small MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of The Environmental Conservation Law and Clean Water Act. The SWMP must address all six MCMs. The SWMP needs to include measurable goals for each of the BMPs that are implemented. The SWMP should:

- Describe the BMP/Measurable Goal,
- Identify time lines/schedules and milestones for development and implementation,
- Include quantifiable goals to assess progress over time; and
- Describe how the covered entity will address POCs.

Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMP Plan): Document used by the covered entity to record developed, planned and implemented SWMP elements. The SWMP plan must describe how pollutants in stormwater runoff will be controlled.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): A calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still safely meet water quality standards.

Minimum Control Measure Descriptions and Requirements

Six required Minimum Control Measures (MCM's) per GP-0-15-003 are detailed as follows:

- Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts
- Public Involvement and Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Stormwater Management
- Post-Construction Stormwater Management
- Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Each section contains a basic description of the MCM and the General Permit Requirements, followed by an analysis of the Town's performance in meeting the requirements.

MCM-1: Public Education & Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

1.1 Description of Minimum Control Measure

An informed and knowledgeable public is crucial to the success of a stormwater management program since it helps to ensure the following:

- Greater support for the program as the public gains a better understanding of the reasons why an SWMP is important. Public support is particularly beneficial when operators of small MS4s attempt to budget for stormwater control initiatives and seek to implement program elements, and
- Greater compliance with the program, mandatory and voluntary, as members of the public becomes aware of their personal responsibilities and how they and others in the community can take actions that will protect or improve local water quality.

1.2 General Permit Requirements

A) Identify Pollutants of Concern (POC), water bodies of concern, geographic areas of concern and target audiences,

B) Implement an ongoing public education and outreach program designed to describe to the general public and target audiences:

- POCs and their sources,
- The impacts of polluted stormwater discharges on water bodies,
- Steps that contributors can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff, and
- Steps that can be taken to reduce pollutants in non-stormwater discharges,

C) Record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals, and

D) Select and implement appropriate education and outreach activities and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the Maximum Extent Practical (MEP).

1.3 Watershed Improvement Strategy Requirements

A) Plan and conduct an ongoing public education and outreach program designed to describe the impacts of pathogenic bacteria (the POC for all TMDL waterbodies within or adjoining the Town of Huntington) on water bodies. The program must identify potential sources of pathogenic bacteria in stormwater runoff and describe steps that contributors can take to reduce the pathogenic bacteria in stormwater runoff. The program must also describe steps that contributors of non-stormwater discharges can take to reduce pathogenic bacteria.

B) Develop, or acquire if currently available, specific educational material dealing with sources of pathogenic bacteria in stormwater and pollutant reduction practices. At a minimum, the educational material should address the following topics:

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- Where, why and how pathogenic bacteria pose threats to the environment and to the community,
- Septic systems, geese and pets as a source of pathogenic bacteria and
- Dissemination of educational materials/surveys to households/businesses in proximity to TMDL water bodies that have pathogenic bacteria as their POC.

1.4 Methodology for Compliance with Permit Requirements Specific to TOH

The Town has developed and implemented various BMPs in order to address the Public Education and Outreach control measure. Implemented BMPs include brochures, displays at municipal properties, web pages, televised public service announcements (PSAs) and published articles. The BMPs are updated, altered or expanded as needed in response to SWMP programmatic needs and evolving permit requirements.

1.5 Best Management Practices Implemented or Underway

1.5.1 Printed Materials/Displays

Stormwater sources, impacts and preventative BMPs are presented through brochures and educational displays (see Appendix A: Education & Outreach for examples).

The following initiatives have been conducted as part of the SWMP:

- Huntington, in cooperation with the two contiguous incorporated villages, Northport and Asharoken, and the environmental advocacy group Citizens Campaign for the Environment (CCE) formed the Northport Harbor Water Quality Improvement Committee (NHWQC). The goal of the Committee, active since 2010, is to advance policies and projects that will improve water quality in the Northport Bay Complex. The Committee holds public meetings on a quarterly basis to assess progress on its matrix of clean water action items and to disseminate relevant information and printed materials to the public and press (see "A1: NHWQPC Action Matrix").
- In 2015, Huntington working with CCE was awarded a National Fish & Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) matching grant to eliminate a direct discharge to an impaired water body through the installation a stormwater retention bioswale adjacent to the paved parking area at Centerport Beach. The project will also include interpretive signage as an educational outreach element to increase public awareness about the value of bioswales.
- The Town distributes fact sheets tailored to target audiences. Examples include bookmarks and information cards distributed to local libraries and illustrated placemats distributed to diners that answer the "whys" and "hows" of water quality awareness (see A2: Educational Materials).
- Using a private grant from the Iroquois Gas Community Program, Huntington contracted with Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County to produce an informational brochure and poster describing individual actions that can be taken to reduce stormwater runoff pollution in the Crab Mead-

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ow Watershed with an initial print run of 500 copies. (The brochure is also available at: <http://www.huntingtonny.gov/crab-meadow-watershed>).

- In 2012, Huntington entered an inter-municipal agreement with her sister Town of Oyster Bay as a member of the Oyster Bay-Cold Spring Harbor Protection Committee. This cooperative effort provides benefit from shared opportunities to link and jointly distribute materials developed by the committee. (These efforts are documented on the committee’s website at <http://www.oysterbaycoldspringharbor.org/> on the sub-menu “Polluted Runoff (Nonpoint Source Pollution.)”

1.5.2 Webpage

Huntington maintains and periodically updates its Stormwater Management webpage found at: <http://www.huntingtonny.gov/stormwater-management>. The webpage includes information on:

- Links to Federal and State water quality laws & regulations
- EPA guidance to homeowners on minimizing their contribution to Stormwater Pollution,
- Documents for download, including:
 - Annual reports
 - Huntington’s SWMP Plan
 - Huntington’s Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Program (IDDEP) Plan

The Town’s Department of Environmental Waste Management provides educational information on recycling, hazardous waste disposal, community clean up events, household waste and business waste reduction. The Stormwater web page provides a link to the Department of Environmental Waste Management’s website at: <http://www.huntingtonny.gov/trash>

Websites have been developed for the Crab Meadow Watershed, Northport Harbor Protection Committee and Oyster Bay-Cold Spring Harbor Protection Committee as follows:

- <http://www.huntingtonny.gov/crab-meadow-watershed>
- <http://www.huntingtonny.gov/NHWQPC>
- <http://www.oysterbaycoldspringharbor.org/>

1.5.3 Public Presentations/School Programs

The Town conducts various public presentations, group activities as well as summer programs designed for school age that include stormwater curricula and stewardship of our waterways.

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Summer camp programs for school age children include:

- **Sea Stars Marine Camp**, an environmental program for children located in the Town’s Fuchs Pond Preserve in the Crab Meadow Watershed, part of the Salt Marsh Ecology Program administered by Cornell Cooperative Extension where stormwater issues are part of the curriculum.
- **Camp Gold Star**, a full-day summer environmental camp program located at Gold Star Battalion Beach on the western shore Huntington Harbor.
- **Camp Soundview** at Crab Meadow Beach and **Camp Sea Hawk**, a joint venture with the Cold Spring Harbor School District, conducted in association with Cornell Cooperative Extension, are two additional waterfront camps with hands on environmental education for young adults.

Environmental Waste Management Workshops, the Town’s EWM department conducts workshops and gives presentations to various groups that include school children and scouts troops. Offered regularly, topics include recycling and a basic understanding of the municipal waste stream and proper disposal techniques. EWM also offer tours of the Huntington Sewer District wastewater treatment facility to school groups at the request of school districts (visit the [Environmental Waste Management](#) webpage).

Maritime Services Presentations, Maritime personnel, including the SMO, regularly participate in and give presentations to waterfront stakeholders and advisory groups, including the annual boating council program on water quality initiatives at the Northport Yacht Club every January.

Veterans Nature Study Area Programs, the Town Department of Planning & Environment working with the Northport-East Northport School District provides mentoring to teaching staff and conducts environmental education programs for elementary school students at the Veterans Nature Study Area in Northport, a condition of the transfer of the federal property included in the Nature Area. More than four hundred (400) elementary school age children participated in field programs during the 2014-15 and 2015-16 school years, instructional elements of which include the importance of watersheds and the potential for stormwater runoff to carry and disperse pollutants.

Stormwater Superheroes, the Town works with Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County to facilitate opportunities for Cornell to present its free K-12 “Stormwater Superheroes” education program within Huntington’s eight school districts.

1.5.4 Direct Mailings

The Town conducts audience-specific mailings to targeted demographics. A boater BMP brochure is mailed with boat slip renewal notices to approximately 750 slip renters annually (see A3-Waterways). One to the Town’s most popular mailings--the Refuse and Recycling Pick-Up calendar--reaches approximately 58,000 households each year and contains important information about proper disposal of hazardous household wastes,

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pharmaceuticals and other products (view the [Refuse & Recycling Calendar](#)).

1.6 Best Management Practices for Future Consideration

The Town continually seeks to improve the SWMP by considering new tasks that could be implemented. As a participant in the Oyster Bay-Cold Spring Harbor Protection Committee, Huntington has participated in training on the performance of periodic inspections of residential septic systems. (See link: <http://www.oysterbaycoldspringharbor.org/>)

1.7 Measurable Goals

1.7.1 Printed Media

Huntington plans to track the number of educational brochures, literature and articles distributed to the public annually.

1.7.2 Camp Enrollment

| <u>Camp Enrollment</u> | <u>2014</u> | <u>2015</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gold Star | 230 | 211 |
| Soundview | 168 | 211 |
| Sea Hawk | 352 | 211 |
| Sea Stars Marine | 270 | 277 |

1.7.3 Outreach

Huntington participates in a number of measurable outreach activities, including:

- The Department of Maritime Services attends monthly meetings of the Greater Huntington Council of Yacht & Boating Clubs (GHCYBC) and the Harbor and Boating Advisory Council (HBAC) to discuss water quality efforts, and report suggestions back to Town Officials for legislative action.
- The Town staffs a display table at Earth Day (April) and at the Safe Boating Week Festival (May) replete with brochures, outreach material and literature relating to clean water initiatives.
- The Town sponsors a “Pink Flag – I Am Fed Naturally” outreach campaign to educate residents about the potential threat pesticides pose and the alternatives to their application and use. The goal is to lessen or eliminate pesticide use on home lawns and gardens (see A4: Pink Flag).
- The Town developed and maintains a web page for the [Northport Harbor Water Quality Protection Committee](#) that posts educational material about the sources of pathogen & nitrogen impairments, hypoxia and the committee’s efforts to effect water quality improvements.
- Huntington is a participating member on the Citizens Advisory Commit-

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tee of the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), the bi-state partnership created by EPA, New York, and Connecticut in the 1980s to focus federal and state agencies, scientists, local governments, users, concerned organizations and individuals in an effort to restore and protecting Long Island Sound.

- The Town has an active Environmental Open Space Program and reports its land conservation progress (acreage and sites) within the LISS boundary annually to the NYSDEC.
- The Town uses its website and hand outs to educate the public on its Stop Throwing Out Pollutants program and the proper disposal of hazardous waste including common solvents, chemicals, e-waste and pharmaceuticals.
- The Huntington Conservation Board hosts spring and fall Park Stewardship meetings for more than 200 Town Board-appointed volunteer stewards. The spring 2015 stewardship meeting focused on green infrastructure. Town staff presented on our latest bioswale projects and efforts to encourage green roofs, rain gardens and other stormwater runoff inhibitors through the development application review process.
- The Town will track outreach efforts by recording the number of meetings attended, and plans to keep a log of web counters, number of lectures held, number of school assemblies held, and number of participants at Town summer camps
- The Town is an active member of the Oyster Bay-Cold Spring Harbor Protection Committee.

1.8 Minimum Reporting Requirements

A) List education/outreach activities performed for the general public and target audiences and provide any results, number of people attended, quantity of materials distributed, etc.

B) Covered Entities performing the education and outreach activities required by other MCMs (listed below), may report on those activities in MCM 1 and provide the following information applicable to their program:

IDDE education activities planned or completed for public employees, businesses, and the general public, as required by Part VII.A.3,

Construction site stormwater control training planned or completed, as required by Part VII.A.4 of GP-0-15-003, and

Employee pollution prevention / good housekeeping training planned or completed, as required by Part VII.A.6 of GP-0-15-003,

C) Report on effectiveness of program, BMP and measurable goal assessment, and

D) Maintain records of all training activities.

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MCM-2 Public Involvement & Participation

2.1 Description of Minimum Control Measure

The EPA believes that the public can provide valuable input and assistance to a regulated small MS4's municipal stormwater management program and therefore suggests that the public be given opportunities to play an active role in both the development and implementation of the program.

An active and involved community is crucial to the success of a stormwater management program because it allows for:

Broader public support since citizens who participate in the development and decision making process are partially responsible for the program and therefore be more likely to take an active role in program development,

Shorter implementation schedules facilitate increased public buy-in and increased resources in the form of citizen volunteers,

The provision of a more diverse base of participation that can serve as a free source of intellectual benefit to the program, and

Conduits to other programs as citizens involved in the stormwater program development process provide important cross-connections and relationships with other community and government programs. This benefit is particularly valuable when trying to implement stormwater reduction efforts on a watershed basis, as encouraged by EPA.

2.2 General Permit Requirements

A) Comply with the State Open Meetings Law and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

B) Implement a public involvement/participation program that:

- Identifies key individuals and groups, public and private, who are interested in or affected by the SWMP,
- Identifies types of input that TOH will seek from the key individuals and groups, public and private, to support development and implementation of the SWMP program and how the input will be used,
- Describes the public involvement/participation activities the Town will undertake to provide program access to those who want it and to gather the needed input. The activities included, but are not limited to setting up a hotline or web link for immediate notification process to report spills, dumping, construction sites of concern, etc., stewardship activities like beach cleanups, storm drain marking, and volunteer water quality monitoring.

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Participation

C) Local Stormwater Program public contact.

Publicize the Town's SMO as the local point of contact for public concerns regarding stormwater management and compliance with the SPDES general permit. The email, phone, and contact for the directors of Maritime Services (SMO) and Engineering Services (responsible for construction permitting) are published on the Town's Stormwater website.

D) MS4 Annual Report presentation. Below are the requirements for the MS4 Annual Report presentation:

- Prior to submitting Huntington's final MS4 Annual Report to the NYSDEC, by June 1 of each reporting year (see Part V.C. of GP-0-15-003), present the draft MS4 Annual Report in a format that is open to the public, where the public can ask questions about and make comments on the draft MS4 Annual Report. This is done by:
 - Holding a meeting that is open to the public, where the public attendees are able to ask questions about and make comments on the report. This meeting is publicized in the legal notices of local newspapers as being specifically for the purpose of reviewing and commenting on Huntington's draft MS4 Annual Report, and
 - Publishing the notice of the annual meeting on the Internet on the Department of Maritime Service's Stormwater, along with an electronic copy of Huntington's draft MS4 Annual Report providing the public the opportunity to provide comments on the Internet or to attend the scheduled meeting,
 - Include a summary of comments and (intended) responses with Huntington's final MS4 Annual Report. Changes made to the SWMP in response to comments should be described in Huntington's final MS4 Annual Report, and
 - Ensure that a copy of the Town's final MS4 Annual Report and the Town's SWMP plan are maintained at The Department of Maritime Services offices at Town Hall and on the Town's website in the Stormwater section for public viewing.

E) Record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals.

F) Select and implement appropriate public involvement/participation activities and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of POCs in stormwater discharges to the Maximum Extent Practical (MEP).

2.3 Watershed Improvement Strategy Requirements

A listing of all IDDE Priority Areas containing commercial and industrial zoned properties, as well as individual businesses (marinas, car washes, industrial activities, etc.) that are within Town's watersheds has been compiled for the purpose of focused Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) inspections.

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2.4 Methodology for Compliance with Permit Requirements

The Town has developed and implemented various BMPs that address the Public Involvement and Participation control measure. Implemented BMPs include providing the opportunity for the public to comment on the draft MS4 Annual Report and to volunteer at events such as beach clean-ups and plantings that help capture runoff. BMPs are updated, altered or expanded as needed in response to SWMP programmatic needs and evolving permit requirements.

2.5 Best Management Practices Implemented or Underway

2.5.1 Opportunity for Public Review of Annual Reports

Documentation related to the SWMP is available to interested members of the public. Annual reports are posted on the Town's SWMP web page that can be found at the following URL: <http://www.huntingtonny.gov/stormwater-management>.

In addition, residents may contact the Town's Stormwater Management Officer, Edward Carr, at (631) 351-3228 or at email ecarr@huntingtonny.gov

The following procedure allows for comment on the draft Annual MS4 Report:

- The draft annual report is posted on the Town's website no later than May 1st of each year,
- A verbal announcement is made at the Greater Huntington Council of Yacht & Boating Clubs spring meeting about the MS4 hearing, and
- An announcement is posted on the Town's Department of Maritime Services Stormwater web page announcing the availability of the Town's draft MS4 Annual Report for public review and/or comment, and
- A legal notice is placed in the local newspaper announcing the date and time of the MS4 hearing, and
- If public comments are received, they are incorporated into the current final MS4 Annual Report or the next year's final MS4 Annual Report in accordance with the requirements of the MS4 General Permit.

The Town's final MS4 Annual Report is submitted to the NYSDEC by June 1st of each year.

2.5.2 Citizen Volunteer Events

Various stormwater related volunteer opportunities exist within the Town (see Appendix B: Involvement & Participation for additional details).

Examples of opportunities for resident involvement and participation include:

- Site specific periodic clean-up events. Examples include the annual Crab Meadow Beach Cleanup, Northport Bay Complex Cleanup, and Gold Star Beach Cleanup.

- Huntington operates STOP a hazardous household waste collection and recycling program. The Recycling Center is open five days-a-week (Tuesday-Saturday) year round where residents can dispose of e-wastes and up to 5-gallons of toxics per visit (see B1: STOP Program).
- Stewardship based programs, the Town manages a "Park Stewards" program that includes all waterfront parks where volunteer residents provide check-off form feedback to alert the Town to issues and to provide suggestions.
- The Town has initiated a "Just Mow It" program to educate residents to leave grass clippings in place as a natural lawn fertilizer.
- The Town Board has appointed a volunteer Harbor & Boating Advisory Council that is engaged in water quality efforts (stormwater remediation, enforcement recommendations, etc.)
- The Huntington Town Board created the Huntington Conservation Board (CB) that manages the Parks Stewards program and whose volunteer citizen members meet twice a month to review, comment and recommend to the Town, Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals (pursuant to General Municipal Law §239-Y) with respect to applications for land use impacts on Open Space preservation. CB has a similar function under Town Marine Conservation Law (Chapter 137) with respect to waterfront development impacts (for more information visit the [Huntington Conservation Board](#) web page).
- The Town Board has appointed a volunteer Crab Meadow Watershed Advisory Committee to assist with the preparation of a hydrology study and stewardship plan for the Town's largest watershed (visit the [Crab Meadow Watershed](#) community involvement web page for additional information).
- The Town has appointed a member to the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) of the Long Island Sound Study (LISS) focused on implementing a coordinated federal, state and local effort to implement the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) for the restoration and protection of Long Island Sound. (See the web link <http://longislandsound-study.net/about/committees/citizens-advisory-committee/>).
- The Town is a participating member in the Oyster Bay/Cold Spring Harbor Protection Committee that make recommendations and implements policy for water quality improvement in the Cold Spring Harbor estuary, a shared TMDL waterbody with the Village of Laurel Hollow and Town of Oyster Bay.

2.6 Best Management Practices for Future Consideration

The Town has developed a Department of Parks & Recreation digital activities brochure that can assist in public outreach efforts. This technology will allow video and interactive public service announcements (including stormwater management) to be inserted into electronic mailings distributed to Town residents several times per year.

The Town's MS4 draft annual report will be distributed to the Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board as part of the comment process. The SMO will be available to present to the members of these boards on the SWMP upon request or as part of member continuing education program.

2.7 Measurable Goals

2.7.1 Volunteer Clean-ups

The Town continues to recruit citizen volunteers to assist with clean up events, which prevents debris from entering local water bodies with stormwater runoff. This effort is promoted by the Town and its citizen advisory committees. The Town tracks the number of participants in beach clean-ups and plans to quantify the amount of debris collected (weight or volume) and that material is properly disposed.

2.7.2 Volunteer Plant-ins

The Town recruits citizen volunteers to assist with green initiatives such as a large scale plant-ins. For example, the Town organizes beach plantings each spring in May and June at Crab Meadow, Centerport, and Gold Star beaches. The Town tracks the number of volunteer participants.

2.7.3 Watershed Management Plan Committees

The Town seeks to provide an opportunity for the public to participate in the development and implementation of watershed management plans by participating in citizen's advisory committees.

2.7.4 Digital Outreach

The Town web-base constituent service response system (Huntington @ Your Service) allows residents to ask questions and report stormwater related issues during storm events using mobile devices.

2.8 Minimum Reporting Requirements

A) MS4 Annual Report presentation information (i.e., date, time and number of attendees) and information about how the annual MS4 report is disseminated every year to the Greater Huntington Council of Yacht and Boating Clubs (GHCYBC) by the Director of Maritime Services.

B) Public involvement/participation activities are reviewed, and

C) Report on effectiveness of stormwater program, BMP and measurable goal assessment.

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Involvement &
Participation

M 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

3.1 Description of Minimum Control Measure

Federal regulations define an illicit discharge as "...any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater...". There are limited exceptions; these include discharges from NPDES permitted industrial sources and discharges from fire-fighting activities. Illicit discharges are considered "illicit" because MS4s are not designed to accept, process or discharge such non-stormwater wastes. In addition to uncontrolled spills resulting from roadway accidents, examples of illicit discharges include the illicit disposal of:

- Sanitary wastewater,
- Septic tank/cesspool effluents,
- Swimming pool water,
- Car wash wastewater,
- Laundry wastewater,
- Automotive fluids, and
- Household toxics.

Illicit discharges enter the system through either direct connections (e.g., wastewater piping either mistakenly or deliberately connected to storm drains) or indirect connections (e.g., infiltration into the MS4 from cracks in sanitary systems, spills collected by drain outlets as well as paint or used oil dumped directly into a drain). The result is untreated discharge that contributes pollutants in increased levels, including heavy metals, toxics, oil, grease, solvents, nutrients, viruses, and bacteria to receiving water bodies. Pollutant levels from these illicit discharges have been shown in EPA studies to be high enough to significantly degrade receiving water quality and threaten aquatic wildlife, and human health.

3.2 General Permit Requirements

A) Develop, implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at 40CFR 122.26(b)(2)) into the small MS4,

B) Maintain a map, at a minimum within the covered entity's jurisdiction in the urbanized area and additionally designated area, showing:

- The location of all outfalls and the names and location of all surface waters of the State that receive discharges from those outfalls,
- The preliminary boundaries of the covered entity's storm sewer sheds using GIS or other tools, even if they extend outside of the urbanized area (to facilitate track down), and
- Additionally designated area within the covered entity's jurisdiction, and

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- When grant funds are made available or for sewer lines surveyed during an illicit discharge track down, the covered entity's storm sewer system in accordance with available State and EPA guidance,
- C) Field verify outfall locations,
- D) Conduct an outfall reconnaissance inventory, as described in the USEPA publication titled "Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessment", addressing every outfall within the urbanized area and additionally designated area within the covered entity's jurisdiction at least once every five years, with reasonable progress each year,
- E) Map new outfalls as they are constructed or newly discovered within the urbanized area and additionally designated area.
- F) Prohibit, through a law, ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, illicit discharges into the MS4 and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. This mechanism must be equivalent to the State's model IDDE local law "NYSDEC Model Local Law to Prohibit Illicit Discharges, Activities and Connections to Separate Storm Sewer Systems". The mechanism must be certified by the attorney representing the MS4 as being equivalent to the State's model illicit discharge local law. Laws adopted must also be attorney-certified as effectively assuring implementation of the State's model IDDE law,
- G) Develop and implement a program to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping, to the MS4 in accordance with current assistance and guidance documents from the State and EPA. The program must include:
- Procedures for identifying priority areas of concern (geographic, audiences, or otherwise) for the IDDE program; description of priority areas of concern, available equipment, staff, funding, etc.,
 - Procedures for identifying and locating illicit discharges (track down),
 - Procedures for eliminating illicit discharges, and
 - Procedures for documenting actions
- H) Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste, and maintain records of notifications,
- I) Address the categories of non-stormwater discharges or flows listed in Part I.A.2 as necessary,
- J) Develop, record, periodically assess, and modify as needed, measurable goals, and
- K) Select and implement appropriate IDDE BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

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3.3 Watershed Improvement Strategy Requirements

A) Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system from on-site sanitary systems in areas where factors such as shallow groundwater, low infiltrative soils, historical on-site sanitary system failures, or proximity to pathogen-impaired water bodies, indicate a reasonable likelihood of system discharge. In such areas, ensure that on-site sanitary systems designed for less than 1000 gallons per day (septic systems, cesspools, including any installed absorption fields) are inspected at a minimum frequency of once every five years and, where necessary, maintained or rehabilitated.

Conduct regular field investigations/inspections in accordance with the most current version of the EPA publication titled "Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessment" to detect the presence of ongoing and/or intermittent on-site sanitary discharges to the storm sewer system. An advanced system inspection requiring completion by a certified professional is not required by this permit, but may be used where site specific conditions warrant. On-site sanitary system IDDE program development shall include the establishment of the necessary legal authority (such as new or revised local laws) for implementation and enforcement.

B) Develop and maintain a map showing the entire small MS4 conveyance system. The covered entity shall complete the mapping of approximately 20% of the system every year. At a minimum, the map and/or supportive documentation for the conveyance system shall include the following information:

- Type of conveyance system - closed pipe or open drainage,
- For closed pipe systems - pipe material, shape, and size as available
- For open drainage systems - channel/ditch lining material, shape, and dimensions; location and dimensions of any culvert crossings,
- Drop inlet, catch basin, and manhole locations, and
- Number and size of connections (inlets/outlets) to catch basins and manholes, direction of flow. All information shall be prepared in digital format suitable for use in GIS software and in accordance with the Department's guidance on Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. The scale shall be 1:24000 or better.

3.4 Methodology for Compliance with Permit Requirements

The Town has developed and implemented various BMPs in order to address the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination MCM (see Appendix C: IDDE for additional details). Implemented BMPs include:

- Mapping all of the Town's stormwater outfalls and stormwater conveyance systems,
- Mapping and delineating the Town's stormwater sewersheds,
- Incorporating all mapping into a GIS database,

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- Searching for illicit discharges,
- Enforcing the IDDE local law, and
- Maintaining a prioritized list of IDDE areas for focused monitoring.

3.5 Best Management Practices Implemented or Underway

3.5.1 Outfall Inventory

The Town maintains an outfall inventory, as described in the EPA publication entitled “Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessment”. The outfall inventory is updated at least once every five years, with reasonable progress each year. There are approximately 124 outfalls that fall within the Town’s jurisdiction (see C1: Drainage Outfall Map).

3.5.2 Mapping Stormwater Systems & Conveyances

The collection of mapping data of the town’s stormwater infrastructure and conveyances is an ongoing effort. All stormwater collection structures (i.e., leaching basins, catch basins, recharge basins and piping) within watersheds and sewersheds that lead to impaired waterbodies have been mapped, as well as the majority of drainage infrastructure elsewhere in the Town. It is anticipated that remaining infrastructure mapping will be completed within two years. The location of structures is recorded using GPS technology that collects attribute data for each structure inclusive of material, dimensions, type, physical condition and presence of incoming piping to the extent verifiable by field inspection. Once collected the data is incorporated in the town GIS system where it aids maintenance and system management as part of the town enterprise resource planning process (see C2: sample Conveyance System Map Detail).

3.5.3 Illicit Discharge Detection Efforts

In 2011, Huntington contracted with Cornell Cooperative Extension for a field study to search for illicit discharges. Using a vessel to visually inspect from the water, Cornell surveyed the entire tidal coastline of the Town (sixty-one linear miles) and mapped all outfalls observed. Data analysis determined that approximately 5% of the mapped outfalls were potential candidate for illicit discharge. These outfalls were monitored for dry weather flow (DWF) on three separate occasions. Where flow was present, qualitative parameters such as turbidity, odor, deposits, color, floatables, and vegetation growth were noted (see C3 sample Drainage Inspection Checklist).

Of the twenty (20) outfalls assessed, four (4) samples were preserved for potential DNA source tracking analysis. Of those preserved, only a single instance was found to have elevated coliform counts. DNA source tracking identified the source as “wildlife with a chance of dog.” It was determined at that time that no illicit discharges existed leading directly to surface waters.

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3.5.4 Creation and Maintenance of GIS-Based Structure Inventory

All stormwater related data, including outfalls, structures and conveyances, is incorporated into a GIS database. Data includes location, size and condition. Piping material and capacity has also been recorded in areas where these criteria can be field verified. The Town uses ArcGIS for Server Advanced Enterprise for all GIS applications.

3.5.5 Adoption of the IDDE Stormwater Management Local Law

The Town officially enacted a local law in 2007 that prohibits illicit discharges within the Town (view [Town Code Chapter 170](#) on-line). Specifically, the law seeks to:

- Meet the requirements of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges,
- Regulate the contribution of pollutants to the MS4,
- Prohibit illicit connections, activities and discharges to the MS4,
- Establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with the ordinance, and

3.6 Best Management Practices for Future Consideration

3.6.1 Expand Efforts to Map Conveyance Systems

The Town is mapping its stormwater infrastructure per the MS4 General Permit. The Town’s focus has been base mapping of watersheds leading to local surface waterbodies, both TMDL and non-TMDL within or adjoining the Town. This mapping is complete. The Town’s ongoing effort is to define the cross connections at the Town’s boundaries. To date, non-TMDL cross connections remain to be completed.

3.6.2 Expand Illicit Discharge Detection Efforts

The Town will continue to perform IDDE investigations on a regular basis as required by the MS4 General Permit.

3.7 Measurable Goals

3.7.1 Map Conveyance Systems

The Town will perform outfall inventories at least once every five (5) years with reasonable progress every year, as required by Part VII.A.6 of the Permit, in order to ensure that maps are kept up to date.

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3.7.2 Stormwater Complaints

The Town use three methods to collect data about stormwater system problems from residents. These include a web-based digital resident response system (Huntington @ Your Service, the Highway Department's Hotline number (631-499-0444) and by contacting enforcement personnel in the Town's Public Safety department and the Harbormaster's Office.

3.8 Minimum Reporting Requirements

- A) Number and percent of outfalls mapped,
- B) Number of illicit discharges detected and eliminated,
- C) Percent of outfalls for which an outfall reconnaissance inventory has been performed,
- D) Activities in and results from informing public employees, businesses and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste,
- E) Regulatory mechanism status - certification that law is equivalent to the State's model IDDE law (if not already completed and submitted with an earlier annual report), and
- F) Report on effectiveness of program, BMP and measurable goal assessment.

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MCM 4: Construction Stormwater Management

4.1 Description of Minimum Control Measure

Polluted stormwater runoff from construction sites often flows to MS4s and is potentially discharged into local waterbodies. The pollutants most commonly discharged from construction sites include:

- Sediments
- Solid and sanitary wastes
- Phosphorous (fertilizer)
- Nitrogen (fertilizer)
- Pesticides/Herbicides
- Oil and grease
- Concrete truck washout
- Construction chemicals
- Construction debris

According to the EPA's 2012 New York State Section 305(b) Water Quality Report, Urban stormwater runoff is identified as a major source in 37% of all waterbodies assessed as impaired in New York State. In another 40% of impaired waterbodies, urban stormwater runoff is a contributing source (though not the most significant source). In addition, for 35% of the waters with less severe minor impacts or threats urban stormwater runoff is noted as a major contributing source of impact.

4.2 General Permit Requirements

- A) Develop, implement, and enforce a program that:
 - Provides equivalent protection to the NYS SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (GP-0-15-002).
 - Addresses stormwater runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Control of stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one (1) acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more,
 - Includes a law, ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require a SWPPP for each applicable land disturbing activity that includes erosion and sediment controls that meet the State's most current technical standards:
 - This mechanism must be equivalent to one of the versions of the "NYSDEC Sample Local Laws for Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control", and

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- Equivalence must be documented:
 - By adoption of one of the sample local laws without changes, or
 - By using the NYSDEC Gap Analysis Workbook, or
 - By adoption of a modified version of the sample law, or an alternative law, and, in either scenario, certification by the attorney representing the MS4 that the adopted law is equivalent to one of the sample local laws.
- Contains requirements for construction site operators to implement erosion and sediment control management practices,
- Allows for sanctions to ensure compliance to the extent allowable by State law,
- Contains requirements for construction site operators to control waste such a discarded building materials, concrete truck wash-out, chemicals, litter and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality, pursuant to the requirement of construction permit,
- Describes procedures for SWPPP review with consideration of potential water quality impacts and review of individual SWPPPs to ensure consistency with State and local sediment and erosion control requirements:
 - Ensure that the individuals performing the reviews have been adequately trained and understand the State and local sediment and erosion control requirements,
 - All SWPPPs must be reviewed for sites where the disturbance is one acre or greater, and
 - After review of SWPPPs, the covered entity must utilize the "MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form" created by the Town, and required by the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-15-002) when notifying construction site owner/operators that their plans have been accepted by the Town,
- Describes procedures for receipt and follow up on complaints or other information submitted by the public regarding construction site storm water runoff,
- Describes procedures for site inspections and enforcement of erosion and sediment control measures including steps to identify priority sites for inspection and enforcement based on the nature of the construction activity, topography and the characteristics of soils and receiving water:

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- The covered entity must ensure that the individual(s) performing the inspections are adequately trained and understand the State and local sediment and erosion control requirements. Adequately trained means receiving inspector training by NYSDEC sponsored or approved training syllabus,
- All sites must be inspected where the disturbance is one acre or greater, and
- Covered entities must determine that it is acceptable for the owner or operator of a construction project to submit the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Town of Huntington's Building Department by performing a final site inspection themselves or by accepting the Qualified Inspector's final inspection certification(s) required by the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-15-002). The duly authorized representative (see Part VI.J) shall document their determination by signing the "MS4 Acceptance" statement on the NOT,
- Educates construction site owner/operators, design engineers, municipal staff and other individuals to whom these regulations apply about the municipality's construction stormwater requirements, when construction stormwater requirements apply, to whom they apply, the procedures for submission of SWPPPs, construction site inspections and other procedures associated with control of construction stormwater,
- Ensures that construction site operators have received erosion and sediment control training before they do work within the Town of Huntington's jurisdiction and maintain records of that training. Small home site construction (where the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is developed in accordance with Appendix E of the "New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control") is exempt from the requirements below:
 - Training may be provided by the Town or other qualified entities (such as Soil and Water Conservation Districts),
 - The Town is not expected to perform such training, but they may co-sponsor training for construction site operators in their area,
 - The Town may ask for a certificate of completion or other such proof of training, and
 - The Town may provide notice of upcoming sediment and erosion control training by posting in the building department or distribute with the building permit application,

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- Establishes and maintains an inventory of active construction sites, including the location of the site, owner/operator contact information,
- Develop, record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals, and
- Select and implement appropriate construction stormwater BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

4.3 Watershed Improvement Strategy Requirements

The Town is working to build the quantity and quality of its watershed and stormwater conveyance system database and related information using “collector apps” that can be installed on hand-held tablets where field data can be collected, uploaded, stored and utilized in real time in conjunction with GIS enabled software.

4.4 Methodology for Compliance with Permit Requirements

The Town has developed and implemented various BMPs in order to address the Construction Stormwater Management MCM. Implemented BMPs include passing a stormwater construction local law, implementing a SWPPP review procedure and conducting SWPPP construction site inspections. The Town has also developed a form for applicants to sign stating that they understand and acknowledge SWPPP compliance requirements (see Appendix D: Construction Stormwater Control for additional details).

4.5 Best Management Practices Implemented or Underway

4.5.1 Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities Law

The Town of Huntington successfully drafted and passed a local law for stormwater and construction activities (see D1: Erosion & Sediment Control). The specific intent of the law is to:

- Meet the requirements of minimum control measures four and five of the NYSDEC State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems (MS4s) Permit (GP-0-15-003) or as amended or revised,
- Require applicable land development activities to conform to the substantive requirements of the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Construction Activities (GP-0-15-002) or as amended or revised,
- Minimize stormwater runoff from land development activities in order to reduce flooding, siltation, increases in waterbody temperature, and waterbody bank erosion,
- Minimize pollution caused by stormwater runoff from land development activities that would otherwise degrade local water quality,
- Minimize the total annual volume of stormwater runoff that flows from any

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specific site during and following development to the maximum extent practicable, and

- Reduce stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion and non-point source pollution wherever possible through stormwater management practices and to ensure that these management practices are properly maintained and eliminate threats to public safety.

4.5.2 SWPPP Review Procedure

During the Town’s review of applications for a subdivision, site plan, grading, demolition and/or building permit, if the proposed activity is determined to result in the disturbance of one (1) acre or more of property contributing stormwater to the MS4, the site owner/operator is notified in writing that the construction activity requires coverage under the SPDES General Construction Permit.

Town approval of the construction activity is only granted upon satisfactory completion of a SWPPP and receipt of a copy a “Letter of Acknowledgment” from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) that a Notice of Intent (NOI) has been filed by the owner/operator with NYSDEC to gain coverage under SPDES.

Construction site owner/operators for all approved subdivisions and site plans are required to participate in a Pre-Construction Meeting (PCM) with the Town and sign a PCM attendance form. At the meeting, implementation of required erosion and sediment control management practices is discussed. In the case of activities required to obtain coverage under SPDES, the proposed SWPPP and all issues related to erosion and sediment control management are reviewed with the site owner/operator.

4.5.3 SWPPP Construction Site Inspections

During a periodic site visit (or visit in response to a public complaint) if the Town determines that a land development activity is in violation of the provisions of SPDES permit requirements, the investigating engineering inspector and/or public safety officer is authorized to issue written Notice of Violation (NOV) to the construction site owner/operator that serves as a formal demand that the site be brought into compliance with the SPDES permit.

Failure to comply with the NOV can result in the issuance of a Stop Work Order, halting all land development activities other than those directly required to address the violation leading to the Stop Work Order. Failure to comply with any lawful order of the Town to adhere to the requirements of the SPDES permit subjects the site owner/operator to civil penalties established in Huntington Town Code (§170-49).

At the conclusion of construction, the engineering inspector conducts a Final Site Inspection and prepares a Construction Stormwater Compliance Inspection Report

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to determine that all required improvements and practices have been constructed in accordance with the SWPPP. Based on a successful inspection a Notice of Termination (NOT) is approved by the Director of the Department of Engineering Services and issued to site owner/operator indicating it is acceptable for the owner/operator to submit a Notice of Termination to NYSDEC.

4.5.4 Education and Training for Contractors

Since 2010, the Department of Planning and Environment distributes a brochure at the front counter that details the SWPPP process for contractors and construction site operators that includes best management practices designed to minimize construction site erosion and sedimentation wash out (see D2: NYSDEC Construction Runoff Guide). In addition, the Stormwater Management Officer and Town engineering staff are available to answer questions and assist local contractors comply with SWPPP procedures and permit requirements.

Department of Engineering Services staff trained in MS4 sediment and erosion control perform compliance review, employing the standard Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Checklist to ensure consistency with State and local erosion and sediment control requirements (see D3: SWPPP Checklist). Upon completion, Engineering Services issues an MS4 SWPPP acceptance form that notifies the site owner/operator that the SWPPP is acceptable to the Town and the owner/operator must file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the NYSDEC to gain coverage under SPDES GP-0-15-002.

Employee MS4 training is conducted via on-line and in-person at training seminars. The Town provides paid leave time for those performing reviews and site inspections to receive the necessary training by a NYSDEC sponsored entity as required.

4.6 Best Management Practices for Future Consideration

The Town continually seeks to improve the SWMP by considering new tasks which could be implemented. The Town is in the process of digitizing building department records that will make it easier to confirm SWPPP compliance in the field. The technology may also present the opportunity to streamline the violations issuance process through use of a violations “app” that could be used in conjunction with mobile tablets and field printers.

4.7 Measurable Goals

4.7.1 SWPPP Review

The Town seeks to incorporate SWPPP review procedures into all relevant applications for construction sites disturbing one (1) acre or greater, or discharging into a TMDL waterbody.

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4.7.2 Educate Construction Contractors

The Town seeks to ensure that construction site owners and operators have been provided with appropriate informational resources on erosion and sediment control BMPs and to monitor contractor compliance with SWPPP process and procedure educational requirements.

4.8 Minimum Reporting Requirements

- A. SPDES Permit Required:
 - SWPPP Received Date
 - SWPPP Preparer Information
- B. Notice of Intent Received Date
 - Owner/Operator Information
- C. Watershed Area affected
- D. MS4 Acceptance Form Issuance Date
- E. NYSDEC NOI Acknowledgment Letter Received Date
- F. Notice of Termination Issuance Date
- G. Post Construction Stormwater Management Practiced Required:
- H. Type of Practice(s) Installed
- I. Long Term Operation and Maintenance Plan Developed for Post Construction Stormwater Management Practices:
- J. Entity Responsible for Long Term O&M Plan
- K. Certified Covenants and Restrictions (C&R's) received date

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MCM-5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management

5.1 Description of Minimum Control Measure

Post-construction stormwater management in areas undergoing new development or redevelopment is necessary because runoff from these areas has been shown to significantly affect receiving water bodies. Many studies indicate that prior planning and design for the minimization of pollutants in post-construction stormwater discharges is the most cost-effective approach to stormwater quality management.

There are generally two forms of substantial impacts of post-construction runoff. The first is caused by an increase in the type and quantity of pollutants in stormwater runoff. As runoff flows over areas altered by development, it picks up harmful sediment and chemicals such as oil and grease, pesticides, heavy metals and nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus). These pollutants often become suspended in runoff and are carried to receiving waters such as local harbors and bays. Once deposited, these pollutants can enter the food chain through small aquatic life, eventually entering the tissues of fish and humans.

The second kind of post-construction runoff impact occurs by increasing the quantity of water delivered to the water body during storms. An increase in impervious surfaces (e.g., parking lots, driveways and rooftops) interrupts the natural cycle of gradual percolation of water through vegetation and soil. Water that is collected from surfaces such as asphalt and concrete and is routed to drainage systems creates the potential for large volumes of runoff to flow into receiving waters. The impacts can include stream bank scouring and flooding that often leads to a loss of aquatic life and damage to property.

5.2 General Permit Requirements

A) Implement and enforce a program that:

- Provides equivalent protection to the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Construction Activities (GP-0-15-002),
- Addresses stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the small MS4 from projects that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one (1) acre. (Control of stormwater discharges from projects of less than one acre must be included in the program if that project is part of a larger common plan of development or sale),
- Includes a law, ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require post construction runoff controls from new development and re-development projects to the extent allowable under State law that meet the State's most current technical standards.
- The mechanism must be equivalent to one of the versions of the "NYSDEC Sample Local Laws for Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control", and Equivalence must be documented:

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- By adoption of one of the sample local laws without changes, or
 - By using the NYSDEC Gap Analysis Workbook, or
 - By adoption of a modified version of the sample law, or an alternative law, and, in either scenario and certification by the attorney representing the small MS4 that the adopted law is equivalent to one of the sample local laws,
- Includes a combination of structural or non-structural management practices (according to standards defined in the most current version of the NYS Stormwater management Design Manual) that will reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP. In the development of the watershed plans, municipal comprehensive plans, open space preservation programs, local law, ordinances and land use regulations, covered entities must consider principles of Low Impact Development (LID), Better Site Design (BSD), and other Green Infrastructure practices to the MEP. In the development of the watershed plans, municipal comprehensive plans, open space preservation programs, local law, ordinances and land use regulations, covered entities must consider smart growth principles, natural resource protection, impervious area reduction, maintaining natural hydrologic conditions in developments, riparian buffers or set back distances for protection of environmentally sensitive areas such as streams, wetlands, and erodible soils:
 - Covered entities are required to review according to the Green Infrastructure practices defined in the Design Manual at a site level, and are encouraged to review, and revise where appropriate, local codes and laws that include provisions that preclude green infrastructure or construction techniques that minimize or reduce pollutant loadings, and
 - If a stormwater management practice is designed and installed in accordance with the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual or has been demonstrated to be equivalent and is properly operated and maintained, then MEP will be assumed to be met for post-construction stormwater discharged by the practice,
- Describes procedures for SWPPP review with consideration of potential water quality impacts and review of individual SWPPPs to ensure consistency with state and local post-construction stormwater requirements:
 - Ensure that the individuals performing the reviews are adequately trained and understand the State and local post construction stormwater requirements,
 - Ensure that the individuals performing the reviews for SWPPPs that include post-construction stormwater management practices are qualified professionals or under the supervision of a qualified professional,
 - All SWPPPs must be reviewed for sites where the disturbance is one acre or greater,

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- After review of SWPPPs, the covered entity must utilize the “MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form” created by the Department of Engineering Services and required by the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Construction Activities (GP-0-15-002) when notifying construction site owner/operators that their plans have been accepted by the covered entity, and
- Utilize available training from sources such as Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Planning Councils, The New York State Department of State, USEPA, and/or the Department of Engineering Services to educate municipal boards and Planning and Zoning Boards on low impact development principles, better site design approach and green infrastructure applications,

B) Maintain an inventory of post-construction stormwater management practices within the covered entities jurisdiction. At a minimum, include practices discharging to the small MS4 that have been installed since March 10, 2003, all practices owned by the small MS4, and those practices found to cause or contribute to water quality standard violations:

- The inventory shall include at a minimum: location of practice (street address or coordinates); type of practice; maintenance needed per the NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual, SWPPP, or other provided documentation; and dates and type of maintenance performed,

C) Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of management practices identified in Part VII.5.a.vi by trained staff, including inspection to ensure that practices are performing properly:

- The inspection shall include inspection items identified in the maintenance requirements (NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual, SWPPP, or other maintenance information) for the practice. Covered entities are not required to collect stormwater samples and perform specific chemical analysis,

D) Implement and provide adequate resources for a program to inspect development and re-development sites by trained staff and to enforce and penalize violators,

E) Record annually and assess and modify as needed measurable goals, and

F) Select and implement appropriate post-construction stormwater BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

5.3 Watershed Improvement Strategy Requirements

Develop and commence implementation of a Retrofit Program that addresses runoff from sites to correct or reduce pollutant loading problems, with a particular emphasis placed on the pathogenic bacteria, the POC for the TMDL water bodies adjoining and within the Town of Huntington. At a minimum, the MS4 shall:

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A) Establish procedures to identify sites with erosion and/or pollutant loading problems,

B) Establish policy and procedures for project selection. Project selection should be based on the pathogenic bacteria reduction potential of the specific retrofit being constructed/ installed; the ability to use standard, proven technologies; and the economic feasibility of constructing/installing the retrofit. As part of the project selection process, the covered entity should participate in locally based watershed planning efforts which involve the Department, other covered entities, stakeholders and other interested parties,

C) Establish policy and procedures for project permitting, design, funding, construction and maintenance, and

5.4 Methodology for Compliance with Permit Requirements

In January 2015, the Town in compliance with the extant SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges (GP-0-10-002) submitted to NYSDEC a watershed improvement strategy (WIS) document entitled the “Town of Huntington MS4 Retrofit Program Plan 2014” covering the town’s four shared “pathogen impaired” waterbodies:

- Inner Cold Spring Harbor and tidal tributaries
- Huntington Harbor
- Centerport Harbor
- Northport Harbor

The retrofit plan was intended to address the Post-Construction Stormwater Management control measure. NYSDEC, thereafter, notified the Town additional submissions were necessary. In order to be approved enhanced mapping that provided greater detail with respect to the location of outfalls, map contours and map scale was required. In addition, the Town needed to delineate sewersheds within the watersheds contributing to impaired waterbodies as well as land use distribution and dwelling counts corresponding to the sewershed boundaries. In November 2015, Huntington was able to successfully submit all additional required mapping and data to NYSDEC, which subsequently accepted the Retrofit Plan (see E2: MS4 Retrofit Plan Acceptance).

5.5 Best Management Practices Implemented or Underway

5.5.1 Structural Practices

Stormwater conveyance/structure retrofit program. The Town has a comprehensive effort to minimize the impact of stormwater runoff by increasing storage capacity and the pretreatment or elimination of direct outfall discharges. Reducing the volume of stormwater directly discharging to surface waterbodies will reduce pollutant loading by potentially significant amounts.

Grant funding (GF) is often a significant factor in ability of the Town to undertake stormwater retrofit projects by partially offsetting capital costs. Some examples of retrofits recently completed or underway and their grant status include:

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- Centerport Beach Watershed Mitigation Project (Underway; GF used)
- Fleets Cove Road Storm Drain Project (Complete; GF used)
- Bayview/ Fleets Storm Septor Installation (Complete; GF used)
- Centerport Yacht Club Outfall Elimination (Complete)
- Halesite Marina Parking Lot Retrofit (Underway)
- Gerard Street Parking Lot Retrofit (Complete)
- Town Dock Parking Lot Retrofit (Complete)

Stormwater management conditions in building permit. The Town uses the building permit process as a way to require that homeowners contain stormwater on site and minimize the amount of stormwater that leaves their property. For example, a building permit application for a residential expansion is conditioned upon the installation of dry-wells capable capturing the runoff from a 3” storm event. In addition, permit approval requires the use of natural buffering features on all properties adjacent to surface waters.

Maintaining Stormwater Structures. The Highway Department uses Town personnel and equipment and private contractors to maintain municipal stormwater infrastructure.

5.5.2 Non-Structural Practices

The Town Board has appointed a citizen’s Open Space and Park Fund Advisory Program (EOSPA) responsible for reviewing and recommending the purchase and protection of sensitive lands using voter approved bond act funds. Keeping sites undeveloped increase the ability of watersheds to absorb water from storm events. A description of the Town’s open space program can be found on the Town’s website at: <http://www.huntingtonny.gov/EOSPA>

The Town is currently developing a Watershed Management/Stewardship Plan for the Crab Meadow Watershed under the auspices of a grant from the Long Island Sound Futures Fund (see E1: Crab Meadow Watershed brochure).

5.6 Best Management Practices for Future Consideration

5.6.1 Digital Inventory and Maintenance Log of Management Practices.

Huntington aspires to develop a GIS based system in order to track all stormwater structure maintenance, replacement and upgrade activities. In addition, the Town seeks to integrate its digital constituent service response system (Huntington @ Your Service) to be able to input citizen stormwater related complaints into the maintenance database. The goal is to produce an effective real time view of the stormwater infrastructure system that can be accessed by mobile device by Town personnel in the field.

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5.7 Measurable Goals

5.7.1 Continue Implementing Retrofit Program

The Town seeks to undertake as many stormwater retrofit projects as financing permits with a focus on installation of vegetated retention areas or storm sceptor infrastructure and similar BMPs that can eliminate point and non-point source runoff.

5.7.2 Stormwater Management through Town Permitting

As part of the site plan approval process, the Town requires Covenants and Restrictions be placed on properties developed subject to a SWPPP. The C&R gives the Town the legal authority to track, manage and require property owners to maintain all required post-construction stormwater practices in proper working order.

5.7.3 Property Acquisition

The Town seeks to acquire property in sensitive areas to preserve open space. This has the added benefit of reducing or preventing increases in the direct discharge of stormwater into surface waters.

5.7.4 Green Infrastructure Staff Training

The Town encourages staff to attend training on current green infrastructure techniques and requirements. The Town also employs a licensed Professional Engineer (PE) who serves as the Town’s Chief Sustainability Officer and advisor on green initiatives.

5.8 Minimum Reporting Requirements

- Number of SWPPPs reviewed;
- Number and type of enforcement actions;
- Number and type of post-construction stormwater management practices inventoried;
- Number and type of post-construction stormwater management practices inspected;
- Number and type of post-construction stormwater management practices maintained;
- Regulatory mechanism status - Certification that regulatory mechanism is equivalent to one of the “NYSDEC Sample Local Laws for Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control”; and
- Report on effectiveness of program, BMP and measurable goal assessment.

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MCM 6: Pollution Prevention & Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

6.1 Description of Minimum Control Measure

The Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for municipal operations minimum control measure is a key element of the MS4 stormwater management program. This measure requires the small MS4 operator to examine and subsequently alter their own actions to help ensure a reduction in the amount and type of pollution that collects on streets, parking lots, open spaces, and storage and vehicle maintenance areas and is discharged into local waterways; and results from actions such as environmentally damaging land development and flood management practices or poor maintenance of storm sewer systems.

This measure is meant primarily to improve or protect receiving water quality by altering municipal or facility operations. However it also can result in a cost savings because proper and timely maintenance of storm sewer systems can help avoid repair costs from damage caused by age and neglect.

6.2 General Permit Requirements

A) Develop and implement a pollution prevention/good housekeeping program for municipal operations and facilities that:

Addresses municipal operations and facilities that contribute or potentially contribute POCs to the small MS4 system. The operations and facilities may include, but are not limited to:

- Street and bridge maintenance,
- Winter road maintenance,
- Stormwater conveyance system maintenance,
- Vehicle and fleet maintenance,
- Park and open space maintenance,
- Municipal building maintenance,
- Solid waste management,
- New construction and land disturbances,
- Right-of-way maintenance,
- Marine operations and
- Hydrologic habitat modification.

At a minimum frequency of once every three years, perform and document a self-assessment of all municipal operations addressed by the SWMP to:

- Determine the sources of pollutants potentially generated by the covered entity's operations and facilities, and
- Identify the municipal operations and facilities that will be addressed by the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program,

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- Determine management practices, policies, procedures, etc. that will be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent the discharge of (potential) pollutants. Refer to management practices identified in the "NYS Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Assistance Document" and other guidance materials available from the USEPA, New York State or other organizations,
- Prioritize pollution prevention and good housekeeping efforts based on geographic area, potential to improve water quality, facilities or operations most in need of modification or improvement and the covered entity's capabilities,
- Address pollution prevention and good housekeeping priorities,
- Includes an employee pollution prevention and good housekeeping training program and ensures that staff receive and utilize training,
- Require third party entities performing contracted services, including but not limited to street sweeping, snow removal, lawn/grounds care, to meet permit requirements as the requirements apply to the activity being performed, and
- Require municipal operations and facilities that would otherwise be subject to the NYS SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activities for industrial stormwater discharges to prepare and implement provisions in the SWMP that comply with Parts III. A, C, D, J, K and L of the MSGP. The covered entity must also perform monitoring and record keeping in accordance with Part IV. of the MSGP. If required, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) must be attached to the Town's final MS4 Annual Report. For those operations or facilities that are not required to gain coverage under the MSGP, implementation of the above noted provisions of the SWMP will ensure that MEP is met for discharges from those facilities,

B) Consider and incorporate cost effective runoff reduction techniques and green infrastructure in the routine upgrade of the existing stormwater conveyance systems and municipal properties to the MEP.

C) Develop, record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals,

D) Select and implement appropriate pollution prevention and good housekeeping BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP, and

E) Adopt techniques to reduce the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides.

6.3 Watershed Improvement Strategy Requirements

A) Enforce local laws prohibiting improper pet waste disposal and feeding waterfowl on municipal properties.

B) Enforce state regulations requiring the collection and proper disposal of pet waste.

C) Continue a program to manage and control the local goose population.

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6.4 Methodology for Compliance with Permit Requirements

On a triennial basis, the Town is required to perform a self-assessment of municipal facilities and operations as specified in Part VII.A.6.a.ii of the permit. The most recent Town self-assessment was completed in 2015 in preparation for site specific employee training and the Town is currently in the process of implementing BMPs to address the pollutants of concern that may be generated from Town facilities. BMPs that were previously implemented include road and stormwater structure maintenance efforts, limiting the use of fertilizers and pesticides, employee good housekeeping training, and adoption of local laws relating to the cleanup of pet waste and the feeding of waterfowl (see Appendix F: Good Housekeeping for additional details).

6.5 Best Management Practices Implemented or Underway

6.5.1 Roadway and Parking Lot Maintenance

The Town is responsible for maintaining approximately eight hundred (800) miles of public roads, as well municipal parking lots. As part of its comprehensive maintenance program, the Highway Department sweeps all roads and parking lots annually, at minimum. The sweeping removes sand and salt applied during winter months and begins in the spring, starting with roads and lots near the north shore in an effort to maximize protection for water bodies in TMDL watersheds.

It can take anywhere from three to six months to sweep the entire town. Sweepers unload at designated areas in the Highway facilities. The material is then sifted to segregate solid contaminants and each load is then transported to proper disposal sites which are determined based on the material.

6.5.2 Catch Basin Cleaning

The Highway Department has a comprehensive program to clean catch basins. Catch basins are inspected and cleaned as needed based on various factors, including demand and conditions.

6.5.3 Catch Basin Protection

The Town employs an inlet protection program that requires contractors and employees to protect all catch basins during road paving projects as follows:

- All basins must have a temporary protective device installed before work begins that must remain in place until the project is completed. Periodic maintenance of the devices may be required during the project span. Upon completion of the project, all devices must be removed and cleaned in a protected area away from catch basins. Accumulated sediment is properly disposed and under no circumstances is the disposal of waste material in a catch basin allowed.

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6.5.4 Limited Chemical Fertilizer/Pesticide Application

The Town has also developed a protocol to reduce the amount of fertilizers and pesticides used on the Town golf courses at Crab Meadow and Dix Hills.

- Tees, fairways and greens are inspected daily and monthly soil samples are taken to ensure nutrient application is limited to that sufficient for the turf to stay healthy.
- Putting greens, representing about 2% of the total surface area, are treated preventively to minimize the development of weeds and fungus. Tees and fairways receive curative treatment as needed if weeds or fungus develop.

6.5.5 Employee Training

Stormwater management training takes place throughout the year and is provided to all employees responsible for implementing daily maintenance and emergency response functions that may have potential stormwater program impact. Employees at Highway, General Services and Environmental Waste Management yards receive training.

The SMO documents participation in pollution prevention training program using preprinted sign-in sheets that require the signature of the departmental employee present next to his/her name and title. Professional staff in the Department of Planning & Environment regularly attends conferences, participates in webinars and accesses on-line training resources offered by USEPA and NYSDEC. Town staff have also taken NYSDEC endorsed training courses on sediment and erosion control.

BMPs reviewed during training sessions with Town employees include:

- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations
- Municipal Landscaping Practices
- Municipal Vehicle Fueling
- Municipal Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
- Municipal Vehicle and Equipment Washing
- Parking Lot and Street Cleaning
- Road Salt Application and Storage
- Storm Drain System Cleaning
- Hazardous Materials Storage
- Municipal Facilities Management
- Spill Response and Prevention

(See F1: Employee MS4 Training for a PDF version of Huntington's "Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Spill Response for Employees" Power Point presentation).

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6.5.6 Pollutants & E-Waste Program

The Town's Environmental Waste Management Department operates the Huntington Recycling Center, located at 641 New York Avenue in Huntington. Open daily (Tuesday-Saturday) it provides residents with an easy, convenient means of proper disposal of household hazardous waste and electronic waste and preventing pollutants from contaminating stormwater runoff. Additional information is available on the Town website.

6.5.7 Equipment List Inventory

The Town maintains a list of all vehicles and small equipment. The list is compiled by the individual departments to which fleets and equipment are assigned. A master list is maintained by the Town Comptroller in the form of an Audit & Control "fixed asset" inventory.

6.5.8 Pet Waste Ordinance

The Town Code includes a provision to control pet waste that requires pet owners on public property to immediately pick up after pets and properly dispose of the animal waste in an appropriate receptacle (see F2: Pet Waste).

6.5.9 Feeding of Waterfowl Law

Feeding waterfowl may cause water quality problems due to increased fecal coliform loading. In 2006, in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, Huntington passed a local law prohibiting the feeding of waterfowl on Town property (see F3: Wildlife).

6.5.10 Geese Control Program

Department of Planning & Environment staff conducts annual nest inspections at sites throughout the Town. Practicing training received through the "Geese Peace Program" and under annual permit from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Town has adopted a practice of applying oil to eggs in the nest during the spring as a method of controlling the size of the Canadian goose population. Treating the eggs limits the total goose population, which limits the amount of waste produced that can contribute to local waterbody impairment as result of stormwater runoff (and direct excretion). Activities are tracked and reported to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

6.5.11 Municipal Facilities

The following Town facilities are situated near surface waters or within watersheds leading to surface waters that create the potential for stormwater impacts. These facilities are part of the Town-wide assessment that is conducted every three years as required by



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the MS4 general permit.

- Beach Maintenance Facility – Crab Meadow Beach
- Beach Maintenance Storage – Kirschbaum Park
- Bay Constable Office – Halesite Marina
- Launch Service – Huntington Harbor/Gold Star Battalion Beach
- Marina – Huntington Harbor/Halesite
- Marina – Huntington Harbor/Mill Dam
- Marina – Northport Harbor/Woodbine
- Pump-Out Station – Cold Spring Harbor/Powles Marina UGST Station
- Pump-Out Station – Huntington Harbor/Gold Star Battalion Beach Float Station
- Pump-Out Station – Huntington Harbor/Halesite Float Station
- Pump-Out Station – Huntington Harbor/Mill Dam Float Station
- Pump-Out Station – Huntington Harbor/Town Dock UGST Station
- Pump-Out Station – Northport Harbor/Woodbine Marina UGST Station
- Huntington Sewage Treatment Plant – Creek Road in Huntington
- Centerport Sewage Pump Station #1
- Centerport Sewage Pump Station #2

6.6 Best Management Practices for Future Consideration

The Town seeks to improve the SWMP by considering facility improvements and new management practices that can lessen the potential for stormwater pollution impacts. The MS4 self-assessment process has been incorporated as a standing topic by the Stormwater Coordinating Committee. This is intended to stimulate innovation and create additional opportunities for BMP implementation in the future.

6.7 Measurable Goals

6.7.1 Municipal Facilities Evaluations

The Town regularly evaluates municipal facilities to determine if BMPs are being properly implemented, therefore minimizing the potential for pollutants to enter local water bodies. The Town currently requires facility managers to complete a "Generic Facility Inspection Checklist" form twice per year to evaluate compliance (see F4: Facilities Inspection Form).

6.7.2 Improve Municipal Employee Training & BMP Implementation Strategies

The Town continues to evaluate and upgrade wherever possible both training practices for municipal employees and the implementation of storm water control BMPs at municipal facilities as improvement strategies are developed, reviewed and gain acceptance.



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6.7.3 Goose Egg Control Program Results

| Goose Egg Program | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sites Visited | 11 | 13 |
| Eggs Treated | 632 | 660 |

6.8 Minimum Reporting Requirements

A) Indicate the municipal operations and facilities that the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program assessed,

B) Describe, the management practices, policies and procedures that have been developed, modified, and/or implemented and report, at a minimum, on the items below that the covered entity's pollution prevention and good housekeeping program addressed during the reporting year:

- Acres of parking lot swept,
- Miles of street swept,
- Number of catch basins inspected and, where necessary, cleaned,
- Post-construction control stormwater management practices inspected and, where necessary, cleaned,
- Pounds of phosphorus applied in chemical fertilizer,
- Pounds of nitrogen applied in chemical fertilizer, and
- Acres of pesticides/herbicides applied,

C) Staff training events and number of staff trained, and

D) Report on effectiveness of program, BMP and measurable goal assessment. If the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program addresses other operations than what is listed above in Part VII.A.6.a (ii), the covered entity shall report on items that will demonstrate program effectiveness.

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Annual SWMP Evaluation of Program Compliance

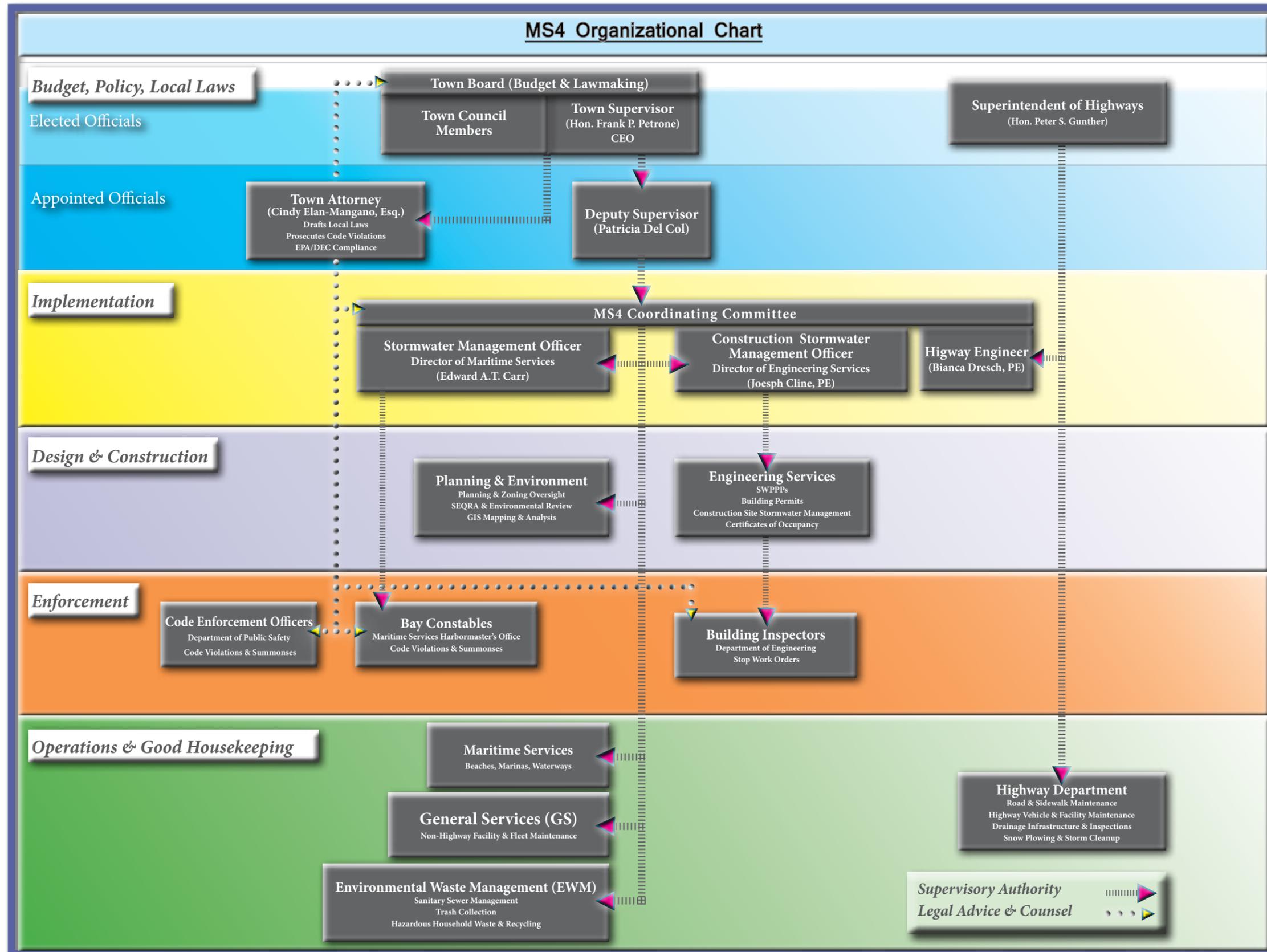
The Town recognizes that the process to conduct an annual assessment of the Stormwater Management Program, including compliance with MS4 General Permit requirements, is directly related to program planning and annual goal-setting, and that assessment can occur throughout the year to determine whether established goals are being achieved. The Town's goals with respect to stormwater generally address the following categories:

- Water Quality Trends,
- Education and Outreach,
- Public Involvement,
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE),
- Construction Stormwater Requirements,
- Pollution Prevention and Housekeeping,
- Employee Training,
- Assessment of BMPs, and
- Compliance with MS4 General Permit Requirements.

The Town conducts its Stormwater Management Program assessment utilizing a varied approach. Applicable departments are asked to identify goals that they would like to attain as it relates to stormwater and pollution prevention. As the year progresses, the Stormwater Manager communicates with applicable departments to discuss progress toward achieving the identified goals.

In connection with this ongoing assessment, applicable guidance documents are also utilized to effectively evaluate those activities which are successful in reducing pollutant discharges. The Town fully anticipates its annual assessment process to continually evolve, and that changes and enhancements may be considered in future years to address specific results and changes in goals.

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SWMP
Evaluation



Organizational Chart

Appendix A: Education & Outreach

A1: NHWQPC Action Matrix

Northport Harbor Water Quality Committee Action Matrix

Revision Date: 1/28/2015

| Group | Goals/Action Items | Steps Needed/Process | Timeline (Cost) | Action Status |
|-------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| A | Municipal Coordination & Actions | | | |
| A.1 | Goal: Develop Uniform Legal/Policy Standards for Addressing Non-Permitted Discharges into Coastal Waters | | | |
| A.1a | Action Item: Town and Villages will develop and enact Inter-Municipal Agreements (IMAs). | IMA signed September 2014 forming Northport Harbor Water Quality Inter-Municipal Council (IMC). | 2014 | ★ Complete |
| A.1b | Action Item: Towns and Villages will develop and enact uniform codes (i.e. Mandate capping of existing outfalls and create notice of violations [NOV] using uniform language for all municipalities.) | To be considered by Northport Harbor Water Quality IMC. | 12 – 24 months | ☆ In Progress |
| A.1c | Action Item: Establish uniform rules and regulations to correct illegal discharges/outfalls (e.g., redirection to dry wells, rain barrels, rain gardens, bio-swales.) | To be considered by Northport Harbor Water Quality IMC. | 12 – 24 months | ☆ In Progress |
| A.2 | Goal: Establish Education/Outreach Materials | | | |
| A.2a | Action Item: Towns, villages, organizations will develop/distribute educational materials for homeowners on stormwater runoff control and septic systems maintenance. | Town of Huntington placed literature at local libraries and ordered 1,000 educational placemats for local restaurants. | Ongoing | ★ Up to Date |
| A.2b | Action Item: Establish NHWQPC webpage on Town website. | Town of Huntington developing webpage. | Launch Winter 2015 | ☆ In Progress |
| A.2c | Action Item: Branding | Establish branding sub-committee to explore logo/tagline. | -- | ☆ In Progress |
| A.2d | Action Item: Public Educational Forum | Dr. Gobler, Stony Brook University, with CCE and TOH Maritime Services will schedule a series of public educational seminars in Town Hall. | Ongoing Next Event - Spring 2015 | ★ Up to Date |

Northport Harbor Water Quality Committee Action Matrix

Revision Date: 1/28/2015

| Group | Goals/Action Items | Steps Needed/Process | Timeline (Cost) | Action Status |
|--------------|--|--|---|---------------|
| B | Infrastructure Upgrades | | | |
| B.H1 | Goal: Study & Analysis | | | |
| B.H1a | Action Item: Evaluate Cornell Cooperative Extension's DNA analysis report | Study will assist in identifying and isolating coliform sources. | (\$50,000 in grant funding to TOH) | ★ Complete |
| B.H1b | Action Item: Map Outfalls and watershed topographies | Town model in GIS system using Cornell Cooperative and TOH data. | 2014 | ★ Complete |
| B.N1 | Goal: Waste Collection System Upgrades | | | |
| B.N1a | Action Item: Upgrade waste collection systems. Repair and engineering of sewer pipe of the two exposed at low tide | DEC site inspection occurred. Northport will review feasibility with DEC and consultant. | Spring 2015 | ☆ In Progress |
| B.N1b | Action Item: Conduct video survey of Centerport Harbor Circle sewer lines | TOH agreed to assist Northport with this survey. | -- | ★ Complete |
| B.N1c | Action Item: Conduct dye-testing for Town of Huntington in the Centerport Sewer District | Testing in CSD. | -- | ★ Complete |
| B.N1d | Action Item: Conduct dye testing for Village of Northport | Testing in NSD | -- | ★ Complete |
| B.N2 | Goal: Northport Sewage Treatment Upgrades | | | |
| B.N2a | Action Item: Upgrade Northport STP for Nitrogen removal to meet 2014 standards. | Northport STP Nitrogen standards | (\$9-million) | ★ Complete |
| B.N2b | Item: Pipeline Re-lining & Manhole Rehabilitation | Northport collection system upgrades | Fall 2014 | ★ Complete |
| B.P1 | Goal: Dredging Navigation Channels | | | |
| B.P1a | Action Item: Northport Harbor Navigation Channel & Dock Island Harbor Dredging | Work with SC & Army Corps to establish a long-term maintenance dredge program. | TOH meets with County, State, Federal agency officials, Nov 2014. | ☆ In Progress |
| B.P1b | Action Item: Centerport Harbor Dredging | Legislator Spencer secured funding | Nov/Dec 2014 | ★ Complete |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|--|---------------|
| B.P2 | Goal: Stormwater Runoff Mitigation | | | |
| B.P2a | Action Item: Install Fabco storm-pod retrofit catch basin inserts at the Centerport Yacht Club access road (Beach Plum Drive). | Town Board Resolution approval for drainage improvements (Apr 2011); Installation (Jun 2011). | Ongoing | ☆ In Progress |
| B.P2b | Action Item: Install fabco rectangular stormwater drain inserts at eight to ten additional locations, including Valley Grove Beach in Eaton's Neck. | Highway Superintendent agrees to use surplus Suffolk County filtration devices on a trial basis. | County devices do not fit TOH storm sewers. | ○ On Hold |
| B.P3 | Goal: Habitat Restoration | | | |
| B.P3a | Action Item: Repair/Restore Coastal Habitats | Eel grass restoration pilot program. | -- | ★ Complete |
| B.P3b | Action Item: Bio-filtration & Shoreline Stabilization | Northport received grant funding for ribbed-mussel water filtration trial. | Spring 2015 (DEC approved pending final location.) | ☆ In Progress |
| B.P3c | Action Item: Reseed or restock shellfish and oyster beds | Town of Huntington FLUPST shellfish reseeding program. | On Going | ★ Up to Date |

Northport Harbor Water Quality Committee Action Matrix

Revision Date: 1/28/2015

| Group | Goals/Action Items | Steps Needed/Process | Timeline (Cost) | Action Status |
|--------------|--|---|------------------|---------------|
| C | Modeling (Guidance on Future Actions) | | | |
| C.H1 | Goal: Understand Watershed Topography | | | |
| C.H1a | Action Item: Develop a GIS topical map of stormwater runoff to identify pollution sources. | Town will use fly-over data to model shoreline topography in GIS. | 2014 | ☆ In Progress |
| C.S1 | Goal: Continue Red Tide Monitoring | | | |
| C.S1a | Action Item: Continue Red Tide monitoring. | Seek grant funding. | NOAA (\$50,000) | ☆ In Progress |
| C.S1b | Action Item: Create a Hydrodynamic model of Northport Harbor to understand how dredging will impact tidal flow and circulation. | Hydrodynamic modeling | (\$30,000 Est.) | ● Unfunded |
| C.S1c | Action Item: A red tide cyst survey with high level, 3 D spatial resolutions to determine density and distribution of red tide cysts. | Red Tide Cyst Survey | (\$30,000 Est.) | ● Unfunded |
| C.S1d | Action Item: Create nutrient budget of nitrogen/pollutants that maps and quantifies sources and amounts entering the Northport Harbor. | NHWQPC Top Priority Project*** | (\$50,000 Est.) | ● Unfunded |
| C.S1e | Action Item: Assessment of pathogenic bacteria. | Bacteria Assessment | (\$25,000 Est.) | ● Unfunded |
| C.E1 | Goal: Stormwater Control | | | |
| C.E1a | Action Item: Study, design, draw specifications for potential solutions to flooding on Main Street. | Northport working w/ Senator Schumer & Army Corps. | (\$450,000 Est.) | ● Unfunded |
| C.E1b | Action Item: Huntington & Northport operate under separate MS4 permits. Town and Village will attempt to work together on upcoming MS4 Pollutant Load Reduction submissions. | U.S. EPA completed audit of TOH MS4 permits. (Fall 2014). | On Going | ☆ In Progress |

A2: Education Materials
A2a: Audubon Healthy Yard Guide

Are YOU a responsible user?

Answer honestly and find out:

- Do you spray even when it's not raining?
- Do you try non-toxic solutions first?
- Do you use the least amount of the correct product?
- Do you read and follow all label instructions?
- Do you protect yourself, family, neighbors, and pets?
- Do you understand the dangers to pregnant women and young children?
- Do you understand the connection between applying pesticides and contaminating air, soil or water?
- Do you know where to dispose of unused pesticides safely?
- Do you know the signs of pesticide poisoning?
- Do you know when and where others use pesticides?

Learn more about pesticides

- "The Audubon Guide to Home Pesticides" (www.audubon.org/ind/pesticides/index.html)
- The "Citizen's Guide to Pest Control and Pesticide Safety", EPA Office of Pesticide Programs, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Mailbox 7506, Washington DC 20044, call 202-305-5037 (www.epa.gov/pesticides)
- National Coalition Against Misuse of Pesticides (www.beyondpesticides.org/)
- The Extension Insectology Network (www.extension.org/) for the non-expert. (en español)
- The National Pesticide Information Center (www.epa.gov/npic/) for information, safety procedures, and more.

It's unbelievable that...

- 67 million lbs. of synthetic pesticides are applied annually to home lawns, golf courses and golf fairways and the amount rises to 73 million lbs. That equals 36 pounds of pesticide for every man, woman and child in the U.S. or 8 pounds per acre. That is three times more pesticide than farmers use.
- 5 billion pounds of pesticides are applied annually worldwide, 20% of them in the United States.
- 672 million birds are exposed annually; 67 million birds die. This is a conservative estimate.
- 50 pesticide active ingredients currently used in the U.S. have caused documented bird kills.
- The EPA registers 990 active ingredients as pesticides, but this does not mean that they are safe or that they were tested in combination.
- 103,046 cases of human pesticide exposure were reported in U.S. certified regional poison control centers in 1998. But these centers serve less than half the population and many cases are not reported since symptoms mimic flu.

Learn more about how to reduce the use of pesticides, find alternatives, and create a healthy backyard

- Pesticide and garden tips (www.birdsource.org/GBC/garden/garden.html)
- The Environmental Protection Agency's Biopesticides site (www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/)
- Backyard Conservation 1-888-LANOCARE (www.1888lanocare.org/)
- Native Plants (www.nativeplantsociety.org/)
- Native Plant Society (www.nativeplantsociety.org/)

Audubon Guide for a Healthy Yard and Beyond

More Native Plants! Less Lawn!

[OPEN PDF](#)
[AUDUBON HEALTHY YARD BROCHURE](#)

A2b: Automotive Recycling (Spanish)

Supervisión de la Precipitación Pluvial

Un Repaso para las Recicladoras

Usted trabaja en la industria de reciclaje **No. 1** de América:
>> El Reciclamiento De Autos <<

La mayoría de las dismanteladoras de autos no se ven a sí mismas como ambientalistas, pero la industria dismanteladora de autos es muy importante para el medio ambiente. ¿Sabía usted que el automóvil es el producto reciclado número uno de América? Más del 75% de los materiales de los carros son reciclados. Los vehículos reciclados generan más de 12 millones de toneladas de acero reciclado, ahorrando suficiente energía para proporcionar electricidad a más de 18 millones de hogares durante todo un año. Su trabajo realmente hace la diferencia para el medio ambiente.

Por otro lado, si usted no toma el cuidado necesario en el manejo de los carros y camionetas para dismantelar, puede causar un daño al medio ambiente. Afortunadamente, existen medidas de sentido común que usted puede utilizar para proteger al medio ambiente y a la empresa donde trabaja.

¿Cómo pueden dañar al medio ambiente sus labores de dismantelamiento de los vehículos?

Cuando llueve o cae nieve, el agua que fluye puede acarrear aceites, anticongelante y metales provenientes de sus instalaciones. Estos materiales pueden terminar en los arroyos, ríos, lagos, y bahías, aniquilando la vida acuática y contaminando gravemente los mantos acuíferos de la zona donde la gente nada, pesca y pasea en bote.

Puede resultar difícil ver la relación entre lo que pasa en sus instalaciones y el efecto en el medio ambiente. Pero el escurrimiento contaminado es real. Cuando se halla contaminado por aceite, anticongelante, pesticidas, desechos animales y una variedad de materiales, los escurrimientos de instalaciones residenciales e industriales pueden sumarse a un gran problema que afecta comunidades enteras.

¿Qué puede hacer USTED?

Usted puede seguir estas prácticas de sentido común para hacer su parte en cuanto a prevenir la contaminación de la precipitación pluvial. Es sólo cuestión de cambiar algunos hábitos y actuar responsablemente todo el tiempo.

A2c: EPA Coastal Watersheds

United States Environmental Protection Agency | Office of Water (4504F) | EPA 842-F-98-006 April 1998

EPA Your Coastal Watershed

What is a Watershed?
 A watershed is a geographic area in which all sources of water, including lakes, rivers, estuaries, wetlands, and streams, as well as ground water, drain to a common surface water body. Because all watersheds are defined by natural hydrology and ultimately drain to coastal waters, they are good focal points for managing coastal resources.

Parts of the Coastal Watershed
 The coastal watershed has several parts. It starts up at the beginning headwaters of coastal areas. Headwaters are the flowing waters of rivers and streams. They are influenced by land use and land cover for a variety of reasons. Wetlands provide a variety of functions, rivers and streams provide a variety of functions, and aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems along the coast are part of the coastal watershed. Other parts of the coastal watershed include coral reefs (in tropical areas) and other offshore habitats that are part of the coastal watershed as well.

Coastal watersheds begin with the streams and rivers that ultimately flow to the coastal areas. Coastal watersheds include upstream areas, estuaries, beaches, nearshore waters, and offshore habitat such as coral reefs.

[OPEN PDF COASTAL WATERSHED BROCHURE](#)

A2d: EPA Household Hazardous Waste

United States Environmental Protection Agency | EPA 535-F-02-031 April 1992

EPA Household Hazardous Waste Steps to Safe Management

Official Business, Penalty for Private Use \$300

EPA
 Communications Services Branch (OS-305)
 Office of Solid Waste
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 401 M Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20460

[OPEN PDF HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE BROCHURE](#)

A2e: EPA Marine Debris



MARINE DEBRIS



Marine debris is a problem along shorelines, and in coastal waters, estuaries, and oceans throughout the world. Marine debris is any man-made, solid material that enters our waterways either directly or indirectly. Marine debris enters our oceans and coasts from a number of land- and ocean-based sources. More people move near our Nation's coasts each year, and the production of trash and the potential for marine debris continues to increase. We need to better control the disposal of trash and other wastes, or we will continue to find marine debris in our rivers, streams, and oceans.

Reducing marine debris means reducing the amount of waste generated on land and at sea, and disposing of it properly.

Volunteer coastal cleanups and public education efforts can help reduce the amount of debris in our waterways and coastlines.

In 2004, over 158,000 people across the U.S. participated in beach cleanups. These cleanup efforts removed almost four million pounds of debris from more than 8,000 miles of coasts, shorelines, and underwater sites.

Recycling and proper disposal can significantly reduce the amounts of marine debris reaching oceans and coastal waters.

A great deal more can be done. You can be part of the solution.

WHAT IS MARINE DEBRIS?

- Marine debris is trash and other solid material that enter oceans and coastal waters and often end up on our beaches. It is also known as litter.
- Common types of marine debris include plastic bags, bottles and cans, cigarette filters, bottle caps, and lids.

WHERE DOES MARINE DEBRIS COME FROM?

- When trash is not recycled or properly thrown away on land, it can become marine debris. For example, trash in the streets can wash into sewers, storm drains, or inland rivers and streams when it rains and can be carried to oceans and coastal waters.
- People who go to the beach sometimes leave behind trash.
- Recreational and commercial fishermen sometimes lose or discard large fishing nets and lines in the ocean.
- Ships and recreational boats at sea sometimes intentionally or accidentally dump trash directly into the ocean. Trash from boats may be thrown, dropped, or blown overboard.

WHAT DOES MARINE DEBRIS DO TO THE ENVIRONMENT?

- Trash on the beach can be harmful to the health and safety of beach users. It also makes the beach look ugly and dirty. Dirty beaches discourage visitors and cause local beach communities to lose money from tourism or to spend money on cleanup efforts.
- Many types of animals, like seals, sea turtles, birds, fish, and crabs, can be wounded, strangled, or unable to swim if they consume or become entangled in marine debris.
- Marine animals can swallow marine debris causing suffocation or starvation. Sea birds have been known to swallow small plastic pieces (which look like fish eggs); and sea turtles have been known to swallow clear plastic bags (which look like jellyfish).



WHAT IS EPA DOING TO PREVENT MARINE DEBRIS?

- EPA and other stakeholders support the establishment and maintenance of the annual International Coastal Cleanup (ICC). It is an initiative of The Ocean Conservancy, a non-profit organization. The campaign currently involves 50 U.S. states and territories and 88 countries from around the world. The ICC is the largest volunteer environmental data-gathering effort and cleanup of coastal and underwater areas in the world. Thousands of participants learn the value of controlling marine debris. The ICC takes place on the third Saturday in September every year.
- EPA, along with other Federal agencies, helped to design the National Marine Debris Monitoring Program (NMDMP). EPA is supporting The Ocean Conservancy's implementation of this program. The NMDMP gathers scientific marine debris data to identify trends in the amounts of marine debris affecting the U.S. coastline and to determine the main sources of the debris.
- EPA scientists have conducted numerous studies to identify types of marine debris and their sources. EPA also focuses control efforts on specific sources such as street litter, storm water runoff, and industrial wastewater, and supports recycling programs.

HOW CAN I OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION?

- Visit our website at www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/debris.
- Contact the Oceans and Coastal Protection Division at 202-566-1200.



Office of Water
Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. (Mail Code 4504T), Washington, D.C. 20460
EPA-842-F-05-0011
October 2005

A2f: EPA Clean Water Bookmark



10 Things You Can Do to Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

- Use fertilizers sparingly and sweep up driveways, sidewalks, and gutters
- Never dump anything down storm drains or in streams
- Vegetate bare spots in your yard
- Compost your yard waste
- Use least toxic pesticides, follow labels, and learn how to prevent pest problems
- Direct downspouts away from paved surfaces; consider a rain garden to capture runoff
- Take your car to the car wash instead of washing it in the driveway
- Check your car for leaks and recycle your motor oil
- Pick up after your pet
- Have your septic tank pumped and system inspected regularly

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency
 For more information, visit www.epa.gov/nps or www.epa.gov/nps/stormwater

A2g: EPA Protecting Fish Habitat

EACH PERSON'S SMALL EFFORTS ADD UP TO A BIG DIFFERENCE FOR FISH HABITAT!

THANKS FOR REMEMBERING TO:

- Recycle used oil and filters, batteries, and antifreeze;
- Keep trash from blowing overboard;
- Use shoreside restrooms and pump out facilities;
- Use oil absorbent materials in your bilge and for spill cleanup;
- Keep detergents and bilge wash out of the water;
- Whenever possible, do painting away from the water;
- Avoid boating in shallow areas, especially those with submerged structures;
- Keep wakes down in shallow shore areas to prevent erosion;
- Tell your friends and fellow fishermen about the importance of fish habitat and the simple things they can do everyday to protect it.

For local information, contact:

Materials reproduced with permission from Marine Fisheries Commission.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL:

ATLANTIC COAST-202/289-6400
 PACIFIC COAST-303/850-5400
 GULF OF MEXICO-228/875-5912

PROTECTING FISH HABITAT
 A GUIDE FOR FISHERMEN AND BOATERS

SMALL EFFORTS ADD UP TO A BIG DIFFERENCE

OPEN PDF
PROTECTING FISH HABITAT
BROCHURE



A3: Waterways (No Discharge)



Pumpout Facilities

Cold Spring Harbor
 Poytes Marine Agency, 74 Harbor Road
 VHF Channel 10

Huntington Harbor
 Mill Dam Marina, Mill Dam Road
 VHF Channel 9

Halesite Marina, Route 110
 VHF Channel 9

South Town Dock, Route 110, Halesite

Gadfisher, West Shore Road
 VHF Channel 9

Kanisor's West Marine, 41 East Shore Rd.
 VHF Channel 9, Ice

Huntington Yacht Club
 VHF Channel 68, Ice

Town of Huntington Mobile Pumpout Service See Below

Northport Harbor
 Woodlark Marina, Woodlark Avenue
 VHF Channel 9

Seymour's Boatyard, Bayview Avenue
 VHF Channel 68, Ice

Brittania Yacht Club, Fort Salonga Road
 VHF Channel 9, Ice

Town of Huntington Mobile Pumpout Service

Operation Schedule*

Saturday, Sunday and observed holidays between the hours of 10 A.M. through 8 P.M.

- Huntington mobile pumpout vessel will only provide services (at no charge) to vessels at anchor or on moorings within the Greater Huntington Bay Complex.
- Boaters wishing to use the services of the Mobile Pumpout Vessel may initiate radio contact on VHF Channel 9 to hail the "Huntington Mobile Pumpout Service".
- The pumpout vessel will be available for boaters in slips between 8:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. during the same days, Huntington Harbor Only. A fee of \$5.00 is required for this service.

*The mobile pumpout service is managed by the Town of Huntington Department of Maritime Services.

Pumpout stations will display this identification logo

Emergency Contacts

Huntington Harbor Master
 631-351-3255, 3286
 VHF Radio: Channels 16 and 9

US Coast Guard
 631-261-6968
 VHF Radio: Channels 16, 9, and 22A

For more information please check the following websites or call:

Town of Huntington Maritime Services
 Phone: (631) 351-3192 • Fax: (631) 351-3373
 E-mail: maritime@town.huntington.ny.us
<http://www.huntington.ny.us/>

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County
www.cce.cornell.edu/suffolk

FRANK P. PETRONI - SUPERVISOR
 Markene L. Buddl - Councilwoman
 Mark A. Caribersson - Councilman
 Susan A. Berland - Councilwoman
 Mark A. Capodanno - Councilman

This project was funded through a Clean Vessel Act grant provided by the NYS Environmental Facilities Corp.

Keep Huntington Waters Clean

Use Pump Out Facilities!

Greater Huntington-Northport Bay

No Discharge Zone

What is it?

A No Discharge Zone (NDZ) is a geographic area where discharge of sewage (black water), whether treated or not treated, is prohibited from all vessels. Huntington Town was the first to achieve this designation in the New York State Marine District.

Where is it?

The NDZ includes:

- Lower Huntington Bay, including Huntington and Lloyd Harbors
- Northport Bay
- Centerport Harbor
- Northport Harbor
- Duck Island Harbor
- Price Band

Who Participates?

All vessels—charter boats, live-aboards, fishing boats, private vessels, commercial vessels, and other floatables are prohibited from dumping sewage within the NDZ boundaries.

How?

Boaters are required to remove portable waste from marine sanitation devices (MSDs) at vessel pumpout facilities.

- The Town of Huntington and private marine facilities provide pumpout stations to service MSDs convenient to all boaters.
- The town also provides a mobile sanitary waste pump-out vessel available to both resident and transient boaters.

Why?

- Sewage discharge from boaters may contain bacteria and viruses that can contaminate shellfish beds and swimming areas.
- Boaters are very aware of, and concerned about the health of our coastal waters and marine environment.

By following simple, sound environmental practices we can help keep our harbors and tentacles clean and healthy.

- If you have an operable holding tank onboard (Type III MSD), simply use the pump-out services that are available in Cold Spring, Northport and Huntington Harbors.
- If you have a Type I or Type II MSD, place the unit's "Y-valve" or thru-hull sea-cock into the closed position and secure.
- Use shore-side facilities and pumpout facilities to remove vessel waste.
- Install and use holding tanks.
- Examine the head for leaks, improper fittings and proper venting.
- Keep a portable toilet on board for use while in harbors.

A4: Pink Flag Program

A letter from Councilman Mark Cuthbertson

Dear Neighbor:
Thank you for choosing a natural approach to lawn care and for displaying this flag which is sponsored by the Town of Huntington and is a gift from the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition.

This new effort to involve individual homeowners expands upon the work of Supervisor Frank Petrone, who, with the support of Councilman Steve Ismel, Councilwoman Susan J. Scarpato-Reilly and Councilwoman Marlene L. Budd, has been working toward making the town-owned golf courses toxic/chemical free.

More and more evidence points to the excessive use of toxic pesticides as contributing to the high rates of cancer and other diseases as we grapple with the huge questions of causes and cures, we know that we can take small and steady steps in the right direction. Eliminating toxic pesticide from your own lawn is one such step. And when you display the "I'm Fed Naturally" flag, you'll be encouraging your neighbors to do the same.

Sincerely,

MARK CUTHBERTSON,
Councilman

A Gift From:



Has Been Sponsored By:



Frank P. Petrone, Supervisor
Steve Ismel, Councilman
Susan J. Scarpato-Reilly, Councilwoman
Marlene L. Budd, Councilwoman
Mark Cuthbertson, Councilman

Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition

Welcome to the
"I'm Fed Naturally"
Flag Campaign



Question: What are these pink flags all about?

A message from:
Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition (HBCAC)

As we begin to understand more about chemicals, our environment and our health, we can choose to err on the side of caution. One such choice is to stop applying toxic pesticides on our property.

These flags are for people like you who have decided to approach their partnership with the eco-system in a more natural way. By using the precautionary principle, we are participating in an intervention and prevention program to promote breast health for our family and our community.

Some people have come to the conclusion that toxic pesticides on lawns are like toxic drugs in our bodies... in the long run they actually weaken the body.

We are learning that with a "well balanced" healthy soil, nature can take care of itself. By using organic methods, you can prevent weeds, crab grass and brown spots. The closer the soil is to its natural state, the less toxic pesticides will be needed.

BY ELIMINATING THE USE OF TOXIC PESTICIDES, YOU CAN PROTECT YOUR:

HEALTH

CHILDREN

PETS AND WILDLIFE

DRINKING WATER

NATURAL RESOURCES

WHY ARE TOXIC PESTICIDES HARMFUL?

Toxic pesticides are designed to KILL living things.

Toxic pesticides end up in the groundwater -YOUR DRINKING WATER-

Toxic pesticides are being studied in connection with:

- the rise of breast cancer and all other cancers
- interference with the development of the nervous systems of children
- links to childhood Leukemia

(Sources: Cornell Extension of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester Counties; Adelphi University; NYS Attorney General; U.S. EPA)

Learn How to Landscape NATURALLY

For more information about safe organic landscape care, please call the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition - 547-1518

Appendix B: Involvement & Participation

B1: STOP Program

SAFELY DISPOSE OF HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE AT THE TOWN'S STOP* FACILITY

***Stop Throwing Out Pollutants!**

Town residents can ensure the continued health and safety of our drinking water and the environment by bringing their hazardous household wastes to the Town's STOP Facility. The STOP Facility is located at the Town Recycling Center. This STOP Facility Accepts Hazardous Material from 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

641 New York Avenue, Huntington
(¼ mile north of Big H Shopping Center)
Hours: Tuesday - Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

When bringing hazardous waste to the STOP Facility:

- Bring waste in its original container if possible. Secure items for transport.
- Bring a maximum of 5 gallons of hazardous waste per person per day.
- Do not leave waste in a hot, unventilated vehicle for long periods of time.
- Do not smoke near chemical products.

If you have any further questions or concerns, call 631-427-6377 or visit:

www.HuntingtonNY.gov/STOP

ITEMS ACCEPTED AT STOP FACILITY

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Acids | Fertilizer | Paint Thinner |
| Aerosol Cans | Flammable Liquids | Photo Chemicals |
| Ammonia | Flares | Solvents |
| Antifreeze | Fluorescent Lamps | Spot Removers |
| Bleach | Household Killers | Pool Chemicals |
| Bug & Rodent Killers | Batteries | Thermometers |
| Car Batteries | Kerosene | Thermostats |
| Chemistry Sets | Lacquer | Varnish |
| Degreasers | Mercury | Waste Oil |
| Disinfectants | Oil Based Paint | Weed Killers |
| Drain Cleaner | Oven Cleaners | Wood Preservatives |
| | Paint Stripper | |

ITEMS NOT ACCEPTED AT STOP FACILITY*

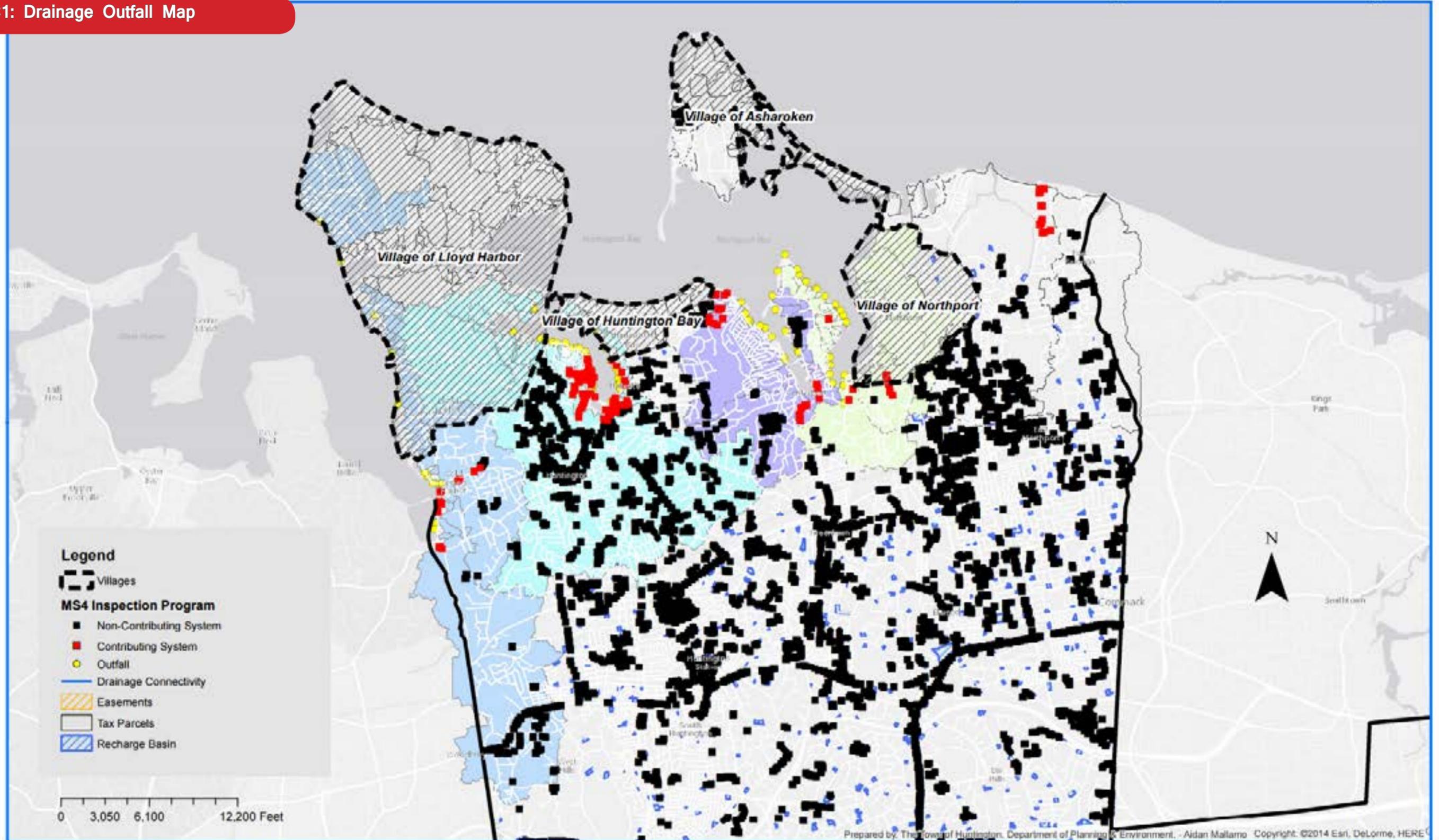
| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Ammunition | Fireworks | Regular Garbage |
| Biological Waste | Infectious Waste | Smoke Detectors |
| Explosives | Medical Waste | Syringes |
| Fire Extinguishers | Radioactive Materials | Unlabeled Materials |

*Call the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) at 631-444-0375 for proper disposal info

Appendix C: IDDE

C1: Drainage Outfall Map

Map of Drainage Outfalls, Town of Huntington



C2: Sample Conveyance System Map Detail



C3: Drainage Inspection Checklist

Storm Drain Inspection Form - DMS, Town of Huntington

| Date | Time | Location | Flow Volume | Flow Source | Clarity | Debris/Pollution Type | Debris/Pollution Amt. | Odor |
|--|------|----------|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | | <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Trickle <input type="radio"/> Steady <input type="radio"/> High | <input type="radio"/> Condensate <input type="radio"/> Groundwater <input type="radio"/> Irrigation <input type="radio"/> Residual SW <input type="radio"/> Unknown <input type="radio"/> N/A | <input type="radio"/> Clear <input type="radio"/> Cloudy <input type="radio"/> Opaque <input type="radio"/> N/A | <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Foam, Brown <input type="radio"/> Foam, White <input type="radio"/> Petroleum Sheen <input type="radio"/> Organic Material (s) <input type="radio"/> Sand/Soil <input type="radio"/> Sewage <input type="radio"/> Trash/Debris | <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1/2 Full <input type="radio"/> 3/4 Full <input type="radio"/> Full <input type="radio"/> Plugged | <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Chemical <input type="radio"/> Petroleum <input type="radio"/> Sewage |
| Precipitation in last three days: | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | | | | |
| Structural Condition: | | | <input type="radio"/> Excellent <input type="radio"/> Good <input type="radio"/> Fair <input type="radio"/> Poor | | | | | |
| Nearby activities that could impact storm water quality: | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No ↓ (if yes, describe below) ↓ | | | | | |
| Immediate actions taken: | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | | | | |
| Follow-up actions required: | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | | | | |
| Immediate actions taken: | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | | | | |
| Follow-up actions required: | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | | | | |
| Precipitation in last three days: | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | | | | |
| Structural Condition: | | | <input type="radio"/> Excellent <input type="radio"/> Good <input type="radio"/> Fair <input type="radio"/> Poor | | | | | |
| Nearby activities that could impact storm water quality: | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No ↓ (if yes, describe below) ↓ | | | | | |
| Immediate actions taken: | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | | | | |
| Follow-up actions required: | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | | | | |

Appendix D: Construction Stormwater Control

D1: Erosion & Sediment Control

§ 170-32 Performance and Design Criteria for Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control.

All land development activities shall meet the following performance and design criteria:

A. Technical Standards. For the purpose of this Article, the following documents shall serve as the official guides and specifications for stormwater management:

- (1) 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).
- (2) 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).
- (3) The Town of Huntington, Huntington Town Planning Board "Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook" or as amended.
- (4) The Town of Huntington, Huntington Town Planning Board "Subdivision Regulations and Site Improvement Specifications" or as amended.

B. Water Quality Standards

Any land development activity shall not cause an increase in turbidity that will result in substantial visible contrast to natural conditions in surface waters of Huntington or the State of New York.

§ 170-33 (Reserved)

§ 170-34 Maintenance and Inspection During Construction.

A. The applicant or developer or their representative shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used to achieve compliance with the provisions of this Article. Sediment shall be removed from sediment traps or sediment ponds whenever their design capacity has been reduced by fifty (50) percent.

B. For land development activities meeting Special Criteria A, B or C in § 175-28(C), a qualified professional shall conduct site inspections and document the effectiveness of all erosion and sediment control practices every seven (7) days and within twenty-four (24) hours of any storm event producing 0.5 inches of precipitation or more. Inspection reports shall be maintained in a site log book and made available upon request of the SMO or any officer of the Town of Huntington authorized to enforce the Code of the Town of Huntington. Failure to maintain a site log book or make the log book available upon request shall be deemed a violation.

D2: NYSDEC Construction Runoff Guide

The poster is titled "NYSDEC Construction Runoff Guide" and is divided into several sections. At the top left, it says "The Problem with Stormwater" and explains that stormwater is water from rain or melting snow that doesn't soak into the ground but runs off into waterways, carrying pollutants like oil, paint, and debris. It notes that stormwater is the nation's greatest threat to clean water. Below this is "Stormwater Management", which states that stormwater management is becoming a necessary step in reducing pollutants in our waterways and presents new challenges. It mentions that more often than not, end-of-pipe controls are not the best answer for removing pollutants from stormwater runoff. The "Construction Permit Notice of Intent" section explains that Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act requires permits for stormwater discharges from construction activities that disturb one or more acres of land. It lists "Tools available from the DEC website" such as SPDES General Permits for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, Permit Forms for download, and various manuals and maps. The "SNURPP and General Permit Sequence" section provides a flowchart for when a project disturbs or impacts 1 or more acres of land. It lists steps like "Develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SNURPP)", "Submit the SNURPP and Notice of Intent (NOI) to the DEC", and "Begin construction 5 business days after notification from DEC of acceptance of NOI". At the bottom, it defines "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" as a plan for controlling runoff and pollutants from a site during and after construction activities. On the right side, there is a section titled "Moving Dirt? Building Something?" which lists activities like clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, filling or stockpiling, building construction, and demolition. Below this is a photo of a construction site with a sign that says "Stormwater Construction Permit Regulations". At the bottom right, there is a section titled "Basic Components of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" which lists items like Narrative Report, Maps, Erosion and Sediment Control Plans, Water Quality and Water Quality Control Plans, Construction Sequence Schedule, Contractor Certification Statements, Operations and Maintenance Schedule, and Weekly Inspection Reports. There is also a photo of a stormwater retention pond.



D3: SWPPP Checklist

**Town of Huntington Department of Engineering Services
Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Compliance Inspection Report**

Project Name: _____ Project Location: _____
Date: _____ Weather: _____ Time In: _____ Time Out: _____

JOBSITE RECORD KEEPING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- Y N
 Is a copy of the SPDES General Permit available at the site?
 Is a copy of the MS4 SWPPP acceptance form available at the site?
 Is a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) available at the site?
 Is a copy of the NOI Acknowledgement Letter available at the site?

GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- Y N
 Is a soil disturbance phasing plan available?
 Do site conditions match the phasing plan?
 Are areas where soil disturbance has ceased, either temporarily or permanently, been stabilized?
 List method of stabilization: _____ Condition: _____

GENERAL SWPPP REQUIREMENTS

- Y N
 Is an up-to-date copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) available at the site?
 Are inspections performed as required by the SPDES Permit? (every 7 days and after 1/2" rain events)
 Are the site inspections performed by a qualified inspector or professional?
 Qualified Inspector's Name: _____ Company: _____
 Qualifications: _____
 Are all required Certifications signed by the appropriate parties responsible for implementing the SWPPP?
 Contractor #1 Name: _____ Company: _____
 What elements of the SWPPP is Contractor #1 responsible for?

 Contractor #2 Name: _____ Company: _____
 What elements of the SWPPP is Contractor #2 responsible for?

 Contractor #3 Name: _____ Company: _____
 What elements of the SWPPP is Contractor #3 responsible for?

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

Stabilized Construction Entrance(s)

- Y N
 Is a Stabilized Construction Entrance Installed? If yes, list number of entrances provided at site: _____
 Is the Stabilized Construction Entrance(s) at least 50' long (30' for single family homes) and 24' wide (12' for multiple)?
 Is the aggregate a mix of 1-inch to 4-inch stone or RCA at least 6-inches in thickness/depth?
 Is a geotextile filter cloth installed under the aggregate/RCA? (Not required for single-family lots)
 Is a mountable berm provided at the entrance(s)?
 If no mountable berm is provided, is piping provided underneath the entrance(s) to divert surface water?
 Is the Stabilized Construction Entrance(s) maintained in a way that prevents tracking of sediments onto the ROW?



Straw/Hay Bale Dike

- Y N
 Is Straw/Hay Bale Dike Installed?
 Are bales placed at the toe of slopes or along the contour(s) and in a row with ends tightly abutting adjacent bales?
 Is the Straw/Hay Bale Dike embedded at least 2" into the ground/soil with the bindings parallel to the ground?
 Are the bales securely anchored in place by either two stakes or re-bars driven through each bale?
 Is one stake driven toward the adjacent bale at an angle to force the bales together throughout the dike?
 Are stakes driven flush with the top of the bales?
 Is the Straw/Hay Bale Dike maintained in a condition which prevents sediment laden runoff from leaving the site?
 Are the Straw/Hay Bales in good condition? (Not broken/sagging/decomposed)

Silt Fence

- Y N
 Is Silt Fence Installed? If prefabricated fence is used list manufacturer/type: _____
 Are posts either steel (T or U shapes) or hardwood?
 Is woven wire fence (W6x6 max.) securely fastened fence posts with wire ties or staples?
 Is filter fabric fastened securely to woven wire fence with ties spaced every 24-inches at the top and mid section?
 Is filter fabric at least 16" high as measured from grade?
 Are the sections of filter fabric overlapped at least 6-inches and folded together?
 Is the Silt Fence embedded into the ground a minimum of 6-inches?
 Is the Silt Fence maintained in a condition which prevents the passage of sediments throughout the site?

Inlet Protection

- Y N
 Is inlet protection installed? If yes list types: _____
 Is the mechanism(s) installed in accordance with the Standard Details?
 Is the condition of the inlet protection such that it maintains drainage capacity while collecting sediment?

Concrete Wash-Out Station

- Y N
 Does the site have ongoing or is concrete work anticipated at the site?
 Is a Concrete Wash-Out Station constructed / provided?
 If a Station is provided is it maintained in a way that prohibits wash water from contaminating the site?
 Can any evidence of concrete wash-out being conducted in non-designated areas be found?

ADDITIONAL INSPECTION NOTES

Appendix E: Post-Construction Management

E1: Crab Meadow Watershed Brochure

Ways you can help protect and preserve the Crab Meadow Watershed

Everything we do on land affects our streams, ponds and bays. When water runs off land it takes pollutants and debris with it, carrying them through storm water drain systems to the nearest body of water. There are some simple actions you can take to help prevent pollution to our waters:

- 1. KNOW YOUR WATERSHEDS:** Having knowledge of a watershed's boundaries can help increase awareness and understanding of how our actions on land affect water quality.
- 2. HAZARDOUS WASTE:** Do not pour toxic chemical or medical chemicals down drains. Take them to a collection center.
- 3. SEPTIC MAINTENANCE:** If you have a septic system, make sure it's properly maintained. It is important to have them pumped every 3-5 years to avoid polluting local ground water.
- 4. LAWN CARE:** Try using native, hardy plants or rain gardens instead of lawns or no watering, fertilizers or pesticides. If you must use, consider using organic or slow release, and try not to over apply. Always follow the label directions and never use before rain or on the lawn, unless directed. Rain barrels are a great way to conserve rainwater on your property.
- 5. TREE MAINTENANCE:** Wooded areas help moderate local temperatures, reduce stormwater runoff, and improve water quality wildlife habitat. Plant and preserve trees on your property, and along streams and rivers.
- 5. DRIVE LESS:** Walk or bike to avoid pollutants from car exhaust or leaks.
- 6. CAR CARE:** Regularly check car for leaks that may be harmful to wildlife. Dispose of hazardous wastes at a gas station or recycling center.
- 7. CAR WASH:** Take your car to a car wash that filters the wastewater or wash your car in a grassy area, rather than a paved surface. The soap will drain into the soil rather than the storm drains.
- 8. GIVE WATER A PLACE TO GO:** Use permeable materials like wood, brick or gravel for decks, patios, driveways and walkways to allow rain to soak in, rather than run off.
- 9. SCOOP UP POOP:** Animal waste contains harmful bacteria. Pick up after your pet to keep rainwater from carrying it to our waters.
- 10. TAKE ACTION:** Organize a cleanup to help educate others about Watershed Maintenance!
email: crabmeadowwatershed@huntingtonny.gov

Recreational Opportunities

Beaches
Crab Meadow Beach*, Waterside Ave. (T)
Swimming, Picnic Area, Volleyball, Walking Trails &
Boardwalk, Kayak Launch, Restaurant, Playground, Basketball
Crested Beach, Mikomah Rd. (T)
Fishing, No Lifeguard Supervision

Parks and Preserves
Fuchs Pond Preserve*, Waterside Ave. (T & SC)
Walking Trails
James A. Ardus Memorial Wetland Preserve, Mikomah Rd. (T)

Crab Meadow Watershed
Preserve, Protect and Enjoy!

Crab Meadow Golf Course, Waterside Rd.
Operated by the Town of Huntington.
Northport Golf Course @ V.A. Medical Center, Middleville Rd.
Public course, operated by American Legion Post 404

Children's Summer Camp Programs
Camp Seaside, Crab Meadow Beach, Waterside Ave. **
Operated by the Town of Huntington.
Sea Stars Marine Camp, Fuchs Pond Preserve,
Entrance on Northport Rd.
Operated by Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County

*Visit the Town of Huntington Trail Guide for more information on these sites
**Contact parkandrec@huntingtonny.gov/trails-guide
**Contact parkandrec@huntingtonny.gov
(T) Town of Huntington Property (SC) Suffolk County Property

Visit us online at www.Crabmeadowwatershed.org

Frank P. Ferraro, Supervisor
Mark Castellano, Councilman
Joan A. Berland, Councilwoman
Eugene Cook, Councilman
Tracy A. Edwards, Councilwoman

OPEN PDF
CRAB MEADOW WATERSHED
BROCHURE

E2: MS4 Retrofit Plan Acceptance

From: Ed Carr
To: McCague, Steven J (DEC)
Cc: Philp Ingerman; Heidi Levine; Robert Litzke; Aidan Mallamo
Subject: RE: Huntington Harbor Sewersheds RPP submission
Sent: Wed 1/20/2016 4:23

Ok, thank you Steven ... that's great news.

-- Ed Carr

From: McCague, Steven J (DEC) [mailto:steven.mccague@dec.ny.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, January 20, 2016 4:16 PM
To: Ed Carr
Subject: RE: Huntington Harbor Sewersheds RPP submission

Hello Ed,
All items requested concerning the Retrofit Program Plan have been received. There are no outstanding items needed and the submission of the Retrofit Program plan is good.
Regards,
Steven McCague, P.E.
Environmental Engineer, Division of Water

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-3505
P: 518-402-8108 | F: 518-402-9029 | Steven.McCague@dec.ny.gov

www.dec.ny.gov | [f](#) | [t](#)

From: Ed Carr [mailto:ECARR@huntingtonny.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, January 20, 2016 2:00 PM
To: McCague, Steven J (DEC)
Subject: RE: Huntington Harbor Sewersheds RPP submission

Hi Steve,

I know that Aidan Mallamo sent you the updated maps as requested for the Town of Huntington's MS4 Retrofit Plan. Just checking to see that you've received everything that was requested, and if there are any outstanding items that you are still waiting to receive. Please advise.

Thanks,

Edward A. T. Carr
Director, Maritime Services
Town of Huntington
100 Main Street
Huntington, NY 11743-6991
ecarr@huntingtonny.gov

Appendix F: Good Housekeeping

F1: Employee MS4 Training Power-Point

TOWN OF HUNTINGTON
 STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION
 - MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 6 -
 POLLUTION PREVENTION/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS
 MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE TRAINING PRESENTATION

[OPEN PDF](#)
[POLLUTION PREVENTION TRAINING PRESENTATION](#)

17/23/2016

DMS: MCMRE TRAINING 1

Benefits of Storm Water Management:

- Protect drinking water supplies & recreational waterways,
- Reduce negative impacts to aquatic resources,
- Enhance property values,
- Improve quality of life,
- Infrastructure protection, and
- Savings from property/material loss prevention.

17/23/2016

TOWN OF HUNTINGTON DMS: MCMRE TRAINING 1

F2: Pet Waste

§ 78-7 Commission of nuisances and other offenses.

(A) No person owning, possessing or harboring a dog or having the right or ability to prevent it shall knowingly, carelessly or negligently permit such dog or other animal to commit any nuisance in or upon any public property, including but not limited to parks, roadways, highways, streets, walkways, pathways, sidewalks or off-leash areas; or upon the floor of any tenement house which is used in common by tenants thereof; or upon the fences of any premises or the walls or stairways of any building abutting on a public street, avenue, park, public square or place; or upon the floor of any theater, store, factory or any building which is used in common by the public, including all public rooms or places therewith connected; or upon the floor of any depot or station; or upon the station platform or stairs of any railroad or other common carrier; or upon the roof of any tenement house used in common by tenants thereof; or upon the floor of any hall, stairway or office of any hotel, motel or lodging house which is used in common by guests thereof; nor shall any person omit to do any reasonable and proper act or take any reasonable and proper precaution to prevent any such dog or other animal from committing such a nuisance in, on or upon any of the places or premises herein specified.

(B) No person owning, harboring, keeping or in charge of any dog shall cause, suffer or allow such dog to soil, defile, urinate, defecate on or deface any public property, including but not limited to parks, roadways, highways, streets, walkways, pathways, sidewalks or off-leash areas, or any place where people congregate or walk or on any private property without the permission of the owner of said private property.

(C) Exceptions. Dogs may be curbed on that portion of a roadway or street lying between the curblines. A person who curbs a dog shall immediately remove, in a suitable container, all feces deposited by such dog. The feces removed from the designated area shall be disposed of in a sanitary manner by the person owning, harboring, keeping or in charge of any dog curbed, except that a person who is visually impaired and/or disabled and is accompanied by a guide or service dog shall be exempted.

F3: Wildlife

§ 159-4 Wildlife.

No person in a park shall:

(A) Hunt, molest, harm, frighten, kill, trap, chase, tease, shoot or throw an object at any animal or mammal; or remove or have in his or her possession the young of any wild animal, or the eggs or nest of any mammal.

(B) Give or offer or attempt to give to any animal or bird any food, tobacco, alcohol, or other known noxious substances.



F4: Facility Inspection Form

Town of Huntington
Storm Water Pollution Prevention (MS4 Program)
Facility General Inspection Checklist

This inspection checklist will be used by facility managers to -

- Conduct general inspections, and
- Determine if additional Best Management Practices (BMPs) may be required.

Department: _____ Date: _____
 Location: _____ Time: _____
 Facility Staff: _____
 SWMP Personnel: _____

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

(Circle One)

- | | | | |
|--|-----|----|-----|
| 1. Are outside areas kept neat, clean, and orderly? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 2. Are storm drain inlets labeled "No Dumping"? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 3. Are garbage cans, waste bins, and dumpsters covered? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 4a. Has the stormwater conveyance system been recently altered? | Yes | No | N/A |
| b. If 'Yes', does the alteration maintain SWPPP compliance? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 5. Are stormwater drainage paths clear? Grates clean? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 6a. Are vehicles or equipment cleaned at this facility? | Yes | No | N/A |
| b. If 'Yes', is wash water being collected and disposed of properly? | Yes | No | N/A |

HAZMAT STORAGE

- | | | | |
|--|-----|----|-----|
| 7a. Are vehicles fueled at this location? | Yes | No | N/A |
| b. If 'Yes', are fuel tanks locked and/or properly operated? | Yes | No | N/A |
| c. If 'Yes', are measures taken to protect storm drains from spills? | Yes | No | N/A |

Briefly describe: _____

- | | | | |
|---|-----|----|-----|
| 9. Do aboveground tanks (liquid) have secondary containment? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 10. Are containment structures or surface slabs liquid tight? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 11a. Does this site store hazardous materials such as solvents, pesticides or acids? | Yes | No | N/A |
| b. If 'Yes', are containers weathertight or covered? | Yes | No | N/A |
| c. If 'Yes', are ignitable or reactive wastes stored at least 50 feet from the property line? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 12a. Has the facility had a hazardous waste spill since the last inspection? | Yes | No | N/A |
| b. If 'Yes', was the problem resulting in the spill corrected? | Yes | No | N/A |



OTHER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

(Circle One)

- | | | | |
|--|-----|----|-----|
| 13a. Does this site store hazardous or other materials that could impact the storm drain such as detergent, paint, or powders? | Yes | No | N/A |
| b. If 'Yes', are they stored in a manner prohibiting exposure to rain or runoff? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 14. Are waste materials kept on site in closed leak-tight containers? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 15. Are all leaking vehicles and/or equipment equipped with drip pans? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 16. Are erodible soils uncovered or exposed to rainwater? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 17a. Is the ground surface stained by oil or significant materials? | Yes | No | N/A |
| b. If 'Yes', has the source been found and contained? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 18. Are truck unloading areas covered? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 19. Does the facility have wastes, products, salvaged materials and recyclables stored properly? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 20a. Does the facility have a clarifier/oil/water separator? | Yes | No | N/A |
| b. If 'Yes', is it clean and functioning properly? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 21a. Has this facility received a complaint regarding stormwater discharge? | Yes | No | N/A |
| b. If 'Yes', has the problem been addressed? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 22. Have personnel received training on Stormwater Pollution Prevention? | Yes | No | N/A |
| 23. Are spill response materials on available? (Check all that apply) | Yes | No | N/A |

- Sand Rice Hulls Sorbent Booms/Pillows/Blankets
 Kitty Litter Neutralizer Drip Pans

Other (please list) _____

24. Identify other significant best management practices employed to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges (check all that apply; describe conditions if applicable):

- Good Housekeeping _____
- Containment _____
- Berms _____
- Leachate Collection _____
- Sand Filter _____
- Recycling _____
- Retention Facilities _____
- Silt Fence _____
- Spill Mitigation _____
- Oil/Water Separator _____
- Dead-end Sumps _____
- Other _____

25. Action Items