

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN**

**COUNTY OF DUTCHESS**

**NYSDEC SPDES Permit Number – NYR20A386**

**Last Revised: December 2025**

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**County of Dutchess**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

On December 8, 1999, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated Phase II of its National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater regulations. Phase I of the USEPA stormwater program established regulations for stormwater discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) in municipalities with populations of 100,000 or greater, construction activities disturbing five or more acres of land, and ten categories of industrial facilities. The Phase II Final Rule expands the Phase I program by requiring smaller communities with MS4s in urbanized areas (UAs) to implement programs and practices to control polluted stormwater runoff through the use of NPDES permits. Urbanized areas are based on the 2000 census.

Dutchess County is one of fourteen (14) Dutchess County MS4 entities located completely or partially in an Urbanized Area within the county who are automatically designated under the Phase II program. In New York, Phase II regulated communities (a.k.a. – MS4 entities) are required to apply for a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit (first permit GP-02-02, second GP-0-08-002, third permit GP-0-10-002) which was issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). MS4 entities are required to reduce the discharge of pollutants from their storm sewer systems to the “maximum extent practicable” (MEP) to protect water quality.

As part of the permitting process, regulated MS4 entities are required to develop a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Plan that addresses how to comply with six (6) minimum control measures. These six minimum measures are:

**Minimum Control Measure (MCM) 1 - Public Education and Outreach**

**MCM 2 - Public Involvement/Participation**

**MCM 3 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)**

**MCM 4 - Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control**

**MCM 5 - Post-Construction Stormwater Management**

**MCM 6 - Pollution Prevention/Good-Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**

Under the first SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges (GP 02-002), each MS4 entity filed a Notice of Intent (NOI) that proposed how to satisfy the six minimum measures. GP 08-002 and GP 10-002 further defined MS4 entity responsibilities and the SWMP is to be dynamically modified as needed to reflect modifications to regulatory requirements and/or actions taken by the MS4 to address requirements.

## **2.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

### **2.1 Responsible Departments and Personnel**

Regarding stormwater management, actions on behalf of Dutchess County are enacted primarily through the Dutchess County Department of Public Works (DCDPW). The DCDPW may solicit assistance from other Dutchess County governmental departments or quasi-governmental agencies as needed. DCDPW consists of departments including: Administration, Highway Construction Maintenance (HCM), Engineering, Buildings and Parks. The DCDPW most directly manages stormwater infrastructure located on County property. Dutchess County is considered a non-traditional, non-land use MS4 entity because

it does not control land management use through planning and zoning regulations. Land management authority resides with townships who are considered traditional, land use MS4 entities. DCDPW, in cooperation with the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (DCSWCD), represents the County within the Dutchess County MS4 Coordination Committee (DCMS4CC) that liaisons with regulated townships who themselves are MS4 entities as well as fosters partnerships with other agencies to coordinate implementation of Phase II program requirements within Dutchess County.

Successful stormwater management programs involve educating the public about the impacts of certain behaviors and practices affecting surface water quality in their watershed. In addition, public education improves the County's ability to comply with the regulations. For this reason, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) through the NYSDEC requires public education and outreach as a minimum control measure of the Phase II regulations. As noted, Dutchess County sits on the DC MS4 Coordination Committee who collectively strive to improve public education through a variety of mechanisms. DCSWCD leads public education and outreach efforts on behalf of the County. Typical public education includes:

1. Identify pollutants of concern (POCs), water bodies of concern, geographic areas of concern, target audiences.
2. Develop and implement an ongoing public education and outreach program designed to describe to the public and target audiences:
  - a. The impacts of stormwater discharges on water bodies.
  - b. POCs and their sources.
  - c. Steps contributors of the pollutants can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff; and
  - d. Steps contributors of non-stormwater discharges can take to reduce pollutants.
3. The County seeks to develop, record, periodically assess, and modify as needed, measurable goals; and
4. The County seeks to select appropriate education and outreach activities and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practical (MEP).

## 2.2 Pollutants of Concern

Dutchess County, in conjunction with the DCMS4 Coordination Committee, has identified various pollutants of concern throughout the various watersheds within the Urbanized Areas of the County. These include silt and sediment from construction sites, trash and floatables, misapplication of pesticides, misapplication of fertilizers, pet wastes, illegal dumping as well as oils and greases. Additionally, the NYSDEC has identified 303(d) water bodies within the county for which there are Total Maximum Daily Limits (TMDLs) for pollutants of concern. As of the current date of this plan, these 303(d) water bodies include: Hillside Lake (Water Index # H-95-10-345g, Town of East Fishkill), Wappingers Lake (H-101-P365, Town of Wappinger, Village of Wappinger Falls) and the Fallkill Creek (H-114, Town of Hyde Park, Town and City of Poughkeepsie). The County seeks to preclude identified POCs from entering County stormwater infrastructure to the maximum extent practicable.

## 2.3 Existing Water Resources

A watershed is the area of land where water that is under it or draining off of it migrates to a common location. A watershed generally includes lakes, rivers, estuaries, wetlands, streams, and the surrounding landscape. Groundwater recharge areas are also considered. Watersheds are nature's boundaries which transcend political, social, and economic boundaries. Because watersheds are defined by natural hydrology, they represent the most logical basis for managing water resources. A Watershed Protection Approach is, therefore, a viable strategy for effectively protecting and restoring aquatic ecosystems and protecting human health. Major features of a Watershed Protection Approach are: targeting priority concerns, promoting stakeholder involvement, integrated solutions that make use of expertise and authority of multiple agencies, and measuring success through monitoring and other data gathering. A watershed framework offers many opportunities to simplify and streamline the workload between involved parties, thus generating cost efficiencies. Each watershed presents unique opportunities and challenges. More importantly they present an opportunity for partnering with watershed advocates, academic institutions, industry, private landowners, neighboring communities, or state agencies to achieve mutual beneficial goals.

### 2.3.1 Impaired Waters

The Division of Water of the NYSDEC has prepared a list of impaired waters in New York in compliance with section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). These impaired waters are defined as those that do not meet State of New York Water Quality standards. NYSDEC is required to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for each of these waters. The purpose of the TMDLs is to identify the capacity of a surface water to assimilate pollutants without impacting its designated uses (e.g., fishable, swimmable), as well as meet the State Water Quality Standards. While many of the TMDLs are anticipated to focus on point sources of pollution, future TMDLs may require more intensive stormwater controls to more aggressively reduce sources of stormwater pollution from what was intended within the Phase II program.

The surface waters within Dutchess County identified on the State's 303(d) list are summarized in Table 2.1.

**TABLE 2.1**  
**IMPAIRED WATERS**  
**WITHIN DUTCHES COUNTY**

WATERBODY NAME	WATER INDEX NUMBER	CLASS	CAUSE/POLLUTANT	SOURCE
Hillside Lake (1304-0001)	H- 95-10-P345g	B	Phosphorus	On-site WTS
Wappingers Lake (1305-0001)	H-101-P365	B	Phosphorus Silt/Sediment	Urban/Storm Runoff
Falkkill Creek (1301-0087)	H-114	C	Phosphorus	Urban/Storm Runoff

#### 2.4 Geographic Areas of Concern

High-risk land uses are those that have a higher potential risk or actual presence of pollutants such as sediment, metals, nutrients, and pathogens. The highest risk areas are those that contain a high percentage of impervious area, activities using dangerous chemicals, and high human activity thus creating a higher degree of human impacts (including automotive impacts). These areas would have industrial, commercial, commercial/industrial, transportation, quarries, and waste disposal land use designations. Industrial and commercial land uses can contribute solids, oils and grease from high volume parking areas. They may also contribute toxics and metals dependent upon the activities conducted at the site from areas associated with manufacturing and waste disposal. Transportation related land uses have the potential to degrade water quality from vehicular spills (e.g. - oils, grease, antifreeze), salting and sanding, and particulate deposition. Higher concentration of metals can also be found due to tire wear, brake pads, and body wear.

Medium risk areas are those that contain a considerable amount of impervious area and human impacts (including pet waste impacts). These areas consist of high density and medium density land use designations. Residential land uses can be significant sources of nutrients and pathogens. Improper lawncare can contribute excess nutrients to the storm drainage system. Sanitary systems that are not properly designed, constructed, or maintained can be significant sources of nutrients, pathogens, and organic contaminants. Residential land uses may be a source of toxic contaminants due to improper disposal of household hazardous wastes.

The active and idle agricultural lands, as well as cemeteries, and developed recreation (e.g. - golf courses) may be associated with fertilizer and pesticide runoff pollution. Areas of potentially higher concentrations of fertilizer and pesticide runoff may be generated by these lands.

#### 2.5 Available Educational Resources

Through the assistance of the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (DCSWCD), there are a number of resources and public education currently available or in-place to assist Dutchess County to achieve requirements of this minimum control measure.

The following is a list of the groups or programs that represent opportunities for education and outreach to the public.

#### 2.5.1 School Programs

Environmental education or non-point source pollution education programs are taught in various public schools within Dutchess County.

##### **Project WET**

Project WET (Water Education for Teachers) is a national nonprofit water education program for educators and young people located on the campus of Montana State University. The goal of Project WET is to facilitate and promote awareness, appreciation, knowledge and stewardship of water resources through the development and distribution of classroom ready teaching aids and through the establishment of Project WET programs. It is active in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. islands and select provinces of Canada. Certified Project WET facilitators conduct free workshops where educators, community leaders and natural resource managers receive instruction in the use of Project WET materials. A workshop lasts six hours and participants receive the highly acclaimed Project WET Curriculum and Activity Guide. Workshop participants are then encouraged to integrate activities from the Guide into the existing school curriculum or other appropriate forums. This guide is a 500-page publication filled with over 90 innovative, interdisciplinary activities for grades K – 12, most of which are hands-on. Designed to coincide with state and national standards, the Guide addresses the following content areas:

- Water has unique physical and chemical characteristics.
- Water is essential for all life to exist.
- Water connects all Earth systems.
- Water is a natural resource.
- Water resources are managed.
- Water resources exist within social contexts.
- Water resources exist within cultural contexts.

Contact the NYSDEC, Regional Environmental Educator, Betsy Ukeritis (718) 482-6404, for more information about this program.

#### 2.5.2 Citizen's Groups

Several organizations exist that either currently provide public education resources on stormwater quality issues or could provide a public outreach avenue in developing stormwater awareness and developing partnerships with the public. The organizations that have the best potential to support future stormwater education programs include:

##### **Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (DCSWCD)**

The Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (DCSWCD) is a non-profit, quasi-public organization that functions as a facilitator for meeting the needs of the local land user in the conservation of soil, water and other related resources. DCSWCD's mission is to foster a community-based, locally led approach for the stewardship of Dutchess County's natural resources through educational campaigns and outreaches into local

communities, as well as providing technical assistance to residents. The DCSWCD has established partnership with the Dutchess County MS4 Coordination Committee with regard to Phase II program goals.

DCSWCD has many programs which provide environmental education including the annual Envirothon and Conservation Field Day, and the educational model, Enviroscape, which may be borrowed by the public for use.

For more information about DCSWCD, contact Brian Scoralik, Executive Director, at DCSWCD's District Office, 2715 Route 44, Suite 3; Millbrook, NY 12545, (845) 677-8011 ext 3. DCSWCD board meetings are the 3rd Wednesday of each month from 7-9 PM at the District Office and are open to the public.

### **Dutchess County MS4 Coordination Committee**

The Dutchess County MS4 Coordination Committee consists of the Cities of Beacon and Poughkeepsie, the Towns of Beekman, East Fishkill, Fishkill, Hyde Park, LaGrange, Pawling, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, Wappinger, and the Villages of Fishkill, Pawling, and Wappingers Falls. The Committee also includes representatives from the Dutchess County Department of Department of Public Works (representing Dutchess County), the New York State Department of Transportation, and the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District.

The purpose of the Committee is to foster cooperation and exchange of information among participating communities (a.k.a. – MS4 entities) in addressing issues of mutual concern related to compliance with the State and Federal Phase II Stormwater regulations; to promote a discussion of issues relating to the Phase II Stormwater program; to propose recommendations and make reports that identify mutually beneficial solutions to the concerns facing the membership; to seek funding sources that may help to accomplish the goals of the Committee and the participating communities, and to disburse funds as may be required. Copies of the DC MS4 CC Intermunicipal Agreement and the bylaws are held by DCDPW – Engineering on behalf of the County, which is a non-voting member.

For more information about the Dutchess County MS4 Coordination Committee contact Brian Scoralick, Executive Director, at DCSWCD's District Office, 2715 Route 44, Suite 3; Millbrook, NY 12545, (845) 677-8011 ext 3.

The DC MS4 CC provides funding toward the annual Dutchess Watershed Awareness Month (WAM) headed by the Cornell Cooperative Extension of Dutchess County. Significant public education and outreach is achieved through association with WAM.

### **New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC)**

The New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC) provides educational programs, promotes participation in water quality restoration programs, and supplies outreach materials. Highlights of the NEIWPCC offerings are the NEIWPCC website, an Environmental Training Center, youth programs, newsletters such as L.U.S.T.LINE and Water Connection, informational brochures, workshops, and technical advice.

### American Rivers

American Rivers is a national, non-profit, conservation organization dedicated to protecting and restoring healthy natural rivers and the variety of life they sustain for people, fish, and wildlife. They provide innovative solutions to improve river health; raise awareness among decision makers; serve and mobilize the river conservation movement; and are collaborating with their partners to develop a national "river agenda." This will create a unified vision for improving river health across the country. Along with conservation efforts, they promote public awareness about why healthy rivers matter for fish and wildlife, kayakers, canoeists, and anglers, and for our communities as a whole. American Rivers works closely with grassroots river and watershed groups across the country. Staff members also collaborate with other conservation groups, local citizens and businesses, and various federal, state, and tribal agencies to build coalitions and provide technical support. Their website provides educational resources including a Lewis and Clark animation about how the Missouri River has changed, River ABC's for kids and teachers, and a tools and links page. American Rivers has also published a Draft River Threats List and a River Agenda, which is a plan for creating healthy rivers. For more information, please visit [www.amrivers.org](http://www.amrivers.org).

### National Watershed Network (NWN)

The National Watershed Network (NWN) is a coordinated national effort to encourage the formation of local, voluntary watershed partnerships and help assure that these partnerships successfully attain their goals. More than 70 diverse National Partners representing private and public corporations, government agencies, and non-profit organizations sponsor the initiative.

Each National Partner agrees to provide financial and/or in-kind support. The conservation Technology Information Center (CTIC), a non-profit data and technology information transfer center coordinate the national effort. In addition to maintaining the watershed network, National Watershed Calendar, and many other on-going tools for watershed coordinators, NWN also provides the following:

- Consistent messaging among all National Partners to state and local leaders of organizations, government agencies and companies.
- A connection between National Partners who have useful tools and coordinators of local watershed partnerships.
- A resource to share state activities and successes with state-level stakeholders in other states and regions.
- Encouragement for broad-based state-level partnerships that provide support to local watershed partnerships.
- A way to use and share processes and methods that have been found to work successfully for watershed coordinators.

For more information, please visit [www.ctic.purdue.edu/KYW/nwn/nwn.html](http://www.ctic.purdue.edu/KYW/nwn/nwn.html).

### Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is a federal agency that works hand-in-hand with the people of Rhode Island to improve and protect their soil, water and other natural resources. For decades, private landowners have voluntarily worked with NRCS specialists to prevent erosion, improve water quality and promote sustainable agriculture. This includes helping landowners develop conservation plans, create and restore wetlands,

restore and manage other natural ecosystems as well as advise on stormwater remediation, nutrient and animal waste management, and watershed planning. NRCS provides several educational resources including tip sheets on topics like nutrient management and multi-media information on topics like backyard conservation.

Conservation Programs offered and assisted by NRCS include:

- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) – Provides technical, educational, and financial assistance to farmers to help them comply with environmental laws while encouraging environmental enhancement.
- Farmland Protection Program (FFP) – Provides funds to purchase the development rights to farmland, thus preserving quality farmland for agricultural use.
- Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) – Provides both technical assistance and cost-share assistance for farmers who want to voluntarily improve fish and wildlife habitat and restore and managing natural ecosystems on their property.
- Watershed and River Basin Planning and Installation (PL566) – Provides technical and financial assistance in cooperation with local sponsoring organizations, state agencies, and others for watershed-based projects. NCRS cooperates on projects for watershed protection; flood prevention; water quality improvements; soil erosion reduction; rural, municipal and industrial water supply; irrigation water management; sedimentation control; fish and wildlife habitat enhancement and wetland restorations.
- Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) – Provides local people with the means to solve natural resource problems and promote sustainable use of natural resources in rural areas. The program aims to improve the quality of life by providing practical solutions for community development, land conservation, environmental enhancement and water management.
- National Resources Inventory (NRI) – This is a compilation of natural resource information on non-federal land throughout the United States. It captures data on land cover and use, soil erosion, prime farmland, wetlands, habitat diversity, selected conservation practices and related resource attributes at more than 800,000 scientifically selected sample sites.
- Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) – It is a disaster recovery program made available in emergency situations when neither the state nor the local community is able to repair a damaged watershed.
- Earth Team Volunteer Program – Provides volunteers with opportunities to use their talents on behalf of conservation. Earth Team volunteers do not receive a salary from NRCS, but they perform services that are essential to the conservation mission of the agency. Anyone 14 years of age and older can join the Earth Team by calling a local NRCS office.

More information about NRCS can be found at [www.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov), while New York programs can be researched at [www.ny.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.ny.nrcs.usda.gov). In Dutchess County, David Mortensen, Soil Conservationist, can be contacted for more information at (845) 677-3952 or [david.mortensen@ny.usda.gov](mailto:david.mortensen@ny.usda.gov).

### **Cornell Cooperative Extension – Dutchess County**

There are several outreach programs offered by the Cornell Cooperative Extension – Dutchess County (CCEDC) that may be beneficial to the municipality for its stormwater education and outreach program. In fact, the mission of CCEDC's Environment Program is “through education, research and partnerships, the Environment Program empowers individuals and municipal groups to expand their knowledge and actions to protect, restore and enhance the environment of Dutchess County for future generations. The Environment Program will be a leader in research-based education to increase awareness, knowledge and action on local, regional and global environmental issues.”

CCEDC also has an active 4H Youth Development Program including groups for No Child Left Inside (develop teen environmental leaders) and The Outdoor Adventure Club.

CCEDC also assists in coordinating the annual Dutchess Watershed Awareness Month (WAM) which supplies public education and outreach across a large geographic portion of Dutchess County.

The Cornell Cooperative Extension – Dutchess County offices are located 2715 Route 44; Millbrook, NY 12545, (845) 677-8223, ext. 100, <http://counties.cce.cornell.edu/dutchess>

### **Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies**

Founded in 1983 by Dr. Gene E. Likens, the Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies is a world-renowned leader in applying the ecosystem approach to some of society's most pressing problems, from the quantity and quality of freshwater resources to the health of our forests. The unbiased scientific information produced by our scientists is essential to sound environmental policy, management decisions, and education curricula.

The Institute is one of the largest ecological programs in the world. Books and articles authored by Cary Institute's ecologists influence scientists and policy makers. Cary Institute-generated curricula build essential bridges between ecological thinking and classroom instruction. Conferences and workshops held onsite encourage dialogue and information exchange.

The Cary Institutes educational mission is:

- To develop an understanding of how people learn about the processes of science, and about ecological concepts
- To enhance the general understanding of ecology by students, policy makers, and the general public
- To train a new generation of ecologists capable of addressing and solving complex environmental problems important to human societies.

The Cary Institute's educational offering includes, but is not limited to, resources and programs for educators (K-12 teachers), research opportunities for undergraduates and graduate students, ecology field programs for schools and other groups (59 in '07-'08 season, reaching 1,584 students), ecology day camps for grades 2-7 students (recent camp themes include watersheds, change in ecosystems over time, the ecology of wetlands, the water cycle, and ecosystem engineers. Over 100 students in '07-'08 season), and monthly general public events (all events are free).

The Cary Institute is located at Plant Science Building; 2801 Sharon Turnpike (Route 44); Millbrook, N.Y. For more information call (845) 677-5343 or visit their website at [www.ecostudies.org](http://www.ecostudies.org).

### **Hudson River Sloop Clearwater**

The Hudson River Sloop Clearwater conducts environmental education, advocacy programs and celebrations. The nucleus of the activities is to protect the Hudson River, its tributaries and related water bodies, and to create public awareness of the estuary's complex relationship with the coastal zone. The sloop *Clearwater* is the centerpiece of Clearwater's public education programs. *Clearwater* is a 106-foot wooden sailing sloop designed after 18th and 19th century Dutch sailing sloops. Launched in 1969, *Clearwater* serves as a moveable classroom, laboratory, stage, and forum. More than a dozen national and international programs have successfully modeled programs after those pioneered by Clearwater. Each year, Clearwater accommodates nearly 13,000 children and adults for education sails that teach history, biology, and environmental science and navigation along the Hudson River, New York Harbor and Long Island Sound. Thousands more are reached through on-land classroom visits, field programs and public exhibits. There are also workshops available to teachers.

Clearwater annually conducts waterfront festivals attracting thousands of people for music, dance, folk arts, crafts and environmental education. The Great Hudson River Revival festival alone attracts up to 20,000 people each year. The smaller shad, strawberry, corn, and pumpkin festivals arranged by our Sloop Clubs bring people to the river to celebrate the fruits of the Hudson Valley, and remind them that the vitality of the region is tied to the health of the environment. Seasonal harvest festivals provide enjoyment for local residents, opportunity for artists to perform and display their talent, and the chance for Clearwater to spread its message of environmental care to audiences that might not otherwise attend a slide show, field trip, or lecture.

For information regarding the educational programs, volunteering on the sloops as an educator, and booking sails on the *Clearwater* or *Mystic Whaler* contact Dave Conover, Education Director, [dave@clearwater.org](mailto:dave@clearwater.org) (845) 454-7673 x104.

### **Scenic Hudson**

Scenic Hudson works with citizens to protect the natural beauty of the Hudson Valley and the unique character of our towns. Scenic Hudson works to protect and restore the Hudson River and its majestic landscape as an irreplaceable national treasure and a vital resource for residents and visitors. A crusader for the valley since 1963, today with over 25,000 ardent supporters, we are the largest environmental group focused on the Hudson River Valley. Our team of experts combines land acquisition, support for agriculture, citizen-based advocacy and sophisticated planning tools to create environmentally healthy communities, champion smart economic growth, open up riverfronts to the public and preserve the valley's inspiring beauty and natural resources.

Scenic Hudson is guided by these enduring principles:

- Outstanding quality of life is achievable only when a clean, healthy environment is a key component of economic development.

- All citizens have a right to outstanding quality of life, including access to our Hudson River, to open space and to participate in community decision-making.
- Our natural environment is an irreplaceable source of spiritual and artistic vitality and must be preserved forever.

Scenic Hudson school programs teach children the importance of the natural world and of living by an environmental ethic. They provide hands-on learning opportunities, presentations, and resources to students, teachers and community groups.

Scenic Hudson's Parks & Preserves provide ideal natural settings that allow students and families to learn about wetlands, vernal pools, watersheds, wildlife habitats and environmental stewardship. Currently school programs are conducted at Black Creek Preserve, Esopus Meadows Preserve, Long Dock Beacon, Madam Brett Park, Mount Beacon, Shaupeneak Ridge, and West Point Foundry Preserve. Scenic Hudson's webpage also includes downloadable educational materials (multiple languages).

Scenic Hudson hosts fun outings all year long for the general public that connect people with the beauty of the Hudson River in new and meaningful ways

Scenic Hudson is located at One Civic Center Plaza, Suite 200; Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, (845) 473 4440. For educational resources and information on using Scenic Hudson parks for educational purposes, contact [shereth@scenichudson.org](mailto:shereth@scenichudson.org). For presentations to community groups, contact [jburgess@scenichudson.org](mailto:jburgess@scenichudson.org).

## 2.6 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Goals of a public education/outreach program include several elements as follows:

- Provide a general education to the public about stormwater quality issues that will both improve their awareness, change habits that could impact water quality, and build support for funding of stormwater quality programs.
- Develop school programs that will build long-term awareness and support for stormwater programs.
- Target specific audiences (e.g. – commercial contractors) and issues (e.g. – fertilizer management) where enhanced public education could provide significant benefits.

The Public Education and Outreach BMPs, found in Table 2.2, are intended to meet the requirements of the NYSDEC general permit. Each BMP has an associate responsible party(ies) and/or Department(s), measurable goals, and timeline to assist in evaluating the success of the Town/City's public education/outreach program.

**TABLE 2.2**  
**PUBLIC EDUCATION/OUTREACH BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

<b>Best Management Practice (BMP)</b>	<b>Responsible Party(ies)/Department</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Regional stormwater education program.	Dutchess County MS4 Coordination Committee, SMO	Brochures developed - distributed	On-going monthly meetings
Train employees on methods of Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations	SMO, DPW, Parks and Recreation, Building Maintenance	Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Handbook and Environmental Operations & Maintenance Manual	Training is coordinated with DCSWCD programs or as in-house awareness programs are developed.
Educate municipal staff about construction stormwater requirements and when they apply, to whom they apply, the procedures of SWPPPs and construction site inspections, and other procedures associated with control of construction stormwater.	SMO	On-going training and awareness	On-going training and awareness

## 2.7 Required Implementation Reporting

Dutchess County shall report on the following items annually:

- List education / outreach activities performed for the general public and target audiences and provide any results (for example, number of people attended, amount of materials distributed, etc.).
- Education and outreach activities performed as required by other MCMs including but not limited to:
  - IDDE education activities planned or completed for public employees, businesses, and the general public
  - construction site stormwater control training planned or completed
  - employee pollution prevention / good housekeeping training planned or completed
- Report on effectiveness of program.

## 3.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/ PARTICIPATION

### 3.1 Responsible Party(ies) and/or Department(s)

DCDPW represents Dutchess County as the lead party for MS4/Phase II SPDES compliance and may utilize the assistance of other County governmental departments or quasi-governmental agencies. The Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (DCSWCD) lends significant assistance in this regard.

### 3.2 State and Federal Regulatory Requirements

An objective of this minimum control measure is to encourage public participation in the stormwater program. The anticipated benefits of public involvement and the success of the program are: free intellectual and labor resources; greater support for programs operated by citizen volunteers; faster implementation of minimum control measures (such as illicit discharge detection); fewer legal challenges; and a potential measure of program success. Involvement can include participating in public meetings, providing legislative activism, developing and implementing BMPs, or becoming an educator. To satisfy the requirements of this minimum control measure, the County will strive to:

1. Comply with the State Open Meeting Law and local public notice requirements, such as Open Meetings Law, when implementing a public involvement/participation program;
2. Develop and implement a public involvement/participation program that:
  - a. identifies key individuals and groups, public and private, who are interested in or affected by the SWMP Plan;
  - b. identifies types of input the County will seek from the key individuals and groups, public and private, to support development and implementation of the SWMP Plan and how the input will be used; and

- c. describes the public involvement / participation activities the County may undertake to provide program access to those who want it and to gather the needed input. The activities included, but are not limited to a water quality hotline (report spills, dumping, construction sites of concern, etc.), stewardship activities like stream cleanups, storm drain marking, and volunteer water quality
3. Identify a local stormwater public contact
4. Develop, record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals; and
5. Select appropriate public involvement / participation activities and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of pollutants in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

### **3.3 Public Noticing**

According to the State Open Meeting Law and local public notice requirements all events will be noticed on the municipal website. The Dutchess County website has a link to the stormwater website managed by the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (DCSWCD) through which the annual report is published, education information can be distributed and comments can be received.

### **3.4 Local Stormwater Public Contact**

Dutchess County stormwater coordinator of DCDPW-Engineering (845) 486-2925 is designated as the Stormwater Public Contact for the County.

### **3.5 Presentation of Annual Report**

As per GP-0-10-002, the annual report submitted to the NYSDEC is presented to the public via the County website and a link to the DCSWCD stormwater website. The public may ask questions about and make comments on the annual report. The County chooses to present the annual report on the internet as a link on the municipal webpage. Comments on the report may be submitted through the Dutchess County or DCSWCD websites.

### **3.6 Available Resources**

The following section describes some of the organizations and programs that may help the County implement the public participation component of its stormwater program. Encouraging public participation in existing volunteer programs that are offered by local and regional groups can minimize the need for creating new programs and allow the County to focus its financial and human resources on outreach and sponsorship for these programs.

#### **3.6.1 School Programs**

Many school departments sponsor stream/street clean ups, recycling, composting, storm drain stenciling, stream monitoring and related activities.

#### **3.6.2 Boy and Girl Scouts of America**

Boys and girls may be involved in Scout programs from ages 5 through 17 and are supervised by adult volunteers. Scouts are involved in various community service projects and can be beneficial to implementing outfall identification, storm drain marking, and river cleanup projects or environmental awareness outreach programs. Coordination with local Scout leaders is necessary to implement any activity with their group. The Boy Scouts have eight District Executives that meet monthly to discuss possible projects. Material about potential stormwater related projects can be distributed at this meeting and then passed on to troop leaders. The Girl Scouts have Field Coordinators and Service Managers in every town. Information about potential projects can be shared with the Field Coordinators, who will in turn pass the information to the Service Managers and then the troops. Distributing information about the impacts of polluted stormwater on our environment and the capacity in which Boy and Girl scouts can help their community are the first steps to promote participation.

The Boy Scouts provides its youth with a conservation program designed to be incorporated throughout the Scouting program and teaches awareness and understanding of conservation as a wise and intelligent management of natural resources. The conservation “Good Turn” program is an opportunity for scouts to join with conservation and environmental organizations (federal, state, local, and private) to carry out a conservation “Good Turn” in their home communities.

The Boy Scouts also provide an outdoor adventures program of which their “Leave No Trace” policy plays a key role. This principles of this policy include planning ahead (not bringing materials that create waste and knowing the area to be explored), traveling and camping on durable surfaces (not trampling vegetated areas which can lead to erosion), dispose of waste properly (pack out what you pack in, dispose of wastewater far enough from surface water), leave what you find, minimize campfire impacts, respect wildlife, and be considerate of other visitors. A “Leave No Trace Awareness Award” is available to scouts who successfully follow these principles. In Dutchess County, scouts have participated in many activities in their communities including Earth Day cleanups.

The Girl Scouts are offering a partnership initiative called Linking Girls to the Land. This partnership is between the Girl Scouts of the USA and nine natural resource conservation agencies including USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service and USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service. This initiative encourages girls to become involved in conservation and natural resource issues and careers on a national and local level. Most program activities fall into four areas: environmental education; volunteer service; outdoor skills development; and career awareness.

The Water Drop Patch, a facet of Linking Girls to the Land, is a project jointly developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Girl Scout Council of the Nation's Capital (GSCNC). The participants gain hands-on skills in water management and resource conservation by encouraging the girls to:

- Make a difference in their communities by becoming watershed and wetlands stewards;
- Use their skills and their knowledge to educate others in their community about the need to protect the nation's valuable water resources;

- Explore the natural world to gain an interest in science and math; and
- Use the Internet as a source of information.

For additional information about the Water Drop patch view the project booklet at [www.epa.gov/adopt/patch](http://www.epa.gov/adopt/patch) or by calling the National Service Center for Environmental Publications at (800) 490-9198.

Funding for these can be acquired through the EarthPACT (Plant and Animal Conservation Team), which will award implementation grants to each council for up to \$2,500. The EarthPACT encourages the formation of partnerships with local environmental education, nature, or science-related organizations, business or county government agencies.

The Girl Scouts are also offering a new program called GirlFACTS (Girls, Families, and Communities Together in Science). This program offers two related activities entitled “geology rocks” and “weather wise” which discuss the topics of the water cycle and acid rain. The topics of stormwater runoff pollution and prevention could easily be added as a topic to these established programs.

The Girls Scouts have also been involved in Earth Day community clean-ups. The Girl Scouts Heart of The Hudson is located in Pleasantville, NY 10570, (914) 747-3080 and may be found at [www.girlscoutshh.org](http://www.girlscoutshh.org). The field manager for Dutchess County is Ms. Dolores DaSilva, at (845) 452-1810 ext 11.

The Boy Scouts of America Hudson Valley Council office is located at 6 Jeanne Drive; Newburgh, NY 12550 and may be found at [www.hvcbsa.org](http://www.hvcbsa.org). The Executive Director of the area is Mr. Stephen Gray (845) 566-7300.

### 3.6.3 Citizen's Groups

The groups outlined in the Public Education/Outreach minimum control measure may also provide opportunities for public involvement in a variety of watershed based or specific water body protection and cleanup projects. Some existing projects may help achieve the County's goals in their program with or without modification and, in some cases, new programs may need to be established. The following is a listing of groups and a summary of some of their current activities available to residents

### 3.6.4 Regional, State and National Resources

#### **Adopt-A-Highway**

Dutchess County Department of Public Works offers an adopt-a-highway program wherein local organizations, not-for-profits or businesses may adopt a portion of a local County Route to assist with roadside clean up operations.

#### **Adopt Your Watershed**

As described in the public education and outreach section of this report, the USEPA has created this campaign to encourage citizens and groups to work at protecting and restoring surface and groundwater quality in their watershed. The networking and training resources

available from this program can help educators, communities, or private citizens improve water quality and implement their local stormwater program through education and participation.

### **Give Water a Hand**

This is a national watershed education program of the University of Wisconsin Environmental Resources Center. Support for Give Water a Hand is provided by National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, CSREES and NRCS designed to involve young people in local environmental service projects ([www.uwex.edu/erc/gwah](http://www.uwex.edu/erc/gwah)). The program provides guidance to students on how to complete an environmental service project and the basic information necessary to understand their watershed. Free guides are available on the Internet, but printed copies require printing and shipping fees. The publications are the youth Action Guide (also in Spanish) and the teacher's Leader Guidebook.

### **New York State Department of Environmental Conservation**

New York State law directs the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to provide environmental education programs that help every citizen to be a steward of the environment. Through the links on the DEC education webpage, adults, students, teachers and youth leaders can find out how to participate in DEC programs and other environmental education opportunities, either for their own growth or to provide environmental education to others.

Environmental education at DEC takes many forms, including:

- Hands-on experiences at nature centers, camps and in classrooms
- Outreach through print, web, broadcast, exhibits, events and classroom visits
- Training for teachers, youth leaders and others involved in environmental education

Some of their many programs include: environmental education camps – residential summer camp program in environmental education for young New Yorkers, campground education programs – nature-based programs have been a part of the camping experience at several of DEC's Forest Preserve campgrounds, and Conservationist for Kids – a nature and environment magazine for kids in New York State.

For more information on DEC's environmental education programs contact Division of Public Affairs and Education; 625 Broadway; Albany, NY 12233-4500, (518) 402-8013 or visit the Education website at [www.dec.ny.gov/26.html](http://www.dec.ny.gov/26.html).

### **Hudson River Sloop Clearwater**

Clearwater's environmental action programs offer effective science-based strategies in the public interest. From original research on large-scale issues to support of small grassroots community groups, they employ a range of innovative and traditional citizen advocacy techniques designed to restore and protect the quality of the Hudson River watershed. Their environmental action staff is composed of highly motivated, accomplished men and women with degrees in the environmental sciences, assisted by interns from area colleges, contract specialists, and volunteer advisers from many professions.

Guided by a set of core environmental values, staff members work cooperatively with concerned citizens, elected officials, and state and federal regulatory agencies to find alternative solutions. Public awareness is one of the primary strategies, since an educated, concerned citizenry is a powerful force for change.

There are many volunteer and membership opportunities with the Hudson River Sloop Clearwater.

Contact the Environmental Action department for all information regarding Clearwater's environmental advocacy, Manna Greene, Environmental Action Director, [mannajo@clearwater.org](mailto:mannajo@clearwater.org) (845) 454-7673 x113. Contact the Development department for all information regarding supporting Clearwater's mission through sponsorships, planned giving, memberships, and corporate partnerships, Christine Kane, CFRE, Development Director, [christine@clearwater.org](mailto:christine@clearwater.org) (845) 454-7673 x118.

### **Scenic Hudson**

Scenic Hudson members are a vital force in the Hudson Valley, taking action to improve our environment and safeguard our quality of life. Scenic Hudson believes in empowering people to speak out for clean air, clean water and strong communities. Scenic Hudson members receive occasional e-mails informing them about the most important issues facing your community and giving you opportunities to take meaningful action.

Scenic Hudson volunteers keep our parks clean and beautiful, inform the public about our region's rich heritage and ecosystems and help us safeguard land for future generations.

There are six (6) parks within Dutchess County including Burger Hill (Rhinebeck), Madam Brett Park (Beacon), Fishkill Ridge (Beacon), Mount Beacon (Beacon), Beacon Point Park (Beacon), and Poets' Walk (Red Hook). Current volunteer opportunities include:

- Volunteer Parks Patrol - Hike the park trails, report on trail conditions and provide information to other park visitors.
- Volunteer Gardeners - Help maintain and expand landscaped areas near trailheads and parking areas.
- Volunteers Office Librarians - Help with the detailed record-keeping and paperwork that goes into modern land conservation efforts.

Scenic Hudson is located at One Civic Center Plaza, Suite 200; Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, (845) 473 4440. For more information on volunteering with Scenic Hudson in their parks, contact Anthony Coneski, Parks Event Coordinator.

#### **3.6.5 Local Media Resources**

#### **Dutchess County Municipal Web Page – [www.dutchessny.gov](http://www.dutchessny.gov).**

The County website has a link to the DCSWCD stormwater website page that describes stormwater resources and goals.

### 3.7 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The Public Involvement/Participation BMPs, found in Table 3, have been chosen to meet the requirements of this permit. Each BMP has an associate responsible party(ies) and/or Department(s), measurable goals, and timeline to assist in evaluate the success of the public involvement/participation program.

**TABLE 3**  
**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

<b>Best Management Practice (BMP)</b>	<b>Responsible Party(ies)/Department</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Inform local Girl Scout troops about the Water Drop Patch. Provide them with the information found herein and encourage them to participate as a means to foster environmental stewardship in local watersheds. This program would not only benefit the scouts but also would provide an avenue for a broader public education, as the scouts become watershed and wetland stewards. The Boy Scouts could also be encouraged to use their conservation “Good Turn” program in the area.			
Coordinate with local Boy and Girl Scout organizations to discuss potential resources that they could contribute to the program (i.e., flyer distribution, storm drain stenciling).			

<p>Use volunteers from the community and local organizations for simple tasks that would improve water quality as well as raise the public's awareness. Public participation will enhance the public education component of the stormwater program with the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expand the County's current municipal website to include information pertaining to volunteering opportunities either through the County itself or contact information for other non-profit organizations serving the area. The website should also include notices of upcoming stenciling and cleanup events (including those sponsored by groups other than the County).</li></ul>	DCDPW's Adopt-a-highway program	On-going recruitment	On-going
Allow the public access to the County Annual Report for review and comment.		Present the County annual report on the municipal webpage. Allow for public comment and questions.	Present the annual report on the municipal webpage annually.

### 3.8 Required Implementation Reporting

The County shall report on the following items annually:

- Annual report presentation about how the annual report was made available for comment.
- Comments received and intended responses.
- Public involvement / participation activities (for example stream cleanups including the number of people participating, the number of calls to a water quality hotline, the number and extent of storm drain stenciling).
- Report on effectiveness of program.

## 4.0 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

### 4.1 Responsible Party(ies) and/or Department(s)

Dutchess County stormwater coordinator of DCDPW-Engineering is designated as the Stormwater Public Contact in the County. DCDPW manages a central communications center where stormwater related concerns or complaints are received by calling (845) 486-2900. In general, the Communications Center dispatches DCDPW- Highway Construction Maintenance (HCM) to initially address a stormwater or drainage related concern. In the event that unusual circumstances are encountered or actions beyond maintenance of existing infrastructure is required, HCM notifies DCDPW-Engineering to assess the concern/complaint. If DCDPW personnel suspect pollutions are present within the noted concern/complaint, they may notify the Dutchess County Department of Health (DCDOH) and/or the NYSDEC hotline for additional response.

### 4.2 State and Federal Regulatory Requirements

Under this Minimum Control Measure, the County will develop and implement a plan to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to its MS4, including development of a storm sewer outfall map showing the location of all outfalls. Additionally, the outfall mapping shall show watershed information: names and location of surface waters that receive discharges from stormwater outfalls. The potential for illicit discharges exists with illegal connections to the storm sewer network. Through the course of routine cleaning and/or maintenance of the County stormwater infrastructure by DCDPW-HCM, if illegal discharges (e.g. – sanitary outfalls, washing machine outlets, etc.) are encountered, then HCM may notify DCDOH for follow up response to mitigate pollution related issues.

Sanitary sewage, process wastewater, floor drains and other wastewaters may be connected to MS4 stormwater systems. A common impact is elevated levels of bacteria and pathogens as a result of improper sanitary connections. Because of these water quality impacts; these discharges must either be removed and connected to a permitted wastewater treatment system.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Stormwater Regulations define these discharges as “illicit discharges,” which are further defined in New

York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) regulations. Rule 31(b)  
Definitions as:

***“Illicit discharge means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges from fire fighting activities.”***

Specific requirements of this program consist of the following:

1. Develop, implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the small MS4.
2. Develop and maintain a map, at a minimum within the County's jurisdiction in the urbanized area and additionally designated area(s), showing:
  - a. the location of all outfalls and names and location of all surface waters receiving discharge from those outfalls
  - b. the preliminary boundaries of the County's storm sewer sheds determined using GIS or other tools (even if they extend outside of the urbanized area) to facilitate track down of illicit discharge,
  - c. the County's storm sewer systems (when grant funds are made available) in accordance with East-of-Hudson “heightened requirements”,
3. Field verify outfall locations.
4. Conduct an outfall reconnaissance inventory, as described in the EPA publication entitled “Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessment,” addressing outfalls within the urbanized area and additionally designated area(s) within the County's jurisdiction at least once every five years,
5. Map new outfalls as they are constructed or newly discovered within the urbanized area and additionally designated area(s),
6. Prohibit, through a law, ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, illicit discharges into the small MS4 and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions.
7. Develop and implement a program to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping, to the small MS4. The program should include: procedures for identifying priority areas of concern (geographic, audiences, or otherwise) for IDDE program; description of priority areas of concern, available equipment, staff, , etc.; procedures for identifying and locating illicit discharges (track down); procedures for eliminating illicit discharges; and procedures for documenting actions.
8. Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste,
9. Develop, record, periodically assess, and modify as needed, measurable goals.
10. Select appropriate IDDE BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of identified POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

Table 4.1 provides examples of sources of common illicit discharges.

**TABLE 4.1**  
**EXAMPLES OF SOURCES OF ILLICIT DISCHARGES**

Sanitary Wastes
Improper Vehicular Oil Disposal
Radiator Flushing
Laundry Wastewaters
Automobile and Household Hazardous Wastes

New York SPDES regulations allow several categories of non-stormwater discharges to an MS4 if they are not identified as significant contributors of pollutants in the system. Table 4.2 lists allowable non-stormwater discharges, provided they do not adversely impact water quality.

**TABLE 4.2**  
**ALLOWABLE NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES**

Water Line Flushing
Landscape Irrigation
Diverted Stream Flows
Rising Ground Waters
Uncontaminated Ground Water Infiltration
Uncontaminated Groundwater
Discharges from Potable Water Sources
Foundation Drains
Air Conditioning Condensate
Irrigation Water
Springs
Water from Crawl Space and Basement Sump Pumps
Footing Drains
Lawn and Landscaping Watering Runoff (provided that all pesticides and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the manufacturer's product label)
Water from Individual Residential Car Washing
Flows from Riparian Habitats and Wetlands
Dechlorinated Swimming Pool Discharges
Residual Street Wash Water
Discharges or Flows from Fire Fighting Activities
Any SPDES Permitted Discharge

With the exception of discharges listed above, current NYS SPDES regulations prohibit non-stormwater discharges to a storm sewer system without specific authorization from NYSDEC in the form of a SPDES permit.

#### 4.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The development of a storm sewer map is the initial step to detect non-stormwater discharges by scrutinizing outfalls where there was a dry weather flow component. See Section 4.4 for more information on the storm sewer map. While dry weather flow could be groundwater infiltrating into the storm sewer, it is also potentially indicative of an illicit discharge. The following steps should be taken to determine whether an observed “dry weather” flow is from an illicit discharge and, if so, to identify the source of the discharge. To the extent possible, at least seventy-two (72) hours of dry weather should precede any field inspection. These inspections should occur during dry weather such that stream height may be low enough to expose submerged outfalls as well as to better observe dry weather flows from outfalls that may be indicative of an illicit discharge.

Each outfall has a unique ID number such that its data is correlated with a location on the storm sewer base mapping.

- Subsequent to a field inspection by DCDPW, where a suspect dry weather flow is observed, DCDOH personnel may collect samples to analyze for pollutants of concern. If results of analyses indicate a potential illicit discharge exists, upgradient drainage system should be examined to identify the extent of the system where that dry weather flow exists. During these investigations, the following information should be collected on upstream structures:
  - Condition of the structure (a photograph is beneficial with descriptions),
  - Pipe sizes, and related physical descriptions of the systems.

An outfall inspection report should be prepared to document the results of investigations. This report may include the following:

- a work plan to further identify the source(s) of the dry weather flow observed, and
- an opinion of construction cost to correct the anticipated problem(s).

In those outfalls identified as having a potential illicit discharge, the County will seek to identify sources of discharge(s). An approach to accomplish this task follows.

1. Delineate the drainage area of each outfall with a dry weather flow component to determine the extent of potential sources. This could be done by two methods.
  - Visual inspection to identify sources of the dry weather flows. This inspection could identify the extent of the system where there is a dry weather flow component and identify connections to the storm sewer that are contributing dry weather flow.
  - Inspect the drainage system, structure by structure, to determine the extent of the system where there is a dry weather flow component. At this time, the system and its connections where a dry weather flow component was observed may be mapped or sketched.
2. Inventory the drainage area of each outfall of concern to evaluate the locations of potential pollutant sources. This can consist of reviewing land use and street maps to identify potential pollutant sources in the drainage area. In addition, when available, water quality data from the outfall of concern should be reviewed to determine what the potential sources may be.

3. Additional “targeted” wet or dry weather sampling at selected locations downgradient of suspected pollutant sources to “bracket” sources of pollutants in the system may be conducted.
4. Conduct detailed field inventory. Field inventories should be performed on foot and via windshield surveys, beginning at the point discharge, and following the bracketed drainage system up-gradient. The purpose of the field inventories is to further define what the potential source(s) may be.
5. Investigations for each suspected source may also include the following methods:
  - a. TV inspection to find a specific connection that is contributing dry weather flow. In high groundwater conditions, this method will be less useful. Also, it may be difficult to pinpoint a specific source in densely developed areas.
  - b. Smoke testing could also be used to identify illicit connections. Neighborhoods would need to be warned prior to use of smoke testing in their area. Also, this method may not be effective if the illicit discharges are flowing full or are equipped with traps.
  - c. Dye testing would pinpoint a specific discharge. This would require access into buildings and inserting dye at all potential illicit discharges which will require the field staff to be thorough. Permission would be required to enter properties.
6. Eliminate the illicit discharge once found.
7. Confirm elimination of illicit discharges. This could either be done at the outfall or just downstream of the eliminated discharge.

At least initially, the goal of this program will not necessarily be to detect all illicit discharges to the MS4, but instead to focus on identifying the discharges that may actually impact water quality of receiving waters. For example, this program is focused on eliminating illicit discharges that are actually observed to be discharged to waters of the State as opposed to all discharges that may evaporate or infiltrate prior to being discharged to the MS4 stormwater infrastructure.

Throughout the implementation of the above program, efforts will be made to increase public awareness. Depending on the success of the public awareness program, interested citizens may provide voluntary effort to complete the fieldwork. Public volunteer participation in this program would require organization and training to ensure quality of work is adequate and defensible for any future corrective actions.

Outfalls where access could be hazardous or would require access onto private property will be investigated by DCDOH or other County employees, contract personnel but not members of the public. Assigned staff will receive appropriate training that includes Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) health and safety training as well as confined space entry training as needed to implement this program.

Any actions and documents generated in the detection and elimination of illicit discharges will be noted in Outfall Dry Weather Inspection Report. The County is seeking to utilize its GIS system to manage these reports and related data in lieu of paper reports.

#### 4.4 Outfall Mapping

An outfall inventory was created for the County by the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (DCSWCD) using NYSDEC grant monies which mapped the County's storm sewer system in the urbanized area using GPS based systems. The County's OCIS (Office of Computer Information Systems) department facilitated transferring outfall inventory outfall attributes into the County GIS network. They are assisting DCDPW staff with integrating Outfall Reports and Dry Weather Inspection Reports into the GIS network.

As of the last revision of this SWMP Plan, there are 343 outfalls in the urbanized area of Dutchess County. All outfall locations will be verified as part of this program. New and newly discovered outfalls will be added to the County mapping as needed and existing outfalls may be deleted from the system as warranted.

#### 4.5 Outfall Sewer sheds

Outfall sewer sheds will be delineated using the following method:

- Existing outfalls will be located on the GIS mapping layer.
- Sewer sheds will be delineated following the topography surrounding each point. Sewer sheds may extend outside of the urbanized area and municipal boundaries.
- Where information is available, connections within the storm sewer system which divert stormwater in a direction other than that dictated by topography will be taken into account and the storm sewer shed will be adjusted as necessary.

#### 4.6 Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory

All outfalls within the County's urbanized area jurisdiction will be inspected at least once every five (5) years. The "Outfall Dry Weather Inspection Screening Field Sheet" or similar electronic collection of data using GPS hardware and software will be used to collect field data.

#### 4.7 Municipal Regulations

Dutchess County Sanitary Law defines illicit discharges from sanitary, commercial or industrial sources that are shall not degrade surface water quality and thus should not discharge into the County's storm sewer infrastructure.

#### 4.8 Non-Stormwater Discharges

The County prohibits polluting non-stormwater discharges such as illegal dumping. Documentation regarding the detection and elimination of polluting non-stormwater discharges will be noted in the annual report.

#### 4.9 Public Education

Public employees, businesses, and the general public will be informed of the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of wastes as part of Minimum Measure 1 – Public Education and Outreach.

#### 4.10 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination BMPs, found in Table 4.3, have been chosen by the County to meet the requirements of this permit. Each BMP has an associate responsible party(ies) and/or Department(s), measurable goals, and timeline to assist in evaluate the success of the County's public education/outreach program.

**TABLE 4.3**  
**ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION BEST**  
**MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**  
**DUTCHESS COUNTY**

Best Management Practice (BMP)	Responsible Party(ies)/Department	Measurable Goals	Timeline
Include illicit discharge education as part of the overall education associated with this program.	SMO, Dutchess County MS4 Coordination Committee, DCSWCD	Distribution of education materials or attendance at training/awareness meetings.	On-going
Inspect stormwater outfalls within County's urbanized area jurisdiction	DCDPW personnel	Inspect all stormwater outfalls once every five (5) years.	To be completed by March 2013
Delineate preliminary boundaries of the storm sewer sheds to each stormwater outfall.	DCDPW and OCIS personnel	Preliminary boundaries delineated for each outfall	All preliminary boundaries delineated by March 2013. Update mapping as required (on-going)
Verify all outfall locations	DCDPW personnel	Outfall locations verified	All verified by March 2013

#### 4.11 Required Implementation Reporting

The County shall report on the following items annually:

- Number and percent of outfalls mapped
- Number of illicit discharges detected and eliminated
- Percent of outfalls for which an outfall reconnaissance inventory has been performed
- Status of system mapping
- Activities in and results from informing public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.
- Report on effectiveness of program

## 5.0 CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL

Dutchess County is a non-traditional, non-land use MS4 entity. As such, SWPPPs prepared for improvements on property not owned by Dutchess County are not procedurally reviewed as per traditional land use MS4 entities. DCDPW – Engineering staff reviews components of SWPPPs to ensure no adverse impacts to the County stormwater infrastructure occurs as part of access permits to County property by proposed actions. Additionally, DCDPW – Engineering may review SWPPPs prepared for work on County property. Dutchess County may liaison through the DC MS4 Coordination Committee representatives as needed.

### 5.1 Responsible Party(ies) and/or Department(s)

Capital projects conducted on County property that disturb more than once (1) acre shall be required to prepare a SWPPP, file an NOI and have periodic inspection. Consultants qualified in stormwater management regulations may be utilized by the County for the design and inspection of capital projects conducted for the County on County property. DCDPW – Engineering provides full time inspection for projects conducted for the County within the County right of way not utilizing outside consultants. Often these are projects involving disturbance of less than one (1) acre of land. DCDPW- Engineering maintains various professionally licensed engineers and trained staff to conduct stormwater inspections.

### 5.2 State and Federal Regulatory Requirements

Construction activities have potential to impact surface water quality by creating the potential for sediment, construction materials, waste and other pollutants to be transported to surface waters by wind or stormwater runoff. As a result, the USEPA promulgated construction site runoff control regulations as part of its Phase I stormwater permitting program. This program focused on projects that disturb more than five acres of land (total project). As part of this program, these projects were required to secure a New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit and prepare a detailed Stormwater Pollution Control Plan that specifies soil erosion and sediment control as well as waste and product management practices to control potential impacts.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) currently regulates activities that disturb more than one (1) acre of land through the use of a general permit for the SPDES program. This general permit requires submittal of a Notice of Intent to NYSDEC and the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that must be certified by a professional such as a professional engineer.

The Phase II program that has been promulgated by the USEPA requires regulated municipalities to develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff to small municipal storm sewer system (MS4) from construction projects that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre (greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet in the New York City Watershed East of the Hudson River Watershed).

Sites smaller than this would still require a permit if the land is part of a plan, such as a subdivision, that alters a total area greater than one acre.

The specific state and federal requirements of the construction site runoff control minimum measures, which the County should develop and implement, are as follows:

1. Develop, implement, and enforce a program that:
  - a. Provides equivalent protection to the NYS SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (either GP-02-01 or GP-0-08-001), unless more stringent requirements are contained within general SPDES permit (GP- 0-08-002),
  - b. Addresses stormwater runoff to the small MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one (1) acre. Control of stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if:
    - i. that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more
    - ii. if controlling such activities in a particular watershed is required by the NYSDEC
  - c. Construction site operators (outside contractors or DCDPW staff) shall implement erosion and sediment control management practices,
  - d. Contracts require non-County construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at a construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality
  - e. SWPPPs for actions occurring on County property shall be reviewed by the County and shall be consistent with State sediment and erosion control requirements
    - i. individuals performing the reviews are adequately trained and understand the State and local sediment and erosion control requirements,
    - ii. after review of SWPPPs, the County may utilize the “MS4 Acceptance Form” created by the Department and required by the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-08-001) when notifying construction site owner / operators that their plans have been accepted and approved by the County
  - f. The County will ensure that individual(s) performing inspections are adequately trained or work under the direct supervision of a trained/licensed individual and understand the State and local sediment and erosion control requirements. Adequately trained means receiving inspector training by a NYSDEC sponsored or approved training. All sites must be inspected where the disturbance is one (1) acre or greater,
  - g. Establishes and maintains an inventory of active construction sites,
  - h. Develop, record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals
  - i. Select appropriate construction stormwater BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

### 5.3 Public Submittals

Public complaints and submitted documents regarding construction site stormwater runoff (or drainage related issues) will be responded to by the DCDPW Communications Center with DCDPW personnel dispatched as needed.

### 5.4 Erosion and Sediment Control Education

In Dutchess County, the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (DCSWCD) is the lead agency in the hosting of NYSDEC approved erosion and sediment control trainings for contractor and site inspectors (4-hour training). DCDPW- Engineering inspection staff who are not licensed professional engineers but may provide inspection on construction projects will attend DCSWCD training. Additionally, the NYSDEC lists upcoming trainings throughout the State on their “Calendar of Stormwater Training” ([www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8699.html](http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8699.html)). If possible, inspector training will include attendance of these events. Certification of attendance for each erosion and sediment control training by DCDPW staff will be maintained.

### 5.5 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control BMPs, found in Table 5, have been chosen by the County to meet the requirements of this permit. Each BMP has an associate responsible party(ies) and/or Department(s), measurable goals, and timeline to assist in evaluating the success of the County’s public education/outreach program.

**TABLE 5**  
**CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL BEST**  
**MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**  
**CITY/TOWN OF [NAME]**

Best Management Practice (BMP)	Responsible Party(ies)/Department	Measurable Goals	Timeline
Cosponsor a NYSDEC approved Erosion and Sediment Control Training	Dutchess County MS4 Coordination Committee, Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District	Training attendance by County employees. Non-county construction site operators must demonstrate having received erosion and sediment control training before working on County projects.	On-going

Inspect construction sites.	Consultants or DCDPW staff	Inspect all construction sites disturbing one (1) acre or greater occurring on County property. DCDPW staff or consultants provides full time inspection on County projects.	On-going
Create and maintain inventory of active construction sites.	DCDPW and OCIS staff	Inventory of active construction sites to be created and updated.	On-going
Educate municipal staff about the County's construction stormwater requirements, when construction stormwater requirements apply and other procedures associated with control of construction stormwater.	DCDPW staff	Information distributed as memos to DCDPW departments (and updates on Dutchess County website).	On-going.

## 6.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION RUNOFF CONTROL

### 6.1 Responsible Party(ies) and/or Department(s)

DCDPW – Engineering reviews SWPPPs for projects disturbing more than one (1) acre occurring on County property within the urbanized area(s). Consultants or DCDPW-Engineering staff inspects post-construction stormwater management controls as needed to ensure adequate function in accordance with approved SWPPPs.

### 6.2 State and Federal Regulatory Requirements

New development and redevelopment projects have potential to increase pollutant loadings to receiving surface waters. NYSDEC's Phase II stormwater management regulations require regulated municipalities to develop, implement, and enforce a program that provides equivalent protection to the NYS SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (either GP-02-01 or GP-0-08-001), unless more stringent requirements are contained within latest SPDES general permit (GP- 0-08-002)

A combination of structural management practices (including, but not limited to practices from the NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual or equivalent) and / or non-structural management practices appropriate for the County that will reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP may be developed for each project. 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.

The County will develop an inventory of post-construction stormwater management practices within the County's urbanized area properties. The inventory should include: location of practice (street address or coordinates); type of practice; maintenance needed per the NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual, SWPPP, or other provided documentation dates and type of maintenance performed. The County seeks to ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of management practices by trained staff, including inspection to ensure that practices are performing properly.

#### 6.3 Long-Term Operation and Maintenance of Management Practices

In order to ensure long term operation and maintenance of stormwater management practices within the County will inspect structures regularly. The inspection shall include inspection items identified in the maintenance requirements (NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual, SWPPP, or other maintenance information) for the practice. The practice will be maintained by the DCDPW staff in accordance with the maintenance requirement. The NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual includes applicable inspection forms that will be used for task. Maintenance requirements included in the associated SWPPP will also be used when available.

#### 6.4 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The Post-Construction Stormwater Management BMPs, found in Table 6, have been chosen by the County to meet the requirements of this permit. Each BMP has an associate responsible party(ies) and/or Department(s), measurable goals, and timeline to assist in evaluate the success of the Town/City's post-construction stormwater management program.

**TABLE 6**  
**POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM BEST**  
**MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**  
**CITY/TOWN OF [NAME]**

Best Management Practice (BMP)	Responsible Party(ies)/Department	Measurable Goals	Timeline
Review SWPPPs	DCDPW - Engineering	Review SWPPPs for sites on County property in the urbanized area where the disturbance is one (1) acre or greater or ensure that SWPPPs are submitted to the NYSDEC for review/approval.	On-going
Establish and maintain an inventory of post-construction stormwater management practices within the TOWN/CITY's jurisdiction.	SMO	Inventory to be established and maintained.	On-going

## 6.5 Required Implementation Reporting

The County shall report on the following items annually:

- Number of SWPPPs reviewed
- 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
- Report on effectiveness of program

## 7.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION /GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

### 7.1 Responsible Party(ies) and/or Department(s)

County properties within the urbanized area are operated and/or maintained by any combination of the following DCDPW departments: Administration (overall coordination), Buildings, Engineering, Highway Construction Maintenance (HCM) and Parks.

## 7.2 State and Federal Regulatory Requirements

The goal of this element of the stormwater pollution prevention plan is twofold. The first is to minimize the pollutants that enter the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) prior to being discharged to surface waters of the state. This would consist of pollutants from land uses that drain to County's urbanized MS4 stormwater infrastructure as well as those pollutants that are collected from municipally owned streets, parking lots, and facilities. The second goal is to minimize pollution caused by activities at municipal owned facilities such as storage of materials and wastes where they are exposed to precipitation.

The Phase II program that has been promulgated by NYSDEC requires regulated municipalities to develop a pollution prevention/good housekeeping element that achieves the above referenced goals. This element largely consists of properly maintaining existing infrastructure such as roads and drainage structures as well as implementing appropriate pollution control practices at municipal facilities. Specific regulatory requirements for this element of the stormwater pollution prevention plan are:

1. Develop and implement a pollution prevention / good housekeeping program for municipal operations and facilities that:
  - a. 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 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; hydrologic habitat modification; or other
  - b. At a minimum frequency of once every three years, perform a self assessment of all municipal operations addressed by the SWMP Plan to:
    - i. Determine the sources of pollutants potentially generated by the County's operations and facilities,
    - ii. Identify the municipal operations and facilities that will be addressed by the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program, if it is not done already,
  - c. Determines management practices, policies and/or procedures 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 EPA, State, or other organizations
  - d. Prioritizes 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 County's capabilities
  - e. Addresses pollution prevention and good housekeeping priorities
  - f. Includes an employee pollution prevention and good housekeeping training program and ensures that staff receive and utilize training
  - g. Requires third party entities performing contracted services, including but not limited to street sweeping, snow removal, lawn / grounds care, etc., to meet permit requirements as the requirements apply to the activity performed

2. Develop, record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals.
3. Select appropriate pollution prevention and good housekeeping BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

### 7.3 Department of Public Works

In addition to the Phase II Stormwater Management objectives, the County has performed a (draft) self-assessment of twelve (12) County properties in accordance with federal and state regulations. This self-assessment was conducted by an outside consultant and resulted in development of an Environmental Operations & Maintenance Manual (E O&M M). This E O&M Manual is intended to include pertinent aspects of the SWMP, and this includes descriptions of good-house-keeping procedures as they relate to stormwater management as well as contact information within the County for additional informed responsiveness. This E O&M Manual is to be distributed to the following County sites:

DCDPW – Highway Construction Maintenance Facilities: Poughkeepsie Garage (main facility), Amenia Outpost, Millbrook Outpost, Pine Plains Outpost, Rhinebeck Outpost and Beekman Outpost.

DCDPW Parks Facilities – Bowdoin (Town of Poughkeepsie), Wilcox (Towns of Milan and Pine Plains) and Quiet Cove (Town of Poughkeepsie) Parks.

County Bus Loop Facility (Town of Lagrange and operated under outside contractor),

Dutchess County Auto Center (Town of Pleasant Valley)

Dutchess County Airport – Operated by Dutchess County Aviation Department (Town of Wappinger)

Additionally, the E O&M Manual is to be distributed to eleven (11) facilities operated by DCDPW - Buildings.

#### 7.3.1 Street and Bridge Maintenance

Dutchess County maintains approximately four hundred (400) miles of highways within the entire county. Not all of these County Routes are located within the urbanized area of the county. All county roads are identified for street sweeping annually by either County forces or through contract operations.

The NYSDOT inspects bridges located within the County. Maintenance of these bridges, to address identified concerns, is conducted pursuant to NYSDOT specifications and procedures as overseen by DCDPW staff. Major improvements are scheduled as capital projects and may utilize outside design consultants and/or outside contractors. Maintenance operations are conducted in accordance with local, state or federal pollution prevention regulations, procedures or practices.

#### 7.3.2 Winter Road Maintenance

DCDPW – Highway Construction Maintenance (HCM) provides full-time winter road maintenance for all County highways. Plowing, salting and sanding are conducted by DCDPW staff using County equipment. Plows are maintained by DCDPW – HCM mechanics within garage facilities. Sand and salt is stored within enclosures and loaded onto winter maintenance equipment for distribution as needed by DCDPW-HCM personnel and equipment.

#### 7.3.3 Stormwater System Maintenance

DCDPW – Highway Construction Maintenance personnel provide maintenance for County stormwater infrastructure along County Highways and County facilities, assisted by DCDPW – Parks and DCDPW – Buildings staff on properties overseen by those departments as needed. Approximately one thousand culverts, drainage pipes and/or catch basins are regularly cleaned and maintained annually by DCDPW – HCM. Materials removed are disposed of in accordance with local, state or federal guidelines. DCDPW – Engineering provides inspection of stormwater infrastructure outfalls in the urbanized area and assists DCDPW departments as needed.

#### 7.3.4 Vehicle and Fleet Maintenance

DCDPW – Highway Construction Maintenance maintains garages and mechanic staff to maintain DCDPW highway and construction equipment. Automobiles utilized by DCDPW personnel are maintained at the County Auto Center. Buses for the County LOOP System are maintained at the Bus Loop garage by outside contractors.

#### 7.3.5 Solid Waste Management

DCDPW departments manage solid wastes in accordance with local, state and/or federal regulatory requirements. Solid wastes are commonly collected in various size roll-off containers and regularly serviced by outside contractors. Any number of products that may be managed as recyclables are collected and managed through outside contractors for recycling rather than disposed of as solid wastes. Refer to the Environmental Operations & Maintenance Manual for details.

#### 7.3.6 Hazardous Materials Management

DCDPW departments manage commercial, industrial or hazardous wastes in accordance with local, state and/or federal regulatory requirements. These wastes are commonly collected in regulated containers, separated from unregulated wastes, and regularly serviced by outside contractors. Any number of products that may be managed as recyclables are collected and managed through outside contractors for recycling rather than disposed of as commercial, industrial or hazardous wastes. Refer to the Environmental Operations & Maintenance Manual for details.

#### **7.3.7 Tree Management**

DCDPW – Highway Construction Maintenance has personnel dedicated to managing trees and woody vegetation within highway corridors.

#### **7.3.8 Spill Response**

Chemicals or fuel spills are stored in accordance with local, state and federal requirements. Spills are responded to as outlined in the Environmental Operations & Maintenance Manual for the identified facilities.

#### **7.3.9 Personnel Training Program**

The Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District created and distributed to all regulated municipalities within Dutchess County a handbook entitled “Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.” Additionally, DCSWCD provides training for DCDPW staff as needed or requested. Additionally, certain in-house training is provided by the Risk Management department of the County.

### **7.4 Department of Parks and Recreation**

DCDPW – Parks maintains Bowdoin, Wilcox and Quiet Cove Parks that are open to the public. Parks staff maintain operations of these facilities in accordance with the Environmental Operations & Maintenance Manual.

#### **7.4.1 Fertilizer and Pesticide Application**

DCDPW – HCM maintains select staff who are certified for pesticide applications. Pesticide applications are limited to the greatest extent practicable. DCDPW departments sparingly apply fertilizers on County grounds as needed for landscaping needs.

#### **7.4.2 Pet Waste**

Pet wastes are required to be collected by the public when they are visiting County parklands.

7.5 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations BMPs, found in Table 7, have been chosen by the Town/City of XX to meet the requirements of this permit. Each BMP has an associate responsible party(ies) and/or Department(s), measurable goals, and timeline to assist in evaluate the success of the Town/City's pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations program.

**TABLE 7**  
**POLLUTION PREVENTION/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS**  
**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**  
**CITY/TOWN OF [NAME]**

<b>Best Management Practice (BMP)</b>	<b>Responsible Party(ies)/Department</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Perform a self assessment of all municipal operations addressed by this SWMP Plan and the Environmental Operations & Maintenance Manual.	SMO, HCM, Parks and Buildings staff	Self assessment on-going with distribution and training for E O &M Manual to occur in the near future.	Review every three (3) years.
Train employees on methods of Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations	SMO, HCM, Parks and Buildings staff	Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations regularly reviewed	Trained as needed or requested.

## 7.6 Required Implementation Reporting

The County shall report on the following items annually:

- Indicate the municipal operations and facilities that the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program assessed
- 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 County'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 chemical fertilizer applied,
  - Pounds of pesticides / herbicides applied as pure product.
- Staff training events and number of staff trained
- Report on effectiveness of program. Note: If the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program addresses other operations than what is listed above, the County shall report on items that will demonstrate program effectiveness.

## 8.0 ANNUAL REPORTING

### 8.1 Responsible Party(ies) and/or Department(s)

DCDPW- Engineering shall collect County information noted previously and reference that information within the annual report.

### 8.2 Reporting

By the aforementioned general permit, the County will collect and report information regarding the development and implementation of their SWMP Plan and evaluate the County's compliance annually. The annual reporting period ends March 9<sup>th</sup> of each year. The County's annual report will be submitted to the NYSDEC for review prior to June 1 of each year.

### 8.3 Recordkeeping

As per the recordkeeping requirements of this permit, the County will keep records required by this permit including, but not limited to, records that document SWMP Plan, records included in the SWMP Plan, NOI, past annual reports, and comments from the public and the NYSDEC for at least five (5) years after they are generated. Records, including the NOI and the SWMP Plan, will be available upon FOIL request per County guidelines.