Avrum H. Golub, M.D., J.D. 6/5/12

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES
from
MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (MS4s) Permit No. GP-0-10-002
Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70 of NYS Environmental Conservation Law Effective Date: May 1, 2010 -- Expiration Date: April 30, 2015

“Stormwater” - The MS4 Permit

“Stormwater” is that portion of precipitation that, once having fallen to the ground, is in excess of the evaporative or infiltrative capacity of soils, or the retentive capacity of surface features. Stormwater flows or will flow off the land by surface runoff to waters of the New York State, such as Northport Harbor and Long Island Sound.

“Discharges” of stormwater from “Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)” in urbanized areas, such as the Incorporated Village of Northport and other New York State municipalities, is authorized by a Permit for stormwater discharges from MS4s issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, “DEC”.

The DEC “General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems”, GP-0-10-002, was issued in April 2010, and became effective on May 1, 2010. DEC requirements for regulated small MS4s, such as Northport, are included in this Permit.

The 116 page Permit contains 11 parts and 10 appendices. Part VII contains the “Minimum Control Measures” (MCM) requirements for “Traditional Land Use Control” MS4s, such as our Village.

Furthermore, as of May 1, 2010, Northport, as one of the “27 Long Island Shellfishing Impaired Embayment” areas, is governed by Permit’s “Watershed Improvement Strategy Requirements” contained in Part IX of the Permit. Consequently, Northport is subject these additional, enhanced MCM.

Below are highlights of both Part VII’s and Part IX’s MCM.

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES

from

MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS

(MS4s)

Permit No. GP-0-10-002

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

Effective Date: May 1, 2010
Modified Date:

Expiration Date: April 30, 2015

Address:

John Ferguson
Chief Permit Administrator

NYS DEC
Div. Environmental Permits
625 Broadway
Albany, N.Y. 12233-1750

10-14-11

Date

ACRONYMS

BMP	Best Management Practice
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
MCC	Municipal Compliance Certification
MCM	Minimum Control Measure
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (EPA)
POC	Pollutant of Concern
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NYSDEC)
SWMP	Stormwater Management Program
SWMP Plan	Stormwater Management Program Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
UA	Urbanized Area

DEFINITIONS

Best Management Practice - means schedules activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements (if determined necessary by the covered entity), operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spillage and leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from areas that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. BMP is referred to in EPA's fact sheets and other materials. BMPs are also referred to as "activities" or "management practices" throughout this SPDES general permit.

Construction Activity(ies) - means any clearing, grading, excavation, demolition or stockpiling activities that result in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include but are not limited to logging equipment operation, the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

Covered entity - means the holder of this SPDES general permit or an entity required to gain coverage under this SPDES general permit. The owner / operator of the small MS4, e.g., the Incorporated Village of Northport.

Department - means the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation – NYSDEC - as well as meaning the Department's designated agent.

Development - period after initial authorization under this SPDES general permit when the covered entity creates, designs or develops activities, BMPs, tasks or other measures to include in their SWMP

Discharge(s) - any addition of any pollutant to waters of the State through an outlet or point source.

Green Infrastructure - Green infrastructure approaches essentially infiltrate, evapotranspirate or reuse stormwater, with significant utilization of soils and vegetation rather than traditional hardscape collection, conveyance and storage structures . Common green infrastructure approaches include green roofs, trees and tree boxes, rain gardens, vegetated swales, pocket wetlands, infiltration planters, vegetated median strips, reforestation, and protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains. See also Low Impact Development and Better Site Design

Groundwater - means waters in the saturated zone. The saturated zone is a subsurface zone in which all the interstices are filled with water under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere. Although the zone may contain gas-filled interstices or interstices filled with fluids other than water, it is still considered saturated.

Illicit Discharges - discharges not entirely composed of stormwater into the small MS4, except those identified in Part I.A.2. Examples of illicit discharges are non-permitted sanitary sewage, garage drain effluent, and waste motor oil. However, an illicit discharge could be any other non-permitted discharge which the covered entity or Department has determined to be a substantial contributor of pollutants to the small MS4.

Impaired Water - a water is impaired if it does not meet its designated use(s). For purposes of this permit "impaired" refers to impaired waters for which TMDLs have been established, for which existing controls such as permits are expected to resolve the impairment, and those needing a TMDL. Impaired waters compilations are also sometimes referred to as 303(d) lists; 303(d) lists generally include only waters for which TMDLs have not yet been developed. States will generally have associated, but separate lists of impaired waters for which TMDLs have already been established.

Low Impact Development - is a site design strategy with a goal of maintaining or replicating the predevelopment hydrologic regime through the use of design techniques to create a functionally equivalent hydrologic landscape. Hydrologic functions of storage, infiltration, and ground water recharge, as well as the volume and frequency of discharges are maintained through the use of integrated and distributed micro scale stormwater retention and detention areas, reduction of impervious surfaces, and the lengthening of flow paths and runoff time. Other strategies include the preservation/ protection of environmentally sensitive site features such as riparian buffers, wetlands, steep slopes, valuable (mature) trees, flood plains, woodlands and highly permeable soils. LID principles are based on controlling stormwater at the source by the use of micro scale controls that are distributed throughout the site. This is unlike conventional approaches that typically convey and manage runoff in large facilities located at the base of drainage areas. See also Green Infrastructure and Better Site Design.

Maximum Extent Practicable - is a technology-based standard established by Congress in the Clean Water Act §402 (p)(3)(B)(iii).Since no precise definition of MEP exists, it allows for maximum flexibility on the part of MS4 operators as they develop their programs. (40 CFR 122.2 See also: Stormwater Phase II Compliance Assistance Guide EPA 833-R-00-002, March 2000). When trying to reduce pollutants to the MEP, there must be a serious attempt to comply, and practical solutions may not be lightly rejected. If a covered entity chooses only a few of the least expensive methods, it is likely that MEP has not been met. On the other hand, if a covered entity employs all applicable BMPs except those where it can be shown that they are not technically feasible in the locality, or whose cost would exceed any benefit to be derived, it would have met the statndard. MEP required covered entities to choose effective BMPs, and to reject applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, the BMPs would not be technically feasible, or the cost would be prohibitive.

Measurable Goals - are the goals of the SWMP that should reflect the needs and characteristics of the covered entity and the areas served by its small MS4. Furthermore, the goals should be chosen using an integrated approach that fully addresses the requirements and intent of the MCM. The assumption is that the program schedules would be created over a 5 year period and goals would be integrated into that time frame. For example, a larger MS4 could do an outfall reconnaissance inventory for 20% of the collection system every year so that every outfall is inspected once within the permit cycle

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System - (MS4) - a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1.owned or operated by a State, city, town, village, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA, that discharges to surface waters of the State;

2.designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;

3.which is not a combined sewer; and

4.which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

Outfall - is defined as any point where a municipally owned and operated separate storm sewer system discharges to either surface waters of the State or to another MS4. Outfalls include discharges from pipes, ditches, swales, and other points of concentrated flow. However, areas of non-concentrated (sheet) flow which drain to surface waters of the State or to another MS4's system are not considered outfalls and should not be identified as such on the system map.

Pollutants of Concern - there are POCs that are primary (comprise the majority) sources of stormwater pollutants and others that are secondary (less likely).

- The POCs that are primarily of concern are: **nitrogen,** phosphorus, **silt and sediment, pathogens**, flow, and floatables impacting impaired waterbodies listed on the Priority Waterbody List known to come in contact with stormwater that could be discharged to that water body.

- The POCs that are secondarily of concern include but are not limited to petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and **polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs),** where stormwater or runoff is listed as the source of this impairment.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE CHAPTER 765 - STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

Article I. Use of Coal Tar Sealers

§ 765-2. Definitions.

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

COAL TAR - A viscous substance obtained by the destructive distillation of coal and containing levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in excess of 10,000 milligrams per kilogram. This definition shall include, but not be limited to, refined coal tar, high-temperature coal tar, coal tar pitch, or any substance identified by chemical abstract number 65996-93-2.

PAHs - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, a group of organic chemicals which are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil, gas or other hydrocarbons. These chemicals are present in coal tar and are known to be harmful to humans, fish and other aquatic life.

§ 765-3. Sale and use prohibitions.

A. No person shall sell or offer for sale any coal tar sealer in the County of Suffolk.

B. No person shall apply any coal tar sealer to any driveway, parking lot or other surface within the County of Suffolk.

§ 765-9. Effective date.

[Amended 9-15-2011 by L.L. No. 45-2011]

This article shall take effect on July 1, 2012.

- The primary and secondary POCs can also impair waters not on the 303(d) list. Thus, it is important for the covered entity to assess known and potential POCs within the area served by their small MS4. This will allow the covered entity to address POCs appropriate to their MS4.

Retrofit - means modifying or adding to existing infrastructure for the purpose of reducing pollutant loadings. Examples, some of which may not be effective for all pollutants, include:

- Better site design approaches such as roof top disconnection, diversion of runoff to infiltration areas, soil de-compaction, riparian buffers, rain gardens, cisterns
- Rehabilitation of existing storm sewer system by installation of standard stormwater treatment systems (ponds, wetlands, filtering, infiltration) or proprietary practices
- Stabilize dirt roads (gravel, stone, water bar, check dam, diversion)
- Conversion of dirt parking lots to pervious pavement, grassed or stone cover
- Conversion of dry detention ponds to extended detention or wetland treatment systems
- Retrofit by converting abandoned buildings to stormwater treatment systems
- Retrofit of abandoned building to open space
- Retrofit road ditches to enhance open channel design
- Control the downstream effects of runoff from existing paved surfaces resulting in flooding and erosion in receiving waters
- Control stream erosion by plunge pool, velocity dissipaters, and flow control devices for discharges from conveyance systems
- Upgrade of an existing conveyance system to provide water quality and /or quantity control within the drainage structure

Stormwater - means that portion of precipitation that, once having fallen to the ground, is in excess of the evaporative or infiltrative capacity of soils, or the retentive capacity of surface features, which flows or will flow off the land by surface runoff to waters of the state.

Storm sewershed - the catchment area that drains into the storm sewer system based on the surface topography in the area served by the stormsewer. Adjacent catchment areas that drain to adjacent outfalls are not separate storm sewersheds.

Stormwater Management Program Plan - used by the covered entity to document developed, planned and implemented SWMP elements. The SWMP plan must describe how pollutants in stormwater runoff will be controlled. For previously unauthorized small MS4s seeking coverage, information included in the NOI should be obtained from the SWMP plan. The SWMP plan is a separate document from the NOI and should not be submitted with the NOI or any annual reports unless requested.

The SWMP plan should include a detailed written explanation of all management practices, activities and other techniques the covered entity has developed, planned and implemented for their SWMP to address POCs and reduce pollutant discharges from their small MS4 to the MEP. The SWMP plan shall be revised to incorporate any new or modified BMPs or measurable goals.

Covered entities can create their SWMP plan individually, with a group of other individual covered entities or a coalition of covered entities, or through the work of a third party entity.

Documents to include are: applicable local laws, inter-municipal agreements and other legal authorities; staffing and staff development programs and organization charts; program budget; policy, procedures, and materials for each minimum measure; outfall and small MS4 system maps; stormwater management practice selection and measurable goals; operation and maintenance schedules; documentation of public outreach efforts and public comments; submitted construction site SWPPPs and review letters and construction site inspection reports.

The SWMP plan shall be made readily available to the covered entity's staff and to the public and regulators, such as Department and EPA staff. Portions of the SWMP plan, primarily policies and procedures, must be available to the management and staff of a covered entity that will be called upon to use them. For example, the technical standards and associated technical assistance documents and manuals for stormwater controls should be available to code enforcement officers, review engineers and planning boards. The local laws should be readily available to the town board and planning board. An integrated pest management program would have to be available to the the parks department and the stormwater outfall and available sewer system mapping and catch basin cleaning schedule would have to be available to the department of public works.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN

In Compliance With

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES
from
MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS
(MS4s)
Permit No. GP-0-10-002

Prepared by:
Incorporated Village of Northport
224 Main Street
Northport, New York 11768

SPDES ID: NYR20A303

This document presents the Incorporated Village of Northport (Village) Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Plan. The purpose of this SWMP Plan (Plan) is to provide guidance and comply with the requirements of GP-0-10-002.

This Plan will enable the Village to meet the following goals:

- Reduce the discharge of pollutants from the Village to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).
- Protect water quality.
- Satisfy the appropriate State and Federal water quality requirements.

This Plan will assist the Village in interpreting, accessing, recording, reporting and implementing the many Village programs designed to reduce the impacts of stormwater discharges on receiving waters.

The Plan is a resource to assist Village staff in complying with, locating and updating the various components of the Village SWMP and Plan.

Polluted stormwater runoff is a leading cause of water quality degradation throughout New York State. Stormwater runoff, a part of the natural hydrologic cycle, can be significantly altered by urban development and human activities that introduce pollutants to natural, clean stormwater runoff.

Examples of sources of pollutants include: urban streets, lawns, driveways, parking lots, gas stations, construction sites, marinas, trash, sand/salt, commercial areas, maintenance yards, and transportation activities.

Examples of pollutants in stormwater runoff include: oil and grease from roadways, pesticides and fertilizers from lawns, pathogens from animal waste, sediment from construction sites, and carelessly discarded trash (e.g., cigarette butts, paper wrappers, and plastic bottles and bags). These pollutants impair waterways and interfer with the habitat for fish, shellfish and other wildlife, and limit the enjoyment of the many benefits that our water resources provide.

The Village's SWMP is to reduce the impacts of stormwater runoff in order to improve water quality, enhance recreational enjoyment of waterways, and to make seafood safer to eat.

Total Maximum Daily Load - A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. It is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL stipulates wasteload allocations for point source discharges, load allocations for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety. Traditional Land Use Control MS4s - means a city, town or village with land use control authority.

Traditional Land Use Control MS4s - means a city, town or village with land use control authority.

Surface Waters of the State - shall be construed to include lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic ocean within the territorial seas of the state of New York and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction. Waters of the state are further defined in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941. Storm sewers are not waters of the state unless they are classified in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941. Nonetheless, a discharge to a storm sewer shall be regulated as a discharge at the point where the storm sewer discharges to waters of the state. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Act and Environmental Conservation Law (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m)(see section 750 - 1.24) which also meet the criteria of this definition are not waters of the state. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the State (such as a disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from impoundment of waters of the state.

Urbanized Area - is a land area comprising one or more places (central place(s)) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area (urban fringe) that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile, as defined by the US Bureau of Census. Outlines the extent of automatically regulated areas, often do not extend to the political boundaries of a city, town, or village. SWMPs are only required within the UA.However, the Department encourages covered entities to voluntarily extend their SWMP programs at least to the extent of the storm sewershed that flows into the UA or extend further to their entire jurisdiction. For ease of creation and administration of local laws, ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms, these should be created to apply to the full jurisdictional boundary of municipalities.

Part 1.A.2. Exempt Non-Stormwater Discharges.

The following non-stormwater discharges are exempt from the need for SPDES general permit coverage unless the Department has determined them to be substantial contributors of pollutants to a particular small MS4 applying for coverage under this SPDES general permit. If the Department determines that one or more of the discharges listed below is a substantial contributor of pollutants to a small MS4, the identified discharges will be considered illicit. In that event, the covered entity must eliminate such discharges by following the illicit discharge minimum control measure ("MCM") requirements (See Part VII.A. and Part IX C.3).

a. water line flushing

b. landscape irrigation

c. diverted stream flows

d. rising ground waters

e. uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR35.2005(20))

f. uncontaminated ground water

g. discharges from potable water sources

h. foundation drains

i. air conditioning condensate

j. irrigation water

k. springs

l. water from crawl space and basement sump pumps

m. footing drains

n. lawn and landscape watering runoff provided that all pesticides and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the manufacturer's product label

o. water from individual residential car washing

p. flows from riparian habitats and wetlands

q. dechlorinated swimming pool discharges

r. residual street wash water

s. discharges or flows from fire fighting activities

THE SIX (6) MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES (MCM)

1. **Public Education and Outreach**
2. **Public Involvement / Participation**
3. **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)**
4. **Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control**
5. **Post-Construction Stormwater Management**
6. **Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping For Municipal Operations**

1. Public Education and Outreach - SWMP Development / Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

a. Identify POCs, waterbodies of concern, geographic areas of concern, target audiences;
b. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s) and implement an ongoing public education and outreach program designed to describe:

- i. the impacts of stormwater discharges on waterbodies;
- ii. POCs and their sources;
- iii. steps that contributors of these pollutants can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff; and
- iv. steps that contributors of non-stormwater discharges can take to reduce pollutants (non stormwater discharges are listed in Part I.A.2);

c. Educational materials may be made available at, locations including, but not limited to:

- i. at service areas, lobbies, or other locations where information is made available;
- ii. at staff training;
- iii. on covered entity's website;
- iv. with pay checks; and
- v. in employee break rooms;

d. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s), record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals; and
e. Select and implement appropriate education and outreach activities and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

2. Public Involvement / Participation - SWMP Development / Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

a. Comply with the State Open Meetings Law and local public notice requirements, such as Open Meetings Law, when implementing a public involvement / participation program;

b. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s) and implement a public involvement/participation program that:
   i. identifies key individuals and groups, public and private, who are interested in or affected by the SWMP ;
   ii. identifies types of input the covered entity will seek from the key individuals and groups, public and private, to support development and implementation of the SWMP program and how the input will be used; and
   iii. describes the public involvement / participation activities the covered entity will undertake to provide program access to those who want it and to gather the needed input. The activities included, but are not limited to a water quality hotline (report spills, dumping, construction sites of concern, etc.), stewardship activities like stream cleanups, storm drain marking, and volunteer water quality monitoring;
   iv. provide the opportunity for the public to participate in the development, implementation, review, and revision of the SWMP.

c. Local stormwater public contact.
   Identify a local point of contact for public concerns regarding stormwater management and compliance with this SPDES general permit. The name or title of this contact and the telephone number must be published in public outreach and public participation materials and kept updated with the Department on the MCC form;

(continued)

2. Public Involvement / Participation - SWMP Development / Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

d. Annual report presentation. Below are the requirements for the annual report presentation:

i. prior to submitting the final annual report to the Department, by June 1 of each reporting year (see Part V.C.), present the draft annual report in a format that is open to the public, where the public can ask questions about and make comments on the report. This can be done:

- at a meeting that is open to the public, where the public attendees are able to ask questions about and make comments on the report.
  This may be a regular meeting of an existing board, such as planning, zoning or the town board.
  It may also be a separate meeting, specifically for stormwater. If multiple covered entities are working together, they may have a group meeting (refer to Part V.C.2); or
- on the internet by:
- making the annual report available to the public on a website;
- providing the public the opportunity to provide comments on the internet or otherwise; and
- making available the opportunity for the public to request an open meeting to ask questions about and make comments on the report.

  If a public meeting is requested by 2 or more persons, the covered entity must hold such a meeting. However, the covered entity need only hold a public meeting once to satisfy this requirement.

ii. provide public notice about the presentation, making public the following information when noticing the presentation in accordance with the local public notice requirements:

- the placement of the annual report on the agenda of this meeting or location on the internet;
- the opportunity for public comment. This SPDES general permit does not require a specified time frame for public comments, although it is recommended that covered entities do provide the public an opportunity to comment for a period after the meeting.
  Comments received after the final annual report is submitted shall be reported with the following year's annual report.
  Covered entities must take into account those comments in the following year;
- the date and time of the meeting or the date the annual report becomes available on the internet; and
- the availability of the draft report for prior review prior to the public meeting or duration of availability of annual report on the internet;

Iii . the Department recommends that announcements be sent directly to individuals (public and private) known to have a specific interest in the covered entity's SWMP;

iv. include a summary of comments and (intended) responses with the final annual report. Changes made to the SWMP in response to comments should be described in the annual report; and

v. ensure that a copy of the final report and, beginning in 2009, the SWMP plan are available for public inspection;

e. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s), record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals; and

f. Select and implement appropriate public involvement / participation activities and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

3. **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) - SWMP Development / Implementation At a minimum, all covered entities must:**

a. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s), implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at 40CFR 122.26(b)(2)) into the small MS4;

b. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s) and maintain a map, at a minimum within the covered entity's jurisdiction in the urbanized area and additionally designated area, showing:

   i. the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all surface waters of the State that receive discharges from those outfalls;

   ii. by March 9, 2010, the preliminary boundaries of the covered entity's storm sewersheds have been determined using GIS or other tools, even if they extendoutside of the urbanized area (to facilitate track down), and additionally designated area within the covered entity's jurisdiction; and

   iii. when grant funds are made available or for sewer lines surveyed during an illicit discharge track down, the covered entity's storm sewer system in accordance with available State and EPA guidance;

c. Field verify outfall locations;

d. Conduct an outfall reconnaissance inventory, as described in the EPA publication entitled <u>Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessment</u>, addressing every outfall within the urbanized area and additionally designated area within the covered entity's jurisdiction at least once every five years, with reasonable progress;

(continued)

3. **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) - SWMP Development / Implementation At a minimum, all covered entities must:**

e. Map new outfalls as they are constructed or newly discovered within the urbanized area and additionally designated area;

f. Prohibit, through a law, ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, illicit discharges into the small MS4 and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. This mechanism must be equivalent to the State's model IDDE local law "NYSDEC Model Local Law to Prohibit Illicit Discharges, Activities and Connections to Separate Storm Sewer Systems".The mechanism must be certified by the attorney representing the small MS4 as being equivalent to the State's model illicit discharge local law. Laws adopted during the GP-02-02 permit cycle must also be attorney-certified as effectively assuring implementation of the State's model IDDE law;

g. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s) and implement a program to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping, to the small MS4 in accordance with current assistance and guidance documents from the State and EPA. The program must include: procedures for identifying priority areas of concern (geographic, audiences, or otherwise) for the IDDE program; description of priority areas of concern, available equipment, staff, funding, etc.; procedures for identifying and locating illicit discharges (trackdown); procedures for eliminating illicit discharges; and procedures for documenting actions;

h. Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste, and maintain records of notifications;

i. Address the categories of non-stormwater discharges or flows listed in Part I.A.2 as necessary;

j. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s), record, periodically assess, and modify as needed, measurable goals; and

k. Select and implement appropriate IDDE BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control - SWMP Development / Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

a. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s), implement, and enforce a program that:

i. provides equivalent protection to the NYS SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (either GP-02-01, GP-0-08-001 or GP-0-10-001), unless more stringent requirements are contained within this SPDES general permit;

ii. addresses stormwater runoff to the small MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Control of stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if:

- that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more; or
- if controlling such activities in a particular watershed is required by the Department;

iii. includes a law, ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require a SWPPP for each applicable land disturbing activity that includes erosion and sediment controls that meet the State's most current technical standards:

- this mechanism must be equivalent to one of the versions of the "NYSDEC Sample Local Laws for Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control"; and
- equivalence must be documented
- by using the NYSDEC Gap Analysis Workbook; or
- by adoption of one of the sample local laws without changes, or an alternative law, and, in either scenario, certification by the attorney representing the small MS4 that the adopted law is equivalent to one of the sample local laws.

iv. contains requirements for construction site operators to implement erosion and sediment control management practices;

v. allows for sanctions to ensure compliance to the extent allowable by State law;

vi. contains requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality, pursuant to the requirement of construction permit;

vii. describes procedures for SWPPP review with consideration of potential water quality impacts and review of individual SWPPPs to ensure consistency with State and local sediment and erosion control requirements;

(continued)

4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control - SWMP Development / Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

vii. describes procedures for SWPPP review with consideration of potential water quality impacts and review of individual SWPPPs to ensure consistency with State and local sediment and erosion control requirements;

- ensure that the individuals performing the reviews are adequately trained and understand the State and local sediment and erosion control requirements;
- all SWPPPs must be reviewed for sites where the disturbance is one acre or greater; and
- after review of SWPPPs, the covered entity must utilize the AMS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form@ created by the Department and required by the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity when notifying construction site owner / operators that their plans have been accepted by the covered entity;

viii. describes procedures for receipt and follow up on complaints or other information submitted by the public regarding construction site storm water runoff;

(continued)

4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control - SWMP Development / Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

ix. describes procedures for site inspections and enforcement of erosion and sediment control measures including steps to identify priority sites for inspection and enforcement based on the nature of the construction activity, topography, and the characteristics of soils and receiving water;

- the covered entity must ensure that the individual(s) performing the inspections are adequately trained and understand the State and local sediment and erosion control requirements. Adequately trained means receiving inspector training by a Department sponsored or approved training;
- all sites must be inspected where the disturbance is one acre or greater;
- covered entities must determine that it is acceptable for the owner or operator of a construction project to submit the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Department by performing a final site inspection themselves or by accepting the Qualified Inspector's final inspection certification(s) required by the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity. The principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative (see Part VI.J.) shall document their determination by signing the “MS4 Acceptance” statement on the NOT.

x. educates construction site owner / operators, design engineers, municipal staff and other individuals to whom these regulations apply about the municipality’s construction stormwater requirements, when construction stormwater requirements apply, to whom they apply, the procedures for submission of SWPPPs, construction site inspections, and other procedures associated with control of construction stormwater;

(continued)

4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control - SWMP Development / Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

xi. ensures that construction site operators have received erosion and sediment control training before they do work within the covered entity's jurisdiction and maintain records of that training. Small home site construction (construction where the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is developed in accordance with Appendix E of the "New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control") is exempt from the requirements below:

- training may be provided by the Department or other qualified entities (such as Soil and Water Conservation Districts); - the covered entity is not expected to perform such training, but they may co-sponsor training for construction site operators in their area;
- the covered entity may ask for a certificate of completion or other such proof of training; and
- the covered entity may provide notice of upcoming sediment and erosion control training by posting in the building department or distribute with building permit application;

xii. establishes and maintains an inventory of active construction sites, including the location of the site, owner / operator contact information;

xiii. develop (for newly authorized MS4s), record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals; and

xiv. select and appropriate construction stormwater BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

(continued)

5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management - SWMP Development/Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

a. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s), implement, and enforce a program that:

i. provides equivalent protection to the NYS SPDES General Permit for Stormwater from Construction Activities (either GP-02-01, GP-0-08-001, or GP-0-10-001), unless more stringent requirements are contained within this SPDES general permit;

ii. addresses stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the small MS4 from projects that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Control of stormwater discharges from projects of less than one acre must be included in the program if:

- that project is part of a larger common plan of development or sale; or
- if controlling such activities in a particular watershed is required by the Department;

iii. includes a law, ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require post construction runoff controls from new development and re-development projects to the extent allowable under State law that meet the State's most current technical standards:

- the mechanism must be equivalent to one of the versions of the "NYSDEC Sample Local Laws for Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control"; and
- equivalence must be documented
- by adoption of one of the sample local laws without changes;
- by using the NYSDEC Gap Analysis Workbook; or by adoption of a modified version of the sample law, o an alternative law, and, in either scenario and certificationby the attorney representing the small MS4 that the adopted law is to one of the sample local laws;

(continued)

5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management - SWMP Development/Implementation
At a minimum, all *covered entities must:*

iv. includes a combination of structural or nonstructural management practices (according to standards defined in the most current version of the NYS Stormwater management Design Manual) that will reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP. In the development of the watershed plans, municipal comprehensive plans, open space preservation programs, local law, ordinances and land use regulations, covered entities must consider principles of Low Impact Development (LID), Better Site Design (BSD), and other Green Infrastructure practices to the MEP.
In the development of the watershed plans, municipal comprehensive plans, open space preservation programs, local law, ordinances and land use regulations, covered entities must consider smart growth principles, natural resource protection, impervious area reduction, maintaining natural hydrologic conditions in developments, riparian buffers or set back distances for protection of environmentally sensitive areas such as streams, wetlands, and erodible soils.

- covered entities are required to review according to the Green Infrastructure practices defined in the Design Manual at a site level, and are encouraged to review, and revise where appropriate, local codes and laws that include provisions that preclude green infrastructure or construction techniques that minimize or reduce pollutant loadings.
- 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;

(continued)

5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management - SWMP Development/Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

v. describes procedures for SWPPP review with consideration of potential water quality impacts and review of individual SWPPPs to ensure consistency with state and local post-construction stormwater requirements;

- ensure that the individuals performing the reviews are adequately trained and understand the State and local post construction stormwater requirements;
- ensure that the individuals performing the reviews for SWPPPs that include post management practices are qualified construction stormwater professionals or under the supervision of a qualified professional;
- all SWPPPs must be reviewed for sites where the disturbance is one acre or greater;
- after review of SWPPPs, the covered entity must utilize the "MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form" created by the Department and required by the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-10-001) when notifying construction site owner / operators that their plans have been accepted by the covered entity;
- utilize available training from sources such as Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Planning Councils, The New York State Department of State, USEPA, and/or the Department to educate municipal boards and Planning and Zoning Boards on low impact development principles, better site design approach, and green infrastructure applications.

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

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

(continued)

5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management - SWMP Development/Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

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

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

viii. Covered entities may include in the SWMP Plan provisions for development of a banking and credit system. MS4s must have an existing watershed plan based on which offsite alternative stormwater management in lieu of or in addition to on- site stormwater management practices are evaluated. Redevelopment projects must be evaluated for pollutant reduction greater than required treatment by the state standards. The individual project must be reviewed and approved by the Department. Use of a banking and credit system for new development is only acceptable in the impaired watersheds to achieve the no net increase requirement and watershed improvement strategy areas to achieve pollutant reductions in accordance with watershed plan load reduction goals. A banking and credit system must at minimum include:

- Ensure that offset exceeds a standard reduction by factor of at least 2
- Offset is implemented within the same watershed
- Proposed offset addresses the POC of the watershed
- Tracking system is established for the watershed
- Mitigation is applied for retrofit or redevelopment
- Offset project is completed prior to beginning of the proposed construction
- A legal mechanism is established to implement the banking and credit system

(continued)

5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management - SWMP Development/Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

b. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s), implement, and provide adequate resources for a program to inspect development and re-development sites by trained staff and to enforce and penalize violators;
c. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s), record, annually assess and modify as needed measurable goals; and
d. Select and implement appropriate postconstruction stormwater BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.

6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping For Municipal Operations - SWMP Development / Implementation At a minimum, all covered entities must:

a. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s) and implement a pollution prevention / good housekeeping program for municipal operations and facilities that:

   i. 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;

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

      - determine the sources of pollutants potentially generated by the covered entity's operations and facilities; and
      - identify the municipal operations and facilities that will be addressed by the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program, if it is not done already;

   iii. determines management practices, policies, procedures, etc. that will be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent the discharge of (potential) pollutants. Refer to management practices identified in the "NYS Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Assistance Document" and other guidance materials available from the EPA, State, or other organizations;

   iv. 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 covered entity's capabilities;

(continued)

6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping For Municipal Operations - SWMP Development / Implementation At a minimum, all covered entities must:

v. addresses pollution prevention and good housekeeping priorities;

vi. includes an employee pollution prevention and good housekeeping training program and ensures that staff receive and utilize training;

vii. 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 ; and

viii. requires municipal operations and facilities that would otherwise be subject to the NYS Multi-sector General Permit (MSGP, GP-0-06-002) for industrial stormwater discharges to prepare and implement provisions in the SWMP that comply with Parts III. A, C, D, J, K and L of the MSG. The covered entity must also perform monitoring and record keeping in accordance with Part IV. of the MSGP. Discharge monitoring reports must be attached to the MS4 annual report. Those operations or facilities are not required to gain coverage under the MSGP. Implementation of the above noted provisions of the SWMP will ensure that MEP is met for discharges from those facilities;

(continued)

6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping For Municipal Operations - SWMP Development / Implementation
At a minimum, all covered entities must:

b. Consider and incorporate cost effective runoff reduction techniques and green infrastructure in the routine upgrade of the existing stormwater conveyance systems and municipal properties to the MEP. Some examples include replacement of closed drainage with grass swales, replacement of existing islands in parking lots with rain gardens, or curb cuts to route the flow through below grade infiltration areas or other low cost improvements that provide runoff treatment or reduction.
c. Develop (for newly authorized MS4s), record, periodically assess and modify as needed measurable goals; and
d. Select and implement appropriate pollution prevention and good housekeeping BMPs and measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all POCs in stormwater discharges to the MEP.
e. Adopt techniques to reduce the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, as well as potential impact to surface water.

Part IX. WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY REQUIREMENTS

- The covered entities in the watershed improvement strategy areas must develop or modify their SWMP to address the watershed specific additional requirements to achieve the pollutant load reduction by the deadline as defined in the Tables in Part IX of this general SPDES permit.
- The Pollutant Load Reductions are the reductions necessary from the discharge loads associated with MS4s that, when combined with reductions in the discharge loads from non-MS4s to the waterbody, will meet water quality standards. The calculated reductions are based on TMDL models and may be recalculated according to 40 CFR Part 130.
- The MS4 portion of the pollutant load reduction shall be achieved by implementation of BMPs required of all MS4s, reductions from implementation of additional BMPS for watershed improvement strategy areas including any retrofits required by this permit. These reductions are intended to be targeted and credited using models, loading factors and load reductions predicted based on the best scientific information available.
- The Pollutant Load Reduction Deadlines are deadlines by which the MS4 portion of the pollutant load reduction must be met. Watershed Improvement Strategy Deadlines are the deadlines by which the watershed improvement strategy requirements for addressing the POC are to be completed and implemented. Retrofit Plan Submission Deadlines are the deadlines by which the retrofit plan component of the watershed improvement strategies are submitted to the Department for review and approval.
- Ultimately, the effectiveness of the load reductions in meeting water quality standards will be verified by ambient monitoring of the affected waterbody. Where ambient monitoring demonstrates consistent compliance with water quality standards, the covered entity may request that the Department suspend the additional BMP requirements to install stormwater retrofits.

Pathogen Impaired Watershed MS4s

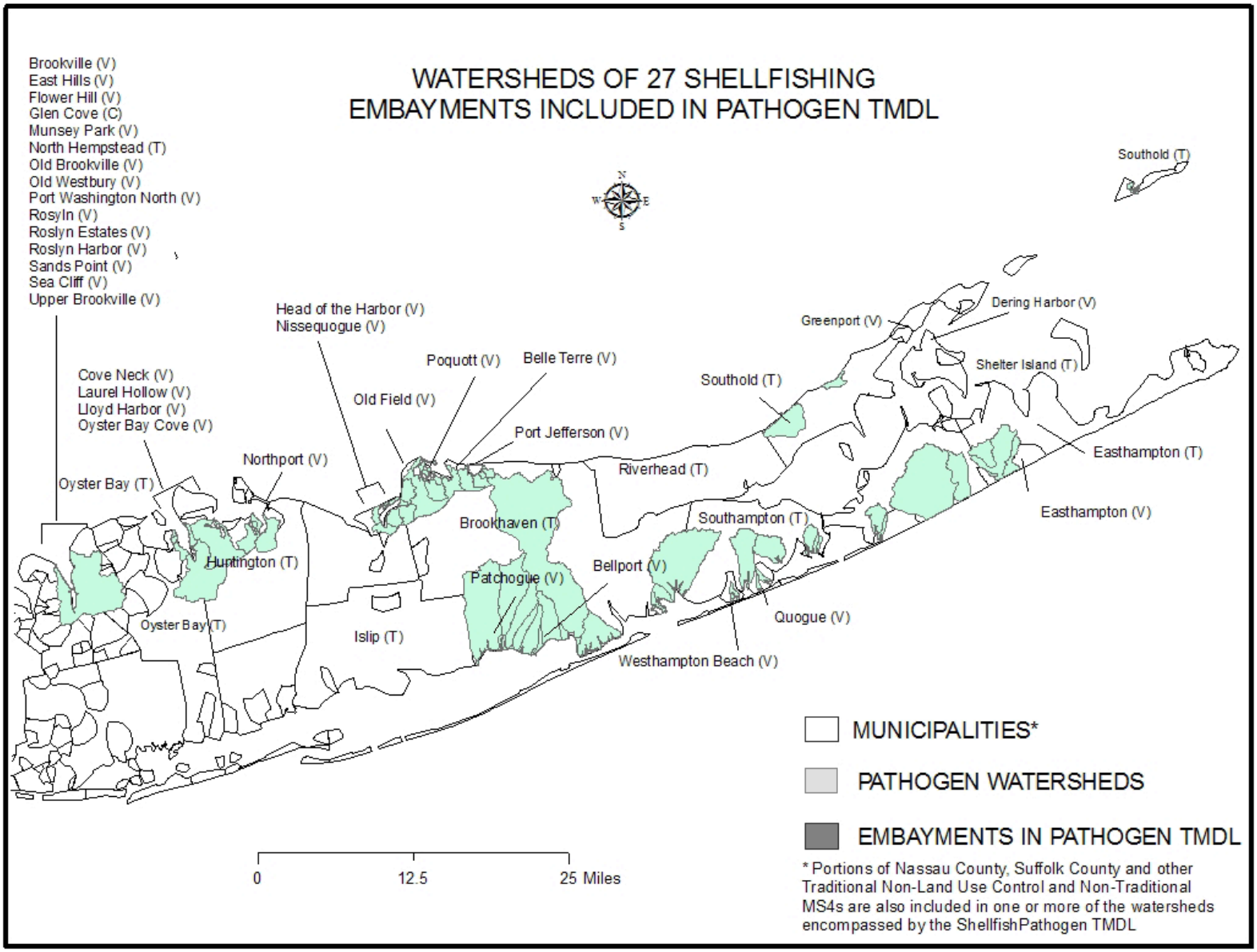
(Mapped in Appendix 6, 7 and 9)
Appendix 6: Oyster Bay Watershed Map
Appendix 7: Peconic Estuary Pathogen Watershed Map

Appendix 9:

THE 27 LONG ISLAND SHELLFISHING IMPAIRED EMBAYMENT MAP

TABLE IX.C

Pollutant Load Reduction and Timetable for Pathogen Impaired Watershed Improvement Strategy Areas



The requirements of watershed improvement strategies apply to the sewersheds within the shaded areas.

Pathogen Impaired Watershed MS4s
(Mapped in Appendix 6, 7 and 9)
Table IX.C - Pollutant Load Reduction and
Timetable for Pathogen Impaired Watershed Improvement Strategy Areas

Watershed	Enhanced Plan Implementation Deadline	First Retrofit Plan Submission Deadline	Pollutant Reduction (Waste Load Allocation %)	Pollutant Reduction Deadline
Hempstead Harbor, north, and tidal tributaries	05/01/2013	09/30/2012	95	09/30/2022
Cold Spring Harbor, and tidal tributaries, Inner	05/01/2013	09/30/2012	95	09/30/2022
Cold Spring Harbor, Eel Creek	05/01/2013	09/30/2012	90	09/30/2022
Huntington Harbor	05/01/2013	09/30/2012	89	09/30/2022
Centerport Harbor	05/01/2013	09/30/2012	91	09/30/2022
Northport Harbor	**05/01/2013**	**09/30/2012**	**92**	**09/30/2022**

Pathogen Impaired Watershed MS4s (Mapped in Appendix 6, 7 and 9)

1. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts applicable to traditional land use control, traditional non-land use control and non-traditional MS4s

a. Plan and conduct an ongoing public education and outreach program designed to describe the impacts of Pathogens (the POC) on waterbodies. The program must identify potential sources of Pathogens in stormwater runoff and describe steps that contributors can take to reduce the Pathogens in stormwater runoff. The program must also describe steps that contributors of non-stormwater discharges can take to reduce Pathogens.

b. Develop, or acquire if currently available, specific educational material dealing with sources of Pathogens in stormwater and pollutant reduction practices.

At a minimum, the educational material should address the following topics:

i. where, why, and how Pathogens pose threats to the environment and to the community;

ii. septic systems, geese and pets as a source of pathogens;

iii. dissemination of educational materials / surveys to households/businesses in proximity to Pathogen TMDL waterbodies; and

iv. education for livestock / horse boarders regarding manure BMPs.

Pathogen Impaired Watershed MS4s (Mapped in Appendix 6, 7 and 9)

2. Public Involvement / Participation

No additional requirements proposed at this time.

Pathogen Impaired Watershed MS4s (Mapped in Appendix 6, 7 and 9)

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, SWMP Development / Implementation-Mapping applicable to traditional land use control and traditional non-land use control MS4s.

a. Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system from on-site sanitary systems in areas where factors such as shallow groundwater, low infiltrative soils, historical on-site sanitary system failures, or proximity to pathogen-impaired waterbodies, indicate a reasonable likelihood of system discharge.

In such areas, ensure that on-site sanitary systems designed for less than 1000 gallons per day (septic systems, cesspools, including any installed absorption fields) are inspected at a minimum frequency of once every five years and, where necessary, maintained or rehabilitated. Conduct regular field investigations/inspections in accordance with the most current version of the EPA publication entitled Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessment, to detect the presence of ongoing and/or intermittent on-site sanitary discharges to the storm sewer system. An advanced system inspection requiring completion by a certified professional is not required by this permit, but may be used where site specific conditions warrant

On-site sanitary system IDDE program development shall include the establishment of the necessary legal authority (such as new or revised local laws) for implementation and enforcement.

Pathogen Impaired Watershed MS4s (Mapped in Appendix 6, 7 and 9)

b. Develop and maintain a map showing the entire small MS4 conveyance system. The covered entity shall complete the mapping of approximately 20% of the system every year, with the entire system being mapped by May 1, 2015.

At a minimum,

the map and/or supportive documentation for the conveyance system shall include the following information:

i. type of conveyance system - closed pipe or open drainage;

ii. for closed pipe systems - pipe material, shape, and size;

iii. for open drainage systems - channel/ditch lining material, shape, and dimensions; location and dimensions of any culvert crossings;

iv. drop inlet, catch basin, and manhole locations; and

v. number and size of connections (inlets/outlets) to catch basins and manholes, direction of flow.

All information shall be prepared in digital format suitable for use in GIS software and in accordance with the Department's guidance on Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. The scale shall be 1:24000 or better.

Pathogen Impaired Watershed MS4s (Mapped in Appendix 6, 7 and 9)

4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

No additional requirements at this time.

Pathogen Impaired Watershed MS4s (Mapped in Appendix 6, 7 and 9)

5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management- applicable to traditional land use control, traditional non-land use control and non-traditional MS4s.

Develop and commence implementation of a Retrofit Program that addresses runoff from sites to correct or reduce pollutant loading problems, with a particular emphasis placed on the pollutant Pathogens. At a minimum, the MS4 shall:

a. establish procedures to identify sites with erosion and/or pollutant loading problems;

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

c. establish policy and procedures for project permitting, design, funding, construction and maintenance

d. by March 9, 2011, develop and submit approvable plans and schedules for completing retrofit projects. Upon DEC approval of those plans and schedules and identification of funding sources, the plans and schedules shall become enforceable requirements of this permit.

Pathogen Impaired Watershed MS4s (Mapped in Appendix 6, 7 and 9)

6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping For Municipal Operations, - applicable to traditional land use control and traditional non-land use control MS4s.

a. Develop, enact and enforce a local law prohibiting pet waste on municipal properties and prohibiting goose feeding.

b. Develop and implement a pet waste bag program for collection and proper disposal of pet waste.

c. Develop a program to manage goose populations.

FINAL REPORT for Shellfish Pathogen TMDLs for 27 303(d)-listed Waters

Prepared for:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Oceans and Coastal Protection Division

and

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water

Prepared by:

Battelle 397 Washington Street Duxbury, MA 02332

September 2007

6 NYCRR §701.10 Class SA saline surface waters. The best usages of Class SA waters are shellfishing for market purposes, primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing. These waters shall be suitable for fish, shellfish, and wildlife propagation and survival.

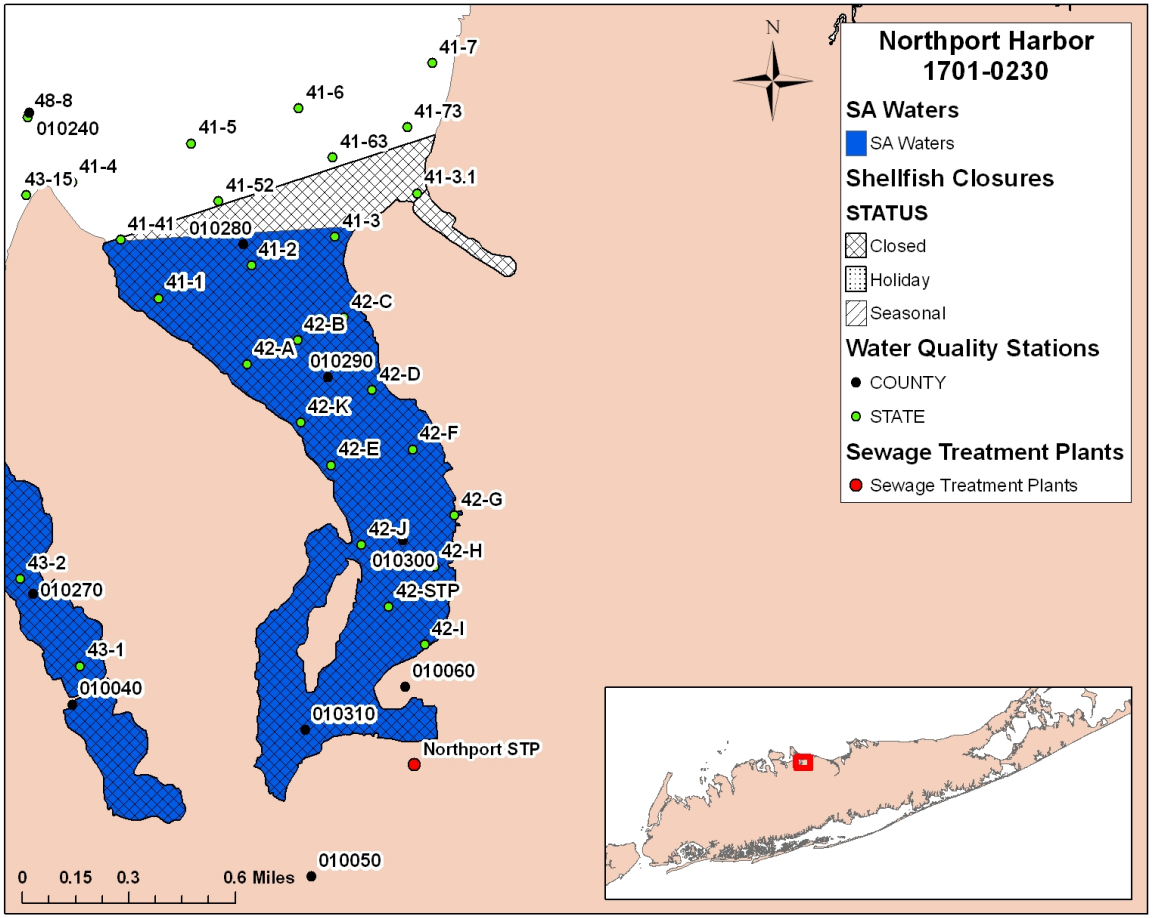


Figure A-5. Northport Harbor SA waters, Shellfish Closure Areas, STP Locations, and Water Quality Stations.