

**APPENDIX F: ASSESSMENT FORM**



**Section 1: Development**

***Section 1-A: New Development***

<b>BMP #</b>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
1-01	Identify retrofit opportunities such as addition of stormwater ponds to older developments or construction of wastewater treatment systems to replace older septic systems
1-02	Identify habitat and natural conveyance system restoration opportunities
1-03	Establish retention/detention areas
1-04	Acquire additional land for locating treatment facilities
1-05	Encourage homeowners to place compost piles away from waterbodies and roadways
1-06	Encourage proper use and disposal of lawn and other household chemicals
1-07	Institute turf management practices on golf courses and parks and recreation areas
1-08	Undertake storm drain stenciling
1-09	Encourage volunteer programs, such as adopt-a-highways and adopt-a-stream, etc.

1-10	Include high percentage of indigenous plants in new landscaping on privately-owned properties (excluding arboretums, horticultural gardens, and sites requiring turf grasses)
1-11	Encourage water conservation
1-12	Develop outreach programs targeted at specific problems related to water quality management & resource conservation
1-13	Encourage proper control of pet wastes
1-14	Encourage continued operation of private storm water runoff control structures
1-15	Discourage feeding of waterfowl
1-16	Discourage the introduction of exotic aquatic species (Eurasian water milfoil, zebra mussels, water chestnut, loosestrife, hogweed, etc)
1-17	Encourage continued (periodic) operation and maintenance of private septic disposal systems
1-18	Effective and consistent application and enforcement of stormwater regulations & requirements
1-19	Require certification of existing on site septic systems for property transfers or building expansions.
1-20	Require entire property (existing as well as proposed) to be included in stormwater analysis/calculation.
1-21	Use of drainage districts

# Controlling Sediment in the Black and Oatka Creek Watersheds

## Municipal Law Review and Analysis

### Section 1-B: New Development and Substantial Redevelopment

<b>BMP #</b>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>		
1-22	Minimize the amount of land disturbed and the duration of disturbance	1-34	Encourage construction site management techniques which include erosion control practices (follow SWPPPs) and the proper handling and disposal of pesticides and petroleum products and containers
1-23	Preserve natural features and conform substantially with the natural boundaries and alignment of waterbodies	1-35	Ensure proper operation and maintenance of runoff management facilities
1-24	Retain and protect trees and other natural vegetation on and near disturbed sites	1-36	Target training for contractors, developers, inspectors and zoning and planning officials.
1-25	Account for topography and soil type in efforts to minimize erosion potential	1-37	Require tree surveys and/or cutting plans.
1-26	Maintain runoff rates similar to pre-construction levels	1-38	Develop priority list for BMP's - use of vegetative low areas for retention/infiltration.
1-27	Minimize the creation of impervious areas [encourage permeable surface]	1-39	Encourage cluster development/conservation subdivisions
1-28	Control increased runoff caused by changed surface conditions to minimize the danger of flooding, erosion, sedimentation and pollutants entering waterbodies prior to, during and after construction	1-40	Require connection to and/or extension of existing water & sewer if project is within 500 feet of existing infrastructure
1-29	Use temporary vegetation, silt barriers, and mulching to protect exposed and critical areas during development including timeline requirements (i.e. two weeks of no activity would need to be seeded)	1-41	Enact limits on driveway grades.
1-30	Redistribute topsoil within the boundaries of the disturbed land for seeding and planting	1-42	For redevelopment, employ regulations that provide for technologically advanced (on and off) site wastewater treatment systems to optimize efficiencies and address "challenging" sites
1-31	Stabilize disturbed soils as soon as possible	1-43	Implement Federal/State Stormwater (SPDES) Phase II requirements including MS4 and Construction Permits as well as Municipal and Industrial Discharge Permits
1-32	Minimize the use of cut and fill operations. Conform such operations to topography and soils to minimize erosion potential and adequately accommodate runoff	1-44	Discourage development in flood plain and/or development below base flood elevation
1-33	Use appropriate solid and hazardous waste generation and disposal practices including source controls and recycling		

**Section 2: Forestry and Agriculture**

**Section 2-A: Forestry**

<i>BMP</i> #	Best Management Practices (BMP)
2-01	Consider potential water quality impacts when selecting silviculture system (yarding system, site preparation, pesticides employment, etc)
2-02	Consider harvesting practices
2-03	Seasonal preference for logging operations
2-04	Have specialists (geologist, soil scientist, geotechnical engineer, wildland hydrologist) review plans in high erosion hazard areas

<i>BMP</i> #	Best Management Practices (BMP)
2-05	Preplan harvest areas, skid trails, and access so as to be on stable soils, avoiding steep gradients, multiple stream crossings, poor drainage areas, etc.
2-06	Limit grades of access roads.
2-07	Require stabilization of roads/drives to forestry site.
2-08	Employ natural topography and contour for design of road network
2-09	Require stormwater controls for increased runoff from ground cover modification
2-10	Consider site restoration

**Section 2-B: Agriculture**

<i>BMP</i> #	Best Management Practices (BMP)
2-11	Use Agricultural Environmental Management (AEM)
2-12	Require farms seeking agricultural value assessment to participate in AEM
2-13	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) regulations and permits being followed
2-14	Use of Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans
2-15	Barnyard runoff controls

<i>BMP</i> #	Best Management Practices (BMP)
2-16	Grazing in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. streams)
2-17	Use of agricultural protection such as Agricultural Districts, agricultural preservation ordinances and practices, right to farm laws, and Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plans
2-18	Existing Open Space Plans

**Section 3: Waterways and Wetlands**

**Section 3-A: Modified Waterways**

<i>BMP #</i>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
3-01	Develop an operation and maintenance program for existing modified streams that includes identification of opportunities and actions to restore habitat and the physical and chemical characteristics of these streams.
3-02	Improve stream quality by controlling instream sedimentation and selectively clearing debris
3-03	Establish or reestablish riparian buffers
3-04	Prevent animal wastes from entering waterbodies. Examples may include: animal control ordinances and/or practices that pertain to animal waste disposal; waterfowl abatement programs.
3-05	Attempt vegetative stabilization before undertaking structural measures
3-06	Schedule the periodic maintenance of sediment control measures, and inspect and repair them as needed in conformance with established schedule.

<i>BMP #</i>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
3-07	Protect streambanks through direct nonstructural means, such as new vegetation or protection of existing vegetation; direct structural means, such as revetments and bulkheads; indirect nonstructural means, such as regulating irrigation near streambanks or rerouting overbank drainage; or indirect structural means, such as deflecting channel flow away from streambanks with dikes, board fences and gabions
3-08	Use setbacks to minimize disturbance of land adjacent to streambanks and shorelines
3-09	Prevent discharges to waterbodies in amounts that would adversely affect the taste, color or odor of the waters, or would impair the waters for their best usages

**Section 3-B: Wetlands and Riparian Area Management and Restoration**

<i>BMP #</i>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
3-10	Consider wetlands and riparian areas and their non-point source (nps) control potential
3-11	Identify existing functions of those wetland and riparian areas with significant nps control potential when implementing nps management practices. Do not alter wetlands or riparian areas to improve their water quality at the expense of their other functions
3-12	Conduct permitting, licensing, certification and nonregulatory nps pollution activities in a manner that protects wetland functions

<i>BMP #</i>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
3-13	Special zoning considerations to protect wetland areas
3-14	Use appropriate pretreatment practices such as vegetated systems or detention or retention basins to prevent adverse impacts to wetland functions that affect nps pollution abatement from hydrologic changes, sedimentation, or contaminants
3-15	All projects should require wetlands certification.

**Section 4: Recreation**

**Section 4-A: Docks and Launches**

<b>BMP #</b>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
4-01	Required site planning and approval for docks and launches
4-02	Use of naturally resistant non-treated wood for docks
4-03	Docks constructed to allow for free-flow of water beneath them to prevent erosion and sedimentation along shoreline

<b>BMP #</b>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
4-04	Limit size of docks
4-05	Maintenance of dock - application of preservatives and paints
4-06	Consideration of access to dock and launches to mitigate erosion

**Section 4-B: Golf Courses**

<b>BMP #</b>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
4-07	Pesticide storage - covered, locked concrete or steel building with adequate ventilation and metal shelving, no floor drains, and berm or sill to contain spills
4-08	Pesticide mixing and loading - use of chemical mixing center and proper operation and maintenance
4-09	Solvents and Degreasers - separate solvent collection systems such as solvent wash baths
4-10	Solvents and Degreasers - consideration of storage, use (contained), and disposal
4-11	Fertilizer Storage - covered fertilizer storage areas with curbs or berms to prevent water from entering. Secondary containment should be used even where not required
4-12	Fertilizer Loading: Make specific accommodations for fertilizer loading and mixing so that spills may be collected and managed. Examples include covered, impermeable surfaces intended for mixing; sloped surfaces that direct spills toward a liquid-tight sump for recovery; provision of appropriate cleaning materials, such as cat litter or sand.

<b>BMP #</b>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
4-13	Disposal of grass clippings: Grass clippings should remain on the surface in order to provide a natural source of organic matter and nutrients. If this is not preferred, clippings should be spread lightly in the rough or other unmanaged areas away from surface waters, outside of aquatic buffer zones.
4-14	Used Oil, antifreeze and lead acid batteries - collection and recycling
4-15	Gasoline, Diesel fuel - compliance with DEC regulations for above-ground and below ground tanks, closing of stormwater drains in immediate vicinity of fueling point
4-16	General Equipment Washing: Minimize the use of detergents or degreasers; high pressure systems are used to decrease water usage; If less than 500 gallons per day, wastewater from equipment washing may drain to a grassed retention area or swale away from receiving waterbodies; otherwise discharges should be directed to a municipal treatment system
4-17	Encourage use of vegetated buffers near aquatic areas, such as streams, ponds, lakes and wetlands

**Section 5: Roads and Bridges**

**Section 5-A: Existing Roads and Bridges**

<i>BMP #</i>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
5-01	Conduct road and bridge maintenance (de-icing material usage and storage, pot-hole repair, bridge washing, scraping and painting, etc) according to best management practices
5-02	Conduct right-of-way activities (mowing, brush removal, pesticide and fertilizer use, etc) - according to best management practices
5-03	Include high percentage of indigenous plants in new landscaping on public-owned properties (excluding arboretums, horticultural gardens, and site requiring turf grasses)

<i>BMP #</i>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
5-04	Implement a regular inspection and maintenance plan of existing structures
5-05	Develop and identify erosion/sediment control areas (examples include steep slopes, easily erodible soils, and nearby sensitive areas) and retrofit opportunities
5-06	Incorporate alternatives to traditional de-icing practices, including adjusting mix rates, using non-salt and non-sand alternatives

**Section 5-B: New Roads and Bridges**

<i>BMP #</i>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
5-07	Minimize the amount of land disturbed and the duration of disturbance
5-08	Preserve natural features and conform substantially with the natural boundaries and alignment of waterbodies
5-09	Retain and protect trees and other natural vegetation on and near disturbed sites
5-10	Retain additional runoff sites
5-11	Minimize the creation of impervious areas
5-12	Treat increased runoff caused by changed surface conditions to minimize the danger of flooding, erosion and pollutants entering waterbodies prior to, during and after construction
5-13	Use temporary vegetation and mulching to protect exposed and critical areas during development
5-14	Redistribute topsoil within the boundaries of the disturbed land for seeding and planting

<i>BMP #</i>	<b>Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>
5-15	Stabilize disturbed soils as soon as possible
5-16	Minimize the use of cut and fill operations. Conform such operations to topography and soils to minimize erosion potential and adequately accommodate runoff
5-17	Control erosion and sedimentation prior to, during and after site preparation and construction
5-18	Require long term stormwater management plan.
5-19	Require long term sedimentation control & maintenance.

<i>Section 5-C: All Roads and Bridges (existing and new)BMP #</i>	Best Management Practices (BMP)
5-20	Target existing public holdings, such as parks, for removing unnecessary impervious surfaces
5-21	Incorporate New York State Department of Transportation design and guidance documents, standard specifications, and procedural manuals ( <i>Highway Design Manual, Environmental Procedures Manual, Maintenance Guidelines</i> , etc) into local laws and operating procedures
5-22	Ensure application of appropriate solid and hazardous waste generation and disposal practices including source controls and recycling
5-23	Ensure proper operation and maintenance of runoff management facilities
5-24	Participate in Cornell Local Roads Program activities and training

<i>Section 5-C: All Roads and Bridges (existing and new)BMP #</i>	Best Management Practices (BMP)
5-25	Target training programs at highway officials, contractors, construction workers, inspectors, zoning and planning officials
5-26	Target training and outreach programs about the proper handling of materials, leakage and spill prevention and spill response procedures at maintenance staff and workers
5-27	Culvert maintenance: Culverts are routinely inspected and maintained so that they will remain unobstructed, allowing for the free flow of water during storm events. Blockages resulting from sedimentation, debris, excessive vegetation and structural failure are issues to be aware of.
5-28	Culvert sizing for existing land use
5-29	Culvert sizing for changes in upstream land use and imperviousness

**Section 6: Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems**

<i>BMP #</i>	Best Management Practices (BMP)
6-01	Conduct regular inspections of OWTS at a frequency adequate to determine failure and undertake required maintenance
6-02	Institute setback guidelines
6-03	Promulgate plumbing codes that require practices that are compatible with OWTS
6-04	Target outreach programs at homeowners, contractors and developers

<i>BMP #</i>	Best Management Practices (BMP)
6-05	Inspection of all OWTS at property transfer or within 1 year prior to transfer
6-06	Require all properties within 500' of municipal service to connect.
6-07	Set goals for effluent limits (nitrogen, phosphorous, BOD, etc)