BMP #	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	**Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)**	**Implementation** 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
Section 1: Development			
Existing Developments			
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		0
1-02	Identify habitat and natural conveyance system restoration opportunities		0
1-03	Establish retention/detention areas		0
1-04	Acquire additional land for locating treatment facilities		0
1-05	Encourage homeowners to place compost piles away from waterbodies and roadways	**Practice:** 1999-2003 GLOW Composting Education Demonstration Sites set up with informational brocheurs	2
1-06	Encourage proper use and disposal of lawn and other household chemicals	**Practice:** 1995, 1999, 2003, 2006 GLOW Region Solid Waste Management Committee, in cooperation with GLOW Region Soil and Water Conservation, Farm Bureau and Cornell Cooperative Extension offices, farm pesticide collection programs; Household Hazardous Waste programs held regularly	2
1-07	Institute turf management practices on golf courses and parks and recreation areas		0
1-08	Undertake storm drain stenciling	**Practice:** conducted in both watersheds at various points in time; MS4s and stormdrains are relatively limited in upper reaches and in rural towns, however	2
1-09	Encourage volunteer programs, such as adopt-a-highways and adopt-a-stream, etc.	**Practice:** Oatka/Black Creek Watershed Committee, Cornell Cooperative Extension and SWCD have various programs and volunteer efforts geared toward stream and ecosystem stewardship	2
1-10	Include high percentage of indigenous plants in new landscaping on privately-owned properties (excluding arboretums, horticultural gardens, and sites requiring turf grasses)	**Practice:** SWCD tree and shrub sale, occurs on an annual basis; hardy varieties of native species are provided to the public at low-cost	2
1-11	Encourage water conservation		0

BMP #	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	**Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)**	**Implementation** 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
1-12	Develop outreach programs targeted at specific problems related to water quality management & resource conservation	**Practice**: CCE, SWCD and the two watershed groups have been developing several distinct programs regarding water quality, including (but not limited to) septic system outrach, erosion and sediment control workshops, agricultural BMPs, watershed planning and household hazardous waste	2
1-13	Encourage proper control of pet wastes		0
1-14	Encourage continued operation of private storm water runoff control structures		0
1-15	Discourage feeding of waterfowl		0
1-16	Discourage the introduction of exotic aquatic species (Eurasion water milfoil, zebra mussels, water chestnut, loosestrife, hogweed, etc		0
1-17	Encourage continued (periodic) operation and maintenance of private septic disposal systems		0
1-18	Effective and consistent application and enforcement of stormwater regulations & requirements		0
1-19	Require certification of existing on site septic systems for property transfers or building expansions.	**Genesee County Sanitary Code:** inspections performed when repairs, expansions or alterations take place; inspections performed when property transfers take place or upon request during refinancing	2
1-20	Require entire property (existing as well as proposed) to be included in stormwater analysis/calculation.	**Z.O. pg.99. j** - description of proposed measures to control runoff and drainage from the site and when required by NYS DEC and/or SEQR process, a Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Plan.	2
1-21	Use of drainage districts		0
	New Development and Substantial Redevelopment		
1-22	Minimize the amount of land disturbed and the duration of disturbance		0
1-23	Preserve natural features and conform substantially with the natural boundaries and alignment of waterbodies	**L.S.R: Art. IV Sec 2.E.3:** Where a subdivision is traversed by a natural lake, pond, or stream, the boundaries or alignment of said watercourse shall be preserved...	2
1-24	Retain and protect trees and other natural vegetation on and near disturbed sites	**L.S.R: Art. IV Sec 2.E.2:** To the fullest extent possible, all existing trees and shrubbery shall be conserved	2

BMP #	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	**Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)**	**Implementation** 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
1-25	Account for topography and soil type in efforts to minimize erosion potential	**C.P. 4-2** - Foundations for buildings are supported by soils: these soils must have an appropriate composition, consistency, and load-bearing strength to support development. **C.P. 4-3** - Sever topography may impose an additional limitation to development. **See also Z.O. Sec 507 Commercial Excavation B. Minor Excavation:** ...such excavation will not endanger the stability of adjacent land...or the quality or quantity of groundwater [and will ensure proper drainage]	2
1-26	Maintain runoff rates similar to pre-construction levels	**Z.O. pg.48. (9).c** - [Wellhead Protection Overlay Zone] A comparison of post-development stormwater runoff conditions with pre-development conditions.	1
1-27	Minimize the creation of impervious areas [encourage permeable surface]	**C.P. 4-3 -** Placement of extensive amounts of pavement or permanent structures in flood plains can alter drainage patterns and runoff volumes.	1
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	**Z.O. pg.47. 3.a(1)** - [Wellhead Protection Overaly Zone] No increases in the frequency and occurance of stormwater runoff from pre-development conditions. In addition, the off-site impacts of erosion and sedimentation shall not be greater during and following development. **Z.O. pg.48.(9)** - [Wellhead Protection Overlay Zone] The Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Plan shall include: a-h. **C.P. 4-3** - Placement of extensive amounts of pavement or permanent structures in flood plains can alter drainage patterns and runoff volumes.	1
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)	**Z.O. pg.48.(9) - [Wellhead Protection Overlay Zone]** The Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Plan shall include: a-h.	1
1-30	Redistribute topsoil within the boundaries of the disturbed land for seeding and planting	**LSR. Pg.20. E.1** - Topsoil moved during the course of construction shall be redistributed.	2
1-31	Stabilize disturbed soils as soon as possible	**See also Z.O. Sec 507 Commercial Excavation B. Minor Excavation:** ...such excavation will not endanger the stability of adjacent land...or the quality or quantity of groundwater [and will ensure proper drainage]	2
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		0

BMP #	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	**Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)**	**Implementation** 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
1-33	Use appropriate solid and hazardous waste generation and disposal practices including source controls and recycling	**Z.O. pg. 46. F.1.g** - [Wellhead Protection Overlay prohibited activities] **-** Discharge, surface land application or dispoal of any hazardous substance, hazardous waste, petroluim, or radioactive material. **Z.O. pg.51.c(1). A-b** - Hazardous substance storage.	2
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	**Z.O. pg. 46. F.1.g -** [Wellhead Protection Overlay prohibited activities] - Discharge, surface land application or dispoal of any hazardous substance, hazardous waste, petroluim, or radioactive material. **Z.O. pg47. 3.a(8)** - Practices for controlling erosion and sedimentation shall be selected from the NY guidlines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control. **Z.O. pg.48.(9)** - The Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Plan shall include: a-h. **Z.O. pg.49.b.(1).a-m** - Petroleum Storage.	2
1-35	Ensure proper operation and maintenance of runoff management facilities		0
1-36	Target training for contractors, developers, inspectors and zoning and planning officials.		0
1-37	Require tree surveys and/or cutting plans.		0
1-38	Develop priority list for BMP's - use of vegetative low areas for retention/infiltration.		0
1-39	Encourage cluster development/conservation subdivisions	**Z.O. pg.67 Section 508** - Cluster Residential Development is allowed where possible. **C.P. 5-3** - Encourage "clustering" where appropriate. **C.P. 5-6** - Encourage cluster developments to preserve open space.	2
1-40	Require connection to and/or extension of existing water & sewer if project is within 500 feet of existing infrastructure		0
1-41	Enact limits on driveway grades.		0
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		0

BMP #	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	**Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)**	**Implementation** 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
1-43	Implement Federal/State Stormwater (SPDES) Phase II requirements including MS4 and Construction Permits as well as Municipal and Industrial Discharge Permits	**Practice:** Construction site and Construction Permit inspection conducted by the county SWCD at the request of NYSDEC; G/FLRPC continues to assist municpalities with other aspects of Phase II Stormwater compliance	2
1-44	Discourage development in flood plain and/or development below base flood elevation	**Town of Batavia Flood Damage Prevention law; see also C.P. 4-3** - Placement of extensive amounts of pavement or permanent structures in flood plains can alter drainage patterns and runoff volumes. **C.P. 5-6** - Restrict development in flood plains, wetlands, and aquifer recharge areas.	2
Section 2: Forestry and Agriculture			
	Forestry		
2-01	Consider potential water quality impacts when selecting silviculture system (yarding system, site preparation, pesticides employment, etc)		0
2-02	Consider harvesting practices	**Practice:** SWCD encourages good woodland management and proper harvesting techniques to maintain present and meet future needs in cooperation with NYSDEC state foresters, and the Genesee County Park and Forest; also, a display at the County Park is being considered that can describe different woodlot management approaches	2
2-03	Seasonal preference for logging operations		0
2-04	Have specialists (geologist, soil scientist, geotechnical engineer, wildland hydrologist) review plans in high erosion hazard areas		0
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.		0
2-06	Limit grades of access roads.		0
2-07	Require stabilization of roads/drives to forestry site.		0
2-08	Employ natural topography and contour for design of road network		0

BMP #	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	**Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)**	**Implementation** 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
2-09	Require stormwater controls for increased runoff from ground cover modification		0
2-10	Consider site restoration		0
	Agriculture		
2-11	Use Agricultural Environmental Management (AEM)	See county SWCD AEM Five Year Plan	2
2-12	Require farms seeking agricultural value assessment to participate in AEM	Does not apply: Legality of such a practice questioned by regional SWCD managers	n/a
2-13	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) regulations and permits being followed	**Z. O. Section 513 Animal Waste Storage Facilities:** All proposals for installation and/or modification of animal waste storage facilities shall be submitted to the Genesee County Soil and Water Conservation or NRCS for their review and determination as to acceptability... **See also county SWCD AEM Five Year Plan**	2
2-14	Use of Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans	The latest NYS Ag and Markets Comprehensive Nutrient Planning Grant through the Ag Nonpoint Source Abatement program consists of cost sharing for the development of CNMPs for 18 farms in the Oatka Crekk watershed, 12 in Wyoming County, 5 in Genesee County and 1 in Monroe County	2
2-15	Barnyard runoff controls	Most recently, Barnyard Runoff Management Systems and other operational BMPs were implemented on farms in Ogden(2), Wheatland(1), LeRoy(3), Pavilion(2), Byron(1), Warsaw(5), Covington(3), Orangeville(1), and Middlebury(1) through the Genesee River Implementatin Grant project	2
2-16	Grazing in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. streams)	Caring for Creeks, EPF Ag NPS Abatement grants	2
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	**Z.O. Section 401 and 402** - Ag. Districts and Ag. Residential Districts are designed to preserve farmland and the rural nature of the town. **C.P. 5-2** - Discourage rezoning and subdivision development in Ag. Districts. **C.P. 5-2.B** - Restrict residential development in Ag. Districts. **C.P. 7-1** - Nearly one-half of the town currently lies within County Ag. Districts.; County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan under production.	2
2-18	Existing Open Space Plans	**Genesee County Smart Growth Plan, 2005 Review Report, page 7:** Purpose of the plan is to minimize the impacts from additional growth and development that would otherwise occur as a result of the extension of water service.	2
Section 3: Waterways and Wetlands			
	Modified Waterways		

BMP #	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	**Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)**	**Implementation** 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
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.		0
3-02	Improve stream quality by controlling instream sedimentation and selectively clearing debris	**Practice:** SWCD	2
3-03	Establish or reestablish riparian buffers	**Practice:** SWCD works in conjunction with land owners, farmers in particular, implementing federally-funded programs	2
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.	**Practice:** SWCD/NRCS implementing AEM, comprehensive nutrient management plans, bunker storage systems, etc.	2
3-05	Attempt vegetative stabilization before undertaking structural measures	**Practice:** SWCD has used vegetated systems, such as downed trees and logs, to stabilize severly eroded banks	2
3-06	Schedule the periodic maintenance of sediment control measures, and inspect and repair them as needed in conformance with established schedule.	**Practice:** SWCD is always looking for opportunities to devise check dams; maintains several that are in operation	2
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	**Practice:** Tonawanda Creek flood zone; mandatory setbacks with a mix of vegetative and structural stabilization facilities; also SWCD has used vegetated systems, such as downed trees and logs, to stabilize severly eroded banks	2
3-08	Use setbacks to minimize disturbance of land adjacent to streambanks and shorelines	**Practice:** Tonawanda Creek flood zone; mandatory setbacks with a mix of vegetative and structural stabilization facilities	2

BMP #	Best Management Practices (BMP)	Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)	Implementation 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
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		0
	Wetlands and Riparian Area Management and Restoration		
3-10	Consider wetlands and riparian areas and their non-point source (nps) control potential	**Practice:** guiding principle of SWCD operations, as exemplified in efforts in the field (Wetland Reserve Program) as well as education and outreach programs	2
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		0
3-12	Conduct permitting, licensing, certification and nonregulatory nps pollution activities in a manner that protects wetland functions		0
3-13	Special zoning considerations to protect wetland areas		0
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		0
3-15	All projects should require wetlands certification.		0
	Section 4: Recreation		
	Docks and Launches		
4-01	Required site planning and approval for docks and launches		0
4-02	Use of naturally resistant non-treated wood for docks		0
4-03	Docks constructed to allow for free-flow of water beneath them to prevent erosion and sedimentation along shoreline		0
4-04	Limit size of docks		0

BMP #	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	**Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)**	**Implementation** 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
4-05	Maintenance of dock - application of preservatives and paints		0
4-06	Consideration of access to dock and launches to mitigate erosion		0
	Golf Courses		
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		0
4-08	Pesticide mixing and loading - use of chemical mixing center and proper operation and maintenance		0
4-09	Solvents and Degreasers - separate solvent collection systems such as solvent wash baths		0
4-10	Solvents and Degreasers - consideration of storage, use (contained), and disposal		0
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		0
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.		0
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.		0

BMP #	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	**Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)**	**Implementation** 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
4-14	Used Oil, antifreeze and lead acid batteries - collection and recycling		0
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		0
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		0
4-17	Encourage use of vegetated buffers near aquatic areas, such as streams, ponds, lakes and wetlands		0
Section 5: Roads and Bridges			
Esisting Roads and Bridges			
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	**Practice:** A wide variety of BMPs are implemented by the department, including rigorous Phase II Stormwater enforcement, innovative beaver control, active floodplain management, road salt storage enclosed, hydroseeding of disturbed areas, etc.	2
5-02	Conduct right-of-way activities (mowing, brush removal, pesticide and fertilizer use, etc) - according to best management practices	**Practice:** licensed application of pesticides, which are used only when absolutely necessary; ditches are generally hydroseeded/stabilized after cleaning	2
5-03	Include high percentage of indigenous plants in new landscaping on public-owned properties (excluding arboretums, horticultural gardens, and site requiring turf grasses)	**Practice:** department is only responsible for landscaping in parks; SWCD is generally consulted for varieties when necessary	2
5-04	Implement a regular inspection and maintenance plan of existing structures	**Practice:** Comprehensive inspection and maintenance plan is in place; file system maintained with specific information on facilities	2

BMP #	Best Management Practices (BMP)	Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)	Implementation 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
5-05	Develop and identify erosion/sediment control areas (examples include steep slopes, easily erodible soils, and nearby sensitive areas) and retrofit opportunities	**Practice:** methods of all varieties are used; applied on a case-by-case basis depending on location and problem	2
5-06	Incorporate alternatives to traditional de-icing practices, including adjusting mix rates, using non-salt and non-sand alternatives	**Practice:** alternatives have been tested in the past; currently, however, 50/50 salt/sand is used on most main roads, straight salt in subdivisions	2
	New Roads and Bridges		
5-07	Minimize the amount of land disturbed and the duration of disturbance		0
5-08	Preserve natural features and conform substantially with the natural boundaries and alignment of waterbodies	**L.S.R: Art. IV Sec 2.E.3:** Where a subdivision is traversed by a natural lake, pond, or stream, the boundaries or alignment of said watercourse shall be preserved...	2
5-09	Retain and protect trees and other natural vegetation on and near disturbed sites	**L.S.R: Art. IV Sec 2.E.2:** To the fullest extent possible, all existing trees and shrubbery shall be conserved	2
5-10	Retain additional runoff sites		0
5-11	Minimize the creation of impervious areas		0
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	**Practice:** HW department uses check dams used frequently in applicable areas; local regulations call for appropriate facilities to be installed during construction. **TSR.1.16** - Detention or retention facilities shall be designed to control the runoff from the developed project site to a rate not to exceed the runoff from the natural, undeveloped site. **TRS. 1.4.1** - Street systems shall be designed with due regard to the need for: storm water drainage and sewage disposal. **TSR. 1.15.1** - Storm drainage systems shall be provided to convey storm water runoff within developments.	2
5-13	Use temporary vegetation and mulching to protect exposed and critical areas during development	**Practice:** hydroseeding used when large areas are exposed; otherwise, just hay w/handseeding	2
5-14	Redistribute topsoil within the boundaries of the disturbed land for seeding and planting	**LSR. Pg.20. E.1** - Topsoil moved during the course of construction shall be redistributed.	2
5-15	Stabilize disturbed soils as soon as possible	**See also Z.O. Sec 507 Commercial Excavation B. Minor Excavation:** ...such excavation will not endanger the stability of adjacent land...or the quality or quantity of groundwater [and will ensure proper drainage]	2

BMP #	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	**Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)**	**Implementation** 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
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	**TRS. 1.4.3** - Streets shall be logically related to topography.	2
5-17	Control erosion and sedimentation prior to, during and after site preparation and construction	**Practice:** department rigorously enforces Phase II Stormwater rules and regulations. **TSR. 1.15.2. (3)** - New York Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control by USDA - Soil Conservation Service.	2
5-18	Require long term stormwater management plan.		0
5-19	Require long term sedimentation control & maintenance.	**Practice: department rigorously enforces Phase II Stormwater rules and regulations.** DEC in charge of inspecting sites over 1 acre	2
		All Roads and Bridges	
5-20	Target existing public holdings, such as parks, for removing unnecessary impervious surfaces		0
5-21	Incorporate New York State Department of Transportation design and guidance documents, standard specifications, and procedural manuals (*Highway Design Manual, Environmental Procedures Manual,* Maintenance Guidelines, etc) into local laws and operating procedures	**Practice:** Superintendent very familiar with documents and the guidelines outlined within them. **TSR. 1.15.2. (3)** - New York Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control by USDA - Soil Conservation Service.	2
5-22	Ensure application of appropriate solid and hazardous waste generation and disposal practices including source controls and recycling	**Z.O. pg. 46. F.1.g** - [Wellhead Protection Overlay prohibited activities] **-** Discharge, surface land application or dispoal of any hazardous substance, hazardous waste, petroluim, or radioactive material. **Z.O. pg.51.c(1). A-b** - Hazardous substance storage.	2
5-23	Ensure proper operation and maintenance of runoff management facilities	**Practice:** department is on top of maintaining all facilities; regular dialogue with private property owners takes place in order to deal with facilities on private lands.	2
5-24	Participate in Cornell Local Roads Program activities and training	**Practice**	2
5-25	Target training programs at highway officials, contractors, construction workers, inspectors, zoning and planning officials	**Practice:** when available	2

BMP #	Best Management Practices (BMP)	Existing Means of Implementation (law, regulation, practice, etc)	Implementation 2-full, 1-partial, 0-not at all, n/a-not applicable
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	**Practice:** OSHA covers these and other issues during regular, mandatory training sessions	2
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.	**Practice:** issues documented and addressed on a regular basis	2
5-28	Culvert sizing for existing land use	**Practice:** most sizing issues have been addressed; there is also a maintenance plan which documents the condition and materials of existing structures	2
5-29	Culvert sizing for changes in upstream land use and imperviousness	**Practice:** most sizing issues have been addressed; there is also a maintenance plan which documents the condition and materials of existing structures	2
Section 6: Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems			
6-01	Conduct regular inspections of OWTS at a frequency adequate to determine failure and undertake required maintenance		0
6-02	Institute setback guidelines		0
6-03	Promulgate plumbing codes that require practices that are compatible with OWTS	**Zoning Ordinance, Sec. 410 [Wellhead Protection Overlay District] p. 53:** No floor drains shall be connected to the septic system…shall be equipped with oil/grease separators to prevent clogging of the leaching field by fats, grease, and oil	2
6-04	Target outreach programs at homeowners, contractors and developers	**Practice:** Genesee County DOH, CCE, SWCD all offer various education and outreach materials and programs	2
6-05	Inspection of all OWTS at property transfer or within 1 year prior to transfer	**Genesee County Sanitary Code:** inspections performed when repairs, expansions or alterations take place; inspections performed when property transfers take place or upon request during refinancing	2
6-06	Require all properties within 500' of municipal service to connect.		0
6-07	Set goals for effluent limits (nitrogen, phosphorous, BOD, etc)		0