

Town of Ogden
Black Creek Watershed

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			
<i>Existing Developments</i>			
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	Practice: Since 1998, Gates-Chili-Ogden sewer discharge has been routed through the Gates-Chili-Ogden force main to the southwest section of Rochester, then on through downtown Rochester and north to VanLare—where it is treated and released into Lake Ontario.	2
1-02	Identify habitat and natural conveyance system restoration opportunities		0
1-03	Establish retention/detention areas	C.P. IV-3 - A plan should be prepared which identifies areas suitable for water retention.	1
1-04	Acquire additional land for locating treatment facilities		0
1-05	Encourage homeowners to place compost piles away from waterbodies and roadways	Practice: Cornell Cooperative Extension Guide to Home Composting available online	2
1-06	Encourage proper use and disposal of lawn and other household chemicals	Practice: Monroe County Household Hazardous Waste Program--Dept. of Environmental Services	2
1-07	Institute turf management practices on golf courses and parks and recreation areas		0
1-08	Undertake storm drain stenciling	Practice: Monroe County Department of Environmental Services, Black Creek Watershed Coalition Education/Public Outreach Subcommittee; ongoing prcess in applicable areas throughout the watershed	2
1-09	Encourage volunteer programs, such as adopt-a-highways and adopt-a-stream, etc.	Practice: Monroe County DOH sponsors/administers the Community Water Watch program	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
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

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1-13	Encourage proper control of pet wastes		0
1-14	Encourage continued operation of private storm water runoff control structures	Practice: MS4 Illicit Discharge Inspection and Elimination program involves mapping of all outfalls	2
1-15	Discourage feeding of waterfowl		0
1-16	Discourage the introduction of exotic aquatic species (Eurasian 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	C.P. IV-4. EC14 - Deal with stormwater runoff in order to reduce adverse impacts on streams and other water bodies. C.P. IV-30. U11 - Continue a stormwater management program.	1
1-19	Require certification of existing on site septic systems for property transfers or building expansions.	Monroe County Sanitary Code: Monroe County requires inspections at time of property transfer; however, inspections are merely recommended during transfers or refinancing	1
1-20	Require entire property (existing as well as proposed) to be included in stormwater analysis/calculation.		0
1-21	Use of drainage districts	Individual drainage districts consolidated into one town-wide district. C.P. IV-3 - Consolidation of existing drainage districts, and the formation of a single, Town-wide drainage district. C.P. IV-29 - The plan directs town efforts to the creation of a townwide drainage district.	2
<i>New Development and Substantial Redevelopment</i>			
1-22	Minimize the amount of land disturbed and the duration of disturbance		0

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1-23	Preserve natural features and conform substantially with the natural boundaries and alignment of waterbodies	C.P. IV-2 - Wetlands, streams, woodlots, groundwater, and historic sites are addressed here. Wherever lands with these characteristics exist, they are protected and development is significantly restricted. C.P. IV-4. EC4 - Encourage developers to preserve and enhance existing natural areas. C.P. IV-32. D1 - Respect, protect, and enhance the quality of the natural environment in all land use and development decisions. Z.O. 210 36.A and B - [Erie Canal Overlay Zone] Preserve natural values along the Erie Canal. Preserve forests, wetlands, and other green space. Z.O. 210-49. B.11 - Unique natural areas and open spaces shall be preserved whenever possible. Also, 210-50. A	2
1-24	Retain and protect trees and other natural vegetation on and near disturbed sites	C.P. IV-4. EC15 - Discourage tree cutting and land clearing. C.P. IV-5. EC16 - Preserve existing trees wherever possible. Z.O. 210-36.A and B - [Erie Canal Overlay Zone] Preserve natural values along the Erie Canal. Preserve forests, wetlands, and other green space.	1
1-25	Account for topography and soil type in efforts to minimize erosion potential	C.P. IV-3 - Developments where trees are retained maintain a higher resale value.	1
1-26	Maintain runoff rates similar to pre-construction levels		0
1-27	Minimize the creation of impervious areas [encourage permeable surface]	Z.O. 210-26. A - [for RR district] The amount of land covered by impervious surfaces should remain low. Z.O. 210-49. B.9 - No permanent impervious surfacing shall be located around the base of any tree or shrub.	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	C.P. III-9 - reduce impacts of stormwater runoff from new development.	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)		0
1-30	Redistribute topsoil within the boundaries of the disturbed land for seeding and planting	C.P. IV-5. EC19 - Discourage topsoil stripping except for construction. Encourage proper stockpiling and re-vegetation practices, including the provision of topsoil as necessary over disturbed areas.	1

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1-31	Stabilize disturbed soils as soon as possible	Chapter 76: Excavations and Fill, Sec. 76-6(A), Surface Covering: Surface texture or ground cover for each removal may consist of one or more of the following: 1) Completely seeded with grass to prevent erosion; 2) Any type of landscaping or site improvement which will prevent erosion, subject to approval...	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
1-33	Use appropriate solid and hazardous waste generation and disposal practices including source controls and recycling		0
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	C.P. IV-4. EC13 - Enforce or require the use of soil erosion control procedures.	1
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.	C.P. III-9 - The state has also published guidelines for BMP's to control erosion. C.P. IV-3 - BMP's for water quality maintenance have been developed.	1
1-39	Encourage cluster development/conservation subdivisions	Z.O. 210-26. F.c - Clustering may be allowed in areas with public water. Also see 210-26. 2.b	2
1-40	Require connection to and/or extension of existing water & sewer if project is within 500 feet of existing infrastructure	C.P. IV-28 - It is envisioned that sewers will ultimately be extended to future development areas. Also see, Recommended Areas for Sewer Extension. C.P. IV-30. U6 - Continue policy of requiring developers to extend sanitary sewers to new developments.	1
1-41	Enact limits on driveway grades.		0

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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
1-43	Implement Federal/State Stormwater (SPDES) Phase II requirements including MS4 and Construction Permits as well as Municipal and Industrial Discharge Permits	Regulated MS4 under the Phase II Stormwater program; Member of the Stormwater Coalition of Monroe County; Construction site and Construction Permit inspection conducted by the county SWCD at the request of NYSDEC; G/FLRPC continues to assist municipalities with other aspects of Phase II Stormwater compliance	2
1-44	Discourage development in flood plain and/or development below base flood elevation	FDP. 82-2.A - Regulate the uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property. C.P. IV-3 - The Town Code and Design Criteria have long recognized the sensitivity of floodplains to development. C.P. IV-6 - Floodplain areas are to be reserved from development and subjected to the minimum of alteration.	2
Section 2: Forestry and Agriculture			
<i>Forestry</i>			
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, in conjunction with DEC and CCE, can provide woodlot management techniques to land owners as demand necessitates	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

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2-08	Employ natural topography and contour for design of road network		0
2-09	Require stormwater controls for increased runoff from ground cover modification		0
2-10	Consider site restoration		0
<i>Agriculture</i>			
2-11	Use Agricultural Environmental Management (AEM)	Practice: The Monroe County Soil & Water Conservation District conducted an AEM Tier 1 and Tier 2 assessment project from 1998 - 2002. A total of 31 Tier 1 and 17 Tier 2 assessments were collected. An Ag Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement and Control Program, Round VIII AEM Tier 3B nutrient management-planning project is currently in progress in the entire Oatka Creek watershed; one Monroe County CAFO dairy farm is included and has completed a CNMP. This farm is also planning an implementation project in the 2005-06 Ag Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement and Control Program pending allocation of funds.	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	Practice: See 2-11	2
2-14	Use of Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans	Practice: 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 Creek watershed, 12 in Wyoming County, 5 in Genesee County and 1 in Monroe County	2
2-15	Barnyard runoff controls	Practice: 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)	Practice: Caring for Creeks, EPF Ag NPS Abatement grants	2

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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	C.P. II-6 - Most of the towns farmland falls within the Monroe County Midwestern Ag. District. A small area falls within the Northwestern Ag. District. These districts were developed to conserve and protect viable farmland. C.P. IV-9. AR6 - Support Ag. Districts. Z.O. 210-25. A - The purpose of the Rural Agricultural District is to protect predominantly ag. areas from nonfarm development pressures. See also Monroe County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan	2
2-18	Existing Open Space Plans	Town of Ogden Open Space Plan under production	2
Section 3: Waterways and Wetlands			
<i>Modified Waterways</i>			
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: general goal and practice of the SWCD	2
3-03	Establish or reestablish riparian buffers	Z.O. Sec. 210-50 A: No structure shall be built within fifty feet of the bed of a stream carrying water on an average of six months of the year or on land subject to periodic overflow without meeting the requirements of Chapter 82, Flood Damage Prevention; Also Practice: SWCD works in conjunction with land owners, farmers in particular	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/NRCD 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 severely eroded banks	2

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3-06	Schedule the periodic maintenance of sediment control measures, and inspect and repair them as needed in conformance with established schedule.	Code Sec. 114-16A-H Subdivision Regulations, Erosion Control: installing and maintaining temporary sedimentation basins; exposing the smallest practical area of land; provision of temp. vegetation and/or mulching; provision for adequate drainage facilities to accommodate increased runoff caused by changed soil conditions; fitting the development plan to the topography and soils; protecting natural vegetation; installing permanent vegetation as soon as practicable; Also 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: SWCD has used vegetated systems, such as downed trees and logs, to stabilize severely eroded banks; other innovative approaches are developed on a case-by-case, site-specific basis	2
3-08	Use setbacks to minimize disturbance of land adjacent to streambanks and shorelines		0
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
<i>Wetlands and Riparian Area Management and Restoration</i>			
3-10	Consider wetlands and riparian areas and their non-point source (nps) control potential	C.P. IV-2 - The opportunity exists to preserve the integrity of these wetlands and reduce the impact of development. Also Practice: The MCSWCD co-hosts workshops for municipal boards on wetland regulation, creation and protection issues. Typically 1-2 workshops are held each year with 40-70 attendees.	2

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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	C.P. III-8 - Wetlands in the shoutheastern part of Ogden are critical to maintaining water quality.	1
3-12	Conduct permitting, licensing, certification and nonregulatory nps pollution activities in a manner that protects wetland functions		2
3-13	Special zoning considerations to protect wetland areas		2
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		2
3-15	All projects should require wetlands certification.		2
Section 4: Recreation			
<i>Docks and Launches</i>			
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
4-05	Maintenance of dock - application of preservatives and paints		0
4-06	Consideration of access to dock and launches to mitigate erosion		0
<i>Golf Courses</i>			

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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
4-14	Used Oil, antifreeze and lead acid batteries - collection and recycling		0

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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			
<i>Existing Roads and Bridges</i>			
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 variety of BMPs are practiced by the department; no chemicals used, erosion and sediment facilities are well maintained, road salt storage enclosed, straight salt/no sand used on roads, etc.	2
5-02	Conduct right-of-way activities (mowing, brush removal, pesticide and fertilizer use, etc) - according to best management practices	Practice: basic mowing takes receiving waterbodies into account; when excavating ditches, care is taken around steep slopes (of which there are few) in order to ensure stabilization	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)	Does not apply	n/a
5-04	Implement a regular inspection and maintenance plan of existing structures	Practice: no written plan in place; all facilities are maintained and visually inspected at least annually	1
5-05	Develop and identify erosion/sediment control areas (examples include steep slopes, easily erodible soils, and nearby sensitive areas) and retrofit opportunities	Practice: such areas are erected according to SWPPPs; check dams are routinely utilized as necessary, etc.	2

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5-06	Incorporate alternatives to traditional de-icing practices, including adjusting mix rates, using non-salt and non-sand alternatives	Practice: additives are routinely used	2
<i>New Roads and Bridges (Road Rehabilitation Only)</i>			
5-07	Minimize the amount of land disturbed and the duration of disturbance	Practice	2
5-08	Preserve natural features and conform substantially with the natural boundaries and alignment of waterbodies	C.P. IV-2 - Wetlands, streams, woodlots, groundwater, and historic sites are addressed here. Wherever lands with these characteristics exist, they are protected and development is significantly restricted. C.P. IV-4. EC4 - Encourage developers to preserve and enhance existing natural areas. C.P. IV-32. D1 - Respect, protect, and enhance the quality of the natural environment in all land use and development decisions. Z.O. 210 36.A and B - [Erie Canal Overlay Zone] Preserve natural values along the Erie Canal. Preserve forests, wetlands, and other green space. Z.O. 210-49. B.11 - Unique natural areas and open spaces shall be preserved whenever possible. Also, 210-50. A	2
5-09	Retain and protect trees and other natural vegetation on and near disturbed sites	C.P. IV-4. EC15 - Discourage tree cutting and land clearing. C.P. IV-5. EC16 - Preserve existing trees wherever possible. Z.O. 210-36.A and B - [Erie Canal Overlay Zone] Preserve natural values along the Erie Canal. Preserve forests, wetlands, and other green space.	2
5-10	Retain additional runoff sites		0
5-11	Minimize the creation of impervious areas	Z.O. 210-26. A - [for RR district] The amount of land covered by impervious surfaces should remain low. Z.O. 210-49. B.9 - No permanent impervious surfacing shall be located around the base of any tree or shrub.	2
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: SWPPPs followed as necessary	2
5-13	Use temporary vegetation and mulching to protect exposed and critical areas during development	Practice: hydroseeder may be purchased in the future; in the mean time, hand seeding and mulching is used	2
5-14	Redistribute topsoil within the boundaries of the disturbed land for seeding and planting	Practice; also C.P. IV-5. EC19 - Discourage topsoil stripping except for construction. Encourage proper stockpiling and revegetation practices, including the provision of topsoil as necessary over disturbed areas.	2

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5-15	Stabilize disturbed soils as soon as possible	Practice	2
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	Does not apply	n/a
5-17	Control erosion and sedimentation prior to, during and after site preparation and construction	Practice	2
5-18	Require long term stormwater management plan.	Practice: SWPPPs are routinely followed	2
5-19	Require long term sedimentation control & maintenance.	Practice: Stormwater Phase II Pre/Post Regulations are required; SWCD will inspect implementation at the request of the DEC or constituent municipalities	1
<i>All Roads and Bridges</i>			
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 (<i>Highway Design Manual, Environmental Procedures Manual, Maintenance Guidelines, etc</i>) into local laws and operating procedures		0
5-22	Ensure application of appropriate solid and hazardous waste generation and disposal practices including source controls and recycling	Practice: basic recycling takes place; few hazardous materials are used	2
5-23	Ensure proper operation and maintenance of runoff management facilities	Practice: 69 detention ponds within jurisdiction, which are routinely maintained; easements are made	2
5-24	Participate in Cornell Local Roads Program activities and training	Practice: supervisor and crew attend regularly	2
5-25	Target training programs at highway officials, contractors, construction workers, inspectors, zoning and planning officials	Practice: when feasible	2

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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: mandated training through OSHA regulations	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: culverts are visually inspected and upgraded as necessary; given the enormous number of them, however, detailed record keeping is simply not feasible	2
5-28	Culvert sizing for existing land use	Practice: culverts are upgraded when they have been observed to fail routinely	2
5-29	Culvert sizing for changes in upstream land use and imperviousness	Practice	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		0
6-04	Target outreach programs at homeowners, contractors and developers	Monroe 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	Chapter 569 Monroe County Sanitary Code: Construction of new and/or the alteration or repair of any existing residential on-site systems requires a permit however, Monroe County DOH only issues recommendations for inspections at property transfers	1
6-06	Require all properties within 500' of municipal service to connect.	Chapter 569 Monroe County Sanitary Code, Sec. 569-22, Connection to public sewer required if available	2
6-07	Set goals for effluent limits (nitrogen, phosphorous, BOD, etc)		0