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Date: February 3, 2026

Preliminary Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (Prelim. SWPPP)

Queensbury Landfill Solar
1396 Ridge Rd
Queensbury, NY 12804

February 2026

PREPARED FOR:

AC Power 47, LLC
915 Broadway, Suite 801
New York, NY 10010

AC POWER

PREPARED BY:

Tetra Tech, Inc.
3136 South Winton Road, Suite 303
Rochester, NY 14623

TETRA TECH

SWPPP AMENDMENT LOG

Amendment No.	Description of the Amendment	Date of Amendment	Amendment Prepared By [Name(s) and Title]

SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

The owner or operator has signed this document as acknowledgement that they have read and understand this SWPPP; and shall ensure that the provisions of this SWPPP are implemented as defined by the NYSDEC SPDES Construction General Permit No. GP-0-25-001 and outlined herein.

____

Owner/Operator Signature Date

____

Owner/Operator Printed Name Title

CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Queensbury Landfill Solar
1396 Ridge Rd
Queensbury, NY 12804

"I hereby certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the *qualified inspector* during a site inspection. I also understand that the *owner or operator* must comply with the terms and conditions of the most current version of the New York State Pollution Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") Construction General Permit for stormwater *discharges* from *construction activities* and that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards*. Furthermore, I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, that I do not believe to be true, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

____

Name of Contractor/Subcontractor Phone Number

____

Address City, State, Zip Code

____

Signature of Person Completing this Form Date

____

Printed Name Title

____

Name of Trained Contractor Title

<u>Responsibilities (check all that apply):</u>

Erosion and Sediment Control Practices:

- ❑ Installation and/or construction
- ❑ Repair
- ❑ Replacement
- ❑ Inspection
- ❑ Maintenance

Post-construction SMPs:

- ❑ Construction
- ❑ Repair
- ❑ Inspection
- ❑ Operation & Maintenance

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
BMP	Best Management Practice
CGP	NYSDEC Construction General Permit for Stormwater Discharges (GP-0-25-001)
CWA	Clean Water Act
DC	Direct Current
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
eNOI	Electronic Notice of Intent
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Control
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
HSG	Hydraulic Soil Group
LOA	Letter of Authorization
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MW	Megawatt
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NRCC	Northeast Regional Climate Center
NTS	Not to Scale
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
OPRHP	Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
PV	Photovoltaic
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SHPA	State Historic Preservation Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SMDM	Stormwater Management Design Manual (NYS)
SMP	Stormwater Management Practice
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

1.0 CONTACT INFORMATION/ RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Owner/ Operator(s):

AC Power 47, LLC
915 Broadway, Suite 801
New York, NY 10010

Project Manager:

TBD

Subcontractor(s):

TBD

MS4 Designee:

Town of Queensbury
742 Bay Road
Queensbury, NY 12804

SWPPP Preparer:

Tetra Tech Inc.
3136 South Winton Road, Suite 303
Rochester, NY 14623

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF OWNER/OPERATOR, OPERATOR'S ENGINEER & CONTRACTORS

Owner/ Operator's Engineer's Responsibilities:

1. Prepare the SWPPP using best engineering practices, best management practices and in compliance with all federal, state and local permit requirements. This preparation shall include a description of the project as it relates to site ownership and development responsibilities.
2. Prepare the NOI form for the Operator's signature and forward to Operator to obtain signature. If in an MS4 district, obtain the MS4 or duly authorized person's signature. The SWPPP must complete and finalized before NOI submission.
3. Include a copy of the signed NOI, LOA and signed MS4 certification (if applicable).
4. Participate in the pre-construction meeting with the Contractor and appropriate subcontractors. This meeting should review the requirements of the SWPPP and review its implementation. Have the Trained Contractor sign the certification statements.
5. Review the Contractor's SWPPP records on a periodic basis to ensure compliance with requirements for reports and inspection logs, if requested by the Owner/ Operator.
6. Certify to the Owner/ Operator the Contractor's compliance with the SWPPP and record keeping requirements, if requested by the Owner/ Operator.

Owner/ Operator's Responsibilities:

1. Ensure that the proper control measures are selected to minimize the discharge of pollutants and prevent a violation of the water quality standards, meeting non-numeric effluent limitations in Part I.B.1 (a)-(f) of the CGP and in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
2. Identify the competent person that will be implementing the SWPPPP. Have an authorized and competent person sign the NOI and Contractor certification statement.
3. Schedule and conduct a pre-construction meeting with Owner/ Operator's Engineer, Contractor and appropriate Subcontractor to review implementation.
4. Require the Contractor to fully implement and maintain the SWPPP.
5. Make the eNOI and SWPPP available for review and copying in accordance with the requirements in part VII.H of the CGP once the LOA is received.
6. Ensure compliance with all requirements of the CGP and that the provisions of the SWPPP, including and changes made to the SWPPP in accordance with Part III.A.5 of the CGP are properly implemented and maintained from the commencement of construction activity until:
    a. All areas of disturbance have achieved final stabilization; and
    b. The NOT has been accepted by the NYSDEC in accordance with Part V.A.5 of the CGP.
7. Maintain the SWPPP at the construction site until Part I.E.2.a and b of the CGP have been met, a copy of:
    a. All documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility with this permit;
    b. The CGP
    c. The SWPPP
    d. The signed SWPPP preparer certification form

   e. The signed MS4 SWPPP acceptance form or signed NYCDEP SWPPP acceptance/ approval form or signed MS4 no jurisdiction form (when applicable)
   f. The signed Owner/ Operator certification form
   g. The eNOI
   h. The LOA
8. Maintain copies of the following documents until Part I.E.2.a of the CGP have been met:
   a. A responsible contractor's or subcontractor's certification statement(s) in accordance with Part III.A.7 of the CGP
   b. Inspection reports in accordance with Part IV.C.4 and 6 of the CGP
   c. Request to disturb greater than five acres and the authorization letter to disturb greater than five acres in accordance with Part I.E.6 of the CGP (when applicable)
   d. Request to continue coverage and the letter of continued coverage (LOCC) in accordance with Part I.F.2 and 4 (when applicable)
9. Maintain documents in Part I.E.3 and 4 of the CGP in a secure location, such as a job trailer, on-site construction office, or mailbox with lock. The secure location must be accessible during normal business hours to an individual performing a compliance inspection. The documents must be paper documents unless electronic documents are accessible to the inspector during and inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be. If electronic documents are kept on site, maintain functional equipment on site available to an inspector during normal business hours of operation such that an inspector may view the electronic documents in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record and in a legally dependable format with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent.
10. Prior to submitting a NOT, ensure for post construction stormwater practice(s) that are privately owned, the owner/ operator has a deed restriction in place that requires operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan.
11. File an appropriately signed Notice of Termination (NOT) from when site work is completed, and stabilization is achieved in accordance with the CGP.
12. Request to receive all SWPPP records from the Contractor and file these records for a minimum or five years after the date of final stabilization.
13. Conduct an as-built survey of post construction stormwater features to ensure they were adequately constructed.
14. Pay the required initial and annual fees upon receipt of invoices from NYSDEC, which are generally issued in the fall of each year.
15. When property ownership changes, or when there is a change in operational control over construction plans, the original owner or operator must notify the new owner/ operator, in writing, of the requirement to obtain permit coverage by submitting an NOI with the NYSDEC. Where construction activities are located in a designated MS4 district, the original owner/ operator must also notify the MS4 designee, in writing, of the change in ownership at least 30 calendar days prior to the change in ownership.
    a. Once the new owner/ operator obtains permit coverage, the original owner/ operator shall then submit a completed NOT with the name and permit identification number of the new owner/ operator to the NYSDEC at the address in Part II.B.1 of the CGP. If the original owner/ operator maintains ownership of a portion of the construction activity and will disturb soil, they must maintain their coverage under the CGP.
    b. Permit coverage for the new owner/ operator will be effective as of the date the department receives a complete NOI, provided the original owner/ operator was not

subject to a 60-business day authorization period that has not expired as of the date the Department receives the NOI form the new owner/ operator.

Contractor's Responsibilities:

1. Sign the Contractor Certification Statement in the beginning of this SWPPP.
2. Provide Subcontractor training in areas of SWPPP implementation and best management practices.
3. Identify a trained individual (*Trained Contractor)* who will be responsible in day-to-day SWPPP implementation and be on site for all soil disturbing activities.
4. Attend the pre-construction meeting with the Owner's Engineer, Qualified Inspector, and Town officials to discuss responsibilities as they relate to SWPPP implementation.
5. Implement ESC plans and techniques to protect resources as outlined in the SWPPP.
6. Conduct all necessary daily inspections of esc practices. Implement corrective actions within one business day of receipt of notification by the Qualified Inspector or Qualified Professional that deficiencies exist with the ESC deployed at the site. Corrective actions shall be completed within a reasonable timeframe.
7. Retain copies of the SWPPP and NOI including signed NOI, LOA, signed MS4 SWPPP acceptance letter, inspection reports and any other pertinent project documentation.
8. Update and make changes to the SWPPP and supporting documents as needed with the approval from the Owner/ Operator's Engineer.
9. Prepare and sign the NOT form when site work construction is completed, and the site achieves final stabilization in accordance with the CGP.
10. Transfer the SWPPP documents, along with all NOI's permit certificates, NOT's, inspection reports, and written records required by the CGP to the Owner/ operator for archiving.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared for AC Power 47, LLC for proposed activities associated with construction of the Queensbury Landfill Solar Project (the Project), a ~6.14 MW DC ground mounted solar installation located at 1396 Ridge Road, Queensbury, NY 12804, Warren County, NY. The project will include concrete and gravel equipment pads, a gravel utility access road, electrical and interconnection equipment, utility poles, and stormwater BMPs. The property on which the Project is located comprises approximately 51.30 acres of land. The project will encompass an approximately 19.88-acre subset of that property (the Site). The Site access includes a temporary stabilized gravel construction entrance off Jenkinsville Road, and a permanent utility gravel access road off the existing Queensbury Landfill Transfer Station driveway. Refer to Figure 1 below.

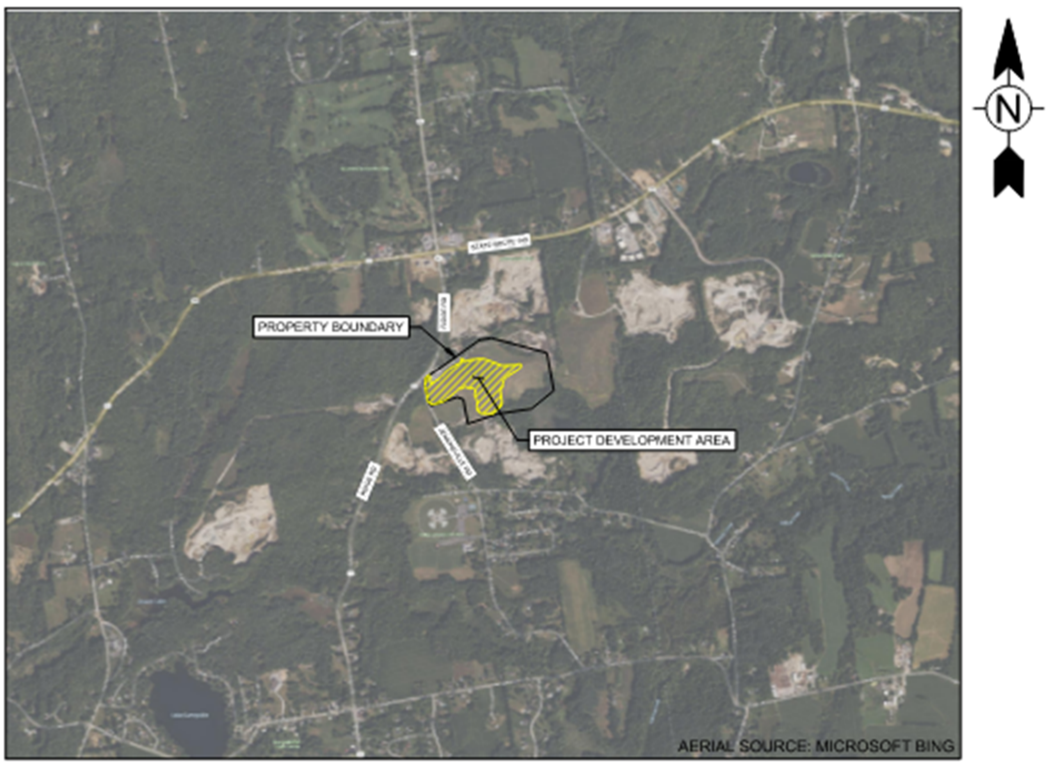


Figure 1 – Project Location and Surrounding Area

Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), stormwater discharges from certain construction activities are unlawful unless they are authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or by a state permit program. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit program is a NPDES-approved program with permits issued in accordance with the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL). The General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, General Permit Number GP-0-25-001 (CGP) is issued pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70 of the ECL.

The CGP authorizes stormwater discharges to surface waters of the State from construction activities involving soil disturbances of one or more acres, provided all the eligibility provisions of the CGP are met. Part III.C of the CGP states that construction activities identified in Table 1 of Appendix B (of the CGP) are required to prepare a SWPPP that only includes erosion and sediment control practices. Construction activities identified in Table 2 of Appendix B (of the CGP) are required to prepare a SWPPP that also includes post-construction stormwater management practices.

The USEPA requires small municipal separate stormwater sewer systems (MS4s) in urban areas to review and approve projects in their municipal boundaries in lieu of the state or federal agency. The Town of Queensbury is one such MS4 reviewing body and, as such, shall be responsible for review and approval of the work associated with this proposed solar project. Requirements of the MS4 include the following:

a. The MS4 must approve the SWPPP and sign the MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form, which shall be made part of the SWPPP for record retention.
b. The MS4 is the contact in regards to authorization for 5 acres or greater disturbance, winter shutdown, etc.
c. Electronic copies of inspection reports must be sent to the MS4 and the MS4 has the right to inspect the site for conformance with the SWPPP.
d. The MS4 must sign the NOT prior to owner submitting to NYSDEC and may require a final inspection of the site.

3.1 CLIMATE CONSIDERATIONS

Part III.A.2. of the CGP requires SWPPPs to demonstrate consideration of potential future risks due to climate change. Factors such as increasing temperature, increasing precipitation, increasing variability in precipitation, increasing frequency and severity of flooding, rising sea level, increasing storm surge and shifting ecology are all considered in the design and development of this installation.

The nature of the facility is designed to be low impact, minimizing impervious surfaces and making use of an open space concept to preserve the existing hydrology and characteristics of the site compared to other commercial installations.

To combat increasing precipitation, storm conveyance structures are sized appropriately using the most up to date precipitation values available and routed in a manner that protects downstream property and natural resources. Localized events are also taken into consideration, as well as back-to-back events that may occur.

3.2 CONSTRUCTION LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE AREAS

The limit of anticipated soil disturbance during construction (limits of disturbance boundary shown on the civil design drawings) considered for the project is 19.88 acres. This value assumes that the entirety of the project area will be disturbed from temporary construction activities such as land clearing/ grading, trenching and vehicle access corridors. Flag and mark limit of disturbance boundaries before any construction commences.

It is not expected that more than 5 acres of the Project area will be disturbed at one given time. **If more than five acres of the Project area will be disturbed at one given time, the Owner/ Operator and Contractor need to satisfy the requirements outlined in Part I.E.6 of the CGP. A summary of the requirements is listed below:**

- Submit a written request to disturb greater than five acres to NYSDEC's regional office Division of Water Staff at the address listed in Appendix E of the CGP and to the MS4 (if applicable). The written request shall include:
  - The SPDES permit identification number.
  - Full technical justification demonstrating why alternative methods of construction that would result in five acres of soil disturbance or less at any one time are not feasible.
  - The phasing plan for the project and sequencing plans for all phases from the SWPPP in accordance with Part III.B.1.d. in the CGP.
  - Plans with locations and details of ESC practices such that the heightened concern for erosion when disturbing greater than five acres at one time has been addressed.
  - Acknowledgement that the Owner/ Operator will comply with the requirements in Part IV.C.2b in the CGP.
  - Acknowledgement that the Owner/ Operator will comply with the requirements in Part II.B.1.b. of the CGP.
- Upon approval from the NYSDEC, conduct at least two site inspections in accordance with Part IV.C of the CGP every seven calendar days, for as long as greater than five acres of soil remain disturbed. The two inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two full calendar days.

3.3 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA

The Project involves the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) array using concrete ballasts, a concrete and gravel electrical equipment area, and a utility gravel access road. Although the overall impervious area is relatively small and a majority of the site will consist of vegetative cover, the construction activities described above are identified in Table 2 of the Permit, and therefore post-construction stormwater management practices will be included in this SWPPP.

The limits of work, encompassing the panel arrays, the above-ground cables, concrete ballasts, and interconnection area will be 19.88 acres. Because no grading is occurring on the landfill cap underneath the panels, most of the site will remain vegetated. The total new impervious surface for the Site is proposed to be approximately 0.11 acres. Ballast coverage represents less than 3% of the catchments, solar panels are treated as pervious consistent with NYSDEC 2024 Solar Memo, and drip edges are designed to maintain sheet flow over stabilized vegetation.

A breakdown of existing and proposed impervious cover types can be found in Appendix H.

3.4 NYSDEC SOLAR PROJECTS AT CLOSED LANDFILLS

Since the Site is an existing closed landfill, the site was designed under the guidance of the NYSDEC DMM-4 Photovoltaic Solar Projects at Closed Solid Waste Landfills and the NYSDEC must approve a Post-Closure Use Modification Request (PCUMR) for this project. This SWPPP, the construction drawings, structural engineering calculations and analysis (including slope stability), electrical equipment information, a Decommissioning Plan, an Operations & Maintenance Plan, and a Post-Closure Monitoring & Maintenance Plan are among the materials the NYSDEC will be assessing as part of the project determinations. The Contractor must ensure all requirements listed in the approved PCUMR are followed.

4.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 PROPERTY

The Site, as previously noted, covers approximately 19.88 acres of a larger parcel located in the Town of Queensbury, New York. The property consists of a closed landfill and currently operating transfer station. The Site is located in a primarily rural area, with an adjacent closed landfill to the east, a quarry to north, an adjacent closed landfill at the southwest corner of the Site, and woodland to the south. Current Site access is gained via the Transfer Station entrance off Ridge Road.

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY

The maximum elevation of the Site is approximately 501 feet above mean sea level. The topographic gradient varies throughout the Site due to the existing closed landfill, but the Site generally slopes away from the peak of the landfill toward the edges of the Property.

4.3 SOILS

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Soil Survey for Warren County was reviewed and provided surficial soil conditions for the Site. The SCS identified the presence of seven (7) soil types within the Site. Figure 2 shows the soil map for the property. The soils identified in these maps, however, are not likely to represent the existing and final cover type of the landfill cap. Records show that the landfill cap consists of 12-inch sand barrier protection layer with a minimum permeability of $5x10^{-3}$ centimeters per second (cm/s) and, a geomembrane liner, and topsoil cover ranging from 6 to 9 inches.

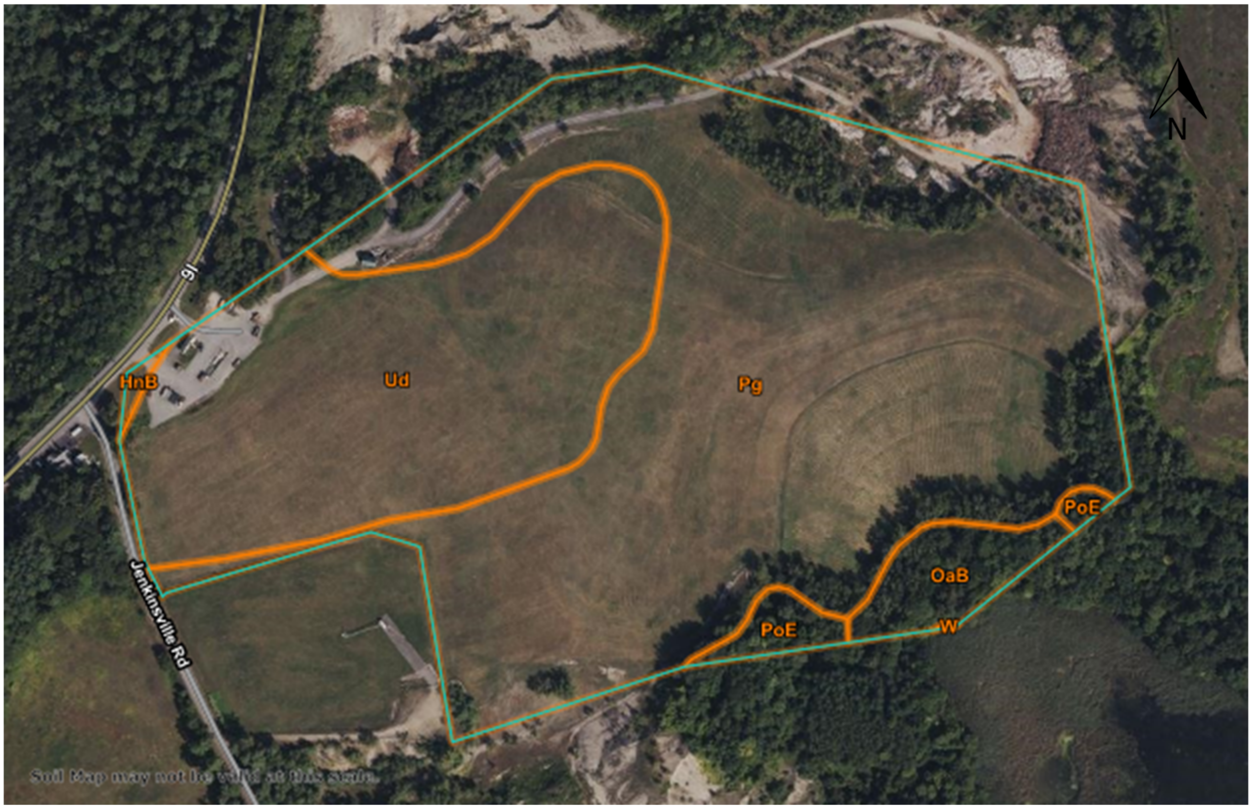


Figure 2 – Soil Map (NTS)

Soil data as provided by the SCS is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Soils Data

MAP SYMBOL/ DESCRIPTION	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP	SLOPE (%)	SOIL PROFILE		*K VALUE (Erodibility Factor)	**DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (in)
			DEPTH (IN)	USDA TEXTURE		
Hinckley Cobbley Sandy Loam (HnB)	A	3 - 8	0 - 1	Decomposed plant material	Unknown	> 80
			1 - 5	Cobbly sandy loam		
			5 - 28	Very gravely loamy sand		
			28 - 64	Stratified very gravelly sand		
Oakville Loamy Fine Sand (OaB)	A	3 - 8	0 – 8	Loamy fine sand	0.24	> 80
			8 - 27	Sand		
			27 - 60	Sand		
Pits, Sand and Gravel (Pg)	N/A	N/A	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
			-	-		
			-	-		
Plainfield and Oakville Soils (PoE)	A	Steep	0 – 10	Loamy sand	0.15	> 80
			10 – 25	Sand		
			25 - 60	Sand		

MAP SYMBOL/ DESCRIPTION	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP	SLOPE (%)	SOIL PROFILE		*K VALUE (Erodibility Factor)	**DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (in)
			DEPTH (IN)	USDA TEXTURE		
Udorthents (Ud)	C	Smoothed	0 - 6	Loam	0.43	~36-72
			6 - 60	Gravelly loam		

**Erodibility factor (K) indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. The higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.*

***For reference only. Refer to the Geotechnical report for true depths to ground water for specific areas of the site.*

The SCS defines the hydrologic soil groups as follows:

Type A Soils: Soils having a high infiltration rate and low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. These soils consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Type B Soils: Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet and consists mainly of moderately deep to deep, moderately well to well drained soils with moderately fine to moderately course textures. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Type C Soils: Soils having a low infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These soils consist chiefly of soils with a layer that impedes downward movement of water and soils with moderately fine-to-fine texture. These soils have a low rate of water transmission.

Type D Soils: Soils having a very low infiltration rate and high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. These soils consist chiefly of clays that have high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a permanent high-water table, soils that have a clay pan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very low rate of water transmission.

The complete USDA Soil Survey (including the soil map to scale) for the Site can be found in Appendix E.

4.4 COVER CONDITIONS

The existing (pre-developed) and proposed (post-developed) Site cover conditions used in hydrologic modeling consists of primarily meadow mix grassed vegetative cover, as well as some woodland and impervious surfaces. Considering the profile of the landfill cap as noted above in Section 4.3, the landfill cap cover type was modeled as Type D to conservatively account for the geomembrane liner. The ballast system will be installed over the existing topsoil vegetative support layer of the landfill cap with minimum excavation required (± 2” depth of topsoil vegetative layer disturbance). The minimally disturbed areas of the landfill cap that are not covered by the ballast system, and all other areas of disturbance, will receive topsoil, as required, and seeding for final stabilization.

Runoff curve numbers for the various cover types and descriptions used in the stormwater evaluation for this project were obtained from Tables 2-2a-d of the *Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds Technical Release 55* by the USDA. A summary of the curve numbers used in the modeling of the Project are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – Curve Numbers for Hydrologic Soil Group

Cover Type	A	B	C	D
Meadow, non-grazed	30	58	71	78
Woods, Good	30	55	70	77
Paved parking lots, driveways, etc.	98	98	98	98

4.5 WETLANDS & HABITAT FINDINGS

A wetland delineation completed by Tetra Tech in May 2025 identified two small palustrine emergent (PEM) wetlands on the Property, as well as two ditches not connected to features off-site. All features were suggested to likely not be afforded jurisdiction from the USACE.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was contacted and the letter with the complete endangered and threatened species list can be found in Appendix F. There are no critical habitats at this Project location.

4.6 HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Consultation with SHPO is in progress. No declaration has been received at this time.

4.7 SURFACE WATERS & FLOOD PLAINS

Runoff from the Site flows over grassed areas and infiltrates into surface soils. The existing cap system is designed to prevent stormwater infiltration into the refuse layer below the barrier layers while also providing storage volume in the sand and vegetative support layers above. When sand and vegetative support layers reach a saturated condition, runoff is generated and directed to the landfill side slopes. Runoff generally flows from the peak of the landfill toward the perimeter of the Property into existing stormwater infrastructure, including the perimeter ditch running from west to east in the northern section of the Property, that drains to a detention basin to the east. Landfill cap perimeter conveyances also exist on the southern bounds of the Site.

The Site is located within the Upper Hudson River Watershed. This watershed is not listed within Appendix C of the CGP; as such, enhanced phosphorous removal standards are not required.

Using the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) map service center; a portion of the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the Town of Queensbury, (number 360879 0020 C), effective date

08/16/1996, was printed for the Site as a FIRMette. The Site is located within Zone X, or Area of Minimal Flood Hazard. The FIRMette can be found in Appendix D.

4.8 RAINFALL DATA

In accordance with the *2016 New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control*, hydrologic data and rainfall distributions published by the Northeast Regional Climate Center (NRCC) on their website (http://precip.eas.cornell.edu/) are used in the stormwater hydrology calculations herein. The rainfall data for various 24-hour storm events anticipated at the Site is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 – Rainfall Data

Storm Event	24-Hour Rainfall
1-year	2.16 inches
2-year	2.54 inches
10-year	3.59 inches
50-year	5.10 inches
100-year	5.94 inches

5.0 EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL

This section of the SWPPP identifies the temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures that have been incorporated into the design of this Project. These measures will be implemented during construction to protect the waters of the State from sediment loads during runoff events.

The anticipated order of construction activities is outlined below along with the ESC measures to be implemented for each construction activity that will result in soil disturbance. The SWPPP and construction drawings provide a description of the temporary and permanent ESC measures including limitations on the duration of soil exposure, criteria and specifications for placement and installation of the ESC measures, and guidelines for maintenance.

5.1 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

The Contractor will be responsible for implementing the construction sequence to adequately protect natural resources. The Contractor may designate tasks to subcontractors as they see fit, but the overall implementation, maintenance and proper functionality of stormwater control practices remains with the Contractor. Construction shall be sequenced in phases not exceeding 5 acres of active disturbance at one time. Each phase shall be stabilized within 24 hours of completion. The Contractor shall maintain a phasing ledger that lists each phase ID, area (acres), stabilization deadline, erosion and sediment controls, and inspection frequency. The following is a suggested sequence of operations describing the intended order of construction activities:

Initial Phase

1. Hold a pre-construction meeting on-site to be attended by the qualified inspector, and any involved subcontractors to discuss responsibilities as they relate to the implementation of the SWPPP, identify the secure location where the SWPPP will be kept on the Site (must be secured and accessible during normal business hours), and review appropriate measures to avoid and minimize impacts to protected species during remediation, demolition, and construction.

2. Establish initial staging area and construction entrance.

3. Delineate limits of work disturbance, proposed infrastructure areas for the Project, and resources to protect with flagging or fencing.

4. Install and stabilize temporary ESC measures such as silt fence. Minimal clearing may be required for this installation.

5. Rough in main access road and associated conveyance structures.

6. Establish main equipment staging (laydown area), topsoil stockpile, and concrete truck washout areas.

7. Perform tree clearing in areas specified in the Plans.

8. Establish spoil and topsoil stockpile disposal areas from mass grading operations.

Interim Phase

1. Install equipment for array areas in section as illustrated in the site plans.

2. Install underground electric wiring and/or above ground cable management systems.

Final Phase

1. Install permanent ESC measures.

2. Begin fine grading operations of road, ditches, and landscaping areas.

3. Install and stabilize permanent post-construction stormwater management practices.

4. Conduct soil restoration (as noted on the site plans).

5. Complete fine grading, landscaping, seeding and soil stabilization.

6. Wait for site to achieve final stabilization of 80% vegetative density per NYSDEC requirements.

7. Remove temporary perimeter ESC measures.

8. Restore and stabilize any disturbed areas remaining upon removal of temporary ESC measures.

9. Remove stabilized construction entrance.

If the disturbed area is required to be more than 5 acres at any given time, written authorization from the MS4 (Town of Queensbury) must be received and attached.

5.1.1 Remaining Below the Five Acre Disturbance Threshold

The contractor shall provide appropriate stabilization measures as outlined in the SWPPP to remain below five acres of disturbance. Areas that have been disturbed (tracked through, vegetation removed, subgrade scarification, excavation, etc.) require the appropriate temporary or permanent stabilization practice as noted on the project drawings. These stabilized areas will not count toward the total disturbance area if they are maintained to the specifications outlined in this SWPPP and the construction documents.

In mass grading areas such as arrays, basins, berms, etc. commence grading in small sections and at the end of each workday, ensure mulch and seed, or other applicable stabilization techniques are applied at the appropriate rate across the disturbed area. Steep slopes, greater than or equal to 3H:1V shall be stabilized as soon as possible to prevent erosion.

5.2 TEMPORARY EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

Temporary erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures that may be used as part of the construction drawings or during unanticipated field construction activities and described herein.

5.2.1 Stabilized Construction Entrance

During the initial phase, establish the stabilized construction entrance at the proposed construction entrance off Jenkinsville Road.

Construction traffic must enter and exit the Site at the stabilized construction entrances. The intent is to trap dust and mud that would otherwise be carried off-site by construction traffic. Construction vehicles are not permitted to use other means of access such as auxiliary gravel paths to gain site access.

The entrance shall be maintained in a condition that will control tracking of sediment onto the local roadway. When necessary, the placement of additional aggregate atop the filter fabric will be done to ensure the minimum thickness is maintained. All sediment spilled, dropped, or washed onto any public right-of-way must be removed immediately. Periodic inspection and needed maintenance shall be provided after each substantial rainfall event. If sediment is accumulating within the entrance to the point where it is unable to function, excavate the sediment laden stone and replace with clean stone of the same size.

5.2.2 Dust Control

Water trucks may be used as needed during construction to reduce dust generated on the Site. Dust control must be provided by the Contractor to a degree that is acceptable to the Owner, and in compliance with the applicable local and state dust control requirements.

5.2.3 Concrete Wash Area

Concrete trucks will be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the Site, but only in a specifically designated diked and impervious washout area which has been prepared to prevent contact between the concrete wash and stormwater. Waste generated from concrete wash water shall not be allowed to flow into drainage ways, inlets, receiving waters or highway right of ways, or any location other than the designated Concrete Wash Areas. Proper signage designating the "Concrete Wash Area" shall be implemented. The Concrete Wash Area shall be located at a minimum of 100 linear feet from drainage ways, inlets, and surface waters.

The hardened residue from the Concrete Wash Area shall be disposed of in the same manner as other non-hazardous construction waste materials. Maintenance of the wash area shall include removal of hardened concrete. The Facility shall have sufficient volume to contain all the concrete waste resulting from washout and a minimum freeboard of 12 inches. The Facility shall not be filled beyond 95 percent capacity and shall be cleaned out once 75 percent full unless a new facility is constructed. The Contractor will be responsible for seeing that these procedures are followed.

Saw-cut Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) slurry shall not be allowed to enter storm drains or watercourses. Saw-cut residue should not be left on the surface of pavement or be allowed to flow over and off pavement.

All concrete washout areas shall be inspected daily and repaired or replaced as necessary. The Site shall be inspected daily to ensure that no concrete discharges are taking place in non-designated areas.

5.2.4 Sediment Control Barrier

Prior to the initiation of and during construction activities, a geotextile filter fabric (silt fence) or compost filter sock will be established along the perimeter of areas to be disturbed as a result of the construction that lies upgradient of water courses or adjacent properties. These barriers may extend into non-impact areas to ensure adequate protection of adjacent lands. Silt fence and filter sock located on the landfill cap shall be anchored with weighted ballast or surface anchoring systems that do not penetrate the landfill cover system. No penetrations into the landfill cap are permitted.

Clearing and grubbing will be performed only as necessary for the installation of the sediment control barrier. To ensure effectiveness of the sediment control barrier, daily inspections and inspections immediately after significant storm events will be performed by Qualified Site personnel.

Maintenance will be performed as needed and include inspecting the filter fabric or mesh for tears, ensuring the posts are stable and fabric is tight. The bottom of the silt fence fabric should be toed in to the correct depth as indicated on the project plans and accumulated sediment needs to be removed once buildup reach approximately 30% of the height of the barrier.

5.2.5 Temporary Topsoil and Spoil Stockpiles

Materials, such as topsoil or removed soil for special handling, shall be temporarily stockpiled (if necessary) on the Site during the grading and construction process. Stockpiles shall be located in an area away from storm drainage, water bodies and/or courses, and shall be properly protected from erosion by a surrounding sediment control barrier. Heights of stockpiles should generally not exceed

20 feet. Stockpile should be surrounded with perimeter controls regardless of exposure duration and stabilized once idle for 14 days.

5.2.6 Temporary Soil Stabilization

In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily ceased (i.e., an existing disturbed area will not be disturbed again within 14 calendar days of the previous soil disturbance), the application of temporary soil stabilization measures shall be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within fourteen (14) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased.

Temporary soil stabilization can be achieved by covering exposed soil with mulch, seed and mulch, and/or erosion control mats (e.g., jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats, etc.) to prevent the exposed soil from eroding until permanent soil stabilization has been implemented and achieved.

5.2.7 Temporary Seeding

In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within fourteen (14) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. Temporary seedings shall be in conformance with the specifications provided on the construction drawings. All temporary seedings shall receive mulch, or other anchoring practice and decompaction if necessary for seedings to become established.

5.2.8 Temporary Steep Slope Protection

Erosion control blankets shall be installed on all slopes exceeding 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3H:1V) and provide temporary erosion protection, rapid vegetative establishment, and long-term erosion resistance to shear stresses associated with high runoff flow velocities associated with steep slopes. Blankets shall be installed so that the roll starts at the top of the slope and is rolled downslope to prevent accidental displacement. Edges are to overlap a minimum of 6” if multiple rolls are used for coverage. Metal or natural wood stakes may be used to secure the blankets in windy or higher traffic areas. Periodic inspection of the fiber and mesh shall be conducted routinely and maintenance and replacement prompt until adequate vegetation establishment.

Tracking may be used to aid in establishment of vegetative cover, reduce erosion and trap sediment. A tracked vehicle such as a bulldozer may be used to imprint depressions running perpendicular to the slope. For smaller areas, the teeth from an excavator bucket may be more practical. Supplement the tracked areas with seed and appropriate slope protection.

5.2.9 Winter Stabilization

Construction is not planned to occur during the winter months (November 15th thru April 1st); however, if ongoing land disturbance and exposure does take place between November 15th and April 1st, the Contractor is responsible for implementing a temporary site specific enhanced erosion and sediment control plan in line with the Standards and Specifications for Winter Stabilization in the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control including the following:

1. Apply winter stabilization measures to all construction activities involved with ongoing land disturbance and exposure between November 15th to the following April 1st.
2. Maintain an area for adequate storage for snow and control of melt water. Store cleared snow in a manner not affecting ongoing construction activities.
3. Where practicable, maintain a minimum 25-foot buffer from all perimeter controls such as silt fence to prevent damage from snow plowing. Mark compost filter sock with stakes in the snow that are visible above the snowpack. Ensure that the stakes do not penetrate the ground/impermeable cap.
4. Edges of disturbed areas that drain to a waterbody within 100 feet shall have 2 rows of compost filter sock, installed 5 feet apart along the contour.
5. Keep drainage structures open and free of snow and ice dams. Remove all debris, ice dams, or debris from plowing operations that restrict the flow of runoff and meltwater.
6. In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, soil stabilization measures shall be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within 3 days. Rolled erosion control blankets must be used on all slopes 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3H:1V) or steeper.
7. Stabilize areas of disturbed soil at the end of each day unless work will resume within 24 hours in the same area and no precipitation is forecasted or the work is in disturbed areas that collect and retain runoff.
8. No salt storage or fueling activities are permitted on the landfill cap. Snow stakes shall be weighted and surface-mounted only.

5.3 PERMANENT EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

Permanent erosion and sediment control measures are included as part of the construction drawings provided in Appendix A and described herein.

5.3.1 Soil Restoration

The structure of healthy soil is permeable, with spaces between solid particles where water, air, and soil organisms can move. Soil compaction occurs when weight on the soil surface collapses these spaces, creating a hard, solid mass. Water, air, and roots may be completely unable to penetrate compacted soil, reducing or destroying its capacity to sustain life. Soil restoration promotes greater stormwater infiltration in areas with pervious cover and, therefore, helps to reduce runoff volume.

Soil restoration is achieved by aeration through mechanical loosening, and addition of organic matter and soil amendments. In areas where significant soil disturbance has occurred outside of buildings and pavement areas, the disturbed sub-soils shall be returned to rough grade and soils restoration steps applied, in accordance with Table 4.6, Soil Restoration Requirements of the NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control dated July 2016 and amended in November 2016 and Table 5.2, Soil Restoration of the NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual, dated July 2024.

Table 4 provides the soil restoration requirements for various types of soil disturbance. Grading and soil restoration requirements shall be in accordance with the construction drawings.

Table 4 – Soil Restoration Requirements

Type of Soil Disturbance	Soil Restoration Requirement		Comments/Examples
No Soil Disturbance	Restoration not permitted.		Preservation of natural features.
Minimal Soil Disturbance	Restoration not required.		Clearing and grubbing.
Areas where topsoil is stripped only – no change in grade	HSG A & B	HSG C & D	Protect areas from any ongoing construction activities.
	Apply 6 inches of topsoil	Aerate* and apply 6 inches of topsoil	
Areas of cut or fill	HSG A & B	HSG C & D	
	Aerate and apply 6 inches of topsoil	Apply full soil restoration**	
Heavy traffic areas on site (especially within 5-25 feet of buildings but not within a 5-foot perimeter around foundation walls)	Apply full soil restoration (de-compaction and compost enhancement)		
Areas where runoff reduction and/or infiltration practices are applied	Restoration not required but may be applied to enhance the reduction specified for appropriate practices.		Keep construction equipment away from crossing these areas.

***** Aeration includes the use of machines such as tractor-drawn implements with coulters making a narrow slit in the soil, a roller with many spikes making indentations in the soil, or prongs which function like a mini-subsoiler.
** Per "Deep Ripping and De-compaction, DEC 2008"

As described in Section 4.4, the top vegetative topsoil of the landfill cap will only experience minimal disturbance for the installation of the ballast system. Lightly excavated areas exposed from ballast system construction should receive topsoil and be seeded in compliance with the standards determined following the approval of the NYSDEC Post-Closure Use Modification Request (PCUMR).

6.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN

The design described herein is in conformance with the sizing criteria outlined in the CGP, and the performance criteria provided in New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (SMDM). The SMDM outlines provisions for water quality, runoff reduction, channel protection, overbank flood control, and extreme flood management in the State of New York.

The design objectives are focused on water quality and quantity. Utilization of green infrastructure techniques to the maximum extent possible reduces the total water quality volume and the overall site runoff volume. The sections below describe the specific practices and associated calculations that demonstrate compliance with the CGP.

6.1 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (SMPS)

The SWPPP and construction drawings identify the stormwater management practices that have been incorporated into the design of this Project. Stormwater runoff from the proposed development will be collected and conveyed to the quantity and quality control systems described herein. Inspection and maintenance checklists for site specific practices are included in Appendix M.

6.1.1 Reduction of Impervious Cover

Reduction of impervious cover utilized in this design includes methods to reduce the amount of parking lots, roadways, and other surfaces that do not allow rainfall to infiltrate the soil, in order to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff, increase groundwater recharge, and reduce pollutant loadings that are generated from a site.

The design of the access road is based on minimum lengths and widths required to meet applicable federal, state, and local codes and support the necessary equipment accessing the Site. A section of the proposed gravel access road is proposed to be of pervious design.

6.1.2 Vegetated Filter Strips

Vegetated filter strips are utilized to slow and treat the stormwater runoff for small adjacent impervious areas through filtration and infiltration. See the construction drawings for the location and dimensions of the vegetated filter strips.

Areas draining by sheet flow to a filter strip can be subtracted from the total contributing drainage area for water quality volume calculations. If the area draining contains impervious surface, the runoff reduction volume is reduced as well.

A gravel diaphragm is proposed at the top of the slope of the filter strips receiving runoff from the adjacent impervious surface. This diaphragm promotes sheet flow. Grading the filter strip is necessary to ensure low velocity and uniform flow over the filter area. Sections should be graded to the elevations and flow paths outlined in the civil drawings.

Compost soil amendments shall extend over the full length and width of the filter strip. The required depth of compost and specifications shall be in accordance with the construction drawings. Rake the amended area to achieve the most level slope possible without using heavy construction equipment and stabilize rapidly with the seed mixes shown on the construction drawings.

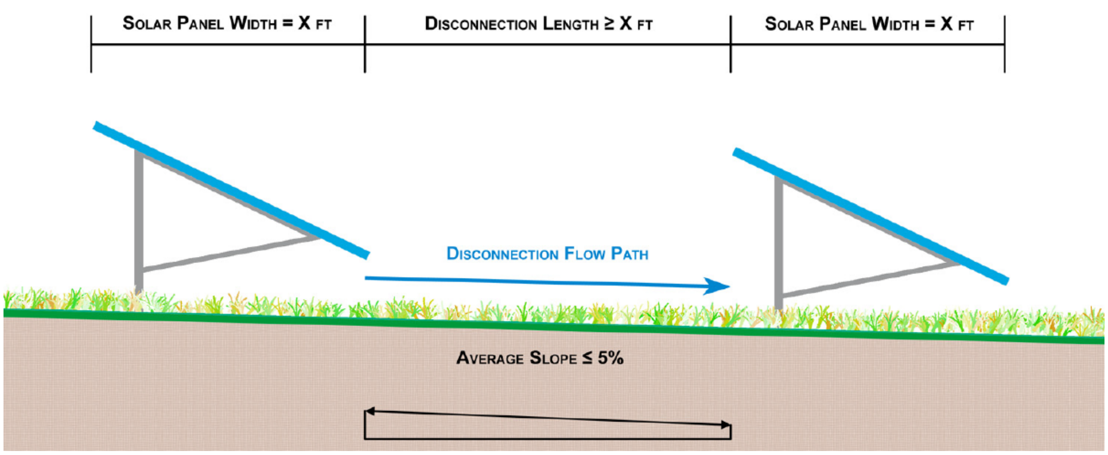
Soil compaction or disturbance in the area of the proposed filter strip should be minimized to the extent practicable. If this is unavoidable, the area should be restored by tilling or otherwise re-establishing the soil permeability via soil restoration requirements in Table 4. Temporarily fence the area of the BMP to reduce construction disturbance.

6.1.3 Disconnection of Non-rooftop Runoff

Due to the nature of ground mounted solar system installation, the solar panels themselves are not considered to contribute to the amount of impervious area by acting as a pervious cover. The memorandum from the NYSDEC dated October 23, 2024 provides guidance for solar panel construction stormwater permitting. The water quality volume and runoff reduction volume sizing criteria can be addressed by design and constructing the solar panels in accordance with the criteria in items 1-4, which are summarized below.

1. Solar panels are constructed on post or rack systems elevated off the ground surface.
2. The panels are spaced apart so that rainwater can flow off the down gradient side of the panel and continue as sheet flow across the ground surface.
3. For solar panels constructed on slopes, the individual rows of solar panels are generally installed along the contour, so rainwater sheet flows down slope.
4. The ground surface below the panels consists of a well-established vegetative cover (see "Final Stabilization" definition in Appendix A of the CGP).

This guidance is consistent with the rationale behind solar panels acting as a pervious cover. By providing adequate row spacing, enough distance below the racking system to allow for natural sheet flow, and a well-established vegetative cover, the infiltration rate into the ground beneath the panels will be equal to the rate of infiltration prior to construction or better. A critical component of this rationale is that the existing cultivated row crops and agricultural field within the Site will be seeded and brought to a permanent vegetation for the life of the system. Ground cover is one of the most crucial factors for erosion mitigation.



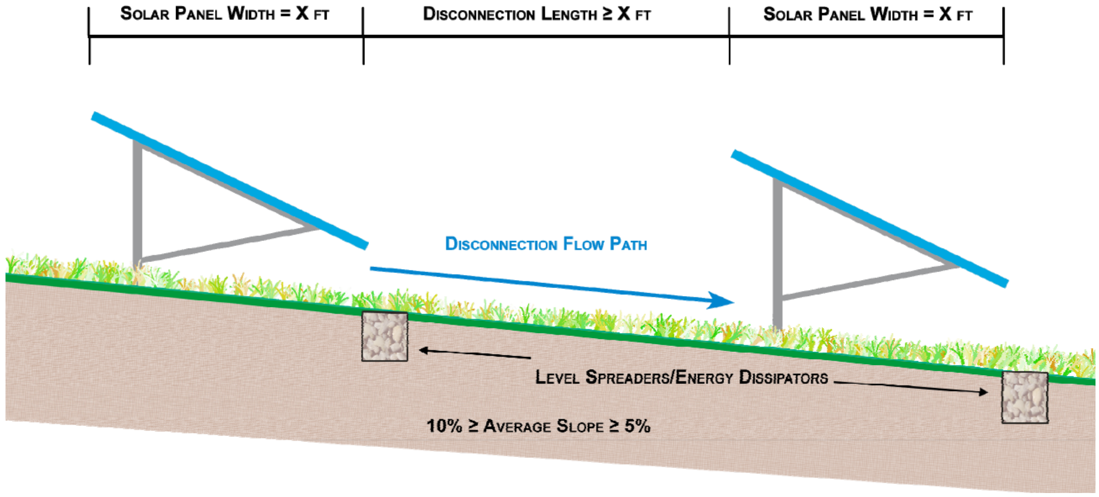


Figure 3 - Disconnected Flow Paths of Typical Fixed Tilt Solar Installations

Additionally, the Project includes the installation of ballast-mounted solar panels comprising a total area of approximately 14 acres. There are approximately three ballasts for every string length of approximately 13 modules, and each ballast is in a 3-to-1 portrait orientation. The ballast system is installed over the existing vegetative support layer with minimal excavation required (± 2" vegetative layer disturbance). The utilization of the ballast system allows placement and support of the array components without the use of drive pile foundations which would compromise the impermeable landfill liner.

The ballast blocks that support the panels, as a conservative approach to analysis, are assumed to be impervious. The individual ballast blocks will be spaced apart and will make up less than 3% of the affected catchment area. Unlike traditional impervious area, the ballasts will be set above grade on a crushed stone base. Although stormwater can flow through the stone base, it is assumed that under proposed conditions the time of concentration will be increased. Modifying the small percentage of the current grass surface should not significantly alter the pre-development stormwater conditions of the landfill. Additionally, the design calls for the installation of stone check dams along the drip edge of the panels where the receiving ground of the existing landfill slope is approximately 10% or greater. The check dams will therefore provide an increase in time of concentration and reduce the peak runoff rate. The check dams will act as level spreaders preventing the development of concentrated flow.

As noted in Section 3.4, geotechnical analysis and structural engineering calculations have been conducted as part of this design and assessed by the NYSDEC as part of the Post-Closure Use Modification Request (PCUMR). The crushed stone leveling pads that support the ballasts (and integrated check dams) serve multiple functions. This crushed stone serves to stabilize the ballasts and slopes, further distribute the weight of the ballast system, and improve stormwater runoff conditions.

6.2 DRAINAGE AREAS

The study area for this Project consists of drainage areas that encompass approximately 51.30 acres. The primary drainage areas discharge to three (3) outfall locations, defined as a Discharge Point (DP).

The separation of the drainage areas was dictated by watershed conditions, methods of collection, conveyance, and points of discharge. Watershed characteristics for each drainage area were assessed using aerial photographs, a topographical survey, soil surveys, Site investigations, and land use maps.

Table 5 summarizes the location and acreage for each of the drainage areas.

Table 5 – Summary of Drainage Areas

Drainage Area*	Acreage	Description
DA-1	21.88	Runoff generally flows west from the peak of the landfill to an existing swale running east along the northern border of the landfill cap to a detention basin in the eastern end of the Site.
DA-2	11.65	Runoff generally flows south from the peak of the landfill to an existing swale running along the adjacent landfill border to the southwest and ultimately flows to a woodland discharge point.
DA-3	17.77	Runoff generally flows south from the peak of the landfill to an existing swale running along the southern landfill border to the southeast and ultimately flows to a woodland discharge point.

*DA indicates Drainage Area, DA-EX-# (Existing) and DA-PR-# (Proposed) are identical for this project as the proposed features do not alter the hydrology in this form.

Drainage maps are provided in Appendix G and depict the extent of the drainage areas, the locations of the design points, the flow paths and routing, and the soils within each drainage area for both pre-development and post-development conditions.

6.3 STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL

Stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces is recognized as a significant contributor of pollution that can adversely affect the quality of the receiving water bodies. Therefore, treatment of stormwater runoff is important since most runoff related water quality contaminants are transported from land, particularly the impervious surfaces, during the initial stages of storm events.

The objective for this design in accordance with the Permit is to reduce the total water quality volume of the Site by application of runoff reduction techniques and standard SMPs with runoff reduction volume capacity. The NYS SMDM provides a unified approach for calculating the water quality volume, runoff reduction volumes, and sizing green infrastructure and SMPs to meet pollutant removal goals.

6.3.1 Water Quality Volume (WQ_v)

The Water Quality Volume (WQ_v) is intended to improve water quality by capturing and treating runoff from small, frequent storm events that tend to contain higher pollutant levels. New York has defined the WQ_v as the volume generated from the 90th percentile rain event.

The following equation is used to determine the water quality volume (in acre-feet of storage):

$$WQ_v = \frac{(P)(R_v)(A)}{12}$$

Where:

WQ_v	=	Water Quality Volume (acre-feet)
P	=	1-Year, 24-Hour Rainfall Event Number (Figure 4.2 in NYS SMDM)
R_v	=	0.05 + 0.009(I), where I is percent impervious cover
A	=	Site contributing area (acres)

The WQ_v is calculated in the Runoff Reduction Worksheet provided by NYSDEC for each drainage area.

Full calculations are provided in Appendix G. Runoff reduction techniques previously discussed that help to reduce the overall contributing area have been accounted for in this calculation and are summarized in Table 6.

6.3.2 Runoff Reduction Volume (RR_v)

The NYS SMDM states that runoff reduction shall be achieved by infiltration, groundwater recharge, reuse, recycle, or evaporation/evapotranspiration of 100 percent of the post-development water quality volume to the maximum extent practical. If the runoff reduction volume (RR_v) is greater than the WQ_v, then the Project has already met the requirement for WQ_v by applying runoff reduction techniques.

Projects that do not achieve runoff reduction requirements must, at a minimum, reduce a percentage of the runoff from impervious areas to be constructed on the Site. In no case shall the runoff reduction achieved be less than the minimum RR_v.

The percent reduction is based upon the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) of the Site and is defined as the Specific Reduction Factor (S). Section 4.4 of the NYS SMDM defines the minimum Runoff Reduction Volume ($RR_{v\,min}$) as:

$$RR_{vmin} = \frac{(P)(\overline{R}_V{}^*)(A_{ic})(S)}{12}$$

Where:

RR_{vmin}	=	Minimum Runoff Reduction Volume required (acre-feet)

P = 1-Year percent Rainfall Event Number

$\overline{R}_V$* = 0.05 + 0.009 (I), where I is 100% impervious

A_{ic} = Total Area of New Impervious Cover (Acres)

S = Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) Specific Reduction Factor where:

HSG A = 0.55 HSG C = 0.30

HSG B = 0.40 HSG D = 0.20

The RR_v provided and the RR_{vmin} are calculated in the Runoff Reduction Worksheet provided by NYSDEC. Full calculations are provided in Appendix H and summarized in Table 6.

The runoff reduction volume for each of the SMPs utilized in this project are summarized in Table 6.

6.3.3 WQv and RRv Summary

The following table summarizes the water quality volume, the runoff reduction volume provided by the implemented green infrastructure practices and the total water quality volume that has been treated for each drainage area. The drainage areas can be found in the Drainage Area Maps in Appendix G.

Table 6 – Runoff Reduction and Area Reduction Practices

Drainage Area	WQ_v (cf)	Area Reduction Technique(s)	Contributing Impervious Area (ac)	RRv Provided (cf)
--	120	Filter Strip	0.03	120

6.4 STORMWATER QUANTITY CONTROL

This section presents the methodology and analysis performed for the pre- and post-development conditions of the Site to address erosion and flood control during specified storm events.

6.4.1 Hydrologic & Hydraulic Analysis

The methodology Hydrocad® Storm and Sanitary Analysis, a comprehensive hydrology and hydraulic analysis application, was used to compute the stormwater peak discharge rate at the drainage area outfalls for each storm event. A stormwater network model was produced consisting of three types of components as described below:

- Subcatchment: Hydrologic areas of land whose topography and drainage system elements direct surface runoff to a single discharge point.

- Reach: Channels, pipes and culverts used to route the stormwater runoff to various features.
- Pond: Catch basins, detention ponds, reservoirs and lakes associated with storage volume.
- Link: Combining flows from multiple drainage subsystems to view final analysis outputs.

A comparison of the pre- and post-development watershed conditions was performed for all design points and storm events evaluated herein.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analysis considers the SCS Type II 24-hour storm events and uses TR-20 methodology. The TR-55 method is used for calculating the time of concentration (T_c). Input data required to perform the analysis includes acreages and curve numbers for the associated drainage areas, and slopes and flow lengths for the time of concentration calculations.

The analyses demonstrate that the peak rate of runoff will not be increased post-development for each design point and design storm. Therefore, the Project will not have a significant adverse impact on the adjacent or downstream properties or receiving water courses.

The results of the computer modeling used to analyze the pre- and post-development conditions are presented in Appendix I and Appendix J, respectively. Table 7 summarizes the results.

Table 7 – Pre and Post Devepment Peak Rates

Point of Analysis*	24-Hour Storm Event (cfs)							
	1-year		10-year		50-year		100-year	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
DP-1	4.89	4.85	20.8	20.66	42.18	41.88	55.14	54.73
DP-2	5.21	4.86	17.11	16.01	31.99	30.01	40.75	38.26
DP-3	0.49	0.48	7.1	7.00	19.64	19.40	27.86	27.56
Total	10.59	10.19	45.01	43.67	93.81	91.29	123.75	120.55

Table 8 – Pre and Post Devepment Runoff Volumes

Point of Analysis*	24-Hour Storm Event (acre-feet)							
	1-year		10-year		50-year		100-year	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
DP-1	0.66	0.66	2.15	2.15	4.15	4.15	5.37	5.37
DP-2	0.48	0.48	1.39	1.39	2.54	2.54	3.23	3.23
DP-3	0.18	0.18	0.98	0.98	2.22	2.22	3.04	3.04
Total	**1.33**	**1.33**	**4.52**	**4.52**	**8.91**	**8.91**	**11.64**	**11.64**

*DP indicates Discharge Point (Point of Analysis), DP-EX-# (Existing) and DP-PR-# (Proposed) are identical for this project as the proposed features do not alter the hydrology in this form. Each Drainage Area is associated with its respective Discharge Point with the use of the same #, e.g. DA-1 discharges at DP-1.

6.4.2 Stream Channel Protection Volume (Cp_v)

The stream channel protection volume requirement is designed to protect stream channels from erosion. This is accomplished by providing 24 hours of extended detention for the 1 year, 24-hour storm event, remaining from runoff reduction. The NYS SMDM defines the Cp_v detention time as the center of mass detention time through each stormwater management practice.

The Cp_v requirement does not apply when the reduction of the entire Cp_v is achieved at a site through green infrastructure or infiltration systems.

6.4.3 Overbank Flood Control (Q_p)

The overbank flood control requirement is designed to prevent an increase in the frequency and magnitude of flow events that exceed the bank-full capacity of a channel, and, therefore, must spill over into the floodplain. The control requires storage to attenuate the post-development 10-year, 24-hour peak discharge rate (Q_p) to pre-development rates.

Table 7 shows the results of the 24-hour, 10-year storm event for pre- and post-development.

6.4.4 Extreme Flood Control (Q_f)

The extreme flood control requirement is designed to prevent the increased risk of flood damage from large storm events, to maintain the boundaries of the pre-development 100-year floodplain, and to protect the physical integrity of stormwater management practices. The control requires storage to attenuate the post-development 100-year, 24-hour peak discharge rate (Q_f) to pre-development rates.

Table 7 shows the results of the 24-hour, 100-year storm event for pre- and post-development.

7.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The following describes other control measures to be employed during all phases of construction.

7.1 SPILL PREVENTION & RESPONSE

A Spill Prevention and Response Plan shall be developed for the Site by the Contractor. The plan shall detail the steps needed to be followed in the event of an accidental spill and shall identify contact names and phone numbers of people and agencies that must be notified.

The plan shall include Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for materials to be stored on-Site. Workers on-Site will be required to be trained in safe handling and spill prevention procedures for all materials used during construction.

The use of detergents for large scale washing is prohibited (e.g., vehicles, buildings, pavement surfaces, etc.)

Spill kits should be available and easily accessible to clean up a spill as quickly as possible. Spills greater than five gallons shall be reported to the NYSDEC spill hotline (1-800-457-7362) immediately. The cleanup operations of the spill are the responsibility of the contractor.

All petroleum products or other hazardous pollutants require spill containment below the storage vessel. The containment should be twice the volume of the container holding the pollutant and be stable and structurally sound the support the full volume of the potential spill.

7.2 SOLID & LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL

No solid or liquid waste, including building materials, are allowed to be discharged from the Site with stormwater. All solid waste, including disposable materials incidental to the major construction activities, must be collected, and placed in containers. The containers shall be emptied periodically by a licensed solid waste disposal service and hauled away from the Site and disposed of in a permitted facility.

7.2.1 Sanitary Facilities

Temporary sanitary facilities may be provided by the contractor during the construction phase. These facilities will be utilized by construction personnel and will be regularly serviced by an outside contractor. These facilities shall comply with state and local sanitary or septic system regulations.

7.2.2 Water Source

Non-stormwater components of Site discharge must be clean water. Water used for construction, that discharge from the Site, must originate from a public water supply or private well approved by the Saratoga County Health Department. Water used for construction that does not originate from an approved public supply must not discharge from the Site. It can be retained until it infiltrates and evaporates.

7.3 MATERIAL STORAGE

Building materials and other equipment used to load/ unload, service and support the project should be stored in a manner that minimizes the risk of pollution to receiving waters.

Materials should be dedicated to a gravel or paved laydown area with appropriate measures such as berms, siltation barriers or be stored on pallets to prevent stormwater run-on. Tarps or plastic sheeting may also be used to prevent stormwater run-on. A dedicated container for refuse should be close by to store waste or excess materials. The receptacle shall be covered when not in use and emptied on a regular basis (no disposing of hazardous or flammable materials is permitted). Storage containers should be kept in good condition and inspected periodically for signs of deterioration. Exercise good housekeeping in the laydown areas by removing excess sediment buildup from gravel, parking in stabilized and dedicated parking areas, picking up loose debris and properly storing smaller materials such as fasteners, hand tools, etc. in secure and organized containers.

Typical materials expected on site include, but not limited to metal racking support piers, solar modules, steel cross members and support posts, electrical equipment housing, wires/ cables, hand tools, fuel for equipment, stockpiled aggregate and topsoil, erosion control materials, road and drainage fabric, and construction trailers.

Chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other toxic material must be stored in waterproof containers. Except during application, the contents must be kept in trucks or within storage facilities. Runoff containing such material must be collected, removed from the Site, treated and disposed of at an approved solid waste or chemical disposal facility.

Material resulting from the clearing and grubbing operation shall be stockpiled up slope from adequate sedimentation controls or at an off-site location with appropriate protections for re-use during the restoration stage.

8.0 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

8.1 PRE-CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION

Prior to the commencement of construction, the Owner or Operator must identify the Contractor(s) and Subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for installing, constructing, repairing, replacing, inspecting and maintaining the erosion and sediment control practices included in the SWPPP; and the Contractor(s) and Subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for constructing the post-construction stormwater management practices included in the SWPPP. The Owner or Operator shall have each of the Contractors and Subcontractors identify at least one (1) person from their company that will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. This person shall be known as the Trained Contractor, who shall be on site on a daily basis when soil disturbance activities are performed.

A Qualified Inspector shall conduct an assessment of the Site and certify that the appropriate erosion and sediment control structures have been adequately installed and implemented. Refer to the inspection forms in Appendix N.

8.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE INSPECTIONS & MAINTENANCE

A third-party Qualified Inspector (the Qualified inspector), as defined in Appendix A of the CGP, shall conduct weekly Site inspections between the time the SWPPP is implemented and final site stabilization. To ensure the stability and effectiveness of all protective measures and practices during construction, all erosion and sediment control measures employed will be inspected by the Qualified Inspector at least every seven calendar days. If disturbance exceeds five acres, the Qualified Inspector shall conduct at least two inspections every seven calendar days. The two inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two full calendar days.

In addition to the inspections performed by the Qualified Inspector, the Contractor shall perform routine inspections that include a visual check of all erosion and sediment control measures. All inspections and maintenance shall be performed in accordance with the inspection and maintenance schedule provided on the Drawings. Sediment removed from erosion and sediment control measures will be exported from the Site, stockpiled for later use, or used immediately for general non-structural fill.

The purpose of Site inspections is to assess the performance and effectiveness of erosion and sediment controls. Based on these inspections, the Qualified Inspector shall decide whether it is necessary to modify this SWPPP, add or relocate sediment barriers, apply stabilization to idle areas, or whatever else may be needed in order to prevent pollutants from leaving the Site via stormwater runoff. The Construction Contractor has the duty to cause pollutant control measures to be repaired, modified, maintained, supplemented, or whatever else is necessary in order to achieve effective pollutant control.

Examples of particular items to evaluate during Site inspections are listed below. This list is not intended to be comprehensive. During each inspection the inspector must evaluate overall pollutant control system performance as well as particular details of individual system components. Additional factors should be considered as appropriate to the circumstances.

- Locations where vehicles enter and exit the Site must be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking. A stabilized construction entrance will be constructed where vehicles enter and exit. This entrance will be maintained or supplemented as necessary to prevent sediment from leaving the Site on vehicles.

- Sediment barriers must be inspected and, if necessary, they must be enlarged or cleaned in order to provide additional capacity. All material from behind sediment barriers will be stockpiled on the up-slope side. Additional sediment barriers must be constructed as needed.

- Inspections will evaluate disturbed areas and areas used for storing materials that are exposed to rainfall for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. If necessary, the materials must be covered, or original covers must be repaired or supplemented. Also, protective berms must be constructed, if needed, in order to contain runoff from material storage areas.

- Grassed areas to be preserved will be inspected to confirm that a healthy stand of grass is maintained. The Site will be considered to have achieved final stabilization once all areas are covered with building foundation, pavement, or gravel, or have a stand of grass with at least 80 percent density, which is considered stabilized or mulched. Areas must be watered, fertilized, and reseeded as needed to achieve this goal.

- All discharge points must be inspected to determine whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters.

Within 1 business day of the completion of an inspection, the Qualified Inspector shall notify the Owner or Operator and appropriate Trained Contractor (or subcontractor) of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The Trained Contractor (or subcontractor) shall begin implementing corrective actions within 1 business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to assure the adequacy of Site pollutant discharge controls. Actual physical Site conditions or Contractor practices could make it necessary to install more erosion and sediment controls than shown on the attached Drawings. (For example, localized concentrations of runoff could make it necessary to install additional sediment barriers.) Assessing the need for additional controls and implementing them or adjusting existing controls will need to be addressed throughout all aspects of this Project, and until the Site achieves final stabilization.

8.3 INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE REPORTS

Inspection reports must be completed for every inspection conducted and include additional remarks if needed to fully describe a situation. An important aspect of the inspection report is the description of additional measures that need to be taken to enhance plan effectiveness. The inspection report must identify whether the Site was in compliance with the SWPPP at the time of inspection and specifically identify all incidents of non-compliance.

Sample inspection forms are included in Appendix N. At a minimum, the inspection report shall include and/or address the following:

- Date and time of inspection;
- Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;
- A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g., dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;
- A description of the condition of all natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the construction site which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment to the surface waterbody;
- A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the construction Site. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment from the construction Site. Include discharges from conveyance systems (e.g., pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;
- Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance;
- Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;
- Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;
- Current phase of construction of all post-construction stormwater management practices and identification of all construction that is not in conformance with the SWPPP and technical standards;

- Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices, and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s);

- Identification and status of all corrective actions that were required by previous inspection; and

- Include color photographs with date stamp, taken with a digital camera that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions and again after the corrective action is completed.

All inspection reports shall be signed by the Qualified Inspector and shall be maintained on Site with the SWPPP, kept in Appendix O.

8.4 TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For constructions areas where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g., winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the frequency of Qualified Inspector inspections can be reduced to once every 30 calendar days. Prior to reducing the frequency of inspections, the Owner/Operator shall notify the NYSDEC Division of Water to obtain approval.

8.5 PARTIAL PROJECT COMPLETION

For construction areas where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the Trained Contractor may stop conducting the maintenance inspections if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved final stabilization and all post-construction stormwater management practices required for the completed portion of the Project have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are operational. The owner or operator shall notify the NYSDEC Region 4 Water (SPDES) Program contact in writing prior to the shutdown.

If soil disturbance activities are not resumed within 2 years from the date of shutdown, the Owner or Operator shall have the qualified inspector perform a final inspection and certify that all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization, and all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and that all post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP by signing the "Final Stabilization" and "Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice" certification statements on the Notice of Termination (NOT).

8.6 FINAL STABILIZATION AND TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE

A site can be considered finally stabilized and ready for termination of permit coverage when all soil disturbing activities cease and:

1. A uniform vegetative cover with a **density of at least 80%** for the unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures has been established or equivalent permanent stabilization measures have been established.

2. The facility no longer discharges stormwater associated with construction activities.
3. All temporary ESC measures are removed.
4. Permanent SMPs are constructed per the SWPPP and construction drawings.
5. A Notice of Termination (NOT) is filed with the NYSDEC. The NOT must be submitted within 30 calendar days of final stabilization.

The Owner/ Operator's Project Manager must provide a completed copy of the NOT to the Contractor for inclusion in the SWPPP. This filing terminates coverage under the Construction General Permit and terminates the Contractor's responsibility to implement the SWPPP, but the requirements of the SWPPP, including periodic inspections, must be completed until the NOT is approved by the NYSDEC.

8.7 RETENTION OF RECORDS

The Owner/ Operator shall retain a hard copy of the NOI, NOT, LOA, SWPPP, and any inspection reports that were prepared in conjunction with this permit for a period of at least 5 years from the date that the Site achieves final stabilization. This period may be extended by the NYSDEC, in its sole discretion, at any time upon written notification.

With the exception of the NOI, and NOT, all written correspondence requested by the NYSDEC, including individual permit applications, shall be sent to the following NYSDEC address:

NYSDEC Region 5 Office
232 Golf Course Road
Warrensburg, NY 12885-1172
TEL. (518) 623-1200

9.0 AS-BUILT AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Per Part III.A.5 of the CGP, following construction and achievement of final stabilization of all practices and drainage areas, an as built survey is to be performed to document the implementation of the proposed stormwater practices. The as-built survey should include the following with regards to the proposed stormwater practices:

- Surface area of the practice.
- Volume of the practice.
- Associated ancillary hydraulic structures such as culverts, outlet structures, flow dissipation devices, etc.
- Elevations of the practices and ancillary hydraulic structures.
- Plant material and condition at the time of the survey.
- Prescence of ponded water in or around the practice.
- Contributing drainage area (cover type and contours).

The survey and any associated site documentation shall be signed off by a qualified professional to demonstrate to the regulatory agency that the proposed stormwater practices are constructed and functioning per the design.

10.0 DECOMISSIONING

At decommissioning of the solar facility, mitigation measures including obtaining all required permits and coverage under the most current NYS SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity will be implemented. Refer to the Decommissioning Plan for further details.

11.0 LIMITATIONS

The work product included in this report was undertaken in full conformity with generally accepted professional consulting principles and practices and to the fullest extent as allowed by law. The work product was completed in full conformity with the contract with our client and this document is solely for the use and reliance of our client (unless previously agreed upon that a third party could rely on the work product) and any reliance on this work product by an unapproved outside party is at such party's risk.

The work product herein (including opinions, conclusions, suggestions, etc.) was prepared based on the situations and circumstances as found at the time, location, scope and goal of our performance and, thus, should be relied upon and used by our client recognizing these considerations and limitations. Tetra Tech shall not be liable for the consequences of any change in environmental standards, practices, or regulations following the completion of our work and there is no warrant for the veracity of information provided by third parties, or the partial utilization of this work product.

12.0 REFERENCES

NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, Permit No. GP-0-25-001 (effective January 29, 2025, expires January 28, 2030).

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stormwater Toolbox, from World Wide Web: http://www.dec.ny.gov/.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Solar Memo, October 23, 2024.

New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (July 2024).

New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, NYSDEC (November 2016).

Maryland Department of the Environment Stormwater Design Guidance – Solar Panel Installations.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Stormwater Interactive Map https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/stormwater/

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Maintenance Guidance for Stormwater Management Practices (March 31, 2017)

APPENDIX A – CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

APPENDIX B – NYSDEC GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY PERMIT NO. GP-0-25-001

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION (NYSDEC)

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES

From

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Permit No. GP-0-25-001

Construction General Permit (CGP)

Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70

of the Environmental Conservation Law

Effective Date: January 29, 2025

Expiration Date: January 28, 2030

Scott E. Sheeley

Chief Permit Administrator

Scott E. Sheeley

Authorized Signature

JAN. 29, 2025

Date

Address: NYSDEC
Division of Environmental Permits
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, N.Y. 12233-1750

PREFACE

Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x), (15)(i), and (15)(ii), *stormwater discharges* from certain *construction activities* are unlawful unless they are authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or by a state permit program. New York State administers the approved State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) program with permits issued in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 17, Titles 7 and 8, and Article 70, as well as 6 NYCRR Parts 621 and 750.

C*onstruction activities* constitute construction of a *point source* and, therefore, pursuant to ECL sections 17-0505, 17-0701, and 17-0803, the *owner or operator* must have coverage under a SPDES permit prior to *commencement of construction activities*. The *owner or operator* cannot wait until there is an actual *discharge* from the *construction site* to obtain permit coverage.

***Note: The italicized words/phrases within this permit are defined in Appendix A.**

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
SPDES CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (CGP) GP-0-25-001
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Table of Contents

Part I. How to Obtain Coverage and General Requirements

To be covered under this permit, the *owner or operator* must meet all eligibility requirements in Part I.A. and follow the requirements for obtaining permit coverage in Part I.D., F., or G.

A. Eligibility Requirements

For a *common plan of development or sale*, the *phase(s)* that meet the eligibility requirements in Part I.A. may obtain coverage under this permit even if other *phase(s)* of the same *common plan of development or sale* do not meet the eligibility requirements and require an individual SPDES permit.

1. The *owner's or operator's construction activities* involve soil disturbances of:

   a. one or more acres; or

   b. less than one acre which are part of a *common plan of development or sale* that will ultimately disturb one or more acres; or

   c. less than one acre where NYSDEC has determined that a SPDES permit is required for *stormwater discharges* based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a *water quality standard* or for significant contribution of pollutants to *surface waters of the State*.

      i. 5,000 square feet or more, but less than one acre, and are in the New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River, Appendix C Figure 1; or

      ii. 20,000 square feet or more, but less than one acre, within the municipal boundaries of the City of New York (NYC); or

      iii. less than 20,000 square feet which are part of a *common plan of development or sale* that will ultimately disturb 20,000 square feet or more, but less than one acre, within the municipal boundaries of NYC; or

      iv. that creates 5,000 square feet or more of *impervious area* within the municipal boundaries of NYC.

2. *Discharges* from the *owner's or operator's construction activities* are/were not:

    a. already covered by a different SPDES permit; or

    b. covered under a different SPDES permit that was denied, terminated, or revoked; or

    c. identified in an expired individual SPDES permit that was not renewed; or

    d. required to obtain an individual SPDES permit or another general SPDES permit in accordance with Part VII.K.

3. If *construction activities* may adversely affect a species that is endangered or threatened, the *owner or operator* must obtain a:

    a. permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 182 for the project; or

    b. letter issued by NYSDEC of non-jurisdiction pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 182 for the project.

4. If *construction activities* have the potential to affect an *historic property*, the *owner or operator* must obtain one of the following:

    a. documentation that the *construction activity* is not within an archeological buffer area indicated on the sensitivity map, and that the *construction activity* is not located on or immediately adjacent to a property listed or determined to be eligible for listing on the National or State Registers of Historic Places, and that there is no new permanent building on the *construction site* within the following distances from a building, structure, or object that is more than 50 years old, or if there is such a new permanent building on the *construction site* within those parameters that NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), a Historic Preservation Commission of a Certified Local Government, or a qualified preservation professional has determined that the building, structure, or object more than 50 years old is not historically/archeologically significant:

        i. 1-5 acres of disturbance - 20 feet; or

        ii. 5-20 acres of disturbance - 50 feet; or

iii. 20+ acres of disturbance - 100 feet.

b. NYSDEC consultation form sent to OPRHP,[1] and copied to NYSDEC's Agency Historic Preservation Officer (APO), and

   i. the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) with a negative declaration or the Findings Statement, with documentation of OPRHP's agreement with the resolution; or

   ii. documentation from OPRHP that the *construction activity* will result in No Impact; or

   iii. documentation from OPRHP providing a determination of No Adverse Impact; or

   iv. a Letter of Resolution signed by the *owner or operator*, OPRHP and the DEC APO which allows for this *construction activity* to be eligible for coverage under the general permit in terms of the State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA).

c. documentation of satisfactory compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for a coterminous project area:

   i. No Affect; or

   ii. No Adverse Affect; or

   iii. Executed Memorandum of Agreement.

d. documentation that SHPA Section 14.09 has been completed by NYSDEC or another state agency.

5. If *construction activities* are subject to SEQR, the *owner or operator* must obtain documentation that SEQR has been satisfied.

6. If *construction activities* are not subject to SEQR, but subject to the equivalent environmental review from another New York State or federal agency, the

[1] The consultation form can be submitted, along with other project information, through OPRHP's Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) portal. If submitted through CRIS, paper copies of the consultation form need not be mailed.

owner or operator must obtain documentation that project review, pursuant to a process equivalent to SEQR from another New York State or federal agency, has been satisfied.

7. If *construction activities* require Uniform Procedures Act (UPA) Permits (see 6 NYCRR Part 621) from NYSDEC, or the equivalent from another New York State or federal agency, the *owner or operator* must:

    a. obtain all such necessary permits; or

    b. receive notification from NYSDEC pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(4) excepting Part I.A.7.a.

8. *Construction activities* are not eligible if they meet the following criteria in Part I.A.8.a. or b.:

    a. For linear transportation and linear utility project types, the *construction activities*:

        i. are within the watershed of *surface waters of the State* classified as AA or AA-S identified utilizing the Stormwater Interactive Map on NYSDEC's website; and

        ii. are undertaken on land with no existing *impervious cover*; and

        iii. disturb two or more acres of *steep slope*.

    b. For all other project types, the *construction activities*:

        i. are within the watershed of *surface waters of the State* classified as AA or AA-S identified utilizing the Stormwater Interactive Map on NYSDEC's website; and

        ii. are undertaken on land with no existing *impervious cover*; and

        iii. disturb one or more acres of *steep slope*.

B. Types of *Discharges* Authorized

1. The following *stormwater discharges* are authorized under this permit:

    a. *Stormwater discharges*, including *stormwater* runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, associated with *construction activity*, are authorized under this permit provided that appropriate *stormwater* controls are designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with Part II. and Part III.

    b. *Stormwater discharges* from construction support activities at the *construction site* (including concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, and borrow areas) if the following requirements are met:

        i. The support activity is directly related to the *construction site* required to have permit coverage for *stormwater discharges*; and

        ii. The support activity is not a commercial operation, nor does it serve multiple unrelated *construction sites*; and

        iii. The support activity does not continue to operate beyond the completion of the *construction activity* at the site it supports; and

        iv. *Stormwater* controls are implemented in accordance with Part II. and Part III. for *discharges* from the support activity areas.

2. The following non-*stormwater discharges* associated with *construction activity* are authorized under this permit:

    a. Non-*stormwater discharges* listed in 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(29)(vi), with the following exception: "*Discharges* from firefighting activities are authorized only when the firefighting activities are emergencies/unplanned"; and

    b. Non-*stormwater discharges* of waters to which other components have not been added that are used in accordance with the *SWPPP* to control dust or irrigate vegetation in stabilized areas; and

    c. Uncontaminated *discharges* from *dewatering* operations

3. Authorized *discharges* of *stormwater* or authorized *discharges* of non-*stormwater*, commingled with a *discharge* authorized by a different SPDES permit and/or a *discharge* that does not require SPDES permit authorization, are also authorized under this permit.

C. Prohibited *Discharges*

1. Non-*stormwater discharges* prohibited under this permit include but are not limited to:

    a. Wastewater from washout of concrete; and

    b. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials; and

    c. Fuels, oils, or other *pollutants* used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and

    d. Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing or external building washdown; and

    e. Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

D. Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) Submittal

To receive authorization in accordance with Part I.D.3.b., the *owner or operator* must submit a complete eNOI in accordance with the requirements in Part I.D. The eNOI contains questions to: ensure eligibility requirements in Part I.A. have been met; obtain *owner or operator* contact information; obtain the total area to be disturbed and the existing/future *impervious areas* (rounded to the nearest tenth of an acre); confirm *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* jurisdiction over construction projects; satisfy the EPA eRule requirements; confirm that the Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations in Part II. have been met; demonstrate consideration of the future risks due to climate change in accordance with Part III.A.2.; and confirm that the other *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)* requirements in Part III. have been met.

1. An eNOI may be submitted for:

    a. *construction activities* that are not part of a *common plan of development or sale*; or

b. an entire *common plan of development or sale*; or

c. separate *phase(s)* of a *common plan of development or sale* if the following requirements are met:

    i. the *common plan of development or sale* meets the eligibility requirements of Part I.A.5. or 6.; and

    ii. the *phase(s)* meet(s) all other eligibility requirements of Part I.A.; and

    iii. Part III.C. Required *SWPPP* Components by Project Type is based on the *common plan of development or sale*, not the *phase(s)*; or

d. *tree clearing* that is associated with, or will support, a *renewable energy* generation, transmission, or storage project that meets Part I.A.5. and 6., if the *tree clearing*:

    i. meets all other eligibility requirements of Part I.A.; and

    ii. will occur in NYSDEC's Regions 3-9; and

    iii. is not within ¼ mile of a bat hibernaculum protected pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 182; and

    iv. will occur between November 1st and March 31st.

2. As prerequisites for submitting an eNOI, the *owner or operator* must:

    a. prepare a *SWPPP* for Part I.D.1.a., b., c., or d. in accordance with Part III.; and

    b. based on the following criteria, upload the following signature forms signed in accordance with Part VII.J. to the eNOI prior to submission:

        i. for all eNOIs:

            1. the SWPPP Preparer Certification Form, Appendix F, signed by the *SWPPP* preparer; and

2. the Owner/Operator Certification Form, Appendix J, signed by the *owner or operator*; and

ii. if an eNOI includes *construction activities* within the municipal boundary(ies) of *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* that will *discharge* to the *MS4(s)*:

1. determine if the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* have review authority. A *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* does not have review authority where:

    a. the *owner or operator* of the *construction activities* in Part I.D.2.b.ii. is the same entity as the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* identified in Part I.D.2.b.ii.; or

    b. there is a statute exempting the *owner or operator* from zoning review by the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*; or

    c. there is no such statute per Part I.D.2.b.ii.1.b., the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* concludes, after public hearing, that it does not have zoning review authority in accordance with Legal Memorandum LU14 Updated January 2020 "Governmental Immunity from Zoning and Other Legislation"; and

2. if the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* have review authority, submit the *SWPPP* to the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* for review and have:

    a. if outside the municipal boundaries of NYC: the MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form, Appendix G, signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official from the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator,* or by a duly authorized representative of that person in accordance with Part VII.J.2.; or

b. if within the municipal boundaries of NYC: The City of New York Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) SWPPP Acceptance/Approval Form, Appendix H, signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official from the Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator, or by a duly authorized representative of that person in accordance with Part VII.J.2.; and

3. if the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* does not have review authority, have the MS4 No Jurisdiction Form, Appendix I, signed by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official from the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator,* or by a duly authorized representative of that person in accordance with Part VII.J.2.

3. Submitting an eNOI:

a. The *owner or operator* must submit a complete Notice of Intent electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.[2]

b. The *owner or operator* is authorized to *commence construction activity* as of the authorization date indicated in the Letter of Authorization (LOA), which is sent by NYSDEC after a complete eNOI is submitted.

i. If an eNOI is received for a *SWPPP* that deviates from one of the technical standards but demonstrates *equivalence* in accordance with Part III.B.1.a.ii. or Part III.B.2.b.ii., if the *SWPPP* includes *construction activities* that are not within the municipal boundary(ies) of *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)*, and/or if the *SWPPP* includes *construction activities* within the municipal boundary(ies) of *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* that do not have review authority in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1., the authorization date indicated in the LOA will be 60 business days after the eNOI submission date.

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[2] Unless NYSDEC grants a waiver in accordance with 40 CFR 127.15(c) or (d). All waiver requests must be submitted to Stormwater_info@dec.ny.gov or NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, 4th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-3505.

c. If *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* have review authority in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.2., the *owner or operator* must, within five business days of receipt of the LOA, send an electronic copy of the LOA to the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* with review authority.

E. General Requirements for *Owners or Operators* with Permit Coverage

1. As of the date the LOA is received, the *owner or operator* must make the eNOI, *SWPPP*, and LOA available for review and copying in accordance with the requirements in Part VII.H. When applicable, as of the date an updated LOA is received, the *owner or operator* must make the updated LOA available for review and copying in accordance with the requirements in Part VII.H.

2. The *owner or operator* must ensure compliance with all requirements of this permit and that the provisions of the *SWPPP*, including any changes made to the *SWPPP* in accordance with Part III.A.5., are properly implemented and maintained from the *commencement of construction activity* until:

   a. all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization;* and

   b. the owner's or operator's coverage under this permit is terminated in accordance with Part V.A.5.a.

3. As of the date of the *commencement of construction activities* until Part I.E.2.a. and b. have been met, the *owner or operator* must maintain at the *construction site*, a copy of:

   a. all documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility with this permit; and

   b. this permit; and

   c. the *SWPPP*; and

   d. the signed SWPPP Preparer Certification Form; and

   e. the signed MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form or signed NYCDEP SWPPP Acceptance/Approval Form or signed MS4 No Jurisdiction Form (when applicable); and

   f. the signed Owner/Operator Certification Form; and

g. the eNOI; and

h. the LOA; and

i. the LOA transmittal to the Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator in accordance with Part I.D.3.c. (when applicable).

4. The *owner or operator* must maintain at the *construction site*, until Part I.E.2.a. and b. have been met, as of the date the documents become final or are received, a copy of the:

    a. responsible contractor's or subcontractor's certification statement(s) in accordance with Part III.A.7.; and

    b. inspection reports in accordance with Part IV.C.4. and 6.; and

    c. Request to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres and the Authorization Letter to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres in accordance with Part I.E.6. (when applicable); and

    d. Request to Continue Coverage and the Letter of Continued Coverage (LOCC) in accordance with Part I.F.2. and 4. (when applicable); and

    e. The updated LOA(s) in accordance with Part I.E.9. (when applicable).

5. The *owner or operator* must maintain the documents in Part I.E.3. and 4. in a secure location, such as a job trailer, on-site construction office, or mailbox with lock. The secure location must be accessible during normal business hours to an individual performing a compliance inspection. The documents must be paper documents unless electronic documents are accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be. If electronic documents are kept on site, the *owner or operator* must maintain functional equipment on site available to an inspector during normal hours of operation such that an inspector may view the electronic documents in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record and in a legally dependable format with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent.

6. The *owner or operator* must meet the following requirements prior to disturbing greater than five acres of soil at any one time:

    a. The *owner or operator* must submit a written Request to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres to:

i. NYSDEC's Regional Office Division of Water staff based on the project location, Appendix E, if a *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* does not have review authority in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1.; or

ii. the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*, if a *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* has review authority in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1.; or

iii. NYSDEC's Regional Office Division of Water staff based on the project location, Appendix E, and each involved *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*, if the project spans multiple municipalities with more than one *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* involved with review authority in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1.

b. The written Request to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres must include:

i. The SPDES permit identification number (Permit ID); and

ii. Full technical justification demonstrating why alternative methods of construction that would result in five acres of soil disturbance or less at any one time are not feasible; and

iii. The phasing plan for the project and sequencing plans for all *phases* from the *SWPPP* in accordance with Part III.B.1.d.; and

iv. Plans with locations and details of erosion and sediment control practices such that the heightened concern for erosion when disturbing greater than five acres at one time has been addressed; and

v. Acknowledgment that "the *owner or operator* will comply with the requirements in Part IV.C.2.b."; and

vi. Acknowledgment that "the *owner or operator* will comply with the requirements in Part II.B.1.b."

c. The *owner or operator* must be in receipt of an Authorization Letter to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres, which will include when the authorization begins and ends and indicate a maximum area (acres) of soil disturbance allowed at any one time, from:

i. NYSDEC, if Part I.E.6.a.i. or iii. apply; or

ii. the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator*, if Part I.E.6.a.ii. applies.

7. Upon a finding of significant non-compliance with the practices described in the *SWPPP* or violation of this permit, NYSDEC may order an immediate stop to all *construction activity* at the site until the non-compliance is remedied. The stop work order must be in writing, describe the non-compliance in detail, and be sent to the *owner or operator*.

8. If any human remains or archaeological remains are encountered during excavation, the *owner or operator* must immediately cease, or cause to cease, all *construction activity* in the area of the remains and notify the appropriate Regional Water Engineer (RWE).[3] *Construction activity* shall not resume until written permission to do so has been received from the RWE.

9. To be authorized to implement modifications to the information previously submitted in the eNOI, the *owner or operator* must:

   a. notify NYSDEC via email at Stormwater_info@dec.ny.gov requesting access to update the eNOI; and

   b. update the eNOI to reflect the modifications and resubmit the eNOI in accordance with Part I.D.; and

   c. receive an updated LOA.

10. The eNOI, *SWPPP*, LOA, updated LOAs (when applicable), and inspection reports required by this permit are public documents that the *owner or operator* must make available for review and copying by any person within five business days of the *owner or operator* receiving a written request by any such person to review these documents. Copying of documents will be done at the requester’s expense.

[3] The Regional Water Manager where a DEC Region does not have a RWE.

F. Permit Coverage for *Discharges* Authorized Under GP-0-20-001

When applicable:

1. Upon the effective date of this permit, an *owner or operator* of *a construction activity*, with coverage under GP-0-20-001, will have interim coverage under GP-0-25-001 for 45 calendar days starting on the effective date of GP-0-25-001 so long as the *owner or operator* maintains compliance with all applicable requirements of this permit.

2. Within 30 calendar days of the effective date of this permit, the *owner or operator*, with coverage under GP-0-20-001, must submit a complete Request to Continue Coverage electronically using a NYSDEC approved form,[4] which contains the information identified in Part I.F.3. below, if:

    a. the *owner or operator* continues to implement the SMP component in conformance with the technical standards in place at the time of initial project authorization; and

    b. the *owner or operator* will comply with all non-design requirements of GP-0-25-001.

3. The Request to Continue Coverage form contains questions to: ensure eligibility requirements in Part I.A. have been met; verify *owner or operator* contact information; verify the permit identification number; verify the original eNOI submission ID, if applicable; verify Part I.F.2.a. and b.; verify the version of the Design Manual that the technical/design components conform to; and receive an updated Owner/Operator Certification Form, Appendix I.

4. The *owner or operator* has obtained continued coverage under GP-0-25-001 as of the date indicated in the LOCC, which is sent by NYSDEC after a complete Request to Continue Coverage form is submitted.

5. If the owner or operator does not submit the Request to Continue Coverage form in accordance with Part I.F.2. and 3., coverage under this permit is automatically terminated after interim coverage expires.

[4] Unless NYSDEC grants a waiver in accordance with 40 CFR 127.15(c) or (d). All waiver requests must be submitted to Stormwater_info@dec.ny.gov or NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, 4th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-3505.

G. Change of ***Owner or Operator***

When applicable:

1. When property ownership changes, or when there is a change in operational control over the construction plans and specifications, the following process applies:

   a. The new *owner or operator* must meet the applicable prerequisites for submitting an eNOI in accordance with Part I.D.2.; and

   b. The new *owner or operator* must submit an eNOI in accordance with Part I.D.3.; and

   c. Permit coverage for the new *owner or operator* will be effective upon receipt of the LOA in accordance with Part I.D.3.b.; and

   d. The new *owner or operator*, upon receipt of their LOA, must provide their Permit ID to the original *owner or operator*; and

   e. If the original *owner or operator* will no longer be the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity* identified in the original *owner's or operator's* eNOI, the original *owner or operator*, upon receipt of the new *owner's or operator's* Permit ID in accordance with Part I.G.1.d., must submit to NYSDEC a completed eNOT in accordance with Part V. that includes the name and Permit ID of the new *owner or operator*; or

   f. If the original *owner or operator* maintains ownership of a portion of the *construction activity*, the original *owner or operator* must maintain their coverage under the permit by modifying their eNOI; modifications to the eNOI must include:

      i. the revised area of disturbance and/or *impervious area(s)*; and

      ii. the revised SMP information, if applicable; and

      iii. a narrative description of what has changed; and

      iv. the new *owner's or operator's* Permit ID for the portion of the project removed from the eNOI.

   Owners or operators must follow Part I.E.9. to modify the eNOI.

Part II. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

A. Maintaining Water Quality

NYSDEC expects that compliance with the requirements of this permit will control *discharge*s necessary to meet applicable *water quality standards*. It shall be a violation of the *ECL* for any *discharge* to either cause or contribute to a violation of the following *water quality standards* as contained in Parts 700 through 705 of Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York:

1. There must be no increase in turbidity that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions; and

2. There must be no increase in suspended, colloidal or settleable solids that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages; and

3. There must be no residue from oil and floating substances, nor visible oil film, nor globules of grease.

If there is evidence indicating that the *stormwater discharge*s authorized by this permit are causing, have the reasonable potential to cause, or are contributing to a violation of the *water quality standard,* the *owner or operator* must take appropriate corrective action in accordance with Part IV.C.5. of this permit and document in accordance with Part IV.C.4. of this permit. To address the *water quality standard* violation the *owner or operator* must include and implement appropriate controls in the *SWPPP* to correct the problem or obtain an individual SPDES permit.

If, despite compliance with the requirements of this permit, it is demonstrated that the *stormwater discharge*s authorized by this permit are causing or contributing to a violation of *water quality standards*, or if NYSDEC determines that a modification of this permit is necessary to prevent a violation of *water quality standards*, the authorized *discharge*s will no longer be eligible for coverage under this permit, and the *owner or operator* must obtain an individual SPDES permit prior to further *discharges* from the *construction site*.

B. Effluent Limitations Applicable to *Discharges* from *Construction Activities*

*Discharge*s authorized by this permit must achieve, at a minimum, the effluent limitations in Part II.B.1.a., b., c., d., and e. These limitations represent the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable technology currently available.

1. Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements - The *owner or operator* must select, design, install, implement, and maintain control measures to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* and prevent a violation of the *water quality standards*. The selection, design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of these control measures must meet the non-numeric effluent limitations in Part II.B.1.a., b., c., d., and e. and be in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (BB), dated November 2016, using sound engineering judgment. Where control measures are not designed in conformance with the design criteria included in the technical standard, the *owner or operator* must include in *SWPPP* the reason(s) for the deviation, or alternative design, and provide information in the *SWPPP* demonstrating that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

    a. **Erosion and Sediment Controls.** At a minimum, erosion and sediment controls must be selected, designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to:

        i. *Minimize* soil erosion through application of runoff control and soil stabilization control measure to *minimize pollutant discharge*s; and

        ii. Control *stormwater discharge*s, including both peak flow rates and total *stormwater* volume, to *minimize* channel and *streambank* erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of the *discharge* points; and

        iii. *Minimize* the amount of soil exposed during *construction activity*; and

        iv. *Minimize* the disturbance of *steep slope*; and

        v. *Minimize* sediment *discharge*s from the site; and

        vi. Provide and maintain *natural buffers* around surface waters, direct *stormwater* to vegetated areas and maximize *stormwater* infiltration to reduce *pollutant discharge*s, unless *infeasible*; and

        vii. *Minimize* soil compaction. *Minimizing* soil compaction is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that it be compacted; and

viii. Unless *infeasible*, preserve a sufficient amount of topsoil to complete soil restoration and establish a uniform, dense vegetative cover; and

ix. *Minimize* dust. On areas of exposed soil, *minimize* dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques to control the generation of *pollutants* that could be discharged from the site.

b. **Soil Stabilization**. In areas where soil disturbance activity has ceased, whether permanently or *temporarily ceased*, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within 14 calendar days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. For *construction sites* that *directly discharge* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D, or are located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C, or are authorized to disturb greater than five acres in accordance with Part I.E.5.a.viii., the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven calendar days from the date the soil disturbance activity ceased.

c. **Dewatering**. *Discharge*s from *dewatering* activities, including *discharge*s from *dewatering* of trenches and excavations, must be managed by appropriate control measures.

d. **Pollution Prevention Measures**. Select, design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* and prevent a violation of the *water quality standards*. At a minimum, such measures must be selected, designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to:

i. *Minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Soaps, detergents and solvents cannot be used; and

ii. *Minimize* the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, hazardous and toxic waste, and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to *stormwater*. *Minimization* of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to *stormwater* will not result in a *discharge* of *pollutants*, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of *stormwater* contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use); and

iii. Prevent the *discharge* of *pollutants* from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.

e. **Surface Outlets.** When discharging from basins and impoundments, the surface outlets must be designed, constructed, and maintained in such a manner that sediment does not leave the basin or impoundment and that erosion at or below the outlet does not occur.

C. Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice (SMP) Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity* that requires post-construction SMPs, in accordance with Part III.C., must select, design, install, implement, and maintain the SMPs to meet the *performance criteria* in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, dated July 31, 2024 (DM), using sound engineering judgment. Where SMPs are not designed in conformance with the *performance criteria* in the DM, the *owner or operator* must include in the *SWPPP* the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

2. The *owner or operator* of a *construction activity*, that requires SMPs in accordance with Part III.C., must design the practices to meet the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part II.C.2.a., b., c., or d.

a. Sizing Criteria for *New Development*

i. Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv) and Water Quality Volume (WQv):

1. Reduce the total WQv by application of RR techniques and standard SMPs with RRv capacity. The total WQv must be calculated in accordance with the criteria in Section 4.2 of the DM; or

2. Minimum RRv and Treatment of Remaining Total WQv: *Construction activities* that cannot meet the requirements in Part II.C.2.a.i.1. due to *site limitations* must direct runoff from all newly constructed *impervious areas* to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity unless *infeasible*. The specific *site limitations* that prevent the reduction of 100% of the WQv must be documented in the *SWPPP*. For each *impervious area* that is not directed to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity, the *SWPPP* must include documentation which demonstrates that all options were considered and for each option explains why it is considered *infeasible*.

   In no case shall the runoff reduction achieved from the newly constructed *impervious areas* be less than the Minimum RRv as calculated using the criteria in Section 4.4 of the DM. The remaining portion of the total WQv that cannot be reduced must be treated by application of standard SMPs.

ii. Channel Protection Volume (CPv): Provide 24 hour extended detention of the post-developed 1-year, 24-hour storm event, remaining after runoff reduction. Where a CPv control orifice is provided, the minimum orifice size must be 3 inches, with acceptable external trash rack or orifice protection. The CPv requirement does not apply when:

1. Reduction of the entire CPv is achieved by application of runoff reduction techniques or infiltration systems; or

2. The 1-year post-development peak *discharge* is less than or equal to 2.0 cfs without detention or velocity controls; or

3. The site *directly discharges* into a fifth order or larger water body (stream, river, or lake), or tidal waters, where the increase in smaller flows will not impact the stream bank or channel integrity. However, the point of *discharge* must be adequately protected against scour and erosion by the increased peak *discharge*.

iii. *Overbank* Flood Control Criteria (Qp): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 10-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qp) to predevelopment rates. The Qp requirement does not apply when:

1. the site *directly discharges* to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or

2. A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

iv. Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 100-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qf) to predevelopment rates. The Qf requirement does not apply when:

1. the site *directly discharges* to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams, or

2. A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

b. *Sizing Criteria* for *New Development* in Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Watersheds

i. Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv) and Water Quality Volume (WQv):

1. Reduce the WQv by application of RR techniques and standard SMPs with RRv capacity. The total WQv is the runoff volume from the 1-year, 24-hour design storm over the post-developed watershed and must be calculated in accordance with the criteria in Section 4.3 of the DM; or

2. Minimum RRv and Treatment of Remaining Total WQv: *Construction activities* that cannot meet the criteria in Part II.C.2.b.i.1. due to *site limitations* must direct runoff from all newly constructed *impervious areas* to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity unless *infeasible*. The specific *site limitations* that prevent the reduction of 100% of the WQv must be documented in the *SWPPP*. For each *impervious area* that is not directed to a RR technique or standard SMP with RRv capacity, the *SWPPP* must include

documentation which demonstrates that all options were considered and for each option explains why it is considered *infeasible.*

In no case shall the runoff reduction achieved from the newly constructed *impervious areas* be less than the Minimum RRv as calculated using the criteria in Section 4.5 of the DM. The remaining portion of the total WQv that cannot be reduced must be treated by application of standard SMPs.

ii. Channel Protection Volume (CPv): Provide 24 hour extended detention of the post-developed 1-year, 24-hour storm event, remaining after runoff reduction. Where a CPv control orifice is provided, the minimum orifice size must be 3 inches, with acceptable external trash rack or orifice protection. The CPv requirement does not apply when:

1. Reduction of the entire CPv is achieved by application of runoff reduction techniques or infiltration systems; or

2. The 1-year post-development peak *discharge* is less than or equal to 2.0 cfs; or

3. The site *directly discharges* to tidal waters, or a fifth order or larger water body (stream, river, or lake) where the increase in smaller flows will not impact the stream bank or channel integrity. However, the point of *discharge* must be adequately protected against scour and erosion by the increased peak *discharge*.

iii. *Overbank* Flood Control Criteria (Qp): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 10-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qp) to predevelopment rates. The Qp requirement does not apply when:

1. the site *directly discharges* to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams; or

2. A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

iv. Extreme Flood Control Criteria (Qf): Requires storage to attenuate the post-development 100-year, 24-hour peak *discharge* rate (Qf) to predevelopment rates. The Qf requirement does not apply when:

1. the site *directly discharges* to tidal waters or fifth order or larger streams; or

2. A downstream analysis reveals that *overbank* control is not required.

c. *Sizing Criteria* for *Redevelopment Activity*

i. Water Quality Volume (WQv): The WQv treatment objective for *redevelopment activity* must be addressed by one of the following options, as outlined in Section 9.2.1. *Redevelopment activities* located in an Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Watershed (see Part III.B.3. and Appendix C) must calculate the WQv in accordance with Section 4.3 of the DM. All other *redevelopment activities* must calculate the WQv in accordance with Section 4.2 of the DM.

1. Reduce the existing *impervious cover* by a minimum of 25% of the total disturbed, *impervious area*. The Soil Restoration criteria in Section 5.1.6 of the DM must be applied to all newly created pervious areas; or

2. Capture and treat 100% of the required WQv, for a minimum of 25% of the disturbed redevelopment *impervious area*, by implementation of standard SMPs or reduced by application of runoff reduction techniques; or

3. Capture and treat 100% of the required WQv, for a minimum of 75% of the disturbed redevelopment *impervious area*, by implementation of a volume-based alternative SMP, as defined in Section 9.4 of the DM; or

4. Capture and treat 100% of the required WQv, for a minimum of 75% of the disturbed redevelopment *impervious area*, by implementation of a flow-through alternative SMP sized to treat the peak rate of runoff from the WQv design storm; or

5. Application of a combination of 1 through 4 above that provide a weighted average of at least two of the above methods. Application of this method must be in accordance with the criteria in Section 9.2.1(A)(V) of the DM; or

6. If there is an existing SMP located on the site that captures and treats runoff from the *impervious area* that is being disturbed, the WQv treatment option selected must, at a minimum, provide treatment equal to the treatment that was being provided by the existing practice(s) if that treatment is greater than the treatment required by options 1 through 5 above.

ii. Channel Protection Volume (CPv) is not required if there is 0% change to hydrology that increases the *discharge* rate and volume from the project site.

iii. *Overbank* Flood Control (Qp) is not required if there is 0% change to hydrology that increases the *discharge* rate from the project site.

iv. Extreme Flood Control (Qf) is not required if there is 0% change to hydrology that increases the *discharge* rate from the project site.

d. *Sizing Criteria* for Combination of *Redevelopment Activity* and *New Development*

Construction projects, that include both *new development* and *redevelopment activity*, must use SMPs that meet the *sizing criteria* calculated as an aggregate of the *sizing criteria* in Part II.C.2.a. or b. for the *new development* portion of the project and Part II.C.2.c. for the *redevelopment activity* portion of the project.

Part III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

A. General *SWPPP* Requirements

1. A *SWPPP* must be prepared and implemented by the *owner or operator* of all *construction activity* covered by this permit. All authorized *discharges* must be identified in the *SWPPP*. The *SWPPP* must document the selection, design, installation, implementation and maintenance of the control measures and

practices that will be used to meet the effluent limitations in Part II.B. and, where applicable, the SMP requirements in Part II.C.

2. The *SWPPP* must demonstrate consideration in narrative format of the future physical risks due to climate change pursuant to the Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRA), 6 NYCRR Part 490, and associated guidance.

    a. The owner or operator must consider:

        i. the following physical risks due to climate change:

            (i) increasing temperature; and

            (ii) increasing precipitation; and

            (iii) increasing variability in precipitation, including chance of drought; and

            (iv) increasing frequency and severity of flooding; and

            (v) rising sea level; and

            (vi) increasing storm surge; and

            (vii) shifting ecology.

        ii. for each of the following:

            (i) overall site planning; and

            (ii) location, elevation, and sizing of:

                a. control measures and practices; and

                b. conveyance system(s); and

                c. detention system(s).

3. The *SWPPP* must describe the erosion and sediment control practices and where required, SMPs that will be used and/or constructed to reduce the *pollutants* in *stormwater discharges* and to assure compliance with the

requirements of this permit. In addition, the *SWPPP* must identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of *stormwater discharges*.

4. All *SWPPPs*, that require the SMP component in accordance with Part III.B.2., must be prepared by a *qualified professional*.

5. The *owner or operator* must keep the *SWPPP* current so that, at all times, it accurately documents the erosion and sediment control practices that are being used or will be used during construction, and all SMPs that will be constructed on the site. At a minimum, the *owner or operator* must modify the *SWPPP*, including construction drawings:

   a. whenever the current provisions prove to be ineffective in *minimizing pollutants* in *stormwater discharges* from the site; and

   b. whenever there is a change in design, construction, or operation at the *construction site* that has or could have an effect on the *discharge* of *pollutants*; and

   c. to address issues or deficiencies identified during an inspection by the *qualified inspector,* NYSDEC, or other regulatory authority; and

   d. to document the final construction conditions in an as-built drawing.

6. NYSDEC may notify the *owner or operator* at any time that the *SWPPP* does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification must be in writing and identify the provisions of the *SWPPP* that require modification. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of such notification, or as otherwise indicated by NYSDEC, the *owner or operator* must make the required changes to the *SWPPP* and submit written notification to NYSDEC that the changes have been made. If the *owner or operator* does not respond to NYSDEC's comments in the specified time frame, NYSDEC may suspend the *owner's or operator's* coverage under this permit or require the *owner or operator* to obtain coverage under an individual SPDES permit in accordance with Part II.D.4.

7. Prior to the *commencement of construction activity*, the *owner or operator* must identify the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for installing, constructing, repairing, replacing, inspecting, and maintaining the erosion and sediment control practices included in the *SWPPP* and the

contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) that will be responsible for constructing the SMPs included in the *SWPPP*. The *owner or operator* must have each of the contractors and subcontractors identify at least one person from their company to be *trained contractor* that will be responsible for implementation of the *SWPPP*. The *owner or operator* must ensure that at least one *trained contractor* is on site daily when soil disturbance activities are being performed.

The *owner or operator* must have each of the contractors and subcontractors identified above sign a copy of the following certification statement below before the *commencement of construction activities*:

> "I hereby certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the requirements of the *SWPPP* and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the *qualified inspector* during a site inspection. I also understand that the *owner or operator* must comply with the requirements of the most current version of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP) for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities and that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of *water quality standards*. Furthermore, I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, that I do not believe to be true, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations"

In addition to providing the certification statement above, the certification page must also identify the specific elements of the *SWPPP* that each contractor and subcontractor will be responsible for and include the name and title of the person providing the signature; the name and title of the *trained contractor* responsible for *SWPPP* implementation; the name, address and telephone number of the contracting firm; the address (or other identifying description) of the site; and the date the certification statement is signed. The *owner or operator* must attach the certification statement(s) to the copy of the *SWPPP* that is maintained at the *construction site*. If new or additional contractors are hired to implement measures identified in the *SWPPP* after the *commencement of construction activities*, they must also sign the certification statement and provide the information listed above prior to performing *construction activities*.

B. Required *SWPPP* Contents

1. Erosion and sediment control component - The *owner or operator* must prepare a *SWPPP* that includes erosion and sediment control practices.

   a. Erosion and sediment control practices must be designed:

      i. in conformance with the BB; or

      ii. *equivalent* to the BB if deviating from Part III.B.1.a.i.

   b. If the erosion and sediment control practices are designed in conformance with Part III.B.1.a.ii., the *SWPPP* must include a demonstration of *equivalence* to the BB.

   c. At a minimum, the erosion and sediment control component of the *SWPPP* must include the following:

      i. Background information about the scope of the project, including the location, type and size of project; and

      ii. A site map/construction drawing(s) with north arrows for the project, including a general location map. At a minimum, the site map must show the total site area; all improvements; areas of disturbance; areas that will not be disturbed; existing vegetation; on-site and adjacent off-site surface water(s); floodplain/floodway boundaries; wetlands and drainage patterns that could be affected by the *construction activity*; existing and final contours; locations of different soil types with boundaries; material, waste, borrow or equipment storage areas located on adjacent properties; and location(s) of the *stormwater discharge*(s) and receiving surface water(s); and

      iii. A description of the soil(s) present at the site, including an identification of the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG); and

      iv. A phasing plan for the project and sequencing plans for all *phases*, both of which must address clearing and grubbing, excavation and grading, utility and infrastructure installation, *final stabilization*, and any other *construction activity* at the site that will result in soil disturbance.

1. The phasing plan must include:

    a. a map delineating and labeling the limits of soil disturbance for all *phases* of a project; and

    b. a table identifying the order and intended schedule of when each *phase* will begin and end its sequencing plan. The table must identify the total disturbed area for each *phase* at any one time and the total disturbed area for the overall project at any one time all on one timeline showing all overlapping quantities of disturbed area at any one time; and

2. A sequencing plan for a specific *phase* must include:

    a. a table indicating the order and intended schedule of *construction activities* within a *phase*, and corresponding construction drawings with a description of the work to be performed; and

    b. all permanent and *temporary stabilization* measures; and

v. A description of the minimum erosion and sediment control practices to be installed or implemented for each *construction activity* that will result in soil disturbance. Include a schedule that identifies the timing of initial placement or implementation of each erosion and sediment control practice and the minimum time frames that each practice should remain in place or be implemented; and

vi. A site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location(s), size(s), and length(s) of each erosion and sediment control practice; and

vii. The dimensions, material specifications, installation details, and operation and maintenance requirements for all erosion and sediment control practices. Include the location and sizing of any temporary sediment basins and structural practices that will be used to divert flows from exposed soils; and

viii. A maintenance inspection schedule for the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) identified in Part III.A.7. to ensure continuous and effective operation of the erosion and sediment control practices. The maintenance inspection schedule must be in accordance with the requirements in the BB technical standard; and

ix. A description of the pollution prevention measures that will be used to control litter, construction chemicals and construction debris from becoming a *pollutant* source in the *stormwater discharges*; and

x. A description and location of any *stormwater discharges* associated with industrial activity other than construction at the site, including, but not limited to, *stormwater discharges* from asphalt plants and concrete plants located on the *construction site*; and

xi. Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the design criteria in the BB technical standard. Include the reason for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the technical standard.

2. SMP component – The *owner or operator* of *construction activity* identified in Table 2 of Appendix B must prepare a *SWPPP* that includes SMPs.

   a. SMPs must be designed in conformance with the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part II.C.2.a., c., or d.; and

   b. SMPs must be designed in conformance with the *performance criteria*:

      i. in the DM; or

      ii. *equivalent* to the DM if deviating from Part III.B.2.b.i.; or

      iii. in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, dated January 2015 (2015 Design Manual), or *equivalent* to it, if the following criteria are met:

1. The eNOI is submitted in accordance with Part I.D. before January 29, 2027 for *construction activities* that are either:

    a. subject to governmental review and approval:

        i. where the *owner or operator* made any application to that governmental entity prior to the effective date of this permit; and

        ii. such application included a *SWPPP* developed using the 2015 Design Manual or *equivalent* to it; or

    b. not subject to governmental review and approval:

        i. where a fiscal allocation for the *construction activities* has been developed and approved by a governmental entity; and

        ii. the *SWPPP* was developed using the 2015 Design Manual or *equivalent* to it; and

c. If SMPs are designed in conformance with Part III.B.2.b.ii., the *SWPPP* must include the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and a demonstration of *equivalence* to the DM; and

d. If SMPs are designed in conformance with Part III.B.2.b.iii., the *SWPPP* must include supporting information or documentation demonstrating that Part III.B.2.b.iii.1.a. or b. apply; and

e. The SMP component of the *SWPPP* must include the following:

    i. Identification of all SMPs to be constructed as part of the project, including which option the SMP designs conform to, either Part III.B.2.b.i., ii., or iii. Include the dimensions, material specifications and installation details for each SMP; and

    ii. A site map/construction drawing(s) showing the specific location and size of each SMP; and

iii. A Stormwater Modeling and Analysis Report that includes:

(i) Map(s) showing pre-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, and design points; and

(ii) Map(s) showing post-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, design points and SMPs; and

(iii) Results of *stormwater* modeling (i.e. hydrology and hydraulic analysis) for the required storm events. Include supporting calculations (model runs), methodology, and a summary table that compares pre- and post-development runoff rates and volumes for the different storm events; and

(iv) Summary table, with supporting calculations, which demonstrates that each SMP has been designed in conformance with the *sizing criteria* included in the DM; and

(v) Identification of any *sizing criteria* that is not required based on the requirements included in Part II.C.; and

(vi) Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the *performance criteria* in the DM. Include the reason(s) for the deviation or alternative design and provide information which demonstrates that the deviation or alternative design is *equivalent* to the DM.

iv. Soil testing results and locations (test pits, borings); and

v. Infiltration test results, when required in accordance with Part III.B.2.a.; and

vi. An operations and maintenance plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each SMP. The plan must identify the entity that will be responsible for the long-term operation and maintenance of each practice; and

3. Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards - The *owner or operator* of *construction activity* identified in Table 2 of Appendix B that is located in a watershed identified in Appendix C must prepare a *SWPPP* that includes SMPs designed in conformance with the applicable *sizing criteria* in Part II.C.2.b., c., or d. and the *performance criteria* Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the DM. At a minimum, the SMP component of the *SWPPP* must meet the requirements of Part III.B.2.

C. Required *SWPPP* Components by Project Type

Owners or operators of *construction activities*, identified in Table 1 of Appendix B, are required to prepare a *SWPPP* that only includes erosion and sediment control practices designed in accordance with Part III.B.1. *Owners or operators* of the *construction activities*, identified in Table 2 of Appendix B, must prepare a *SWPPP* that also includes SMPs designed in accordance with Part III.B.2 or 3.

For the entire area of disturbance, including the entire *common plan of development or sale* if applicable, the owner or operator must evaluate every bullet from Appendix B Table 1 and Table 2 separately. If bullets from both Table 1 and Table 2 apply, the *SWPPP* must include erosion and sediment control practices for all *construction activities* but SMPs for only those portions of the *construction activities* that fall under Table 2 bullet(s).

Part IV. Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

A. General Construction Site Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* must ensure that all erosion and sediment control practices (including pollution prevention measures), and all SMPs identified in the *SWPPP*, are inspected and maintained in accordance with Part IV.B. and C.

B. Contractor Maintenance Inspection Requirements

1. The *owner or operator* of each *construction activity*, identified in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B, must have a *trained contractor* inspect the erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures being

implemented within the active work area daily to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times. If deficiencies are identified, the contractor must:

a. if the corrective action does not require engineering design:

   i. begin implementing corrective actions within one business day; and

   ii. complete the corrective actions within five business days; or

b. if the corrective action requires engineering design:

   i. begin the engineering design process within five business days; and

   ii. complete the corrective action in a reasonable time frame but no later than within 60 calendar days.

2. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and *temporary stabilization* measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *trained contractor* can stop conducting the maintenance inspections in accordance with Part IV.B.1. The *trained contractor* must begin conducting the maintenance inspections in accordance with Part IV.B.1. as soon as soil disturbance activities resume.

3. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the *trained contractor* can stop conducting the maintenance inspections in accordance with Part IV.B.1. if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* <u>and</u> all SMPs required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the *SWPPP* and are operational.

C. *Qualified Inspector* Inspection Requirements

1. With the exception of the following *construction activities* identified in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B, a *qualified inspector* must conduct site inspections for all other *construction activities* identified in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B:

   a. the construction of a single-family residential subdivision with 25% or less *impervious cover* at total site build-out that involves a soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres of land but less than or equal to five (5) acres and is not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D; and

b. the construction of a single-family home that involves soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres but less than or equal to five (5) acres and is not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D; and

c. construction on *agricultural property* that involves soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres but less than five (5) acres; and

d. *construction activities* located in the New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River, see Appendix C Figure 1, that involve soil disturbances of 5,000 square feet or more, but less than one acre.

2. The *qualified inspector* must conduct site inspections in accordance with the following timetable:

   a. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the *qualified inspector* must conduct a site inspection at least once every seven (7) calendar days; or

   b. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities are on-going and the *owner or operator* has received authorization in accordance with Part I.E.6. to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time, the *qualified inspector* must conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. The two (2) inspections must be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days; or

   c. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and *temporary stabilization* measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the *qualified inspector* must conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days. The *owner or operator* must notify the DOW Water (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office (see contact information in Appendix E) or, in areas under the jurisdiction of a *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator,* the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* (provided the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* is not the *owner or operator* of the *construction activity*) by hard copy or email prior to reducing the inspections to this frequency and again by hard copy or email prior to re-commencing construction; or

d. For *construction sites* where soil disturbance activities have been shut down with partial project completion, the requirement to have the *qualified inspector* conduct inspections ceases if all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization* and all SMPs required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the *SWPPP* and are operational. The *owner or operator* must notify the DOW Water (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office (see contact information in Appendix E) or, in areas subject to the review authority of *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1., the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* (provided the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* are not the *owners or operators* of the *construction activity*) in writing prior to the shutdown and again in writing prior to resuming *construction activity*. If soil disturbance activities are not resumed within 2 years from the date of shutdown, the *owner or operator* must terminate coverage by meeting the requirements of Part V; or

e. For *construction sites* involving soil disturbance of one (1) or more acres that *directly discharge* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D or is located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C, the *qualified inspector* must conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. The two (2) inspections must be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.

3. At a minimum, the *qualified inspector* must inspect:

   a. all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures to ensure integrity and effectiveness; and

   b. all SMPs under construction to ensure that they are constructed in conformance with the *SWPPP*; and

   c. all areas of disturbance that have not achieved *final stabilization*; and

   d. all points of *discharge* to *surface waters of the State* located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the *construction site*; and

   e. all points of *discharge* from the *construction site*.

4. The *qualified inspector* must prepare an inspection report subsequent to each and every inspection. At a minimum, the inspection report must include and/or address all of the following, for all *construction activities* except those listed in Part IV.C.1.:

    a. Permit identification number; and

    b. Date and time of inspection; and

    c. Name and title of person(s) performing inspection; and

    d. A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection, including the temperature at the time of the inspection; and

    e. A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of *discharge* from the *construction site*. This must include identification of any *discharges* of sediment from the *construction site*. Include *discharges* from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow; and

    f. A description of the condition of all *surface waters of the State* located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the *construction site* which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This must include identification of any *discharges* of sediment to the *surface waters of the State*; and

    g. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that need repair or maintenance; and

    h. Identification of all erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced; and

    i. Description and sketch (map) of areas with active soil disturbance activity, areas that have been disturbed but are inactive at the time of the inspection, and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection; and

    j. Estimates, in square feet or acres, of the following areas:

i. Total area with active soil disturbance (not requiring either *temporary stabilization* or *final stabilization*); and

ii. Total area with inactive soil disturbance (requiring either *temporary stabilization* or *final stabilization*); and

iii. Total area that has achieved *temporary stabilization*; and

iv. Total area that has achieved *final stabilization*; and

k. Current stage of construction of all SMPs and identification of all *construction activity* on site that is not in conformance with the *SWPPP* and technical standards; and

l. Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices and pollution prevention measures; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the SMP(s); and

m. Identification and status of all corrective actions that were required by previous inspection; and

n. Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. The *qualified inspector* must attach color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report being maintained onsite within seven (7) calendar days of the date of the inspection. The *qualified inspector* must also take digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of the practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed. The *qualified inspector* must attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report that documents the completion of the corrective action work within seven (7) calendar days of that inspection.

5. Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the *qualified inspector* must notify the *owner or operator*, and appropriate contractor or subcontractor identified in Part III.A.7., of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The contractor or subcontractor must:

a. if the corrective action does not require engineering design:

i. begin implementing corrective actions within one business day; and

ii. complete the corrective actions within five business days; or

b. if the corrective action requires engineering design:

i. begin the engineering design process within five business days; and

ii. complete the corrective action in a reasonable time frame but no later than within 60 calendar days.

6. All inspection reports must be signed by the *qualified inspector.* In accordance with Part I.E.3., the inspection reports must be maintained on site with the *SWPPP*.

Part V. How to Terminate CGP Coverage

A. Electronic Notice of Termination (eNOT) Submittal

The eNOT contains questions to ensure requirements in Part V.A. have been met.

1. An *owner or operator* must terminate coverage when one or more of the following requirements have been met:

a. Total project completion:

i. all *construction activity* identified in the *SWPPP* has been completed; and

ii. all areas of disturbance have achieved *final stabilization*; and

iii. all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and

iv. all SMPs have been constructed in conformance with the *SWPPP* and are operational; and

v. an as-built drawing has been prepared; or

b. Planned shutdown with partial project completion:

   i. all soil disturbance activities have ceased; and

   ii. all areas disturbed as of the project shutdown date have achieved *final stabilization*; and

   iii. all temporary, structural erosion and sediment control measures have been removed; and

   iv. all SMPs required for the completed portion of the project have been constructed in conformance with the *SWPPP* and are operational; and

   v. an as-built drawing has been prepared; or

c. In accordance with Part I.G. Change of Owner or Operator; or

d. The *owner or operator* has obtained coverage under an alternative general SPDES permit or an individual SPDES permit.

2. For *construction activities* that require *qualified inspector* inspections in accordance with Part IV.C.1. and have met Part V.A.1.a. or b., the *owner or operator* must have the *qualified inspector* perform a final site inspection prior to submitting the eNOT. The *qualified inspector* must, by signing the “Final Stabilization” and “Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice(s)” certification statements on the eNOT, certify that all the requirements in Part V.A.1.a. or b. have been achieved.

3. For *construction activities* that are subject to the review authority of *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* in accordance with Part I.D.2.b.ii.1. and meet Part V.A.1.a. or b., the *owner or operator* must have the *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator(s)* sign the “MS4 Acceptance” statement on the eNOT in accordance with the requirements in Part VII.J. A *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* official, by signing this statement, determined that it is acceptable for the *owner or operator* to submit the eNOT in accordance with the requirements of this Part. A *Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator* can make this determination by performing a final site inspection themselves or by accepting the *qualified inspector*’s final site inspection certification(s) when required in Part V.A.2.

4. For *construction activities* that require SMPs and meet Part V.A.1.a. or b., the *owner or operator* must, prior to submitting the eNOT, ensure one of the following:

    a. for SMP(s) that were constructed by a private entity, but will be owned, operated, and maintained by a public entity, the SMP(s) and any right-of-way(s) needed to operate and maintain such practice(s) have been deeded to the municipality in which the practice(s) is located; or

    b. for SMP(s) that are privately owned, but will be operated and maintained by a public entity, an executed operation and maintenance agreement is in place with the municipality that will operate and maintain the SMP(s); or

    c. for SMP(s) that are privately owned, the *owner or operator* has a mechanism in place that requires operation and maintenance of the practice(s) in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan, such as a deed covenant in the *owner or operator's* deed of record; or

    d. for SMP(s) that are owned by a public or private institution (e.g. school, university, hospital), government agency or authority, or public utility, the *owner or operator* has policies and procedures in place that ensure operation and maintenance of the practices in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan.

5. An *owner or operator* that has met the requirements of Part V.A.1., 2., 3., and 4. must request termination of coverage under this permit by submitting a complete Notice of Termination form electronically using a NYSDEC approved form.[5]

    a. The owner's or operator's coverage is terminated as of the termination date indicated in the Letter of Termination (LOT), which is sent by NYSDEC after a complete eNOT is submitted.

[5] Unless NYSDEC grants a waiver in accordance with 40 CFR 127.15(c) or (d). All waiver requests must be submitted to Stormwater_info@dec.ny.gov or NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, 4th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-3505.

Part VI. Record Retention and Reporting

A. Record Retention

The *owner or operator* must retain a copy of the documents listed in Part I.E.3. and a copy of the LOT for a period of at least five years from the date that NYSDEC accepts a complete NOT submitted in accordance with Part V.

B. Reporting

Except for the eNOI, the signature forms associated with the eNOI, and the eNOT, all other written correspondence requested by NYSDEC, including individual permit applications, must be sent to the address of the appropriate DOW (SPDES) Program contact at the Regional Office listed in Appendix E.

Part VII. Standard Permit Requirements

For the purposes of this permit, examples of contractors and subcontractors include: third-party maintenance and construction contractors.

A. Duty to Comply

The *owner or operator*, and all contractors or subcontractors, must comply with all requirements of this permit. Any non-compliance with the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), and its implementing regulations, and is grounds for enforcement action. Filing of a request for termination of coverage under this permit, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance, does not limit, diminish or stay compliance with any requirements of this permit.

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

The necessity to halt or reduce the *construction activity* regulated by this permit, in order to maintain compliance with the requirements of this permit, must not be a defense in an enforcement action.

C. Penalties

There are substantial criminal, civil, and administrative penalties associated with violating the requirements of this permit. Fines of up to $37,500 per day for each violation and imprisonment for up to 15 years may be assessed depending upon the nature and degree of the offense.

D. False Statements

Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance must, upon conviction, be punished in accordance with ECL §71-1933 and or New York State Penal Law Articles 175 and 210.

E. Re-Opener Clause

Upon issuance of this permit, a determination has been made on the basis of a submitted Notice of Intent, plans, or other available information, that compliance with the specified permit requirements will reasonably protect classified water use and assure compliance with applicable *water quality standards*. Satisfaction of the requirements of this permit notwithstanding, if operation pursuant to this permit causes or contributes to a condition in contravention of State *water quality standards* or guidance values, or if NYSDEC determines that a modification is necessary to prevent impairment of the best use of the waters or to assure maintenance of *water quality standards* or compliance with other provisions of ECL Article 17 or the Clean Water Act (CWA), or any regulations adopted pursuant thereto, NYSDEC may require such modification and the Commissioner may require abatement action to be taken by the *owner or operator* and may also prohibit such operation until the modification has been implemented.

F. Duty to Mitigate

The *owner or operator*, and its contractors and subcontractors, must take all reasonable steps to *minimize* or prevent any *discharge* in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

G. Requiring Another General Permit or Individual SPDES Permit

NYSDEC may require any *owner or operator* authorized to *discharge* in accordance with this permit to apply for and obtain an individual SPDES permit or apply for authorization to *discharge* in accordance with another general SPDES permit.

1. Cases where an individual SPDES permit or authorization to discharge in accordance with another general SPDES permit may be required include, but is not limited to the following:

a. the *owner or operator* is not in compliance with the conditions of this permit or does not meet the requirements for coverage under this permit; and

b. a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of *pollutants* applicable to the *point source*; and

c. new effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards are promulgated that are applicable to *point sources* authorized to *discharge* in accordance with this permit; and

d. existing effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards that are applicable to *point sources* authorized to *discharge* in accordance with this permit are modified; and

e. a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to such *point sources* is approved by NYSDEC; and

f. circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the *owner or operator* is no longer appropriately controlled under this permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized *discharge* is necessary; and

g. the *discharge* is in violation of section 17-0501 of the ECL; and

h. the *discharge(s)* is a significant contributor of *pollutants*. In making this determination, NYSDEC may consider the following factors:

   i. the location of the *discharge(s)* with respect to *surface waters of the State*; and

   ii. the size of the *discharge(s)*; and

   iii. the quantity and nature of the *pollutants discharged* to *surface waters of the State*; and

   iv. other relevant factors including compliance with other provisions of ECL Article 17, or the CWA.

2. When NYSDEC requires any *owner or operator* authorized by this permit to apply for an individual SPDES permit as provided for in this subdivision, it must notify the *owner or operator* in writing that a permit application is required. This notice must include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application

form, a statement setting a time for the *owner or operator* to file the application for an individual SPDES permit, and a deadline, not sooner than 180 days from the *owner's or operator's* receipt of the notification letter, whereby the authorization to *discharge* under this permit must be terminated. NYSDEC may grant additional time upon demonstration, to the satisfaction of the RWE,[6] that additional time to apply for an alternative authorization is necessary or where NYSDEC has not provided a permit determination in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621.

3. When an individual SPDES permit is issued to an *owner or operator* authorized to *discharge* under this permit for the same *discharge(s)*, this permit authorization for *construction activities* authorized under the individual SPDES permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual SPDES permit unless termination is earlier in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750.

H. Duty to Provide Information

The *owner or operator* must furnish to NYSDEC, within five business days, unless otherwise set forth by NYSDEC, any information that NYSDEC may request to determine whether cause exists to determine compliance with this permit or to determine whether cause exists for requiring an individual SPDES permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.21(e) (see Part VII.G. Requiring Another General Permit or Individual Permit).

The *owner or operator* must make available to NYSDEC, for inspection and copying, or furnish to NYSDEC within 25 business days of receipt of a NYSDEC request for such information, any information retained in accordance with this permit.

Except for Part I.D.4. and 5. and Part I.G., the following applies: where the *owner or operator* becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts on the Notice of Intent, or submitted incorrect information in a Notice of Intent or in any report to NYSDEC, the *owner or operator* must submit such facts or corrected information to NYSDEC within five business days.

I. Extension

In the event a new permit is not issued and effective prior to the expiration of this permit, and this permit is extended pursuant to the State Administrative Procedure Act and 6 NYCRR Part 621, then the *owner or operator* with coverage under this permit may continue to operate and *discharge* in accordance with the requirements of this permit until a new permit is issued and effective.

[6] The Regional Water Manager where a DEC Region does not have a RWE.

J. Signatories and Certification

The Notice of Intent, Notice of Termination, and reports required by this permit must be signed as provided in 40 CFR §122.22.

1. All Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination must be signed as follows:

   a. For a corporation. By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

      (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

      (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

   Note: NYSDEC does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in 40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)(i). NYSDEC will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign the Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination unless the corporation has notified NYSDEC to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign a Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under 40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)(ii) rather than to specific individuals.

   b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency. By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

1. the chief executive officer of the agency; or

2. a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

2. All reports required by this permit, and other information requested by NYSDEC, must be signed by a person described in Part VII.J.1., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part VII.J.1. or using the Duly Authorized Form, found on the DEC website; and

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and

c. The written authorization is submitted to NYSDEC.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part VII.J.2. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the *construction activity*, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part VII.J.2. must be submitted to NYSDEC prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under Part VII.J.1. or 2. must make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who *manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*

5. Electronic reporting. If documents described in Part VII.J.1. or 2. are submitted electronically by or on behalf of the *construction activity* with coverage under this permit, any person providing the electronic signature for such documents must meet all relevant requirements of this section, and must ensure that all of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR Part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to Part 3) (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR Part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission.

K. Inspection and Entry

The *owner or operator* must allow NYSDEC, the USEPA Regional Administrator, the applicable county health department, or any authorized representatives of those entities, or, in the case of a *construction site* which *discharges* through an *MS4*, an authorized representative of the *MS4* receiving the *discharge*, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. enter upon the *owner's or operator's* premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the requirements of this permit; and

2. have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the requirements of this permit, including records required to be maintained for purposes of operation and maintenance; and

3. inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

4. sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring general SPDES permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or ECL, any substances or parameters at any location; and

5. enter upon the property of any contributor to the regulated facility or activity under authority of the *owner or operator*.

L. Confidentiality of Information

The following must not be held confidential: this permit, the fact sheet for this permit, the name and address of any *owner or operator*, effluent data, the Notice of Intent, and information regarding the need to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general SPDES permit. This includes information submitted on forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms (except information submitted on usage of substances). Upon the request of the *owner or operator*, NYSDEC must make determinations of confidentiality in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 616, except as set forth in the previous sentence. Any information accorded confidential status must be disclosed to the Regional Administrator upon his or her written request. Prior to disclosing such information to the Regional Administrator, NYSDEC will notify the Regional Administrator of the confidential status of such information.

M. Other Permits May Be Required

Nothing in this permit relieves the *owner or operator* from a requirement to obtain any other permits required by law.

N. NYSDEC Orders or Civil Decrees/Judgments

The issuance of this permit by the NYSDEC, and the coverage under this permit by the *owner or operator*, does not supersede, revoke, or rescind any existing order on consent or civil Decree/Judgment, or modification to any such documents or to any order issued by the Commissioner, or any of the terms, conditions, or requirements contained in such order or modification therefore, unless expressly noted.

O. Property Rights

Coverage under this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining the assent of any other jurisdiction as required by law for the *discharge* authorized.

P. Compliance with Interstate Standards

If the *construction activity* covered by this permit originates within the jurisdiction of an interstate water pollution control agency, then the *construction activity* must also comply with any applicable effluent standards or *water quality standards* promulgated by that interstate agency and as set forth in this permit for such *construction activities*.

Q. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Coverage under this permit does not affect the imposition of responsibilities upon, or the institution of any legal action against, the *owner or operator* under section 311 of the CWA, which must be in conformance with regulations promulgated pursuant to section 311 governing the applicability of section 311 of the CWA to *discharges* from facilities with *NPDES* permits, nor must such issuance preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the *owner or operator* from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the *owner or operator* is or may be subject pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. section 9601 et seq. (CERCLA).

R. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, must not be affected thereby.

S. NYSDEC Approved Forms

The *owner or operator* must provide all relevant information that is requested by NYSDEC, and required by this permit, on all NYSDEC approved forms.

APPENDIX A – Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviations

APO – Agency Preservation Officer
BB – New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book), dated November 2016
BMP – Best Management Practice
CPESC – Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control
CPv – Channel Protection Volume
CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)
DM – New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (Design Manual), dated July 31, 2024
DOW – Division of Water
EAF – Environmental Assessment Form
ECL – chapter 43-B of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, entitled the Environmental Conservation Law
EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HSG – Hydrologic Soil Group
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI – Notice of Intent
NOT – Notice of Termination
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NYC – The City of New York
NYCDEP – The City of New York Department of Environmental Protection
NYSDEC – The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
OPRHP – Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Places
Qf – Extreme Flood
Qp – Overbank Flood
RR – Runoff Reduction
RRv – Runoff Reduction Volume
RWE – Regional Water Engineer
SEQR – State Environmental Quality Review Act
SHPA – State Historic Preservation Act
SMP – Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice
SPDES – State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
UPA – Uniform Procedures Act
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
WQv – Water Quality Volume

Definitions

All definitions in this section are solely for the purposes of this permit. If a word is not italicized in the permit, use its common definition.

Agricultural Building – a structure designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other horticultural products; excluding any structure designed, constructed or used, in whole or in part, for human habitation, as a place of employment where agricultural products are processed, treated or packaged, or as a place used by the public.

Agricultural Property – the land for construction of a barn, *agricultural building*, silo, stockyard, pen or other structural practices identified in Table II in the "Agricultural Best Management Practice Systems Catalogue" (dated June 2023).

Alter Hydrology from Pre- to Post-Development Conditions – the post-development peak flow rate(s) has increased by more than 5% of the pre-developed condition for the design storm of interest (e.g. 10 yr and 100 yr).

Combined Sewer System – a sewer system which conveys sewage and *stormwater* through a single pipe system to a publicly owned treatment works.

Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities – the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavation activities; or other construction related activities that disturb or expose soils such as demolition, stockpiling of fill material, and the initial installation of erosion and sediment control practices required in the *SWPPP*. See definition for "*Construction Activity(ies)*" also.

Common Plan of Development or Sale – a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct *construction activities* are occurring, or may occur, under one plan. The "common plan" of development or sale is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, marketing plan, advertisement, drawing, permit application, State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) environmental assessment form or other documents, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating *construction activities* may occur on a specific plot. A *common plan of development or sale* is comprised of two or more *phases*.

Common plan of development or sale does not include separate and distinct *construction activities* that are occurring, or may occur, under one plan that are at least 1/4 mile apart provided any interconnecting road, pipeline or utility project that is part of the same "common plan" is not concurrently being disturbed.

Construction Activity(ies) – identified within 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x), 122.26(b)(15)(i), and 122.26(b)(15)(ii), any clearing, grading, excavation, filling, demolition or stockpiling activities that result in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include, but are not limited to, mechanized 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, which is excluded from the calculation of the soil disturbance for a project. Routine maintenance includes, but is not limited to:

- Re-grading of gravel roads or parking lots; and
- Cleaning and shaping of existing roadside ditches and culverts that maintains the approximate original line and grade, and maintains or improves the hydraulic capacity of the ditch; and
- Replacement of existing culverts that maintains the approximate original line and grade, and maintains or improves the hydraulic capacity of a ditch; and
- Replacement of existing bridges that maintains the approximate original line and grade, and maintains or improves the hydraulic capacity beneath the bridges; and
- Cleaning and shaping of existing roadside ditches that does not maintain the approximate original grade, hydraulic capacity and purpose of the ditch if the changes to the line and grade, hydraulic capacity or purpose of the ditch are installed to improve water quality and quantity controls (e.g. installing grass lined ditch); and
- Placement of aggregate shoulder backing that stabilizes the transition between the road shoulder and the ditch or *embankment*; and
- Full depth milling and filling of existing asphalt pavements, replacement of concrete pavement slabs, and similar work that does not expose soil or disturb the bottom six (6) inches of subbase material; and
- Long-term use of equipment storage areas at or near highway maintenance facilities; and
- Removal of sediment from the edge of the highway to restore a previously existing sheet-flow drainage connection from the highway surface to the highway ditch or *embankment*; and
- Existing use of Canal Corp owned upland disposal sites for the canal, and
- Replacement of curbs, gutters, sidewalks and guide rail posts; and
- Maintenance of ski trails including brush hog use and mowing; and
- Above ground snowmaking pipe replacement; and
- Replacement of existing utility poles; etc.

Construction Site – the land area where *construction activity(ies)* will occur. See also the definitions for "*Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities"* and "*Common Plan of Development or Sale."*

Dewatering – the act of draining rainwater and/or groundwater from building foundations, vaults or excavations/trenches.

Directly Discharge(s)(ing) (to a specific surface waterbody) – runoff flows from a *construction site* by overland flow and the first point of *discharge* is the specific surface waterbody, or runoff flows from a *construction site* to a separate storm sewer system and the first point of *discharge* from the separate storm sewer system is the specific surface waterbody.

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

Embankment – an earthen or rock slope that supports a road/highway.

Equivalent (Equivalence) – the practice or measure meets all the performance, longevity, maintenance, and safety objectives of the technical standard and will provide an equal or greater degree of water quality protection.

Final Stabilization – all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other *equivalent* stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete or pavement.

Historic Property – any building, structure, site, object or district that is listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places or is determined to be eligible for listing on the State or National Registers of Historic Places.

Impervious Area (Cover) – all impermeable surfaces that cannot effectively infiltrate rainfall. This includes paved, concrete and compacted gravel surfaces (i.e. parking lots, driveways, roads, runways and sidewalks); building rooftops and miscellaneous impermeable structures such as patios, pools, and sheds.

Infeasible – not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable considering best industry practices.

Minimize(ing)(ation) – reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

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*; and

2. designed or used for collecting or conveying *stormwater*; and

3. which is not a *combined sewer system*; and

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

Natural Buffer(s) – an undisturbed area with natural cover running along a surface water (e.g. wetland, stream, river, lake, etc.).

New Development – any land disturbance that does not meet the definition of *Redevelopment Activity* included in this appendix.

New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program – a certificate program that establishes and maintains a process to identify and recognize individuals who are capable of developing, designing, inspecting and maintaining erosion and sediment control plans on projects that disturb soils in New York State. The certificate program is administered by the New York State Conservation District Employees Association.

Nonpoint Source(s) – any source of water pollution or *pollutants* which is not a discrete conveyance or *point source* permitted pursuant to Title 7 or 8 of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law (see ECL Section 17-1403).

Overbank – flow events that exceed the capacity of the stream channel and spill out into the adjacent floodplain.

Owner or Operator – the person, persons, or legal entity which owns or leases the property on which the *construction activity* is occurring; an entity that has operational control over the construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to the plans and specifications; and/or an entity that has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit requirements.

Performance Criteria – the six performance criteria for each group of SMPs in Chapters 5 and 6 of the technical standard, New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (DM), dated July 31, 2024. These include feasibility, conveyance, pretreatment, treatment, landscaping, and maintenance. It does not include the *Sizing Criteria* (i.e. WQv, RRv, CPv, Qp and Qf) in Part I.C.2. of the permit.

Phase – a defined area in which *construction activities* are occurring or will occur separate from other defined area(s).

Point Source – any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft, or landfill leachate collection system from which *pollutants* are or may be *discharged*.

Pollutant(s) – dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, agricultural waste and ballast *discharged* into water; which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the state in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in 6 NYCRR Parts 700 et seq.

Qualified Inspector – a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, *New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program* holder or other NYSDEC endorsed individual(s).

It can also mean someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. Training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control means that the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect has received four (4) hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

It can also mean a person that meets the *Qualified Professional* qualifications in addition to the *Qualified Inspector* qualifications.

Note: Inspections of any SMPs that include structural components, such as a dam for an impoundment, shall be performed by a licensed Professional Engineer.

Qualified Professional – a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of *stormwater* management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect or other NYSDEC endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing *SWPPPs* that require the SMP component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics. All components of the *SWPPP* that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article 145), shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Redevelopment Activity(ies) – the disturbance and reconstruction of existing *impervious area*, including *impervious areas* that were removed from a project site within five (5) years of preliminary project plan submission to the local government (i.e. site plan, subdivision, etc.).

Renewable Energy – electricity or thermal energy generated by renewable energy systems through use of the following technologies: solar thermal, photovoltaics, on land and offshore wind, hydroelectric, geothermal electric, geothermal ground source heat, tidal energy, wave energy, ocean thermal, and fuel cells which do not utilize a fossil fuel resource in the process of generating electricity.

Site Limitations – site conditions that prevent the use of an infiltration technique and or infiltration of the total WQv. Typical *site limitations* include: seasonal high groundwater, shallow depth to bedrock, and soils with an infiltration rate less than 0.5 inches/hour. The existence of *site limitations* shall be confirmed and documented using actual field testing (i.e. test pits, soil borings, and infiltration test) or using information from the most current United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey for the County where the project is located.

Sizing Criteria – the criteria included in Part I.C.2 of the permit that are used to size SMPs. The criteria include; Water Quality Volume (WQv), Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv), Channel Protection Volume (Cpv), *Overbank* Flood (Qp), and Extreme Flood (Qf).

Steep Slope – land area designated on the current United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey as Soil Slope Phase D, (provided the map unit name or description is inclusive of slopes greater than 25%), or Soil Slope Phase E or F, (regardless of the map unit name), or a combination of the three designations.

Stormwater – 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.

Streambank – the terrain alongside the bed of a creek or stream. The bank consists of the sides of the channel, between which the flow is confined.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – a project specific report, including construction drawings, that among other things: describes the *construction activity(ies)*, identifies the potential sources of pollution at the *construction site*; describes and shows the *stormwater* controls that will be used to control the *pollutants* (i.e. erosion and sediment controls; for many projects, includes SMPs); and identifies procedures the *owner or operator* will implement to comply with the requirements of the permit. See Part III of the permit for a complete description of the information that must be included in the *SWPPP*.

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 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.

Temporarily Ceased – an existing disturbed area will not be disturbed again within 14 calendar days of the previous soil disturbance.

Temporary Stabilization – exposed soil has been covered with material(s) as set forth in the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats (e.g. jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats).

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – the sum of the allowable loads of a single *pollutant* from all contributing point and *nonpoint source*s. 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 Waste Load Allocations (WLA) for *point source discharges*, Load Allocations (LA) for *nonpoint source*s, and a margin of safety (MOS).

Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator – a city, town, or village with land use control authority that is authorized to *discharge* under New York State DEC's SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems (MS4s) or the City of New York's Individual SPDES Permit for their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (NY-0287890).

Trained Contractor – an employee from the contracting (construction) company, identified in Part III.A.7., that has received four (4) hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the *trained contractor* shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years.

It can also mean an employee from the contracting (construction) company, identified in Part III.A.7., that meets the *qualified inspector* qualifications (e.g. licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, *New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program* holder, or someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided they have received four (4) hours of NYSDEC endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other NYSDEC endorsed entity).

The *trained contractor* is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the *SWPPP*.

Tree Clearing – *construction activities* limited to felling and removal of trees.

Tree clearing does not include hand felling and leaving the trees in place with no support from mechanized equipment, which is not considered *construction activity* requiring coverage under this permit.

Water Quality Standard – such measures of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

APPENDIX B – Required SWPPP Components by Project Type

Table 1

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A *SWPPP* THAT ONLY INCLUDES EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The following *construction activities* that involve soil disturbances of one (1) or more acres of land, but less than five (5) acres: • Single-family home not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D • Single-family residential subdivisions with 25% or less *impervious cover* at total site build-out and not located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C and not *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D • Construction of a barn or other *agricultural building*, silo, stock yard or pen. • Structural agricultural conservation practices as identified in Table II in the "Agricultural Best Management Practice Systems Catalogue" (dated June 2023) that include construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* or *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions.
The following *construction activities* that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5000) square feet and one (1) acre of land: • All construction activities located in the New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River, see Appendix C Figure 1, that involve soil disturbances between five thousand (5,000) square feet and one (1) acre of land.
Within the municipal boundaries of NYC: • Stand-alone road reconstruction, where the total soil disturbance from only that road construction, is less than one (1) acre of land.
The following *construction activities*: • Installation of underground linear utilities; such as gas lines, fiber-optic cable, cable TV, electric, telephone, sewer mains, and water mains • Environmental enhancement projects, such as wetland mitigation, *stormwater* retrofits, stream restoration, and resiliency projects that reconstruct shoreline areas to address sea level rise • Pond construction • Linear bike paths running through areas with vegetative cover, including bike paths surfaced with an *impervious cover* • Cross-country ski trails, walking/hiking trails, and mountain biking trails, including a de minimis parking lot (maximum 10 spaces total, sized for passenger cars) with 35 feet minimum preservation of undisturbed area downgradient from the parking lot • Dam rehabilitation (the structure of the dam itself) • Sidewalks, bike paths, or walking paths, surfaced with an *impervious cover*, that are not part of residential, commercial, or institutional development; • Sidewalks, bike paths, or walking paths, surfaced with an *impervious cover*, that include incidental shoulder or curb work along an existing highway to support construction of the sidewalk, bike path, or walking path.

Table 1 (Continued)
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A *SWPPP* THAT ONLY INCLUDES EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The following *construction activities*:

- Slope stabilization
- Slope flattening that changes the grade of the site, but does not significantly change the runoff characteristics
- Spoil areas that will be covered with vegetation
- Vegetated open space (i.e. recreational parks, lawns, meadows, fields, downhill ski trails) that do not *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions
- Athletic fields (natural grass) that do not include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* and do not *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions
- Demolition where vegetation will be established, and no *redevelopment activity* is planned[1]
- Installation or replacement of either an overhead electric transmission line or a ski lift tower that does not include the construction of permanent access roads or parking areas surfaced with *impervious cover*.
- Solar array field areas that have tables elevated off the ground, spaced one table width apart, do not *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development conditions*, and address water quality volume and runoff reduction volume by maintaining sheet flow on slopes less than 8%.
- Structural agricultural conservation practices as identified in Table II in the “Agricultural Best Management Practice Systems Catalogue” (dated June 2023) that do not include construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* and do not *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions.
- Temporary access roads, median crossovers, detour roads, lanes, or other temporary *impervious areas* that will be restored to pre-construction conditions once the *construction activity* is complete (in this context, “temporary” means the *impervious area* will be in place for two years or less)
- Other *construction activities* that do not include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area*, and do not *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions, and are not listed in Table 2.

1. If the site is redeveloped in the future, a new eNOI must be submitted.

Table 2

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A *SWPPP* THAT INCLUDES POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (SMPS)

The following *construction activities*:

- Single-family home located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D
- Single-family home that disturbs five (5) or more acres of land
- Single-family residential subdivisions located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C or *directly discharging* to one of the 303(d) segments listed in Appendix D
- Single-family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of between one (1) and five (5) acres of land with greater than 25% *impervious cover* at total site build-out
- Single-family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of between 20,000 square feet and one (1) acre of land within the municipal boundaries of NYC with greater than 25% *impervious cover* at total site build-out
- Single-family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of five (5) or more acres of land, and single-family residential subdivisions that involve soil disturbances of less than five (5) acres that are part of a *common plan of development or sale* that will ultimately disturb five (5) or more acres of land
- Multi-family residential developments; includes duplexes, townhomes, condominiums, senior housing complexes, apartment complexes, and mobile home parks
- Creation of 5,000 square feet or more of *impervious area* in the municipal boundaries of NYC
- Airports
- Amusement parks
- Breweries, cideries, and wineries, including establishments constructed on agricultural land
- Campgrounds
- Cemeteries that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* (>5% of disturbed area) or *alter the hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions
- Commercial developments
- Churches and other places of worship
- Construction of a barn or other *agricultural building* (e.g. silo) that involves soil disturbance greater than five acres.
- Structural agricultural conservation practices as identified in Table II in the “Agricultural Best Management Practice Systems Catalogue” (dated June 2023) that involves soil disturbance greater than five acres and include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* or *alter hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions.
- Facility buildings, including ski lodges, restroom buildings, pumphouses, ski lift terminals, and maintenance and groomer garages
- Institutional development; includes hospitals, prisons, schools and colleges
- Industrial facilities; includes industrial parks
- Landfills; including creation of landfills or capping landfills.
- Municipal facilities; includes highway garages, transfer stations, office buildings, POTWs, water treatment plants, and water storage tanks
- Golf courses
- Office complexes

Table 2 (Continued)

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A *SWPPP* THAT INCLUDES POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (SMPS)

The following *construction activities*:

- Permanent laydown yards and equipment storage lots
- Playgrounds that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area*
- Sports complexes
- Racetracks; includes racetracks with earthen (dirt) surfaces
- Road construction or reconstruction, outside the municipal boundaries of NYC
- Road construction within the municipal boundaries of NYC
- Stand-alone road reconstruction, within the municipal boundaries of NYC where the total soil disturbance from that road reconstruction involves soil disturbance of one (1) acre or more of land
- Parking lot construction or reconstruction (as with all Table 2 bullets, this includes parking lots constructed as part of the *construction activities* listed in Table 1, unless a Table 1 bullet specifies otherwise)
- Athletic fields (natural grass) that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* (>5% of disturbed area) or *alter the hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions
- Athletic fields with artificial turf
- Permanent access roads, parking areas, substations, compressor stations, and well drilling pads, surfaced with *impervious cover,* and constructed as part of an overhead electric transmission line, wind-power, cell tower, oil or gas well drilling, sewer or water main, ski lift, or other linear utility project
- Sidewalks, bike paths, or walking paths, surfaced with an *impervious cover*, that are part of a residential, commercial or institutional development
- Sidewalks, bike paths, or walking paths, surfaced with an *impervious cover*, that are part of highway construction or reconstruction
- Solar array field areas on slopes greater than 8% that cannot maintain sheet flow using management practices identified in the BB or the DM
- Solar array field areas on slopes less than 8% that will *alter the hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions
- Solar array field areas with tables that are not elevated high enough to achieve *final stabilization* beneath the tables
- Traditional *impervious areas* associated with solar development (e.g. roads, buildings, transformers)
- Utility pads surfaced with *impervious cover*, including electric vehicle charging stations
- All other *construction activities* that include the construction or reconstruction of *impervious area* or *alter the hydrology from pre- to post-development* conditions, and are not listed in Table 1

APPENDIX C – Watersheds Requiring Enhanced Phosphorus Removal

Watersheds where *owners or operators* of *construction activities* identified in Table 2 of Appendix B must prepare a *SWPPP* that includes SMPs designed in conformance with the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the DM technical standard.

- Entire New York City Watershed located east of the Hudson River – Figure 1
- Onondaga Lake Watershed – Figure 2
- Greenwood Lake Watershed – Figure 3
- Oscawana Lake Watershed – Figure 4
- Kinderhook Lake Watershed – Figure 5

Figure 1 - New York City Watershed East of the Hudson

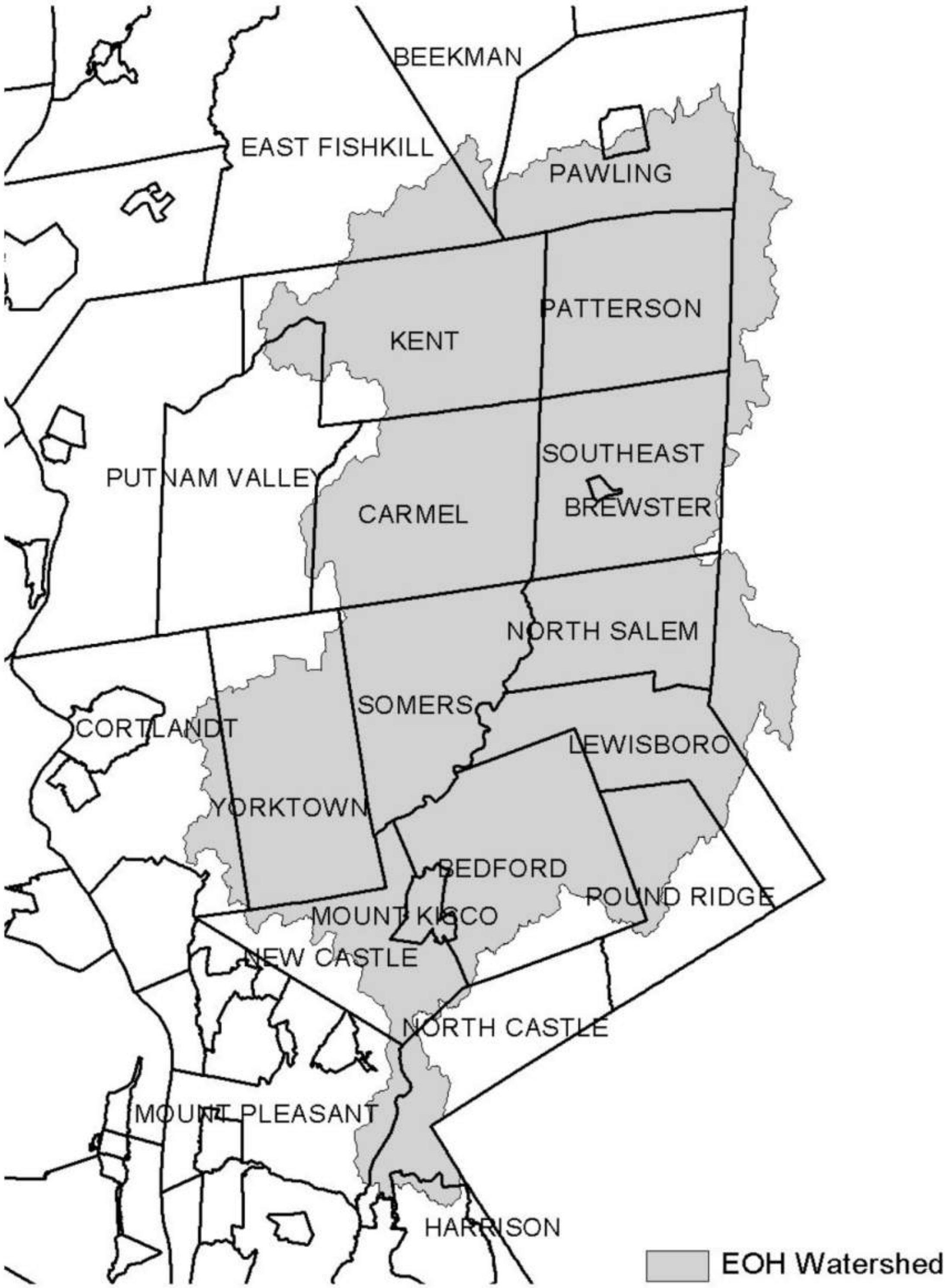


Figure 2 - Onondaga Lake Watershed

Figure 3 - Greenwood Lake Watershed

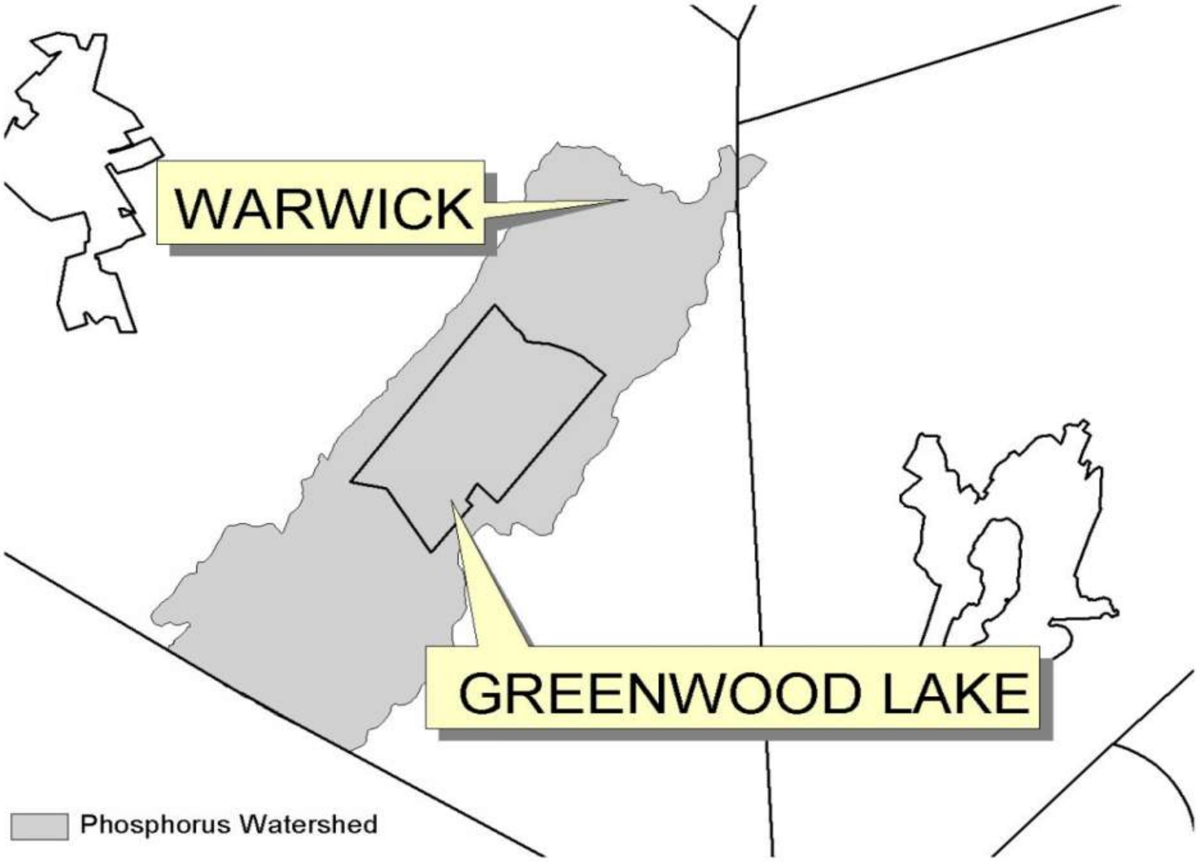


Figure 4 - Oscawana Lake Watershed

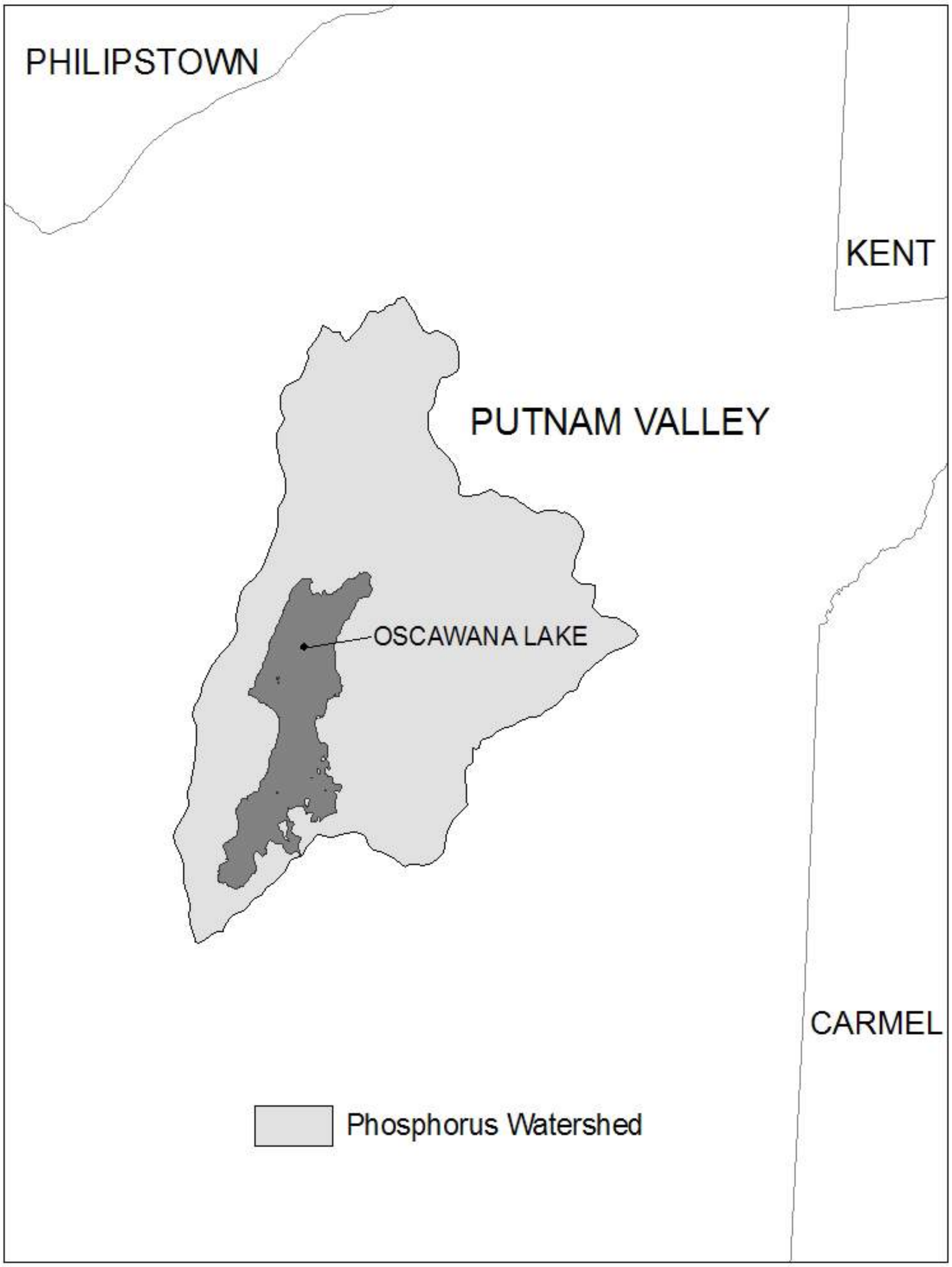
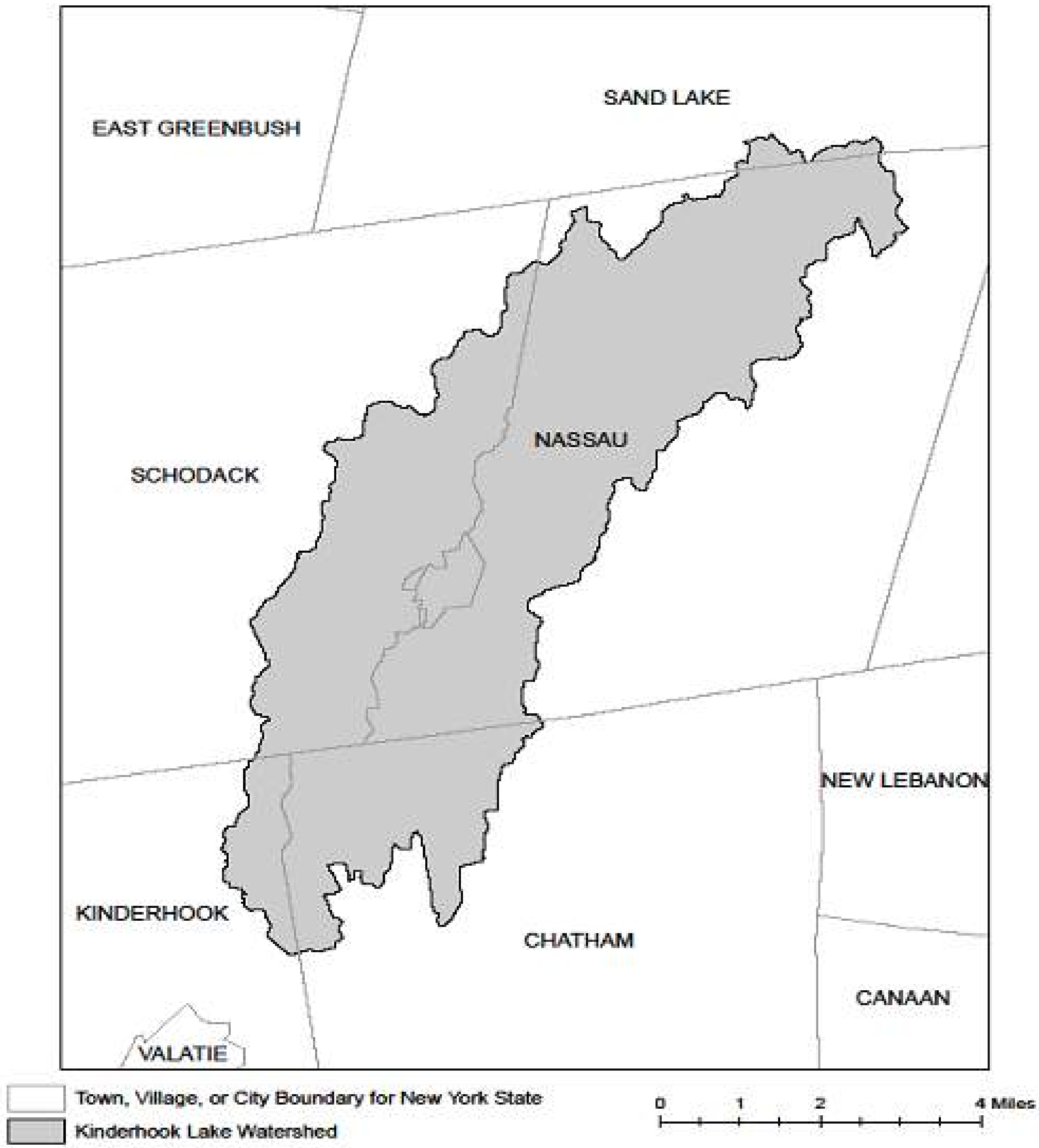


Figure 5 - Kinderhook Lake Watershed



APPENDIX D – Impaired Waterbodies (by Construction Related Pollutants)

List of waterbodies impaired by *pollutants* related to *construction activity*, including turbidity, silt/sediment, and nutrients (e.g. nitrogen, phosphorus). This list is a subset of “The Final New York State 2018 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters Requiring a TMDL” dated June 2020.

County	Waterbody	Pollutant
Albany	Ann Lee (Shakers) Pond, Stump Pond (1201-0096)	Phosphorus
Albany	Lawsons Lake (1301-0235)	Phosphorus
Allegany	Amity Lake, Saunders Pond (0403-0054)	Phosphorus
Allegany	Andover Pond (0403-0056)	Phosphorus
Bronx	Reservoir No.1/Lake Isle (1702-0075)	Phosphorus
Bronx	Van Cortlandt Lake (1702-0008)	Phosphorus
Broome	Blueberry, Laurel Lakes (1404-0033)	Phosphorus
Broome	Fly Pond, Deer Lake (1404-0038)	Phosphorus
Broome	Minor Tribs to Lower Susquehanna (0603-0044)	Phosphorus
Broome	Whitney Point Lake/Reservoir (0602-0004)	Phosphorus
Cattaraugus	Allegheny River/Reservoir (0201-0023)	Phosphorus
Cattaraugus	Beaver Lake/Alma Pond (0201-0073)	Phosphorus
Cattaraugus	Case Lake (0201-0020)	Phosphorus
Cattaraugus	Linlyco/Club Pond (0201-0035)	Phosphorus
Cayuga	Duck Lake (0704-0025)	Phosphorus
Cayuga	Owasco Inlet, Upper, and tribs (0706-0014)	Nutrients
Chautauqua	Chadakoin River and tribs (0202-0018)	Phosphorus
Chautauqua	Hulburt/Clymer Pond (0202-0079)	Phosphorus
Chautauqua	Middle Cassadaga Lake (0202-0002)	Phosphorus
Clinton	Great Chazy River, Lower, Main Stem (1002-0001)	Silt/Sediment
Columbia	Robinson Pond (1308-0003)	Phosphorus
Cortland	Dean Pond (0602-0077)	Phosphorus
Dutchess	Fallkill Creek (1301-0087)	Phosphorus
Dutchess	Hillside Lake (1304-0001)	Phosphorus
Dutchess	Wappingers Lake (1305-0001)	Phosphorus
Dutchess	Wappingers Lake (1305-0001)	Silt/Sediment
Erie	Beeman Creek and tribs (0102-0030)	Phosphorus
Erie	Delaware Park Pond (0101-0026)	Phosphorus
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs (0102-0018)	Phosphorus
Erie	Ellicott Creek, Lower, and tribs (0102-0018)	Silt/Sediment
Erie	Green Lake (0101-0038)	Phosphorus
Erie	Little Sister Creek, Lower, and tribs (0104-0045)	Phosphorus
Erie	Murder Creek, Lower, and tribs (0102-0031)	Phosphorus

Erie	Rush Creek and tribs (0104-0018)	Phosphorus
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Lower, and tribs (0101-0023)	Phosphorus
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Middle, and tribs (0101-0033)	Phosphorus
Erie	Scajaquada Creek, Upper, and tribs (0101-0034)	Phosphorus
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs (0101-0036)	Phosphorus
Erie	South Branch Smoke Cr, Lower, and tribs (0101-0036)	Silt/Sediment
Genesee	Bigelow Creek and tribs (0402-0016)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Black Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402 0028)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0048)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Bowen Brook and tribs (0102-0036)	Phosphorus
Genesee	LeRoy Reservoir (0402-0003)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Mill Pond (0402-0050)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Oak Orchard Cr, Upper, and tribs (0301-0014)	Phosphorus
Genesee	Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0031)	Phosphorus
Genessee	Tonawanda Cr, Middle, Main Stem (0102-0002)	Phosphorus
Greene	Schoharie Reservoir (1202-0012)	Silt/Sediment
Greene	Sleepy Hollow Lake (1301-0059)	Silt/Sediment
Herkimer	Steele Creek tribs (1201-0197)	Phosphorus
Herkimer	Steele Creek tribs (1201-0197)	Silt/Sediment
Kings	Hendrix Creek (1701-0006) 18	Nitrogen
Kings	Prospect Park Lake (1701-0196)	Phosphorus
Lewis	Mill Creek/South Branch, and tribs (0801-0200)	Nutrients
Livingston	Christie Creek and tribs (0402-0060)	Phosphorus
Livingston	Conesus Lake (0402-0004)	Phosphorus
Livingston	Mill Creek and minor tribs (0404-0011)	Silt/Sediment
Monroe	Black Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0033)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Buck Pond (0301-0017)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Cranberry Pond (0301-0016)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Durand, Eastman Lakes (0302-0037)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0069) 9	Phosphorus
Monroe	Long Pond (0301-0015)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Mill Creek and tribs (0302-0025)	Phosphorus 2
Monroe	Mill Creek/Blue Pond Outlet and tribs (0402-0049)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Minor Tribs to Irondequoit Bay (0302-0038)	Phosphorus
Monroe	Rochester Embayment - East (0302-0002) [9]	Phosphorus
Monroe	Rochester Embayment - West (0301-0068) 9	Phosphorus
Monroe	Shipbuilders Creek and tribs (0302-0026)	Phosphorus 2
Monroe	Thomas Creek/White Brook and tribs (0302-0023)	Phosphorus

Nassau	Bannister Creek/Bay (1701-0380)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Beaver Lake (1702-0152)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Browswere Bay (1701-0383)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Camaans Pond (1701-0052)	Phosphorus
Nassau	East Meadow Brook, Upper, and tribs (1701-0211)	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	East Rockaway Channel (1701-0381)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Glen Cove Creek, Lower, and tribs (1702-0146)	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	Grant Park Pond (1701-0054)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Hempstead Bay, Broad Channel (1701-0032)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Hempstead Lake (1701-0015)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Hewlett Bay (1701-0382)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Hog Island Channel (1701-0220)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Massapequa Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0174)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Milburn/Parsonage Creeks, Upp, and tribs (1701-0212)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Reynolds Channel, East (1701-0215) [12]	Nitrogen
Nassau	Reynolds Channel, West (1701-0216) 12	Nitrogen
Nassau	Tidal Tribs to Hempstead Bay (1701-0218)	Nitrogen
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay (1701-0204)	Silt/Sediment
Nassau	Tribs (fresh) to East Bay (1701-0204)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Tribs to Smith Pond/Halls Pond (1701-0221)	Phosphorus
Nassau	Woodmere Channel (1701-0219)	Nitrogen
New York	Harlem Meer (1702-0103)	Phosphorus
New York	The Lake in Central Park (1702-0105)	Phosphorus
Niagara	Bergholtz Creek and tribs (0101-0004)	Phosphorus
Niagara	Hyde Park Lake (0101-0030)	Phosphorus
Niagara	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0053) 9	Phosphorus
Niagara	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0072) 9	Phosphorus
Oneida	Ballou, Nail Creeks (1201-0203)	Phosphorus
Onondaga	Ley Creek and tribs (0702-0001) 10	Nutrients (phosphorus)
Onondaga	Minor Tribs to Onondaga Lake (0702-0022) 10	Nutrients (phosphorus)
Onondaga	Minor Tribs to Onondaga Lake (0702-0022) 10	Nitrogen (NH3, NO2)
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower (0702-0023) 10	Nutrients (phosphorus)
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Lower, and tribs (0702-0023)	Turbidity
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Middle, and tribs (0702-0004)	Turbidity
Onondaga	Onondaga Creek, Upper, and tribs (0702-0024)	Turbidity
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs (0704-0034)	Phosphorus 2
Ontario	Great Brook and minor tribs (0704-0034)	Silt/Sediment

Ontario	Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs (0402-0013)	Phosphorus
Ontario	Honeoye Lake (0402-0032)	Phosphorus
Orange	Brown Pond Reservoir (1303-0013)	Phosphorus
Orange	Lake Washington (1303-0012)	Phosphorus
Orange	Minor Tribs to Middle Wallkill (1306-0061)	Phosphorus
Orange	Monhagen Brook and tribs (1306-0074)	Phosphorus
Orange	Orange Lake (1301-0008) [16]	Phosphorus
Orange	Quaker Creek and tribs (1306-0025)	Phosphorus
Orange	Wallkill River, Middle, Main Stem (1306-0038)	Phosphorus
Orange	Wallkill River, Upper, and Minor tribs (1306-0017)	Phosphorus
Orleans	Glenvwood Lake (0301-0041)	Phosphorus
Orleans	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0070) 9	Phosphorus
Orleans	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0071) 9	Phosphorus
Oswego	Lake Neatahwanta (0701-0018)	Nutrients (phosphorus)
Oswego	Pleasant Lake (0703-0047)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Lost Lake, Putnam Lake (1302-0053)	Phosphorus
Putnam	Minor Tribs to Croton Falls Reservoir (1302-0001)	Phosphorus
Queens	Bergen Basin (1701-0009) 18	Nitrogen
Queens	Jamaica Bay, Eastern, and tribs, Queens (1701-0005) 18	Nitrogen
Queens	Kissena Lake (1702-0258)	Phosphorus
Queens	Meadow Lake (1702-0030)	Phosphorus
Queens	Shellbank Basin (1701-0001) 18	Nitrogen
Queens	Willow Lake (1702-0031)	Phosphorus
Rensselaer	Nassau Lake (1310-0001)	Phosphorus
Rensselaer	Snyders Lake (1301-0043)	Phosphorus
Richmond	Grassmere Lake/Bradys Pond (1701-0357)	Phosphorus
Rockland	Congers Lake, Swartout Lake (1501-0019)	Phosphorus
Rockland	Rockland Lake (1501-0021)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Ballston Lake (1101-0036)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007)	Silt/Sediment
Saratoga	Lake Lonely (1101-0034)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Round Lake (1101-0060)	Phosphorus
Saratoga	Tribs to Lake Lonely (1101-0001)	Phosphorus
Schenectady	Collins Lake (1201-0077)	Phosphorus
Schenectady	Duane Lake (1311-0006)	Phosphorus
Schenectady Lake	Mariaville Lake (1201-0113)	Phosphorus
Schuyler	Cayuta Lake (0603-0005)	Phosphorus

Seneca	Reeder Creek and tribs (0705-0074)	Phosphorus
St.Lawrence	Black Lake Outlet, Black Lake (0906-0001)	Phosphorus
St.Lawrence	Fish Creek and minor tribs (0906-0026)	Phosphorus
Steuben	Smith Pond (0502-0012)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Agawam Lake (1701-0117)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Big/Little Fresh Ponds (1701-0125)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Canaan Lake (1701-0018)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Canaan Lake (1701-0018)	Silt/Sediment
Suffolk	Fresh Pond (1701-0241)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Great South Bay, East (1701-0039)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Great South Bay, Middle (1701-0040)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Great South Bay, West (1701-0173)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Lake Ronkonkoma (1701-0020)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Mattituck/Marratooka Pond (1701-0129)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Mill and Seven Ponds (1701-0113)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Millers Pond (1702-0013)	Phosphorus
Suffolk	Moriches Bay, East (1701-0305)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Moriches Bay, West (1701-0038)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Quantuck Bay (1701-0042)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Shinnecock Bay and Inlet (1701-0033)	Nitrogen
Suffolk	Tidal Tribs to West Moriches Bay (1701-0312)	Nitrogen
Sullivan	Bodine, Mongomery Lakes (1401-0091)	Phosphorus
Sullivan	Davies Lake (1402-0047)	Phosphorus
Sullivan	Evens Lake (1402-0004)	Phosphorus
Sullivan	Pleasure Lake (1402-0055)	Phosphorus
Sullivan	Swan Lake (1401-0063)	Phosphorus
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End (0705-0040)	Phosphorus
Tompkins	Cayuga Lake, Southern End (0705-0040)	Silt/Sediment
Ulster	Ashokan Reservoir (1307-0004)	Silt/Sediment
Ulster	Esopus Creek, Lower, Main Stem (1307-0010) [17]	Turbidity
Ulster	Esopus Creek, Middle, Main Stem (1307-0003) 17	Turbidity
Ulster	Esopus Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (1307-0007)[3]	Silt/Sediment
Ulster	Wallkill River, Lower, Main Stem (1306-0027)	Phosphorus
Warren	Hague Brook and tribs (1006-0006)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tribs (1006-0003)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Indian Brook and tribs (1006-0002)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Lake George (1006-0016) and tribs	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Tribs to Lake George, East Shore (1006-0020)	Silt/Sediment
Warren	Tribs to Lake George, Lk.George Village (1006-0008)	Silt/Sediment

Washington	Wood Cr/Champlain Canal and tribs (1005-0036)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Katonah (1302-0136)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Lincolndale (1302-0089)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Meahagh (1301-0053)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Mohegan (1301-0149)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Lake Shenorock (1302-0083)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Lower (1702-0071)	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Mamaroneck River, Upp, & minor tribs (1702-0123)	Silt/Sediment
Westchester	Saw Mill River (1301-0007)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Saw Mill River, Middle, and tribs (1301-0100)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Sheldrake River (1702-0069)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Sheldrake River (1702-0069)	Silt/Sedimnt
Westchester	Silver Lake (1702-0040)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Teatown Lake (1302-0150)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Truesdale Lake (1302-0054)	Phosphorus
Westchester	Wallace Pond (1301-0140)	Phosphorus

APPENDIX E – List of NYSDEC Regional Offices

Region	Covering the following counties:	Division of Environmental Permits (DEP) Permit Administrators	Division of Water (DOW) Water (SPDES) Program
1	Nassau and Suffolk	50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790 Tel. (631) 444-0365	50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0405
2	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4997	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4933
3	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester	21 South Putt Corners Road New Paltz, NY 12561-1696 Tel. (845) 256-3059	220 White Plains Road, Suite 110 Tel. (914) 428 - 2505
4	Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Schoharie	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2069	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2045
5	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren and Washington	1115 State Route 86, Po Box 296 Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296 Tel. (518) 897-1234	232 Golf Course Road Warrensburg, NY 12885-1172 Tel. (518) 623-1200
6	HERKIMER, JEFFERSON, LEWIS, ONEIDA AND ST. LAWRENCE	STATE OFFICE BUILDING 317 WASHINGTON STREET WATERTOWN, NY 13601-3787 TEL. (315) 785-2245	STATE OFFICE BUILDING 207 GENESEE STREET UTICA, NY 13501-2885 TEL. (315) 793-2554
7	BROOME, CAYUGA, CHENANGO, CORTLAND, MADISON, ONONDAGA, OSWEGO, TIOGA AND TOMPKINS	5786 WIDEWATERS PARKWAY SYRACUSE, NY 13214-1867 TEL. (315) 426-7438	5786 WIDEWATERS PARKWAY SYRACUSE, NY 13214-1867 TEL. (315) 426-7500
8	CHEMUNG, GENESEE, LIVINGSTON, MONROE, ONTARIO, ORLEANS, SCHUYLER, SENECA, STEUBEN, WAYNE AND YATES	6274 EAST AVON-LIMA ROADAVON, NY 14414-9519 TEL. (585) 226-2466	6274 EAST AVON-LIMA RD. AVON, NY 14414-9519 TEL. (585) 226-2466
9	ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, CHAUTAUQUA, ERIE, NIAGARA AND WYOMING	700 DELAWARE AVENUE BUFFALO, NY 14209-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7165	700 DELAWARE AVENUE BUFFALO, NY 14209-2999 TEL. (716) 851-7070

APPENDIX F – SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

The SWPPP Preparer Certification Form required by this permit begins on the following page.

SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

Project/Site Name:

eNOI Submission ID:

Owner/Operator Name:

Certification Statement – SWPPP Preparer

I hereby certify that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of GP-0-25-001. I certify under penalty of law that the SWPPP and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

SWPPP Preparer First Name MI SWPPP Preparer Last Name

Signature Date

APPENDIX G – MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form

The MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form required by this permit begins on the following page.

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form

for construction activities seeking authorization under the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information
1. Owner/Operator Name:
2. Contact Person:
3. Street Address:
4. City/State/Zip:
II. Project Site Information
5. Project/Site Name:
6. Street Address:
7. City/State/Zip:
III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Review and Acceptance Information
8. SWPPP Reviewed by:
9. Title/Position:
10. Date Final SWPPP Reviewed and Accepted:
IV. Regulated MS4 Information
11. Name of MS4 Operator:
12. MS4 SPDES Permit Identification Number: NYR20A
13. Street Address:
14. City/State/Zip:
15. Telephone Number:

MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form - continued
V. Certification Statement - MS4 Official (principal executive officer or ranking elected official) or Duly Authorized Representative
I hereby certify that the final Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the construction project identified in section II. of this form has been reviewed and meets the substantive requirements in the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP). Note: The MS4 Operator, through the acceptance of the SWPPP, assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of the design included in the SWPPP. In addition, review and acceptance of the SWPPP by the MS4 Operator does not relieve the owner/operator or their SWPPP preparer of responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in the plan.
Printed Name[1]:
Title/Position:
Signature:
Date:
VI. Additional Information

[1] Printed name of the principal executive officer or ranking elected official for the MS4 Operator or their duly authorized representative in accordance with CGP Part VII.J.2.

APPENDIX H – NYCDEP SWPPP Acceptance/Approval Form

The City of New York Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) SWPPP Acceptance/Approval form required by this permit begins on the following page.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Bureau of Environmental Planning and Analysis
59-17 Junction Blvd., 9th Floor; Flushing, NY 11373

SWPPP Acceptance/Approval

Application Number:

I. Project Owner/Operator Information
1. Owner/Operator Name:
2. Contact Person:
3. Street Address:
4. City/State/Zip:
II. Project Site Information
5. Project/Site Name:
6. Street Address:
7. City/State/Zip:
III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Review and Acceptance/Approval
8. SWPPP Reviewed by:
9. Title/Position: /
10. Date Final SWPPP Reviewed and Accepted:
11. Acceptance/Approval Expiration Date:
IV. Regulated MS4 Information for projects that require coverage under the NY State Pollution Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity
12. Name of MS4: *CITY OF NEW YORK*
13. MS4 SPDES Permit Identification Number: *NY-0287890*
14. Contact Person:
15. Street Address: *59-17 Junction Blvd. 9th Floor*
16. City/State/Zip: *Flushing, NY 11373*
17. Telephone Number:

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY
Department of Environmental Conservation

Projects in the MS4 area must submit a copy of this SWPPP Acceptance with a Notice of Intent for coverage under the NY SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity to: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water; 625 Broadway, 4th Floor; Albany, New York 12233-3505.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Bureau of Environmental Planning and Analysis
59-17 Junction Blvd., 9th Floor; Flushing, NY 11373

V. Certification Statement - MS4 Official (principal executive officer or ranking elected official) or Duly Authorized Representative

I hereby certify that the final Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the construction project identified in question 5 has been reviewed and meets the substantive requirements in the SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s).

Note: The MS4, through the acceptance of the SWPPP, assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of the design included in the SWPPP. In addition, review and acceptance of the SWPPP by the MS4 does not relieve the owner/operator or their SWPPP preparer of responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in the plan.

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Signature:

Date:

VI. Conditions of Acceptance/Approval and Additional Information

Projects in the MS4 area must submit a copy of this SWPPP Acceptance with a Notice of Intent for coverage under the NY SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity to: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water; 625 Broadway, 4th Floor; Albany, New York 12233-3505.

APPENDIX I – MS4 No Jurisdiction Form

The MS4 No Jurisdiction Form required by this permit begins on the following page.

New York State | Department of Environmental Conservation

MS4 No Jurisdiction Form

for construction activities seeking authorization under the

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.)

I. Project Owner/Operator Information

a. Owner/Operator Name:

b. Contact Person:

c. Street Address:

d. City/State/Zip:

II. Project Site Information

a. Project/Site Name:

b. Street Address:

c. City/State/Zip:

d. eNOI Submission ID:

III. Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator Information

a. Name of MS4 Operator:

b. MS4 SPDES Permit ID Number: NYR20A

c. Street Address:

d. City/State/Zip:

e. Telephone Number:

IV. Certification Statement

In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b.ii.3., I hereby certify that the Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator identified in section III. of this form does not have review authority over the construction project identified in section II. of this form, which is owned/operated by the entity identified in section I. of this form. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

a. Printed name of the principal executive officer or ranking elected official for the MS4 Operator or their duly authorized representative in accordance with CGP Part VII.J.2.:

b. Title/Position:

c. Signature:

d. Date:

APPENDIX J – Owner/Operator Certification Form

The Owner/Operator Certification Form required by this permit begins on the following page.

Owner/Operator Certification Form

SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-25-001 (CGP)

(In accordance with CGP Part I.D.2.b. or Part I.F.2. and 3., the completed form must be attached to the eNOI or the Request to Continue Coverage, and submitted to NYSDEC electronically.

Project/Site Name: ______________________________

eNOI Submission ID: ______________________________

eNOI Submitted by: ☐ **Owner/Operator** ☐ **SWPPP Preparer** ☐ **Other**

Certification Statement - Owner/Operator

I hereby certify that I read, and will comply with, the GP-0-25-001 permit requirements. I understand that authorization to discharge under the permit for the project/site named above is dependent on receipt of a Letter of Authorization (LOA) or a Letter of Continued Coverage (LOCC) from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in accordance with CGP Part I.D.3.b. or Part I.F.4. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Owner/Operator First Name MI Owner/Operator Last Name

____

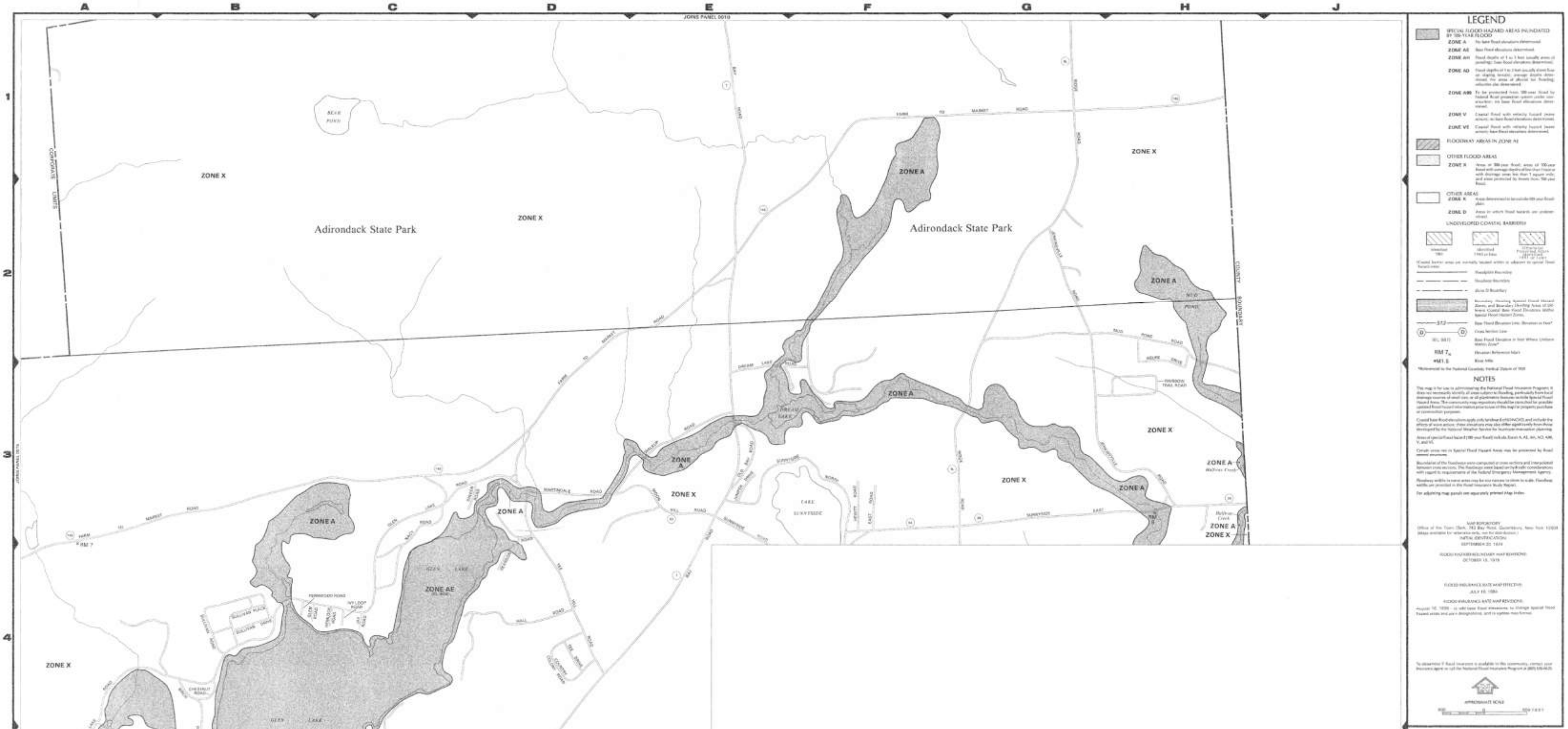
Signature

____

Date

APPENDIX C – LETTER FROM NYS OPRHP

APPENDIX D – FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM)



IIS AREA SHOWN AT A SCALE OF
1" = 400' ON PANEL 360879 0019

ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS

REFERENCE MARK	ELEVATION IN FT. (NGVD)*	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
RM 7	529.860	Chiseled square cut in headwall of drain, 20 feet south of and 0.4 foot lower than surface of State Route 149, approximately 500 feet east of unnamed tributary to Glen Lake, and approximately 2.4 miles west of the intersection of State Routes 149 and 7
RM 8	292.82	Chiseled square cut in southwest wing wall, approximately 12 feet south of and level with centerline of bridge, approximately 0.71 mile east of junction of State Route 9L and Sunnyside East Road.
RM 9	448.877	Standard USGS disk stamped 6 232 1942 set in top of northwest end of northeast headwall of concrete culvert, approximately 24.2 feet northeast of and approximately 2.5 feet lower than the surface of U.S. Route 9, approximately 480 feet south of the intersection of U.S. Route 9 and Round Pond Road

*National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

TOWN OF
QUEENSBURY,
NEW YORK
WARREN COUNTY

PANEL 20 OF 35
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
360879 0020 C

MAP REVISED:
AUGUST 16, 1996

Federal Emergency Management Agency

APPENDIX E – NRCS SOILS REPORT

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for

Warren County, New York

September 20, 2025

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:3,890 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300

Feet: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

Spoil Area

Stony Spot

Very Stony Spot

Wet Spot

Other

Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Warren County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 24, Aug 29, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 9, 2022—Oct 22, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HnB	Hinckley cobbly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.1	0.3%
OaB	Oakville loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.7	3.3%
Pg	Pits, sand and gravel	33.3	65.0%
PoE	Plainfield and Oakville soils, steep	0.8	1.6%
Ud	Udorthents, smoothed	15.3	29.7%
W	Water	0.0	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**51.3**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Warren County, New York

HnB—Hinckley cobbly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xwv
Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hinckley and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hinckley

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived principally from granite, gneiss, and schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
H2 - 1 to 5 inches: cobbly sandy loam
H3 - 5 to 28 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
H4 - 28 to 64 inches: stratified very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F142XB002VT - Dry Outwash, F143XY601ME - Dry Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Castile

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Palms

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swamps, marshes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wareham

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Wareham

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pits, sand, gravel

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

OaB—Oakville loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xxd
Elevation: 600 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Oakville and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Oakville

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy eolian, beach ridge, or glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 8 to 27 inches: sand
H3 - 27 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Tioga

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Elnora

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Pg—Pits, sand and gravel

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xxl
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pits, sand and gravel: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Minor Components

Wareham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Castile

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Elnora

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Fluvaquents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

PoE—Plainfield and Oakville soils, steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xxr
Elevation: 600 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plainfield and similar soils: 40 percent
Oakville and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plainfield

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial or deltaic deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 10 to 25 inches: sand
H3 - 25 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Oakville

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy eolian, beach ridge, or glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 8 to 27 inches: sand
H3 - 27 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils, reddish throughout

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ud—Udorthents, smoothed

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xy9
Elevation: 210 to 2,890 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udorthents

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loam
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F143XY501ME - Loamy Slope
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Galway

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Peru

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Schroon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Rhinebeck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Madalin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Massena

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9xyb
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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APPENDIX F – IPAC LETTER FROM US FISH AND WILDLIFE

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Warren County, New York

Local office

New York Ecological Services Field Office

(607) 753-9334
(607) 753-9699
fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat Myotis sodalis Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered
Tricolored Bat Perimyotis subflavus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your project area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts
For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity.

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an incidental take permit may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the Do I Need A Permit Tool. For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete
If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information

on Migratory Birds and Eagles, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs
The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the

maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

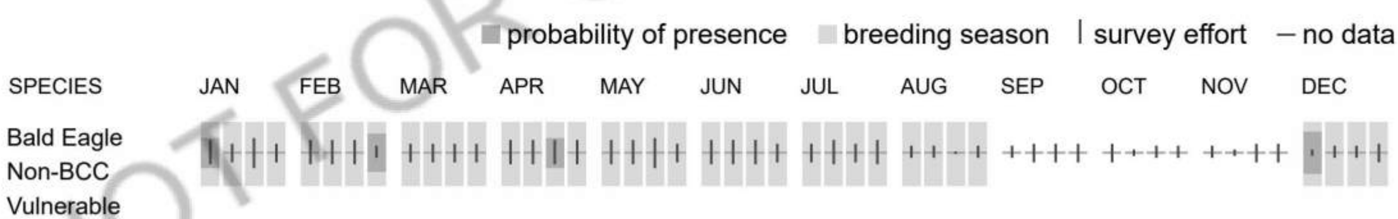
Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report
On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low

survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:
The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). The incidental take of migratory birds is the injury or death of birds that results from, but is not the purpose, of an activity. The Service interprets the MBTA to prohibit incidental take.

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases birds of concern, including Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs
The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Belted Kingfisher Megaceryle alcyon This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 25
Black-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus erythropthalmus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10
Blue-winged Warbler Vermivora cyanoptera This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30
Bobolink Dolichonyx oryzivorus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Canada Warbler Cardellina canadensis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Chimney Swift Chaetura pelagica This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Eastern Meadowlark Sturnella magna This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 31
Evening Grosbeak Coccothraustes vespertinus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10

Prairie Warbler Setophaga discolor | Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak Pheucticus ludovicianus | Breeds May 15 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina | Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

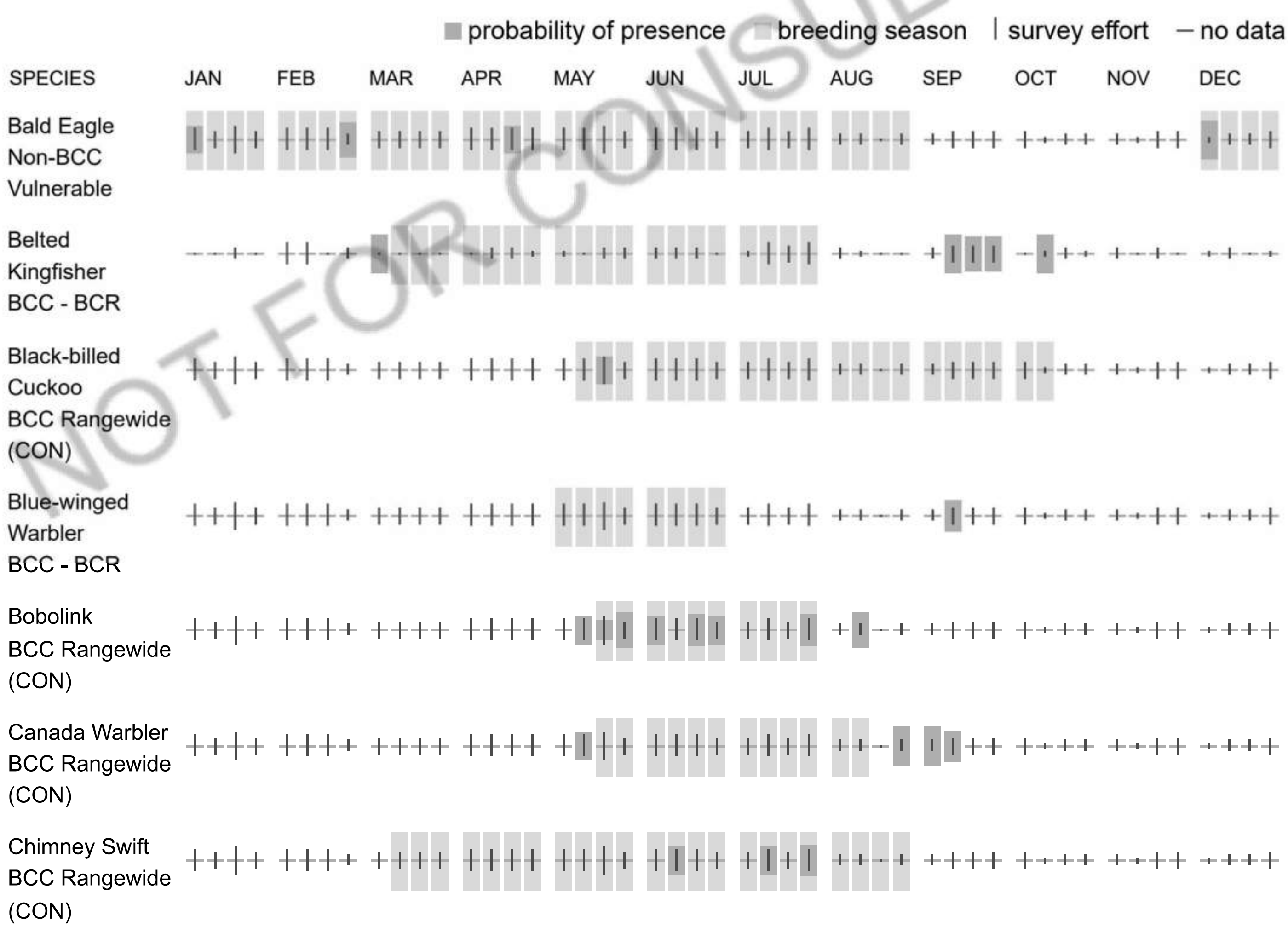
Breeding Season ( )
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

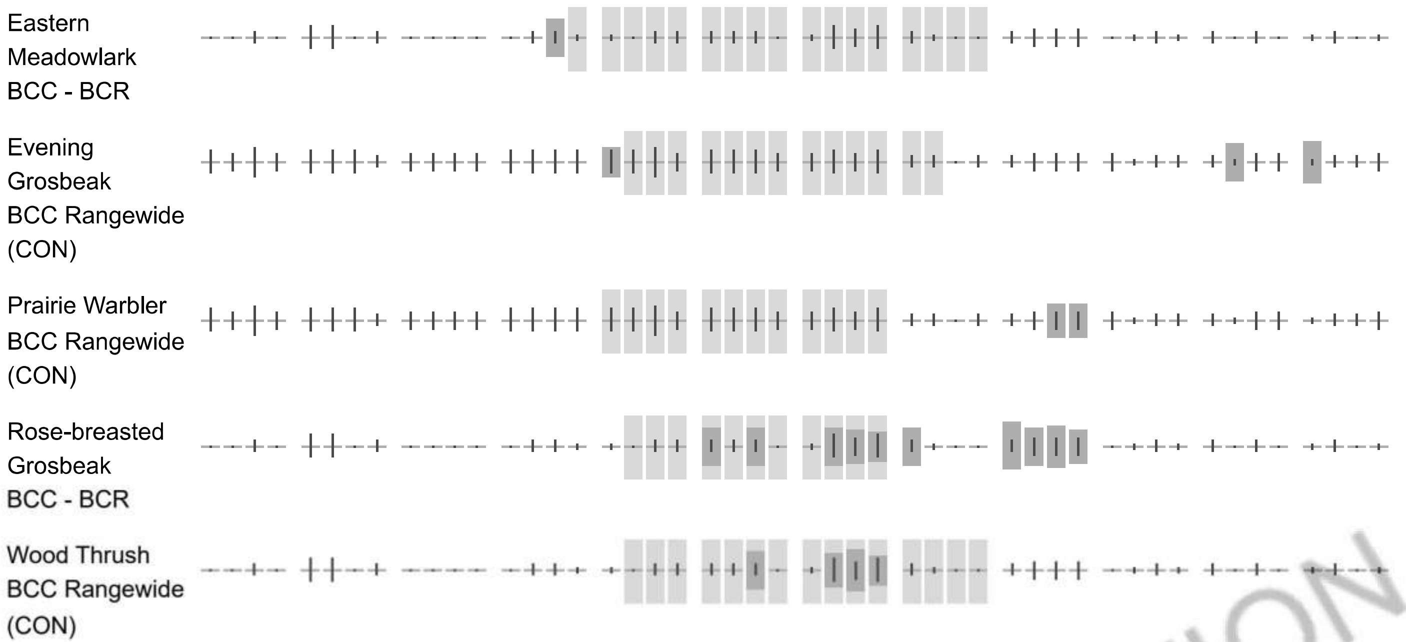
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and those species marked as “Vulnerable”. See the FAQ “What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?” for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ "Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs
Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:
The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

PEM1E

FRESHWATER POND

PUBHx

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

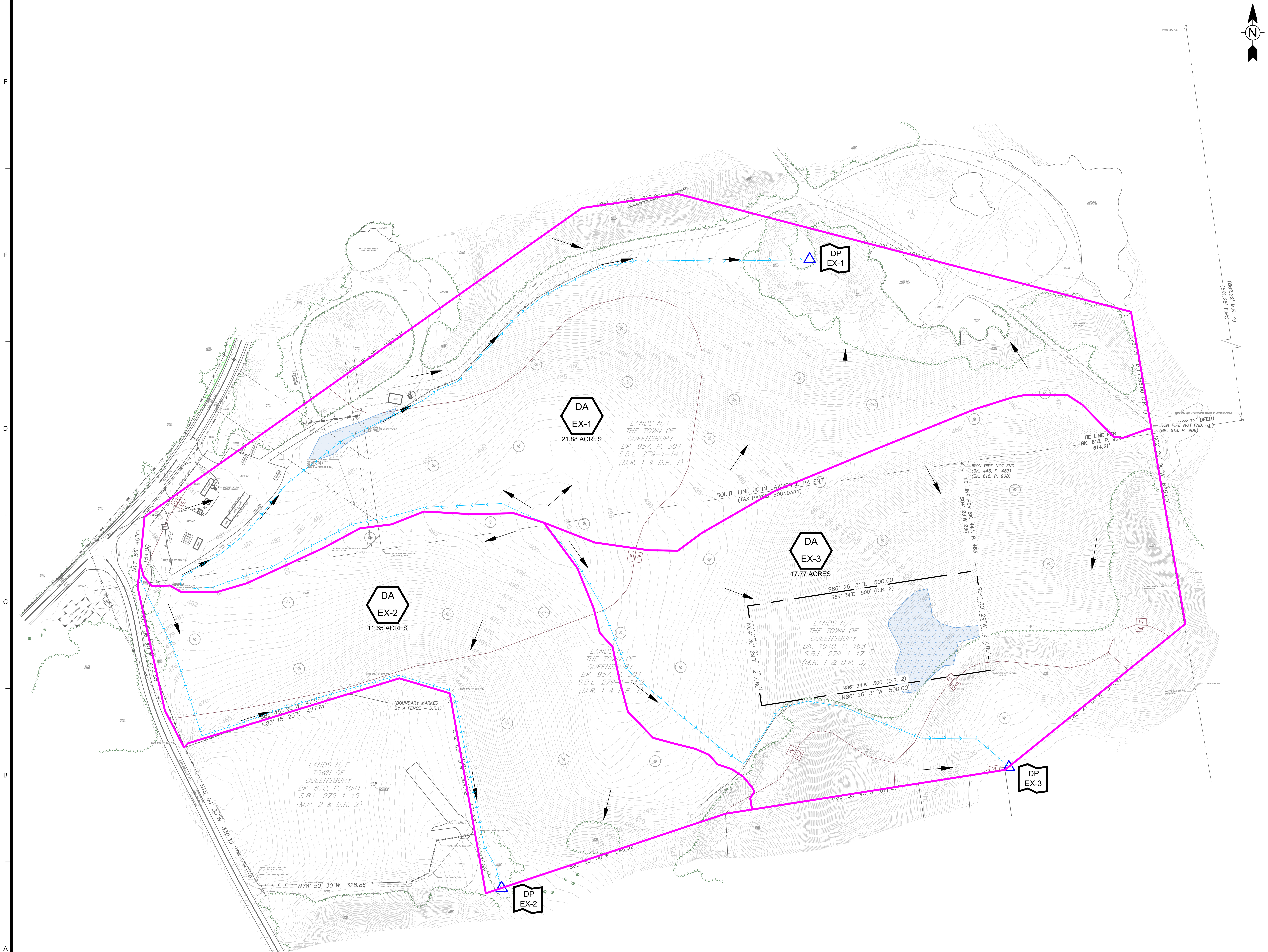
Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

APPENDIX G – DRAINAGE MAPS



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- EXIST. MAJOR CONTOUR (5 FT)
- EXIST. MINOR CONTOUR (1 FT)
- EXIST. TREELINE
- EXIST. TREES
- EXIST. DELINEATED WETLANDS
- EXIST. DELINEATED DITCH
- EXIST. OVERHEAD UTILITIES
- EXIST. UTILITY POLE
- EXIST. GAS VENT (12' BUFFER)
- EXIST. MONITORING WELL (12' BUFFER)
- EXIST. CHAIN LINK FENCE
- SOIL TYPE BOUNDARY
- APPROX. LANDFILL CAP EXTENTS
- DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY
- TIME OF CONCENTRATION (TC) PATH
- SHEET FLOW TC SEGMENT
- FLOW DIRECTION
- DISCHARGE POINT (DP) ID
- SUBCATCHMENT ID

EXISTING CONDITIONS & SURVEY NOTES:

1. LAND SURVEY PREPARED BY MJ ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, AND LAND SURVEYING, P.C. ON JUNE 18, 2025.
2. THE SURVEY ON WHICH THIS MAP IS BASED, IS REFERENCED HORIZONTALLY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983, 2011 ADJUSTMENT (NAD83/2011), PROJECTED ON THE NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (EASTERN ZONE), AND VERTICALLY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988, GEOID18 (NAVD88/18).
3. NORTH ARROW AS SHOWN INDICATES GRID NORTH REFERENCED TO NAD83/2011, PROJECTED ON THE NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (EASTERN ZONE).
4. THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN AN AREA HAVING A ZONE DESIGNATION X (AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN) AS SHOWN ON FLOOD RATE INSURANCE MAP, TOWN OF QUEENSBURY, WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK, MAP NUMBER 360879 0020 C, EFFECTIVE DATE AUGUST 16, 1996.
5. THE LOCATION OF SUBSURFACE IMPROVEMENTS OR ENCROACHMENTS ARE NOT ALWAYS KNOWN AND OFTEN MUST BE ESTIMATED. IF ANY SUBSURFACE IMPROVEMENTS OR ENCROACHMENTS EXIST OR ARE SHOWN, THE IMPROVEMENTS OR ENCROACHMENTS ARE NOT CERTIFIED TO BY THE UNDERSIGNED SURVEYOR.
6. SOILS DETERMINED BY THE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS) SOIL DATABASE. SEE TABLE BELOW.
7. A WETLAND DELINEATION WAS PERFORMED BY TETRA TECH, INC. ON MAY 22, 2025 WITH A REPORT DATED JUNE 19, 2025.
8. LANDFILL CAP EXTENTS BASED ON RECORD INFORMATION FROM THE QUEENSBURY LANDFILL CLOSURE REPORT DATED SEPTEMBER 1995. LANDFILL CAP EXTENTS MUST BE CONFIRMED PRIOR TO ANY EARTH DISTURBANCE/EXCAVATION.
9. ALL MONITORING WELL AND GAS VENT LOCATIONS TO BE VERIFIED BEFORE CONSTRUCTION.

SOIL DATA

MAP UNIT NAME	MAP UNIT SYMBOL	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (IN)
HINCKLEY COBBLY SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	HnB	A	>80
OAKVILLE LOAMY FINE SAND, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	OaB	A	>80
PITS, SAND AND GRAVEL	Pg	N/A	N/A
PLAINFIELD AND OAKVILLE SOILS, STEEP	PoE	A	>80
UDORTHENTS, SMOOTHED	Ud	C	~36-72

SOURCE: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE WEB SOIL SURVEY FOR WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK HTTPS://WEBSOILSURVEY.NRCS.USDA.GOV/APP/.

0 50' 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'

Bar Measures 1 inch, otherwise drawing not to scale

TETRA TECH
www.tetratech.com
3136 SOUTH WINTON ROAD SUITE 303
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14623
TEL (973) 368-3901

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
PRELIMINARY

915 BROADWAY, SUITE 801
NEW YORK, NY 10010
T: +1 (845) 648-2955
WWW.ACPOWERLLC.COM

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
A	10/03/25	30% CIVIL DESIGN (IFP)	NCM

AC POWER 47, LLC

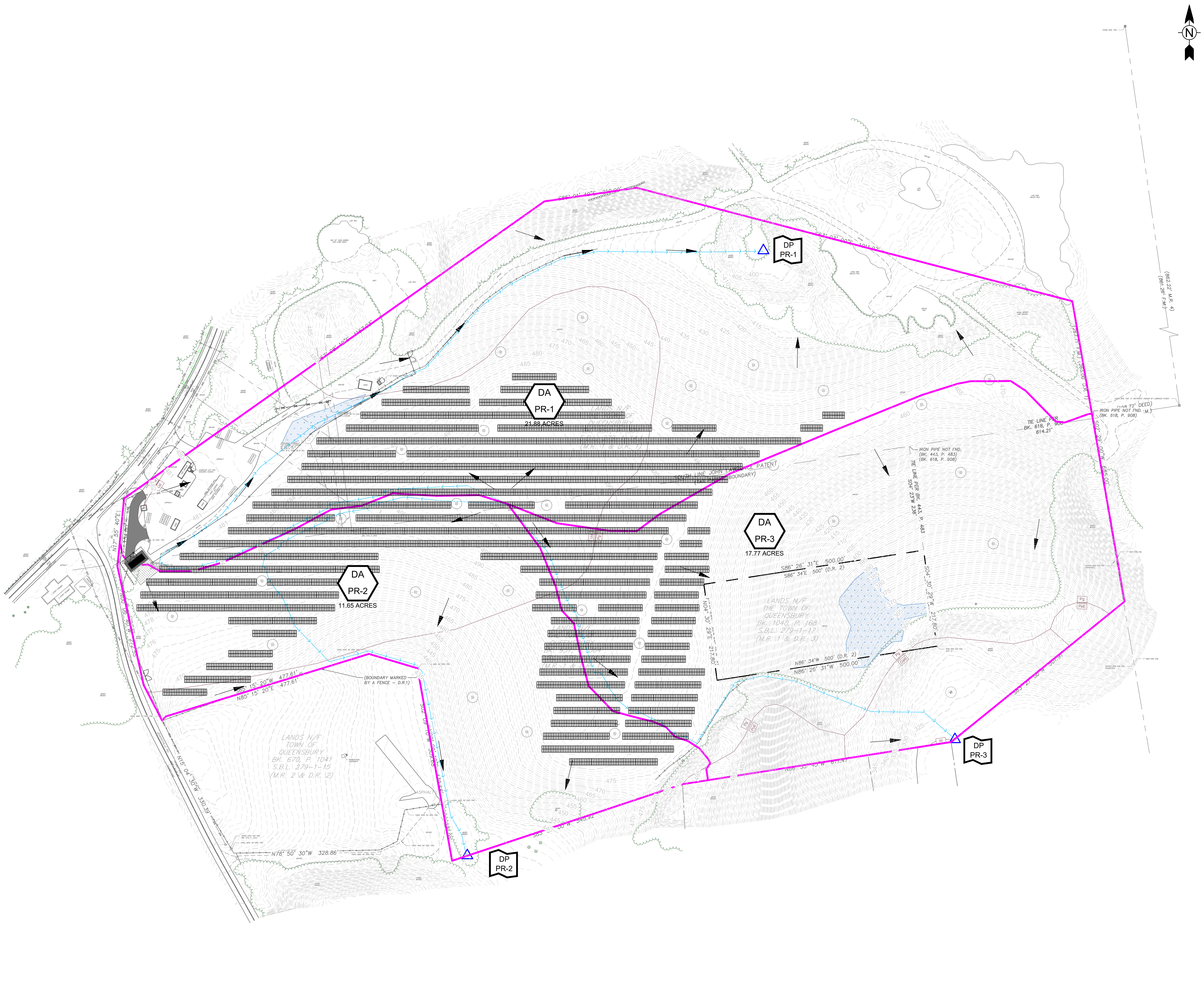
QUEENSBURY LANDFILL SOLAR PROJECT
1396 RIDGE ROAD, QUEENSBURY, NY 12804

PRE DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE PLAN

PROJ:	194-1191-0011
DESN:	N. MCCABE
DRWN:	N. MCCABE
CHKD:	J. GERBER

1

10/2/2025 9:06:33 AM - C:_ADIACCDOCS\TETRA TECH INC\194-1191-0011 RIDGE RD\PROJECT FILES\CIVIL\EXISTING DRAINAGE PLAN.DWG - MCCABE, NATE



LEGEND

	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
	ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
445	EXIST. MAJOR CONTOUR (5 FT)
442	EXIST. MINOR CONTOUR (1 FT)
	EXIST. TREELINE
	EXIST. TREES
	EXIST. DELINEATED WETLANDS
	EXIST. DELINEATED DITCH
	EXIST. OVERHEAD UTILITIES
	EXIST. UTILITY POLE
	EXIST. GAS VENT (12' BUFFER)
	EXIST. MONITORING WELL (12' BUFFER)
	EXIST. CHAIN LINK FENCE
	PROP. CHAIN-LINK FENCE
UGE	PROP. UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE
	PROP. UTILITY POLE
OHE	PROP. OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINE
	PROP. SOLAR
	PROP. TREELINE
	APPROX. LANDFILL CAP EXTENTS
	DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY
	SUBCATCHMENT AREA BOUNDARY
	TIME OF CONCENTRATION (TC) PATH
	SHEET FLOW TC SEGMENT
	FLOW DIRECTION
DP EX	DISCHARGE POINT (DP) ID
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EXISTING CONDITIONS & SURVEY NOTES:

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PITS, SAND AND GRAVEL	Pg	N/A	N/A
PLAINFIELD AND OAKVILLE SOILS, STEEP	PoE	A	>80
UDORTHENTS, SMOOTHED	Ud	C	~36-72

SOURCE: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE WEB SOIL SURVEY FOR WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK HTTPS://WEBSOILSURVEY.NRCS.USDA.GOV/APP/.

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MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
A	10/03/25	30% CIVIL DESIGN (IFP)	NCM

AC POWER 47, LLC
QUEENSBURY LANDFILL SOLAR PROJECT
1396 RIDGE ROAD, QUEENSBURY, NY 12804

POST DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE PLAN

PROJ:	194-1191-0011
DESN:	N. MCCABE
DRWN:	N. MCCABE
CHKD:	J. GERBER

2

Bar Measures 1 inch, otherwise drawing not to scale

APPENDIX H – DESIGN CALCULATIONS

Time of Concentration Pre Development

Drainage Area 1			
Type	**Length (ft)**	**Slope (ft/ft)**	**Cover Type**
Sheet Flow	100.00	0.029	Grass: Dense
Shallow Concentrated Flow	752.00	0.025	Short Grass Pasture
Channel, grass	1592.00	0.052	Open earth, clean & straight
Total Length/Average Slope	2444.00	0.043	--

Drainage Area 2			
Type	**Length (ft)**	**Slope (ft/ft)**	**Cover Type**
Sheet Flow	100.00	0.034	Grass: Dense
Shallow Concentrated Flow	298.00	0.057	Short Grass Pasture
Channel, grass	882.00	0.037	Open earth, clean & straight
Shallow Concentrated Flow	125.00	0.030	Woodland
Total Length/Average Slope	1405.00	0.040	--

Drainage Area 3			
Type	**Length (ft)**	**Slope (ft/ft)**	**Cover Type**
Sheet Flow	100.00	0.010	Grass: Dense
Shallow Concentrated Flow	593.00	0.045	Short Grass Pasture
Channel, grass	156.00	0.114	Open earth, clean & straight
Shallow Concentrated Flow	521.00	0.256	Woodland
Total Length/Average Slope	1370.00	0.130	--

Ground Cover Acreages Pre Development

Drainage Area	Type	Area (acres)
1	Imperveous	2.57
	Woods	3.92
	Grass	15.40
21.881	**Total**	**21.88**

Drainage Area	Type	Area (acres)
2	Imperveous	0.00
	Woods	0.41
	Grass	11.24
11.647	**Total**	**11.65**

Drainage Area	Type	Area (acres)
3	Imperveous	0.00
	Woods	5.90
	Grass	11.87
17.769	**Total**	**17.77**

Time of Concentration Post Development

Drainage Area 1			
Type	**Length (ft)**	**Slope (ft/ft)**	**Cover Type**
Sheet Flow	100.00	0.029	Grass: Dense
Shallow Concentrated Flow	769.00	0.025	Short Grass Pasture
Channel, grass	1592.00	0.052	Open earth, clean & straight
Total Length/Average Slope	2461.00	0.043	--

Drainage Area 2			
Type	**Length (ft)**	**Slope (ft/ft)**	**Cover Type**
Sheet Flow	100.00	0.034	Grass: Dense
Shallow Concentrated Flow	725.00	0.070	Short Grass Pasture
Channel, grass	528.00	0.037	Open earth, clean & straight
Shallow Concentrated Flow	125.00	0.030	Woodland
Total Length/Average Slope	1478.00	0.052	--

Drainage Area 3			
Type	**Length (ft)**	**Slope (ft/ft)**	**Cover Type**
Sheet Flow	100.00	0.010	Grass: Dense
Shallow Concentrated Flow	649.00	0.045	Short Grass Pasture
Channel, grass	156.00	0.114	Open earth, clean & straight
Shallow Concentrated Flow	521.00	0.256	Woodland
Total Length/Average Slope	1426.00	0.127	--

Ground Cover Acreages Post Development

Drainage Area	Type	Area (acres)
1	Imperveous	2.68
	Woods	3.90
	Grass	15.30
21.881	**Total**	**21.88**

Drainage Area	Type	Area (acres)
2	Imperveous	0.01
	Woods	0.38
	Grass	11.26
11.647	**Total**	**11.65**

Drainage Area	Type	Area (acres)
3	Imperveous	0.00
	Woods	5.90
	Grass	11.87
17.769	**Total**	**17.77**

NOI QUESTIONS

#	NOI Question	Reported Value		
		cf	af	
28	Total Water Quality Volume (WQv) Required	120	0.003	
30	Total RRV Provided	120	0.003	
31	Is RRv Provided ≥WQv Required?	Yes		
32	Minimum RRv	44	0.001	
32a	Is RRv Provided ≥ Minimum RRv Required?	Yes		
33a	Total WQv Treated	0	0.000	
34	Sum of Volume Reduced & Treated	120	0.003	100.00%
35	Is Sum RRv Provided and WQv Provided ≥WQv Required?	Yes		

Step 2 - Calculate Water Quality Volume

Is this project subject to Section 4.3 of the NYS Design Manual for Enhanced Phosphorus Removal?	No
What is the nature of this construction project?	New Construction

Design Point:	1	
P=	1.10	inches

Enter 90% Rainfall Event as P

Calculate Required WQv						
Drainage Area Number	**Contributing Area** (Acres)	**Impervious Area** (Acres)	**Percent Impervious** %	**Rv**	**WQv** (cf)	**SMP Description**
1	0.06	0.03	50	0.50	120	Sheet Flow to Grass Filter Strip
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
Total	0.06	0.03	50	0.50	**120**	**Required WQv**

Sheet Flow to Grass Filter Strip (RR-3)

Design Point:	**1**

Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Reduced

Drainage Area Number	**Contributing Area** (Acres)	**Impervious Area** (Acres)	**Percent Impervious** %	**Rv**	**WQv** (cf)	**Precipitation** (in)	**Description**
1	0.06	0.03	50	0.50	120	1.10	Sheet Flow to Grass Filter Strip

Design Criteria

Is the riparian buffer delineated and permanently protected through establishment of a legal conservation easement?	Yes	
Is the contributing area a designated hotspot?	No	
Is a pretreatment pea gravel diaphragm proposed along the upgradient edge of the buffer?	Yes	
Is runoff entering the buffer as overland sheet flow or a flow spreader proposed upgradient of the buffer?	Yes	
Enter the total length of contributing flow path (ft)	25	
Enter the length of contributing flow path from impervious surfaces (ft)	25	
Enter the slope of contributing flow path (%)	1	
Minimum buffer length based on contriuting flow path slope (ft)	35	
Enter the slope for the first 10 ft of the buffer (%)	2	

Sizing Criteria

		Value	Units	Notes
Enter Travel Time through Buffer	*T*	6	min	
Enter 2-yr 24-hr Rainfall Depth	*P*	2.54	inch	
Enter Overall Buffer Slope	*S*	0.02	ft/ft	
Enter Manning's Coefficient for Buffer	*n*	0.24		
Calculated Minimum Length of Buffer	*L*	29	ft	
Minimum Length of Buffer	*L*	35	ft	
Is the buffer within HSG C or D soils?		No		
Required Length of Buffer	*L*	35	ft	
Enter Provided Length of Buffer	*L*	35	ft	

Calculate Runoff Reduction

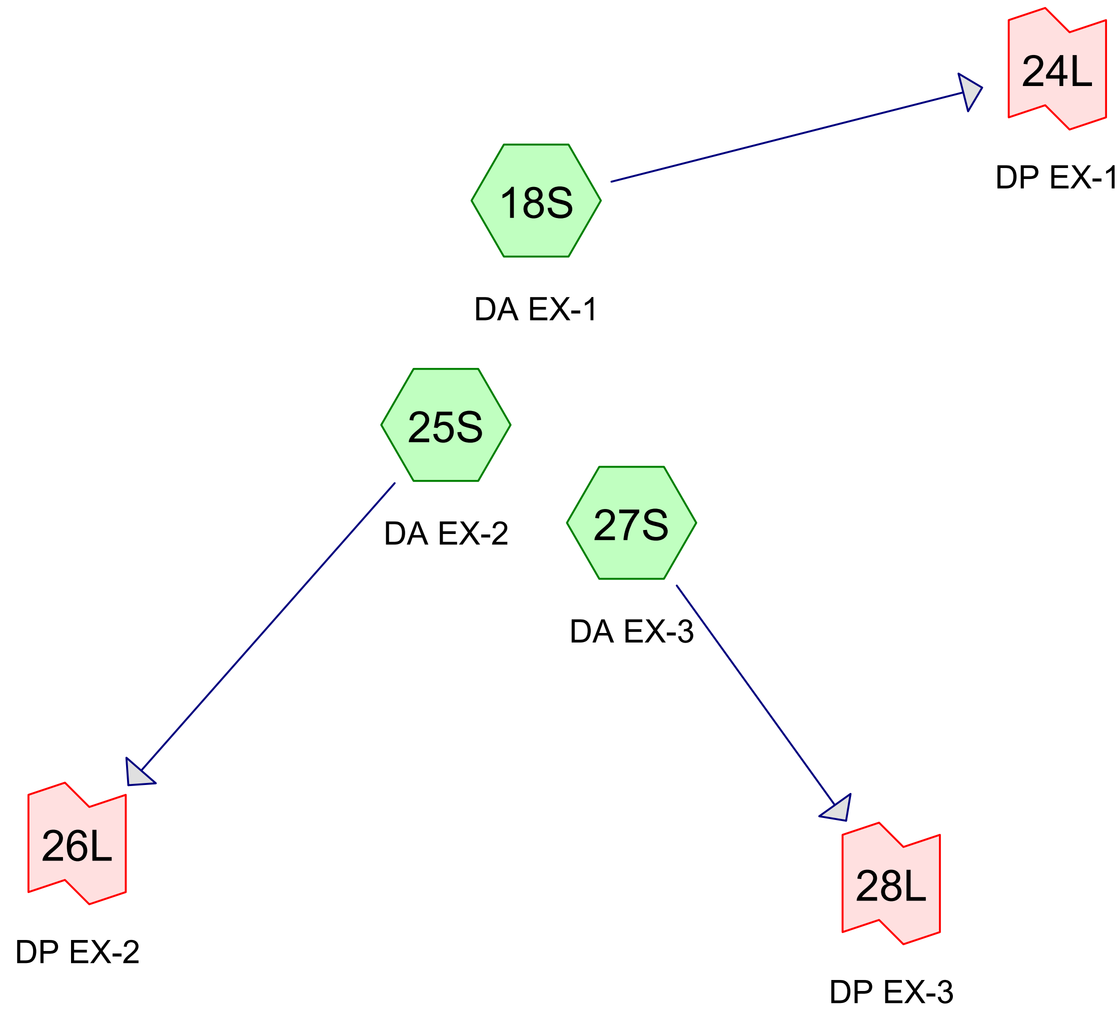
RRv Provided	**120**	**cf**

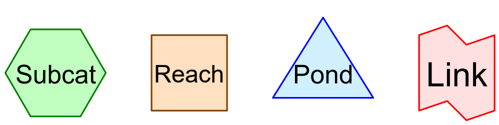
Step 4 - Calcuate Minimum RRv Required

Enter the Soils Data for the site		
Hydrologic Soil Group	Acres	S
A	0.03	55%
B		40%
C		30%
D		20%
Total Area	0.03	

Calculate the Minimum RRv		
S =	**0.55**	
Impervious =	0.03	*acres*
Precipitation	1.10	*inches*
Rv	0.95	
Minimum RRv	**0.001**	***af***
	44	cf

APPENDIX I – PRE-DEVELOPMENT HYDROLOGIC MODELING





Routing Diagram for Pre-Dev Ridge Rd
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Printed 11/24/2025

Rainfall Events Listing (selected events)

Event#	Event Name	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration (hours)	B/B	Depth (inches)	AMC
1	1-year	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	2.16	2
2	10-year	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	3.59	2
3	50-year	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	5.10	2
4	100-year	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	5.94	2

Area Listing (all nodes)

Area (acres)	CN	Description (subcatchment-numbers)
38.510	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D (18S, 25S, 27S)
2.570	98	Paved parking, HSG A (18S)
10.230	30	Woods, Good, HSG A (18S, 25S, 27S)
51.310	**69**	**TOTAL AREA**

Soil Listing (all nodes)

Area (acres)	Soil Group	Subcatchment Numbers
12.800	HSG A	18S, 25S, 27S
0.000	HSG B	
0.000	HSG C	
38.510	HSG D	18S, 25S, 27S
0.000	Other	
51.310		**TOTAL AREA**

Ground Covers (all nodes)

HSG-A (acres)	HSG-B (acres)	HSG-C (acres)	HSG-D (acres)	Other (acres)	Total (acres)	Ground Cover	Subcatchment Numbers
0.000	0.000	0.000	38.510	0.000	38.510	Meadow, non-grazed	18S, 25S, 27S
2.570	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.570	Paved parking	18S
10.230	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.230	Woods, Good	18S, 25S, 27S
12.800	**0.000**	**0.000**	**38.510**	**0.000**	**51.310**	**TOTAL AREA**	

Time span=1.00-60.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2951 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment18S: DA EX-1 Runoff Area=21.890 ac 11.74% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.36"
Flow Length=2,444' Tc=30.3 min CN=72 Runoff=4.89 cfs 0.661 af

Subcatchment25S: DA EX-2 Runoff Area=11.650 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.50"
Flow Length=1,405' Tc=22.1 min CN=76 Runoff=5.21 cfs 0.484 af

Subcatchment27S: DA EX-3 Runoff Area=17.770 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.12"
Flow Length=1,370' Tc=33.1 min CN=62 Runoff=0.49 cfs 0.183 af

Link 24L: DP EX-1 Inflow=4.89 cfs 0.661 af
Primary=4.89 cfs 0.661 af

Link 26L: DP EX-2 Inflow=5.21 cfs 0.484 af
Primary=5.21 cfs 0.484 af

Link 28L: DP EX-3 Inflow=0.49 cfs 0.183 af
Primary=0.49 cfs 0.183 af

Total Runoff Area = 51.310 ac Runoff Volume = 1.328 af Average Runoff Depth = 0.31"
94.99% Pervious = 48.740 ac 5.01% Impervious = 2.570 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 18S: DA EX-1

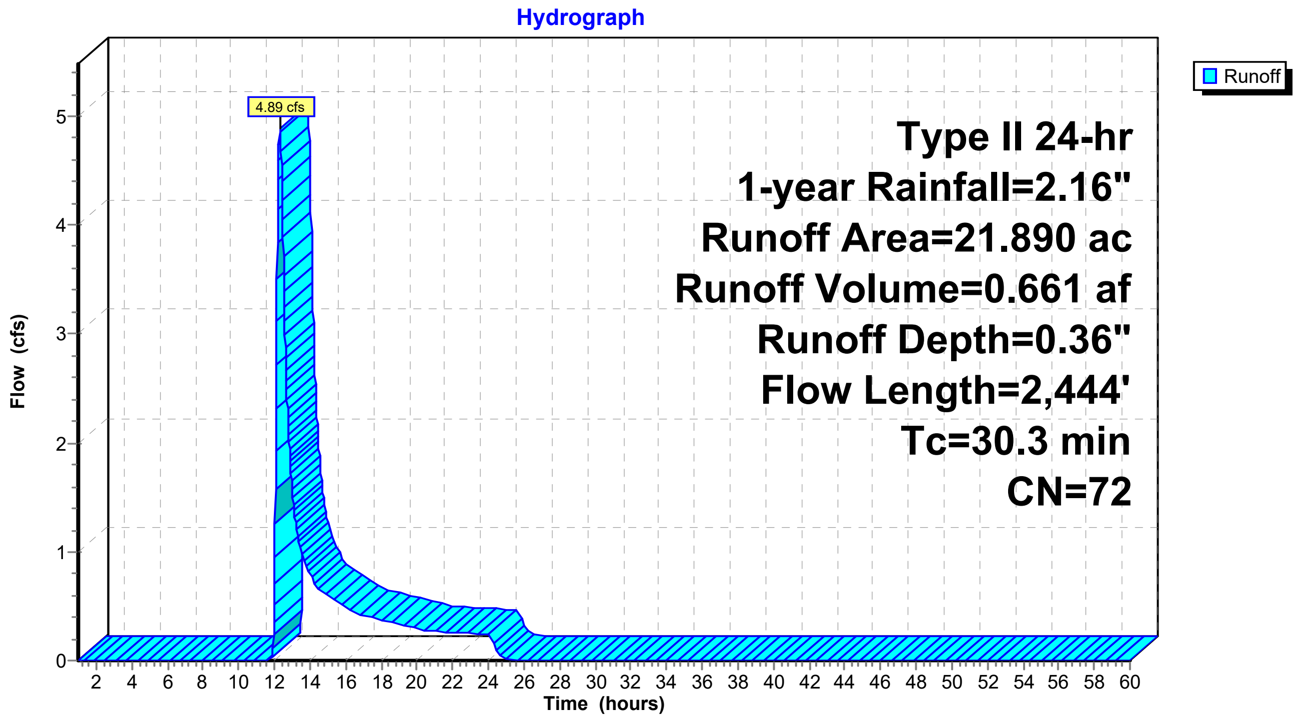
Runoff = 4.89 cfs @ 12.31 hrs, Volume= 0.661 af, Depth= 0.36"
Routed to Link 24L : DP EX-1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-year Rainfall=2.16"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
2.570	98	Paved parking, HSG A
3.920	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
15.400	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
21.890	72	Weighted Average
19.320		88.26% Pervious Area
2.570		11.74% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
14.8	100	0.0290	0.11		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
11.3	752	0.0250	1.11		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.2	1,592	0.0520	6.31	56.79	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
30.3	2,444	Total			

Subcatchment 18S: DA EX-1



Summary for Subcatchment 25S: DA EX-2

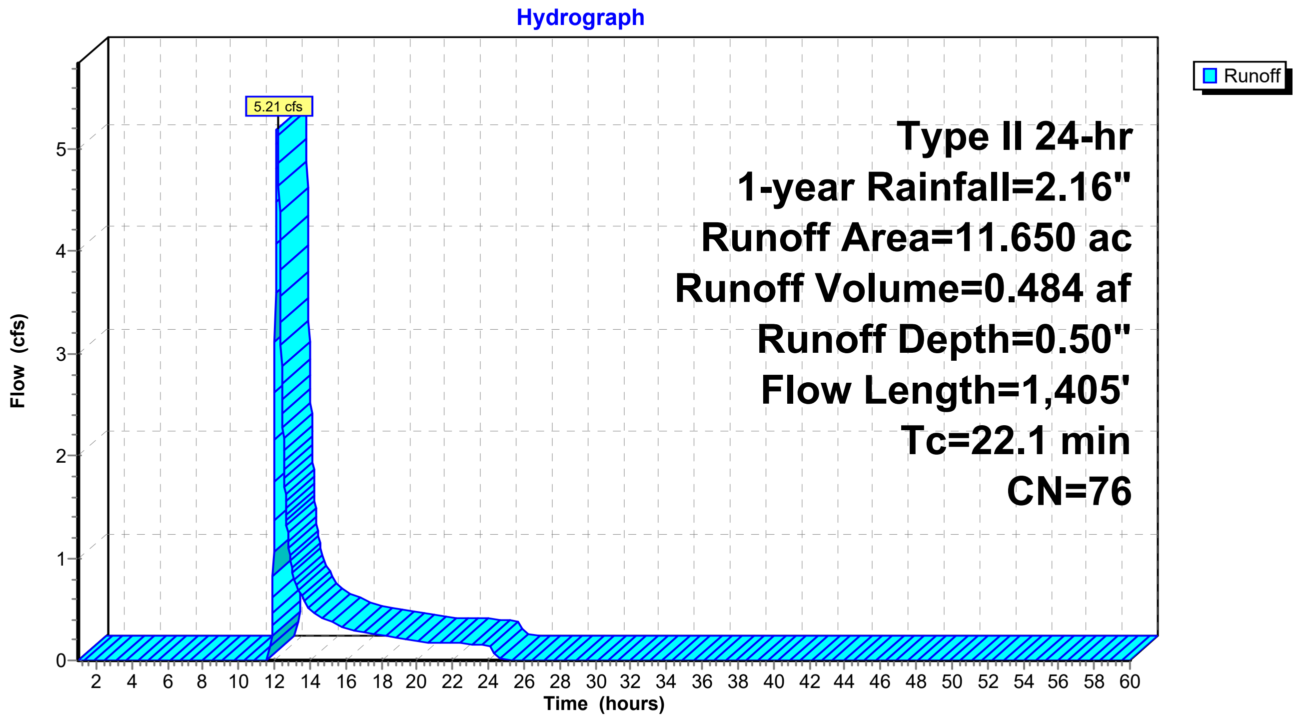
Runoff = 5.21 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 0.484 af, Depth= 0.50"
Routed to Link 26L : DP EX-2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-year Rainfall=2.16"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
0.410	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.240	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
11.650	76	Weighted Average
11.650		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.9	100	0.0340	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
3.0	298	0.0570	1.67		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
2.8	882	0.0370	5.32	47.90	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
2.4	125	0.0300	0.87		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
22.1	1,405	Total			

Subcatchment 25S: DA EX-2



Summary for Subcatchment 27S: DA EX-3

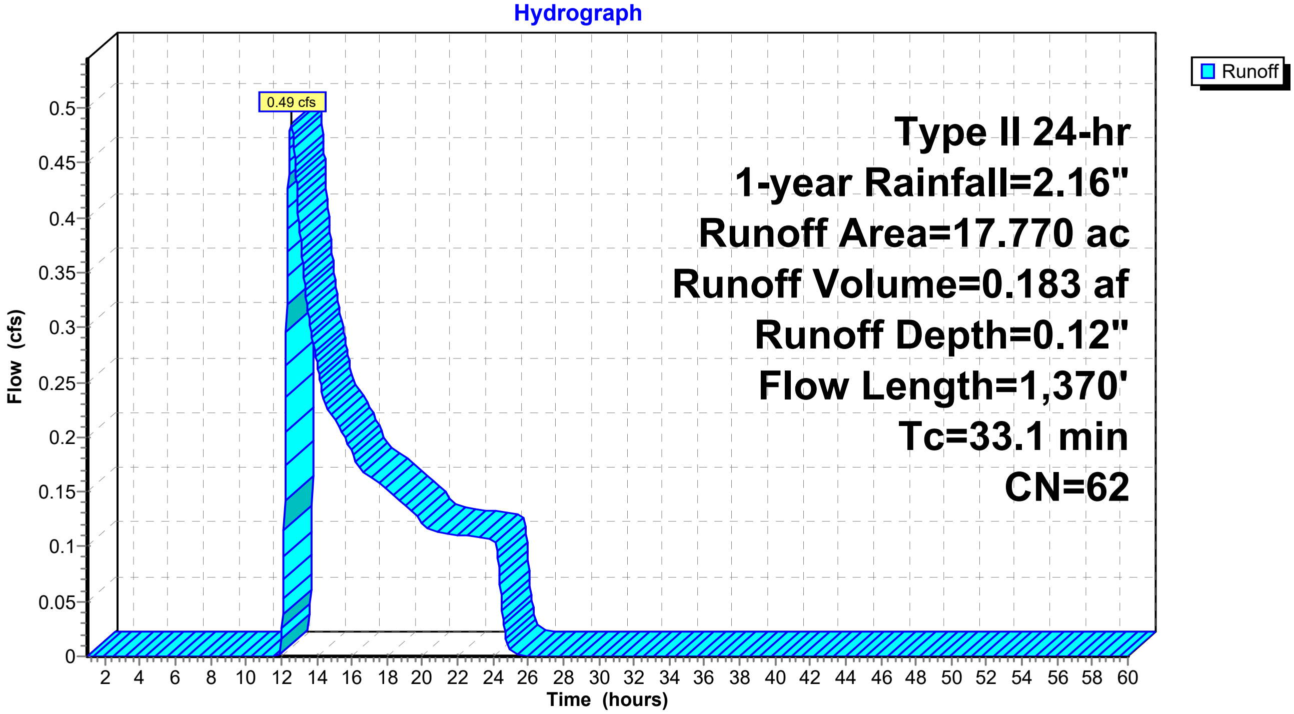
Runoff = 0.49 cfs @ 12.55 hrs, Volume= 0.183 af, Depth= 0.12"
Routed to Link 28L : DP EX-3

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-year Rainfall=2.16"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
5.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.870	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
17.770	62	Weighted Average
17.770		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
22.7	100	0.0100	0.07		**Sheet Flow,**
					Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
6.7	593	0.0450	1.48		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,**
					Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
0.3	156	0.1140	9.34	84.09	**Channel Flow,**
					Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64'
					n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
3.4	521	0.2560	2.53		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,**
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
33.1	1,370	Total			

Subcatchment 27S: DA EX-3

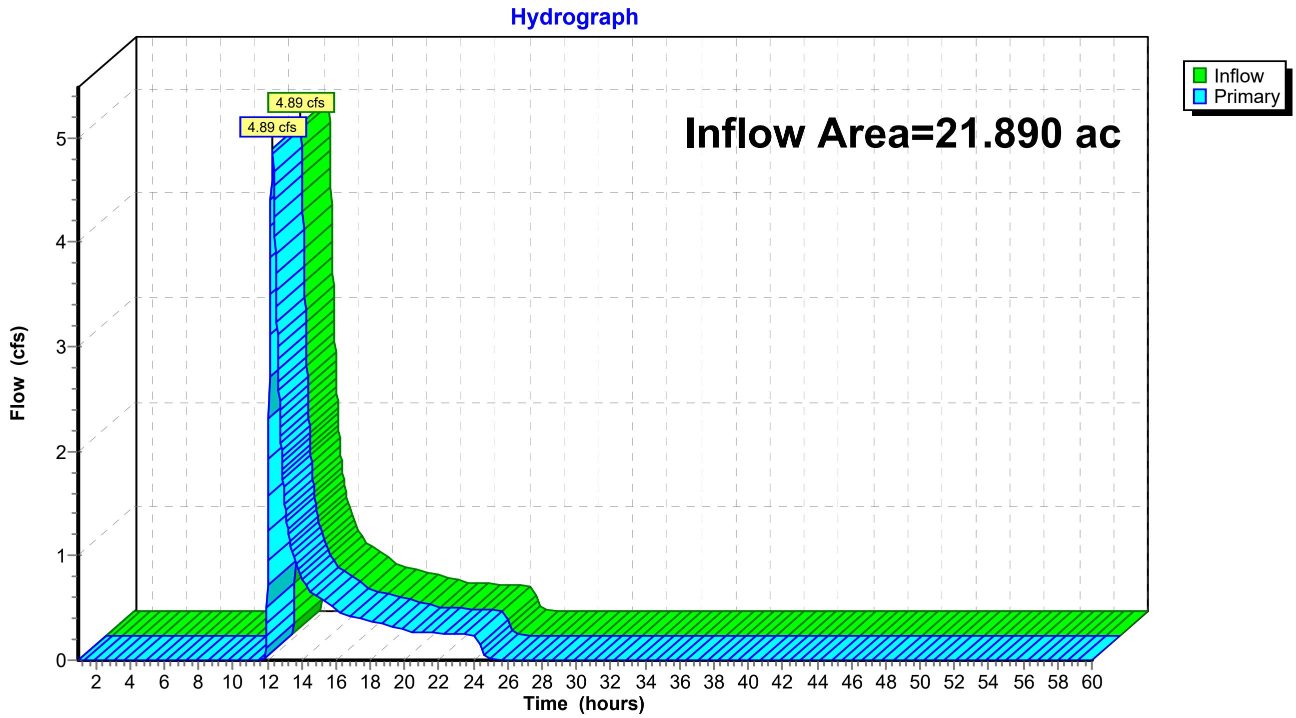


Summary for Link 24L: DP EX-1

Inflow Area = 21.890 ac, 11.74% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.36" for 1-year event
Inflow = 4.89 cfs @ 12.31 hrs, Volume= 0.661 af
Primary = 4.89 cfs @ 12.31 hrs, Volume= 0.661 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

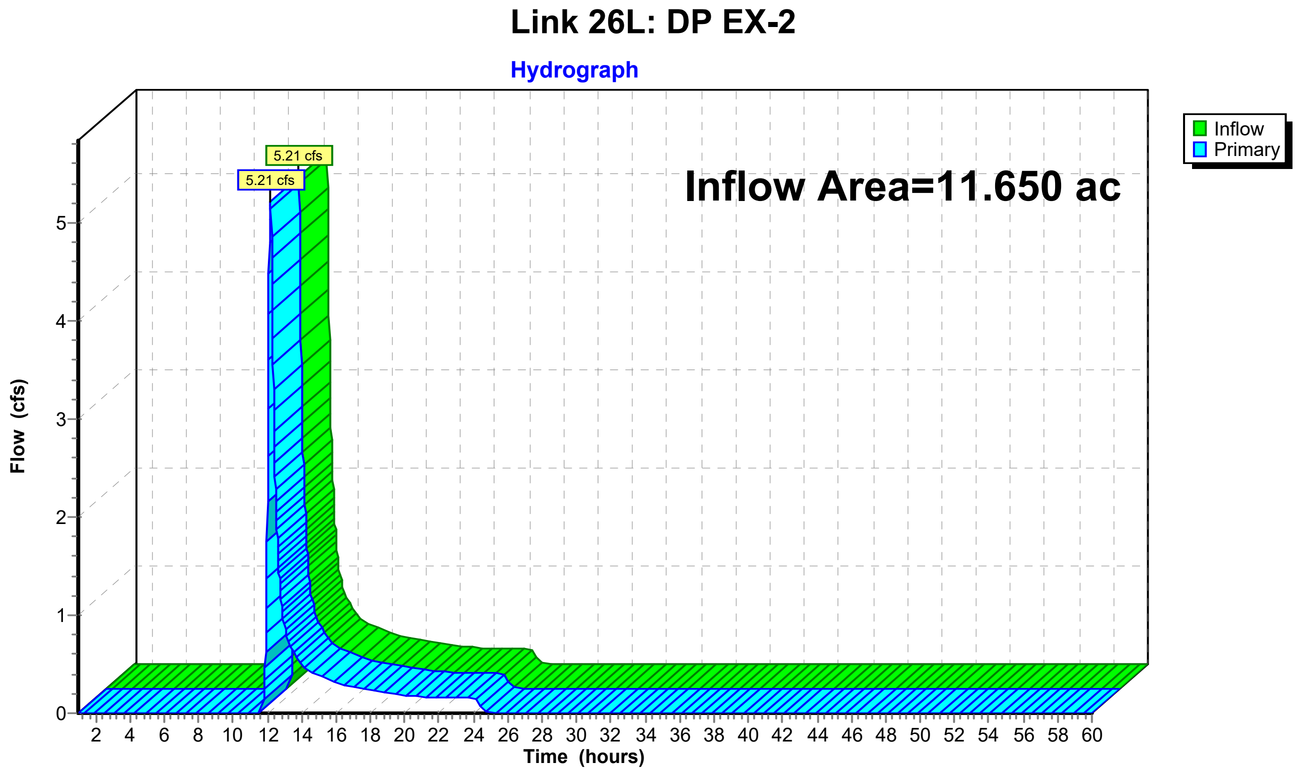
Link 24L: DP EX-1



Summary for Link 26L: DP EX-2

Inflow Area = 11.650 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.50" for 1-year event
Inflow = 5.21 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 0.484 af
Primary = 5.21 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 0.484 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

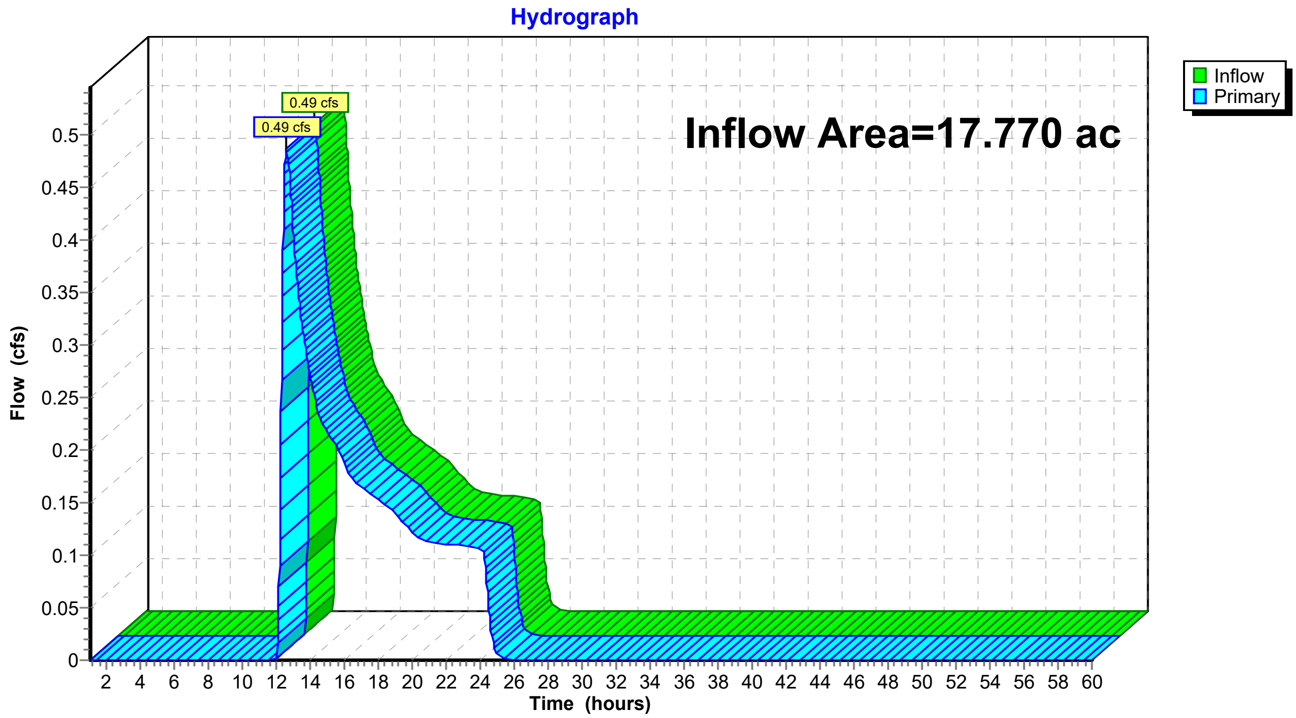


Summary for Link 28L: DP EX-3

Inflow Area =	17.770 ac,	0.00% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 0.12"	for 1-year event	
Inflow =	0.49 cfs @	12.55 hrs,	Volume=	0.183 af	
Primary =	0.49 cfs @	12.55 hrs,	Volume=	0.183 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

Link 28L: DP EX-3



Time span=1.00-60.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2951 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment18S: DA EX-1	Runoff Area=21.890 ac 11.74% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.18" Flow Length=2,444' Tc=30.3 min CN=72 Runoff=20.80 cfs 2.153 af
Subcatchment25S: DA EX-2	Runoff Area=11.650 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.43" Flow Length=1,405' Tc=22.1 min CN=76 Runoff=17.11 cfs 1.389 af
Subcatchment27S: DA EX-3	Runoff Area=17.770 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.66" Flow Length=1,370' Tc=33.1 min CN=62 Runoff=7.10 cfs 0.975 af
Link 24L: DP EX-1	Inflow=20.80 cfs 2.153 af Primary=20.80 cfs 2.153 af
Link 26L: DP EX-2	Inflow=17.11 cfs 1.389 af Primary=17.11 cfs 1.389 af
Link 28L: DP EX-3	Inflow=7.10 cfs 0.975 af Primary=7.10 cfs 0.975 af

Total Runoff Area = 51.310 ac Runoff Volume = 4.517 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.06"
94.99% Pervious = 48.740 ac 5.01% Impervious = 2.570 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 18S: DA EX-1

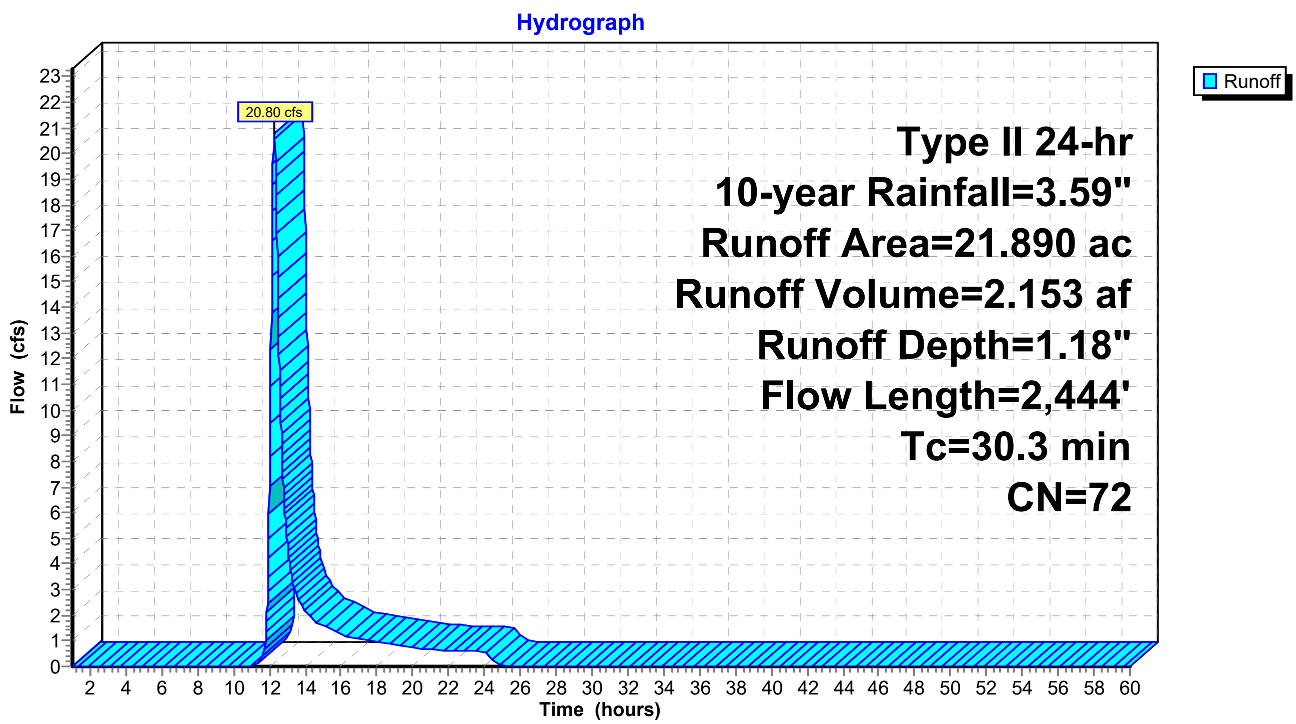
Runoff = 20.80 cfs @ 12.27 hrs, Volume= 2.153 af, Depth= 1.18"
Routed to Link 24L : DP EX-1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=3.59"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
2.570	98	Paved parking, HSG A
3.920	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
15.400	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
21.890	72	Weighted Average
19.320		88.26% Pervious Area
2.570		11.74% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
14.8	100	0.0290	0.11		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
11.3	752	0.0250	1.11		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.2	1,592	0.0520	6.31	56.79	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
30.3	2,444	Total			

Subcatchment 18S: DA EX-1



Summary for Subcatchment 25S: DA EX-2

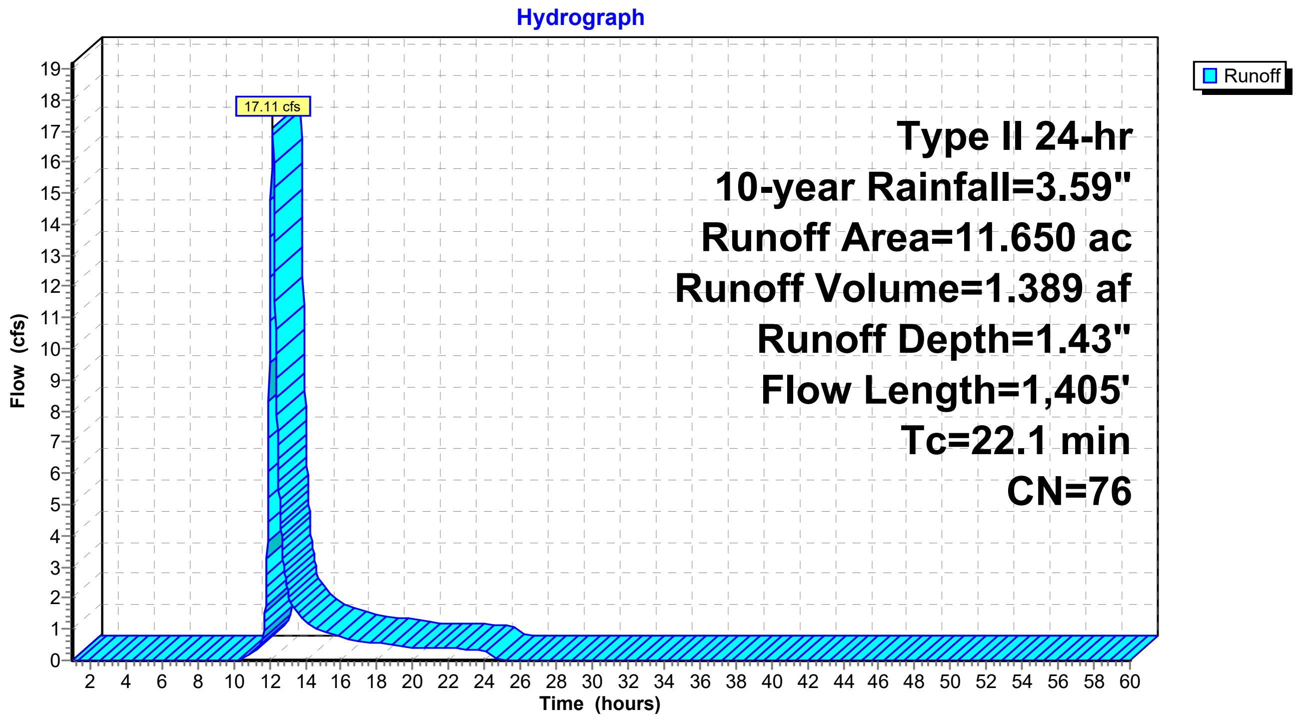
Runoff = 17.11 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 1.389 af, Depth= 1.43"
Routed to Link 26L : DP EX-2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=3.59"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
0.410	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.240	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
11.650	76	Weighted Average
11.650		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.9	100	0.0340	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
3.0	298	0.0570	1.67		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
2.8	882	0.0370	5.32	47.90	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
2.4	125	0.0300	0.87		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
22.1	1,405	Total			

Subcatchment 25S: DA EX-2



Summary for Subcatchment 27S: DA EX-3

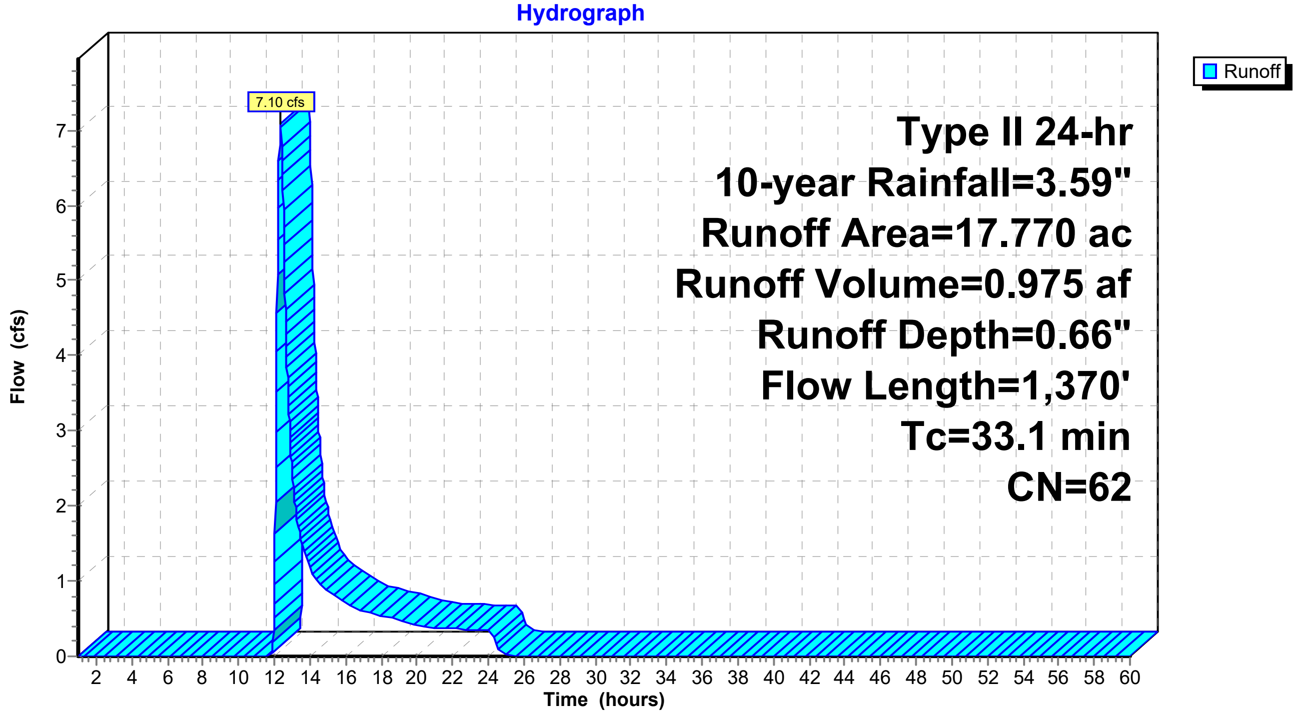
Runoff = 7.10 cfs @ 12.34 hrs, Volume= 0.975 af, Depth= 0.66"
Routed to Link 28L : DP EX-3

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=3.59"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
5.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.870	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
17.770	62	Weighted Average
17.770		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
22.7	100	0.0100	0.07		**Sheet Flow,**
					Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
6.7	593	0.0450	1.48		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,**
					Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
0.3	156	0.1140	9.34	84.09	**Channel Flow,**
					Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64'
					n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
3.4	521	0.2560	2.53		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,**
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
33.1	1,370	Total			

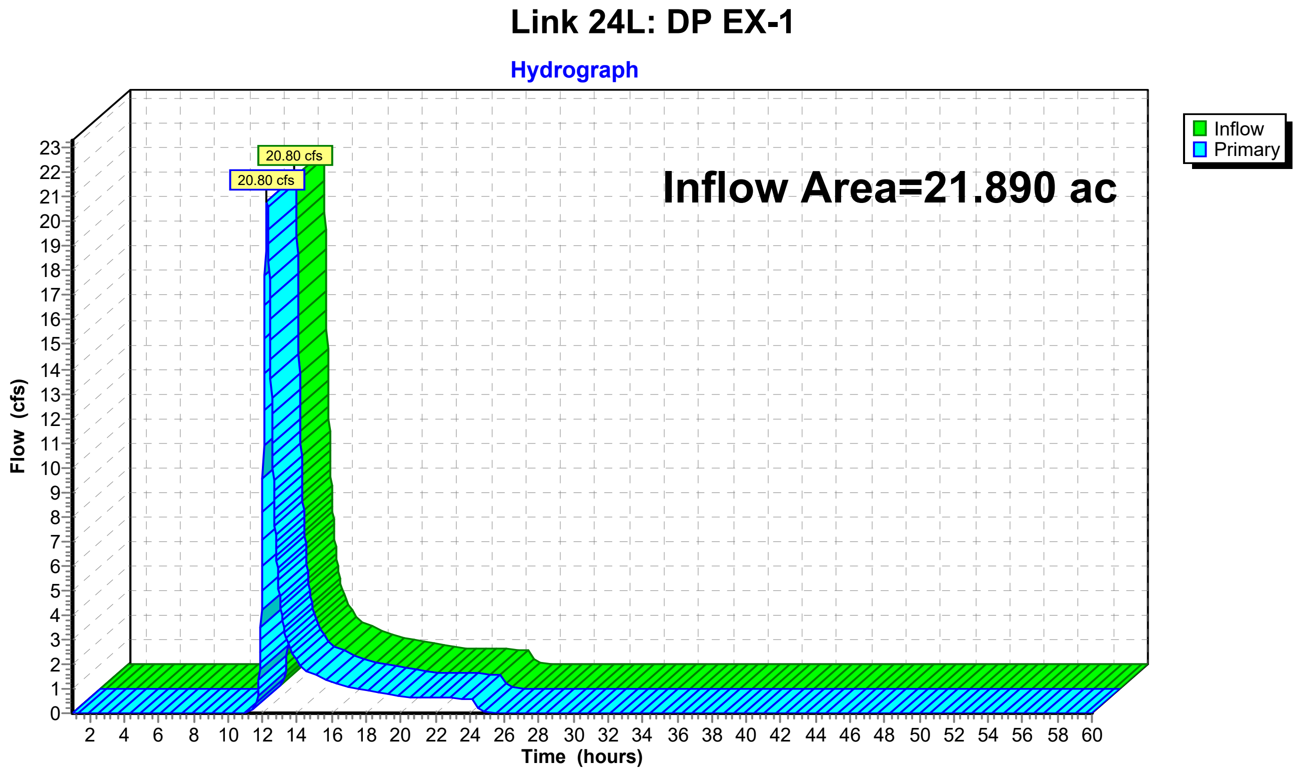
Subcatchment 27S: DA EX-3



Summary for Link 24L: DP EX-1

Inflow Area = 21.890 ac, 11.74% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.18" for 10-year event
Inflow = 20.80 cfs @ 12.27 hrs, Volume= 2.153 af
Primary = 20.80 cfs @ 12.27 hrs, Volume= 2.153 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

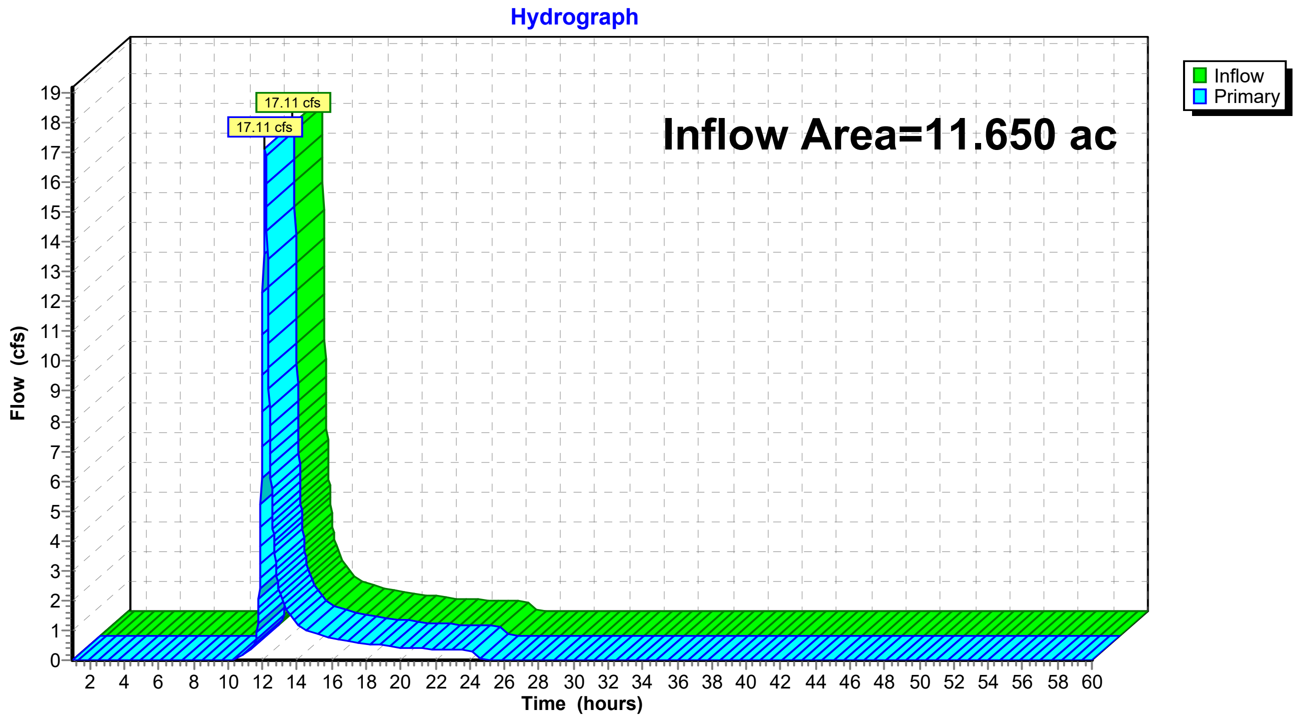


Summary for Link 26L: DP EX-2

Inflow Area =	11.650 ac,	0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.43"	for 10-year event	
Inflow =	17.11 cfs @	12.16 hrs, Volume=	1.389 af	
Primary =	17.11 cfs @	12.16 hrs, Volume=	1.389 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

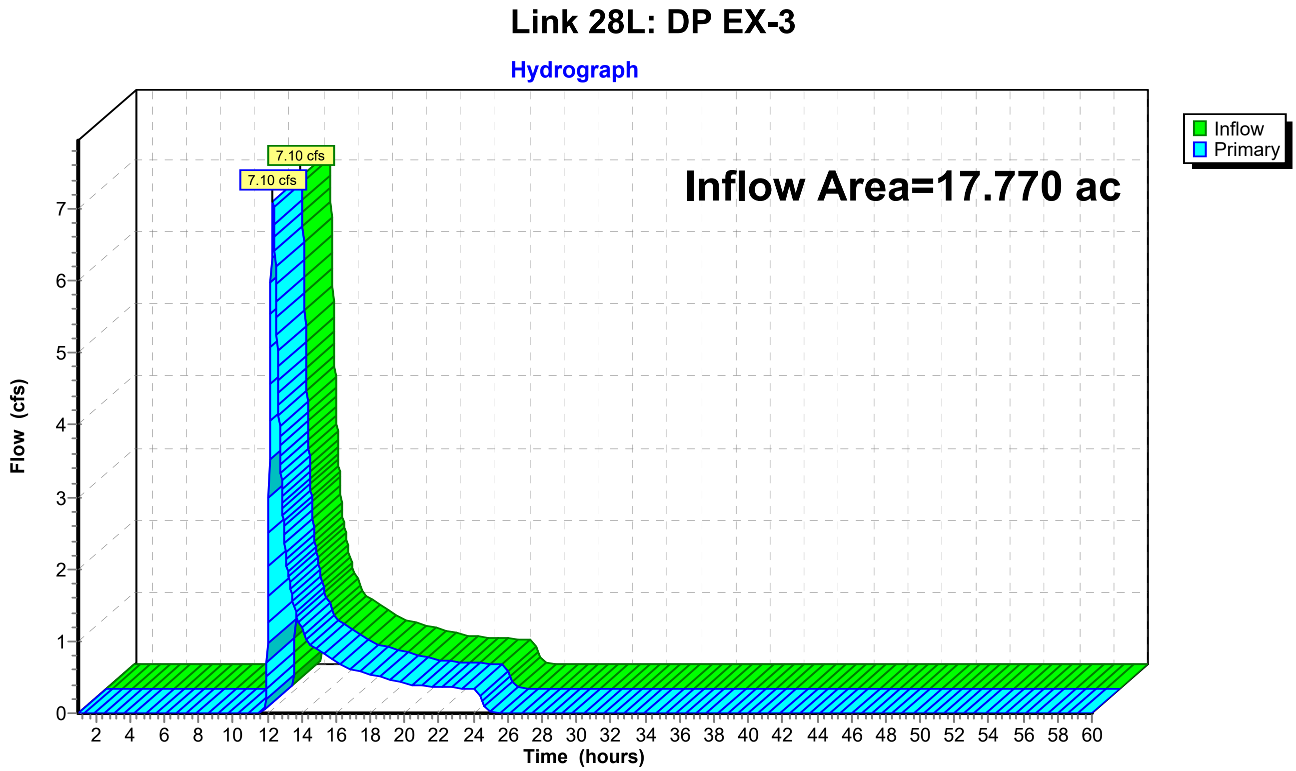
Link 26L: DP EX-2



Summary for Link 28L: DP EX-3

Inflow Area =	17.770 ac,	0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth =	0.66"	for 10-year event
Inflow =	7.10 cfs @	12.34 hrs, Volume=	0.975 af	
Primary =	7.10 cfs @	12.34 hrs, Volume=	0.975 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



Time span=1.00-60.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2951 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment18S: DA EX-1 Runoff Area=21.890 ac 11.74% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.28"
Flow Length=2,444' Tc=30.3 min CN=72 Runoff=42.18 cfs 4.150 af

Subcatchment25S: DA EX-2 Runoff Area=11.650 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.62"
Flow Length=1,405' Tc=22.1 min CN=76 Runoff=31.99 cfs 2.542 af

Subcatchment27S: DA EX-3 Runoff Area=17.770 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.50"
Flow Length=1,370' Tc=33.1 min CN=62 Runoff=19.64 cfs 2.222 af

Link 24L: DP EX-1 Inflow=42.18 cfs 4.150 af
Primary=42.18 cfs 4.150 af

Link 26L: DP EX-2 Inflow=31.99 cfs 2.542 af
Primary=31.99 cfs 2.542 af

Link 28L: DP EX-3 Inflow=19.64 cfs 2.222 af
Primary=19.64 cfs 2.222 af

Total Runoff Area = 51.310 ac Runoff Volume = 8.914 af Average Runoff Depth = 2.08"
94.99% Pervious = 48.740 ac 5.01% Impervious = 2.570 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 18S: DA EX-1

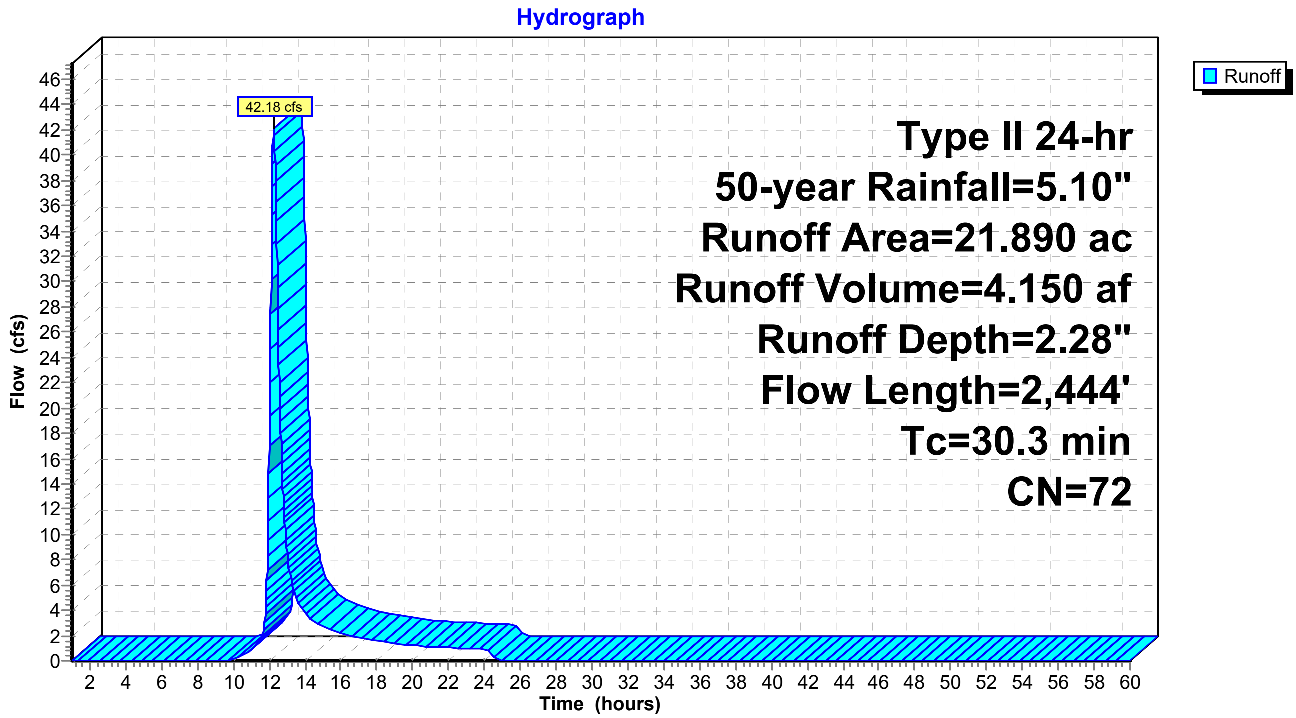
Runoff = 42.18 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 4.150 af, Depth= 2.28"
Routed to Link 24L : DP EX-1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 50-year Rainfall=5.10"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
2.570	98	Paved parking, HSG A
3.920	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
15.400	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
21.890	72	Weighted Average
19.320		88.26% Pervious Area
2.570		11.74% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
14.8	100	0.0290	0.11		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
11.3	752	0.0250	1.11		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.2	1,592	0.0520	6.31	56.79	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
30.3	2,444	Total			

Subcatchment 18S: DA EX-1



Summary for Subcatchment 25S: DA EX-2

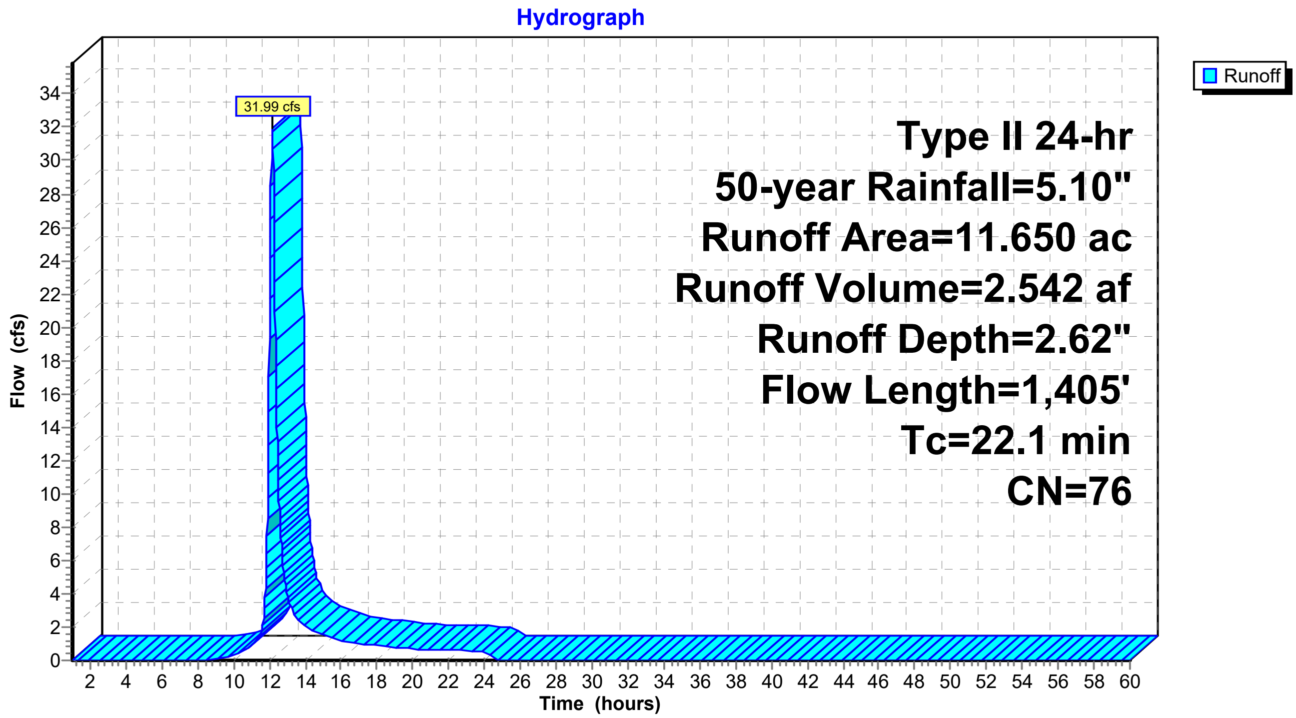
Runoff = 31.99 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 2.542 af, Depth= 2.62"
Routed to Link 26L : DP EX-2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 50-year Rainfall=5.10"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
0.410	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.240	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
11.650	76	Weighted Average
11.650		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.9	100	0.0340	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
3.0	298	0.0570	1.67		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
2.8	882	0.0370	5.32	47.90	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
2.4	125	0.0300	0.87		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
22.1	1,405	Total			

Subcatchment 25S: DA EX-2



Summary for Subcatchment 27S: DA EX-3

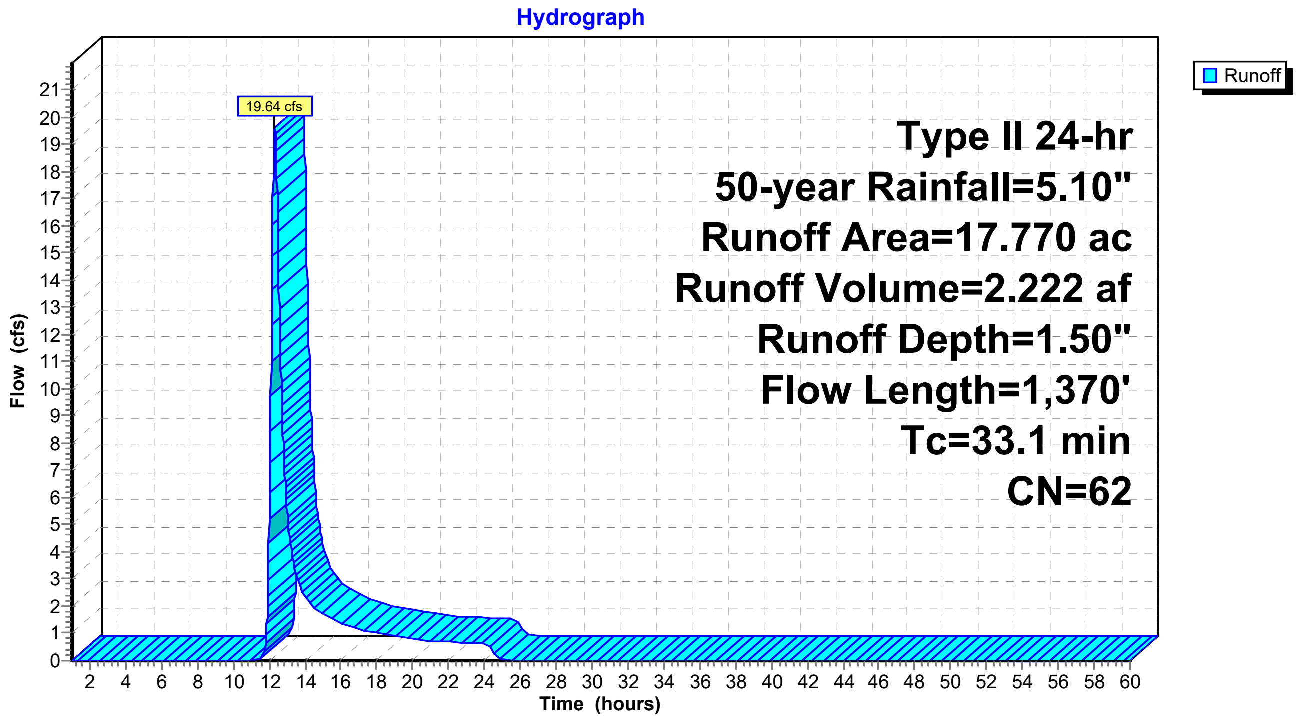
Runoff = 19.64 cfs @ 12.31 hrs, Volume= 2.222 af, Depth= 1.50"
Routed to Link 28L : DP EX-3

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 50-year Rainfall=5.10"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
5.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.870	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
17.770	62	Weighted Average
17.770		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
22.7	100	0.0100	0.07		**Sheet Flow,**
					Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
6.7	593	0.0450	1.48		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,**
					Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
0.3	156	0.1140	9.34	84.09	**Channel Flow,**
					Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64'
					n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
3.4	521	0.2560	2.53		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,**
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
33.1	1,370	Total			

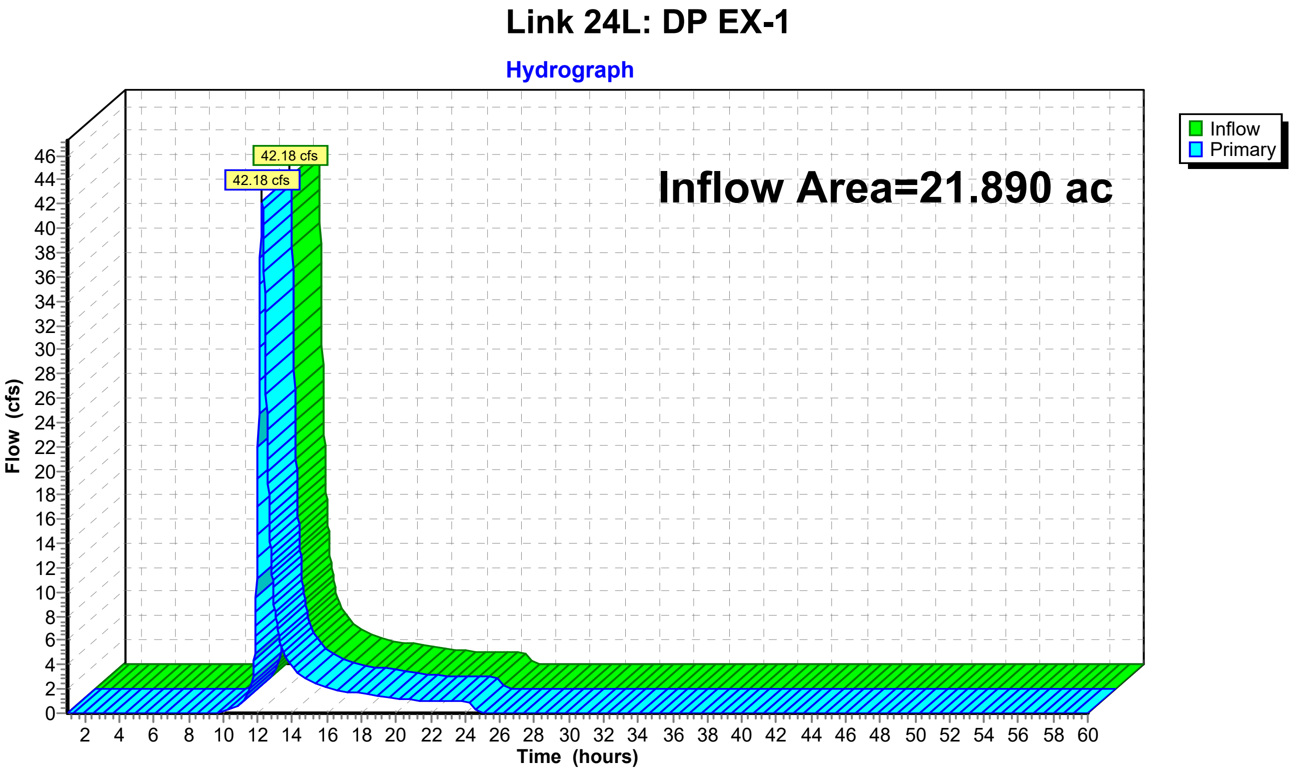
Subcatchment 27S: DA EX-3



Summary for Link 24L: DP EX-1

Inflow Area = 21.890 ac, 11.74% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.28" for 50-year event
Inflow = 42.18 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 4.150 af
Primary = 42.18 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 4.150 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

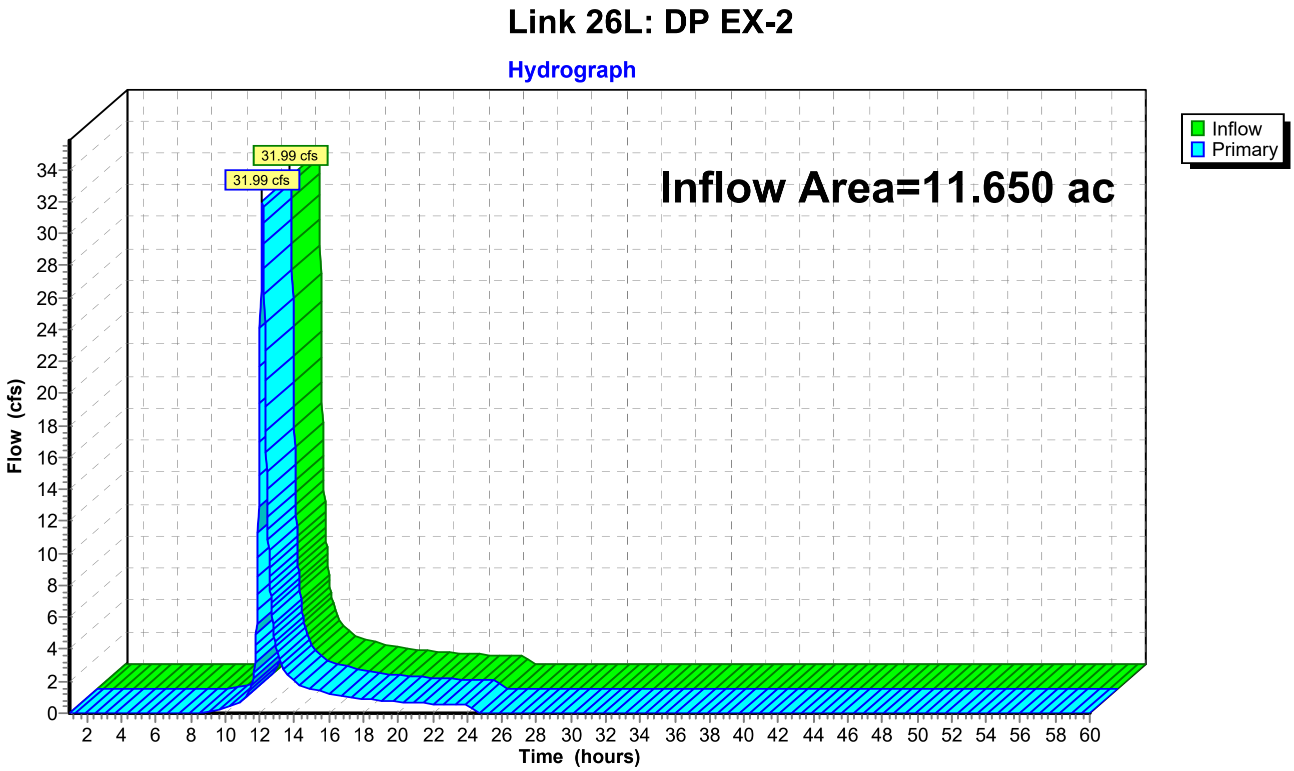
Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



Summary for Link 26L: DP EX-2

Inflow Area = 11.650 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.62" for 50-year event
Inflow = 31.99 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 2.542 af
Primary = 31.99 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 2.542 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

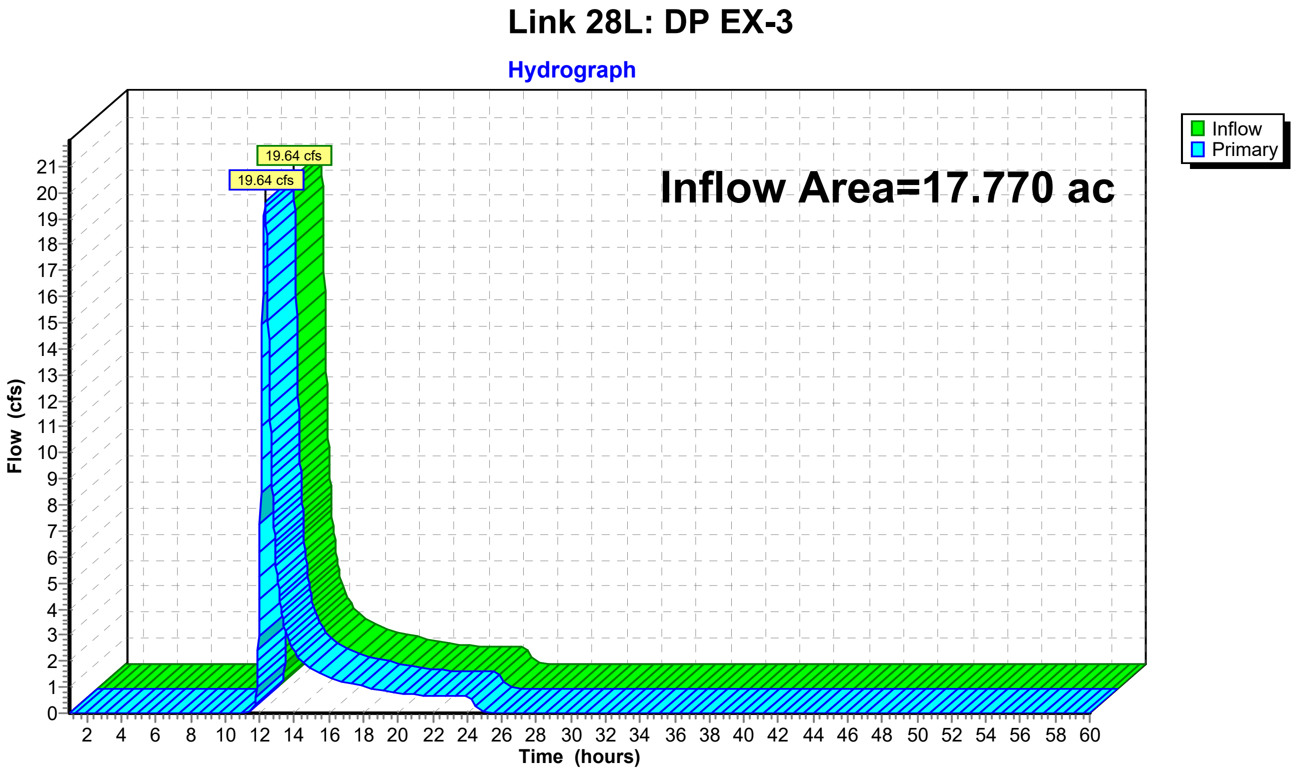
Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



Summary for Link 28L: DP EX-3

Inflow Area =	17.770 ac,	0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth =	1.50"	for 50-year event
Inflow =	19.64 cfs @	12.31 hrs, Volume=	2.222 af	
Primary =	19.64 cfs @	12.31 hrs, Volume=	2.222 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



Time span=1.00-60.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2951 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment18S: DA EX-1 Runoff Area=21.890 ac 11.74% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.94"
Flow Length=2,444' Tc=30.3 min CN=72 Runoff=55.14 cfs 5.371 af

Subcatchment25S: DA EX-2 Runoff Area=11.650 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.33"
Flow Length=1,405' Tc=22.1 min CN=76 Runoff=40.75 cfs 3.231 af

Subcatchment27S: DA EX-3 Runoff Area=17.770 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.05"
Flow Length=1,370' Tc=33.1 min CN=62 Runoff=27.86 cfs 3.035 af

Link 24L: DP EX-1 Inflow=55.14 cfs 5.371 af
Primary=55.14 cfs 5.371 af

Link 26L: DP EX-2 Inflow=40.75 cfs 3.231 af
Primary=40.75 cfs 3.231 af

Link 28L: DP EX-3 Inflow=27.86 cfs 3.035 af
Primary=27.86 cfs 3.035 af

Total Runoff Area = 51.310 ac Runoff Volume = 11.637 af Average Runoff Depth = 2.72"
94.99% Pervious = 48.740 ac 5.01% Impervious = 2.570 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 18S: DA EX-1

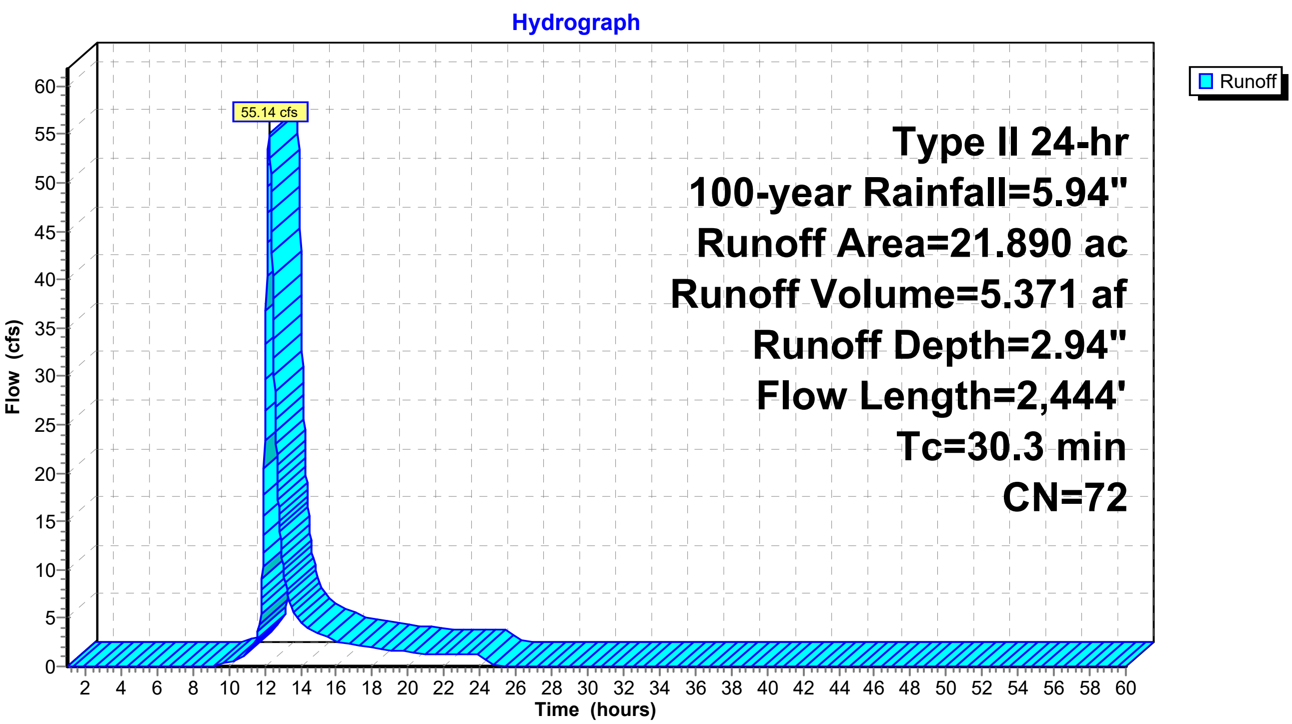
Runoff = 55.14 cfs @ 12.25 hrs, Volume= 5.371 af, Depth= 2.94"
Routed to Link 24L : DP EX-1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=5.94"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
2.570	98	Paved parking, HSG A
3.920	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
15.400	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
21.890	72	Weighted Average
19.320		88.26% Pervious Area
2.570		11.74% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
14.8	100	0.0290	0.11		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
11.3	752	0.0250	1.11		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.2	1,592	0.0520	6.31	56.79	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
30.3	2,444	Total			

Subcatchment 18S: DA EX-1



Summary for Subcatchment 25S: DA EX-2

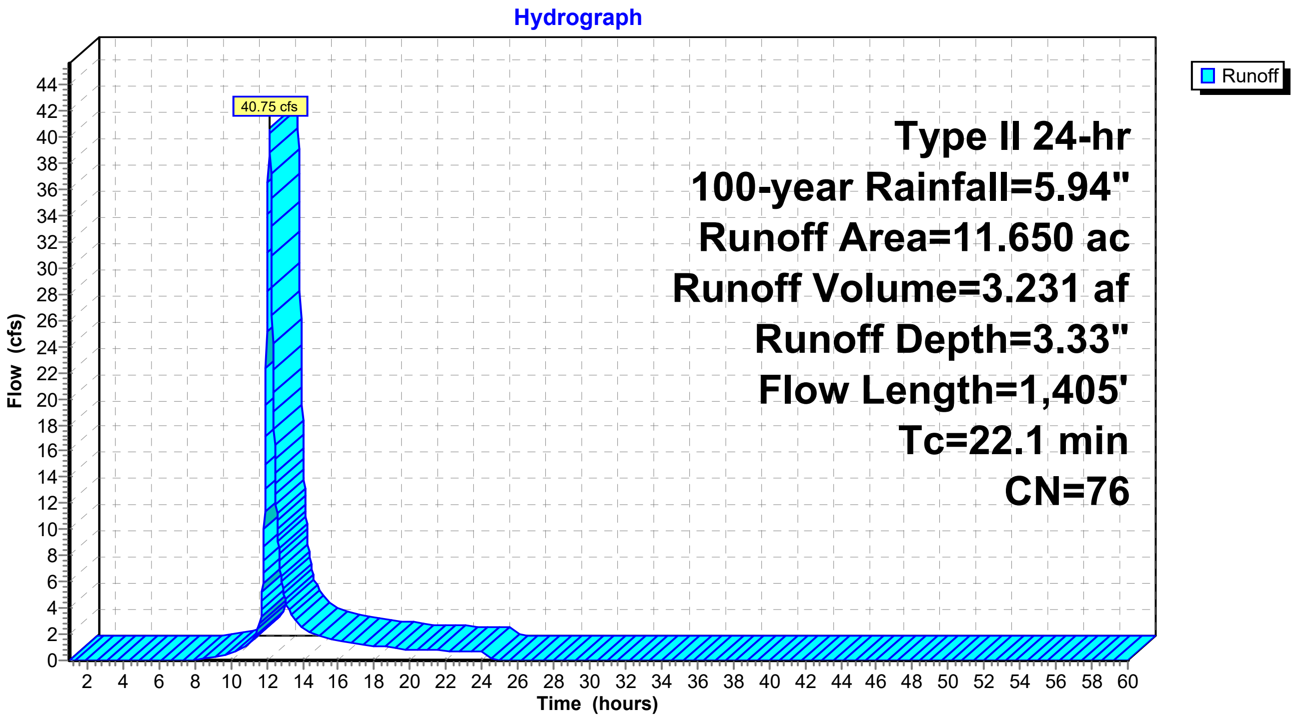
Runoff = 40.75 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 3.231 af, Depth= 3.33"
Routed to Link 26L : DP EX-2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=5.94"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
0.410	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.240	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
11.650	76	Weighted Average
11.650		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.9	100	0.0340	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
3.0	298	0.0570	1.67		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
2.8	882	0.0370	5.32	47.90	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
2.4	125	0.0300	0.87		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
22.1	1,405	Total			

Subcatchment 25S: DA EX-2



Summary for Subcatchment 27S: DA EX-3

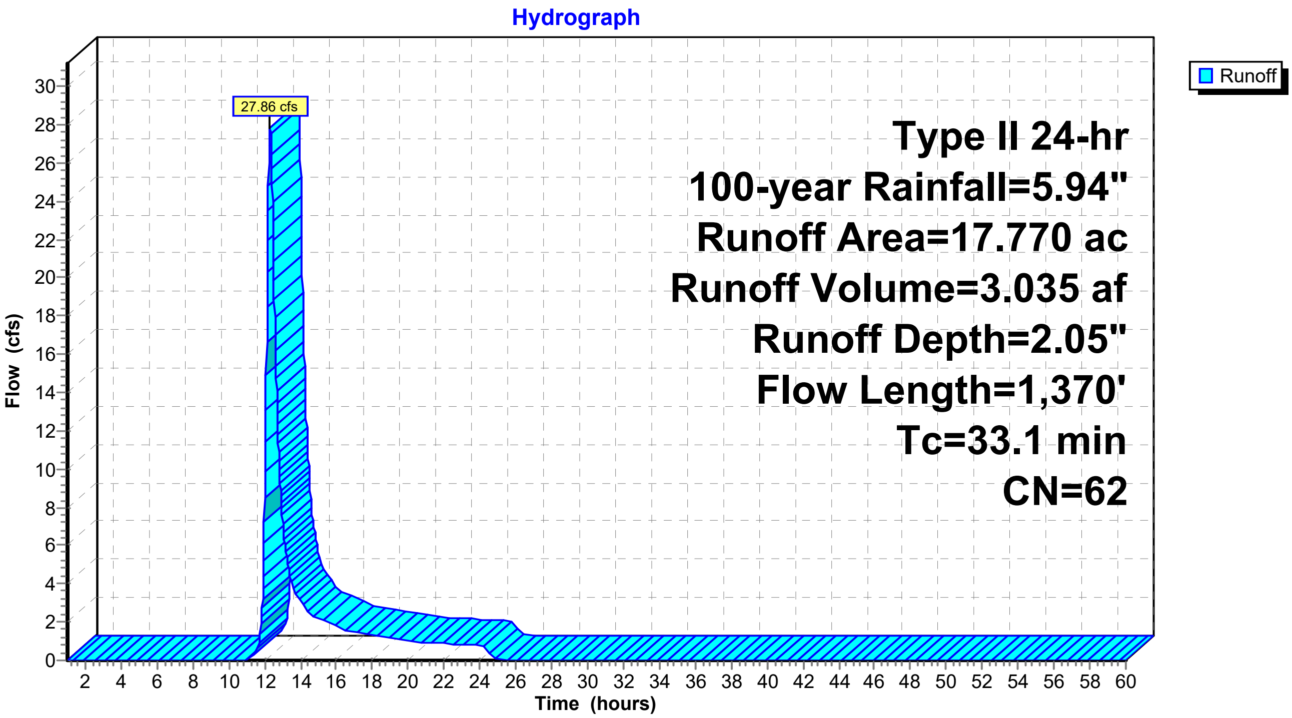
Runoff = 27.86 cfs @ 12.31 hrs, Volume= 3.035 af, Depth= 2.05"
Routed to Link 28L : DP EX-3

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=5.94"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
5.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.870	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
17.770	62	Weighted Average
17.770		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
22.7	100	0.0100	0.07		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
6.7	593	0.0450	1.48		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
0.3	156	0.1140	9.34	84.09	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
3.4	521	0.2560	2.53		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
33.1	1,370	Total			

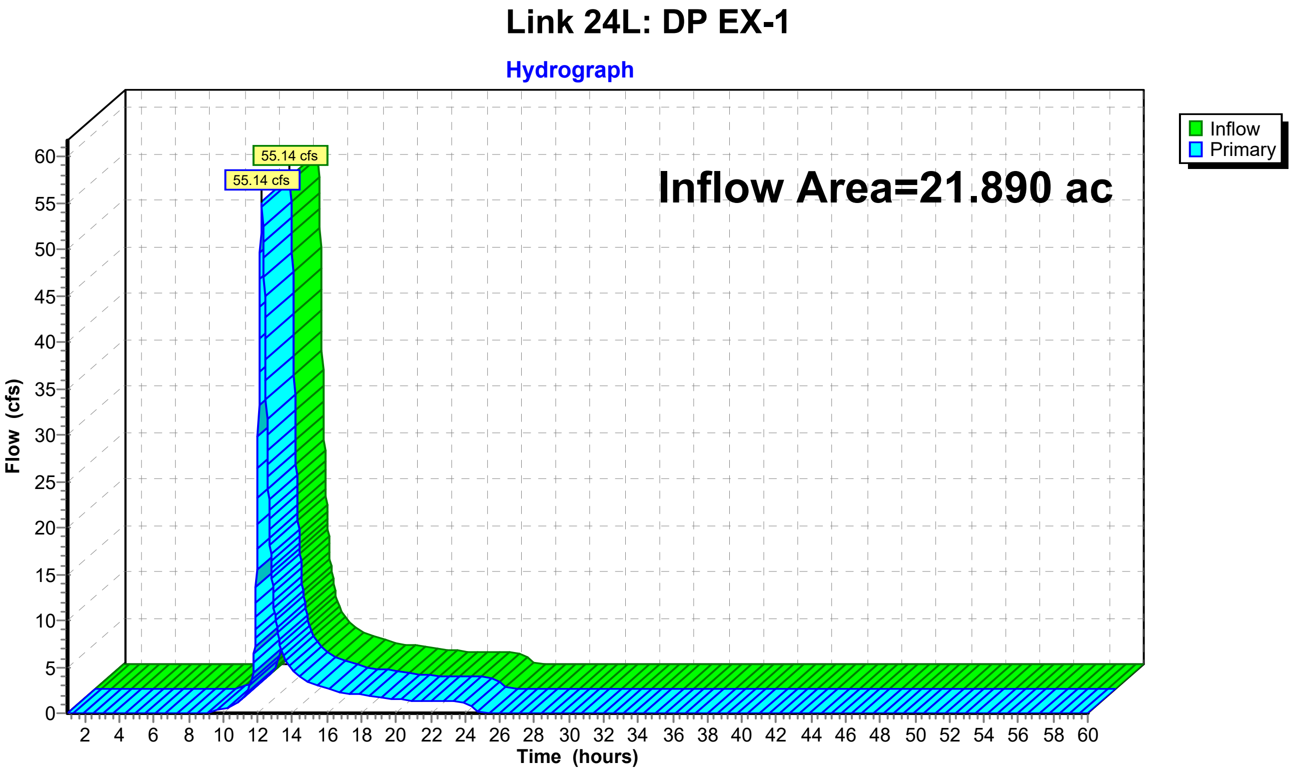
Subcatchment 27S: DA EX-3



Summary for Link 24L: DP EX-1

Inflow Area =	21.890 ac,	11.74% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 2.94"	for 100-year event
Inflow =	55.14 cfs @	12.25 hrs, Volume=	5.371 af	
Primary =	55.14 cfs @	12.25 hrs, Volume=	5.371 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min	

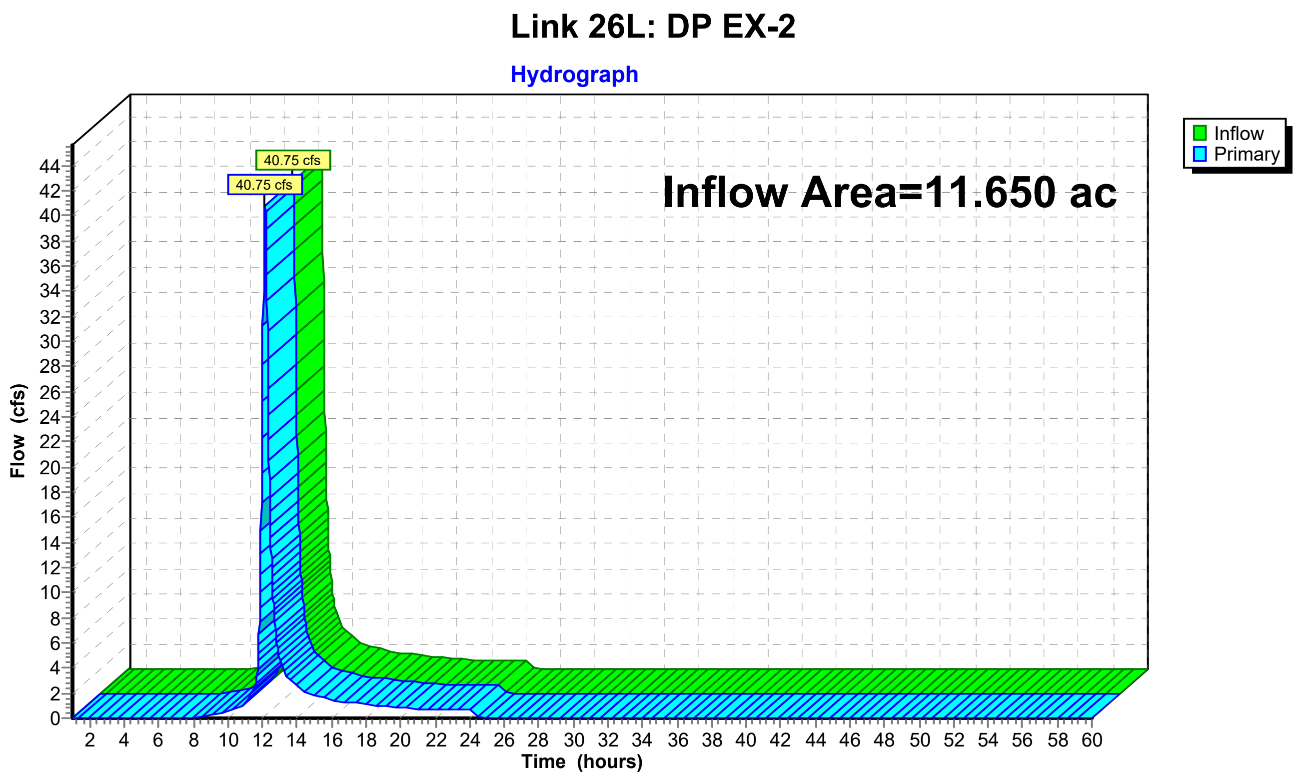
Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



Summary for Link 26L: DP EX-2

Inflow Area = 11.650 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.33" for 100-year event
Inflow = 40.75 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 3.231 af
Primary = 40.75 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 3.231 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

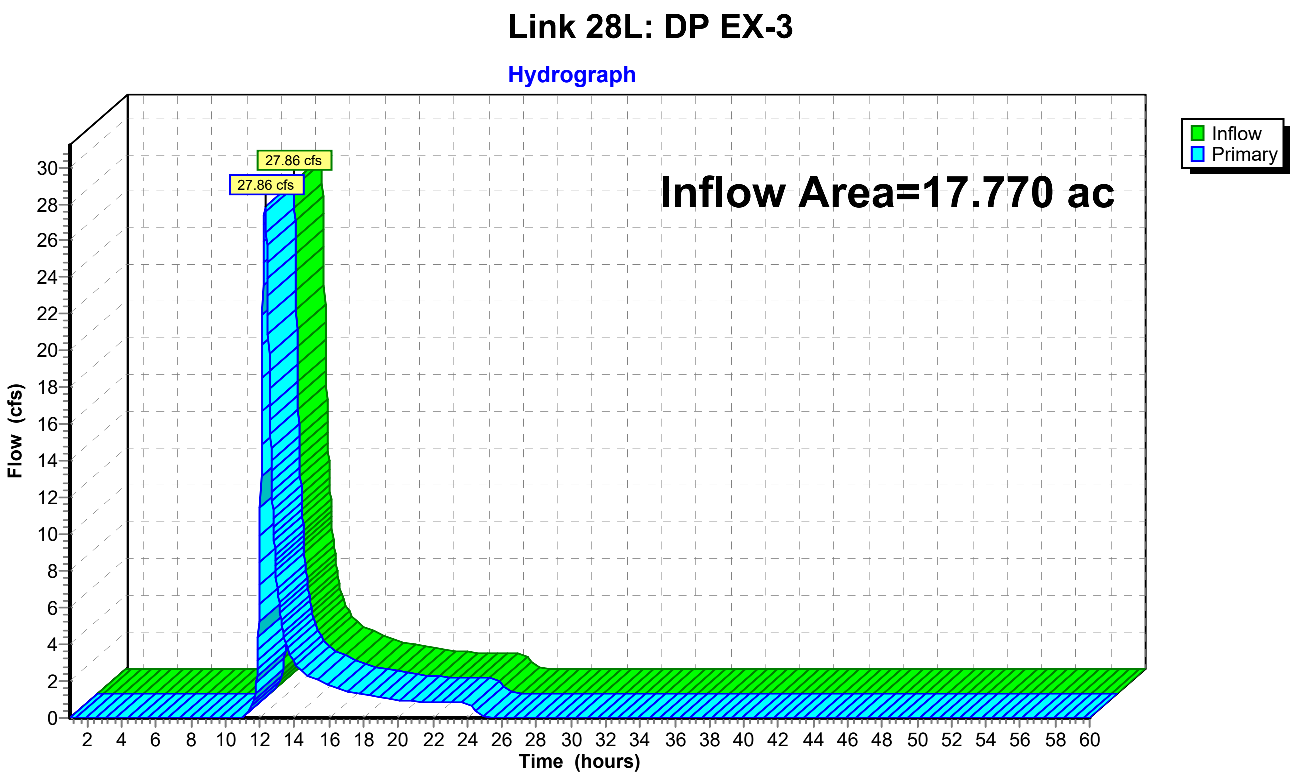
Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



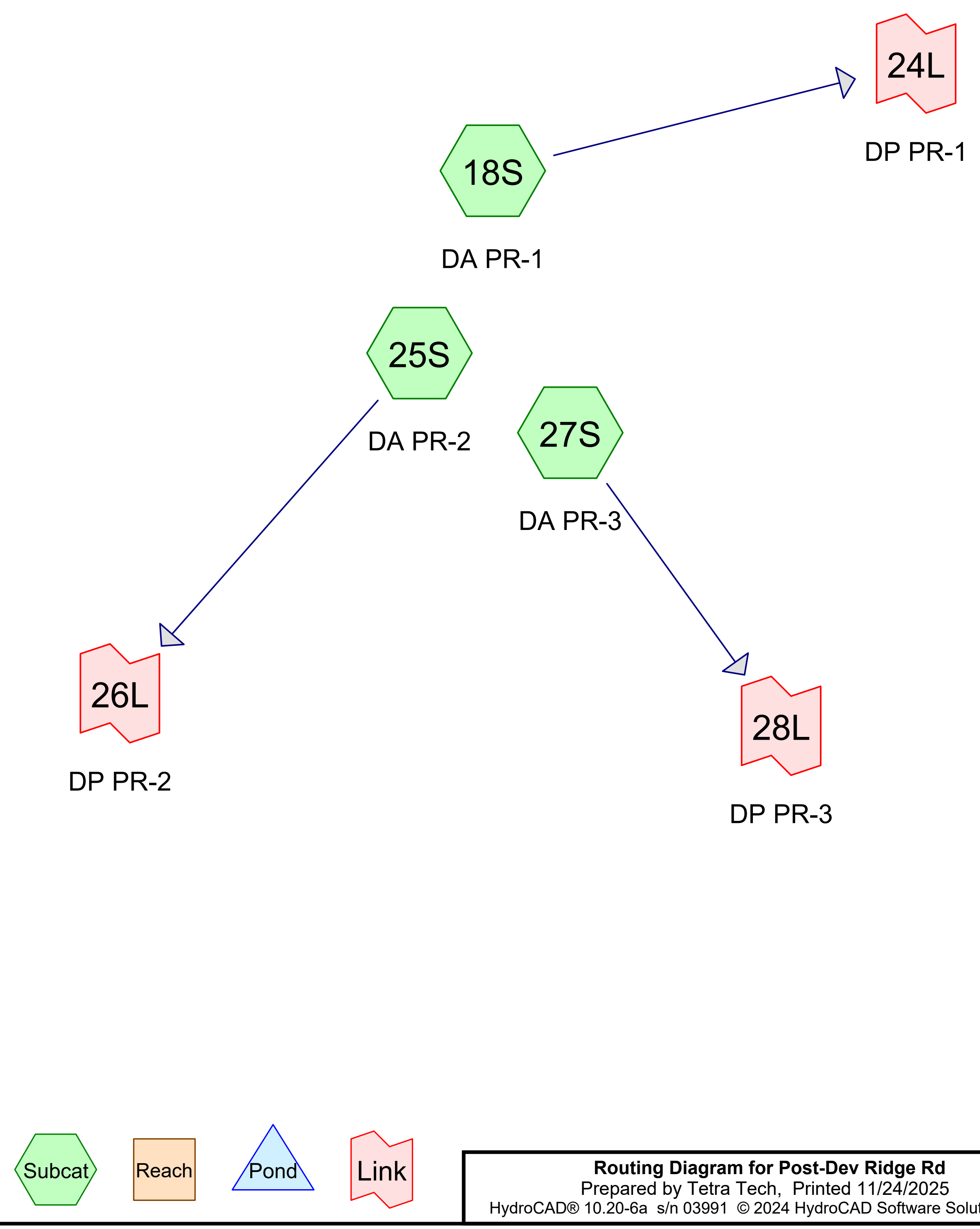
Summary for Link 28L: DP EX-3

Inflow Area = 17.770 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.05" for 100-year event
Inflow = 27.86 cfs @ 12.31 hrs, Volume= 3.035 af
Primary = 27.86 cfs @ 12.31 hrs, Volume= 3.035 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



APPENDIX J – POST-DEVELOPMENT HYDROLOGIC MODELING



Routing Diagram for Post-Dev Ridge Rd
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Printed 11/24/2025

Project Notes

Rainfall events imported from "Pre-Dev Ridge Rd.hcp"

Rainfall Events Listing (selected events)

Event#	Event Name	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration (hours)	B/B	Depth (inches)	AMC
1	1-year	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	2.16	2
2	10-year	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	3.59	2
3	50-year	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	5.10	2
4	100-year	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	5.94	2

Area Listing (all nodes)

Area (acres)	CN	Description (subcatchment-numbers)
38.430	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D (18S, 25S, 27S)
2.690	98	Paved parking, HSG A (18S, 25S)
10.180	30	Woods, Good, HSG A (18S, 25S, 27S)
51.300	**70**	**TOTAL AREA**

Soil Listing (all nodes)

Area (acres)	Soil Group	Subcatchment Numbers
12.870	HSG A	18S, 25S, 27S
0.000	HSG B	
0.000	HSG C	
38.430	HSG D	18S, 25S, 27S
0.000	Other	
51.300		**TOTAL AREA**

Ground Covers (all nodes)

HSG-A (acres)	HSG-B (acres)	HSG-C (acres)	HSG-D (acres)	Other (acres)	Total (acres)	Ground Cover	Subcatchment Numbers
0.000	0.000	0.000	38.430	0.000	38.430	Meadow, non-grazed	18S, 25S, 27S
2.690	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.690	Paved parking	18S, 25S
10.180	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.180	Woods, Good	18S, 25S, 27S
12.870	**0.000**	**0.000**	**38.430**	**0.000**	**51.300**	**TOTAL AREA**	

Time span=1.00-60.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2951 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment18S: DA PR-1 Runoff Area=21.880 ac 12.25% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.36"
Flow Length=2,461' Tc=30.6 min CN=72 Runoff=4.85 cfs 0.661 af

Subcatchment25S: DA PR-2 Runoff Area=11.650 ac 0.09% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.50"
Flow Length=1,478' Tc=24.5 min CN=76 Runoff=4.86 cfs 0.484 af

Subcatchment27S: DA PR-3 Runoff Area=17.770 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.12"
Flow Length=1,426' Tc=33.7 min CN=62 Runoff=0.48 cfs 0.183 af

Link 24L: DP PR-1 Inflow=4.85 cfs 0.661 af
Primary=4.85 cfs 0.661 af

Link 26L: DP PR-2 Inflow=4.86 cfs 0.484 af
Primary=4.86 cfs 0.484 af

Link 28L: DP PR-3 Inflow=0.48 cfs 0.183 af
Primary=0.48 cfs 0.183 af

Total Runoff Area = 51.300 ac Runoff Volume = 1.328 af Average Runoff Depth = 0.31"
94.76% Pervious = 48.610 ac 5.24% Impervious = 2.690 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 18S: DA PR-1

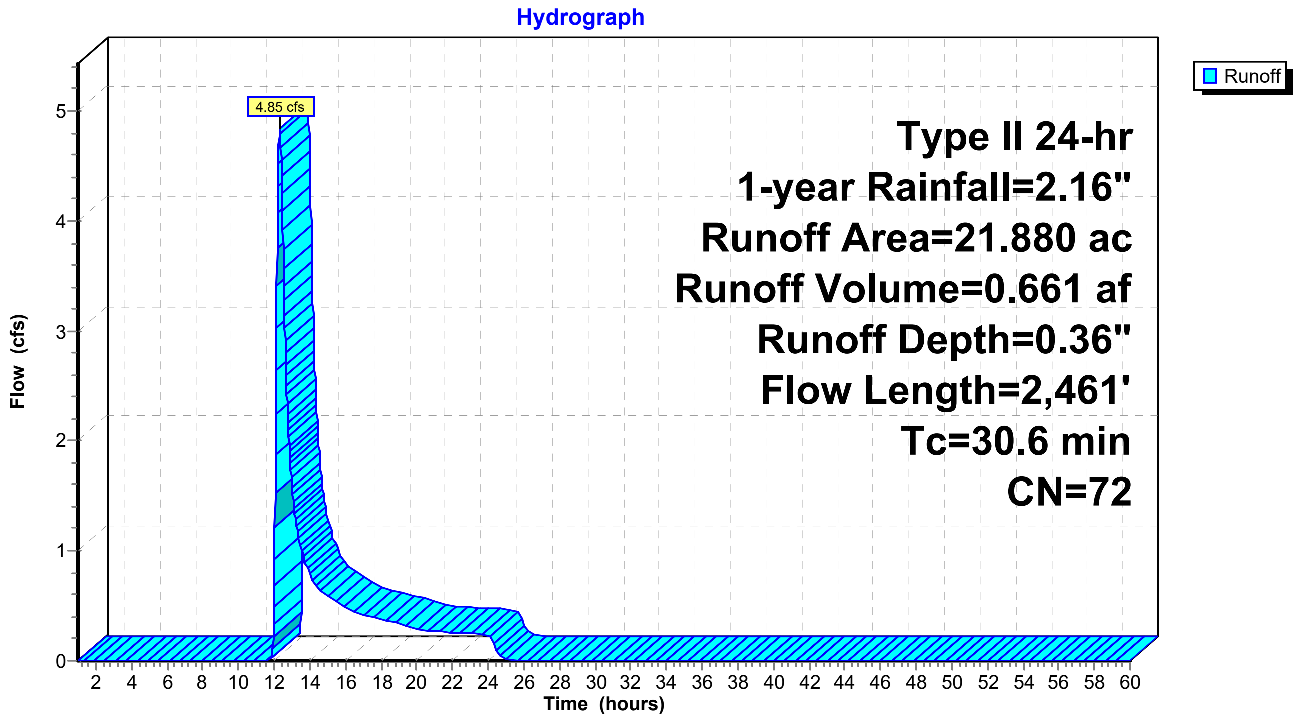
Runoff = 4.85 cfs @ 12.32 hrs, Volume= 0.661 af, Depth= 0.36"
Routed to Link 24L : DP PR-1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-year Rainfall=2.16"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
2.680	98	Paved parking, HSG A
3.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
15.300	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
21.880	72	Weighted Average
19.200		87.75% Pervious Area
2.680		12.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
14.8	100	0.0290	0.11		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
11.6	769	0.0250	1.11		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.2	1,592	0.0520	6.31	56.79	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
30.6	2,461	Total			

Subcatchment 18S: DA PR-1



Summary for Subcatchment 25S: DA PR-2

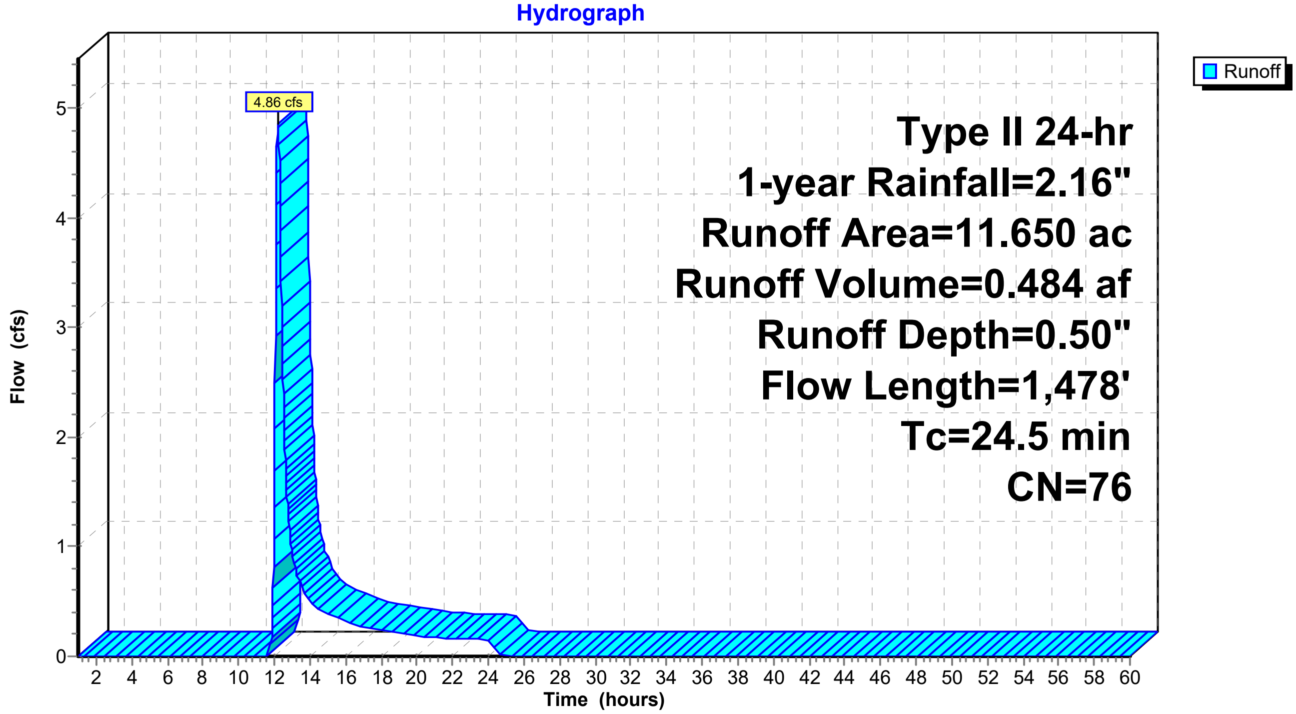
Runoff = 4.86 cfs @ 12.21 hrs, Volume= 0.484 af, Depth= 0.50"
Routed to Link 26L : DP PR-2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-year Rainfall=2.16"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.010	98	Paved parking, HSG A
0.380	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.260	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
11.650	76	Weighted Average
11.640		99.91% Pervious Area
0.010		0.09% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.9	100	0.0340	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
6.5	725	0.0700	1.85		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.7	528	0.0370	5.32	47.90	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
2.4	125	0.0300	0.87		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
24.5	1,478	Total			

Subcatchment 25S: DA PR-2



Summary for Subcatchment 27S: DA PR-3

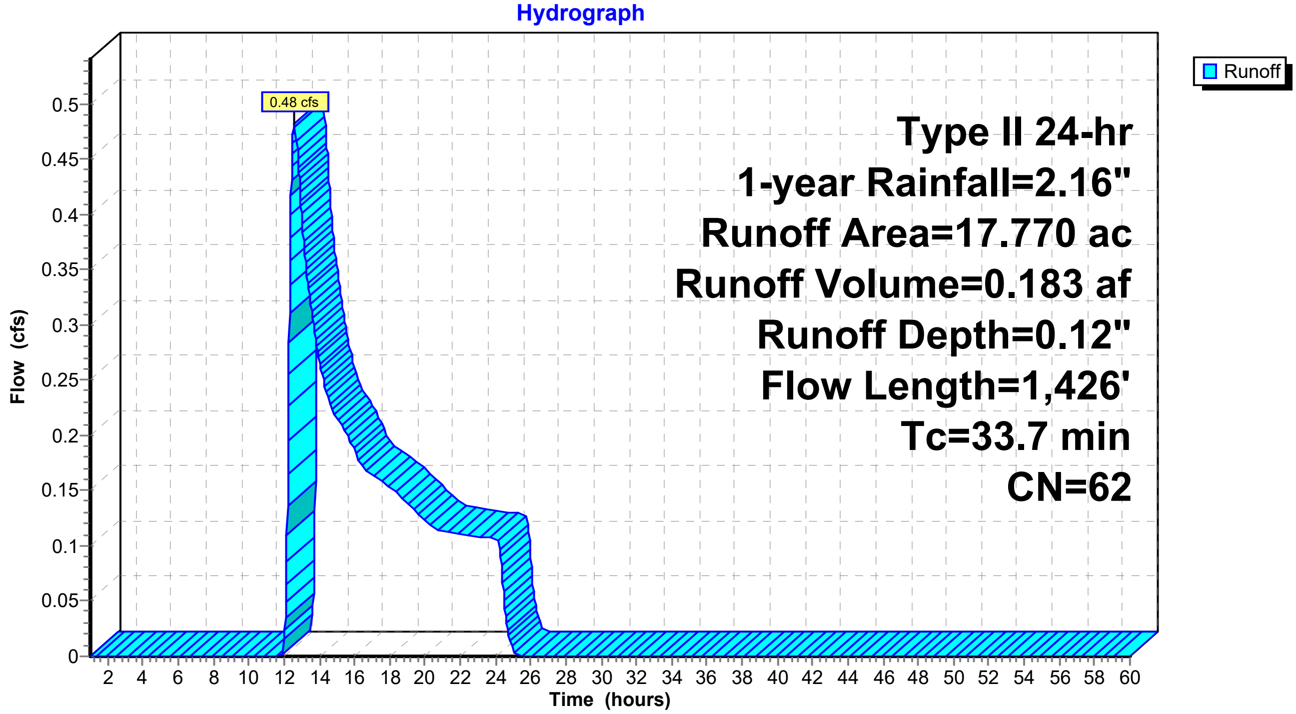
Runoff = 0.48 cfs @ 12.55 hrs, Volume= 0.183 af, Depth= 0.12"
Routed to Link 28L : DP PR-3

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-year Rainfall=2.16"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
5.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.870	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
17.770	62	Weighted Average
17.770		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
22.7	100	0.0100	0.07		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
7.3	649	0.0450	1.48		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
0.3	156	0.1140	9.34	84.09	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
3.4	521	0.2560	2.53		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
33.7	1,426	Total			

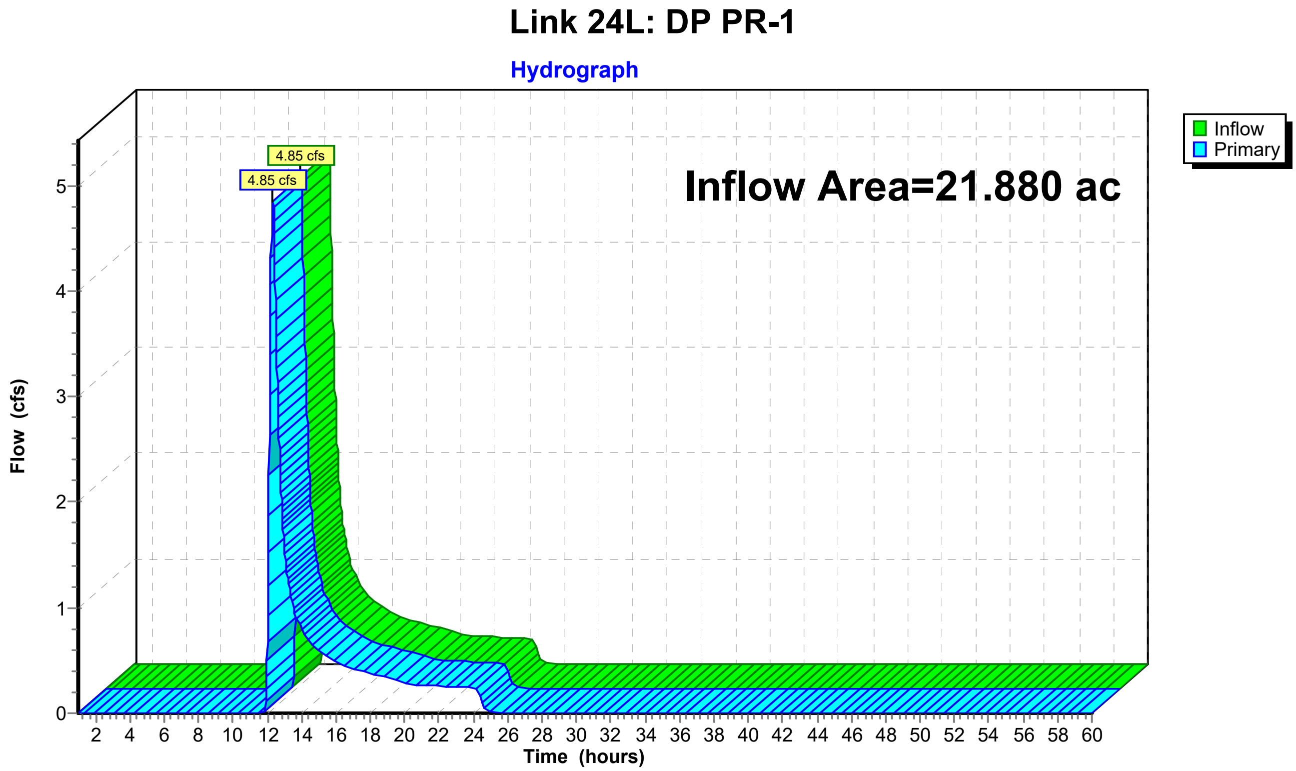
Subcatchment 27S: DA PR-3



Summary for Link 24L: DP PR-1

Inflow Area = 21.880 ac, 12.25% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.36" for 1-year event
Inflow = 4.85 cfs @ 12.32 hrs, Volume= 0.661 af
Primary = 4.85 cfs @ 12.32 hrs, Volume= 0.661 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

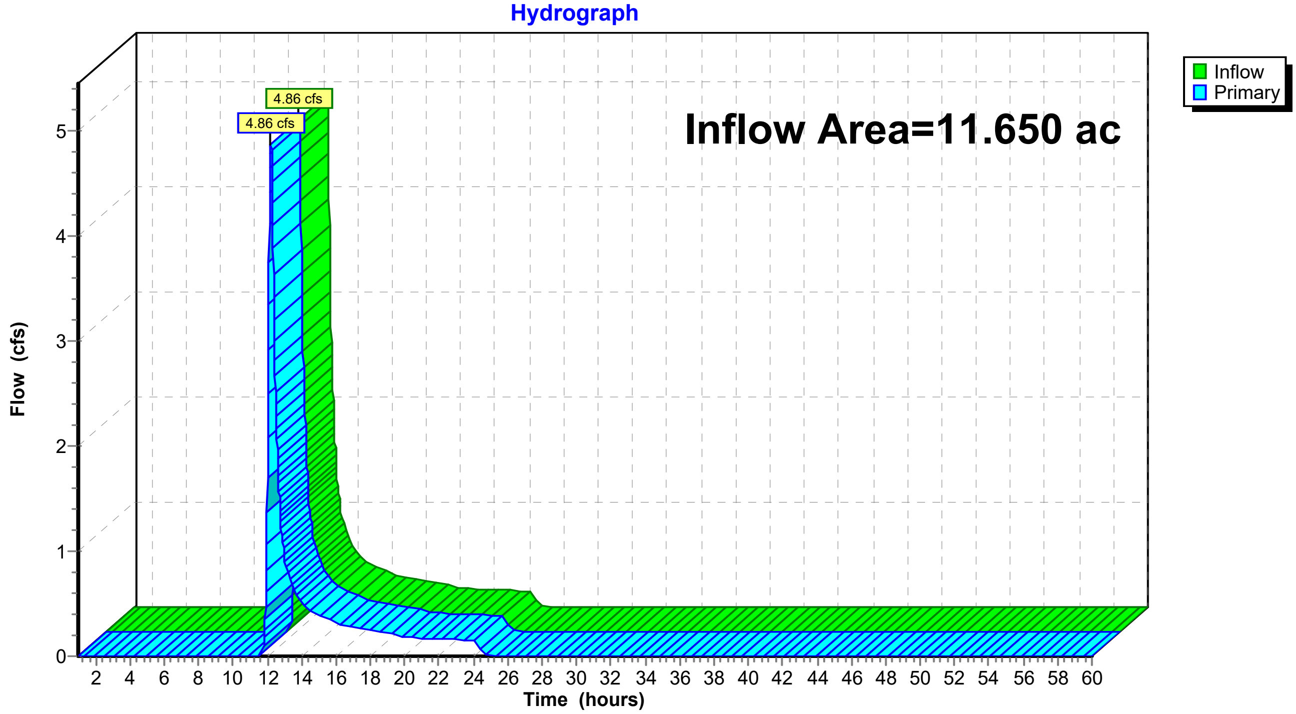


Summary for Link 26L: DP PR-2

Inflow Area = 11.650 ac, 0.09% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.50" for 1-year event
Inflow = 4.86 cfs @ 12.21 hrs, Volume= 0.484 af
Primary = 4.86 cfs @ 12.21 hrs, Volume= 0.484 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

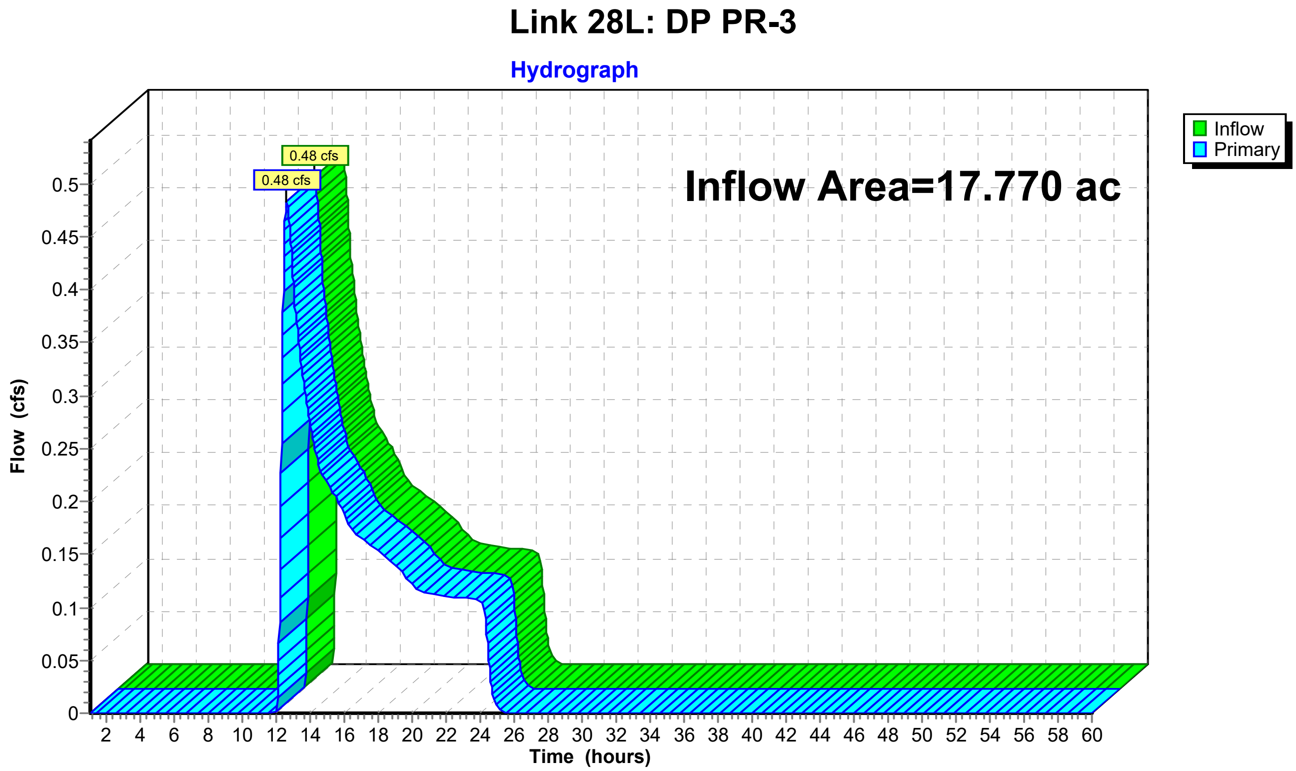
Link 26L: DP PR-2



Summary for Link 28L: DP PR-3

Inflow Area =	17.770 ac,	0.00% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 0.12"	for 1-year event	
Inflow =	0.48 cfs @	12.55 hrs,	Volume=	0.183 af	
Primary =	0.48 cfs @	12.55 hrs,	Volume=	0.183 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



Time span=1.00-60.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2951 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment18S: DA PR-1 Runoff Area=21.880 ac 12.25% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.18"
Flow Length=2,461' Tc=30.6 min CN=72 Runoff=20.66 cfs 2.152 af

Subcatchment25S: DA PR-2 Runoff Area=11.650 ac 0.09% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.43"
Flow Length=1,478' Tc=24.5 min CN=76 Runoff=16.01 cfs 1.389 af

Subcatchment27S: DA PR-3 Runoff Area=17.770 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.66"
Flow Length=1,426' Tc=33.7 min CN=62 Runoff=7.00 cfs 0.975 af

Link 24L: DP PR-1 Inflow=20.66 cfs 2.152 af
Primary=20.66 cfs 2.152 af

Link 26L: DP PR-2 Inflow=16.01 cfs 1.389 af
Primary=16.01 cfs 1.389 af

Link 28L: DP PR-3 Inflow=7.00 cfs 0.975 af
Primary=7.00 cfs 0.975 af

Total Runoff Area = 51.300 ac Runoff Volume = 4.516 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.06"
94.76% Pervious = 48.610 ac 5.24% Impervious = 2.690 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 18S: DA PR-1

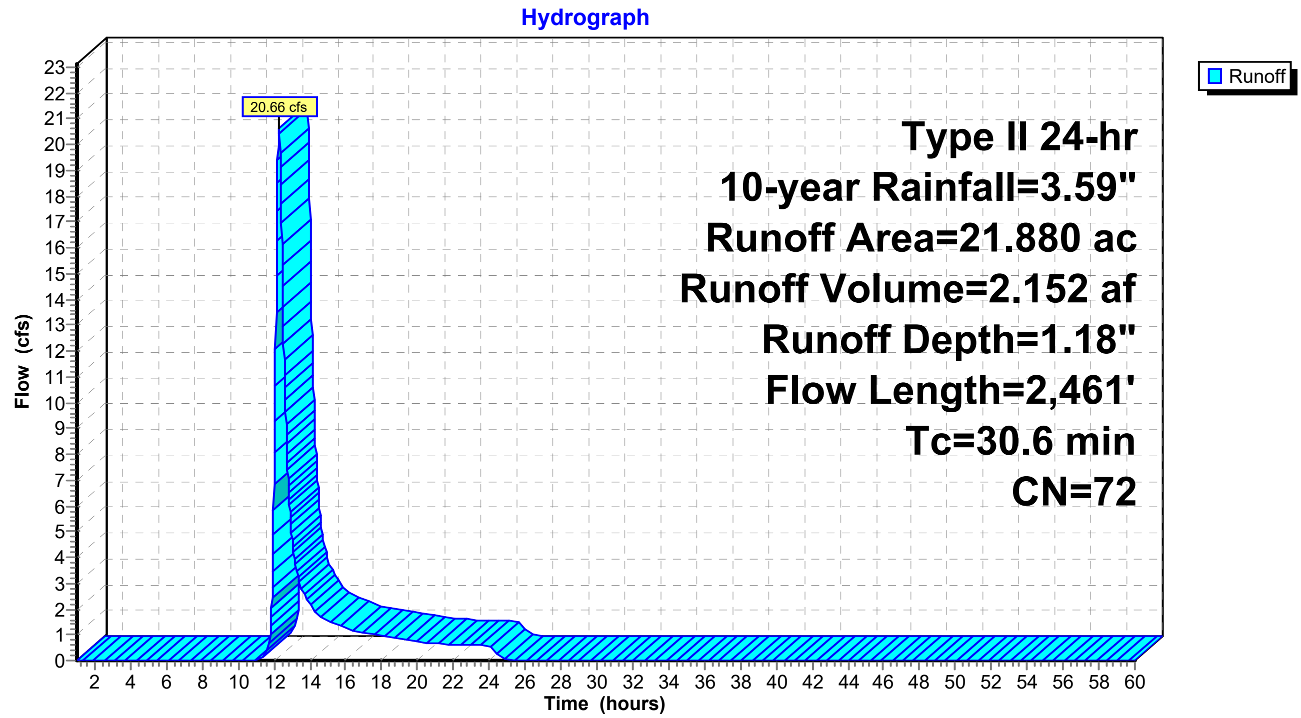
Runoff = 20.66 cfs @ 12.27 hrs, Volume= 2.152 af, Depth= 1.18"
Routed to Link 24L : DP PR-1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=3.59"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
2.680	98	Paved parking, HSG A
3.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
15.300	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
21.880	72	Weighted Average
19.200		87.75% Pervious Area
2.680		12.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
14.8	100	0.0290	0.11		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
11.6	769	0.0250	1.11		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.2	1,592	0.0520	6.31	56.79	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
30.6	2,461	Total			

Subcatchment 18S: DA PR-1



Summary for Subcatchment 25S: DA PR-2

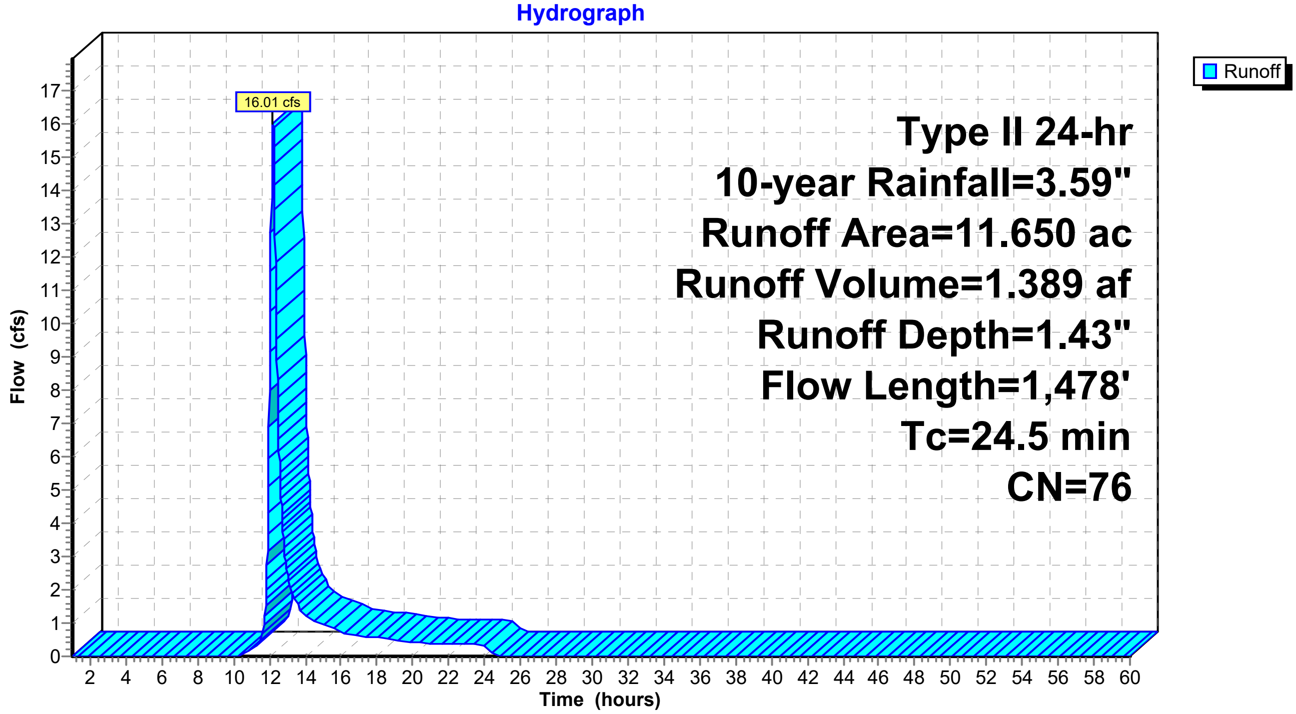
Runoff = 16.01 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume= 1.389 af, Depth= 1.43"
Routed to Link 26L : DP PR-2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=3.59"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.010	98	Paved parking, HSG A
0.380	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.260	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
11.650	76	Weighted Average
11.640		99.91% Pervious Area
0.010		0.09% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.9	100	0.0340	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
6.5	725	0.0700	1.85		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.7	528	0.0370	5.32	47.90	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
2.4	125	0.0300	0.87		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
24.5	1,478	Total			

Subcatchment 25S: DA PR-2



Summary for Subcatchment 27S: DA PR-3

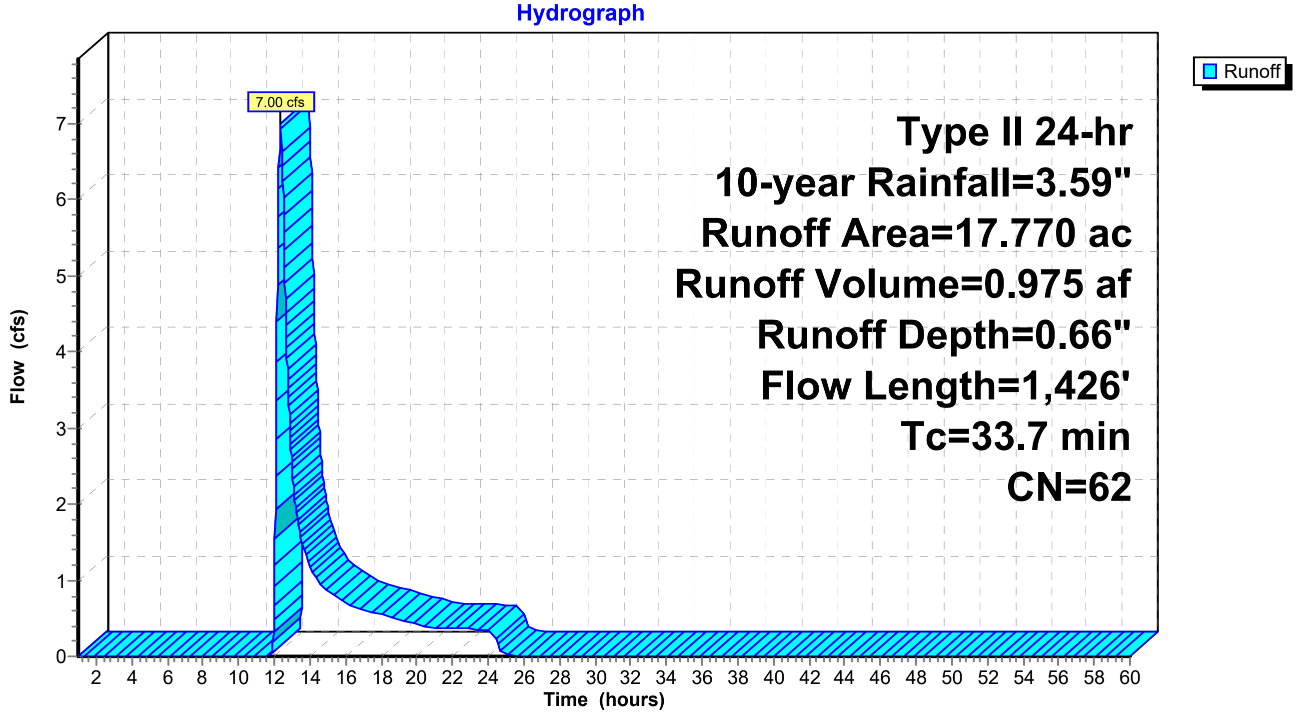
Runoff = 7.00 cfs @ 12.35 hrs, Volume= 0.975 af, Depth= 0.66"
Routed to Link 28L : DP PR-3

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-year Rainfall=3.59"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
5.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.870	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
17.770	62	Weighted Average
17.770		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
22.7	100	0.0100	0.07		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
7.3	649	0.0450	1.48		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
0.3	156	0.1140	9.34	84.09	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
3.4	521	0.2560	2.53		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
33.7	1,426	Total			

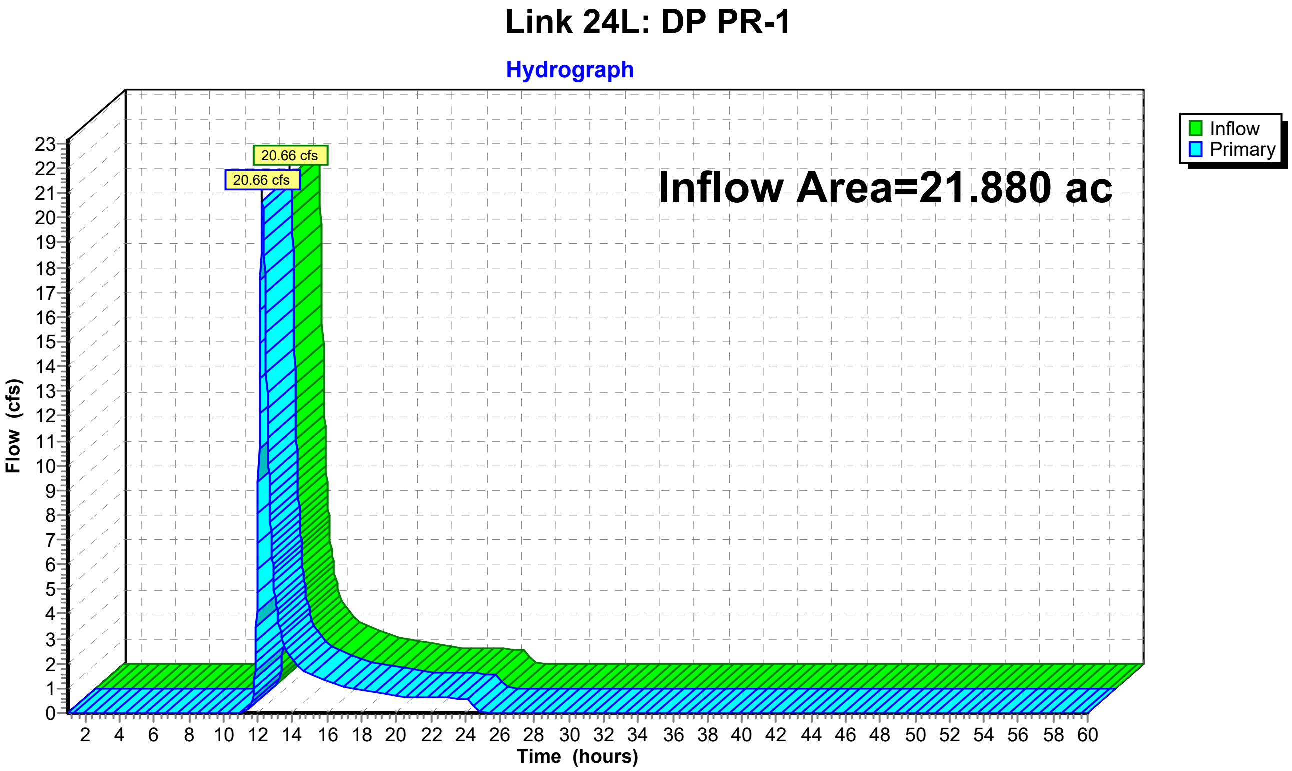
Subcatchment 27S: DA PR-3



Summary for Link 24L: DP PR-1

Inflow Area =	21.880 ac,	12.25% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 1.18"	for 10-year event
Inflow =	20.66 cfs @	12.27 hrs, Volume=	2.152 af	
Primary =	20.66 cfs @	12.27 hrs, Volume=	2.152 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

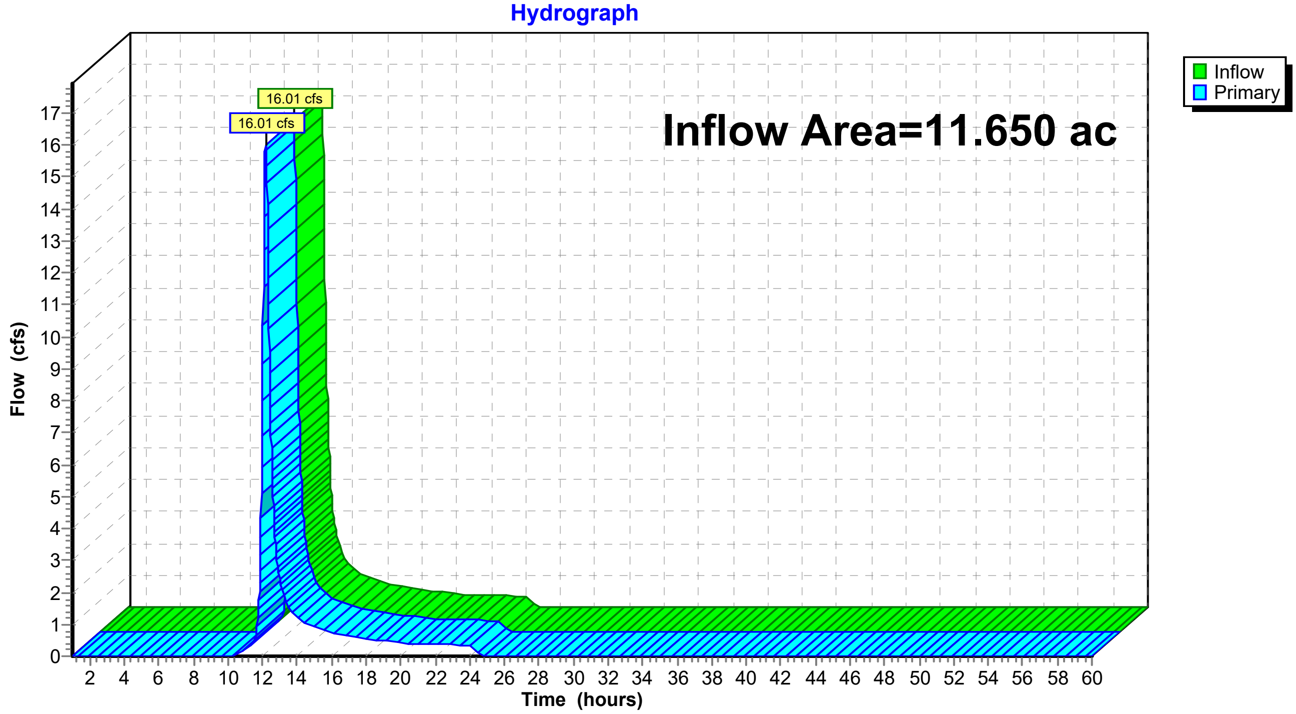


Summary for Link 26L: DP PR-2

Inflow Area = 11.650 ac, 0.09% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.43" for 10-year event
Inflow = 16.01 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume= 1.389 af
Primary = 16.01 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume= 1.389 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

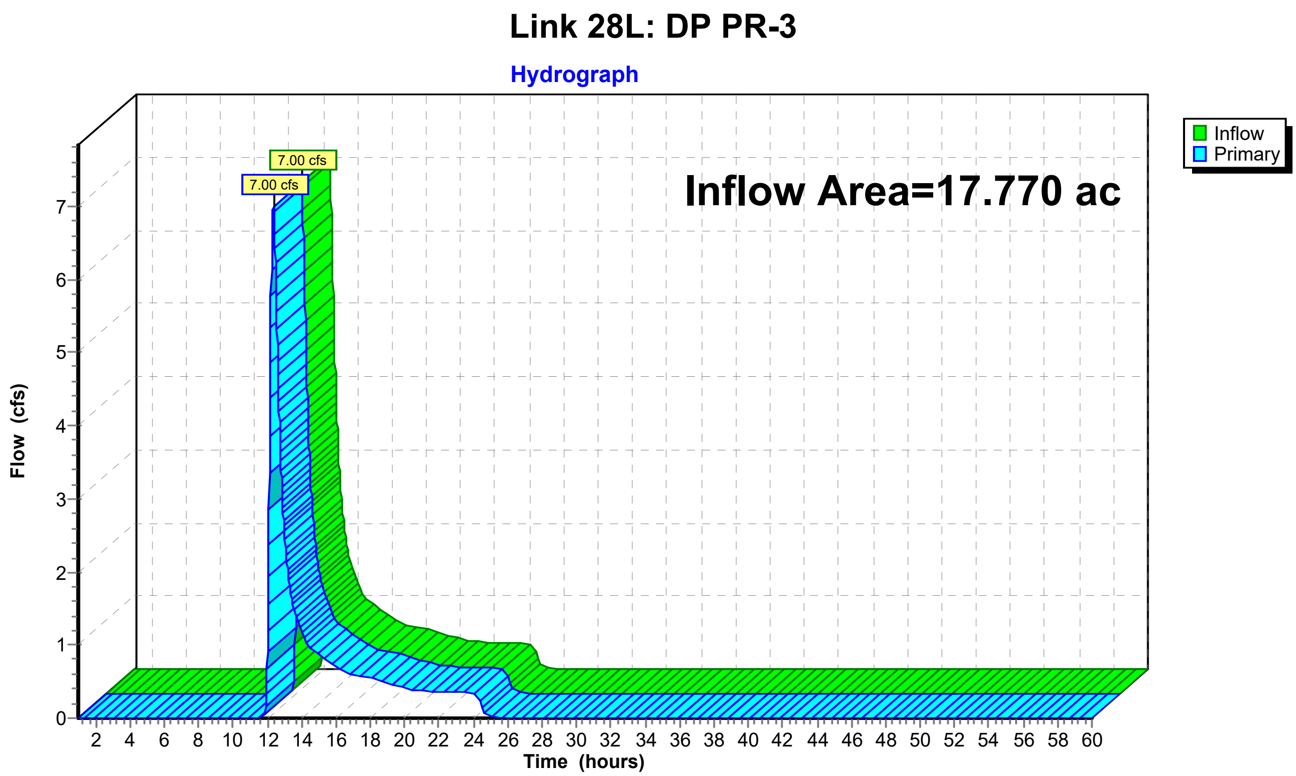
Link 26L: DP PR-2



Summary for Link 28L: DP PR-3

Inflow Area =	17.770 ac,	0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.66"	for 10-year event	
Inflow =	7.00 cfs @	12.35 hrs, Volume=	0.975 af	
Primary =	7.00 cfs @	12.35 hrs, Volume=	0.975 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



Time span=1.00-60.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2951 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment18S: DA PR-1 Runoff Area=21.880 ac 12.25% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.28"
Flow Length=2,461' Tc=30.6 min CN=72 Runoff=41.88 cfs 4.148 af

Subcatchment25S: DA PR-2 Runoff Area=11.650 ac 0.09% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.62"
Flow Length=1,478' Tc=24.5 min CN=76 Runoff=30.01 cfs 2.542 af

Subcatchment27S: DA PR-3 Runoff Area=17.770 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.50"
Flow Length=1,426' Tc=33.7 min CN=62 Runoff=19.40 cfs 2.222 af

Link 24L: DP PR-1 Inflow=41.88 cfs 4.148 af
Primary=41.88 cfs 4.148 af

Link 26L: DP PR-2 Inflow=30.01 cfs 2.542 af
Primary=30.01 cfs 2.542 af

Link 28L: DP PR-3 Inflow=19.40 cfs 2.222 af
Primary=19.40 cfs 2.222 af

Total Runoff Area = 51.300 ac Runoff Volume = 8.912 af Average Runoff Depth = 2.08"
94.76% Pervious = 48.610 ac 5.24% Impervious = 2.690 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 18S: DA PR-1

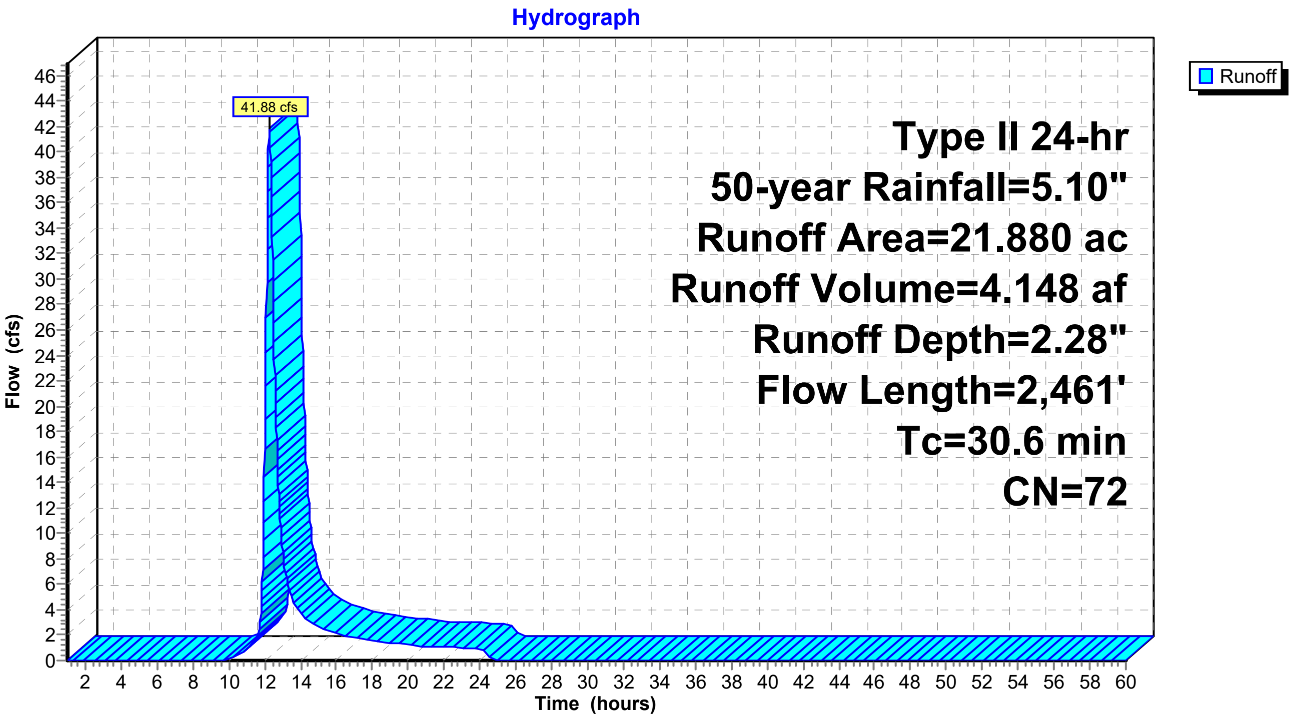
Runoff = 41.88 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 4.148 af, Depth= 2.28"
Routed to Link 24L : DP PR-1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 50-year Rainfall=5.10"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
2.680	98	Paved parking, HSG A
3.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
15.300	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
21.880	72	Weighted Average
19.200		87.75% Pervious Area
2.680		12.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
14.8	100	0.0290	0.11		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
11.6	769	0.0250	1.11		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.2	1,592	0.0520	6.31	56.79	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
30.6	2,461	Total			

Subcatchment 18S: DA PR-1



Summary for Subcatchment 25S: DA PR-2

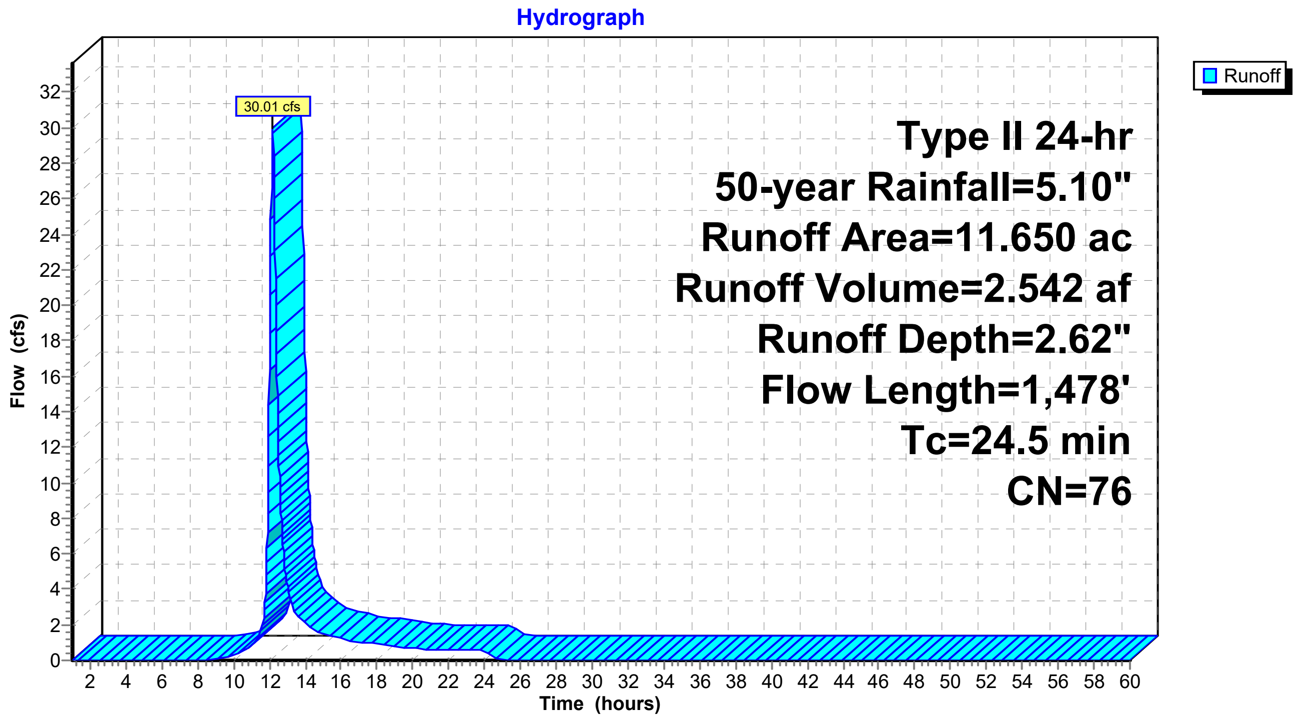
Runoff = 30.01 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 2.542 af, Depth= 2.62"
Routed to Link 26L : DP PR-2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 50-year Rainfall=5.10"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.010	98	Paved parking, HSG A
0.380	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.260	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
11.650	76	Weighted Average
11.640		99.91% Pervious Area
0.010		0.09% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.9	100	0.0340	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
6.5	725	0.0700	1.85		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.7	528	0.0370	5.32	47.90	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
2.4	125	0.0300	0.87		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
24.5	1,478	Total			

Subcatchment 25S: DA PR-2



Summary for Subcatchment 27S: DA PR-3

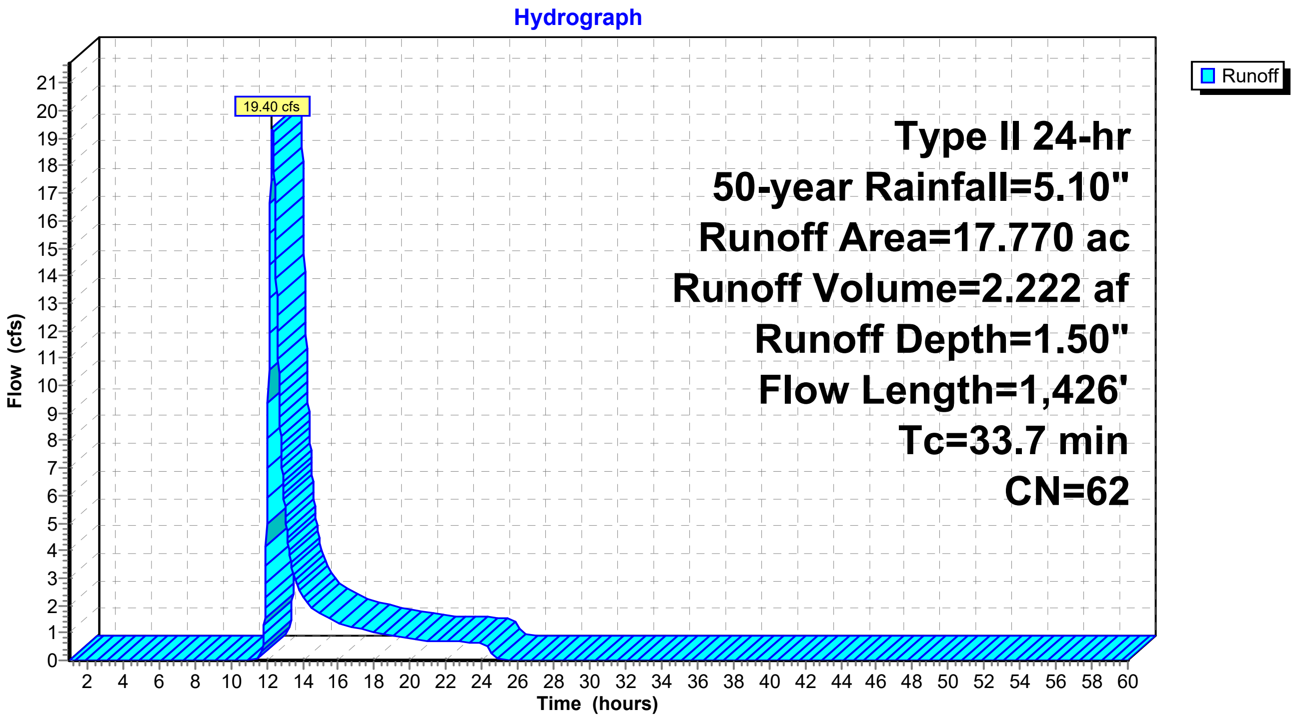
Runoff = 19.40 cfs @ 12.32 hrs, Volume= 2.222 af, Depth= 1.50"
Routed to Link 28L : DP PR-3

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 50-year Rainfall=5.10"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
5.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.870	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
17.770	62	Weighted Average
17.770		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
22.7	100	0.0100	0.07		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
7.3	649	0.0450	1.48		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
0.3	156	0.1140	9.34	84.09	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
3.4	521	0.2560	2.53		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
33.7	1,426	Total			

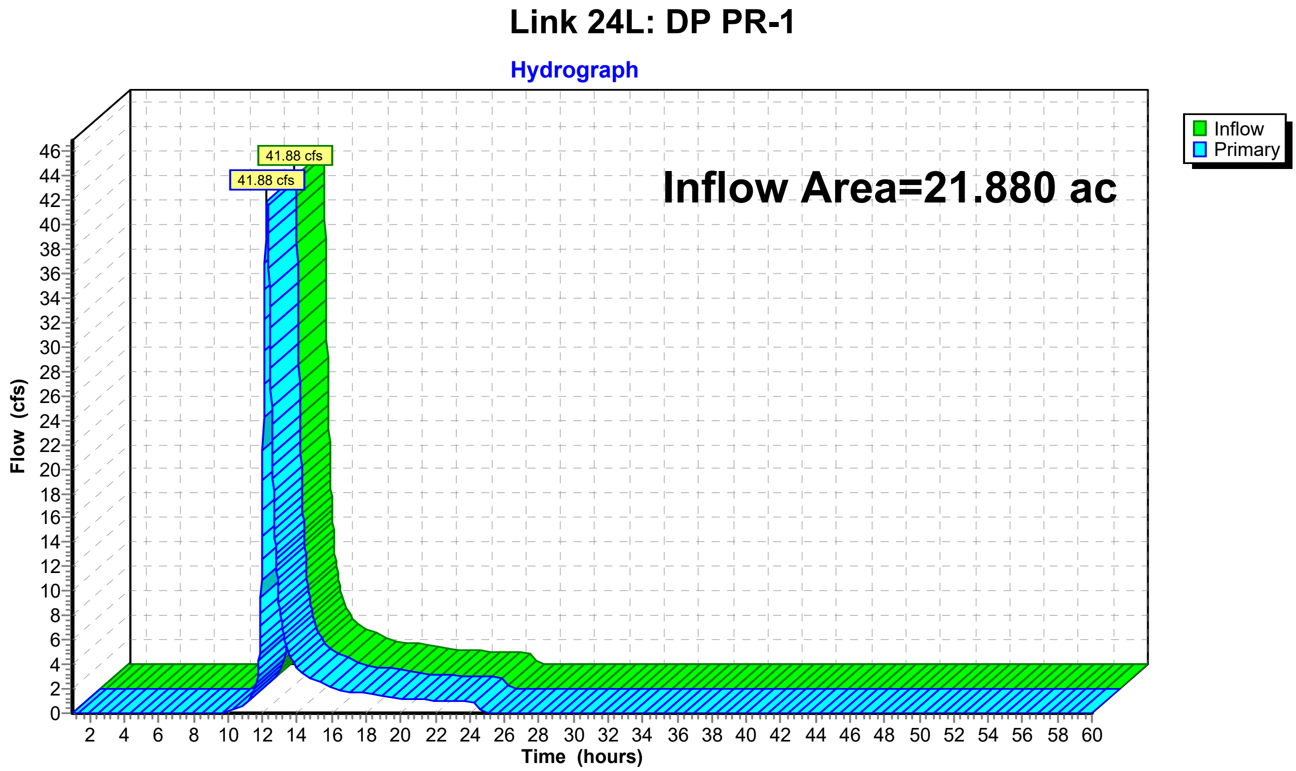
Subcatchment 27S: DA PR-3



Summary for Link 24L: DP PR-1

Inflow Area = 21.880 ac, 12.25% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.28" for 50-year event
Inflow = 41.88 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 4.148 af
Primary = 41.88 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 4.148 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

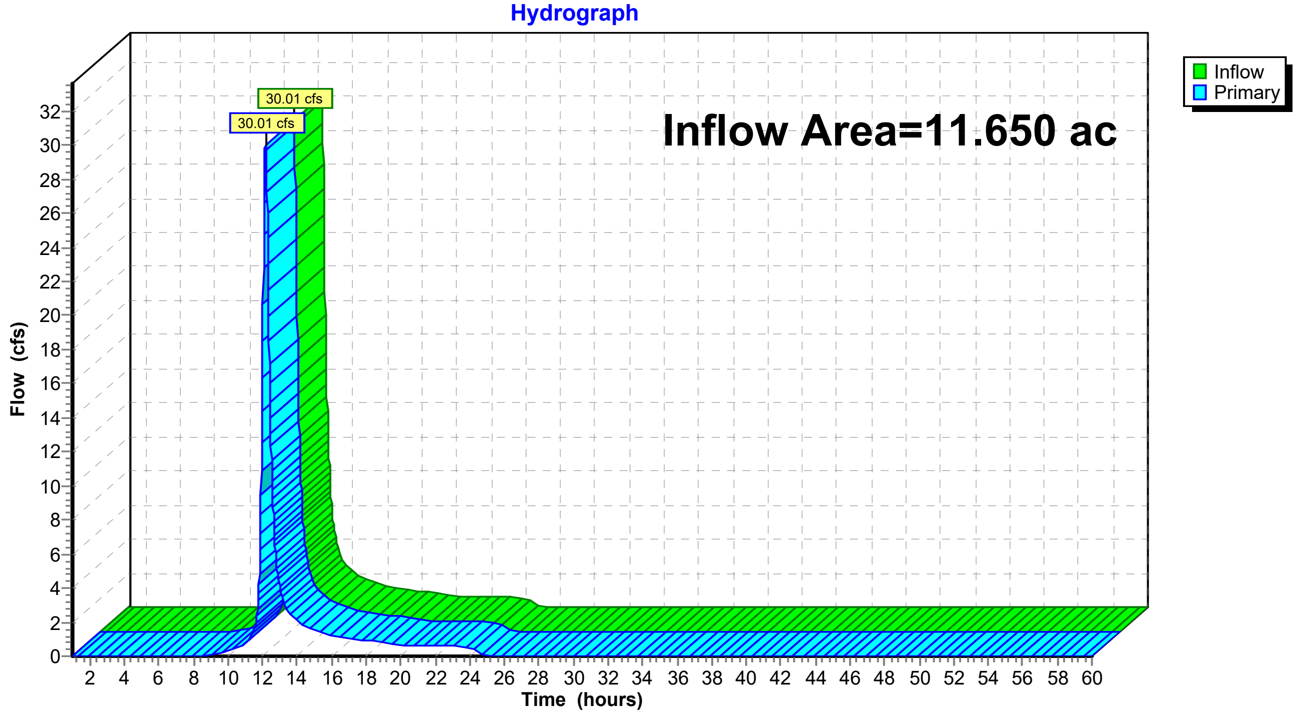


Summary for Link 26L: DP PR-2

Inflow Area = 11.650 ac, 0.09% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.62" for 50-year event
Inflow = 30.01 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 2.542 af
Primary = 30.01 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 2.542 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

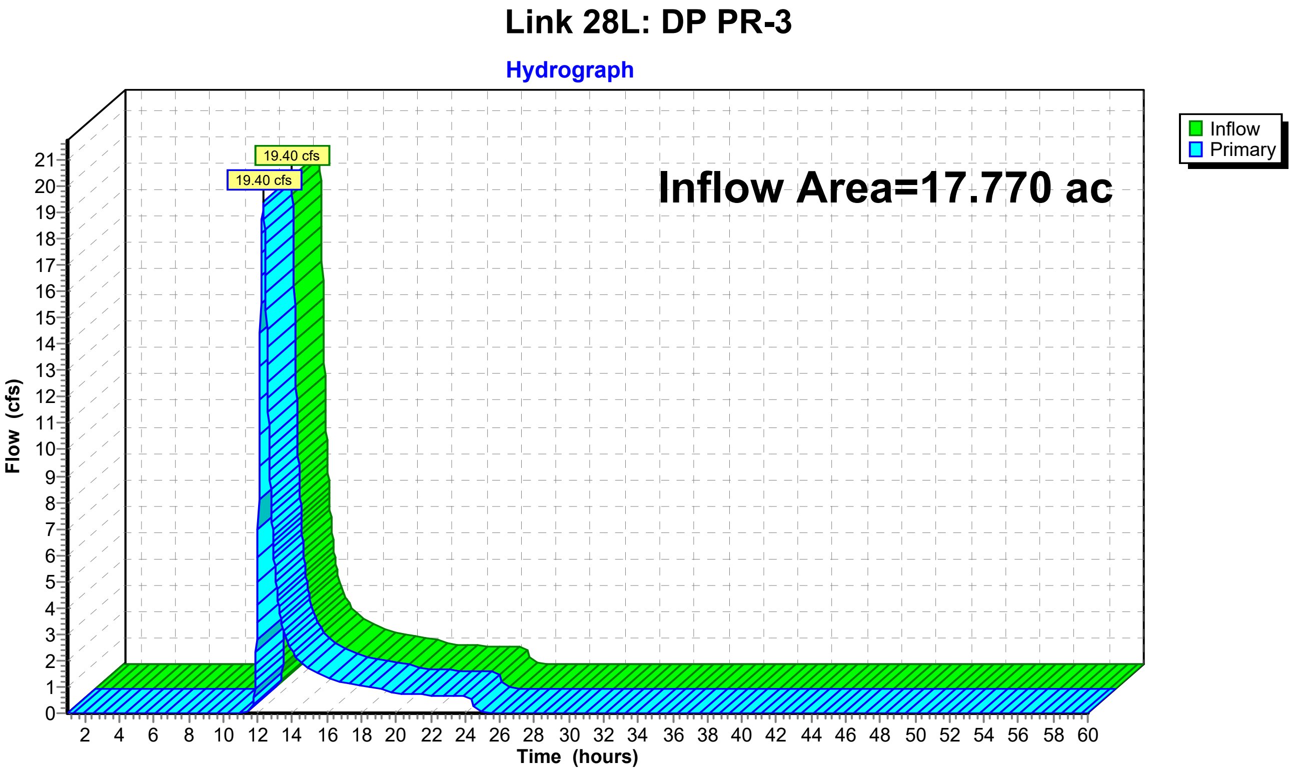
Link 26L: DP PR-2



Summary for Link 28L: DP PR-3

Inflow Area =	17.770 ac,	0.00% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 1.50"	for 50-year event
Inflow =	19.40 cfs @	12.32 hrs, Volume=	2.222 af	
Primary =	19.40 cfs @	12.32 hrs, Volume=	2.222 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



Time span=1.00-60.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2951 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment18S: DA PR-1 Runoff Area=21.880 ac 12.25% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.94"
Flow Length=2,461' Tc=30.6 min CN=72 Runoff=54.73 cfs 5.368 af

Subcatchment25S: DA PR-2 Runoff Area=11.650 ac 0.09% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.33"
Flow Length=1,478' Tc=24.5 min CN=76 Runoff=38.26 cfs 3.231 af

Subcatchment27S: DA PR-3 Runoff Area=17.770 ac 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.05"
Flow Length=1,426' Tc=33.7 min CN=62 Runoff=27.56 cfs 3.035 af

Link 24L: DP PR-1 Inflow=54.73 cfs 5.368 af
Primary=54.73 cfs 5.368 af

Link 26L: DP PR-2 Inflow=38.26 cfs 3.231 af
Primary=38.26 cfs 3.231 af

Link 28L: DP PR-3 Inflow=27.56 cfs 3.035 af
Primary=27.56 cfs 3.035 af

Total Runoff Area = 51.300 ac Runoff Volume = 11.635 af Average Runoff Depth = 2.72"
94.76% Pervious = 48.610 ac 5.24% Impervious = 2.690 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 18S: DA PR-1

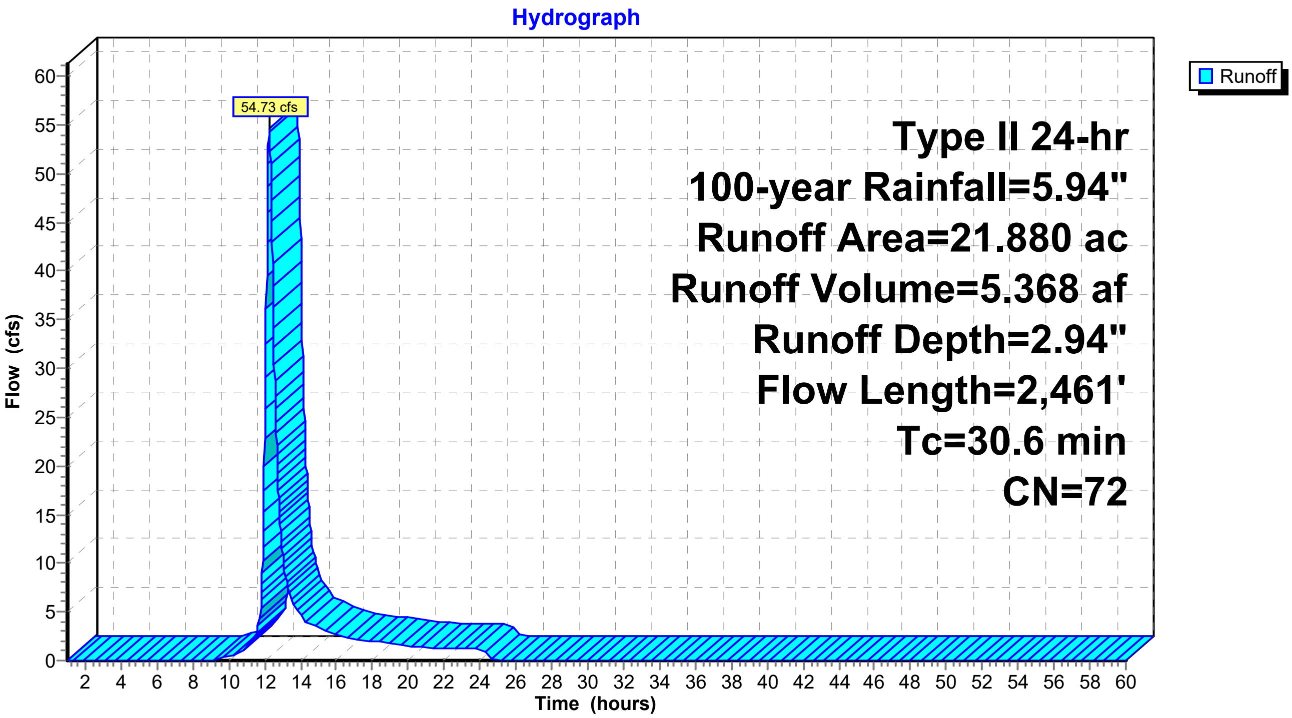
Runoff = 54.73 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 5.368 af, Depth= 2.94"
Routed to Link 24L : DP PR-1

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=5.94"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
2.680	98	Paved parking, HSG A
3.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
15.300	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
21.880	72	Weighted Average
19.200		87.75% Pervious Area
2.680		12.25% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
14.8	100	0.0290	0.11		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
11.6	769	0.0250	1.11		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.2	1,592	0.0520	6.31	56.79	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
30.6	2,461	Total			

Subcatchment 18S: DA PR-1



Summary for Subcatchment 25S: DA PR-2

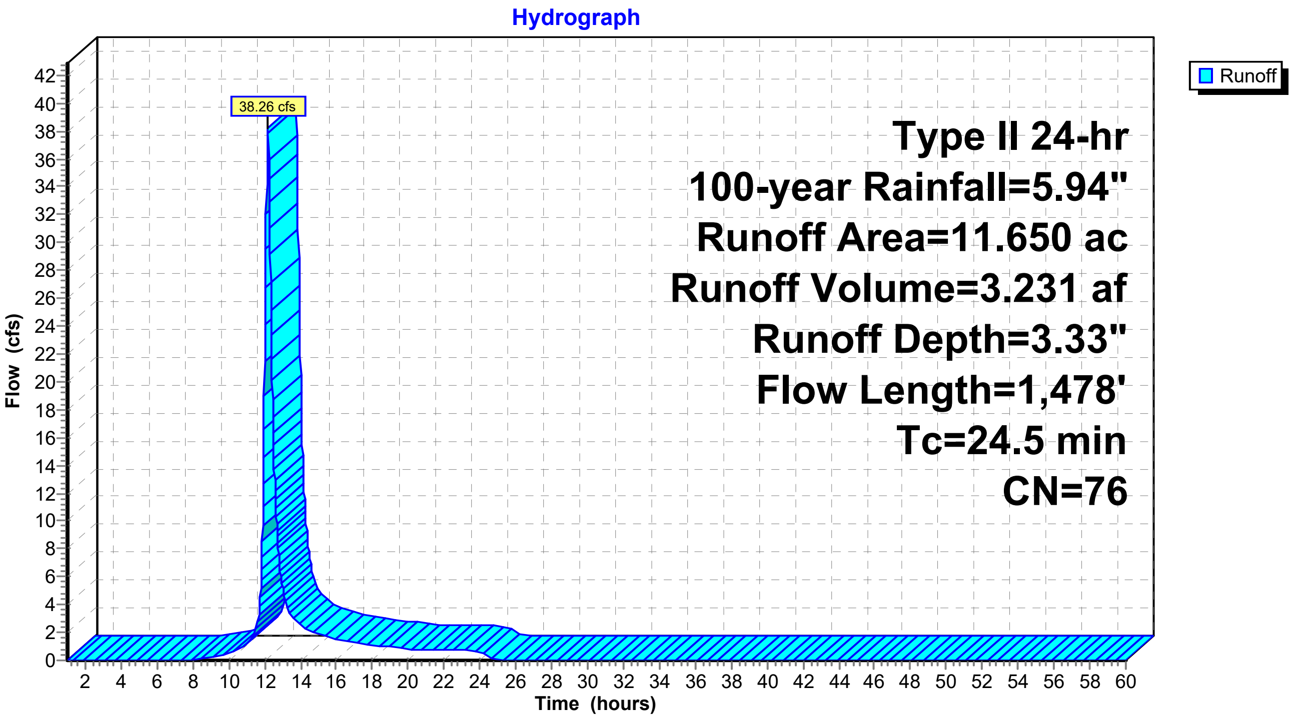
Runoff = 38.26 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 3.231 af, Depth= 3.33"
Routed to Link 26L : DP PR-2

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=5.94"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.010	98	Paved parking, HSG A
0.380	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.260	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
11.650	76	Weighted Average
11.640		99.91% Pervious Area
0.010		0.09% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
13.9	100	0.0340	0.12		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
6.5	725	0.0700	1.85		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.7	528	0.0370	5.32	47.90	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
2.4	125	0.0300	0.87		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
24.5	1,478	Total			

Subcatchment 25S: DA PR-2



Summary for Subcatchment 27S: DA PR-3

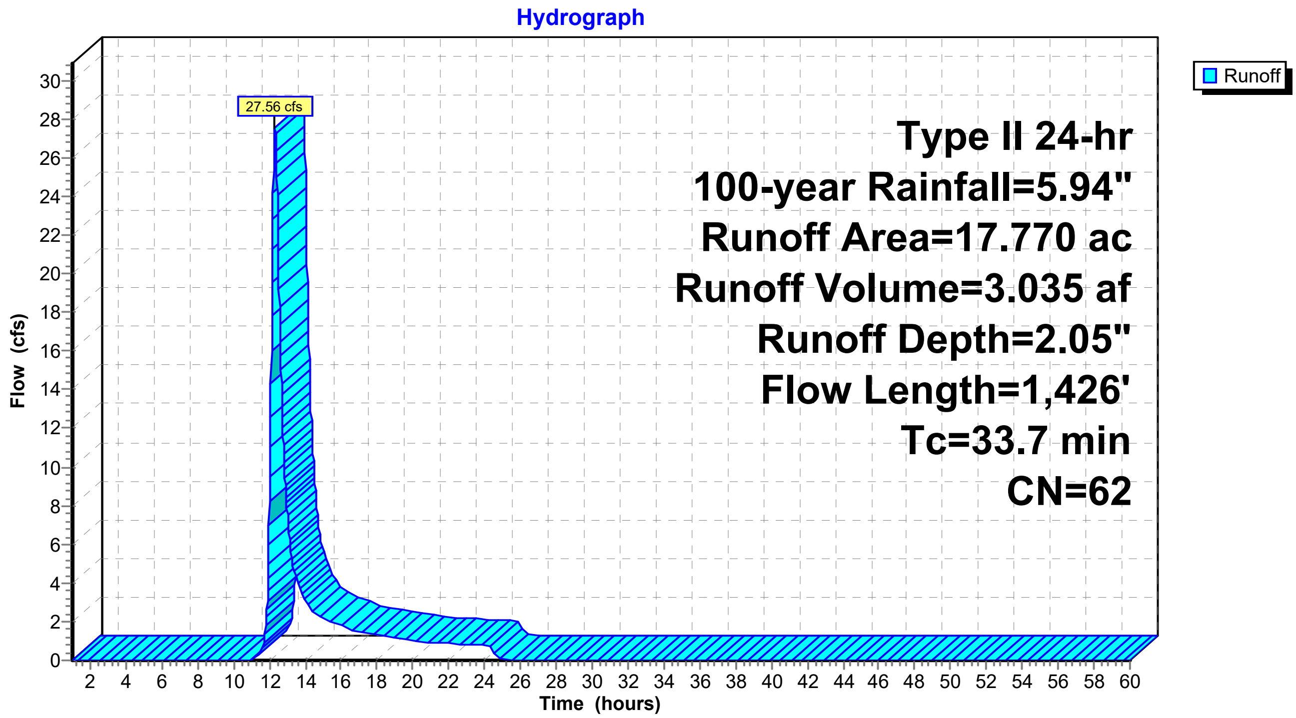
Runoff = 27.56 cfs @ 12.31 hrs, Volume= 3.035 af, Depth= 2.05"
Routed to Link 28L : DP PR-3

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-year Rainfall=5.94"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
0.000	98	Paved parking, HSG A
5.900	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
11.870	78	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG D
17.770	62	Weighted Average
17.770		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
22.7	100	0.0100	0.07		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.20"
7.3	649	0.0450	1.48		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
0.3	156	0.1140	9.34	84.09	**Channel Flow,** Area= 9.0 sf Perim= 14.0' r= 0.64' n= 0.040 Earth, cobble bottom, clean sides
3.4	521	0.2560	2.53		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
33.7	1,426	Total			

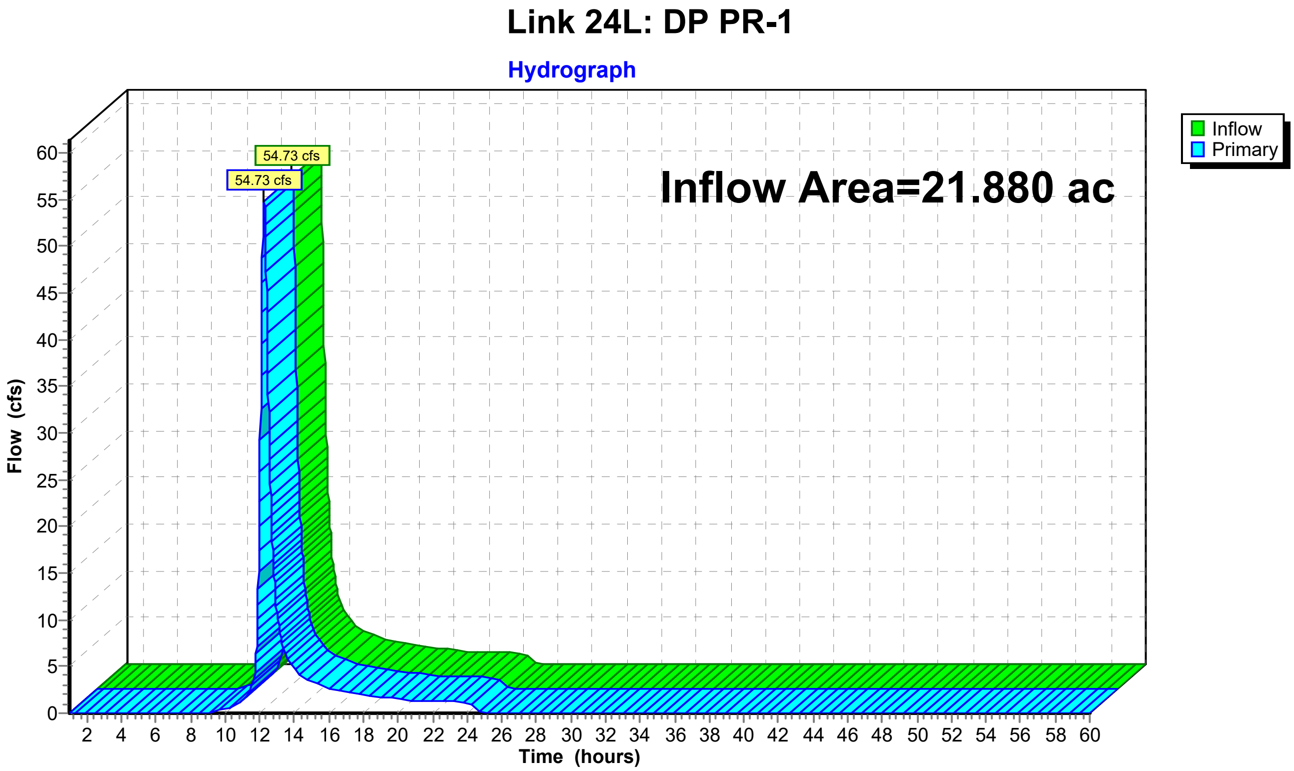
Subcatchment 27S: DA PR-3



Summary for Link 24L: DP PR-1

Inflow Area =	21.880 ac,	12.25% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 2.94"	for 100-year event
Inflow =	54.73 cfs @	12.26 hrs, Volume=	5.368 af	
Primary =	54.73 cfs @	12.26 hrs, Volume=	5.368 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min	

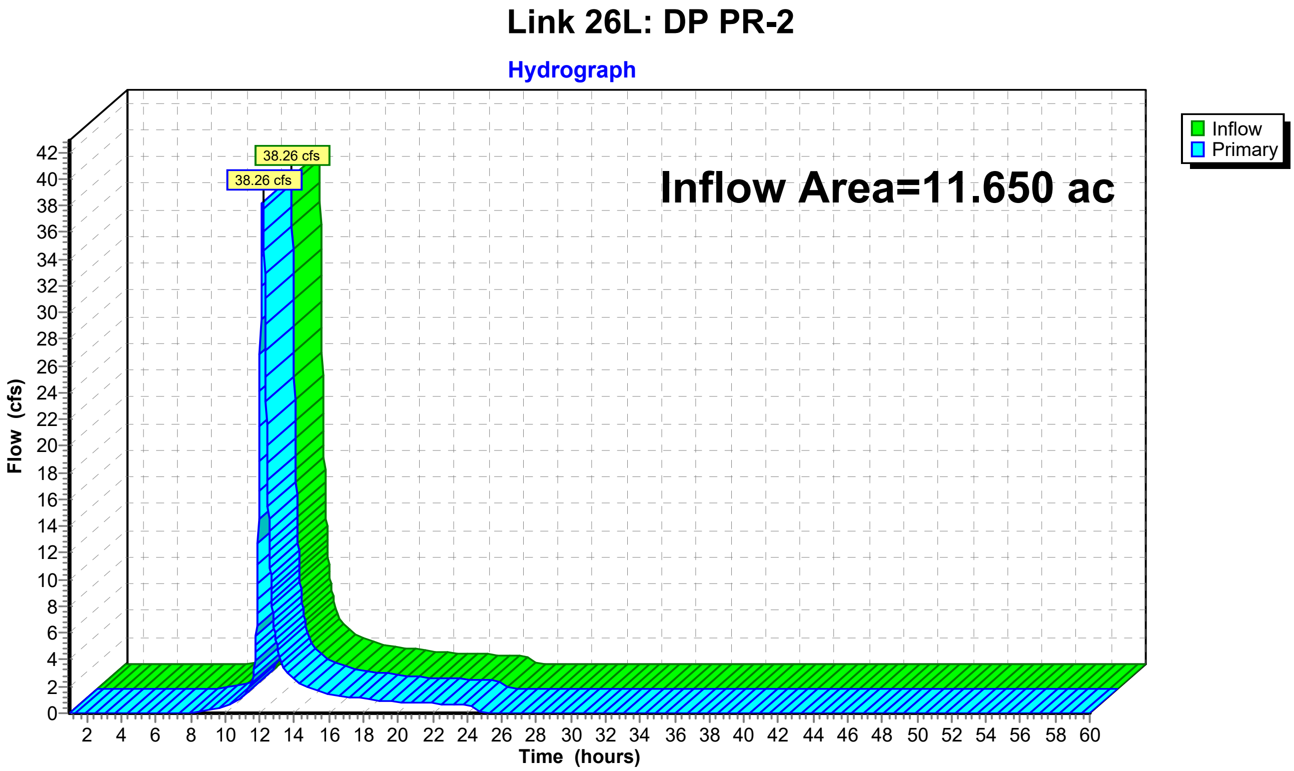
Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs



Summary for Link 26L: DP PR-2

Inflow Area = 11.650 ac, 0.09% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.33" for 100-year event
Inflow = 38.26 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 3.231 af
Primary = 38.26 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 3.231 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

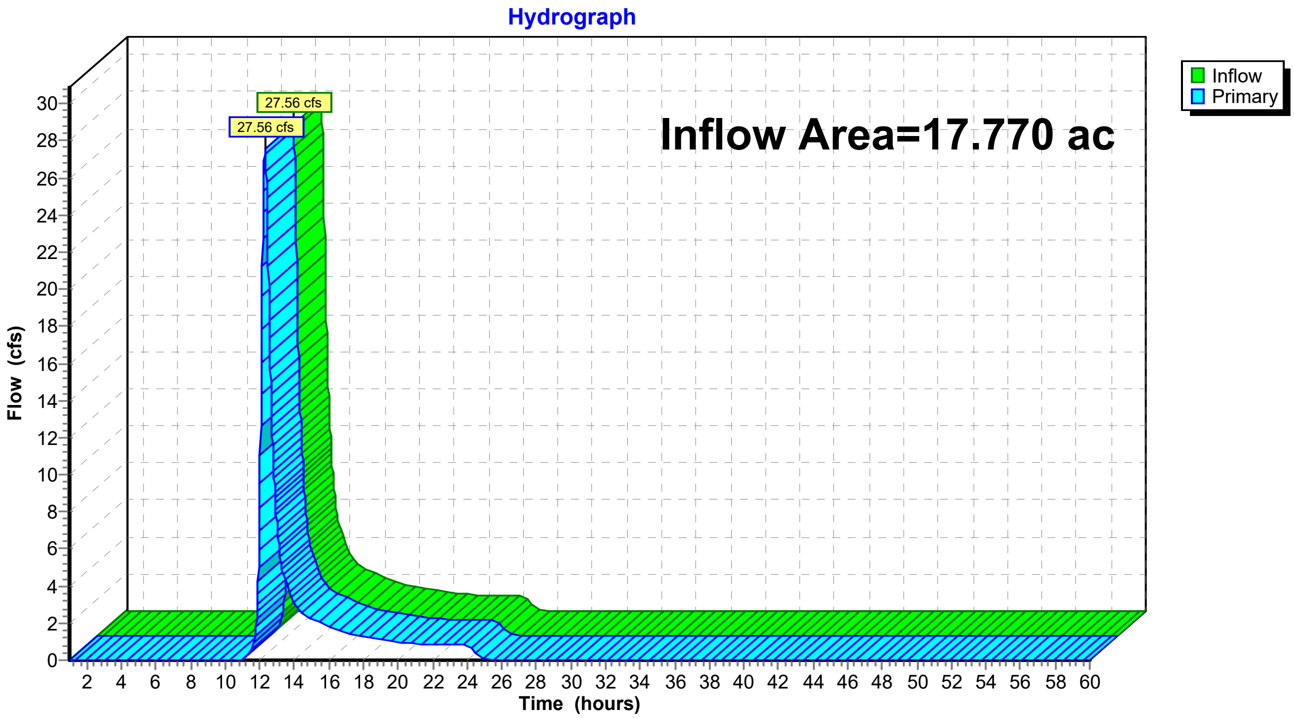


Summary for Link 28L: DP PR-3

Inflow Area =	17.770 ac,	0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.05"	for 100-year event	
Inflow =	27.56 cfs @	12.31 hrs, Volume=	3.035 af	
Primary =	27.56 cfs @	12.31 hrs, Volume=	3.035 af,	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-60.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

Link 28L: DP PR-3



APPENDIX K – NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

APPENDIX L – NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

APPENDIX M – SMP MAINTENANCE CHECKLISTS

New York State of Opportunity | Department of Environmental Conservation

MAINTENANCE GUIDANCE

Stormwater Management Practices

March 31, 2017

FINAL

Table of Contents

Section 1. Introduction

1.1. Stormwater Management Practice (SMP) Groups

Stormwater management has become an important function for municipalities to address the quality of local water resources and to adhere to state standards. Increasingly, stormwater management practices (SMPs) are constructed as part of new development or redevelopment projects as retrofits to existing infrastructure and/or as part of local watershed restoration plan efforts.

While SMPs are proliferating, municipalities are charged with a certain level of implementation and oversight. Whether this is a new function for a municipality or an expansion of existing programs, it is important for these local programs to have some degree of guidance to successfully meet the challenge. One important area where guidance has been lacking is how to properly operate and maintain the wide range of SMPs that are constructed. This chapter was developed to address this need. It is widely understood that SMPs will not function properly to protect water resources without attention to operation and maintenance (O&M), and that O&M tasks and responsibilities must be identified and assumed by various stakeholders.

The chapter is structured around a hierarchy concept where O&M responsibilities are addressed by SMP owners/property managers, municipal staff, landscape contractors and professionals with knowledge in stormwater management (Qualified Professional). The hierarchy approach, explained in more detail below in Section 1.2, strives for a cost-efficient way to ensure long-term performance of SMPs.

The maintenance procedures described in this chapter are applied to ten separate SMP groups (**Table 1.1**). These same ten groups are used to separate maintenance inspection guidance, costs, and other guidance in the chapter.

Table 1.1 Practices Discussed in this Chapter, by Group

SMP Group	Practices Included
Rainwater Harvesting	• Rain Barrel • Cistern
Disconnection and Sheetflow	• Rooftop Disconnection • Sheetflow to Filter Strip • Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers
Swales	• Vegetated Swale • Wet Swale
Tree Planting	• Tree Planting
Bioretention	• Bioretention Cell • Dry Swale • Rain Garden • Stormwater Planters • Tree Pits
Green Roofs	• Green Roofs
Permeable Pavements	• Permeable Pavers • Porous Asphalt/Concrete
Ponds and Wetlands	• Wet Pond Design Options • Stormwater Wetland Design Options
Infiltration	• Infiltration Trench • Infiltration Basin • Dry Well
Sand and Organic Filters	• Surface Sand Filters • Underground Sand Filters • Underground Organic Filters

1.2. Maintenance Hierarchy

SMPs require inspections and maintenance to identify small problems before they become more serious and expensive to repair. For example, removing a small amount of sediment from a filtering medium or permeable pavement surface is much less expensive than replacing a surface that has already become clogged. However, it can be cost prohibitive for most communities or SMP owners to hire highly trained staff or contractors to inspect these practices or to carry out the actual maintenance tasks. This can be especially true with the advent of “micro-scale” Green Infrastructure practices, which may be distributed across many individual public and private properties, and where the absolute number of SMPs within a municipality may exceed local government inspection and maintenance capabilities.

Many SMP maintenance problems start out as fairly small, easily rectified issues as long as they are detected early enough through an inspection. For these issues, property owners or managers can likely take care of the issue in an expedient and cost-effective manner.

However, at some point, property owners or managers will encounter an issue where diagnosing the problem and knowing the appropriate remedy will exceed their technical capabilities. At this point, an individual with training in SMP inspection, operation and maintenance, such as a municipal inspector or landscape contractor, may have to be called in for assistance.

Similarly, some problems escalate to the point where a Qualified Professional (i.e. professional engineer or landscape architect) is needed to bring the SMP back to a good functioning condition. The Qualified Professional may need to bring in other experts to assess problems with the SMP. For instance, they may call in a horticulturalist to assess problems with the planting plan.

Figure 1.1 The SMP Maintenance Hierarchy Pyramid

Acknowledging this step-wise approach to SMP inspection and maintenance, the SMP Maintenance Hierarchy concept was developed. The concept uses a combination of skill levels (**Figure 1.1**) as explained in more detail below.

Level 1: Property Owners and Managers, Interns, etc.

This category includes property owners, property managers, or HOA representatives, for privately owned SMPs. For municipally owned SMPS, this could include municipal maintenance staff or interns, and volunteers. These individuals would typically have no or only very limited training in stormwater maintenance and inspection but can use available guidance to quickly identify and rectify common and simple issues with SMP performance. This level completes routine inspections and maintenance activities. For most SMPs, the majority of inspection and maintenance activities can be conducted at this skill level, thus Level 1 forms the base of the Maintenance Hierarchy pyramid. Many well-functioning SMPs can be adequately maintained for long periods of time using Level 1 capabilities.

Although many issues can be addressed at Level 1, these inspectors and maintainers need a relief valve when the SMP problems become harder to diagnose and/or the remedies require a higher level of resources and expertise. Such issues are referred to in this chapter as “kick-outs to Level 2.” For instance, an SMP may have a minor amount of sediment that has accumulated at inlets or on the practice bottom. A Level 1 person may be able to take care of this with a flat shovel and wheel barrow. However, a Level 2 inspection would be triggered if the sediment is deep, widespread, keeps recurring, and/or requires more sophisticated equipment to remove.

Level 2: Trained Municipal Staff

This level of inspection and maintenance is conducted primarily by municipal employees or landscape contractors who have completed training on SMP, inspection, operation and maintenance. Level 2 inspections can take place in response to two circumstances:

1. As part of an ongoing, routine municipal inspection program whereby SMPs are visited on a rotating basis at a frequency established by the local program, or

2. In response to a "kick-out" from a Level 1 inspector based on a specific problem or problems.

Circumstance #2 obviously will require coordination and communication between the Level 1 and Level 2 inspectors, with documentation and background provided by the Level 1 inspector. This is an essential part of making the hierarchy approach successful. In the example above, the Level 2 inspector can better diagnose the sources of the sediment, whether the sediment is affecting performance of the SMP, and the specific tasks needed to remove the sediment and abate the source.

As with kick-outs from Level 1 to Level 2, the same can exist from Level 2 to Level 3. It may be that the Level 2 inspector encounters a problem where a Qualified Professional is needed to re-design certain components of the SMP, and a qualified contractor is needed to undertake a more serious repair. This is when Level 3 is activated.

Level 3: Qualified Professionals

Qualified professionals include professional engineers and landscape architects, who can revisit design issues associated with chronic or serious problems. For repair and maintenance of the SMPs at this level, individuals with specific skills and certifications, such as a certified plumber who has experience working with rainwater harvesting practices or a horticulturalist with knowledge on proper plantings may need to be called in by the Qualified Professional. Level 3 inspection or maintenance is triggered in response to specific problems identified during a Level 2 inspection.

Continuing with the example above, the Level 2 inspector identifies that the sediment is accumulating in the SMP because of the lack of pre-treatment or that the practice is not sized properly for its drainage area. The Level 2 inspector at this point should consult a Qualified Professional (Level 3) who can go back to the original or as-built plan and develop workable solutions.

Table 1.2 further describes how maintenance and inspection activities differ among the three levels of the SMP Maintenance Hierarchy.

Table 1.2 Maintenance/Inspection Hierarchy Levels

	Level 1: Owners and Untrained Staff	**Level 2: Trained Municipal Staff**	**Level 3: Qualified Professionals**
Qualifications/ Training of Inspectors	No special training, but person is provided educational materials	On-the-job training and/or short workshops Define adequate training or provide examples	Professional License such as a PE or RLA
Frequency of Inspection	At least annually	Routine as determined by the local program OR as kick-out from Level 1 inspection	Only as needed from Level 2 inspection
Inspection Guidance	Checklists are included for each practice group in **Section 2** of this chapter and in **Appendix A**.	Guidance for the inspection is included in **Section 3**, and checklists are included in **Appendix B.**	**Section 4** includes guidance for diagnosing typical problems.
Typical Maintenance Activities	Routine mowing. Trash removal. Plant care and upkeep. Mulching as needed. Removal of small amounts of sediment from pretreatment areas of the practice.	Removal of larger amounts of sediment. Structural damage repair. Minor regrading and scarification of soil surface to restore permeability.	Redesign an improperly functioning practice. Includes re-grading of the contributing drainage area, replacing soil media and plantings (new planting plan), or modifying conveyance structures.
Triggers for Inspection or Maintenance by this Level	Regular inspection (no trigger)	Level 1 Inspection Sheets (**Section 2**) describe triggers that warrant a Level 2 Inspection.	Level 2 Inspection Guidance (**Section 3**) describes triggers that warrant a Level 3 Inspection.

1.3. Using the Remainder of this Chapter

This chapter provides guidance for maintaining SMPs, including inspection, maintenance activities, and maintenance planning. The chapter includes four sections as follows:

- **Section 2** outlines Level 1 inspection and maintenance procedures in the form of visual checklists. This includes guidance for inspection of each of the 10 SMP groups/categories included in this chapter, as well as specific kick-outs for Level 2.
- **Section 3** provides guidance for Level 2 inspections as to observed conditions, remedies, and triggers for Level 3.
- **Section 4** is most relevant to Level 3 and includes diagnostic measures for specific problems, as well as guidance for performing repair activities.
- **Section 5** provides an overview of planning for maintenance, including techniques for estimating maintenance costs and elements of a maintenance plan.

Section 2. Level 1 Inspections

2.1. How to Use this Section

Section 2 provides guidance for Level 1 inspections of 10 groups of stormwater management practices (SMPs). See Section 1 of this chapter for an explanation of Level 1 in the Maintenance Hierarchy.

- **Section 2.2** provides general guidance for Level 1 inspections.
- **Sections 2.3 through 2.12** provide detailed Level 1 inspection guidance and inspection forms for each of the 10 practice categories:
    - o 2.3 Rainwater Harvesting
    - o 2.4 Disconnection and Sheetflow
    - o 2.5 Swales
    - o 2.6 Tree Planting
    - o 2.7 Bioretention
    - o 2.8 Green Roofs
    - o 2.9 Permeable Pavement
    - o 2.10 Ponds and Wetlands
    - o 2.11 Infiltration
    - o 2.12 Sand and Organic Filters

2.2. General Guidance for Level 1 Inspections

Regardless of which practice you are inspecting, some key procedures and equipment are necessary. Read through this guidance before going on an inspection, and use the specific guidance in **Sections 2.3 through 2.12** for the particular practice type you are inspecting. The Level 1 Inspection can be completed with minimal previous training. Typical Level 1 inspectors may include a property owner or manager (for private SMPs) or perhaps an intern or maintenance or landscape crew members in the case of a publicly owned practice. Level 1 inspections are the most frequent inspections. They are designed to identify key maintenance issues before they become more serious and to help keep up with routine maintenance tasks.

When to Conduct a Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection should be conducted at least annually for all practices and is often supplemented with additional visits after large storms, winter salting and sanding, or other seasonal changes. In addition, it is recommended that inspections take place more frequently during the first few years after installation of an SMP. Many issues can be identified and corrected during this early period so that they do not lead to larger problems in subsequent years. Plant establishment and health is one of these key issues. Once the SMP is stable and seems to be functioning properly, the inspections can become less frequent.

What to Take into the Field

The Level 1 Inspection is fairly simple, and it is assumed that very little measurement will be needed. However, the inspector should take pictures to document findings and should also keep a record of the inspections. The list of needs for the Level 1 Inspection includes the following:

1. Safety vest (if SMP is located in an area near traffic)
2. Notes or records from past inspections
3. Digital camera or phone
4. Clipboard and pencils (if using paper forms), or Tablet or smartphone if using digital forms
5. Bug spray (if needed)
6. Sun block (if needed)
7. Tape measure (optional, to measure pipe sizes and SMP dimensions)
8. Letter of permission to access property if the inspector is from an outside agency (e.g., summer intern working for the municipality)
9. Site Plan showing SMPs, Planting Plan (includes planting/seed mixes) and details
10. Engineers scale
11. Flagging/stakes and waterproof marker (to mark problem areas that need to be visited again)

Checklist and Follow-Up Actions

The Level 1 Inspection checklists included in **Sections 2.3 through 2.12** describe follow-up actions for each observed condition (See **Figure 2.2.1** for an example). A Level 1 Inspection Table is available for each component or key area of the particular SMP group. Use as follows:

- Check the box in the LEFT column if the problem is present at the site.
- Check the appropriate follow-up actions in the RIGHT column, or add your own as needed to fix the problem.
- DOCUMENT all your actions. Keep copies of the Level 1 inspection tables, plus notes, photos, or other documentation of corrective measures to fix problems. Record dates of actions and any follow-up inspections. This will be important for communicating with Level 2 inspectors and/or the local stormwater program.
- Activate a Level 2 Inspection (**Section 3**) as guided by the table (shown in blue cells): These blue cells identify conditions when a more detailed inspection will be needed to further diagnose problems. As the problem becomes more severe, it will be necessary to activate a Level 2 inspection. Consult the local stormwater program authority for the most appropriate Level 2 inspection option.

Permeable Pavement 1. Drainage Area	
Problem (Check if Present)	**Follow-Up Actions**
 ☐ Bare soil, erosion of the ground (rills washing out the dirt)	☐ Seed and mulch areas of bare soil to get vegetation established. ☐ Fill in erosion areas with soil, compact, and seed straw to get vegetation established. ☐ If a rill or small channel is forming, try to redirect water flowing to this area by creating a small bern or adding topsoil to area by creating a small berm or adding topsoil to areas that are heavily compacted. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Large areas of soil have been eroded, or larger channels are forming. May require rerouting of flow paths.

Figure 2.2.1. Example of a Level 1 Inspection Checklist, with Follow-Up Actions. Note "Kick-Out to Level 2" highlighted in gray.

2.3. Rainwater Harvesting – Level 1 Inspections

Components of Rainwater Harvesting

Key components to inspect for Rainwater Harvesting systems include the following:

- RWH 1. Conveyance System (gutters, downspouts, other pipes) and Filter
- RWH 2. Storage Tank
- RWH 3. Outlets

Note: The category of Rainwater Harvesting includes:

- *Rain Barrel* – A small tank, usually between 50 and 100 gallons that can be installed directly next to a downspout. Multiple rain barrels can be connected in order to increase rainwater storage capacity. This is the most common form of rainwater harvesting on residential properties.
- *Cistern* – A larger tank that can be installed above ground or below ground, depending on the structural capacity of the material.

Figure 2.3.1 Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Rainwater Harvesting Systems

Rainwater Harvesting Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection focuses on the Conveyance System and Filter (RWH 1), Storage Tank (RWH 2), and Outlet (RWH 3). It is recommended that this inspection be conducted two to four times per year, especially in spring and late fall. If possible, inspect the system during or immediately after a storm in order to better see any active blockages, leaks, or other problems.

RWH 1. Conveyance System and Filter

Description: The conveyance system is all the components that collect and convey runoff from the roof toward the storage tank. This typically consists of gutters and downspouts, and sometimes additional drainage pipes. These components need to be kept clear of debris in order to avoid blockages and spilling of runoff out of the gutters. Every proper rainwater harvesting system also has one or more ways of filtering the water coming into the tanks from the conveyance system. These may include screens, first-flush diverters, and vortex filters.

Instruction: Inspect any gutters, downspouts, drainage pipes, and filters connected to the Rainwater Harvesting System. Consult **Table 2.3.1** below:

Figure 2.3.2 Inspecting the Conveyance System and a Vortex-style Filter

Table 2.3.1 RWH Conveyance System and Filter

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Leaves, sticks, or other debris in gutters and downspouts	☐ Remove all debris by hand. ☐ Other:
☐ Leaves, sticks, or other debris in filter(s)	☐ Clean out all debris and organic matter buildup by hand or by spraying with a hose. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Filter (first-flush diverter or vortex filter outside the tank) does not seem to be operating, is completely clogged, or does not appear to be trapping any debris.
☐ Loose or disconnected junctions between gutters, pipes, or filters	☐ Secure any loose junctions or parts and make sure they are properly sealed to prevent leaks, ☐ Other:

RWH 2. Storage Tank

Description: Many different types and sizes of tanks can be used for rainwater harvesting. They can be situated underground, above ground, or even partially buried. The tank body has an inlet (and/or cover) and one or more outlet points for water to leave the tank. Advanced rainwater harvesting systems usually also have a pump and a filter inside or outside the tank to further clean the stored water and pump it to the point of use.

Instruction: When the tank is full, carefully inspect for any leaks or blockages. Next, drain the tank to inspect interior. For safety reason, visually inspect the inside of the tank without breaking the plane of the opening with any body parts, as this is a confined space that should only be entered by those with special training. Consult **Table 2.3.2** below.

Figure 2.3.3 Inspecting the Storage Tank

Table 2.3.2 RWH Storage Tank

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Tank is above ground and not freeze proof.	**Winterize the tank by performing the following steps:** ☐ Drain down water level in the tank before winter to avoid damage from freezing temperatures. ☐ Drain water from pipes and pumps. ☐ Disconnect conveyance pipes from the tank to enable roof runoff to bypass the tank during winter.
☐ Tank is full between rain events (harvested water is not being used).	☐ Drain down any remaining water in the tank before predicted rain events.
☐ Mosquito larvae or other insects present in the water	☐ Add mosquito dunks to water. ☐ Ensure that insect screens are installed on all openings and are properly sealed (inlet and outlets). ☐ Other:
☐ Debris, algae, or organic matter accumulated in tank	☐ Remove as much as possible, by hand. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: For large tanks that cannot easily be accessed for inspection and/or cleaning, defer to Level 2 Inspection.
☐ Tank does not appear to fill fully even during large rains, or water level drops quickly after filling.	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Water is bypassing the tank and/or there are leaks in the tank wall. This will likely require special expertise to diagnose and fix.
☐ Problems with pumps, filters, or other mechanical components	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: This will likely require special expertise to diagnose and fix.

RWH 3. Outlets

Description: An above-ground rainwater harvesting tank usually has at least two outlets—one at the top of the tank where water overflows when the tank is full, and one near the bottom of the tank for delivering the stored water by gravity feed. Many filters also have an outlet pipe to divert the first flush of roof runoff away from the tank. Any overflow outlet that spills onto the ground should have sufficient erosion control (e.g., rock or stone pad) to prevent erosion of the ground.

Instruction: Examine the outlet pipe(s) and the point at which it overflows onto the ground. Consult **Table 2.3.3** below.

Table 2.3.3 RWH Outlets

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Slow flow from outlet caused by faulty or clogged valve	☐ If clogging seems to be the problem, ream out sediment from valve if this can be done from exterior. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Valve needs to be replaced or cannot be cleaned out from outside of tank.
☐ Flow from outlet is backing up toward building foundation.	☐ Add flexible pipe to end of outlet pipe to divert flow further away and downhill from building.
☐ Erosion or drainage issues at outlet	☐ Add a gravel and/or stone pad to reduce the impact from the water flowing out of the outlet pipe during storms. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Rills have formed, erosion or drainage problems are more severe or cannot be resolved, or there is discoloration or other unusual conditions around the outlet.

2.4. Disconnection and Sheetflow

Components of Disconnection and Sheetflow

The intent of disconnection and sheetflow is for runoff from small areas of impervious cover to spread out evenly and dissipate in a grassy or vegetated area. It is a low-technology practice intended to reduce runoff at its source. Key components to inspect for Disconnection and Sheetflow include the following:

- D&S 1. Drainage Area
- D&S 2. Level Spreader/Energy Dissipator
- D&S 3. Treatment Area

Figure 2.4.1 Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Disconnection and Sheetflow with filter strip shown.

R. Winston, NCSU

Note: The category of Disconnection and Sheetflow includes:

- Rooftop Disconnection – Runoff from a small rooftop is directed to a relatively flat pervious area.
- Sheetflow to Filter Strip – Runoff from a small parking lot, sidewalk, or other small impervious surface is directed to a relatively flat, uniformly graded grassy area.
- Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers – Runoff from a small parking lot, sidewalk, or other small impervious surface is directed to a relatively flat, well-vegetated riparian area.

Disconnection and Sheetflow Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection focuses on the Drainage Area (D&S 1), Level Spreader/Energy Dissipater (D&S 2), and Treatment Area (D&S 3). This inspection should be conducted twice per year, preferably in the spring and fall. If possible, inspect the practice during a storm in order to better see any active blockages, bypassing, or other problems.

D&S 1. Drainage Area

Description: The drainage area consists of rooftops and/or impervious surfaces such as parking lots, driveways, or sidewalks. Pervious areas such as lawns or forests may also be part of the drainage area.

Instruction: Visually inspect any surfaces in the drainage area. Consult **Table 2.4.1** below.

Table 2.4.1 D&S Drainage Area

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
	☐ Changes in flow; more runoff; runoff bypassing the practice	☐ For rooftop areas, make sure downspouts are still disconnected and conveying water into the treatment area. ☐ Look for and remove any “dams” of sediment and grass clippings that prevent water from entering the treatment area as sheet flow. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Changes to drainage area size or amount of runoff due to construction, tillage, etc.
	☐ For parking lots in the drainage area—sediment, grass clippings, or other debris has accumulated at pavement edge.	☐ For small, isolated amounts of debris, sweep up by hand and dispose properly so that it will not be exposed to runoff. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Sediment is widespread and cannot be removed by manual sweeping.
	☐ For parking lots in the drainage area—dips or damage at pavement edge caused flow to concentrate.	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: This will likely require special expertise to diagnose and fix pavement edge.

D&S 2. Level Spreader/Energy Dissipator

Description: Some disconnection and sheetflow practices have a structure in place to dissipate any concentrated runoff and turn it into sheet flow. This may consist of a stone or gravel spreader a concrete or wood level spreader, or other level and stable surface.

Instruction: Inspect the energy dissipator closely, during a rain event if possible. Consult the **Table 2.4.2** below.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Table 2.4.2 D&S Level Spreader/Energy Dissipator</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Problem (Check if Present)</th><th>Follow-Up Actions</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>☐ Debris and/or sediment accumulated behind or around the level spreader.</td><td>☐ Remove debris and sediment by hand and ensure that the area behind the level spreader is relatively flat. Too much debris and sediment can cause runoff to bypass the level spreader structure.
☐ Other:</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td rowspan="2">☐ Sinking, cracking, sloughing, or other structural problem makes the energy dissipator no longer level.</td><td>☐ For stone/gravel spreaders, add new material or rake out as needed to make it even.
☐ Other:</td></tr>
<tr><td>☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Structural issues that cannot be easily fixed by hand</td></tr>
</table>

D&S 3. Treatment Area

Description: After runoff is dissipated as sheet flow, it enters the treatment area–a relatively flat grassy or vegetated area.

Instruction: Examine where flow enters the treatment area as well as the whole flow path. Look for signs of concentrated flow. Consult the table below.

Table 2.4.3 D&S Treatment Area

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
☐ Trash and/or debris in the treatment area		☐ Collect trash/debris and dispose of properly.
	☐ Grass filter strip has grown very tall, to the point that runoff cannot easily enter or is getting concentrated.	☐ Mow filter strip twice a year or more frequently in a residential yard.
☐ Sparse vegetation or bare spots		☐ For grassy areas, add topsoil (as needed), grass seed mulch, and water during the growing season to re-establish consistent vegetation cover. ☐ Other:
	☐ Rills or gullies are forming in treatment area where flow has become concentrated	☐ For minor rills, fill in with soil, compact, and add seed and straw to establish vegetation. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Rills are more than 2" to 3" deep and require more than just hand raking and re-seeding.

2.5. Swales

Areas of Swales

- Key areas to inspect for swales include the following:
- SW 1. Drainage Area
- SW 2. Inlets
- SW 3. Swale Surface Area
- SW 4. Vegetation
- SW 5. Outlets

Note: The category of Swales includes:

- Vegetated Swale – shallow channel densely planted with variety of grasses, shrubs, and/or trees (also called bioswale or drainage swale)
- Wet Swale – a cross between a wetland and a swale, this linear system intercepts groundwater to maintain wetland vegetation

For the purposes of this chapter, the term “Swale” will be used to generally describe these practices.

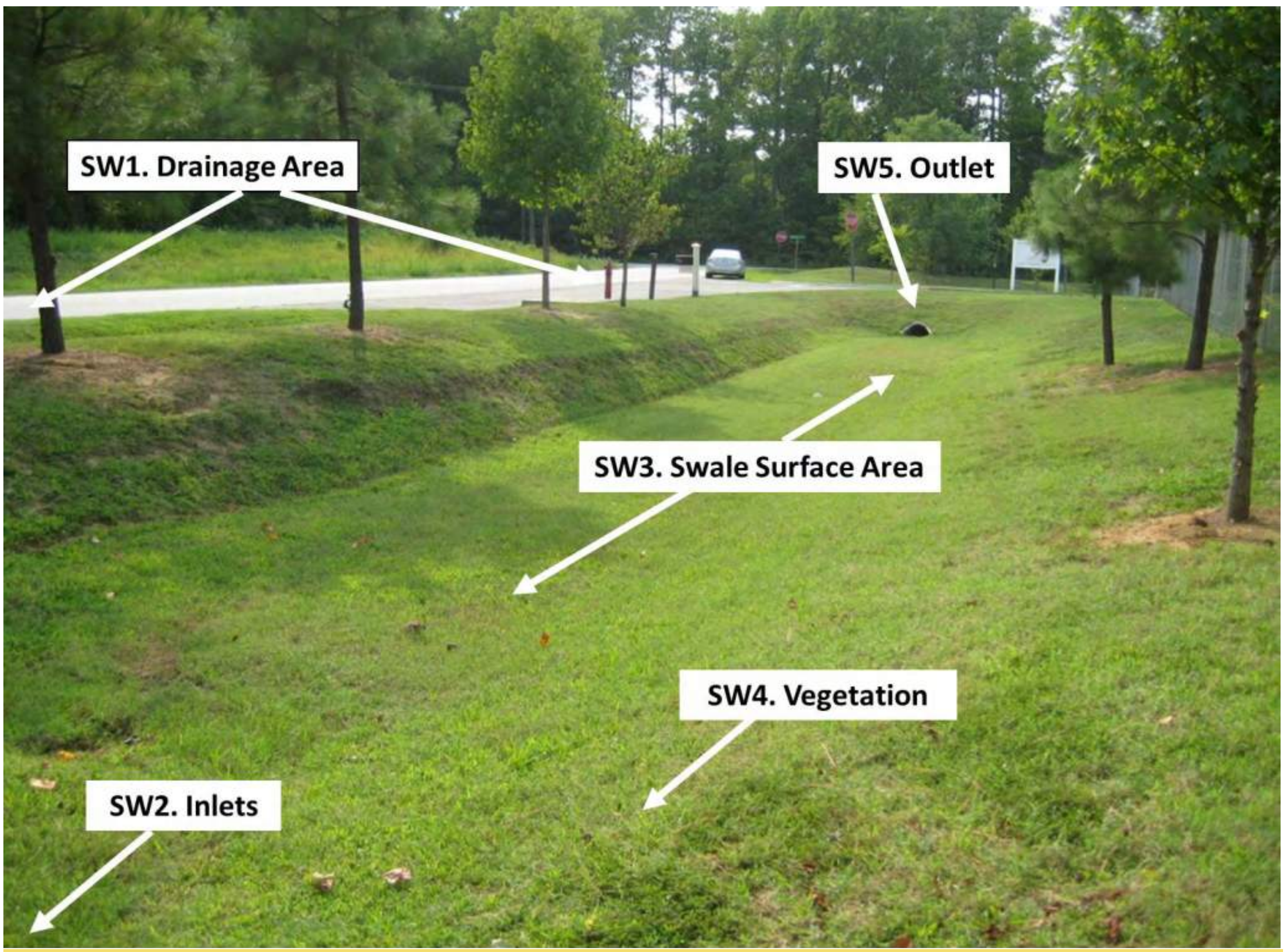


Figure 2.5.1 Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Swales Credit

Swale Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection focuses on the Drainage Area (SW1), Inlets (SW2), Swale Surface Area (SW3), Vegetation (SW4), and Outlets (SW5). This inspection should be conducted on a regular basis, with an early spring inspection to ensure that the practice has survived the winter, particularly if there has been a significant amount of snow. An inspection during the growing season or in the early fall is also recommended to check on the health of vegetation.

SW 1. Drainage Area

Description: The drainage area sends runoff to and is uphill from the swale. When it rains, water runs off and flows to and along the swale.

Instruction: Look for areas that are uphill from the swale. Consult **Table 2.5.1** below.

Table 2.5.1 SW Drainage Area

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ Bare soil, erosion of the ground (rills washing out the dirt)	☐ Seed and mulch or sod areas of bare soil to establish vegetation. ☐ Fill in erosion areas with soil, compact, and add seed and straw to establish vegetation. ☐ If a rill or small channel is forming, try to redirect water flowing to this area by creating a small berm or adding topsoil to areas that are heavily compacted. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Large areas of soil have been eroded, or larger channels are forming. May require rerouting of flow paths
 ☐ Piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, salt, or other materials	☐ Remove or cover piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, etc. ☐ Other:
☐ Open containers of oil, grease, paint, or other substances	☐ Cover or properly dispose of materials; consult your local solid waste authority for guidance on materials that may be toxic or hazardous.
	Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Grass on edge of pavement continues to die off for unknown reasons. Swale edge may need to be replaced with other materials (e.g., stone diaphragm).
☐ Grass dying at edge of road	☐ Seed and mulch; add topsoil or compost if needed. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Grass on edge of pavement continues to die off for unknown reasons. Swale edge may need to be replaced with other materials (e.g., stone diaphragm).

SW 2. Inlets

Description: The inlets to a swale are where water flows in. Depending on the design, water can flow in through:

- Ditch, pipe, or curb opening at top of swale: This is the most common approach, where water enters the swale at the top.
- Along the entire edge of the swale: If the swale is along a roadway or parking lot, water may enter along the long side of the swale through defined curb openings or simply by water flowing into the swale from the pavement edge (known as “sheetflow”).

Instruction: Stand in the swale and look for all the places where water flows in. Consult **Table 2.5.2** below for possible problems.

Table 2.5.2 SW Inlets

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Inlets or the swale edge are collecting grit, grass clippings, or debris or have grass/weeds growing. Some water may not be getting into the swale. The objective is to have a clear pathway for water to flow into the swale.	☐ Use a flat shovel to remove grit and debris (especially at curb inlets or opening). Parking lots will generate fine grit that will accumulate at these spots. ☐ Pull out clumps of growing grass or weeds, and scoop out the soil or grit that the plants are growing in. ☐ Remove any grass clippings, leaves, sticks, and other debris that is collecting at inlets or along the edge of the swale where water is supposed to enter. ☐ For pipes and ditches, remove sediment and debris that is partially blocking the pipe or ditch opening where it enters the swale. ☐ Dispose of all material properly in an area where it will not re-enter the swale. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Inlets are blocked to the extent that most of the water does not seem to be entering the swale.
 ☐ Some or all of the inlets are eroding so that rills, gullies, and other erosion are present, or there is bare dirt that is washing into the swale.	☐ For small areas of erosion, smooth out the eroded part and apply rock or stone (e.g., river cobble) to prevent further erosion. Usually, filter fabric is placed under the rock or stone. ☐ In some cases, reseeding and applying an erosion control matting can be used to prevent further erosion. Some of these materials may be available at a garden center, but it may be best to consult a landscape contractor. ☐ Other:
	☐ Level 2 Inspection: Erosion is occurring at most of the inlets or along much of the swale edge. The inlet design may have to be modified.

SW 3. Swale Surface Area

Description: The swale surface area is the vegetated area where water flows during a storm and also the side slopes that slope down into the swale bottom. Depending on the design, the swale may also contain “check dams,” which are small dams made out of earth, stone, wood, or other materials. The check dams slow down and temporarily pond water as it flows down the swale.

Instruction: Examine the entire swale surface and side slopes. Consult **Table 2.5.3** below for possible problems.

Table 2.5.3 SW Surface Area

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Minor areas of sediment, grit, trash, or other debris are accumulating in the swale.	☐ Use a shovel to scoop out minor areas of sediment or grit, especially in the spring after winter sanding materials may wash in and accumulate. Dispose of the material where it cannot re-enter the swale. ☐ If removing the material creates a hole or low area, fill with good topsoil and add seed and straw to re-vegetate. ☐ Remove trash, vegetative debris, and other undesirable materials. ☐ If the swale is densely vegetated, it may be difficult to do the maintenance; check for excessive ponding or other issues described in this section to see if the accumulated material is causing a problem. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Sediment has accumulated more than 3 inches deep and covers 25% or more of the swale surface. ☐ The source of sediment is unknown or cannot be controlled with simple measures.
 ☐ There is erosion in the bottom or on the side slopes. Water seems to be carving out rills as it flows through the swale or on the slopes.	☐ Try filling the eroded areas with clean topsoil, and then seed and mulch to establish vegetation. ☐ If the problem recurs, you may have to use some type of matting, stone (e.g., river cobble), or other material to fill in eroded areas. ☐ If the erosion is on a side slope, fill with soil and cover with erosion-control matting or at least straw mulch after re-seeding.
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The problem persists or the erosion is more than 3 inches deep and seems to be an issue with how water enters and moves through the swale. ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The problem does not seem to be caused by flowing water, but a collapse or sinking of the surface (e.g., “sinkhole”) due to some underground problem.
☐ Water does not flow evenly down the length of the swale, but ponds in certain areas for long periods of time (e.g., 72 hours after a storm). The swale does not seem to have “positive drainage.” Check during or immediately after a rain storm.	☐ If the problem is minor (just small, isolated areas), try using a metal rake or other tools to create a more even flow path; remove excessive vegetative growth, sediment, or other debris that may be blocking the flow. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Water ponds in more than 25% of the swale for three days or more after a storm. The issue may be with the underlying soil or the grade of the swale. ☐ Water ponds behind check dams for three days or more after a storm. Check dams may be clogged or not functioning properly.

Table 2.5.3 SW Surface Area	
Problem (Check if Present)	**Follow-Up Actions**
 ☐ Check dams (if present): water is flowing around the edges of check dams, creating erosion or sinkholes on the uphill or downhill side, or the check dams are breaking apart or breaching.	☐ If the problem is isolated to just a few check dams, try simple repairs. ☐ It is very important for the center of each check dam (where most of the water flows) to be lower (by at least several inches) than the edges of the check dams where they meet the side slopes. Also, the check dams should be keyed into side slopes so water does not flow between the check dam and side slope. ☐ Use a level to check the right check-dam configuration, as noted above. Repair by moving around stone, filling and compacting soil, or adding new material so that water will be directed to the center of the check dam instead of the edges. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Many check dams are impacted and/or the problem seems to be a design issue with height, spacing, shape, or materials used to construct them.

SW 4. Vegetation

Description: The health of vegetation within the swale is perhaps the most critical maintenance item for the property owner or responsible party. Many vegetated swales become overgrown, and “desirable” vegetation becomes choked out by weeds and invasive plants. It is important to know what the swale is supposed to look like and what plants seem to be thriving or doing poorly. Periodic maintenance of vegetation will prevent larger problems that are more difficult and costly to manage.

Instruction: Examine the swale vegetation. Consult **Table 2.5.4** below for possible problems.

Table 2.5.4 SW Vegetation

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ Vegetation is too overgrown to access swale for maintenance activities	☐ Mow or bush-hog the path. ☐ Other:
 ☐ Vegetation requires regular maintenance: pulling weeds, removing dead and diseased plants, adding plants to fill in areas that are not well vegetated, etc.	☐ If you can identify which plants are weeds or not intended to be part of the planting plan, eliminate these, preferably by hand pulling. ☐ If weeds are widespread, check with the local stormwater authority and/or Extension Office about proper use of herbicides for areas connected with the flow of water. ☐ Even vegetation that is intended to be present can become large, overgrown, block flow, and/or crowd out surrounding plants. Prune and thin accordingly. ☐ If weeds or invasive plants have overtaken the whole swale, bush-hog the entire area before seed heads form in the spring. It will be necessary to remove the root mat manually or with appropriate herbicides, as noted above. ☐ Replant with species that are aesthetically pleasing and seem to be doing well in the swale. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: You are unsure of the original planting design or the vegetation maintenance task is beyond your capabilities of time, expertise, or resources. If you are unsure of the health of the vegetation (e.g. salt damage, invasives, which plants are undesirable) or the appropriate season to conduct vegetation management, consult a landscape professional before undertaking any cutting, pruning, mowing, or brush hogging.
☐ Vegetation is too thin, is not healthy, and there are many spots that are not well vegetated.	☐ The original plants are likely not suited for the actual conditions within the swale. If you are knowledgeable about plants, select and plant more appropriate vegetation (preferably native plants) so that almost the entire surface area will be covered by the end of the second growing season. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: For all but small practices (e.g., in residential yards), this task will likely require a landscape design professional or horticulturalist.

SW 5. Outlets

Description: These are where water leaves the swale when it fills up or where water reaches the downstream end of the swale. There may be a small stone apron or rock dam here or even an outlet grate.

Instruction: Examine outlets that release water out of the swale. Consult **Table 2.5.5** below for possible problems.

Table 2.5.5 SW Outlets

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Outlet is obstructed with mulch, sediment, debris, trash, etc.	☐ Remove the debris and dispose of it where it cannot re-enter the swale. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Outlet is completely clogged or obstructed; there is too much material to remove by hand or with simple hand tools.

2.6. Tree Planting

Tree Planting Actions for Maintenance

Key actions to take for tree planting maintenance include the following:

- TP1. Watering
- TP2. Mulch
- TP3. Pruning
- TP4. Disease or pests

Note: This is a simple, "non-structural" practice and, as such, maintenance tasks are similar to any landscape maintenance. Tree planting can involve individual trees or more, such as reforesting a riparian buffer.

For this type of practice, inspection is part of maintenance to check on the health of the trees.

Figure 2.6.1. Key Areas for Inspection and Maintenance for Tree Planting

Tree Planting Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection goes hand in hand with active maintenance and includes watering (TP1), mulching (TP2), and Pruning (TP3). Watering should occur during the growing season. Mulching and pruning occurs once a year in the spring and early spring, respectively.

TP 1. Watering

Description: Proper water management is perhaps the most crucial maintenance activity to ensure survival of newly planted trees. Watering is essential during periods of drought, while over watering can be fatal. Watering options include regular or soaker hoses, sprinklers, buckets, drip irrigation, or installation of larger capacity watering tanks for irrigation systems. Consult the maintenance plan for instructions on the timing, volume, and method of watering that is appropriate for the specific species of trees.

Instruction: Inspect the trees to determine whether they need watering. Consult **Table 2.6.1** below.

Table 2.6.1 TP Watering

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Soil is not moist to the touch and/or it has not rained in a week, and leaves/needles are starting to appear wilted/dry.	☐ Water trees deeply and slowly near the base. Soaker hoses and drip irrigation work best for deep watering of trees and shrubs. ☐ Other:

TP 2. Mulch

Description: Mulching is a common method of weed control and moisture retention. Organic mulch should be spread over the soil surface and extend out to a radius of 5 feet or the tree drip line, whichever is less. Slowly decomposing organic mulches, such as shredded bark, compost, leaf mulch, or wood chips provide many added benefits for trees. Mulch that contains a combination of chips, leaves, bark and twigs is ideal for reforestation sites. Consult the maintenance plan for instructions on the timing, depth, and type of mulch application needed for the specific species of trees present.

Instruction: Mulch should be applied twice per year—in the late spring and during leaf fall. Consult the table below for possible problems. Check the depth of mulch regularly. Rake the old mulch to break up any matted layers and to refresh the appearance. Consult **Table 2.6.2** below.

Table 2.6.2 TP Mulch

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Mulch is too thin or thick (should be approximately 3" deep) or does not extend to tree canopy (or 5' radius if tree has a larger than 10' canopy reach).	☐ Add or remove mulch around tree canopy to maximum 5' radius but not within 3" of the bark. ☐ If mulch is against the stems or tree trunks, pull it back several inches to expose the base of the trunk and root crown. ☐ Other:

TP 3. Pruning

Description: Pruning is usually not needed for newly planted trees but may be beneficial for tree structure in older trees. If necessary, prune only dead, diseased, broken or crossing branches at planting. As the tree grows, lower branches may be pruned to provide clearance above the ground or to remove dead or damaged limbs that sprout from the trunk.

- Instruction: Examine the branches and tree shape. Consult Table 2.6.3 below for possible problems.

Table 2.6.3 TP Pruning

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Presence of suckers, dead or diseased branches, branches that interfere with pedestrian traffic	☐ Selective cutting ☐ Prune to make the tree more aesthetically pleasing and remove disease. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Use an arborist or landscaper for more extensive pruning jobs.

2.7. Bioretention

Areas of Bioretention

Key areas to inspect for Bioretention include the following:

- BR 1. Drainage Area
- BR 2. Inlets
- BR 3. Bioretention Ponding Area
- BR 4. Vegetation
- BR 5. Outlets

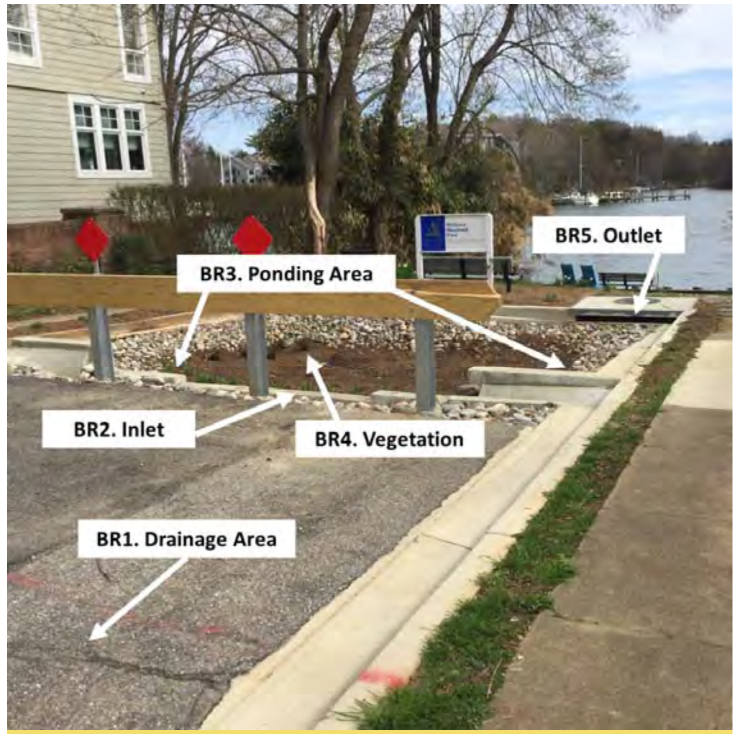


Figure 2.7.1. Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Bioretention

Note: The category of Bioretention includes:

- Bioretention cells – areas of soil, mulch, and vegetation that treat runoff
- Dry swales – long, linear bioretention cells, sometimes with check dams along a mildly sloping swale
- Rain gardens – usually small-scale bioretention practices on residential or small commercial properties
- Stormwater planters – usually in more urban settings, with soil and plants in a concrete box that receives roof runoff or perhaps other water from the site
- Tree pits – also a more urban practice where the bioretention is confined within some sort of box (e.g., concrete) and places along road curbs or other areas to treat runoff

For the purposes of this chapter, the term “Bioretention cell” will be used to generally describe these practices.

Bioretention Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection focuses on the Drainage Area (BR1), Inlets (BR2), Bioretention Ponding Area (BR3), Vegetation (BR4), and Outlets (BR5). This inspection should be conducted on a regular basis, with an early spring inspection to ensure that the practice has survived the winter, particularly if there has been a significant amount of snow. An inspection during the growing season or in the early fall is also recommended to check on the health of vegetation.

BR 1. Drainage Area

Description: The drainage area sends runoff to and is uphill from the Bioretention cell. When it rains, water runs off and flows to the Bioretention cell and ponds within the cell temporarily (usually for no more than 48 hours). Sometimes, the runoff will contain dirt, grit, grass clippings, oil, or other substances that SHOULD NOT be directed to the Bioretention area.

Instruction: Look for areas that are uphill from the Bioretention cell. Consult **Table 2.7.1** below.

Table 2.7.1 BR Drainage Area

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
	☐ Bare soil, erosion of the ground (rills washing out the dirt)	☐ Seed and mulch areas of bare soil to establish vegetation. ☐ Fill in erosion areas with soil, compact, and seed and straw to establish vegetation. ☐ If a rill or small channel is forming, try to redirect water flowing to this area by creating a small berm or adding topsoil to areas that are heavily compacted. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Large areas of soil have been eroded, or larger channels are forming. May require rerouting of flow paths.
	☐ Piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, salt, or other materials	☐ Remove or cover piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, etc. ☐ Other:
	☐ Open containers of oil, grease, paint, or other substances	☐ Cover or properly dispose of materials; consult your local solid waste authority for guidance on materials that may be toxic or hazardous. ☐ Other:

BR 2. Inlets

Description: The inlets to a Bioretention cell are where water flows into the cell. Depending on the design, water can flow in through:

- Curb cuts or openings in a parking lot or roadway
- Pipes or ditches that carry water into the Bioretention cell from the drainage area
- Flow directly over the land surface (known as “sheetflow”), sometimes across a strip of rock or stone

Curb cut – flow enter through defined place in curb

Curb cut

Gravel diaphragm – flow enters as sheetflow and is evenly distributed across length of practice

Grass filter strip: accepts sheet flow from the parking lot

Figure 2.7.2 Bioretention Cell Inlets

CSN, 2013

Instruction: Stand in the Bioretention cell itself and look for all the places where water flows in. Often there will be multiple points of inflow to the practice. Consult **Table 2.7.2** below for possible problems.

Table 2.7.2 BR Inlets

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ Inlets collect grit and debris or grass/weeds. Some water may not be getting into the Bioretention cell. The objective is to have a clear pathway for water to flow into the cell.	☐ Use a flat shovel to remove grit and debris (especially at curb inlets or openings). Parking lots generate fine grit that will accumulate at these spots. ☐ Pull out clumps of growing grass or weeds and scoop out the soil or grit that the plants are growing in. ☐ Remove any grass clippings, leaves, sticks, and other debris that is collecting at inlets. ☐ For pipes and ditches, remove sediment and debris that is partially blocking the pipe or ditch opening where it enters the Bioretention cell. ☐ Dispose of all material properly where it will not re-enter the Bioretention cell. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Inlets are blocked to the extent that most of the water does not seem to be entering the Bioretention cell.
 ☐ Some or all of the inlets are eroding so that rills, gullies, and other erosion is present, or there is bare dirt that is washing into the Bioretention cell.	☐ For small areas of erosion, smooth out the eroded part and apply rock or stone (e.g., river cobble) to prevent further erosion. Usually, filter fabric is placed under the rock or stone. ☐ In some cases, reseeding and applying erosion-control matting can be used to prevent further erosion. Some of these materials may be available at a garden center, but it may be best to consult a landscape contractor. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Erosion is occurring at most of the inlets, and it looks like there is too much water that is concentrating at these points. The inlet design may have to be modified.

BR 3. Bioretention Ponding Area

Description: The ponding area fills up with water during a rainstorm. If you picture the Bioretention cell as a bathtub, there is the *bottom* (usually flat surface), *side slopes* (areas that slope down to the bottom from the surrounding ground), and *berms or structures that control the depth to which water ponds.*

Instruction: Examine the entire Bioretention surface and side slopes. Consult the table below for possible problems.

Table 2.7.3 BR Ponding Area

Problem (Check if Present)	**Follow-Up Actions**
 ☐ Mulch (if used) needs to be replaced or replenished. The mulch layer had decomposed or is less than 1-inch thick.	☐ Add new mulch to a total depth (including any existing mulch that is left) of 2 to 3 inches. The mulch should be shredded hardwood mulch that is less likely to float away during rainstorms. ☐ Avoid adding too much mulch so that inlets are obstructed or certain areas become higher than the rest of the Bioretention surface. ☐ Other:
 ☐ Minor areas of sediment, grit, trash, or other debris are accumulating on the bottom.	☐ Use a shovel to scoop out minor areas of sediment or grit, especially in the spring after winter sanding materials may wash in and accumulate. Dispose of the material where it cannot re-enter the Bioretention cell. ☐ If removing the material creates a hole or low area, fill with soil mix that matches original mix and cover with mulch so that the Bioretention surface area is as flat as possible. ☐ Remove trash, vegetative debris, and other undesirable materials. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Sediment has accumulated more than 2-inches deep and covers 25% or more of the Bioretention surface. ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The Bioretention cell is too densely vegetated to assess sediment accumulation or ponding; see BR-4, Vegetation.

- ☐ There is erosion in the bottom or on the side slopes. Water seems to be carving out rills as it flows across the Bioretention surface or on the slopes, or sinkholes are forming in certain areas.
- ☐ Source: Stormwater Maintenance, LLC.

- ☐ Try filling the eroded areas with clean topsoil or sand, and cover with mulch.
- ☐ If the problem recurs, you may have to use stone (e.g., river cobble) to fill in problem areas.
- ☐ If the erosion is on a side slope, fill with clay that can be compacted and seed and mulch the area.
- ☐ Other:

- ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The problem persists or the erosion is more than 3-inches deep and seems to be an issue with how water enters and moves through the Bioretention cell.
- ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The problem does not seem to be caused by flowing water, but a collapse or sinking of the surface (e.g., “sinkhole”) due to some underground problem.

- ☐ The bottom of the Bioretention cell is not flat, and the water pools at one end, along an edge, or in certain pockets. The whole bottom is not uniformly covered with water. See design plan to verify that Bioretention surface is intended to be flat. Check during or immediately after a rainstorm.

- ☐ If the problem is minor (just small, isolated areas are not covered with water), try raking the surface OR adding mulch to low spots to create a more level surface. You may need to remove and replace plantings in order to properly even off the surface.
- ☐ Check the surface with a string and bubble level to get the surface as flat as possible.
- ☐ Other:

- ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Ponding water is isolated to less than half of the Bioretention surface area, and there seem to be elevation differences of more than a couple of inches across the surface.

- ☐ Water stands on the surface more than 72 hours after a rainstorm and /or wetland-type vegetation is present. The Bioretention cell does not appear to be draining properly.

- ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: This is generally a serious problem, and it will be necessary to activate a Level 2 Inspection.

BR 4. Vegetation

Description: The health of vegetation within the Bioretention cell is perhaps the most critical maintenance item for the property owner or responsible party. Many Bioretention cells become overgrown, and “desirable” vegetation becomes choked out by weeds and invasive plants. It is important to know what the Bioretention cell is supposed to look like and what plants seem to be thriving or doing poorly. Periodic maintenance of vegetation will prevent larger problems that are more difficult and costly to manage.

Instruction: Examine all Bioretention cell vegetation. Consult the table below for possible problems.

Table 2.7.4 BR Vegetation

Problem (Check if Present)	**Follow-Up Actions**
 ☐ Vegetation requires regular maintenance—pulling weeds, removing dead and diseased plants, replacing mulch around plants, adding plants to fill in areas that are not well vegetated, etc.	☐ If you can identify which plants are weeds or not intended to be part of the planting plan, eliminate these, preferably by hand pulling. ☐ If weeds are widespread, check with the local stormwater authority and/or Extension Office about proper use of herbicides for areas connected with the flow of water. ☐ Even vegetation that is intended to be present can become large, overgrown, and/or crowd out surrounding plants. Prune and thin accordingly. ☐ If weeds or invasive plants have overtaken the whole Bioretention cell, bush-hog the entire area before seedheads form in the spring. It will be necessary to remove the root mat manually or with appropriate herbicides, as noted above. ☐ Re-plant with species that are aesthetically pleasing and seem to be doing well in the Bioretention cell. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: You are unsure of the original planting design, or the vegetation maintenance task is beyond your capabilities of time, expertise, or resources. If you are unsure of the health of the vegetation (e.g. salt damage, invasives, which plants are undesirable) or the appropriate season to conduct vegetation management, consult a landscape professional before undertaking any cutting, pruning, mowing, or brush hogging.
 ☐ Vegetation is too thin, is not healthy, and there are many spots that are not well vegetated.	☐ The original plants are likely not suited for the actual conditions within the Bioretention cell. If you are knowledgeable about plants, select and plant more appropriate vegetation (preferably native plants) so that almost the entire surface area will be covered by the end of the second growing season. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: For all but small practices (e.g., rain gardens), this task will likely require a landscape design professional or horticulturalist.

BR 5. Outlets

Description: Outlets are where water leaves the Bioretention cell when there is too much ponded water. There are various ways that outlets are configured. They can be a yard drain type of structure in the Bioretention cell itself or a rock weir where water flows during large storms. Many Bioretention practices have an underdrain, which is like a French drain, that helps the Bioretention cell drain properly after storms. The underdrain pipe may “daylight” (come to the ground surface) at some point downhill from the Bioretention cell.

Instruction: Examine outlets that release water out of the Bioretention cell. Consult the table below for possible problems.

Table 2.7.5 BR Outlets

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Erosion at outlet	☐ Add stone to reduce the impact from the water flowing out of the outlet pipe or weir during storms. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Rills have formed and erosion problem becomes more severe.
 ☐ Outlet obstructed with mulch, sediment, debris, trash, etc.	☐ Remove the debris and dispose of it where it cannot re-enter the Bioretention cell. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Outlet is completely clogged or obstructed; there is too much material to remove by hand or with simple hand tools.

2.8. Green Roof

Areas of the Green Roof

Key areas to inspect for green roofs include the following:

GR 1. Vegetation and Surface
GR 2. Overflows and Drains

Note: Green Roofs consist of green infrastructure practices applied on rooftops, wherein stormwater is filtered through a vegetated planting bed. Green Roofs are a unique practice in that they are often covered by a professional ongoing maintenance contract, and their design is highly variable depending on the specific product. This section highlights some key inspection items.

Figure 2.8.1. Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Green Roof

Green Roof Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection focuses on the Vegetation (GR1), Overflows and Drains (GR2), and the Surface and Soil Medium (GR3). This inspection should be conducted on a regular basis, with an early spring inspection to ensure that the practice has survived the winter, particularly if there has been a cold year.

On a routine basis, the Level 1 Inspector should also ensure that the vegetation is surviving any harsh roof conditions, particularly during dry periods.

GR 1. Vegetation and Surface

Description: The green roof vegetation usually consists of succulent plants, such as sedums, and should form a dense cover over the course of several growing seasons.

Instruction: Visually inspect the surface and vegetation of the practice. Consult **Table 2.8.1** below:

Table 2.8.1 GR Vegetation and Surface

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Wilting or nutrient-deprived vegetation; bare areas developing on the roof	☐ Water or irrigate. ☐ Prune or remove dead or dying vegetation. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Greater than 20% plant dieoff or wilting, even after rainy periods. May require new vegetation or indicate a problem with the soil medium. ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Yellowing vegetation may indicate a need for fertilizer, but do not fertilize unless explicitly included in the management plan or with a Level 2 Inspection. ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Bare areas with no vegetation growing. These may become weed problems in the future.
 ☐ Weeds or moss	☐ Remove weeds by hand. ☐ Apply lime to kill moss. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Weeds cover more than 25% of the surface, or the original planting plan has been compromised.
☐ Ponding between storm events	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Surface ponding more than 24 hours after a storm event presents a hazard and needs to be addressed immediately.

GR 2. Overflows and Drains

Description: Green roofs typically drain through a network of underdrains to outlet at roof drainage infrastructure. These drainage structures need to be inspected and cleaned periodically to ensure that the medium drains properly.

Instruction: Review the specific maintenance plan for this practice to determine where inspection ports are. Remove the cover and inspect the port.

Table 2.8.2 GR Overflows and Drains

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Inspection port for roof drainage (can be clogged with debris)	☐ Remove debris by hand or flush through with a hose. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Debris cannot be removed, or it appears that debris has accumulated in the underdrains.
☐ Damage to other roof drainage structures (e.g., roof scuppers)	☐ Call contractor or individual in charge of regular building maintenance. This is a building maintenance issue. ☐ Other:

2.9. Permeable Pavement

Areas of Permeable Pavement

Key areas to inspect for permeable pavement include the following:

- PP1. Drainage Area
- PP2. Pavement Surface

Note: Permeable pavements include several materials, including porous asphalt materials, which appear similar to an asphalt parking lot, permeable concrete, and "interlocking concrete pavers," which are individual paving blocks. References to removing and replacing individual blocks of pavement refer only to this last category.

Figure 2.9.1. Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Permeable Pavement

Permeable Pavement Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection focuses on the Drainage Area (PP1) and the Pavement Surface (PP2). This inspection should be conducted on a regular basis, with an early spring inspection to ensure that the practice has survived the winter, particularly if there has been a significant amount of snow.

On a routine basis, the Level 1 Inspector should also ensure that the pavement area and its drainage are properly managed. Some key activities to avoid include:

1. Applying sand during winter months
2. Certain types of permeable pavement should not be plowed with steel-bladed plows.
3. Poor management of dumpsters
4. Storing or placing dirt, grit, mulch, sand, or other similar materials on or near the pavement surface

PP 1. Drainage Area

Description: The drainage area sends runoff to the Permeable pavement area and is uphill from the Permeable pavement. When it rains, water runs off and flows to the Permeable pavement area, and it may pond there temporarily.

Instruction: Look for areas that are uphill from the Permeable pavement. Consult **Table 2.9.1** below:

Table 2.9.1 PP Drainage Area

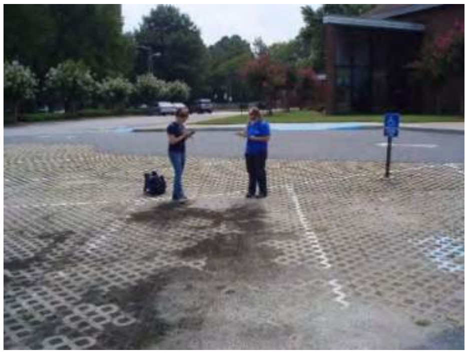
Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
	☐ Bare soil, erosion of the ground (rills washing out the dirt)	☐ Seed and straw areas of bare soil to establish vegetation. ☐ Fill in erosion areas with soil, compact, and seed and straw to establish vegetation. ☐ If a rill or small channel is forming, try to redirect water flowing to this area by creating a small berm or adding topsoil to areas that are heavily compacted. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Large areas of soil have been eroded, or larger channels are forming. May require rerouting of flow paths.
	☐ Piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, salt, or other materials	☐ Remove or cover piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, etc. ☐ Other:
	☐ Open containers of oil, grease, paint, or other substances	☐ Cover or properly dispose of materials; consult your local solid waste authority for guidance on materials that may be toxic or hazardous. ☐ Other:

PP 2. Permeable Pavement Surface

Description: The surface of the Permeable pavement should be relatively clean (not a lot of dirt and grit on the surface), free of cracks and broken pavement, and should NOT hold water after a rainstorm for more than a few hours.

Instruction: Examine the entire permeable pavement surface. Consult **Table 2.9.2** below for possible problems.

Table 2.9.2 PP Surface

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
	☐ Dirt and grit accumulating on pavement surface	☐ For small areas (e.g., driveways, patios), try a leaf blower or sweep the area to remove the dirt/grit from the Permeable pavement and properly dispose of the material. ☐ If dirt/grit remain in the joint areas between paver blocks, agitate with a rough brush and vacuum the surface with a wet/dry vac. ☐ Remove and replace clogged blocks in segmented pavers. ☐ For larger areas (e.g., parking lots, courtyards), hire a vacuum sweeper to restore the surface to a cleaner condition. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Grit is widespread and cannot be removed by manual sweeping.
	☐ Grass and weeds are growing on the permeable pavement surface (applies only to pavement types that are not intended to be covered in vegetation).	☐ If paver type is not intended to be covered in vegetation, remove the grass/weeds either mechanically (pulling, by hand or with a flame weeder) or with a herbicide approved for use in or near water (consult your local Extension Office for suggestions). ☐ Follow the actions listed above for removing dirt/grit from the pavement surface. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Grass/weeds cover more than 25% of surface area.
	☐ Slumping, sinking, cracking, or breaking of the pavement surface *(Source: CSN, 2013)*	☐ For small areas (e.g., patios, small driveway), it may be possible to remove the damaged pavers, check and fill in the underlying gravel, and replace with new materials. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Problem affects more than a small, isolated area. Will typically require a qualified contractor to fix it. ☐ Problem recurs or occurs in multiple small locations.
	☐ Water stands on Permeable pavement for days after a rainstorm; the Permeable pavement is clogged and doesn't let water through. *(Source: CSN, 2013)*	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: This is generally a serious problem, and it will be necessary to activate a Level 2 Inspection.

2.10. Ponds and Wetlands

Areas of Ponds and Wetlands

Key areas to inspect for ponds and wetlands include the following:

- PO 1. Drainage area
- PO 2. Inlet pipes and swales
- PO 3. Pond area and embankments
- PO 4. Pond outlet

Note: This category includes the following practices:

- *Wet ponds* – have a permanent pool of water and may be divided into various "cells"
- *Stormwater wetlands* – have a variety of depth zones ranging from deep pools to shallow wetlands and are characterized by wetland vegetation

It is recommended strongly to have as-built drawings and copies of previous inspections at hand, if available. Aerial photos may be needed to help direct the inspector to the pond or wetland location if it is obscured by vegetation.

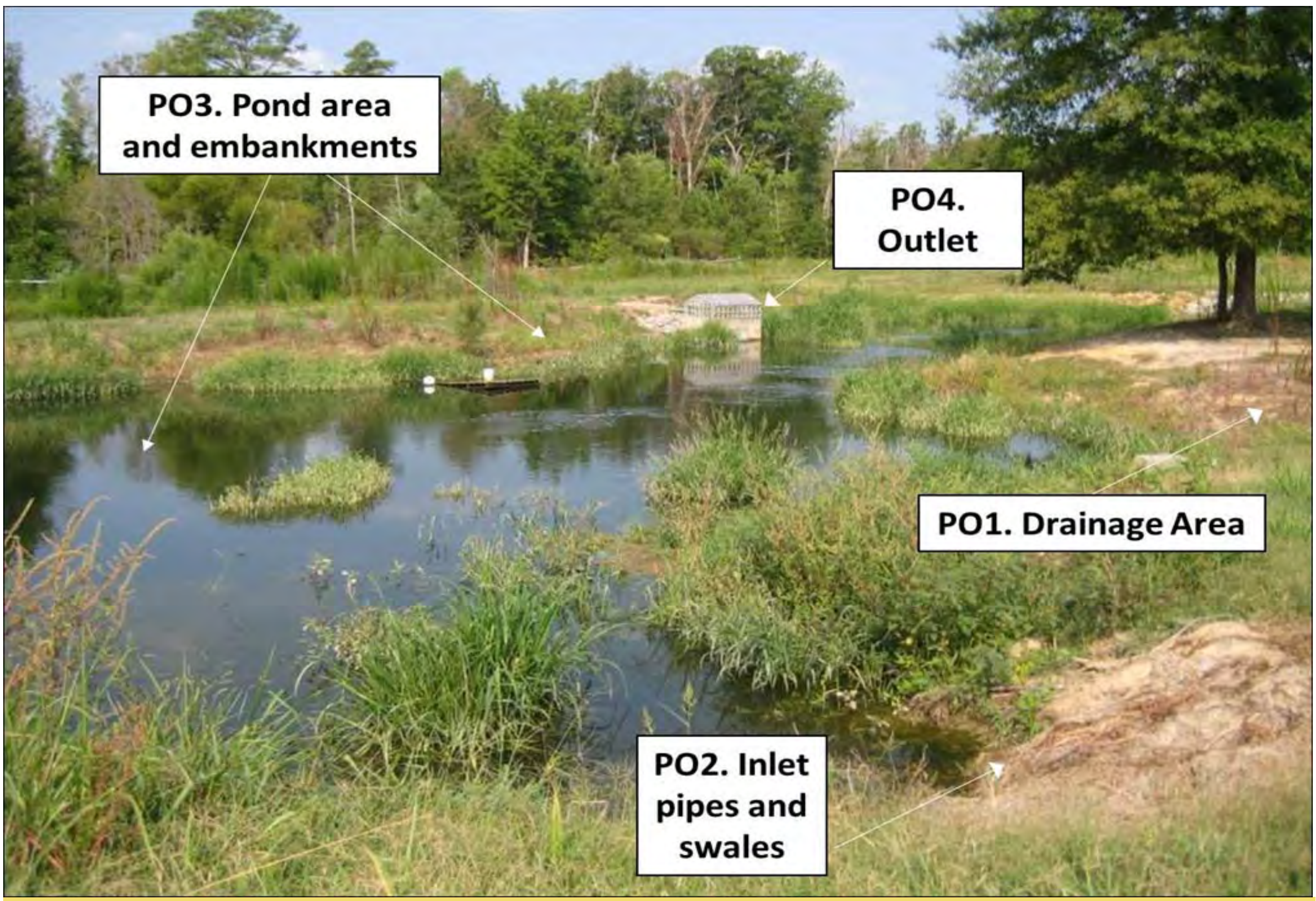


Figure 2.10.1. Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of a Pond/Wetland

Pond and Wetland Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection focuses on the drainage area (PW 1), inlet pipes or swales (PW 2), pond area and embankments (PW 3) and pond outlet structures and outfall (PW 4). This inspection should be conducted on a regular basis to ensure that a buildup of trash, vegetation, or sediment does not interfere with the pre-treatment, pond or wetland, and the outfall's normal flow or function. Pond embankments and dams should be regularly inspected for evidence of erosion, burrowing or tunneling animals, and large woody vegetation growing on the dam.

PW 1. Drainage Area

Description: The drainage area conveys runoff to and is uphill from the pond inlet. When it rains, water runs off through roof drains, yard drains, parking lots, roadways and underdrains to the ponds. Flow is through underground piping systems, overland via swales, or across the ground as sheetflow. Sometimes, the runoff will contain dirt, grit, grass clippings, leaves and woody debris that can collect in the drainage system. If left alone, blockages can occur and increase the chance of shallow flooding or standing water. Standing water in drainage systems foster mosquitos, pipe corrosion, and possible nuisance and odor conditions.

Instruction: Look for areas that are uphill from the pond. Consult **Table 2.10.1** below:

Table 2.10.1 PW Drainage Area

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
☐ Bare soil, erosion of the ground (rills washing out the dirt)	☐ Seed and straw areas of bare soil to establish vegetation. ☐ Fill in eroded areas with soil, compact, seed and mulch with straw to establish vegetation. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: If a rill or small channel is forming, try to redirect water flowing to this area by creating a small berm or adding topsoil to areas that are heavily compacted. ☐ If large areas of soil have been eroded or larger channels are forming, this may require rerouting of flow paths or use of an erosion-control seed mat or blanket to reestablish acceptable ground cover or anchor sod where it is practical.
 ☐ Piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, salt, or other materials	☐ Remove or cover piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, etc. ☐ Remove excessive vegetation or woody debris that can block drainage systems. ☐ Other:
 ☐ Open containers of oil, grease, paint, or other substances exposed to rain in the drainage area	☐ Cover or properly dispose of materials; consult your local solid waste authority for guidance on materials that may be toxic or hazardous. ☐ Other:

PW 2. Pond Inlets

Description: Free, unobstructed flow from the drainage area to stormwater ponds is necessary to prevent shallow flooding and even structural damage from flooding. Pond inlets can consist of pipes, ditches, swales, or other means to convey stormwater to the pond or wetland.

Instruction: Look for all areas where water flows into the pond during storms. Note that there may be multiple points of inflow and types of structures (e.g., pipes, open ditches, etc.). Consult **Table 2.10.2** below:

Table 2.10.2 Pond Inlets

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
 	☐ Inlets are buried, covered or filled with silt, debris, or trash, or blocked by excessive vegetation.	☐ If the problem can be remedied with hand tools and done in a safe manner, remove vegetation, trash, woody debris, etc. from blocking inlet structures. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 or 3 Inspection: If the amount of material is too large to handle OR there are ANY safety concerns about working in standing water, soft sediment, etc., the work will likely have to be performed by a qualified contractor.
	☐ Inlets are broken, and, with pieces of pipe or concrete falling into the pond, there is erosion around the inlet, there is open space under the pipe, or there is erosion where the inlet meets the pond	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: These types of structural or erosion problems are more serious and will require a qualified contractor to repair.

PW 3. Pond Area and Embankments

Description: The pond area and embankment can consist of the following elements:

- Pre-treatment cell or small holding area where water first flows into the pond from the various inlets. These are commonly referred to as “forebays” and will be demarcated from the main pond area by small dams made of earth or rock. The purpose of forebays is to capture some of the sediment and pollutants before they reach the deep pool, making maintenance easier over time. Not all ponds will have forebays.
- The pond surface can be open water or a combination of open water and areas with wetland vegetation. Sometimes there is a shallow bench around the perimeter of a pond, known as an “aquatic bench.”
- The “side slopes” are areas around the perimeter of the pond where the surrounding land slopes down to the pond surface.
- Most ponds will have a “riser structure,” where the water exits a pond during storms. This can be a concrete or metal pipe that is open at the top, often with some type of trash rack. Some ponds also have an “emergency spillway,” which is an open, rock-lined channel that carries water from large storms safely across the embankment.
- The dam or embankment holds water in the pond and is constructed of compacted soil, such as clay. There is often a pipe through the embankment that carries water from the riser structure safely through the embankment to the downstream channel.

The pond’s pre-treatment areas or forebays should not be choked with vegetation or full of sediment. Removal of excessive vegetation and sediment and selective replanting are often annual maintenance activities.

Likewise, the pond’s deep pool should not to be choked with vegetation or filled with sediment. Vegetation and sediment bars can restrict flow and cause short circuiting that reduces capture of sediment. Pond volume is to be maintained at the original design capacity and free of sediment bars or debris piles. Sometimes ponds are over-maintained and have no vegetation. Algae and turbidity (muddy water) are common problems in many ponds.

Instruction: Examine both interior and exterior pond banks as well as the pond body. Observe from the inlet pipes to the outfall structure and emergency overflow.

Table 2.10.3 PW Pond Area and Embankments

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
	☐ The pretreatment area(s) or forebay(s) are filled with sediment, trash, vegetation, or other debris.	☐ If the problem can be remedied with hand tools and done in a safe manner, use a flat shovel or other equipment to remove small amounts of sediment. ☐ Remove trash and excessive vegetation from forebays if this can be done in a safe manner. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Large amounts of sediment or debris will have to be removed by a qualified contractor. ANY condition that poses a safety concern for working in standing water or soft sediments should be referred to a Level 2 Inspection or qualified contractor.

Table 2.10.3 PW Pond Area and Embankments

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
	☐ The pond area itself has accumulated sediment, trash, debris, or excessive vegetation that is choking the flow of the water, OR the pond area is covered with algae or aquatic plants.	☐ Level 1 includes handling only small amounts of material that can be removed by hand, or with rakes or other hand tools. Do not attempt any repair that poses a safety issue. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Most cases will call for a Level 2 Inspection and/or a qualified contractor. ☐ You are not sure what type and amount of vegetation is supposed to be in the pond. ☐ The algae or aquatic plants should be identified so that proper control techniques can be applied.
	☐ The side slopes of the pond are unstable, eroding, and have areas of bare dirt.	☐ If there are only minor areas, try filling in small rills or gullies with topsoil, compacting, and seeding and mulching all bare dirt areas with an appropriate seed. Alternatively, try using herbaceous plugs to get vegetation established in tricky areas, such as steep slopes. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Erosion and many bare dirt areas on steep side slopes will require a Level 2 Inspection and repair by a qualified contractor.
 	☐ The riser structure is clogged with trash, debris, sediment, vegetation, etc., OR is open, unlocked, or has a steep drop and poses a safety concern. The pond level may have dropped below its "normal" level.	☐ If you can safely access the riser on foot or with a small boat, clear minor amounts of debris and remove it from the pond area for safe disposal. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The riser cannot be accessed safely, the amount of debris is substantial, or the riser seems to be completely clogged and the water level has risen too high. ☐ There are safety issues with the riser and concern about access to pipes, drops, or any other life safety concern. ☐ The riser is leaning, broken, settling or slumping, corroded, eroded or any other structural problem.

Table 2.10.3 PW Pond Area and Embankments

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
	☐ The dam/embankment is slumping, sinking, settling, eroding, or has medium or large trees growing on it.	☐ If there are small isolated areas, try to fix them by adding clean material (clay and topsoil) and seeding and mulching. ☐ Periodically mow embankments to enable inspection of the banks and to minimize establishment of woody vegetation. ☐ Remove any woody vegetation that has already established on embankments. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Most of these situations will require a Level 2 Inspection or evaluation and repair by a qualified contractor. Seepage through the dam or problems with the pipe through the dam can be a serious issue that should be addressed to avoid possible dam failure.
	☐ The emergency spillway or outfall (if it exists) has ☐ erosion, settlement, or loss of material. Rock-lined spillways have excessive debris or vegetation.	☐ Clear light debris and vegetation. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Displacement of rock lining, excessive vegetation and erosion/settlement may warrant review and decision by Level 2 Inspector to check against original plan. ☐ Any uncertainty about the integrity of the emergency spillway should be referred to a Level 2 Inspector. ☐ Erosion or settlement such that design has been compromised should be reviewed by an engineer.

PW 4. Pond Outlet

Description: The pond's outlet enables the ponded water to discharge to downstream drainage systems or stream channels. The outlet is often at the base of the dam/embankment on the downstream side. Inspection of this point can help prevent flooding of the pond and upstream drainage systems and prevent pond failure at a weak point of a pond's containment system.

Instruction: Examine the outlet of the pipe on the downstream side of the dam/embankment where it empties into a stream, channel, or drainage system. Consult the table below for possible problems.

Table 2.10.4 PW Pond Outlet

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ The pond outlet is clogged with sediment, trash, debris, vegetation, or is eroding, caving in, slumping, or falling apart.	☐ If there is a minor blockage, remove the debris or vegetation to allow free flow of water. ☐ Remove any accumulated trash at the outlet. ☐ Outlet:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: ☐ If the area at the outlet cannot be easily accessed or if the blockage is substantial, a Level 2 Inspection is warranted. ☐ Erosion at and downstream of the outfall should be evaluated by a qualified professional. ☐ Any structural problems, such as broken pipes, structures falling into the stream, or holes or tunnels around the outfall pipe, should be evaluated by a Level 2 Inspector and will require repair by a qualified contractor. ☐ The pool of water at the outlet pipe is discolored, has an odor, or has excessive algae or vegetative growth.

2.11. Infiltration

Areas of Infiltration

Key areas to inspect for Infiltration include the following:

- IN 1. Drainage Area
- IN 2. Inlets
- IN 3. Infiltration Area
- IN 4. Outlets

Note: The category of Infiltration includes:

- Infiltration Trench – Long, narrow infiltration practice, usually with small gravel at the surface and a reservoir of larger gravel or stone beneath
- Infiltration Basin – Larger practice, usually covered with grass and highly permeable soil beneath

Figure 2.11.1 Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Infiltration Practice

- Dry Well – Small pit filled with stone or gravel, or precast concrete chamber surrounded by stone that receives and stores runoff to enable it to infiltrate into the underlying ground.

Infiltration Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection focuses on the Drainage Area (IN1), Inlets (IN2), Infiltration Area (IN3), and Outlets (IN4). The purpose of an infiltration practice is to temporarily store collected runoff so that it can percolate into the underlying soil. Using this practice is dependent on having a good on-site soil that is capable of infiltrating the amount of runoff generated by the drainage area. The Level 1 Inspection should be conducted at least twice a year, especially in early spring, to ensure that the practice has survived the winter, particularly if there has been a significant amount of snow.

IN 1. Drainage Area

Description: The drainage area conveys runoff to and is uphill from the Infiltration cell. When it rains, water runs off and flows to the Infiltration cell and soaks into its underlying layers.

Instruction: Look for both pervious and impervious areas that are uphill from the Infiltration cell. Consult **Table 11.1.1** below.

Table 11.1.1 IN Drainage Area

Problem (Check if Present)		Follow-Up Actions
	☐ Bare soil, erosion of the ground (rills washing out the dirt)	☐ Seed and straw areas of bare soil to establish vegetation. ☐ Fill in erosion areas with soil, compact, and seed and straw to get vegetation established. ☐ If a rill or small channel is forming, try to redirect water flowing to this area by creating a small berm or adding topsoil to areas that are heavily compacted. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Large areas of soil have been eroded, or larger channels are forming. May require rerouting of flow paths.
☐ For Dry Wells: Leaves, sticks, or other debris in gutters and downspouts		☐ Remove all debris by hand. ☐ Other:
	☐ Piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, salt, or other materials	☐ Remove or cover piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, etc. ☐ Other:
	☐ Open containers of oil, grease, paint, or other substances	☐ Cover or properly dispose of materials; consult your local solid waste authority for guidance on materials that may be toxic or hazardous. ☐ Other:

IN 2. Inlets

Description: The inlets to an Infiltration practice are where water flows into the cell. Depending on the design, inlets can be:

- *Curb cuts or openings* in a parking lot or roadway
- *Downspouts* that deliver runoff directly from a rooftop to the Infiltration practice
- *Pipes or ditches* that carry water into the Infiltration practice from the drainage area
- *Flow directly over the land surface* (known as "sheetflow"), sometimes across a strip of rock or stone

Instruction: Look for all the places where water flows into the Infiltration practice. Consult **Table 11.1.2** below for possible problems.

Table 11.1.2 IN Inlets

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ Inlets are collecting grit and debris or grass/weeds are growing. Some water may not be getting into the Infiltration practice.	☐ Use a flat shovel to remove grit and debris (especially at curb inlets or openings). Parking lots generate fine grit that will accumulate at these spots. ☐ Pull out clumps of growing grass or weeds and scoop out the soil or grit that the plants are growing in. ☐ Remove any grass clippings, leaves, sticks, and other debris that is collecting at inlets. ☐ For pipes and ditches, remove sediment and debris that is partially blocking the pipe or ditch opening where it enters the Infiltration practice. ☐ Dispose of all material properly in an area where it will not re-enter the practice. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Inlets are blocked to the extent that most of the water does not seem to be entering the Infiltration practice.
☐ Some or all of the inlets are eroding so that rills, gullies, and other erosion is present, or there is bare dirt that is washing into the Infiltration practice.	☐ For small areas of erosion, smooth out the eroded part and apply rock or stone (e.g., river cobble) to prevent further erosion. Usually, filter fabric is placed under the rock or stone. ☐ In some cases, reseeding and applying erosion-control matting can be used to prevent further erosion. Some of these materials may be available at a garden center, but it may be best to consult a landscape contractor. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Erosion is occurring at most of the inlets and it looks like there is too much water that is concentrating at these points. The inlet design may have to be modified.

IN 3. Infiltration Area

Description: The infiltration area is the area that collects water and allows it to seep into the underlying soil. Some infiltration areas also have a vertical perforated pipe called an *observation well,* which is used to view the water level in the infiltration practice after a storm. If the infiltration practice is working properly, the water in the observation well should be completely drained down within 2 to 3 days of a storm. Depending on the design, the infiltration area can be covered with grass, gravel, or stone.

Instruction: Examine the surface of the infiltration area and the observation well. Consult **Table 11.1.3** below for possible problems. Note: The following Problem and Follow-Up Actions apply to infiltration practice pretreatment areas also.

Table 11.1.3 IN Infiltration Area

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ For grass-covered Infiltration practices: grass has grown very tall, *(Photo credit: Stormwater Maintenance, LLC)*	☐ Mow infiltration area at least twice per year. ☐ Other:
 ☐ For grass-covered Infiltration practices: sparse vegetation cover or bare spots	☐ Add topsoil (as needed), grass seed, straw, and water during the growing season to re-establish consistent grass coverage. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Sparse vegetation cover can be a sign that the infiltration area is not infiltrating at the proper rate and water is standing too long after a storm. The surface may be saturated or squishy, and the conditions do not enable grass to grow. This situation should be evaluated by a Level 2 Inspection and likely corrected by a qualified contractor.
☐ Minor areas of sediment, grit, trash, or other debris are accumulating on the surface.	☐ Use a shovel to scoop out minor areas of sediment or grit, especially in the spring after winter sanding materials may wash in and accumulate. Dispose of the material where it cannot re-enter the Infiltration practice. ☐ If removing the material creates a hole or low area, rake the surface smooth and level. ☐ Remove trash, debris, and other undesirable materials. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Sediment has accumulated more than 2-inches deep and covers 25% or more of the surface of the Infiltration area.

Table 11.1.3 IN Infiltration Area	
Problem (Check if Present)	**Follow-Up Actions**
 ☐ There is erosion on the surface; water seems to be carving out rills as it flows across the surface of the Infiltration area or sinkholes are forming in certain areas.	☐ For minor areas of erosion, try filling the eroded areas with clean topsoil, sand, or stone (whatever the existing cover is). ☐ If the problem recurs, you may have to use larger stone (e.g., river cobble) to fill in problem areas. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The problem persists or the erosion is more than 3-inches deep and seems to be an issue with how water enters and moves through the infiltration area. ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The problem does not seem to be caused by flowing water but a collapse or sinking of the surface (e.g., “sinkhole”) due to some underground problem.
 ☐ Observation well is damaged or cap is missing	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Requires replacing pipes or caps.
 ☐ Water still visible in the observation well more than 72 hours after a rain storm. The Infiltration practice does not appear to be draining properly.	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: This is generally a serious problem, and it will be necessary to activate a Level 2 Inspection.

IN 4. Outlets

Description: Outlets are where water exits the surface of the infiltration area during larger storms when the underground infiltration reservoir fills up and the excess water needs somewhere to go. Note that not all infiltration practices will have an identifiable outlet if the design is for all the water to infiltrate into the ground. Outlets may be a berm, stone weir, or pipe.

Instruction: Locate and inspect all outlets. Consult **Table 2.11.4** below for possible problems.

Table 2.11.4 IN Outlets

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ Outlet obstructed with sediment, debris, trash, etc.	☐ Remove the debris and dispose of it where it cannot re-enter the infiltration area. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Outlet is completely obstructed; there is too much material to remove by hand or with simple hand tools.
☐ Rills or gullies are forming at outlet.	☐ For minor rills, fill in with soil, compact, and seed and straw to establish vegetation. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Rills are more than 2" to 3" deep and require more than just hand raking and re-seeding.

2.12. Sand and Organic Filters

Components of Sand and Organic Filters

Key areas to inspect for these types of practices include the following:

- SF 1. Drainage Area
- SF 2. Inlets and Pre-treatment
- SF 3. Filter Area

Note: The category of Sand and Organic Filters includes:

- Surface Sand Filters – Surface sand filters (Figure 2.12.1) have a sand layer and often an underdrain layer beneath. Water comes in on the surface.
- Underground Sand Filters – Sand filters can also be in an underground vault or concrete trench in a parking lot or near a building. These are typically accessed through manholes or heavy grates.
- Underground Organic Filters – These are similar to underground sand filters but may also contain canisters of peat or other organic media that helps filter pollutants from runoff. These types of underground structures will be difficult for Level 1 Inspectors to inspect because they involve pulling off heavy manhole covers or grates. The Level 1 Inspection will focus on any evidence of clogging as observed from the surface.

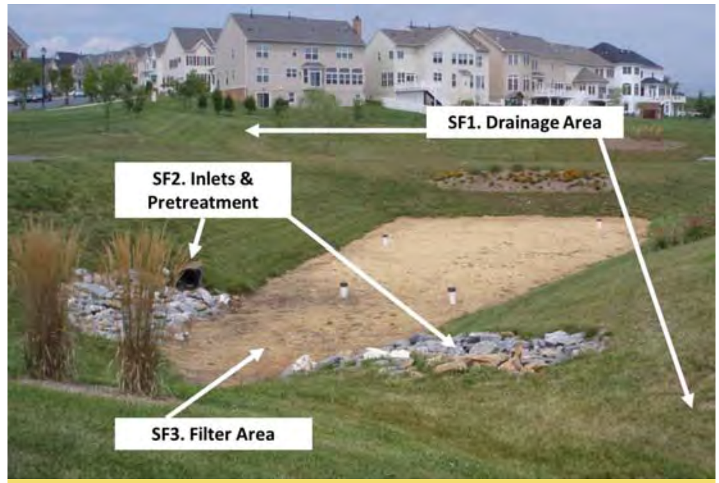


Figure 2.12.1. Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Sand and Organic Filters

Figure 2.12.2. Examples of underground filters: Left –Perimeter sand filter in a concrete box (photo shows the filter with the grate top off as the filter is being maintained). The right-hand side is a sedimentation chamber filled with water and the left-hand side is the sand filter chamber. Right –Underground vault filter with special organic filter media inside cartridges.

Sand and Organic Filter Level 1 Inspection

The Level 1 Inspection for Sand and Organic Filters focuses on the Drainage Area (SF1), Inlets (SF2), and Filter Area (SF3). The purpose of a filter practice is to temporarily store collected runoff and have it percolate through a filter media, such as sand, that filters pollutants before the water continues downstream. Most filters have an underdrain system (perforated pipe in a gravel layer) to let the water out of the filter once the filtration takes place. The Level 1 Inspection should be conducted at least annually, especially in early spring, to ensure that the practice has survived the winter, particularly if there has been a significant amount of snow.

SF 1. Drainage Area

Description: The drainage area conveys runoff to and is uphill from the filter.

Instruction: Look for both pervious and impervious areas that are uphill from the filter. Consult **Table 2.12.1** below.

Table 2.12.1 SF Drainage Area

Problem (Check if Present)	Follow-Up Actions
 ☐ Bare soil, erosion of the ground (rills washing out the dirt)	☐ Seed and straw areas of bare soil to get vegetation established. ☐ Fill in erosion areas with soil, compact, and seed and straw to establish vegetation. ☐ If a rill or small channel is forming, try to redirect water flowing to this area by creating a small berm or adding topsoil to areas that are heavily compacted. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Large areas of soil have been eroded, or larger channels are forming. May require rerouting of flow paths.
 ☐ Piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, salt, or other materials	☐ Remove or cover piles of grass clippings, mulch, dirt, etc. ☐ Other:
 ☐ Open containers of oil, grease, paint, or other substances	☐ Cover or properly dispose of materials; consult your local solid waste authority for guidance on materials that may be toxic or hazardous. ☐ Other:

SF 2. Inlets

Figure 2.12.3. Key Areas for Level 1 Inspection of Sand and Organic Filters

Description: The inlets to a filter are where water flows into the filter. Depending on the design, inlets can be:

- Curb cuts or inlets in a parking lot or roadway
- Downspouts that deliver runoff directly from a rooftop to the filter
- Pipes or ditches that carry water into the filter from the drainage area
- Flow directly over the land surface (known as “sheetflow”)

Above-ground filters can have any of the above. Underground filters most likely have curb inlets or flow directly into a grate that is part of the filter itself (see left-hand side of perimeter sand filter shown in **Figure 2.12.3**).

Instruction: Look for all the places where water flows into the filter practice. Consult **Table 2.12.2** below for possible problems.

Table 2.12.2 SF Inlets

Problem (Check if Present)		**Follow-Up Actions**
	☐ Inlets are collecting grit and debris or grass/weeds growing. Some water may not be getting into the filter practice.	☐ Use a flat shovel to remove grit and debris (especially at curb inlets or openings). Parking lots generate fine grit that accumulates at these spots. ☐ Pull out clumps of growing grass or weeds and scoop out the soil or grit that the plants are growing in. ☐ Remove any grass clippings, leaves, sticks, and other debris that is collecting at inlets. ☐ For pipes and ditches, remove sediment and debris that is partially blocking the pipe or ditch opening where it enters the Filter practice. ☐ Dispose of all material properly in an area where it will not re-enter the practice. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Inlets are blocked to the extent that most of the water does not seem to be entering the filter practice.
	☐ Some or all of the inlets are eroding so that rills, gullies, and other erosion are present, or there is dirt washing into the filter practice.	☐ For small areas of erosion, smooth out the eroded part and apply rock or stone (e.g., river cobble) to prevent further erosion. Usually, filter fabric is placed under the rock or stone. ☐ In some cases, reseeding and applying erosion-control matting can be used to prevent further erosion. Some of these materials may be available at a garden center, but it may be best to consult a landscape contractor. ☐ Other:
		☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Erosion is occurring at most of the inlets and it looks like there is too much water concentrating at these points. The inlet design may have to be modified.

Table 2.12.2 SF Inlets		
Problem (Check if Present)		**Follow-Up Actions**
	☐ For an underground filter, water is ponding and doesn't seem to be getting through the filter.	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: This is generally a more serious problem and should be referred for a Level 2 Inspection because it will require opening up the filter vault to check for clogging.

SF 3. Filter Area (for Surface Sand Filters)

Description: The Filter Area is the area that collects water and allows it to seep into the filter media. Some filters also have a vertical perforated pipe that is the cleanout for the underdrain pipe.

Instruction: Examine the surface of the filter and the observation well, if present. Consult **Table 2.12.3** below for possible problems.

Table 2.12.3 SF Filter Area (for Surface Sand Filters)	
Problem (Check if Present)	**Follow-Up Actions**
 ☐ Filter has grass and vegetation growing on more than 25% of the filter bed, threatening to clog the filter.	☐ Vegetation growing in the filter bed should be removed either manually or with a water-safe herbicide (e.g., glysophate without surfactants). ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The filter seems clogged, or vegetation and weeds have proliferated past the point where the Level 1 person can manage it.
☐ Minor amounts of sediment, grit, trash, or other debris are accumulating on the surface.	☐ Use a shovel to scoop out minor amounts of sediment or grit, especially in the spring after winter sanding materials wash in and accumulate. Dispose of the material where it cannot re-enter the filter. ☐ If removing the material creates a hole or low area, rake the surface smooth and level. ☐ Remove trash, debris, and other undesirable materials. ☐ Other:
	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: Sediment (other than sand) has accumulated more than 2-inches deep and covers 25% or more of the surface of the filter area.

Table 2.12.3 SF Filter Area (for Surface Sand Filters)	
Problem (Check if Present)	**Follow-Up Actions**
 ☐ There is erosion on the surface; water seems to be carving out rills as it flows across the filter surface, or sinkholes are forming in certain areas.	☐ For minor areas of erosion, try filling the eroded areas with clean, coarse construction sand. ☐ Other: ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The problem persists or the erosion is more than 3-inches deep and seems to be an issue with how water enters and moves through the filter area. ☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: The problem does not seem to be caused by flowing water but by a collapse or sinking of the surface (e.g., "sinkhole") due to some underground problem.
 ☐ Water is still visible on the surface and/or the standpipe (if present) more than 72 hours after a rainstorm. The filter practice drains very slowly or is completely clogged.	☐ Kick-Out to Level 2 Inspection: This is generally a serious problem, and it will be necessary to activate a Level 2 Inspection.

Section 3. Level 2 and 3 Inspections

3.1. How to Use this Section

This section provides guidance for Level 2 and 3 inspections for 10 groups of stormwater management practices (SMPs). See Section 1 of this chapter for an explanation of the Maintenance Hierarchy approach.

- Section 3.2 provides general guidance for Level 2 and 3 inspections.
- Sections 3.3 through 3.12 provide detailed Level 2 and 3 inspection guidance for each of the 10 practice categories:
    - 3.3 Rainwater Harvesting
    - 3.4 Disconnection and Sheetflow
    - 3.5 Swales
    - 3.6 Tree Planting
    - 3.7 Bioretention
    - 3.8 Green Roofs
    - 3.9 Permeable Pavement
    - 3.10 Ponds and Wetlands
    - 3.11 Infiltration
    - 3.12 Sand and Organic Filters
- Each section has **tables** containing guidance for Level 2 inspectors on specific SMP conditions and possible repairs for those problems (in left column), as well as lists of conditions that would likely trigger a Level 3 evaluation or maintenance action (right column). In addition, **Appendix B** contains detailed checklists for Level 2 inspectors to use in the field during their inspections.
- **Section 3.13** provides a brief overview for Level 3 inspections and how these fit into the overall hierarchy. However, most of the content for Level 3 maintenance actions is contained in **Section 4.**

3.2. General Guidance for Level 2 and 3 Inspections

The Level 2 inspection will typically be performed by a municipal employee or landscape contractor with some training in stormwater operations and maintenance. Regardless of which type of practice is being inspected, some key procedures and equipment are necessary. Read through this guidance before going on an inspection, and use the specific guidance in **Sections 3.3 through 3.12** for the practice you are inspecting. While much of the equipment and general procedures are somewhat similar to Level 1 inspections, additional information is provided for Level 2 inspectors below.

When to Conduct a Level 2 Inspection

The Level 2 Inspection is needed for two reasons. First, routine inspections to comply with local stormwater regulations typically require a Level 2 inspector. In addition, a Level 2 inspection may be triggered to address or diagnose problems identified during a Level 1 inspection. In this situation, the Level 2 inspector should confer with the Level 1 inspector about problems they have identified and then conduct a follow-up inspection that focuses more on diagnosing the causes of the problems and possible solutions. The checklists in **Appendix B** and other resources cited in **Sections 3.3 through 3.12** can be used as tools.

The frequency of this type of inspection may be defined by the municipality. As with Level 1 inspections, the frequency may change with the age of the SMP, with higher frequencies the first couple of years after installation. Well-established and well-maintained practices may only need to be inspected every few years.

Notifying the Responsible Party

Consult the plan file and maintenance agreement to ascertain the responsible party. Confirm that there is right of access through the local code, signed maintenance agreement, or other means. Contact the responsible party at least three business days in advance of the proposed inspection. If the responsible party cannot be found or contacted, make a reasonable effort through file research to contact a property representative, and document these efforts in writing. If the inspection is in response to a Level 1 inspection and referral to your agency, try to speak with the person who conducted the Level 1 inspection and get any documentation they may have. For publicly owned and managed SMPs, the responsible party will likely be the municipality or other regulated MS4.

What to Take in the Field

Level 2 inspections may require more measurement and, as a result, need some additional materials. In addition, the Level 2 inspection may involve gaining access to private property. Consequently, additional identification is needed for these inspections. A list of recommended items to take in the field is provided in **Table 2.2.1**.

Table 3.2.1 What to Take in the Field for a Level 2 Inspection

- Safety equipment: safety vest, steel-toe shoes, traffic cones if working near traffic, etc.
- Approved plan and as-built (record drawing) if available
- Records of previous inspections if available
- Engineering scale
- Hand level and pocket rod if needed to measure relative elevations
- Digital camera
- Several copies of SMP checklist if paper forms are used (**Appendix B**)
- Clipboard and pencils if paper forms are used
- Dry erase white board and marker (optional) to include in photos to keep track of SMP tracking # in municipal database (see **Figure 3.2** as example)
- Letter on municipal letterhead granting access and/or agency photo badge
- Pipe wrench to open underdrain clean-out caps
- Flashlight to look into underdrain cleanouts and/or manholes
- Manhole puller
- Soil probe or auger
- 100' measuring tape
- Shovel
- Bug spray

Conducting the Inspection

In general, the inspection should follow a consistent, logical approach, such as outlined below.

- Conduct a quick tour of the practice to identify any obvious issues and important components: inlets (number, location), surface area, overflow structures, berms or impoundments, outfalls, downstream conveyance channels or receiving waters. Check these components against the design plan or as-built drawing (if available).
- Starting at the outlet or low point, use the checklists provided in Appendix B to evaluate the practice. The inspection will proceed from the outlet or outfall to the stormwater treatment area, berms, side slopes, inlets, and drainage area. Make sure to fill in key information on the inspection form, such as SMP identifier number, site name, inspector name, date, and weather conditions.

Figure 3.2. A white board and digital camera can be handy to note SMP tracking #, date of inspection, and other forms of documentation. Note that an inspector may alternatively tag photographs, particularly if they are recorded on a smartphone or Tablet.

- Take photos of important components or maintenance concerns, and mark photo locations and direction on a sketch.
- Review the inspection form before leaving the site to make sure that all necessary information has been collected.

Follow-Up Actions

Immediate follow-up actions include entering the inspection information in the appropriate database or hard copy file, downloading and labeling photos, and providing other necessary documentation.

Another possible follow-up action would be to activate a Level 3 inspection in certain situations. The Level 2 inspector will have to make a judgement call as to whether observed problems warrant a Level 3 investigation, and will also have to coordinate with the responsible party to pursue such an investigation. The Level 2 guidance in this chapter summarizes follow-up actions associated with various observations of SMP condition. Note that these tables are divided into “Level 2” and “Triggers for Level 3” follow-up actions, with Level 2 actions in *blue* cells and Level 3 in *green* cells. Consult **Section 4** of this chapter for more guidance on how to diagnose and correct some of the maintenance items included in these tables.

Another follow-up action involves communicating problems and corrective measures to the responsible party (private or public). This may involve instructing the responsible party to undertake a Level 3 inspection or to provide a timeframe for correcting simpler issues that do not require Level 3 involvement. Many local programs have existing procedures for sending letters or activating a compliance procedure. These procedures include verifying that repairs and corrections are completed by the responsible party.

Level 3 Inspection Guidance

The Level 3 inspection is typically conducted by a Qualified Professional such as a professional engineer or Landscape Architect. It is assumed that the Level 3 inspector is knowledgeable in stormwater management, as well as engineering and construction practices. The Level 3 inspector will not typically be completing a full practice inspection. This inspection is conducted only in response to problems identified during the Level 2 inspection, is more diagnostic in nature, assumes a greater degree of initial knowledge, and may require more extensive intervention.

The Level 3 inspection is also more results based in that it will lead to a specific repair to address the issue that triggered the inspection. **Section 4** identifies 12 problems typically addressed in a Level 3 inspection and discusses measures to diagnose the cause of the problem, as well as repairs needed to address it. It should be noted that the problems addressed in each **Section 4** subsection can occur in a variety of SMPs (e.g., erosion is a common issue in almost every type of SMP). As a result, each subsection identifies the SMPs where the problem most commonly occurs and, in some cases, an SMP-specific diagnosis procedure.

3.3. Rainwater Harvesting – Level 2 Inspections and Triggers for Level 3

The most likely triggers for a Level 3 Inspection for Rainwater Harvesting practices are:

- Structural or mechanical problems (e.g., malfunction of the first-flush diverter or vortex filter)
- Accumulation of debris in the tank that cannot be easily removed by hand
- Severe erosion at the outlet

Table 3.3.1 Level 2 Inspection – RAINWATER HARVESTING	
Recommended Repairs	**Triggers for Level 3 Inspection**
Observed Condition: Tank is not filling properly or water level drops quickly	
Condition 1: Tank is not filling properly Look for signs of water bypassing the tank. Inspect the conveyance system and filters to make sure that all parts are properly connected and not leaking. Observe the system during a rainstorm to make sure that water is not backing up and spilling out of the gutters or getting excessively diverted by the filter. Adjust angles and placement of filter as needed. Condition 2: Water level drops quickly after filling Requires diagnosis and resolution of problem: • Leaking valve or spigot? • Crack in tank wall? • Pump turning on unnecessarily?	• Gutters, pipes, and/or filter appear to be undersized or not properly designed. • Structural or mechanical problem requires special expertise in rainwater harvesting systems.
Observed Condition: Tank is sinking, leaning, or at risk of collapse	
Condition 1: Foundation is not stable This repair may need specialized equipment and skill, depending on the size and type of tank. For smaller tanks (like rain barrels), drain and disconnect the tank to move it aside. Compact the underlying soil and create a solid, level base for the tank with concrete blocks or gravel. Seek professional help for larger tanks. Condition 2: Other structural problem Seek professional help.	• Tanks cannot be easily adjusted or fixed by hand.
Observed Condition: Severe erosion at outlet	
Condition 1: Erosion gets worse even after re-seeding or adding stone There are several potential solutions to this continued erosion. Add geotextile fabric below the stone to protect the soil. Dig out a pit at the outfall and fill with gravel or stone to absorb the velocity of the water spilling out the tank. If the outlet flows onto a steep slope, consider extending the pipe length to a flatter area. Some of these actions may require help from a contractor.	• Erosion control cannot easily be installed by hand. • Erosion recurs after previous repairs. • Downstream drainage concerns

3.4. Disconnection & Sheet Flow – Level 2 Inspections and Triggers for Level 3

The most likely triggers for a Level 3 Inspection for Disconnection and Sheetflow practices are:

- Significant damage to level spreader/energy dissipator
- Major erosion

Table 3.4.1 Level 2 Inspection – DISCONNECTION AND SHEETFLOW

Recommended Repairs	Triggers for Level 3 Inspection
Observed Condition: Significant sediment on pavement that drains to disconnection area (e.g., grass strip)	
Condition 1: Sediment on parking lot is widespread Enlist a mechanical sweeper or vacuum sweeper to remove sediment across entire pavement surface. Pay special attention to downhill edges of pavement where more sediment may have accumulated.	• Sediment accumulation is so serious that it cannot be sufficiently removed with mechanical sweeper. May indicate a high sediment load from uphill in the drainage area that needs to be mitigated.
Observed Condition: Pavement edge deteriorating	
Condition 1: Dips or damage at pavement edge causing runoff to concentrate Determine whether the damaged edge is causing significant enough concentration of runoff to warrant repair or regrading of the pavement.	• Edge must be patched or re-paved to make secure and level. • Parking lot not draining properly to the energy dissipator and treatment area.
Observed Condition: Level spreader/energy dissipator	
Condition 1: Level spreader sinking or uneven If basic equipment can be used, prop up and secure any section of level spreader that is sinking. Regrade soil all around level spreader and add stone as necessary to prevent erosion and bypassing. Condition 2: Level spreader is broken These repairs can be simple for small, residential-scale practices, such as at a downspout. Ensure the level spreader is level across, keyed in to soil at the edges, and made of durable material that can withstand the flow of water running across it. Larger or more complicated level spreaders (e.g., concrete) will likely require specialized skill and equipment.	• Level spreader requires specialized equipment, regrading, or large amount of material to make level again. • Level spreader needs to be re-designed and replaced.
Observed Condition: Erosion in treatment area	
Condition 1: Rills from concentrated flow Inspect energy dissipator to see whether it needs to be improved to better spread out incoming flow. Regrade flow path to ensure that it is relatively flat (if minor). If major re-grading is needed, the treatment area may need to be redesigned and fixed with specialized equipment.	• Major rills and gullies • Treatment area needs to be re-designed and major grading needed.

3.5. Swales – Level 2 Inspections and Triggers for Level 3

The most likely triggers for a Level 3 Inspection for Swales are:

- Standing water, swale not draining properly (not applicable to wet swales)
- Severe erosion around or under check dams
- Large area of vegetation overrun with weeds and/or invasive species
- Severe erosion at outlet that requires redesign

Table 3.5.1 Level 2 Inspection: SWALE

Recommended Repairs	Triggers for Level 3 Inspection
Observed Condition: Water Stands on Surface for More than 72 Hours after Storm	
Condition 1: Small pockets of standing water Use a soil probe or auger to examine the soil profile. If isolated areas have accumulated grit, fines, or vegetative debris or have compacted soil, try scraping off top 3 to 6 inches of soil and replacing with clean material. Also check to see that surface is level and water is not ponding selectively in certain areas. Condition 2: Standing water is widespread or covers entire surface Requires diagnosis and resolution of problem: Bad or compacted soil Filter fabric on the swale bottom Too much sediment/grit washing in from drainage area? Too much ponding depth? Longitudinal slope is too flat?	• Soil is overly compacted or clogged and problem is not evident from Level 2 inspection. • Level 2 inspection identifies problem, but it cannot be resolved easily or is associated with the original design of the practice (e.g., not enough slope down through the swale).
Observed Condition: Vegetation is predominantly weeds and invasive species	
For a small area, weed and dig up invasive plants. Replant with natives or plants from original planting plan. If longer than 100 feet, develop a new planting plan and have it professionally reviewed.	• Vegetation deviates significantly from original planting plan; swale has been neglected and suffered from deferred maintenance. • Owner/responsible party does not know how to maintain the practice. • For large area, hire a professional to develop a grading plan and develop a planting plan.

Observed Condition: Severe erosion of check dams, inlets, swale bottom, or side slopes	
	• Erosion (rills, gullies) is more than 12-inches deep at inlets or the swale bottom or more than 3-inches deep on side slopes. • Flow paths from the drainage area are higher than expected, such that the swale needs to be redesigned to handle higher flow rates and velocities.

Observed Condition: Significant sediment accumulation, indicating an uncontrolled source of sediment	
Condition 1: Isolated areas of sediment accumulation, generally less than 3-inches deep Sediment source may be from a one-time or isolated event. Remove accumulated sediment and top 2 to 3 inches of swale soil media; replace with clean material. Check drainage area for any ongoing sources of sediment. Condition 2: Majority of the surface is caked with “hard pan” (thin layer of clogging material) or accumulated sediment that is 3-inches deep or more This can be caused by improper construction sequence (drainage area not fully stabilized prior to installation of the swale) or another chronic source of sediment in the drainage area. Augering several holes down along the swale can indicate how severe the problem is; often the damage is confined to the first several inches of soil. Removing and replacing this top layer (or to the depth where sediment incursion is seen in auger holes) can be adequate, as long the problem does not recur.	• More than 2 inches of accumulated sediment cover 25% or more of the swale surface area. • “Hard pan” of thin, crusty layer covers majority of swale surface area and seems to be impeding flow of water along the swale. • New sources of sediment seem to be accumulating with each significant rainfall event.

3.6. Tree Planting – Level 2 Inspections and Triggers for Level 3

A Level 2 Tree Planting inspection should be conducted periodically during the growing season by the Cooperative Extension or an arborist.

Table 3.6.1 Level 2 Inspection: TREE PLANTING	
Recommended Repairs	**Triggers for Level 3 Inspection**
Observed Condition: Appearance of fungus or pest damage	
Condition 1: Fungus, discoloration, browning leaves or holes in leaves Check with arborist or other tree professional about the best way to proceed. This requires a Level 3 inspection. Condition 2: Burrowing insects, holes Check with arborist or other tree professional about the best way to proceed. This requires a Level 3 inspection.	• Any concerns about how to address infestation or disease

3.7. Bioretention – Level 2 Inspections and Triggers for Level 3

The most likely triggers for a Level 3 Inspection for Bioretention are:

- Standing water, clogged media
- Vegetation management
- Bioretention does not conform to original design plan in surface area or storage.
- Severe erosion of filter bed, inlets, or around outlets
- Significant sediment accumulation, indicating an uncontrolled source of sediment

Table 3.7.1 Level 2 Inspection: BIORETENTION NOTE: Key Source for this Information *(CSN, 2013)*	
Recommended Repairs	**Triggers for Level 3 Inspection**
Observed Condition: Water Stands on Surface for More than 72 Hours after Storm	
Condition 1: Small pockets of standing water Use a soil probe or auger to examine the soil profile. If isolated areas have accumulated grit, fines, or vegetative debris or have bad soil media, try scraping off top 3 inches of media and replacing with clean material. Also check to see that surface is level and water is not ponding selectively in certain areas. Condition 2: Standing water is widespread or covers entire surface Requires diagnosis and resolution of problem: • Clogged underdrain? • Filter fabric between soil media and underdrain stone? • Need to install underdrain if not present? • Too much sediment/grit washing in from drainage area? • Too much ponding depth? • Improper soil media?	• Soil media is clogged and problem is not evident from Level 2 inspection. • Level 2 inspection identifies problem, but it cannot be resolved easily or is associated with the original design of the practice.

Observed Condition: Vegetation is sparse or out of control	
Condition 1: Original design planting plan seems good but has not been maintained, so there are many invasives and/or dead plants Will require some horticultural experience to restore vegetation to intended condition by weeding, pruning, removing plants, and adding new plants. Condition 2: Original design planting plan is unknown or cannot be actualized A landscape architect or horticulturalist will be needed to redo the planting plan. Will likely require analysis of soil pH, moisture, organic content, sun/shade, and other conditions to make sure plants match conditions. Plan should include invasive plant management and maintenance plan to include mulching, watering, disease intervention, periodic thinning/pruning, etc.	• Vegetation deviates significantly from original planting plan; Bioretention has been neglected and suffered from deferred maintenance. • Owner/responsible party does not know how to maintain the practice.
Observed Condition: Bioretention does not conform to original design plan in surface area or storage	
Condition 1: Level 2 Inspection reveals that practice is too small based on design dimension, does not have adequate storage (e.g., ponding depth) based on the plan, and/or does not treat the drainage area runoff as indicated on the plan Small areas of deviation can be corrected by the property owner or responsible party, but it is likely that a Qualified Professional will have to revisit the design and attempt a redesign that meets original objectives or that can be resubmitted to the municipality for approval.	• More than a 25% departure from the approved plan in surface area, storage, or drainage area; sometimes less than this threshold at the discretion of the Level 2 inspector.
Observed Condition: Severe erosion of filter bed, inlets, or around outlets	
Condition 1: Erosion at inlets The lining (e.g., grass, matting, stone, rock) may not be adequate for the actual flow velocities coming through the inlets. First line of defense is to try a more non-erosive lining and/or to extend the lining further down to where inlet slopes meet the Bioretention surface. If problem persists, analysis by a Qualified Professional is warranted. Condition 2: Erosion of Bioretention filter bed This is often caused by “preferential flow paths” through and along the Bioretention surface. The source of flow should be analyzed and methods employed to dissipate energy and disperse the flow (e.g., check dams, rock splash pads). Condition 3: Erosion on side slopes Again, the issue is likely linked with unanticipated flow paths down the side slopes (probably overland flow that concentrates as it hits the edge of the slope). For small or isolated areas, try filling, compacting, and re-establishing healthy ground cover vegetation. If the problem is more widespread, further analysis is required to determine how to redirect the flow.	• Erosion (rills, gullies) is more than 12 inches deep at inlets or the filter bed or more than 3 inches deep on side slopes. • If the issue is not caused by moving water but some sort of subsurface defect. This may manifest as a sinkhole or linear depression and be associated with problems with the underdrain stone or pipe or underlying soil.
Observed Condition: Significant sediment accumulation, indicating an uncontrolled source of sediment	
Condition 1: Isolated areas of sediment accumulation, generally less than 3-inches deep Sediment source may be from a one-time or isolated event. Remove accumulated sediment and top 2 to 3 inches of Bioretention soil media; replace with clean material. Check drainage area for any ongoing sources of sediment. Condition 2: Majority of the surface is caked with “hard pan” (thin layer of clogging material) or accumulated sediment that is 3-inches deep or more This can be caused by an improper construction sequence (drainage area not fully stabilized prior to installation of Bioretention soil media) or another chronic source of sediment in the drainage area. Augering several holes down through the media can indicate how severe the problem is; often the damage is confined to the first several inches of soil media. Removing and replacing this top layer (or to the depth where sediment incursion is seen in auger holes) can be adequate, as long as the problem does not recur.	• More than 2 inches of accumulated sediment cover 25% or more of the Bioretention surface area. • “Hard pan” of thin, crusty layer covers majority of Bioretention surface area and seems to be impeding flow of water down through the soil media. • New sources of sediment seem to be accumulating with each significant rainfall event.

3.8. Green Roof – Level 2 Inspections and Triggers for Level 3

The most likely triggers for a Level 3 Inspection for Green Roofs are:

- Standing water
- Vegetation management
- Structural damage

Table 3.8.1 Level 2 Inspection: GREEN ROOF	
Recommended Repairs and Required Skills	**Triggers for Level 3 Inspection**
Observed Condition: Unhealthy or Dying Vegetation	
	• More than 25% die off • Plants are unhealthy for a prolonged period of time or need to be replanted repeatedly, indicating that a new planting plan may be necessary, or the planting medium is not functioning properly. • pH or other media constituents are not conducive to plant growth, and the media needs to be amended (e.g., lime, fertilizer). This should be handled by a green roof vendor or green roof plant specialist.
Observed Condition: Ponding Between Storm Events or Debris Accumulation	
Condition 1: Further inspection shows debris is clogging the outflow drainpipe Remove debris by hand and revisit within 24 hours to see whether this action fixed the problem. Condition 2: Debris has backed up to include the underdrain Attempt to remove by hand or flush out with a hose.	• Ponding continues even after debris has been removed. This may indicate a problem with either the media or the underdrain system.
Observed Condition: Structural Damage to Overflows	
Condition: If the damage is minor, repair damage directly, per original design drawings	• Most instances of structural damage will need to be referred to the designer or a qualified green roof vendor.
Observed Condition: Roof is Leaking or indication that the membrane has a leak	
Condition: Roof is leaking	• Any leaks in the membrane trigger a Level 3 inspection or an inspection by the original installer or designer.

3.9. Permeable Pavement – Level 2 Inspections and Triggers for Level 3

The most likely triggers for a Level 3 Inspection for Permeable Pavement are:

- Ponding or
- Highly clogged pavement

Table 3.9.1 Level 2 Inspection: PERMEABLE PAVEMENT	
Recommended Repairs and Required Skills	**Triggers for Level 3 Inspection**
Observed Condition: Bare Soil or Erosion in the Drainage Area	
	• Large rills or gullies are forming in the drainage area. • An attempt to regrade the drainage area has been unsuccessful • Fixing the problem would require major regrading (i.e., redirecting more than a 100-square-foot area. • It is not clear why the problem is occurring.
Observed Condition: Dirt or Grit Accumulating, or Grass Growing on Pavement Surface	
Condition 1: Grit beginning to form but is isolated to a small area or does not fill the joints between paver blocks Try to agitate and sweep by hand, or hire a contractor with a vacuum sweeper. Also investigate the drainage area for potential sediment sources. If no obvious sources are found, discuss winter sanding and salting operations with the property owner to identify whether this could be the source. Condition 2: Grit is forming and cannot be removed with agitation and hand sweeping Hire a vendor with a regenerative air vacuum sweeper, maximum power 2,500 rpm; avoid sweepers that use water.	• More than 2 inches of sand/dirt/grit are on some of the pavement surface. • More than 25% of the pavement surface is covered with sand/dirt/grit to the extent that joints between paver blocks are filled. • Regenerative air sweeper cannot remove grit.
Observed Condition: Structural Damage	
Condition 1: Portions of porous asphalt or permeable pavers are damaged, and the cause is known to be at the surface. If the damage is from a single event such as heavy equipment or heavy fallen objects, or the surface has been damaged by wear over time, hire a contractor experienced in permeable pavement installation to repair the damaged areas. Condition 2: Damage to other structures, such as drainage infrastructure If possible, repair or replace damaged items, or hire a contractor with permeable pavement experience if the damaged infrastructure is within the pavement surface.	• More than 25% of the surface needs to be repaired or replaced. • It appears that the underlying material has "caved in," indicating an underlying water conveyance or soil stabilization issue. • Problem is repaired but recurs within less than five years.

Table 3.9.1 Level 2 Inspection: PERMEABLE PAVEMENT	
Recommended Repairs and Required Skills	**Triggers for Level 3 Inspection**
Observed Condition: Ponding on the Pavement Surface	
Condition 1: Underdrains (if present) may be clogged Check to see whether underdrains are clogged by inspecting cleanouts (if present) or catch basins and looking for debris. If underdrains appear clogged, it may be necessary to hire a router service to ream out the underdrains. Condition 2: At time of Level 2 inspection, water is not ponded, and there is no obvious clogging of the surface. Conduct a flood test to determine whether the ponding is an ongoing problem.	• Water stands on the pavement surface more than 72 hours after a storm, and the problem cannot be resolved by unclogging underdrains. • More than 25% of the pavement surface is covered with sand/dirt/grit to the extent that joints between paver blocks are filled.

Figure 3.9.1. Winter salting, sanding, plowing, and snow storage can cause problems for permeable pavement surfaces, which will trigger a Level 3 investigation.

Figure 3.9.2. A Level 3 investigation is warranted if more than 25% of the permeable pavement surface appears to be clogged, or joints are filled in, or, as shown in the photo, vegetation is growing.

3.10. Ponds & Wetlands – Level 2 Inspections and Triggers for Level 3

The most likely triggers for a Level 3 Inspection for Ponds and Wetlands are:

- Severe erosion
- Excessive algae or aquatic plants
- Settlement and pipe corrosion
- Major sediment buildup

Table 3.10.1 Level Inspection: PONDS and WETLANDS	
Recommended Repairs and Required Skills	**Triggers for Level 3 Inspection**
Observed Condition: Bare Soil or Erosion in the Drainage Area	
Condition 1: Extensive problem spots, but no channels or rills forming Reseed problem areas. If problem persists or grass does not take, consider hiring a landscape contractor. Condition 2: Problem is extensive, and rills/channels are beginning to form May be necessary to divert or redirect water that is causing the erosion problem. If it appears that simple regrading—such as installing a berm or leveling a low spot–will fix the problem, make repairs and ensure that the problem is repaired after the next storm.	• Large rills or gullies are forming in the drainage area. • An attempt to regrade the drainage area has been unsuccessful. • Fixing the problem would require major regrading (i.e., redirecting more than a 100-square-foot area. • It is not clear why the problem is occurring.
Observed Condition: Manholes or Inlet Pipe Buried or Covered with Vegetation	
Condition 1: Nearest manhole and inlet pipe not found Consult as-built drawings to get to closest suspected location and use metal detector to search for metal manhole cover. If unsuccessful, identify nearest drain inlets and approximate pipe direction to locate next manhole. Condition 2: Manhole located and inspected Never enter a manhole, except by following confined-space entry protocols. If outlet pipe is not visible or greater than 25% full of sediment/debris or trash, it will typically require a qualified contractor to flush, clean and clear blockages. Condition 3: Inlet pipe not found at pond Clear vegetation and brush that may be covering the inlet pipe. Buried inlet pipes may be found through use of a metal probe. Condition 4: Inlet pipe buried in sediment or blocked by vegetation Once located, the pipe path can be cleared of vegetation with brush hook or other brush tools. Light digging may clear sediment from the end of the pipe.	• To locate buried manholes and lost storm lines, it is sometimes necessary to hire a pipeline inspection contractor with televising equipment or ground-penetrating radar and enter at the closest upstream access point. • Locating a buried inlet pipe may require wading in the edge of the pond and using a metal probe and brush axe to find and expose the pipe. • If other than light digging is necessary to remove accumulated sediment, a contractor with heavy equipment may be required.

Table 3.10.1 Level Inspection: PONDS and WETLANDS	
Recommended Repairs and Required Skills	**Triggers for Level 3 Inspection**
Observed Condition: Pipe or Headwall Settlement, Erosion, Corrosion or Failure	
Condition 1: Pipe or headwall settlement or failure Severe sinkholes, settlement or corrosion should be kicked out to Level 3 Inspection. Condition 2: Flow not confined to pipe and visible outside pipe wall With flashlight, observe the inside of the pipe and note its condition. Take photographs. Look for sinkholes developing that indicate pipe failure beneath the surface. Kick out to Level 3 inspection.	• Where blockages are visible, a decision is needed on whether to clear them or leave in place. If a third of the pipe is full of sediment, it should be removed by a contractor with pipe-cleaning equipment. • Corrosion of inlet pipes that allows flow around the pipe exterior is a structural concern because it can lead to settlement, sinkholes and undermining pond embankment. Evidence of this type of failure may require specialized pipe-inspection equipment and investigation by an engineer.
Observed Condition: Pond Conditions	
Condition 1: Pond pre-treatment zone is full of sediment or not constructed as shown on as-built drawings. Condition 2: Excessive buildup of sediment or overgrowth If the pre-treatment area or pond pool is overgrown or filled with sediment so that the original design is compromised, corrective measures are required. If plants have died, then replanting is necessary. If none of the original design exists due to alteration or sediment, kick out to Level 3 inspection.	• It may require inspection by an engineer to determine next steps for clearing, replanting or reconstruction. • Erosion or settlement such that design has been compromised should be reviewed by an engineer. Recurring erosion may require redesign and/or regrading to direct flow away from eroding area. • If sediment has filled more than 50% of the pond's capacity, dredging is likely needed and should be evaluated by a qualified contractor. • Removal or control of excessive algae or aquatic plants can be assessed by a qualified pond maintenance company.

3.11. Infiltration – Level 2 Inspections and Triggers for Level 3

The most likely triggers for a Level 3 Inspection for Infiltration practices are:

- Standing water, clogged media
- Severe erosion of infiltration area, inlets, or around outlets
- Significant sediment accumulation, indicating an uncontrolled source of sediment

Table 3.11.1 Level Inspection: INFILTRATION	
Recommended Repairs	**Triggers for Level 3 Inspection**
Observed Condition: Water Stands on Surface for More than 72 Hours after Storm	
Condition 1: Small pockets of standing water For infiltration basins with soil, use a soil probe or auger to examine the soil profile. For gravel infiltration trenches or basins, use a shovel to dig into the gravel layer where the problem is occurring. If isolated areas have accumulated grit, fine silt, or vegetative debris or have bad soil or clogged gravel, try removing and replacing with clean material. If the practice is supposed to have grass cover, it will likely be necessary to replant once the problem is resolved. Condition 2: Standing water is widespread or covers entire surface Look in the observation well (if it exists) and use a tape measure to estimate the depth of water standing in the soil or gravel. Requires diagnosis and resolution of problem: • Too much sediment/grit washing in from drainage area? • Too much ponding depth? • Improper infiltration media? • Underlying soil not suitable for infiltration? As above, the resolution will likely require replanting and re-establishment of good grass cover if this is part of the design.	• Infiltration media is clogged and problem cannot be diagnosed from Level 2 inspection. • Level 2 inspection identifies problem, but it cannot be resolved easily or it is associated with the original design of the practice.
Observed Condition: Severe erosion of infiltration bed, inlets, or around outlets	
Condition 1: Erosion at inlets The lining (e.g., grass, matting, stone, rock) may not be adequate for the actual flow velocities coming through the inlets. First line of defense is to try a less erosive lining and/or extending the lining further down to where inlet slopes meet the infiltration surface. If problem persists, analysis by a Qualified Professional is warranted. Condition 2: Erosion of infiltration bed This is often caused by “preferential flow paths” along the surface. The source of flow should be analyzed and methods employed to dissipate energy and disperse the flow (e.g., check dams, rock splash pads).	• Erosion (rills, gullies) is more than 12 inches deep • The issue is not caused by moving water but some sort of subsurface defect, which may manifest as a sinkhole or linear depression and be associated with problems with the underlying stone or soil.

Observed Condition: Significant sediment accumulation, indicating an uncontrolled source of sediment	
Condition 1: Isolated areas of sediment accumulation, generally less than 3-inches deep Sediment source may be from a one-time or isolated event. For practices with soil cover, remove accumulated sediment and top 2 to 3 inches of soil; replace with clean material. Check drainage area for any ongoing sources of sediment. Condition 2: Majority of the surface is caked with "hard pan" (thin layer of clogging material) or accumulated sediment that is 3-inches deep or more This can be caused by an improper construction sequence (drainage area not fully stabilized prior to installation of infiltration practice) or another chronic source of sediment in the drainage area. For infiltration basins with soil, augering several holes down through the media can indicate how severe the problem is; often the damage is confined to the first several inches of soil media. Removing and replacing this top layer (or to the depth where sediment incursion is seen in auger holes) can be adequate, as long the problem does not recur.	• Trenches or dry wells with stone or gravel at surface may need to be cleaned out with a vacuum truck because the process of removing the top layer of stone may cause fine silt to drop further down. • More than 2 inches of accumulated sediment cover 25% or more of the infiltration surface area. • "Hard pan" of thin, crusty layer covers majority of Infiltration surface area and seems to be impeding flow of water down through the soil media. • New sources of sediment seem to be accumulating with each significant rainfall event.

3.12. Sand and Organic Filters – Level 2 Inspections and Triggers for Level 3

The most likely triggers for a Level 3 Inspection for Sand and Organic Filters are:

- Standing water, clogged filter media
- Need to pump out sedimentation chamber
- Response to fuel or other spills that make it into the filter

Table 3.12.1 Level 2 Inspection: SAND AND ORGANIC FILTERS

Recommended Repairs	Triggers for Level 3 Inspection
Observed Condition: Water Stands on Surface for More than 72 Hours after Storm	
Condition 1: Small pockets of standing water Use a soil probe or auger to examine the sand or filter profile. If isolated areas have accumulated grit, fine silt, vegetative debris, oily sludge or bad sand media, try scraping off top 3 inches of media and replacing with clean, coarse construction sand. Condition 2: Standing water is widespread or covers entire surface Look in the underdrain cleanout (if present) and use a tape measure to estimate the depth of water standing in the sand layer. Requires diagnosis and resolution of problem: • Clogged underdrain • Filter fabric between the sand layer and underdrain gravel OR on top of the sand filter layer (usually held in place by a thin layer of gravel) • Too much sediment/grit/vegetative debris/oily sludge washing in from drainage area • Too much ponding depth • Improper sand media	• Sand or organic media is clogged, but problem was not evident from Level 2 inspection. • Level 2 inspection identifies problem, but it cannot be resolved easily or is associated with the original design of the practice. • The problem seems to be filter fabric placement, but this is specified in the original design. • The entire filter media layer or filter cartridges need to be replaced. • The problem is associated with improper configuration of underdrain pipes or outlet structures.

Observed Condition: Severe erosion of filter bed, inlets, or around outlets	
	• Erosion (rills, gullies) is more than 12 inches deep. • The issue is not caused by moving water but some sort of subsurface defect, which may manifest as a sinkhole or linear depression and be associated with problems with the underlying stone or soil.

Observed Condition: Significant sediment accumulation, indicating an uncontrolled source of sediment	
Condition 1: Isolated areas of sediment accumulation, generally less than 3-inches deep Sediment source may be from a one-time or isolated event. Remove accumulated sediment and top 2 to 3 inches of sand or filter media; replace with clean material. Check drainage area for any ongoing sources of sediment. Condition 2: Majority of the surface is caked with “hard pan” (thin layer of clogging material) or accumulated sediment that is 3-inches deep or more This can be caused by an improper construction sequence (drainage area not fully stabilized prior to installation of filter practice) or another chronic source of sediment in the drainage area. Augering several holes down through the sand media can indicate how severe the problem is; often the damage is confined to the first several inches of media. Removing and replacing this top layer (or to the depth where sediment incursion is seen in auger holes) can be adequate, as long the problem does not recur.	• More than 2 inches of accumulated sediment cover 25% or more of the filter surface area. • “Hard pan” of thin, crusty layer covers majority of filter surface area that seems to be impeding flow of water down through the filter media. • New sources of sediment seem to be accumulating with each significant rainfall event.

Observed Condition: Underground vault system has standing water and oily sludge floating on top, or other issues that indicate clogging, malfunction, or need for maintenance	
Condition: Compare observation to the design or as-built plans to see whether existing conditions match the plan details.	• This condition will almost always warrant conferring with the manufacturer or vendor and/or using the Level 3 inspection process to further diagnose the problem.

Section 4. Diagnostics and Maintenance Measures

4.1. About this Section

Section 4 summarizes the most common problems found in SMPs, as well as typical maintenance or repair solutions. The guidance provided in this section has some similarities to **Section 3** but differs in the following ways:

1. The primary audience for Section 4 is the Level 3 inspector, often a professional engineer, or landscape architect tasked with diagnosing and repairing SMPs that are not working properly. However, the information in Section 4 may also be quite useful for a Level 2 inspector seeking to diagnose a particular problem.
2. The maintenance measures described in this section are more detailed and focus on repairs to specific problems rather than on routine maintenance such as weeding or minor sediment removal.
3. Because the problems described in this section can be applied to several different practices, this section is organized by the type of problem rather than the practice type.

Problems addressed during Level 3 inspection/maintenance are summarized in **Table 4.1**. This list is not exhaustive but does address the most common issues in the SMPs that require some advanced knowledge and skill to inspect and fix. Each problem category is discussed in a separate sub-section.

Table 4.1: Common Inspection/Maintenance Issues for Level 3

Sub-Section/Category	Description
4.2 Contributing Drainage Area – Pollutant Sources	Sediment or pollution sources in the Drainage Area
4.3 Physical Obstructions	Physical obstructions to maintenance access, overflow, or emergency spillway
4.4 Erosion	Erosion on side slopes, practice bottom, at inlet or outlets. Rills and gullies forming where there should be sheetflow
4.5 Departures from Design Dimensions	Practice dimensions have been altered, either due to filling with sediment, redesign or filling in, or improper implementation.
4.6 Improper Flow Pathways	Flow is shortcircuiting the practice, or drainage pathways have been otherwise modified.
4.7 Sediment Buildup	Sediment has accumulated in a pool, practice bottom, pre-treatment area, or vault.
4.8 Clogging	The soil media or other components are clogged, and there may be standing water for longer than intended.
4.9 Vegetation	Excessive, inadequate, and/or unhealthy vegetation to support a practice
4.10 Embankment and Overflow Condition	Issues with an embankment or overflow weir or channel
4.11 Structural Damage	SMP infrastructure, such as concrete or metal elements, have been damaged.
4.12 Pool Stability	Permanent pool of water is at the improper elevation.
4.13 Pool Quality	Permanent pool of water suffers from poor quality due to algal growth or other issues.

4.2. Contributing Drainage Area – Pollutant Sources

Issue applies most commonly to: Sheetflow/Disconnection, Swales, Bioretention, Permeable Pavement, Ponds/Wetlands, Infiltration, and Sand/Organic Filters.

Problem #1: Bare soil washing into SMP from drainage area

General Approach for All Practices:

- Identify the specific source(s) of sediment in the drainage area by tracking sediment flow during a rainfall or looking for a track of sediment staining during dry weather.
- For an active sedimentation event, attempt to filter incoming runoff if conditions allow (e.g., enough space upstream of the practice for temporary ponding). Consider installing a silt fence, silt socks (at curb inlets), staked straw bales, or other filtering material at the inlets of the SMP. This will keep at least some of the sediment from getting into the practice.
- Runoff from active construction should not enter the SMP; divert to a temporary and approved sediment control practice.
- For areas of bare soil *not* due to active construction **(bottom photo)**, prep the soil and re-seed/plant with grass species or other thick ground cover appropriate for the region. May also need starter fertilizer, topsoil, and/or compost.
- For steep slopes with bare soil, consider also installing erosion-control matting to hold soil, seed, and straw in place until the vegetation becomes well established.
- For fill and topsoil stockpiles in the drainage area, provide temporary or permanent cover as soon as possible. Alternatively, surround the base of the stockpile with silt fence, or equivalent, to prevent the transport of sediment-laden runoff.

Helpful Skills:

- Erosion and sediment control knowledge and skills
- Landscaping knowledge to understand appropriate ground cover species for re-vegetating bare areas

Equipment Typically Used for Fixing Sediment Sources:

- Silt fencing and other sediment barriers
- Erosion-control matting and/or straw
- Rakes and shovels
- Light excavation or grading equipment for larger jobs
- Equipment to deliver topsoil or compost as needed
- Plants and/or seed mix, plus a way to move and store plant stock without damaging it or drying it out
- Starter fertilizer, topsoil, and/or compost

Problem #2: Other pollution sources in the drainage area

General Approach for All Practices:

- Pollutants may include: road salt, oils, fuels, food grease, wash water, paints and solvents, trash, and many others.
- Identify the source(s) of pollution.
- For pollutants spilled on the ground, remove by hand or use absorbents to soak up wet material. Absorbents and other waste materials shall be disposed of properly.
- For materials stored outside, move them to a covered area or build/add cover over the materials. Provide secondary containment, if possible.
- Make sure all waste containers have lids and fix any leaks (**see poor practices in photo at right**).
- For sites prone to frequent oil leaks and staining (e.g., vehicle maintenance yards), consider installing an oil/water separator to pre-treat runoff that enters the SMP.
- For routine dumping of wash water, grease, paints, or other pollutants, enforce behavior change and explain good housekeeping practices.
- Develop a pollution prevention plan for the site to ensure that hazardous materials and other potential pollutants are not stored where they are exposed to rainfall.
- For areas that receive a heavy salt and/or sand load during the winter, consider diverting upslope runoff, especially for practices such as permeable pavement. Some monitoring of winter road or parking lot clearing activities may also be warranted.

Helpful Skills:

- Knowledge of good housekeeping and pollution prevention practices
- Good communication with employees and managers at site (e.g., for correcting bad site operations)

Equipment Typically Used for Correcting Other Pollutant Sources:

- Tarps to cover stockpiles
- Absorbents to soak up spills
- Secondary containment barriers that will hold back any liquids or solids that may leak out of their primary container
- Storage barns, sheds, pole barns and other permanent cover for potential pollutants

4.3. Physical Obstructions

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Rainwater Harvesting, Sheetflow/Disconnection, Swales, Bioretention, Green Roofs, Ponds/Wetlands, Infiltration, and Sand/Organic Filters

Problem #1: Maintenance access is obstructed

Ground-Level SMPs:

- Where a path for vehicles and construction equipment to access the practice was established during construction but is now overgrown, remove woody vegetation and any other tall vegetation. This path should be bush hogged once or twice a year.
- If the SMP needs a large quantity of trash and/or sediment removed in areas where access is limited due to steep grades, overgrown vegetation, etc., it will be necessary to establish safe vehicular access by clearing and possibly re-grading the area. It is advisable to have a maintained, all-weather surface to critical parts of the SMP.
- It is most important to provide access nearest to parts of the practice where sediment and trash tend to accumulate the most: forebay and riser structure.
- For an SMP blocked by fences **(photo at right)**, install a gate that is wide enough for vehicles to enter for any current or future maintenance.
- Sometimes access is blocked by unauthorized structures, such as sheds, property fences, retaining walls, etc. Confer with the local stormwater authority on the presence of any maintenance easements and means to gain access to the practice.
- The solutions above should also provide for safe foot access for routine inspection and maintenance.

Rainwater Harvesting:

- Ensure that no structures are covering the filter or the tank's access/inspection port.

Green Roofs

- Ensure that individuals can safely reach the roof with tools in hand (e.g., buckets, pruners, hoses). If the roof cannot be accessed via a walk-through door, this may require installing a wide ladder or fire escape-style stairs on the inside or outside of the building.
- If there is a concern of getting too close to the roof's edge while doing maintenance, install a railing around the edge for safety. Alternatively, for sloped roofs, workers may need to use harnesses during maintenance activities.

Helpful Skills:

- Use of motorized landscaping equipment
- Chainsaw skills
- Use of grading equipment for larger jobs
- *Note*: OSHA safety requirements and certifications may apply to green roof maintenance.

Equipment Typically Used to Regain Proper Access:

- Mower, trimmer
- For very overgrown areas, chainsaw and/or bush hog
- For areas that need to be regraded, excavator, skid steer, or other grading equipment

Problem #2: Flow is obstructed in or out of the practice

General Approach for All Practices:

- Flow can bypass an SMP when there is too much sediment/debris buildup near the inlets or due to grading changes in the drainage area (e.g., repaving of parking lot). If the cause of blockage or bypass is not obvious, inspect the practice during rainfall to watch the flow paths. (See **Section 4.6 – Improper Flow Pathways** for additional guidance.)

- Obstruction of overflow or emergency spillway structures is most often due to buildup of debris, such as trees, sticks, trash. It is *very* important to keep these structures clear of such blockages in order to avoid flooding or a dam breach (**avoid conditions caused by beaver activity - top photo**).

- Where debris cannot easily be cleared by hand, special equipment and skills may be needed. An obstructed riser structure in a wet pond may need to be accessed by boat **(bottom photo)**. In cases where large sticks, tree branches, trash, or other debris obstruct the overflow or spillway, they may need to be cut up by chainsaw. Large debris will usually need to be hauled away with a truck.

Helpful Skills:

- Chainsaw skills
- Muscle strength to haul large debris
- Boating capabilities

Equipment Typically Used to Clear Obstructions:

- Gloves, shovels, pruners, rakes, and other hand tools
- Waders for wetlands
- Chainsaw for large sticks and branches
- Cable puller (come-along) to remove large branches that cannot be pulled out by hand
- Boat and personal floatation device for riser structures in wet ponds
- Truck to haul away debris

4.4. Erosion

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Sheetflow/Disconnection, Swales, Bioretention, and Ponds/Wetlands

Problem: Erosion on practice surface, inlets, and/or outlets

General Approach for All Practices:

- See **Section 4.10 – Embankment and Overflow Condition** for how to repair erosion on side-slope embankments.
- Rill and gully erosion occurs when runoff flow is concentrated. Deep rills and gully erosion on the practice surface **(top photo)** will require the surface to be regraded to make uniform again. Use the lightest equipment possible in order to minimize soil compaction during excavation.
- After excavation, reseed/plant the area with ground cover that is appropriate for the moisture conditions of the practice. Amend or enhance soil as needed according to a soil test; soil may need more organic material to support plants.
- To prevent further erosion on the surface of the practice, ensure that flow from the inlets can spread out adequately and has enhanced energy dissipation features. This may require installing or enhancing a stone apron outlet protection that flares out and down to the level of the practice to slow and spread out the flow. Other options include check dams, energy dissipation devices, or an armored low-flow channel. A stilling basin **(bottom photo)** can also dissipate flow as it comes out of an inlet or outlet pipe. Apply similar treatments to any outlets that are experiencing erosion.
- Any sloped soils that are disturbed during excavation will likely need erosion-control matting to hold it in place while vegetation becomes established.

Helpful Skills:

- Landscaping/Gardening
- Consult with Cooperative Extension Office or independent laboratory for soil testing
- Skills with excavation equipment
- Knowledge of sediment and erosion control practices and resources appropriate for the area

Equipment Typically Used for Fixing Erosion:

- Rakes, shovels, wheelbarrows, and other “landscaping” equipment
- Light excavation or grading equipment for larger jobs
- Equipment to deliver, unload, and move stone and other materials around
- Plants and/or seed mix, plus a way to move and store plant stock without damaging it or drying it out

4.5. Departure from Design Dimensions

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Swales, Bioretention, Ponds/Wetlands, Infiltration, and Sand/Organic Filters

Problem: Practice dimensions have been altered

General Approach for All Practices:

- Once constructed, the dimensions of an SMP may become altered from the original design for a variety of reasons. These reasons can include:
- The SMP was not constructed to the proper dimensions at initial installation.
- Sediment accumulation in the SMP reduces the intended storage volume of the practice **(top photo).**
- Redevelopment or regrading of the site encroaches into the footprint of the SMP.
- Dumping of leaves, trash, or other debris into the SMP reduces the intended storage volume of the practice.
- If it appears that the dimensions of an SMP have been altered, proceed as follows:
- Consult the original design or as-built plans and sizing computations for the SMP to identify the intended dimensions and storage volume of the practice. Measure the length, width, and depth of the practice to estimate the current storage volume. Calculate the difference in volume to determine whether it is significant enough to warrant restoring the practice to its original dimensions. If the loss in volume is greater than about 10%, this likely warrants action.
- If the SMP's original storage volume cannot practically be restored because of current site conditions, an additional SMP may need to be built elsewhere on the site in order to regain adequate storage and treatment volume for the site.
- For problems of dumping by individuals on or near the site, install "No Dumping" or similar signage to inform people that this is not an appropriate place to dispose of debris. Any debris that has already been dumped should be removed from the practice either by hand or with equipment.

Helpful Skills:

- Basic surveying
- Understanding stormwater design plans and sizing computations
- Stormwater management design
- Skills with excavation equipment and erosion and sediment control

Equipment Typically Used to Investigate and Fix Dimensions:

- Simple level or survey equipment, tape measure, and other tools to measure SMP dimensions
- Light excavation or grading equipment for larger jobs
- Rakes, shovels, wheelbarrows, and other "landscaping" equipment for small jobs
- Soil stabilization materials

4.6. Improper Flow Paths

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Rainwater Harvesting, Sheetflow/Disconnection, Swales, Bioretention, Infiltration, and Sand/Organic Filters

Problem #1: Flow intended to go into a practice is diverted by debris or grit buildup or capacity issues at inlets

Bioretention, Swales, Infiltration, Sand/Organic Filters:

- Grit, sediment, leaves, and other debris builds up at curb inlets or other inlets, sometimes to the point where flow is diverted completely around the practice (photos above). This is a common issue for practices that rely on curb cuts or other small inlet structures to get water into the practice for treatment. A minor amount of debris may be OK and not affect the ability of water to enter the practice. However, be aware of conditions where flow *that is supposed to be treated* is diverted to a downgradient storm drain or other structures in such a way that the stormwater treatment is entirely or partially bypassed.

- In many cases, correcting the problem may simply involve removing debris or unclogging the inlet.
- However, this problem can be chronic if the inlet design is susceptible to clogging. This can occur if the slope from the inlet into the practice is flat and/or there are controllable sources of sediment and debris in the drainage area.
- For chronic problems, consider redesigning inlets to be more clog proof. One solution is to build in a 2 to 3-inch drop from the curb inlet onto a gravel or stone diaphragm along the edge of the practice (see example in photo are right).
- Inlets that are undersized for the flow coming to them should be enlarged and armored with an appropriate erosion-resistant lining.

Rainwater Harvesting:

- Water intended to be collected in rainwater harvesting systems is sometimes not delivered to the tank or cistern if the system of gutters, downspouts, pipes, etc. is not sized properly or if the first-flush diverter or vortex filter is not functioning correctly and diverting too much water away from the tank.
- As with inlets, this may simply be a matter of routine cleaning of gutters, downspouts, vortex filters, etc.
- It may also be a design or capacity issue, in which case, installing larger gutters or a more robust piping system may be in order.

Source: Rainwater Management Solutions 1

Example of enhancing the gutter and piping system leading to a rainwater harvesting system

Helpful Skills:

- Basic surveying
- Typical landscaping skills using materials such as soil, rock/stone, edging material, mulch, etc.
- Light construction of gutters, downspouts, piping
- Some knowledge of first-flush diverter and vortex filter products

Problem #2: Flow is not uniformly accessing the entire treatment area

Bioretention, Swales, Infiltration, Disconnection and Sheetflow, Sand/Organic Filters:

Improper flow path issues in this category include:

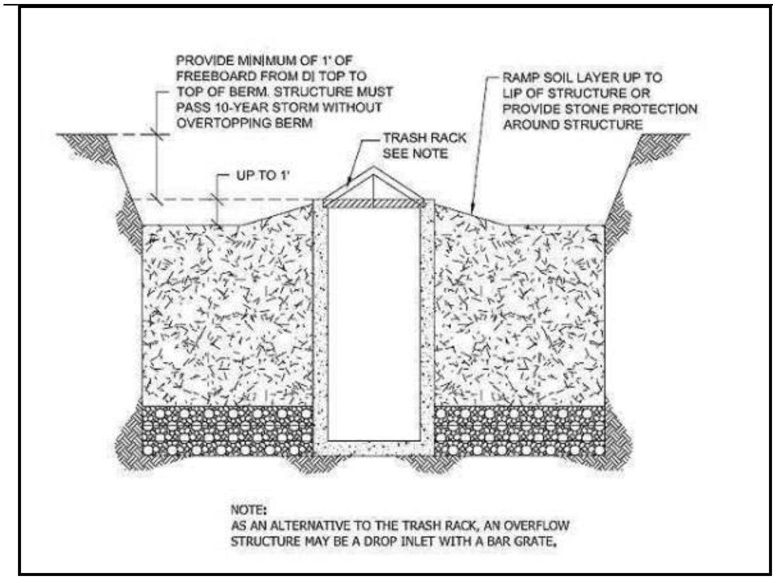
- Water forming channels or rills through the treatment bed of bioretention, swales, infiltration, or surface sand filters, and thus not spreading out across the treatment area surface
- Water ponding only at one end of the treatment area because the surface is not level
- Water piping through weak spots to an outlet or underdrain, such as where soil media meets a concrete structure
- See Section 4.4, Erosion for issues of channeling or erosion on the treatment surface.
- For uneven treatment area and preferential ponding, assess the severity of the problem. Compare the relative elevations of the "high" part of the treatment area (the area where water does NOT seem to pond) and any overflow structure or weir where high water flows will leave the practice. If there is still some freeboard (such that the overflow structure is higher than ALL of the treatment bed surface), then there will still be some ponding for larger rainfall events. Try some minor raking or moving soil media and mulch around to even out the filter bed.
- However, the problem is more serious if parts of the treatment area are higher than the overflow structure. These areas will never be valuable for treatment purposes. The treatment area is supposed to fill up like a bathtub, so some regrading is needed to level out the treatment area.
- If water is piping or shortcircuiting through the soil or sand media, forming sinkholes or otherwise bypassing the intended treatment mechanism, it will be necessary to repair these spots. Around concrete or metal overflow structures, use soil material right around the structure that can be compacted (bioretention soil media tends to be light, sandy, and fluffy and won't compact very well). Another option is to "ramp up" the soil layer to the lip of the structure so that there won't be a hydraulic jump at this potentially weak point. See the figure below.

These three issues are illustrated below:

Water from the inlet at top of photo is channeling through the bioretention area.

Water is preferentially ponding only at one end of the bioretention because the surface is not flat.

Water is "piping" down to the underdrain at the weak spot where the soil media meets the concrete overflow structure.



Ramp up soil layer to the lip of the structure to address this being a weak interface where water can work down and create bypassing. (Source: Virginia 2013 Stormwater BMP Specifications, Specification #9, Bioretention, Figure 9.13.)

Impervious Disconnection:

The most likely flow path issues with Impervious Disconnection are: (1) owners intentionally diverting downspouts away from pervious area and onto impervious area **(left photo below),** and (2) slight grading issues diverting the water away from the intended pervious receiving area **(right photo below).**

Both issues are fairly straightforward to address but involve communicating and working with property owners to explain the purpose of disconnection and how to properly maintain it. The second issue may involve some minor regrading or building low-profile berms to get water to flow to the intended disconnection area.

Helpful Skills:

- Rudimentary surveying
- Typical landscaping skills—using materials such as soil, rock/stone, edging material, mulch, etc.

Equipment Typically Used for Inspecting and Fixing Flow Paths

- Surveying equipment (i.e. Site level or total station) to get relative elevations among different parts of treatment area, inlets, overflow structures, etc.
- Small, simple tools—flat shovels, wheelbarrows, rakes, other common landscape/gardening tools
- Large, more complicated equipment—small excavators to move material around or do regrading. Always work from the side of the practice and NOT within the practice itself.

4.7. Sediment Buildup

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Swales, Bioretention, Permeable Pavement, Ponds/Wetlands, Infiltration, and Sand/Organic Filters

Problem: Sediment accumulation more than 2 inches thick covering 25% or more of the practice surface area

Bioretention, Swales:

- Determine the source(s) of sediment. The most likely sources are: (1) premature installation of the practice during the construction process and discharge of construction site sediment loads; (2) erosion in the contributing drainage area *after* construction is complete; and (3) erosion along the practice side slope or within the practice itself. If it is an ongoing source, it must be abated (see **Sections 4.2, Contributing Drainage Area, and 4.4, Erosion).**
- Use a soil auger to auger holes in various places across the Bioretention or Swale surface area, especially in areas where sediment is accumulating. Determine how deep the sediment is penetrating into the soil media layer. Usually, it will be the top 2 to 3 inches that are most affected. Note that for swales *without* an engineered soil media, the sediment layer will likely be confined to the surface.
- Remove the "fouled" soil media to the affected depth (using flat shovels or small excavators and working from the side) and replace with clean material from an approved vendor (bioretention soil media or equivalent). If no vendors are available in your area, use the soil media specifications from the **Design Manual** to replicate the right mix of sand, topsoil, and composted organic material.
- Check to ensure that the practice is filtering at the proper rate after the next several storm events.

Infiltration:

- For infiltration practices excavated to a suitable infiltrating soil layer (e.g., not stone reservoir layer), use the same procedures as for Bioretention/Swales above.
- For infiltration trenches and basins that have a stone reservoir layer, use similar procedures, but use a shovel to dig into the stone layer to ascertain how deep the sediment incursion is into the stone. Remove down to this layer and replace with clean material.
- If the infiltration practice is clogged, see **Section 4.8: Clogging.**
- As with Bioretention, check for controllable sources of sediment in the Drainage Area (**Section 4.2**).

Permeable Pavement:

- NOTE: Routine sweeping with a regenerative air vacuum (maximum power 2,500 rpm) is important to avoid more costly repairs that result from deferred maintenance. It is best to sweep the pavement surface in the early spring after winter sanding/salting materials or snow piles have led to sediment or winter slag accumulation. Also, if the area is surrounded by tree canopy, fall cleanup is essential, as vegetative debris tends to get pulverized by vehicle traffic and ground into the pavement surface.
- Observe the pavement surface during a storm event to see whether the sediment is clogging the pavement (i.e., standing water on the surface after the storm stops). If so, see **Section 4.8: Clogging.**
- Remove several of the paver blocks in different parts of the structure to ascertain how deep the sediment is penetrating into the bedding and reservoir layers. Most of the time, sediment incursion will be limited to the top 1 or 2 inches of the pavement bedding layer (for permeable interlocking concrete pavers and concrete grid pavers).
- Based on the above observations, it may be worthwhile to quantify the infiltration rate using ASTM C-1701/1701M. This is most useful in conducting the test in the *same place within the pavement surface through the course of several years* to document reduction in infiltration rates. Repair or restorative sweeping is warranted when infiltration rates drop below around 10 inches per hour. NOTE: As stated above, this can likely be avoided if routine annual sweeping is conducted.
- If sediment covers more than 25% of the surface, is deeper than 2 inches, or vegetation is starting to grow where sediment has accumulated, consult a street-sweeping vendor about *restorative* sweeping. In this case, it will be necessary to use a higher RPM sweeper or vacuum sweeper to suck out more of the bedding pea gravel that has been fouled, then replace with clean material.

Infiltration test using ASTM C-1701

Pulling grass and weeds from the joints can damage parking surface if roots are firmly established in the bedding layer.

- Vegetation growing in the pavement joints should be removed either manually or with a water-safe herbicide (e.g., glysophate without surfactants). It is important to not let weeds proliferate in the pavement surface because pulling them out by the roots may damage the pavement structure. (Note: The application of herbicides to control invasive or undesirable vegetation within wetlands or other waters of the U.S. may require an Aquatic Pesticide Permit from the NYS DEC)
- Check the pavement surface after a storm event to ensure that it is draining properly.

The North Carolina State University (NCSU) Stormwater Engineering Group has an informative Urban Waterways publication, *Maintaining Permeable Pavements (2011):* **http://www.bae.ncsu.edu/stormwater/pubs.htm**

Routine, air-vacuum sweeping in the early spring and fall is the best approach for permeable pavement maintenance (Photo source: Toronto and Region Conservation)

Ponds and Wetlands:

- Sedimentation is an inevitable process in ponds and wetlands. NOTE that upstream erosion, especially along stream channels or ditches leading to the practice will accelerate the sedimentation process and lead to more frequent and costly sediment removal operations. Whenever possible, it is important to mitigate any upstream erosion issues.
- Forebays and/or pre-treatment areas should be cleaned out when they reach 50% of their design capacity. Once cleanout is complete, it will be worthwhile to install a graduated rod into the forebay with a clear marking of future sediment clean-out levels.
- The main body of a pond or wetland may need to be dredged on an infrequent basis or when sediment has replaced 50% of the design capacity. There are many dredging methods available. Excavators with long arms can handle most small or moderate-sized ponds. Other methods may be necessary for larger facilities. Dredging can be a complicated operation involving dewatering, storage of wet sediment, and possibly hauling to on-site or off-site disposal or reuse areas. Consult a qualified contractor to explore available methods and costs for the particular application. Once again, installation of a graduated rod can help mark future clean-out levels. Note: The dredging of accumulated sediment within regulated wetlands, ponds or at outlet structure may require permits from NYS DEC and/or USACE. In addition, removed sediment should be properly disposed of in a regulated solid waste management facility or in an upland area that is at least 100 feet from regulated wetlands or streams. Sediment managed in upland disposal areas shall be graded, seeded and mulched.

Sand/Organic Filters:

- See the section above on Bioretention/Swales as some of the procedures will be similar, especially for above-ground filters. It is important to determine whether the drainage area is generating a controllable source of sediment that can be abated.
- Underground trench or vault filters will require routine maintenance to: (1) remove accumulated sediment, trash, and floatables from the sedimentation chamber, usually with a vac truck; and (2) remove sediment, grit, and sludge from the top layer of the filter media and replace with clean material. NOTE: Depending on the configuration of the underground filter, confined-space procedures may apply. For a normally operating practice, these maintenance tasks should be conducted every two to three years. If the filter is treating a stormwater hotspot or a particularly dirty drainage area (e.g., vehicle maintenance, washing, repair), the frequency may increase to annually or more often, as dictated by Level 2 inspections. Also, in these cases, it may be warranted to test the material to ensure proper disposal.
- Some proprietary filters require replacement of special cartridges or filter material. Consult the vendor or manufacturer for special maintenance procedures.

Routine cleaning of a perimeter or "Delaware" sand filter. This can be done from the surface, but deeper, vault-type filters will require confined-space entry procedures.

Helpful Skills:

- Most common contracting skills
- Excavation, dewatering, and sediment disposal in some cases
- Knowledge of maintenance equipment, such as vac trucks, street sweepers, etc.
- Knowledge of preferred conditions for bioretention soil media
- Soil testing in some cases where sediment is being removed from stormwater hotspots

Equipment Typically Used for Sediment Removal Activities:

- Small, simple tools—flat shovels, wheelbarrows, rakes, other common tools
- Larger jobs—small or large excavators, loaders, dewatering equipment (pumps, dirt bags, etc.), trucks to haul material to on-site or off-site disposal or reuse areas, erosion and sediment-control supplies.

4.8. Clogging

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Bioretention, Permeable Pavement, Infiltration, and Sand/Organic Filters

Problem: Filter media clogged; water standing on practice surface for 48 to 72 hours or longer after a storm

Bioretention:

Standing water on the bioretention surface 48 to 72 hours after a storm event is a sure indication of clogging (top photo). Clogging of bioretention practices can be tricky to diagnose as there are several probable causes:

a. Clogged underdrain
b. Filter fabric between soil media and underdrain stone
c. Too much sediment/grit washing in from drainage area
d. Too much ponding depth
e. Improper soil media

The following procedure can be used to work through diagnosing the most common causes, beginning with the simplest and easiest to fix and progressing through more complex remedies:

1. Look for a thin, crusty layer of sediment that covers some or all of the soil media. It is often grayish in color. This thin layer can sometimes be enough to cause slow drainage. Scrape this crust off and ascertain sources of sediment in the drainage area (see Section 4.2, Contributing Drainage Area). Often, this problem can be caused by the bioretention soil media being installed too early in the construction process, but other chronic sediment sources should also be checked.
2. Open the underdrain cleanout and pour water in to verify that the underdrains are functioning and not clogged or otherwise in need of repair. The purpose of this check is to see whether there is standing water all the way down through the soil. If there is standing water on the surface, *but not in the underdrain*, then there is clogging somewhere in the soil layer. If the underdrain and cleanout have standing water and there is not water coming out the other end (outlet) of the underdrain pipe, then the underdrain is clogged and will need to be rooted out.
3. Use a soil auger to auger several holes down through the soil media to the underdrain layer (if present) or underlying soil. Check to see whether there is a layer of filter fabric at the bottom of the soil layer. The auger will pierce through any filter fabric that is present, and pieces of fabric in the auger bucket should be removed. Notice if the fabric is “blinded” or clogged with sediment. This is a common issue with older bioretention practices. If the practice has a clogged the filter fabric layer, go to step #6, install wick drain.

Filter fabric, where present, is a likely source of clogging.

4. While checking for filter fabric in auger holes, also note whether there is a layer of saturated soil media or bad soil media (e.g., too much clay content) that may be on top of a good media layer. This will be fairly obvious as the top 3 or 4 inches will be mucky and saturated, with dry and sandy media below. If this is the case, it will be necessary to remove the bad material and replace with good, clean bioretention soil media in accordance with the design specifications. Till or incorporate the good material into the underlying existing soil media to establish a good contact.

5. If the entire profile of soil media is bad, has too much clay content, or does not appear to meet the specifications for soil media, it will be worthwhile to test the soil and compare against the recommended specifications (e.g., clay content, particle sizes, etc.). If the soil does NOT meet specifications, see steps #6 and #9 below.
6. If the problem appears to be filter fabric or bad soil media (steps #3 or #5 above), there is a critical decision to be made. It is an expensive proposition to dig up the entire facility to either remove the filter fabric or replace the entire soil layer. If the clogging problem is not severe in nature, an intermediate (and much cheaper) option may be to install wick drains. Using a 6-inch auger bucket, auger numerous vertical holes around the practice surface area, making sure to auger all the way down to the underdrain stone or underlying soil (if there is no underdrain). Hammer 6-inch perforated PVC or other type of pipe into these holes. Perforations should be about 3/8-inch diameter. Fill the pipes with clean underdrain gravel (#57 stone) mixed in with coarse construction sand. These drains will serve to wick fines from the surrounding soil media and will provide alternative drainage. Check after the next several storm events to see whether the wick drains improve drainage.

Adding sand to a wick drain. The vertical perforated PVC pipe has already been placed in the auger hole.

7. Sometimes the cause of saturated soil media is springs or some type of baseflow coming into the practice. This is a more difficult problem as bioretention is not supposed to receive this type of constant flow. It will be necessary to identify and reroute springs or baseflow or perhaps replace the bioretention practice with a different type of practice.
8. Another possible source of poor drainage or clogging is that there can be too much water on top of the soil media when the bioretention practice fills up. Most specifications call for a maximum ponding depth of 12 inches, but sometimes the ponding depth can be 18 or even 24 inches. While this increases the amount of head pushing water down through the soil media, it can also lead to compaction or too much sediment building up. If the bioretention practice has a ponding depth greater than 12 inches, consider configuring the outlet or large storm overflow to reduce the ponding depth to 12 inches or less. Check with the local stormwater authority to ensure that doing this will not compromise the required treatment volume of the practice.
9. If clogging is too severe to be fixed with wick drains or other remedies listed above, it may be necessary to rebuild the bioretention practice by digging up the existing soil, taking out any filter fabric that is between the soil media and underdrain stone, and rebuilding and replanting according to the design specifications.
10. Whatever the chosen remedy, check to ensure that the practice is filtering at the proper rate after the next several storm events.

The Chesapeake Stormwater Network (CSN) has produced an excellent reference guide for inspecting and diagnosing Bioretention issues, *Technical Bulletin #10, Bioretention Illustrated.* This tool can be used as an additional reference and can be downloaded using this link: http://chesapeakestormwater.net/category/publications/

Infiltration:

- Clogging of infiltration practices can be simple to resolve or fatal:
- On the *simple* side, clogging (or poor drainage) may arise from sediment, vegetative debris, parking lot grit, or other debris clogging the top few inches of soil or stone.
- With luck, the practice will have an observation well (vertical perforated PVC pipe with cap that extends through the stone reservoir in an infiltration trench or basin). Check the observation well three days after a storm event of ½-inch or more. If water is standing in the observation well to the surface, then the whole profile may be clogged (see below under *fatal*). If the observation well has only a few inches or no water and there is still water standing on the surface, then surface clogging is a likely culprit.
- For infiltration practices in soil (no stone reservoir), auger several holes around the infiltration surface area. If saturated soil seems to be on top of good, clean, dry soil, then surface clogging seems likely.
- For infiltration trenches and basins with a gravel reservoir, dig several holes around the surface to determine, again, whether there seems to be a layer of gravel clogged with sediment, leaves, vegetative debris, parking lot grit, etc. If possible, dig down to where the gravel meets the underlying soil to see whether a layer of filter fabric is present (which may be common with older practices). If this is the case, blinding of the filter fabric may be a cause of the clogging.
- For surface clogging, remove the affected material down to the level where the soil or gravel seems clean, and replace with clean material. If filter fabric seems to be a problem, it will be necessary to dig up the gravel, remove the filter fabric, and rebuild the reservoir layer in accordance with the current design specifications. In either case, check after a storm event to ensure that this has resolved the issue.
- On the *fatal* side, the underlying soil may not be suitable for infiltration, either due to soil characteristics, compaction during construction, or other causes. Check the original design package to see whether any soil testing was done at the time. It may be worthwhile to auger down to the infiltration interface layer (e.g., where stone reservoir meets the underlying soil and then another several inches below this interface), and take several soil samples for lab analysis to compare to current soil specifications (see information below about infiltration soil analysis).

- It may be that a geotechnical analysis would reveal that there is a good infiltration soil layer, but it is lower than the existing interface. This would still require a complete rebuild and excavation down to the suitable soil layer. Restoring porosity at the designed elevation would require replacing soil above this suitable layer and avoiding compaction.
- Another option would be to convert the practice to a bioretention practice with an underdrain. Check with the local stormwater authority to see whether this would require any site plan or stormwater plan amendments or other permits.
- Many updated state stormwater manuals and specifications include protocols for infiltration soil testing and analysis that reference various ASTM standards. For example, see: *Virginia 2013 BMP Standards & Specifications, Specification #8: Infiltration, Appendix 8-A, Infiltration and Soil Testing* at: **http://www.deq.virginia.gov/fileshare/wps/2013_DRAFT_BMP_Specs/**

Permeable Pavement:

- AS NOTED IN SECTION 4.7 – sediment buildup, routine sweeping with a regenerative air vacuum (maximum power 2,500 rpm) is important to avoid more costly repairs that result from deferred maintenance. Preventative maintenance is the best and most cost-effective way to prevent clogging in the first place.
- If there is standing water on the pavement surface 48 to 72 hours after a storm event of ½-inch or more, then the pavement surface is clogged.
- Check the design plan or as-built plan to see whether the permeable pavement design includes an underdrain. There may also be underdrain cleanouts at the edge of the permeable pavement.
- If there is an underdrain, the first thing to check is whether the underdrain is clogged, crushed, or broken. Check to see whether there is standing water in the underdrain cleanout 48 to 72 hours after a storm event. If the underdrain is dry, pour water into the underdrain with a hose and see whether it comes out the other end. If the underdrain is clogged, snake it out, as this is the first and easiest thing to try.
- If the underdrain is working, then clogging may be due to: (1) clogged surface or bedding layer; or (2) underlying soil is not suitable for infiltration for designs with no underdrain. First, refer to the guidance in Section 4.7 – Sediment Buildup, and then proceed as follows:
- IF THERE IS NO UNDERDRAIN AND THE DESIGN IS BASED ON SOIL INFILTRATION UNDER THE PAVEMENT, it will be worthwhile to check the soil because unclogging the surface layer will likely not fix the problem. Check the original design package for any soil infiltration testing. It is likely worthwhile to remove the entire pavement section in several places down to the soil layer and to do a geotechnical investigation of the soil profile. See: ASTM C-1701/1701M and/or *Virginia 2013 BMP Standards & Specifications, Specification #8: Infiltration, Appendix 8-A, Infiltration and Soil Testing* for examples of soil infiltration protocols (URL above).
- If the soil is not suitable for an infiltration design, it will probably be necessary to rebuild the pavement using an underdrain design or possibly adding subsurface drainage along the perimeter of the parking area.
- IF THERE IS AN UNDERDRAIN OR THE SOIL IS SUITABLE FOR INFILTRATION, the best approach to try to unclog the pavement is restorative sweeping with a vacuum sweeper. Regenerative air sweepers may not have enough suction to relieve the clogging.
- If vacuum sweeping is not successful, it may be necessary to rebuild any layers fouled with sediment and fines. It is likely that this will be confined to the bedding layer and gravel used in the paver stone joints, but some clogging can possibly move down into the underlying stone reservoir layer.
- The North Carolina State University (NCSU) Stormwater Engineering Group has an informative Urban Waterways publication, *Maintaining Permeable Pavements (2011):* **http://www.bae.ncsu.edu/stormwater/pubs.htm**

Water standing on the parking surface 48 to 72 hours after a storm is an indication of clogging. Snow piles at the edge of the photo point to possible clogging from winter sanding or plowing.

Sand/Organic Filters:

Standing water on the parking lot is evidence that this perimeter sand filter (under the sidewalk) is clogged.

- See the section above on Bioretention/Swales as some of the procedures will be similar, especially for above-ground filters.
- Also see Section 4.7 – Sediment Buildup for guidance on routine maintenance of the sedimentation and filter chambers.
- As with Bioretention, there can be various causes for clogged filters:
- Filter fabric layer under the filter media that has blinded or clogged
- Clogging of the surface of the filter layer or filter cartridges
- Bad filter media (e.g., sand or organic media)
- "Plumbing" issues with configuration of overflow and underdrain pipes
- Fortunately, filters are usually confined within concrete vaults or manholes, so diagnosing and rectifying clogging problems should be more straightforward. Check the original design or as-built plans. Some of the following guidance may also be helpful:
- For proprietary cartridge or special filter media structures, consult the vendor or manufacturer for recommended solutions.
- See Section 4.7 for guidance on removing the top layer of filter media and replacing with clean material, as well as vacuuming out any sedimentation chambers.
- If it is suspected that overflow or outlet pipes are not configured correctly, check against the design plans and also standard drawings from the manufacturer.
- Chronic clogging problems are likely due to excessively dirty drainage areas, including uncontrolled sources of sediment, oil and grease washoff, vegetative debris from surrounding trees or shrubs, or other sources. It will be important to check and resolve any controllable sources of clogging in the drainage area (see **Section 4.2 – Contributing Drainage Area**).

Helpful Skills:

- Soil infiltration analysis techniques as per ASTM and/or current BMP design specifications
- Excavation, dewatering, and sediment disposal in some cases
- Knowledge of maintenance equipment, such as vac trucks, street sweepers, etc.
- Knowledge of preferred conditions for bioretention, sand/organic filter media, or standard permeable pavement types and bedding layers
- General practice of trying easier or less expensive strategies before jumping right to wholesale reconstruction of a practice

Equipment Typically Used for Unclogging Activities:

- Soil infiltration testing or geotechnical equipment
- Small or large excavators, loaders, dewatering equipment (pumps, dirt bags, etc.), trucks to haul material to on-site or off-site disposal or reuse areas, erosion and sediment control supplies
- Pavement demolition and repair equipment
- Mulch, plants, filter media, and other materials needed to rebuild practices

4.9. Vegetation

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Swales, Tree Planting, Bioretention, Green Roofs, and Ponds/Wetlands

Problem #1: Not enough vegetation; vegetation *is unhealthy*

Bioretention, Swales, Tree Planting:

- Test soil/media to ensure proper conditions exist for plant survival.
- Check water drawdown after a storm to make sure that wet/saturated conditions are not the cause of plant failure. If this IS an issue, see **Section 4.8 – Clogging.**
- Amend or enhance soil as needed; soil may need more organic material to support plants, but do NOT use uncomposted organic material or animal waste, as it will likely export undesirable nutrients to the stormwater system.
- If plants have continued to die, consider a different species or entire planting palette or revised planting plan **(photo to right shows the need for a whole new planting plan)**. Also consider using an appropriate bioretention or swale native seed mix to supplement use of plugs or other nursery stock.
- Consult a horticulturalist or plant nursery if there is evidence of disease or pests.
- Replant and add mulch or ground cover as needed.

Ponds and Wetlands:

- See **Section 4.13 – Pool Quality** for general guidance on pond and wetland vegetation maintenance, as well as the following.
- For emergent vegetation, determine whether water depths are too deep or shallow for survival (i.e., depths are different from design depths, or original design included improper vegetation).
- If a small amount of supplemental vegetation is needed, plant wetland plugs per nursery guidance.
- For large-scale plantings, drain the permanent pool and plant during the early spring.

Green Roof:

- Consult with a green roof plant vendor about possible causes of plant failure. Lack of watering during initial establishment could be the main culprit.
- Work with a qualified vendor to develop and install a new planting plan.
- Speak with building facilities maintenance personnel to ensure they understand need for watering and caring for new plants after they are installed.

Helpful Skills:

- Landscaping/gardening
- Consult with Cooperative Extension Office or independent laboratory for soil testing
- If original planting plan is deemed inadequate, consult a landscape architect or horticulturalist to determine whether a revised planting plan is needed.
- Knowledge of native plant and/or wetland plant nurseries in general region

Problem #2: Too much vegetation, overgrown (with invasive species), not maintained

General Approach for All Practices:

- Determine which invasive plants are present. For a list of regulated and prohibited invasive plants in New York State, see *New York State Prohibited and Regulated Plants* (NYS DEC, NYS Agriculture and Markets, 2014) at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/isprohibitedplants2.pdf . Invasive plants shall be properly disposed of in a manner that renders them non-living and non-viable to prevent the establishment, introduction or spread of disposed species.
- Review whether the original planting plan relied on these plants; for example, some wetland plans may rely on “aggressive colonizers” such as cat tails.
- For more detailed information regarding appropriate control measures for each species, consult the Cornell Cooperative Extension Invasive Species Program at the following link: http://ccetompkins.org/environment/invasive-nuisance-species/invasive-plants. If invasives have taken over the facility, wholesale removal and replanting with desirable species may be necessary.
- If (non-invasive) plants are overgrown, (**example in photo to right**), remove, thin, or trim back excessive vegetation.
- If an entire new planting plan is deemed necessary, use SMP-Specific Guidance in the remainder of this manual, along with landscaping goals for the site location, to devise a plan that allows for adequate growth over a long period of time. A simple, clear planting design (**example in photo below**) with a long-term plan has the best chance of being maintained through time. Maintenance crews need to know which plants are part of the design versus weeds and how the practice should look from year to year.
- Develop a plan to ensure proper weeding, pruning, trimming, and replanting to maintain the plan over time.
- See **Section 4.13 – Pool Quality** for general guidance on pond and wetland vegetation maintenance, as well as the following.

Helpful Skills:

- Knowledge of exotic and invasive species is needed. Consult a local Cooperative Extension Office.
- Specific measures may include mechanical hand pulling, regrading (requires construction equipment), or herbicide/pesticide application *safe for aquatic environments*.
- Landscape architect
- Knowledge of wetland plants (for ponds/wetlands)
- Knowledge of SMP design (to understand hydrologic regime for plant selection)

Equipment Typically Used for Vegetation Maintenance Activities

- Soil auger to diagnose issues of soil drainage that may affect vegetation health
- Rakes, shovels, wheelbarrows, and other “landscaping” equipment
- Light excavation or grading equipment for larger jobs
- Equipment to deliver, unload, and move soil media, mulch, and other materials
- Plants and/or seed mix, plus a way to move and store plant stock without damaging it or drying it out
- Planting bars, soil drills, etc.
- For planting in standing water (e.g., ponds, wetlands), pumps or pump-around systems and dirt bags or other ways to temporarily dewater planting area

4.10. Embankment and Overflow Condition

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Swales, Bioretention, and especially Ponds/Wetlands

Problem #1: Rill and channel erosion and bare dirt areas of embankments

Bioretention, Swales:

- Erosion and areas of bare dirt indicate two basic issues: 1) soils and moisture levels are not suitable for the plants or turf used; and 2) vegetation cannot take hold because of concentrated flow, physical wear, or poor soil conditions. Address these issues first with a soil/media test to ensure proper conditions exist for plant survival.
- High salt content from winter deicing of pavement is a common culprit of poor soil conditions for roadside plants. If this is the case, restore area with plant species that can tolerate salt levels, or replace edge plants with a stone diaphragm to intercept runoff from road.
- Amend or enhance soil as needed; soil may need more organic material to support dense ground cover.
- For concentrated flow and physical wear, redirect concentrated flow so that it disperses in mulched and vegetated areas. Stake in mulch and replant with vigorous plants recommended through the soils test.
- If plants have continued to die, consider a different species or entire planting palette or a revised planting plan (see **Section 4.9 – Vegetation and photo to right)**. Also consider using an appropriate bioretention or swale native seed mix to supplement use of plugs or other nursery stock.
- Consult a horticulturalist or plant nursery if there is evidence of disease or pests.
- Replant and add mulch or ground cover as needed.

Ponds and Wetlands:

- Where erosion has deposited soil within the pond or wetland water line, remove this material and reshape the slope.
- If a small amount of supplemental vegetation is needed, plant wetland plugs per nursery guidance.
- To address rill and channel erosion, first obtain a soil sample test to get soil amendment recommendations. Undercut the eroded sections and replace with clean amended soil, based on the soil test, and reseed as appropriate for the season.
- It may be necessary to stake in seed blankets or erosion-resistant lining (e.g., erosion-control matting or even rock in extreme situations) to stabilize eroded areas. Again, choose seed types appropriate for the season.
- Based on soil test guidance, reseed bare areas to prevent further erosion.
- For persistent problems, reroute the flow to more stable receiving areas using berms, diversions, etc.

Helpful Skills:

- Landscaping/gardening
- Consult with Cooperative Extension Office or independent laboratory for soil testing.
- If original planting plan is deemed inadequate, consult a landscape architect or horticulturalist to determine whether a revised planting plan is needed.
- Knowledge of sediment and erosion control practices and resources appropriate for the area

Problem #2: Settlement, loss of armoring material, erosion of emergency overflow

General Approach for All Practices:

- Settlement, loss of armoring material, erosion and accumulated debris can affect the dimension, water velocity or capacity of the emergency overflow such that embankment failure could occur in flood events (**photos below**).
- Inspect for exposure of soil or geotextile base material in the overflow and rearmor areas of exposure.
- In cases of settlement, a qualified engineer should be sought to assess its capacity and impact on pond capacity.
- Erosion of spillways should be repaired and revegetated as described for embankments.


Helpful Skills:

- Knowledge of sediment and erosion control practices for the area
- Completion of self-guided training on dam safety through Association of State Dam Safety Officials: http://www.damsafety.org

Problem #3: Impounding structure (embankment or dam) integrity issues due to tunneling or digging animals, woody vegetation or seepage

Ponds/Wetlands:

- Impounding structure stability is a serious concern, especially where trees have become established on the slopes, or there's evidence of animal burrows or seepage.
- The best approach for trees on the crest, slopes, and adjacent to an impounding structure or embankment is to cut them down before they reach significant size. If large trees have been cut down but their root systems not removed, carefully monitor the area around the remaining stumps for signs of seepage.
- Exercise judgement for trees on the surrounding side slopes that are NOT impounding structures (not designed to hold back water in the pool). Sometimes a forested edge can enhance the appeal of a pond, but access for maintenance must also be available, and some trees can drop debris into ponds, leading to quality issues.
- Animal burrows can be dangerous to the structural integrity of the embankment because they weaken it and can create pathways for seepage. Professional exterminators may be needed to trap and remove animal pests.
- Seepage as water flow or boiling sand on the lower portion of the exterior slope or toe area of an impounding structure should be brought to the attention of a qualified engineer.
- Leakage around conveyance structures such as barrel pipes or spillways should be monitored for increase since the last inspection. A qualified engineer is needed to resolve issues of piping or seepage along the barrel pipe through a dam.
- Turbidity or cloudiness in seepage should also be brought to the attention of a qualified engineer.

Helpful Skills:

- Completion of self-guided training on dam safety through the Association of State Dam Safety Officials: http://www.damsafety.org

Equipment Typically Used for Embankment and Overflow Maintenance Activities

- Excavation or grading equipment for larger jobs
- Equipment to deliver, unload, and move soil media, mulch, and other materials
- Plants and/or seed mix, seed blanket and erosion control materials
- Rod and level for settlement measurements
- Clear glass bottle for seepage visual test

4.11. Structural Damage

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Any Practice

Problem: Structural damage to pipes, headwalls, standpipes, inlet/outlet structures, grates, curbs, and other structural components

- Structural components are necessary for water to flow into and out of stormwater practices as intended. This is a broad category that involves components composed of concrete, metal, plastic, and other materials. Some common examples include:
- Deteriorated or broken curbs that allow water to bypass a practice
- Slumping or sinkholes where soil meets a concrete drop inlet or outlet structure
- Broken or collapsed inlets
- Connections in an inlet or manhole structure that are not parged and are leaky
- Collapsed or crushed pipes (especially corrugated metal)
- Missing or broken steps or other safety features in a manhole or riser structure
- Root penetration and clogging of underdrain or other pipes
- Broken check dams
- There are too many particular instances to mention here, but the general idea is to inspect and repair any structural components that are affecting the performance of a practice or leading to a potential health or safety issue.

Helpful Skills:

- General contracting skills—concrete work, metal, proper joint sealing
- Routing out clogged pipes
- Perhaps CCTV experience to look for broken or clogged pipes

Equipment Typically Used for Fixing Erosion:

- General contracting
- CCTV

4.12. Pool Stability

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Ponds/Wetlands

Problem: Flooded or dry pond – outlet issues

General Approach for Ponds and Wetlands:

- Note high-water marks on structures or pond banks and compare with outlet structure weir.
- If the outlet weir is submerged, investigate downstream for plugs such as beaver dams, woody debris or sediment bars. Refer to **Section 4.3 – Physical Obstructions** for removal of obstructions.
- If the pond is retaining more water than it is supposed to and there is no flow from the outlet with no visible blockages in the outlet pipe, look for obstructions above the weir or outlet pipe. Woody debris, vegetation and silt can plug outfall weirs or blind rock outfall protection. Removal of such blockages tends to be a hand exercise. A jet/vacuum truck or other heavy equipment may be needed to clear excessive or precarious blockages (**photo on right**).
- If the pond is too low and not holding water in the designated pool, the outlet structure should be closely inspected to see whether it has settled from the original construction or there is leakage through joints or cracks. Finding no deficiencies with the structure, investigate the pond embankment as described in **Section 4.10** for evidence of seepage.
- If there is no evidence of seepage and the outlet structure has no apparent structural defects, an engineer should be consulted to review the pond design and determine the proper outlet elevation.

Helpful Skills:

- The ability to navigate uneven surfaces, to follow ditch banks and to sight drainage obstructions is implicit with this task.
- Ability to use a level to sight adequate elevation fall is helpful.

Equipment Typically Used for Pool Stability Evaluations

- Bright flashlight for pipe inspection
- Manhole hook for manhole cover access
- Brush hook to clear debris and walking surfaces
- Rod and level to check elevation differentials

4.13. Pool Quality

Issue Applies Most Commonly To: Ponds/Wetlands

Problem #1: Littoral shelves and pond edge: not enough vegetation; vegetation *is unhealthy;* invasive plants have taken over

Ponds and Wetlands:

- If there is not enough vegetation or no vegetation, determine whether maintenance practices have killed the plants. If so, work with the owner to educate those responsible for pond maintenance on correct methods. Consult plans for original planting and replant.
- For emergent vegetation, determine whether water depths are too deep or shallow for survival (i.e., depths are different from design depths, or original design included improper vegetation).
- If a small amount of supplemental vegetation is needed, plant wetland plugs per nursery guidance.
- For large-scale plantings, drain the permanent pool and plant during the early spring.If ponds are overgrown so that less than 25% of the surface area is visible, the pond water level should be lowered to enable selective plant removal.
- Invasive plants, such as phragmites or common reed, should be removed with their roots. Be sure to restore areas that have been disturbed with replacement vegetation because root removal exposes soil to erosion. Invasive plants shall be properly disposed of in a manner that renders them non-living and non-viable to prevent the establishment, introduction or spread of disposed species.
- Native plants selected based on environmental conditions have the greatest chance for survival.
- Consult a horticulturalist or plant nursery if there is evidence of disease or pests.

Helpful Skills:

- Landscaping/gardening
- If original planting plan is deemed inadequate, consult a landscape architect or horticulturalist to determine whether a revised planting plan is needed.
- Knowledge of native plants and/or wetland plant nurseries in general region
- Familiarity with New York invasive terrestrial and wetland plants and their control: http://nyis.info/

Problem #2: Pond color, scum, odor, algae and plant overgrowth

- Ponds that have algae covering more than 20% of the surface should have maintenance to remove it. Raking or mechanical harvesting of filamentous algae offers short-term control, but feasible long-term strategies should be considered.
- Pond maintenance companies should be relied on to identify the algae and appropriately control them. Pond specialists can control the algae growth in ponds, but its growth and reproduction are dependent on nutrients. When nutrients are in abundance, so will be the algae or vegetation.
- Plants can be used in shallow shelfs at inlets to take up nutrients, but they must be maintained and cuttings removed to take nutrients out of the pond system.
- If (non-invasive) plants are overgrown, remove or trim back excessive vegetation. Remove cuttings and trimmings. Do not allow vegetative debris to remain in the pond.
- Pond clarity and color can be impacted by excessive sediment discharge or flow shortcircuiting. For issues of clarity and color, follow the recommendations in **Section 4.7 – Sediment Buildup**.
- If invasive aquatic plants are identified, follow DEC guidelines for reporting and controlling invasives (see **Section 4.9 – Vegetation**).
- Some color, odor, and pond quality issues can be caused by leaks, spills, and other releases in the drainage area. Any petroleum odor or oily sheen (aside from natural rainbow sheen associated with decomposition of organic matter) should be reported to the appropriate state or local response agency. Other peculiar colors or odors can be investigated in collaboration with relevant agencies. Common issues are grease, paint, or other substances poured into storm drains, dumpster management, and stockpiles of various materials exposed to rainfall.

Helpful Skills:
• Ability to recognize invasive aquatic plants • Specific measures may include mechanical hand pulling, regrading (requires construction equipment), or herbicide/pesticide application *safe for aquatic environments*. • Knowledge of wetland plants and common types of algae and aquatic weeds • Knowledge of types of pond maintenance practices
Equipment Typically Used for Pool Quality Investigations
• High-top rubber boots • Canoes or small boats • Brush hook to clear vegetation and access pond bank • Secchi disk to check and compare pond color and clarity • Large-mouth bottle to collect algae and water quality samples • Various materials to control aquatic weeds and algae

Section 5. Planning for Stormwater Maintenance

Often, stormwater practices fall into disrepair because there is no plan in place for ensuring that they are maintained over time. As a result, maintenance can become reactive in nature, resulting in high costs for repairing damaged practices or practices becoming ineffective over time. This section outlines some key elements of stormwater maintenance planning, including:

1. Program models for stormwater maintenance
2. Inspection and maintenance checklists
3. Planning for the costs of stormwater maintenance
4. Identifying the need for infrequent maintenance items

5.1. Program Models for Stormwater Maintenance

The Maintenance Hierarchy concept (See Section 1) is discussed throughout this chapter, but the individuals who will conduct the Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 inspections and maintenance will vary depending on how the local program is administered. While this chapter does not focus on program elements, it is important to note that the local program requirements will influence who performs ongoing maintenance. This will play an important role in how to develop a comprehensive maintenance plan.

Although there are many options for implementing a stormwater plan, they can be described by three broad categories, including: 1) Private Maintenance; 2) Local Program; and 3) Hybrid Approach. Understanding the program in the local community will influence the best techniques for developing the maintenance plan (**Table 5.1**).

Option 1: Private Maintenance

In this option, maintenance is the responsibility of the private land owner. In regulated MS4s, however, the land owner will periodically report to the local government. In this model, it is important to ensure that the maintenance plan is very easy to understand and includes pictures of key practice elements. If possible, include a list of contractors who will be able to perform maintenance items and how much these will cost. Finally, materials should point homeowners to resources so that they can learn more about the practices on their property. DEC’s Maintenance Photo Library and Training Materials webpage (link) can be useful tools for this purpose.

Option 2: Local Government Maintenance

In this option, the local government takes over maintenance responsibility for all stormwater practices. While it is still important to develop a clear and simple plan, the designer can assume some level of training or supervision for the individuals conducting inspections and maintenance. For publicly maintained practices, it is helpful to find out what resources the local government has in place for developing the plan. These resources may be in the form of existing reporting and tracking procedures, which can be modified for the specific practice, or equipment such as vacuum sweepers. Maintenance access should be made available to local government staff through official easements.

Option 3: Hybrid Approach

In the hybrid approach to stormwater maintenance, larger practices or practices on public land are maintained by the local government, and smaller practices on private property are maintained by the owner. There are other hybrid models, however. For example, the local government may take responsibility for inspections but leave the owner responsible for maintenance items identified during the inspection.

Table 5.1 Maintenance Considerations for Three Program Options

Program Option	Inspection/Maintenance Performed By:	Key Considerations for the Designer
Option 1: Private	Level 1: Property owner or HOA Level 2: Private Contractor Level 3: Certified Contractor	Make the plan very simple and graphic intensive. Include a list of contractors if applicable. Provide links to educational materials.
Option 2: Local Program	Level 1: Interns or Untrained Staff Level 2: Trained Local Staff Level 3: City/Town Engineer or other individual hired by the city or town	Learn about the resources the local program has at its disposal. If government staff are being trained, develop a maintenance plan that is consistent with their knowledge and understanding. Be aware of equipment and materials on hand in this community.
Option 3: Hybrid Approach	Inspection is typically divided, where larger practices or those on private property are maintained by the public entity.	Understand how this maintenance is divided, and develop a plan that is consistent with this arrangement.

Special Considerations for Green Infrastructure Practices

Because many of the Green Infrastructure practices included in this manual, such as Tree Planting, Rain Gardens and Sheetflow and Level Spreaders, are implemented at a very small scale, they present a unique challenge in terms of stormwater maintenance. These practices are more likely to be located on private property. As a result, the designer needs to consider the *Private Maintenance* model. Maintenance plans for these small practices should be as simple as possible, and the designer should ensure that maintenance can be completed with readily available materials.

5.2. Inspection and Maintenance Checklists and Documentation

The checklists included in this chapter are specific to the maintenance hierarchy. The maintenance plan should include inspection checklists for all three hierarchies. In addition, these checklists should be modified to identify the specific practice elements included in each design. The materials developed as a part of the maintenance plan should be provided to the practice owner and local government. (See **Table 5.2**)

Table 5.2. Customizing Checklists and Guidance

Hierarchy	Checklist/Checklist Guidance	Tips for Customizing
Level 1	**Section 2** includes both the checklists and guidance.	Add photographs of the practice (once installed), and include a simple aerial photograph of the site to locate the practice. Include key local government contacts and contractors along with the checklist.
Level 2	**Section 3** includes guidance on how to respond to the Level 1 Inspection and/or activate a Level 3 investigation. **Appendix B** includes routine inspection checklists for the Level 2 Inspector.	Modify to remove elements that are not in this particular practice.
Level 3	Guidance is included in **Sections 3 and 4**.	Typically, this will not need to be modified.

5.3. Budgeting for Maintenance

A maintenance plan should include a budget for annual maintenance. In the Public Maintenance model, a single entity (the local government) will be responsible for maintenance of many practices, so the cost of maintenance for an individual practice may not be as important as estimating the average cost of maintenance across all practices. For privately maintained practices, on the other hand, it is very helpful to develop a cost estimate that is as accurate as possible for the specific location. As a result, two options for estimating costs are presented here, including:

- **Option 1**: Average or Unit Costs
  Generalized cost data are used to estimate an annual cost. This option may be used for a municipality or other institution that manages a large number of practices.
- **Option 2:** Detailed Individual Practice Budget
  Annual costs are estimated using more detailed practice information, as well as more detailed estimates of labor and materials costs.

Option 1: Average or Unit Costs

In this option, annual maintenance costs are estimated on a per-acre basis or based on a percentage of the construction costs. These prices typically range from about 1% to 4% of the construction costs (King and Hagan, 2011; **Table 5.3**).

Table 5.3 Typical Maintenance Costs
(Source: King and Hagan, 2011; Adjusted to 2015 Costs)

Practice	Annual Maintenance Cost (% of Construction)	Annual Maintenance Cost ($/cubic foot of the water quality volume–WQV—treated)
Buffers	4%	$0.25-$0.35
Tree Planting	4%	$0.35
Ponds and Wetlands	4%	$0.22-$0.35
Infiltration Trench/ Basin	2%	$0.25
Filtering Practices	4%	$0.41-$0.47
Bioretention	4%	$0.44
Swales	3%	$0.18-$0.26
Permeable Pavement	1%	$0.64-$0.89

While the costs in **Table 5.3** may be a reasonable starting point, it is important to note that the actual data will vary greatly, depending on labor rates and materials costs. For example, the hourly "Open Shop" labor rate for rough grading is approximately $27/hour in Elmira and $38/hour in New York City (Means, 2015). In addition, costs for labor, materials and equipment will vary depending on the maintenance arrangement (**Table 5.4**).

Table 5.4 Variability in Maintenance Costs Based on Maintenance Arrangement			
Maintenance Arrangement	**Labor**	**Materials**	**Equipment**
Public Maintenance (Municipality)	Level 1: Intern Wage Level 2: Staff Salary Level 3: Professional Staff or Contractor	Low: Materials bought in bulk.	Low: Typically owned by Public Works or similar department.
Private Maintenance (Homeowner)	Level 1: Homeowner (Free) or Contractor Level 2: Private Landscaper or Contractor Level 3: Professional Contractor	High: Materials purchased in small quantities.	High: Specialized equipment needs to be rented if needed.
Private Maintenance (Commercial or HOA)	Level 1: Free (with HOA volunteers) or Contracted Labor Rate Level 2: Private Landscaper or Contractor Level 3: Professional Contractor	Varies: Materials may be bought in bulk or on a small scale, depending on the size of the private entity.	High: Specialized equipment needs to be rented if needed.

Option 2: Site-Based Costs

Because both the unit costs of labor and materials and the average annual costs of maintenance can be so highly variable, more detailed data will be needed to estimate costs at a particular site. One approach for estimating these costs is to generate a list of routine maintenance items, along with associated unit costs for labor, materials and equipment. This approach requires the user to enter basic design data for the practice, as well as information regarding local labor rates and other general costs. In the bioretention example below, unit costs are used to estimate routine maintenance costs, including inspections and regular maintenance.

Example Annual Cost Estimation: Bioretention

An example cost estimation for a bioretention cell follows below. The cost estimation tool used in the Maintenance Chapter will be automated. This example demonstrates how the unit cost and typical frequency data will be used to estimate average annual maintenance costs. In it, we are estimating annual maintenance costs for a bioretention practice with characteristics summarized in **Table 5.5**. **Table 5.6** then summarizes activities, their frequency and extent, and associated labor costs.

Using the assumptions for this practice, the annual costs for routine maintenance would be $1,828 ($1.15/cubic foot of Water Quality Volume) in the first year and $1,468 ($0.90/cf WQv) in subsequent years. This value is much higher than the $0.44/cf estimated using general cost data (**Table 5.3**). However, significant cost savings could be realized by using volunteer or intern-level labor for Level 1 inspections and routine maintenance.

Table 5.5. Assumptions for Bioretention Cost Example

Practice Design		**Unit Costs**	
Water Quality Volume (cf)	1,600	Level 1 Labor ($/hr)	$15
Forebay Volume (cf)	400	Level 2 Labor ($/hr)	$35
Total Practice Area (sf)	2,000	Mulch ($/cy)	$10
Filter Area (sf)	1,000	Plants ($/plant)	$1
Ponding Area (sf)	1,500	Trash Tipping Fee	$25
Slope Area (sf)	500	Seed/Mulch for a small area	$10
Turf Area (sf)	No Turf	Average Cost for a PVC Replacement Part (Planning Level)	$100
Inlets (#)	1		

Table 5.6. Bioretention Example - Routine Maintenance Costs

Task	Frequency (x/year, Decimal)	Typical Extent	Extent	Hours (Unit)	Hours/yr	Level	Materials and Equipment	Annual Costs		
								Labor	Materials and Equipment	Total
Level 1 Inspection - 1 to 5-acre drainage	1	Practice	1	1 per inspection	1	1		$15		$15
Level 2 Inspection - 1 to 5-acre drainage	0.2	Practice	1	2 per inspection	0.4	2		$14		$14
Watering - grass and plants: Year 1	16	Weekly for first growing season, over filter surface area	1,000	0.5 per 400 sf area	24	1	Assume minimal cost for water	$360		$360
Trash and Debris Removal	4	Ponding area	1,500	1 per 400 sf practice surface area	15	1	Assume $25 Tipping Fee for Each Trip	$225	$100	$325
Weeding	2	Assume 50% of practice area	1,000	4 per 400 sf practice surface area	20	1		$300		$300
Mulching	1	Ponding area	1,500	4 per 400 sf area	15	1	Bark mulch; assume 15 cy/application	$225	$150	$375
Sediment Removal (minor)	1	Assume one small area per inlet	1	1 per small area	1	1		$15		$15
Erosion Repair (minor)	1	Inlets; assume 25 sf/practice	25	1 per 25 sf	1	1	Seed, mulch and topsoil	$15	$10	$25
Erosion Repair (minor)	1	10% of slope area	50	1 per 25 sf	2	1	Seed, mulch and topsoil	$30	$20	$40
Minor Regrading	0.5	1 spot per 400 sf of practice area	5	1 per repair	2.5	2	Assume done by hand	$88		$88
Planting (plants)	0.2	Assume 50% of practice area	1,000	8 per200 sf	8	1	Assume 500 plants/planting	$120	$100	$220
Minor PVC or Metal Repairs (observation well cap, PVC riser, grates)	0.2	1 per practice	1	1 per repair	0.2	2	Assume about a $100 piece of equipment	$7	$20	$27
Sediment Removal (small forebay)	0.2	per forebay	1	2 per forebay	0.4	2	Assume removal by hand	$14		$14
							Total Costs - Year 1	**$1,428**	**$400**	**$1,828**
							Total Costs - Subsequent Years	**$1,068**	**$400**	**$1,468**

5.4. Planning for "Non-Routine" Maintenance

If the guidance provided in this chapter is followed and practices are designed properly, the routine maintenance (and budget guidance in **Section 5.3**) should be sufficient to keep a practice functioning indefinitely, but planning is needed for infrequent maintenance items. In the initial maintenance plan, identify a few of the most likely infrequent items. If initial routine inspections start to identify a more serious problem, develop a plan and budget for performing the repairs. To be more conservative, another option is to provide a contingency budget to plan for non-routine repairs over the life of the practice.

Note: Maintenance and repairs that rise to a Level 3 inspection may require permits from the NYS DEC and/or US Army Corps of Engineers if they are undertaken within or adjacent to regulated wetlands or other waters of the U.S.

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APPENDIX N – INSPECTION FORMS

I. PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING DOCUMENTS

Project Name ____

Permit No. ____________________________________ **Date of Authorization** ______________

Name of Operator ____

Prime Contractor ____

a. Preamble to Site Assessment and Inspections

The Following Information To Be Read By All Person's Involved in The Construction of Stormwater Related Activities:

The Operator agrees to have a qualified inspector[1] conduct an assessment of the site prior to the commencement of construction[2] and certify in this inspection report that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls described in the SWPPP have been adequately installed or implemented to ensure overall preparedness of the site for the commencement of construction.

Prior to the commencement of construction, the Operator shall certify in this site logbook that the SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the State's standards and meets all Federal, State and local erosion and sediment control requirements. A preconstruction meeting should be held to review all of the SWPPP requirements with construction personnel.

When construction starts, site inspections shall be conducted by the qualified inspector at least every 7 calendar days. The Operator shall maintain a record of all inspection reports in this site logbook. The site logbook shall be maintained on site and be made available to the permitting authorities upon request.

Prior to filing the Notice of Termination or the end of permit term, the Operator shall have a qualified inspector perform a final site inspection. The qualified inspector shall certify that the site has undergone final stabilization[3] using either vegetative or structural stabilization methods and that all temporary erosion and sediment controls (such as silt fencing) not needed for long-term erosion control have been removed. In addition, the Operator must identify and certify that all permanent structures described in the SWPPP have been constructed and provide the owner(s) with an operation and maintenance plan that ensures the structure(s) continuously functions as designed.

1 Refer to "Qualified Inspector" inspection requirements in the current SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity for complete list of inspection requirements.
2 "Commencement of construction" means the initial removal of vegetation and disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavating activities or other construction activities.
3 "Final stabilization" means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent has been established or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of mulches or geotextiles) have been employed on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures.

b. Pre-construction Site Assessment Checklist
(NOTE: Provide comments below as necessary)

1. Notice of Intent, SWPPP, and Contractors Certification:

Yes No NA

[ ] [ ] [ ] Has a Notice of Intent been filed with the NYS Department of Conservation?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is the SWPPP on-site? Where?________________________________
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is the Plan current? What is the latest revision date?_______________
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is a copy of the NOI (with brief description) onsite? Where?_______________
[ ] [ ] [ ] Have all contractors involved with stormwater related activities signed a contractor's certification?

2. Resource Protection

Yes No NA

[ ] [ ] [ ] Are construction limits clearly flagged or fenced?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Important trees and associated rooting zones, on-site septic system absorption fields, existing vegetated areas suitable for filter strips, especially in perimeter areas, have been flagged for protection.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Creek crossings installed prior to land-disturbing activity, including clearing and blasting.

3. Surface Water Protection

Yes No NA

[ ] [ ] [ ] Clean stormwater runoff has been diverted from areas to be disturbed.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Bodies of water located either on site or in the vicinity of the site have been identified and protected.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Appropriate practices to protect on-site or downstream surface water are installed.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Are clearing and grading operations divided into areas <5 acres?

4. Stabilized Construction Access

Yes No NA

[ ] [ ] [ ] A temporary construction entrance to capture mud and debris from construction vehicles before they enter the public highway has been installed.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Other access areas (entrances, construction routes, equipment parking areas) are stabilized immediately as work takes place with gravel or other cover.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment tracked onto public streets is removed or cleaned on a regular basis.

5. Sediment Controls

Yes No NA

[ ] [ ] [ ] Silt fence material and installation comply with the standard drawing and specifications.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Silt fences are installed at appropriate spacing intervals
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment/detention basin was installed as first land disturbing activity.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment traps and barriers are installed.

6. Pollution Prevention for Waste and Hazardous Materials

Yes No NA

[ ] [ ] [ ] The Operator or designated representative has been assigned to implement the spill prevention avoidance and response plan.
[ ] [ ] [ ] The plan is contained in the SWPPP on page ______
[ ] [ ] [ ] Appropriate materials to control spills are onsite. Where? ___________________

II. CONSTRUCTION DURATION INSPECTIONS

a. Directions:

Inspection Forms will be filled out during the entire construction phase of the project.

Required Elements:

1) On a site map, indicate the extent of all disturbed site areas and drainage pathways. Indicate site areas that are expected to undergo initial disturbance or significant site work within the next 14-day period;

2) Indicate on a site map all areas of the site that have undergone temporary or permanent stabilization;

3) Indicate all disturbed site areas that have not undergone active site work during the previous 14-day period;

4) Inspect all sediment control practices and record the approximate degree of sediment accumulation as a percentage of sediment storage volume (for example, 10 percent, 20 percent, 50 percent);

5) Inspect all erosion and sediment control practices and record all maintenance requirements such as verifying the integrity of barrier or diversion systems (earthen berms or silt fencing) and containment systems (sediment basins and sediment traps). Identify any evidence of rill or gully erosion occurring on slopes and any loss of stabilizing vegetation or seeding/mulching. Document any excessive deposition of sediment or ponding water along barrier or diversion systems. Record the depth of sediment within containment structures, any erosion near outlet and overflow structures, and verify the ability of rock filters around perforated riser pipes to pass water; and

6) Immediately report to the Operator any deficiencies that are identified with the implementation of the SWPPP.

SITE PLAN/SKETCH

Inspector (print name) **Date of Inspection**

Qualified Inspector (print name) **Qualified Inspector Signature**

The above signed acknowledges that, to the best of his/her knowledge, all information provided on the forms is accurate and complete.

Maintaining Water Quality

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is there an increase in turbidity causing a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions at the outfalls?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is there residue from oil and floating substances, visible oil film, or globules or grease at the outfalls?
[ ] [ ] [ ] All disturbance is within the limits of the approved plans.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Have receiving lake/bay, stream, and/or wetland been impacted by silt from project?

Housekeeping

1. General Site Conditions

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is construction site litter, debris and spoils appropriately managed?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Are facilities and equipment necessary for implementation of erosion and sediment control in working order and/or properly maintained?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is construction impacting the adjacent property?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is dust adequately controlled?

2. Temporary Stream Crossing

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Maximum diameter pipes necessary to span creek without dredging are installed.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed non-woven geotextile fabric beneath approaches.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is fill composed of aggregate (no earth or soil)?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Rock on approaches is clean enough to remove mud from vehicles & prevent sediment from entering stream during high flow.

3. Stabilized Construction Access

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Stone is clean enough to effectively remove mud from vehicles.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed per standards and specifications?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Does all traffic use the stabilized entrance to enter and leave site?
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is adequate drainage provided to prevent ponding at entrance?

Runoff Control Practices

1. Excavation Dewatering

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Upstream and downstream berms (sandbags, inflatable dams, etc.) are installed per plan.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Clean water from upstream pool is being pumped to the downstream pool.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment laden water from work area is being discharged to a silt-trapping device.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Constructed upstream berm with one-foot minimum freeboard.

Runoff Control Practices (continued)

2. Flow Spreader

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed per plan.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Constructed on undisturbed soil, not on fill, receiving only clear, non-sediment laden flow.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Flow sheets out of level spreader without erosion on downstream edge.

3. Interceptor Dikes and Swales

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed per plan with minimum side slopes 2H:1V or flatter.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Stabilized by geotextile fabric, seed, or mulch with no erosion occurring.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment-laden runoff directed to sediment trapping structure

4. Stone Check Dam

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Is channel stable? (flow is not eroding soil underneath or around the structure).
[ ] [ ] [ ] Check is in good condition (rocks in place and no permanent pools behind the structure).
[ ] [ ] [ ] Has accumulated sediment been removed?.

5. Rock Outlet Protection

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed per plan.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed concurrently with pipe installation.

Soil Stabilization

1. Topsoil and Spoil Stockpiles

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Stockpiles are stabilized with vegetation and/or mulch.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment control is installed at the toe of the slope.

2. Revegetation

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Temporary seedings and mulch have been applied to idle areas.
[ ] [ ] [ ] 4 inches minimum of topsoil has been applied under permanent seedings

Sediment Control Practices

1. Silt Fence and Linear Barriers

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed on Contour, 10 feet from toe of slope (not across conveyance channels).
[ ] [ ] [ ] Joints constructed by wrapping the two ends together for continuous support.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Fabric buried 6 inches minimum.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Posts are stable, fabric is tight and without rips or frayed areas.
Sediment accumulation is ___% of design capacity.

Sediment Control Practices (continued)

2. Storm Drain Inlet Protection (Use for Stone & Block; Filter Fabric; Curb; or, Excavated; Filter Sock or Manufactured practices)

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Installed concrete blocks lengthwise so open ends face outward, not upward.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Placed wire screen between No. 3 crushed stone and concrete blocks.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Drainage area is 1acre or less.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Excavated area is 900 cubic feet.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Excavated side slopes should be 2:1.
[ ] [ ] [ ] 2” x 4” frame is constructed and structurally sound.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Posts 3-foot maximum spacing between posts.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Fabric is embedded 1 to 1.5 feet below ground and secured to frame/posts with staples at max 8-inch spacing.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Posts are stable, fabric is tight and without rips or frayed areas.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Manufactured insert fabric is free of tears and punctures.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Filter Sock is not torn or flattened and fill material is contained within the mesh sock.
Sediment accumulation ___% of design capacity.

3. Temporary Sediment Trap

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Outlet structure is constructed per the approved plan or drawing.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Geotextile fabric has been placed beneath rock fill.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment trap slopes and disturbed areas are stabilized.
Sediment accumulation is ___% of design capacity.

4. Temporary Sediment Basin

Yes No NA
[ ] [ ] [ ] Basin and outlet structure constructed per the approved plan.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Basin side slopes are stabilized with seed/mulch.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Drainage structure flushed and basin surface restored upon removal of sediment basin facility.
[ ] [ ] [ ] Sediment basin dewatering pool is dewatering at appropriate rate.
Sediment accumulation is ___% of design capacity.

Note: Not all erosion and sediment control practices are included in this listing. Add additional pages to this list as required by site specific design. All practices shall be maintained in accordance with their respective standards.

Construction inspection checklists for post-development stormwater management practices can be found in Appendix F of the New York Stormwater Management Design Manual.

b. Modifications to the SWPPP (To be completed as described below)

The Operator shall amend the SWPPP whenever:

1. There is a significant change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which may have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States and which has not otherwise been addressed in the SWPPP; or
2. The SWPPP proves to be ineffective in:
   a. Eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified in the SWPPP and as required by this permit; or
   b. Achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges from permitted construction activity; and
3. Additionally, the SWPPP shall be amended to identify any new contractor or subcontractor that will implement any measure of the SWPPP.

Modification & Reason:

APPENDIX O – INSPECTION REPORTS & PHOTOLOG