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NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATIION

Phase II SPDES General Permit for

Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), GP-02-02

MUNICIPAL COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION (MCC) FORM

Regulated MS4: Broome County **SPDES Permit Number: NYR20A332**

See information packet for information to help complete this form.

MCC Form for year ending: March 9, ___ 2006 (Year 3) __X_ 2007 (Year 4) ____ 2008 (Year 5)

Section A. MS4 Owner/Operator and Contact Person Information (contact persons explained in instructions)

Owner/Operator Is information below new or changed? ____ Yes __X__ No

Name: Barbara Fiala	Title: County Executive		Department: Executive
Mailing Address:	Street or P.O. Box: 44 Hawley St., PO Box 1766	City: Binghamton	
	County: Broome	State: NY	Zip Code: 13902
Phone: (607) 778-2109	E-mail Address: bfiala@co.broome.ny.us		

Local Stormwater Public Contact (Required by Minimum Measure 2)
Is information below: 1) new or changed? ____ Yes _X_ No
2) same as: ___ Owner/Operator

Name: David Donoghue, P.E.	Title: Deputy Commissioner for Engineering		Department: Public Works
Mailing Address:	Street or P.O. Box: 44 Hawley St., PO Box 1766	City: Binghamton	
	County: Broome	State: NY	Zip Code: 13902
Phone: (607) 778- 2909	E-mail Address: ddonoghue@co.broome.ny.us		

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Coordinators (Responsible for implementation/coordination of SWMP)
Is information below: 1) new or changed? ____ Yes __X_ No
2) same as: ___ Owner/Operator ___ Local Stormwater Public Contact

Names: Jeremy Evans and Stacy Merola	Titles: Economic Development Planner and EMC Director		Departments: Planning Dept. and Environmental Management Council
Mailing Address:	Street or P.O. Box: 44 Hawley St., PO Box 1766	City: Binghamton	
	County: Broome	State: NY	Zip Code: 13902
Phone: (607) 778-2375 (607) 778-2912	E-mail Address: jevans@co.broome.ny.us smerola@co.broome.ny.us		

Annual Report Preparer
Is information below: 1) new or changed? ____ Yes __X__ No
2) same as: ___ Owner/Operator ___ Local Stormwater Public Contact _X_ SWMP Coordinators

Name:	Title:		Department:
Mailing Address:	Street or P.O. Box:	City:	
	County:	State:	Zip Code:
Phone: ( )	E-mail Address:		

IMPORTANT NOTE: Rows can be added to the tables in the following sections by going to the rightmost cell in the bottom row of the table and hitting tab. Hitting return in a given row will make the row wider, creating more room to type or write.

Section B. Local Water Quality Information

Information to help complete this section can be found in the instructions.

1. Does the MS4 discharge to 303(d) listed waters or is it in a TMDL watershed?

____ Yes (complete the table below) __X__ No ____ Not Yet Determined

(Put an X in the 'Classification' cell to indicate if the MS4 discharges to a waterbody on the 303(d) list and / or if it is in a TMDL watershed.)

Impaired Waters Name (from 303 (d) list and/or TMDL)	**Pollutant(s) of Concern** (from 303 (d) list and/or TMDL)	**Classification**	
		303 (d)	**TMDL**

2. Have you received notification from the Department that you are subject to the special conditions in Part III.B. of the permit?	___ Yes _X_ No
3. Have all necessary changes been made to the Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) to ensure compliance with Part III.B. of the MS4 permit for discharges to 303(d) or TMDL waters?	___Yes ___No (explain below)
Explanation:	

Section C. Partnership Information

Information to help complete this section can be found in the instructions.

1. Does your MS4 work with partners? __X__ Yes (complete table below) ____ No (Proceed to Section D)

List MS4 Partners with Legally Binding Agreements or Contracts in Place
Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition MS4 partners, including Tioga County; the City of Binghamton; the Towns of Binghamton, Conklin, Chenango, Dickinson, Fenton, Kirkwood, Owego, Union, Vestal; and the Villages of Endicott, Johnson City, and Port Dickinson. (APPENDIX)
List MS4 Partners with Planned Legally Binding Agreements or Contracts
List MS4 Partners with Other Agreements in Place
The Broome County Soil & Water Conservation District, the Tioga County Soil & Water Conservation District, and Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board.

Section D. Geographic Areas Addressed by Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)

Information to help complete this section can be found in the instructions.

1. Does your SWMP cover all jurisdictional (automatic and additionally designated) areas within the MS4, as required by 40 CFR 122.32(a)? _X_ Yes ___ No (Explain below)

Explain:

Section E. Funding and Resource Allocation

Information to help complete this section can be found in the instructions.

1. Are adequate resources (funding mechanism, equipment, staff, etc.) planned or in place to fully implement your SWMP no later than January 8, 2008? __**X**__ Yes ___ No (explain below)

Explain: The Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition received funding from a successful NYSDEC Round 3 Water Quality Improvement grant application that will continue to be used to implement several activities, including public education, outreach and participation activities, GIS outfall mapping and municipal training.

2. If the MS4 is receiving funding through the municipal budget, a grant, or other source, briefly explain below: what are the sources, estimated amounts, and frequency of funding for the MS4?

Explain: The Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition received $130,000 from a from a NYSDEC Round 3 Water Quality Improvement grant.

3. If the MS4 is not receiving funding, briefly explain below: plans the MS4 has for obtaining future funding?

Explain: Programs and activities not funded through Water Quality Improvement Grant or other grants are and will be accomplished using existing staff, resources and budget lines whenever possible. Broome County also expects to continue coordination with Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition to accomplish various elements of the Program whenever possible.

Section F. Compliance Certification

Compliance Assessment - For each of the minimum control measures, indicate below if your program has made steady progress toward full implementation ***and*** has achieved all measurable goals scheduled to be completed **during this reporting year**. Refer to the NOI and prior Annual Reports for information about measurable goals scheduled for this reporting year.

Permit Part	Minimum Control Measure	ANSWER BOTH COLUMNS FOR THIS REPORT YEAR ONLY	
		Steady Progress	**Goals Achieved**
IV.C.1.	Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts	_**X**_Yes ___No __ N/A	__Yes _**X**_No __N/A
	Explain 'no' / 'N/A' answer: Development of a Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition logo, website and public service announcements are not complete, however we made steady progress and will continue this task in Year 5. Printing of spill prevention planning brochures is delayed because of design issues and will be completed in Year 5.		
IV.C.2.	Public Involvement / Participation	_**X** Yes ___No __ N/A	___Yes _**X**_No __N/A
	Explain 'no' / 'N/A' answer: Desire completion of systems mapping before conducting storm drain stenciling.		
IV.C.3.	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	_**X**_Yes _ _No __ N/A	__Yes _**X**_No __N/A
	Explain 'no' / 'N/A' answer: While Broome County has developed and maintained County outfall maps and made progress towards informing public employees, businesses and the public about hazards associated with improper waste disposal, the County has not completed a program or regulatory mechanism to fully develop, implement & enforce a detection, identification and elimination of illicit discharges.		
IV.C.4.	Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control	___Yes __**X**_No _ N/A	__Yes _ **X**_No __N/A
	Explain 'no' / 'N/A' answer: The County must adopt uniform procedures and insert specific language into bid documents and construction plans. Work will be completed by Year 5.		
IV.C.5.	Post-Construction Stormwater Management	___Yes _**X**_No __ N/A	__Yes _ **X**_No __N/A
	Explain 'no' / 'N/A' answer: The County must adopt uniform procedures and insert specific language into bid documents and construction plans. Work will completed in Year 5.		
IV.C.6.	Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations	_**X**_Yes ___No __ N/A	___Yes _**X**_No __N/A
	Explain 'no' / 'N/A' answer: The updated County Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan has not been completed. Training will begin when Plan update is complete. In Yr 4, the County identified stakeholders and an existing tool to assess current operation and maintenance programs to reduce and prevent pollution discharges from municipal operations. The assessment tool will be administered in early Yr 5 to help devise modifications and improvements to current operations programs.		

Certification Statement

"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 gathered and evaluated 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."

Print Name: Barbara Fiala Title: Broome County Executive

Signature: Barbara J. Fiala Date: 5-31-07

This form must be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative of that person as described in Part VI.I.2. of the permit. See instructions for more information about who can sign this form.

Send two completed **hard copies** (an original and a photocopy) of this form, the Annual Report Table and any attachments to the DEC Central Office (MS4 Permit Coordinator, 625 Broadway, Division of Water - 4th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-3505). **DO NOT SUBMIT REPORTS IN THREE-RING BINDERS.**

Phase II SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), GP-02-02
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT (SWMPAR) TABLE

Regulated MS4: Broome County SPDES Permit Number: NYR20A 332

Annual Report Table for year ending: March 9, _____ 2006 (Year 3) __X__ 2007 (Year 4) ____ 2008 (Year 5)

Information about how to complete the follow tables is in the instruction section. Please complete the tables electronically, if possible. Send two completed **hard copies** (an original and a photocopy) of this Annual Report Table, the MCC form and any attachments to the DEC Central Office (MS4 Permit Coordinator, 625 Broadway, Division of Water - 4th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-3505). **DO NOT SUBMIT REPORTS IN THREE-RING BINDERS**.

Minimum Control Measure 1. Public Education and Outreach

Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.1.a, b: Plan and conduct an ongoing public education and outreach program to ensure the reduction of all pollutants of concern in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). • *Explain the program, including activities and materials used* • *Identify the personnel or outside organization conducting the activity.* • *Indicate activities planned for next year.*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Distribute stormwater education materials The Broome County Environmental Management Council (EMC) and the Broome County Soil & Water Conservation District (BCSWCD) make stormwater education materials (brochures and displays) available to the public from their offices, agency websites, and at numerous outreach and training events to educate them about stormwater impacts and solutions. **Activities planned for Year 5:** - In cooperation with the Broom-Tioga Stormwater Coalition (BTSC), the County will make educational materials (brochures, pamphlets, fact sheets, etc), available to the community on a BTSC website in Yr 5 and promote with press releases. - April 28, 2007 – Southern Tier Earth Fest, target ~2000 people. - May 9 – June 29, 2007 – EMC's Joyce K.L. Smith Environmental Photography Show & Competition *a Celebration of Broome's Environment*, display in three-sided educational kiosk stormwater materials, including promotion of Riverbank Cleanup, poster showing relationship of Upper Susquehanna watershed to the Chesapeake Bay watershed, and display of	***Goal: To make stormwater education materials (brochures and displays) available to the public to educate them about stormwater impacts and solutions.*** Ongoing task and will continue through Reporting Year 5. **Examples include**: - April 22, 2006 – Southern Tier Earth Fest, targeted ~1500 people. EMC distributed EPA's *After the Storm* brochure, alternative cleaning recipes, and information about growing a healthy chemical free lawn (APPENDIX). BCDSWM distributed landfill guides and HHW/electronics brochures, educational literature about mercury, and CCE-BC distributed info about home composting. (APPENDIX). EMC administered a six-question quiz related to local land-use decisions and best management practices. Individuals were asked to think about how their answers could impact the local community and watershed. Specifically, citizens were asked to choose an answer that best addressed animal wastes issues, new parking lots and large housing development issues, and issues with creating new municipal parks in a crowded watershed (APPENDIX).

EPA's *After the Storm* brochure panels featuring the BTSC logo. Make available EPA *After the Storm* brochures and BC Riverbank Cleanup registration forms at venue. Target 500 citizens/library patrons. - Sept 12, 2007 – Binghamton University Volunteer & Resource Fair, target ~1000 students. Recruit volunteers for Riverbank Cleanup and storm drain stenciling events. Distribute recycling and landfill guides and HHW/electronics recycling program information. - Oct. 6, 2007 – Broome County Riverbank Cleanup, target 350-400 volunteers. - Nov. 3, 2007 - America/NY Recycles Day, Oakdale Mall, ~1000 visitors.	- April 29, 2006 - North side Community Health & Resource Fair, City of Binghamton, ~ 300 visitors. EMC distributed EPA's *After the Storm* brochure, alternative cleaning recipes, distributed landfill guides and HHW/electronics brochures, promoted AC Take back information, shared mercury hazards fact sheets and educational literature (APPENDIX). - May 3 to June 29, 2006 - EMC created table top stormwater display for use during the EMC's Environmental Photography Show Exhibit, a public education program that celebrates Broome County's natural and cultural environments. The display promoted stormwater management issues for homeowners and residents and included the EPA Publication *After the Storm* and a theme of "When It Rains It Drains". A poster with recruiting information and images from past Riverbank Cleanups was also part of the stormwater display. Approximately 50 *After the Storm* pamphlets were made available during the open educational exhibit at the downtown Library, as well as registration brochures for the 2006 EMC Riverbank Cleanup. Approximately 400 visitors viewed the display. - Sept 12, 2006 – Binghamton University Volunteer & Resource Fair, targeted ~1000 students. Recruited for Riverbank Cleanup. Distributed recycling and landfill guides and HHW/electronics recycling program information (APPENDIX). - Oct. 7, 2006 – Broome County Riverbank Cleanup targeted 300 volunteers; 325 registered to participate (APPENDIX). - Nov. 4, 2006 - America/NY Recycles Day, Oakdale Mall, ~500 visitors.
Public education & outreach presentations The BCSWCD conducts presentations about stormwater impacts and solutions to members of the public, municipal boards, and students. The Broome County Division of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) conducts landfill tours to interested service groups, schools, agencies, and government officials to highlight the household hazardous waste (HHW) facility for proper disposal of hazardous wastes and electronics and the municipal composting operations for recycling of organic wastes. Cornell Cooperative Extension of Broome County (CCE-BC) also conducts	***Goal: To conduct presentations to educate members of the public, municipal boards, students, services organizations, and other groups about stormwater impacts and solutions.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include**: - BCSWCD conducted 19 stormwater presentations with approximately 700 people in attendance (APPENDIX) - Nov 2, 2006 – EMC hosted presentation by BCSWCD and the NYSDEC about the June '06 flood, its impacts and emergency responses. Planning for stormwater events was the focus of the discussions. Targeted 25 people.

presentations on household hazardous waste and home composting to interested service groups, schools, agencies, and government officials. **Activities will continue in Year 5**: - CCE-BC HHW presentations at similar venues to Yr 4. - BCSWCD presentations at similar venues to Yr 4. - DSWM will conduct "by appointment only" landfill tours in Yr 5 due to staff limitations, but will continue general outreach to service groups, schools, agencies, and government officials.	- DSWM conducted 16 landfill tours throughout the reporting year; 470 people attended. - CCE-BC conducted 2 HHW presentations: CCE-BC Annual meeting (Dec. '06, ~40 attendees), and CCE Master Compost volunteers.
Conduct /Attend Training Sessions Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition partners (and NYSDEC and EPA) conduct training sessions to educate municipal officials and contractors about stormwater and Phase II Stormwater requirements. **Activities planned for Year 5:** - May 9, 2007 - EPA's Stormwater Webcast Series – Social Marketing. (APPENDIX). - May 17, 2007 - NYSDEC & STERPDB Stormwater Construction Site Inspection: a workshop for CEOs and municipal engineers. (APPENDIX). - July 11, 2007 - EPA's Stormwater Webcast Series – IDDE 201: Field & lab methods. (APPENDIX). - Sept. 5, 2007 – EPA's Stormwater Webcast Series – Post-Construction 201. (APPENDIX).	***Goal: To conduct and/or gain educational training for County personnel about stormwater permits, regulations, procedures, stormwater impacts, and best management practices.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** - March 30, 2006 - County Planning and EMC staff attended Central & Western NY Stormwater Conference & Trade Show in Rochester, NY. (APPENDIX). - April 17, 2006 – Annual report preparers attended the MS4 Annual Report form meeting conducted by the Central NY Regional Planning & Development Board. (APPENDIX). - Dec. 6, 2006 - Planning, EMC and DPW staff attended the EPA Stormwater Program's Webcast Series: Building a Local Program to Maintain Your Stormwater Practices and Prevent Pollution from Municipal Operations. (APPENDIX).
Municipal Guide to NYSDEC Phase II Stormwater Construction Permit The Tioga County Water Quality Coordinating Committee created in 2006 and distributed in 2007 to BTSC members a condensed guidance document for homeowners, contractors, and local municipal officials in meeting storm water regulations for single-family residential construction projects & commercial projects disturbing one to five acres of land (APPENDIX). **Activities planned for Yr 5:** The condensed guide will be printed for further distribution to municipalities and available on the BTSC website.	***Goal: To provide guidance for homeowners, contractors and local municipal officials in meeting storm water regulation.*** Ongoing task that will continue into Year 5. **Examples include:** - Tioga Co distributed one Guide to each BTSC member.

Promotion of Household Hazardous Waste & Electronics Program The DSWM, CCE-BC, and the EMC promote and advertise the County's year-round Household Hazardous Waste & Electronics Program through newspaper announcements, meetings, brochures, the County website, various educational programs and telephone inquiries. The EMC also promotes the Program by commenting on development proposals through the County GML §239 l&m development review process, and by making referrals to small business to promote their use of the year-round facility. **Activities planned for Year 5:** - Continuation of outreach program as established.	***Goal: To promote the County's Household Hazardous Waste Facility to encourage proper disposal of materials that impact quality of stormwater runoff.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Yr 5. **Examples include:** - The Press & Sun-Bulletin ran a news article about HHW May,2, 2006 (APPENDIX) - The DSWM ran two paid advertisements (May 2006 & January 2007) in the Press & Sun-Bulletin to promote the availability of the County's HHW, describe items accepted, and offer collection dates for the year (APPENDIX). Results of the Program are detailed in Minimum Control Measure 2.
Promotion of Broome County Riverbank Cleanup The EMC promotes benefits of its Riverbank Cleanup program and recruits volunteers year-round. Volunteers and the public are educated on the importance of clean water. This is accomplished through mailings, the EMC website, and the distribution of educational folders and brochures (APPENDIX). The program aims to improve water quality in the watershed and ultimately the Chesapeake Bay by reducing the amount of non-point source pollution that results from illegally dumped trash and nuisance debris. The primary program objectives are to 1) clean the riverbanks and streams; 2) to inform the public on the sources of riverbank pollution, how illegal dumping impacts the quality of local water resources and subsequently the Chesapeake Bay, and solutions to pollution; and 3) to involve the public, students, and local service organizations and clubs by providing tools to become local environmental stewards to protect local water resources. The EMC coordinates and implements all elements of the Program. EMC issues press releases and uses direct mailings, the County website, posters and brochure (APPENDIX), and public events like annual Earth Fests to advertise and encourage registration for the annual riverbank cleanup. The EMC seeks locations for inclusion in the Program year-round. The coverage areas over the years have included sections of the Towns of Barker, Chenango, Colesville, Conklin, Dickinson, Fenton, Kirkwood, Maine,	***Goal: To promote the benefits of and community participation in a county-wide river and stream cleanup program.*** Ongoing Task that will continue in Yr 5. **Examples include:** - Press releases published in the Press & Sun-Bulletin, direct mail, and poster and brochure distribution targeting past volunteers, interested individuals and government officials, libraries, schools, civic, youth and environmental organizations, and churches; internet postings on www.gobroomecounty.com/emc and www.gobroomecounty.com/planning/emcRiverbankCleanUp.php. Distribution of registration brochures to general public at events, including - BC EMC General and Committee meetings (~25-30 people per mtg, monthly), - Earth Fest at BCC Ice Center, April 22, 2006, ~1500 visitors, - Northside Community Health & Resource Fair, City of Binghamton, Apr 29, 2006, ~ 600 visitors, - BC EMC's annual Joyce Smith Environmental Photography Show & Competition, BC Public Library, May – June '06, ~400 visitors - Student Volunteer & Community Resource Fair, Binghamton Univ., Sept 12, 2006, ~800 visitors.

Union and Vestal, the City of Binghamton, and sections of the Villages of Endicott, Johnson City, Windsor and Whitney Point. Additionally, the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers and Nanticoke Creek are listed on the NYSDEC Priority Water Bodies List for Region 7. (see attached Clean-Up Results in APPENDIX). EMC recruits Stream Captains and volunteers, selects and assigns sites, creates and disseminates Clean-Up packets with aerial photographs, data collection cards and educational materials to registered groups (APPENDIX); coordinates with the County landfill, municipalities and the DEC for trash collection; and quantifies and publishes results on website. The Clean-Up Results document each location by waterbody; the group and number of volunteers assigned to the site; the number of tires, other trash (construction and demolition debris, scrap metal and bulk trash) and unusual items collected; the total tonnage collected; and the approximate distance of area covered. The Clean-Up is part of the Ocean Conservancy's (OC) annual International Coastal Clean-Up efforts, with facilitation through the American Littoral Society, Northeast Chapter (ALSNYC). **Activities planned for Year 5:** - Continuation of outreach as established. - Gain interest of City's Neighborhood Assembly Groups to participate, among other groups.	Results of the Program are detailed in Minimum Control Measure 2.
Promotion of proper lawn & garden care, pesticide & fertilizer use The EMC and CCE-BC make information regarding proper lawn/garden care and pesticide/fertilizer use and disposal available in their resource libraries and on their websites. They also educate through direct communication and distribution of brochures at events such as Earth Fests, Community Resource Fairs, and civic group meetings, among others. **Activities planned for Year 5:** - The BTSC will pursue public service announcements that promote lawn care best management practices, which can limit the need for pesticides and lessen impacts from non-point source stormwater pollution run-off.	***Goal: To promote environmentally friendly lawn care alternatives.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Yr 5. **Examples include:** - The EMC made information available to the 1,500 visitors at the April 22, 2006 Earth Fest at Broome Community College. Specifically, EMC offered their 1991 publication Tips for Healthy (Chemical Free) Lawn (APPENDIX). - The Press & Sun-Bulletin ran a news article about pesticides May,2, 2006 (APPENDIX).

Animal waste management The Broome County Department of Parks & Recreation distributes educational literature encouraging proper pet waste collection and disposal. The Parks Dept. discourages park visitors from feeding geese and other waterfowl as part of their evolving Goose Management Program. **Activities planned for Year 5:** - BC Parks will continue to discourage feeding of geese and other waterfowl through verbal warnings, postings in the parks, and by distribution of educational literature. - The BTSC will pursue public service announcements that raise awareness about proper pet waste management.	***Goal: To encourage proper disposal of animal wastes that can contribute to stormwater pollution.*** Ongoing task that will continue into Yr 5. **Examples include:** -Approximately 175 pet waste cards and 175 DON'T FEED THE GEESE tip-strips were distributed in Yr 4 to Parks patrons. (APPENDIX)
Storm drain stenciling program The BCSWCD and EMC will implement a storm drain stenciling program with related outreach material in reporting Yr 5. EMC began verbal promotion of a future storm drain stenciling event and continued garnering support from teachers who partook in the County's Riverbank Cleanup in Years 3 & 4. **Activities planned for Year 5:** - EMC and BCSWCD will gather additional support from civic groups, identify sewered areas in most need of education on stormwater topics. Purchase additional paint and permanent storm sewer markers with BTSC grant. Create a brochure to register groups and/ or sewered areas.	***Goal: To develop and implement a storm drain marking program that raises awareness about the vulnerability of waters should storm sewers and drains receive direct and indirect illicit discharges of pollution.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Yr 5. Program was not fully implemented in Year 4. The EMC wishes to target areas where storm drain mapping is complete. Program execution is anticipated in Yr 5.
Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition (BTSC) Media campaign BTSC will coordinate, develop and conduct a multi-facetted media campaign to educate municipal officials, developers and contractors, homeowners, and community members about local stormwater programs, policies, pollutants of concern, activities, events, publications, trainings. The campaign includes development of a BTSC logo and printed material, a BTSC website, and BTSC audio and visual public service announcements. **Activities planned for Year 5:** - Purchase a BTSC website domain name. - BTSC website will be built and completed, and will provide links to federal, state and Broome-Tioga MS4 communities' web pages and resources. A starter website is anticipated to be complete early in reporting year 5.	***Goal: To create a media program that serves as a resource to educate municipal officials, developers and contractors, homeowners, and community members about local stormwater programs, policies, pollutants of concern, activities, events, publications, trainings.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Yr 5. **Examples include:** - The BTSC formed an Education & Participation Committee in Yr 4 that met regularly since January 2007. The Committee developed a task list to kick-off a media campaign strategy that will get fully underway in Yr 5 (APPENDIX). - The BTSC Committee chose a website domain name

- BTSC logo will be finalized, shared with BTSC members, and the logo(s) affixed to letterhead, several existing brochures, resources, and outreach materials, and new ones as they are developed. - Continue development and finalization of various stormwater PSAs.	www.broometiogastormwater.com, and investigated several options for website hosting. Began basic content development and page design layouts. - The BTSC Committee began to pursue development of print and broadcast media public service announcements using the University of Wisconsin's stormwater education resources template.
Additional Techniques	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Explain any changes or additions to the Permit Referenced Activities / Techniques, Measurable Goals and / or Scheduled Dates above and provide a reason(s) for the change:	

Minimum Control Measure 2. Public Involvement/Participation

Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.2.c.iii.: Design and conduct a public involvement / participation program. • *Describe activities that the MS4 has/will undertake to provide program access to interested individuals and to gather needed input.* • *Indicate activities planned for next year.*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Broome County Annual Riverbank Cleanup The program aims to improve water quality in the watershed and ultimately the Chesapeake Bay by reducing the amount of non-point source pollution that results from illegally dumped trash and nuisance debris. The primary program objectives are to clean the riverbanks and streams; to inform the public on how illegal dumping impacts the quality of local water resources and subsequently the Chesapeake Bay; and to involve the public, students, and local service organizations and clubs by providing tools to become local environmental stewards to protect local water resources. The EMC coordinates and implements all elements of the Program. EMC issues press releases (APPENDIX) and uses direct mailings, the County website, posters and brochures, and public events like annual Earth Fests to advertise and encourage registration for the annual riverbank cleanup. The EMC seeks locations for inclusion in the Program year-round. The coverage areas over the years have included sections of the Towns of Barker, Chenango, Colesville, Conklin, Dickinson, Fenton, Kirkwood, Maine, Union and Vestal, the City of Binghamton, and sections of the Villages of Endicott, Johnson City, Windsor and Whitney Point. Additionally, the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers and Nanticoke Creek are listed on the NYSDEC Priority Water Bodies List for Region 7. EMC recruits Stream Captains and volunteers, selects and assigns sites, creates and disseminates Clean-Up packets with aerial photographs, data collection cards and educational materials to registered groups; coordinates with the County landfill and municipalities for trash collection; and quantifies and publishes results on website. The Clean-Up Results document each location by waterbody; the group and number of volunteers assigned to the site; the number of tires, other trash (construction and demolition debris, scrap metal and bulk trash) and unusual items collected; the total tonnage collected; and the	***Goal: To encourage participation in annual event that promotes protecting water quality and environmental stewardship.*** Ongoing task. **Example includes**: - Over 300 volunteers from 28 groups pre-registered to participate at 21 Broome County locations. However, due again to inclement weather only 196 people were able to partake. Not all groups that participated returned their reporting materials to help measure data, and some reports were lost in the US mail (from Endicott). Volunteers collected an estimated 5336 (2.6 tons) pounds of floatable debris (pollutants of concern from an aesthetic standpoint) for disposal from along 12-miles of waterways in Broome County. Municipalities and entities that participated or had a location in their jurisdiction included the NYSDEC (public fishing access location in Fenton), Broome County Parks, the City of Binghamton, the towns of Chenango, Fenton, Union, and Vestal, and the villages of Johnson City and Endicott. (see Clean-Up Results in APPENDIX)

approximate distance of area covered. The Clean-Up is part of the Ocean Conservancy's (OC) annual International Coastal Clean-Up efforts, with facilitation through the American Littoral Society, Northeast Chapter (ALSNYC). **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Promotional activities will continue as established. An event will be held Saturday, October 6, 2007, light rain or shine. Rain date : October 13, 2007.	
Hazardous Waste & Electronics Collection Program The DSWM, EMC and CCE-BC use verbal communication, media advertising, brochures, and public announcements at meetings to encourage residential and commercial participation in the Program (APPENDIX). The DSWM also promotes the safe disposal of hazardous materials such as paints, batteries, oil, and mercury wastes; and promotes electronics collection and recycling, and grass recycling and composting for all County residents on the County website: www.gobroomecounty.com/dpw/DPWHWFDoc.php and www.gobroomecounty.com/dpw/DPWRecycling.php. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** This Program will continue as established. Resources will continue to be promoted and used in outreach in successive years.	***Goal: To encourage residential and small business participation in safe hazardous waste and electronics disposal.*** Ongoing task and will continue in Yr 5. **Examples include:** - Two full-page ads and one (1) article were placed in the local newspaper advertising Broome County's Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics recycling program (APPENDIX). Approximately 196,010 lbs. of household hazardous waste was collected from 1,967 residents and 67 conditionally exempt small quantity generators on the 31 collection days that were held during the reporting period. 61.24 tons of electronics equipment was recycled during the reporting period.
Air Conditioner Recycling Program The DSWM partners with NYSERDA to collect air conditioners from residents one day a year for free. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** - The landfill continually accepts and will continue to accept unwanted air-conditioners regardless of a special promotion w/ NYSERDA.	***Goal: To encourage residents to participate in air conditioner take back program.*** Completed and ongoing task. - Held May 6th, 2006 in conjunction with a normally scheduled HHW collection day. Approximately 30 air conditioners were collected.
Storm drain stenciling program The BCSWCD and EMC will implement a storm drain stenciling program in Year 5. EMC secured interest for future storm drain stenciling activities from previous County Riverbank Cleanup participants. **Activities planned for Year 5:** - EMC and BCSWCD will gather additional support from civic groups, identify	***Goal: To encourage participation in a storm drain stenciling program to raise awareness about the vulnerability of waters should storm sewers and drains receive illicit discharges of pollution.*** Program was not implemented in Year 4. The EMC wishes to target areas where storm drain mapping is complete. Program execution is anticipated in Yr 5.

sewered areas in most need of education on stormwater topics. Purchase additional paint and permanent storm sewer markers with BTSC grant. Create a brochure to register groups and/ or sewered areas.	
Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition (BTSC) Website The Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition's website will include a page of public events that will be opportunities for the public to participate in special community and waterside cleanups, storm drain stenciling events, public meetings for localities' stormwater management programs, community forums, other activities, etc. A starter website is anticipated to be complete early in reporting year 5. **Activities planned for Year 5:** - Purchase a BTSC website domain name. - BTSC website will be built and completed, and will provide links to federal, state and Broome-Tioga MS4 communities' web pages and resources. A starter website is anticipated to be complete early in reporting year 5. - BTSC logo will be finalized, shared with BTSC members, and the logo(s) affixed to letterhead, several existing brochures, resources, and outreach materials, and new ones as they are developed. - Continue development and finalization of various stormwater PSAs.	***Goal: To advertise stormwater related public participation/involvement activities for developers, contractors, homeowners, municipal officials and the public at large.*** Ongoing task that will continue into Yr 5. **Examples include:** - The BTSC formed an Education & Participation Committee in Yr 4 that met regularly since January 2007. The Committee developed a task list to kick-off a media campaign strategy that will get fully underway in Yr 5 (APPENDIX). - The BTSC Committee chose a website domain name www.broometiogastormwater.com, and investigated several options for website hosting. Began basic content development and page design layouts. - The BTSC Committee began to pursue development of print and broadcast media public service announcements using the University of Wisconsin's stormwater education resources template.

Permit Reference IV.C.2.a, f: Develop procedures to provide public notice about and access to documents and information in a manner that complies with state and local public notice requirements. *Describe procedures below and state the methods used to publicize the AR public presentation.*

Notice of the Annual Report meeting was published in the Binghamton Press & Sun-Bulletin May 9, 2007 (APPENDIX). Notice also appeared in the *Government Meetings* section of the of the Press & Sun-Bulletin's Sunday edition (APPENDIX). In addition, public notice was mailed and/or emailed to interested parties and the EMC's Natural Resources Committee using the EMC email and mail lists. The draft Annual Report was posted on the County website and copy was made available for review in the Planning Department & EMC reference library.

Permit Reference IV.C.2.e: Public presentation of; **f:** summary of comments received on; and **g:** intended response to comments on the SWMPAR.

Summarize attendance at the public presentation of the Annual Report. Include number of attendees and who was represented:

Comments on Annual Report Meeting	**Date of Annual Report Meeting:**	**Approximate Date of Meeting Next Year:**
___ No public comments received on Annual Report. _**X**_ Comments received. **Attach summary of comments & intended responses.**	May 17, 2007	May 15, 2008

Additional Techniques	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
The County will post their SWMP contact on the County and BTSC websites.	

Explain any changes or additions to the Permit Referenced Activities / Techniques, Measurable Goals and / or Scheduled Dates above and provide a reason(s) for the change:

Minimum Control Measure 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.3.a: Develop, implement and enforce a program to detect, identify and eliminate illicit discharges, including illegal dumping, into the MS4. • *Explain the activities and procedures used to meet this requirement this year and planned for next year.* • *Revise as procedures are updated.* • *Identify personnel or outside organization conducting the activities*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities) • *Example measurable goals: number of illicit discharges detected; number of illicit discharges eliminated.*
Illicit Discharges The Broome County Health Department investigates illicit sewage discharge complaints (APPENDIX). The Department receives complaints via telephone and also maintains an online complaint form at (http://www.gobroomecounty.com/hd/HaSEnvHlthForm.php) BC DPW conducts and will continue to conduct visual inspections of ditches and culverts, flood control structures/watersheds, and catch basins and outfalls. EMC fields calls and forwards complaints to DPW or BC Health. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** These activities will continue as established.	***Goal: To detect, identify, and eliminate illicit discharges*** Ongoing tasks that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** -During the reporting period the Health Department investigated approximately 100 sewage complaints. - EMC forwarded approximately 5 complaints to BC Health.
Illegal Dumping Broome County (DPW, Health and EMC) fields and investigates illegal dumping complaints and educates the public about illegal dumping. Broome County Security fields illegal dumping complaints and makes referrals to local municipalities when appropriate. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** These activities will continue as established.	***Goal: To detect and eliminate illegal dumping*** Ongoing task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** -During the reporting period Broome County Security investigated 12 complaints.
IDDE Program Training County personnel receive training to learn how to improve the County's IDDE Program **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -BC personnel will view EPA's Stormwater webcast 7/11/07 (APPENDIX).	***Goal: Improve capacity of county personnel to develop a County IDDE Program*** County personnel will begin receiving training in Year 5.

Permit Reference IV.C.3.b: Develop and maintain a map showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the US that receive discharges from outfalls. *Explain activities performed this year <u>and planned for next year</u>, including work on the following IDDE guidance prerequisites:* • field verification of outfall locations; • mapping all inter-municipal subsurface conveyances; • delineating storm sewershed; and • developing and retaining MS4 mapping as needed to find the source and identify illicit discharges. ***State if maps are in GIS.***	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities) • *Example measurable goals: percent of outfalls mapped*
<u>Outfall and subsurface conveyances identification, verification, & mapping</u> Broome County Planning Department is mapping and verifying outfalls and subsurface conveyances for several MS4's in the Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition using GPS and GIS technology. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -Planning Department will map outfalls for one additional MS4 municipality.	***Goal: Map and verify all known outfalls and subsurface conveyances owned by Broome Co. and by Broome County MS4's.*** Ongoing task that will be completed in Year 5. **Examples include:** -The Broome County Planning Department mapped and verified 797 outfalls and conveyances using GPS for 10 Broome County MS4s. -334 County owned outfalls were also mapped and verified. All known county outfalls have been mapped. A map of county owned outfalls is included in the (APPENDIX).
<u>Storm sewershed delineation</u> The Broome County Planning Department will delineate storm sewersheds for several cooperating MS4's. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -The Planning Department will seek guidance from DEC on delineating storm sewersheds.	***Goal: Map storm sewersheds for Broome County and Broome County MS4's.*** Ongoing task. **Examples include:** -This project began during Year 4 but has been delayed until outfall mapping project is complete and the Planning Department receives technical assistance from NYSDEC.
<u>MS4 Mapping</u> The Broome County Planning Department maintains mapping data and provides GIS and GPS support to cooperating MS4's. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** This program will continue as established.	***Goal: Maintain stormwater-related maps and data and provide ongoing GIS and GPS support to Broome County MS4's.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** -Outfall maps were provided to 10 cooperating MS4's for inclusion in stormwater annual reports. Maps for all cooperating MS4's are in GIS and mapped outfalls have been added to Broome County's Internet mapping site (www.bcgis.com) for use by municipalities.

Minimum Control Measure 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Regulatory Mechanism

Permit Reference IV.C.3.c: Prohibit, through an ordinance, local law or other regulatory mechanism, illicit discharges into the MS4. The MS4s have until year 5 to complete the local law work. **See the instructions for information about completing this section.**	
Does the MS4 have the legal authority to enact ordinances, local laws or other regulatory mechanisms?	_No (go to ADDENDUM 1) _X__Yes (complete questions below)
Assessment of Regulatory Mechanism (Local Code)	
1) When was this assessment completed or planned to be completed?	Date completed: _____ _X__Not yet completed (proceed to next table) Plan to complete for reporting in year: ___4; _X__5.
2) Is there an existing ordinance, local law or other regulatory mechanism?	___ No (go to question 5) ___ Yes
3) Does the existing regulatory mechanism prohibit illicit discharges as required by the MS4 Permit?	___ No (amendments needed) ___ Yes
4) Does the existing regulatory mechanism include enforcement authorities and procedures as required by the MS4 Permit?	___ No (amendments needed) ___ Yes
Development of Regulatory Mechanism (Local Codes)	
5) When was this work completed or planned to be completed?	Date completed: _____ _X__Not yet completed (proceed to next table) Plan to complete work below for reporting in year: ___4; _X__5.
6) If you answered 'No' to question 1, 2 or 3, what regulatory mechanism or amendments will be adopted to meet the MS4 permit requirements?	___ NYS IDDE Model Law in its entirety ___ Selected NYS IDDE Model Law articles adopted as amendments to existing code(s) that are equivalent to the NYS IDDE Model Law ___ MS4 will write language equivalent to NYS IDDE Model Law
7) If you answered 'No' to question 1, 2 or 3, has a list of needed changes to local codes been developed for adoption of the regulatory mechanism?	___ No ___ Yes, list the **local code(s)** that will be changed:
8) If the existing regulatory mechanism does not require amendments, what language is in the mechanism?	___ NYS IDDE Model Law in its entirety ___ Selected NYS IDDE Model Law articles adopted as amendments to existing code(s) that are equivalent to the NYS IDDE Model Law ___ Language equivalent to NYS IDDE Model Law
9) What was the date or is the planned date of local law adoption?	Date: Before January 8, 2008
10) Provide a web address if adopted local law can be found on a web site.	Web Address:

Minimum Control Measure 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)
Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.3.e: Inform public employees, businesses and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste. • *Explain activities and materials used to meet this requirement this year and planned for next year* • *Identify personnel or outside organization conducting activities*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Illegal Discharges The Broome County Health Department (BCHD) and EMC receive complaints and distribute brochures regarding illicit sanitary discharges. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Inform businesses and the general public about the negative impacts of sanitary discharges.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** -The BCHD distributed brochures when appropriate.
Illegal Dumping The DSWM, the EMC, and CCE-BC inform businesses and the general public of hazards associated with illegal dumping and alternative methods of proper waste disposal. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Inform the public about the negative environmental impacts of illegal dumping.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** - Agencies distributed BC Landfill Guides and HHW/electronics brochures, educational literature about mercury, and info about home composting at various events like Earth Fest, volunteer fairs and civic presentations to inform the public about proper disposal of different types of waste. (APPENDIX)
Spill Prevention and Control The EMC developed a brochure titled "Developing a Spill Prevention Plan: A Guide for Vehicle Sales, Storage and Maintenance Facilities" to inform businesses about the negative environmental impacts of chemical and hazardous waste spills and encourage the use of best practices to prevent spills. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -The guide will be completed, printed, and distributed to BTSC members, municipalities and town boards to share with developers and project applicants dealing with vehicle facilities early-on in planning projects. Guide will also be posted on BTSC website.	***Goal: Inform businesses about the negative environmental impacts of chemical and hazardous waste spills and encourage the use of best practices to prevent spills.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** -The EMC reviewed 75-100 County §239 l&m development project review comments and incorporated spill prevention best practices into the comments as appropriate. -Developed spill prevention plan brochure during Year 3 & 4.

	Received further feedback and suggested edits from NYSDEC, BC DPW and Planning to ensure compliance with NYS Building Codes, among other things (APPENDIX). - Investigated in-house Printshop services for brochure layout and graphic design (Dec '06 - Mar '07). EMC anticipated that the brochure would be printed and distributed in Yr 4, which has not occurred; printing and distribution will occur in Year 5.
Backyard Burning EMC fields complaints and inquiries from and provides technical assistance to the public and code enforcement officers about open burning and burying of wastes. Makes referrals to the BCHD for formal complaints and enforcement of Sanitary Code (open burning ban), if necessary. Educate callers about disposal and recycling options, when appropriate. Make referrals to other agencies, as necessary. Distributes "Stop Backyard Burning" brochure and "Backyard Burning and its Health Effects" fact sheet to the public (APPENDIX). **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Provide information and education to the public and municipal officials regarding the illegal and unapproved disposal of waste.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** -EMC distributed brochures and fact sheets at various events including Earth Fest, volunteer resource Fairs, civic meetings, as referenced before. (APPENDIX)
Additional Techniques	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Explain any changes or additions to the Permit Referenced Activities / Techniques, Measurable Goals and / or Scheduled Dates above and provide a reason(s) for the change:	

Minimum Control Measure 4 and 5. Construction Site and Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff Control Regulatory Mechanism

Permit Reference IV.C.4.b.i, 5.a.i: Require development and implementation of erosion and sedimentation controls through a local law or other regulatory mechanism. Report on assessment process used (*Stormwater Management Gap Analysis Workbook for Local Officials* or equivalent process). The MS4s have until year 5 to complete the local law work. **See the instructions for information about completing this section.**	
Does the MS4 have the legal authority to enact land use ordinances, local laws or other regulatory mechanisms?	_X_ No (go to ADDENDUM 2) ___Yes (complete questions below)
Preliminary Assessment of Regulatory Mechanism (Local Code)	
1. When was the preliminary assessment of existing local codes completed or when will it be completed?	Date completed: _____ ___Not yet completed (proceed to next table) Plan to complete for reporting in year: ___4; ___5. ___Did not do preliminary assessment; proceeded directly to Gap Analysis Worksheets 1-4 or adopted *Sample Local Law for Stormwater Management and Erosion & Sediment Control* (Sample Local Law).
2. If preliminary assessment was completed, indicate the results.	___ If none of Sample Local Law provisions appear in local code; consider adopting Sample Local Law or equivalent ___ If few Sample Local Law provisions appear in local code; major revisions needed or consider adopting Sample Local Law or equivalent ___ If most of the Sample Local Law provisions appear in local code; minor revisions needed
Assessment and Development of Regulatory Mechanism (Local Code) (continued on next page)	
3. When was the Gap Analysis or equivalent process completed or when will it be completed?	Date completed: _____ ___Not yet completed (proceed to next table) Plan to complete work below for reporting in year: ___4; ___5.
4. How was the local code adopted or how will it be adopted*? **If MS4 has some existing local code equivalent to the Sample Local Law and adopted parts of the Sample Local Law as amendments to make a complete local code, check b and c.*	a. ___ The entire Sample Local Law adopted as amendments to existing code or as stand alone law. • If no portions of the Sample Local Law were moved or deleted, all provisions would be exactly the same as the Sample Local Law. • If ANY provisions of the Sample Local Law were moved or deleted, the moved or changed provisions must be reviewed (use the *Gap Analysis* or equivalent process) to ensure the intent of the law has not been changed. b. ___ Parts of NYS Sample Local Law adopted as amendments to existing code. c. ___ Language developed by municipality was demonstrated to be equivalent.

Minimum Control Measure 4 and 5. Construction Site and Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff Control Regulatory Mechanism

Permit Reference IV.C.4.b.i, 5.a.i (continued)

Assessment and Development of Regulatory Mechanism (Local Code) (continued)

5. Answer the following questions about the Gap Analysis or equivalent processes.

Clauses are defined as: All the Sample Local Law sections or subsections in the Gap Analysis Worksheets 1-4 that have a box in the "Equivalence" column, meaning that there is an associated "Equivalence" sheet (with the exception of Article 6, Section 4 which does not have an Equivalence sheet).

Total number of clauses in each worksheet: Sample Local Law Article 1 (Gap Analysis Worksheet 1) - 8 clauses; Sample Local Law Article 2 (Gap Analysis Worksheet 2) - 51 clauses; Sample Local Law Article 3, 4, 5 (Gap Analysis Worksheet 3) - 3 clauses; Sample Local Law Article 6 (Gap Analysis Worksheet 4) - 9 clauses.

MS4s that adopt the entire Sample Local Law as amendments to existing code or as stand alone law need to indicate the number of clauses being adopted that are exactly the same as the Sample Local Law, or equivalent, in the right-hand column below.

Sample Local Law Articles	NUMBER OF REQUIRED CLAUSES IN LOCAL LAW		
	Existing clauses **exactly the same** as the Sample Local Law language	Existing clauses **equivalent** to the Sample Local Law language (see Gap Analysis Workbook Equivalence Sheets for information to help determine equivalence)	Sample Local Law or equivalent language to be **adopted**, listed as **legislative agenda** items.
1			
2			
3, 4, 5			
6			
TOTAL			

6. Has a list of needed changes (legislative agenda) been developed for adoption of amendments to local codes (or for deletion of existing codes that are addressed by adoption of a stand alone law)?	___ No ___ Yes, list the **local codes** that will be changed:
7. What was the date or is planned date of local code adoption?	Date:
8. Provide a web address if the adopted local law can be found on a web site.	Web Address:

Minimum Control Measure 4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.4.b. v: Develop and implement procedures for site plan review by the MS4 that incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts and review individual pre-construction site plans to ensure consistency with local sediment and erosion control requirements. • *Describe the procedures below. Revise as procedures are updated.*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities) • *Example measurable goals: number of plans received; number of plans reviewed; percent of plans received that are reviewed.*
GML §239 l&m County development review County agencies (BCDPW, BCPlanning, and BCEMC) review and comment on development proposals referred to the County to ensure that projects comply with Phase II regulations by recommending proper erosion & sediment control measures and commenting on SWPPP's. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Review and comment on all GML §239 l&m projects*** Ongoing task. **Examples include:** -The County reviewed and advised on approximately 260 development proposals.
Permit Reference IV.C.4.b. vi: Develop and implement procedures for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public. • *Explain the procedures below. Revise as procedures are updated.* • *Identify the responsible personnel or outside organizations.*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Public Complaint Procedure Public complaints fielded by the EMC, Planning, Highway or other county departments regarding stormwater are referred to the BCSWCD or NYSDEC, as appropriate. BTSC website will have MS4 contact information listed in order for public to file complaints. Website will also have email address for submitting complaints. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established. -Add contact info and email for each MS4 to BTSC website.	***Goal: Refer all public complaints regarding stormwater to BCSWCD or NYSDEC*** Ongoing task. **Examples include:** EMC receives and refers 2-5 complaints monthly.

Minimum Control Measure 4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.4.b. iii, vii: Develop and implement procedures for site inspections, enforcement of control measures and sanctions to ensure compliance with GP-02-02. • *Describe each procedure below. Revise as procedures are updated.*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable). **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities) • *Example measurable goals are number of: inspections; fines assessed; stop work orders; other sanctions.*
County project inspection and enforcement Broome County has existing procedures in place for inspections and enforcement of all local and state requirements regarding construction, including GP-02-01, for county sponsored construction projects. The County does not have the authority to inspect private construction sites or enforce GP-02-01. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** County personnel will receive training May 17, 2007 on inspecting construction site stormwater management control measures (APPENDIX). County personnel will seek additional training opportunities.	***Goal: Ensure county construction projects comply with General Construction Permit*** Ongoing task that will continue into Yr 5.
Permit Reference IV.C.4.b. viii: Educate and train construction site operators about requirements to develop and implement a SWPPP and any other requirements they must meet **within the MS4s jurisdiction**. • *Explain the activities and materials used to meet this requirement.* • *Identify the personnel or outside organization conducting this activity.* • *Indicate activities planned for next year.*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Training Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition partners organize and conduct training sessions to educate municipal officials and contractors about stormwater and Phase II Stormwater requirements. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -Coalition partners will hold training session on May 17 2007 (APPENDIX) that will be taught by NYSDEC staff. County personnel will attend the training.	***Goal: Facilitate SWPPP training*** No training was held during Year 4.
Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Information Provide information regarding construction site stormwater runoff control to site operators and contractors. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -Distribute "Municipal Guide to NYSEC Phase II Stormwater Construction Permit" as appropriate (APPENDIX). Guide will be posted on the Broome-	***Goal: Make technical documents and information regarding construction site stormwater runoff control available to municipal officials and contractors*** **Examples include:** -Municipal Guide to NYSEC Phase II Stormwater Construction Permit was distributed to all MS4's.

Tioga Stormwater Coalition website.	-The Coalition began development of a website that will have section dedicated to providing information for contractors.
Additional Techniques	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Explain any changes or additions to the Permit Referenced Activities / Techniques, Measurable Goals and / or Scheduled Dates above and provide a reason(s) for the change:	

Minimum Control Measure 5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.5.a, c. Develop and implement a post-construction stormwater management program that addresses stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment and will reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP. Program requirements should include:	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
• A combination of structural and/or non-structural management practices. • *Identify and describe below procedures to ensure installation of post-construction management practices. Revise as procedures are updated.*	DO NOT ENTER INFORMATION IN THIS CELL
County project stormwater management Broome County uses post-construction BMP's as contained in the *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual* at county sponsored projects as required by GP-02-01. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Ensure that county projects have proper stormwater management programs in place.*** Ongoing task that will continue into Yr 5.
• Procedures for site plan and SWPPP review to ensure SWMPs meet state standards. • *Describe procedures below. Revise as procedures are updated.*	• *Example measurable goals include: number of plans received; number of plans reviewed; percent of plans received that are reviewed.*
GML §239 l&m County development review County agencies review and comment on development proposals referred to the County to ensure that projects comply with Phase II regulations by recommending proper erosion & sediment control measures and commenting on SWPPP's. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Review and comment on all GML §239 l&m projects*** Ongoing task that will continue into Yr 5. **Examples include:** -The County reviewed and advised on approximately 260 development proposals.

Minimum Control Measure 5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.5.a, c. (continued)**:** Develop and implement a post-construction stormwater management program that addresses stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment and will reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP. Program requirements should include:	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
• Procedures for inspection and maintenance of post-construction management practices. • *Explain procedures below. Revise as procedures are updated.*	• *Example measurable goals are number of: inspections maintenance activities performed.*
Post-Construction inspection Broome County has existing procedures in place for inspections and enforcement of all local and state requirements regarding construction, including post-construction stormwater management practices as required by GP-02-01, for county sponsored construction projects. At private construction sites the County does not have the authority to inspect post-construction stormwater management practices or enforce GP-02-01. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -County personnel will receive training May 17, 2007 on inspecting post-construction stormwater management structures. County personnel will seek additional training opportunities and purchase guidance documents such as the *New York Contractors Erosion and Sediment Control Field Notebook.* -County personnel will attend 9/5/07 EPA Stormwater Webcast Series: Post-Construction 201	***Goal: Ensure that all stormwater management structures at county facilities are inspected and maintained as needed*** Ongoing task that will continue into Yr 5.
• Procedures for enforcement and penalization of violators. • *Explain procedures below. Revise as procedures are updated.*	• *Example measurable goals: number enforcement activities performed.*
Enforcement Broome County uses consultant agreements to ensure that contractors for county sponsored projects comply with all local and state requirements regarding construction, including post-construction stormwater management practices as required by GP-02-02. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Implement enforcement procedures for contractor violations at county construction sites.*** Ongoing task that will continue into Yr 5.

Minimum Control Measure 5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.5.a, c. (continued)**:** Develop and implement a post-construction stormwater management program that addresses stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment and will reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP. Program requirements should include:	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
• Adequate resources for a program to inspect new and re-development sites and for enforcement and penalization of violators. • *Describe resources below. Update annually.*	DO NOT ENTER INFORMATION IN THIS CELL
Enforcement capacity Broome County will use existing staff and resources to inspect or contract for inspection post-construction stormwater management practices for county sponsored projects. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -County personnel will receive training May 17, 2007 on inspecting post-construction stormwater management structures. County personnel will seek additional training opportunities and purchase guidance documents such as the *New York Contractors Erosion and Sediment Control Field Notebook.* -County personnel will attend 9/5/07 EPA Stormwater Webcast Series: Post-Construction 201	***Goal: Ensure sufficient resources are allocated to enforce contractor violations at county construction sites.*** Ongoing task that will continue into Yr 5.
Additional Techniques	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Explain any changes or additions to the Permit Referenced Activities / Techniques, Measurable Goals and / or Scheduled Dates above and provide a reason(s) for the change:	

Minimum Control Measure 6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

OVERALL MUNICIPAL POLLUTION PREVENTION / GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROGRAM INFORMATION

- This table is for MS4s to report on their OVERALL Municipal Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping Program.
- A separate table follows that is for MS4s to report on management practices performed in identified municipal operations.
- Refer to the Municipal Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping Assistance document for example best management practices, policies and procedures.
- Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.6.a: Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program to reduce and prevent pollutant discharges from municipal operations to the MEP.	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
• *List pollutants that will be addressed by the municipal pollution prevention program.*	
Pollutants of Concern Sand, salt, silt, sediment, and animal waste	
• *Set and describe pollution prevention priorities by geographic areas, municipal operation type, and facilities.*	DO NOT ENTER INFORMATION IN THIS CELL
County operation and maintenance program Broome County departments engage in numerous pollution and prevention activities. The county is developing a comprehensive program that identifies these activities and recommends additional activities and best management practices that should be implemented. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -Planning and EMC will administer, collect and analyze completed Stormwater Pollution Prevention self audits from County departments to identify strengths and weaknesses of current pollution prevention activities. A committee of stakeholder departments will be convened to identify priorities, evaluate program adequacies, funding, staff, etc. It is anticipated that the committee will develop a standard operating procedures guide for Broome County municipal pollution prevention/good housekeeping.	***Goal: Develop and implement a comprehensive program that reduces and prevents pollutant discharges from County operations.*** **Examples include:** - Identified a municipal assessment tool developed by Monroe County to use to evaluate Broome County's operations. Also identified an EPA resource (APPENDIX). - Identified county departments that are stakeholders in a comprehensive stormwater management program. (APPENDIX)
Street sweeping The Broome County Public Works Highway Division sweeps county highways to prevent salt, sand, sediment, and trash from entering waterways and conveyances. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Sweep county highways each year*** Ongoing Task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** -The Highway Division swept approximately 200 miles of highways during Year 4 (APPENDIX).

Storm sewer system maintenance The Highway Division performs maintenance and completes upgrades to the storm sewer system as resources permit. Program includes lining ditches with stone, cleaning ditches, and rebuilding catch basins. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Maintain and upgrade stormsewer system to reduce pollution runoff and slow stormwater runoff.*** Ongoing Task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** -Approximately 2,000 feet of ditches were lined during Year 4. -Approximately 20,000 feet of ditches were cleaned during Year 4. -18 catch basins were built or rebuilt during Year 4.
Park and Open Space Maintenance The EMC issued an advisory opinion about Goose Management in Broome County that may be used to reduce resident goose populations from county owned property, which will also reduce fecal waste. Currently, the county harasses geese at many County Parks, in addition to performing permitted egg addling. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Reduce geese waste from County Parks*** **Examples include:** - Goose harassment began in Year 2 and will continue during Years 4 and 5 at county facilities. - Egg addling began years ago, and will occur during Years 4 and 5. - Goose droppings are removed from pathways and discarded in dumpsters.
Erosion Control The Highway Division seeds and mulches after disturbing slopes and lawns to prevent pollutants of concern from entering conveyances. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** The County will continue to use BMPs, as established.	***Goal: Properly seed and mulch all slopes and lawns that are disturbed during highway projects.*** Ongoing Task that will continue in Year 5.
Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan The County is updating its Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan.	***Goal: Update and Implement Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan to prevent pollutant releases from municipal operations*** Ongoing Task that will continue in Year 5.
Permit Reference IV.C.6.a: Include a municipal pollution prevention training component for staff (where all staff are trained). • *Explain activities and materials used to meet this requirement.* • *Identify training needs and design training components* • *Determine the adequacy and appropriate frequency of staff training.* • *Identify personnel or outside organization conducting activities.*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan The County will conduct spill prevention and control training for employees. Training will be conducted by the Broome County Safety Officer.	***Goal: Train county employees in BMP's for spill prevention and control.*** Ongoing task. Training will begin once updated plan is completed and will be an ongoing task. **Examples include:** - 12 BC DSWM staff members were trained in BMPs for spill prevention and control in the reporting year.
Training Broome County will work with the BTSC to participate in and/or conduct training sessions that instruct municipal staff in the reduction and prevention pollutant discharges from municipal operations to the MEP. County is identifying additional staff that could benefit from training opportunities. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -County personnel will receive training May 17, 2007 from NYSDEC on inspecting post-construction stormwater management structures (APPENDIX). County personnel will seek additional training opportunities and purchase guidance documents such as the *New York Contractors Erosion and Sediment Control Field Notebook*.	***Goal: Identify training needs and provide opportunities for Broome County staff to receive relevant training from BTSC, NYSDEC, EPA, or other qualified entities.*** **Examples include:** - Dec. 6, 2006 - Planning, EMC and DPW staff attended the EPA Stormwater Program's Webcast Series: Building a Local Program to Maintain Your Stormwater Practices and Prevent Pollution from Municipal Operations. (APPENDIX)
Additional Techniques	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)

Explain any changes or additions to the Permit Referenced Activities / Techniques, Measurable Goals and / or Scheduled Dates above and provide a reason(s) for the change:

Minimum Control Measure 6. Municipal Operations: _X_Street and Bridge Maintenance; _X_Winter Road Maintenance; _X_Stormwater System Maintenance; ___Vehicle and Fleet Maintenance; _X_Park and Open Space Maintenance; ___Municipal Building Maintenance; ___Solid Waste Management; _X_Other: Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures

- Copy this page and give it to each municipal office or department responsible for reporting.
- Put an 'X' in front of each municipal operation type addressed by the Municipal Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Program in that office or department.
- Refer to the Municipal Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping Assistance document for example best management practices, policies and procedures.
- Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.6.a, c: Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program to reduce and prevent pollutant discharges from **the municipal operation(s) indicated above** to the MEP. • *Describe how the bulleted items below focus on pollutants addressed by the municipal pollution prevention program and the pollution prevention priorities.*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
• *Briefly describe or reference any existing policies and procedures* • *Briefly describe or reference any policies and procedures being developed*	DO NOT ENTER INFORMATION IN THIS CELL
Street and Bridge Maintenance & Winter Road Maintenance The Highway Division's policy to sweep county highways at least once each year to prevent pollutants of concern from entering waterways. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** Continue program as established.	***Goal: Sweep county highways each year*** Ongoing Task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** -The Highway Division swept approximately 200 miles of highways during Year 4.
Stormwater System Maintenance The Highway Division performs maintenance and completes upgrades to the storm sewer system as resources permit. Program includes lining ditches with stone, cleaning ditches, and rebuilding catch basins. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** The County will continue to use BMPs, as established.	***Goal: Maintain and upgrade stormsewer system to reduce pollution runoff and slow stormwater runoff.*** Ongoing Task that will continue in Year 5. **Examples include:** -Approximately 2,000 feet of ditches were lined during Year 4. -Approximately 20,000 feet of ditches were cleaned during Year 4. -18 catch basins were built or rebuilt during Year 4.
Park and Open Space Maintenance The EMC issued an advisory opinion about Goose Management in Broome County that may be used to reduce resident goose populations from county owned property,. Currently, the county harasses geese at many County Parks which will reduce fecal waste, in addition to performing permitted egg addling. Goose droppings are removed from pathways and discarded in dumpsters.	***Goal: Reduce goose waste from County facilities*** **Examples include:** - November 2006 EMC issued advisory opinion about Goose Mgmt in BC - Goose harassment began in Year 2 and will continue during Years

Activities planned for Yr 5: Continue program as established.	4 and 5 at county facilities. - Egg addling began years ago, and will occur during Years 4 and 5 - Parks employees removed goose droppings from pathways and discarded in dumpsters.
Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan The County is updating its Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan.	***Goal: Train county employees in BMP's for spill prevention and control*** Task will begin once Plan is updated.
• *Briefly describe or reference any existing best management practices* • *Briefly describe or reference any planned best management practices*	DO NOT ENTER INFORMATION IN THIS CELL
Erosion Control The Highway Division seeds and mulches after disturbing slopes and lawns to prevent pollutants of concern from entering conveyances. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** The County will continue to use BMPs, as established.	***Goal: Use BMP's to prevent POC's from entering conveyances*** Ongoing task that will continue in Year 5.
Street and Bridge Maintenance & Winter Road Maintenance The County partnered with an MS4 community (Chenango) to construct a covered salt storage facility at the County highway garage. **Activities planned for Yr 5:** -Construction of the facility will begin in Year 5.	***Goal: Store road salt in an approved enclosed structure to minimize runoff to nearby waterways.*** **Examples include:** County applied for and received a grant to construct a shared salt storage shed facility.
• *Identify and describe the equipment and staff that are in place*	DO NOT ENTER INFORMATION IN THIS CELL
Street and Bridge Maintenance & Winter Road Maintenance The Highway Division dedicates two street sweeper vehicles and dedicated staff to clean county highways (APPENDIX).	***Goal: Keep street sweepers in working order to be able to properly clean county highways.*** Ongoing task that will continue in Year 5.

Minimum Control Measure 6. Municipal Operations: _X_Street and Bridge Maintenance; _X_Winter Road Maintenance; _X_Stormwater System Maintenance; ___Vehicle and Fleet Maintenance; ___Park and Open Space Maintenance; ___Municipal Building Maintenance; ___Solid Waste Management; _X_Other:_Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures

- Copy this page and give it to each municipal office or department responsible for reporting.
- Put an 'X' in front of each municipal operation type addressed by the Municipal Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Program in that office or department.
- Refer to the Municipal Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping Assistance document for example best management practices, policies and procedures.
- Use separate rows to explain the different processes, activities, procedures, practices, etc. used by the MS4. Add additional rows as needed.

Permit Reference IV.C.6.a, c (continued)**:** Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program to reduce and prevent pollutant discharges from municipal operations to the MEP.	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
• *Assess if existing programs adequately reduce and/or prevent pollutant discharges* • *Determine and list any operation type, location or facility that is in need of modification or updates.*	DO NOT ENTER INFORMATION IN THIS CELL
Assessment Procedure Conduct a preliminary assessment of existing good housekeeping measures at county departments. Summarize the findings of the assessment and implement an education and coordination program that addresses identified gaps in best management practices.	***Goal: Develop and conduct assessment procedure to determine use of BMP's by County Departments to reduce and prevent pollutant discharges.*** -Preliminary identified assessment tool and additional resources for select County Departments to complete in Yr 5. (APPENDIX). Broome County Planning and EMC will summarize results and a coordination committee will develop and implement an improvement program during Year 5.
Permit Reference IV.C.6.a: If there is a training component for staff specific to these municipal operations: • *explain the activities and materials;* • *identify the personnel or outside organization conducting the activities.*	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Highway Division Employee Training Training for highway personnel occurs as needed.	***Goal: Train highway division employees on the importance of good housekeeping measures*** Ongoing Task. **Examples include:** - Dec. 6, 2006 - Planning, EMC and DPW staff attended the EPA Stormwater Program's Webcast Series: Building a Local Program to Maintain Your Stormwater Practices and Prevent Pollution from Municipal Operations. (APPENDIX)

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan The County will conduct spill prevention and control training for employees.	***Goal: Train county employees in BMP's for spill prevention and control*** Training will begin once updated plan is completed and will be an ongoing task.
Additional Techniques	**Describe Measurable Goals and Results** (when applicable) **Indicate:** Date Completed, Ongoing Task, or Scheduled Date (for next years activities)
Explain any changes or additions to the Permit Referenced Activities / Techniques, Measurable Goals and / or Scheduled Dates above and provide a reason(s) for the change:	

Did you include any of the following documents as appendices? Put a mark each appended document.

__**X**__ Summary of public comments received on the annual report at the public presentation (**Required**)
__**X**__ Intended response to comments on the annual report (**Required**)
____ Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data; evaluation of assessment (modeling) of pollutant discharges, including modeling results and pollutant transport trends.
__**X**__ Other BCSWCD & EMC activities shared with BTSC, notices of SWAR public meetings, copies of brochures and educational packets, list and map of outfalls mapped, a map of Riverbank Cleanup sites, results of cleanup efforts, sample BTSC logo, among other things..

ADDENDUM REPORTING FOR
MS4S THAT LACK LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ADOPT
REGUALTORY MECHANISMS FOR IDDE AND
CONSTRUCTION / POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL

BE SURE TO INDICATE THE MS4 NAME AND PERMIT NUMBER IN THE HEADER

ADDENDUM 1. Minimum Control Measure 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Local Law

Permit Reference IV.C.3.c: Prohibit, through an ordinance, local law or other regulatory mechanism, illicit discharges into the MS4. The MS4s have until year 5 to complete this work.		
1) When was this work completed or planned to be completed?	Date completed: _____ _ Not yet completed Plan to complete for reporting in year: ___4; _5.	
2) Indicate which of the control mechanisms or procedures to the right used by the MS4 notify staff and others doing work on behalf of the MS4 about prohibition of and enforcement against illicit discharges:	___ Interconnection agreements ___ Maintenance directives / BMPS ___Access Permits ___Tenant Leases	___Consultant Agreements ___Construction/Bid Documents ___Other_____ _____
3) Indicate which of these control mechanisms contain specific language prohibiting illicit discharges:	___ Interconnection agreements ___ Maintenance directives / BMPS ___Access Permits ___Tenant Leases	___Consultant Agreements ___Construction/Bid Documents _ _
4) Explain how the MS4 intends to prohibit illicit discharges if: • none of the mechanisms in number 2 contain language prohibiting illicit discharges; or • the MS4 intends to add language to prohibit illicit discharges in other control mechanisms.	Explanation:	
5) Explain how the MS4 (intends to) enforce against illicit dischargers within their jurisdiction?	Explanation:	

ADDENDUM 2. Minimum Control Measure 4 & 5. Construction Site & Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff Control Local Law

Permit Reference IV.C.4.b.i, 5.a.i: Require development and implementation of erosion and sedimentation controls through a local law or other regulatory mechanism. The MS4s have until year 5 to complete this work.	
1) When was this work completed or planned to be completed?	Date completed: _____ __X_Not yet completed Plan to complete for reporting in year: ___4; _X_5.
2) Indicate which of the control mechanisms or procedures below are used by the MS4 to notify staff and others doing work on behalf of the MS4 about the erosion, sedimentation and stormwater management requirements for projects under the MS4s jurisdiction. (These requirements are based on the Construction Permit (GP-02-01) and MS4 Permit (GP-02-02)).	
_X_Access Permits ___Tenant Leases ___Requests for Proposals (RFPs) ___Scope of Services	_X_Consultant Agreements _X_Construction / Bid Documents _X_Other Policies / Procedures _County 239 l&m Project Review _____ _____

3) All of the erosion, sedimentation and stormwater management requirements below must be addressed by the MS4's control mechanisms. For the control mechanisms identified in number 2 above, state in the left hand cells below the control mechanism(s) that contain the language.

Control Mechanism	**Erosion, Sedimentation and Stormwater Management Requirements**
None	Require all projects to have SWPPPs, as in GP-02-01
None	Require all 16 components of a basic SWPPP (erosion and sediment control)
None	Require all additional 7 components for a full SWPPP when post-construction control is required
None	Meet the standards in the *Erosion and Sediment Control* and *Stormwater Management Design Manuals* (or otherwise meet the requirements of GP-02-01)
None	Require contractor certification statements stating that the contractor will agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP
Construction plan specifications	Require proper operation and maintenance of stormwater facilities during construction
None	Require proper operation and maintenance of stormwater facilities after construction
None	Require SWPPPs to be certified by a licensed / certified individual when there is a deviation from technical standards or direct discharge to a 303(d) segment or TMDL watershed subject to condition A of GP-0-01
County 239 l&m Project Review	Have a process for review of SWPPPs
None	Require site self inspections as in GP-02-01
Consultant Agreements	Have enforcement procedures during and after construction
Bid documents	Require construction site operators to control waste
Public complaint procedure	Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public

4) If any of the requirements in number 3 are not addressed, explain how the MS4 intends to incorporate them into the control mechanisms?	Explanation: Formalized procedures to be reviewed and implemented by the end of Year 5.
5) Explain how the MS4 intends to enforce the requirements within their jurisdiction?	Explanation: Funding will be requested.

APPENDIX

Table of Contents

MM1 - PUBLIC EDUCATION & OUTREACH

- Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition (BTSC) Inter-municipal Agreement
- BC Soil & Water Conservation District Stormwater Activities List
- BC Environmental Management Council (EMC) Stormwater Activities List
- BTSC Public Education Committee – Task Timeline
- BTSC promotional logo
- Distributed educational brochures and literature; paid advertisements and news articles
    - BC EMC *Riverbank Cleanup* registration brochure
    - CCE-BC Home Composting & *GrassCycling* brochure
    - BC EMC publication *Growing a Healthy Lawn: Alternatives to Chemical Maintenance*
    - BC DSWM *Broome County Recycles Guide*
    - BC DSWM *Landfill Guide*
    - BC DSWM *HHW/Electronics Recycling* brochure
    - BC DSWM *Mercury In the Home* brochure
    - How To . . . Recycle advertisement – Press & Sun-Bulletin – Jan 28, 2007
    - BC DSWM Clip & Save HHW dates advertisement – Press & Sun-Bulletin – May 2006
    - Press & Sun-Bulletin article - BC HHW and Pesticides (two) - May 2, 2006
    - NYS Attorney General's *Backyard Burning* brochure
    - BC EMC *Backyard Burning & Its Health Effects* Fact Sheet
    - BC Parks & Recreation *Geese Management Program* pamphlet & *General Regulations Guide* (pet waste policy)
    - BC EMC Land Use quizzes
    - Press & Sun-Bulletin article - Earth Fest (two) - April 20 & 23, 2006
    - Press & Sun-Bulletin article - City Health Fair - April 24, 2006
- Training events & opportunities
    - March 30, 2006 - Central & Western NY Stormwater Conference & Trade Show, Rochester, NY.
    - April 17, 2006 –MS4 Annual Report form meeting conducted by the Central NY Regional Planning & Development Board.
    - Dec. 6, 2006 - EPA Stormwater Webcast Series: Building a Local Program to Maintain Your Stormwater Practices and Prevent Pollution from Municipal Operations.
    - May 9, 2007 - EPA's Stormwater Webcast Series – Social Marketing.
    - May 17, 2007 - NYSDEC & STERPDB Stormwater Construction Site Inspection: a workshop for CEOs and Municipal Engineers, Chenango, NY.
    - July 11, 2007 - EPA's Stormwater Webcast Series – IDDE 201: Field & lab methods.
    - Sept. 5, 2007 – EPA's Stormwater Webcast Series – Post-Construction 201.

MM2 - PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION

- BC EMC Riverbank Cleanup map of sites, results and pictures
- BC EMC Riverbank folder of info w/ itemized cover sheet of contents
- Location of Broome County SWMARs on county website:
  http://www.gobroomecounty.com/planning/PlanningPubs.php
- Press & Sun- Bulletin Legal Notice for SWAR Yr 3, May 7 &8, 2006
- Press & Sun-Bulletin Legal Notice for SWAR Yr 4, May 9, 2007
- Mail & email notice sent to BCEMC lists for Yr 4 SWAR, sent May 10, 2007
- Press & Sun-Bulletin Government Meeting listing for Yr 4 SWAR, May 13, 2007

MM3 – ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION & ELIMINATION

- List of Broome County Outfall Mapping results
- Map of Broome County-owned outfalls
- Draft text for brochure *Developing Spill Prevention Plans: A Guide for Vehicle Sales, Storage and Maintenance Facilities*
- BC Health Dept complaint form
- Training event - July 11, 2007 - EPA's Stormwater Webcast Series – IDDE 201: Field & lab methods.

MM4 – CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL and MM5 – POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- Tioga County's *Municipal Guide to NYSDEC Phase II Stormwater Construction Permit*
- Training event - May 17, 2007 - NYSDEC & STERPDB Stormwater Construction Site Inspection: a workshop for CEOs and Municipal Engineers, Chenango, NY.
- Training event - Sept. 5, 2007 – EPA's Stormwater Webcast Series – Post-Construction 201.

MM6 – POLL. PREVEN/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

- Training event - Dec. 6, 2006 - EPA Stormwater Webcast Series: Building a Local Program to Maintain Your Stormwater Practices and Prevent Pollution from Municipal Operations.
- BC DPW's sample page *Highway Daily Report* – street sweeping documentation
- Blank self audit created by Monroe County
- List of County Departments identified as stakeholders in MM6

YEAR 4 ANNUAL REPORT PUBLIC MEETING

- *Stormwater Phase II Background Info* distributed at May 17, 2007 public meeting
- *Broome County Stormwater Management Program Annual Report Year 4 presentation* distributed
- Summary of comments and responses for Year 4 AR

INTERMUNICIPAL AGREEMENT
TO FORM THE BROOME-TIOGA STORMWATER COALITION FOR
FEDERAL PHASE II MS4 STORMWATER REGULATION IMPLEMENTATION
IN BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
April 2004

An INTERMUNICIPAL AGREEMENT among municipal corporations of the County of Tioga, 56 Main Street, Owego NY 13827 and County of Broome, Edwin L. Crawford Building, 44 Hawley St, PO Box 1766, hereinafter referred to as "Counties" and the City of Binghamton, 38 Hawley Street, Binghamton NY 13901, hereinafter referred to as "City" and the Town of Owego, 2354. State Route 434, Apalachin, NY 13732, the Town of Binghamton, 279 Park Avenue, Binghamton NY 13903, the Town of Chenango, Chenango Town Hall, 1137 Front Street, Binghamton NY 13905, the Town of Conklin, PO Box 182, 1271 Conklin Rd, Conklin NY 13748, the Town of Dickinson, 531 Old Front Street, Binghamton NY 13905, the Town of Fenton, 44 Park Street, Port Crane NY 13833, the Town of Kirkwood, 70 Crescent Drive, Kirkwood NY 13795, the Town of Union, 3111 E Main Street, Endwell NY 13760, the Town of Vestal, 605 Vestal Parkway W, Vestal NY 13850, hereinafter referred to as "Towns", and the Village of Endicott, 1009 E Main Street, Endicott NY 13760, the Village of Johnson City, 243 Main Street, Johnson City NY 13790, and the Village of Port Dickinson, 786 Chenango Street, Binghamton NY 13901, hereinafter referred to as "Villages".

WHEREAS, Broome County and Tioga County are responsible for coordination of water quality management activities in their Counties through the Broome and Tioga County Water Quality Coordinating Committees and;

WHEREAS, the Phase II federal stormwater regulations require that small municipal separate storm sewer systems obtain permit coverage from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation by March 10,2003; and;

WHEREAS, the Phase II federal stormwater regulations require that regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system operators who obtain permit coverage must prepare and implement a stormwater management program that includes six minimum control measures within 5 years of the permit issue date; and;

WHEREAS, the municipalities recognize that, because watersheds and separate storm sewer systems cross municipal boundaries and because there are opportunities to save time, money, and energy by working collaboratively, the municipalities should work together to identify and analyze options for meeting the requirements of the Phase II Federal stormwater regulations; and;

WHEREAS, the Counties, Towns, Villages and City have an interest in protecting water quality and have been participating in or following the work of the Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition, and the Broome and Tioga County Water Quality Coordinating Committees and;

WHEREAS, the Towns and Villages and City and the Counties of Broome and Tioga recognize the benefits of cooperating to achieve improved water quality and flood control, and;

WHEREAS, a Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition started holding meetings beginning in January of 2003 to identify and analyze options for pooling resources to meet the requirements of the Phase II Federal Stormwater Regulations, and;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows:

1. To formalize the entity named the Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition.
2. To authorize the work of the Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition whose purpose it is to cooperatively implement the MS4 Stormwater Management Plans required by the DEC's Phase II Stormwater regulations and thereby oversee the utilization and expenditure of funds received on behalf of the

Coalition for said purpose.
3. Each municipal corporation will designate an official representative to serve on the Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition. The designee shall be responsible to attend and participate in meetings of the Coalition and to transmit stormwater policy issue questions to their municipal corporation. The designee shall also be responsible to obtain opinions on stormwater policy issues from the municipal corporation and to share such opinions with the Stormwater Coalition membership. Each municipal corporation may also designate additional representatives to participate in the work of the Stormwater Coalition in cooperation and coordination with the official representative.
4. This Agreement may be modified or amended only in writing duly executed by all parties, which shall be attached to and become a part of this Agreement.
5. Each municipal corporation shall, to the extent of its general commercial liability insurance, indemnify and hold harmless the other municipal corporations, its officers, agents and assigns for all liability arising as a result of its own acts and omissions regarding the activities under this Agreement. It is understood and agreed that no municipal corporation shall indemnify any or all of the other municipal corporations for liability arising as a result of the acts or omissions of another municipal corporation who is a party to this Agreement.
6. The Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of New York State without regard or reference to its conflict of laws and principles.
7. This agreement shall become effective upon the municipal corporation's execution of the Agreement. In the event that not all of the municipal corporations identified in the initial paragraph of this Agreement execute the Agreement, the municipal corporations executing the Agreement agree that it shall be binding as to them.
8. Any municipal corporation may withdraw from this Agreement upon sixty (60) days written notice to the other municipal corporations who are parties to the Agreement. The withdrawal of one or more municipal corporation shall not result in the termination of this Agreement and its provisions shall continue to be applicable to the municipal corporations remaining parties to the Agreement.
9. This Agreement may be terminated upon the written consent of a majority of the municipal corporations who are parities to this Agreement at the time of the proposed termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the signatories of this agreement hereby authorize this Memorandum of Understanding:

Timothy P. Whitesell — Date 7/21/05
Timothy P. Whitesell, Town of Binghamton Supervisor

Margaret A. Turna — Date 10/25/05
Margaret A. Turna, Town of Chenango Supervisor

Debra Preston — Date 7/26/05
Debra Preston, Town of Conklin Supervisor

Michael Marinaccio — Date 10-10-05
Michael Marinaccio, Town of Dickinson Supervisor

Edward Banks — Date 10-25-05
Edward Banks, Town of Fenton Supervisor

Gordon Kniffen — Date 10.14.05
Gordon Kniffen, Town of Kirkwood Supervisor

John Bernardo — Date 3/15/06
John Bernardo, Town of Union Supervisor

Anndrea Starzak — Date 11/14/2005
Anndrea Starzak, Town of Vestal Supervisor

Matthew T. Ryan — Date 5/25/06
Matthew T. Ryan

Joan Hickey Pulse — Date 3-20-06
Joan Hickey Pulse, Mayor of Village of Endicott

Harry G. Lewis — Date 5-2-06
Harry G. Lewis, Mayor of Village of Johnson City

Kevin M. Burke — Date 10-27-05
Kevin M Burke, Mayor Village of Port Dickinson

Carol B. Sweeney — Date 11-18-2005
Carol B. Sweeney, Town of Owego Supervisor

Barbara Fiala — Date 04-18-06
Barbara Fiala, Broome County Executive

Donald J. Burns — Date 5-3-06
Donald J. Burns, Tioga County Legislature Chair

Broome County
Soil and Water Conservation District

1163 Upper Front Street – Binghamton, New York 13905
Phone (607) 724-9268

BROOME COUNTY SOIL AND WATER STORM WATER ACTIVITIES APRIL 2006 – MARCH 2007

activity	date	audience	number
Super Science Days	4/6+7/06	Students teachers	775
(685 students and 90 teachers/chaperones in 2006) Stormwater/water quality presentations			
Earth Fest (BCC)	4/22/06	general public	1500-2000
Display featuring stormwater issues			
T.O. Vestal	4/26/06	public + Town Board	25
Presentation on stormwater ordinance and program			
Mancini Cons.	5/3/06	employees	30
Employee training on stormwater regs.			
Broome Co. Home Builders	5/22/06	Members	35
Construction site training for stormwater compliance			
Horace Mann School	5/26/06	students/teachers	60
Stormwater/water quality presentations			
Thomas Jefferson School	5/26/06	students/teachers	60
Stormwater/water quality presentations			
Binghamton Univ.	9/26/06	students	15
Flood related stormwater issues			
Owego High School	9/27/06	Students/teachers	25
(Sky Lake) Stormwater and flood presentation			
Splash Festival	9/29/06	Students/teachers	450
Stormwater related educational activities			
Binghamton High School	10/11/06	Students teachers	20
(Sky Lake) Stormwater/water quality presentations			
Union-Endicott High School	10/17/06	Students teachers	18
(Sky Lake) Stormwater/water quality presentations			

activity	date	audience	number
Broome EMC	11/2/06	Members/guests	25
Flood and stormwater related presentation			
Woodrow Wilson school	11/7/06	students/teachers	60
Stormwater/flood presentations			
Ben Franklin school	11/8/06	students/teachers	60
Stormwater/flood presentations			
Horace Mann school	11/9/06	students/teachers	60
Stormwater/flood presentations			
West Junior Middle School	11/9/06	members/guests	30
Weather and Atmosphere Club	Stormwater/flood presentations		
Flood Presentation	12/14/06	citizens/board	50
T.O. Binghamton	Stormwater/flood presentations		
Chenango Forks High	2/9/07	students/teachers	20
Stormwater regulations presentation			
Chenango Planning Brd	2/12/07	citizens/members	30
Stormwater regulations presentation			
Binghamton Neighborhood	2/28/07	members	30
Assemblies	Flood/stormwater presentation		
Oakdale Mall – Broome	3/16-18/07	General Public	5000+
Tioga Farm Days	Display featuring stormwater issues		
Dickinson flood mtg.	3/21/07	public	40
Flood/stormwater presentation			

Broome County Environmental Management Council
Barbara J. Fiala, Broome County Executive • Stacy Merola, Director

Broome County Office Building • 44 Hawley Street • P.O. Box 1766 • Binghamton, New York 13902
(607) 778-2116 • Fax (607) 778-6051 • Website: www.gobroomecounty.com

Broome County Environmental Management Council (EMC)
STORMWATER ACTIVITIES - MS4 Minimum Control Measures
March 10, 2006 – March 9, 2007

MM1 - PUBLIC EDUCATION & OUTREACH

Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition (BTSC), Public Education and Participation Committee

BTSC Website Development

The BTSC Public Education and Participation Committee met bi-weekly beginning Jan 2007 and began coordination and development of a website to serve as a resource to educate municipal officials, developers and contractors, homeowners, and community members about local stormwater programs, policies, pollutants of concern, activities, events, publications, trainings. The website will provide links to federal, state and Broome-Tioga MS4 communities' web pages and resources (Jan 2007). Chose a website domain name www.broometiogastormwater.com to purchase, and investigated several options for website hosting. Began basic content development and page design layouts. A starter website is anticipated to be complete early in reporting year 5.

BTSC Logo

The BTSC Public Education and Participation Committee met bi-weekly beginning Jan 2007 and began to pursue development of a promotional logo (Feb 2007) for use for educational resources and outreach materials, websites, letterhead, etc. The logo design will be finalized and distributed to BTSC partners early reporting year 5.

BTSC Public Service Announcements

The BTSC Public Education and Participation Committee met bi-weekly beginning Jan 2007 and began to pursue development of print and broadcast media public service announcements using the University of Wisconsin's stormwater education resources template. These and other Stormwater PSAs plan to be finalized and distributed to BTSC partners in reporting year 5.

Municipal Guide to NYSDEC Phase II Stormwater Construction Permit

The Tioga County Water Quality Coordinating Committee created in 2006 and distributed in 2007 to BTSC members a condensed guidance document for homeowners, contractors, and local municipal officials in meeting storm water regulations for single-family residential construction projects & commercial projects disturbing one to five acres of land. The condensed guide will be available on the BTSC website.

EMC Spill Prevention guidance for small vehicle sale, storage and maintenance facilities

EMC received further feedback and suggested edits for a brochure entitled "*Developing a Spill Prevention Plan: A Guide for Vehicle Sales, Storage and Maintenance Facilities"* from NYSEC, BC Public Works and Planning to ensure compliance with NYS Building Codes, among other things. EMC pursued in-house (Broome County) Printshop services for brochure layout and graphic design (Dec '06 - Mar '07). EMC anticipated that the brochure would be complete, printed and distributed to BTSC members, municipalities and town boards to share with developers and project applicants dealing with vehicle facilities in Yr 4, which has not occurred. We anticipate this task to be completed within Yr 5.

Household Hazardous Waste Management & Disposal

Availability of Educational Resources

The BC Div of Solid Waste Mgmt (DSWM) promoted county-wide the safe disposal of hazardous materials such as paints, batteries, oil, and mercury wastes, promoted electronics collection and recycling, and grass recycling and composting for all County residents on the County website: www.gobroomecounty.com/dpw/DPWHWFDoc.php and www.gobroomecounty.com/dpw/DPWRecycling.php. Resources will continue to be promoted and used in outreach in successive years.

Promotion of Household Hazardous Waste Facility and collection dates

BC EMC and the BC Div of Solid Waste Mgmt (DSWM) promoted availability of countywide household hazardous waste (HHW) facility and monthly and yearly collection schedules to community members, residents and businesses through:

- announcements at EMC General and Committee meetings (~25-30 people per mtg, monthly),
- BC DSWM full-page HHW ads (January and May) in general local newspaper, Press & Sun Bulletin,
- BC DSWM ran an article May 2, 2006 entitled "Hazardous Household Wastes should be disposed of with care – BC Landfill has special facility".
- postings on www.gobroomecounty.com/dpw/DPWHWFColl.php
- distribution of education literature at events including
  - Earth Fest at BCC Ice Center, April 22, 2006, ~1500 visitors
  - Northside Community Health & Resource Fair, City of Binghamton, Apr 29, 2006, ~ 300 visitors
  - Volunteer & Community Resource Fair, Binghamton University., Sept 12, 2006, ~800 visitors
  - BC Book Recycling Fair Giveaway, Sept 22 & 23, 2006, ~3000 visitors
  - America/NY Recycles Day, Oakdale Mall, Nov. 4, 2006, ~500 visitors
  - Viewing of film *The Great Warming,* Valley Church, Chenango, Feb 17, 2006, ~40 visitors

General Stormwater Outreach

Earth Fest - BCC Ice Center, April 22, 2006

Distributed to homeowners stormwater educational info, County household hazardous waste collection info/dates, pesticide/fertilize use/disposal info, and chemical-free lawn care info to ~1500 visitors. Recruited participants for 2006 Riverbank Cleanup.

Local Land Use Quiz

At Earth Fest, EMC administered a six-question quiz related to local land-use decisions and best management practices. The message conveyed to the public was that cities and neighborhoods use water in many ways for drinking, recreation and industry, and that urban and suburban land uses affect water quality, not only in cities and neighborhoods but downstream, also. Individuals were asked to think about how their answers could impact the local community and watershed. Specifically, citizens were asked to choose an answer that best addressed animal wastes issues, new parking lots and large housing development issues, and issues with creating new municipal parks in a crowded watershed.

BC EMC 2006 Joyce Smith Environmental Photography Show & Competition, BC Library, May – June '06

BC EMC created a table top stormwater display for use during their Environmental Photography Show Exhibit, a public education program that celebrates Broome County's natural and cultural environments. The display promoted Stormwater Management issues for homeowners and residents and included the EPA Publication *After the Storm* and a theme of "When It Rains It Drains". A poster with information and images from past Riverbank Cleanups was also part of the stormwater display. Approximately 50 *After the Storm* pamphlets were made available during the open educational exhibit at the Library, as well as registration brochures for the EMC Riverbank Cleanup. Approximately 400 visitors viewed the display.

21^{tst}Broome County Riverbank Cleanup, October 7, 2006

BC EMC promoted the need for community stewards to assist with the annual countywide Riverbank Cleanup May - Oct '06 via

- press releases published in the Press & Sun-Bulletin,;
- direct mail, and poster and brochure distribution targeting past volunteers, interested individuals and government officials, libraries, schools, civic, youth and environmental organizations, and churches;
- internet postings on www.gobroomecounty.com/emc and www.gobroomecounty.com/planning/emcRiverbankCleanUp.php;
- distribution of registration brochures to general public at events, including
  - BC EMC General and Committee meetings (~25-30 people per mtg, monthly),
  - Earth Fest at BCC Ice Center, April 22, 2006, ~1500 visitors,
  - Northside Community Health & Resource Fair, City of Binghamton, Apr 29, 2006, ~ 600 visitors,

- BC EMC's annual Joyce Smith Environmental Photography Show & Competition, BC Public Library, May – June '06, ~400 visitors
- Student Volunteer & Community Resource Fair, Binghamton Univ., Sept 12, 2006, ~800 visitors.

Over 300 volunteers from 28 groups pre-registered to participate at 21 locations throughout Broome County. The EMC generated educational folders with stormwater materials, aerial photographs, and garbage tally sheets for distribution to registered teams. Conducted an orientation for stream captains at the Public Library October 4, 2006 to distribute supplies and educational materials.

MM2- PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition (BTSC) Webpage
The Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition's website will include a page of public events that will be opportunities for the public to participate in special community and waterside cleanups, storm drain stenciling events, public meetings for localities' stormwater management programs, community forums, other activities, etc. A starter website is anticipated to be complete early in reporting year 5.

21^{tst}Broome County Riverbank Cleanup, October 14, 2006
Over 300 volunteers from 28 groups pre-registered to participate at 21 Broome County locations. However, due again to inclement weather only 196 people were able to partake. Not all groups that participated returned their reporting materials to help measure data, and some reports were lost in the US mail (from Endicott). Volunteers collected an estimated 5336 (2.6 tons) pounds of floatable debris (pollutants of concern from an aesthetic standpoint) for disposal from along 12-miles of waterways in Broome County. Municipalities and entities that participated or had a location in their jurisdiction included the NYSDEC (public fishing access location in Fenton), Broome County Parks, the City of Binghamton, the towns of Chenango, Fenton, Union, and Vestal, and the villages of Johnson City and Endicott.

Household Hazardous Waste Management & Disposal
HHW Collections
BC DSWM held 32 collection days at the BC Landfill's permanent HHW Facility, which served over 1600 residents. Tioga County contracts with Broome from April through November for use of the facility for Tioga Co. residents.

Air-Conditioner Take Back
BC DSWM, in conjunction with the NYSERDA conducted a county-wide (Broome and Tioga) air conditioner take-back event at the BC Landfill May 6, 2006. The event was promoted in the Press & Sun-Bulletin. Over 50 residents participated.

Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board
Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition Public Education Committee
Task List
March, 2007

BTSC Logo	BTSC Website	Public Service Announcements for Broadcast	News Articles for Print Media	STERPDB Training for Code Enforcement/Building Officials	STERPDB Training for Planning Board Members
Identify designer	Identify developer and host	Identify topics	Identify topics for Spring & Fall	Identify trainer	Identify trainer
Choose design	Develop site	Obtain DVDs, etc.	Prepare/obtain article	Identify date	Identify dates: June 1& Fall
Use design in/ on all publicity materials	Create links to community sites	Identify stations	Identify media	Identify and reserve location	Identify and reserve locations
	Maintain site	Distribute materials to stations	Distribute articles to print media via e-mail	Invite officials	Invite officials
	Review community websites to determine if links were made	Monitor broadcasts	Monitor articles	Hold training	Hold training

TASK TIME TABLE

	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
BTSC Logo								
BTSC Website								
PSAs								
News Articles								
CEO/Building Training								
Planning Board Training								

LMC:HD8:DEC/STERPDB&BTSC Timeline

Broome Tioga Stormwater Coalition Promotional Logo

February 2007 – Began logo development
May 2007 – Finalized logo

Safety tips to remember

- Stay away from large drums. Report their location to the clean-up coordinator or proper authorities.
- Wear gloves to collect debris.
- Don't lift anything heavy without assistance and don't dig materials out of river mud. Those cemented items may become habitat for creatures.
- Watch for glass, syringes, metals, and other sharp objects.
- Be alert for poison ivy, hornets and wasps in debris piles and vegetated areas.
- Stay out of unsafe areas (with heavy silt) and be careful of steep slopes.
- Try not to disturb wildlife habitats (i.e. hellbenders). Avoid contact with wildlife for your safety and theirs.

What to wear

- Long pants, a long sleeve shirt, and a light jacket or rain jacket in case of wet weather.
- Sturdy boots or shoes that can tolerate wetness.

Things to bring

- A pair of work/rubber gloves gloves.
- A first aid kit, if available.
- Drinking water, if desired.
- A camera to document strange items.

Garbage bags will be provided.

Join us for a

Riverbank Clean-Up

Saturday
October 7, 2006
9 am - noon
Light rain or shine

Sponsored by the

BROOME COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Edwin L. Crawford
County Office Building
PO Box 1766
Binghamton, NY 13902
607-778-2116

www.gobroomecounty.com/emc

Riverbank Clean-Up Registration Information
Saturday, October 7, 2006

The future of Broome County's most valuable resources depends on the stewardship of citizens like you. Come help us clean and enhance the Susquehanna, Chenango and Tioughnioga rivers and their tributaries with your captain and crew.

The 21st Annual Riverbank Clean-Up, organized by the Broome County Environmental Management Council (EMC), will be held **Saturday, October 7, 2006 from 9:00 am until 12 noon, light rain or shine.** We invite your group and interested individuals to participate. Despite rainy weather in 2005, 177 local volunteers collected over 2000 pounds of trash and debris from County waterways. Our event will again be part of the International River and Coastal Clean-up effort that is sponsored world-wide by the Ocean Conservancy and in New York State by the American Littoral Society.

If you provide a team of enthusiastic and energetic volunteers, the EMC can help you select a small section of stream or riverbank, and we can contact your municipal trash hauler and provide latex gloves (while supplies last) and garbage bags. Your group's name and clean-up site will be publicized locally to gain recognition for your efforts.

Pre-registration is required. Please complete the attached registration form and return it to the EMC by **Monday, September 25.** Confirmation letters will be sent to each registered Stream Captain.

New Stream Captains are required to attend the Riverbank Cleanup Orientation meeting Wednesday, October 4 at 6:30 pm in the Decker Room, Broome County Public Library, downtown Binghamton to pick up their materials. Returning Captains can attend the orientation, or arrange with EMC staff to pick up materials in the EMC office during business hours beginning October 2.

Save this portion of the form for reference and be sure to see the reverse side for safety tips.

Mail:	Broome County Environmental Management Council Edwin L. Crawford County Office Building PO Box 1766 Binghamton, NY 13902-1766
Fax:	(607) 778-6051
Information:	Stacy Merola, smerola@co.broome.ny.us Beth Egitto, begitto@co.broome.ny.us (607) 778-2116
Website:	www.gobroomecounty.com/emc

remove here

Riverbank Clean-Up 2006 Registration

Name of group or individual: _____

_____

Number of participants: _____

Stream Captain(s): _____

_____

_____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Section of riverbank, stream or creek:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

All participants will be required to sign a liability waiver prior to the event.

Worm Composting

Feeding red worms in wooden bins is a good way to make high-quality compost from food scraps. Red worms are not the same as "earthworms" or "nightcrawlers."

How? Fill a bin with moistened bedding such as peat moss or shredded newspapers for the worms. Rotate the burying of food scraps throughout the worm bin. Every 3-6 months the worm population should be divided and moved to fresh bedding. Refer to *Worms Eat My Garbage* by Mary Appelhof (available at libraries) or contact Cornell Cooperative Extension of Broome County for more information.

Advantages & disadvantages This is an efficient way to convert food scraps into high-quality soil for houseplants, seedling transplants, or general garden use. The worms themselves are a useful product for fishing. However, worm composting is more involved and time consuming than other methods of dealing with food scraps. With larger quantities of food scraps, it may be necessary to maintain more than one worm box.

Variations A stationary outdoor bin can be used in all but the coldest months, or a portable indoor/outdoor bin can be used year-round.

Sources:

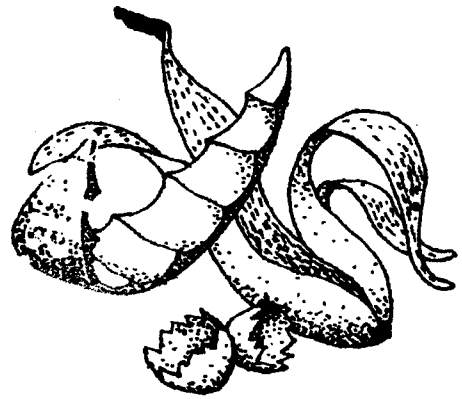
"Home Composting" brochure. 1993 C.C.E.

"Composting to Reduce the Waste Stream: A Guide to Small Scale Food and Yard Waste Composting." 1991 Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service.

Above resources available at Cornell Cooperative Extension of Broome County, 840 Upper Front St., Binghamton, NY 13905 (607) 772-8953.

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Broome County
840 Upper Front St.
Binghamton, NY 13905

Composting Food Scraps



Why Should I Compost Food Scraps?

There are many benefits to composting food scraps. Among them are sending less waste to the landfill and returning nutrients to the soil for healthier plants. To enjoy these benefits, special care must be taken when composting food scraps.

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Broome County

GP-02-02 Annual Report Appendix
Municipality: Broome County
Permit Number: NYR20A332

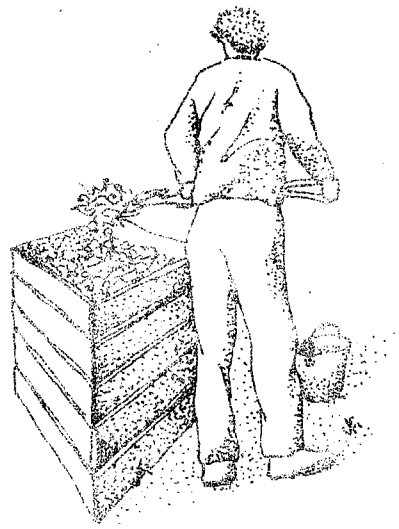
What Can I Compost?

Certain scraps should not be included for composting. Meat, bones and fatty foods should be put in the garbage. These materials break down slowly and cause odors that attract pests. Below is a chart suggesting what to include and what to exclude in any method of home composting.

Food Scraps To Compost

Include	*Exclude*
Bread	Butter
Coffee grounds	Bones
Egg shells	Cheese
Fruit/peels/ rinds	Chicken
	Fish scraps
Garden wastes	Lard
Tea bags/leaves	Meat
Vegetables	Milk, Sour Cream
Paper towels (non-oily/ non-chemical)	Mayonnaise
	Oils, salad dressing
	Peanut Butter

Large scraps should be cut into smaller pieces so they will decompose quickly.



Mixing with Yard Trimmings

If you are currently using a container or heap for composting leaves or yard trimmings, food scraps can be added.

How? Food scraps should be mixed with yard trimmings to prevent scraps from sticking to each other, then completely cover with a layer of yard trimmings. To avoid odor problems and encourage proper decomposition, the compost should be "turned" or mixed about twice a week.

Advantages & disadvantages This is a relatively simple method, although properly managing this mixture will require more attention than composting yard trimmings alone.

Variations Though pests seldom become a problem when the mixture is regularly turned, additional precautions can be taken. A lid may be added to cover the top of a holding unit. Hardware cloth around the sides will prevent animals from entering through open areas. Placing a holding unit on a stone or brick foundation can keep pests from digging underneath. Contact Cornell Cooperative Extension of Broome County for designs of pest-proof holding bins.

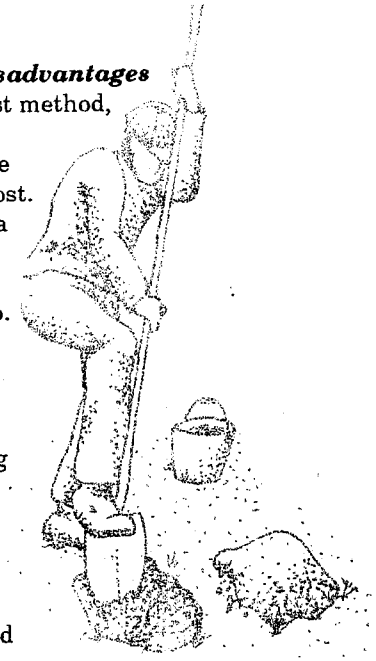
Wintertime

Plan ahead to have some dry leaves, wood chips or compost stored in plastic bags. Cover the top of the pile with a sheet of plastic or construct a lid for snowy weather. Throw the food scraps on the top of the frozen heap and cover it with the dry material, then put the cover back on. When warmer weather arrives, the compost will need to be mixed.

Soil Incorporation

Burying your organic scraps is the simplest method of composting.

How? Everything should be buried at least 8 inches below the surface. Food scraps should be chopped and mixed with soil before being buried.



Advantages & disadvantages
This is the simplest method, but because of the absence of air some nutrients will be lost. Pests can become a problem with scraps buried less than 8 inches deep. This method will not work during the winter.

Variations Using a posthole digger, scraps can be incorporated into the soil outside the drip line of trees or shrubs and in fallow areas of gardens . A trench could be dug and filled by food scraps and soil a little at a time.

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Broome County

Broome County Division of Solid Waste Management

GRASSCYCLING

Why grasscycling?

- ✔ No more emptying a cumbersome mower bag.
- ✔ Provides 25% of your lawn's fertilizer needs.
- ✔ Lawns stay greener and healthier.
- ✔ Reduces pollution from pesticides and herbicides.
- ✔ Saves landfill space.

Printed on a 100 percent post-consumer recycled paper.

Grasscycling Myth

Grass clippings left on the lawn don't cause thatch! Thatch is caused by roots, dead leaf sheaths and rhizomes that decompose slowly. Grass clippings decompose quickly and help make your lawn more vigorous and durable.

Grasscycling Guidelines

Mowing

- ✔ Reverse the mowing direction every other time.
- ✔ Mow when the lawn is dry.
- ✔ A basic rule of thumb is to remove 1/3 of the new growth at a time.
- ✔ Mow with a sharp blade to prevent a ragged appearance.

For more information call Cornell Cooperative Extension at 772-8953 or the Division of Solid Waste Management at 778-2397.

Partial funding for this brochure provided by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

GROWING A HEALTHY LAWN:

ALTERNATIVES TO CHEMICAL MAINTENANCE

MARCH, 1991

Broome County Recycles

BUY RECYCLED!

Recycling doesn't end at the curb.
Help close the loop...
Support recycling by buying recycled products and packaging!

"I am proud that Broome County is a leader in solid waste management. It is not just because we have great people working for the county, it is because we have great people living in the county. Recycling is all of our responsibility. The innovative single stream recycling program makes it easy for all of us. I encourage you to do your part!"

Barbara J. Fiala

Barbara J. Fiala
Broome County Executive

100% RECYCLED SCRAP PAPER

WHAT TO RECYCLE

MIXED PAPER
- Newspaper, magazines, catalogs, junk mail, manila folders, envelopes, brown paper bags
- White, colored notebook and copy paper
- Soft and hard cover books

CARDBOARD BOXES
- Pizza boxes
- Corrugated boxes (wavy middle layer)
- Single layer cardboard (cereal boxes)

CARTONS
- Milk and juice cartons

GLASS
- Clear, brown & green jars and bottles only

PLASTIC CONTAINERS
No Plastic Bags No Styrofoam
- Food & beverage containers
- Detergent & shampoo containers, etc.

METAL CONTAINERS
- Tin and steel food and beverage cans
- Aluminum pans, cans and clean foil

BC LANDFILL DROP-OFF ONLY

MOTOR OIL AND ANTIFREEZE
- 5 gallons per person per visit or take to any oil change service station

BATTERIES
- Lead acid batteries
- All household batteries
  If leaky or corroded, please place in plastic bag

For More Information Call
Division of Solid Waste Management
(607) 778-2250

Partial funding by NYS Dept. of Env. Conservation

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Broome County has a year-round hazardous waste collection facility at the Broome County Landfill. Hazardous wastes that are accepted include **paints, solvents, cleaners, pesticides and hobby/pool chemicals**. Businesses must make an appointment to bring waste to the facility. There is no fee for household users.

- **Broome County Residents** Visit www.gobroomecounty.com or call 778-2250.
- **Tioga County Residents** Visit www.gobroomecounty.com or call 800-927-2323
- **Broome & Tioga County Businesses** Businesses that produce less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste (or 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste) per month must acquire a permit. For more info call 763-4305

2007 Collection Dates:

January 3 & 20	April 4, 14, & 21	July 7, 11 & 21	October 3, 6 & 20
February 7 & 17	May 2, 5 & 19	August 1, 4 & 18	November 3, 7 & 17
March 7 & 24	June 2, 6 & 16	September 5, 8 & 22	December 5 & 15

Broome County Landfill Informational Guide

Landfill Office (607) 763-4434

Partial funding for this brochure by
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.
PRINTED ON 100% POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED PAPER

LANDFILL HOURS

Monday - Friday 7:00 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. Saturday 7:00 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.
Closed on Sundays and major holidays.

LOCATION

286 Knapp Road, Binghamton, NY
See website at **gobroomecounty.com**.

PERMIT INFORMATION

Residential customers can apply for a free permit sticker to save time weighing in and out. Applications can be obtained by calling 763-4434 or online at gobroomecounty.com.
Commercial customers must obtain a permit issued by the landfill. Permits are for one year (July 1-June 30) and are prorated on a per month basis for the remainder of the year. The application fee is $55, vehicle fee is $22 and roll-off/trailer fee is $5.50. For more information or to receive application forms call 763-4434.

GIVE BACK PROGRAM

Broome County has a give back program at the Broome County Landfill. Materials such as compost and wood pallets are available at no cost to residents while supplies last.

RECYCLABLES

There is no charge for dropping off residential recyclables at the landfill. Recyclables must be separated from other wastes and be free of food waste or other contaminants.

	ACCEPTABLE MATERIAL
Paper	Newspaper, glossies, office papers, magazines, catalogs, junk mail, white or colored paper, paper bags, telephone books and books.
Cardboard	Corrugated cardboard, single layer (ex. cereal boxes, frozen food) and pizza boxes.
Containers	Clear, brown and green glass jars and bottles, plastic containers (food, beverage, shampoo, detergent, etc.) aluminum foil/plates, tin cans, milk and juice cartons.

ELECTRONICS RECYCLING

Electronics are accepted for recycling three days a month from 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. The collection is held at the Hazardous Waste Facility located at the Broome County Landfill. There is no fee for residential users. Visit www.gobroomecounty.com or call (607) 778-2250 for collection dates.

Materials Accepted: Monitors, printers, CPU's, televisions, VCR's, stereos, laptops, keyboards, two-way radios and fax machines.
Up to 3 TV's & 3 monitors per resident.

BROOME COUNTY LANDFILL TIPPING FEES

MATERIAL	TIPPING FEES		DETAILS
Household Garbage	$40/ton	$2 min. for residential $4 min for commercial	Kitchen waste & bulk trash (i.e. furniture, clothing, toys, mattresses, rugs, etc.).
Leaves & Yardwaste	$20/ton	$2 minimum	Leaves, grass clippings, brush and branches less than 8 inches in diameter and 8 ft. long.
Tree Trunks & Stumps	$40/ton	$2 minimum	Tree trunks larger than 8 inches in diameter and stumps.
Tires - Rim size up to 20" - Up to 42" in outside diameter	$1.75/tire for 15 or less $7.00/tire for 15 or less	$125/ton	Rims need not be removed. Equipment tires and tires greater than 42" in outside diameter are not accepted. Any person hauling over 500 net pounds of tires for a fee needs to have a valid NYSDEC 364 Permit filed with the scalehouse (500 lbs. is approx. 23-25 tires).
Freon Units	$45/ton		Notify scale operator of all units (i.e. refrigerator, air conditioner, freezer, dehumidifier, etc.) Must be handled per NYSDEC regulations.
Bulk Metals	$40/ton	$2 min. for residential $4 min for commercial	Large appliances, metal furniture, tire rims, metal construction & demolition waste, automotive parts, etc.
Construction/Demolition	$40/ton	$2 min. for residential $4 min for commercial	Wood, plaster, drywall, roofing materials, plumbing fixtures, PVC pipe, windows, insulation, electrical wiring, other building materials, etc.
Clean Fill/Aggregates	$45/ton		Concrete, bricks, stones, dirt, clean fill, etc.
Contaminated Soil	$27/ton	$4 minimum	Must be tested and/or meet New York State specifications. A letter permitting landfill disposal can be acquired by faxing (607-778-6051) the NYSDEC Spill Report or the lab Analysis to the Division of Solid Waste. For more info call 778-2932 or 763-4434. The hauler needs a valid NYSDEC 364 Permit on file with the landfill Scalehouse and a manifest needs to accompany each load.
Friable Asbestos (asbestos containing materials that can be easily crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder).	$100/ton	$4 minimum	This must be properly wetted down and double bagged in accordance with New York State regulations. Residents should contact the Landfill at 763-4434 to obtain approval for disposing of the asbestos at the landfill. **Friable asbestos is *only* accepted prior to 1:00 p.m. on Thursdays. If a commercial hauler is being used, a valid NYSDEC 364 Permit needs to be on file with the Landfill Scalehouse, and a manifest must accompany each load.**
Non Friable Asbestos (roofing shingles, siding, floor and ceiling tiles, etc.).	$45/ton	$2 min. for residential $4 min. for commercial	This needs to be separated from other wastes. **Notify the Scale Operator that the material being disposed of is Non-Friable Asbestos.**
Auto Fluids - Oil/Transmission & Brake Fluid - Antifreeze	No Charge	A maxium of 10 gallons per person per day is accepted	DO NOT contaminate with any other fluid such as gasoline. Do not mix antifreeze with other fluids. Do not mix antifreeze with other fluids. Auto fluid that is contaminated should be disposed of at the Hazardous Waste Facility. Motor oil can be brought to any auto service center.
Batteries - Household Batteries - Auto Batteries	No Charge		All dry-cell batteries included. Single-use, rechargeable and button type batteries are accepted. Automobile batteries and other wet-cell batteries are accepted. Automobile batteries may also be recycled at the place of purchase.

Who Can Participate?

- Broome County Residents
- Tioga County Residents (April through November).
- Broome and Tioga County businesses that produce a small quantity of hazardous waste. Businesses call 763-4305 for more information.

How to Participate

Residents are encouraged to sign-up for a collection date. For a list of collection dates and to sign up go to **www.gobroomecounty.com**.

Or

For more information:
Broome Residents call 778-2250
Tioga Residents call 1-800-927-2323

What is the Cost?

There is no charge to residents to use the hazardous waste facility.

Location

- Broome County Landfill at 286 Knapp Road, Binghamton, NY.

For map of the landfill, go to the Broome County web site at **www.gobroomecounty.com.**

BARBARA J. FIALA
Broome County Executive

Partial funding by NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

Permit Number: NYR20A332

Household Hazardous Waste & Electronics Recycling

Broome County
Division of Solid Waste Management
www.gobroomecounty.com

Printed on 100% Post Consumer Recycled Paper

Materials Accepted

- Household cleaners & floor care products
- Pesticides & fertilizers
- Oil paints, solvents, stains, polishes & varnishes
- Driveway sealers
- Pool and photography chemicals
- Fluorescent bulbs
- Gasoline & kerosene
- Automobile fluids (oil, antifreeze, brake fluid, etc.)
- Fire Extinguishers
- Computers, monitors, printers,
- Televisions, VCRs, modems, stereos,
  Up to 3 TV's & 3 monitors per resident.
  Electronics are acceptable working or not working.
- Laptops, keyboards, radios,
- Fax machines, pagers
- Mobile phones

Materials NOT Accepted	Proper Disposal:
■ Low level radioactive materials	■ Contact your Health Care provider.
■ Smoke detectors	■ Wrap in newspaper, double bag and place in with your regular trash.
■ Medical or infectious waste	■ Call 778-2250 for a brochure or go to www.gobroomecounty.com
■ Compressed gas cylinders	■ May be brought to: Warner's Gas Service (607-748-3989) **Call for details.**
■ Asbestos	■ Call 763-4434 for details.
■ Explosives (flairs)	■ Contact the local police department for assistance.
■ Shock sensitive material (picric acid, crystallized ethers)	■ Contact a hazardous waste vendor.
■ Counter top appliances such as coffee makers, toasters, or can openers	■ Place in regular trash.
■ Telephones or answering machines	■ Place in regular trash.
■ Vacuums, humidifiers, microwaves or copiers	■ Place in regular trash.
■ Large appliances such as dryers, washing machines, dishwashers or stoves	■ May be brought to a scrap metal dealer, the landfill or contact your garbage hauler for details.
■ Refrigerators, air conditioners and dehumidifiers	■ Contact your garbage hauler or call 763-4434 for details
■ Latex Paint	■ Allow paint to dry out and dispose of in the trash with lid removed. Add kitty litter or speedy dry to help solidify the paint.

What do I do if I break something that contains mercury?

Never use a vacuum to clean up a mercury spill. First, open windows to ventilate the room. If mercury was spilled on a smooth surface, use two pieces of stiff paper to scoop all the beads of mercury and place in a sealable plastic container. If needed or if spilled on carpet, use an eyedropper to pickup beads of mercury. Remaining beads of mercury can be picked up using sticky tape. Put any contaminated portion of carpet and all cleanup materials in a plastic container. All materials should be taken to the household hazardous waste facility.

Please Note: For more descriptive directions to clean up a small mercury spill please go to the County website at www.gobroomecounty.com or visit the Department of Environmental Conservation website at www.dec.state.ny.us

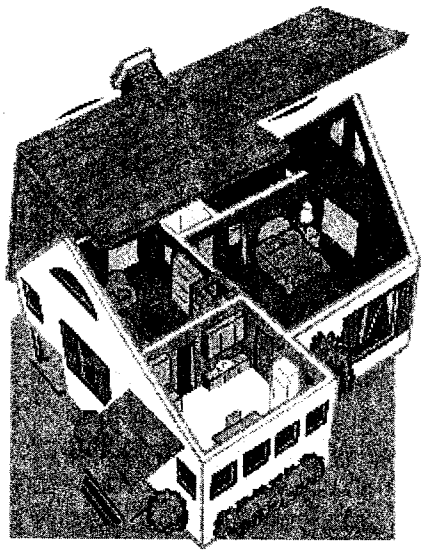
The Broome County
Hazardous Waste Facility is located at:

Broome County Landfill
286 Knapp Rd., Binghamton, NY

For collection dates and times call
778-2250 or visit
www.gobroomecounty.com.

Barbara J. Fiala
Broome County Executive

Mercury in the Home



Broome County
Division of Solid Waste Management
www.gobroomecounty.com

Printed on 100% Post Consumer Recycled Paper

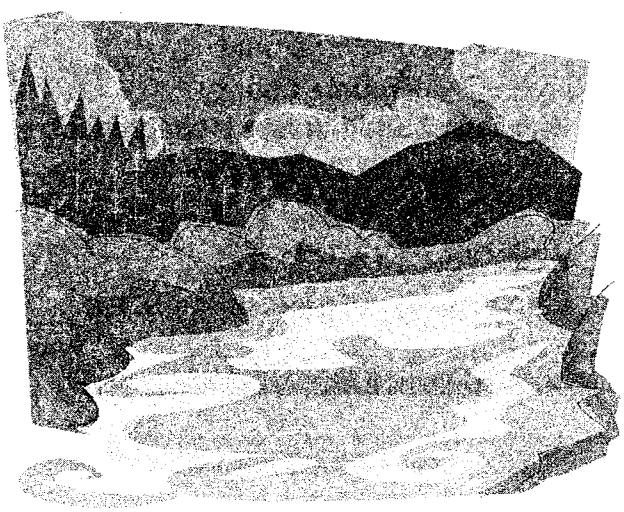
What is mercury?

Mercury is a naturally occurring metal. It is liquid at room temperature, binds easily with other metals and conducts electricity well. Because of these properties, mercury has been used in many household, medical and industrial products.

Why is mercury a concern?

When mercury enters our waterways, it changes, (through natural chemical process) to methyl mercury, which is more toxic. Methyl mercury in the food chain builds up in the tissue of fish and animals. In humans, mercury is a neurotoxin. This means it slows fetal and child development and impairs brain function along with several other devastating affects.

Mercury is toxic in small amounts. Because mercury builds up in the food chain, even small amounts of mercury in water can make fish unsafe to eat and cause reproductive problems for wildlife. Mercury volatizes at room temperature so even a small mercury spill indoors can make the air unsafe to breathe.



New York State Law Summary

On July 12, 2004 a new law banned the sale of mercury-added novelty products and mercury-fever thermometers in New York State and requires new labeling and proper disposal or recycling of mercury-added consumer products. Disposal of mercury-added products is not allowed in the normal trash but must be managed by separate delivery to a household hazardous waste collection program. See the reverse side for more information on the Broome County Household Hazardous Waste Program. For more details on NYS Mercury laws go to www.gobroomecounty.com or visit the Department of Environmental Conservation website at www.dec.state.ny.us

Where is mercury in my home?

Most commonly mercury is found in the following products:

- Thermometers(fever, candy, fry, indoor/outdoor, oven)
- Thermostats (nonelectronic)
- Older paints (before 1990)
- Fluorescent lights
- Pilot light sensors in gas stoves, water heaters and dryers
- Barometers
- Some toys
- Clothes irons with automatic or tilt shutoff
- Blood pressure cuffs
- Switches and relays in some chest freezers, sump and bilge pumps and electric space heaters
- Topical disinfectants with mercurochrome or tincture of merthiolate
- Antibacterial products with thimerosal or merbromin
- Dental fillings
- Grandfather clock weights
- Antique mirrors

Please Note: This is not a complete list!

HOW TO... RECYCLE

Broome County has one of the most innovative solid waste programs in New York State. From participating in the year-round hazardous waste and electronics recycling program to being able to recycle a variety of materials in your curbside bin, Broome County residents have the opportunity to be outstanding environmental leaders.

Broome County is one of the few counties that offer a ***year-round*** Household Hazardous Waste & Electronics recycling program. Want to know more? Please read on!!

Who can participate?

Participants must be Broome County residents. The facility is available to Tioga County residents from April through November. Businesses that produce a small quantity of hazardous waste must call 763-4305.

When are collections?

Collections are held two to three times a month from the hours of 7:30 am to 11:30 am. Residents must come to one of the scheduled collections. A full list of collection dates for the year 2007 can be found on the county web site at www.gobroomecounty.com or residents can call 778-2250 for collection dates. Below are a few of the upcoming scheduled collections:

- February 7th and 17th
- March 7th and 24th
- April 4th, 14th, and 21st

What is the cost?

There is no charge for residents to participate in the Hazardous Waste & Electronics recycling program. There is a fee charged to small business.

Where are the collections?

All Hazardous Waste & Electronics collections are held at the hazardous waste facility located at the Broome County Landfill at 286 Knapp Road, Binghamton, NY.

What material is accepted at the collections?

Below is a list of some of the more common items that are accepted. The list is not all inclusive. If you have any questions call 778-2250 for more information. Electronics are acceptable working or not working.

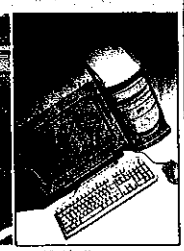
- Household cleaners and floor care products
- Pesticides and fertilizers
- Oil paints, solvents, stains, polishes and varnishes
- Driveway sealers
- Pool and photography chemicals
- Fluorescent bulbs
- Gasoline and kerosene
- Automobile fluids (oil, antifreeze, brake fluid, etc.)
- Fire extinguishers
- Computers, modems, printers, laptops, keyboards
- Televisions and monitors (up to 3 TVs and 3 monitors per resident)
- VCRs, stereos, radios
- Fax machines, pagers
- Mobile phones

What items will NOT be accepted?

The below list is not all inclusive. For information on how to properly dispose of these items call 778-2250.

Low level radioactive materials, smoke detectors, medical or infectious waste, explosives, shock sensitive material (picric acid, crystallized ethers), counter top appliances (coffee makers, toasters, etc.), answering machines, vacuums, microwaves, copiers, large appliances, latex paint, refrigerators, air conditioners and dehumidifiers.

For more information on the various Solid Waste programs visit the Broome County web site at www.gobroomecounty.com or call 778-2250.



BROOME COUNTY RECYCLES

Barbara J. Fiala
Broome County Executive

Broome County Solid Waste
286 Knapp Road, Binghamton
(607) 778-2250

Enter for a chance to win!

Fill out the below form for a chance to win a fleece blanket made from EcoSpun (recycled soda bottles)!

Mail the completed form by February 23, 2007 to:

Division of Solid Waste Management
PO Box 1766
Binghamton, NY 13902

OR

Fax to: 607-778-6051

Enter for a chance to win a fleece blanket Made out of recycled soda bottles!

Please fill out the below form and submit it by February 23, 2007

• Prior to this ad I had knowledge of the HHW & electronics program.	☐ Yes ☐ No
• I have used the hazardous waste facility before.	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Service at the facility was quick and efficient	☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments _____

_____

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Phone _____

Mail to: Division of Solid Waste Management, PO Box 1766, Binghamton, NY 13902 or Fax to: 607-778-6051. Must be received by February 23, 2007.

Clip and Save

Broome County Hazardous Waste Facility

2007 COLLECTION SCHEDULE

Open to Broome County residents year round and Tioga residents from April through November.

HOURS: 7:30am-11:30am

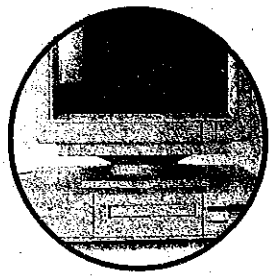
	Wednesday	Saturday
February	7	17
March	7	24
April	4	14 & 21
May	2	5 & 9
June	6	2 & 16
July	11	7 & 21
August	1	4 & 18
September	5	8 & 22
October	3	6 & 20
November	7	3 & 17
December	5	15

For more information:
Visit www.gobroomecounty.com
Or
Broome Residents call 778-2250
Tioga Residents call 1-800-927-2323

Clip and Save

Clip and Save

BROOME COUNTY RECYCLES



- **Dispose Your Hazardous Waste & Electronics the Environmentally Safe Way!**

- **Computers, modems, printers, laptops, keyboards**
- **Televisions & monitors (up to 3 TV's & 3 monitors per resident)**
- **VCR's, stereos, radios**
- **Fax machines, pagers**
- **Mobile phones**

- **Automobile fluids (oil, antifreeze, brake fluid, etc.)**
- **Fire Extinguishers**
- **Household cleaners & floor care products**
- **Pesticides & fertilizers**
- **Oil paints, solvents, stains, polishes & varnishes**
- **Driveway sealers**
- **Pool and photography chemicals**
- **Fluorescent bulbs**
- **Gasoline & kerosene**

Clip and Save

Collection hours are 7:30 am to 11:30 am. Open to Broome County residents year round and Tioga County residents from April through November.

2006 Collection Day Schedule

May	20		
June	3,	7,	17
July	5,	8,	22
August	2,	5,	19
September	6,	9,	23
October	4,	7,	21
November	1,	4,	18
December	6,	16	

Clip and Save

Clip and Save

For more information:
Broome Residents call 778-2250
Tioga Residents call 1-800-927-2323

Or

Visit www.gobroomecounty.com

Clip and Save

133107

Tuesday May 2, 2006

Hazardous household wastes should be disposed of with care
Broome landfill has special facility

By Brian Liberatore and Tom Wilber
Press & Sun-Bulletin

For the sake of the environment, spring cleaning today should include some extra steps.

That old rusty can of bug spray, the mildewed bag of ant granules, solidified can of paint, spent batteries and other undesirables lurking in the corner of the garage or basement should not go in the trash. They are among more than 40 household products deemed as hazardous waste by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that residents should take to the Broome County Hazardous Waste Facility at the county landfill.

The facility on Knapp Road near the Nanticoke-Maine town line accepts household hazardous waste, computers and unwanted appliances on the first and third Saturdays and the first Wednesday of each month. Holidays can sometimes alter this schedule. The facility is open to Broome County residents through the entire year, and to Tioga County residents from April to November.

"It comes under the category that every little bit helps," said David Donoghue, the county's deputy commissioner of public works for engineering and solid waste. "If it goes into the landfill, it could end up in the groundwater."

Aside from creating problems when they end up at the landfill, some products create hazards at home.

Products such as paints and cleaning solvents can create significant vapors that can accumulate in your home. A case in point: Testing to determine the effect of subterranean pollution on Southern Tier properties near industrial waste sites is often complicated because of similar types of pollution related to products such as old containers of paints and glues stockpiled inside basements, said Mary Jane Peachey, a regional scientist with the state Department of Environmental Conservation.

The average American home has more than three gallons of hazardous materials, according to the Children's Health Environmental Coalition.

Broome's household hazardous waste program, which started in 1996, cost the county about $154,000 in 2004, when about 1,260 households participated, according to the county. The money goes to a private firm that handles and ships the waste to a facility equipped to handle it.

Brian Donnelly, a certified hazardous materials technician for Broome County, handles cans of paint brought to the Hazardous Waste Facility at the Broome County Landfill. Proper disposal of outdated hazardous household products is a key part of spring cleaning.

CHUCK HAUPT/ Press & Sun-Bulletin

CLEAN YOUR ROOMS!

A spring-cleaning checklist for each part of your house:

Master bedroom: Clean curtains, closets, drawers, dressers and bed linens.

Wipe down walls, baseboards and floors.

Other bedrooms: Clean curtains, closets, drawers, dressers and bed linens.

Wipe down walls, baseboards and floors.

Bathrooms: Clean curtains, walls and

floors. Clean out medicine cabinet and under-the-sink cabinets. Clean out linen closets.

Kitchen: Clean windows, walls, floors, sink, appliances and furniture.

Straighten cabinets and pantry.

Storage rooms: Clean out freezer, closets and bookcases. Wash windows, walls and floors.

Outdoor cleaning: Clean awnings, furniture, garbage cans and window screens.

Living rooms: Clean curtains, walls, floors, furniture, carpets and rugs.

General cleaning of closets, dressers, hallways and stairs.

Bathrooms: Clean walls, floors, drawers, cupboards and linen closets.

Family rooms: Clean toys and toss broken ones. Wash windows, floors, walls and furniture.

General cleaning of home office, den and sewing room.

- Associated Press

Tuesday May 2, 2006

Turf wars pit environmentalists against lawn-care businesses

Consequences of pesticide use weighed against its benefits

By Tom Wilber
Press & Sun-Bulletin

Richard Andrus uses a lawn mower to trim his grass Sunday at his Binghamton home. As an environmentalist, Andrus manages his lawn without the use of chemicals.

You might not see it when you look out the window, but a war is being waged over the turf in your backyard.

One the one side, health advocates and environmentalists are warning that the poisons spread on lawns season after season to kill weeds and bugs are taking a toll on public health and the environment. On the other, the commercial lawn-care industry is offering products and services that can almost magically transform landscape into lush carpets quickly, conveniently and, according to industry representatives, with minimal risk.

In the middle stand consumers - often stranded with limited time and other things to worry about - looking over the fence at the greener lawn of Mr. Persnickety, the compulsive neighbor who lives on every block.

"For many people, lawn care is like garbage disposal. You have somebody come and do it, and there is not a whole lot of thought involved," said Laura Haight, a spokeswoman for New York Public Interest Research Group, a consumer, environmental and government reform organization.

But there should be, advocates say. Unlike garbage, which is hauled someplace else, the consequences of careless and ignorant use of pesticides - including insecticides and herbicides - strikes close to home.

Kids play in yards. Kids play in neighboring yards. Pets often walk through freshly treated lawns and can track traces of toxic chemicals into homes. Pesticide sprays can drift through neighbors' windows and onto neighbors' decks.

There is unsettled debate about the potential consequences.

"They are absolutely overused. It is not necessary, just to have green grass growing in your yard," said Richard Andrus, a Binghamton University environmental studies and ecology professor. Andrus reflects the views of many area environmentalists who say the risks are not worth the benefits.

But when used properly, the risks are nominal, industry representatives insist.

"I would be more concerned about blossoms on clover that attract bees. A child could step on them and get stung and have an allergic reaction," said Tom Delaney, director of government affairs for Professional Landcare Network, an industry trade group based in Virginia

To be sure, some people are more vulnerable than others to the toxic effects of chemicals found in lawn-care products.

The Upstate New York Poison Center, which covers 34 counties including Broome and Chenango, receives about 520 calls a year related to pesticide exposure, more than 70 percent involving children, said Gail Banach, the agency's education director. That figure includes exposure to insecticides and herbicides for lawns and other household uses, but it is not comprehensive. Some people may be exposed without knowing it, and health problems do not always develop immediately.

Within the last five years, the federal government has banned the sale of two leading residential lawn and garden insecticides - diazinon and chlorpyrifos - after the federal Environmental Protection Agency determined

they pose risks to children. They are part of a broader class of chemicals known as organophosphates, which are nerve-gas derivatives developed during World War II. Not surprisingly, the most serious and immediate risks associated with these chemicals are damage to the brain and central nervous system.

Many organophosphates are still marketed as lawn-care products, and even those that are banned for general retail sale can end up in your yard if applied by registered users.

Meanwhile, more bans are possible as the EPA reviews the safety of all organophosphates. The agency is expected to release another evaluation in August.

Advocates say backyard neurotoxins still deemed acceptable today are the diazinons of tomorrow.

"This is a classic example of where they tell you it's safe," Haight said. "They tell you it's safe. They tell you it's safe. And then it turns out it is not safe."

READ THE WARNING LABEL

There is uniform agreement that the "active ingredients" in pesticides are generally dangerous if directions go unheeded. Products have stern warnings to minimize exposure to pets and people.

Environmentalists are seeking requirements for companies to label inactive ingredients in both fertilizers and pesticides, as well. In some instances, these include recycled hazardous waste, containing heavy metals and other questionable substances, from operations ranging from coal-burning power plants to sewage-treatment operations.

While lawn-care products are effectively engineered to produce results in short order, the debate rages over whether they are worth any risks. Blanket applications on healthy lawns as pre-emptive strikes against lawn pests such as grubs or crabgrass are generally unnecessary, horticulture experts say.

"Any healthy lawn should be able to withstand a normal infestation," said David Bradstreet, director of Broome County Cooperative Extension. Healthy lawns often include other types of plants, including dandelions, and a variety of insect life.

A common mistake, he said, is for homeowners to apply various fertilizers and pesticides without knowing what their lawns really need. They should first test lawns for acidity and nutrients, and work from there.

Lawn-care professionals, who use a sophisticated mix of chemicals applied seasonally to quickly create homogenous fields of green from April through October, say they are simply using the best means of giving customers what they want and point out that they make efforts to warn people to stay off newly treated lawns.

"We don't control the demand. Customers do," Delaney said.

Pesticides carry risks, he said, especially if spilled on hard surfaces or handled improperly. But risks are minimal if they are used according to the directions. He cited government regulations and licensing requirements in place to protect consumers.

To environmentalists, citing instances where pesticides routinely hurt birds, pets and wildlife, the price of a chemically pristine lawn is too high.

"They are poisons. They kill biological life. That is what they are intended for," said Eileen Gunn, a spokeswoman for Beyond Pesticides, a national advocacy group in Washington, D.C.

But for those who want a uniform carpet of green as the centerpiece to their landscape, there is little denying their effectiveness.

"We live in a society," Delaney said, "where everybody wants instant gratification and results."

TOXIC SMOKE

ODORS

Top Five Reasons to Not Burn Trash in Burn Barrels

5. They produce smoke and emissions that CAUSE ODORS and RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS.

4. They produce smoke and emissions that can IMPACT YOUR FOOD QUALITY.

3. They produce smoke and emissions that can DISTURB YOUR NEIGHBORS.

2. They produce smoke and emissions that can HARM YOUR CHILDREN.

1. They *Produce Smoke And Toxic Emissions That Are Dangerous To Your Health.*

BREATHING PROBLEMS

Let's Stop Burning Trash...

Burn barrels are often used by people to burn unwanted household wastes.

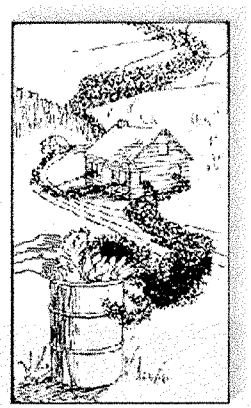
Family members, neighbors, and animals may be exposed to the pollutants emitted from the burn barrels by breathing toxic vapors and particles.

Although the waste may not contain hazardous material, burning the waste can produce hazardous air pollutants such as **dioxins, benzene, formaldehyde, chromium, cadmium, mercury, arsenic and hydrogen cyanide**.

Children are at greater risk than adults because they eat, drink, breathe and absorb more toxins in proportion to their weight.

The general public may be exposed by eating foods from vegetable gardens and milk from dairy farms where these emissions have settled, often far from the burn barrels.

Children and adults who breathe air with burn barrel pollution may experience adverse health effects as well as increasing the risk of cancer.



ADDITIONAL READING MATERIAL

United States Environmental Protection Agency and New York State Department of Health, "Evaluation of Emissions from the Open Burning of Household Waste in Barrels." November 1997.

USEPA, "Exposure and Health Assessment for 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) and Related Compounds." Draft, July 1, 2000.

USEPA, "PCDD (Dioxins) and PCDF (Furans): Reduction Options." Prepared by Batelle for the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Draft, September 27, 2000.

Lemieux, Paul *et al.*, "Emissions of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans from the Open Burning of Household Waste in Barrels." Environmental Science and Technology. January 2000.

Lester, Stephen, "Dioxin Update: Children are the Most Vulnerable." Everyone's Backyard. Volume 17, Number 4, Winter 1999-2000.

State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality, "Backyard Trash Burning Study." 1997.

Websites on Dioxins and Burn Barrels:
http://www.epa.gov/ncea/dioxin.htm
http://www.epa.gov/ttn/catc/dir1/barlbrn1.pdf

Relevant New York State Regulations:
6 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations § 215.2
6 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations § 211.2

New York State
Attorney General Eliot Spitzer
Environmental Protection Bureau
The Capitol
Albany, New York 12224
(518) 474-8096
http://www.oag.state.ny.us

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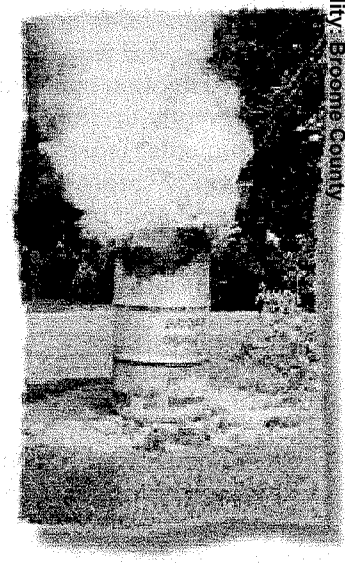
STOP



BACKYARD BURNING

STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

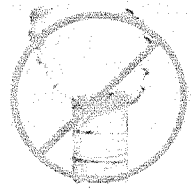
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION

GP-02-02 Annual Report Appendix
Municipality: Broome County
Permit Number: NYR20A332

Backyard Burning is Much More Hazardous Than You May Think

A generation ago, trash consisted largely of paper, wood, natural fiber cloth, and food or yard waste. Today, trash often contains plastics, synthetic cloth, and chemicals. Trash burned today creates harmful pollution unheard of years ago.

- One of the toxic compounds produced during backyard barrel burning is called dioxin.
- Studies have linked dioxin to developmental delays in children, harm to the immune system, and increased risks of cancer.
- Backyard burning is a major uncontrolled source of dioxin in the United States: per pound of household trash burned, barrels emit hundreds of times more dioxin than a garbage incinerator.
- In a burn barrel, household waste is burned without air pollution controls at relatively low combustion temperatures, producing harmful smoke and particulates, which can cause breathing difficulties when inhaled, and trigger asthma attacks.
- Daily dioxin emissions from household burn barrels used by 2 to 40 families equal the air pollution from a garbage incinerator that serves thousands of families.
- Dairy cows that graze on pastures where burn barrel pollution has fallen may produce milk with higher concentrations of these contaminants.



Did you know that State regulations prohibit open trash burning in some areas of New York State?

Household rubbish may not be burned in any city or village, or in any town with a population of greater than 20,000 people. And state regulations also prohibit emissions of air contaminants that are injurious to people, property, plants and animal life.

Did you know that smoke from burn barrels contains many chemicals that are harmful when inhaled?

Smoke inhalation can cause immediate health effects such as nose and throat irritation, respiratory distress and breathing difficulties.

Smoke inhalation can also increase risk of long-term health problems such as asthma, immune system changes, and cancer.

Did you know that the chemicals in the smoke could travel far from the source and settle on pasture grass and vegetable gardens?

Not only can the smoke disturb nearby residents, but the particles and chemicals in the smoke can travel hundreds of miles and affect remote farms and gardens.

Did you know that children might be at higher risk than adults?

Children are not just "little adults." Children may be at higher risk because they are exposed to more chemicals via breathing and eating than adults. They are also at higher risk because their susceptibility to the effects of toxic exposure is greater due to their stage of development.

You Can Help By Educating Yourself and Your Neighbors

REDUCE your household's waste. In particular, throw out less, and avoid purchasing groceries and other products packaged in plastic. Plastic contains both carbon and chlorine, which form more dioxin when burned.

REUSE as much material as possible, such as food containers. Compost organic kitchen waste and yard waste.

RECYCLE newsprint, plastic, and glass and metal containers. Many localities also recycle mixed paper, cardboard, paperboard, and other materials.

AVOID burning plastic items, such as most packaging, carpet, toys and polystyrene. Dispose of plastic by recycling, whenever possible.

EDUCATE your neighbors to let them know when the smoke from their burn barrels is affecting you or your family.

LEGISLATION is pending in the New York State Legislature that would prohibit open burning in all communities, including those with less than 20,000 people.

Broome County Environmental Management Council
Barbara J. Fiala, Broome County Executive . Stacy Merola, Director

Broome County Office Building . 44 Hawley Street . P.O. Box 1766 . Binghamton, New York 13902
(607) 778-2116 . Fax (607) 778-6051 . www.gobroomecounty.com/emc

BACKYARD BURNING AND ITS HEALTH EFFECTS: A FACT SHEET

JANUARY 2007

WHY IS BACKYARD BURNING DANGEROUS?

Burning trash produces three exceptionally dangerous products: toxic gases, particulate matter (soot), and ash residue.

Toxic Gases:

All studies on burn barrels report that they produce immense quantities of some of the most toxic gases known, including formaldehyde, hydrogen chloride, sulfur dioxide, dioxins and furans. Dioxins and furans are especially dangerous. When inhaled as gases, hydrochloric acid can form in the human lungs. This acid could cause ulcerations in respiratory tracts. Furthermore, dioxins and furans are two of the most toxic chemicals known today. Dioxins and furans can cause disease at the lowest doses of all man-made chemicals. They are regularly linked to cancer and birth defects. A study performed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in conjunction with the New York State Departments of Environmental Conservation and Health in 1998 found that 2 to 40 households burning trash daily can produce emissions of dioxin and furan comparable to those of a modern municipal incinerator that burns 200 tons of waste per day. That is the amount produced by approximately 18,000 homes!

Particulate matter (soot):

Backyard burning is also extremely dangerous because trash is not burned at a high enough temperature, otherwise known as incomplete combustion. . This results in particulate matter or soot particles that are too large to be safe for humans to breathe. The U.S. EPA reports that of all toxic air pollutants or products of incomplete combustion pose the greatest cancer risk, and particulate matter falls into this category. When these particles are inhaled, they collect in the throat and nose. The larger particles can be eliminated by coughing, sneezing, spitting or through the digestive system. Smaller particles, those found most in studies of backyard burning, pose a more serious threat because they cannot be eliminated. These particles can remain in the human lungs. These small particles can cause structural and chemical damage and act as carriers for carcinogens and other toxic chemicals. Chronic diseases such as emphysema, chronic bronchitis, and cancer are associated with exposure to particulate matter.

Ash residue:

All of the dangerous products that are not carried away as gases or particulate matter end up in the ash leftover in the burn barrels. According to Environmental Advocates, this ash consistently tests to be highly toxic. It poses a threat to the health of those who drink from well water near the burning source. Any gardens that are nearby can also become

contaminated by the ash. Fish and wildlife are also at great risk of impact from burning.

Specific related health problems:

Besides being related to cancer, emphysema and chronic bronchitis, the harmful products of backyard burning may also cause the following: eye, nose, and throat irritation, lung irritation and congestion, skin irritations or burns, stomach and intestinal upset, eye damage, headaches and/or memory loss.

WHO IS AT RISK?

***Anyone* who burns trash:**

Dangerous gas, soot and ash come from burning regular, everyday trash. Typical household garbage, including newspapers, books, magazines, junk mail, milk cartons, food waste, plastics and cans, can produce these deadly chemicals. Consider as well, hazardous garbage like old paint, used oil, light bulbs, and batteries; these items contain highly toxic materials such as mercury, lead and other heavy metals which are especially dangerous.

***Especially* children, the elderly and pregnant women:**

Kids are the most susceptible to the dangers of particulate matter because their lungs are still forming. Exposure to these fine particles is linked to higher frequencies of childhood illnesses, including reduced lung function and aggravated asthma. These sicknesses all result in more absences from school and limitations in normal childhood activities. Additionally, contaminated by the ash residue, soil becomes a very dangerous place to play.

The elderly, due to their weak immune systems, and people with existing respiratory ailments are also at a high risk of disease from particulate matter in their lungs. According to the Washington State Department of Ecology, pregnant women run the risk of harming developing fetuses.

IS IT LEGAL?

New York State law:

The State of New York bans backyard burning in cities, towns and villages with more than 20,000 residents.

In 2006, the NYS Assembly passed a bill (A.3073, Koon) that would completely ban backyard burning across the state. The bill would not preclude local rules and regulations that are more protective than state law. A similar bill did not pass in the NYS Senate.

Broome County law:

Broome County's Sanitary Code strictly bans all open burning where private or public waste disposal is available. Public or private waste disposal, however, is available in all parts of the County. Specific circumstances, such as outdoor grills and fireplaces,

campfires for recreational purposes where no nuisance is created, fire training exercises, and certain agricultural operations may be exempt from this ban.

** If you are contemplating any type of burning, contact the Broome County Health Department at (607) 778-2887 to make sure that your burning plan is legal. The Health Department can advise you on how to obtain an appropriate permit. **

WHAT ARE PROPER ALTERNATIVES TO BACKYARD BURNING?

Reduce, Reuse and Recycle:

There are easy and cheap ways to avoid burn barrels and the harmful chemicals that they produce. **Reduce** the trash that you create, by reducing the amount of disposable items you buy. **Reuse** the things you do buy, and **recycle** when you can. Also, by having your trash hauled away, or bringing it personally to the Broome County Landfill,, you will be doing a favor to yourself, your family and your neighbors. A monthly pick-up schedule may be offered by some haulers and could save you money over weekly pickups. Check the local yellow pages under "Rubbish and Garbage Collection" for a list of haulers.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

-General information:

Broome County Environmental Management Council, 607-778-2116,
http://www.gobroomecounty.com/emc

-Information on permissible burning:

Broome County Health Dept., Division of Environmental Health, 607-778-2887,
http://www.gobroomecounty.com/hd

-Information about recycling and waste disposal:

Broome County Division of Solid Waste Management, 607-778-2482,
http://www.gobroomecounty.com/dpw/DPWSolidWaste.php

-New York State Legislative updates:

NYS Legislative Commission on Solid Waste Management, (518) 455-3711,
http://assembly.state.ny.us/comm

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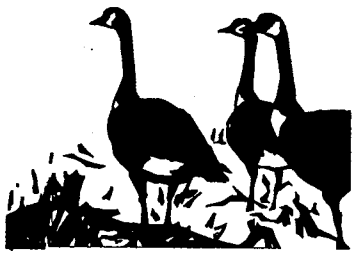
Broome County
Department of Parks and Recreation

GEESE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



The goal of this program is to reduce the number of Canada Geese within Broome County parks. This will minimize sanitation concerns and allow for reasonable public use of these waterfront facilities and adjoining areas.

Management techniques to be used include:

- Discontinue feeding of geese by park visitors.
- Landscape modification such as letting the grass grow tall where practical.
- Visual techniques such as flapping devices and decoys.
- Noisemakers and active movement.

Broome County Department of Parks and Recreation has been working closely with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Fish and Wildlife Service. Parks need to be managed for people and wildlife as well.

Any further questions can be referred to:
David Cody, Deputy Commissioner
Broome County Parks & Recreation
(607) 778-2193

Barbara J. Fiala
Broome County
Executive

GENERAL REGULATIONS GUIDE

Dogs & Other Animals

Excerpts from Local Law No. 4, 1980 as amended, establishing rules and regulations for any parks owned or controlled by the Broome County Department of Parks and Recreation in the County of Broome, New York.

B. Dogs and Other Animals

1. Dogs, cats and other domesticated pets are permitted, except on beaches and in buildings, only if they are controlled at all times by a leash not more than eight feet long. No animals may be left unattended in the park without the express written permission of the Commissioner.

Proof of currently effective rabies inoculation is required.

Individuals bringing dogs or other animals in the parks or leisure facility shall be required to pick up and deposit in proper receptacles all solid waste from said animals.

As a city planner, can you make wise land use decisions?

Cities use water in many ways, including drinking water, industry, and recreation. Urban land use affects water quality, not just in the city but downstream as well. Answer the questions below to see how your decisions as a planner could impact the community and watershed.

1. The wastewater treatment facility cannot handle the city's water needs. Since residents are already irritated by high taxes, a new facility is too expensive for a solution! What should the municipality do to protect the residents and the environment?

A. Stop issuing building permits, slowing the growth of the city while future growth and wastewater treatment needs are assessed.
B. Make minor improvements to the existing treatment facility.
C. Begin planning a new facility incorporating the best technologies to ensure wastewater is adequately treated and cooled before entering the watershed.
D. All of the above.

2. A new apartment complex is being built in Downtown Binghamton. There is already a shortage of parking spaces. What should be done for parking? Address both economic and environmental concerns.

A. Build an underground parking facility beneath the building with only enough spaces for the apartment's residents.
B. Build a large multi-level parking facility beside the complex and sell contracts to anyone who wants to park there.
C. Build a large, flat lot beside the complex and sell contracts to anyone who wants to park there.
D. Encourage the new residents to walk, bike, or ride the bus instead of owning cars.

3. Your city is building a park by the Susquehanna River. In order to keep the river healthy, what should planners do when installing new equipment?

A. Make sure there are many open areas planted with native grasses and shrubs to slow the flow of water.
B. Make sure to have the best recreational equipment regardless of the environment.
C. Make sure there is easy freeway access, parking, and paved walking trails.
D. Make sure the area is beautifully landscaped and mowed all the way to the river's edge.

City Answers

Question #1

A. Good decision, but only a temporary solution. You still face the long-term problem of wastewater treatment. ***3 points***
B. Good answer. Minor improvements helped solve the present problem but what will you do once the city's population grows even more? ***3 points***
C. Good decision. Technology helps treat wastewater better, but planning a new facility takes a lot of time and money which may anger taxpayers. ***3 points***
D. Excellent decision. Incorporating multiple solutions, you solved the problem with a series of small steps, keeping taxes low while providing a long-term solution to the wastewater problem. ***5 points***

Question #2

A. Great decision! This was the best solution. An underground facility provides additional parking without covering too much ground with hard surfaces that increase runoff, carrying pollutants to water bodies. Natural surfaces like grass slow water down while filtering out pollutants. ***5 points***
B. Good answer from an economic standpoint. Multi-level parking facilities maximize additional parking across a small space, but above-ground parking lots are covered with hard surfaces that increase runoff. ***2 points***
C. This was probably the least environmentally-friendly solution. Although flat-lots are inexpensive, they take up a lot of space and do not provide many parking spots. ***1 point***
D. Great solution for the watershed. Encouraging apartment residents to walk, bike, or the bus did help stop pollution. Unfortunately, there is still a parking shortage. ***2 points***

Question #3

A. Best choice for the watershed. Natural surfaces such as grassy areas, unpaved walkways, and native vegetation are great alternatives to concrete surfaces. They slow the flow of water while filtering it before entering a river. ***5 points***
B. While the equipment was popular, there was no balance between recreation and the environment. Some games (tennis, basketball) require hard surfaces that increase runoff. Instead, fields with natural surfaces (softball, soccer, sand volleyball) would slow runoff. ***1 point***
C. Easy access is popular, but paved areas leave little space for the park itself and increase runoff that carries pollutants to the river. ***2 points***
D. Mowing and fertilizing has made the park beautiful, but also potentially dangerous. Mowed grass is a habitat for ducks and geese, and their feces have polluted the river. Some fertilizers contain cancer-causing ingredients, which restrict park use for several days after applied. ***1 point***

As a resident and neighborhood activist, can you make the best choices for the community?

Neighborhoods use water in many ways, including drinking water and recreation. Suburban land use affects the quality of the water, not just in the neighborhood but downstream as well. Answer the questions below to see how your decisions could impact the local community and watershed.

1. The Planning Board is debating whether to allow a large housing development to be built. The new houses would bring in lots of money, but all of the houses would be near the Susquehanna River. What is the best way to save money and keep the river safe?

A. Do nothing. The construction companies will protect the river.
B. Ask for an environmental impact study to ensure that the housing development can be made without hurting the river.
C. Totally stop the housing development. The development will negatively affect the watershed and shouldn't be built.
D. Build natural watershed areas around every house to slow runoff and filter it before it reaches the river.

2. Your local zoo has eight rare horses each worth thousands of dollars. Everyone enjoys having them in the zoo but they produce a lot of manure that can pollute the nearby river. What should be done?

A. Collect and store the manure in a bin until it is ready to be used as compost.
B. Collect manure and shovel it down a storm drain.
C. Do nothing. Eight horses can't produce enough manure to worry about.
D. Build a fence around the horses to keep them away from the river

3. Your neighborhood park is being renovated to better serve its residents. Some residents want more parking and paved trails but others want less parking and more natural areas. It is up to you to decide. What will you do?

A. Visit other neighborhood parks and copy them.
B. Make a large concrete parking lot with landscaped islands and use only wood chips on trails.
C. Make parking lots with lots of extra parking spaces and pave all the trails so everyone can enjoy the park.
D. Don't add any more parking. Encourage people to walk or ride their bikes to the park.

Neighborhood Answers

Question #1:

A. This proved to be a disaster. The construction companies paid little attention to watershed issues during planning and construction. ***1 point***
B. This was a great decision. It guided the developers and the construction companies to a plan that protected both the river and the watershed. ***5 points***
C. This would keep the river safe, but the city would loose money and future housing. ***2 points***
D. This was a fine idea. Natural watershed areas slow runoff and filter the water before it enters the river but building them around every house costs a lot of money. Due to cost overruns, the developer abandoned the project, leaving the city to complete it. ***2 points***

Question #2:

A. This was a great decision! Using manure as compost is a wonderful way to keep it from polluting the river. You have also saved money by using the manure as fertilizer for plants. ***5 points***
B. This was not a wise decision. By dumping manure down a storm drain you are throwing manure directly into the river. Manure in the water has increased pollution levels and is starting to hurt swimmers and fish alike. ***1 point***
C. This was not a good solution. Even though there are only eight horses, they still produce a lot of manure--enough to pollute a small river. ***1 point***
D. This was not the best choice. Your fence keeps the horses away from the water but has not stopped rainwater from carrying the manure into the river. ***2 points***

Question #3:

A. Visiting other parks was a fine idea, but it didn't really help you make a decision. Were their parks the best park for your neighborhood? Would their parks keep your river clean? ***2 points***
B. This was a good decision from an economic standpoint and reduced the parking shortage. While the landscaped islands and unpaved trails helped to slow runoff, the concrete surfaces of the lot still increased the amount of runoff carrying pollutants to the river. ***3 points***
C. This was probably the least environmentally-friendly solution. Although the parking lots and paved trails didn't cost much, they require a lot of space and reduce the park's natural beauty. In addition, paved areas increase runoff carrying pollutants, like automotive fluids leaking from vehicles, to the river. ***1 point***
D. This was a great decision. Encouraging visitors to walk, bike, or ride a bus has limited the amount of pollution in the river. ***5 points***

Thursday April 20, 2006

Environment takes center stage

Annual Earth Fest will be held Saturday at BCC Ice Arena

By Tom Wilber
Press & Sun-Bulletin

When Tom Palazzo was a senior at Union-Endicott High School 10 years ago, designing solar electric cars was an educational and entertaining challenge for the handful of technically minded students.

Things change. Palazzo, now a science teacher at the school, has watched demand for alternative-fuel vehicles hit the mainstream auto market. The type of odd vehicles annually showcased by U-E students -- more as science project than practical transportation -- have become icons of growing public interest in products that limit pollution.

The students' most recent projects will be featured as one of many attractions at the annual Earth Fest from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday at the Broome Community College Ice Arena. The event, which costs $1 and is free for children under 12, also includes entertainment, snacks and informational booths.

Earth Fest is one of several Earth Day celebrations, large and small, scheduled for this week. Others include a festival today at Binghamton University and an interfaith service at 11 a.m. Saturday at Confluence Park.

The interfaith service will feature music and reflections "of the sacred side of not just the Earth, but of environmentalism," said the Rev. Arthur Suggs, pastor of Union Presbyterian Church in Endicott and an organizer of the event.

The Binghamton University event, from noon to 5 p.m. in front of the Bartle Library Tower Fountain, is open to the public and features food, music and educational displays.

At Earth Fest, private businesses -- many showing off their environmentally friendly ethic and products -- will join advocacy groups, nonprofit agencies and government organizations with informational booths. They represent a broad range of interests -- IBM Corp., Boy Scouts of America, Don's Automotive Mall, Taylor Garbage, the Binghamton Zoo at Ross Park, the Broome County Cooperative Extension and the Waterman Conservation Education Center -- to name a few.

Assistant Attorney General Dennis McCabe will be available to answer questions about environmental regulations, and "discuss anything residents might want to bring to our attention," he said. So will representatives from the state Department of Environmental Conservation.

"It's always been a celebration. It's like a reunion. You see these people year after year," said Assemblywoman Donna A. Lupardo, D-Endwell, who was on the founding board of the Earth Fest when the event was first organized 18 years ago. She will be helping out at BCC Saturday.

Senior Steven Makowka, 18, climbs into an electric-powered vehicle Wednesday afternoon at Union-Endicott High School in Endicott as Tom Palazzo, the transportation research and design teacher at U-E, watches in the background.

REBECCA TOWNS / Press & Sun-Bulletin

Freshman Ben Watson, 14, assembles a wheel on an electric-powered vehicle Wednesday afternoon at Union-Endicott High School in Endicott. The project is part of the school's transportation research and design class, which is taught by Tom Palazzo before the start of the regular school day.

REBECCA TOWNS / Press & Sun-Bulletin

THINGS TO DO FOR EARTH DAY

* Plant a tree or start a garden. Even something as simple as herbs can be fun and nourishing.

* Discontinue or reduce pesticides on your lawn. Organic lawns provide a diversity of healthy and hearty plants resistant to bugs and disease. Use a mulching mower to reduce the need

For Palazzo, the quest for alternative energy is timely and at the heart of environmental, economic and political issues locally and globally

"The more oil we use, the more we are running out. And we are running out," said Palazzo.

Today's engineering students must learn "the challenge is not just about making an outstanding machine," he said. "It's about making one that has less impact on the environment."

About 1,000 people are expected to attend the event at the Broome Community College Ice Arena on Upper Front Street, said Jon Yerger, an organizer.

for fertilizer.

* Support a local organic farmer.

* Buy organic produce.

* Buy energy-saving light bulbs and other efficient products. Shop for and use heaters, air conditioners and other energy-hungry products with an eye toward efficiency.

* Recycle, reduce and reuse. Avoid products with excess packaging.

* Walk or ride a bike to nearby destinations. You will save gas and boost your health.

Sunday April 23, 2006

Earth Fest highlights fuel-shortage crisis

Organizers say event attracted 1,000 people

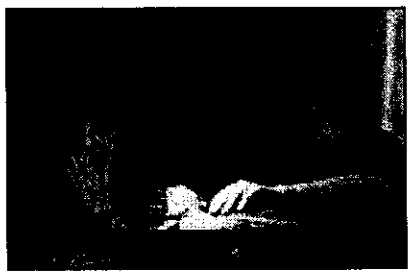
By Brian Liberatore
Pres & Sun-Bulletin

DICKINSON -- A sign on a rusty bicycle Saturday asked what people will do when gas reaches $6 per gallon. With gas pushing past $3 per gallon in the Southern Tier, the question packs some extra relevancy, said Jack Davis, of Friendsville, Pa.

"You shouldn't be building any roads today without building a bicycle trail along with it," said Davis, who sat at a booth Saturday in the Broome Community College Ice Arena representing the Susquehanna Group of the Sierra Club at the 17th annual Earth Fest. The event, which organizers say attracted about 1,000 people, commemorates Earth Day.

Davis and others agreed that the world's push toward globalization fueled by fossil fuels wasn't sustainable. Davis said he recently bought a hybrid car. It's a move, he said, that collectively could ease a pending fuel shortage crisis.

Across the room, Niechelle Wade held her two-year-old daughter. Wade runs an organic farm in Whitney Point and was representing the Northeast Organic Farming Association of New York at Earth Fest. Along with a desire to eat healthier, better tasting food, Wade said, consumers are increasingly drawn to locally produced food.



Kaylee Tasber, left, 8, of Chenango Forks, reacts to the sight of a bearded dragon as Joe Igo, 7, of Port Crane, pets the animal at the Earth Fest display of Marathon-based Snakes-N-Stuff Saturday at the Broome Community College Ice Center. The 17th annual Earth Fest, organized by Earth Day Southern Tier, featured informational and exhibition booths on Earth and nature, as well as food and music to entertain the crowd.

DIOGENES AGCAOILI JR. / Press & Sun-Bulletin

"The expectation that your food is being trucked from California is fading," she said. Trucking genetically-modified, chemically-preserved produce over long distances, she said, is "just not sustainable."

Stephen Fraser of Binghamton, vice-president of the Otsiningo Community Gardeners' Association, pointed to the fluorescent lights suspended from the arena's ceiling. "Will we always be able to put out this kind of energy?" he asked.

Carol Aronowitz of Binghamton brought her two children to Earth Fest. It was a good way to spend a rainy Saturday, and a way to instill an appreciation for the environment in her children, she said. Her 6-year-old daughter, Talia Horowitz, held a pint-sized turtle in her hands. The turtle was one of a number of reptiles and arachnids at a display by Snakes-N-Stuff from Marathon.

"It's kind of tickly," Talia said. When asked why she liked holding the animal, Talia shrugged her shoulders.

"It just makes me happy," she said.

Monday April 24, 2006

Health fair aimed at underserved parts of city
Study: 2 districts lack care

By Rahkia Nance
Press & Sun-Bulletin

Residents of Binghamton City Council Districts 7 and 9 face a higher risk of teenage pregnancy, obesity and cardiovascular disease than residents of other districts, but lack access to health care resources, two Binghamton University students found. Elizabeth Schlitz and Laura McDermott say they want to bring much-needed resources to the community during a weekend health fair.

On Saturday, more than 60 groups representing various aspects of healthcare will be at a fair designed to introduce those resources to the community. Everything from "pediatrics to geriatrics" will be represented, said McDermott, 34, a second-year graduate student in BU's community nurse practitioner program.

"It's time to get the resources out to the people who need them," she said.

IF YOU GO

What: Districts 7 and 0 Community Health Fair

When: Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Where: Theodore Roosevelt Elementary School, 9 Ogden St. Binghamton

Cost: Free

File downloads:
City Council District map

Their study, conducted last fall, found that there are no primary care physicians in the area, said Schlitz, 32, also a second-year graduate student in the program.

Besides a Planned Parenthood office and a school-based clinic, health care resources remain outside of the district, Schlitz said. "A lot of people just won't go," she said. "They just won't access any resources if they're not right there."

McDermott and Schlitz began studying the region in the fall for a class. The two women are a part of BU's community nurse practitioner program and organized the health fair as a "follow-up" to their community assessment.

Roughly one-quarter of the residents live below the poverty level, and many depend on public transportation. District 7 includes part of Binghamton's South Side and much of the center of the city. Much of District 9 runs northward from Route 17 and is bordered by the Chenango River to the west and Route 81 to the east. Another portion of District 9 runs at the northern edge of the city to the east of Route 81.

"I had a lot of people saying they would look for things that were free, but were limited because of the bus schedule," said McDermott, adding a cab ride to either Binghamton General or Lourdes Hospital costs $8 from the district.

A goal of the fair is to draw more providers into the area, Schlitz and McDermott said.

Health care resources are just one type of service the area lacks, Schlitz said.

"There were a lot of business that were here at one point and up and left," Schlitz said. "We haven't attracted everybody back yet."

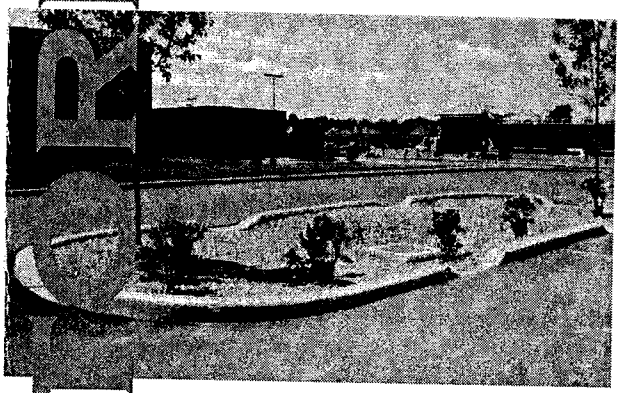
STORMWATER

Central and Western New York

Stormwater Conference and Tradeshow

March 30, 2006
RIT Inn and Conference Center
Rochester, New York

- Essential information on the New York Phase II Stormwater Program
- Innovative compliance and funding strategies for municipalities
- Guidance for complying with the Stormwater Construction Permit
- The latest technology, equipment and designs for stormwater management



Sponsored by:

Stormwater Coalition of Monroe County
www.thestormwatercoalition.org

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Rochester Institute of Technology

Serving the Central New York Counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga and Oswego
Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board
100 Clinton Square, Suite 200, 126 N. Salina Street, Syracuse, New York 13202
Phone: (315) 422-8276 ♦ Fax: (315) 422-9051 ♦ www.cnyrpdb.org

UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO CHANGES IN THE MS4 ANNUAL REPORT FORM

Monday, April 17, 2006

9:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.

Central New York Regional Planning & Development Board
126 N. Salina Street, Lower Level Conference Room
Syracuse

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has revised the MS4 Annual Report form. The new form, which is considerably longer and requires information not previously requested in the MS4 Annual Report, must be used to report all year-3 program activities. The April 17th workshop provides anyone with responsibility for preparing the year-3 MS4 annual report an opportunity to save time and reduce frustration by fully understanding the new form and the new reporting requirements.

Take advantage of this rare opportunity to get first hand information on the ins and outs of the new MS4 Annual Report form from Carrie Buetow, NYS DEC MS4 Program Coordinator. Carrie will answer your direct questions so please review the new form and come prepared for discussion.

There's no charge to attend but reservations are required and space is limited. Contact Kathleen Bertuch at 315-422-8276 or by e-mail at Bertuch@cnyrpdb.org with your attendance plans no later than Wed., April 12th. Reservations will be accepted on a first come basis.

REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED
BY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12

US EPA Stormwater Program's Webcast Series

Killing Two Birds with One Stone: Building a Local Program to Maintain Your Stormwater Practices and Prevent Pollution from Municipal Operations

Webcast: Wednesday, December 6, 2006

Two-hour audio Web broadcast

Eastern: *12:00 pm – 2:00 pm* **Central:** *11:00 am – 1:00 pm*
Mountain: *10:00 am – 12:00 pm* **Pacific:** *9:00 am – 11:00 am*

Session Description:
Many MS4s across the country are facing the daunting tasks of conducting maintenance on publicly owned properties and facilities while simultaneously ensuring that stormwater practices on private property are properly maintained. This webcast will feature practical guidance on how to:

- Build more effective maintenance programs for the MS4 and stormwater BMPs in order to address NPDES permit requirements
- Identify which municipal maintenance operations should be targeted for stormwater pollution prevention efforts

The webcast will start with an overview of maintenance requirements, why maintenance is essential for water quality, and top maintenance headaches faced by MS4s. Detail will then be provided on how to build an effective local maintenance programs, including scoping your program; conducting a municipal operations analysis; training municipal employees; reducing future maintenance burden through better design; tracking maintenance needs and activities; and approaches to ensure maintenance occurs.

Speakers: Tom Schueler of the Center for Watershed Protection and Nikos Singelis of U.S. EPA's Stormwater Program. A local case study speaker will discuss their stormwater program.

Registration: You must register in advance to attend this webcast. Visit the NPDES Web site at www.epa.gov/npdes/training to register.

Note: Your computer must have the capability of playing sound in order to attend this webcast.

Tentative future dates and topics

1/10/2007	Construction 201
3/7/2007	Social Marketing
5/9/2007	MS4 Compliance
7/11/2007	IDDE 201–Field and lab methods
9/5/2007	Post-Construction 201

The materials in this Webcast have been reviewed by EPA staff for technical accuracy. However, the views of the speakers and the speaker's organization are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the EPA. Mention of any commercial enterprise, product, or publication does not mean that EPA endorses them.

US EPA Stormwater Program's Webcast Series

Social Marketing: A Tool for More Effective Stormwater Education and Outreach Programs

Webcast: Wednesday, May 9, 2007

Two-hour audio Web broadcast

Eastern: *12:00 pm - 2:00 pm* **Central:** *11:00 pm - 1:00 pm*

Mountain: *10:00 am - 12:00 pm* **Pacific:** *9:00 am - 11:00 pm*

Session Description:

This Webcast will build on themes from the August 2006 Webcast "Using Outreach and Public Involvement to Meet Your Stormwater Phase II Goals." Nancy Lee, a national expert on communications and social marketing, will lead a discussion on key *Social Marketing* techniques to improve the delivery and effectiveness of your stormwater outreach and education programs, and engage citizens in greater awareness and crucial behavior changes. Nancy will present 10 social marketing principles that you can put to use with vivid stormwater examples and applications. Second guest speaker, Jack Wilbur, recently published "Getting Your Feet Wet With Social Marketing: A Social Marketing Guide for Watershed Programs." He will present examples and lessons learned from watershed outreach campaigns, as well as worksheets and resources in the book that you can use in your outreach programs.

Guest Speakers: Nancy Lee, Social Marketing Services, Inc.
Jack Wilbur, Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Registration: You must register in advance to attend this webcast. Visit the NPDES Web site at www.epa.gov/npdes/training to register.

Note: Your computer must have the capability of playing sound in order to attend this webcast.

Tentative future dates and topics

7/11/2007 IDDE 201 - Field and lab methods

9/5/2007 Post-Construction 201

The materials in this Webcast have been reviewed by EPA staff for technical accuracy. However, the views of the speakers and the speaker's organization are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the EPA. Mention of any commercial enterprise, product, or publication does not mean that EPA endorses them.

Stormwater Construction Site Inspection: a Workshop for Code Enforcement Officers and Municipal Engineers

Classroom Presentation Followed by Field Visit

Presentation Will Cover:

- Construction Permit Requirements
- Municipal Stormwater Permit Requirements
- Site Inspection Procedures
- Examples of Erosion and Sediment Control
- Common Problems

Thursday, May 17, 2007
9:00 AM- 4:30 PM
Chenango Town Hall Community Room
1529 Front Street/ NYS Route 12, Binghamton, NY 13901

Registration is Free. Lunch is on your own.

PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED by FRIDAY MAY 4th - *LIMITED SEATING*
To register please call Lolene at STERPDB: (607) 724-1327 x 201 or email lcornish@steny.org.

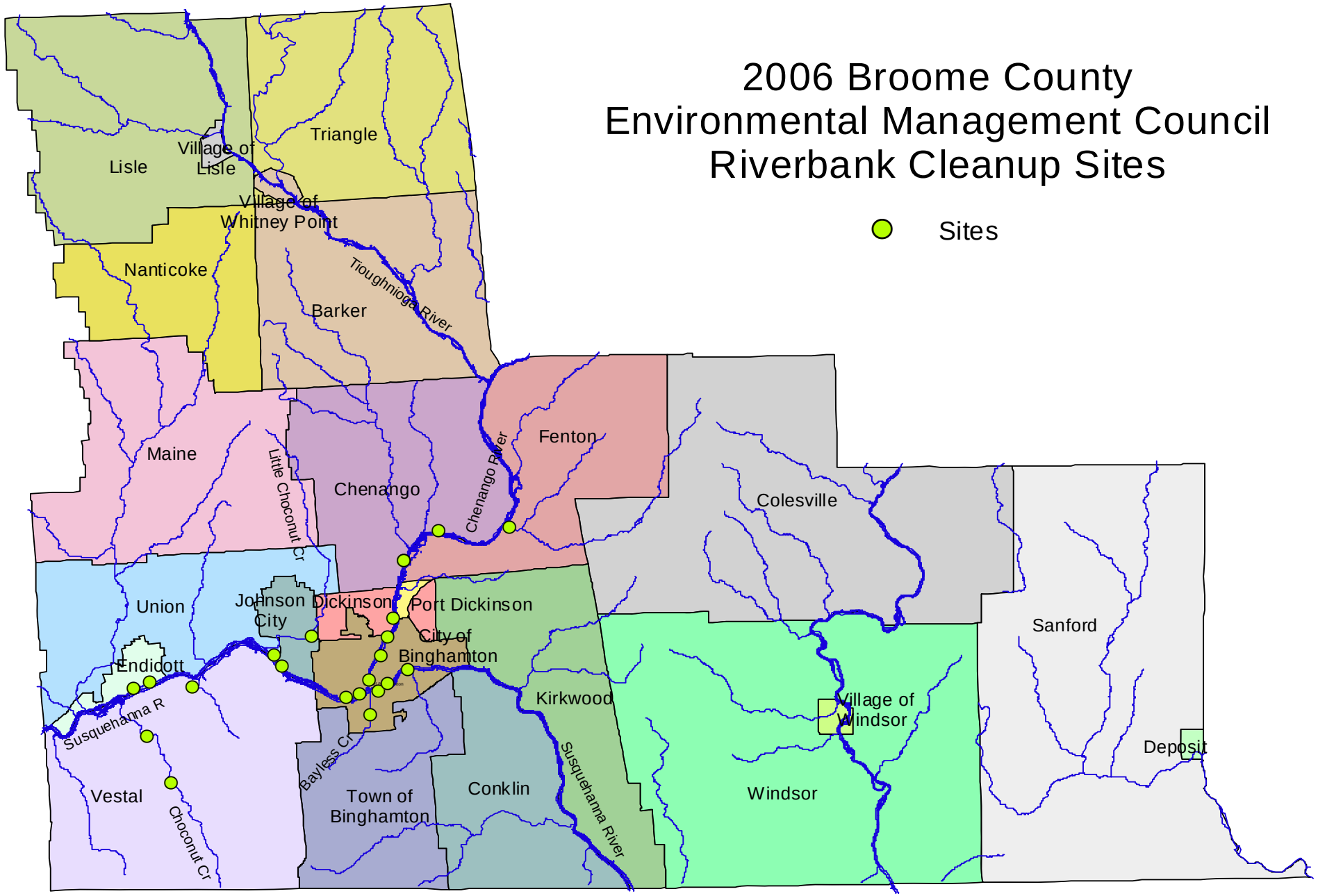
Speakers: Ellen Hahn, Stormwater Control Specialist, and Scott Cook, Environmental Program Specialist, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Region 7

Agenda

8:30 - 9:00	Sign-in and Refreshments
9:00 - 12:00	Construction Site Inspection Procedures (classroom)
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch (on your own) and travel to construction site
1:00 - 3:30	Site Inspection (in field)

Note: Code Enforcement CEUs will be available.
Code Enforcement Officials must be present for both the classroom training and construction site inspection to receive CEO credits. Registration cards will be collected only at the construction site.

This event is sponsored by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board and the Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition


2006 Broome County
Environmental Management Council
Riverbank Cleanup Sites
Sites
Triangle
Lisle
Village of Lisle
Village of Whitney Point
Nanticoke
Barker
Tioughnioga River
Maine
Little Choconut Cr
Chenango
Chenango River
Fenton
Colesville
Union
Johnson City
Dickinson
Port Dickinson
City of Binghamton
Endicott
Susquehanna R
Kirkwood
Village of Windsor
Sanford
Deposit
Vestal
Choconut Cr
Bayless Cr
Town of Binghamton
Conklin
Susquehanna River
Windsor

2006 Riverbank Cleanup results - Broome County (NY) Environmental Mgmt Council

Site #	Clean-Up Date	Stream Captain(s)	Site Location	Municipality	Group(s)	Number of Volunteers	Total weight collected (lb)	Total distance cleaned (miles)	Number of bags used	Number of Tires	Peculiar Finds
1A	October 7, 2006	Michael Howard	Chenango River - NYSDEC Fishing Access @Rte 369	Town of Fenton	The Howard Family	2	200	1.00	6	2	
1B	October 7, 2006	Helena Garan	Chenango River - NYSDEC Fishing Access @Rte 369	Town of Fenton	Sierra Club - Susquehanna Chapter/ Ahwaga Canoe Club	7	100	1.00	8	4	Sofa padding
2A	October 14, 2006	Karen Schaefer	Chenango River - Park & Ride/NYSDEC Fishing access at I-88 exit #3	Town of Fenton	Girl Scout Troop 219 & Boy Scout Troop 199	4	400	1.00	16	0	Car shaft, roofing, stove, ceiling metal
2B	October 14, 2006	Carla Robinson	Chenango River - Park & Ride/NYSDEC Fishing access at I-88 exit #3	Town of Fenton	Girl Scout Troop #56	5	*Data Not Available	1.00			
3	October 5, 2006	Bruce Cameron	Chenango River - Otsiningo Park North	Town of Chenango	Adolescent Day Treatment Program	17	*Data Not Available	0.75			
4	October 8, 2006	Kunle Stephenson	Chenango River - Otiningo Park	Town of Dickinson	Three Angels Message Christian Club		*Data Not Available	0.80			
5A	October 7, 2006	Carol Chambers	Chenango River - Deforest & Lockwood Streets	City of Binghamton	Friends of DeForest St.	2	*Data Not Available	0.25			Shopping Carts
5B	October 7, 2006	Eric Beamish	Chenango River - Deforest Street to Cheri Lindsey Park/Kmart Plaza	City of Binghamton	The Boyko Family	4	220	0.50	12	0	Shopping Carts

Site #	Clean-Up Date	Stream Captain(s)	Site Location	Municipality	Group(s)	Number of Volunteers	Total weight collected (lb)	Total distance cleaned (miles)	Number of bags used	Number of Tires	Peculiar Finds
6	October 7, 2006	Robert Lofthouse	Chenango River - behind Binghamton Plaza, east bank	City of Binghamton	Community College C.A.S.S. Program	20	110	0.55	28	4	
7	October 7, 2006	Eric Tartter	Susquehanna River - Washington St. pedestrian bridge to State St. underpass	City of Binghamton	Binghamton University Outdoors Club & Outdoor Pursuits	36	1000	0.30	25	3	Oil drum, distressed wildlife
8	October 7, 2006	Larissa Reyes	Susquehana River - Confluence Park @ Washington St. and Memorial Bridges	City of Binghamton	Sigma Iota Alpha	4	25	0.20	3	0	
9A	October 7, 2006	Mark Merriam	Susquehanna River - Rockbottom Dam to Exchange St. Bridge	City of Binghamton	Pirates of the Susquehanna Parrot Head Club	8	*Data Not Available	0.20			
9B	October 7, 2006	Douglas Rooney	Susquehanna River - Rockbottom Dam to Exchange St. Bridge	City of Binghamton	Alpha Sigma Phi	10	*Data Not Available	0.20			
10	October 7, 2006	Martine Kercelin	Susquehanna River - Sandy Beach Park	City of Binghamton	Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity	8	110	0.20	9	5	Doors, shed
11	October 14, 2006	John Letton	Bayless Creek - behind Susquehanna School	City of Binghamton	The Susquehanna School	11	650	0.50	10	3	Cray fish living in fan housing, 5 shopping carts, car door, rug shampooer
12	October 7, 2006	Elliot Nimon	Susquehanna River - Oak St. to Vermont Ave.	City of Binghamton	Temple Concord	9	40	0.60	6	0	Metal fencepost

Site #	Clean-Up Date	Stream Captain(s)	Site Location	Municipality	Group(s)	Number of Volunteers	Total weight collected (lb)	Total distance cleaned (miles)	Number of bags used	Number of Tires	Peculiar Finds
13A	October 7, 2006	Sunil Joseph	Susquehanna River - Vermont Ave. &Charles Pl. to Lourdes Rd.	City of Binghamton	Sigma Beta Rho, Inc.	10	*Data Not Available	0.20	2	1	
13B	October 7, 2006	Ancy George	Susquehanna River - Vermont Ave. &Charles Pl. to Lourdes Rd.	City of Binghamton	Delta Kappa Delta Sorority, Inc.	6	*Data Not Available	0.20	1		Garden Hose
14A	October 14, 2006	Susan Canzler	Susquehanna River - Boland Drive from Riale Ave. to Grand Ave. and Boland Park	Village of Johnson City	Girl Scout Troop #78 and Brownie Troop #98	17	900	0.50	50	5	Lawnmower, Bicycle
14B	October 14, 2006	Dana Brown	Susquehanna River - Boland Drive from Riale Ave. to Grand Ave. and Boland Park	Village of Johnson City	Community Development Inc.	3	*Data Not Available				
16A	October 7, 2006	Tim Wolcott	Susquehanna River - William (Billy) H. Hill Park	Town of Union	Environmental Management Council	7	505	0.50	10	1	Propane tank
16B	October 7, 2006	Ralph McGrew	Susquehanna River - William (Billy) H. Hill Park	Town of Union	Binghamton Community Friends Meeting	6	100	0.70	12	0	Garbage can with trash
17A	October 7, 2006	Jason Rossow	Susquehanna River - Riverview Dr. to Rte. 26 Bridge	Village of Endicott	Friends of Riverview Park	3	*Data Not Available	0.25			
17B	October 7, 2006	Natalie Kikel	Susquehanna River - Riverview Dr. to Rte. 26 Bridge	Village of Endicott	Student Environmental Awareness Club (SEAC)	10	*Data Not Available	0.40			Buoy barrels, roofing materials, purse, amplifier, explicit magazines and videos

Site #	Clean-Up Date	Stream Captain(s)	Site Location	Municipality	Group(s)	Number of Volunteers	Total weight collected (lb)	Total distance cleaned (miles)	Number of bags used	Number of Tires	Peculiar Finds
18	October 14, 2006	Glen Dolphin	Susquehanna River - Chugnut Trail from Rte. 26 bridge to Bridge St.	Village of Endicott	UEHS Biology club and UEHS Students	10	*Data Not Available	0.60			Large Cabinet, Construction debris, Plastic sheeting
19	October 7, 2006	George Schwarztrauber	Vestal Rail Trail - west to east	Town of Vestal	BSA Troop 225 Vestal	8	245	4.00	11	0	CD player, Shop Rite Shopping Cart (out of area for 20 years!)
20	October 7, 2006	Eric Kretzmer	Choconut Creek Tail - Circle Dr.	Town of Vestal	Cub Scout Pack 221	12	600	0.50	16	2	Car door, couch, Christmas tree with garland
21	October 7, 2006	Robert Cherevko	Choconut Creek - David Ave. Park	Town of Vestal	Cub Scout Pack 243	21	150	0.50	10	0	Tiki torches, house shutters, strong box
			TOTAL	**21 Sites**	**28 Groups**	**260**	**5355**	**16.40**	**235**	**30**	
							2.68 Tons				

***Due to unreturned data sheets or loss of data sheets in the mail, the EMC was unable to obtain data from several groups. For groups without data sheets, the number of volunteers and total distance cleaned were estimated based on registration information. Since the EMC was unable to estimate the weight of debris collected at these sites, the weight collected by all groups was actually greater than 2.68 Tons.**

2006 Broome County EMC Riverbank Cleanup Photos


NIKE

Broome County Environmental Management Council
Barbara J. Fiala, Broome County Executive . Stacy Merola, Director

Broome County Office Building . 44 Hawley Street . P.O. Box 1766 . Binghamton, New York 13902
(607) 778-2116 . Fax (607) 778-6051 . www.gobroomecounty.com/emc

Broome County Environmental Management Council (BCEMC)
21st Annual Riverbank Cleanup
Contents of Information and Data Collection Folders
for Registered Groups

Procedural materials

- Stream Captain Responsibilities
- Safety Tips
- Notice to Participants with allergies
- Precautions – June 2006 Flood
- Emergency Phone Numbers
- Cleanup Volunteer Sign-In Sheet
- Liability Releases
- International Coastal Cleanup Data Cards
- American Littoral Society NYS Beach Clean up Report

Educational Materials

- BCEMC brochure - Citizens Shaping Environmental Policy
- EPA pamphlet – After the Storm: A Citizen's Guide to Understanding Stormwater
- EPA fact sheet – Protecting Water Quality from Urban Runoff: Clean Water is Everyone's Business
- NYSDEC fact sheet – Stormwater Runoff: From My Yard to Our Streams
- BCEMC fact sheet – Broome County Water Resources: Where's the Water?
- Upper Susquehanna Coalition (USC) brochure – New York and the Chesapeake Bay: Should I Be Concerned?
- USC activity sheet – Communities Connected by Water: Did you Know? facts
- NYSDEC fact sheet –Eastern Hellbender Fact Sheet

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Broome County
21st Annual Riverbank Clean-Up
Saturday, October 7, 2006, 9 am – noon (or alternate date/time)

Stream Captain Responsibilities

1. Each volunteer must **sign in** when they report to the site.
2. Each volunteer must **sign a liability waiver** before participating. Children 18. and younger must have a parent/guardian sign their waiver (MINORS).
3. **Read aloud safety tips** with your group before beginning. Use the "Buddy System". **Discuss** your **emergency plan. Review aerial photograph** with team.
4. **Distribute International Coastal Clean Up Data Cards** (provided) to sets of volunteers. ***Ideally, there should be one (1) person recording information for every two (2) to three (3) volunteers collecting debris.***

   The Ocean Conservancy established **five (5) significant debris categories** on the data cards so that they can track materials that pollute water, soils and impact wildlife and aquatic habitat. If you find an item that does not fit under one of the five (5) categories, list the item(s) under "**Debris Items of Local Concern**" (scrap metal, shopping carts, furniture, bicycles, etc.)
5. **Show** your team **location**(s) where **trash** will be piled for **pickup**. Please instruct your group to try and **separate** tires from scrap metal from bagged trash when placing debris for pickup by a hauler.
6. **Distribute bags** and **gloves** (provided). Be aware of latex allergies.***
7. After clean up, **collect** all Ocean Conservancy **Data Cards, assemble**, and **tally final results** on the **Ocean Conservancy SUMMARY CARD and** on the **American Littoral Society (ALS) 2006 NYS Beach Cleanup Report Form** (all provided).
8. **Return all Data Cards, the SUMMARY CARD,** the **2006 NYS Beach Cleanup Report Form**, the **sign in sheet, and all signed liability waivers** to the Broome County Environmental Management Council **in the postage paid envelope(s)** (provided). All forms must be returned **no later than Friday, October 20th.**

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Broome County
21st Annual Riverbank Clean-Up
Saturday, October 7, 2006, 9 am - noon
(or alternate date/time)

SAFETY TIPS

1. Don't go near any large drums. Report location to Stream Captain and proper authorities.
2. Wear latex gloves to collect debris. Ask volunteers if they have allergies to latex products. *** Read aloud allergy precaution info (attached).
3. Handle glass, syringes, and other sharp objects with extreme caution. If available, use old coffee can to collect small sharps. Use brown paper bag or sturdy plastic bag to collect broken glass.
4. Don't lift heavy items without help. Do not dig items out of sediment or banks.
5. Be alert for poison ivy, thorny plants, and insect/wildlife nests in vegetated areas and near debris piles. Do not disturb any insect nests or wildlife nesting areas. Report any entangled animals (dead or alive) to authorities.
6. Stay out of unsafe areas (with heavy silt). Be extremely cautious on steep slopes. Do not wade in open waters to retrieve debris. Do not disturb construction staging areas and equipment. Keep off residential properties, if possible.
7. Try not to disturb wildlife habitats (i.e. hell benders). Avoid contact with wildlife for your safety and theirs.

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Precautions - June 2006 Flood

Volunteers should know that river, stream and creek banks can and may be soft from the large amounts of silts and sediments deposited along their banks as a result of the June 2006 flood. Volunteers must not enter or wade in waters to retrieve debris as there may be sharp objects hidden. Although a flood-related public health advisory issued in July 2006 by the Broome County Health Department was lifted in August, volunteers should minimize their exposure to waste water treatment plant discharges by avoiding areas around outfall pipes of these plants. In addition, volunteers participating in the cleanup should practice good hygiene to avoid waterborne illness: wash your hands with soap and clean water after the cleanup and before preparing food, eating, touching a sick person, or before touching a cut, sore or open wound. If you don't have soap and water, you can use hand cleaners with alcohol in them.

****Notice to participants with allergies ****

Areas where Riverbank Clean-Up volunteers may be asked to traverse are primarily undeveloped stretches of land adjacent to Broome County rivers and waterways. These areas are known to contain an increased risk of exposure to plants and insects that for some volunteers may pose a risk of severe allergic reaction. Any volunteer that has been diagnosed with such an allergy is **strongly encouraged** to carry any antidotal medication prescribed by their medical provider. Broome County and the Broome County Environmental Council representatives will not confirm whether volunteers that fit the above description are actually carrying such medications.

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Broome County
21st Annual Riverbank Clean-Up

Saturday, October 7, 2006, 9 am – noon
(or alternate date/time)

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Emergencies Dial 911

City of Binghamton
Emergencies Dial 911
Ambulance 721-0342
Fire 772-7123
Police 723-5321

Town of Chenango
Emergencies Dial 911

Town of Dickinson
Emergencies Dial 911

Town of Union
Emergencies Dial 911

Town of Vestal
Emergencies Dial 911
Police 754-2111

Village of Endicott
Emergencies Dial 911
Fire 757-2466
Police 785-3341

Village of Johnson City
Fire 797-2311
Police 729-9321

New York State Police
775-1241(Binghamton)

NYSDEC Law Enforcement
1-800-TIPP-DEC (1-800-847-7332)

NYSDEC Spill Hotline
1-800-457-7362

NYSDEC Environmental Conservation Officers
Blincoe, Joel H. (607) 655-3888
Warner, Kenric (607) 648-3500
McCormick, Andrew (607) 797-9543

2006
International Coastal Cleanup

BEACH CLEANUP VOLUNTEER SIGN-IN SHEET

Be sure you have work gloves, appropriate shoes (no bare feet), sun hat, sun screen and water. Young volunteers should not pick up needles. Notify the site leader to put needles and syringes in a container with secure lid marked "Medical Waste".

Beach or Shoreline _____ Town _____
Captain _____

Name	Organization You Represent (i.e: Scout Tr. #)	E-mail Address (Optional)

Individual Release of Liability for Volunteer Clean-Up at Various County Riverbanks

I, (print name)_____acknowledge that I choose to participate in a riverbank clean-up project on Saturday, October 7, 2006 from 9 A.M. to 12 PM (or an alternate date/time during October 2006), unless cancelled and/or postponed entirely or in part for the aforementioned day and time during the year 2006. I accept full responsibility for my actions which may incur injury and/or death, traveling to, participating and/or playing in, and/or traveling from said riverbank clean-up project. I release from liability all family, friends, employees, significant others, associates and/or Broome County by myself, family, friends, associates and/or legal representatives. The Undersigned agrees to hold the County of Broome and any officer, employee and/or agent thereof free and harmless from any and all loss(es), penalty(ies), damages, settlement(s), cost(s), charge(s), professional fee(s) or other expense(s) or liability(ies) of every kind arising from or relating to any and all claim(s), lien(s), demand(s), obligation(s), action(s), proceedings or causes of action of any kind in connection with, or arising directly or indirectly from the undersigned's participating in the riverbank clean-up project.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the undersigned covenants that any and all such claims, etc., relating to personal injury, death, damage to property, or any actual or alleged violation of any applicable statute, ordinance, administrative order, executive order, rule or regulation, or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction in connection with, or arising directly or indirectly from, errors and/or negligent acts by the County of Broome and any officer, employee and/or agent, as aforesaid, shall be included in the aforestated release.

I confirm that I am cognizant that this agreement is legal and binding between myself and all the parties aforementioned.

Volunteer print name	Volunteer sign name	Date
Stacy Merola		
EMC Director print name	EMC Director sign name	Date

H:\Natural Resources\water items\Riverbank\2006 Riverbank Cleanup Liability Release ADULTS.doc

(TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENT/LEGAL GUARDIAN OF MINORS (AGE 18 OR YOUNGER))

Release of Liability for Riverbank Clean Up Volunteer – Minor

I, _____hereby authorize my child _____ who is _____ years old to participate as a volunteer in the Broome County Environmental Management Council Riverbank Clean-up to be held on Saturday, October 7, 2006 (or an alternate date/time during October 2006). I accept full responsibility for my child's actions and understand that there are hazards associated with this activity, both known and unknown, which may cause injury and/or death. I hereby release and forever discharge from liability Broome County and its employees, officials and/or representatives from any and all claims by myself, my child, and/or my legal representatives, including any legal representative of my child's estate.

I agree to hold the County of Broome and any officer, employee and/or agent thereof **FREE AND HARMLESS** from any and all loss(es), penalty(ies), damages, settlement(s), cost(s), charge(s), professional fee(s) or other expense(s) or liability(ies) of every kind arising from or relating to any and all claim(s), lien(s), demand(s), obligation(s), action(s), proceedings or causes of action of any kind in connection with, or arising directly or indirectly from the my child participating in the Broome County Environmental Management Council Riverbank Clean-up.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, I covenant that any and all such claims, etc., relating to injury, death, damage to property, or any actual or alleged violation of any applicable statute, ordinance, administrative order, executive order, rule or regulation, or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction in connection with, or arising directly or indirectly from, errors and/or negligent acts by the County of Broome and any officer, employee and/or agent, as aforesaid, shall be included in the aforestated release.

Initial	
	I understand that Broome County and its representatives will provide no supervision of my child of any kind or nature and that I am fully responsible for my child's actions.

I confirm that I am at least eighteen (18) years of age or older, and cognizant that this agreement is legal and binding between myself, my child and all the parties aforementioned.

Print name	Sign name	Date
Stacy Merola		
EMC Director print name	EMC Director sign name	Date

INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP™ DATA CARD

The Ocean Conservancy

Thank you for participating in the International Coastal Cleanup! The effort you are making today is the first step to ensuring there are cleaner oceans and waterways year-round. By taking the time to fill out both sides of this data card, The Ocean Conservancy will be able to compile and analyze data collected by over 300,000 volunteers in over 90 countries, and be able to identify the activities and general sources causing the debris. An annual report will then be created and distributed to help educate the public, business, industry, and government officials about marine debris issues. Your work today truly makes a world of difference.

I. CLEANUP SITE INFORMATION

Type of Cleanup: ☐ Shoreline/Beach ☐ Underwater ☐ River/Stream/Tributary ☐ Lake

Location of Cleanup: State_____ Country_____

Province_____ Zone or County Cleaned:_____

Cleanup Site Name (beach, park, etc.):_____

Today's Date: Month_____ Day_____ Year_____ Name of Coordinator:_____

Number of People Working on This Card:_____ Distance Cleaned:_____miles or_____km

Number of Trash Bags Filled:_____ Total Estimated Weight Collected:_____lbs. or_____kgs.

Estimated Time Spent on Cleanup:_____

II. CONTACT INFORMATION (EACH INDIVIDUAL TEAM MEMBER)

1. Name:_____
   Email Address:_____
2. Name:_____
   Email Address:_____
3. Name:_____
   Email Address:_____
4. Name:_____
   Email Address:_____

III. ENTANGLED ANIMALS: (☐ Dead or ☐ Alive). List all the entangled animals found during the Cleanup. Tell us what they were entangled in (fishing line, rope, net, etc.) _____

_____

WHAT WAS THE MOST PECULIAR ITEM YOU COLLECTED?_____

_____

The following national and international organizations endorse and/or support the International Coastal Cleanup:

- NOAA–Marine Debris Program
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- IUCN–The World Conservation Union
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Please return this card to your area coordinator or mail it to:

The Ocean Conservancy
2029 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: 202-429-5609
Fax: 202-872-0619
www.oceanconservancy.org

International Coastal Cleanup
The Ocean Conservancy

ITEMS COLLECTED

Please pick up all debris that you find. Only record information for the items listed below.
Keep a count of your items using tick marks and enter the item total in the box.
Example: [8] **Beverage Cans** 𝍸 III

SHORELINE AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(Debris from fast food, beach-goers, sports/games, festivals, litter from streets/storm drains, etc.)

- ☐ Bags (paper or plastic)_____
- ☐ Balloons_____
- ☐ Beverage Bottles (plastic) 2 liters or less_____
- _____
- ☐ Beverage Bottles (glass)_____
- ☐ Beverage Cans_____
- ☐ Caps, Lids_____
- ☐ Clothing, Shoes_____
- ☐ Cups, Plates, Forks, Knives, Spoons_____
- ☐ Food Wrappers/Containers_____
- _____
- ☐ Pull Tabs_____
- ☐ 6-Pack Holders_____
- ☐ Shotgun Shells/Wadding_____
- ☐ Straws, Stirrers_____
- ☐ Toys_____

OCEAN/WATERWAY ACTIVITIES

(Debris from recreational/commercial fishing and boat/vessel operations)

- ☐ Bait Containers/Packaging_____
- ☐ Bleach/Cleaner Bottles_____
- ☐ Buoys/Floats_____
- ☐ Crab/Lobster/Fish Traps_____
- ☐ Crates_____
- ☐ Fishing Line_____
- ☐ Fishing Lures/Light Sticks_____
- ☐ Fishing Nets_____
- ☐ Light Bulbs/Tubes_____
- ☐ Oil/Lube Bottles_____
- ☐ Pallets_____
- ☐ Plastic Sheeting/Tarps_____
- ☐ Rope_____
- ☐ Strapping Bands_____

SMOKING-RELATED ACTIVITIES

- ☐ Cigarettes/Cigarette Filters_____
- _____
- _____
- ☐ Cigarette Lighters_____
- ☐ Cigar Tips_____
- ☐ Tobacco Packaging/Wrappers_____

DUMPING ACTIVITIES

- ☐ Appliances (refrigerators, washers, etc.)_____
- ☐ Batteries_____
- ☐ Building Materials_____
- ☐ Cars/Car Parts_____
- ☐ 55-Gal. Drums_____
- ☐ Tires_____

MEDICAL/PERSONAL HYGIENE

- ☐ Condoms_____
- ☐ Diapers_____
- ☐ Syringes_____
- ☐ Tampons/Tampon Applicators_____

DEBRIS ITEMS OF LOCAL CONCERN

(Identify and count 3 other items found that concern you)

- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

AMERICAN LITTORAL SOCIETY (ALS)

1478 Point Breeze Place, Far Rockaway, NY 11691 Fax:718-471-0034 Website: www.alsnyc.org
Email: alsbeach@aol.com

2006 NYS Beach Cleanup Report

Thank you for participating in the International Coastal Cleanup in New York State.
Please mail or fax this form **IMMEDIATELY after your cleanup.**

SiteLeader_____Organization_____
Telephone #_____Email address_____

****Please list information for each site on a separate sheet ****

Site Cleaned:_____Date of Cleanup_____
Village/Town:_____County:_____
Name the Ocean, River, Lake, Bay, Sound, Stream, Estuary:_____

SHORELINE OR BEACH	UNDERWATER
Number of Participants_____	Number of Divers_____
Total weight of debris (lbs)_____	Total Weight_____
Distance Cleaned (mi.)_____	Distance Cleaned_____
Number of Bags Used_____	Number of Bags_____

Entangled animals? Indicate what they were entangled in:_____
_____
Any peculiar finds? _____

Record # of plastic scrapers (3 1/2") found on LIS beaches?___Please return one with this report.

Record any fun or interesting activities that occurred during your cleanup that would be of interest to local or national media, for the ALS Annual Report, or to TOC:_____
_____
_____continue on other side

CHECKLIST
*___ Fax/mail this **Report, ONE Summary Card & Sign-in sheet** for each site to ALS in white addressed envelope provided.
*___ Return your **data cards and ONE Summary Card** for each site to The Ocean Conservancy (TOC) (addressed manila envelope provided).
*___ Be sure to identify site and county on the front of each data card.

VERY IMPORTANT:

Your data cannot be counted if TOC does not receive your Data Cards

THE AMERICAN LITTORAL SOCIETY THANKS YOU FOR ALL YOUR HELP IN MAKING THIS EVENT SUCCESSFUL. IT COULD NOT HAPPEN WITHOUT YOU!!

Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.

Why is stormwater runoff a problem?

What is stormwater runoff?

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.

The effects of pollution

Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals, and people.

- Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment also can destroy aquatic habitats.

- Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.
- Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards, often making beach closures necessary.

- Debris—plastic bags, six-pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts—washed into waterbodies can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.
- Household hazardous wastes like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other auto fluids can poison aquatic life. Land animals and people can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water.
- Polluted stormwater often affects drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.

...r the Storm

For m...

or visit
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater
www.epa.gov/nps

United States Environmental Protection Agency

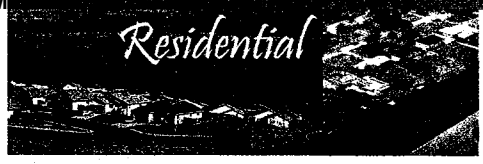
EPA 833-B-03-002

January 2003

THE YEAR OF CLEAN WATER

A Citizen's Guide to Understanding Stormwater

Stormwater Pollution Solutions



Recycle or properly dispose of household products that contain chemicals, such as insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, and used motor oil and other auto fluids. Don't pour them onto the ground or into storm drains.

Lawn care

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.

- Don't overwater your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.
- Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into storm drains or streams.
- Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

Auto care

Washing your car and degreasing auto parts at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer system. Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into a waterbody.

- Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so the water infiltrates into the ground.
- Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.

Septic systems

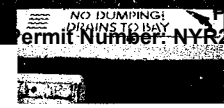
Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby waterbodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns.

- Inspect your system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years).
- Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

Pet waste

Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters.

- When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.



Education is essential to changing people's behavior. Signs and markers near storm drains warn residents that pollutants entering the drains will be carried untreated into a local waterbody.

Residential landscaping

Permeable Pavement—Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

Rain Barrels—You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.

Rain Gardens and Grassy Swales—Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural places for rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.

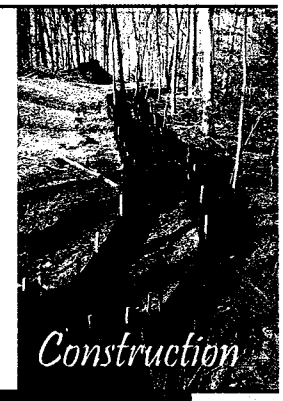
Vegetated Filter Strips—Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or streams. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.

Dirt, oil, and debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas can be washed into the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies.

- Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains.
- Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks.
- Report any chemical spill to the local hazardous waste cleanup team. They'll know the best way to keep spills from harming the environment.

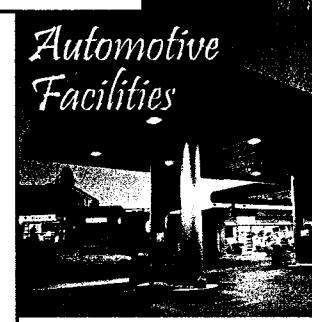
Erosion controls that aren't maintained can cause excessive amounts of sediment and debris to be carried into the stormwater system. Construction vehicles can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater and deposited into local waterbodies.

- Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms.
- Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.



Lack of vegetation on streambanks can lead to erosion. Overgrazed pastures can also contribute excessive amounts of sediment to local waterbodies. Excess fertilizers and pesticides can poison aquatic animals and lead to destructive algae blooms. Livestock in streams can contaminate waterways with bacteria, making them unsafe for human contact.

- Keep livestock away from streambanks and provide them a water source away from waterbodies.
- Store and apply manure away from waterbodies and in accordance with a nutrient management plan.
- Vegetate riparian areas along waterways.
- Rotate animal grazing to prevent soil erosion in fields.
- Apply fertilizers and pesticides according to label instructions to save money and minimize pollution.



Uncovered fueling stations allow spills to be washed into storm drains. Cars waiting to be repaired can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater.

- Clean up spills immediately and properly dispose of cleanup materials.
- Provide cover over fueling stations and design or retrofit facilities for spill containment.
- Properly maintain fleet vehicles to prevent oil, gas, and other discharges from being washed into local waterbodies.
- Install and maintain oil/water separators.

Improperly managed logging operations can result in erosion and sedimentation.

- Conduct preharvest planning to prevent erosion and lower costs.
- Use logging methods and equipment that minimize soil disturbance.
- Plan and design skid trails, yard areas, and truck access roads to minimize stream crossings and avoid disturbing the forest floor.
- Construct stream crossings so that they minimize erosion and physical changes to streams.
- Expedite revegetation of cleared areas.

Protecting Water Quality *from* URBAN RUNOFF

Clean Water Is Everybody's Business

In urban and suburban areas, much of the land surface is covered by buildings and pavement, which do not allow rain and snowmelt to soak into the ground. Instead, most developed areas rely on storm drains to carry large amounts of runoff from roofs and paved areas to nearby waterways. The stormwater runoff carries pollutants such as oil, dirt, chemicals, and lawn fertilizers directly to streams and rivers, where they seriously harm water quality. To protect surface water quality and groundwater resources, development should be designed and built to minimize increases in runoff.

The most recent National Water Quality Inventory reports that runoff from urbanized areas is the leading source of water quality impairments to surveyed estuaries and the third-largest source of impairments to surveyed lakes.

Did you know that because of impervious surfaces like pavement and rooftops, a typical city block generates more than 5 times more runoff than a woodland area of the same size?

How Urbanized Areas Affect Water Quality

Increased Runoff

The porous and varied terrain of natural landscapes like forests, wetlands, and grasslands traps rainwater and snowmelt and allows them to filter slowly into the ground. In contrast, impervious (nonporous) surfaces like roads, parking lots, and rooftops prevent rain and snowmelt from infiltrating, or soaking, into the ground. Most of the rainfall and snowmelt remains above the surface, where it runs off rapidly in unnaturally large amounts.

Storm sewer systems concentrate runoff into smooth, straight conduits. This runoff gathers speed and erosional power as it travels underground. When this runoff leaves the storm drains and empties into a stream, its excessive volume and power blast out streambanks, damaging streamside vegetation and wiping out aquatic habitat. These increased storm flows carry sediment loads from construction sites and other denuded surfaces and eroded streambanks. They often carry higher water temperatures from streets, roof tops, and parking lots, which are harmful to the health and reproduction of aquatic life.

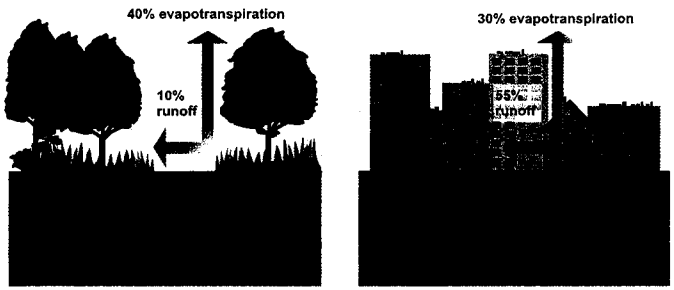
The loss of infiltration from urbanization may also cause profound groundwater changes. Although urbanization leads to great increases in flooding during and immediately after wet weather, in many instances it results in lower stream flows during dry weather. Many native fish and other aquatic life cannot survive when these conditions prevail.

Increased Pollutant Loads

Urbanization increases the variety and amount of pollutants carried into streams, rivers, and lakes. The pollutants include:

- Sediment
- Oil, grease, and toxic chemicals from motor vehicles
- Pesticides and nutrients from lawns and gardens
- Viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste and failing septic systems
- Road salts
- Heavy metals from roof shingles, motor vehicles, and other sources
- Thermal pollution from dark impervious surfaces such as streets and rooftops

These pollutants can harm fish and wildlife populations, kill native vegetation, foul drinking water supplies, and make recreational areas unsafe and unpleasant.



Relationship between impervious cover and surface runoff. Impervious cover in a watershed results in increased surface runoff. As little as 10 percent impervious cover in a watershed can result in stream degradation.

Managing Urban Runoff

What Homeowners Can Do

To decrease polluted runoff from paved surfaces, households can develop alternatives to areas traditionally covered by impervious surfaces. Porous pavement materials are available for driveways and sidewalks, and native vegetation and mulch can replace high maintenance grass lawns. Homeowners can use fertilizers sparingly and sweep driveways, sidewalks, and roads instead of using a hose. Instead of disposing of yard waste, they can use the materials to start a compost pile. And homeowners can learn to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce dependence on harmful pesticides.

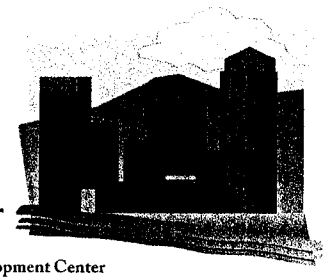
In addition, households can prevent polluted runoff by picking up after pets and using, storing, and disposing of chemicals properly. Drivers should check their cars for leaks and recycle their motor oil and antifreeze when these fluids are changed. Drivers can also avoid impacts from car wash runoff (e.g., detergents, grime, etc.) by using car wash facilities that do not generate runoff. Households served by septic systems should have them professionally inspected and pumped every 3 to 5 years. They should also practice water conservation measures to extend the life of their septic systems.

Controlling Impacts from New Development

Developers and city planners should attempt to control the volume of runoff from new development by using low impact development, structural controls, and pollution prevention strategies. Low impact development includes measures that conserve natural areas (particularly sensitive hydrologic areas like riparian buffers and infiltrable soils); reduce development impacts; and reduce site runoff rates by maximizing surface roughness, infiltration opportunities, and flow paths.

Controlling Impacts from Existing Development

Controlling runoff from existing urban areas is often more costly than controlling runoff from new developments. Economic efficiencies are often realized through approaches that target "hot spots" of runoff pollution or have multiple benefits, such as high-efficiency street sweeping (which addresses aesthetics, road safety, and water quality). Urban planners and others responsible for managing urban and suburban areas can first identify and implement pollution prevention strategies and examine source control opportunities. They should seek out priority pollutant reduction opportunities, then protect natural areas that help control runoff, and finally begin ecological restoration and retrofit activities to clean up degraded water bodies. Local governments are encouraged to take lead roles in public education efforts through public signage, storm drain marking, pollution prevention outreach campaigns, and partnerships with citizen groups and businesses. Citizens can help prioritize the clean-up strategies, volunteer to become involved in restoration efforts, and mark storm drains with approved "don't dump" messages.



Related Publications

Turn Your Home into a Stormwater Pollution Solution!
www.epa.gov/nps

This web site links to an EPA homeowner's guide to healthy habits for clean water that provides tips for better vehicle and garage care, lawn and garden techniques, home improvement, pet care, and more.

National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas
www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm

This technical guidance and reference document is useful to local, state, and tribal managers in implementing management programs for polluted runoff. Contains information on the best available, economically achievable means of reducing pollution of surface waters and groundwater from urban areas.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Resources
www.epa.gov/owm/onsite

This web site contains the latest brochures and other resources from EPA for managing onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) such as conventional septic systems and alternative decentralized systems. These resources provide basic information to help individual homeowners, as well as detailed, up-to-date technical guidance of interest to local and state health departments.

Low Impact Development Center
www.lowimpactdevelopment.org

This center provides information on protecting the environment and water resources through integrated site design techniques that are intended to replicate preexisting hydrologic site conditions.

Stormwater Manager's Resource Center (SMRC)
www.stormwatercenter.net

Created and maintained by the Center for Watershed Protection, this resource center is designed specifically for stormwater practitioners, local government officials, and others that need technical assistance on stormwater management issues.

Strategies: Community Responses to Runoff Pollution
www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/storm/stoinx.asp

The Natural Resources Defense Council developed this interactive web document to explore some of the most effective strategies that communities are using around the nation to control urban runoff pollution. The document is also available in print form and as an interactive CD-ROM.

For More Information

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503T)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov/nps

February 2003

WEBSITES

DEC Stormwater Homepage
http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/mainpage.htm
This web site contains the latest information on the stormwater Phase II Regulations in New York State. Features a stormwater manager's "toolbox" of resources to understand and implement the new Phase II regulations. Also links to pdf versions of the actual permits for Construction Activities and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), and a mapping tool to look up geographic information related to the Phase II Stormwater Program.

Turn Your Home into a Stormwater Pollution Solution! www.epa.gov/nps
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Stormwater Runoff: From My Yard to Our Streams

By Libby Smith-Holmes

The sleet has turned to rain—big drops are pounding furiously against the windows and roof. When I take the dog out, I see water from my downspout has created a small lake in my driveway. Rock salt spread during the last snowstorm has disappeared, but the sand I had scattered for traction still lies in soggy ridges. A spot of oil that leaked from our old truck shows a rainbow shimmer. Water sheets off the still-frozen slope toward the culvert under the driveway, carrying the sand, oil and fresh dog droppings out of sight. Styrofoam pellets from an overturned trash can join the flow as it makes its way to the street drain. This is stormwater runoff, in its early spring flow. And I have helped make it worse.

I consider myself an environmentally aware citizen who would never knowingly pollute or cause flooding. Can I do anything to change this messy scene? Of course!

Downspouts should drain into a planted area of your property, like a lawn.

Every Little Bit Helps

First of all, I can make sure that my downspout empties into a planted area, preferably lined with rocks to slow the water's flow and prevent soil erosion. Water would be kept off the paved driveway where it runs off rapidly from the surface instead of infiltrating the soil. Water that is allowed to percolate through the soil is cleansed of many pollutants which stick to the soil particles. Infiltrated water recharges underground aquifers, whereas paved surfaces increase the volume and speed of runoff. As the speed of runoff increases, groundwater supplies may diminish.

Rock salt is not the best choice as a deicer—salt concentrations can make fresh water unsuitable for native plant and animal species. Calcium chloride crystals work just as well and cause far less damage. If traction is what you need, gravel or sand is a better choice, but it should be swept up in the spring so it won't clog culverts or smother fish eggs in streams where the storm sewers empty.

Gravel and sand can give you traction on snowy or icy walkways without the pollution caused by rock salt.

Do you have oil leaking from a vehicle? Car repairs are always in season. Even a few drops of oil can harm aquatic life, and swimming in oily water is no fun. Keeping a vehicle from leaking oil will help avoid the possibility of contaminating your neighborhood's drinking water. While the storm sewers in some parking areas draining to sensitive waters are fitted with oil separators, most storm water is piped directly to a nearby water body without treatment.

What about that overturned garbage can? Trash and street litter are not only unsightly, they cause problems in the storm sewer system as well as in the receiving waters. In some areas, stormwater is routed to settling basins to allow water to infiltrate into the soil slowly—or to be released gradually into storm sewer pipes. Where trash accumulates, basins must be periodically cleaned out. Make sure your trash cans are secure, and recycle styrofoam and other qualifying materials whenever possible.

Clean up after pets year round to keep bacteria and nitrogen out of the runoff. Many cities and suburbs now enforce pooper-scooper laws that require you to do so. If you think that one small pooch can't possibly make that much of a difference, multiply your pet's twice-a-day contributions by the hundreds of other dogs in your community. On Long Island, where runoff is a significant problem, nearly 500,000 dogs are estimated to be adding waste to freshand coastal waters. Carry a bag and either put pet wastes in the trash—if local laws allow it—or flush them down the toilet. As long as the droppings are not mixed with litter or other materials. Never dump pet waste into a storm drain or catch basin.

As spring advances, homeowners' attention will turn to lawns and gardens. Restricting the use of fertilizers on plants and using pesticides only when necessary aid water quality. A friend of mine parks his car on the grass before washing it with an organic soap helping water the lawn instead of sending suds into the storm drain. All of these actions should help keep our local streams and lakes clean.

More Than a Good Neighbor

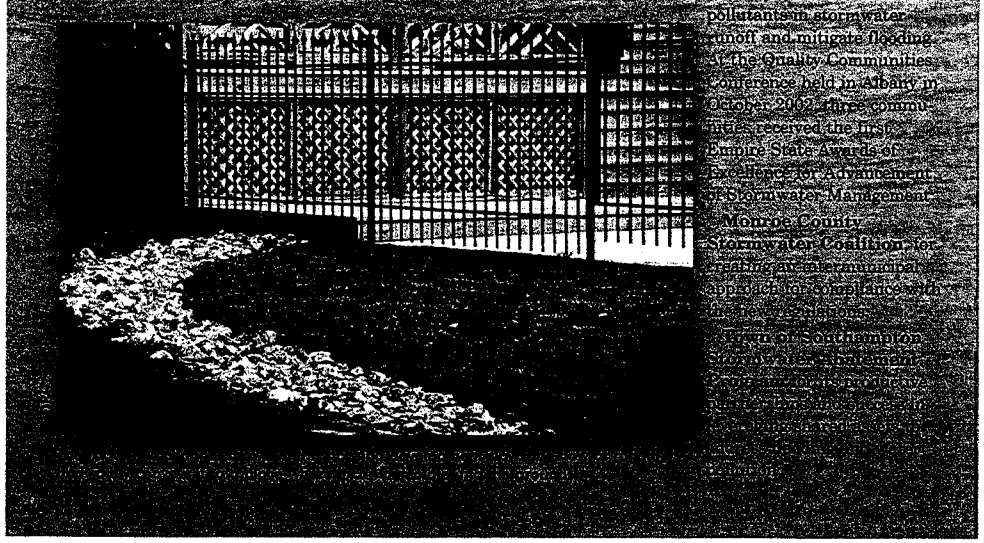
New regulations will help us all be better stewards of clean water. Stricter federal stormwater regulations went into effect on March 10, 2003. All areas with municipal separate storm sewer systems within an urbanized area will have to draft a stormwater management plan. Municipalities and county agencies will conduct outreach and education programs in the near future to help people comply with the new regulations. The regulations aim to prevent erosion and require permits for construction activities with potential to disturb one acre or more. For more information about the requirements for your municipality, business or agency, see the DEC website at www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/mainpage.htm.

Stormwater Management Awards

New York State is supporting community efforts that go beyond the federal requirements, recognizing projects that reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater runoff and mitigate flooding. At the Quality Communities Conference held in Albany in October 2002, three communities received the first Empire State Awards of Excellence for Advancement of Stormwater Management.

Monroe County Stormwater Coalition for creating an intermunicipal approach to compliance with the new regulations.

Town of Southampton for [illegible]



Town of Cortlandville, with help from the Cortland County Soil and Water Conservation District, for developing a model ordinance and model stormwater pollution prevention plan that can be used as a template for other small New York State communities to meet the new regulations.

Many worthy projects were nominated, and although some did not receive an award, every little bit helps. Individual efforts, community projects and an understanding of the importance of clean water will help all of our neighborhoods stay clean and healthy.

Libby Smith-Holmes retired from the DEC's Division of Water, where she managed outreach for statewide programs. She keeps an eye on local land use decisions regarding watershed protection.

Stormwater Management

Stormwater runoff is a water quality and quantity problem, and is especially acute in urban and developing areas. Runoff starts as rain or melting snow that can't infiltrate the ground because of saturated soil or impervious surfaces. Development and urbanization have accelerated runoff problems by altering natural drainage patterns and creating more paved surfaces that shed water quickly without absorbing it.

Development and urbanization have accelerated runoff problems by creating impervious surfaces that shed water quickly.

Stormwater can pick up oil, metal particles, litter, animal wastes, fertilizers, and pesticides as it washes across the landscape. Bare soil from unprotected construction sites adds sediment to runoff. Winter conditions compound the problems with sudden snowmelt and vast areas of impervious ice. Despite what many people believe, most stormwater washing from neighborhood streets flows untreated into local waterways, eventually polluting even large lakes, rivers and estuaries. Changes in flow and water quality can lead to habitat loss, flooding, threats to drinking water supplies, sediment buildup and a decrease in biodiversity.

Municipalities can improve stormwater management by providing information about what residents themselves can do. They can work with developers to provide infiltration basins, porous pavement, vegetated buffer zones and swales and constructed wetlands—all designed to slow or filter the flow of runoff and allow it to infiltrate. Other options include preserving open space and some

Stormwater retention basins allow runoff and snowmelt to collect and slowly percolate into the ground.

Broome County Environmental Management Council
Barbara J. Fiala, Broome County Executive . Stacy Merola, Director

Broome County Office Building . 44 Hawley Street . P.O. Box 1766 . Binghamton, New York 13902
(607) 778-2116 . Fax (607) 778-6051 . www.gobroomecounty.com/emc

BROOME COUNTY WATER RESOURCES: A FACT SHEET
March 22, 1994
Updated August 30, 2001

WHERE IS THE WATER?

Surface water
Broome County's surface water is dominated by the Susquehanna River. Other major rivers such as the Chenango, and Tioughnioga, along with smaller streams, drain into the Susquehanna. In the eastern part of the County, water drains into the West Branch of the Delaware River, in the Delaware River Basin. Together with ponds, lakes, and wetlands throughout the County, these bodies of water form Broome County's surface waters (see map).

Lakes and reservoirs: Broome County has only a few large lakes, ponds and reservoirs. The Whitney Point Reservoir, which covers 1200 surface acres, is the largest lake in the County. Oquaga Lake follows with 134 surface acres. Numerous other smaller lakes and ponds are also scattered throughout the County.

Wetlands: Wetlands are areas that are periodically or permanently flooded. Because of this flooding, soils in wetlands are different than those found in dryer areas and support plant and/or animal species specifically adapted to living in wet conditions. Wetlands include habitats commonly called swamps, bogs, and marshes, but also include ponds and areas adjacent to rivers and streams called floodplains. Federal, state, and in some cases local laws regulate wetlands. A wetland must be at least 12.4 acres in size in order to be protected by New York State. Wetlands smaller than this size may be protected by the State if deemed locally unusual or important. At the federal level, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has the jurisdiction to protect smaller wetlands from activities that impact them. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) protects 2,191.66 surface acres, while 13,609.1 surface acres* are listed on the National Wetlands Inventory and are protected by the federal government**.

Groundwater
Water that does not runoff into these surface bodies may seep into pore spaces between soil particles. Plants obtain water near the surface where pore spaces are not yet filled (unsaturated zone). Once pores are filled, subsurface water is then called groundwater (saturated zone). In Broome County, underground water is stored in aquifers, areas of sand, gravel, or fractured rock that hold a large portion of the groundwater.

Aquifers: The NYSDEC classifies aquifers on the basis of their importance as public water supplies, their productivity, and vulnerability to pollution. By definition, *primary* aquifers are highly productive, vulnerable aquifers that are currently being used by a large percentage of residents mainly via public water supplies. The Johnson City, Endwell, Endicott, and Vestal areas are dependent on this type of water source. *Principle* aquifer systems are geologically and hydrologically similar to primary aquifers with the only difference being the population dependency on the resource (see map).

On the national level, aquifers can be defined as *sole source* aquifers by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A federally designated sole source aquifer must supply 50 percent or more of an area's drinking water, and if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health, and could not be replaced by another source. Broome County, with the exception of a small portion of the Town of Sanford, is designated a sole source aquifer by the EPA. Designation of the sole source aquifer in Broome County by the EPA ensures that an environmental review will occur when development projects involve federal financial assistance in this area.

The aquifers located beneath the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers and their surrounding floodplains are known as *unconsolidated* aquifers. These aquifers are characterized as having sand or gravel soils and frequent discharge/recharge with the streams that lie above them.

Broome County has other aquifers called *bedrock* aquifers. *Bedrock* aquifers tend to be hydrologically isolated from large streams and hold water in fractures in the bedrock as opposed to sand or gravel deposits. This type of aquifer is common in rural areas of the County.

The connection between surface and groundwater
The relationship between surface and groundwater is not static, nor are the two types of water bodies always isolated from one another. A single raindrop may run over the surface of a road, flow into a sewer, and end up as surface water in a stream or river. Here it can filter through permeable gravel layers underlying the streambed until it reaches an aquifer. When a stream crosses an aquifer, the drop of water can seep through the gravel and be discharged back into the stream. This type of interchange is common between the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers, their tributaries, and their river basin aquifers. The same is true for wetlands. Although they occur on or at the surface of the earth, these areas are often considered surface expressions of groundwater, areas where the water table reaches and intersects the surface of the earth. This allows some wetlands to remain saturated during prolonged dry periods since they are being supplied primarily by water below ground.

Because of this interrelationship, pollutants that are discharged to our streams, wetlands, lakes and ponds, may affect groundwater quality as well.

THREATS TO BROOME COUNTY'S WATER RESOURCES

Point source pollution
It is common to think of an industry discharging chemicals into a river, or a large oil spill in the ocean, as examples of water pollution. Pollution from a definite source is called *point (end of pipe) sources* of pollution. In Broome County, combined sewer overflow pipes are one example of point source pollution. During periods of heavy precipitation or snow melt, stormwater flows through public sewer lines to the County's public sewage treatment facilities. This influx displaces actual sewage, which is discharged to the Susquehanna River. Significant environmental problems are caused by point sources, but a second type of water pollution called *non-point source* pollution also poses a serious threat to the quality of Broome County's waters.

Non-point source pollution
The majority of water pollution in Broome County today originates from *non-point sources*. Non-point pollution cannot be traced to one point of discharge; it occurs when water from precipitation or melting snow flows across streets, parking lots, golf courses, farms, construction sites, or individuals' yards and

accumulates substances such as oil, fertilizer, heavy metals, and sediments. Pollutants in the water cannot be traced to a single source but can contaminate surface water or groundwater.

Impacts of water pollution
Pollutants from both point and non-point sources can impact negatively on water resources. *Sediment* pollution caused by non-point soil erosion may inhibit aquatic plants and animals' abilities to breathe, feed, or reproduce. Pollution due to excess *nutrients* may cause extensive blooms of algae or plants, leaving little oxygen for fish, causing fish kills. *Low oxygen* may also cause the death of aquatic insect populations, on which migratory or resident birds may depend for food. Humans can also be affected by non-point source pollution. A single quart of motor oil can contaminate thousands of gallons of drinking water.

WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY IN BROOME COUNTY

Broome County has an abundance of good quality water that provides a reliable supply for residential, industrial, agricultural and municipal needs. **Approximately 70 percent of the population rely on groundwater as its only source of potable water.** The City of Binghamton obtains its water from the Susquehanna River, a surface water source. The City also supplies water to the Town of Binghamton, Village of Port Dickinson, and part of the Town of Dickinson. The DEC has designated the Susquehanna River as Class "A," which indicates that its highest and best use is a source of water supply for human consumption.

Public water supplies are tested on a regular basis for a variety of organic and inorganic substances, as required by NYS law. The NYS Department of Health and the EPA set drinking water standards and guidelines for various contaminants that public water supplies must meet. The Broome County Health Department enforces these regulations.

Regarding groundwater sources, both industrial land uses and local geology render many public and private water supply wells vulnerable to contamination. Because of pollution by organic chemicals, such as *industrial solvents* and other *volatile organic compounds (VOCs)*, a number of public water supply wells in the urban area are now being treated with air strippers. In particular, Endicott, Johnson City, Kirkwood, Conklin and Vestal have all had treatment systems installed on at least one of their wells. VOC levels have, however, decreased greatly in recent years in response to sustained clean-up efforts by state agencies and the enactment of groundwater protection ordinances by local municipalities. Fortunately, in all contamination cases in Broome County, groundwater pollution has been localized, affecting only small areas.

In the outlying areas of Broome County, the most common concerns of residents using private water supplies are overall water quality and the presence of iron, sulfur, calcium, chlorides, sodium and/or manganese. These elements are found naturally in bedrock, the common source of private water supplies. While these *inorganic chemicals* usually do not pose a health risk at normal levels, some people find them to be a nuisance.

Broome County has adopted an aggressively proactive stance with regard to protecting its water supplies, both public and private. Municipalities are given technical assistance and otherwise encouraged to adopt land use controls to protect their wellhead areas, and those on private wells are instructed to test their water annually for a range of common contaminants, such as bacteria.

For more information on Broome County's water resources contact:

Broome County Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health (607) 778-2887

Broome County Environmental Management Council (607) 778-2116

Broome County Soil and Water Conservation District (607) 724-9268

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Niagara Falls Regional Office: (716) 285-8842
Washington, D.C. Headquarters: (202) 260-2090
www.epa.gov

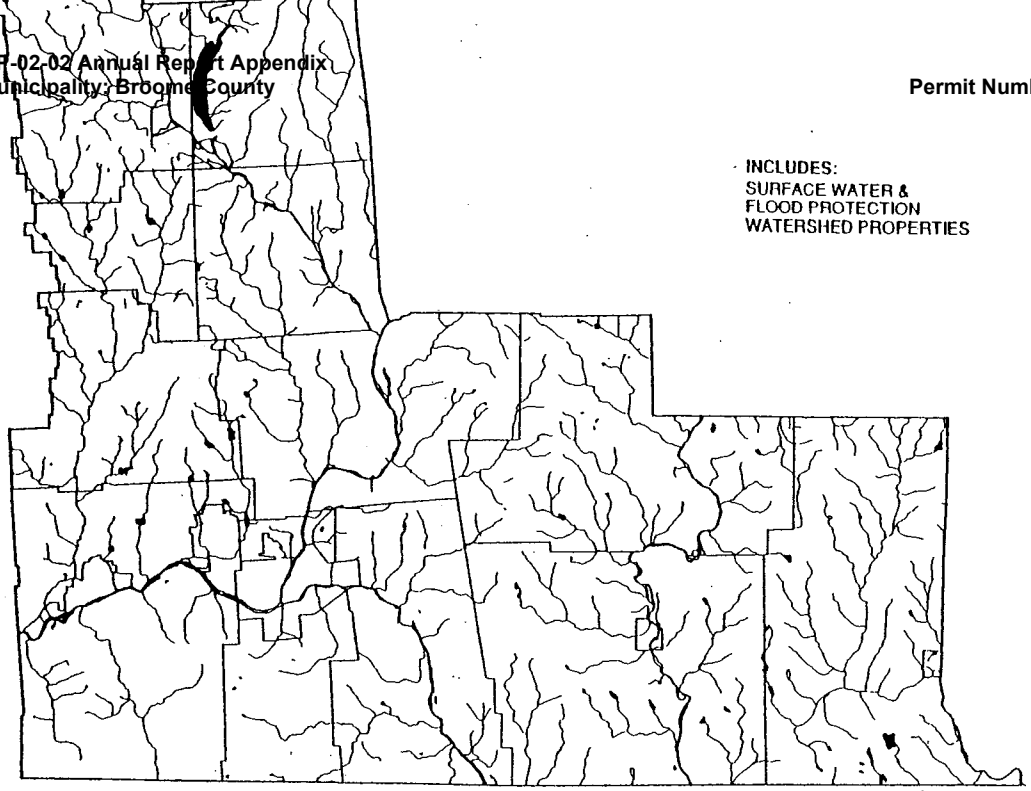
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
Kirkwood Office: (607) 775-2545
www.dec.state.ny.us

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Buffalo Office: (716) 879-4330
http://ny.water.usgs.gov

United States Geological Survey
State Representative: (518) 285-5600
www.usgs.gov

*The Susquehanna, Chenango, and Tioughnioga Rivers are included in the total acreage of federally protected wetlands. The three rivers combined surface acreage totals 3710.73. Therefore the surface acreage of all other federally protected wetlands equals 9,898.37 surface acres. The Federal River and Harbors Act, Section 10 gives the Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction over navigable waters to the ordinary high water mark of fresh water bodies. A permit from the Army Corps of Engineers is required for all construction activity in navigable waters, which is similar to the requirements for construction near federally protected wetlands, hence their identification as federally protected wetlands.

**Broome County Planning Department's Geographic Information System (GIS) data.



SOURCE(S):
TIGER MAPS, USGS QUAD SHEETS
& BROOME COUNTY TAX MAPS

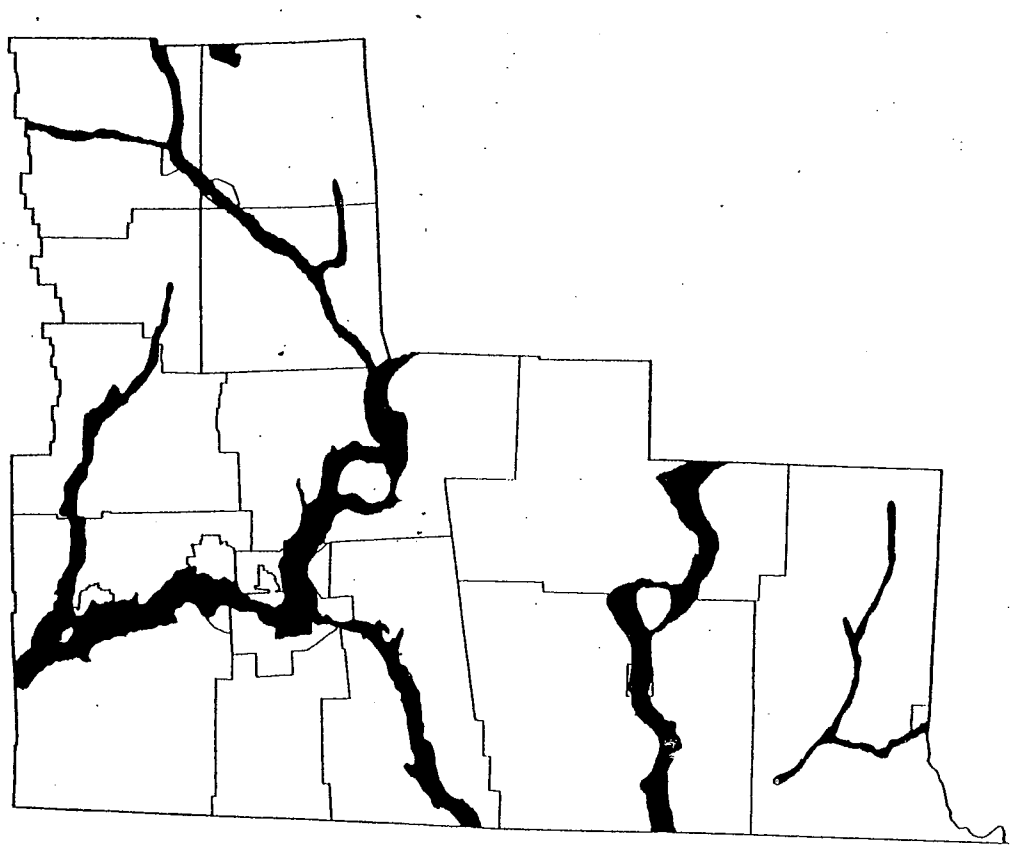
CLARK PATTERSON LOSSIEN
DESIGN PROFESSIONALS
100 North Water Street Rochester, New York 14604

R.J. Martin
Consulting Engineers
45 Washington Street
P.O. Box 2084
Binghamton, New York 13901

SURFACE WATER

BROOME COUNTY LANDFILL SITING STUDY

PHASE 2 REPORT - EXCLUSIONARY SCREENING | FIGURE



SOURCE(S):
B.C.H.D. OPEN FILE REPORT82-268,
B.C.E.M.C BROOME COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MAP

CLARK PATTERSON LOSSIEN
DESIGN PROFESSIONALS
100 North Water Street Rochester, New York 14604

R.J. Martin
Consulting Engineers
45 Washington Street
P.O. Box 2084
Binghamton, New York 13901

PRIMARY & PRINCIPAL AQUIFERS

BROOME COUNTY LANDFILL SITING STUDY

PHASE 2 REPORT - EXCLUSIONARY SCREENING | FIGURE 4

What You Can Do to Help!

The success of the tributary strategy depends ultimately on everyone in the watershed assisting in developing and putting the plan into practice. The stakes are high, and we encourage you to assist in this window of opportunity to improve our local water quality which will in turn improve the water quality of the Chesapeake Bay. In particular, we suggest that you:

- ***Get involved*** in outreach meetings in your community;
- ***Learn as much as you can*** about practices and activities that can reduce the loads of nutrients and sediment pollution;
- ***Limit your own fertilizer use*** and apply only at appropriate times;
- ***Control runoff and soil erosion*** on your land;
- ***Minimize the amount of trash*** your household produces and start a compost pile;
- ***Conserve water and energy***;
- ***Encourage your local government*** to incorporate forest conservation and stream corridor protection in local land use planning;
- ***Maintain your septic system***; and
- ***Ask your legislator*** if he/she supports this voluntary approach.

A voluntary approach will:
1. Target local problems,
2. Save us money, and
3. Protect us from new regulations.

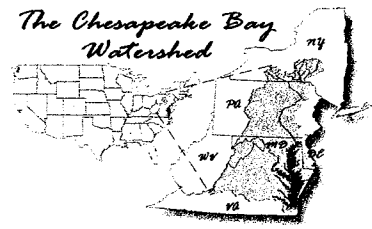
For more information:

Upper Susquehanna Coalition
www.u-s-c.org

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
www.dec.state.ny.us

Chesapeake Bay Program
www.chesapeakebay.net

Alliance for the Cheasapeake Bay
www.acb-online.org



Chesapeake Bay Sources, Loads and Goals for NY

Phosphorus
- Sources:.... Urban - suburban and agriculture
- Loads: ..... 1,020,000 pounds per year
- Goal: ..... 590,000 pounds per year

Nitrogen
- Sources:.... Forests, urban - suburban and agriculture
- Loads: ..... 18,230,000 pounds per year
- Goal: ..... 12,580,000 pounds per year

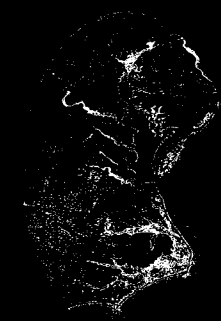
Sediment
- Sources:.... Urban - suburban, forests and agriculture
- Loads: ..... 145,000 tons per year
- Goal: ..... 131,000 tons per year

Prepared by:
Upper Susquehanna Coalition
Outreach Support Group
Printed on recycled paper
7/2004

Local label here

New York and the Chesapeake Bay

EPA will require regulations in the Chesapeake Bay unless the Bay states, including New York, voluntarily reduce the sediment and nutrient loads in advance.



Should I be Concerned?

If you live in the Upper Susquehanna River Basin or the Chemung River Basin (shown in the map on this page) you should be concerned.

Q. What are the major problems for the Chesapeake Bay?

A. Nutrients and sediments are polluting the Chesapeake Bay. And as the headwaters to the Chesapeake Bay, the upper Susquehanna River and the Chemung River Basins both can contribute sediment, nitrogen and phosphorus from urban runoff, sewage treatment plants, and agriculture.

Q. How do nutrients and sediment impair the Chesapeake Bay?

A. Nitrogen supports algal blooms and uses up the oxygen in salt water when the algae dies and decays. Phosphorus supports algal blooms in fresh water and uses up the oxygen when the algae dies and decays. Sediment smothers aquatic plants and animals and reduces sunlight. These pollutants impact the Bay's unique ecosystem of over 2,700 plant species, 348 finfish, 173 species of shellfish. The Chesapeake Bay can produce up to 500 million pounds of seafood every year.

Q. How did this impairment happen?

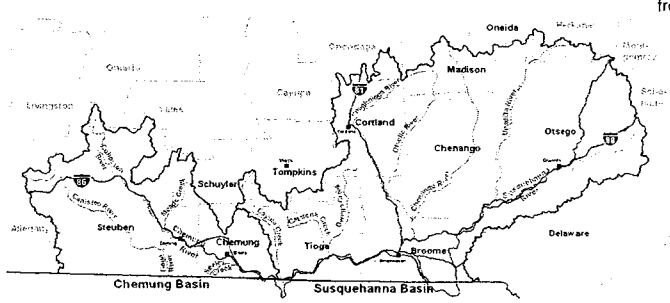
A. In the past 50 years, there have been changes in uses of the land, with growing suburbs, overfishing, intensive agricultural practices and increased populations in all Bay states (NY, PA, WV, VA, DE, MD, and DC). These changes have led to a decline in water quality because of their nutrient and sediment load to the Bay.

Q. How can loads of nutrients and sediment to the Bay be reduced?

A. Best management practices for agriculture, controlling erosion and sediments, maintaining septic systems, upgrading wastewater treatment plants, and collecting and treating stormwater are a few of the ways nutrients and sediment can be reduced. In 2011, EPA will require regulations in the Chesapeake Bay ***unless*** the Bay states, including New York, voluntarily reduce the sediment and nutrient loads in advance (see NY target numbers on the reverse).

Q. What does New York have to do to reduce the loads assigned by the Chesapeake Bay Program?

A. In 2000, Governor Pataki, through a Memorandum of Understanding, agreed to:
- Work cooperatively toward agreed reductions as necessary;
- Provide for a comprehensive public participation process; and
- Use innovative, voluntary measures to achieve reductions.



Q. What does this really mean in practice?

A. This good news means we all have the opportunity to assist. The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has the lead role in developing an action plan to for New York. The DEC is assisted by the Upper Susquehanna Coalition, whose members are engaging the public through community outreach to help to define management practices that will reduce the target loads for NY as part of the work plan. Plan to participate with your community in developing the tributary strategy.

Q. What is a tributary strategy and how can it help?

A. New York's tributary strategy will be a framework to reduce pollution coming from land, air, nonpoint and point sources. It will help to reduce nutrient and sediments coming from nonpoint sources (like runoff from parking lots) and point sources (such as sewage treatment plants) for each watershed. Water flowing across city streets, suburban lawns and farm land can pick up pollution and carry it to creeks and streams that eventually flow into the Bay.

Communities Connected by Water

Did you know?

- The "drainage basin" of an area contains many "watersheds" that all drain into a larger river, bay, or the ocean.

- The "drainage basin" of the Susquehanna River includes parts of three different states (Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania) and over twenty-seven thousand square miles!

smallmouth bass

river otter

blue heron

bald eagle

- The Chesapeake Bay (where all of this water drains) is the largest estuary (a place where salt and fresh water meet) in the United States! The Bay itself is about two hundred miles long. The whole watershed includes portions of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia!

bass
bluebird
Chesapeake Bay
crayfish
drainage basin
eagle
estuary
frog
hellbender
heron
otter
raccoon
salamander
shad
snake
Susquehanna River
turtle
watershed
whitetail deer

O O E W D D B Q Y H H F K O V F C L W
V D Q M H U N L X C R A Y F I S H F A
W L O T P I Y I Y C B Y E S T U A R Y
S P K R B B T B U D W H A H P S K O P
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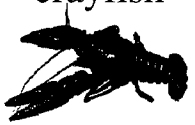
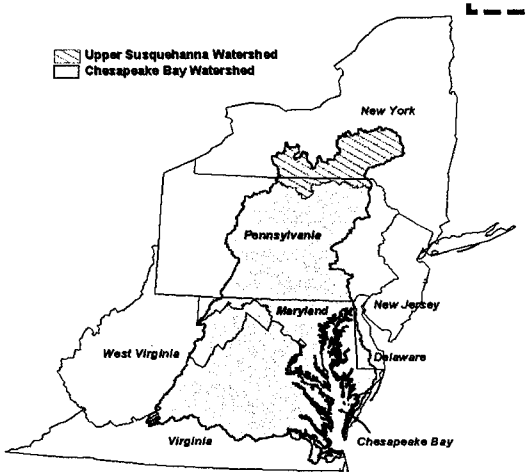
hellbender

crayfish



garter snake

bullfrog



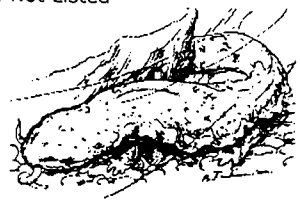
Upper Susquehanna Coalition & Chesapeake Bay Program
Find us on the web at http://www.tier.net/usc &
http://www.chesapeakebay.net

Eastern Hellbender Fact Sheet

From the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

Eastern Hellbender
Cryptobranchus alleganiensis

New York Status: Special Concern
Federal Status: Not Listed



Description

Inhabiting only two of New York State's river drainages, the eastern hellbender is an intriguing and bizarre animal and hails as the Americas' largest aquatic salamander. Sexually mature adult hellbenders range in size from 12-29 inches (30-74 cm) and vary in color from grayish to olive brown and occasionally entirely black. Individuals usually sport dark mottling over the back and upper sides. Several loose flaps of thick, wrinkled skin, which serve a respiratory function, run laterally along either side of the animal. These salamanders are perfectly adapted to their swift flowing stream habitats with their flattened head and body, short stout legs, long rudderlike tail, and very small beady eyes.

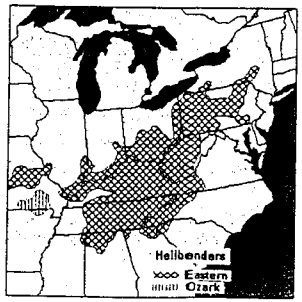
Life History

Hellbenders are aquatic organisms throughout their life and remain active year-round. These salamanders generally spend the daylight hours in a natural or self-excavated den beneath large slabs of rock or other shelter-providing objects (logs and boards) on the bottom of streams or rivers. Hellbenders become active after dark, leaving shelter to forage, feeding primarily on crayfish, fish, frogs and a variety of invertebrates. Courtship and breeding begin in late summer. Sexually mature salamanders migrate to and congregate within certain areas to breed. Hellbenders are more conspicuous at this time of the year and some diurnal activity may be observed on overcast days.

Males excavate a large nest chamber beneath a rock in preparation for breeding. Gravid females are either attracted to or corralled into the nest sites by the males. Egg laying is initiated about the first week in September. Females simultaneously deposit two long strings of eggs in a softball-sized yellowish mass onto the nest bed. The eggs are 5-7 mm in diameter and number between 150-400 per egg mass. Eggs are fertilized externally as they are being deposited. The breeding pair slowly sways within the nest cavity during fertilization, thereby ensuring a thorough mixing of seminal fluid and eggs. Males then drive out the spent females and remain within the nest cavity to brood and safeguard the eggs until they hatch 68-75 days later in November. The larvae at hatching are approximately 1-1 1/4 inches in length and retain a large yolk sac. Very little is known about larval habits and survivorship, as very few are encountered in the field. It is likely that they either suffer high mortality (falling prey to fish and other predators) during the first years of life, or that they are utilizing some part of the aquatic habitat that makes them difficult to locate and document. Males and females become sexually mature in approximately 5-7 years and can live up to 30 years of age.

Distribution and Habitat

The eastern hellbender's North American range extends from southwestern and southcentral New York, west to southern Illinois, and south to extreme northeastern Mississippi and the northern parts of Alabama and Georgia. A disjunct population occurs in east-central Missouri. A subspecies, the Ozark hellbender (*Cryptobranchus a. bishopii*), exists as an isolated population in southeastern Missouri and adjacent Arkansas. In New York, the hellbender is found solely in the Susquehanna and Allegheny River drainages, including their associated tributaries. Hellbenders prefer swift running, well oxygenated, unpolluted streams and rivers. An important physical characteristic of these habitats is the presence of riffle areas and abundant large flat rocks, logs or boards which are used for cover and nesting sites.



Status

The hellbender was listed as a special concern species of New York State in 1983. It is listed as Endangered in Maryland, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana and is threatened in Alabama. There is a lack of basic life history and distribution information on these animals. Insufficient historic data on population densities has contributed to a shortage of knowledge on long-term population trends. Available evidence does suggest that numbers of these salamanders have declined and there is little evidence of successful reproduction recently. Among the explanations that have been suggested to account for this apparent decline are pollution of the aquatic habitat, damming of rivers and streams, which eliminates critical riffle areas and lowers the dissolved oxygen content, and the siltation of streams and rivers resulting from agricultural practices and construction work (e.g. bridges and roadwork). An additional problem is the unintentional or intentional and senseless killing by fishermen who accidentally catch hellbenders and erroneously fear that they are venomous.

Management and Research Needs

Continued surveys and long-term monitoring of populations within the Allegheny and Susquehanna River drainages are essential for developing a recovery plan for this species. Of particular importance is an investigation of larval and juvenile habits, survivorship, and habitat use to provide insight into the hellbender's life cycle. Anglers fishing in hellbender habitat should be educated to understand that these salamanders are not dangerous animals nor do they deplete game fish populations. Captive breeding programs coupled with habitat cleanup and reestablishment of riffle areas and adequate stream flow may be warranted.

A radio telemetry study was completed in the Susquehanna River drainage basin. All animals captured were estimated to be 25 years of age or greater, indicating an ageing population with little or no successful reproduction. Hellbenders demonstrated an ability to home after being displaced more than a half mile. They also used a variety of microhabitats including large cover rocks, sunken logs, undercut banks and underwater talus piles for shelter and foraging. Over winter sites included deep water pools and fast flowing riffles that remain open year round.

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Map adapted from Conant and Collins (1998) and Petranka (1998).

Information taken from DEC website:
http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/wildlife/endspec/hellfs.html

For additional information contact:
Endangered Species Unit
NYSDEC
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-4754

Press & Sun Bulletin Sun May 7, 2006 c Mon. May 8, 2006

LEGALS
TODAY'S LEGAL NOTICES

Legals 050

ATTN: MBE/WBE
Material Suppliers and Subcontractors.

ConMaa, Inc. is requesting bids for SUNY Binghamton Building MEP Systems & Interior Fit Out. Plans & Specs are available at our office. **Call 607-722-0041.**

5/7/06 - 5/17/06

Daniel J. Lynch, Inc. (WBE) is receiving M/WBE bids for the Binghamton Univ. Downtown Academic Bldg. Interior Fit out. **Bids due May 16, 2006.** For Further Information please call (607) 748-3342
5/3/06 5/16/06

FAHS CONSTRUCTION GROUP
2224 Pierce Creek Road
Binghamton, NY 13903
607/724-5357
607/724-2361 fax

Attention: D/M/WBE Subcontractors/ Suppliers
Solicitation for Proposals on the following contract:

HOLT Project No. 2005002
SUCF Project No. 07A02
Construct Downtown Academic Building Building MEP Systems & Interior Fit Out, Binghamton University

MAY 16, 2006
Bid time for the project: 2:00 P.M.

Plans and Specifications are available for examination at our office. Be advised that prior to submitting proposals, subcontractors and vendors are responsible for review of the Plans and Specifications in their entirety paying particular attention to the Special Conditions, Addenda and insurance requirements.

If interested in submitting a proposal, please contact Mike Fairbrother to receive more information only if it is not possible to review the plans for the project at Fahs Construction Group's office. Please respond to address, phone number or fax number above.

EOE
5/5, 5/6, 5/7/06

MBE/WBE, and all Subcontractors & Suppliers are invited to submit bids on their line of work for the Downtown Academic Building - Binghamton University Fit-Out and MEP Systems Project. Plans & Specifications are available at
Andrew R. Mancini Associates office,
129 O'Dell Ave.,
Endicott, NY, an
MBE/WBE/EEO employer.
Ask for A. Giammarino
5/4/06 - 5/10/06

MBE/WBE SOLICITATION

Sarkisian Bros., Inc., PO Box 1925, Binghamton, NY 13902 is hereby soliciting material and subcontractor quotations from approved minority and women owned enterprises for the **SUCF PROJECT NO. 07A02 CONSTRUCT DOWNTOWN ACADEMIC BUILDING INTERIOR FIT OUT, BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY,** which bids **May 16, 2006 @ 2:00** p.m. Quotations will be accepted until bid time at SBI office Phone (607) 722-4225; Fax (607) 771-4175 or (607) 722-5630. Drawings and specs may be examined 8 to 5 M-F at SBI Plan Room, 11 Charlotte St., Binghamton, NY 13905 and at other numerous locations. Call our office for details.
5/7, 5/8, 5/9/06

NOTICE OF BUDGET HEARING AND VOTE NEWARK VALLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Budget Hearing
A budget hearing for the inhabitants of the Newark Valley Central School District qualified to vote at School District meetings will be held at the Administration Building, 79 Whig Street, Newark Valley, New York, commencing at 7:00 p.m. on May 9, 2006 where there shall be presented the proposed School District budget for the following school year.

Date of Vote
The vote upon the appropriation of the necessary funds to meet the estimated expenditures or for any propositions involving the expenditure of money or the authorizing of levy of taxes, as well as the election of members of the Board of Education shall be held on Tuesday, May 16, 2006 at the Richard H. Kerr Board Room of the Administration Building, 79 Whig Street, Newark Valley, New York between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.

Statement of Money Required for Next School Year
A copy of the statement of the amount of money which would be required for the next school year for school purposes shall be completed seven days before the budget hearing and may be obtained by any resident of the District at each schoolhouse during the period of 14 days immediately before the annual meeting and election, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., except Saturday, Sunday or holiday.

Vote for Board Members
Petitions nominating candidates for the office of member of the Board of Education must be filed with the Clerk of the District between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. not later than April 17, 2006. The following vacancies are to be filled:

* A three-year term ending June 30, 2009, presently held by Denise Baen.
* A three-year term ending June 30, 2009, presently held by William Simmons.
* A three-year term ending June 30, 2009, presently held by Scott Umiker.

Each petition must be addressed to the Clerk of the District, be signed by at least 25 qualified voters of the District, shall state the residence of each signer, the name and address of the candidate, and shall describe the specific vacancy on the Board of Education for which the candidate is nominated, which description shall include at least the length of term of office, and the name of the last incumbent. No person shall be nominated for more than one specific office.

The following propositions shall be voted upon at the same time as the vote upon the appropriation of monies and for Board members:

Proposition #1
Shall the Board of Education of the Newark Valley Central School District, New York, be authorized to finance the acquisition of four (4) school buses for the school district, at a maximum cost of $336,000 and to appropriate therefore $51,500 from a capital reserve fund of the School District established in 1993 and to further issue serial bonds in the principle amount of $284,500, and to levy real estate taxes for the payment of such serial bonds?

Proposition #2
Shall the Board of Education of the Newark Valley Central School District, New York, be authorized to expend from the capital reserve fund approved by the district voters on May 12, 1994 and modified by the district voters on December 6, 1999, a sum not to exceed $100,000 for any or all of the following purposes: pavement reconstruction at the High School driveway from approximately the south west corner of the building southward, construction of permanent parking spaces on the west side of the High School driveway, replacement of designated interior lighting at the High School and allied expenses associated with the project?

Additional Propositions
Any proposition that is required to be included for vote shall be submitted in writing by means of a petition signed by at least 25 qualified voters, stating the residence of each signer, which proposition shall be filed with the Board of Education not later than 30 days before the date of the election as set forth in this notice unless a greater number of days is required by statute. Any proposition shall be rejected by the Board of Education if the purpose of the proposition is not within the powers of the voters or where the expenditure of monies is required for the proposition, and such proposition fails to include the necessary specific appropriation.

Absentee Ballots
Applications for absentee ballots may be applied for at the office of the District Office. Such applications must be received by the District Clerk at least seven days before the vote set in this notice if the ballot is to be mailed to the absentee voter or the day before the vote if the ballot is to be delivered personally to the absentee voter. Absentee ballots must be received in the office of the District Clerk of the District not later than 5:00 p.m. on the day of the vote.

A list of all persons to whom absentee voters' ballots have been issued shall be available for public inspection during regular office hours which are between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Any qualified voter may, upon examination of such list, file written challenge of qualifications of a voter of any person whose name appears on such list, stating the reasons for the challenge. Such written challenge shall be transmitted by the Clerk or designee to the Inspectors of election on election day.

By order of the Board of Education of the Newark Valley Central School District

Judith A. Fox, District Clerk
4/1, 4/16, 4/30, 5/7/06

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY UNDER NEW YORK LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY LAW - ROBERT L. KURST BUILDERS, LLC

Pursuant to LLCL Section 206 (c), notice is hereby given of the formation of the company for the transaction of business in the State of New York and elsewhere.

1. The name of the limited liability company is **Robert L. Kurst Builders, LLC.**

2. The Articles of Organization of the company were filed with the Secretary of Stsate on April 12, 2006.

3. The County in which the office of the limited liability company is to be located is Broome County.

4. The Secretary of State has been designated as agent of the company upon whom process against it may be served. The Secretary of State shall mail a copy of any process to the company at c/o Robert L. Kurst, 2505 Bayberry Lane, Vestal, New York 13850.

5. The duration of the Company is perpetual.

6. The character or purpose of the business of the company is for any lawful act or activity except one for which a statute requires some other business entity or natural person to be formed or used.
4/23, 4/30, 5/07, 5/14, 5/21, 5/28/06

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY UNDER NEW YORK LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY LAW ("LLCL")

1. The name of the limited liability company ("LLC") is **Scrapbook Connection, LLC**

2. The date of filing of the Articles of Organization with the Secretary of State is April 14, 2006.

3. The County within the State of New York in which the principal office of the LLC is to be located is Broome County.

4. The Secretary of State of the State of New York is hereby designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. The post office address to which the Secretary of State shall mail a copy of any process against the LLC served upon him or her is: 115 Richards Road, Chenango Forks, New York 13746.

5. The character or purpose of the business of the LLC is any purpose allowed by law.
4/23, 4/30, 5/07, 5/14, 5/21, 5/28/06

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
Of the
Broome County
Government Stormwater Management Program
Year 3 Annual Report

Notice is hereby given that the Broome County Department of Planning and Economic Development will hold a Public Meeting on Thursday, **May 18, 2006,** at **4:00 PM** in the 5th Floor Conference room, Broome County Office Building, 44 Hawley Street, Binghamton, New York. The purpose of the meeting is to obtain public comment on the stormwater management activities of Broome County during 2005.

Since March 2003, Broome County has been required to develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program that seeks to reduce the quantity and increase the quality of stormwater runoff at county owned facilities.

The program must include elements that address public education and participation, detection and elimination of illicit discharges, construction site and post construction stormwater management, and pollution prevention.

Broome County must submit an annual progress report to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and make it available for public review and comment.

Copies of the Year 3 Annual Report will be available for review beginning May 15th at the Reference Desk of the Broome County Public Library at 185 Court Street in Binghamton, the Broome County Department of Planning and Economic Development located on the 5th floor of the Broome County Office Building, and on the Planning Department website at http://www.gobroomecounty.com/planning/PlanningPubs.php.

Citizens are encouraged to attend this meeting to provide comments about the Stormwater Management Program. Citizens unable to attend can mail written comments to the Broome County Department of Planning and Economic Development, PO Box 1766, Binghamton, NY 13902 until May 26, 2006.

Rita Petkash, Commissioner, Broome County Department of Planning & Economic Development
5/7/06, 5/8/06

NOTICE OF SALE
SUPREME COURT
COUNTY OF BROOME
MIDFIRST BANK, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
COLLEEN M. BORST, AS EXECUTRIX OF THE ESTATE OF FLORENCE R. BORST, ET AL., Defendant(s).

Pursuant to a Judgment of foreclosure and sale duly dated 4/3/2006, I, the undersigned Referee will sell at public auction at the County Courthouse, Basement Lobby, City of Binghamton, in the County of Broome, New York, on 5/15/2006 at 10:00 AM, premises known as

21 Nash Street, Binghamton, NY 13904.

All that certain plot piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of Binghamton, County of Broome and State of New York, Section, Block and Lot: 12-26-31. Approximate amount of lien $65,837.00 plus interest and costs. Premises will be sold subject to provisions of filed Judgment. Index #2220/05.

Tina Fernandez, Esq., Referee.
STEVEN J. BAUM, P.C.,
Attorney for Plaintiff
P.O. Box 1291,
Buffalo, NY 14240-1291
Dated: 4/17/2006
4/23, 4/24, 4/30, 5/01, 5/07, 5/08/06

PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION, INC. located at **1595 Van Camp Rd., Skaneateles, NY 13152,** is currently accepting quotations from certified MBE/WBE contractors for required work at the Village of Whitney Point Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Contract No. 2.
Please call our office:
(315) 655-4328, or
Fax quotes to (315) 655-1047.

4/22/06 - 5/12/06

Legals 050

STATE OF NEW YORK
SUPREME COURT
COUNTY OF CHENANGO
SUMMONS and NOTICE
Index No. 2006X138
RJI No. 2006X3902

MICHAEL A. GUINGO,
DEBRA L. GUINGO,
ROY D. PFOH and
KAREN A. PFOH
191 Sawmill Hill Road
Oxford, New York 13830
Plaintiffs,
-vs-
SALLY GRAY, individually and as Executrix of the Estate of G. William Ryan
PO Box 6417
Navajo Dam, New Mexico 87419
TIMOTHY M. URNAITIS
Route 220
Oxford, New York 13830
KELLY WEBB
Box 2288 Upper Dedham Road
East Holden, Maine 04429
JONATHAN RYAN
137 Markle Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19127
MICHAEL C. BURDICK
148 Sawmill Lane
Oxford, New York 13830
KRISTOPHER CLARK
PO Box 67
Smyrna, New York 13464
Defendants!

TO THE DEFENDANT: MICHAEL C. BURDICK

You are hereby summoned to appear in this action by serving a Notice of Appearance on the Plaintiff's attorney within thirty days after service of this summons is complete, and in case of your failure to appear, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the Complaint filed herein.
Dated: May 2, 2006

TO THE DEFENDANT: MICHAEL C. BURDICK

The foregoing Summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an Order of the Honorable Keven M. Dowd, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, signed the 1st day of May, 2006, at Norwich, New York, and filed on the 2nd day of May, 2006 and the Complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Chenango, at the Courthouse, in the city of Norwich, New York on the 28th day of February, 2006.

The object of this action is to obtain perspective easement by virtue of adverse possession in common with all adjoiners to Sawmill Lane. The property in question is described as follows.

SCHEDULE "A"

A driveway easement of approximately 15 feet width commencing at the northerly edge of NYS Route 220 and being bounded on either side by an existing 50 foot Right of Way as described on a map of the lands of Resorts, Inc. as prepared by Gary Bruce Davison on November 1, 1987 and particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the northerly edge of NYS Route 220, a distance of approximately 449.5 feet from the southwest corner of Lisa Wolf (Book 820, page 191) and said Right of Way being located approximately 25 feet on either side of the following courses:

N 36 degrees 45' E, a distance of 151.96 feet to a point
N 29 degrees 19' W, a distance of 129.48 feet
N 14 degrees 13' W, a distance of 162.95 feet
N 20 degrees 23' W, a distance of 403.31 feet
N 08 degrees 56' E, a distance of 144.97 feet
N 16 degrees 59' W, a distance 59' W, a distance of 314.03 feet
N 12 degrees 17' W, a distance of 133.67 feet
N 10 degrees 15' E, a distance of 229.36 feet
N 25 degrees 02' E, a distance of 301.26 feet
N 61 degrees 58' E a distance of 55.54 feet

Thence through the lands of Michael C. Burdick along the course of the existing Right of Way as it continues in a northerly direction from the last course stated above a distance of approximately 674.50 feet consisting of a 50 foot wide Right of Way.
Dated: May 2, 2006

James G. Cushinan
Attorney for Plaintiffs
Office and PO Address
15 Eaton Avenue
Norwich, New York 13815
607-334-2562
5/7, 5/14, 5/21, 5/28/2006

TODAY'S LE

Legals 050

against it may be served. Secy. of State shall mail process to: Hinman, Howard & Kattell, LLP, 80 Exchange St., 700 Security Mutual Bldg., P.O. Box 5250, Binghamton, NY 13901, Attn: Ronald L. Greene, Esq. Purpose: any lawful activity.
4/18, 4/25, 5/02, 5/09, 5/16, 5/23/07

Notice of Formation of Richfran Holdings, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/22/07. Office location: Broome Co. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 906 Forest Rd., Endwell, NY 13760. Purpose: any lawful activities
5/9, 5/16, 5/23, 5/30, 6/6, 6/13/07

Notice of Formation of Savory Solution, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 4/5/07. Office location: Broome Co. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC 511 Winston Dr., Endwell, NY 13760. Purpose: any lawful activities.
4/11, 4/18, 4/25, 5/2, 5/9, 5/16/2007

NOTICE OF LEGAL POSTPONEMENT OF SALE
SUPREME COURT: BROOME COUNTY
MBBA 2003-A TAX LIEN FINANCE TRUST AND THE BANK OF NEW YORK AS COLLATERAL AGENT AND CUSTODIAN, Plaintiff(s)
vs.
RMT BOWLING, LLC, et al., Defendants

Attorney (s) for Plaintiff (s):
ROSICKI, ROSICKI & ASSOCIATES, P.C.,
51 E. Bethpage Road,
Plainview New York
516-741-2585

Pursuant to judgment of foreclosure and sale entered herein on February 28, 2005, I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder at The Broome County Courthouse, Lobby, Binghamton, NY.
On May 14, 2007 at 11:45 AM
Premises known as 532 State Street, Binghamton, New York 13901
Tax Account No. 11-0010-039

Legals 050

5-1-07

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING Of the Broome County Government Stormwater Management Program Year 4 Annual Report

Notice is hereby given that the Broome County Department of Planning and Economic Development will hold a Public Meeting on **Thursday, May 17, 2007, at 4:00 PM** in the 5th Floor Conference room, Broome County Office Building, 44 Hawley Street, Binghamton, New York. The purpose of the meeting is to obtain public comment on the stormwater management activities of Broome County during 2006.

Since March 2003, Broome County has been required to develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program that seeks to reduce the quantity and increase the quality of stormwater runoff at county owned facilities.

The program must include elements that address public education and participation, detection and elimination of illicit discharges, construction site and post construction stormwater management, and pollution prevention.

Broome County must submit an annual progress report to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and make it available for public review and comment.

Copies of the Year 4 Annual Report will be available for review at the Broome County Department of Planning and Economic Development located on the 5th floor of the Broome County Office Building, and on the Planning Department website at http://www.gobroomecounty.com/planning/PlanningPubs.php.

Citizens are encouraged to attend this meeting to provide comments about the Stormwater Management Program. Citizens unable to attend can mail written comments to the Broome County Department of Planning and Economic Development, PO Box 1766, Binghamton, NY 13902 until **Friday, May 25, 2007.**

Rita Petkash, Commissioner, Broome County Department of Planning & Economic Development
5/9/07

Legals 050

NOTICE OF SALE
SUPREME COURT - COUNTY OF BROOME
PHH MORTGAGE CORPORATION F/K/A CENDANT MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
Plaintiff,
-against-
RICARDO A. AGUILAR and all the heirs at law, next of kin, distributees, devisees, grantees, trustees, lienors, creditors, assignees and successors in interest of any of the aforesaid defendants at law, next of kin, distributees, devisees, grantees, trustees, lienors, creditors, assignees and successors in interest of the aforesaid classes of persons, if they or any of them be dead, and their respective husbands, wives or widows, if any, all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff, except as herein stated, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly dated 3/9/07, I, the undersigned Referee, will sell at Public Auction, at the Broome County Courthouse, Binghamton, County of Broome and State of New York, on May 17, 2007 at 11:45 AM, premises known as 532 State Street, Binghamton, Section, Block and Lot: 140.19-2-3. Approximate amount of judgment $56,404.28 plus interest and costs. Premises will be sold subject to provisions of filed Judgment
Index #2006-1385.
Paul E. Pool, Esq.,
Referee,
SHAPIRO & DICARO, LLP, Attorney for Plaintiff
250 Mile Crossing Boulevard,
Rochester, NY 14624
Dated: 4/18/2007
4/25, 5/02, 5/09, 5/16/07

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Board of the Town of Vestal, New York seeks sealed proposals for the construction of:

GLENWOOD ROAD WATER MAIN

The sealed proposals requested herein will be received by the Town Clerk in her office, Town Hall, 605 Vestal Parkway West, Vestal, New York 13850 until **2:00 on May 22, 2007** and all sealed proposals thus received will be publicly opened and read at the Town Clerk's Office at 2:00 P.M.

Legals 050

istactory Bid Bond executed by the Bidder and an acceptable surety, in an amount equal to five percent (5%) of the total Bid shall be submitted with each Bid. Bid prices are to be less sales tax and all other taxes and shall not be subject to change. All bids must be accompanied by a non-collusive bidding certification, certificates for which are part of the Bidding and Contract Documents.

Each Successful Bidder shall be required to furnish and pay for satisfactory Performance and Labor and Material Payment Bonds, each in the amount at least equal to the Contract Amount, as security for the faithful performance and payment of all Contractor's obligations under the Contract Documents.

The Town of Colesville reserves the right to waive any informality in any Bid, and to reject any or all Bids.

Bids may be held by the Town of Colesville for a period not to exceed forty-five (45) calendar days from the date of the Bid Opening for the purpose of reviewing the Bids and investigating qualifications of Bidders prior to awarding the Contract.

*****Public Meeting*****

Broome County Stormwater Annual Report
Thursday, May 17, 2007 at 4:00 pm
5th Floor Planning Conference Room,
Broome County Office Bldg, Binghamton, NY

*****If you plan on coming to the NRC meeting, please consider attending this meeting. Your input is highly valued.*****

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
Of the
Broome County Government Stormwater Management Program
Year 4 Annual Report

Notice is hereby given that the Broome County Department of Planning and Economic Development will hold a Public Meeting on Thursday, May 17, 2007, at 4:00 PM in the 5th Floor Conference room, Broome County Office Building, 44 Hawley Street, Binghamton, New York. The purpose of the meeting is to obtain public comment on the stormwater management activities of Broome County during 2006.

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Citizens are encouraged to attend this meeting to provide comments about the Stormwater Management Program. Citizens unable to attend can mail written comments to the Broome County Department of Planning and Economic Development, PO Box 1766, Binghamton, NY 13902 until Friday, May 25, 2007.

Rita Petkash, Commissioner, Broome County Department of Planning & Economic Development

FOR THE RECORD
Press & Sun-Bulletin Sunday, May 13, 2007

tas, twins, a son and a daughter, Logan and Avery, born May 4.

JOHNSON CITY

To Aimee and Anthony Mazzatti, a son, Anthony, born May 4.

VESTAL

To Wan-Huei Lin and Marton Zhu, a son, Brandan, born May 4.

To Mary and Ken Francisco, a daughter, Natalie, born May 4.

ENDWELL

To Sharon and Louis Giordano, a daughter, Sophia, born May 2.

To David and Jessie Ely, a son, Alexander, born May 3.

PORT CRANE

To David and Gayle McKrell, a daughter, Angelina, born May 1.

CHENANGO

AFTON

To Ashley Colvin and Dustin Jenning, a daughter, Paige, born May 6.

GREENE

To Carisa Lester and Matthew Whitney, a son, Dylan, born May 1.

To Peter and Kate Flanagan, a daughter, Claire, born May 4.

CORTLAND

CINCINNATUS

To Brad and Sarah Sturdevant, a son, Brennan, born May 2.

TIOGA

BERKSHIRE

To Theodore and Kathleen Hall, a daughter, Kaytlyn, born May 1.

CANDOR

To Amber Miller and Chad Grubb, a son, Taylor, born May 2.

NEWARK VALLEY

To Karen and Kenneth Sheldon, a daughter, Jasmine, born May 1.

APALACHIN

To Melissa and Shaun Berry, a daughter, Kaitlyn, born May 4.

GOVERNMENT, CIVIC MEETINGS

MONDAY

Chenango Planning Board, 7 p.m., Chenango Town Hall, 1529 Upper Front St., Town of Chenango.

Endicott Village Board of Trustees, 7:30 p.m., Municipal Building, Council Chambers, Endicott.

Johnson City Zoning Board, 7:30 p.m., Village Hall, municipal building, Johnson City.

Kirkwood Planning Board, 7 p.m., Kirkwood Town Hall, Crescent Drive, Kirkwood.

Town of Barker Town Board, 7:30 p.m., Barker Town Hall, 151 Hyde St., Castle Creek.

Town of Dickinson, regular meeting; 6 p.m., Town of Dickinson Town Hall, 531 Old Front St., Town of Dickinson.

Village of Endicott Work Session, and regular meeting; 6 p.m., Municipal Building, Council Chambers, Endicott.

Village of Lisle, 7:30 p.m., Lisle Free Library, Route 79, Lisle.

TUESDAY

Berkshire Town Board, 7 p.m., Berkshire Town Hall, 18 Railroad Ave., Berkshire.

Binghamton Town Board, regular meeting; 7 p.m., Binghamton Town Hall, 279 Park Ave., Binghamton.

WEDNESDAY

Town of Chenango Work Session, 4 p.m. (3 p.m. June through August), Chenango Town Hall, 1529 Upper Front St., Town of Chenango.

Union, work session prior to regular meeting (MS4 Annual Report May 16); 7:30 p.m., Town of Union Office Building, 3111 E. Main St., Endwell.

THURSDAY

Broome County Environmental Management Council: Natural Resources Committee, 4:30 p.m., Edwin L. Crawford County Office Building, fifth floor planning conference room, Binghamton.

Broome County Legislature, regular session, 6 p.m., Edwin L. Crawford County Office Building, Government Plaza, Binghamton.

Broome County's Stormwater Management Program Annual Report, public meeting; 4 p.m., Edwin L. Crawford County Office Building, 5th-floor planning conference room, Binghamton.

Town of Union Local Development Corp., second floor; 8 a.m., Town of Union Office Building, 3111 E. Main St., Endwell.

COLLEGE GRADUATES

The following students earned degrees in the fall or winter at their respective college or university.

The newspaper prints all listings received involving local students. In some cases it is not possible to list the names of all students from a school on the same day, either because not all were provided or because of space limitations.

Handwritten notices are not accepted. Verification of the graduation is required. Accepted items are: a copy of the letter from the college or university stating the student met all requirements for graduation, a copy of the printed invitation or copies of the pages of the student's name and the degree they received along with the front cover from the commencement program. Include the student's hometown. Send to Chris Tevyaw, Press & Sun-Bulletin, P.O. Box 1270, Binghamton, NY 13902 or fax to 798-1113.

RIDLEY-LOWELL BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Kimberly Babcock, Nichols, computerized bookkeeping; Jerri Bennett, Binghamton, medical assistant; Chelsey Burlingame, Berkshire, medical assistant; Susan Howland, Binghamton; Jody Kristiansen, Binghamton, medical assistant; Reginald Morris, Johnson City, networking & technical support specialist; Darlene Nieves, Endwell, computerized bookkeeping; Raymond Smith, Willet, networking & technical support specialist; Ryan Vanderpoel, Endicott, networking & technical support specialist.

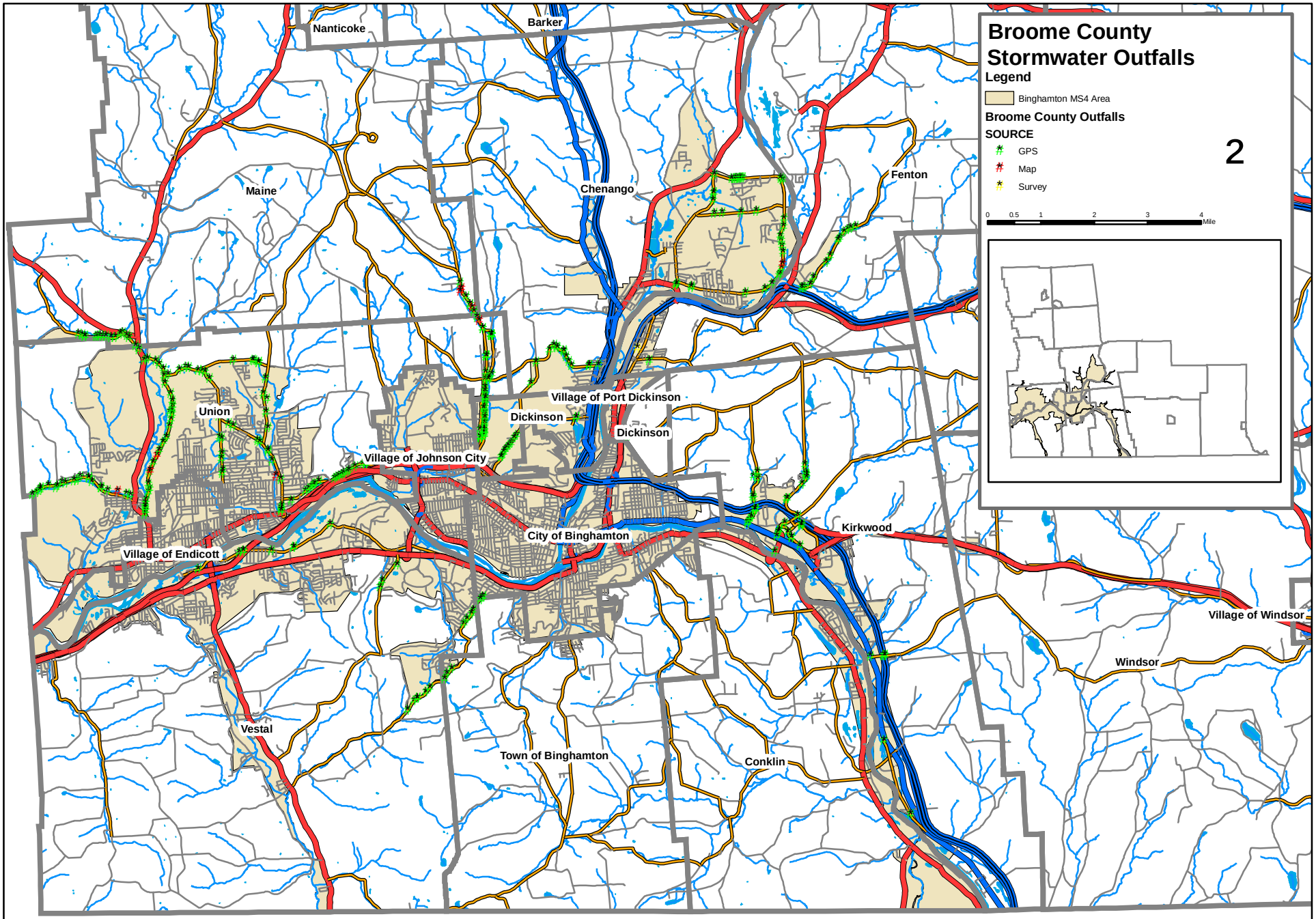
THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

Elizabeth Addison, Delancey, M.S.ED., Claudia Cavallo, Downsville, M.S.ED, education; Lisa Favorito, Norwich, B.S.; Amanda Fucci, Margaretville, M.B.A. Amber Lord, Binghamton, M.S., education; Amy Soule, Bloomville, M.S., education.

Broome County Storm Sewer Outfall Mapping

MUNICIPALITY	GPS		MAP	SURVEY	TOTAL
	2005	2006			
Town of Chenango	14	3	1	0	18
City of Binghamton	0	131	37	0	168
Town of Conklin	3	0	0	3	6
Broome County	32	292	9	1	334
Town of Dickinson	8	27	0	3	38
Town of Fenton	3	15	5	0	23
Town of Kirkwood	0	91	0	0	91
Town of Union	75	122	17	0	214
Village of Endicott	27	11	1	0	39
Town of Vestal	137	36	8	0	181
Village of Port Dickinson	7	0	1	0	8
Private	0	11	0	0	11
TOTAL:	306	739	79	7	1131

GPS Total:	1045
Map Total:	79
Survey:	7



Data for each outfall are available on the
Broome County Parcel Information System at www.bcgis.com.

Map created April 24, 2007

DEVELOPING SPILL PREVENTION PLANS:
A GUIDE FOR VEHICLE SALES, STORAGE AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Who should use this guide?

- Vehicle Recyclers
- Vehicle Sales
- Vehicle/Parts Servicing (i.e. Repair, Maintenance and/or Storage)
- Gas Stations and Car Washes
- Facilities dealing with any type of vehicle/parts (e.g. engines, autos, motorcycles, boats, ATV's)

Why is hazardous waste management important in these facilities?

Waste created by facilities in vehicle/parts industries can contribute to a number of environmental problems without proper precautions. Mishandling vehicle fluids and other materials can result in ground water, surface water and/or soil contamination.

Refer to the "Environmental Compliance, Pollution Prevention, and Self-Assessment Guide for Vehicle Maintenance Shops" referenced in this brochure to find out what level of hazardous waste your business produces and the applicable regulatory requirements.

Materials that pose a potential contamination threat include (but are not limited to):

- Gasoline or diesel fuel
- Transmission and brake fluids
- Oil
- Mercury (from switches and lamps)
- Lead (from lead-acid batteries)
- CFCs and other refrigerants (from air conditioning units)
- Scrap metal
- Waste tires
- Soaps and detergents

Some Best Management Practices (BMPs) for general pollution prevention include:

1. Protect local streams and rivers by closing floor drains that discharge directly to local water bodies. Instead, materials should be stored in an appropriate container or holding tank until they can be transported to a hazardous waste facility or removed on site by a certified hauler.
2. Comply with the Federal Clean Air Act if your work involves chemical solvents or affects vehicle emissions (i.e. catalytic converters).
3. Paint in an enclosed booth that complies with NYS Building Code as well as state and federal rules and regulations with a positive pressure ventilation system.
4. Store materials in properly vented and constructed, lockable cabinets that meet NYS Building Code and Federal regulations, placed in designated locations.
5. Do not store hazardous materials, such as waste oils, solvents, acids, batteries, paints or tires, outdoors at any time.
6. Provide a secondary containment system for all tanks and drums on the property as per NYS Federal Rules and Regulations.
7. Have a **spill prevention plan** to minimize environmental impacts from changing automobile fluids and battery handling**.**

What is a spill prevention plan?

A spill prevention plan serves to inform all facility employees and emergency personnel with information regarding hazardous chemicals and response protocol in the event of a spill.

All petroleum spills that occur within New York State must be reported to the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Spill Hotline within 2 hours of discovery, unless they meet **ALL** of the following criteria:

- The quantity is known to be less than 5 gallons
- The spill is contained and under the control of the spiller
- The spill has not and will not reach the State's water or any land
- The spill is cleaned up within 2 hours of discovery

Information and training specific to the facility regarding spill prevention and clean-up strategies will prepare employees for rapid response in the event of a spill. It will also protect their health and safety. Even if a major spill is unlikely, it is wise to devise a spill prevention plan in the event that accidental releases or leaks from vehicles occur.

How do I develop a spill prevention plan?

Creating a spill prevention plan does not have to be a daunting task. The plan should include and address the following:

- Description of the facility, including:
  - owners' names and addresses
  - the nature of the facility's activities
  - the general types of chemicals used and hazardous wastes produced
- A site plan showing the location of
  - any chemical storage areas and/or fueling stations
  - vehicle/equipment washing or maintenance areas
  - any aboveground tanks used for liquid storage
  - waste disposal areas, both inside and outside of the facility
  - storage areas for finished products
  - storm drains in and around the facility
  - any surface water bodies on or next to the site
  - any devices to stop spills from leaving the site, if any are in place
- Notification procedures used in the event of a spill, including phone numbers of key personnel and appropriate regulatory agencies (i.e. the NYSDEC Spill Hotline and any other relevant local emergency contacts)
- MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) information for employees and emergency personnel
- Specific instructions regarding cleanup procedures. Cleanup should begin immediately using spill containment and cleanup kits, appropriate for the type and quantity of chemicals or goods stored at the facility.
- Contact information of an emergency spill cleanup contractor regarding large or difficult spills
- A designated person who has overall responsibility for spill response and implementation
- Update the plan periodically to account for new material that may pose a spill risk/threat!

Waste / Spill Management Resources:

NYS DEC Spill Response and Remediation Page:
http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/der/spills/index.html

Stormwater Management: A Guide for Auto Recycler Owners and Operators, EPA:
http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/ownersfinal.pdf

Environmental Compliance and Pollution Prevention Guide for Automobile Recyclers (January 2003), NYS DEC:
http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/ppu/autorecyclersmanual.pdf

Environmental Compliance, Pollution Prevention and Self-Assessment Guide for Vehicle Maintenance Shops (June 2003), NYS DEC:
http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/ppu/vehiclemaint.pdf

Floor Cleanup: Best environmental practices for auto repair and fleet vehicle maintenance (November 1999), EPA:
http://www.epa.gov/region09/cross_pr/p2/autofleet/floor.pdf

Automotive and Related Industries: How to Prevent Water and Stormwater Pollution, Western New York Stormwater Coalition, Erie County Planning.
http://www.erie.gov/environment/pdfs/water_automotive.pdf

New York State Building Code
http://www.dos.state.ny.us/CODE/ls-codes.html

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
http://www.osha.gov/

Spill Prevention Contact Information:

To report a petroleum or chemical spill

- NYS DEC Spill Hotline (24 hours)
  (800) 457-7362
- Regional spill response (M-F, 8am-4pm)
  DEC Region 7- Kirkwood Suboffice
  (607) 775-2545

General information on tank or bulk storage programs:

- Bulk Storage Help Line
  (518) 402-9543
- DEC Region 7 Office for the Bulk Storage Program
  (315) 426-7519 or (315) 426-7400

COMPLAINTS/INQUIRIES

DATE __/__/__
TIME _____

LOG #_____-_____

Info taken by:_____

TYPES:

_____AIR *In / Out*	_____FOOD SERVICE	_____ENV HLTH ASSMNT
_____GARBAGE/REFUSE	_____RODENT	_____MOBILE HOME PARK
_____SEWAGE	_____WATER	_____TEMPORARY RESIDENCE
_____POOLS/BEACH	_____SMOKING	_____RABIES
_____GENERAL NUISANCE	_____**OTHER*** _____	

NAME OF COMPLAINANT_____ PHONE_____
ADDRESS_____ TOWN_____

SOURCE OF COMPLAINT_____ PHONE_____
ADDRESS_____ TOWN_____

SPECIFIC
DIRECTIONS/LOCATION:_____

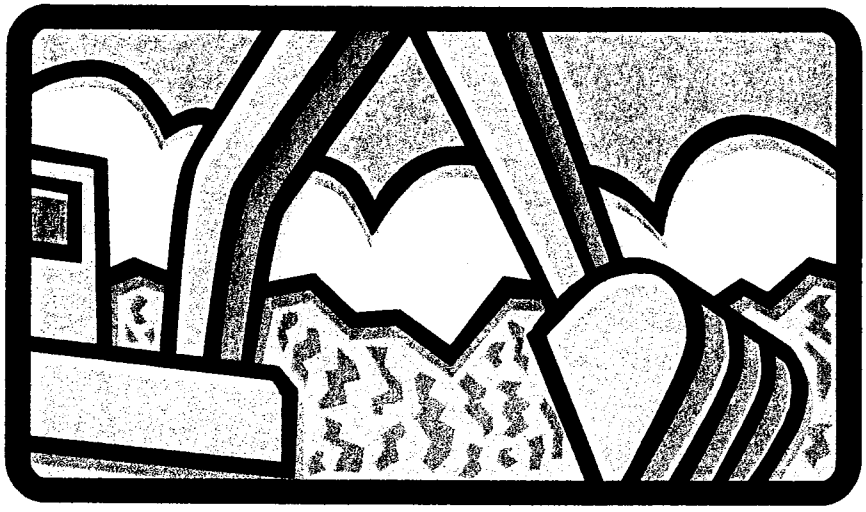
COMPLAINT/INQUIRY

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION (REFERRED TO CODE ENFORCEMENT: TOWN/CITY OF _____)

Initial investigation/contact date: __/__/__

_____ by _____

WPG 3/97



Municipal Guide To NYSDEC Phase II Stormwater Construction Permit

Developed by the
Tioga County Water Quality Coordinating Committee
Funded by the
NYS SWCC & NYS DEC Water Quality Mini-Grant Program

Committee Members:
Wendy Walsh, Tioga County Soil and Water Conservation District
Elaine Jardine, Economic Development and Planning
Debra Standinger, Town of Owego
Erica Gifford, Tioga County Environmental Health
Ellen Pratt, Tioga County Solid Waste
Dean Morgan, Village of Owego

TIOGA COUNTY NY
Department of Economic Development and Planning

Highway Daily Report

Job Number:	5809	***Job Date:***	3/29/2006
Road Number:	153	***Road Name:***	KATTLEVILLE ROAD
Section Number:	1530000	***Section Name:***	KATTELVILLE RD
Work Code:	110A	***Work Description:***	SWEEING CURB & GUTTERS
Lineal Feet:	0	***Comments:***	SWEEPING CURBS AND GUTTERS ON KATTLEVILLE ROAD
Capital Project:	☐	***Capital Project Number:***	
Overtime:	☐	***Nightshift:***	☐

Daily Labor Information

Employee Name	*Emp Number*	*Class*	*Hours*	*Reg Rate*	*Act Rate w/N&OT*	*Emp Cost*
JONES, JOSEPH	25437	HCS	8	$21.38	21.38	$171.04
FROST, KENNETH	34005	MEO3	8	$18.90	18.9	$151.20
MAZURSKY, JOHN E.	33174	MEO2	8	$17.42	17.42	$139.36
KIMBLE, ROBERT	30133	MEO3	8	$18.90	18.9	$151.20
MADDEN, DANA L.	34025	MEO1	8	$17.11	17.11	$136.88
GATES JR., JOHN	22172	LABORER	8	$16.52	16.52	$132.16
HOLLENBECK, BRIAN	34852	LABOR1-1	8	$11.08	11.08	$88.64
		Total Labor Hours:	56		***Labor Totals:***	$970.48

Daily Equipment/Vehicle Information

Eqp/Veh #	*Make*	*Year*	*Model*	*Hours*	*Sand*	*Plow*	*Rate*	*Sand Rate*	*Plow Rat*	*Eqp/Veh Cost*
20	CHEVY P/U	1998	2500	3	☐	☐	$5.35	$0.00	$0.00	$16.05
176	ELGIN SWEEPER	1979	PELICAN	4	☐	☐	$69.92	$0.00	$0.00	$279.68
199	MOBILE/SWEEPER	1997	RA 730	4	☐	☐	$90.37	$0.00	$0.00	$361.48
65	FORD STREET FLUSH	1982	LT8000	3	☐	☐	$13.12	$0.00	$0.00	$39.36
57	INTERNATIONAL	1996	2574	3	☐	☐	$20.17	$13.87	$13.69	$60.51
									Eqp/Veh Totals:	$757.08

Daily Materials Information

Job Labor: $970.48 ***Job Eqp/Veh:*** $757.08 ***Job Material:*** $0.00 ***Job Totals:*** $1,727.56

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Facility Self Audit

Review each question and check the appropriate box to determine if your facility is incorporating stormwater pollution prevention in daily operations. This checklist may be used to identify opportunities for improvement in pollution prevention as well as to document practices that the facility uses to prevent stormwater pollution.

Facility Operation

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are vehicles parked indoors or under a roof when not in use?				
Are operations such as vehicle washing, vehicle maintenance, draining of fluids, storage of fluids and waste performed under a roof or inside?				
Are vehicles washed regularly to remove contamination and prevent it from polluting stormwater?				
Is wash water treated in an oil-water separator prior to discharge?				
Is process water diverted to a trench drain system to collect contaminated run-off inside work areas?				
Is process water from the trench drain system treated in an oil-water separator prior to discharge?				
Are solids cleaned out of the oil-water separator and trench drain system regularly?				
When working outdoors, is contaminated process water and sediment collected to prevent it from mingling with and contaminating stormwater?				
Are drains inside the facility connected to a sanitary sewer?				

Fluids Management

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are fluids in tanks or drums stored with an appropriate amount of secondary containment?				
Are drum-top pads used for leaks and spills that occur during transfer of fluids?				
Are fluids drained over a drip pan or pad?				
Are funnels or pumps used when transferring fluids?				
Are drip pans placed under leaks?				
Are containers maintained in good condition, closed, covered and away from equipment that can cause them to tip over?				
Are containers stored inside or under a roof?				
Are containers inspected regularly?				
Are all containers labeled in a manner that describes the contents adequately?				
Are absorbent pads used on drum tops to catch spills?				
Is a closed-loop parts washer system used (contains solvent)?				
Is the parts-washer lid kept closed when not in use?				
Is a contract in place with a parts washer service company to change out spent solvent?				
Has the possibility of using an aqueous-based parts washer been explored?				
Are fluids stored in appropriate containers and/or storage cabinets?				

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are storage areas kept clean and well organized?				
Are storage areas labeled clearly?				

Leak and Spill Prevention and Control

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are vehicles inspected daily for leaks?				
Is spill control equipment and absorbents readily available?				
Are emergency phone numbers posted in the area?				
Are material safety data sheets (MSDS's) readily available?				
Are spills cleaned up immediately?				
Are employees trained annually on spill prevention?				

Oil Management

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Is oil changed indoors over concrete, sloped to a drain or curbed surface?				
Is oil changed over a drip pan or pad?				
Are funnels or pumps used when transferring oil?				

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are drip pans placed immediately under any oil leak?				
Is waste oil stored indoors when possible and with secondary containment?				
Are waste oil containers in good condition, closed, labeled and inspected regularly?				
Is anything else mixed with waste oil?				
Is waste oil recycled?				

Antifreeze

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Is antifreeze changed indoors over concrete that is sloped to drain or curbed surface?				
Is antifreeze drained over a drip pan or pad?				
Are funnels or pumps used when transferring antifreeze?				
Are drip pans placed immediately under any leak?				
Is waste antifreeze stored indoors when possible with secondary containment?				
Are containers kept in good condition, closed, labeled and inspected regularly?				
Is antifreeze mixed with any other wastes?				
Is waste antifreeze recycled?				

Lead-Acid Batteries

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are lead-acid batteries stored indoors over a curbed impermeable surface?				
Are intact batteries stored on an acid resistant rack or tub?				
Are cracked or leaking batteries stored in closed leak-proof and labeled containers?				
Is the date each battery was placed into storage recorded?				
Are batteries stacked more than 5 high?				
Are batteries inspected regularly for leaks?				
Are acid neutralizing agents, such as baking soda, available in case of leaks?				
Are batteries recycled?				
Are batteries stored longer than 6 months before recycling?				
Are lead cable ends left on the batteries to be recycled?				

Tires

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are tires stored indoors?				
If tires are stored outdoors, is the tire pile covered?				
Are tires recycled frequently to keep the number of tires stored on site low?				

Fueling Areas

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Is fueling performed under a canopy?				
Are spill cleanup materials available at the fueling area?				
Is the fueling handle lock disconnected so the person fueling must attend the fueling process?				
Are breakaway valves used on fueling hoses?				
Is fueling area stormwater runoff treated in an oil-water separator?				
Are all fuel deliveries monitored?				
Is the fueling automatic stop inspected regularly to ensure proper function?				

Rags, Oil-Absorbing Pads, Towels and Clothing

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are oil rags and absorbent pads stored in appropriate containers and disposed of properly?				
Are reusable oily materials such as towels and clothing maintained through a commercial laundering service or an in-house washing machine that discharges to a sanitary system through and oil-water separator?				

Salt Storage

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are salt piles stored in a salt storage building or under a roof?				

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are salt spills at a facility cleaned up promptly?				
Does stormwater drain away from the salt pile?				

Miscellaneous Storage Piles

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Are piles of spoils, asphalt, street cuts, etc. stored at the facility under a roof or cover?				
Are spills of miscellaneous debris on facility grounds cleaned up promptly?				

Facility Stormwater Runoff

	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Can't Determine
Is uncontaminated stormwater prevented from mixing with process areas?				

Comments/Action Items

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Inspected by: _____

Date: _____

BC contact	BC Dept
David Donoghue	BC DPW Engineering
Michael Lynch	BC DPW Building & Grounds
Michael Restino	BC DPW Highways
Carl Beardsley	BC Airport
Gary Crandell	BC Transit
Michelle Haus	BC Central Foods
Henry Weissmann	BC DPW & Solid Waste
Dr. Judy Blanding	Willow Point Nursing Home
David Cody	BC Parks & Recreation
Rita Petkash	BC Planning
Patrick Brennan	BC Exec. Office

List of MM6 Broome County Stakeholders identified for completion of Good Housekeeping self-audit (created by Monroe County)

Stormwater Phase II
Background Information
(taken from the New York State Dept of Environmental Conservation's
Phase II Responsiveness Summary, January 2003)

Clean Water Act (CWA) - The 1987 CWA contains provisions aimed at launching a national effort to regulate the discharge of pollutants into waterways during runoff events. The CWA identifies specific activities which, before discharging stormwater runoff to a "Water of the United States," need authorization under Section 402 of the CWA (the NPDES program). New York State is a NPDES-approved state, having its SPDES program first approved by the EPA in 1975 and is thus charged with administering this program in the state.

Phase I - EPA published stormwater regulations on November 16, 1990. These Phase I regulations focused on large and medium municipalities and stormwater runoff from certain specified types of activities and required that they obtain NPDES authorization (coverage under a permit issued pursuant to the NPDES program) by October 1, 1994. As the NPDES permitting authority, the Department issued two general permits in 1993, one dealing with industrial site runoff and another addressing stormwater runoff from construction projects involving a disturbance of five (5) or more acres.

Phase II - EPA's Phase II stormwater regulations were promulgated on December 8, 1999. They significantly expanded the scope of activities that are subject to NPDES permitting and set March 10, 2003 as the date by which new and ongoing Phase II construction activities would need to obtain a permit. The Phase II regulations reduced the threshold for construction activities from five (5) to one (1) or more acres of disturbance. The Phase II regulations also identified publicly owned and/or operated separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) which lie within areas designated as urbanized (as defined by the United State Census) as automatically needing a permit under the NPDES program. States are expected to augment this automatic list to include additional separate storm sewer systems on the basis of state specific designation criteria designed to address their particular areas of concern. These regulated MS4s must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) by March 10, 2003. The NOI outlines how they will adopt appropriate measures to address stormwater within these systems. Collectively, the "automatics" and the state designated systems are "regulated MS4s" under the federal Phase II stormwater program.

New York State has made significant progress in improving the State's water quality. The new federal stormwater control program builds on New York's successful efforts. In spite of the state's headway, water quality problems remain, and stormwater is one of the major challenges the state still faces. Water from rain or melting snow runs off land, carrying litter, eroding soil, bacteria and other pollutants into our bays, rivers and lakes. This pollution results in closed beaches and shellfish beds, spoiled fishing and swimming, excessive weed growth, and destruction of aquatic habitat. Large amounts of stormwater rushing off paved surfaces can flood yards, streets and basements. The new stormwater program will help correct these problems, protecting and restoring our valuable environmental resources. More than 90% of remaining water quality problems resulting from non-point sources with stormwater runoff the major source of impairment after atmospheric deposition.

Broome County Stormwater Management Program

Year 4 Activities
March 9, 2006 – March 10, 2007

Background to Stormwater Regulation

- Clean Water Act (1987) - First national effort to regulate the discharge of pollutants into waterways during runoff events. The CWA identifies specific activities which, before discharging stormwater runoff to a "Water of the United States," need authorization under Section 402 of the CWA (the NPDES program).
- Phase I (1990) - Regulations focused on large and medium municipalities and stormwater runoff from certain specified types of activities. Includes two permits, one for industrial site runoff and one for large construction projects.

Background (continued)

- Phase II (Coverage required by March 10, 2003) – Regulations include two permits:

  Construction Permit – Required for construction projects with one acre or more of disturbance

  Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) Permit - Identified publicly owned and/or operated separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) which lie within areas designated as urbanized (as defined by the United State Census) as automatically needing a permit under the NPDES program. Not a combined sewer and not STPs.

MS4 Permit Requirements

- All operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4's) were required to obtain a permit from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation by March 10, 2003 to legally discharge stormwater into waters of the United States
- To retain permit coverage, MS4's must develop and fully implement a stormwater management program (SWMP) by March 9, 2008

Six Minimum Control Measures

SWMP's must address the following six Minimum Control Measures:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
2. Public Involvement/Participation Involvement Techniques
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

SWMP Annual Report

Broome County is required to submit an Annual Report to the NYSDEC by June 1st of each year. The report includes:

- Results of stormwater-related activities from the previous reporting period
- Goals and planned activities for the upcoming reporting period

The Annual Report will be available online at: http://www.gobroomecounty.com/planning/

MCM 1: Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

- Distribute stormwater education materials
- Public education & outreach presentations
- Conduct training sessions
- Hazardous waste & electronics recycling program
- Promotion of Riverbank Clean-up
- Proper lawn & garden care, pesticide & fertilizer use
- Animal waste management
- Storm drain stenciling program
- Conduct media campaign
- Broome-Tioga Stormwater Coalition
  - Logo
  - Website
  - Public service announcements

MCM 2: Public Involvement/Participation Involvement Techniques

- Annual Riverbank Clean-up
- Hazardous waste & electronics recycling program
- Air conditioner recycling program
- Storm drain stenciling program
- Public notice of annual report public meeting
- Public presentation of annual report
- Summary of comments received
- Response to comments received

MCM 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

- Illicit discharges
- Illegal dumping
- Outfall identification & verification
- Storm sewershed delineation
- MS4 mapping
- Illicit discharge & detection regulatory mechanism
- Spill prevention & control
- Public complaint procedure

MCM 4: Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

- Construction site stormwater runoff control regulatory mechanism
- General Municipal Law §239 l&m County development reviews
- Public complaint procedure
- Conduct training sessions
- Make guidance materials available to municipal officials, homeowners, and contractors

MCM 5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management

- Construction site stormwater runoff control regulatory mechanism
- General Municipal Law §239 l&m County development reviews
- Shared Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) reviewer & site inspector???

MCM 6: Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

- Pollutants of concern
- Street sweeping
- Storm sewer system maintenance
- Park & open space maintenance
- Erosion control
- Spill prevention, control & countermeasure plan
- Street & bridge maintenance & winter road maintenance
- Assessment procedure
- Highway Division Employee Training

Contact Information

David Donoghue, P.E.
Broome County
Department of Public Works
778-2490
ddonoghue@co.broome.ny.us

Stacy Merola
Broome County Environmental
Management Council
778-2912
smerola@co.broome.ny.us

Jeremy Evans
Broome County Department of
Planning & Economic Development
778-2375
jevans@co.broome.ny.us

Broome County Stormwater Management Annual Report
Permit Number: NYR20A332
March 10, 2006 – March 9, 2007 (Year 4)

Summary of questions and intended responses

Broome County held an official public meeting about and gave a public presentation on the County's Stormwater Management Program Annual Report (SWMPAR) Thursday, May 17, 2007 in the Broome County Office Building in downtown Binghamton. Eight people attended and included members and guests of the Broome County Environmental Management Council's (EMC's) Natural Resources Committee. Attendees represented included: Cindy Westerman (Vestal Conservation Advisory Commission and EMC), Bill Heaviside (EMC), Julia Hoover (EMC), Erin Heard (Upper Susquehanna Coalition and EMC), Chip McElwee (Broome County Soil & Water Conservation District), Beth Egitto (EMC staff), Stacy Merola (EMC staff), and Jeremy Evans (Broome County Planning Department).

Q1 Sometimes stormwater runs across boundaries into state and federal properties. In terms of the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program, who is required to control those discharges?

A1. An MS4 receiving the discharge is responsible to prohibit illicit discharges into their system. Broome County does not yet have a legal mechanism to control and track illicit discharges in to County conveyance systems. We must address this element by June 2008.

Q2. Illicit discharges to the Susquehanna River from out of a home, for example- would those discharges be addressed under this Program?

A2. If the discharge to the MS4 is not entirely stormwater then it is illicit, with some exceptions. Discharging clean water diverted from a roof is not an illicit discharge. The County already prohibits *sanitary* discharges in the Sanitary Code.

Q3. Inner coastal waterways and admiral laws – do they play a role in the Stormwater Management Program?

A3. To our understanding, Broome's Program is not obligated by inner coastal or admiral navigation laws.

Q4. Why do some municipalities clean road ditches that don't need to be cleaned?

A4. Training could address this. Municipal training was intended in 2006, however, the June and November 2006 floods took precedence precedent among municipal officials and Broome County employees and local trainings were postponed. The Broome Tioga Stormwater Coalition plans to participate in a Municipal Pollution Prevention/ Good Housekeeping training session within the year.