

Schedule A

TOWN OF DRYDEN STORMWATER STANDARDS

1. The Town will maintain reference copies and current web links, when available, for all of the documents cited below.
2. Sites for all land development activities disturbing more than 5,000 square feet must be stabilized by means of mulch, vegetation, or equivalent as soon as practicable, and within no more than seven (7) days, whenever construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased at that site, unless earth-disturbing activities will be resumed within fourteen (14) days. In the case of snow cover or frozen ground, sites should still be mulched, to control runoff during snowmelt. Maintenance must be performed as necessary to ensure continued stabilization. Specifications for mulching as well as temporary and permanent vegetative stabilization can be found in the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
3. Vegetation planted for the purpose of site stabilization and / or stormwater management shall not include species that are considered “invasive”. Applicants must avoid plants on the list published by the Invasive Plant Council of New York State, as well as the Tompkins County Invasive Plant list. Applicants may refer to table H.5 of the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual for a list of plants native to New York State which are recommended for stormwater ponds, wetlands, bioretention, and other vegetated treatment areas.
4. The Town experiences cold winters and significant snowfall. Stormwater facility design and sizing strategies appropriate for winter conditions and spring snowmelt are recommended. Those projects with stormwater practices receiving drainage from twenty (20) acres or more must use the water quality sizing guidelines for cold climates found in the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. Additional design guidance that may increase the longevity and winter-time effectiveness of stormwater management practices may be found in the document “Stormwater Practices for Cold Climates”, published by the Center for Watershed Protection.
5. Redevelopment projects and high density projects (in areas zoned for high density) often make more efficient use of the land, and may reduce overall impacts to natural areas. This law is not intended to create a disincentive for such projects. The Stormwater Management Officer may allow some degree of flexibility for such projects, so long as the minimum New York State standards are met. Redevelopment projects should follow the guidelines found in the Stormwater Design Manual.
6. The Town notes that the Stormwater Design Manual provides helpful charts and criteria to guide selection of site-appropriate stormwater management practices. Applicants shall consider these criteria when selecting practices.
7. If a project is composed of separate and distinct phases, the stormwater management practices may also be installed in phases, but the standards of this law must be met during all phases.
8. Off-site stormwater control areas may be shared between two or more property owners or developments, provided that the SMO has approved the design and the required maintenance agreements, and the required easements have been obtained and recorded.
9. Applicants must avoid and minimize disturbance of wetlands, stream corridors, and surface waters to the maximum extent practicable at the project site, and the relevant state or federal permits must be obtained if disturbance will take place. Land development activities shall not discharge untreated stormwater directly into a natural wetland or water body without adequate treatment, nor modify natural wetlands for stormwater impoundment. To the extent possible, a buffer must be maintained between land development activities (including the placement of silt fencing) and wetland boundaries, stream banks, or lake or pond

shorelines.

10. **Wetland Presence and Boundaries.** When relevant in the context of this law, or in accordance with Federal or New York State regulations, it may be necessary for the applicant to determine the presence and boundaries of wetland(s) on a project site. The Town of Dryden Stormwater Management Officer may request the applicant to obtain a wetland delineation, either by a qualified Town staff member, by a United States Army Corps of Engineers wetlands officer, by the DEC, or a wetlands consultant. The following criteria shall be used to indicate the potential presence and location of a wetland, and the SMO shall exercise best judgment on when a delineation is needed:

a) Map Indicators

- i. The boundaries indicated by the New York State Freshwater Wetlands Map, produced by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, as amended and updated. According to Section 24-0301, Environmental Conservation Law, these boundaries are “approximate”, but as “accurate as practicable”. A landowner or “another person or persons or an official body whose interests are shown to be affected” may send a written request to the Commissioner of the Department for a more precise delineation.
- ii. The National Wetlands Inventory Maps, produced by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1979, or as amended or updated. Note that the metadata for these maps states: “Due to the scale, the primary intended use is for regional and watershed data display and analysis, rather than specific project data analysis.”
- iii. The Tompkins County Soil Survey, 1965, or as updated, and the Tompkins County Hydric Soils List, which together identify the approximate location of hydric soils, which are indicative of the presence of wetlands.
- iv. The absence of a mapped wetland indicator does not rule out the potential presence of a wetland if field indicators are present. On the other hand, in the absence of any field indicators, a mapped indicator may be inaccurate.

b) Field Indicators

- i. The presence of wetland vegetation, according to the "National List of Vascular Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands" USFWS, 1988 or as updated or amended. Note that the New York State Wetland Definition, ECL 24-0107.1 provides a helpful list of wetland plants commonly encountered in various wetland types across New York State;
- ii. Indicators of occasional inundation or saturation, such as presence or signs of shallow standing water, a high water table, or frequent flooding.
- iii. Field indicators of hydric soil conditions.
- iv. Proximity in location and elevation to areas of confirmed wetland or floodplain.

11. **Nonstructural Stormwater Management Practices.** To the maximum extent practicable, stormwater management objectives must be met by incorporating nonstructural stormwater management strategies into the project design. Non-structural practices reduce the need for expensive and high maintenance stormwater management facilities, and thereby are a benefit to the applicant and to the Town. The following non-structural strategies shall be applied wherever possible:

- a) Protect areas that provide water quality benefits or areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss.
- b) Maximize the protection of natural drainage features and vegetation.
- c) Minimize land disturbance including clearing and grading.
- d) Minimize impervious surfaces and break up or disconnect the flow of runoff over impervious surfaces.

- e) Maximize the time of concentration from pre-construction to post construction. "Time of concentration" is defined as the time required for water to flow from the most remote point of the site area (in time of flow) to the outlet.
 - f) Favor movement of water through the site as sheet flow through vegetated areas, rather than concentrated flows.
 - g) Provide vegetated open-channel conveyance systems discharging into and through stable vegetated areas.
 - h) Provide low-maintenance landscaping that encourages retention and planting of native vegetation and minimizes the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
 - i) Provide other source controls to prevent or minimize the use or exposure of pollutants at the site, in order to prevent or minimize the release of those pollutants into stormwater runoff.
12. **Better Site Design:** DEC has identified a set of 18 "Better Site Design Practices" which can reduce the impacts of a project, and also often reduce costs. Many of these practices will result in smaller required stormwater treatment and storage volumes. These are generally non-structural or smaller scale practices than those described in the Stormwater Design Manual. Recommended Better Site Design practices are described in the DEC document called Better Site Design.
- a) The Town requires that projects disturbing one (1) acre or more must apply at least two (2) of these practices.
 - b) If the applicant contends that the minimum number of practices cannot be incorporated into project design due to site limitations, the applicant must explain such limitations.
13. **Stormwater Credits:** The DEC has also identified a set of 6 practices, (several of which overlap with the "Better Site Design Practices" above), which qualify for Stormwater Credits. If these practices are implemented as described in the document called "The Use and Implementation of Stormwater Credits", they can result in a calculated reduction in the water quality treatment volume, and occasionally in the water quantity storage volumes, required for projects subject to a Full SWPPP.
- a) The six credits are as follows:
 - i. Natural Area Conservation
 - ii. Stream and Wetland Buffers
 - iii. Vegetated Open Channels
 - iv. Overland Flow Filtration to Groundwater Recharge Zones
 - v. Environmentally Sensitive Rural Development
 - vi. Riparian Reforestation
 - b) If used as credits, these practices must be implemented as described in "The Use and Implementation of Stormwater Credits".
 - c) These practices must be reviewed and approved by the Town before the credit can be taken.
 - d) DEC's procedure for application of these credits is currently evolving. Projects making use of credits may require a 60 day review by DEC and / or a letter from the Town certifying that the credit has been applied correctly.
 - e) The Town encourages applicants to make use of site appropriate credit(s).
14. Any non-structural strategy applied that requires continued protection or maintenance in order to function over the long term must include an appropriate written agreement to ensure such protection or maintenance—either by means of an easement, maintenance agreement, deed restriction, or dedication to an appropriate government agency or land trust, as approved by the reviewing board.

15. **Infiltration Requirement (applicable to projects requiring a Full SWPPP).** In order to maximize groundwater recharge and reduce runoff, the Town has an Infiltration Volume requirement that is determined based on the drainage properties of the soils on site. The Infiltration Volume is calculated by multiplying the Water Quality Volume for the project (prior to the application of any Stormwater Credits) by a factor according to the Hydrologic Soil Groups (HSG) at the project site. The project site includes the expected areas of disturbance surrounded by a 100 foot buffer (or to the edge of the parcel - whichever is less). The multiplication factors are shown below, and an area weighted average should be used if more than one HSG is present.

Soil Type	Infiltration (% of WQv)
A	38%
B	25%
C	13%
D	0% (no requirement)

The infiltration volume can either be treated by using an infiltration practice as described in the Stormwater Design Manual (required site criteria must be met), or by applying one or more site-appropriate Stormwater Credits such that the calculated reduction in the Water Quality Volume is greater than or equal to the required Infiltration Volume. If neither approach is feasible due to site limitations, the applicant must explain the limitations in writing, and the SMO may reduce or waive the infiltration requirement.

However, the following types of stormwater shall not be infiltrated:

1. Stormwater from high pollutant loading areas, or stormwater hotspots.
2. Industrial stormwater exposed to source material.