TOWN OF NATICK
MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLES J. SISITSKY
DIRECTOR

May 9, 2006

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Water Technical Unit
P.O. Box 8127
Boston, MA 02114

Subject: Year End Report NPDES Permit Number: MAR041139 Town of Natick

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed the third annual report from the Town of Natick regarding the above subject NPDES permit.

The attached documentation details the actions taken by the Town during the third year of our permit, as well as our actions to be performed during the up-coming forth year. The "Composite BMP Schedule", as shown on page 2 of the enclosure, details the time line of BMP's followed by the Town during the past year. The actions taken and proposed changes to this schedule are discussed in more detail on pages 3 through 10 of the enclosure. Any changes are reflected in a "Revised Composite BMP Schedule", as shown on page 11 of the enclosure. These revisions were made after an evaluation of our efforts during the past three years of the permit. It is our opinion that the changes will provide for a more effective program.

We will assume that unless we hear from you in the contrary, that the submitted annual report and the proposed BMP schedule revisions meets with your approval.

Very truly yours,

Mark Coviello, P.E.
Town Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS • 75 WEST STREET • NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS 01760
TEL. (508) 647-6550 • FAX (508) 647-6560

TOWN OF NATICK

PHASE II STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

PERMIT YEAR 3 ANNUAL REPORT

MAY, 2006

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Municipality/Organization: Town of Natick

EPA NPDES Permit Number: MAR041139

MaDEP Transmittal Number: W-035570

Annual Report Number
& Reporting Period: No. 3: March 2005-March 2006

NPDES PII Small MS4 General Permit Annual Report

Part I. General Information

Contact Person: Mark Coviello, P.E. Title: Town Engineer

Telephone #: 508-647-6550 Email: mcoviello@natickma.org

Certification:

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

Signature:

Printed Name: Philip Lemnios

Title: Town Administrator

Date: 5/5/06

Town of Natick Stormwater Management Plan
Composite BMP Schedule - All Minimum Control Measures As of 5/1/05

BMP	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Minimum Control Measure 1 - Public Education and Outreach					
BMP 1-1 Web Site Modifications					
Add Links to Supply Watershed Information	■				
Add the New Hotline Phone Number (See Minimum Control Measure #2)	■				
BMP 1-2 Storm Water Flyer to Community Residents					
Distribute Flyer to 75% of Natick Residents, Compile and Consider "Survey" Results	■				
BMP 1-3 Storm Water Lesson Plan for Fifth Grade Students					
Develop and Distribute Lesson Plan for Grade 5 Level, Use Plan to Teach One or More Grade 5 Classes		■			
BMP 1-4 Storm Water Flyer to Community Businesses					
Distribute Flyer to a Minimum of 50% of Natick Businesses, Storm Water Logo Displayed by Half of the Businesses Receiving the Flyer			■		
BMP 1-5 Storm Water Media Campaign					
Deliver Media Information Packet to the Local Media, Issue 4 Press Releases to Local Media and Major Media Outlets				■	
BMP 1-6 Storm Water Video					
Show Storm Water Video At a Minimum of One Public Meeting, and Air Storm Water Video At Least Once on the Local Cable Channel					■
Minimum Control Measure 2 - Public Involvement and Participation					
BMP 2-1 Storm Water Committee					
Establish the Storm Water Committee	■				
Hold Quarterly Meetings at a Minimum	■	■	■	■	■
BMP 2-2 Community Hotline					
Establish a Hotline	■				
Residents Use Hotline and Phone Calls Indicating Suspicious Activities Are Investigated		■	■	■	■
BMP 2-3 Storm Water Traveling Display					
Storm Water Display Circulates Around Natick for At Least 3 Months	■				
Display is Posted at a Minimum of 3 Different Public Locations	■				
Posted in Public Places or at Storm Water Events	■	■	■	■	■
BMP 2-4 Storm Water Poster Contest for Fifth Grade Students					
Poster Contest Held, Entries Received and Judged			■		
BMP 2-5 Storm Water Photo Contest for High School Students					
Photo Contest Held, Entries Received and Judged			■		
BMP 2-6 Hold a Local Storm Water Summit					
Hold Community Storm Water Summit and Advertise to Encourage Community Attendance				■	
BMP 2-7 Participate in SuAsCo Storm Water Super Summit and Conduct an Evaluation and Assessment of Public Awareness of Storm Water					
Participate in Storm Water Super Summit					■
Storm Water Self Test Distributed to a Minimum of 75% of Natick Residents, Compile and Consider "Self Test" Results					■
Minimum Control Measure 3 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination					
BMP 3-1 Illicit Discharge Bylaw					

Develop Illicit Discharge Bylaw and Present it to the Town Meeting					
BMP 3-2 Inspect and Sample Town Discharges					
Inspect All Town Discharges					
Identify Outfalls That Indicate Potential Sewerage or Illicit Discharges					
Follow-Up Testing & Inspection at Discharges With The Potential of Illicit Dischages and/or Sewage Contamination					
BMP 3-3 System Mapping & Evaluation					
Complete System Map and Structure and Pipe Databases and Coverages					
Locate All Known Discharges with GPS					
Conduct Hydraulic Modeling of Flood Prone Areas					
Add Soils and Land Use to Base Mapping					
Map Septic System and Provide Pumping History					
BMP 3-4 Illegal Dumping Education					
Actions Implemented by the SuAsCo Watershed Community Council					
BMP 3-5 Septic System Controls					
Mandate Septic System Maintenance					
Create a Database to Track Septic System Maintenance Activities					
Update Database Based on New Septic System Information					
Minimum Control Measure 4 - Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control					
BMP 4-1 Soil and Erosion Control Bylaw					
Develop a Soil and Erosion Control Bylaw and Present it to the Town Meeting					
BMP 4-2 Construction Inspections					
Town Representative to Inspect Construction Activities on Weekly Basis					
Minimum Control Measure 5 - Post Construction Site Controls					
BMP 5-1 Bylaw for Post Construction Runoff					
Develop a Bylaw to Limit Runoff From Post Construction Areas and Present it to the Town Meeting					
BMP 5-2 BMP Inspection and Maintenance					
Inspect All Town Maintained Structural BMPs Over A Two Year Period					
Document Any Problems With BMP And Investigate Possible Modifications					
Minimum Control Measure 6 - Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping					
BMP 6-1 Catch Basin Cleaning					
Clean 1/3 of All Catch Basins Per Year					
BMP 6-2 Street Cleaning					
Sweep All Town Owned Streets & Parking Lots Once Per Year					
Sweep Downtown Areas Once Per Month (April Through November)					
Sweep Major Streets Twice Per Year					
Sweep Town Parking Lots Twice Per Year					
Document Amount of Collected Debris (Street Sweepings & Catch Basin Cleanings)					
BUD for Street Sweeping Material Collected					
BMP 6-3 Investigate Town Owned BMPs, for Retrofit Oppurtunities					
Implement Two Retrofit Projects (Based on Inspections Conducted in BMP 5-2)					
BMP 6-4 Municipal Employee Training					
Continue Town's Current Practices					

Completed Stated Goal
Remaining Scheduled Goals
Portion of Multi-Year Goal Completed

YEAR 3 STATUS REPORT & REVISED BMP SCHEDULE

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 1
PUBLIC EDUCATION & OUTREACH

BMP 1-4 Stormwater Flyer to Community Business (Revised to be completed in Permit Year 4)

A stormwater flyer was to be developed and sent out to the businesses in the community. The flyer will discuss the potential impacts by businesses on stormwater quality and flow. The SuAsCo Watershed Community Council was to create the text and layout of the flyer; however SuAsCo decided to delay the development of this flyer until year 4 of the permit and to go forward with BMP 1-5 (Stormwater Media Campaign). The BMP schedule as of 5/1/06 has been revised to reflect this change.

BMP 1-5 Stormwater Media Campaign (Revised, originally scheduled for Permit Year 4 completed in Permit Year 3)

The SuAsCo Watershed Community Council provided the Town of Natick a media information packet. The media information packet is designed to explain general stormwater issues and impacts, the NPDES Stormwater Phase II program, and Natick's and the SuAsCo Watershed Community Council role in stormwater management. The media packet includes; sample newspaper press releases; a stormwater powerpoint presentation; a "Stormwater Matters" banner; and an aerial photo of Natick showing the major watersheds (See Appendix B, BMP 1-5). This media packet was used in support of the "Stormwater Summit" held by the Town of Natick on 3/21/06 (See Appendix B, BMP 2-6). The BMP schedule as of 5/1/06 has been revised to reflect this change.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 2
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

BMP 2-1 Stormwater Committee

A committee made up of various Town of Natick staff, to manage and implement the management plan, meet quarterly. Meeting minutes are kept (See Appendix B, BMP 2-1).

BMP 2-2 Residents Use of Community Hotline

Contact person and phone # established with information placed on the Town of Natick Stormwater web site (See Appendix B, BMP 2-2). Use of hotline has been minimal; recommend that the Stormwater Committee look into ways to make the community more aware of the hotline, and to make web site more visible.

BMP 2-3 Stormwater Traveling Display

The Stormwater traveling display (See Appendix B, BMP 2-3, for photo copy of display) has been on display throughout the year at the DPW Office, as well as on display at Town Meetings and at "Natick Days".

BMP 2-5 Stormwater Photo Contest for High School Students (Revised, originally schedule for Permit Year 3 will be completed in Permit 4)

The stormwater photo contest for high school students has been moved to Permit Year 4. The Town of Natick and the SuAsCo Watershed Community Council decided to move the Town of Natick Stormwater Summit to Permit Year 3 and to move the photo contest to Permit Year 4. The BMP schedule as of 5/1/06 will be revised to reflect this change.

BMP 2-6 Local Stormwater Summit (Revised, originally schedule for Permit Year 4 completed in Permit 4)

On March 21, 2006, the Town of Natick held a Stormwater Summit, from 7pm to 9pm, at the Main Library. The purpose of the Summit was to heighten awareness of the effects of stormwater runoff; to heighten the awareness of Federal and State regulations to help reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater; to demonstrate what the Town of Natick is doing with regards to stormwater management; and to introduce the proposed stormwater bylaws. Notices of the Summit were mailed out to all Town Meeting Members, all Town Boards and Committees, local engineering firms, and local developers. In advance of the Summit the Board of Selectmen declared the week of March 20th as "Stormwater Awareness Week". The Summit was taped for broadcast at a later date over the local cable channel. See Appendix B, BMP 2-6, for copies of the Board of Selectmen's resolution; the press release "Curbing Stormwater Pollution" which describes what Natick is doing to curb stormwater pollution and notifying the public of the Summit; copy of the mailing sent for the Summit; and a copy of the Summit agenda. The BMP schedule as of 5/1/06 will be revised to reflect that this activity was changed from year 4 to year 3.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 3
ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

BMP 3-1 Develop an Illicit Discharge Bylaw and Submit To Town Meeting for Approval.

A Town of Natick Illicit Discharge Bylaw was drafted. The objectives of this bylaw are; to prevent pollutants from entering into the Town of Natick's storm drain system; to prohibit illicit connections and unauthorized discharges to the drain system; to require the removal of all such illicit connections; to comply with state and federal statutes and regulations relating to stormwater discharges; and to establish the legal authority to ensure compliance with the provisions of this bylaw. The proposed bylaw will be the responsibility of the Board of Health to administer. The proposed bylaw is on the Town Meeting Warrant this spring, and is waiting for a vote. See Appendix B, BMP 3-1, for a copy of the bylaw.

BMP 3-2 Inspect and Sample Town Discharges (Revised, to be completed over Permit Years 4 & 5)

Approximately 170 known discharges have been inspected (see spreadsheet in Appendix B, BMP 3-2). These outfalls were not all inspected under dry weather conditions. Also, the information collected about the physical condition of each outfall as well as the physical characteristics of the flow was not consistently recorded. A new "Outfall Inspection Field Data Collection Sheet" was created (see form in Appendix B, BMP 3-2). Starting in Permit Year 4 and continuing through Permit 5, all known outfalls will be inspected in a dry weather period, and all the noted information will be collected and keep in a separate data base.

Outfalls indicating potential sewerage contamination or the presence of illicit discharges will be identified and recorded. The Board of Health will be notified of the potential contamination and will schedule future follow-up inspection and testing during Permit Year 5. The BMP schedule as of 5/1/06 will be revised to reflect these changes.

BMP 3-3 System Mapping Evaluation (Revised, to be completed over Permit Years 4 & 5)

Approximately 90% of the drainage system map (structures, pipe network, and GIS data layers) is complete. The remaining mapping will be completed over Permit Years 4 & 5.

Approximately 95% of all drainage outfalls have been located with GPS. The remaining known outfalls will be located during Permit Years 4 & 5.

Hydraulic modeling/analysis, of flood prone areas, using the drainage mapping will continue through Permit Years 4& 5.

Various land use mapping is an ongoing process of the DPW GIS Division. Numerous land use maps have been created and are available to the public. The soil mapping, from a paper to digital format, was completed during Permit Year 3 (see Appendix B, BMP 3-3, for copy of soils map), and will be refined over the next two Permit Years.

A preliminary septic system location map has been created. The final septic system mapping complete with various data base links will be completed over Permit Years 4 & 5. The Board of Health, due to staffing issues, is behind schedule in their data entry activities. However, they are committed in completing these goals by the end of Permit Year 5.

The BMP schedule as of 5/1/06 will be revised to reflect the above changes.

BMP 3-4 Illegal Dumping Education

Town of Natick Stormwater Management Plan is posted on Town's website.

Local Stormwater Summit held.

Stormwater traveling display set up at various Town events and locations.

BMP 3-5 Septic System Controls

The database to track septic system maintenance activities has been completed, however the Board of Health is experiencing staffing problems and therefore the data entry of all the existing septic system records into the new database is behind schedule. This will be completed over Permit Years 4 & 5.

The policy to mandate septic system maintenance will be delayed until Permit Year 5. The BoH Director wants the data entry for the pump out history for each septic system to be completed before they try to implement and mandate septic system maintenance.

The BMP schedule as of 5/1/06 will be revised to reflect these changes.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 4
CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOF CONTROL

BMP 4-1 Develop an Erosion Control Bylaw and Submit To Town Meeting for Approval.

A Town of Natick Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Bylaw were drafted. The objectives of this bylaw are; protect water resources; require practices that eliminate soil erosion and sedimentation; control the volume and rate of stormwater runoff resulting from land disturbance activities in order to minimize potential impacts of flooding; require practices to manage and treat stormwater runoff generated from new development and redevelopment; protect groundwater and surface water from degradation; promote infiltration and the recharge of groundwater; maximize recharge of groundwater in the Natick Aquifer Protection District as defined by Section III-A.5 of the Natick Zoning By-Law; prevent pollutants from entering the municipal storm drain system; ensure that soil erosion and sedimentation control measures and stormwater runoff management practices are incorporated into the site planning and design process and are implemented and maintained; ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of structural stormwater best management practices; require practices to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at construction sites that may cause adverse impacts to water quality; comply with state and federal statutes and regulations relating to stormwater discharges; and establish the Town of Natick's legal authority to ensure compliance with the provisions of this By-Law through inspection, monitoring and enforcement.

The proposed bylaw will be the responsibility of the Conservation Commission to administer. The proposed bylaw is on the Town Meeting Warrant this spring, and is waiting for a vote. See Appendix B, BMP 4-1, for a copy of the bylaw.

BMP 4-2 Construction Inspections

Perform inspections of construction activities for proper erosion and sediment control practices. Various Town departments perform this activity as a normal course of business. Appropriate actions are taken for any known violations.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 5
POST CONSTRUCTION SITE CONTROLS

BMP 5-1 Develop a Stormwater Management Bylaw and Submit To Town Meeting for Approval.

A Town of Natick Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Bylaw were drafted. The objectives of this bylaw are; protect water resources; require practices that eliminate soil erosion and sedimentation; control the volume and rate of stormwater runoff resulting from land disturbance activities in order to minimize potential impacts of flooding; require practices to manage and treat stormwater runoff generated from new development and redevelopment; protect groundwater and surface water from degradation; promote infiltration and the recharge of groundwater; maximize recharge of groundwater in the Natick Aquifer Protection District as defined by Section III-A.5 of the Natick Zoning By-Law; prevent pollutants from entering the municipal storm drain system; ensure that soil erosion and sedimentation control measures and stormwater runoff management practices are incorporated into the site planning and design process and are implemented and maintained; ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of structural stormwater best management practices; require practices to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at construction sites that may cause adverse impacts to water quality; comply with state and federal statutes and regulations relating to stormwater discharges; and establish the Town of Natick's legal authority to ensure compliance with the provisions of this By-Law through inspection, monitoring and enforcement.

The proposed bylaw will be the responsibility of the Conservation Commission to administer. The proposed bylaw is on the Town Meeting Warrant this spring, and is waiting for a vote. See Appendix B, BMP 4-1, for a copy of the bylaw.

BMP 5-2 BMP Inspection and Maintenance (Revised, to be completed over Permit Years 4 & 5)

The current BMP schedule calls for all Town owned structural BMPs to be inspected over a two year period starting in Permit Year 3. Also, the Town was to document any problems and investigate possible modifications to the structural BMP to improve their performance. This goal has been revised. The revision calls for the Town to inspect all structural BMPs and to document the performance over a two consecutive period starting in year 4 of the Permit (inspect approximately 50% per year). The original schedule was too aggressive to be completed with the current staffing and projected staff work loads. Further, it is Town's opinion that it would be more effective to have the drainage system mapping almost complete before starting the stated inspections. The BMP schedule as of 5/1/06 will be revised to reflect this change.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 6
POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

BMP 6-1 Catch Basin Cleaning

The DPW has contracted out to have their catch basins cleaned. The contract calls for 1/3 of the basins to be cleaned per year starting in year 3 of the Permit and continuing through Permit Year 5.

BMP 6-3 Street Cleaning

All Town streets and Town owned parking lots swept once per year.

Downtown streets swept once per month (April through November).

The amount of sand and salt dispensed during the winter 2005-2006 was documented. DPW will document the amount of street sweepings and catch basin sediment collected in the spring of 2006. The sweeping and catch basin cleaning operations for the sand and salt materials dispensed during the past winter is presently ongoing, therefore the amount of material collected is not available for this report.

BMP 6-5 Municipal Employee Training

The following training is provided to all DPW employees on an annual basis. New hires are trained within 30 days

Hazard Communication:
Provides employees with the basic of understanding what a hazardous waste is and how to properly handle it. The DPW has several locations for properly storing hazardous waste and the procedures are setup for proper labeling and manifests.

SPCC- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures:
Explains to the employees why we have SPCC plans and their responsibilities. They are instructed on what to do in the event of a spill and how to properly notify the appropriate response personnel.

Storm Water Management:
Employees are instructed on what storm water is and what they can do in their daily activities. For example; washing vehicles in the proper washing facilities, reducing the amount of herbicides and fertilizers on public fields, not overfilling fuel tanks. We also discussed what they can do at home.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:
Instructs employees on the proper operation of the gas dispensing pump located at the central fueling depot. Reminds them not to "top off" their vehicles and to report any malfunctions of the equipment.

Right to Know:
Required under Massachusetts Law. We inform employees of their rights under the law and the Town's responsibility to provide a safe work environment. We spend a good amount of time explaining what a MSDS sheet is and where they are located within the DPW.

Town of Natick Stormwater Management Plan
Revised Composite BMP Schedule - All Minimum Control Measures As of 5/1/06

BMP	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Minimum Control Measure 1 - Public Education and Outreach					
BMP 1-1 Web Site Modifications					
Add Links to Supply Watershed Information	■				
Add the New Hotline Phone Number (See Minimum Control Measure #2)	■				
BMP 1-2 Storm Water Flyer to Community Residents					
Distribute Flyer to 75% of Natick Residents, Compile and Consider "Survey" Results	■				
BMP 1-3 Storm Water Lesson Plan for Fifth Grade Students					
Develop and Distribute Lesson Plan for Grade 5 Level, Use Plan to Teach One or More Grade 5 Classes		■			
BMP 1-4 Storm Water Flyer to Community Businesses					
Distribute Flyer to a Minimum of 50% of Natick Businesses, Storm Water Logo Displayed by Half of the Businesses Receiving the Flyer				■	
BMP 1-5 Storm Water Media Campaign					
Deliver Media Information Packet to the Local Media, Issue 4 Press Releases to Local Media and Major Media Outlets			■		
BMP 1-6 Storm Water Video					
Show Storm Water Video At a Minimum of One Public Meeting, and Air Storm Water Video At Least Once on the Local Cable Channel					■
Minimum Control Measure 2 - Public Involvement and Participation					
BMP 2-1 Storm Water Committee					
Establish the Storm Water Committee	■				
Hold Quarterly Meetings at a Minimum	■	■	■	■	■
BMP 2-2 Community Hotline					
Establish a Hotline	■				
Residents Use Hotline and Phone Calls Indicating Suspicious Activities Are Investigated		■	■	■	■
BMP 2-3 Storm Water Traveling Display					
Storm Water Display Circulates Around Natick for At Least 3 Months	■				
Display is Posted at a Minimum of 3 Different Public Locations	■				
Posted in Public Places or at Storm Water Events	■	■	■	■	■
BMP 2-4 Storm Water Poster Contest for Fifth Grade Students					
Poster Contest Held, Entries Received and Judged			■		
BMP 2-5 Storm Water Photo Contest for High School Students					
Photo Contest Held, Entries Received and Judged				■	
BMP 2-6 Hold a Local Storm Water Summit					
Hold Community Storm Water Summit and Advertise to Encourage Community Attendance			■		
BMP 2-7 Participate in SuAsCo Storm Water Super Summit and Conduct an Evaluation and Assessment of Public Awareness of Storm Water					
Participate in Storm Water Super Summit					■
Storm Water Self Test Distributed to a Minimum of 75% of Natick Residents, Compile and Consider "Self Test" Results					■
Minimum Control Measure 3 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination					
BMP 3-1 Illicit Discharge Bylaw					

BMP 3-2 Inspect and Sample Town Discharges					
Inspect All Town Discharges		■		■	■
Identify Outfalls That Indicate Potential Sewerage or Illicit Discharges				■	■
Follow-Up Testing & Inspection at Discharges With The Potential of Illicit Dischages and/or Sewage Contamination				■	■
BMP 3-3 System Mapping & Evaluation					
Complete System Map and Structure and Pipe Databases and Coverages	■	■	■	■	■
Locate All Known Discharges with GPS	■	■	■	■	■
Conduct Hydraulic Modeling of Flood Prone Areas		■	■	■	■
Add Soils and Land Use to Base Mapping		■	■	■	■
Map Septic System and Provide Pumping History		■	■	■	■
BMP 3-4 Illegal Dumping Education					
Actions Implemented by the SuAsCo Watershed Community Council	■	■	■	■	■
BMP 3-5 Septic System Controls					
Mandate Septic System Maintenance				■	■
Create a Database to Track Septic System Maintenance Activities	■	■			
Update Database Based on New Septic System Information		■	■	■	■
Minimum Control Measure 4 - Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control					
BMP 4-1 Soil and Erosion Control Bylaw					
Develop a Soil and Erosion Control Bylaw and Present it to the Town Meeting			■		
BMP 4-2 Construction Inspections					
Town Representative to Inspect Construction Activities on Weekly Basis	■	■	■	■	■
Minimum Control Measure 5 - Post Construction Site Controls					
BMP 5-1 Bylaw for Post Construction Runoff					
Develop a Bylaw to Limit Runoff From Post Construction Areas and Present it to the Town Meeting			■		
BMP 5-2 BMP Inspection and Maintenance					
Inspect All Town Maintained Structural BMPs Over A Two Year Period				■	■
Document Any Problems With BMP And Investigate Possible Modifications				■	■
Minimum Control Measure 6 - Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping					
BMP 6-1 Catch Basin Cleaning					
Clean 1/3 of All Catch Basins Per Year	■	■	■	■	■
BMP 6-2 Street Cleaning					
Sweep All Town Owned Streets & Parking Lots Once Per Year	■	■	■	■	■
Sweep Downtown Areas Once Per Month (April Through November)	■	■	■	■	■
Sweep Major Streets Twice Per Year			■	■	■
Sweep Town Parking Lots Twice Per Year			■	■	■
Document Amount of Collected Debris (Street Sweepings & Catch Basin Cleanings)	■	■	■	■	■
BUD for Street Sweeping Material Collected	■				
BMP 6-3 Investigate Town Owned BMPs, for Retrofit Oppurtunities					
Implement Two Retrofit Projects (Based on Inspections Conducted in BMP 5-2)					■
BMP 6-4 Municipal Employee Training					
Continue Town's Current Practices	■	■	■	■	■

■ Completed Stated Goal
■ Remaining Scheduled Goals
■ Portion of Multi-Year Goal Completed

YEAR 4 SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 1
PUBLIC EDUCATION & OUTREACH

BMP 1-3 Stormwater Flyer to Community Businesses

- Send out stormwater flyer to all Businesses.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 2
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

BMP 2-1 Stormwater Committee

- Committee will continue to meet on an as needed basis to manage and implement The Stormwater Management Plan.
- Meetings are held and minutes kept.

BMP 2-2 Establish Community Hotline

- Phone calls and emails indicating suspicious activities and/or other drainage problems will be tracked with follow up action taken.

BMP 2-3 Stormwater Traveling Display

- Traveling display will continue to be set up at various community events.

BMP 2-5 Stormwater Photo Contest for High School Students

- Hold a stormwater photo contest for high school students, with entries judged and awards given.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 3
ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

BMP 3-2 Inspect And Sample Town Discharges

- Perform dry weather inspections on all town discharges located by GPS.
- Identify outfalls that indicate potential sewerage contamination and illicit discharges.
- Follow-up testing and inspection of discharges with potential sewerage contamination and/or illicit discharges.

BMP 3-3 System Mapping Development

- Continue work on drainage system map (structures, pipe network, and GIS coverage's).

- Continue with the location of all known Town of Natick discharges with GPS.
- Continue hydraulic modeling of various flood prone areas.
- Refine soils and land use coverage's to Town GIS mapping.
- Continue to map septic system locations and provide pumping histories.

BMP 3-4 Illegal Dumping Education

- Continue to implement SuAsCo's planned activities.

BMP 3-5 Septic System Controls

- Board of Health to create policy/regulations to mandate septic system maintenance.
- Up-date septic system database.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 4
CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOF CONTROL

BMP 4-2 Construction Inspections

- Continue to perform inspections of construction activities for proper erosion and sediment control practices. Various Town departments perform this activity as a normal course of business. Appropriate actions are taken for any known violations.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 5
POST CONSTRUCTION SITE CONTROLS

BMP 5-2 Inspection of Town Owned Structural BMPs

- Inspect approximately 50% of all known existing town owned structural BMP's. Perform needed maintenance, and evaluate effectiveness of BMP.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE 6
POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

BMP 6-1 Catch Basin Cleaning

- Clean 1/3 of the Town's catch basins.

BMP 6-2 Street Cleaning

- Swept all Town streets.
- Downtown streets swept once per month (April through November).
- Sweep major Town streets twice.
- Sweep all Town owned parking lots twice.
- Document the amount of street sweepings and catch basin sediment collected.

BMP 6-4 Municipal Employee Training

- Continue current employee training in Pollution Prevention & Good Housekeeping procedures.

REGION 1
1 CONGRESS STREET, SUITE 1100
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02114-2023

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

September 5, 2003

Mr. Philip E. Lemnios
Town Administrator
Town of Natick
13 East Central Street
Natick, MA 01760

Re: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Number: **MAR041139**
Town of Natick

Dear Mr. Lemnios:

Your Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the NPDES general permit for storm water discharges from small MS4s has been reviewed. The NOI appears to be complete. You are granted authority to discharge storm water from your MS4 upon receipt of this letter. This letter acknowledges the submission of an administratively complete NOI, it does not reflect agency approval of your storm water management program. EPA anticipates a more complete review of your storm water management program in the future. You may be contacted for additional information during this review.

As a reminder, your first annual report is due by **May 1, 2004**. Please refer to the permit for a description of the contents of your report.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 617/918-1519.

Sincerely,

Olga Vergara
Environmental Protection Specialist
Municipal Assistance Unit

cc: M. Vignale, BETA Group, Inc.
Paul Hogan, MA DEP
Ginny Scarlet, MA DEP

RECEIVED
SEP 19 20
BOARD OF SEL
NATICK,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Bureau of Resource Protection, 627 Main Street 2nd Floor, Worcester, MA 01608

MITT ROMNEY
Governor

KERRY HEALEY
Lieutenant Governor

ELLEN ROY HERZFELDER
Secretary

EDWARD P. KUNCE
Acting Commissioner

DATE: September 5, 2003

RE: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Number: MAR041139 (Town of Natick)

Dear Mr. Lemnios:

In Massachusetts the NPDES general permit for storm water discharges from small MS4s is a joint EPA-DEP permit. Your Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the permit has been reviewed by EPA who determined that the NOI appears to be complete. On the basis of that review, DEP grants you authority to discharge storm water from your MS4 upon receipt of this letter. This letter acknowledges the submission of an administratively complete NOI. It does not reflect agency approval of your storm water management program. DEP anticipates a more complete review of your storm water management program in the future. You may be contacted for additional information during this review.

As a reminder, your first annual report is due by May 1, 2004. Please refer to the permit for a description of the contents of your report.

If you have any questions, please contact Linda Domizio at 508-849-4005 or Ginny Scarlet at 508-767-2797.

Sincerely,

Glenn Haas, Director
Division of Watershed Management
Bureau of Resource Management

cc: Ginny Scarlet

Hand-enter Your Transmittal Number → W 035570

Your unique Transmittal Number can be accessed through DEP's web site or by calling the DEP InfoLine as listed on the last page of this document

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Transmittal Form for Permit Application and Payment

Instructions

1. Please type or print. A separate Transmittal Form must be completed for each permit application.

2. Your check should be made payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Please mail your check along with a copy of this form to: DEP, P.O. Box 4062, Boston, MA 02211.

3. Three (3) copies of this form will be needed.

Copy 1 (the original) must accompany your permit application. **Copy 2** must accompany your fee payment. **Copy 3** should be retained for your records

). Both fee-paying and exempt applicants must mail a copy of this transmittal form to DEP, P.O. Box 4062, Boston, MA 02211

For DEP Use Only
Permit No._____
Rec'd Date_____
Reviewer_____

A. Application Information

DEP Permit Code (the 7 or 8 character code from first page of permit application instructions): BRPWM08A

Name of Permit Category: NPDES Stormwater General Permit

Type of Project or Activity: Notice of Intent for Discharges from Small Municipal MS4s

B. Applicant Information (Firm or Individual)

Name of Firm: Town of Natick

Or, if party needing this approval is clearly an individual:

Individual's Last Name:	First Name	MI

Street Address			
13 East Central Street			
City/Town: Natick	State: MA	Zip Code: 01760	Telephone Number: (508) 647-6400 ext.
Contact: Mark Coviello, Town Engineer		e-mail address (optional): MCoviello@natickma.org	

C. Facility, Site or Individual Requiring Approval

Name of Facility, Site or Individual		DEP Facility Number (if Known)	
Street Address		e-mail address: (optional)	
City/Town	State	Zip Code	Telephone Number: ( ) ext.

D. Application Prepared by (if different from Section B)

Name of Individual or Firm: BETA Group, Inc			
Address: 315 Norwood Park South			
City/Town: Norwood	State: MA	Zip Code: 02062	Telephone Number: (781) 255-1982 ext.
Contact: Michael S. Vignale		LSP Number (21E only)	

E. Permit - Project Coordination

Is this project subject to MEPA review? ☐ yes ☒ no

If yes, indicate the project's EOEA file number (assigned when an Environmental Notification Form is submitted to the MEPA unit)

EOEA # Is an Environmental Impact Report Required? ☐ yes ☐ no

Is this application part of a larger project for which two or more DEP permits are being or will be sought? ☐ yes ☒ no

List any other DEP permits that apply to this project:

Permit Category	Date of Submission (tentative or actual)	Transmittal Number (if application already submitted)

F. Amount Due

Special Provisions:
☒ Fee Exempt* (city, town or municipal housing authority)(state agency if fee is $100 or less)
☐ Hardship Request [payment extensions according to 310 CMR 4.04(3)(c)]
☐ Alternative Schedule Project (according to 310 CMR 4.05 and 4.10)

*There are no fee exemptions for 21E, regardless of applicant status

Check #:	Dollar Amount:	Date:

Please make check payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and mail check and one copy of this form to DEP, P.O. Box 4062, Boston, MA 02211

rev. 03/21/00

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Watershed Management

W035570
Transmittal Number

BRP WM 08A NPDES Stormwater General Permit

Notice of Intent for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)

Facility ID (if known)

A. Instructions

Important: When filling out forms on the computer, use only the tab key to move your cursor - do not use the return key.

Submission of this Notice of Intent constitutes notice that the entity named at item B1. of this form intends to be authorized by the DEP General Permit issued jointly with EPA for stormwater discharges from the small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), in the location identified at item B2. of this form. Submission of the Notice of Intent also constitutes notice that the party identified at item B1. has read, understands and meets the eligibility conditions of Part I.B. of the NPDES Small MS4 General Permit, agrees to comply with all applicable terms and conditions of the NPDES Small MS4 General Permit, and understands that continued authorization to discharge is contingent on maintaining eligibility for coverage. **In order to be granted coverage, all information required on BRP WM 08A, including the Stormwater Management Program Summary and Time Frames form, must be completed. Please read the permit and make sure you comply with all requirements, including the requirement to develop and implement a stormwater management program.**

B. Applicant Information

1. Small MS4 Operator/Owner Information:

   Town of Natick
   Name

   13 East Central Street
   Mailing Address

   Natick — City/Town
   MA — State

   508-647-6430 — Telephone Number
   MCoviello@Natickma.org — Email (if available)

2. Municipality Name

   Town of Natick
   City/Town

3. Legal Status:

   ☐ Federal ☒ City/Town ☐ State ☐ Tribal ☐ Private

   ☐ Other public entity: _____ Specify Public Entity

4. Other regulated MS4(s) within municipal boundaries:

   Route 90 (Mass Turnpike Authority), Route 9 (MassHighway)

5. Based on the instructions provided in Part I of the NPDES Small MS4 General Permit, have the eligibility criteria for "listed species" and critical habitat been met?

   ☒ yes ☐ pending ☐ no

W035570
Transmittal Number

Facility ID (if known)

B. Applicant Information (cont.)

6. Based on the instructions provided in Part I of the NPDES Small MS4 General Permit, have the eligibility criteria for protection of historic properties been met?

☒ yes ☐ pending ☐ no

Note: Section C may be duplicated to accommodate a larger list of receiving waters

C. Names of (Presently Known) Receiving Waters

Receiving Water:	No. of Outfalls	Listed as Impaired?	Impairment
Lake Cochituate (Name)	78 (Number)	☒ Yes ☐ No	Priority organics, organic enrichment/low dissolved oxygen (Specify)
Fiske Pond (Name)	16 (Number)	☒ Yes ☐ No	Noxious aquatic plants (Specify)
Jennings Pond (Name)	5 (Number)	☒ Yes ☐ No	Noxious aquatic plants (Specify)
Charles River (South Natick Dam to Needham/Natick border) (Name)	49 (Number)	☒ Yes ☐ No	Priority organics, pH, Organic enrichment/low dissolved oxygen, pathogens (Specify)
Dug Pond (Name)	33 (Number)	☐ Yes ☒ No	(Specify)
Nonesuch Pond (Name)	23 (Number)	☐ Yes ☒ No	(Specify)
Morses Pond (Name)	13 (Number)	☐ Yes ☒ No	(Specify)
Beaver Dam Brook (Name)	60 (Number)	☐ Yes ☒ No	(Specify)
Davis Brook (Name)	70 (Number)	☐ Yes ☒ No	(Specify)
Indian Brook (Name)	20 (Number)	☐ Yes ☒ No	(Specify)
Course Brook (Name)	25 (Number)	☐ Yes ☒ No	(Specify)
Unnamed Branch to the Charles River (Name)	13 (Number)	☐ Yes ☒ No	(Specify)
Unnamed Tributary to Jennings Pond (Name)	31 (Number)	☐ Yes ☒ No	(Specify)
Unnamed Tributary to the Sudbury River (Name)	12 (Number)	☐ Yes ☒ No	(Specify)
(Name)	(Number)	☐ Yes ☐ No	(Specify)

D. Stormwater Management Program Summary

1. Public Education:

BMP ID #	Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
1-1	Web Site Modifications	Town Administrator	Links to watershed info
1-2	Storm Water Flyer to Community Residents	Town Administrator	Flyers to 75% of residents
1-3	Storm Water Lesson Plan for Fifth Grade Students	Town Administrator	Taught to one or more classrooms in community
1-4	Storm Water Flyer to Community Businesses	Town Administrator	Flyers to minimum - 50% businesses, half showing logo
1-5	Storm Water Media Campaign	Town Administrator	Four press releases
1.6	Storm Water Video	Town Administrator	Show at minimum-one public meeting, air at least once-TV

2. Public Participation:

BMP ID #	Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
2-1	Storm Water Committee	Town Administrator	Create committee, hold quarterly meetings
2-2	Community Hotline	Town Administrator	Establish Hotline, track calls and problems resolved
2-3	Storm Water Traveling Display	Town Administrator	Circulate 3 months at minimum of 3 locations in year one

D. Stormwater Management Program Summary (Cont.)

BMP ID #	Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
2-4	Poster Contest for Fifth Grade Students	Town Administrator	Poster contest held and entries received, judged, & displayed
2-5	Photo Contest for High School Students	Town Administrator	Photo contest held and entries received, judged, & displayed
2-6	Storm Water Summit Special Event	Town Administrator	Advertise and hold local or multi-community summit
2-7	Participate in SuAsCo Super Summit and Public Awareness	Town Administrator	Participate, self-test distributed to 75% residents, compile and consider results of self test

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination:

BMP ID #	Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
3-1	Illicit Discharge Bylaw	Department of Public Works	Develop bylaw and present to Town meeting
3-2	Inspect and Sample Town Discharges	Department of Public Works	Inspect Outfalls, Sample Discharges, Follow Up Testing
3-3	System Mapping Development	Department of Public Works	Complete hydraulic modeling, locate discharges, update map and database, add soils information and land use to maps, map septic system and provide pumping history

D. Stormwater Management Program Summary (Cont.)

3-4
BMP ID #

Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
Illegal Dumping Education	Department of Public Works	# of dumps reported, # penalties, inventory prime areas, # of citizens recognized for reporting dump, # dumps cleaned up

3-5
BMP ID #

Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
Septic System Controls	Department of Public Works	Mandate and track maintenance, # and location of septic systems, # of systems inspected, # of people trained in inspection and installation

4. Construction Site Runoff Control:

4-1
BMP ID #

Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
Soil and Erosion Control Bylaw	Department of Public Works	Develop bylaw and present to Town meeting

4-2
BMP ID #

Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
Construction Inspections	Department of Public Works	Weekly inspections, # inadequate sites reported, # of non-compliant permits, DPW enforce soil and erosion bylaw

5. Post Construction Runoff Control:

5-1
BMP ID #

Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
Bylaw for Post Construction Runoff	Department of Public Works	Develop bylaw and present it to Town meeting

5-2
BMP ID #

Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
BMP Inspection and Maintenance	Department of Public Works	Inspect BMPs every two years, document problems remedied

D. Stormwater Management Program Summary (cont.)

6. Municipal Good Housekeeping:

BMP ID #	Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
6-1	Catch Basin Cleaning	Department of Public Works	Clean 50% of Town's catch basins annually
6-2	Predictive Catch Basin Program	Department of Public Works	Develop inspection program, collect data and refine program
6-3	Street Cleaning	Department of Public Works	Sweep all streets annually, major street twice starting year 3, parking lots and minor streets annually beginning year 3, document pounds of debris, BUD assessment
6-4	Investigate Town Owned BMPs, for Retrofit Opportunity	Department of Public Works	Inspect all structural BMPs annually, two retrofit projects - if required
6-5	Municipal Employee Training	Department of Public Works	Continue current practices annually

7. BMPs for Meeting TMDL:

BMP ID #	Specify Best Management Practice	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Specify Measurable Goal
N/A	no TMDL has been established thus far		

W035570
Transmittal Number

BRP WM 08A NPDES Stormwater General Permit

Notice of Intent for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)

Facility ID (if known)

E. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, I certify that 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.

Philip E. Lemnios, Town Administrator
Printed Name

Signature

7/24/03
Date

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Watershed Management

BRP WM 08A NPDES Stormwater General Permit Notice of Intent for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)

F. Storm Water Management Program TIME FRAMES

Transmittal Number: W035570

Facility ID (if known)

Page 1 of 1

	PERMIT YEAR ONE				PERMIT YEAR TWO				PERMIT YEAR THREE				PERMIT YEAR FOUR				PERMIT YEAR FIVE				
BMP ID #	Spring 03	Summer 03	Fall 03	Winter 03-04	Spring 04	Summer 04	Fall 04	Winter 04-05	Spring 05	Summer 05	Fall 05	Winter 05-06	Spring 06	Summer 06	Fall 06	Winter 06-07	Spring 07	Summer 07	Fall 07	Winter 07-08	Next Permit
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STORMWATER MATTERS

MEDIA TOOLKIT

STORMWATER
matters.

MEDIA TOOLKIT IMPLEMENTATION POINTERS:

- A hard copy of the Media Toolkit is provided in this folder – the digital version on the CD is in Microsoft Word and is labeled as **"mediatk.doc"**
- The five press releases are intended to serve as a series on stormwater topics that you can sequentially submit to the local newspapers and cable stations
- The press release templates are intended to be modified - copy the digital file on to your system and edit as needed
- All template areas in **underlined bold** must be customized to your community
- The templates may also be further modified according to your needs and situation

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Date

For further information contact:
local name and phone number
Nancy Bryant, 978-461-0735

STORMWATER matters.

Editor's note: this article is part of a series on "Stormwater Matters" to help inform the public on the effects and clean up of stormwater.

WHAT IS STORMWATER AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Stormwater is the runoff water from rain and snowmelt. Stormwater picks up pollutants from developed land and carries these pollutants to our streams, ponds, wetlands and the ocean. Stormwater pollutants include litter, sand, bacteria, and chemicals such as fertilizer and herbicides from lawns and oil and gas from cars.

Runoff from paved or impervious surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, driveways and rooftops, can contribute large amounts of polluted stormwater. To prevent flooding, parking lots and streets are often lined with storm drains to quickly move stormwater off the pavement. Because storm drains have underground pipes that channel the stormwater directly to a nearby water body, whatever flows down a storm drain comes out in the closest wetland, stream, or pond, usually with little or no treatment.

Stormwater pollution is one of the most difficult sources of water pollution to control. Because stormwater pollution is caused by the daily activities of people everywhere, public awareness of the steps citizens can take to prevent stormwater pollution will help to protect our water resources. By putting fewer pollutants on the land, stormwater will be cleaner as it flows into our lakes, rivers and the ocean.

Clean water is necessary for drinking, swimming, fishing, boating, and for protecting wildlife. It is far less costly to prevent pollution to waterways than it is to clean them up after the fact. Keeping stormwater clean not only benefits our neighborhood and community, it benefits the entire network of water bodies and land that make up our watershed.

Include a local quote

Keeping stormwater clean is a community-wide effort. **Town/city** is required to comply with State and Federal regulations on managing stormwater. Residents can help by properly caring for their lawns and cars, not littering, never putting anything down storm drains, and taking part in local "Stormwater Matters" outreach and education activities.

Watch for the stormwater logo and help spread the word: stormwater matters!

# # # # # # #

STORMWATER matters.

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Date

For further information contact:
local name and phone number
Nancy Bryant, 978-461-0735

Editor's note: this article is part of a series on "Stormwater Matters" to help inform the public on the effects and clean up of stormwater.

TIPS FOR REDUCING STORMWATER POLLUTION

Stormwater is the runoff water from rain and snowmelt. Stormwater picks up litter, sand, bacteria and chemicals from developed land and carries these pollutants to our streams, ponds, wetlands and the ocean. Stormwater pollution is one of the most difficult sources of water pollution to control.

Runoff from paved or impervious surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, driveways and rooftops, can contribute large amounts of polluted stormwater. To prevent flooding, parking lots and streets are often lined with storm drains to quickly move stormwater off the pavement. Storm drains have underground pipes that channel the stormwater directly to a nearby water body, usually with little or no treatment.

Whatever flows down a storm drain will come out in a nearby water body. Tips for taking care of storm drains include:

- Never put anything down a storm drain, including pet waste, motor oil, paint, litter, leaves, or sand
- Don't block storm drains with refuse or debris.

Cleaning up stormwater pollution is a task that the whole community can take part in. There are many things that residents can do to clean up stormwater quality.

Lawns can contribute stormwater pollutants through fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. Steps that homeowners can take to reduce stormwater pollution from lawns include:

- Use fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides sparingly
- Try using organic lawn care methods
- Mow 2 to 3 inches high to encourage dense growth and deter weeds
- Mulch lawn clippings and leaves
- Do not over-water your lawn
- Reduce lawn size by planting rock gardens, shrubs and trees
- Replant bare areas to stop erosion
- Maintain native vegetation along streams and lakefronts.

Cars can pollute stormwater with gas, oil, antifreeze, metals, and detergents. Steps that car owners can take to reduce stormwater pollution from cars include:

- Keep your car well maintained to prevent fluid leaks
- Recycle motor oil, antifreeze, tires, and batteries
- Use a commercial carwash or wash your car on the lawn using small amounts of low-phosphate detergents.

Other tips to help clean up stormwater include:

- Pick up after pets and dispose of droppings in the toilet or trash
- Aim roof downspouts away from paved surfaces or into a rain barrel
- Dispose of paint, oil, and other household chemicals at a local hazardous waste collection day
- Don't litter – instead recycle paper, cardboard, cans, plastic and glass
- Start stream teams to help care for neighborhood streams
- Coordinate neighborhood storm drain stenciling activities
- Support community efforts to keep stormwater clean.

Cleaning up pollutants on the land and taking good care of storm drains results in cleaner stormwater, and cleaner stormwater means cleaner water for drinking, swimming, fishing, boating and wildlife.

#######

STORMWATER matters.

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Date

For further information contact:
local name and phone number
Nancy Bryant, 978-461-0735

Editor's note: this article is part of a series on "Stormwater Matters" to help inform the public on the effects and clean up of stormwater.

KEEPING UP WITH STORMWATER REGULATIONS

Stormwater, the runoff water from rain and snowmelt, is one of the most difficult sources of water pollution to control. Stormwater picks up pollutants from developed land and carries these pollutants to our streams, ponds, wetlands, and the ocean. Stormwater pollutants include litter, sand, bacteria, and chemicals such as fertilizer and herbicides from lawns and oil and gas from cars.

Runoff from paved or impervious surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, driveways and rooftops, can contribute large amounts of polluted stormwater. To prevent flooding, parking lots and streets are often lined with storm drains to quickly move stormwater off the pavement. Storm drains have underground pipes that channel the stormwater directly to a nearby water body, usually with little or no treatment.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) began regulating stormwater in 1990 under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program. Stormwater Phase I targeted large urban areas with populations of 100,000 or greater, which included Boston and Worcester. Stormwater Phase II compliance began in 2003 for urban areas with populations of less than 100,000.

242 of the 351 municipalities in Massachusetts, as well as many public agencies, are now covered under Stormwater Phase I or II. Regulated municipalities are required to implement a Stormwater Management Program by 2008 that addresses the following six "minimum control measures":

1) Public Education and Outreach
2) Public Involvement and Participation
3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4) Construction Site Runoff Control
5) Post-Construction Runoff Control
6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

"I believe EPA's Stormwater Program has helped many municipalities focus attention on its often long neglected stormwater infrastructure," says David Gray, Environmental Engineer with EPA's Stormwater Program. "Residents play an essential role in

supporting their municipality's stormwater management program by choosing daily behaviors that reduce or eliminate pollution or other problems at the source, thus avoiding more costly or difficult maintenance or remediation of the stormwater system or receiving waters. By complying with EPA's stormwater regulations, a municipality can experience economic benefits from a decrease in flooding and erosion problems, and a reduction in the degradation of its water resources."

In compliance with the Stormwater Phase II program, **town/city** performs many activities that are critical to keeping stormwater clean. Street sweepers pick up sand and winter debris from the streets so that it won't be washed into storm drains. Storm drains have catch basins, some with sumps to trap heavy particles and hoods to trap oils, that must be cleaned out regularly by the public works department to keep the storm drains clear.

Keeping stormwater clean and complying with the Stormwater Phase II regulations is a community-wide effort. Residents can help by properly caring for their lawns and cars, not littering, never putting anything down storm drains, and taking part in local "Stormwater Matters" outreach and education activities.

# # # # # # #

STORMWATER matters.

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Date

For further information contact:
local name and phone number
Nancy Bryant, 978-461-0735

Editor's note: this article is part of a series on "Stormwater Matters" to help inform the public on the effects and clean up of stormwater.

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT

Increasing development brings new challenges on how to manage stormwater, the runoff water from rainstorms and snowfall. Typically, as development increases, impervious surfaces, such as pavement and rooftops also increase, resulting in fewer areas where stormwater can seep back into the ground. More pavement means more stormwater, which leads to more flooding dangers, erosion, sedimentation and surface water pollution.

Planners have coined the phrase "low impact development" or "LID" to refer to a whole suite of new development design techniques that help to reduce stormwater volume and stormwater pollution. LID strategies follow the lay of the land, preserving natural systems that increase recharge to the groundwater, keep streams and rivers cleaner, and give development a more natural appearance.

LID employs landscaping and design techniques that help to capture rainfall and increase recharge. Many LID techniques are non-structural, simple treatment strategies. LID techniques tend to be more aesthetic and less costly than the typical structural means of managing stormwater. Examples of LID strategies include retention ponds, permeable pavement, vegetated swales, rain barrels, green roofs, bioretention areas, rain gardens, downspout (gutter) disconnections, and special roadway and parking lot designs.

According to Martin Pillsbury, Manager of Regional Planning at the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) in Boston, "We need to treat stormwater as a valuable resource, to capture it and retain it in its watershed. LID techniques do just this, helping communities conserve water while keeping the water local."

MAPC has published a guide on how to use LID techniques which is available at MAPC's website, www.mapc.org/lid.

Add in your own paragraph here on examples of LID in your municipality and/or new or proposed LID bylaws.

#######

STORMWATER matters.

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Date

For further information contact:
local name and phone number
Nancy Bryant, 978-461-0735

Editor's note: this article is part of a series on "Stormwater Matters" to help inform the public on the effects and clean up of stormwater.

TOWN/CITY STORMWATER SUMMIT

The **town/city** of _____ department of _____ is hosting a "Stormwater Summit" on **date at time at location**. The general public, local officials, businesses, developers, builders, and the media are encouraged to attend.

Stormwater is the runoff water from rain and snowmelt. Stormwater picks up pollutants from developed land and carries these pollutants to our streams, ponds, wetlands and the ocean. Stormwater pollutants include litter, sand, bacteria, and chemicals, such as fertilizer and herbicides from lawns and oil and gas from cars. Stormwater pollution is one of the most difficult sources of water pollution to control because it is so ubiquitous.

Runoff from paved or impervious surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, driveways and rooftops, can contribute large amounts of polluted stormwater. To prevent flooding, parking lots and streets are often lined with storm drains to quickly move stormwater off the pavement. Storm drains have underground pipes that channel the stormwater directly to a nearby water body, usually with little or no treatment.

Because stormwater pollution is caused by the daily activities of people everywhere, public awareness of the steps citizens can take to prevent stormwater pollution will help to protect our water resources. Speakers at the Stormwater Summit will highlight tips that residents can follow to reduce stormwater pollution, explain what our community is doing to comply with State and Federal stormwater regulations, and discuss the importance of water quantity and quality to **town's/city's** natural resources.

The Stormwater Summit agenda includes a slide show entitled "Stormwater Matters: What is Stormwater and Why Should I Care", a presentation showcasing **town's/city's** stormwater compliance with State and Federal stormwater requirements, **a discussion on the proposed local stormwater bylaw,** and a question and answer session. Informational handouts will be available.

Include a local quote

For more information about the Stormwater Summit, contact **name at department at phone number or visit the town's/city's website at website address**.

# # # # # # #

STORMWATER matters.

STORMWATER COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

"YEAR 3" IMPLEMENTATION POINTERS

Note: these materials have been reviewed and praised by EPA and DEP

MEDIA TOOLKIT:

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- The templates may also be further modified according to your needs and situation

STORMWATER POWERPOINT PROGRAM:

- A hard copy of the PowerPoint program is provided in this folder – the digital version on the CD is in Microsoft PowerPoint and is labeled as **"storm.ppt"**
- Please note that "Talking Points" have been provided to aid in the delivery of the PowerPoint Program – the talking points are in hard copy in this folder, and on the CD in Microsoft Word and labeled as **"talkpts.doc"**
- The PowerPoint Program can be delivered to any audience of any background or age by tailoring your comments to the knowledge level of your audience
- Please **only** present this PowerPoint Program in your community

STORMWATER SUMMIT TIPS:

- It is recommended that you organize a Stormwater Summit for your community
- The Summit Agenda may include: delivery of the PowerPoint Program, a speaker to explain what your community is doing to comply with the Stormwater Phase II regulations, a discussion on any proposed local stormwater and erosion control bylaws, and a question and answer session
- Potential Summit speakers include representatives from the department of public works, conservation commission, board of health, etc.
- Be sure to advertise the Stormwater Summit – use the summit press release in the media toolkit – contact the local newspapers and cable station and use any other means of meeting notification
- Film the Stormwater Summit so that it can be aired on your local cable station

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS FOR DISPLAY:

- 2006: "Stormwater Matters" Banner and Aerial Photo Map
- From previous years: tabletop display and any remaining year 1 flyers
- Display at: PowerPoint presentation, stormwater summit, town events, meetings, etc.

To purchase extra materials or for any questions,
call Nancy Bryant, SuAsCo Watershed Community Council at 978-461-0735

STORMWATER matters.

"Stormwater Matters" PowerPoint Talking Points

You can tailor this slide show to any audience

Incorporate community-specific information wherever possible

If available, use a remote control to advance the slides and a laser pointer

Depending on your delivery style and the size of the audience, you may want to encourage dialogue during your presentation or take questions and answers afterwards

Make handouts available such as the stormwater flyer from year 1 (if you still have some) and any other relevant materials

Slide 1:

- Introduction: purpose of presentation is to explain what stormwater is, by the end of the talk it is hoped that you will understand why stormwater matters and have many reasons why you should care

Slide 2:

- Precipitation is rain **and** snow

Slide 3:

- Engage audience to answer question if you wish

Slide 4:

- Recharge is also referred to as "infiltration"
- Interesting factoid: Only 0.1% of the total water supply on the planet is available for use by humans - the rest is oceanic salt water, frozen in ice caps and glaciers, located deep underground, or already contaminated*

Slide 5:

- Stormwater is also referred to as "runoff"

Slide 6:

- You may wish to review the water cycle using the diagram
- Make three main points: 1) Define **pervious and impervious**; 2) Point out difference in **amount of pavement and buildings (rooftops)** between the less and more developed land; 3) Note that **runoff is greater on the more developed land** than the less developed
- Point out natural riparian buffer on the less developed land and note importance

Slide 7:

- Make three main points: 1) Point out **recharge** occurring on less developed land; 2) Note that the **groundwater level is higher under the less developed land** where there is more recharge; 3) Point out **comparison in depth of wells** between less and more developed land

- Discuss the importance of recharge to drinking water sources (wells) and the importance of aquifer protection bylaws

Slide 8:

- Discuss the importance of recharge to the base flow of rivers and streams
- Discuss any local examples of "higher highs" and "lower lows"

Slide 9:

- Engage audience to answer question if you wish

Slide 10:

- Explain that 45 inches is rain and melted snow - note that inches of snowfall are not equivalent to inches of rainfall in terms of the actual amount of precipitation

Slide 11:

- Heavy downpours don't have the time to recharge
- Emphasize the difference between impervious and pervious surfaces

Slide 12:

- Bar graph main point: as pavement increases, recharge decreases (orange bar), runoff increases (red bar), and evapotranspiration decreases (yellow bar)
- Bar graph: note that the landscape type attributed to the pavement percentage was added for illustrative purposes only, not for definition
- Bar graph data source: "Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Non-Point Source Pollution in Coastal Waters", U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document # 840-B-92-002 as referenced by "Impervious Surface Coverage: The Emergence of a Key Environmental Indicator", Journal of the American Planning Association, Vol. 62, No. 2, Spring 1996
- Interesting factoid: urban stream quality begins to decline sharply once impervious cover in a watershed exceeds 10%*

Slide 13:

- Impervious surfaces generate more stormwater
- Interesting factoid: 1600% more stormwater runoff is produced by a one-acre parking lot than by a one-acre meadow*

Slide 14:

- Explain that heavy rains allow little to no recharge, even on pervious surfaces
- The volume & speed of runoff from paved surfaces can greatly increase flooding
- Discuss any local examples of flooding

Slide 15:

- Construction permits and erosion control bylaws are meant to decrease erosion during construction
- Hay bales in this photo are intended to hold back eroded soil

Slide 16:

- Stormwater is also referred to as "non-point source pollution"

Slide 17:

- Discuss any local examples of stormwater pollution

Slide 18:

- Stormwater management can be done both by the community and by individuals – emphasize we're all in this together

Slide 19:

- Discuss storm drain systems
- Purpose of storm drains to prevent flooding of streets and parking lots
- May want to identify local examples of storm drain system

Slide 20:

- Point out the water body in the background as the answer

Slide 21:

- Discuss the "direct pipe" connection from storm drain to receiving water body

Slide 22:

- May want to describe catch basins, sumps and hoods, but acknowledge that treatment is usually minimal

Slides 23 - 29:

- May want to identify local examples of these pollutants

Slide 30:

- Stormwater pollution is difficult to solve as it comes from so many places

Slide 31 & 32:

- Recruit citizen participation in cleaning up stormwater

Slide 33:

- Emphasize to read labels of fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide products carefully – emphasize that applying more than the label recommends is NOT better

Slides 34:

- Emphasize that most turf grass species are healthiest when grass blades are at least 2 ½ to 3 inches high
- Interesting factoid: one inch of water a week from all sources is all a lawn needs**
- Mention that water bans on lawn watering are sometimes necessary due to a strain on the water supply

Slide 35:

- Interesting factoid: a single quart of motor oil dumped into a storm drain can create a two-acre oil slick in the receiving water body*
- Mention water bans on car washing are sometimes necessary due to a strain on the water supply

Slide 36:

- Interesting factoid: An average-sized dog dropping produces 3 billion fecal coliform bacteria*

Slide 37:

- Mention what the town/city provides for helpful services re: recycling collection, hazardous waste collection days (locations, times), etc.

Slide 38:

- Mention 5th/6th grade classroom curriculum on stormwater

Slide 39:

- Emphasize the connection between the storm drain and the nearest water body
- Mention local activities such as storm drain stenciling

Slide 40:

- Describe DPW services such as street sweepings and catch basin cleanings, describe schedule of how often done, when and where, etc.

Slides 41 & 42:

- Identify any local examples of LID
- Mention if town/city is enacting a LID bylaw

Slide 43:

- Stress the economic benefits of stormwater management – it is always less expensive to prevent pollution than to clean it up

Slide 44:

- Describe components of Phase II compliance, such as 5-year permit requirements, stormwater committee, finding illicit discharges, creating construction bylaws, etc.

Slides 45 – 46:

- Stress the water quality and quantity benefits of stormwater management

Slide 47:

- Overall message: there's a lot citizens and the community can do to clean up and reduce stormwater
- Point out logo as something they've already seen and will continue to see as stormwater matters education is an ongoing program in the municipality

Slide 48:

- Credits

Interesting factoid sources:

* - Center for Watershed Protection website: www.cwp.org

** - "Guide to Lawn and Landscape Water Conservation", MA Water Resources Commission, 2002

Stormwater Matters

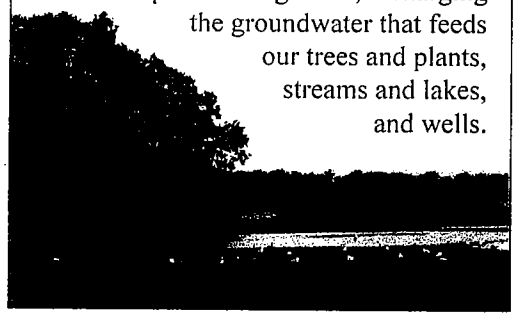
What is Stormwater and Why Should I Care?

When it **rains**

Or **snows**

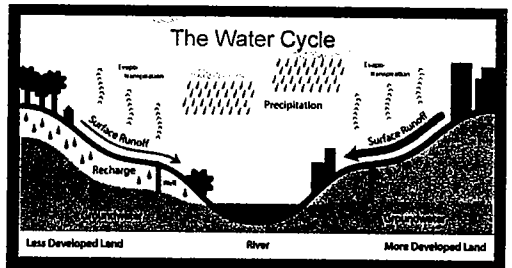
Where does all the water go?

Some precipitation evaporates. Some seeps into the ground, recharging the groundwater that feeds our trees and plants, streams and lakes, and wells.

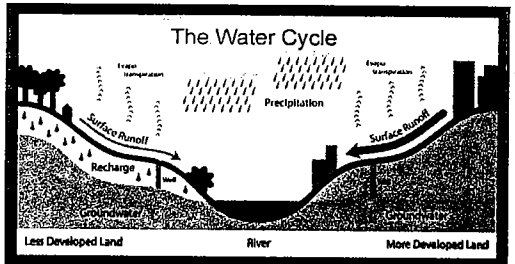


Some precipitation runs off the land and is called…

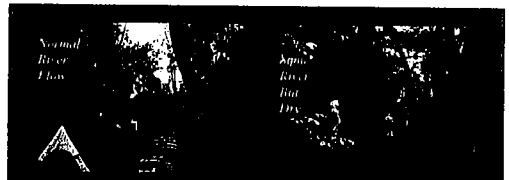
STORMWATER



Precipitation seeps into *pervious* surfaces like soil and sand and runs off *impervious* surfaces like pavement and rooftops.



Notice that the groundwater table is higher in the "less developed" land than in the "more developed" land – that's because there's more recharge in areas with less pavement.



More pavement leads to more flooding which leads to more water rushing downstream during storms ("higher highs")

...which means there's less recharge getting into the groundwater to feed river flow during periods of low rainfall ("lower lows").

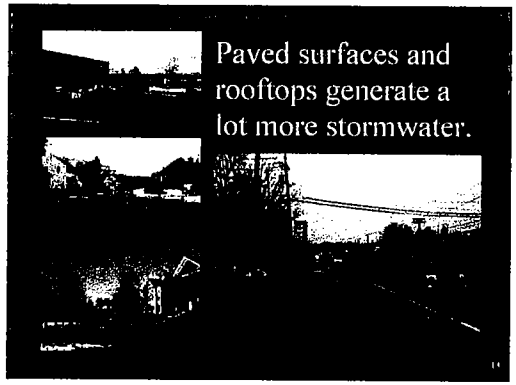
Just how much precipitation do we get in Massachusetts?

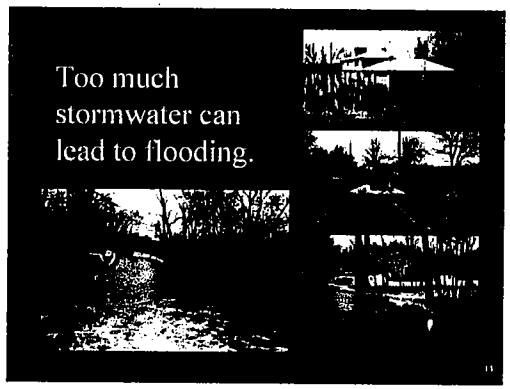
Annually, Massachusetts receives an average of 45 inches of precipitation, that includes rain and melted snow.

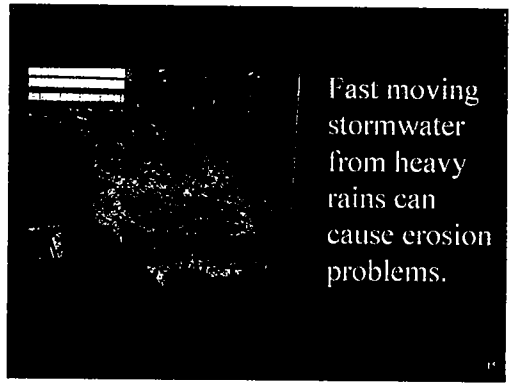
Where all that precipitation goes will depend on how fast it falls...

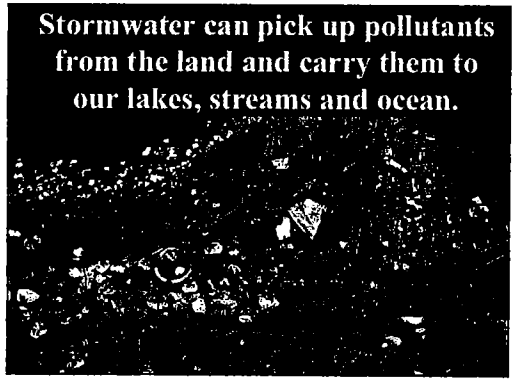
...and the type of surface it falls on.

More Pavement Means More Runoff & Less Recharge

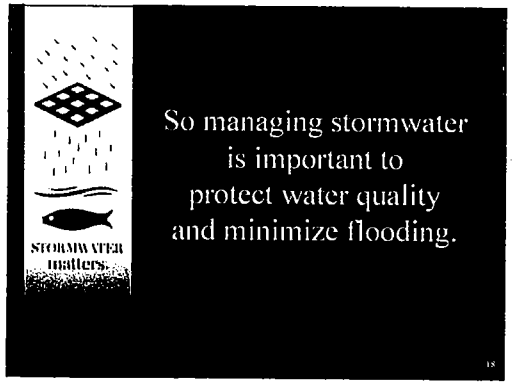


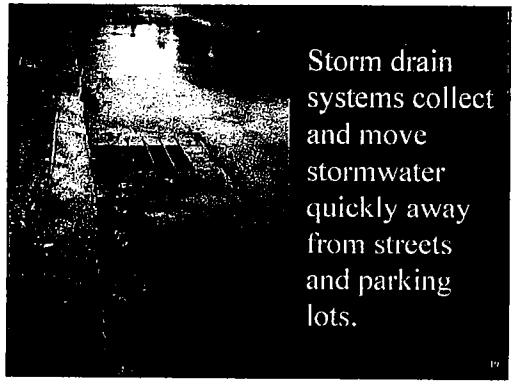


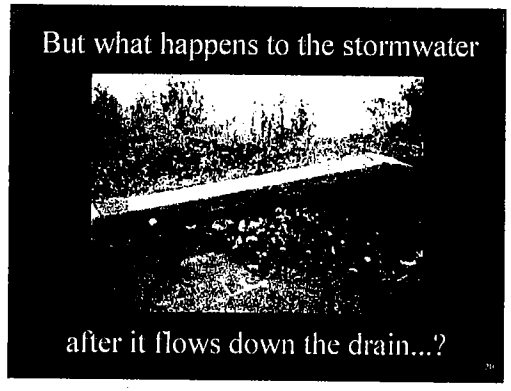


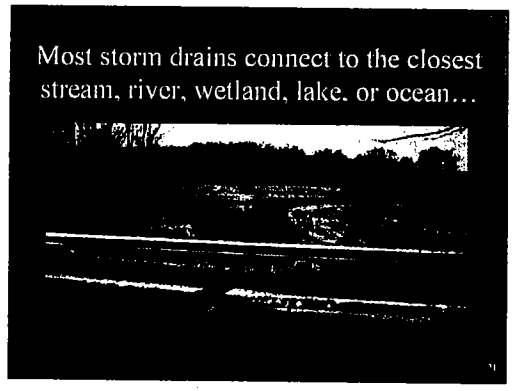


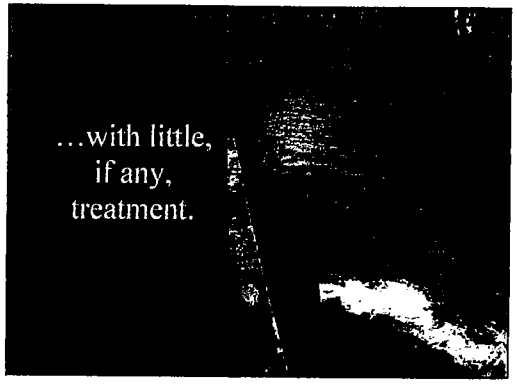
Stormwater pollution can increase the temperature of the water, kill fish, cause algal blooms, and make the water unfit for consumption, recreation and wildlife.

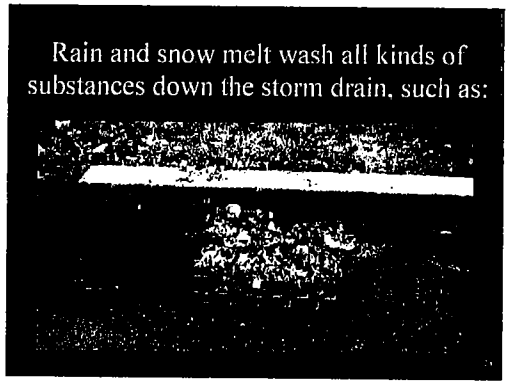


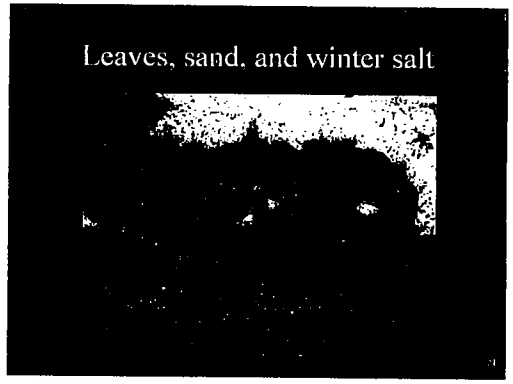

Storm drain systems collect and move stormwater quickly away from streets and parking lots.


But what happens to the stormwater
after it flows down the drain...?


Most storm drains connect to the closest stream, river, wetland, lake, or ocean…


…with little, if any, treatment.


Rain and snow melt wash all kinds of substances down the storm drain, such as:


Leaves, sand, and winter salt

Eroded sediment from construction sites and bare slopes

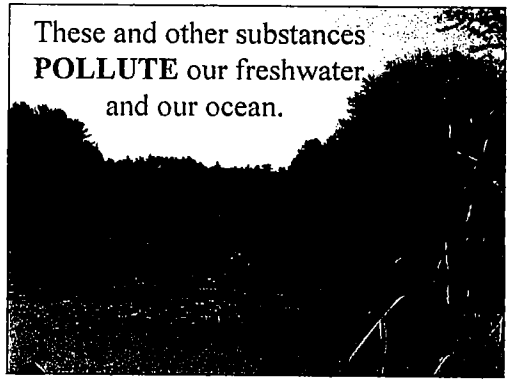
Litter

Nutrients and bacteria

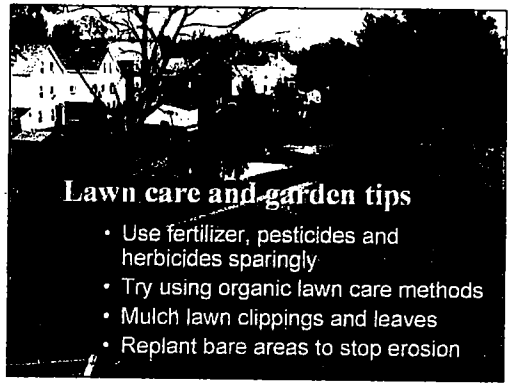
Gasoline and oil from cars

Lawn fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides

These and other substances **POLLUTE** our freshwater and our ocean.

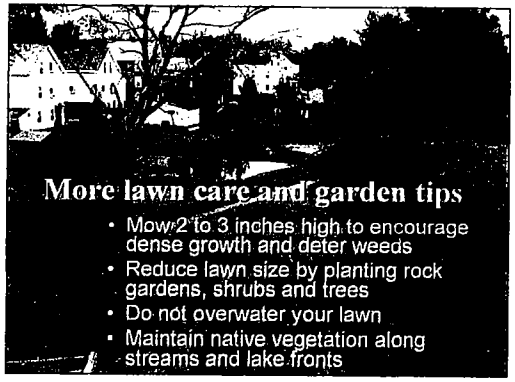


So what can you do?



Lawn care and garden tips

- Use fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides sparingly
- Try using organic lawn care methods
- Mulch lawn clippings and leaves
- Replant bare areas to stop erosion



More lawn care and garden tips

- Mow 2 to 3 inches high to encourage dense growth and deter weeds
- Reduce lawn size by planting rock gardens, shrubs and trees
- Do not overwater your lawn
- Maintain native vegetation along streams and lake fronts

Car care tips

- Use a commercial carwash that treats and/or recycles the wash water
- Maintain your car to prevent fluid leaks
- Recycle motor oil, antifreeze, tires, and batteries

More ideas

- Pick up after your pet - dispose of droppings in the toilet or trash

- Aim your roof downspouts away from paved surfaces or into a rain barrel

- Dispose of paint, oil and other household chemicals at a local hazardous waste collection day
- Recycle paper, cardboard, cans, plastic, and glass

Teach others about stormwater

Take care of storm drains:

- NEVER put anything down a storm drain, including pet waste, motor oil, paint, litter, leaves, sand
- Sweep leaves and debris away from storm drains
- Start a storm drain stenciling program in your neighborhood

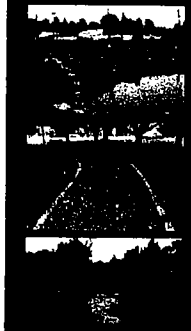
Support your town services, such as:

- Street sweeping to pick up sand and winter debris before it gets washed down the storm drain
- Catch basin cleaning to clean out heavy particles caught in the storm drain

A new planning approach called LID or

Low Impact Development

also helps to reduce stormwater volume and pollution. LID strategies are landscaping and design techniques that help to capture rainfall and increase recharge.



Examples of LID strategies include:

- Retention ponds
- Permeable surfaces
- Vegetated swales
- Rain barrels
- Green roofs
- Bioretention areas
- Special roadway and parking lot designs

Good stormwater management makes sound economic sense – protecting our water resources saves taxpayers money.

Our community must comply with Federal and State requirements to manage stormwater quality and flow…

…and we need **YOUR** help.

Cleaning up stormwater benefits our neighborhoods and our community by giving us cleaner water for drinking, swimming, fishing, boating, and protecting wildlife.

By putting fewer pollutants on the land, stormwater will be cleaner, and so will our streams, rivers, wetlands, ponds, lakes and ocean.

STORMWATER matters

Please spread the word:

Stormwater matters to us all!

www.stormwatermatters.org

STORMWATER matters

This slide show was produced by the SuAsCo Watershed Community Council. Special thanks to the following Stormwater Committee members and photographers:

- Sara Beckwold
- Nancy Bryant
- Lisa Eggleston
- Steve Fogg
- Roger Hammond
- Linda Hubley
- Marty Jakowski
- Nancy Koehler
- Liz Kotowski
- Denise LeBlanc
- David Manugian
- Phil Nadeau
- Barbara Offenhartz
- George Russell
- Paul Starratt
- Ellen Weatzler

www.stormwatermatters.org

AGENDA FOR THE
STORMWATER COMMITTEE
MONDAY, MARCH 27, 2006
SELECTMAN'S MEETING ROOM
1:30PM

1. Discussion on the results and opinions on the "Stormwater Summit" and Stormwater Awareness Week.

2. Update on the bylaws for Spring Town Meeting

Minutes of the Stormwater Committee
March 27, 2006
1:30PM
Selectman's Meeting Room

In Attendance: Phil Lemnios, Bob Bois, George Russell

1. Discussed "Stormwater Awareness Week" Good reviews for the summit but all were disappointed at the low turnout despite the over 200 invitations. George reported that the public outreach locations had mixed reviews. Sunday's effort at Roche Bros. was slow due to the raw weather. Thursday's and Friday's turnout at the downtown train station were a lot better with Saturday's effort at Stop 'N' Shop very good with over 200 pamphlets given out.

2. The summit was taped and should be on the local access channel soon. Pegasus indicated that copies of the program will be available.

3. Bob reported that the presentation at the FinCom went well with a unanimous vote. Next step will be Town Meeting. Bob asked if we should do a presentation at Town Meeting but it was deemed not necessary.

4. Meeting was adjourned at 2PM. No date was set for the next meeting.

Agenda of the
Stormwater Committee
February 28, 2006

!. SuAsCo update- PowerPoint presentation, "Stormwater Matters" banner and media kit.

2. Update on the progress of the Bylaws.

3. "Stormwater Awareness Week"- proclamation from BOS- events planned.

   a. Informational table at various locations in Town.
      1. Roche Bros On March 19th
      2. Stop-N-Shop on the March 25th
      3. Downtown train station-Moran Square- March 23/24
   b. Stormwater Summit on the 21st.
      1. Pegasus has agreed to broadcast the event.

4. Review printed material:
   1. Handouts
   2. Stormwater Summit Evaluation

Minutes of the Stormwater Committee Meeting
February 28, 2006
Town Hall- Selectman's Meeting Room

In Attendance: Phil Lemnios, Roger Wade, Mark Coviello, Bob Bois, John Digacomo, George Russell

1. George gave an update on SuAsCo year three materials. The Power Point presentation went through its final edit and sent back to the graphic designer for final version and packaging. Each community will receive a CD-ROM and a suggested talking points guide for the presentation. The "Stormwater Matters" banner was also approved for production. Schedule availability will be around March 1oth.

2. The status of the proposed bylaws is in the hands of the FinCom. Both bylaws are scheduled for public review and FinCom vote within the next couple of weeks. Town meeting will vote on the bylaws after that.

3. The group had a discussion on the relevance of the stormwater program. Phil indicated that we should have a base line or starting point to gauge the success or lack of the program in future years. It would be important to have a sense of progress that the average homeowner could relate to? Stormwater maybe one of those abstract public services that is hard to qualify? Our drinking water meets or exceeds current regulatory requirements and pollutants for stormwater are not general found in drinking water our require treatment at the treatment plant. Roger indicated that because we are not treating for pollutants normally found in stormwater now, it doesn't preclude that in the future, if we don't deal with stormwater, those pollinates may have to be included.

Mark indicated that this summer, the Town will begin testing outfalls for pollutants and this date could be used, along with existing studies to develop a base line.

4. The "Stormwater Summit" and "Stormwater Awareness Week" are progressing nicely. Pegasus has agreed to broadcast the proceedings at the library. "Stormwater Awareness Week" has a number of informational displays planned. Locations include; Roche Bros, Stop-N-Shop and the downtown train station.

5. The committee reviewed some of the printed material for both the informational displays and the summit. It was decided not to have an evaluation at the summit and to eliminate the suggestion of a "dog park" in the pet waste flyer.

6. The meeting was adjourned at 2:30PM and the next schedule meeting is for Monday March 27th at 1:30PM. Purpose of the meeting will be to review "Stormwater Summit" and "Awareness Week"

AGENDA FOR THE
STORMWATER COMMITTEE
MONDAY- FEBRUARY 6, 2006
SELECTMAN'S MEETING ROOM
1:30PM

1. Update on the bylaws

2. Update on the "Stormwater Summit"

3. Discussion on designating the month of March as "Stormwater Awareness Month" by the BOS?

Stormwater Committee Meeting
February 6, 2006
1:30PM Town Hall

In Attendance: Mark Coviello, John Digacamo, George Russell, Bob Bois, Phil Lemnios, Steve Liskasus, Charlie Sistisky, Roger Wade.

1. Mark passed out for review the latest version of the Illicit Discharge Bylaw that included the changes made by the Board of Health.

Several suggestions on the language of the bylaw; (1) remove "Town of Natick's" from the 1st paragraph Section 1 (A); (2) under definitions- Pollutant-remove toxic from the definition; (3) Removed the section on registering sump pumps, the group that it was too restrictive.

2. Mark also passed out the Erosion Control Bylaw with changes from the ConCom. ConCom wanted to add grinding to the definition of Land disturbance and to change Section 4 (C) Exempted Activities to reduce the threshold for adding soil materials to 50 cubic yards instead of 100 cubic yards.

3. Discussion items:

A. Discussion on the bylaws was around the jurisdiction of local bodies of water. Phil Lemnios asked if any bodies of water in Natick were private. General consensus was that all water bodies fall under the jurisdiction of "Waters of the Commonwealth."

B. Second discussion was on the impact of the reduction of adding soil material to 50 cubic yards. The group was concerned about over regulating the average homeowner. It was decided that 50 cubic yards was probably more than the average yard work would require.

C. Third discussion was on the necessity of notifying abutters on projects fewer than 40,000 square feet. EPA has indicated that meeting the open meeting law would be required but not notifying abutters. As a general process, the Town usually notifies abutters on issues before the ConCom.

D. Phil asked if TM ask questions, would we have answers. This led into a discussion of the proposed "Stormwater Awareness Month" The hope of the committee would be to educate TN members and the general public on the possible impact of the proposed bylaws and stormwater in general.

4. The Committee voted 7-0 to recommend the bylaws as presented.

5. George provided a brief overview on the proposed "Stormwater Summit to be held on March 21st at the library. A proposed agenda and timeline was passed out. A recommendation was made to change the time from 6:30-8:30PM to 7-9 PM.

6. A discussion of generating support for a "Stormwater Awareness Month". The committee indicated that a month-long designation should have at least one item per week. Bob and George will work on other possible events or press releases. The Committee indicated that we should have the BOS endorse the month and someone from the committee should prepare a presentation for the next BOS meeting.

7. The next meeting was scheduled for February 27th at 1:30PM

8. The meeting was adjourned at 2PM.

AGENDA

TOWN OF NATICK STORMWATER COMMITTEE
JANUARY 4, 2006
1:30 PM MAIN MEETING ROOM – TOWN HALL

1. George Russell – Provide an update on the status of the Permit Year 3 goals for Public Education & Outreach.

2. Mark Coviello – Discuss the proposed the Illicit Discharge Bylaw and the Stormwater Management & Erosion Control Bylaw. The goal is to have the bylaws ready for the Spring 2006 Town Meeting. Decide on the appropriate Board or Department responsible for the administration of the proposed bylaws. Discuss the schedule of events necessary to assure that the proposed bylaws are ready for Town Meeting approval.

3. Roger Wade – Provide an update on the proposed septic system maintenance regulations, and septic system database.

4. Tom Hladick – Discuss the status of the Town's street sweeping and catch basin cleaning operations and schedules.

5. Schedule next meeting.

AGENDA FOR THE
STORMWATER COMMITTEE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 2006
SELECTMAN'S MEETING ROOM
1:30PM

1. Update on SuAsCo's year three program

2. Update from the Board of Health on the Septic System Data Base

3. Discussion on the proposed bylaws for Spring Town Meeting

4. Update on the catch basin cleaning and street sweeping programs.

Stormwater Committee Minutes
January 4, 2006
1:30PM
Town Hall
Selectman's Meeting Room

In Attendance: P. Lemnois, S.Lisauskas, C. Sisitsky, J. Flynn, M. Coviello, R. Wade, B. Bois, T. Hladick, G. Russell

1. George gave a summary of SuAsCo's year three Public Education/Outreach program. The program is a two-part program; the first part is preparing a "Media Outreach Kit" for communities to use to promote their individual Stormwater Programs. Contacts for local and regional media outlets, suggested press releases, PSA's for local CATV. The second part will be a local "Stormwater Summit" the event would be a public meeting to promote, discuss and further a communities program. A community would invite local officials, town meeting members, contractors, the business community to see what is happening with stormwater and the impact of any proposed bylaws.
2. Roger reported that he has received some grant monies to hire a part-time staff person to update the septic system data base. Any regulations regarding illicit discharges can be adopted at a regular Board of Health meeting. There was a discussion on the impact of septic systems on any potential illicit discharges. Roger indicated that most systems should have regular maintenance.
3. Discussion on the proposed Bylaws. Mark provided a summary of our legal requirements under the Town's current Stormwater Permit. We are required to pass ether regulations, bylaw or adapt current regulations/bylaws. Steve asked for a brief explanation of our responsibilities under the permit. Mark and Bob provided that explanation.
4. The committee developed a plan and a timetable for proceeding with the bylaws: Enclosed is the timetable as discussed
    a. Since the ConCom and the BOH will be the lead departments for the enforcement and operation of the bylaw, it was suggested that each Board approve the bylaws.
    b. A joint public hearing with the ConCom and BOH will be held. It possible, interested parties should submit letters of support to either Board. Examples of interested parties could be the DPW, local developers, BOH, ConCom etc.
    c. A warrant article will be submitted for the Spring 2006 Town Meeting. John Flynn will adopt the necessary language.
    d. Public meeting with the FinCom as required for all articles for Town Meeting
    e. Town Meeting vote on or abound April 11, 2006
    f. Review and approval by the State's Attorney General

5. Further discussion on specific points regarding the proposed bylaws.
    a. Charlie was concerned about future O/M on any stormwater related structures such as retention basins. It was discussed that an annual permit with corresponding fee maybe adopted.
    b. Roger suggested that any public forum regarding the bylaws, it should be stressed that single-family houses will not be targeted.
    c. The group discussed the best way to inspect and enforce maintenance of stormwater structures. The proposed bylaws require that any easements or maintenance agreements be included on the property deed but is that enough. Phil suggested applying a small surcharge to the Water/Sewer bills to cover the Town's anticipated efforts. John Flynn was not sure of the best way to accomplish this. Further discussion will be needed. Steve and Phil had some thoughts on s stormwater utility.
    d. The committee members were urged to provide feedback and comments to either Roger or Bob on the bylaws prior to January 23rd.

6. Tom Hladick provided an update on the catch basin cleaning and street sweeping programs. The Town has completed one-third of the catch basin cleaning with the material being stored at the gravel pit. Testing of the material indicated a relatively "clean" product that can be used with leaves and street sweepings for cover at the gravel pit. The Town received a BUD from DEP to accomplish this.
7. Next meeting was scheduled for February 6, 2006 at 1:30PM at the Selectman's Room, Town Hall.

AGENDA FOR THE
TOWN OF NATICK
STORM WATER COMMITTEE MEETING
MAY 10, 2005 1PM
SELECTMAN'S MEETING ROOM

1. Approval of the minutes of
2. Old Business
    a. Update on SuAsCo 5th Grade curriculum
        i. Poster contest-discussion on judging and prizes?

    b. Septic System Management Update

    c. Catch Basin Cleaning Contract Update

    d. SuAsCo program changes

    e. Discussion on By-laws

        i. Discussion piece submitted by George

3. New Business
    a. Annual report submitted to EPA/DEP- Mark
    b. Rivers Vision Conference- two free tickets available
    c. Coastal Zone Management Grant
    d. Dry Weather Outfall Inspections

DISCUSSION ITEMS FOR THE NATICK STORMWATER COMMITTEE
For discussion at the May 10, 2005 meeting
Submitted by George Russell

Question: How is the Town of Natick going to regulate stormwater- Who, What, Where and How.

Discussion areas:

1. What are the goals of the Town's Stormwater Management Program?
    a. Water Quality
    b. Water Quantity
    c. Compliance with Federal and State regulations
    d. Management of the Town's Stormwater System

2. Are the existing Town bylaws and/or regulations sufficient to achieve the goals of the Stormwater Management Program?
    a. Enclosed is a matrix of current bylaws and regulations pertaining to stormwater.

3. If current bylaws and/or regulations are not sufficient, what do we need to do?
    a. Illicit Discharge Bylaw
        i. Jurisdiction?
        ii. Requirements under EPA
            1. A stormwater system map, showing all outfalls and the names of and the location of all waters that receive discharges from these outfalls. Annual report item- BMP 3-3 System Mapping Development
            2. Through a bylaw, a prohibition on non-stormwater discharges into the MS4 and appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. Annual report item – BMP 3-1.
            3. A plan to detect and address non-stormwater related discharges including illegal dumping into the MS4. Annual Report item BMP-3-2
            4. Education of public employees, businesses and the general public about the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste. Annual Report item BMP3-4 SuAsCo
            5. Determination of appropriate BMP's to accomplish the goals
        iii. Where do we stand in complying with the EPA permit requirements?

b. Construction Site Runoff Control- Pre-Construction
   i. Jurisdiction?
      1. EPA/DEP currently requires permits on projects over one (1) acre. This jurisdiction is to expire in 2008 at which time it will become a local responsibility. Thus the bylaw.
   ii. Requirement under EPA
      1. Have a bylaw or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of proper erosion and sediment controls, and controls for other waste, on applicable construction sites. This could be a soil and erosion bylaw? Annual Report item 4-1
      2. Have procedures for site plan review of construction plans that consider water quality impacts.
      3. Have procedures for site inspections and enforcement of control measures.
      4. Have sanctions to ensure compliance (established in the bylaw or other regulatory mechanism).
      5. Establish procedures for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public?
      6. Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMP's) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.
   iii. How are we complying with our permit requirements?

c. Post-Construction Runoff Controls
   i. Jurisdiction?
   ii. Requirements under EPA
      1. Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non structural BMP's
      2. Have a bylaw or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of post-construction runoff controls. Annual Report item 5-1
      3. Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of controls
      4. Determine the appropriate BMP's and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.
   iii, How are we complying with our permit requirements?

4. I would suggest that any proposed bylaws or regulations be developed and submitted to the fall 2005 Town meeting for approval and subsequent review by the AG's office.
5. I would suggest that we, as a Town develop criteria regarding stormwater and prepare that information in a form that any developer or applicant submitting plans for review knows what we expect and or what we require prior to that submitting a plan. It would make the review process easier for all concerned. This could be in a form of a Town stormwater design manual or other guidance document. This manual or document would provide references to our by-laws and what role the Town will have in stormwater- i.e. inspections, enforcements etc.
6. What we as a Town need to decide is what department(s) will have jurisdiction and review over what facets of stormwater? Right now we have Planning Board, ConCom, Board of Health and DPW doing some degree of review. We need to look at the process to see if changes need to be made.

7. Are we looking to do something innovative or creative with regulating stormwater? If our goal is water quality and quantity, maybe we should encourage applicants to suggest innovative ways to achieve those goals? Such as recharge areas, reducing impervious pavement, roof drains to recharge areas, filters for high impact areas. There are a number of creative solutions available to the Town to achieve this.

8. Miscellaneous concerns.

    a. Town owned BMP's. Who will be responsible for inspection and maintenance? DPW?
    b. Dealing with other governmental agencies.
        i. Mass Turnpike
        ii. State DPW- state roads
        iii. CSX and MBTA railroads
        iv. U.S. Military- Natick Labs and Speen St. National Guard
        v. Department of Environmental Management- Lake Cochituate
        vi. Adjacent communities:
            1. Framingham, Wayland, Sherborn, Wellesley, Dover and Weston
        vii. Utilities: NSTAR, KeySpan, Verizon
            1. pumping out manholes
            2. right of way issues

Stormwater Management Plan
The Town of Natick, Massachusetts

WHAT IS A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has mandated that certain communities such as Natick must file for a permit under the Phase II National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. This program required communities such as Natick to create a Stormwater Master Plan that address six Minimum Control Measures.
These measures will be addressed by the Town implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) appropriate for Natick's community. The BMPs will commence according to the schedules provided in the NPDES Phase II Permit. The six Minimum Control Measures for stormwater enhancements are as follows:

- Public Education & Outreach
- Public Involvement & Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination
- Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
- Post Construction Stormwater Runoff Control
- Good Housekeeping in Municipal Operations

For any questions or comments about Stormwater Management, please contact George Russell via email: grussell@natickma.org or by phone: 508-647-6564

WHAT IS STORMWATER?

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious areas like driveways, parking lots, buildings, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater runoff from naturally soaking into the ground. As stormwater flows it picks up oils, salt, litter, sediment and other pollutants. This stormwater runoff can flow directly into the Town's street storm drain collection system, or travel overland before it empties into waterbodies like a Natick lake, stream, river, or wetland with little or no treatment to remove the pollutants that could be transporting. These are the same waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing public drinking water. Check out these NPDES Stormwater definitions.

WHAT IS ALLOWED IN THE STORMDRAINS?

- water line flushing,
- landscape irrigation,

- diverted stream flows,
- rising ground waters,
- uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)),
- uncontaminated pumped ground water,
- discharge from potable water sources,
- foundation drains,
- air conditioning condensation,
- irrigation water, springs,
- water from crawl space pumps,
- footing drains,
- lawn watering,
- individual resident car washing,
- flows from riparian habitats and wetlands,
- dechlorinated swimming pool discharges,
- street wash water, and
- Residential building wash waters, without detergents.

WHAT IS NOT ALLOWED IN THE STORMDRAINS (illicit discharges)?

- Sanitary wastewater
- septic tank effluent
- commercial car wash water
- improperly disposed oil
- radiator flush water
- laundry waste water
- roadway accident spills
- improperly disposed auto/household toxics
- paint
- litter
- leaves
- sand
- pet waste
- All industrial discharges

To report any illegal dumping into the Storm Drain system or for any questions or comments about Stormwater Management, please contact George Russell via email: grussell@natickma.org or by phone: 508-647-6564

WHAT IS NATICK DOING TO IMPROVE STORMWATER QUALITY?

We are currently performing many tasks to keep in compliance with all of the NPDES Permit requirements. Check out our flyer that is on display at Town Hall, the DPW, and Morse Library.

"StormWater Matters" Flyer

(1.5MB)

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT CAN AFFECT STORMWATER QUALITY

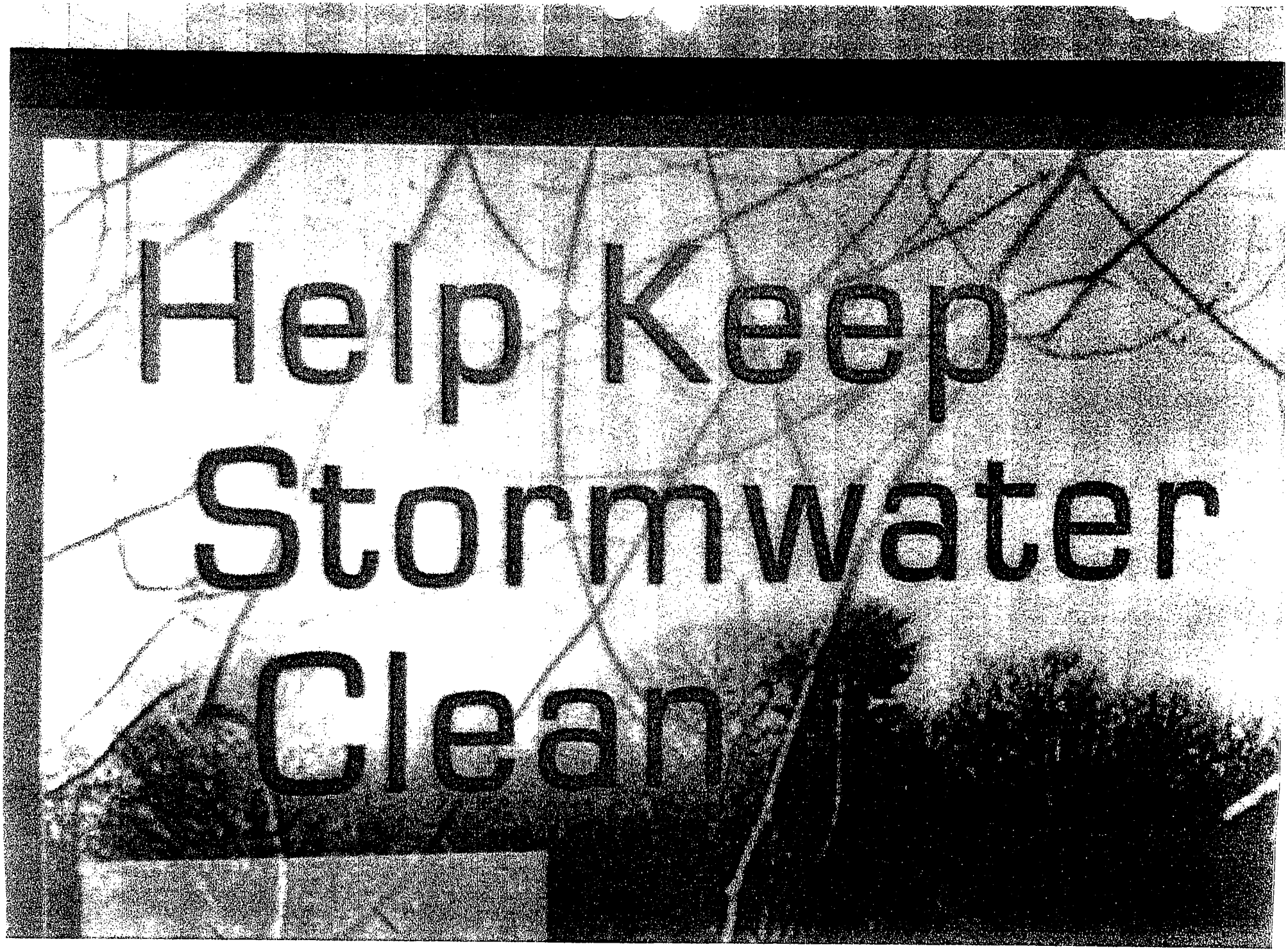
Do I need a Stormwater Permit? As of March 10, 2003 in order to discharge stormwater from a construction site, all projects that disturb 1 acre or more of land must seek coverage under a NPDES general construction permit. For disturbances less than 1 acre, check with the Natick Community Development Office for any further requirements.

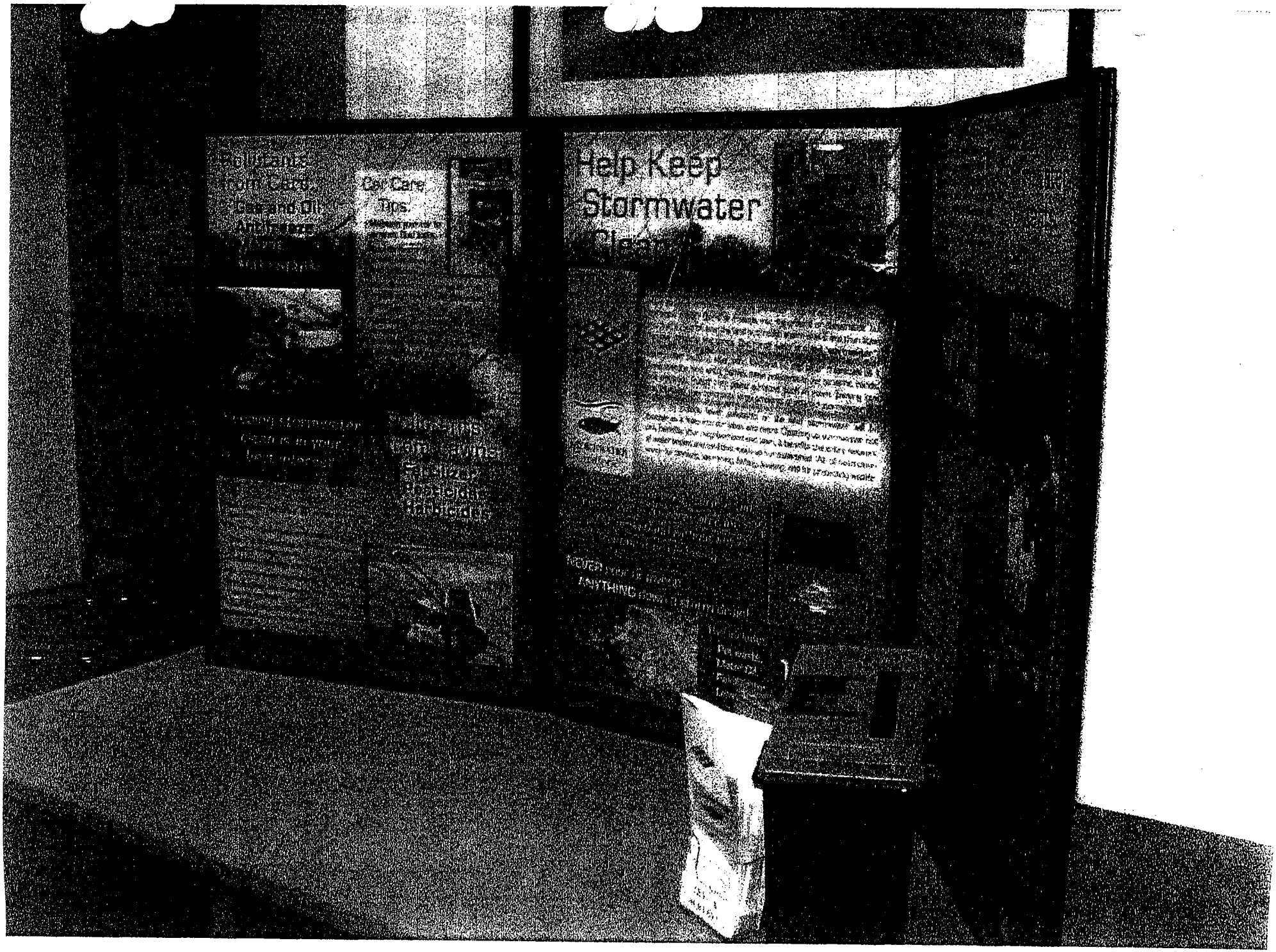
HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

There are several ways that you can help out. Pick up after your pet and dispose of droppings in the toilet or trash. Aim your roof downspouts away from paved surfaces or into a rain barrel. Dispose of paint and waste oil at the Recycling Center on West Street. All other household chemicals or hazardous waste can be disposed of at the Board of Health's local hazardous waste collection day. Support community efforts to keep stormwater clean. Coordinate a neighborhood storm stenciling day. Join a Stream team or either of the watershed associations like the Charles River Watershed Association, or the SuAsCo Watershed Community Council to help care for your neighborhood stream. Learn more about stormwater.

For any questions or comments about Stormwater Management, please contact George Russell via email: grussell@natickma.org or by phone: 508-647-6564

- **Last Updated:** Wednesday, Feb 02, 2005


Help Keep
Stormwater
Clean


Car Care
Tips
Help Keep
Stormwater

Pollutants
Car Care
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Keeping stormwater
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best interest
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ANYTHING

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Massachusetts 01760
Home of Champions

Jay H. Ball, Chairman
Charles M. Hughes, V. Chairman
Carol A. Gloff, Clerk
John Connolly
John Ciccariello

TOWN OF NATICK RESOLUTION

THE WEEK OF MARCH 20, 2006 IS

STORMWATER AWARENESS WEEK

WHEREAS, Stormwater is a challenging water quality problem; and,

WHEREAS, Stormwater runoff is a common cause of water pollution in lakes, ponds, streams, rivers and wetlands (water resources); and,

WHEREAS, Stormwater pollution is caused by the daily activities of people everywhere; and,

WHEREAS, public education and outreach are key components to raise awarenenss to prevent Stormwater pollution; and,

Therefore, the Town of Natick declares the week of March 20, 2006

Stormwater Awareness Week

to promote public awareness about the importance of Stormwater and the measures people can take to prevent Stormwater pollution and, by doing so, help protect the water resources of the Town.

Jay H. Ball, Chair.

Charles M. Hughes, V. Chair.

Carol A. Gloff, Clerk

John Connolly

John Ciccariello

February 21, 2006

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FEATURES

NATICK LIFE

Ice show in town

▶ SEE PAGE 19

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Curbing stormwater pollution

By Charlie Breitrose
STAFF WRITER

Many people give little thought to what happens to rain water after it hits the ground or snow when it melts, but both types of precipitation can end up being a source of pollution, said Bob Bois, the town's environmental compliance officer.

Town officials want to educate residents before a couple of articles on stormwater pollution go before Town Meeting next month. The articles are part of an effort to comply with state and federal regulations, Bois said.

"The reason is stormwater has been a known source of pollution for a long time," Bois said.

For many years, the state and federal pollution laws focused on causes of pollution located at a particular site or point, such as factories.

"(The federal government) has focused on point source pollution, they've done it for air, they have done it for water, they have

STORMWATER, page 6

PHOTO BY ERIC WELLS

LIVE, FROM NHS

Dan Turner plays a hilarious motivational speaker loosely based on a Chris Farley character from "Saturday Night Live" warning his high school student guest panel about ending-up "living in a van down by the river." The skit was part of the "Mr. Natick" show at Natick High last Friday.

A MOMENT WITH...

Alan Grady

What started as a small group of neighbors concerned with traffic on Speen Street, has evolved into a more than 230-members association that has meetings with town officials and state and local police to safeguard the future of the route. Alan Grady, 59, is a member of the West Natick Neighborhood Association and is proud of how productive the group has become. Grady spent some time with the Bulletin & Tab this week to tell us about how traffic on Speen Street are being taking care of.

The Planning Board recently approved the Natick Mall's residential expansion, allowing developers to finally move forward with it. Only minor details are left to be discussed with the board. How will the mall's 550,000-square-foot project affect your neighborhood?

The mall has been willing to work with the neighborhood, it has been very accommodating. They have worked on the truck traffic, which has been a problem

MOMENT, page 6

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Curbing stormwater pollution

STORMWATER, *from page 1*

done it for solid waste," Bois said. "Now they have moved into the area of non-point sources."

Stormwater contributes to pollution by carrying substances like fertilizers from fields and oil from parking lots and roads into the ground as it drains. The water travels through the storm drains, which flows into wetlands, rivers, lakes and streams with little or no treatment, Bois said.

Two Town Meeting articles will try to reduce the pollution of Natick streams and lakes. The first, Article 37, focuses on stopping illegal dumping and illicit sewer connections to the storm drain system.

Dumping does not have to be barrels of hazardous waste put into a river. Many times they are small things, Bois said.

"It can be people who change oil and don't recycle it, but go to nearest catch basin and throw it in a storm sewer," Bois said.

The town will monitor storm drains for illegal dumping more closely, Bois said, including looking for materials going into storm drains during a dry spell when storm drains should have no activity.

The town will also be monitoring illegal storm drain hookups.

Article 38 proposes requiring people building on a piece of land one acre in size or larger to file a report detailing how stormwater pollution will be limited.

Included in the plans must be pre-construction, post-construction and long-term measures that will be taken to reduce stormwater pollution, Bois said.

The plan will have to detail how erosion will be prevented and how much stormwater is generated during construction. The goal, Bois said, is to maximize the amount of stormwater going directly into the ground rather than down driveways and into storm drains.

Bois said the article should help people learn more about the issue of stormwater pollution and do it without major changes to the building bylaws.

"It is bringing focus to the stormwater issue," Bois said. "It doesn't add an additional regulatory step in most cases."

The Stormwater Summit will be held Tuesday, March 21 from 7 to 9 p.m. in the lower meeting room of the Morse Institute Library.

A representative from the Environmental Protection Agency will give a presentation on stormwater requirements, Bois said, and information will be presented about the two Town Meeting articles. The evening is set up as a forum, Bois said, so time will be given for discussion and questions.

"We have invited developers, construction folks, Town Meeting members and representatives from the various business interests, and residents are welcome," Bois said.

Charlie Breitrose can be reached at 508-626-4407 or cbreitro@cnc.com

NEF reveals award winners

SHINING, *from page 1*

schools, Keefe also helped establish the Natick Education Foundation. On its fifth anniversary, the foundation included a dedication to Keefe inside the program, which read:

"The Natick Education was founded on your inspiration. May our work reflect your belief in the value of education, and renew our hopes and dreams for the success for each and every child."

Keefe remains active in the education community, serving as the executive director of the Massachusetts Organization of Educational Collaboratives. He also serves as president of the Morse Institute Library Board of Trustees and is a member of Town Meeting.

The current owner of Jones Drug Store, Richard Peristere, began working at the store when he was 16 years old. The drug store on Main Street opened in 1871 and remains the last independent drug store in town.

Besides being a known as a store that provides personal service and knows its customers, the foundation chose Jones Drug Store for the Community Business Shining Light Award because of its support of many local organizations.

Jones Drugs Store helps with the Fourth of July Committee, the Morse Institute Library, the schools and youth sports.

The 2006 Shining Light Awards will be presented on March 21 at The Center for the Arts in Natick, TCAN, beginning at 7 p.m. The event is free and the public is welcome. Following the ceremony and light refreshments will be served and entertainment provided by students from Natick High School

Charlie Breitrose can be reached at 580-626-4407 or cbreitro@ix.netcom.com

going on at the mall today, what the plans are, what the milestones are, what will happen next year. A lot of anxiety and nervousness by the neighbors is about what is going to happen to Speen Street. Because Speen Street is going to be turned up. They are going to open cut for a new sewer line and then they are going to put a new water line from Framingham to Sherborn. So there is going to be a lot of disruption for the next 18 months. The town and the state did a terrific job outlining what we should expect.

I have received many phone calls of Speen Street neighbors protesting the traffic and noise of 18-wheel trucks coming up and down the street, making their homes move, breaking things. The West Natick Neighborhood Association was created because residents were concerned with traffic. What's the situation now, has something improved?

That's a good question Claudia, because the genesis of all of this was a 50 percent increase of commercial space at the mall. That was an awakening for people because of traffic. Truck traffic was the big issue, which was around car carriers from Adessa in Framingham. The fact of having a lot of independents that had all kinds of trucks and were noisy. They would come all way down from Mass Pike, go down Speen Street, cross Rte. 135 and down at the low end of Speen Street, which is very narrow. Police have really taken action. Sgt. Brian Lauzon has a truck team and has been working in coordination with the state police and they have set up check points along Speen Street and they are enforcing. That has helped a lot. The other point is, all of this has evolved in a strong collaboration, in many meetings. The Planning Board, the selectmen and the police department are now working in very close collaboration with residents and its a very constructive process. It's much different than if we all waited until this is done

down?

The south end of Speen Street, they have different challenges than in the north end. The road there is very narrow and they have no sidewalks. The residents there are concerned that there is not enough attention to their problem. They will have a meeting on March 16. They do have a truck problem, and they are concerned. Sgt. Lauzon is concerned about it, like Town Administrator Phil Lemnios.

The mall is giving $24 million to Natick in mitigation money. A small part of that is going to Speen Street. How much exactly and for what will it be used? What are the options?

Funds have been allocated and committed today, and those funds will be for sidewalks, for granite curbing, for electronic activated pedestrian signal lights. They are also committing to private property shade trees so that, as Bob Eisenmenger puts it, we need to make sure of the transition from a commercial look and feel to a residential look and feel is maintained and enhanced. So it's about sidewalks, safety of pedestrians, bike paths and an extension to the park, developing a park for all West Natick residents. Eisenmenger also said the street must have a rubberized surface, which has a 50 percent noise reduction. It costs a little more money and it does not last that long, but can you pick a better place to put it than Speen Street? We would like to see that too. I think for Speen Street, the total amount of money will be a little under $1 million.

When will all these improvements start?

Soon, this spring.

Are residents ready for it?

They are ready. But they are concerned about a number of things. If the road is open cut and is left for a year, they know the dirt and the noise that will create. They need to be able to sleep at night. But they also know what to expect. So are

You are Invited to a Stormwater Summit

Stormwater runoff pollutes our water resources and can cause flooding. Learn what the Town is doing to manage stormwater runoff and prevent stormwater pollution by:

- Raising public awareness and
- Passing bylaws for dealing with illegal discharges and managing stormwater at new and re-development sites.

Stormwater Summit

Tuesday, March 21, 2006, 7PM to 9PM

Main Library, 14 East Central Street, Lower Meeting Room

Presented by the Natick Department of Public Works

Natick Department of Public Works
75 West Street
Natick, MA 01760

Stormwater Summit

Audience: The general public, local officials, local businesses, local media, town meeting members, local developers and builders.

Date and Time: March 21, 2006- 7PM to 9PM

Location: Main library- 14 East Central Street- Lower meeting room

Goals:

- To heighten awareness of the effects of stormwater runoff, and why should we be concerned about the quantity and quality of stormwater.
- To heighten awareness of the Federal and State regulations to help reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater.
- To demonstrate what the Town of Natick is doing to comply with the Federal and State regulations with regards to stormwater management.
- To introduce the proposed stormwater bylaws.

Agenda

1. Welcome and opening statement
   Speaker - Bob Bois, Environmental Compliance Officer & Town of Natick Conservation Agent.
   a. Welcome and thank everyone for coming.
   b. Restroom locations- information table(s)
   c. Introduce guests and participants in summit.
   d. Brief overview of tonight's program.

2. "What is Stormwater and why should we care":
   Speaker - George Russell, Training Officer for DPW Safety & Environmental Compliance.
   a. SuAsCo's PowerPoint presentation
   b. Brief explanation of stormwater impacts to Natick's wetland resources, and Natick's reliance on local bodies of water for recreation and drinking water supply.

3. Regulations:

Speaker - Abby Swaine, EPA Representative

a. Overview of Federal and State requirements for municipalities to develop the following regulations:

- Elimination of Illicit Discharge to the municipal storm drain system.
- Stormwater Management and Erosion Control for new development/redevelopment.

Speaker - Mark Coviello, Town Engineer

b. Natick's NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Permit for stormwater discharges

Best management practices (BMPs) for each of the six minimum control measures:

1. Public Education and Outreach on stormwater impacts.
2. Public Involvement and Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management in new development/redevelopment.
6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for municipal operations.

5. Proposed bylaws

Speaker - Roger Wade, Town of Natick Board of Health Director - Illicit Discharge By-law

Speaker - Bob Bois, Environmental Compliance Officer & Town of Natick Conservation Agent - Stormwater Management and Erosion Control By-law

a. Brief overview of the proposed By-laws.
b. Impact to residents and businesses. A brief overview for each group that is affected.
   1. developers
   2. builders
   3. homeowners
   4. businesses
c. Schedule for vote on by-laws - Spring Town Meeting Articles.

6. Question and answer session

Speaker - Bob Bois

a. Limit to a reasonable time.
b. Respond to questions later if necessary.

ARTICLE 37
(Board of Health)

To see if the Town will vote to amend the Town of Natick By-laws by adding a new article, which reads:

ILLICIT DISCHARGE BY-LAW

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

A. Increased volumes of stormwater and contaminated stormwater runoff are major causes of:

1. impairment of water quality and flow in lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, wetlands and groundwater;
2. contamination of drinking water supplies;
3. alteration or destruction of aquatic and wildlife habitat; and
4. flooding.

Regulation of illicit connections and discharges to the municipal storm drain system is necessary for the protection of water bodies and groundwater resources within the Town of Natick and to safeguard the public health, safety, and welfare and the natural resources of the Town.

B. The objectives of this By-law are:

1. To prevent pollutants from entering the Town of Natick's municipal storm drain system;
2. To prohibit illicit connections and unauthorized discharges to the municipal storm drain system;
3. To require the removal of all such illicit connections;
4. To comply with state and federal statutes and regulations relating to stormwater discharges; and
5. To establish the legal authority to ensure compliance with the provisions of this By-law through inspection, monitoring, and enforcement.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this By-law, the following shall mean:

CLEAN WATER ACT: The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*) as hereafter amended

DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS: The addition from any source of any pollutant or combination of pollutants into the municipal storm drain system or into the waters of the United States or Commonwealth from any source.

GROUNDWATER: Water beneath the surface of the ground including confined or unconfined aquifers.

ILLICIT CONNECTION: A surface or subsurface drain or means of conveyance, which allows an illicit discharge into the municipal storm drain system, including without limitation sewage, process wastewater, or wash water and any connections from indoor drains, sinks, or toilets, regardless of whether said connection was previously allowed, permitted, or approved before the effective date of this By-law.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE: Direct or indirect discharge to the municipal storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except as exempted in Section 7. The term does not include a discharge in compliance with an NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit or a Surface Water Discharge Permit, or resulting from fire fighting activities exempted pursuant to Section 7, subsection B.1, of this By-law.

MUNICIPAL STORM DRAIN SYSTEM or MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4): The system of conveyances designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater, including any road with a drainage system, street, gutter, curb, inlet, piped storm drain, pumping facility, retention or detention basin, natural or man-made or altered drainage channel, reservoir, and other drainage structure that together comprise the storm drainage system owned or operated by the Town of Natick.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) STORM WATER DISCHARGE PERMIT: A permit issued by United States Environmental Protection Agency or jointly with the State that authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE: Discharge to the municipal storm drain system not composed entirely of stormwater.

PERSON: An individual, partnership, association, firm, company, trust, corporation, agency, authority, department or political subdivision of the Commonwealth or the federal government, to the extent permitted by law, and any officer, employee, or agent of such person.

POLLUTANT: Any element or property of sewage, agricultural, industrial or commercial waste, runoff, leachate, heated effluent, or other matter whether originating at a point or nonpoint source that is considered toxic or detrimental to humans or the environment and may be introduced into the municipal storm drain system on into any water watercourse or waters of the Commonwealth.

PROCESS WASTEWATER: Water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any material, intermediate product, finished product, or waste product.

STORMWATER: Stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface water runoff and drainage

SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE PERMIT. A permit issued by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to 314 CMR 3.00 that authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL or WASTE: Any material, which because of its quantity, concentration, chemical, corrosive, flammable, reactive, toxic, infectious or radioactive characteristics, either separately or in combination with any substance or substances, constitutes a present or potential threat to human health, safety, welfare, or to the environment. Toxic or hazardous materials include any synthetic organic chemical, petroleum product, heavy metal, radioactive or infectious waste, acid and alkali, and any substance defined as Toxic or Hazardous under G.L. Ch.21C and Ch.21E, and the regulations at 310 CMR 30.000 and 310 CMR 40.0000.

WATERCOURSE: A natural or man-made channel through which water flows, or a stream of water, including a river, brook, stream, underground stream, pond or lake.

WATERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH: All waters within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, including, without limitation, rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, springs, impoundments, estuaries, wetlands, costal waters, and groundwater.

WASTEWATER: Any sanitary waste, sludge, or septic tank or cesspool overflow, and water that during manufacturing, cleaning or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct or waste product.

SECTION 3. APPLICABILITY
This By-Law shall apply to flows entering the municipal storm drainage system.

SECTION 4. AUTHORITY
This By-law is adopted under authority granted by the Home Rule Amendment of the Massachusetts Constitution, the Home Rule statutes, and in accordance with the regulations of the Federal Clean Water Act found at 40 CFR 122.34 and the Phase II ruling from the Environmental Protection Agency found in the December 8, 1999 Federal Register, as amended.

SECTION 5. RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMINISTRATION
The Natick Board of Health shall administer, implement and enforce this By-Law. The Board of Health and its agents may consult with and request assistance from the Department of Public Works, and/or other Town departments for the purpose of administration, implementation, and enforcement of this By-law.

SECTION 6. REGULATIONS

The Natick Board of Health may promulgate rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this By-law. Failure by the Natick Board of Health to promulgate such rules and regulations shall not have the effect of suspending or invalidating this By-law.

SECTION 7. PROHIBITED AND EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

A. Prohibited Activities

1. Illicit Discharges. No person shall dump, discharge, cause, or allow to be discharged any pollutant or non-stormwater discharge into the municipal storm drain system, into a watercourse, or into the waters of the Commonwealth.

2. Illicit Connections. No person shall construct, use, allow, maintain, or continue any illicit connection to the municipal storm drain system, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under applicable law, regulation, or custom at the time of connection.

3. Obstruction of Municipal Storm Drain System. No person shall obstruct or interfere with the normal flow of stormwater into or out of the municipal storm drain system without prior written approval from the Natick Board of Health.

B. Exemptions

1. Discharge or flow resulting from fire fighting activities;

2. Discharges from Town of Natick snow and ice removal and control operations.

3. The following non-stormwater discharges or flows are exempt from this By-Law, provided that the source is not a significant contributor of a pollutant to the municipal storm drain system:

   a. Municipal waterline flushing;

   b. Flow from potable water sources;

   c. Springs;

   d. Natural flow from riparian habitats and wetlands;

   e. Diverted stream flow;

   f. Rising groundwater;

   g. Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005(20), or uncontaminated pumped groundwater;

   h. Discharge from landscape irrigation or lawn watering;

   i. Water from exterior foundation drains, footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, or air conditioning condensation;

j. Water from individual residential car washing and temporary fund-raising car wash events;

k. Discharge from *dechlorinated* swimming pool water (less than one ppm chlorine). provided test data is submitted to the Town substantiating that the water meets the one ppm standard, and the pool is drained in such a way as not to cause a nuisance or public safety issue and complies with all applicable Town By-Laws;

l. Discharge from street sweepers of minor amounts water during operations;

m. Winter roadway and parking lot sanding and salting operations associated with maintaining public safety;

n. Dye testing, provided verbal notification is given to the Natick Board of Health prior to the time of the test;

o. Non-stormwater discharge permitted under an NPDES permit or a Surface Water Discharge Permit, waiver, or waste discharge order administered under the authority of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, provided that the discharge is in full compliance with the requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and applicable laws and regulations; and

p. Discharge for which advance written approval is received from the Natick Board of Health as necessary to protect the public health, safety, welfare or environment.

4. Discharge or flow that results from exigent conditions and occurs during a State of Emergency declared by any agency of the federal or state government, or by the Natick Town Administrator, Board of Selectmen or Board of Health.

SECTION 8. EMERGENCY SUSPENSION OF STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM ACCESS

The Natick Board of Health may suspend municipal storm drain system access to any person or property without prior written notice when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge of pollutants that presents imminent risk of harm to the public health, safety, welfare or the environment. In the event any person fails to comply with an emergency suspension order, the Natick Board of Health may take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize harm to the public health, safety, welfare or the environment.

SECTION 9. NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS

Notwithstanding other requirements of local, state or federal law, as soon as a person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation has information of or suspects a release of materials at that facility or operation resulting in or which may result in discharge of pollutants to the municipal

drainage system or waters of the Commonwealth, the person shall take all necessary steps to ensure containment and cleanup of the release. In the event of a release of oil or hazardous materials, the person shall immediately notify Natick's Fire and Police Departments and Natick Board of Health. In the event of a release of non-hazardous material, the reporting person shall notify the Natick Board of Health no later than the next business day. The reporting person shall provide to the Natick Board of Health written confirmation of all telephone, facsimile or in-person notifications within three business days thereafter. If the discharge of prohibited materials is from a commercial or industrial facility, the facility owner or facility operator shall also retain on-site a written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years.

SECTION 10. ENFORCEMENT

A. Authorized Agent

The Director of Public Health or an authorized agent of the Director of Public Health shall enforce this By-Law, regulations, orders, violation notices, and enforcement orders, and may pursue all civil and criminal remedies for such violations.

B. Civil Relief

If a person violates the provisions of this By-Law or any regulations, permit, notice, or order issued thereunder, the Natick Board of Health may seek injunctive relief in a court of competent jurisdiction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.

C. Orders

The Natick Board of Health or an authorized agent of the Natick Board of Health may issue a written order to enforce the provisions of this By-Law or the regulations thereunder, which may include: (a) elimination of illicit connections or discharges to the municipal storm drain system; (b) performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting; (c) a requirement that unlawful discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist; and (d) remediation of contamination in connection therewith.

If the enforcing person determines that abatement or remediation of contamination is required, the order shall set forth a deadline by which such abatement or remediation shall be completed. Said order shall further advise that, should the violator or property owner fail to abate or perform remediation within the specified deadline, the Town of Natick may, at its option, undertake such work, and all costs incurred by the Town shall be charged to the violator, to be recouped through all available means, including the placement of liens on the property.

Within thirty (30) days after completing all measures necessary to abate the violation or to perform remediation, the violator and the property owner will be

notified of the costs incurred by the Town, including administrative costs. The violator or property owner may file a written protest objecting to the amount or basis of costs with the Natick Board of Health within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notification of the costs incurred. If the amount due is not received by the expiration of the time in which to file a protest or within thirty (30) days following a decision of the Natick Board of Health affirming or reducing the costs, or from a final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, the costs shall become a special assessment against the property owner and shall constitute a lien on the owner's property for the amount of said costs. Interest shall begin to accrue on any unpaid costs at the statutory rate provided in G.L. Ch. 59, § 57 after the thirty-first day at which the costs first become due.

D. Criminal Penalty

Any person who violates any provision of this By-Law or any regulation, order or permit issued thereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $300.00 for each offense. Each day or part thereof that such violation occurs or continues shall constitute a separate offense.

E. Non-Criminal Disposition

As an alternative to criminal prosecution or civil action, the Town of Natick may elect to utilize the non-criminal disposition procedure set forth in G.L. Ch. 40, §21D, in which case the Natick Board of Health or an authorized agent of the Natick Board of Health shall be the enforcing person. The penalty for each violation shall be $300.00. Each day or part thereof that such violation occurs or continues shall constitute a separate offense.

F. Entry to Perform Duties Under this By-Law

To the extent permitted by state law, or if authorized by the owner or other party in control of the property, the Natick Board of Health, its agents, officers, and employees may enter upon privately owned property for the purpose of performing their duties under this By-Law and regulations and may make or cause to be made such examinations, surveys or sampling as the Natick Board of Health deems reasonably necessary

G. Appeals

All decisions or orders of the Natick Board of Health shall be final. Further relief shall be to a court of competent jurisdiction.

H. Remedies Not Exclusive

The remedies listed in this By-Law are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law.

SECTION 11. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this By-Law are hereby declared to be severable. If any provision, paragraph, sentence, or clause, of this By-Law or the application thereof to any person,

establishment, or circumstances shall be held invalid for any reason, the remaining provision shall continue in effect to the extent permitted by law.

SECTION 12. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Residential property owners shall have one hundred eighty (180) days from the effective date of the By-Law to comply with its provisions or petition the Natick Board of Health for an extension or otherwise act thereon.

TOWN OF NATICK, MA – OUTFALL INSPECTION FIELD DATA COLLECTION SHEET
DRY WEATHER INSPECTIONS

Section 1: Background Data

Outfall ID:	Drain Sheet #:	Watershed:
Inspection date:		Time:
Form completed by:		Last Rainfall: >72hrs
Temperature (°F):	Weather: Air Temperature	Photo #'s:
Land Use in Drainage Area (Check all that apply): ☐ Industrial ☐ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ Open Space ☐ Institutional Other: _____ Known Industries: _____		Notes/Sketch: (e.g., origin of outfall, if known)

Section 2: Outfall Description

LOCATION	MATERIAL	SHAPE		DIMENSIONS (IN.)	SUBMERGED	
☐ **Closed Pipe**	☐ RCP ☐ Other ☐ PVC ☐ Steel ☐ CMP ☐ HDPE	☐ Circular ☐ Eliptical ☐ Box ☐ Other: _____	☐ Single ☐ Double ☐ Triple ☐ Other: _____	Diameter: _____	In Water: ☐ No ☐ Partially ☐ Fully	With Sediment: ☐ No ☐ Partially ☐ Fully
Flow Present?	☐ Yes ☐ No ***If No, Skip to Section 4***					
Flow Description	☐ Trickle ☐ Moderate ☐ Substantial					

Section 3: Physical Indicators for Flowing Outfalls Only

INDICATOR	CHECK if Present	DESCRIPTION
Odor	☐	☐ Sewage ☐ Rancid/sour ☐ Gas ☐ Sulfide ☐ Oil ☐ Other: _____
Color	☐	☐ Clear ☐ Brown ☐ Gray ☐ Yellow ☐ Green ☐ Other: _____
Turbidity	☐	☐ None ☐ Cloudy ☐ Opaque
Floatables	☐	☐ Sewage (Toilet Paper, etc.) ☐ Suds ☐ Oily Sheen ☐ Other: _____

Section 4: Physical Indicators for Both Flowing and Non-Flowing Outfalls

INDICATOR	CHECK if Present	DESCRIPTION
Outfall Damage	☐	☐ Cracking ☐ Spalling ☐ Corrosion ☐ Other: _____
Deposits/Stains	☐	☐ Oily ☐ Indication of Sewage ☐ Paint ☐ Other: _____
Abnormal Vegetation	☐	☐ Excessive ☐ Evidence of Stagnated Growth

Section 5: Data Collection

Sample for the lab? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Section 6: Any Non-Illicit Discharge Concerns? ☐ Yes ☐ No Notes: _____

ARTICLE 38
(Conservation Commission)

To see if the Town will vote to amend the Town of Natick By-laws by adding a new article, which reads:

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND EROSION CONTROL BY-LAW

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

A. Increased volumes of stormwater, contaminated stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces, and soil erosion and sedimentation are major causes of:

1. impairment of water quality and flow in lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, wetlands and groundwater;
2. contamination of drinking water supplies;
3. erosion of stream channels;
4. alteration or destruction of aquatic and wildlife habitat;
5. flooding; and,
6. overloading or clogging of municipal catch basins and storm drainage systems.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has identified sedimentation from land disturbance activities and polluted stormwater runoff from land development and redevelopment as major sources of water pollution, impacting drinking water supplies, natural habitats, and recreational resources. Regulation of activities that result in the disturbance of land and the creation of stormwater runoff is necessary for the protection of the water bodies and groundwater resources within the Town of Natick, to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the general public and protect the natural resources of the Town.

B. The objectives of this By-Law are to:

1. protect water resources;
2. require practices that eliminate soil erosion and sedimentation;
3. control the volume and rate of stormwater runoff resulting from land disturbance activities in order to minimize potential impacts of flooding;
4. require practices to manage and treat stormwater runoff generated from new development and redevelopment;
5. protect groundwater and surface water from degradation;
6. promote infiltration and the recharge of groundwater;

7. maximize recharge of groundwater in the Natick Aquifer Protection District as defined by Section III-A.5 of the Natick Zoning By-Law;

8. prevent pollutants from entering the municipal storm drain system;

9. ensure that soil erosion and sedimentation control measures and stormwater runoff management practices are incorporated into the site planning and design process and are implemented and maintained;

10. ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of structural stormwater best management practices;

11. require practices to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at construction sites that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;

12. comply with state and federal statutes and regulations relating to stormwater discharges; and

13. establish the Town of Natick's legal authority to ensure compliance with the provisions of this By-Law through inspection, monitoring and enforcement.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this By-Law, the following shall mean:

ABUTTER: The owner(s) of land abutting the activity.

AGRICULTURE: The normal maintenance or improvement of land in agricultural or aquacultural use, as defined by the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and its implementing regulations.

ALTERATION OF DRAINAGE CHARACTERISTICS: Any activity on an area of land that changes the water quality, or the force, quantity, direction, timing or location of runoff flowing from the area. Such changes include: change from distributed runoff to confined, discrete discharge; change in the volume of runoff from the area; change in the peak rate of runoff from the area; and change in the recharge to groundwater on the area.

APPLICANT: Any "person" as defined below requesting a soil erosion and sediment control permit for proposed land-disturbance activity.

AUTHORIZED ENFORCEMENT AGENCY: Conservation Commission and its employees or agents designated to enforce this By-Law.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP): An activity, procedure, restraint, or structural improvement that helps to reduce the quantity of or improve the quality of stormwater runoff.

CONSTRUCTION AND WASTE MATERIALS: Excess or discarded building or site materials, including but not limited to concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter and sanitary waste at a construction site that may adversely impact water quality.

CLEARING: Any activity that removes the vegetative surface cover. Clearing activities generally include grubbing activity as defined below.

DEVELOPMENT: The modification of land to accommodate a new use or expansion of use, usually involving construction.

DISTURBANCE OF LAND: Any action, including clearing and grubbing, that causes a change in the position, location, or arrangement of soil, sand, rock, gravel, or similar earth material.

ENVIRONMENTAL SITE MONITOR: A Registered Professional Engineer or other trained professional selected by the Conservation Commission and retained by the holder of a Minor Land Disturbance Permit or a Full Land Disturbance Permit to periodically inspect the work and report to the Conservation Commission.

EROSION: The wearing away of the land surface by natural or artificial forces such as wind, water, ice, gravity, or vehicle traffic and the subsequent detachment and transportation of soil particles.

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN: A document containing narrative, drawings and details developed by a registered professional engineer (PE) or a registered professional land surveyor (PLS), which includes best management practices, or equivalent measures designed to control surface runoff, erosion and sedimentation during pre-construction and construction related land disturbance activities.

ESTIMATED HABITAT OF RARE WILDLIFE AND CERTIFIED VERNAL POOLS: Habitats delineated for state-protected rare wildlife and certified vernal pools for use with the Wetlands Protection Act Regulations (310 CMR 10.00) and the Forest Cutting Practices Act Regulations (304 CMR 11.00).

GRADING: Changing the level or shape of the ground surface.

GRUBBING: The act of clearing land surface by digging or grinding up roots and stumps.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: Any material or structure on or above the ground that prevents water infiltrating the underlying soil. Impervious surface includes without limitation roads, paved parking lots, sidewalks, and roof tops. Impervious surface also includes soils, gravel driveways, and similar surfaces with a runoff coefficient (Rational Method) greater than 85.

LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY or LAND DISTURBANCE: Any activity, including without limitation: clearing, grubbing, grading, digging, cutting, excavation of soil, placement of fill, and construction that causes a change in the position or location of soil, sand, rock, gravel, or similar earth material.

LOT: A single parcel of land held in identical ownership throughout and defined by metes, bounds, or boundary lines in a recorded deed on a recorded plan.

MASSACHUSETTS ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT: (M.G.L. c. 131A) and its implementing regulations at (321 CMR 10.00) which prohibit the "taking" of any rare plant or animal species listed as Endangered, Threatened, or of Special Concern.

MASSACHUSETTS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICY: The Policy issued by the Department of Environmental Protection, as amended, that coordinates the requirements prescribed by state regulations promulgated under the authority of the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act MGL c. 131 s. 40 and the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act MGL c. 21, ss. 23-56. The Policy addresses stormwater impacts through implementation of performance standards to reduce or prevent pollutants from reaching water bodies and control the quantity of runoff from a site.

MUNICIPAL STORM DRAIN SYSTEM or MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4): The system of conveyances designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater, including any road with a drainage system, street, gutter, curb, inlet, piped storm drain, pumping facility, retention or detention basin, natural or man-made or altered drainage channel, reservoir, and other drainage structure that together comprise the storm drainage system owned or operated by the Town of Natick.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN: A plan describing the functional, financial and organizational mechanisms for the ongoing operation and maintenance of a stormwater management system to ensure that it continues to function as designed.

OUTFALL: The point at which stormwater flows out from a discernible, confined point source or discrete conveyance into waters of the Commonwealth.

OUTSTANDING RESOURCE WATERS (ORWs): Waters designated by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection as ORWs. These waters have exceptional sociologic, recreational, ecological and/or aesthetic values and are subject to more stringent requirements under both the Massachusetts Water Quality Standards (314 CMR 4.00) and the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Standards set forth in the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Policy. ORWs include vernal pools certified by the Natural Heritage Program of the Massachusetts Department of Fisheries and Wildlife and Environmental Law Enforcement, all Class A designated public water supplies with their bordering vegetated wetlands, and other waters specifically designated.

OWNER: A person with a legal or equitable interest in property.

PERMITTEE: The person who holds a land disturbance permit and therefore bears the responsibilities and enjoys the privileges conferred thereby.

PERSON: An individual, partnership, association, firm, company, trust, corporation, agency, authority, department or political subdivision of the Commonwealth or the federal government, to the extent permitted by law, and any officer, employee, or agent of such person.

POINT SOURCE: Any discernible, confined, and discrete means of conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, or container from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

PRE-CONSTRUCTION: All activity in preparation for construction.

PRIORITY HABITAT OF RARE SPECIES: Habitats delineated for rare plant and animal populations protected pursuant to the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act and its regulations.

REDEVELOPMENT: Development, rehabilitation, expansion, demolition or phased projects that disturb the ground surface or increase the impervious area on previously developed sites.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES: owner(s), persons with financial responsibility, persons with operational responsibility, and persons with administrative responsibility.

RUNOFF: Rainfall, snowmelt, or irrigation water flowing over the ground surface.

SEDIMENT: Mineral or organic soil material that is transported by wind or water, from its origin to another location; the product of erosion processes.

SEDIMENTATION: The process or act of deposition of sediment.

SITE: Any lot or parcel of land or area of property where land-disturbing activities are, were, or will be performed.

SLOPE: The incline of a ground surface expressed as a ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance.

SOIL: Any earth, sand, rock, gravel, or similar material.

STABILIZATION: The use, singly or in combination, of mechanical, structural, or vegetative methods, to prevent or retard erosion.

STORMWATER: Stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface water runoff and drainage.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN: A document containing narrative, drawings and details prepared by a registered professional engineer (PE) or a registered professional land surveyor (PLS), which includes structural and non-structural best management practices to manage and treat stormwater runoff generated from regulated development activity. A stormwater management plan also includes an Operation and Maintenance Plan describing the maintenance requirements for structural best management practices.

STRIP: Any activity which removes the vegetative ground surface cover, including tree removal, clearing, grubbing, and storage or removal of topsoil.

TSS: Total Suspended Solids. Material, including but not limited to trash, debris, and sand suspended in stormwater runoff.

VERNAL POOLS: Temporary bodies of freshwater which provide critical habitat for a number of vertebrate and invertebrate wildlife species.

WATERCOURSE: A natural or man-made channel through which water flows, including a river, brook, stream, underground stream, pond or lake.

WETLAND RESOURCE AREA: Area specified in the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act M.G.L. c. 131, s.40 and in the Town of Natick Wetland Protection By-law.

WETLANDS: Freshwater wetland, marsh, bog, wet meadow and swamp are defined in M.G.L. Chapter 131, Section 40, and are collectively know as vegetated wetlands. Credible evidence as to wetland affinities of other vegetation in an area shall be considered in making wetland determinations.

SECTION 3. AUTHORITY

This By-Law is adopted under authority granted by the Home Rule Amendment of the Massachusetts Constitution, the Home Rule statutes, and pursuant to the regulations of the Federal Clean Water Act found at 40 CFR 122.34 published in the Federal Register on December 8, 1999, as amended.

SECTION 4. APPLICABILITY

This By-Law shall apply to all land-disturbing activities within the jurisdiction of the Town of Natick. Except as permitted by the Conservation Commission, or as otherwise provided in this By-Law, no person shall perform any activity that results in land disturbance of 40,000 square feet or more.

A. **Regulated Activities.** Regulated activities shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Land disturbance of greater than 40,000 square feet, associated with construction or reconstruction of structures.
2. Development or redevelopment involving multiple separate activities in discontinuous locations or on different schedules if the activities are part

of a larger common plan of development that all together disturbs 40,000 square feet or more of land,

3. Paving or other change in surface material over an area of 40,000 square feet or more causing a significant reduction of permeability or increase in runoff,

4. Construction of a new drainage system or alteration of an existing drainage system or conveyance serving a drainage area of more than 40,000 square feet,

5. Any other activity altering the surface of an area exceeding 40,000 square feet that will, or may, result in increased stormwater runoff flowing from the property into a public way or the municipal storm drain system, OR

6. Construction or reconstruction of structures where more than 40,000 square feet of roof drainage is altered.

B. **Erosion and Sedimentation Control Requirement:**

A project which includes land disturbance of less than 40,000 s.f. shall be considered to be in conformance with this By-Law if soils or other eroded matter have been or will be prevented from being deposited onto adjacent properties, rights-of-ways, public storm drainage system, or wetland or watercourse. The design, installation, and maintenance of erosion and sediment control operations and facilities shall adhere to the standards specified in the Regulation to the By-Law.

C. **Exempt Activities.** The following activities are exempt from the requirements of this By-Law:

1. Normal maintenance and improvement of land in agricultural use as defined by the Wetland Protection Act.

2. Repair of septic systems when required by the Board of Health for the protection of public health and compliance with Section 4, Paragraph B.

3. Normal maintenance of existing landscaping, gardens or lawn areas associated with a single family dwelling provided such maintenance does not include the addition of more than 50 cubic yards of soil material, construction of any walls, alteration of existing grades by more than one foot in elevation, or alteration of drainage patterns.

4. The construction of fencing that will not alter existing terrain or drainage patterns.

5. Construction of utilities other than drainage (gas, water, electric, telephone, etc.) that will not alter terrain or drainage patterns.

6. Projects wholly within the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission and requiring an Order of Conditions.

SECTION 5. ADMINISTRATION
The Conservation Commission shall administer, implement and enforce this By-Law. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Conservation Commission through this By-Law may be delegated in writing by the Conservation Commission to its employees or agents.

SECTION 6. REGULATIONS
The Conservation Commission may adopt, and periodically amend rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this By-Law. Failure by the Conservation Commission to promulgate such rules and regulations shall not have the effect of suspending or invalidating this By-Law.

SECTION 7. PERMITS
Permit issuance is required prior to any activity disturbing 40,000 or more square feet of land. The site owner or his agent shall apply for the permit with the Conservation Commission. While application may be made by a representative, the permittee must be the owner of the site.

A. **Applications**: An application shall be made to the Conservation Commission in a form and containing information as specified in this By-Law and in the Regulations adopted by the Conservation Commission and shall be accompanied by payment of the appropriate application and review fees.

B. **Fees.** Fees shall be established by Conservation Commission to cover expenses connected with public notice, application review, and monitoring permit compliance. The fee shall be sufficient to also cover professional review. The Conservation Commission is authorized to retain a Registered Professional Engineer or other professional consultant to advise the Commission on any or all aspects of these plans. Applicants must pay review fees before the review process may begin. The applicant for a Land Disturbance Permit may be required to cover the costs of said consultant through an account established pursuant to GL. c. 44§53G.

C. **Information Requests:** The Conservation Commission may request such additional information as is necessary to enable the Conservation Commission to determine whether the proposed land disturbance activity will protect water resources and comply with the requirements of this By-Law.

D. **Determination of Completeness.** The Conservation Commission shall make a determination as to the completeness of the application and adequacy of the materials submitted. No review shall take place until the application has been found to be complete.

E. **Coordination with Other Boards.**
On receipt of a complete application for a Land Disturbance Permit the Conservation Commission shall distribute one copy each to the Planning Board, Department of Public Works, Board of Health, and the Building Inspector for review and comment. Said agencies shall, in their discretion, investigate the case and report their recommendations to the Conservation Commission. The Conservation Commission shall not hold a hearing on the Land Disturbance Permit until it has received reports from said agencies or until said agencies have allowed twenty (20) days to elapse after receipt of the application materials without submission of a report thereon.

F. **Entry.** Filing an application for a land disturbance permit grants the Conservation Commission or its agent, permission to enter the site to verify the information in the application and to inspect for compliance with permit conditions, to the extent permitted by law.

G. **Hearing**: Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete application for a Land Disturbance Permit, the Conservation Commission shall hold a public hearing and shall take final action within thirty (30) days from the close of the hearing unless such time is extended by agreement between the applicant and the Conservation Commission. Notice of the public hearing shall, at least seven (7) days prior to said hearing, be given by publication in a local paper of general circulation, and by posting. The Conservation Commission shall be responsible for publishing the notice in the local newspaper and posting the notice at the Town Hall. The Conservation Commission shall make the application available for inspection by the public during business hours at the Town of Natick Conservation Office.

H. **Action.** The Conservation Commission may:

1. **Approve** the Application and issue a permit if it finds that the proposed plan will protect water resources and complies with the requirements of this By-Law;

2. **Approve the Application and issue a permit with conditions**, modifications or restrictions that the Conservation Commission determines are required to ensure that the project will protect water resources and complies with the requirements of this By-Law; or

3. **Disapprove** the application and deny a permit if it finds that the proposed plan will not protect water resources or fails to meet the objectives and complies with the requirements of this By-Law. If the Conservation Commission finds that the applicant has submitted insufficient information to describe the site, the work, or the effect of the work on water quality and runoff volume, the Conservation Commission may disapprove the application, denying a permit.

I. **Project Changes.** The permittee, or his or her agent, must notify the agent of the Conservation Commission in writing of any change or alteration of a land-

disturbing activity before the change or alteration occurs. If the agent of the Conservation Commission determines that the change or alteration is significant, based on the design requirements listed in Part II or Part III of the Regulations adopted by the Conservation Commission under this by-law, the agent of the Conservation Commission may require that an amended application or a full application be filed in accordance with this Section. If any change or alteration from the Land Disturbance Permit occurs during land disturbing activities, the agent of the Conservation Commission may require the installation of interim erosion and sedimentation control measures before approving the change or alteration.

SECTION 8. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall contain sufficient information to describe the nature and purpose of the proposed development, pertinent conditions of the site and the adjacent areas, and proposed erosion and sedimentation controls. The applicant shall submit such material as is necessary to show that the proposed development will comply with the design standards and contain the information listed in the Regulations adopted by the Conservation Commission for administration of this By-Law.

SECTION 9. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Stormwater Management Plan shall contain sufficient information to describe the nature and purpose of the proposed development, pertinent conditions of the site and the adjacent areas, and proposed best management practices for the permanent management and treatment of stormwater. The Stormwater Management Plan shall contain sufficient information for the Conservation Commission to evaluate the environmental impact, effectiveness, and acceptability of the measures proposed by the applicant for reducing adverse impacts from stormwater. The Plan shall be designed to meet the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Standards set forth in the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Policy and DEP Stormwater Management Handbook Volumes I and II. The Stormwater Management Plan shall fully describe the project in drawings, and narrative. The applicant shall submit such material as is required by the Regulations adopted by the Conservation Commission for the administration of this By-Law.

SECTON 10. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLANS

A. **An Operation and Maintenance Plan** (O&M Plan) for the permanent storm water management system is required at the time of application for all projects. The maintenance plan shall be designed to ensure compliance with this By-Law and that the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards contained in 314 CMR 4.00 are met in all seasons and throughout the life of the system. The Operation and Maintenance plan shall include any requirements deemed necessary by the Conservation Commission to insure compliance with said plan, including without limitation a covenant. The Conservation Commission shall make the final decision of what maintenance option is appropriate in a given situation. The Conservation Commission will consider natural features, proximity of site to water bodies and wetlands, extent of impervious surfaces, size of the

site, the types of stormwater management structures, and potential need for ongoing maintenance activities when making this decision. Once approved by the Conservation Commission the Operation and Maintenance Plan shall be recorded at the South Middlesex Registry of Deeds by the permittee, shall run with the land, shall remain on file with the Conservation Commission and shall be an ongoing requirement. The Operation and Maintenance Plan shall conform to the requirements listed in the Regulations adopted by the Conservation Commission for the administration of this By-Law. Stormwater management easements shall be provided by the property owner(s) in areas and as necessary to carry out the required maintenance.

B. **Changes to Operation and Maintenance Plans**

1. The owner(s) of the stormwater management system must notify the Conservation Commission or its agent of changes in ownership or assignment of financial responsibility.

2. The maintenance schedule in the Maintenance Agreement may be amended to achieve the purposes of this By-Law by mutual agreement of the Conservation Commission and the Responsible Parties. Amendments must be in writing and signed by all Responsible Parties. Responsible Parties shall include owner(s), persons with financial responsibility, persons with operational responsibility, and persons with administrative responsibility. Once the amended Plan is signed the Conservation Commission shall file it at the Registry of Deeds at the expense of the current owner(s).

SECTION 11. INSPECTION AND SITE SUPERVISION

A. **Preconstruction Meeting**. Prior to clearing, excavation, construction, or any land disturbing activity requiring a permit, the applicant, the applicant's technical representative, the general contractor, pertinent subcontractors, and any person with authority to make changes to the project, shall meet with the Conservation Commission or its designated agent to review the permitted plans and proposed implementation.

B. **Commission Inspection**. The Conservation Commission or its designated agent shall make inspections as hereinafter required and shall either approve that portion of the work completed or shall notify the permittee wherein the work fails to comply with the approved plans and any conditions of approval. One copy of the approved plans and conditions of approval, signed by the Conservation Commission shall be maintained at the site during the progress of the work. In order to obtain inspections, the permittee shall notify the Agent of the Conservation Commission at least three (3) working days before each of the following events:

1. Erosion and sediment control measures are in place and stabilized;

2. Rough Grading has been substantially completed;

3. Final Grading has been substantially completed;

4. Bury Inspection: prior to backfilling of any underground drainage or stormwater conveyance structures.

5. Close of the Construction Season; and

6. Final landscaping (permanent stabilization) and project final completion.

C. **Permittee Inspections**. The permittee or his/her agent shall conduct and document inspections of all control measures no less than weekly or as specified in the permit, and prior to and following anticipated storm events. The purpose of such inspections will be to determine the overall effectiveness of the control plan, and the need for maintenance or additional control measures. The permittee or his/her agent shall submit monthly reports to the Conservation Commission or designated agent in a format approved by the Conservation Commission. The Conservation Commission may require, as a condition of approval, that an Environmental Site Monitor, approved by the Conservation Commission, be retained by the applicant to conduct such inspections and prepare and submit such reports to the Conservation Commission or its designated agent.

D. **Access Permission.** To the extent permitted by law, or if authorized by the owner or other party in control of the property, the Conservation Commission, its agents, officers, and employees may enter upon privately owned property for the purpose of performing their duties under this By-Law and may make or cause to be made such examinations, surveys or sampling as the Conservation Commission deems reasonably necessary to determine compliance with the permit.

SECTION 12. SURETY

The Conservation Commission may require the permittee to post before the start of land disturbance activity, a surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit, cash, or other acceptable security. The form of the bond shall be approved by town counsel, and be in an amount deemed sufficient by the Conservation Commission to insure that the work will be completed in accordance with the permit. If the project is phased, the Conservation Commission may release part of the bond as each phase is completed in compliance with the permit but the bond may not be fully released until the Conservation Commission has received the final report as required by Section 13 and issued a certificate of completion.

SECTION 13. FINAL REPORTS

Upon completion of the work, the permittee shall submit a report (including certified as-built construction plans) from a Registered Professional Engineer (P.E.) or Registered Professional Land Surveyor certifying that all erosion and sediment control devices, and approved changes and modifications, have been completed in accordance with the conditions of the approved permit. Any discrepancies should be noted in the cover letter.

SECTION 14. ENFORCEMENT

A. The Conservation Commission or an authorized agent of the Conservation Commission shall enforce this By-Law, regulations, orders, violation notices, and

enforcement orders, and may pursue all civil and criminal remedies for such violations.

B. **Orders.**

1. The Conservation Commission or an authorized agent of the Conservation Commission may issue a written order to enforce the provisions of this By-Law or the regulations thereunder, which may include:

   a. a requirement to cease and desist from the land-disturbing activity until there is compliance with the By-Law and provisions of the land-disturbance permit;

   b. maintenance, installation or performance of additional erosion and sediment control measures;

   c. monitoring, analyses, and reporting;

   d. remediation of erosion and sedimentation resulting directly or indirectly from the land-disturbing activity

2. If the enforcing person determines that abatement or remediation of erosion and sedimentation is required, the order shall set forth a deadline by which such abatement or remediation must be completed. Said order shall further advise that, should the violator or property owner fail to abate or perform remediation within the specified deadline, the Town of Natick may, at its option, undertake such work, and the property owner shall reimburse the Town's expenses.

3. Within thirty (30) days after completing all measures necessary to abate the violation or to perform remediation, the violator and the property owner shall be notified of the costs incurred by the Town of Natick, including administrative costs. The violator or property owner may file a written protest objecting to the amount or basis of costs with the Conservation Commission within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notification of the costs incurred. If the amount due is not received by the expiration of the time in which to file a protest or within thirty (30) days following a decision of the Conservation Commission affirming or reducing the costs, or from a final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, the costs shall become a special assessment against the property owner and shall constitute a lien on the owner's property for the amount of said costs. Interest shall begin to accrue on any unpaid costs at the statutory rate, as provided in G.L. Ch. 59, § 57, after the thirty-first day following the day on which the costs were due.

C. **Criminal Penalty**. Any person who violates any provision of this By-Law, regulation, order or permit issued thereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $ 300.00 for each offense. Each day or part thereof that such violation occurs or continues shall constitute a separate offense.

D. **Non-Criminal Disposition.** As an alternative to criminal prosecution or civil action, the Town of Natick may elect to utilize the non-criminal disposition procedure set forth in G.L. Ch.. 40, §21D in which case the Conservation Commission or authorized agent shall be the enforcing person. The penalty for each violation shall be $300.00. Each day or part thereof that such violation occurs or continues shall constitute a separate offense.

E. **Appeals.** All decisions or orders of the Conservation Commission shall be final. Further relief shall be to a court of competent jurisdiction.

F. **Remedies Not Exclusive.** The remedies listed in this By-Law are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law.

SECTION 15. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

The Conservation Commission will issue a Certificate of Completion upon receipt and approval of the final reports and/or upon otherwise determining that all work of the permit has been satisfactorily completed in conformance with this By-Law. The Certificate of Completion shall be recorded at the Registry of Deeds by the Owner(s).

SECTION 16. SEVERABILITY

If any provision, paragraph, sentence, or clause of this By-Law or the application thereof to any person, establishment or circumstance shall be held invalid for any reason, all other provisions shall continue in full force and effect to the extent permitted by law or otherwise act thereon.

Town of Natick
Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Bylaw

REGULATIONS

These Regulations were adopted for implementation of the Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Bylaw of the Town of Natick by the Natick Conservation Commission by majority vote on _____, 20__, and filed with the Town Clerk on _____, 20__.

PART I. APPLICATIONS:

Land Disturbance Permit. The application for a full permit shall

A. ten (10) copies of a completed Application Form with signatures of all property owners and the signature of the applicant if different;

B. a list of abutters within 100 feet, certified by the Assessors Office;

C. ten (10) copies each of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, Stormwater Management Plan, and Operation and Maintenance Plan as specified in PARTS II, III, and IV of these regulations adopted under the bylaw; and

D. Payment of the application and review fees, which may include the creation of an escrow account in accordance with Section 7.B. of the bylaw.

PART II. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLANS

A. Standards.

The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall contain sufficient information to describe the nature and purpose of the proposed development, pertinent conditions of the site and the adjacent areas, and proposed erosion and sedimentation controls. The Plan must be prepared in accordance with the following standards:

1. The total area of disturbance shall be minimized;
2. Activities shall be sequenced to minimize simultaneous areas of disturbance;
3. Soil erosion shall be minimized and sedimentation will be controlled during construction, provided that prevention of erosion is preferred over sedimentation control;
4. Uncontaminated surface water shall be diverted around disturbed areas;
5. All Erosion and Sediment Control measures shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Town specifications and good engineering practices;
6. Off-site transport of sediment shall be prevented, including sediment tracked by vehicles leaving the site;
7. On and off-site stockpile areas shall be managed to provide protection from erosion and sediment transport (overburden and stockpiles of dirt, borrow areas, or other areas used solely by the permitted project are considered a part of the project);

8. Applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations shall be complied with fully including waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations, and air quality requirements, including dust control;
9. The proposed activities shall not be permitted to have adverse impacts to habitats mapped by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program as Endangered, Threatened or Of Special Concern, Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife and Certified Vernal Pools, and Priority Habitats of Rare Species;
10. Interim and permanent stabilization measures shall be instituted on a disturbed area as soon as practicable but no more than fourteen (14) days after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased on that portion of the site; and
11. On-site construction and waste materials shall be handled properly;

B. Contents. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall contain the following information:

1. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the owner, applicant, and person(s) or firm(s) preparing the plan.
2. Title, date, north arrow, names of abutters, scale no greater than 1"=40', legend, and locus map (1"=200').
3. Location and description of natural features including:
    a. Watercourses and water bodies, wetland resource areas, riparian zones and all floodplain information, including the 100-year flood elevation based upon the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Map, or as calculated by a professional engineer for areas not assessed on these maps;
    b. Existing vegetation of various kinds including tree lines, shrub layer, ground cover and herbaceous vegetation, and trees with a caliper twelve (12) inches or larger, noting specimen trees and forest communities;
    c. Habitats mapped by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program as Endangered, Threatened or of Special Concern, Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife and Certified Vernal Pools, Potential Vernal Pools, and Priority Habitats of Rare Species within five hundred (500) feet of any construction activity.
4. Lines of existing abutting streets showing drainage and driveway locations and curb cuts.
5. Existing soils (type, hydrologic group, erodibility) and the volume and nature of imported soil materials.
6. Topographical features including existing and proposed contours at intervals no greater than two (2) feet with spot elevations provided when needed.
7. Surveyed property lines showing distances and monument locations, all existing and proposed easements, rights-of-way, and other encumbrances, the size of the entire parcel, and the delineation and number of square feet of the land area to be disturbed.
8. Drainage patterns, watersheds and subwatersheds, with calculations of proposed land disturbance within each subwatershed and areas of soil to be disturbed in each watershed throughout the duration of the proposed land disturbance activity.

PART III. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

A. Standards. The Stormwater Management Plan shall be prepared in accordance Massachusetts DEP Stormwater Management Standards and Stormwater Policy Handbook Volumes One and Two as revised.

B. Stormwater Management Plan Requirements. The Stormwater Management Plan shall contain the following information:

1. A locus map, at a scale of 1"=200'.
2. The existing zoning, and land use at the site.
3. The proposed land use.
4. The location(s) of existing and proposed easements.
5. The location of existing and proposed utilities.
6. The site's existing & proposed topography with contours at 2 foot intervals.
7. The existing site hydrology.
8. A description & delineation of existing stormwater conveyances, impoundments, and wetlands on or adjacent to the site or into which stormwater flows.
9. A delineation of 100-year flood plains, if applicable.
10. An estimate made by a Licensed Soil Evaluator of seasonal high groundwater elevation in each area to be used for stormwater retention, detention, or infiltration.
11. The existing and proposed vegetation and ground surfaces with runoff coefficient for each.
12. A drainage area map showing pre and post construction watershed boundaries, drainage area and stormwater flow paths.
13. A description and drawings of all components of the proposed drainage system including:
    a. locations, cross sections, and profiles of all brooks, streams, drainage swales and their method of stabilization,
    b. all measures for the detention, retention or infiltration of water,
    c. all measures for the protection of water quality,
    d. the structural details for all components of the proposed drainage systems and stormwater management facilities,
    e. notes on drawings specifying materials to be used, construction specifications, and typicals, and
    f. expected hydrology with supporting calculations.
14. The proposed improvements including location of buildings or other structures, impervious surfaces, and drainage facilities, if applicable.
15. The Timing, schedules, and sequence of development including clearing, stripping, rough grading, construction, final grading, and vegetative stabilization.
16. A maintenance schedule for the period of construction.
17. Any other information requested by the Conservation Commission.

PART IV. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLANS and AGREEMENTS

A. Operation and Maintenance Plan Requirements. An Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan) is required at the time of application for all projects. Once approved by Conservation Commission the Operation and Maintenance Plan shall be recorded at the South Middlesex Registry of Deeds, shall remain on file with the Conservation Commission and shall be an ongoing requirement. The O&M Plan shall include:

1. The name(s) of the owner(s) for all components of the system
2. Maintenance agreements that specify:
   a. The names and addresses of the person(s) responsible for operation and maintenance
   b. The person(s) responsible for financing maintenance and emergency repairs.
   c. A Maintenance Schedule for all drainage structures, including swales and ponds.
   d. A list of easements with the purpose and location of each.
   e. The signature(s) of the owner(s).

B. **Stormwater Management Easement(s)**.

1. Stormwater management easements shall be provided by the property owner(s) as areas are necessary for:
   a. access for facility inspections and maintenance,
   b. preservation of stormwater runoff conveyance, infiltration, and detention areas and facilities, including flood routes for the 100-year storm event; and
   c. direct maintenance access by heavy equipment to structures requiring regular cleanout maintenance.
2. The purpose of each easement shall be specified in the maintenance agreement signed by the property owner.
3. Stormwater management easements are required for all areas used for off-site stormwater control, unless a waiver is granted by the Conservation Commission.
4. Easements shall be recorded with the South Middlesex Registry of Deeds prior to issuance of a Certificate of Completion by the Conservation Commission.

PART VI. REVIEW FEE SCHEDULE

The following fee schedules are minimum fees. The Conservation Commission may require higher fees if deemed necessary for proper review of an application or to ensure compliance. Fees for professional review will be established in accordance with G.L. c. 44§53G.

Lot Area	Professional Review Fee	Application Fee
Less Than 3 Acres	$ _____.__	$ ___.__
3 to 10 Acres	$ _____.__	$ ___.__
Greater than 10 Acres	$ _____.__ each acre	$ ___.__

Resubmittal/Amendment
Filing Fee $_____
Review Fee $_____

NOTE: Application Fees have not been established yet. Application Fees will be established in accordance with G.L. c. 40§22F and are subject to review by the Board of Selectmen.

APPLICATION
LAND DISTURBANCE PERMIT

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

An applicant for a land disturbance plan review must file with the Conservation Commission a completed application package, in accordance with the requirements of the Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Bylaw. Timelines concerning the review process will not begin until the Conservation Commission has determined that the application is complete.

1. Any application not accompanied by the appropriate fee shall be deemed incomplete. Payment must be made to the Town of Natick Conservation Commission in cash, money order, bank or certified check payable to the Town of Natick.

2. An Applicant's failure to pay any additional review or inspection fee within five business days of receipt of the notice that further fees are required shall be grounds for disapproval.

3. The Conservation Commission will publish the public notice applicant shall pay costs associated with the publication requirements.

Professional review fees include engineering review, legal review, and clerical fees associated with the public hearing and permit processing. If professional fees are deemed necessary for proper review of the application, a fee estimate will be provided by a consultant chosen by the Conservation Commission' The applicant will be required to cover the costs of said consultants through an account established pursuant to G.L. c. 44§53G.

Applicant's Name _____
Applicant's Address _____
_____
Applicant's Phone _____

Owners' Names(s) _____
Owners' Address _____
_____
Owner's Phone _____

The Land Disturbance involves property where owner's title to the land is derived under deed from_____, dated_____,
and recorded in the South Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book_____, Page_____, or
Land Court Certificate of Title No_____, Registered in_____District,
Book_____, Page_____.
The project is located on the parcel shown on Assessors Map_____, Parcel_____.
Project street address _____

Give a brief summary of the nature of the project.

The property (building) is described as being located at _____;
It is currently used as _____,

The changes proposed are _____
_____

Planned start date:_____, Planned completion date:_____
Total area to be disturbed? _____ square feet.
Total area of the site (lot) _____
Will there be disturbance of any slope greater than 25%? _____Yes _____No
If yes, give the area of the slope disturbance. _____square feet.

Please list other narratives and plans (graphics) submitted with this application.
1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____
6._____

Attach application fee and supporting documents.

Certification
I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have read and understand the requirements and conditions of the Town of Natick Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Bylaw and that the information included in the application materials is accurate and truthful to the best of my knowledge. (sign and print name and date)

Owner Signature:_____ Date:_____
Name_____ (please print)
Applicant Signature: _____ Date: _____
Name :_____(please print)