

Tomhannock Reservoir Protection Plan Update

Drinking Water Source Water Protection Plan (DWSP2)

February 8, 1pm

Zoom:

<https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJcrce2srzlpG9VfRX7R5wrVQZcsKXWkWQYT>

(attendees must pre-register)

Meeting Agenda

- I. About CDRPC, 604b program
- II. 1995 Tomhannock Reservoir Protection Plan
- III. Tasks under the Drinking Water Source Water Protection Plan (DWSP2)
 - a. **Form a Stakeholder Group**
 - b. **Establish Goals and Formulate a Vision**
 - c. **Drinking Water Source Assessment**
 - d. **Develop an Overview of the Water System**
- IV. Next Steps
 - a. Prepare a Drinking Water Source Protection Map
 - b. Create a Potential Contaminant Source Inventory
 - c. Develop a delineation method and protection area
 - d. Identify Protection and Management Methods
 - e. Develop an Implementation Timeline
 - f. Designate a Plan Management Team
- V. Adjourn

Stakeholder Group

Committee Members:

- Capital Region PRISM
- City of Troy
- NYS Farm Bureau
- Hudson River Watershed Alliance
- NYSDEC
- Rensselaer County Land Trust
- Rensselaer County Planning and Economic Development
- Rensselaer County Soil and Water
- Rensselaer Land Trust
- Rensselaer Plateau Alliance
- Rensselaer County Department of Public Health
- Town of Schaghticoke
- Town of Pittstown

Municipalities within Watershed

- Town of Schaghticoke
- Town of Pittstown
- Rensselaer County

Goals and Vision

Should aim to guide development and implementation

Sample Goal

“protect the reservoir from external threats that impair water quality, discourage recreational use of the land surrounding the resource.”

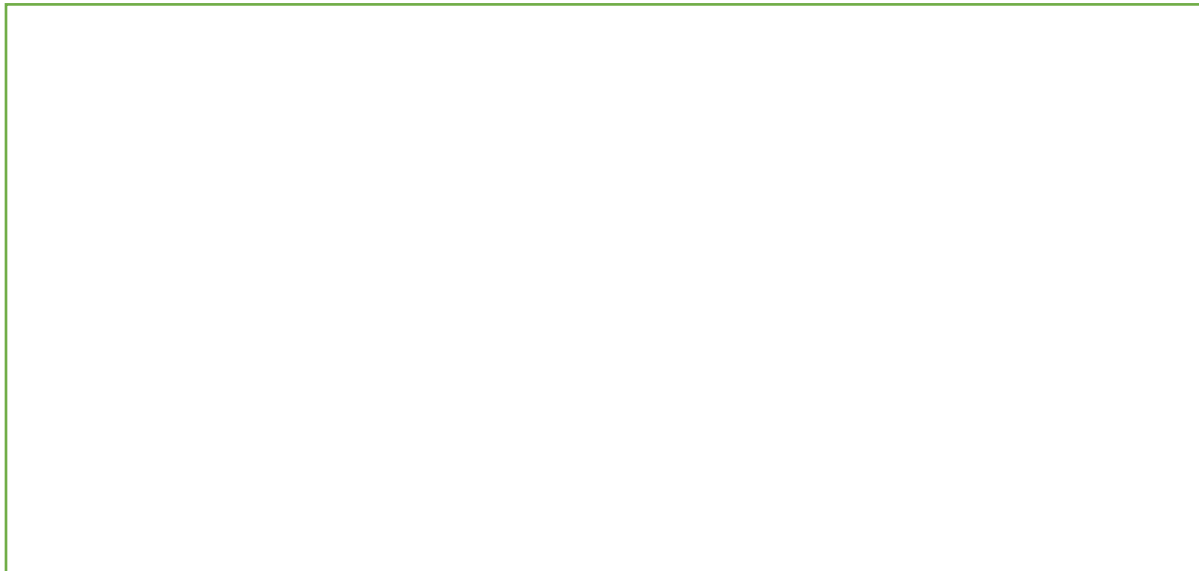


From DWSP2: The Vision should:

1. Recognize that drinking water source protection is part of a multi-barrier approach.
2. Include input from stakeholder group members.
3. Declare intent to commit sufficient resources to drinking water source protection.

Sample Vision

“the reservoir will continue to provide pure water and provide a place for recreation without endangering or sacrificing water quality”



Drinking Source Water Assessment

A general water system overview.

- Water quality summary
- Water quantity summary

Used to select appropriate methods to delineate drinking water source protection areas.

Drinking Water Source Protection Map

- Map the drinking water source
- Delineate drinking water source protection areas for the reservoir and contributing streams
 - Utilize Stream Stats, identify steep slopes and development
- Populate map with potential contaminant sources
- Add local land use and land cover data

Create a Potential Contaminant Source (PCS) Inventory

- Identify all PCS within the established protection areas
- Identify point and nonpoint sources
- Update inventory table of PCS with relevant information
 - Chemical Bulk Storage (oil and petroleum, too)
 - Active Landfills and Inactive Landfills
 - Hazardous Waste Management Facilities
 - Land Application Sites (sewage sludge, septage, food processing and brewery/vineyard wastes, and other organic materials provides valuable nutrients to the soil)
 - Vehicle Dismantling Facilities
 - Remediation Sites
 - Spill Incidents
 - Oil and Gas Wells
 - Mines
 - State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Facilities
 - Airports and Transportation Corridors
 - Road Maintenance Facilities and Salt and Deicers Storage
 - Agricultural Activities
 - On-Site Septic Systems
 - Oil and Gas Pipelines
 - Golf Courses
 - Fire Training and Dedicated Fire Training Facilities
 - Land cover
 - Zoning

Protection Methods - Land Use Tools and Methods

Regulatory

- Municipal Comprehensive Plan
- Zoning Ordinances
 - **Source Prohibitions** -Source prohibitions can be used to address activities that typically require the use of hazardous materials, or restrictions on the use of specific hazardous materials. Examples of activities that may involve hazardous materials include coal combustion for power generation, manufacturing of automotive parts, plastics film manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, and metal coating. Prohibiting specific hazardous materials, such as heavy metals, solvents, petroleum products and radioactive materials, may also be effective.
 - **Conservation Zoning District** - Allows a municipality to limit land uses in the defined conservation zoning district.
 - **Overlay Zoning** - An overlay district can span across multiple zoning districts and can add requirements for sensitive areas.
 - **Setbacks** - Establish setbacks to limit certain activities in a designated area.
- Special Use Permits
- Site Plan Reviews
- Subdivision Control
- Critical Environmental Area (CEA)
- New York State Watershed Rules and Regulations
- Intermunicipal Agreements

Non-regulatory

- Land Purchase/Acquisition or Voluntary Conservation Easements
- Transfer of Development Rights
- Encouraging or Incentivizing the Use of Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Intermunicipal Organizations
- Build-Out Analysis