



RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
Office of Water Resources

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Date Received _____

RIPDES SMALL MS4 ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL INFORMATION PAGE

RIPDES PERMIT #RIR040 ____-029_____

REPORTING PERIOD:

☒ **YEAR 9**
Jan 2012-Dec 2012

OPERATOR OF MS4

Name: Town of West Greenwich			
Mailing Address: 280 Victory Highway			
City: West Greenwich	State: RI	Zip: 02817	Phone: (401) 392-3800
Contact Person: Jennifer Paquet	Title: Town Planner Email: jrpaquet@wgtownri.org		
Legal status (circle one): PRI - Private PUB - Public BPP - Public/Private STA - State FED - Federal			
Other (please specify):			

OWNER OF MS4 (if different from OPERATOR)

Name: same			
Mailing Address:			
City:	State:	Zip:	Phone: ()
Contact Person:	Title:		
	Email:		

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under the 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.	
Print Name	<u>KEVIN A. BREENE</u>
Print Title	<u>TOWN ADMINISTRATOR</u>
Signature	<u>Kevin A. Breene</u>
	Date <u>3/7/13</u>



MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #1: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (Part IV.B.1 General Permit)

SECTION I. OVERALL EVALUATION:

GENERAL SUMMARY, STATUS, APPROPRIATENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURABLE GOALS:

Include information relevant to the implementation of each measurable goal, such as activities, topics addressed, audiences and pollutants targeted. Discuss activities to be carried out during the next reporting cycle. If addressing TMDL requirements, please indicate rationale for choosing the education activity to address the pollutant of concern.

(Note: Identify parties responsible for achieving the measurable goals and reference any reliance on another entity for achieving measurable goals.)

IV.B.1.b.1	Provide a General Summary of activities implemented to educate your community on how to reduce storm water pollution. For TMDL affected areas, with storm water associated pollutants of concern, indicate rationale for choosing the education activity. List materials used for public education and topics addressed. Summarize implementation status and discuss if the activity is appropriate and effective.
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General activities for educating the community include the on-going distribution of the '10 Simple Things' pamphlet to new residents, updates to the storm water webpage, and informational posters hanging in the Town Planner's office--one for residents about what they can do to help prevent storm water pollution, and one for developers and contractors on maintaining construction site BMPs. Topics addressed by the '10 Simple Things' pamphlet include: feeding of waterfowl, picking up after pets, limiting fertilizer, proper disposal of household hazardous wastes, septic system maintenance, vehicle fluids, conserving water, how to get involved, and how to file a complaint. Also, the [Town's Storm Water Webpage](#) has links to or information on lots of topics and explains the importance of being aware of storm water pollution sources in an interesting way so that everyone can understand it.

In 2012, the Town Planner took advantage of the Residential Rain Garden Demonstration Site to educate the public on two occasions about stormwater pollution. At the Land Trust Earth Day Event held on April 29, 2012 she was stationed at the Louttit Library Rain Garden to talk to people about stormwater pollution, native plants, and the function of the rain garden. At the Town Council Meeting held on May 9, 2012, she gave a power point presentation about stormwater pollution and rain gardens. This was also televised and aired on cable access channels Cox and Verizon Sunday, May 13th and Monday, May 14th, and is also available on the Town's website here: <http://www.wgtownri.org/council/videos.php> (start watching at minute 32 on May 9, 2012). The Rain Garden will continue to be used as a demonstration site for public education and outreach.

The Town Planner attended an excellent two-day workshop on March 21 and 22, 2012 by media expert Eric Eckl called, "Water Words that Work," which was about how to effectively communicate with the general public about water pollution control without the jargon. She utilized what she learned in her presentations and continued to update the Town's Stormwater Webpage with interesting, informative materials about stormwater pollution so that people can understand what it is all about.

Also, the West Greenwich Police Department held a National Prescription Drug Take Back Day on September 9, 2012 from 10 am to 2 pm at the W. Greenwich Police Department. While the intent of this program is to prevent abuse of these medications, it also helps keep these medications out of septic systems where they can pollute the ground water.

The Town also hosted an Eco-Depot for Household Hazardous Waste Collection on April 14, 2012, in conjunction with an E-Waste electronics recycling drive provided by Metech Recycling. About 150 cars dropped off materials, representing over 3,700 pounds of electronic waste and over 16,000 pounds of hazardous waste that were kept out of the landfill and out of the environment.

Implementation is on-going and will continue. These activities are all appropriate and will become more and more effective as the message continues to be repeated.

In July 2011, the Statewide Bacteria TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) was approved by the EPA. This TMDL includes water bodies in West Greenwich, with TMDLs for Frenchtown Brook, Nooseneck River, Breakheart Brook, and Phillips Brook. There was no Town initiated outreach specific to this TMDL in 2012.

IV.B.1.b.2	Provide a general summary of how the public education program was used to educate the community on how to become involved in the municipal or statewide storm water program. Describe partnerships with governmental and non-governmental agencies used to involve your community.
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The WG Stormwater Pamphlet, which is also posted on the Town's Stormwater webpage, includes information on how to get involved, including contact information for the following: Pawtuxet River Watershed Council, Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Association, URI's Watershed Watch, Save the Bay, and the Lake Mishnock Preservation Association. The Lake Mishnock Preservation Association is a local non-governmental organization that is actively involved in water quality issues for the Lake, and attracts others to be involved.

Additional Measurable Goals and Activities: Please indicate if the following training sessions were attended and list the name(s) and municipal position of all staff who attended the training.

Attendance at the following trainings if applicable:

☐ A New Approach to Financing Stormwater Management: Stormwater Utility Districts. Workshop Part 3: Rhode Island Moves Forward (January 26, 2012)

Attending name of staff and title: _____

Attending name of staff and title: _____

☐ RI Residential Rain Garden Training (April 3, 2012)

Attending name of staff and title: _____

Attending name of staff and title: _____

☐ Small Scale Bioretention Installation Training (April 11-12, 2012)

Attending name of staff and title: _____

Attending name of staff and title: _____

☐ Results of a Pilot Stormdrain Mapping Project in Johnston and Smithfield, RI ... and how your municipality can participate (November 20, 2012)

Attending name of staff and title: _____

Attending name of staff and title: _____

☐ Rhode Island Regulatory Setbacks and Buffers (November 29, 2012)

Attending name of staff and title: _____

Attending name of staff and title: _____

Other Trainings:

- RIGIS for MS4 Compliance meeting held at Jamestown Town Hall, February 7, 2012
- Water Words that Work, communications training held at Save the Bay, March 21 & 22, 2012
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MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #2: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION (Part IV.B.2 General Permit)

SECTION I. OVERALL EVALUATION:

GENERAL SUMMARY, STATUS, APPROPRIATENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURABLE GOALS:

Include information relevant to the implementation of each measurable goal, such as types of activities and audiences/groups engaged. Discuss activities to be carried out during the next reporting cycle. If addressing TMDL requirements, please indicate rationale for the activities chosen to address the pollutant of concern.

(Note: Identify parties responsible for achieving the measurable goals and reference any reliance on another entity for achieving measurable goals.)

IV.B.2.b.2.ii	Describe audiences targeted for the public involvement minimum measure, include a description of the groups engaged, and activities implemented and if a particular pollutant(s) was targeted. If addressing TMDL requirements indicate how the audience(s) and/or activity address the pollutant(s) of concern. Name of person(s) and/or parties responsible for implementation of activities identified. Assess the effectiveness of BMP and measurable goal.
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The Conservation Commission (responsible party), along with the local Lake Mishnock Preservation Association, actively engages volunteers to help out at the annual Earth Day Cleanup events. About 130 people participated in 2012, which is down from the previous year's unusually high turnout (over 200), and may be because there was a lot going on that weekend. The measureable goal is 'increased participation,' which had, in fact, been occurring through 2011, and is monitored with sign-in sheets (not everybody who participates signs in), and documented in the Conservation Commission meeting minutes. 2012 participation and/or sponsorship included residents, local businesses, a local Boy Scouts troop, the Greene Charter School, the Water Resources Board, the RI Chapter of the New England Mountain Bike Association, the Rhody Rovers Motorcycle Club, and the Ocean State Jeepsters. The particular pollutant targeted during the Earth Day Cleanup is litter. Also, the Lake Mishnock Preservation Association holds meetings and informs citizens in the area about pollution to the Lake. In the past, such information has included septic system maintenance, pet waste, and proper lawn fertilization. They continue to offer a sign-up sheet for discounted septic pumping for members. In 2012, they added a link on their website <http://www.lakemishnock.org/> off of their *What's New* page, connecting to EPA's webpage <http://water.epa.gov/type/lakes/lakestipsfull.cfm> with 10 Tips for improving the lakeshore to protect water quality and lake habitat.

Nothing specific to the Bacteria TMDL was targeted in 2012 for public involvement by the Town.

Also, the general public is targeted for participation in the MS4 Annual Report public hearing (responsible party-Town Planner). Notice of the hearing is advertised in the local paper, posted in the Town Hall and at the Library, and notice is also sent to local water resource groups. This is not an effective method to get people involved, as there is very limited feedback and no one attends the public hearing.

Additional Measurable Goals and Activities

SECTION II. Public Notice Information (Parts IV.G.2.h and IV.G.2.i) ***Note: attach copy of public notice**

Date of Public Notice: February 19, 2013	How public was notified: Display Advertisement notice in the Kent County Daily Times, color notice was posted at Town Hall and in the Louttit Library, and on the Town's website. E-mail notice with link to draft report and Town's Stormwater Webpage sent to Wood Pawcatuck Watershed Association, Pawtucket River Water Authority, Lake Mishnock Preservation Association, Kent County Water Authority, and the RI Water Resources Board. A public view copy of the draft report was posted on Town Planner's door, in the Library, and on the website.
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Was public meeting held? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Date: Tuesday, March 5, 2013 at 4:00 p.m.

Where: West Greenwich Town Hall

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION cont'd

Summary of public comments received: No public comments were received.

Planned responses or changes to the program: no changes were suggested



MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #3: ILLCIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (Part IV.B.3 General Permit)

SECTION I. OVERALL EVALUATION:

GENERAL SUMMARY, STATUS, APPROPRIATENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURABLE GOALS

Include information relevant to the implementation of each measurable goal, such as activities implemented (when reporting tracked and eliminated illicit discharges, please explain the rationale for targeting the illicit discharge) to comply with on-going requirements, and illicit discharge public education activities, audiences and pollutants targeted. Discuss activities to be carried out during the next reporting cycle. If addressing TMDL requirements, please indicate rationale for the activities chosen to address the pollutant of concern.

(Note: Identify parties responsible for achieving the measurable goals and reference any reliance on another entity for achieving measurable goals.)

IV.B.3.b.1:	Indicate if the outfall map was not completed, reasons why, proposed schedule for completion of requirement and person(s)/ Department responsible for completion. (The Department recommends electronic submission of updated EXCEL Tables if this information has been amended.) Date of Completion: Completed May 4, 2009
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Only outfalls in the urban area were mapped.

IV.B.3.b.2	Indicate if your municipality chose to implement the tagging of outfalls activity under the IDDE minimum measure, activities and actions undertaken under the 2012 calendar year.
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Outfalls were cataloged with GPS latitude and longitude, and photographs. This was completed in a previous reporting year.

IV.B.3.b.3	Provide a summary of the implementation of recording of system additional elements (catch basins, manholes, and/or pipes). Indicate if the activity was implemented as a result of the tracing of illicit discharges, new MS4 construction projects, and inspection of catch basins required under the IDDE and Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Minimum Measures, and/or as a result of TMDL related requirements and/or investigations. Assess effectiveness of the program minimizing water quality impacts.
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GPS coordinates of additional elements (catch basins and outfalls) were taken in 2009 and were submitted with the 2008 report. The cataloging was performed during the January – April Dry Weather Survey. A map of the GPS coordinates was made using the software program that came with the GPS device. Together with the DPW's list of catch basin cleaning, this map can be used to help pinpoint pollution problem areas and vicinity sources; however none have been identified yet as a problem. To date, mapping of these elements has had no effect on water quality.

IV.B.3.b.4	Indicate if the IDDE ordinance was not developed, adopted, and submitted to RIDEM, explain reasons why, submit proposed schedule for completion and identify person(s) / Department and/or parties responsible for the completion of this requirement.
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Date of Adoption: June 10, 2009

If the Ordinance was amended in 2012, please indicate why changes were necessary.

No amendments have been made to the IDDE ordinance.

IV.B.3.b.5.ii, iii, iv, & v	Provide a summary of the implementation of procedures for receipt and consideration of complaints, tracing the source of an illicit discharge, removing the source of the illicit discharge and program evaluation and assessment as a result of removing sources of illicit discharges. Identify person(s) / Department and/or parties responsible for the implementation of this requirement.
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The Town's Stormwater Pollution program includes a process for handling complaints. Contact / Hotline number is provided on the [Town's Stormwater Web Page](#) and in the '10 Simple Things' pamphlet. The Town Planner has been identified as the contact person to receive and respond on complaints for illegal dumping, which includes coordination with the Director of Public Works and/or Building Official to investigate the complaint. The procedures are explained in the amended SWMPP. The Director of Public Works is the person / department responsible for following through under the authority of the IDDE ordinance.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION cont'd

IV.B.3.b.5.vi	<p>Provide summary of implementation of catch basin and manhole inspections for illicit connections and non-storm water discharges. If the required measurable goal of inspecting all catch basins and manholes for this purpose was not accomplished, please indicate reasons why, the proposed schedule of completion and identify person(s) / Department and/or parties responsible for the implementation of this requirement. Evaluate effectiveness of the implementation of this requirement. The operator must keep records of all inspections and corrective actions required and completed.</p> <p>The Dir. Public Works is responsible for implementing and documenting this task. During annual catch basin cleaning, all catch basins are inspected for damage, illegal connections, and suspicious fluids. This is an effective action for benefiting water quality, as evidence of any local contamination sources or nearby erosion/litter sources is likely to appear in the catch basins. So far, however, no evidence of contamination has been found.</p> <p>In 2011, the Director of Public Works had trouble with his computer and had to get a new one. He has reported that the spreadsheet that he used to track catch basin cleaning has been lost. A new spreadsheet has not been recreated yet.</p>
IV.B.3.b.5.vii	<p>If dry weather surveys including field screening for non-storm water flows and field tests of selected parameters and bacteria were not completed, indicate reasons why, proposed schedule for the completion of this measurable goal and person(s) / Department and/or parties for the completion of this requirement. Evaluate effectiveness of the implementation of this requirement. The results of the dry weather survey investigations must be submitted to RIDEM electronically, if not already submitted or if revised since 2009, in the RIDEM-provided EXCEL Tables and should include visual observations for all outfalls during both the high and low water table timeframes, as well as sample results for those outfalls with flow. The EXCEL Tables must include a report of all outfalls and indicate the presence or absence of dry weather discharges.</p> <p>Date of Completion:</p> <p>Both dry weather surveys were completed 2009 and were sent to RIDEM on May 4, 2009 and September 18, 2009. No flows were observed, as indicated on the Excel spreadsheet. Only outfalls in the urban area were surveyed.</p>
IV.B.3.b.7	<p>Provide a description of efforts and actions taken as a result of for coordinating with other physically interconnected MS4s, including State and federal owned or operated MS4s, when illicit discharges were detected or reported. Identify person(s) / Department and/or parties responsible for the implementation of this requirement. Evaluate effectiveness of the implementation of this requirement.</p> <p>No illicit discharges have yet been detected, therefore there has been no need for the Town to initiate coordination with another entity. No abutting physically interconnected MS4 operators have contacted the Town regarding cooperation regarding any illegal discharges. The DPW would be responsible for such coordination.</p>
IV.B.3.b.8	<p>Provide a description of efforts and actions taken for the referral to RIDEM of non-storm water discharges not authorized in accordance to Part I.B.3 of this permit or another appropriate RIPDES permit, which the operator has deemed appropriate to continue discharging to the MS4, for consideration of an appropriate permit. Identify person(s) / Department and/or parties responsible for the implementation of this requirement. Evaluate effectiveness of the implementation of this requirement.</p> <p>No non-stormwater discharges, that are not otherwise authorized, have been detected. The DPW is responsible for implementing this measure and for coordinating with the Town Planner.</p>

ILLCIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION cont'd

IV.B.3.b.9	<p>Provide a description of efforts and actions taken to inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste, as well as allowable non-storm water discharges identified as significant contributors of pollutants. Include a description on how this activity was coordinated with the public education minimum measure and the pollution prevention/good housekeeping minimum measure programs. Identify person(s) / Department and/or parties responsible for the implementation of this requirement. Evaluate effectiveness of the implementation of this requirement.</p>
	<p>The DPW Employees did not have any specific training in 2012 related to illegal discharges or waste disposal. They have MSD sheets at the garage.</p> <p>The Town Planner (who is also the Town's recycling coordinator) also informs employees on a case by case basis about proper recycling and disposal of hazardous materials, which includes informing employees of what is hazardous and what can be thrown in the trash. For the past few years, a notice of the Eco-Depot schedule and the Eco-Depot brochure has been posted on the Town Hall bulletin board. The Eco-Depot brochure is very informative about unintentional stormwater pollution, what household hazardous waste is, and how to properly dispose of it. There are also Eco-Depot brochures available for anyone to take on the display tables in the hallway of the Town Hall.</p> <p>In 2012, the Town held an Eco-Depot and an e-waste recycling collection day at the Town Hall, which was posted on the Town's website and in the Town's electronic newsletter to resident subscribers, announced at Town Council meetings, and flyers were available in the Town Hall, Library, at the Transfer Station, and in a local restaurant.</p> <p>In 2012, the Town Planner gave a presentation at a Town Council meeting under the context of the Residential Rain Garden demonstration site. Most of the presentation was really about stormwater pollution sources and illegal dumping. In addition to a few members of the general public, a few town hall employees were present. This is a very effective method of informing people of the hazards and sources of illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste, because it is an interesting topic to get people in the door first. After discussing with them the context of the big picture of water pollution, you can then show how Rain Gardens are one way to help achieve cleaner stormwater. It is a topic that helps stimulate interest about how to prevent stormwater pollution. During the next reporting cycle, I intend to continue to use the demonstration site as an on-going educational tool, specifically to give a scheduled talk at the next Earth Day Event about the Rain Garden and about stormwater pollution sources around the household.</p> <p>The efforts taken to inform the general public about the hazards with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste include the efforts previously mentioned under sections IV.B.1.b.1 and IV.B.2.b.2.ii. Specifically, the '10 Simple Things' pamphlet includes a section on minimizing the use of hazardous products and information about how to find out how to properly dispose of hazardous products. One of the ways that this pamphlet gets distributed is in a 'Welcome Packet' that is sent to all new residents. The information posted on the Town's Stormwater webpage includes a copy of the Town's Illicit Discharge Ordinance, and an electronic version of the '10 Simple Things' Pamphlet with live links to all the resources mentioned in the pamphlet. At the Land Trust Earth Day Event in 2012, the Town Planner was stationed at the rain garden with a poster board cluing the visual observer to learn that proper disposal of hazardous household waste helps keep waterbodies clean. [In previous reporting years, her booth also provided handouts on the proper disposal of, and how to determine what is, hazardous waste (EPA's Be Smart Poster, EPA's Sure Your Home is Clean flyer, URI's Water Quality Protection factsheets: Household Hazardous Products, and What You Can Do About Nonpoint Source Pollution). This booth also has had another poster board about Composting and Recycling, which also helps people understand how to properly dispose of wastes.]</p> <p>The Town Planner also maintains a separate webpage on 'Recycling and Composting' which includes information about how to properly dispose of hazardous materials and e-waste, and gives links to the RI Resource Recovery Corporation's Eco-Depot, and Green Cleaning Recipes. The Stormwater Web Page and the Recycling Web page are now linked to each other, so that people can understand that clean water and proper disposal/recycling of wastes are related.</p> <p>In 2012, the Town Planner made arrangements with RIRRC to host another Eco-Depot in West Greenwich, scheduled for August 24, 2013. This is one way to help make it easier for people to properly dispose of household hazardous waste. Hopefully, it will be as successful as the one we held in 2012.</p> <p>In September of 2010, we received PODS at our Transfer Station for convenient collection of computers and tv's for proper recycling by RMG Enterprise. These receptacles and program are still in place.</p> <p>There is room for more work on this topic. For instance, I still intend to pursue (but did not achieve in 2012) the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribute stormwater pollution prevention awareness information to local auto salvage yards.• Consider including informative inserts in the property tax bill• Lead the DPW crew through the Rhode Island Storm Water Phase II Education and Outreach Project's, "Preventing Storm Water Pollution at Your Public Works Facility" modules (if I ever have the time to do this!)

ILLCIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION cont'd

Additional Measurable Goals and Activities

SECTION II.A Other Reporting Requirements - Illicit Discharge Investigation and System Mapping (Part IV.G.2.m)

# of Illicit Discharges Identified in 2012: 0	# of Illicit Discharges Tracked in 2012: 0
# of Illicit Discharges Eliminated in 2012: 0	# of Complaints Received: 0
# of Complaints Investigated: 0	# of Violations Issued: 0
# of Violations Resolved: 0	# of Unresolved Violations Referred to RIDEM: 0
Total # of Illicit Discharges Identified to Date (since 2003): 0	Total # of Illicit Discharges remaining unresolved at the end of 2012: 0
Summary of Enforcement Actions:	
Extent to which the MS4 system has been mapped: mapped catchbasins and outfalls in urban (Mishnock) section only.	
Total # of Outfalls Identified and Mapped to date: 5 (numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6)	

SECTION II.B Interconnections (Parts IV.G.2.k and IV.G.2.l)

Interconnection:	Date Found:	Location:	Name of Connectee:	Originating Source:	Planned and Coordinated Efforts and Activities with Connectee:
There have been no interconnected systems found to date, though there are discharges from RIDOT in West Greenwich.					



MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #4: CONSTRUCTION SITE STORM WATER RUNOFF CONTROL (Part IV.B.4 General Permit)

SECTION I. OVERALL EVALUATION:

GENERAL SUMMARY, STATUS, APPROPRIATENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURABLE GOALS:

Include information relevant to the implementation of each measurable goal, such as activities implemented to support the review, issuance and tracking of permits, inspections and receipt of complaints. Discuss activities to be carried out during the next reporting cycle. If addressing TMDL requirements, please indicate rationale for the activities chosen to address the pollutant of concern.

(Note: Identify parties responsible for achieving the measurable goals and reference any reliance on another entity for achieving measurable goals.)

IV.B.4.b.1 Indicate if the Sediment and Erosion Control and Control of Other Wastes at Construction Sites ordinance was **not** developed, adopted, and submitted to RIDEM, explain reasons why, submit proposed schedule for completion and identify person(s) / Department and/or parties responsible for the completion of this requirement.

Date of Adoption:

If the Ordinance was amended in 2012, please indicate why changes were necessary. **Please also indicate if amendments have been made based on the 2010 RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual, and provide references to the amended portions of the local codes/ordinances.**

Ordinance 79 Soil Erosion and Sediment Control was adopted on October 16, 2002. All construction sites (except for a single family house site) have to be reviewed by the Planning Board, in which case the [Land Development and Subdivision Regulations](#) must be followed. These regulations cover erosion and sediment control requirements (Article XIII Section H 4, page 82 and Article XIV Section B, page 103), and other wastes at construction sites (Article XIV C 5, pg.104). No amendments have been made to these documents due to the 2010 Stormwater Design manual, however this manual is referenced in the regulations along with the language, "the most current edition of..."

IV.B.4.b.6 Describe actions taken as a result of receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.

There was no information submitted by the public in 2012 regarding construction site runoff controls.

IV.B.4.b.8 Describe activities and actions taken as a result of referring to the State non-compliant construction site operators. The operator may rely on the Department for assistance in enforcing the provisions of the RIPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity to the MS4 if the operator of the construction site fails to comply with the local and State requirements of the permit and the non-compliance results or has the potential to result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

There were no non-compliant sites referred to the State in 2012.

Additional Measurable Goals and Activities

CONSTRUCTION SITE STORM WATER RUNOFF CONTROL cont'd

SECTION II. A - Plan and SWPPP Reviews during Year 9 (2012), Part IV.B.4.b.2: Issuance of permits and/or implementation of policies and procedures for all construction projects resulting in land disturbance of greater than 1 acre.
Part IV.B.4.b.4: Review 100% of plans and SWPPPs for construction projects resulting in land disturbance of 1-5 acres must be conducted by adequately trained personnel and incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts.

of Construction Reviews completed: 4

Summary of Reviews and Findings, include an evaluation of the effectiveness of the program. Identify person(s) /Department and/or parties responsible for the implementation of this requirement.

This just routine stuff. In general, the design professionals know to include this on the plans and our consulting engineer knows to look for it. Very often there are no noteworthy comments to be made in engineer review reports regarding construction site soil erosion and sedimentation controls, or the SWPPP. This is a highly effective program, and is easy to manage with these requirements being in the Land Development and Subdivision Regulations and on the checklists for each application submittal. The Town Planner is responsible for deeming applications complete and routing the materials to the consulting engineer for review.

SECTION II.B - Erosion and Sediment Control Inspections during Year 9 (2012), Parts IV.G.2.n and IV.B.4.b.7: Inspection of 100% of all construction projects within the regulated area that discharge or have the potential to discharge to the MS4 (the program must include two inspections of all construction sites, first inspection to be conducted during construction for compliance of the Erosion and Sediment controls at the site, the second to be conducted after the final stabilization of the site).

of Site Inspections: 9

of Complaints Received: 0

of Violations Issued: 0

of Unresolved Violations Referred to RIDEM: 0

Summary of Enforcement Actions, include an evaluation of the effectiveness of the program. Identify person(s) /Department and/or parties responsible for the implementation of this requirement.

There are more than 2 inspections performed for each site. The quality of the erosion controls and general site stabilization is observed at other inspection times, though not recorded unless there is a problem. If everything is ok, I get a verbal ok (usually noted in my phone records). Minor issues are resolved by pointing out spot areas in the field to the contractor.

(Coast to Coast-1, Stonebridge-1, Carrs Pond-3, Centrex-2, D&D Irrigation-2)



MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #5: POST CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REVELOPMENT (Part IV.B.5 General Permit)

SECTION I. OVERALL EVALUATION:

GENERAL SUMMARY, STATUS, APPROPRIATENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURABLE GOALS:

Include information relevant to the implementation of each measurable goal, such as activities implemented to support the review, issuance and tracking of permits, inspections and receipt of complaints, etc. Please indicate if any projects have incorporated the use of Low Impact Development techniques. Discuss activities to be carried out during the next reporting cycle. If addressing TMDL requirements, please indicate rationale for the activities chosen to address the pollutant of concern.

(Note: Identify parties responsible for achieving the measurable goals and reference any reliance on another entity for achieving measurable goals.)

IV.B.5.b.5	Describe activities and actions taken to coordinate with existing State programs requiring post-construction storm water management.
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Every site construction project (with the exception of single-family residential house lots) has to be reviewed by the Planning Board, under the Land Development and Subdivision Regulations and the Zoning Ordinance. There is a required checklist which includes a section for information pertaining to 'wetlands' and another section pertaining to 'other permits from state or federal reviewing agencies.' All plans are made by professional engineers, and reviewed on behalf of the Town by a professional engineer. In general, these professionals know when state permits are needed, whether that be a wetland permit, RIPDES permit, NOI for construction under the General Permit, or UIC. Such requirements are often discussed at the Pre-application meeting for each application. The Town requires that Stormwater design follow the current RI Stormwater Design Manual. These permits are due at certain stages of review, and the application is incomplete without them. Sometimes the Planning Board grants Preliminary approval 'subject to' specific state permits, depending on the circumstances. Copies of State permits are required to be submitted to the Town prior to construction of any project. This process, including the requirement of submission of state permits at certain review stages, is actually in the State Enabling Legislation for Land Development and Subdivision Review, which cross-references with the Zoning Enabling Legislation for Development Plan Review (formerly 'Site Plan Review'). The Town Planner is responsible for coordinating review of projects by the Planning Board and the consulting engineer, and ensuring that applications are complete or otherwise ready for review by the Board.

IV.B.5.b.6	Describe actions taken for the referral to RIDEM of new discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity as defined in RIPDES Rule 31(b)(15) (the operator must implement procedures to identify new activities that require permitting, notify RIDEM, and refer facilities with new storm water discharges associated with industrial activity to ensure that facilities will obtain the proper permits).
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Same answer as IV.B.5.b.5

IV.B.5.b.9	<p>Indicate if the Post-Construction Runoff from New Development and Redevelopment Ordinance was not developed, adopted, and submitted to RIDEM, explain reasons why, submit proposed schedule for completion and identify person(s) / Department and/or parties responsible for the completion of this requirement.</p> <p>Date of Adoption: If the Ordinance was amended in 2012, please indicate why changes were necessary. Please also indicate if amendments have been made based on the 2010 RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual, and provide references to the amended portions of the local codes/ordinances.</p>
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The Town regulations on Post-Construction Runoff have been in place since at least 1993, and were amended in May 2008 to meet all of the remaining IV.B.5.b.9. requirements; however, they were finally submitted to RIDEM, along with the required letter from the Town Solicitor, in November of 2010.

IV.B.5.b.12	Describe activities and actions taken to identify existing storm water structural BMPs discharging to the MS4 with a goal of ensuring long term O&M of the BMPs.
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In 2009, all Town catch basins within the urban area (Mishnock) were catalogued. Associated swales and paved waterways were also mapped previously as shown on the Outfall Maps submitted with the 2008 Annual Report.

POST CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT
cont'd

Additional Measurable Goals and Activities

SECTION II.A. - Plan and SWPPP Reviews during Year 9 (2012), Part IV.B.5.b.4: Review 100% of post-construction BMPs for the control of storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that result in discharges to the MS4 which incorporates consideration of potential water quality impacts (the program requires reviewing 100% of plans for development projects greater than 1 acre, not reviewed by other State programs).

of Post-Construction Reviews completed: 4

Summary of Reviews and Finding, include an evaluation of the effectiveness of the program. Identify person(s) /Department and/or parties responsible for the implementation of this requirement.

These are the same four projects that were noted under the Construction Site Runoff review in IV.B.4.b.2. The Town Planner is responsible for coordinating plan review requirements and review by a consulting engineer for all construction projects, including some, but not all, single family residential house lots. The 4 plans that were submitted to the Planning Board were all prepared by a PE and were reviewed by a PE for the Town, and determined to have adequately designed post-construction water quality and volume/peak flow control BMP's . One of these projects was also reviewed by RIDEM.

It is very easy to review 100% of plans. (McLellan Page, Inc., Coast to Coast Fulfillment, 65 Nooseneck, Leyden Solar)

SECTION II.B. - Post Construction Inspections during Year 9 (2012), Parts IV.G.2.o and IV.B.5.b.10 - Proper Installation of Structural BMPs: Inspection of BMPs, to ensure these are constructed in accordance with the approved plans (the program must include inspection of 100% of all development greater than one acre within the regulated areas that result in discharges to the MS4 regardless of whom performs the review).

of Site Inspections: 4

of Complaints Received: 0

of Violations Issued: 0

of Unresolved Violations Referred to RIDEM: 0

Summary of Enforcement Actions:

These are 4 projects that were under construction and/or nearing completion in 2012. No enforcement actions were necessary. (Coast to Coast Fulfillment, Carrs Pond Estates, Centrex Expansion, D&D Irrigation, Inc.) There will be carryover of inspections on two of these projects into 2013).

SECTION II.C. - Post Construction Inspections during Year 9 (2012), Parts IV.G.2.p and IV.B.5.b.11 - Proper Operation and Maintenance of Structural BMPs: Describe activities and actions taken to track required Operations and Maintenance (O&M) actions for site inspections and enforcement of the O&M of structural BMPs. Tracking of required O&M actions for site inspections and enforcement of the O&M of structural BMPs.

of Site Inspections: 0

of Complaints Received: 0

of Violations Issued: 0

of Unresolved Violations Referred to RIDEM: 0

Summary of Activities and Enforcement Actions. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Program in minimizing water quality impacts. Identify person(s) /Department and/or parties responsible for the implementation of this requirement.

The Town has not started inspecting drainage structures on private property, however we do require 'Post Construction Storm Water Management and Maintenance Agreements' (copy of template attached in 2011 report) for privately owned drainage facilities, which are documents that get recorded separately from the O&M notes on the approved plan. This document has an easement provision for the Town to enter the property to inspect the facilities, and requires that the owner submit annual maintenance reports to the Director of Public Works.

As for Town-owned structural BMP's, other than catch basins, there is no tracking system for maintenance. The DPW inspects drainage infrastructure and cleans out sediment and/or makes repairs as needed.



MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #6: POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING IN MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS (Part IV.B.6 General Permit)

SECTION I. OVERALL EVALUATION:

GENERAL SUMMARY, STATUS, APPROPRIATENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURABLE GOALS:

Include information relevant to the implementation of each measurable goal, such as activities and practices used to address on-going requirements, and personnel responsible. Discuss activities to be carried out during the next reporting cycle. If addressing TMDL requirements, please indicate rationale for the activities chosen to address the pollutant of concern.

(Note: Identify parties responsible for achieving the measurable goals and reference any reliance on another entity for achieving measurable goals.)

IV.B.6.b.1.i	Describe activities and actions taken to identify structural BMPs owned or operated by the small MS4 operator (the program must include identification and listing of the specific location and a description of all structural BMPs in the SWMPP and update the information in the Annual Report). Evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of this requirement.
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In 2010, the Town Planner started making a list of the structural BMP's located within the urban area, based on the information from the tagging of the outfalls and the catch basin map, and using the DPW's list of catch basins that they use for documenting catch basin cleaning. While all the information is at hand, it is not in list form, therefore, this has not been completed yet. In 2010, the RIDEM sent the Town a Notice of Intent to Enforce non-compliance with the RIPDES permit for failure to submit this list. The Town Planner is responsible for this, with help from the Director of Public Works. We do not have the time or staff available to complete this requirement. This measure of creating a list is not considered to be effective for achieving water quality.

IV.B.6.b.1.ii	Describe activities and actions taken for inspections, cleaning and repair of detention/retention basins, storm sewers and catch basins with appropriate scheduling given intensity and type of use in the catchment area. Evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of this requirement.
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The Director of Public Works has reported for this annual report that all catch basins are inspected during the cleaning process which is done once a year in the spring. He noted that some areas in Town get cleaned twice. He personally checks basins, culverts, and runoff regularly throughout the year.

The response from our 2010 and 2011 Annual Reports is still applicable: In 2012, the Dept. of Public Works hired a contractor to go out with one of the DPW guys to clean all the catch basins. Cleaning of detention/retention basins gets done as needed while the workers are out in the field. During daily activities, cleaning and repairing of detention basins, catch basins, pipes, and swales occurs as needed by the Department of Public Works. On average each year, about 6 detention ponds need cleaning, refreshment of rip rap, repair of washouts, sediment removal, and/or loam and seeding. Inspections occur during daily activity to keep an eye on things while in the area, and as needed when a residents calls in with an issue. Visual inspections of catch basins also occur during street sweeping, not just during catch basin cleaning. Drainage infrastructure is monitored especially during rain events to ensure flow and is the best time, according to the Director of Public Works, to check if repairs or other maintenance are needed. The DPW just knows what areas need more frequent attention based on experience with the field activities above.

IV.B.6.b.1.iii	Describe activities and actions taken to support the requirement of yearly inspection and cleaning of all catch basins (a lesser frequency of inspection based on at least two consecutive years of operational data indicating the system does not require annual cleaning might be acceptable). Evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of this requirement.
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Total # of CBs within regulated area (including SRPW and TMDL areas): 29

Total # of CBs inspected in 2012: over 290 (over 300 last time Dir. of DPW checked)

Total # of CBs cleaned in 2012: or determined to already be clean: over 290

The Town does this anyway. In 2012, as they do every year, the Dept. of Public Works hired a contractor to go out with one of the DPW guys to clean all the catch basins. The Director of Public Works has reported that all the catch basins in the entire Town were cleaned once in 2012, and the ones in Mishnock were cleaned twice. They go down the road and check each catch basin as they go along, whether it needs cleaning or not.

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING IN MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS cont'd

IV.B.6.b.1.iv	Describe activities and actions taken to minimize erosion of road shoulders and roadside ditches by requiring stabilization of those areas. Evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of this requirement.
The Director of Public Works has reported for this report that Rip Rap is used on most areas to stabilize erosion. Some areas are loamed and seeded. Pipes are added for overflow from ponds to keep from eroding.	
IV.B.6.b.1.v	Describe activities and actions taken to identify and report known discharges causing scouring at outfall pipes or outfalls with excessive sedimentation, for the Department to determine on a case-by-case basis if the scouring or sedimentation is a significant and continuous source of sediments. Evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of this requirement.
The Director of Public Works has reported for this report that he checks for these areas and takes appropriate action to fix or minimize any issues.	
It should be noted that during initial outfall mapping, and during the two 2009 dry-weather surveys, no scouring or excessive sedimentation were noticed at the outfalls in the urban area (Mishnock).	
IV.B.6.b.1.vi	Indicate if all streets and roads within the urbanized area were swept annually and if not indicate reason(s). Evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of this requirement.
Total roadway miles within regulated area (including SRPW and TMDL areas): <u>80+</u>	
Total roadway miles that were swept in 2012: <u>80+</u>	
The area of Mishnock (urbanized area) was swept twice in 2012. (It gets swept twice a year.)	
IV.B.6.b.1.vii	Describe activities and actions taken for controls to reduce floatables and other pollutants from the MS4. Evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of this requirement.
Grates have already been put on the openings to prevent trash from getting in.	
IV.B.6.b.1.viii	Describe the method for disposal of waste removed from MS4s and waste from other municipal operations, including accumulated sediments, floatables and other debris and methods for record-keeping and tracking of this information.
The Director of Public Works has reported for this report that all waste removed from the basins has been stockpiled at the highway garage along with sweepings. (In previous reporting years, this material had been used to cap our landfill.) Future sediment waste will be hauled to the Johnston Landfill.	
Trash and recyclable materials are brought to the Town's transfer station. Waste oil from the garage is stored in an Igloo and a vendor comes to dispose of it. There is no formal record keeping yet.	
IV.B.6.b.4 and IV.B.6.b.5	Describe and indicate activities and corrective actions for the evaluation of compliance. This evaluation must include visual quarterly monitoring; routine visual inspections of designated equipment, processes, and material handling areas for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system or point source discharges to a waters of the State; and inspection of the entire facility at least once a year for evidence of pollution, evaluation of BMPs that have been implemented, and inspection of equipment. A Compliance Evaluation report summarizing the scope of the inspection, personnel making the inspection, major observations related to the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and any actions taken to amend the Plan must be kept for record-keeping purposes.
The Director of Public Works has reported for this report that this task has the same response as last year: Visual inspections of the DPW facilities occur almost daily, inside and out, but this is not recorded- it is just part of normal procedure. Once a week the Director of Public Works tours the facility giving full inspection, but no reports are made. The Town Planner has not yet made a spreadsheet for them to hang on the wall to make record keeping of this easier for the DPW. Insurance inspections of the facilities occur twice a year.	

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING IN MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS cont'd

IV.B.6.b.6	Describe all employee training programs used to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance for the past calendar year, including staff municipal participation in the URI NEMO storm water public education and outreach program and all in-house training conducted by municipality or other parties. Evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of this requirement.
<p>There were no formal employee training programs in 2012. The Public Works Director has meetings with the workers on a case by case basis to make sure things are disposed of properly and has procedures in place in case of spills, such as spill kits.</p> <p>The Town Planner wanted to lead the DPW guys through the "Preventing Storm Water Pollution at Your Public Works Facility" module, but did not get to it again in 2012. It would be helpful if URI or RIDEM sponsored this training again.</p>	
IV.B.6.b.7	Describe actions taken to ensure that new flow management projects undertaken by the operator are assessed for potential water quality impacts and existing projects are assessed for incorporation of additional water quality protection devices or practices. Evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of this requirement.
<p>There were no new flow projects in 2012. (A previously designed flow project may be under construction in 2013 -Plain Meeting House Road into Stonebridge). Flow management projects are evaluated on a case by case basis to see if there is an opportunity to direct the flow, which may or may not provide for water quality. The priority is to reduce erosion while getting water off the road for safety purposes. Most flow projects in WG are diversion of existing flow, and not accommodation for new flow.</p>	
Additional Measurable Goals and Activities	

SECTION II.A - Structural BMPs (Part IV.B.6.b.1.i)

BMP ID:	Location:	Name of BMP Owner/Operator:	Description of BMP:
Not listed yet			

SECTION II.B - Discharges Causing Scouring or Excessive Sedimentation (Part IV.B.6.b.1.v)

Outfall ID:	Location:	Description of Problem:	Description of Remediation Taken, include dates:	Receiving Water Body Name/Description:
None in regulated area				

SECTION II.C - Note any planned municipal construction projects/opportunities to incorporate water quality BMPs, low impact development, or activities to promote infiltration and recharge (Part IV.G.2.j).

none

SECTION II.D - Please include a summary of results of any other information that has been collected and analyzed. This includes any type of data (Part IV.G.2.e).

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TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) or other Water Quality Determination REQUIREMENTS

SECTION I. If you have been notified that discharges from your MS4 require non-structural or structural storm water controls based on an approved TMDL or other water quality determination, please provide an assessment of the progress towards meeting the requirements for the control of storm water identified in the approved TMDL (Part IV.G.2.d). Please indicate rationale for the activities chosen to address the pollutant of concern.

The Town has not been notified that discharges from the MS4 require non-structural or structural storm water controls.

In 2011, the [RI Statewide Bacteria TMDL Core Document](#) was approved by EPA. This TMDL includes impaired water bodies that are in the Town of West Greenwich. Affected water bodies are the following (with hyperlinks to the individual TMDL's):

[Breakheart Brook](#) – Impervious cover 2.8%

[Phillips Brook](#) – Impervious cover 0.8%

[Nooseneck River](#) – Impervious cover 3.7%

[Frenchtown Brook](#) – Impervious cover 9.8%

Since all of these impaired water bodies are in a watershed area with less than 10% impervious cover, the source of the bacterial pollutants are not considered to be associated with stormwater. The TMDL's for these water bodies include statements such as, "as a general rule, impaired streams with watersheds having less than 10% impervious cover are assumed to be caused by sources other than urbanized stormwater runoff." "As it is assumed that stormwater runoff is not the major contributor of bacteria to Breakheart Brook based on the watershed's imperviousness, RIDOT, West Greenwich, and Exeter will have no changes to their Phase II permit requirements and no TMDL Implementation Plan (TMDL IP) will be required at this time."

The Town is encouraged to take actions to pertaining to the four other possible sources of the bacteria contamination as follows:

Malfunctioning Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (failing septic systems)- The Town is encouraged to institute a Waste Water Management Plan with an enforceable program to ensure that OWTS's are properly operating and maintained. Such a program was previously evaluated by the Town and it was determined to be a burden for the Town to run. Property owners are responsible to take care of their own systems. Septic Maintenance is addressed through the Town's Stormwater education and outreach program.

Waterfowl, Wildlife, and Domestic Animal Waste- The Town is encouraged to provide education and outreach pertaining to the importance of picking up and properly disposing of pet waste, and the importance of not feeding waterfowl. Wastes from these animals contains bacteria that, if not picked up and put in the trash, washes across the ground surface where it gets into the water network. Waterfowl (ducks and geese) should not be fed by humans because (aside from being unhealthy for the birds) it encourages them to stay in an area, which concentrates these wastes directly in a water body. Geese can be a problem in some areas. They are attracted to lawn or pasture areas surrounding an open water body. Allowing a vegetated buffer to grow back up around the edges of the water is a deterrent to the geese. A "Don't feed the Waterfowl" message is included in the Town's Stormwater education and outreach program.

Agricultural Activities – Agricultural producers are encouraged to work with RIDEM Division of Agriculture and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to develop conservation plans for their property, particularly to ensure adequate stream buffers and proper containment of animals wastes, and to take measures to keep animals out of streams and wetlands. Development of BMP's such as grassed filter strips, manure storage facilities, etc. may be implemented, with possible funding help from these organizations.

Developed Area Stormwater Management – Runoff from impervious surfaces may contribute bacteria contaminated runoff into water bodies, however, watersheds with less than 10% impervious areas generally are not considered to have a significant source of polluted runoff. One way to help pinpoint the source of the contamination is to see if there are any dry weather flows at outfalls in the area of these contaminated water bodies. If dry weather flow is observed, it can be tested to see if it contains pollutants, and an investigation can be started under the Town's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Ordinance to track the source of the contamination.

The above mentioned TMDL's will be posted on the Town's website to help further educate people about the importance of preventing stormwater pollution, show them the location of polluted water bodies in Town, and let them know what they can do to help prevent water pollution.



SPECIAL RESOURCE PROTECTION WATERS (SRPWs)

SECTION I. In accordance with Rule 31(a)(5)(i)G of the *Regulations for the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* (RIPDES Regs), on or after March 10, 2008, any discharge from a small municipal separate storm sewer system to any Special Resource Protection Waters (SRPWs) or impaired water bodies within its jurisdiction must obtain permits if a waiver has not been granted in accordance to Rule 31(g)(5)(iii). A list of SRPWs can be found in Appendix D of the *RIDEM Water Quality Regulations* at this link:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/water/h20q09a.pdf>

The 2008 303(d) Impaired Waters list can be found in Appendix G of the *2008 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report* at this link: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/water/quality/pdf/iwqmon08.pdf>

If you have discharges from your MS4 (regardless of its location) to any of the listed SRPWs or impaired waters (including impaired waters when a TMDL has not been approved), please provide an assessment of the progress towards expanding the MS4 Phase II Storm Water Program to include the discharges to the aforementioned waters and adapting the Six Minimum Control Measures to include the control of storm water in these areas. Please indicate a rationale for the activities chosen to protect these waters. Please note that all of the measurable goals and BMPs required by the 2003 MS4 General Permit may not be applicable to these discharges.

No special resource protection waters in West Greenwich

being a doctor is the same as being with patients, but those are now because physicians are in a time," Griner says.

More than 80 percent of patient relationships were the part of their job, according to a survey of more than 13,000 doctors last year by the Foundation.

But nearly 40 percent of doctors had 11 to 20 patients a day, and had a daily load of 21 to 30 patients. They spent an average 22 percent of their perwork that had nothing to do with patient care.

"A good doctor-patient relationship is essential to achieving the best reality is, most doctors don't like to spend with each patient. It's important for patients to have a good relationship with their doctor. By preparing for you, you make the best use of the relationship," says.

He offers the following:

- Prepare your thoughts. You can be as precise as you want. What are the symptoms? What were you doing? What symptoms affected you? What makes them worse? What is anything to relieve them? What affected your life? What hold any information about your symptoms?

- Be on time or early. Patients are late for appointments, which adds to the frustration. You're ready when the doctor's team, is ready. A senior person on the staff can help with advanced practice.

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**TOWN OF WEST GREENWICH
PUBLIC NOTICE for
DRAFT 2012 STORMWATER PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT**

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: February 19, 2013 until 4 p.m. March 6, 2013

PUBLIC HEARING: Tuesday, March 5, 2013 at 4:00 p.m. at Town Hall

The draft 2012 Phase II Stormwater Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Program General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) and from Industrial Activity at Eligible Facilities Operated by Regulated Small MS4s.

DATE OF THIS NOTICE: February 19, 2013 **RIPDES PERMIT NUMBER:** RIR040029

Name and Mailing Address of Small MS4 Operator: Town of West Greenwich
280 Victory Highway
WEST GREENWICH, RI 02817

Copies of the DRAFT Phase II Storm Water Annual Report may be obtained at no cost by visiting the Town's Stormwater webpage at: http://www.wgtownri.org/departments/planning/storm_water.php or by calling Jennifer Paquet, Town Planner at (401) 392-3800 x 121, or by visiting the Town Hall.

All records relating to this permit are available for review by the public. The administrative record containing all documents is on file and may be inspected, by appointment, at the Town Planner's office between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Please visit the Town's Stormwater webpage for more information about the Stormwater Management Program.

A public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, March 5, 2013, at 4:00 p.m. in the Town Council Chambers, Town of West Greenwich Town Hall, 280 Victory Highway, West Greenwich, RI 02817, to consider the Town of West Greenwich Phase II Storm Water Annual Report.

The Town of West Greenwich will provide interpreter services for the hearing impaired provided a request is received by the Town Clerk's office at 392-3800 three (3) business days prior to said hearing date.

Interested parties may submit written comments on the DRAFT Annual Report, amendments to the SWMPP, and the administrative record to the Town Planner by the close of the public comment period which ends 4:00 p.m., Wednesday, March 6, 2013. If, during the public comment period, significant comments are received concerning the DRAFT Annual Report or amendments to the SWMPP, the Town of West Greenwich will post a written response to comments on the Town's Stormwater webpage. The response will include the final 2012 Annual Report and identify what changes to the SWMPP have been made, if any.

**Jennifer Paquet, Town Planner
Town of West Greenwich**

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