August 12, 1992 Revised 1996, 2002

ORANGE COUNTY WATER QUALITY STRATEGY
2002

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

Federal regulations under the Clean Water Act, as amended in 1987, required each of the 50 states to address its non-point source water pollution problems. In New York State, the job of developing and implementing comprehensive strategies for protecting and enhancing water quality was delegated to the individual counties. As the County's Designated Lead Agency for Water Quality, the Soil and Water Conservation District established an Orange County Water Quality Coordinating Committee in 1992.

In accordance with federal and state directives, this ad-hoc, inter-agency coalition set to work identifying the primary non-point sources of pollution to be addressed and the priority water bodies where major efforts would be focused. Priorities, goals and activities were compiled into the original Orange County Water Quality Strategy, dated August 12, 1992. During the intervening years, through the efforts of Committee members and others, with funds from many sources, considerable progress was achieved. Much remains to be done, while new tasks continue to be defined. This document has therefore been revised to reflect today's realities.

INTRODUCTION

The Soil Survey of Orange County, New York describes a rough triangle of 829 square miles (530,560 acres) just north of New Jersey between the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers. The 1974 Census of Agriculture stated that 28% of the County was in farmland. New York Ag Statistics now estimates this percentage has fallen to 18%, while population has ballooned from 262,000 (1974) to 341,367 (2000), an increase of 30%.

Rapid urbanization and rampant development have led directly and inexorably to deterioration of the majority of waterbodies cited in the 1996 Priority Waterbodies List (PWL). Our precious groundwater resources face similar threats to their integrity. Twenty Orange County waterbody segments were identified as stressed, threatened, impaired or precluded on the 1996 PWL, ten of which are adversely impacted primarily by urban/suburban sources. Agriculture is identified as the primary polluter of five of the listed segments.

Development insensitive to environmental concerns results in increased erosion from unprotected, or inadequately protected construction sites. Eroded soil, whether its source is new development or bare fields, destroys fish habitat and reduces the capacity of stream channels. Recreational and wildlife resources are lost, and flooding

occurs more frequently. Sediment clogs road ditches and culverts, resulting in additional costs to local government for cleaning and maintaining these facilities.

As paving and roofs replace permeable soil surfaces, management of excess stormwater runoff becomes a necessity. A primary concern of growers who work the County's unique mucklands is the additional runoff from residential developments which is causing earlier and more extensive flooding of their fields. The adverse impact of sediment, road salt, farm and lawn chemicals, animal manure and hydrocarbon residues transported by runoff directly into our vulnerable waterways, including surface drinking water supplies, must be addressed. Waterways identified as adversely impacted will require concerted efforts to upgrade water quality or to prevent the pollution problems described as "imminent."

MISSION STATEMENT

The purpose of the Orange County Water Quality Coordinating Committee is to implement a water quality strategy that will (1) promote identification of non-point sources of pollution and of impacted waterbodies; (2) facilitate the demonstration and widespread adoption of available best management practices, as well as new and innovative techniques for addressing water quality degradation; and (3) expand educational opportunities so that all citizens, students and government leaders will understand the importance of clean water to their lives, their livelihoods, and the future of Orange County.

1996 NEW YORK STATE DEC PRIORITY WATER BODIES LIST FOR ORANGE COUNTY

Segment	Condition	Primary Source
Dwaar Kill	Threatened	Urban runoff
*Greenwood Lake	Impaired	Urban runoff
Hudson River	Impaired	Contaminated sediment
Longhouse Creek	Threatened	On-site systems
Lower Mongaup River	Impaired	Hydromodification
Mombasha Lake	Threatened	Urban runoff
Orange Lake	Stressed	On-site systems
Pakanasink Creek	Threatened	Urban runoff
Palisades Park Lake	Threatened	Acid rain
Palisades Park Pond	Threatened	Acid rain
Pochuck Creek	Stressed	Agriculture
Quaker Creek	Stressed	Agriculture
Quassaick Creek	Stressed	Urban runoff
*Ramapo River	Stressed	Other source
Rutgers Creek	Stressed	Agriculture
*Wallkill River	Stressed	Agriculture
Walton Lake	Stressed	On-site systems
Wawayanda Creek	Threatened	Urban runoff

Wheeler Creek	Stressed	Agriculture
Woodbury Creek	Threatened	Private

* Identified as priority watersheds by the Orange County Water Quality Coordinating Committee

The Neversink River is listed as a Priority Waterbody in Sullivan County.

COMMITTEE'S SELECTED PRIORITY WATERSHEDS
(in alphabetical order)

1. **Hudson River/Moodna Creek**: The Moodna Creek, from Orrs Mills to its confluence with the Hudson, and the Hudson River between miles 44 and 56, have been designated as "irreplaceable" Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats by the New York State Coastal Management Program.

2. **Neversink River**: In 1990, according to The Nature Conservancy, the lower Neversink was found to contain thriving populations of the globally endangered dwarf wedgemussel (Alasmidonta heterodon). The Neversink River population of A. heterodon is considered the largest and healthiest remaining population of this species in the world.

3. **Ramapo River**: Arising in Orange County, NY, the Ramapo and its associated aquifer have been declared a "Sole Source" of drinking water for the community of Mahwah, NJ. A total of two million people living and/or working in Rockland County, NY, and northern New Jersey rely on the Ramapo aquifer. The watershed includes the Towns of Blooming Grove, Monroe, Tuxedo and Woodbury, and the Villages of Harriman, Monroe and Tuxedo Park. Capping has removed the threat of toxic leachate from an illegal Construction and Demolition Dump. But, the River is still being impacted by sewage treatment plant discharges and residential, industrial and highway runoff laden with sediment and hydrocarbon residues. Obviously, our Strategy must include this essential water resource.

4. **Wallkill River**: The Wallkill River drains the heartland of Orange County, including approximately 14,000 acres of highly productive organic soils (black dirt/muck). Along the length of its course the River is impacted by both muck and upland agriculture, two landfills on its banks, numerous sewage treatment plant discharges, and continued urban development. The Wallkill-Rondout Watershed in Orange and Ulster Counties is currently the focus of federal USDA Environmental Quality Incentive Program efforts. The goal of improving water quality is to be accomplished by the installation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and the preparation of Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMPs) for farms in the watershed. New York State Ag Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement and Control Program funding is also being provided for Wallkill watershed farms. WQCC member agencies are heavily involved in CNMP preparation and BMP engineering and implementation in the Wallkill watershed.

COMMITTEE'S SELECTED PRIORITY COUNTY-WIDE ISSUES

1. Drinking Water Supplies: Both surface reservoirs and underground aquifers face the same potential risks of pollution as the identified Priority Waterbodies, albeit with much graver and more immediate consequences result. Portions of the recharge zones of three sole source aquifers have been identified in Orange County. The **Orange County Groundwater Study** published in 1995 highlights areas with a high potential for groundwater development, and provides estimates of groundwater resource quantities available in and near local municipalities. The next step will involve actual groundwater exploration, and assistance to communities where additional water supplies are or will soon be needed. Water conservation, wellhead and aquifer recharge area protection, and surface reservoir watershed studies are current priorities.

2. Wetlands and All Other Orange County Waterbodies: Every body of water in Orange County is affected in some way by urban and commercial development, population growth, acid precipitation and/or deficient agricultural practices.

OBJECTIVES AND TASKS
(No established order of priority)

NOTES: (1) Page 15 of this document provides the full names of the agencies/groups abbreviated below.

(2) Additional funding is required for successful implementation of starred (*) items.

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I. **Education**: No effort to improve or preserve water quality can succeed without the support of a knowledgeable and concerned public. Therefore, education will be a major focus of the Orange County Water Quality Strategy. In addition to the current and historical educational functions of the participants, there will be an enhanced emphasis on water.

		Who	When
1.	* The Water Quality Library will continue to grow with participating agency publications and affordable acquisitions.	SWCD	On-going
2.	* The Committee will continue its search for funding to hire an Urban Specialist who will work closely with local government officials and building inspectors, and encourage adoption and enforcement of erosion/ sediment control and stormwater management ordinances.	SWCD, WQCC	On-going
3.	Working with the Orange County Agriculture and Farmland Protection Board, the WQCC will promote the Orange County Ag and Farmland Protection Plan. Preservation of open space and agricultural enterprise is a very effective	SWCD, CCE, WQCC, AFPB	On-going

	method of slowing the inexorable tide of urban sprawl. The connection between responsible agriculture and water quality will be stressed in the educational programs of the SWCD.		
-	CCE will continue programs for homeowners and farmers that address the connections between pesticide and fertilizer use and water quality. Sprawl and urban runoff will also be discussed.	CCE	On-going
4.	The Soil and Water Conservation District has accelerated its conservation education efforts, and continually seeks opportunities to make water quality and other conservation presentations to private and public groups, and to students at the pre-K through college level.	SWCD	On-going
-	26 schools in 9 school districts are currently receiving components of the Conservation District's education program. In addition, classes at OC Community College and SUNY-New Paltz receive presentations.	SWCD	On-going
-	A 4-part water quality monitoring program is included in the Pine Bush Elementary School's fifth grade science curriculum. The SWCD is working with several other schools to establish local stream study projects as part of their curricula.	SWCD	Oct-Nov annually
-	The Soil & Water Conservation District continually seeks opportunities to increase the education staff through various means. When additional staff resources can be found, the education program will expand to serve more of Orange County's population.	SWCD	On-going
-	Water quality is among the issues presented to one thousand or more sixth graders at Conservation Field Days, an event which includes speakers from many agencies and interest groups.	SWCD	Annually in Sept.
-	Water quality and quantity conservation is the subject of the Water Authority Water Conservation Education Program. A week-long series of lessons is presented to >5000 students in various elementary schools in Orange County.	OCWA	On-going
-	Storm drain stenciling is promoted to area municipalities. Recruiting youth groups for this effort is strongly encouraged.	SWCD	On-going

5.	Informative articles on water quality issues and relevant Best Management Practices appear regularly in the Soil and Water Conservation District newsletter, and publications by other member agencies. Extension will promote BMPs that enhance water quality.	SWCD, NRCS, CCE	On-going
6.	* Members will continue to seek funding from available sources for construction/implementation of innovative Best Management Practices such as using artificial wetlands for treating urban runoff and/or dairy farm waste water. In particular, opportunities for "retrofitting" water quality BMPs into older urban areas will be explored.	NRCS, SWCD	On-going
7.	New and on-going projects will be publicized in available media to inform and educate the general public, government and agency personnel.	WQCC	On-going
8.	A web site carrying information for new homeowners on septic systems and well water will be developed.	CCE	2002

II. Problem Assessment and Verification: In this ever-changing environment continual input is required. As water quality is restored in one lake or pond, new problems may be identified in another. A threat may become an impairment. Absent vastly expended agency staffs, an informed public must be our first line of defense.

		Who	When
1.	Education will increase awareness of the value of clean water and the myriad possible sources and consequences of its degradation. Thus informed, the public will respond more quickly, more intelligently, and more enthusiastically to requests for their assistance.	WQCC	On-going
2.	Volunteer water monitoring efforts will be actively promoted for their ability to serve as an early warning system. With proper regard for safety and realistic expectations of results, student involvement in water monitoring (e.g., as part of a Wallkill River Watch) is being pursued. Such field work would be a logical spin-off of classroom aerial photo/ water quality lab exercises.	SWCD, NRCS	On-going
3.	By gathering information from interested/affected parties, DEC is assessing the current condition of local waterways. Some previously identified problems have been remedied and other downgraded, while new threats have arisen	DEC	2001

	elsewhere. An up-to-date Priority Waterbodies List will be produced and distributed approx. every five years.		
4.	The Orange County Groundwater Resources Study and various Orange County Wellhead Protection Studies will be used in conjunction with the Orange County Geographic Information System to determine possible threats to groundwater quality.	OCWA	On-going
-	Watershed delineations from the Orange County Geographic Information System and digital aerial orthophotos will be used in a pilot project to estimate the amount of impervious surfaces in the Ramapo River Watershed.	OCWA	2002
5.	Recognizing the high-value water quality benefits of riparian buffers, biotechnical slope stabilization and other streambank projects, proactive efforts will be made to access available funds such as the federal CRP and state AgNPS programs to effect such improvements.	SWCD, NRCS, PMC	2002

III. Addressing Specific Issues:

1. Hudson River/Moodna Creek Significant Coastal Fish & Wildlife Habitats

		Who	When
*a)	Support adoption and enforcement of erosion/sediment control and stormwater management ordinances.	SWCD, DEC, US	On-Going
b)	Convene a Stormwater Management Conference for engineers, contractors and public officials in the Hudson Valley. Provide training in the most up to date management techniques and information on the latest federal/state stormwater ordinances.	SWCDs, DEC, PE	
c)	Complete and distribute a Stormwater Design Manual providing guidance to towns in their regulatory capacity.	DEC	2002
d)	Education and information efforts	WQCC	On-going
-	i) An additional, part-time Conservation Educator will be hired with Hudson River Estuary Grant funds to expand the District's education program, particularly student water quality monitoring efforts in the Hudson River watershed (including Moodna Creek and the Wallkill River).	SWCD	2002

-	A) To help ensure program viability, teachers will be trained in water quality monitoring techniques, and monitoring equipment will be available to borrow.	SWCD	
e)	Review proposed subdivisions for adequacy of erosion & sediment control plans	SWCD, US	As requested
f)	Review and regulate stormwater SPDES plans	DEC	On-going
g)	Review proposed projects for consistency with the State Coastal Zone Mgt. Program or Local Waterfront Revitalization Program policies	NYSDOS	On-going
h)	Petition to include the Moodna Creek on the Priority Waterbodies List. Flooding has increased due to the continuing addition of stormwater runoff from new developments in the watershed. The runoff itself is polluted by sediment, lawn chemicals, road and driveway hydrocarbons, etc., while floodwaters wash even more pollutants into the waterway.	WQCC	2002
i)	Recognizing the high-value water quality benefits of riparian buffers, biotechnical slope stabilization and other streambank projects, proactive efforts will be made to access available funding to effect such improvements.	SWCD, NRCS, PMC	2002
j)	Promote Ag Management Assistance and Soil & Water Conservation Assistance to farmers outside EQIP-targeted watersheds, or for implementation of specific practices (e.g., erosion control and rotational grazing) on farms not eligible for EQIP funding.	NRCS	As long as funds are available

2. Neversink River

		Who	When
*a)	Support adoption and enforcement of erosion/sediment control and stormwater management ordinances.	SWCD, DEC, US	On-going
b)	Convene a Stormwater Management Conference for engineers, contractors and public officials in the Hudson Valley. Provide training in the most up to date management techniques, and information on the latest federal/state stormwater ordinances.	SWCDs, DEC, PE	
c)	Complete and distribute a Stormwater Design Manual providing guidance to towns in their regulatory capacity.	DEC	2002

d)	Education and information efforts	WQCC	On-going
e)	Review proposed subdivisions for adequacy of erosion & sediment control plans	SWCD, US	As requested
f)	Review and regulate stormwater SPDES plans	DEC	On-going
g)	Promote Ag Management Assistance and Soil & Water Conservation Assistance to farmers outside EQIP-targeted watersheds, or for implementation of specific practices (e.g., erosion control and rotational grazing) on farms not eligible for EQIP funding.	NRCS	As long as funds are available
h)	Implementation of a "broad conservation strategy which will preserve not only the water quality of the Neversink River, but economic activities which are vital to the area's human communities. The strategy will involve cooperative efforts and partnerships with public & private agencies…, and will focus on preserving the integrity of the Neversink watershed."	TNC	On-going
i)	Establish 50 acres of warm season grasses for wildlife habitat.	NRCS, TNC	2002
j)	Recognizing the high-value water quality benefits of riparian buffers, biotechnical slope stabilization and other streambank projects, proactive efforts will be made to access available funding to effect such improvements.	SWCD, NRCS, PMC	2002

3. Ramapo River

		Who	When
*a)	Promote adoption and enforcement of erosion/sediment control and stormwater management ordinances.	SWCD, DEC, US	On-going
b)	Convene a Stormwater Management Conference for engineers, contractors and public officials in the Hudson Valley. Provide training in the most up to date management techniques, and information on the latest stormwater management ordinances.	SWCDs, DEC, PE	
c)	Complete and distribute a Stormwater Design Manual providing guidance to towns in their regulatory capacity.	DEC	2002
d)	Education and information efforts	WQCC	On-going

e)	Review proposed subdivisions for adequacy of erosion & sediment control plans	SWCD, US	As requested
f)	Review and regulate stormwater SPDES plans	DEC	On-going
*g)	Since declaration of "sole source" aquifer status will directly affect only federally-funded development, an integrated regional management strategy is needed to upgrade and preserve water quality in the Ramapo watershed. The Committee and its members will offer all possible assistance to the Ramapo River Coalition as it strives to protect this important resource.	WQCC	On-going
h)	Recognizing the high-value water quality benefits of riparian buffers, biotechnical slope stabilization and other streambank projects, proactive efforts will be made to access available funding to effect such improvements.	SWCD, NRCS, PMC	2002
i)	Promote Ag Management Assistance and Soil & Water Conservation Assistance to farmers outside EQIP-targeted watersheds, or for implementation of specific practices (e.g., erosion control and rotational grazing) on farms not eligible for EQIP funding.	NRCS	As long as funds are available

4. Wallkill River

		Who	When
*a)	Promote adoption and enforcement of erosion/sediment control and stormwater management	SWCD, DEC, US	On-going
b)	Convene a Stormwater Management Conference for engineers, contractors and public officials in the Hudson Valley. Provide training in the most up to date management techniques, and information on the latest federal/state stormwater ordinances.	SWCDs, DEC, PE	2002
c)	Complete and distribute a Stormwater Design Manual providing guidance to towns in their regulatory capacity.	DEC	2002
d)	Education and information efforts	WQCC	On-going
-	i) An additional, part-time Conservation Educator will be hired with Hudson River Estuary Grant funds to expand the district's education program, particularly student water quality monitoring efforts in the Hudson River watershed (including Moodna Creek and the Wallkill River).	SWCD	2002

-	A) To help ensure program viability, teachers will be trained in water quality monitoring techniques, and monitoring equipment will be available to borrow.	SWCD	
e)	Review proposed subdivisions for adequacy of erosion & sediment control plans	SWCD, US	As requested
f)	Review and regulate stormwater SPDES plans	DEC	On-going
g)	Continue implementation of the federal EQIP and NYS Ag Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement and Control Program:		As long as funds are available
-	i) continue to apply for federal and state cost-share funds to accelerate implementation of Best Management Practices on Wallkill watershed farms to effect reduction of ag nonpoint source pollution	FSA, NRCS, SWCD	
-	ii) prepare and promote the use of Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans on EQIP-funded farms	SWCD, NRCS	
-	iii) survey and design Waste Management practices on EQIP- and AgNPS-funded farms	NRCS, SWCD	
-	iv) plan and carry out an annual well-testing BMP for EQIP-funded watershed farms	SWCD	
-	v) collect soil and manure samples as part of the development of CNMPs	SWCD, NRCS	
h)	Promote Ag Management Assistance and Soil & Water Conservation Assistance to farmers outside EQIP-targeted watersheds, or for implementation of specific practices (e.g., erosion control and rotational grazing) on farms not eligible for EQIP funding.	NRCS	As long as funds are available
i)	Scout cropland and golf courses using ICM/IPM techniques, and attempt to expand program into the management of sports fields.	CCE	On-going
j)	Seek funding for and participate in the development of a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan for the Wallkill River.	WRTF, SWCDs	2002

k)	*Establish a citizen-volunteer monitoring effort in the Wallkill River watershed to assess the suspended sediment load of the River and its tributaries in Orange County (to be funded by NYSDEC); hire and supervise a Project Coordinator (PC).	WRTF, SWCD	2002
	i) recruit, train and coordinate volunteers for water sampling	PC	
	ii) supervise data collection, sampling procedures, and sample handling	PC	
	iii) reimburse volunteers for travel and other expenses	PC	
	iv) maintain regular communication with DEC, WRTF, and SWCD	PC	
	v) prepare all Project reports	PC	
l)	Install an automated sampling station on the Wallkill River in New Jersey, and reactivate additional stations in Orange County, to provide essential discharge measurements for the suspended solids study.	USGS	2001
m)	Work to obtain easements in the Wallkill River corridor and watershed and help the WR National Wildlife Refuge follow a coherent acquisition plan.	WRTF	
n)	Preserve and enhance the Wallkill floodplain and adjacent uplands as a wildlife habitat. The Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge will eventually encompass 7500 acres in northern New Jersey & southern-most Orange County.	USFWS	On-going
-	Complete a Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Environmental Assessment of the Wallkill River Nat'l Wildlife Refuge which includes strategies for preserving wildlife habitat values; protecting rare, threatened, and endangered species; and providing public uses on Refuge lands.	USFWS	2002
-	Promote actions contributing towards a healthier Wallkill River by: - continuing land acquision along the Wallkill and its tributaries - enhancing the biological integrity of the Wallkill River floodplain through restoring natural hydrology wherever	USFWS	On-going

	possible - improving water quality by gradually restoring a 100meter mature forest buffer along the Wallkill River corridor within the Refuge - continuing to cooperate with federal, state and local partners on water quality issues		
o)	Establish a recreational trail and places for canoe access, and inform the public about these put-ins and trailheads.	WRTF	
p)	Ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act. Monitor town and county sewer infrastructure and local pollution sources.	WRTF	
q)	Help the farm community to maintain the viability of agriculture in and around the river corridor.	WRTF	
r)	Develop a program to tell the public and municipalities about the Wallkill, enlist schools in water sampling projects, and invite the public to participate in yearly river clean-up projects.	WRTF	
s)	Participate in the Pace University land-use planning course for Wallkill watershed municipal officials and stakeholders.	WRTF	2001
t)	Identify valuable habitat throughout the Wallkill drainage basin, and work with towns to develop uniform protective regulations. Encourage farmers to protect these vulnerable enclaves .	WRTF	

5. Orange County Drinking Water Supplies

		Who	When
*a)	Promote adoption and enforcement of erosion/sediment control and stormwater management ordinances.	SWCD, DEC, US	On-going
b)	Convene a Stormwater Management Conference for engineers, contractors and public officials in the Hudson Valley. Provide training in the most up to date management techniques, and information on the latest federal/state stormwater ordinances.	SWCD, DEC, PE	
c)	Education and information efforts, to include promotion of the “true value of water” concept	WQCC	On-going

d)	Review proposed subdivisions for adequacy of erosion & sediment control plans	SWCD, US	As requested
e)	Review and regulate stormwater SPDES plans	DEC	On-going
f)	Promote wellhead protection best management practices as outlined in the Orange County Wellhead Protection Report.	OCWA	On-going
g)	Promote Ag Management Assistance and Soil & Water Conservation Assistance to farmers outside EQIP-targeted watersheds, or for implementation of specific practices (e.g., erosion control and rotational grazing) on farms not eligible for EQIP funding.	NRCS	As long as funds are available
h)	Lobby for adoption of sensible county-wide policies affecting water quality	OCDP	On-going
i)	Scout cropland and golf courses using ICM/IPM techniques, and attempt to expand program into the management of sports fields.	CCE	
j)	County adoption of the new Enhanced Public Water System protocol requires much more detailed testing, data gathering, and regulation of all public water systems.	OCDOH	On-going

6. Orange County's Wetlands and All Other Water Bodies

		Who	When
*a)	Promote adoption and enforcement of erosion/sediment control and stormwater management ordinances.	SWCD, DEC, US	On-going
b)	Convene a Stormwater Management Conference for engineers, contractors and public officials in the Hudson Valley. Provide training in the most up to date management techniques, and information on the latest federal/state stormwater management ordinances.	SWCDs, DEC, PE	
c)	Education and information efforts	WQCC	On-going
d)	Review proposed subdivisions for adequacy of erosion & sediment control plans	SWCD, US	As requested
e)	Review and regulate stormwater SPDES plans	DEC	On-going
f)	Enhanced focus on implementation of agricultural BMP's to reduce soil erosion & improve water quality, along with	NRCS	On-going

	the on-going development of Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans for individual Orange County farms.		
g)	Formulate sustainable development guidelines and standards for use in creating prototype settlement patterns and habitats scaled to the resource systems of the host environment.	OCDP	Underway

IV. Program Evaluation: This document must be as accommodating of change as our waters perforce have had to be. Periodic evaluation will ensure that this Strategy remains both effective and appropriate as problems are addressed and new ones emerge.

		Who	When
1.	The Orange County Water Quality Coordinating Committee will meet periodically to review progress in fulfilling individual tasks.	WQCC	
2.	DEC Divisions of Water and Monitoring & Assessment will be updating the Priority Waterbodies List periodically. Public input into this process will be encouraged by all members via news releases and newsletter articles.	DEC, WQCC	
5.	This strategy will be reviewed and revised as the Committee is directed, based on accomplishments, needs and public perceptions.	WQCC	As required

AFPB	Agriculture and Farmland Protection Board
CCE	Cornell Cooperative Extension of Orange County
CV	Civilian Volunteers, including students
DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
FSA	United States Dept. of Agriculture Farm Service Agency
NRCS	United States Dept. of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service
NYSDOS	New York State Department of State
OCDH	Orange County Department of Health
OCDP	Orange County Department of Planning
OCWA	Orange County Water Authority
PE	Professional Engineer
PMC	United States Dept. of Agriculture Plant Materials Center
SWCD	Orange County Soil and Water Conservation District
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
US	Urban Specialist
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WQCC	Water Quality Coordinating Committee
WRTF	Wallkill River Task Force (an active, citizen driven organization)