

LDAP Updates



News and updates applicants need to keep the job moving smoothly in Springfield.

LAND AND DRAINAGE ALTERATION PROGRAM (LDAP)

MAY 2023

LDAP regulation changes in 2023

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recently issued new requirements for Springfield's stormwater permit, called the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Permit (MS4). The City of Springfield is now updating sections of its municipal code to meet those requirements. It includes changes to sections 8.300 and 8.400, which cover grading and erosion prevention rules for the LDAP program.

The changes that will help applicants are:

- Two sections will be consolidated into a single, simplified section that will eliminate outdated language and incorporate new numeric thresholds for when an LDAP is required.
- Any project that will disturb 7,000 square feet or more will require an LDAP, regardless of the type of project. This is in addition to the current thresholds in the code.



Runoff from your job site flows straight into the stormwater system. That water is not cleaned before it flows directly into local rivers and streams. You are required to keep debris and other pollution from washing away when it rains. Thanks for doing your part to keep local water supplies clean!

Springfield's new code will likely be adopted later this year, so keep an eye out!

Training Opportunities

Do you or any members of your team need to become a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) or to renew an existing CESCL certification? There are several training opportunities both in-person and online.



All projects that fall under DEQs 1200-C program, including 1200-CN projects, are subject to the inspection and record-keeping requirements of those permits. Inspections and record keeping must be done by a person with one of several approved certifications, including the CESCL. The CESCL is perhaps the most readily available and practical certification to meet this requirement.

Here are a few trainings currently available:

- Washington State CESCL Training (cwtacademy.com).
- C1242: Certified Erosion & Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) – CESCL Certification in Oregon (stormwaterone.com).
- Trainings – Eco-3 (eco-3.com/certification).

BMP Analysis: Modern Perimeter Control

	Sediment fence	Compost berm
Appearance	Recognizable orange or black plastic fence.	Less recognizable mound of compost.
Installation	More work. Dig holes and trenches for posts and bury the fence along the bottom. Take care to install correctly.	Less work. No ground preparation. Pile on the surface, usually with a blower.
Maintenance	More work. If disrupted, straighten posts and re-bury the fence.	Less work. If disrupted, push material back in place or add more material.
Effectiveness	Less effective filtration of runoff. Doesn't support vegetation.	Superior containment. Filters even chemicals from runoff. Helps establish vegetation that add filtration and stabilization.
Cleanup	Remove posts and send to dump. Cannot be recycled.	Incorporate into native soil.

Sediment fence vs Compost berm

The orange or black sediment fence installed along the perimeter of a construction project has long been the symbol of erosion prevention and sediment control. They are seen on nearly every construction project. Even when installed incorrectly, they may look like a functional, dirt-trapping barriers. But are sediment fences the most effective Best Management Practice (BMP) in terms of both cost and function? No, they're not.

For decades, compost berms have been an effective alternative to sediment fences. Their many advantages include easier installation, lower maintenance requirements, superior containment of sediment and other solids, and the ability to remove chemical compounds from contaminated stormwater.

Installation

A properly installed sediment fence must be trenched into the ground, which may be difficult in harder soils and impossible with shallow bedrock. Compost berms are typically installed with a blower truck and may be placed directly on existing surfaces, eliminating the need for trenching or



Compost berms are easy to install and they help keep construction pollution out of the stormwater system, and out of the river.

ground preparation. They also assist in vegetation establishment and may be incorporated into the native soil when the project is complete, whereas a sediment fence must be removed and disposed of as non-recyclable solid waste.

Consider the compost berm

For construction projects with a small to modest drainage area, the compost berm is worth considering as a perimeter control. It's less work and it's more effective.

