

View results

Respondent

55

Anonymous

67:41

Time to complete

Demographics and Geography

1. Please provide the name of the jurisdiction you are representing *

City of Springfield, OR

2. Please provide the names and titles of the individuals who are completing this survey. We recommend you consult with all programs that support TMDL nonpoint source implementation (parks, roads, planning, stormwater conveyance, and collaborations with other entities, etc.) to ensure that information from these programs is included in the survey. *

Meghan Murphy, Water Resources Supervisor Jeff Paschall, Community Development Division Director Matt Stouder, Environmental Services Division Director Ben Gibson, Operations Supervisor Molly Markarian, Senior Planner Jesse Jones, Senior Civil Engineer Clayton McEachern, Civil Engineer

3. Please note which County this jurisdiction is located (even if you are a County DMA) *

Lane

4. This jurisdiction will obtain (or has already obtained) approval from council, commission, or governing board for the TMDL implementation nonpoint source plan. *

Yes

No

5. Please select all the TMDL(s) that apply to this jurisdiction: *

- Middle Willamette Subbasin (2006)
- South Santiam Subbasin (2006)
- Middle Willamette Rickreall Creek (1994)
- Yamhill Subbasin (1992)
- Molalla-Pudding Subbasin (2008)
- North Santiam Subbasin (2006)
- Willamette Basin Revised Mercury TMDL (EPA 2019)
- Lower Willamette Subbasin (2006)
- McKenzie Subbasin (2006)
- Upper Willamette Subbasin (2006)
- Clackamas Subbasin (2006)
- Tualatin Subbasin (2012)
- Columbia Slough (1998)

6. Please identify the current population size for this jurisdiction *

- under 500
- 500 to 999
- 1,000 to 4,999
- 5,000 to 9,999
- 10,000 or greater

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Information

7. Please indicate this jurisdiction's status *

- not required** to have a NPDES Phase I or II MS4 permit
- MS4 Phase II permittee
- MS4 Phase I permittee

8. During the past four years of this implementation cycle, did your jurisdiction conduct water quality monitoring? (check all that apply) *

- Stormwater outfalls
- Surface water
- Groundwater
- Drinking water source (includes groundwater or surface water drinking sources)
- We did not conduct water quality monitoring

9. If applicable, please list what stormwater parameters you are monitoring *

Our monitoring program primarily focuses on dry weather screening of stormwater outfalls to Waters of the State. Stormwater outfalls, if there is flow, are checked for pH, temperature, conductivity, and ammonia to identify illicit discharges. During the third Plan cycle, several stations were installed to monitor water level. If water was present, dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature were measured. We also use test strips, probes, and sampling to help identify suspected illicit discharges.

10. What additional water quality parameters are you monitoring *

N/A - the jurisdiction is not conducting water quality monitoring

Algae

Bacteria

Temperature

Mercury

Dissolved Oxygen

Lead

Nitrates

Total Nitrogen

Phosphate

Total Phosphorus

Total suspended solids

DDE 4,4

DDT 4,4

Dieldrin

Iron

Other

11. How does this jurisdiction use water quality data collected to assess progress towards meeting load allocations (reductions) for applicable TMDLs.

If not applicable enter NA *

NA

12. Please briefly describe any additional information you would like to share about this jurisdiction's water quality monitoring program and activities, e.g. progress, challenges, resource and technical assistance needs, etc.

Write NA if you have nothing additional to provide. *

See Question 9.

This section collects information about implementation strategies used to protect riparian areas, streams, wetlands, and drinking water resources.

Jurisdictions are required to develop and implement a TMDL Plan that includes strategies to protect and restore riparian corridors. Implementation strategies that protect stream flow, drinking water, and wetlands should also be included in the plan.

13. Please read through each option carefully.

What type of stream restoration projects or natural resource protection activities has this agency completed, supported, or collaborated on in the last 4 years (check all that apply) *

- Tree City USA
- Mailings to streamside owners to support riparian corridor protection
- Urban forestry workshop (attend or host)
- Program to purchase or adopt permanent instream transfers through the Oregon Water Resources Department or support flows during the Summer and late Fall periods
- A stream flow restoration program
- Land acquisition of property along the streambank
- Authority established to prohibit removal of riparian vegetation
- Program to protect and restore public property along a streambank
- Program to protect and restore riparian corridors along private properties
- Inventory and/or map riparian restoration projects
- Removal of invasive species and replanting with native plants to help reduce erosion or improve riparian shade
- Restoration of stream channel following removal of water control structures such as dikes, berms, impoundments
- Installation of stream flow deflectors
- Enhancement, rehabilitation, or reestablishment of riffle and pool stream structure
- Placement of in-stream habitat structures such as large wood structures
- Removal of stream barriers such as undersized culverts, ford, and grade control structures
- Backfilling of artificial channels
- Site specific assessment for opportunities to increase riparian shade
- Mapping and protection of cold water refugia
- Implement yard tree program; Tree coupon program
- Invasive plant removal at riverfront property
- Riparian monitoring project
- Removal of existing drainage structures such as drainage tiles and filling, blocking, or reshaping of existing drainage structures such as drainage ditches to restore wetland hydrology
- Installation of new structures or fills necessary to restore or enhance wetland or stream hydrology
- Re-establishment of submerged aquatic vegetation in areas where those plant communities previously existed
- Re-establishment of tidal wetlands in tidal waters where those wetlands previously existed

Wetland protection - voluntary approaches (e.g., education, outreach)

Wetland protection - regulatory approaches (e.g. ordinances, codes)

Other

14. How many riparian restoration projects were implemented or funded on ***private land*** within this jurisdiction in the last 4 years? (e.g. stream channel, floodplain connectivity, cold water refuge enhancement/development projects, etc.)
Enter 0 if none *

0

The value must be a number

15. Quantify the riparian corridor planted on ***private land*** (Please include units in your answer i.e. linear feet, acres, etc.) *

4370 linear feet

16. Quantify the invasive species removed in riparian corridor on ***private land*** (Please include units in your answer i.e. linear feet, acres, etc.) *

2500 linear feet

17. How many riparian restoration projects were implemented or funded on ***public land*** within this jurisdiction in the last 4 years? (e.g. stream channel, floodplain connectivity, cold water refuge enhancement/development projects, etc.)
Enter 0 if none *

0

The value must be a number

18. Quantify the riparian corridor planted on ***public land*** (Please include units in your answer i.e. linear feet, acres, etc.) *

3340 linear feet

19. Quantify the invasive species removed in riparian corridor on ***public land*** (Please include units in your answer i.e. linear feet, acres, etc.) *

105 acres

20. Quantify the amount of land acquisition or protection along riparian corridor (Please include units in your answer i.e. linear feet, acres, etc.) *

3.58 acres of land acquired

21. For designated management agencies with jurisdiction located along the lower Willamette River (i.e. river mile 50 down to its confluence with the Columbia River), how many projects did this jurisdiction implement to identify, enhance or protect cold water refuges for migrating salmon (e.g., restoration such as floodplain reconnection on tributaries to Willamette mainstem) in the last 4 years? Enter NA if it does not apply. *

NA

22. Please briefly describe any additional information you would like to share about this jurisdiction's riparian protection program and activities over the last 4 years, e.g. progress, challenges, resource and technical assistance needs, etc. Write NA if you have nothing additional to provide. *

Completed local wetland inventory, riparian resources area inventory, and wildlife habitat assessment in the UGB expansion areas in the last 4 years. Provided \$5000 to McKenzie Watershed Alliance in March of 2020 for riparian restoration projects.

23. Are development codes in place that reduce the loss of wetlands or riparian areas as part of construction? *

Yes

No

Other

24. Does this jurisdiction have a local wetlands and/or riparian corridor mitigation bank (<https://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WW/Pages/MitigationMap.aspx>) to perform mitigations within the same subwatershed when it is not possible to avoid impacts during development? (check all that apply) *

Wetland mitigation banks

Riparian mitigation banks

This jurisdiction does not have a mitigation bank program

Other

25. What is/are your drinking water source(s)? (Check all that apply) *

Surface water

Groundwater wells

Combination of surface and groundwater

My jurisdiction does not provide drinking water

Other

26. Select the approaches below that this jurisdiction uses as part of a drinking water/source water protection program to protect the watersheds that furnish drinking water for this jurisdiction? (check all that apply) *

- Voluntary approach (e.g., education, outreach)
- Regulatory approach (e.g., ordinance, codes)
- We not not have a drinking water/source water protection program
- Other

27. Does this jurisdiction's drinking water protection program include the acquisition of land for protection and/or conservation easements? *

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

28. Please briefly describe your jurisdiction's drinking water protection program including acquisition of land for protection and/or conservation easements. *

Springfield maintains a multi-faceted and collaboration-oriented drinking water protection program, guided by the strategies outlined in the Springfield Drinking Water Protection Plan (Plan), which was adopted in 1999 by Springfield Utility Board, Rainbow Water District, and City of Springfield and updated in 2013. The three management authorities work together and with regional partners to implement a variety of activities and projects, both regulatory and non-regulatory in nature, designed to meet the ten goals of the Plan. The DWP program's primary regulatory mechanism is the City of Springfield's Drinking Water Protection Overlay District, designed to protect aquifers used as potable water supply sources by the City from contamination. Time of Travel Zones (TOTZs) to each well are mapped. The Overlay restricts or prohibits the use of hazardous or other materials which are potential groundwater contaminants. It also sets standards for the handling and storage of contaminants within certain TOTZs. A Drinking Water Protection Overlay District Development Application is required when there is a change of land use, occupancy, or tenancy of a property. For details, see Springfield Development Code 3.3.200 https://library.qcode.us/lib/springfield_or/pub/development_code/item/chapter_3-3_3_200. Wellhead Protection Area signs are typically required for sites within the 20 year TOTZ. In addition, to protect wellheads from contamination from infiltrating stormwater, Springfield's Engineering Design Standards and Procedures Manual (EDSPM) requires additional organic matter and soil media for vegetated stormwater facilities in the 0-2 year TOTZ or where the water table is high. For details, see EDSPM 3.02.4.D https://www.springfield-or.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/CH3StormwaterQualityAdopted12032012_001.pdf. In addition, the City and its drinking water providers, Springfield Utility Board (SUB) and Rainbow Water District, work together on a variety of voluntary measures, including public education and outreach to protect drinking water. Examples include educational signage within the TOTZs, tours and presentations, newsletter articles and social media campaigns, and projects that promote best management practices, such as pesticides education. Springfield is unique in that stormwater from our jurisdiction flows to Eugene's water source, the McKenzie River, in northeast Springfield. Eugene's water provider, the Eugene Water & Electric Board (EWEB), has a Drinking Water Source Protection Program that includes land acquisition, conservation easements, septic system assistance, and public education and outreach. Springfield works with EWEB to help implement its drinking water protection program (even though they do not provide Springfield's drinking water).

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination and Prohibited Pollutants

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: Implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into stormwater infrastructure to the extent allowable by state laws. An illicit discharge is any discharge that is not composed entirely of stormwater. There are several strategies that can be implemented to protect water quality. Several examples follow:

1. Prohibit non-stormwater discharges through enforcement of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, to the extent allowable under state law.
2. Develop and maintain a current map of stormwater conveyance system (e.g., location of outfalls, swales, catchbasins, ditches, etc)
3. Prohibit non-stormwater discharges such as sewage; pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals; sediment, unhardened concrete, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes; trash, paints, stains, resins, or other household hazardous wastes; food-related wastes (grease, restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin washwater) through the enforcement of an ordinance or other legal mechanism, including appropriate enforcement procedures and actions to ensure compliance
4. Publicize a phone number, webpage, and/or other communication channel that the public can use to report illicit discharges. Develop and implement a complaints tracking system to document all complaints or reports of illicit discharges.
5. For discharges, including spills, which constitute a threat to human health, welfare, or the environment, respond within 24 hours. Spills, or other illicit discharges, that may endanger human health or the environment must be reported in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws, including notification to the Oregon Emergency Response System (800-452-0311).

29. Does your jurisdiction have the authority to prohibit illicit discharges to your stormwater system? *

Yes

No

30. Please provide the name of your jurisdiction's code or ordinance (and/or a web link) which prohibits illicit discharges to your stormwater system. *

SMC 4.372 https://library.qcode.us/lib/springfield_or/pub/municipal_code/item/chapter_4-illicit_discharge-4_372

31. Please check all of the elements below that are currently part of your jurisdiction's IDDE program *

- Development of a stormwater conveyance system map and/or database and ongoing review/updates to stormwater conveyance map
- A tracking system for illicit discharges
- Procedures for responding to illicit discharges and enforcing compliance with an illicit discharge ordinance
- Procedures for prioritizing illicit discharge investigations using dry weather outfall screening (i.e., outfall reconnaissance inventory) for illicit discharges using the timing of screening, flow traps, and/or optical brighteners to minimize false negatives
- Procedures for prioritizing illicit discharge investigations using an assessment of existing information (e.g., desktop assessment) to identify areas where the probability of illicit discharges is higher
- Procedures for prioritizing illicit discharge investigations by sampling any flow in the stormwater system for indicator pollutants (i.e., indicator monitoring)
- Conducting on-site (septic) investigations for illicit discharges using smoke, dye, and/or closed circuit TV
- Conducting septic system investigations for illicit discharges using ground surface inspections, dye, and/or remote sensing techniques when runoff from septic systems drain field that the potential to drain to your stormwater collection system (e.g., stormwater ditch, swale, or pipe)
- Adopt illicit discharge code that prohibits non-stormwater discharges (non-MS4)
- Ordinance defines conditionally allowed non-stormwater discharges
- Annual city- wide cleanup facilitated locally or in partnership with another entity
- Incentivize private drain cleaning via a voluntary program
- Collect GPS locations of all private drains: DMA repair of private drains
- Nuisance ordinance for debris, stagnant water, and privies
- Fat, oil, and grease program to reduce stormwater impacts
- Conduct pilot project to test a new stormwater quality treatment system
- Storm drain decals, maintenance and install for new development
- Program to control and reduce illegal solid waste
- Other

32. Please briefly describe any additional information you would like to share about your jurisdiction's IDDE program/activities, e.g. progress, challenges, resource and technical assistance needs, etc. If you have nothing to add write NA. *

We have a mature IDDE program, including preventative outreach measures for targeted businesses (such as pressure washers, carpet cleaners, etc.). In the last four years, we have developed a dry weather screening program and have screened 40% of our stormwater outfalls to Waters of the State. We sample within the stormwater system if pollution is noted by sight or smell and use a TV inspection camera if needed. Illicit discharges are responded to as they are found or identified. Recently, we partnered with Lane County and others to implement a storm drain cleaning assistance program and mailed out 250 postcards to Springfield properties advertising this program. In March 2023, we held Spring Clean Up, where residents recycled and disposed of waste. We have an active program to install storm drain markers as well. Lane County administers septic permits; we provide outreach reminders for cleaning and maintenance.

Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control: Implement and enforce a construction site runoff control program to reduce discharges of pollutants from construction sites within jurisdictional boundaries. There are several strategies that can be implemented to protect water quality. Several examples follow:

1. Through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, to the extent allowable under state law, require erosion controls, sediment controls, and water materials management controls to be used and maintained at all qualifying construction projects from initial clearing through final stabilization
2. Require construction site operator to complete a site-specific erosion and sediment control plan prior to beginning construction/land disturbance.
3. Review erosion and sediment control plans from construction projects that will result in land disturbance and confirm a DEQ 1200-C permit has been acquired if 1 acre or more of land disturbance will occur.
4. Inspect construction sites to confirm erosion controls are in-place, sediment and construction waste is being managed, and enforce if required.

33. Please indicate which of the following are part of your construction stormwater program *

- A determination on whether a construction site needs a NPDES Construction Stormwater Permit (1200-C permit)
- A requirement that a developer receives DEQ approval for a NPDES 1200-C permit prior to receiving a land use permit to commence construction activities
- A requirement for the review and approval of an erosion and sediment control plan for a construction site with a NPDES 1200-C Permit
- Inspection of construction sites to determine the presence of non-stormwater (e.g., illicit discharges) into your stormwater system
- A system for tracking inspections of construction sites and any follow-up actions associated with these inspections
- A written escalating enforcement and response procedure for all qualifying construction sites that addresses repeat violations through progressively stricter response, as needed, to achieve compliance.
- Grading sediment and erosion control ordinance 1200-C permit field inspection manuals
- Agent for DEQ - Administration of 1200-Z, 1700-A, 1200-C
- BMP manual to control stormwater runoff (soil stabilization, vegetation management, spills)
- Qualified inspector, e.g. Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)
- Require construction site operators to complete and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for construction project sites in its jurisdictional area that result in a minimum land disturbance of 21,780 square feet (one half of an acre) or more, and are not already covered by a 1200-C permit.
- Through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, to the extent allowable under state law, require erosion controls, sediment controls, and waste materials management controls to be used and maintained at all construction projects from initial clearing through final stabilization
- Other

34. Does this jurisdiction have a hillside or steep slope development protection code to minimize or prevent soil erosion and/or mass soil wasting? *

- Yes
- No

35. Please provide the name of your jurisdiction's steep slope development protection code or ordinance (and/or a web link) to minimize or prevent soil erosion and mass soil wasting *

SDC 3.3-500 Hillside Development Overlay https://library.qcode.us/lib/springfield_or/pub/development_code/item/chapter_3-3_3_500

36. Is the implementation of this jurisdiction's construction stormwater control program limited to its NPDES MS4 Phase I or II Permit boundary? *

- Yes
- No
- Not a permitted MS4

37. Please briefly describe any additional information you would like to share about this jurisdiction's construction stormwater program and activities, e.g. progress, challenges, resource and technical assistance needs, etc. Write NA if you have nothing additional to provide. *

We have an IGA with Lane County to implement the erosion and sediment control program within the UTZ.

Stormwater: Post-Construction Site Runoff Control for New Development and Redevelopment

DMA's must develop and implement a post-construction site stormwater runoff control program to reduce discharges of pollutants and control stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment project sites with impermeable surfaces. Several examples of post-construction control strategies follow:

1. Develop and implement an ordinance and/or other regulatory mechanism, to the extent allowable under state law, requiring the following for project sites discharging stormwater that create or replace 10,890 square feet (1/4 acre) or more of new impervious surface area:
 1. Stormwater controls
 2. Site-specific stormwater management approach that targets natural surface or predevelopment hydrological function through the installation and long-term operation and maintenance of stormwater controls.
 3. Long-term operation and maintenance of stormwater controls at project sites that are under the ownership of a private entity.
2. Modify existing ordinance or development code to eliminate barriers within legal authority that inhibit design and implementation techniques intended to minimize impervious surfaces and reduce stormwater runoff (Low Impact Development and Green Infrastructure).
3. Develop enforceable post-construction stormwater management requirements in ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that, at a minimum, includes the following technical standards:
 1. Site performance standard with a numeric stormwater retention requirement to target natural surface or predevelopment hydrologic function to retain rainfall on-site and minimize the offsite discharge.
 2. For projects that cannot meet the retention requirement, require treatment for the remainder of the rainfall/runoff with a structural stormwater control that targets 80 percent removal of the total suspended solids.

38. Indicate which Low Impact Development (LID) post-construction stormwater requirements presented below are included in your jurisdiction's post-construction stormwater control program (check all that apply) *

- A specified volume or stormwater that must be treated prior to discharge (e.g., treat 80% of the average annual rainfall)
- A specified volume of stormwater that must be retained on a developed site (i.e. retention requirement)
- A requirement for off-site mitigation of stormwater when a retention requirement cannot be met on a site
- A performance standard to prevent stormwater discharge from causing stream bed and bank erosion and releasing pollutants from this erosion (e.g., protect pre-development hydrology)
- A requirement to prioritize the use of stormwater controls that infiltrate and evapotranspire stormwater
- A list of approved structural stormwater controls including controls that can be characterized as green infrastructure controls (e.g., bioswales, planter boxes, vegetated filter strips) including information on their application, conditions limiting their use, operation and maintenance procedures, maintenance schedule, and design specifications
- Requirements for submitting post-construction stormwater control plans for your jurisdictions review and approval
- Contract with Watershed Council to develop or support implementation of an LID stormwater manual
- Implemented new stormwater and grading design manual emphasizing the use of LID
- LID implementation and BMPs on all new subdivisions and projects in DMA limits
- Regional stormwater facility to reduce peak flows and sediment load
- Intergovernmental agreement for post-construction stormwater
- A requirement for the maintenance of privately-owned stormwater controls discharging into your jurisdiction's stormwater system
- For project sites discharging stormwater to the conveyance system that create or replace 10,890 square feet (one quarter of an acre) or more of new impervious surface area: use of stormwater controls, target natural surface or redevelopment hydrological function
- For all projects that are unable to fully retain stormwater on-site, stormwater structural controls for the remainder of the rainfall/runoff from impervious surface are designed to remove, at a minimum, 80 percent of total suspended solids
- Review jurisdictions codes to identify barriers to the use of nonstructural stormwater controls (e.g., smaller lot size, smaller front yard setbacks, etc) and structural stormwater controls (e.g., bioswales, Planter boxes, etc.) characteristic of Low Impact Development (LID) before it drafted code or revised its code for the post-construction stormwater control program
- Other

39. Does your post-construction stormwater program have a system for documenting the performance of scheduled maintenance of post-construction stormwater controls (e.g., asset management system)? *

- Yes
- No

40. Is the implementation of this jurisdiction's post-construction stormwater control program limited to its NPDES MS4 Phase I or II Permit boundary? *

- Yes
- No
- Not a permitted MS4

41. Please briefly describe any additional information you would like to share about this jurisdiction's post- construction stormwater program and activities, e.g. progress, challenges, resource and technical assistance needs, etc. Write NA if you have nothing additional to provide *

We updated our development code at the end of 2023 to include stormwater retention for all of Springfield. Retention has been required in Glenwood since 2012. We have an IGA with Lane County for implementing our post-construction maintenance program within the UTZ.

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping: Properly operate and maintain facilities using prudent pollution prevention and good housekeeping to reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state. There are several strategies that DMAs can implement to protect water quality, including:

1. Annual street sweeping and routine inspections, maintenance, and cleaning of catch basins and inlets so they function as designed.
2. Routine inspections and maintenance of good housekeeping operations such as cleaning culverts to convey stormwater in roadside ditches, dust control for roads and municipal construction sites, material storage in transfer areas - including fertilizer and pesticide, used oil storage, and fuel, and maintenance of municipal facilities such as public parks and open space, golf courses, airports, parking lots, swimming pools, marinas.
3. Ensure that DMA-owned or operated facilities with industrial activity identified in DEQ's 1200-Z Industrial Stormwater General Permit have coverage under this permit.

42. Does this jurisdiction implement any of the following management strategies for pollution prevention in municipal operations? (check all that apply) *

- Sweeping of streets
- Sweeping of parking lots
- Integrated pest management policy
- Practices to reduce or avoid fertilizer use during maintenance operations in landscaped areas
- Minimize use of deicing agents
- Employee training on construction and maintenance compliance practices to protect water quality
- Maintenance program for stormwater treatment controls (e.g., catch basins, bioswales, planter boxes, wet ponds, constructed wetlands etc.)
- Purchase of electric, hybrid, high miles per gallon vehicles for transportation fleet to reduce mercury emissions
- No wildlife feeding ordinance or signs in public parks near waterways to limit wildlife waste from entering streams
- Dog parks sited away from waterways
- Pet waste clean-up outreach program for public spaces
- Port-a-Potties in parks and other public spaces that have no facilities
- A program to minimize inflow and infiltration (I/I) into your wastewater collection system causing sanitary sewer overflows
- Adoption of a stormwater manual
- DEQ Agent - Administer "Onsite" program for small cesspools and septic systems
- Utilize contractor for technical reports and TMDL regulation assistance
- Establishment of stormwater utility service charge
- Road best management practices that include planting/retaining vegetation in ditches and reducing the use of pesticides when appropriate to site conditions
- Prioritize or focus on unimproved/gravel roads in higher traffic areas; roads where traffic consists of heavy machinery use; near quarries or other activities that can exacerbate dust and track-out concerns
- Prioritize for replacing undersized or improperly designed culverts that can increase flow velocities and cause erosion of sediment around the culvert and ditch
- Other

43. Please briefly describe any additional information you would like to share about this jurisdiction's pollution/ good housekeeping program and activities, e.g. progress, challenges, resource and technical assistance needs, etc. Write NA if you have nothing additional to provide. *

We have an active public street sweeping, catch basin cleaning, and stormwater facility maintenance program. We have a pollution prevention manual for municipal operations, in addition to a Storm and Surface Water Strategy. Willamalane Park & Recreation District is a separate entity from the City and maintains their own parks. We work with Willamalane on pet waste station placement and supplies, identifying areas to post 'No Feeding Wildlife' signs, and invasive removal and native planting along waterways.

Public Education and Outreach, and Public Participation

Public Education, Outreach, and Public Participation: Education and outreach program to inform the public about the impacts of stormwater discharges on waterbodies and the steps that they can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. Public involvement and participation program that provides opportunities for the public to effectively participate in the development of the TMDL implementation plan. The public involvement program complies with the jurisdiction's public notice requirements.

There are several strategies that can be implemented to improve programs to protect water quality. Two examples include:

1. Annually maintain, update, and promote a publicly accessible website with information on the TMDL plan, contact information, and educational materials.
2. Involve public to stencil storm drains with an educational message about protecting water quality, implement a low-impact development project in a neighborhood, and Adopt-A-Road program for debris and trash cleanup.

44. Does this jurisdiction implement stormwater public education, outreach, and involvement program strategies? *

Yes

No

45. What activities are part of this jurisdiction's public education, and outreach, and involvement program? (check all that apply) *

- Stormwater public education, outreach, and involvement program posted on a stormwater and/or water quality webpage
- Collaborating on region-wide education campaigns (e.g., Clean Rivers Coalition, Meyer Memorial Trust)
- Riparian information posted on a stormwater or water quality webpage
- Mailers on the value of protecting riparian buffers are sent out with our correspondence
- Incentivize riparian protection on private property
- Mailers on the value of managing stormwater quality are sent out with our correspondence
- Mailers on the value of protecting wetlands are sent out with our correspondence
- A tree planting program to educate the public about the role of trees in water quality protection
- Promote carpooling and public transportation as a strategy to reduce emissions with mercury
- Organize school programs to educate students about water quality
- City council meeting with TMDL in subject
- Workshop or training on a water quality topic for the public
- Annual city or county cleanup day
- Tree Committee meetings
- City development and planning committee meetings open to the public
- Water quality brochure, utility bill inset, city newsletter
- Media releases related to water quality (Newspaper, Radio, Television, cable Access Channel)
- Water quality complaint response and resolution
- Fund, attend, and/or participate in watershed council
- Free or reduced cost tree planting program
- Environmental justice messaging
- Friends of Trees, Northwest Center for Alternatives to Pesticides, USGS research, SELVE
- Offer and/or advertise erosion and sediment control
- Online program/phone app work request form for public and stormwater
- Oregon Association of Clean Water Agencies MS4 I public education effectiveness analysis
- Oregon State University well water testing
- Social media such as Twitter, Facebook, NextDoor, and Instagram

Other

46. What methods does this jurisdiction use annually to evaluate (qualitatively or quantitatively) how effective these outreach efforts are (e.g., what activities are the most or least successful or which activities are most cost effective)? Please check all that apply. *

- Educational pre and post surveys
- Volunteer rates of participation over time
- The number of public requests for stormwater drain medallions installation
- Public use of pet pickup stations in areas with high pet walking
- Annual phone survey
- Annual review of outreach activity per MS4 permit

47. Please briefly describe any additional information you would like to share about this jurisdiction's public education, outreach and involvement program and activities, e.g. progress, challenges, resource and technical assistance needs, etc. Write NA if you have nothing additional to provide. *

We have a long-standing outreach program that targets the general public as well as specific audiences. Highlights of our program include the Canines for Clean Water calendar and scoop the poop pledge events, UpStream Art murals at public storm drains, utility bill inserts, participation the Clean Rivers Coalition, and more. New expansions of our program include more outreach to contractors and revisions of our construction fact sheets.

Funding and Collaboration

48. What sources of funding does this jurisdiction use to support implementation of its TMDL nonpoint source plan? (check all that apply) *

- Grants
- Stormwater fees
- System development charges
- Bond measures
- Wastewater fees
- Street fees
- In-kind/donations
- Property taxes
- Other

49. Does this jurisdiction partner with other jurisdictions, non-governmental organizations, etc. in its effort to meet TMDL load allocations (pollutant reductions)? *

- No
- Yes

50. Please identify these partners and briefly note the area(s) of collaboration *

Willamalane Park and Recreation District (pet waste station bag supply for parks, riparian plantings, riparian invasive removal) Springfield School District 19 (pet waste station bag supply for schools) Springfield Utility Board (drinking water protection overlay, Water Quality Facility Management Program) Long Tom Watershed Council (Urban Waters and Wildlife Partnership, voluntary stormwater retrofits on private property) McKenzie Watershed Council (provide funding, City Councilor on Council) Pollution Prevention Coalition (outreach to larger metro area on preventing stormwater pollution (home shows, stormwater sub-group, etc.)) Clean Rivers Coalition (outreach on lawn care and chemical reduction currently) Lane County (IGA for NPDES services) City of Eugene (regular collaboration meetings for stormwater outreach and permit) Eugene Water & Electric Board (outreach campaigns, Pure Water Partners)

51. Did this jurisdiction identify funding and/or resource limitations in the last year 5 review? *

- No
- Yes

52. Please describe the funding strategies implemented in the last four years of implementation to overcome resource limitations *

Stormwater SDCs are collected to fund capital projects and increase annually for inflation on July 1st. Springfield City Council approved a 3% stormwater rate increase to fund stormwater capital projects and programs effective July 1, 2023, a 2.5% increase effective July 1, 2022 and July 1, 2021, and a 2% increase effective July 1, 2019.

53. Does this jurisdiction have funding and/or resource limitations going into this cycle of TMDL implementation? *

- No
- Yes

54. If yes, please describe your jurisdiction's funding limitations going into this cycle of implementation *

The City has grown, as have demands on our natural resource areas. While most natural areas in Springfield are owned and maintained by Willamalane Park & Recreation District, the City owns and maintains some waterways and open space/natural areas. The City performs (and contracts out) invasive species removal and transient camp clean ups regularly in these areas, however, the need for this has increased as the City's area and population has grown. Increased funding for natural areas maintenance staff and contracts is needed. There are a number of Capital Improvement Program (CIP) projects that include waterway enhancement that the City would like to complete, but we lack staff and funds. Dedicated stormwater and waterway restoration staff in the capital program is needed, as is funding for projects. We have new public green infrastructure to maintain as the City has grown in the last four years. In addition, the amount of private green infrastructure has increased. Staff time for maintaining public infrastructure and staff time for inspecting and enforcement of private stormwater maintenance have increased. Funding for additional staff may be needed. Increased staff time for street tree inventory and maintenance may also be needed.

55. Please describe any projects or actions that are particularly commendable or strategies this jurisdiction wants to share or showcase? Enter NA if none *

We continue to have a robust outreach program; highlights include our Canines for Clean Water Calendar and UpStream Art storm drain murals. Also notable over the last four years is the adoption of a new stormwater retention standard for all of Springfield. In addition, we updated our IDDE and construction site runoff (grading) municipal codes. We completed a local wetlands inventory, riparian resource area inventory, and a wildlife habitat assessment in the UGB expansion areas over the last four years. We are in the process of updating our Wastewater Master Plan, which will identify needed improvements to the local wastewater system.

Acknowledgements and Certification

56. The expectation is that following the completion of this survey, each DMA will evaluate the adequacy of its strategies over the previous years of implementation to meet TMDL load allocations, and make updates as appropriate, to the five-year TMDL implementation plan. DEQ recommends you consider strategies in the survey for inclusion in your plan for the next TMDL implementation cycle. DEQ will be sending you copies of your survey answers in PDF and excel format

Please include a brief summary of this sufficiency evaluation and any changes made to DMA strategies for DEQ review and approval with the submission of the updated TMDL implementation plan.

*

Please check to acknowledge that you have read this question

57. The person certifying the report should be a principal executive officer (e.g., Public Works Director, City Administrator) or ranking elected official (e.g. Mayor). *

By putting the date, my name, and title below, I certify that the information contained in this survey is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

3/11/2024 Matt Stouder, Environmental Services Division Director

