

DRAFT

City of Waldport

# Drinking Water Protection Plan

May 2026



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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
cfs	cubic feet per second
City	City of Waldport
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DOGAMI	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
DWPP	Drinking Water Protection Plan
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERNS	Forest Activity Electronic Reporting and Notification System
GSI	GSI Water Solutions, Inc.
MRT	McKenzie River Trust
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWQI	National Water Quality Initiative
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ODA	Oregon Department of Agriculture
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OHA	Oregon Health Authority
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
OSU	Oregon State University
OWEB	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
OWRD	Oregon Water Resources Department
PFA	Private Forest Accord
PWS	Public Water System
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SWA	Source Water Assessment
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
SWLCWPUD	Southwest Lincoln County Water People's Utility District
USFS	United States Forest Service
VOC	volatile organic carbon
WMCP	Water Management and Conservation Plan
WSMP	Water System Master Plan

## SECTION 1: Introduction

This Drinking Water Protection Plan (DWPP) was developed by GSI Water Solutions, Inc. (GSI) on behalf of the City of Waldport (City). A team consisting of landowners in the source water areas and technical advisors guided the plan development process and public feedback informed the process. This DWPP provides a framework for addressing potential risks to the City's drinking water sources while meeting criteria for state approval of the DWPP.

### 1.1 Background and Goals

Water quality standards help ensure that communities have access to safe drinking water. Protecting drinking water sources from potential contaminants and other risks not only helps to minimize treatment costs but also safeguards public health. The 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act introduced new requirements and provided resources to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to support communities in protecting their water sources. In Oregon, local jurisdictions can voluntarily develop DWPPs, which identify risks to drinking water sources and strategies for managing and protecting water sources. The approval of these plans is overseen by the DEQ for surface water sources and by the OHA for groundwater sources. Both agencies review DWPPs.

The goal of this DWPP is to protect the City's water by: identifying existing and potential risks to the City's drinking water sources within its source water areas, developing strategies to mitigate or eliminate these risks, creating an implementation plan for the strategies, describing a contingency plan in the event a water source becomes unavailable, and considering future water supply needs.

### 1.2 City of Waldport Source Water Areas

The City of Waldport is a small coastal community located in southwestern Lincoln County at the mouth of the Alsea River, where the river enters Alsea Bay and flows into the Pacific Ocean. The community is characterized in part by its proximity to the coast and its setting within the Coast Range hydrologic landscape. Streams in this region are generally steep, rain-driven systems that respond quickly to seasonal precipitation patterns. Rainfall in the fall, winter, and spring recharges streams that support water supplies needed for communities and fish and wildlife. Flows diminish during the summer dry season, requiring strategic water management decisions for maintaining reliable drinking water.

The City owns and operates a potable water system (PWS 4100926) that serves a typical population of approximately 2,300 on the south side of Alsea Bay. The customer base remains relatively stable throughout the year with limited seasonal fluctuations in population due to low vacation rental stock.

The City obtains its municipal drinking water exclusively from surface water sources. The primary sources are North Fork Weist Creek, South Forks Weist Creek, and Eckman Creek. These water sources have a combined source water area spanning 4.98 square miles. Water from the Weist Creek forks is typically used during winter and spring months when streamflows are higher, while Eckman Creek is relied upon during late summer and early fall when flows in the Weist Creek system decline. The source water areas that drain into the City's source water creeks are largely forested, with a mix of publicly owned lands, private industrial forestry ownership, and small rural residential properties. [Exhibit 1-1](#) provides a map of the City's drinking water source areas and [Exhibit 1-2](#) provides a map showing landownership in the City's drinking water source areas.

Exhibit 1-1. Map of City of Waldport Drinking Water Source Areas

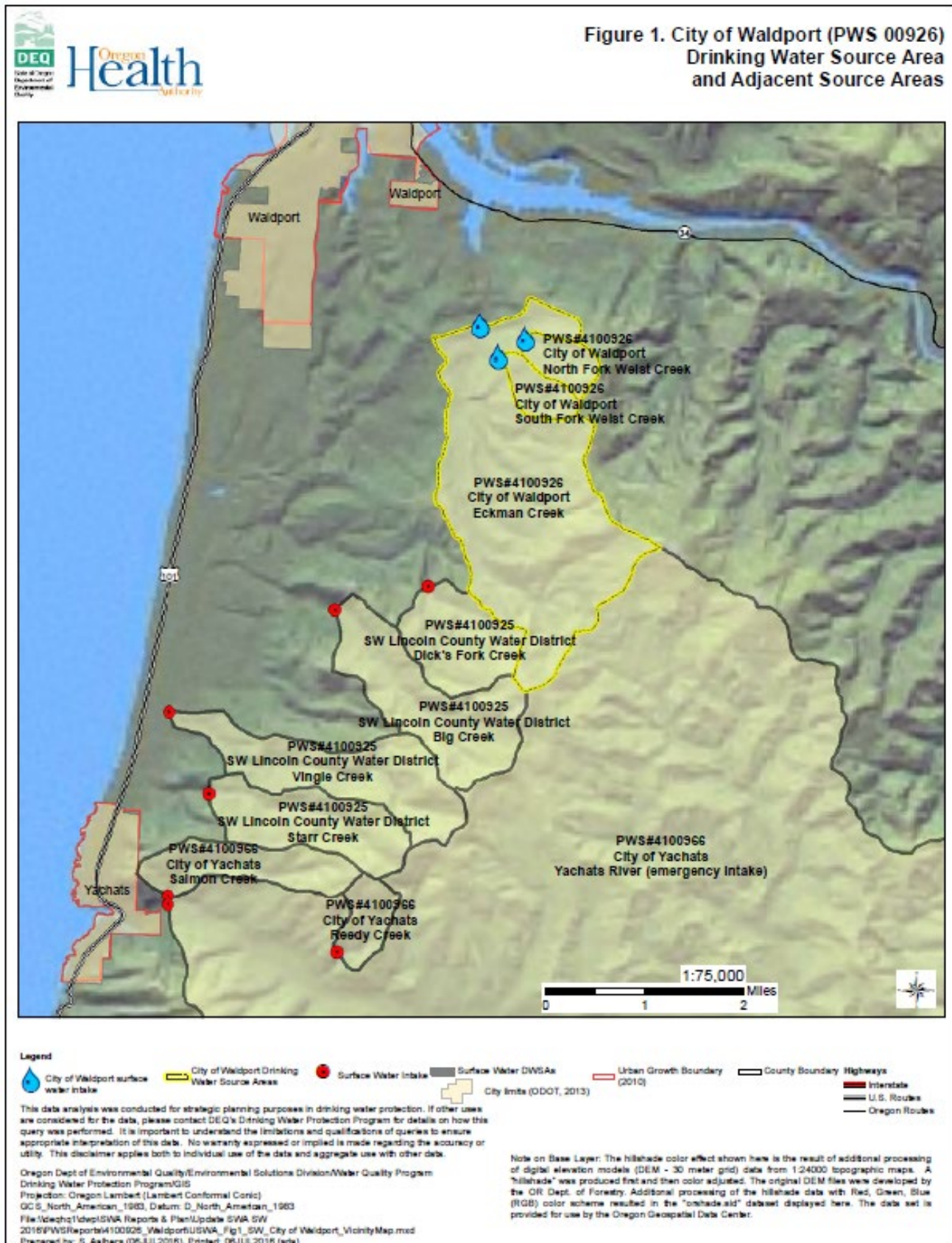
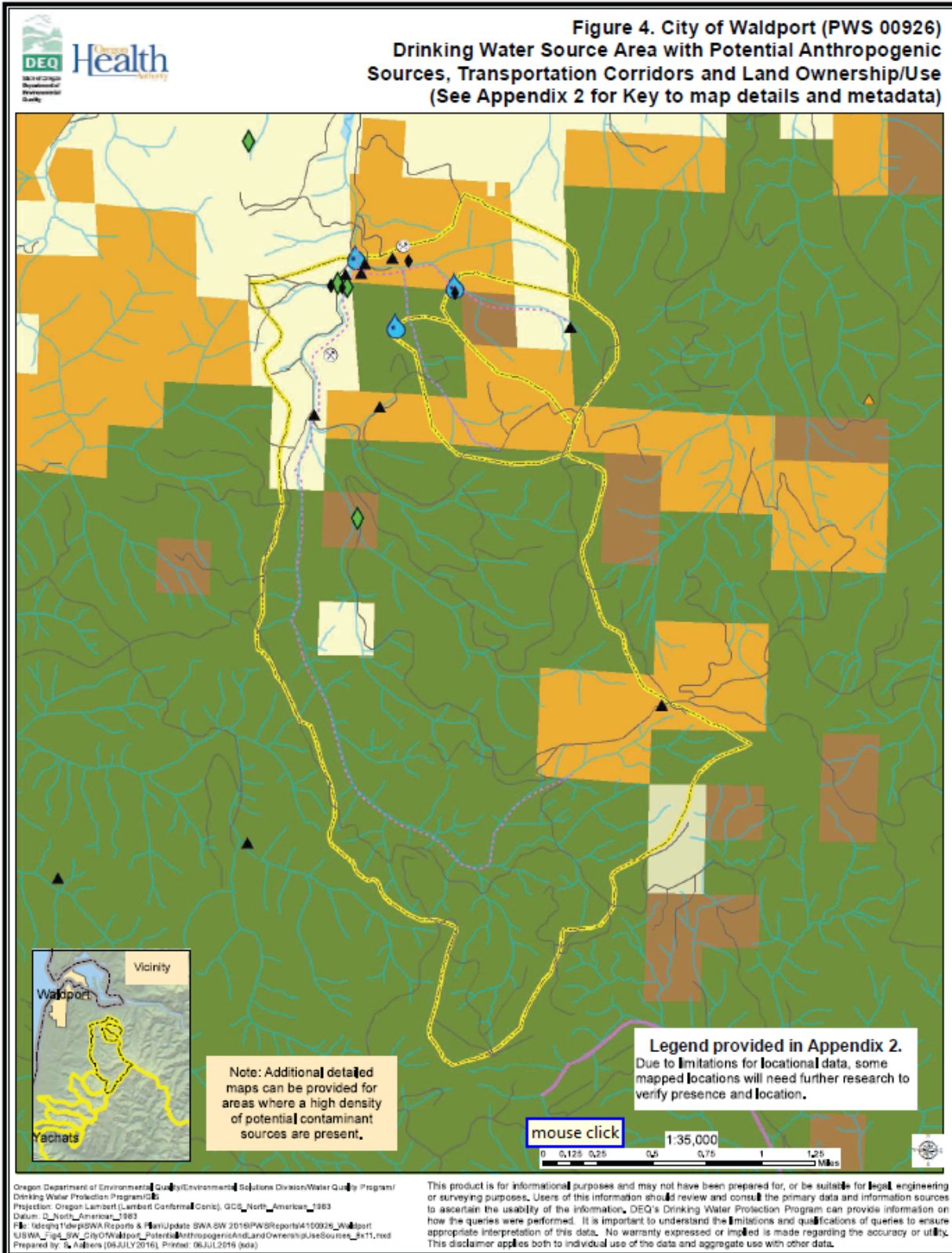


Exhibit 1-2. Map of Landownership in the City of Waldport Drinking Water Source Areas



## 1.2.1 Water Rights

The City of Waldport holds multiple surface water rights for municipal use. The City has three certificated rights that it currently uses to meet its water supply needs. Certificate 88453 authorizes diversion of up to 0.23 cubic feet per second (cfs) from North Fork Weist Creek and Eckman Creek. Certificate 88452 authorizes diversion of up to 0.50 cfs from South Fork Weist Creek and Eckman Creek. Certificate 88507, which was issued following the partial perfection of Permit S-18654, authorizes use of up to 0.74 cfs from Eckman Creek. In addition to these certificates, the City holds the remaining undeveloped portion of Permit S-18654 (1.26 cfs) and Permit S-23587 (2.0 cfs), both of which authorize use from Eckman Creek. The City is not authorized to divert any water under Permit S-23587 or Permit S-18654. Permit S-55224 authorizes diversion of up to 1.5 cfs from Southworth Creek, but the City is currently not authorized to divert any water under this permit. Access to this source is also subject to specific flow and bypass conditions defined by the Final Order Incorporating Settlement Agreement issued by OWRD in 2017. The City also holds Certificate 6335, which authorizes diversion of up to 0.50 cfs from the Red River. Certificate 6335 is not currently in use and is being held in reserve. Appendix A presents the City's water rights.

## 1.3 Drinking Water Protection Plan Development

### 1.3.1 Source Water Assessment

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) developed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for the City of Waldport's drinking water source areas in 2001 to meet one of the new requirements of the amended Safe Drinking Water Act. The SWA includes the delineation of the areas supplying the water system, identifies regions that may be more vulnerable to contamination, and inventories potential contaminant sources. DEQ provided an updated SWA in 2016 that includes the map of drinking water source areas reprinted above, along with additional maps highlighting soil erosion potential, landslide-prone areas, local land uses, ownership patterns, and potential human-related pollution sources. In July 2025, DEQ published an update to the 2016 SWA to incorporate revisions to the erosion potential in the drinking water sources that reflect updated methods. The 2025 SWA forms the foundation for the risk assessment detailed in Section 2. Appendix B contains the 2025 SWA.

### 1.3.2 Plan Development Process

In 2024, the Oregon Health Authority awarded the City of Waldport a Drinking Water Source Protection Fund grant to support the development of a DWPP. The City contracted with GSI to facilitate the planning process and develop the DWPP. The City established a DWPP Team to guide the work, bringing together technical experts, including state agencies, local organizations, and private forestry landowners. The members of the DWPP Team and their affiliations are listed in [Exhibit 1-2](#). Plan development began with a kickoff meeting in June 2025 and included multiple opportunities for public involvement throughout the process (see Section 1.3.3). The Waldport City Council reviewed the Final Draft DWPP and approved its submittal to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the Oregon Health Authority on **[DATE]**.

**Exhibit 1-2. Drinking Water Protection Plan Team Members**

Name	Affiliation
Dan Cutter	City of Waldport
Jaime White	City of Waldport
Evan Hayduk	MidCoast Watersheds Council
Tyler Clouse	Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District
Laura Johnson	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Matt Thomas	Oregon Department of Forestry
Christine Clapp	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Baxter Call	Drinking Water Services/Oregon Health Authority
Margaret Treadwell	McKenzie River Trust
Jeff DeRoss	Hancock
Jennifer Beathe	Starker Forest

**1.3.3 Public Outreach and Engagement**

Community involvement was an integral component of the DWPP development process. The City held two open house events for the public. At the January 2026 open house, the City shared information about the DWPP development process and the preliminary risks identified in the SWA and by the DWPP Team, as well as the preliminary prioritization of those risks. The City asked attendees to review and comment on the identified risks and risk prioritization, considering both the likelihood of occurrence and the potential impact on the drinking water sources. The City also encouraged attendees to identify any additional contaminant concerns that had not yet been considered. At the May 2026 open house, the City shared information about the content of the draft DWPP, particularly the strategies and implementation plan. The City asked attendees to review and comment on the draft DWPP. In conjunction with the open house events, the City posted the draft risk assessment table and draft DWPP on its website for public review.

Outreach for both open house events included press releases, social media posts, website content, and direct communication from DWPP Team members to people in their respective sectors. Sample outreach materials are provided in Appendix C.

**1.4 Organization of the Plan**

The remainder of this plan is organized into the following sections:

**Section 2:** Risk Assessment

**Section 3:** Strategies to Address Risks

**Section 4:** Implementation Plan

**Section 5:** Contingency Plan

**Section 6:** Future Water Sources

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## SECTION 2: Risk Assessment

### 2.1 Introduction to Risk Assessment

The Oregon DEQ completed a SWA for the City of Waldport's municipal water system in 2001 and provided updates in 2016 and 2025. These assessments delineate the watersheds that actively supply the City's drinking water: the North Fort Weist Creek, South Fork Weist Creek, and Eckman Creek. The City also holds water rights on the Red River and Southworth Creek, that are not currently used and are not anticipated to be used during the 20-year planning period of this DWPP, and therefore, are not included in the risk assessment.

The 2001 SWA identified sensitive areas where potential contaminant sources pose greater risk to drinking water. These include 1,000-foot buffers along streams and surface water bodies, soils with high erosion potential, highly permeable soils where pollutants could infiltrate rapidly, and areas with high runoff potential where contaminants and sediment can be more easily transported to streams. When pollutants occur in these areas, they are more likely to reach the City's intakes.

As part of the susceptibility analysis, the SWAs inventoried potential contaminant sources within City's source water areas and overlaid them on the sensitive-area maps. Examples of inventoried sources include forest roads, active and recent timber harvest units, rural residential properties with onsite septic systems, small agricultural uses, and transportation corridors. The combination of these mapped sources and sensitive features formed the basis of the City's source water risk assessment.

The DWPP Team used the 2016 and 2025 updated inventories as a starting point for evaluating and prioritizing potential risks to the City's water. The DWPP Team then incorporated local knowledge, input from watershed partners, and technical expertise to refine the list of relevant risks. Each risk was scored based on both likelihood of occurrence and potential severity of impact to the drinking water system, with scores ranging from 1 (low) to 5 (high). A risk matrix, shown in [Exhibit 2-1](#), was then applied to classify risks as low, medium, or high priority. This process provided a framework for discussion and sharing of technical expertise

to guide the risk prioritization. The City shared preliminary results of the risk assessment at the January 2026 open house for the public to gather community input on the risk assessment.

The risk descriptions and prioritization results presented in this DWPP reflect current conditions in City’s source watersheds as documented in the 2025 SWA update. These results will be reevaluated in future DWPP updates as watershed conditions, land use, and available information changes.

**Exhibit 2-1. Risk Prioritization Matrix**

Likelihood	Impact				
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Severe (4)	Catastrophic (5)
Rare/very unlikely (1)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Unlikely (2)	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Possible (3)	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Likely (4)	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Almost certain (5)	Medium	Medium	High	High	High

The final risk assessment incorporating DWPP Team expertise and public feedback is presented in the following sections. Risks were identified in the following categories and subcategories:

- Natural Hazards
  - Drought and low streamflows
  - Wildfire
  - Earthquakes
  - Severe storms
  - Landslides
  - Highly erodible soils
  - Turbidity
  - Riparian invasive species
- Forestry
  - Clearcut harvest
  - Non-clearcut harvest or thinning
  - Chemical applications
  - Access roads
  - Riparian impacts of forest practices
- Industry
  - Mining
- Rural Residential
  - Rural homes and landscape care
  - Septic systems
  - Domestic wells
- Municipal
  - Aging infrastructure
  - Sabotage/vandalism of municipal infrastructure/cybersecurity concerns

- Development and tourism
- Other
  - Encampments and dumpsites
  - Ethylbenzene and xylene

Sections 2.2 through 2.7 describe the risks to the City’s drinking water sources. The risk level (high, medium, low) is shown as a composite of its likelihood of occurrence (1-5) and severity of impact (1-5), with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest. Section 2.8 describes the process for identifying and addressing new risks that could occur within the source water areas as a result of new activities or changes in existing activities and land uses.

## 2.2 Natural Hazards

Natural processes and events can impact water quality, and preparing for natural hazards can help the City be more resilient when they occur.

### 2.2.1 Drought and Low Streamflow

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
3	5	High

The City’s drinking water sources are relatively small, rain-fed creeks with limited natural storage. Drought or hot and dry conditions can reduce soil moisture and can impact vegetation, canopy density, and evapotranspiration dynamics that play a role in sustaining flows. Prolonged dry periods can greatly reduce baseflow in these creeks, threatening the City’s ability to meet peak summer demand, and thereby increasing the potential need for water curtailment. Seasonal drought conditions are becoming increasingly frequent in Oregon coastal watersheds, and climate change is expected to result in longer summer dry seasons.

Lower streamflows have water quality impacts, including concentrating naturally occurring and anthropogenic pollutants, such as nutrients and pathogens, due to decreased dilution capacity. Lower flows may elevate stream temperatures, decreasing dissolved oxygen and increasing algal and bacterial growth, which further impacts source water quality.

The City typically does not divert water continuously and it has up to 2.6 million gallons (MG) of treated water storage, which can help mitigate the impacts of low streamflows and drought conditions. The City does not project significant population growth and does not have large increases in demand due to seasonal tourism, reducing potential additional water demand.

### 2.2.2 Wildfire

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
3	5	High

A wildfire in the City's source water areas would likely strip vegetation from slopes, exposing soils and accelerating erosion. Post-fire runoff typically contains fine sediment, ash, heavy metals, nutrients, and elevated levels of total organic carbon, all of which degrade source water quality and increase water treatment challenges. In addition, burn areas can alter runoff patterns and reduce groundwater recharge, contributing to prolonged impacts beyond the fire season. Fire suppression chemicals may also enter the water system, depending on response activities.

Human activity, particularly recreation and power lines, increase the probability of ignition. In 2022, several small fires occurred in the nearby Siuslaw National Forest, exemplifying the potential risk.

### 2.2.3 Earthquakes

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
2	5	Medium

Waldport is located within the Cascadia Subduction Zone, which is forecasted to produce a major seismic event in the next 50 years with up to a 37 percent probability. A major earthquake could damage intakes, pipelines, pump stations, or transmission lines. The City's intakes and associated infrastructure are particularly vulnerable to ground movement and soil liquefaction. In addition to direct infrastructure damage, earthquakes can trigger landslides, particularly on the steep, unstable slopes in the City's source water areas. These slides can introduce large volumes of sediment and debris into the streams, making the water too turbid to treat without significant intervention. Road access to the intakes and treatment plant may also be compromised, delaying response and repair.

### 2.2.4 Severe Storms

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
4	2	Medium

While heavy winter rain and strong coastal storms are typical for Waldport, recent climate shifts have increased the frequency of short-duration, high-intensity storms that produce floods and debris flows. These events are particularly concerning in steep headwater areas, like the headwaters of North Fort Weist Creek and South Fork Weist Creek.

Runoff from severe storms often carries sediment, nutrients, and surface contaminants into the stream network, increasing turbidity and potentially overwhelming treatment systems. Ice storms and high winds may also cause tree mortality and fallen limbs that can damage power lines, disable intake pumps, and create hazardous conditions for field operations. While emergency power backup exists, prolonged outages may compromise water supply resilience.

The City's operations and infrastructure are designed to withstand such conditions. For example, the City utilizes stored water during high turbidity events and windfall cleanup is a regular part of City operations. As a result, the impact of severe storms is relatively low.

Severe storms may be a particular concern in combination with other risks, such as areas prone to landslides, locations of recent timber harvest, or burned areas.

### 2.2.5 Landslides

	Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
<b>N. and S. Forks of Weist Creek</b>	2	4	Medium
<b>Eckman Creek</b>	3	4	Medium

Landslide areas with slope instability are present along North Fork Weist Creek, including next to the intake, and landslide deposits have been identified in the upper Eckman Creek watershed. A landslide in Eckman Creek is anticipated to be more likely to have an impact on water supply due to the greater size of the watershed compared to landslides occurring in the other source water areas.

Landslides may block stream channels, disrupt intakes, and deliver large pulses of sediment that increase turbidity beyond treatable thresholds. In extreme cases, slope failures may also damage infrastructure or

limit access for maintenance crews. Road cuts, timber harvest activities, and natural slope instability all increase the likelihood of surface and deep-seated landslides during heavy rainfall or seismic events.

### 2.2.6 Highly Erodible Soils

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
5	2	Medium

DEQ’s Revised Updated SWA identifies 100 percent of the City’s source water areas as having highly erodible soils within 300 feet of a stream, and a large portion has severe erosion potential. Erosion increases turbidity in creeks, which can impact the City’s ability to treat the water.

The City’s water system operations and infrastructure are built to withstand high turbidity events. The City has the capacity to store up to 2.6 MG of water, which can meet demands during periods when turbidity increases to the point that the City needs to stop diverting water. High turbidity events typically last 48 hours or less. The City can also use more water treatment chemicals if needed, but the City typically avoids this due to the expense.

### 2.2.7 Turbidity

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
5	2	Medium

Heavy rainfall, landslides, or upstream disturbances can increase turbidity levels in source waters. Elevated turbidity may interfere with water treatment processes by clogging filters and increasing the need for additional chemicals. It can also indicate upstream erosion that could impact long-term water quality.

As described under Highly Erodible Soils, the City’s water system operations and infrastructure are built to withstand high turbidity events.

### 2.2.8 Riparian Invasive Species

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
1	3	Low

Invasive plant species in riparian areas (e.g., knotweed and yellow flag iris) cause increased soil erosion and silting that impacts intakes and increases the need for more chemical water treatment.

## 2.3 Forest Management

Waldport’s drinking water source watershed is almost entirely forested. More than 70 percent of the watershed is publicly owned, with 71 percent under federal ownership and one percent under state ownership. An additional 17 percent of the watershed is under industrial forestry ownership, and the remaining 10 percent is privately-owned non-industrial parcels.

### 2.3.1 Clearcut Harvest

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
5	2	Medium

Clearcut harvest in the City’s source water areas may increase erosion and sediment delivery to creeks that could increase turbidity and may alter flow regimes. Specific impacts to the soil, such as moisture retention and sediment transport, depend on the location of the clearcut and the harvesting practices used. Other factors affecting the level of impact include elevation, slope steepness, and the direction of the slope. Streamflow impacts also vary depending on the season, characteristics of the given location, length of time

since the previous harvest, and practices used. Short harvest rotations could present a greater impact than longer harvest rotations.

Under the Oregon Forest Practices Act recently revised by the Private Forest Accord, protective buffers have been increased along waterways (buffer widths vary based on the size of the stream and whether it contains salmonid species), new design standards for forest roads have been implemented, and more trees are to be retained on steep slopes to improve slope stability, reduce erosion, and benefit habitat.

### 2.3.2 Non-Clearcut Harvest or Thinning

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
5	1	Medium

Non-clearcut logging and thinning may have similar types of impacts as clearcut harvesting, such as increased erosion and creek turbidity, but the extent of impact is expected to be less. Additionally, illegal theft of trees (unrelated to industrial timber harvest) is somewhat common and impactful.

### 2.3.3 Chemical Applications

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
3	2/3	Medium

Herbicides are commonly applied following timber harvest in industrial forests to suppress competing vegetation after harvest and promote conifer growth. In the City’s source water areas, chemicals are applied manually and the forest stands would typically be treated one to three times during a 40-harvest rotation. Aerial application does not occur in Waldport’s source water areas. Chemical applications could pose a water quality risk if conducted close to waterways or just before rain events, or if improper handling occurs. Applications near roads, ditches, or unbuffered riparian areas have a higher likelihood of chemicals reaching source water during storm events. An impact would be incident-dependent, influenced by such factors as the scale, location, and season of use.

Chemical applications are regulated by several public agencies, with use dictated by the Forest Practices Act and pesticide label laws. Waterways have required buffers where chemical applications cannot occur. The USFS, which is one of the landowners in the City’s source water areas, currently does not use chemical applications.

The City is notified prior to chemical applications by private forestry companies. In response, the City communicates with those applying chemicals and pauses diversion of water for several days (instead relying on stored water) immediately after some chemical applications out of an abundance of caution.

### 2.3.4 Access Roads

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
4	1	Low

Most roads in the City’s source water areas are unpaved, gravel roads that can develop ruts and create challenging conditions for vehicles. Road building, maintenance, and usage may increase erosion and resulting creek turbidity. Wet weather hauls by logging trucks and road construction can contribute to erosion, particularly in stream crossings and near waterways. Vehicle usage increases the risk of leaks or spills of petroleum products or other hazardous materials, as well as increases the possibilities for human-caused fires. However, well-maintained access roads could enable more rapid response to reported forest fires that could help decrease the impacts of wildfire.

The revised Oregon Forest Practices Act requires new roads to have improved design standards and requires commercial forest managers to inventory, maintain, and manage roads, and then upgrades to roads are

expected to be implemented to achieve compliance over the next 20 years. In addition, logging trucks are prohibited from forest roads that have deep ruts or layers of mud during wet weather.

### 2.3.5 Riparian Impacts of Forest Practices

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
3	2	Medium

Vegetation along streambanks provides critical ecological and water quality functions, offering shade, stabilizing banks, and filtering sediment. Where riparian trees are removed or thinned, water temperatures may increase, and sediment may enter the creeks and increase turbidity.

The revised Oregon Forest Practices Act includes new standards that increase protective buffers along waterways, dictating buffer widths based on the size of stream and whether the stream contains certain salmonid species. In the City's source water areas, riparian zones may be degraded by past harvest activity or road encroachment, as well. Legacy riparian management has caused some forest composition issues.

## 2.4 Industry

### 2.4.1 Mining

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
4	4	High

Two basalt mining operations/quarries are present in the City's source water areas: Eckman Creek Quarry (rock crushing) and Pankey Pit. The mining operations have the potential to impact water quality through stormwater (both have DEQ permitted stormwater discharges). Leaks from heavy equipment and storage tanks (above ground and underground) and improper handling of mining wastes may contaminate drinking water sources. Land disturbance may increase erosion and contribute to sedimentation and high turbidity in streams.

## 2.5 Rural Residential

Rural residential development and property management practices could potentially contribute sediment and other contaminants to source areas in a dispersed manner.

### 2.5.1 Rural Homes and Landscape Care

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
1	1	Low

Less than 10 rural homes are located in the Eckman Creek watershed, across a road from the creek. Construction activities on the property—including road grading, excavation, and clearing—can lead to erosion and sediment delivery to nearby streams, particularly on sloped terrain. Improper management of stormwater runoff, especially from roofs and impervious surfaces, may route contaminants (e.g., petroleum residues, waste, or fertilizers) into surface waters. Improper use and storage of chemicals, such as those used for landscaping, may also result in contamination of nearby waterways. Clearing of riparian vegetation or disturbances to riparian zones may also impact water quality. Crushed vehicles may be used for bank stabilization by some landowners, presenting potential risks to water quality.

### 2.5.2 Septic Systems

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
1	1	Low

The rural homes present in the Eckman Creek watershed are outside of the City’s municipal sewer service and rely on on-site septic systems for wastewater disposal. When functioning properly, these systems pose minimal risk. However, failures due to poor maintenance, aging infrastructure, or siting on shallow or saturated soils can allow untreated waste to leach into nearby waterways.

Parts of the City’s source water areas have poorly draining soils or shallow groundwater tables, making them marginal for conventional septic systems. Surfacing effluent, clogged drain fields, or outdated designs can contribute pathogens, nitrates, and organic material to the water supply. Failures often go undetected without inspection or complaint.

### 2.5.3 Domestic Wells

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
1	1	Low

Private wells are common in rural Lincoln County and provide drinking water to residents in the City’s source water areas. Improperly constructed, poorly maintained or abandoned wells can create vertical pathways for contaminants to reach groundwater—particularly if surface pollutants are introduced during flooding or land use activity. Wells lacking anti-backflow devices may route contaminants into shallow groundwater zones that connect to stream baseflow.

## 2.6 Municipal

The City must manage risks associated with water infrastructure. The City maintains and upgrades its infrastructure in accordance with its Water System Master Plan (WSMP).

### 2.6.1 Aging Infrastructure

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
4	5	High

Aging infrastructure may impact the ability to divert, store, and distribute water. Leaks may increase the demand for water beyond what customers actually need.

### 2.6.2 Sabotage/Vandalism of Municipal Infrastructure/Cybersecurity Concerns

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
1	4	Low

Deliberate damage to water infrastructure may impact the ability to divert and deliver water. While rare, intentional sabotage or vandalism of water infrastructure poses serious consequences for small systems with limited redundancy. Damage to intake gates, fencing, telemetry, or chemical feed equipment may impair treatment or cause regulatory violations.

Though the City has no remotely controlled systems, cybersecurity is an increasing concern for municipal water providers. Water system operations and communications could be negatively impacted.

### 2.6.3 Development and Tourism

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
1	1	Low

The City experiences tourism, but much less than other coastal cities in the region. Seasonal tourism has the potential to increase water demand. The City does not expect significant further development as there is limited availability of economically viable land.

## 2.7 Other

### 2.7.1 Encampments and Dumpsites

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
3	3	Medium

Informal campsites and illegal waste dumps occur in the City’s source water areas, although to a lesser degree than in some neighboring watersheds. Until now, old homesites and the comparatively poor accessibility of the watershed have discouraged encampments and dumpsites in areas, but that may change in the future. USFS Road 53 is a common location for vehicles and dumping. These sites may contain human waste, food scraps, chemical containers, vehicles leaking petrochemicals and other contaminants. (An abandoned vehicle is suspected to be the source of low-level detections of ethylbenzene and xylene that occurred in recent years (See Section 2.7.2); the vehicle was removed immediately upon discovery.) Such contaminants pose a direct threat to source water quality. During rain events, pollutants may be mobilized into nearby drainage paths or surface waters. Lack of sanitation facilities can also lead to pathogen contamination, while household waste may leach persistent pollutants into soil and groundwater.

### 2.7.2 Ethylbenzene and Xylene

Likelihood	Impact	Overall Risk
3	3	Medium

The City had a detection of ethylbenzene in 2014 and detections of xylene from 2014 through 2017 and 2019 through 2022, as reported in the City’s 2025 SWA. Ethylbenzene and xylene are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) commonly associated with petroleum products and industrial solvents. They are found in gasoline, paints, varnishes, and some degreasing agents. These compounds are not naturally occurring in the environment and pose both acute and chronic risks to human health when present in drinking water. Both are regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act with established Maximum Contaminant Levels.

In the City’s source water area, the City suspects that these chemicals enter the environment through vehicle abandonment in the upper watershed (Forest Service Road 53, in particular). Historically, gates have prevented access; however, the gates were removed in recent years. While decommissioning roads or re-installation of gates is possible, it also impacts recreational access.

## 2.8 Identifying and Addressing New Risks

The City will review the DWPP approximately every 5 years to incorporate updates to the SWA provided by DEQ or OHA, and to consider changes in land use in the source water areas, discuss new potential sources of contamination, and assess whether any existing risks or risk levels need to be adjusted. The City will then assess whether other components of the DWPP need to be updated to reflect the updated risks. The City will reengage the DWPP Team to support this review effort. This review cycle is consistent with DEQ requirements to provide an update approximately every five years and to renew the DWPP approval.

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## SECTION 3: Strategies to Address Risks

### 3.1 Introduction to Strategies

The DWPP Team identified actions to reduce or manage the risks described in Section 2. These strategies were informed by the DWPP Team’s local knowledge and technical experience, examples of effective source water protection efforts implemented by other water systems, and guidance materials prepared by DEQ and partner agencies. Many of the selected actions are designed to address more than one risk. The primary strategy categories include:

- Municipal Activities
- Monitoring and Addressing Data Gaps
- Landowner Coordination
- Outreach and Technical Assistance
- Pollution Prevention
- Critical Area Protection and Restoration
- Emergency Planning

**Exhibit 3-1** illustrates the relationship between each strategy and the risks identified within the City’s drinking water source areas. Additional detail on each strategy category is provided in the remainder of Section 3.

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**Exhibit 3-1. Overview of Risks Addressed by Strategy**

Risk Category	Specific Risks	Municipal Activities	Monitoring and Addressing Data Gaps	Landowner Coordination	Outreach and Technical Assistance	Pollution Prevention	Critical Area Protection and Restoration	Emergency Planning
Natural Hazards	Drought and low streamflow	•	•		•		•	
	Wildfire	•	•		•		•	•
	Earthquakes		•				•	•
	Severe storms		•		•		•	•
	Landslides						•	•
	Highly erodible soils	•			•		•	
	Turbidity	•						
	Riparian invasive species		•					
Forest Management	Clearcut harvest			•			•	
	Non-clearcut harvest or thinning			•			•	
	Chemical applications		•	•				
	Access roads			•	•		•	
	Riparian impacts of forest practices			•			•	
Industry	Mining		•	•			•	
Rural Residential	Rural homes and landscape care				•	•		
	Septic systems				•			
	Domestic wells				•			
Municipal	Aging infrastructure	•						
	Sabotage/Vandalism of municipal infrastructure/Cybersecurity concerns							•
	Development and tourism				•			
Other	Encampments and dumpsites			•	•		•	•
	Ethylbenzene and xylene				•	•		

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## 3.2 Municipal Activities

City planning considers how to prevent and respond to risks to its water supply. The City is dedicated to long-term strategic water supply planning, from existing operational strategies to developing strategies to respond to potential future water supply reductions. Current operational strategies include: the City responds to high turbidity events by pausing diversions and relying on stored water, thereby reducing wear on water system infrastructure; and the City pauses diversions during chemical application events out of an abundance of caution.

The City will continue its infrastructure maintenance and repair efforts. The City will continue to implement recommendations from its Water System Master Plan (WSMP) and the associated Capital Improvement Plan. Recommended activities include upgrading aging infrastructure (e.g., pipelines, water treatment components, and storage facilities) and improving water treatment plant efficiency. The City will also continue to implement five-year water conservation benchmarks from its WMCP, such as implementation of leak detection and repair activities. As a whole, these activities will reduce the City's water loss and enhance its resiliency to risks.

The City will continue to dedicate resources to security measures to protect against vandalism, sabotage, and cybersecurity threats. Recent upgrades include adding cameras at facilities, transitioning to remote monitoring systems, and improving computer networks to prevent unauthorized access. These measures provide real-time oversight of critical infrastructure. The City will explore additional technologies to enhance security, such as expanding security measures and exploring float alarm systems for use during power outages. The City will consider vandalism, sabotage, and cybersecurity threats in its emergency response planning, as well.

## 3.3 Monitoring and Addressing Data Gaps

Robust monitoring and information sharing are essential for detecting risks before they compromise the water supply. The City currently conducts routine water quality monitoring and compliance with all state and federal requirements and water quantity monitoring to help the City respond to particular risks. The City will expand streamflow monitoring efforts to help track drought conditions, especially during the summer when flows are lowest and demand is highest, and to inform planning for future water needs.

Post-disturbance monitoring is a priority. Severe storms, landslides, wildfires, and chemical applications all have the potential to affect source water quality. The City will conduct monitoring in the aftermath of such events to enable the City to adjust water diversions and treatment as needed. The City will continue to monitor for turbidity spikes and immediately after private forestry chemical applications. If turbidity levels spike, the City typically pauses its surface water diversions and relies on stored water until turbidity levels decrease to safe water treatment levels. Following forestry chemical applications, the City also temporarily stops diverting water and relies on stored water for several days out of an abundance of caution.

Ongoing activities, such as mining and illegal dumpsites, in the source water area also present a potential risk to water quality that could be mitigated in part with expanded monitoring. To monitor for the risks associated with mining, the City will coordinate with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) to maintain an up-to-date inventory of mining operations in the source water area. Tracking the location, size, and status of active or potential mining sites could help inform and anticipate risks. Additionally, encampments and illegal dumpsites represent a growing concern. These sites often introduce hazardous waste, human waste, or other pollutants into the watershed. Because cleanup is costly and legally complex, early detection is preferable. The City will partner with the Lincoln Soil and Water

Conservation District (SWCD) and MidCoast Watersheds Council to help identify problem areas. The City will also partner with these entities to help identify riparian invasive species.

### 3.4 Landowner Coordination

The City does not own the majority of its watershed, making collaboration with landowners a critical strategy for drinking water protection. Industrial forestry companies and the U.S. Forest Service manage much of the City's source water areas, and their decisions regarding harvest, thinning, chemical application, and road maintenance directly affect water quality. The City recently coordinated with a private forestry company related to planned chemical application events in the source water area. This coordination enabled the City to proactively implement its response protocol, which is to shut-off water diversion for a period during and following chemical application events. The City will continue to communicate with private forestry companies about source water protection issues, including forest management practices that could reduce erosion and turbidity (particularly after storms), timber harvest plans and practices, planned chemical applications, roadside vegetation management above the City's intakes, road management (e.g., conditions, management, and gates), riparian area management, critical area protection, watershed restoration and enhancement, and wildfire risk reduction. To be further informed about forestry activities in the source water areas, the City will annually subscribe to FERNS notifications, which provide advance notice of forestry activities. The City will communicate with other potential chemical applicators, including non-industrial private forestry landowners, Lincoln County staff responsible for road management, and Lincoln SWCD, to help the City prepare for and implement changes in water system operations. The City is already aware that the USFS may pursue thinning and chemical applications within the watershed and that Lincoln SWCD is engaged in discussions with USFS about those projects. If the City is notified of a planned chemical application, then it will shut-off water diversion for a period during and following the chemical application event. The City will continue to track the situation to prepare for a potential adjustment to water system operations.

Road inventory, maintenance, and upgrades are also a major focus of the Oregon's Private Forest Accord rules. Large private forestry landowners are required to complete road inventories within five years and upgrades within twenty years, with an emphasis on reducing negative impacts from roads on streams. The City will communicate with the Oregon Department of Forestry, to learn about upcoming road projects that the City may not be aware of through its landowner coordination efforts.

### 3.5 Outreach and Technical Assistance

Outreach and education efforts aim to increase understanding of local water resource concerns and inform residents and businesses about actions they can take to conserve water and reduce the risk of contaminating drinking water sources. Septic system failures, improper well construction, household chemical use, and landscaping practices (including fertilizer and pesticide use) all pose risks to water quality. The City of Waldport will develop or strengthen partnerships with other organizations, such as Lincoln County, DEQ, OHA, OSU Extension, and Lincoln SWCD. These organizations can share expertise and resources to help the City provide residents with technical assistance and educational materials. The City will promote household hazardous waste events to encourage safe disposal of chemicals and reduce the likelihood of contamination.

In addition, the City will conduct water conservation outreach geared toward tourists to help reduce water demand and will conduct outreach about wildfire safety and responsible forest practices, including potentially posting signage at watershed access points, to reduce the risk of visitors causing a wildfire. The City will also communicate with government agencies, landowners, and the MidCoast Watersheds Council about the mining activities in the source water areas.

The City will continue to promote water conservation to its water customers and to partner with the Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium to support the City's water conservation efforts.

### 3.6 Pollution Prevention

Pollution prevention measures are designed to reduce the likelihood of contaminants entering drinking water source areas, including chemicals, solid waste, and hazardous materials. These approaches emphasize removing potential pollutant sources from sensitive locations and limiting their introduction into the watershed, often by offering safe disposal alternatives.

Preventing pollutants from entering the watershed is more cost-effective than attempting to remove them at the water treatment plant. The City will implement pollution prevention measures, including: promoting household hazardous waste collection events put on by other organizations, promoting Lincoln County's annual tire cleanup event to reduce the risk of tire pollutants leaching into waterways, and maintaining accurate data on mine locations and coordinating with DOGAMI to anticipate mining-associated risks and reduce response time.

The City will monitor for abandoned vehicles and coordinate spill response plans to further reduce chemical hazards such as ethylbenzene and xylene. Encampments and dumpsites require a nuanced approach. Although the City faces financial and legal barriers to large-scale cleanups, the City will address these risks by periodically monitoring encampments and dumpsites, conducting outreach regarding illegal campsites and dumpsites, and installing gates as feasible to help prevent sites from forming or expanding. The City will coordinate with partner organizations to support a more proactive and cost-effective response.

### 3.7 Critical Area Protection and Restoration

Critical area protection is a strategy to protect drinking water sources by preventing or mitigating activities that could negatively impact water quality or quantity. For the purposes of this DWPP, a "critical area" is a location in the drinking water source areas where a risk, such as a potential contaminant, could have a major impact on water quality or water supply. These locations include riparian areas, where roads cross streams, and areas with highly erodible soil, steep slopes, and landslide risks. Critical area protection may involve land acquisition or supporting implementation of improved management practices. Restoration of critical areas refers to projects that restore or enhance water quality and quantity in the source water areas. Critical area protection and restoration projects often benefit fish and wildlife while benefiting drinking water for communities.

#### 3.7.1 Critical Area Protection

Protecting sensitive areas within the watershed through land acquisition is a long-term strategy for securing the City of Waldport's drinking water.

The City will identify critical areas for protection and will develop a partnership with McKenzie River Trust to help the City identify willing landowners, conduct due diligence activities for potential parcels, identify and pursue funding sources for acquisitions, and assist with acquisition communications with landowners. Forest stewardship plans will need to be developed for any parcels acquired, as well as plans for minimizing the likelihood of unauthorized camping. The City, in partnership with McKenzie River Trust, may also assist landowners in critical areas in creating conservation easements or deed restrictions for their properties, which could be used to limit activities that may negatively impact water sources.

### 3.7.2 Watershed Restoration

Restoration activities strengthen watershed resilience and help reduce vulnerability to environmental disturbances by improving natural ecosystem functions. Watershed restoration can address risks associated with highly erodible soils, forestry, and mining, as well as support recovery following natural disasters. Riparian planting stabilizes banks, reduces turbidity, and provides shade for streams. Floodplain and wetland enhancement projects—including beaver dam analogs—improve natural water storage, mitigating both drought and flood risks. Invasive species treatment in riparian areas protects stream function by reducing competition with native vegetation. These projects will require partnerships. The City will partner with Lincoln SWCD, MidCoast Watersheds Council, and landowners. Additional projects may be needed in response to events, such as storms or wildfires.

### 3.8 Emergency Planning

Emergency planning helps prepare the City of Waldport to respond rapidly and effectively to hazard events that threaten its water system. The City already engages in regular monitoring and has operational protocols to address some risks, as described in Section 3.3. Additional efforts can expand this foundation.

For wildfire, the City does not control road access but will work closely with industrial forestry companies and ODF, who prepare annual wildfire plans. Keeping an updated list of these plans and integrating them into Waldport's emergency procedures will help the City better respond to wildfires. The City will coordinate with Lincoln County on the Lincoln County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan update to enhance the City's emergency preparedness and responses. The City will implement similar coordination efforts in response to severe storm events, especially around access to infrastructure and sediment control.

Finally, emergency planning extends to less traditional threats. Encampments and dumpsites can trigger sudden contamination events. The City will develop response protocols in coordination with landowners and partner organizations to help manage these risks despite the high cost of direct cleanup.

## SECTION 4: Implementation Plan

The implementation section of the DWPP outlines how each of the strategies identified in Section 3 will be carried out to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the risks identified within the North Fork Weist Creek, South Fork Weist Creek, and Eckman Creek source water areas. Implementation will depend on available funding, staff capacity, and the level of support for specific actions. Action prescribed are dependent on the legislative actions of the City Council in approving resources to conduct operations. The DWPP Team guided implementation planning and public input further informed the planning process. The City will continue to build and strengthen partnerships during implementation of the plan. The City will periodically review the implementation plan, tracking progress and effectiveness over time. Adjustments may be made as needed to respond to changing conditions within the source water areas.

### 4.1 Overview of Timeline and Partnerships

The implementation approach is organized into three phases, based on both the relative priority of risks and the level of effort required to address them.

Phase 1 includes actions that can be completed relatively quickly and with fewer resources. These may include planning activities, data collection, partnership development, and early implementation steps targeting the highest-priority risks. Phase 1 activities are expected to occur within the first one to two years following adoption of the DWPP.

Phase 2 includes actions that require additional coordination, funding, or technical preparation. These may involve strengthening partnerships, advancing priority projects, and securing funding to support implementation. Phase 2 activities are expected to occur within approximately two to four years after plan adoption.

Phase 3 focuses on longer-term or lower-priority actions that may depend on additional resources or evolving conditions. These actions may be implemented over a longer timeframe, typically beginning around year five and extending beyond that time, as needed.

Some overlap between phases may occur, as implementation will depend on available funding, opportunities for coordination, and emerging priorities. In some cases, actions identified for later phases may be advanced earlier if funding becomes available or if conditions warrant a more immediate response, such as following a disturbance event or natural hazard.

The City will lead implementation of the DWPP and will coordinate with landowners, partner organizations, and other interested parties as appropriate. The City will work with watershed organizations, local and regional partners, and other entities to support implementation of the identified strategies. [Exhibit 4-1](#) provides a summary of the implementation phases and identifies potential partner organizations that may assist with carrying out the proposed actions.

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**Exhibit 4-1. Implementation Plan Summary by Phase**

Strategy	Phase 1 Activities	Phase 2 Activities	Phase 3 Activities	Potential Partners
<b>Municipal Activities</b>				
<b>City property and facility management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue and expand use of existing cameras and remote monitoring systems already installed at facilities</li> <li>▪ Continue to periodically review monitoring coverage at all facilities and any need for cybersecurity protection updates</li> <li>▪ Continue to consider maintenance and updating needs of property security systems and cybersecurity systems as part of routine capital planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expand camera coverage and monitoring capability where gaps are identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reassess facility vulnerability following major hazard events</li> </ul>	City IT staff, OHA, American Water Works Association
<b>Infrastructure management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue implementation of storage, distribution, infrastructure maintenance and repair actions, and implementation of capital projects in accordance with the City’s Water System Master Plan and other plans</li> <li>▪ Maintain existing inspection and maintenance schedules and update as needed; build a comprehensive master schedule</li> <li>▪ Continue leak detection and repair efforts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implement additional priority system repairs as funding becomes available</li> <li>▪ Explore long-term, remote leak detection tools/options</li> <li>▪ Additional training opportunities to support specific infrastructure (workforce development, could partner with local community colleges)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support road maintenance practices that prevent pollution and sediment transport</li> </ul>	OHA, OAWU
<b>Water supply planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue streamflow monitoring and drought response planning</li> <li>▪ Maintain operational strategies for pausing diversions and relying on stored water during high turbidity and chemical application events</li> <li>▪ Incorporate planning for drought, low flows, and emergency water sources into City plans (e.g., WSMP, WMCP (includes curtailment plan), water system operation plans, and emergency operations plan</li> <li>▪ Monitor regional water supply planning efforts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Refine drought and heat response procedures as conditions evolve</li> <li>▪ Revision/update to Water System Master Plan to include source water protection strategies and projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain long-term water supply planning using updated hydrologic conditions</li> <li>▪ Include source water protection goals in next iteration of City’s water master plan (or other city planning documents)– flow monitoring, land conservation, security, etc. Costs associated with watershed management, security, and monitoring (green infrastructure) are a component of/input to the built drinking water system.</li> <li>▪ Long-term evaluation of whether existing infrastructure and storage have met drought conditions over last decade</li> </ul>	OHA, OWRD, Lincoln County

Strategy	Phase 1 Activities	Phase 2 Activities	Phase 3 Activities	Potential Partners
<b>Monitoring and Addressing Data Gaps</b>				
<b>Water quality monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue routine water quality monitoring currently conducted by the City</li> <li>Continue plans to conduct post-event monitoring after wildfire, storms, landslides, and chemical applications</li> <li>Install turbidity meter at the streamflow monitoring station on Eckman Creek</li> <li>Develop a water quality monitoring plan</li> <li>Develop centralized database, including metadata and QAQC, for water quality and hazard data</li> <li>Review and revise water quality testing parameters system-wide</li> <li>Stay up to speed on monitoring efforts in watershed</li> <li>Apply for monitoring funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement water quality monitoring as determined in plan</li> <li>Expand targeted water quality monitoring in response to disturbance events as needed</li> <li>Train staff and partners in event-based monitoring methods</li> <li>Develop water quality monitoring SOPs specific to various events (e.g. mining, logging, fire, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain long-term water quality datasets to inform future DWPP and other plan updates</li> <li>Consider modeling tools to understand impacts on water quality from changes in streamflow and disturbances</li> <li>As needed, implement water quality testing before and after chemical applications, land application, etc.</li> <li>As needed, implement water quality testing downstream of mining operations</li> <li>As needed, implement post-disaster water quality monitoring</li> </ul>	DEQ, ODF, USFS, landowners, Surfrider, Lincoln SWCD, MidCoast Watersheds Council
<b>Water quantity monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review existing streamflow monitoring coverage; identify gaps</li> <li>Continue streamflow monitoring (Eckman, Southworth, North Fork Weist, South Fork Weist Creeks) and data management</li> <li>Develop streamflow monitoring plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement water quantity monitoring</li> <li>Create public web interface for viewing and downloading streamflows (instantaneous and historic)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain long-term datasets and use results to refine source-water priorities</li> <li>Consider modeling tools to understand impacts on water quantity from changes in precipitation, air temperature, and disturbances</li> <li>Publish five-year summaries to inform future plan updates</li> </ul>	OWRD, USFS, DEQ, MidCoast Watersheds Council
<b>Other monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish coordination with DOGAMI to track active or potentially reopenable mines</li> <li>Continue monitoring for and treating invasive riparian plant species, in partnership with Lincoln SWCD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain updated records of mining locations and identified disturbance areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate monitoring results into emergency response planning as needed</li> </ul>	DOGAMI, Lincoln SWCD, MidCoast Watersheds Council
<b>Landowner Coordination</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subscribe to FERNS notifications for forestry activities (e.g., harvesting, chemical applications, and roadwork)</li> <li>Create a communication plan for activities in Phase 2 for engagement with landowners and conservation groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicate with ODF about activities related to the rules of the Forest Practices Act in the source watersheds</li> <li>Build relationships with conservation organizations and discuss opportunities for collaboration between landowners and conservation organizations</li> <li>Ensure emergency planning contact requirements are in place</li> <li>Communicating with landowners regarding activities: harvesting, chemical applications, and road assessments and management plans, drinking water source protection, critical area protection and restoration, encampments and dumpsites, and post-event sampling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memorialize notification expectations and process through informal agreements or MOUs where feasible</li> <li>Maintain communications and relationships with landowners in the watersheds</li> <li>Maintain communications and relationships with conservation organizations</li> </ul>	Landowners, ODF, DOGAMI, Lincoln SWCD, Lincoln County, MidCoast Watersheds Council

Strategy	Phase 1 Activities	Phase 2 Activities	Phase 3 Activities	Potential Partners
<b>Outreach and Technical Assistance</b>				
<b>Residents and Tourists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct outreach about the City's drinking water sources and water conservation, including raising public awareness of the City's water conservation efforts and targeting some outreach towards tourists</li> <li>▪ Continue to participate in the Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium</li> <li>▪ Conduct outreach about natural disaster preparedness</li> <li>▪ Provide training opportunities for City staff on septic systems and domestic wells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Share educational materials about household chemical management to reduce contamination and promote technical assistance programs is available</li> <li>▪ Promote septic system education and technical assistance programs</li> <li>▪ Promote domestic well education and technical assistance programs</li> <li>▪ Partner with solid waste districts regarding best management practices for hazardous waste</li> <li>▪ Conduct outreach regarding illegal tree harvesting and associated penalties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain long-term outreach presence through partner programs</li> </ul>	Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium, Lincoln SWCD, MidCoast Watersheds Council, OSU Extension, OWRD, Lincoln County Emergency Management
<b>Pollution prevention</b>				
<b>Hazardous Waste, Vehicles, and Mining</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote existing county hazardous waste and tire cleanup events</li> <li>▪ Monitor for abandoned vehicles and roadside spill risks</li> </ul>	The City will explore additional pollution prevention opportunities with potential partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain long-term pollution prevention monitoring and outreach</li> </ul>	SOLVE Oregon, Lincoln County Solid Waste District,
<b>Encampments and Dumpsites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct outreach regarding illegal campsites/dumpsites</li> <li>▪ Install gates where feasible</li> <li>▪ Monitor for new encampments and dumpsites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support cleanup efforts in coordination with partners where feasible</li> <li>▪ Develop a plan for minimizing the likelihood of unauthorized camping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain deterrence and monitoring long-term</li> </ul>	Lincoln SWCD, MidCoast Watersheds Council, landowners
<b>Critical Area Protection and Restoration</b>				
<b>Critical area protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use existing maps of steep slopes, highly erodible soil types, landslide risks, and cold-water refugia to identify critical areas for protection through land acquisitions or conservation easements</li> <li>▪ Prioritize identified critical areas for potential future acquisitions or conservation easements</li> <li>▪ Develop partnerships with land trusts</li> <li>▪ Conduct landowner outreach to identify willing landowners                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Conduct due diligence for identified parcels</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Conduct outreach to public entities about critical area protection activities in the watershed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify potential funding sources and begin pursuing funding for acquisitions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue pursuing funding for potential acquisitions</li> <li>▪ Develop forest stewardship plans for acquired parcels</li> <li>▪ Maintain protection of priority areas if protected through acquisition or easements</li> </ul>	Landowners, McKenzie River Trust, Oregon Coast Community Forestry Association, ODF, USFS, BLM

Strategy	Phase 1 Activities	Phase 2 Activities	Phase 3 Activities	Potential Partners
<b>Watershed restoration and enhancement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learn about existing restoration efforts</li> <li>Coordinate with Lincoln SWCD and MidCoast Watersheds Council to identify priority reaches for riparian planting, invasive species removal, erosion control projects, and other potentially beneficial projects</li> <li>Assess feasibility of natural-process restoration, such as beaver dam analogs or other projects supporting beavers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support implementation of riparian planting, erosion control projects, beaver projects, and other potentially beneficial restoration activities</li> <li>Seek out funding opportunities (OWEB, NOAA, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain, monitor, and adaptively manage restoration sites</li> <li>Continue tracking needs for restoration work</li> </ul>	Landowners, MidCoast Watersheds Council, Lincoln SWCD, USFS, BLM
<b>Emergency Planning</b>				
<b>Emergency plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update the City's emergency response plan for identified risks as appropriate</li> <li>Collect current wildfire plans from industrial forestry landowners and ODF</li> <li>Confirm emergency contact lists and communication procedures</li> <li>Coordinate with partners about emergency response planning</li> <li>Participate in the next Lincoln County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan update</li> <li>Identify and pursue funding opportunities for emergency planning/preparedness, such as grants for spill response and training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan to conduct tabletop or field exercises for emergency scenarios</li> <li>Develop regional coordination with other small water systems and county agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain ongoing training and update emergency plans after real events</li> </ul>	Lincoln County Emergency Management, ODOT

AWWA = American Water Works Association  
 DEQ = Oregon Department of Environmental Quality  
 DOGAMI = Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries  
 EPA = Environmental Protection Agency  
 FERNS = Forest Activity Electronic Reporting and Notification System  
 NCASI = National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc.  
 ODF = Oregon Department of Forestry  
 ODFW = Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife  
 ODOT = Oregon Department of Transportation  
 OHA = Oregon Health Authority  
 OSU = Oregon State University  
 OWRD = Oregon Water Resources Department  
 SWCD = Soil and Water Conservation District  
 USGS = United States Geological Survey  
 WMCP = Water Management and Conservation Plan  
 WSMP = Water System Master Plan

## 4.2 Municipal Activities

### 4.2.1 City Property and Facility Management

#### 4.2.1.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City has installed an extensive network of security cameras and alarms at water treatment and storage facilities to address security concerns. Near-term actions to maintain security at City-managed facilities include the continuation and expansion of existing security system protocols, including periodic review of monitoring coverage to address evolving property and cybersecurity concerns. To sustain security measures over the long term, the City will continue to consider routine maintenance and system updates as part of ongoing capital planning efforts.

#### 4.2.1.2 Phase 2 Activities

Building on Phase 1 actions, the City will expand camera coverage and monitoring capabilities where property or cybersecurity needs are identified through periodic system reviews. These enhancements will be prioritized based on risk, facility vulnerability, and available resources.

#### 4.2.1.3 Phase 3 Activities

In the event of a major disruption to water facilities, the City will document and reassess facility vulnerabilities and take appropriate corrective actions to address any newly identified security gaps. Lessons learned from such events will be incorporated into future security planning and capital improvement efforts.

### 4.2.2 Infrastructure Management

#### 4.2.2.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will continue implementation of infrastructure maintenance and repair activities for storage and distribution systems in accordance with the Water System Master Plan and other applicable planning documents. Near-term efforts include maintaining existing inspection and preventive maintenance schedules, updating these schedules as needed, and developing a comprehensive master maintenance schedule to support long-term asset management. The City will also continue active leak detection and repair efforts to reduce water loss and maintain system reliability.

#### 4.2.2.2 Phase 2 Activities

As funding becomes available, the City will implement additional priority system repairs and improvements identified through inspections, condition assessments, and planning documents. The City will also explore long-term and remote leak detection tools to improve efficiency and early identification of system issues. Workforce development will be supported through additional training opportunities tailored to specific infrastructure needs, including potential partnerships with local community colleges or technical programs.

#### 4.2.2.3 Phase 3 Activities

Over the long term, the City will support road maintenance and infrastructure practices that reduce pollution and sediment transport into source waters, recognizing the connection between transportation infrastructure and drinking water protection.

## 4.2.3 Water Supply Planning

### 4.2.3.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will continue streamflow monitoring and drought response planning to support reliable water supply operations. Existing operational strategies, such as pausing diversions and relying on stored water during periods of high turbidity or chemical application events, will be maintained. Planning for drought, low-flow conditions, and emergency water sources will continue to be incorporated into City planning documents, including the Water System Master Plan, Water Management and Conservation Plan (including the Water Curtailment Plan), system operation plans, and the Emergency Operations Plan. The City will also monitor and coordinate with regional water supply planning efforts.

### 4.2.3.2 Phase 2 Activities

As conditions evolve, the City will refine drought and heat response procedures to reflect updated information and operational experience. The Water System Master Plan will be revised or updated to more fully incorporate source water protection strategies and projects.

### 4.2.3.3 Phase 3 Activities

The City will continue long-term water supply planning using updated hydrologic conditions and observed trends. Source water protection goals, including streamflow monitoring, land conservation, and security, will be incorporated into future iterations of City water planning documents. Costs associated with watershed management, monitoring, and security, including green infrastructure investments, will be recognized as important components of the drinking water system. The City will also conduct long-term evaluations of whether existing infrastructure and storage capacity have adequately met drought conditions over the past decade.

## 4.3 Monitoring and Addressing Data Gaps

### 4.3.1 Water Quality Monitoring

#### 4.3.1.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will continue routine water quality monitoring currently conducted for regulatory compliance and operational purposes. Plans to conduct post-event monitoring following wildfires, major storms, landslides, and chemical application events will be maintained. Near-term actions include installing a turbidity meter at the Eckman Creek streamflow monitoring station, developing a comprehensive water quality monitoring plan, and establishing a centralized database with associated metadata and quality assurance/quality control procedures. The City will review and revise water quality testing parameters system-wide, as needed, and remain informed about other watershed monitoring efforts. The City will also pursue external funding opportunities to support monitoring where feasible.

#### 4.3.1.2 Phase 2 Activities

The City will implement water quality monitoring activities as outlined in the monitoring plan (developed in Phase 1) and expand targeted monitoring in response to disturbance events, as needed. Staff and partners will receive training in event-based monitoring methods, as feasible, and standard operating procedures will be developed for monitoring related to specific activities or disturbances, such as mining, timber harvesting, wildfire, and other land uses.

#### 4.3.1.3 Phase 3 Activities

The City will maintain long-term water quality datasets to inform future Drinking Water Protection Plan updates and other planning efforts. Modeling tools may be considered to better understand the impacts of changing streamflow and disturbance regimes on water quality. As needed, the City will implement targeted water quality testing before and after chemical applications, downstream of mining operations, and following disaster events.

### 4.3.2 Water Quantity Monitoring

#### 4.3.2.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will continue monitoring on Eckman Creek, North Fork Weist Creek, South Fork Weist Creek, and Southworth Creek. The City will review existing streamflow monitoring coverage to identify data gaps. Data management practices will be maintained and improved, as needed, and a formal streamflow monitoring plan will be developed.

#### 4.3.2.2 Phase 2 Activities

The City will implement additional water quantity monitoring as identified in the monitoring plan and develop a public-facing web interface to allow access to instantaneous and historical streamflow data.

#### 4.3.2.3 Phase 3 Activities

The City will maintain long-term water quantity datasets and use the results to refine source water protection priorities. Modeling tools may be considered to evaluate the effects of changing precipitation patterns, air temperature, and disturbance regimes. Five-year summary reports will be published to support future planning and plan updates.

### 4.3.3 Other Monitoring

#### 4.3.3.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will coordinate with the DOGAMI to track active and potentially reopenable mining operations. The City will also continue monitoring for invasive riparian plant species and supporting treatment efforts in partnership with the Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District.

#### 4.3.3.2 Phase 2 Activities

Records of mining locations and identified disturbance areas will be maintained and updated as new information becomes available.

#### 4.3.3.3 Phase 3 Activities

Monitoring results will be integrated into emergency response planning and operational decision-making as appropriate.

## 4.4 Landowner Coordination

### 4.4.1.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will subscribe to FERNS notifications to track forestry activities, such as harvesting, chemical applications, and roadwork. A communication plan will be developed to guide landowner and conservation group engagement in subsequent phases.

### 4.4.1.2 Phase 2 Activities

The City will communicate with the Oregon Department of Forestry regarding activities regulated under the Forest Practices Act within source watersheds. Relationships with conservation organizations will be strengthened to identify collaboration opportunities among landowners, conservation groups, and public agencies. The City will communicate with landowners regarding such topics as timber harvesting, chemical applications, road management, drinking water protection, critical area restoration, encampments, and post-event sampling. Emergency planning contact requirements will be confirmed.

### 4.4.1.3 Phase 3 Activities

Where feasible, notification of expectations and processes will be memorialized through informal agreements or memoranda of understanding with landowners. Long-term communication and relationships with landowners and conservation organizations will be maintained.

## 4.5 Outreach and Technical Assistance

### 4.5.1 Residents and Tourists

#### 4.5.1.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will conduct outreach to increase public awareness of drinking water sources, water conservation, and the City's conservation efforts, with targeted messaging for both residents and tourists. The City will continue participation in the Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium, which assists the City with implementing water conservation efforts. The City will conduct outreach related to natural disaster preparedness. Training opportunities for City staff related to septic systems and domestic wells will also be provided.

#### 4.5.1.2 Phase 2 Activities

Educational materials related to household chemical management will be shared to reduce contamination risks and promote available technical assistance programs. Septic system and domestic well education and assistance programs will be promoted, and partnerships with solid waste districts will be pursued to support best management practices for hazardous waste. Outreach related to illegal tree harvesting and associated penalties will also be conducted.

#### 4.5.1.3 Phase 3 Activities

The City will maintain a long-term outreach presence through partnerships and established programs.

## 4.6 Pollution Prevention

### 4.6.1 Hazardous Waste, Vehicles, and Mining

#### 4.6.1.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will promote existing county hazardous waste and tire cleanup events. The City will monitor for abandoned vehicles and roadside spill risks within source watersheds.

#### 4.6.1.2 Phase 2 Activities

The City will explore additional pollution prevention opportunities with potential partners.

#### 4.6.1.3 Phase 3 Activities

Long-term pollution prevention monitoring and outreach will be maintained.

### 4.6.2 Encampments and Dumpsites

#### 4.6.2.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will conduct outreach regarding illegal campsites and dumpsites, install gates where feasible, and monitor for new encampments and dumping activity.

#### 4.6.2.2 Phase 2 Activities

Cleanup efforts will be supported in coordination with partners where feasible. A plan will be developed to minimize the likelihood of unauthorized camping on any parcels acquired by the City in the source water area.

#### 4.6.2.3 Phase 3 Activities

Long-term deterrence and monitoring efforts will be maintained.

## 4.7 Critical Area Protection and Restoration

### 4.7.1 Critical Area Protection

#### 4.7.1.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will use existing maps of steep slopes, highly erodible soils, landslide risks, and cold-water refugia to identify priority areas for protection through land acquisition or conservation easements. Identified areas will be prioritized. The City will develop partnerships with land trusts (e.g., McKenzie River Trust) to assist with the land acquisition or conservation easement process. The City will conduct outreach to identify willing landowners. Due diligence will be completed for potential parcels. The City will coordinate with public entities that could support critical area protection efforts.

#### 4.7.1.2 Phase 2 Activities

The City will identify and pursue funding sources to support land acquisition and/or conservation easements.

### 4.7.1.3 Phase 3 Activities

The City will continue to pursue funding for potential land acquisitions or conservation easements. The City will develop forest stewardship plans for acquired parcels. Long-term protection efforts for priority areas will be maintained.

## 4.7.2 Watershed restoration and enhancement

### 4.7.2.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will evaluate existing restoration efforts and coordinate with the Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District and MidCoast Watersheds Council to identify priority reaches for riparian planting, invasive species removal, erosion control, and other projects that are beneficial to water supply. The feasibility of natural-process restoration approaches, including beaver dam analogs and beaver-supporting projects, will be assessed.

### 4.7.2.2 Phase 2 Activities

The City supports the implementation of restoration activities, such as riparian planting, erosion control, and beaver-related projects, and will seek external funding opportunities, including grants from OWEB and NOAA.

### 4.7.2.3 Phase 3 Activities

Restoration sites will be maintained, monitored, and adaptively managed, and ongoing restoration needs will continue to be tracked and implemented where feasible.

## 4.8 Emergency Planning

### 4.8.1.1 Phase 1 Activities

The City will update emergency response plans to address identified risks, collect current wildfire response plans from private forestry landowners and the Oregon Department of Forestry, and confirm emergency contact lists and communication procedures. Coordination with partners will continue, including participation in the Lincoln County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan update. The City will also pursue funding opportunities to support emergency preparedness, spill response, and training.

### 4.8.1.2 Phase 2 Activities

The City will plan to conduct tabletop or field exercises for emergency scenarios and develop regional coordination with other small water systems and county agencies.

### 4.8.1.3 Phase 3 Activities

Ongoing training will be maintained, and emergency plans will be updated following real-world events.

## 4.9 Potential Funding Sources

This section presents potential funding sources that could support DWPP implementation. Given that funding sources and details can change over time, funding sources should be regularly reviewed and updated as needed. Other sources of funding information include the City's SWA and DEQ's webpage on funding for water systems: <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Funding.aspx>.

### Drinking Water Source Protection Fund, Oregon Health Authority

- Provides grants of up to \$70,000; grants can be received in two consecutive years, then there must be at least one year before another grant is awarded
- Provides loans up to \$100,000 per project
- Funding must be used within two years
- Emergency grants may be available to address threats to drinking water supplies outside of the standard Letter of Interest submission timeline
- Letters of Interest can be submitted from January through March
- Example projects: land acquisition, incentive-based protection measures, community outreach, riparian restoration, waste collection, and watershed planning
- <http://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/healthyenvironments/drinkingwater/srf/pages/spf.aspx>

### Clean Water State Revolving Fund, Oregon DEQ and US EPA

- Provides below-market rate loans for planning, design, and construction projects that protect public health, restore natural areas, and promote economic development
- Applications reviewed twice a year
- Example projects: establishing monitoring programs and outreach programs, watershed restoration, loans for septic system upgrades/replacements, land purchase and conservation easements, and nonpoint source control activities
- <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/cwsrf/pages/default.aspx>

### Oregon 319 Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants, Oregon DEQ

- Requires a 40% non-Federal match (i.e., 40% of the total project cost must be covered by non-federal funds and/or in-kind services)
- Application period typically in spring
- Supported activities include technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and monitoring
- Projects that involve collaborative stakeholder partnerships are encouraged
- Projects that protect or replace failing infrastructure on USFS or BLM roads or lands are not eligible
- <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/pages/nonpoint-319-grants.aspx>

### Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Grants

- Monitoring grants: Eligible monitoring projects include status and trend, project effectiveness, landscape effectiveness, and Rapid Bio-Assessment; 5 percent match required; apply in the fall
- Restoration: Priorities include altered watershed function affecting water quality, water flow, and fish production capacity; 25 percent match required; apply in the summer or winter
- Engagement: Eligible projects increase awareness and understanding in watersheds to support implementation of specific restoration, monitoring, and conservation activities; 5 percent match required; apply in spring or fall
- Technical Assistance: Technical design and planning assistance to implement restoration projects; 5 percent match required; apply in summer or winter
- Land Acquisition Grants: Eligible projects involve purchase of interests in land from willing sellers for maintenance and restoration of watersheds and fish and wildlife habitat; 25 percent match required; apply in fall
- Water Acquisition Grants: Eligible projects involve purchase of an interest in water from a willing seller to increase in streamflow for habitat and species conservation benefits and to improve water quality; 25% match required; apply in fall
- Small Grants: Provides up to \$20,000 for less complex, on-the-ground restoration projects with 20 percent match; continuous open solicitation
- <https://www.oregon.gov/oeb/grants/Pages/grant-programs.aspx>

### Feasibility Study Grants and Water Project Grants and Loans, Oregon Water Resources Department

- Water Project Grants and Loans: Supports projects that address instream and out-of-stream water supply needs; applications are reviewed twice a year;
- Feasibility Study Grants: Reimburse up to 50 percent of the costs of studies to evaluate the feasibility of developing water conservation, reuse, and storage projects; applications are usually due in fall
- <https://www.oregon.gov/owrd/programs/FundingOpportunities/Pages/default.aspx>

### Various Financial Assistance Programs, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP): Financial and technical assistance to agricultural and forestry producers to address natural resources concerns and provide environmental benefits, such as water quality improvements, reduce soil erosion and sedimentation, and improved wildlife habitat
  - <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/eqip-environmental-quality-incentives>
- Conservation Stewardship Program: Encourages farmers, ranchers, and woodland owners to implement additional conservation activities and enhancements
- National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI): Provides funding for a detailed watershed assessment and an outreach strategy to address agricultural-related impacts, and following completion, funding to implement projects becomes available through EQIP
  - <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/or/programs/>
- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Operations Program: Provides financial and technical assistance for erosion and sediment control, watershed protection, flood prevention, water quality improvements, water management, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, hydropower sources, and rural, municipal, and industrial water supply; the project must have agricultural benefits
  - <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/wfpo/>
- Emergency Watershed Protection Program: Provides technical and financial assistance for communities following natural disasters that impair a watershed. Examples of activities that could be funded include removal of debris from stream channels and culverts, restoration of streambanks, establishing vegetative cover on critically eroding lands, repairing levees, and purchase of floodplain easements
  - <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/ewp-emergency-watershed-protection>

### Environmental Education Grants Program, US EPA

- Supports projects that promote environmental awareness and stewardship and help provide people with skills to protect the environment
- Applicants must represent at least one of the following types of organizations: local education agency, state education or environmental agency, college or university, non-profit organization, tribal education agency, or noncommercial educational broadcasting entity; the City could partner with one or more of these organizations
- Applications are reviewed once a year
- <https://www.epa.gov/education/grants>

### Various Grants, Oregon Office of Emergency Management

- Emergency Management Performance Grant: Makes grants from the federal government available to state, local, and tribal governments to assist in preparing for all hazards
- Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant: Provides funds from the federal government to assist in hazard mitigation planning, projects, and other activities to reduce vulnerability to hazards
- Homeland Security Grant Program: Provides funds from the federal government for planning, organizing, equipment purchasing, training, and exercises for emergencies

- **State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program:** Funds projects that prevent, prepare for, protect against, and build capacity to respond to cybersecurity incidents
- <https://www.oregon.gov/oem/emresources/Grants/Pages/default.aspx>

#### **Various Grants, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife**

- **Private Forest Accord Grant Program:** Supports projects that benefit fish and aquatic wildlife species and habitats anticipated to be covered by the pending ODF Habitat Conservation Plan. Examples of supported project types include (but are not limited to) fish passage, riparian restoration, conservation easements or flow/land acquisition, and invasive species removal. Applications accepted once per year; most projects expected to request at least \$50,000
  - [https://www.dfw.state.or.us/habitat/PFA/grant\\_program.html#GrantProgram](https://www.dfw.state.or.us/habitat/PFA/grant_program.html#GrantProgram)
  - <https://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/OCRF/>
- **Riparian Lands Tax Incentive Program:** Property tax incentive for improving or maintaining riparian lands up to 100 feet from a waterway.
  - [https://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/tax\\_overview.asp](https://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/tax_overview.asp)
- **ODFW Fish Screening and Passage Grant Program:** Cost share funding and/or tax credits for installing fish screens, bypass devices, and fishways.
  - <https://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/passage/grants.asp>

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## SECTION 5: Contingency Plan

A contingency plan for responding to the loss or substantial reduction of a drinking water source is a required element of a state-approved Drinking Water Protection Plan. Oregon Administrative Rule [OAR 333-061-0057\(5\)](#) specifies that a contingency plan must include the following elements:

1. Inventory/prioritize all threats to the drinking water supply
2. Prioritize water usage
3. Anticipate responses to potential incidents
4. Identify key personnel and develop a notification roster
5. Identify short-term and long-term replacement potable water supplies
6. Identify short-term and long-term conservation measures
7. Provide for plan testing, review, and update
8. Provide for new and ongoing training of appropriate individuals
9. Provide for education of the public
10. Identify logistical and financial resources

These elements are addressed below.

This contingency plan has been developed in coordination with the City of Waldport Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) (April 2013). The relationship of the EOP to federal, State, County, and other plans is described in Section 1.5 of the EOP. This contingency plan also draws information from the City's 2021 Water Management and Conservation Plan (WMCP).

### 5.1 Threats to the Drinking Water Supply

The City identified drinking water supply threats (see Section 2 of this DWPP and Section 2.1.2 of the City's EOP). Of those identified, the following threats could cause the potential loss or reduction of a drinking water source:

- Drought and low streamflows
- Landslides
- Wildfire
- Earthquake
- Severe weather (windstorm, winter storm with heavy rain, flood)
- Water system infrastructure or facility failure
- Hazardous material incident (such as from mining or vehicle wastes)
- Sabotage/vandalism to infrastructure (i.e., terrorism)

### 5.2 Prioritization of Water Usage

If an emergency results in an insufficient water supply to meet all needs, the City may need to prioritize water use. The prioritization may be as follows:

1. Fire protection
2. Residential (indoor)
3. Schools and commercial (indoor)
4. Parks
5. Irrigation (by residential or commercial water customers)

## 5.3 Responses to Potential Incidents

The City has two primary documents to guide responses to potential incidents that could affect the water supply: the City's EOP and the Water Curtailment Plan of the City's WMCP.

The City's EOP is an all-hazard plan that addresses how the City will respond to potential incidents (e.g., emergencies and disasters). The EOP consists of:

- A Basic Plan describing the framework for emergency operations and containing information about the City's emergency management structure (e.g., authorities, emergency powers, administration and logistics, roles and responsibilities, concept of operations, and protocols for maintaining and reviewing the EOP);
- Functional Annexes that supplement information in the Basic Plan by providing additional information about critical tasks, capabilities, and resources under the categories: Emergency Services, Human Services, Infrastructure Services, and Recovery Strategy; and
- Incident Annexes that supplement information in the Basic Plan by identifying critical tasks particular to specific natural and human-caused/technological hazards

Section 1.4.1 of the EOP summarizes the above-described components. The EOP also includes an Immediate Action Checklist (see page iii in the EOP) to assist the City initiate its response to and support of an emergency incident, and that provides information about organizations that can assist with emergency response (local, regional, and State), and how to declare a state of emergency.

The City's WMCP (Section 4: Water Curtailment Plan, i.e., Water Curtailment Plan) describes four stages of water curtailment (Alert Stages 1 through 4) in the event of a water supply shortage. The Water Curtailment Plan describes triggers (initiating conditions) for each stage of curtailment and identifies potential actions associated with each stage. Triggers include drought indices values, flows in Eckman Creek, and staff assessments of such factors as system damage or contamination, duration of repair and costs, fire hazards, and weather forecasts. Threats identified in Section 5.1 of this DWPP could influence these triggers. Alert Stage 1: Water Alert is intended to alert customers to a potential reduction in the water supply. Alert Stage 2: Water Warning is imposed if there is a serious threat to the water system's ability to meet the water users' demands. Alert Stage 3: Water Emergency is imposed when there is an immediate threat to the City's ability to meet customers' demands. Alert Stage 4: Critical Water Supply is the final level of curtailment, initiated when disaster conditions make it impossible for the City's water system to continue operating under normal parameters and meet basic human needs. Alert Stage 1 requests voluntary curtailment of water use and Alert Stages 2 through 4 include mandatory measures to curtail water use. As an addendum to the Water Curtailment Plan of the WMCP, the City established a Pre-Curtailment alert stage to notify water customers of a potential water shortage and the potential future enactment of water curtailment stages 1 through 4, as well as to encourage voluntary water conservation, as appropriate.

Threats (e.g., risks) identified in Section 5.1 could affect the water supply through impacts to water quantity (e.g., drought), water quality (e.g., hazardous material incident or a winter storm with heavy rain that increases runoff carrying pollutants into waterways), and infrastructure damage (e.g., landslide, windstorm, wildfire, earthquake, or sabotage) leading to an EOP response and/or water curtailment alert stage. Some risks may affect the water system in multiple ways, such as a wildfire that damages infrastructure, impacts water quality due to ash and chemicals entering runoff, and subsequently reduces water quantity due to impacts to water infiltration in the soil. The City will determine the appropriate response to a threat by utilizing the EOP and Curtailment Plan of the WMCP for guidance.

The City will also use the EOP Incident Annexes for threats in its response to incidents. The Annexes contain incident checklists with action items for the different phases of activity. The EOP contains the following

Incident Annexes: Drought, Earthquakes, Major Fire, Flood (Dam Failure), Severe Weather (including Landslides), Tsunami, Volcano, Hazardous Materials (Accidental Release), Public Health Incident, Terrorism, Transportation Accidents, and Utility Failure.

Finally, the City has identified actions to respond to water shortages, which are described in Section 5.8. Logistical and financial resources discussed in Section 5.10 of this DWPP.

## 5.4 Key Personnel and Notification Roster

### 5.4.1 Key Personnel

Section 3.2 Emergency Management Organization of the EOP describes key personnel in an emergency. The City Manager is considered the Emergency Manager and may delegate the authority to lead response and recovery actions to other City staff. Additionally, some authority to act in the event of an emergency may already be delegated by ordinance or by practice. As a result, the organizational structure for the City's emergency management program can vary depending upon the location, size, and impact of the incident.

The Emergency Management Organization for the City is divided into two general groups, organized by function: the Executive Group and Emergency Response Agencies.

#### 5.4.1.1 Executive Group

The Executive Group may include representation from each City department during an event. The Executive Group is responsible for the activities conducted within its jurisdiction. The members of the group include both elected and appointed executives with legal responsibilities (see Section 3.2.1 in the EOP).

**Mayor and City Council** – The City Council has the ultimate responsibility for policy, budget, and political direction for the City government. During emergencies, this responsibility includes encouraging citizen involvement and citizen assistance, issuing policy statements as needed to support actions and activities of recovery and response efforts, and providing the political contact needed for visiting state and federal officials. In the event that a declaration of emergency is needed, the City Council (or designee) will initiate and terminate the state of emergency through a declaration ratified by the City Council (EOP Section 3.2.1.1).

**City Manager** – The City Manager serves as City's Emergency Manager and is responsible for continuity of government, overall direction of City emergency operations, and dissemination of public information (EOP Section 3.2.1.2).

**Emergency Manager** – The Emergency Manager has the day-to-day authority and responsibility for overseeing emergency management programs and activities. The Emergency Manager works with Executive Group to ensure that there are unified objectives with regard to the City's emergency plans and activities (EOP Section 3.2.1.3).

**City Department Heads** – Department and agency heads collaborate with the Executive Group during development of local emergency plans and provide key response resources. City department and agency heads and their staff develop, plan, and train to learn internal policies and procedures for meeting response and recovery needs safely (EOP Section 3.2.1.4).

In addition, Section 3.2.2 of the EOP describes responsibilities of all City departments during an emergency and Section 3.2.3 of the EOP describes responsibilities by function.

The Public Works Department is responsible for addressing water-related emergencies (EOP Section 3.2.3.3), energy issues affecting water (Section 3.2.3.12), and damage assessments (EOP Section 3.2.3.17).

The City's Public Works Department maintains water system infrastructure, including the water treatment plant. The City has a certified operator of its water treatment plant (Class 2) and it maintains a water treatment plant operations and maintenance manual (as required by OHA), which is stored at the water treatment plant. This manual is intended for use by individuals who have some training in operating water treatment plants. Information about the City's water treatment system and drinking water sampling is available through OHA's Drinking Water Data Online database, which contains system information, and sampling results and status. The database can be accessed at the following link:

<https://yourwater.oregon.gov/>Currently, the City's Public Works Department is led by the Public Works Director who manages public works activities and staff, including a water treatment plant operator. The following is contact information related to the Public Works Department:

- **Public Works Director: (541) 563-2121**
- **Water Treatment Plant: (541) 563-2929**
- **After-hours Public Works Emergencies: (541) 961-5899**

Public Works Department contact information is available to the public on the City's website.

#### 5.4.1.2 Emergency Response Agencies

- **Public Safety Answering Point (911 Dispatch)**
  - Newport Dispatch Center
- **Central Oregon Coast Fire and Rescue District #7 (541) 563-3121**
- **Lincoln County Sheriff's Office (541) 265-4277**
- **Public Works Department (541) 563-2111**
- **Lincoln County Emergency Management (541) 265-4199**
- **Lincoln County Health and Human Services, Environmental Health Division/Drinking Water Services (541) 265-4127**
- **OHA – Drinking Water Services (971) 673-0405**
- **DEQ – Drinking Water Program (503) 229-5954**
- **Other Organizations**
  - Organizations such as ODOT, the Oregon State Police, local ambulance service, and local hospitals may assign liaisons as points of contact within the City for emergency coordination and communication

## 5.5 Short-term and Long-term Replacement Potable Water Supplies

### 5.5.1 Short-term Actions

In the event of a short-term reduction or loss of water supply, the City of Waldport has the ability to shift among its available surface water sources or implement demand reduction measures as described in its Water Curtailment Plan. Waldport's primary supply is obtained from North Fork Weist Creek and South Fork Weist Creek, with Eckman Creek serving as an important supplemental source during peak summer season when flows in North Fork Weist Creek and South Forks Weist Creek are reduced. Depending on the timing of an emergency and the prevailing water quality conditions, the City can temporarily adjust operations to increase reliance on Eckman Creek or another available source if one of its primary supplies becomes unavailable.

The City may also decide to initiate actions outlined in the Water Curtailment Plan of the City's WMCP and an addendum to the Water Curtailment Plan of the WMCP. As explained in Section 5.3, the Water Curtailment Plan consists of a pre-curtailment alert stage and four curtailment alert stages (1 through 4) that provide a structured framework for responding to varying levels of water supply reduction, with each curtailment alert stage linked to specific triggering conditions and identifying corresponding conservation or curtailment measures to be implemented. The stages may be activated sequentially, or the City may proceed directly to a higher stage depending on the severity of the supply disruption.

Alert Stage--Pre-Curtailment provides a framework for the City to notify water customers of potential water shortage conditions, the potential future enactment of (voluntary or mandatory) curtailment measures in the City's Curtailment Plan, and as appropriate, describe actions water customers can take to conserve water. Alert Stage 1--Water Alert is intended to alert customers to a potential reduction in the water supply, and encourage voluntary water conservation measures such as reducing outdoor watering, car washing, and other discretionary uses. Alert Stage 2--Water Warning involves imposing initial mandatory water conservation measures and/or opening an emergency supply intertie with Southwest Lincoln County Water People's Utility District (SWLCWPUD) to address water supply concerns. Alert Stage 3--Water Emergency is implemented when water supplies are insufficient to reliably meet daily demand and involves expanding mandatory water conservation measures and/or opening an emergency supply intertie with SWLCWPUD. At this stage, the City will impose mandatory restrictions on outdoor irrigation, prohibit vehicle washing, and ban hydrant use except for fire protections. Alert Stage 4--Critical Water Supply, the most severe stage, may involve: providing quantities of water specified by the City from the City's finished water tanks to residents in containers either directly from a designated tank or at a location in the City; locating other potable water sources if water is not available from the finished water tanks and having it delivered to the City then distributed to customers in their containers; and/or opening an emergency supply intertie with SWLCWPUD.

Although the City has an intertie with SWLCWPUD, the operational status of the intertie is currently unclear, and no formal mutual agreement exists. Under an informal agreement, SWLCWPUD may provide water to Waldport on an as-needed basis, ensuring short-term continuity of service in the event of a supply disruption. Consequently, this intertie is an uncertain logistical option during an emergency.

### 5.5.2 Long-term Actions

In the event of a prolonged water supply emergency, the City may need to modify its dependence on existing sources and pursue additional infrastructure improvements to maintain service. While long-term solutions are being developed, the City would continue to operate under the applicable stage of curtailment to manage demand. Extended potential reliance on the emergency intertie with the SWLCWPUD may also be necessary to supplement local supplies until long-term measures are in place.

## 5.6 Short-term and Long-term Conservation Measures

The City's Water Curtailment Plan and Addendum describe water conservation measures required under the different stages of water curtailment (see Section 4 of the WMCP). A brief summary of water conservation measures under each stage are described below.

### Alert Stage: Pre-Curtailment

The City may declare a Pre-Curtailment Alert when the City determines that there is a potential for water shortage, but no immediate threat to the City's water supply exists and voluntary or mandatory curtailment measures are not warranted. At the Pre-Curtailment Alert Stage, the City will issue public communications about the potential for water shortage conditions, the potential for further implementation of the City's Curtailment Plan, and as appropriate, actions water customers can take to use water wisely.

### **Alert Stage 1: Water Alert .**

Under Alert Stage 1, the City will ask customers to voluntarily decrease water use, such as: restrict irrigation of lawns, gardens, and landscaping between the hours of 7 AM and 9 PM and reduce use of washdown water for paved surfaces, streets, and structures. The City will cease sale of water to users not currently on the system, prohibit any new hook-ups to the City's water system, and prohibit water use by the Fire Department for drills or truck washing. The City will perform public outreach, promoting conservation via its website, social media sites, and other means.

### **Alert Stage 2: Water Warning**

Under Alert Stage 2, voluntary activities under Alert Stage 1 become mandatory or modified. Curtailment measures also include the prohibition of the following activities:

- watering of any lawn, landscaping, bushes, golf course, parks, school, athletic fields, shrubs and trees
- washing of any vehicle, except at a commercial washing facility
- use of water for scenic/recreational fountains, ponds and lakes, except required to support fish
- routinely offering water to customers at restaurants unless specifically requested
- using water in any air conditioner or air cooling mechanism, except at a commercial business.
- adding water to any swimming pool.

In addition, watering of any vegetable or flower garden or fruit tree is restricted to watering by hand using either hose or self-closing also, container (e.g., bucket), or drip/soaker hose irrigation system.

### **Alert Stage 3: Water Emergency**

Under Alert Stage 3, the City will continue or modify Alert Stage 2 mandatory conservation measures, as well as implement additional mandatory water use reductions. Residential customers may be limited to a set allotment of water (e.g., 50 gallons per person per day), and commercial and industrial users may be restricted to their February baseline usage. Surcharge pricing may be applied to discourage use beyond allotments.

### **Alert Stage 4: Critical Water Supply**

Under Alert Stage 4, the City anticipates prohibiting all non-essential water use.

## **5.7 Plan Testing, Review, and Update**

The City will review and update as needed this Contingency Plan at a minimum of every five years, and may update the Contingency Plan sooner as needed due to emergency operations changes, lessons learned from incidents, updates to the City's EOP, and/or changes in elected or appointed officials. Section 6.1 of the EOP describes review and maintenance of the City's EOP.

## **5.8 Personnel Training**

The City's Emergency Manager coordinates training for City personnel and encourages them to participate in training sessions hosted by other agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions throughout the region. Current training and operational requirements set forth under the National Incident Management System have not been adopted and implemented by the City. Should they be adopted in the future, the Public Works Director will maintain records and lists of training received by City personnel (EOP Section 6.2).

As resources allow, the City conducts exercises during the year to test and evaluate its EOP (EOP Section 6.3). Tabletop exercises occur two times per year. These typically address natural disaster events and infrastructure failure. They do not have sabotage/vandalism training, but the City is exploring this idea. The City's recent response to chemical spraying related to forestry activities provided an example of how the City would respond to hazardous materials entering the water supply, which involved shutting down the water system for a few days. (The City has management flexibility to use water from three different water supply sources.) Whenever feasible, the City coordinates with neighboring jurisdictions and the state and federal governments to conduct joint exercises that include a variety of tabletop exercises, drills, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises.

Following completion of exercises, the Emergency Manager will work with other city/county departments and agencies to identify and implement corrective actions and mitigation measures, based on exercises conducted through Emergency Management. Additionally, the Emergency Manager will conduct a review with exercise participants after each exercise.

Reviews and reporting will also be facilitated after an actual disaster to document activities during the incident and improve readiness. All agencies involved in the emergency response will participate in the review. The review following an actual incident will describe actions taken, identify equipment shortcomings and strengths, and recommend ways to improve operational readiness (EOP Section 6.4).

## 5.9 Public Education

The City provides public education on emergency planning and preparedness by distributing relevant information and notices in semi-annual mailings and at City events. The City is currently updating its website to include information regarding threats, disasters, and what to do when an emergency occurs. The City's website will also include a link to Lincoln County's Emergency Management website, which contains information about current emergencies, planning and preparation, hazards, recovery, and training and volunteer resources. Lincoln County's Emergency Management website can be found at: <https://www.co.lincoln.or.us/708/Emergency-Management>.

## 5.10 Logistical and Financial Resources

The City considers funding and maintaining the EOP and this Contingency Plan priorities given that they support the City's ability to respond to and recover from disasters (EOP Section 6.6). The Emergency Manager will work with the City Council and community stakeholders to:

- Identify funding sources for emergency management programs, personnel, and equipment.
- Ensure that the Council is informed of progress toward building emergency response and recovery capabilities and is aware of gaps to be addressed.
- Leverage partnerships with local, regional, and state partners to maximize use of scarce resources.

To declare a state of emergency, the City Manager, or designee, will either call a regular or special meeting of the City Council to request a declaration of emergency by the Council, or immediately declare an emergency in writing. If the City Manager declares an emergency, the City Council must ratify the declaration within seven days, or it will expire (EOP Section 1.7.2). Following an emergency declaration, the City Council has flexibility in managing resources under emergency conditions, such as diverting funds and resources to emergency operations to meet immediate needs, receiving resources from organizations and individuals initiated through mutual aid and cooperative assistance agreement channels, and setting the stage for requesting state and/or federal assistance to augment local resources and capabilities (EOP Section 1.7.1).

Resource requests and emergency/disaster declarations must be submitted by the City Emergency Manager to the County Emergency Manager according to provisions outlined under ORS Chapter 401. The City Emergency Manager is responsible for the direction and control of the City's resources during an emergency and for requesting any additional resources required for emergency operations (EOP Section 1.9.1).

The Operation Officer for the Oregon Office of Emergency Management coordinates with the agencies represented in the State Emergency Coordination Center to determine the best way to support local government requests for assistance (EOP Section 1.7.4). If state capabilities are insufficient, the state may request federal assistance. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides resources, coordination, planning, training, and funding when requested by the Oregon Governor (EOP Section 1.7.5).

The City's membership in the Oregon Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (ORWARN) enables access to assistance during an emergency from other utilities through mutual aid agreements.

In the case of emergencies involving fires threatening life and structures, the Central Oregon Coast Fire and Rescue District #7 Fire Chief and County Fire Defense Board Chief can contact the State Fire Marshall to mobilize and fund resources (EOP Section 1.9.1).

The City maintains an inventory of equipment and materials at its Public Works Department facility that can be utilized in the event of an emergency. The Public Works facility is where chemical and treatment supplies are stored, and larger vehicles can easily access this facility for deliveries and moving equipment. The City's water treatment plant is less accessible.

The City has an intertie with SWLCWPUD, but currently, the operational status of the intertie is unclear, and no formal mutual agreement exists. Consequently, this intertie is an uncertain logistical option during an emergency.

## SECTION 6: Future Water Sources

This section of the DWPP is intended to give water providers anticipating the need to develop an additional source of water supply during the 20-year DWPP planning period the opportunity to consider risks associated with any additional source and strategies to address those risks.

The City projects that it will not need any additional water supply sources during the 20-year DWPP planning period (through 2046). As previously described, the City holds three certificated water rights: Certificate 88453 authorizing use of up to 0.23 cfs from North Fork Weist Creek and Eckman Creek, Certificate 88452 authorizing use of up to 0.50 cfs South Fork Weist Creek and Eckman Creek, and Certificate 88507 authorizing use of up to 0.74 cfs from Eckman Creek. The combined authorized rate of diversion under these three certificates is 1.47 cfs, which exceeds the City's 20-year projected maximum day demand of 1.06 cfs in 2040 in its 2021 WMCP. The City also evaluated the availability and reliability of Eckman Creek apart from the City's other supply sources in its Water System Master Plan given that the City relies on Eckman Creek to partially or fully meet water demand during the dry weather season. According to the City's WSMP, Eckman Creek has not experienced shortages during the summer season. The WSMP estimated that flows in Eckman Creek may drop as low as 2.0 cfs during severe drought conditions, which is greater than the City's WMCP 20-year projected maximum day demand of 1.06 cfs. Based on these analyses, the City projected in its WMCP that it will be able to meet its 20-year demand projections (2040) using its existing water right certificates. When the WMCP projections are extended through 2046, the existing certificates are expected to provide sufficient water supply for the City to meet its projected maximum projected demand in 2046, the 20-year DWPP planning period. In the event that the City needs more water, the City could then utilize water under Permit S-23587 or the remaining undeveloped portions of Permit S-18654, both of which authorize use from Eckman Creek. The City anticipates, however, that the use of water under these water rights will be subject to fish persistence conditions upon issuance of final orders approving extension of time for the permits, likely affecting the reliability of the permits.

The City also holds Permit S-55224 authorizing the use of up to 1.5 cfs from Southworth Creek, which it intends to use as a redundant source of supply, as needed under drought conditions, and a supply source to address long-term growth. However, before developing the source, the City needs to observe favorable results from ongoing flow monitoring, establish diversion and transmission infrastructure, and receive authorization to use water under the permit from OWRD in a WMCP Final Order. Given that these steps need to occur and that the City anticipates fully developing its Southworth Creek water right (Permit S-55224) by 2052 (outside of the 20-year DWPP planning period), considering risks and strategies associated with the Southworth Creek water source is currently premature.

Thus, the City projects that its water sources are sufficient to meet its water demands during the 20-year DWPP planning period, such that exploring additional water sources and considering the associated risks is unnecessary.

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**Appendix A**

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**City of Waldport Water Rights**



## City of Waldport Water Rights

Application No.	Permit No.	Certificate No.	Permit Amendment No.	Priority Date	Source(s)	Type of Beneficial Use	Authorized Instant. Rate (cfs)	Completion Date
S-14279	S-10315	<del>11150</del> 88453	-	8/31/1931	North Fork Weist and Eckman Creeks	Municipal	0.23	-
S-12728	S-9114	<del>11357</del> 88452	-	5/16/1929	Weist (South Fork) and Eckman Creeks	Municipal	0.50	-
S-23660	S-18654	88507	-	3/18/1949	Eckman Creek	Municipal	0.74	-
		-	T-8834 <sup>1</sup>				1.26 <sup>2</sup>	10/1/2021 <sup>5</sup>
S-29939	S-23587	-	T-8834 <sup>1</sup>	4/25/1955	Eckman Creek	Municipal	2.00 <sup>3</sup>	10/1/2021 <sup>5</sup>
S-39480	<del>S-30624</del> S-55224	-	T-12796 <sup>1</sup>	2/4/1964	Southworth Creek	Municipal	1.50 <sup>4</sup>	10/1/2052
S-9804	S-7120	6335	-	9/6/1924	Red River	Municipal	0.50	-

<sup>1</sup> Permit Amendments T-8834 and T-12796 changed the places of use and points of diversion for these permits.

<sup>2</sup> The remaining portion of Permit S-18654 has a development limitation of 0.0 cfs.

<sup>3</sup> Permit S-23587 has a development limitation of 0.0 cfs.

<sup>4</sup> Permit S-55224 has a development limitation of 0.0 cfs.

<sup>5</sup> The City submitted an extension application, which is currently pending at the Oregon Water Resources Department.



**Appendix B**

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**City of Waldport 2025 Updated Source Water  
Assessment**





# Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

Agency Headquarters

700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600

Portland, OR 97232

(503) 229-5696

Fax (503) 229-6124

TTY 711

July 9, 2025

Mike Lee  
City of Waldport  
PO Box 1120  
Waldport, OR 97394

**Re: Revised Source Water Assessment Public Water System #4100926**

Dear Mr. Lee,

The Department of Environmental Quality's Drinking Water Protection Program has revised the City of Waldport's Updated Source Water Assessment to include an updated methodology for assessing erosion potential in your drinking water source areas. Figure 2 and Table 1 have been updated to reflect erosion potential using this new methodology.

The updated methodology assesses soil erosion potential using three different methods depending on the overall slope of the land surface, potential soil disturbance and data availability. For more information about the updated soil erosion potential methodology reference Appendix 2 Note 4 of this assessment (attached). Since Waldport is currently developing a drinking water protection plan, we have also provided an area map of erosion potential using the NRCS "off-road/off-trail" method which is appropriate to evaluate erosion susceptibility on forested lands (Figure 2b).

The susceptibility of the public drinking water system's sources depends on both the natural conditions in the watershed as well as the land uses and facilities operating in the watershed. The revised Figure 2 maps can be used to identify areas where land management and land uses may affect streams within your community's drinking water source area. Erosion control measures (Best Management Practices) may be given greater priority in these areas.

Please note that this revised Updated Source Water Assessment only incorporates the new erosion potential methodology and does not revise any other information in the assessment. The City of Waldport may request additional updates from the DEQ Drinking Water Protection Program as needed to support Source Water Protection efforts.



# Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

## Department of Environmental Quality

Agency Headquarters

700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600

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TTY 711

State agency resources are available to help you with mapping and information needs. For direct assistance and/or additional information regarding watershed protection, please contact DEQ's Drinking Water Protection program at [Drinkingwater.protection@deq.oregon.gov](mailto:Drinkingwater.protection@deq.oregon.gov). For more information on drinking water regulations and treatment procedures, please contact Oregon Health Authority's Drinking Water Services at 971-673-0405 or [info.drinkingwater@odhsoha.oregon.gov](mailto:info.drinkingwater@odhsoha.oregon.gov).

Sincerely,

Drinking Water Protection Coordinator  
Water Quality Division

Cc:

Casey Lyon, Technical Services Manager, Oregon Health Authority

Attachments:

- Revised Figure 2 Drinking Water Source Area Erosion Potential (streams)
- Figure 2b Drinking Water Source Area Erosion Potential (by area)
- Table 1 Drinking Water Source Area Land Use and Susceptibility Analysis Summary
- Appendix 2 Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols for Updated Source Water Assessments

# Updated Source Water Assessment

**City of Waldport**

PWS #4100926

**August 2018 (Revised July 2025)**

*Prepared for:*

**City of Waldport**

*Prepared by:*

**Oregon Department of Environmental Quality  
Drinking Water Protection Program**





October 14, 2016

Scott Andry, Public Works Director  
City of Waldport  
PO Box 1120  
Waldport, Oregon 97364

Re: **Updated Source Water Assessment for PWS # 4100926**

Dear Mr. Andry,

On behalf of the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is pleased to provide your community with important information in this Updated Source Water Assessment. The updated assessment is intended to provide information and resources to assist you and your community to **implement local drinking water protection efforts**. Since the first source water assessments were completed in 2005, state agencies have significantly expanded analytical capabilities, including more detailed data for analyzing natural characteristics and potential pollutant sources. DEQ is currently completing the updated assessments for surface water systems and OHA is updating the groundwater system assessments.

As you know, assuring safe drinking water depends on public water suppliers implementing multiple successful practices. **First, protect the drinking water source.** Second, practice effective water treatment. Third, conduct regular monitoring for contaminants to assure safety. Fourth, protect the distribution system piping and finished water storage from recontamination. Finally, practice competent water system operation, maintenance, and construction. These practices are collectively called “multiple barrier public health protection”. **Source water protection is an important first step because starting with the best possible quality source water helps assure that water treatment can be effective at all times.**

Source water protection is accomplished by effective state public health programs, environmental protection, land use policies, pro-active land stewardship, and by implementation of local drinking water protection efforts. The susceptibility of the public drinking water system source depends on both the natural conditions in the watershed as well as the anthropogenic activities in the watershed.

This letter, with attached figures and technical information, constitutes your **Updated Source Water Assessment**. It supplements your original Source Water Assessment (link here: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wg/dwp/swrpts.asp> ). One of the most important assets a public water system can have is accurate source water area mapping and visual resources to share with the community citizens and officials. The figures include a new regional map view of your watershed, topographic basemap with the source area delineated, and maps with natural characteristics, anthropogenic land uses, potential sources of pollutants, and historic landslides. Information on anthropogenic land uses in a drinking water source area is important for evaluating potential pollutant

sources and working with stakeholders upstream. Tables are provided that include a summary of the types of potential pollutant sources present in your drinking water source area.

There are also a variety of resources included in this document to assist you with drinking water source protection efforts. **Appendix #1** provides a summary of how to use the information provided in the assessment to move forward to develop and implement source water protection. **Appendix #3** lists websites and resources available to public water systems and community members seeking technical assistance for work on watershed protection. **Appendix #4** provides brief descriptions and contact information for grants and loans to fund both drinking water infrastructure and source protection projects.

State agency resources are available to help you with mapping and information needs. Larger sizes of the source area maps and more details of landslide potential and other natural characteristics are available for you upon request (contact Steve Aalbers at 503-229-6798). DEQ is currently developing "Resource Guides" with more extensive information to assist public water systems in protecting their source waters. Resource Guides will be developed for both Oregon surface water systems and groundwater systems by 2017.

For direct assistance and/or additional information regarding watershed protection, call Sheree Stewart at DEQ (503-229-5413). For more information on drinking water policies and procedures, call Casey Lyon at OHA (541-726-2587).

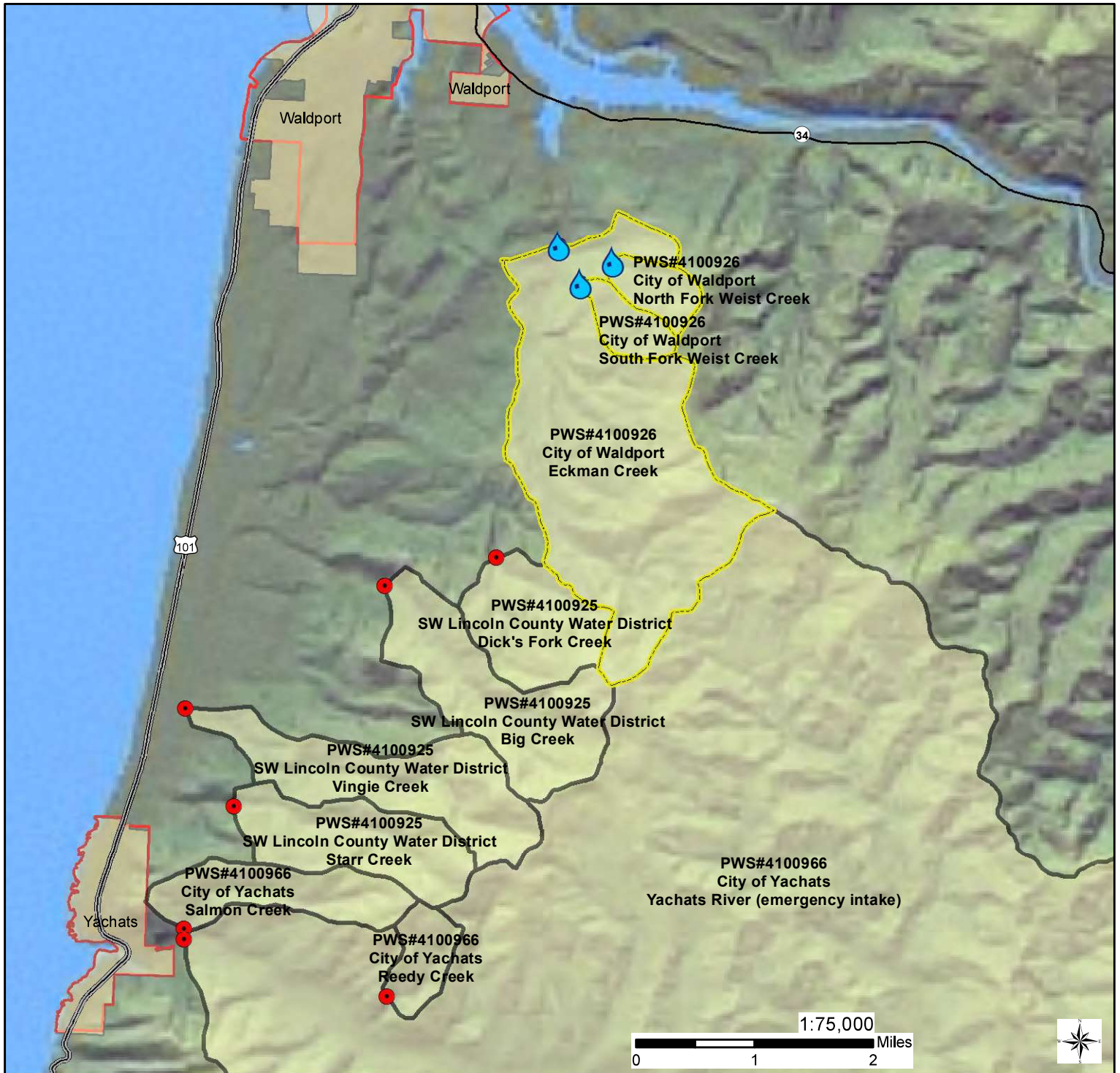
Sincerely,











A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sheree Stewart', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Sheree Stewart, Drinking Water Protection Coordinator  
Environmental Solutions Division

Cc: Casey Lyon, Technical Services Manager, Oregon Health Authority

**Figure 1. City of Waldport (PWS 00926)  
Drinking Water Source Area  
and Adjacent Source Areas**

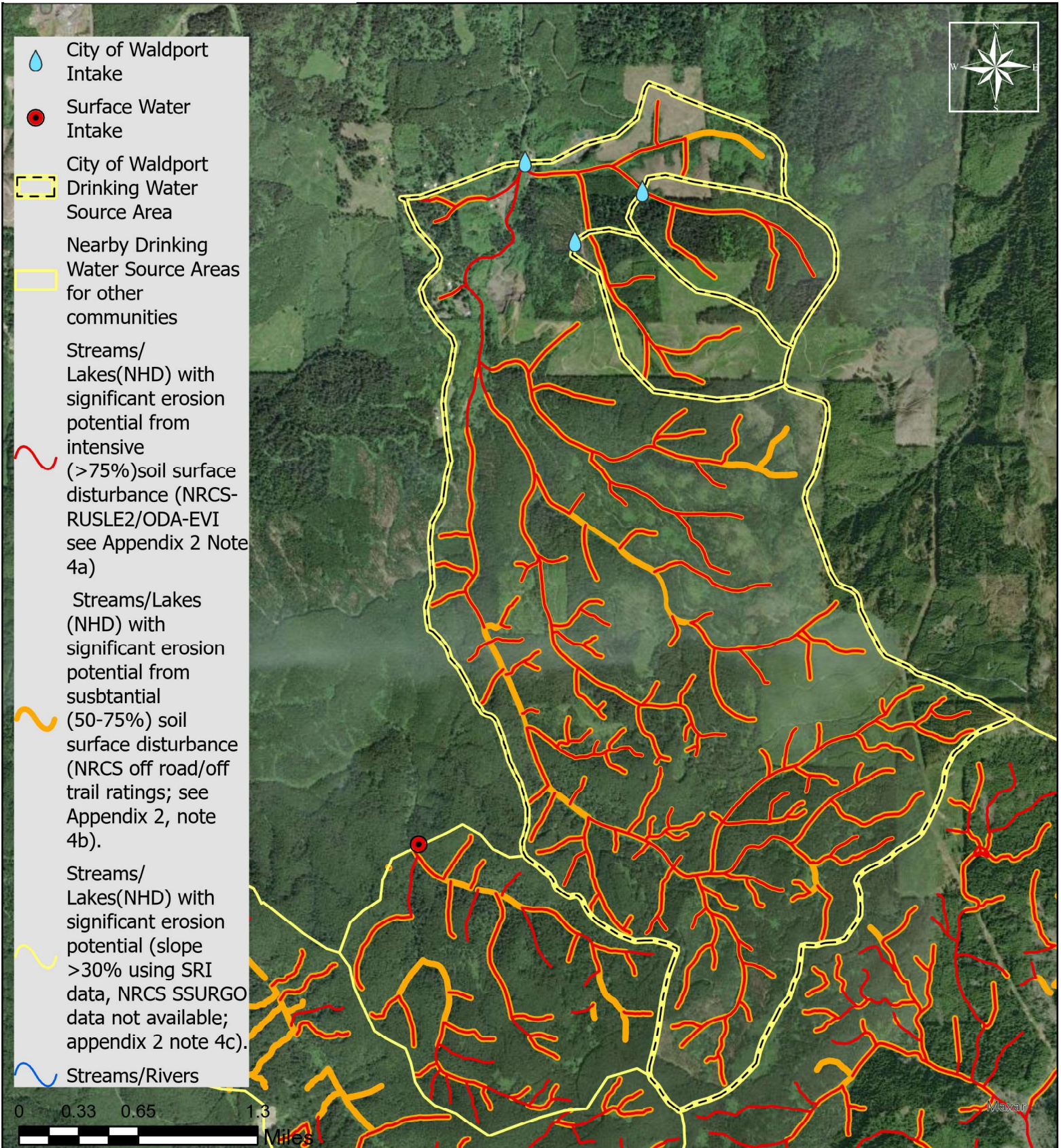


- Legend**
-  City of Waldport surface water intake
  -  City of Waldport Drinking Water Source Areas
  -  Surface Water Intake
  -  Surface Water DWSAs
  -  Urban Growth Boundary (2010)
  -  City limits (ODOT, 2013)
  -  County Boundary
  -  Interstate
  -  U.S. Routes
  -  Oregon Routes

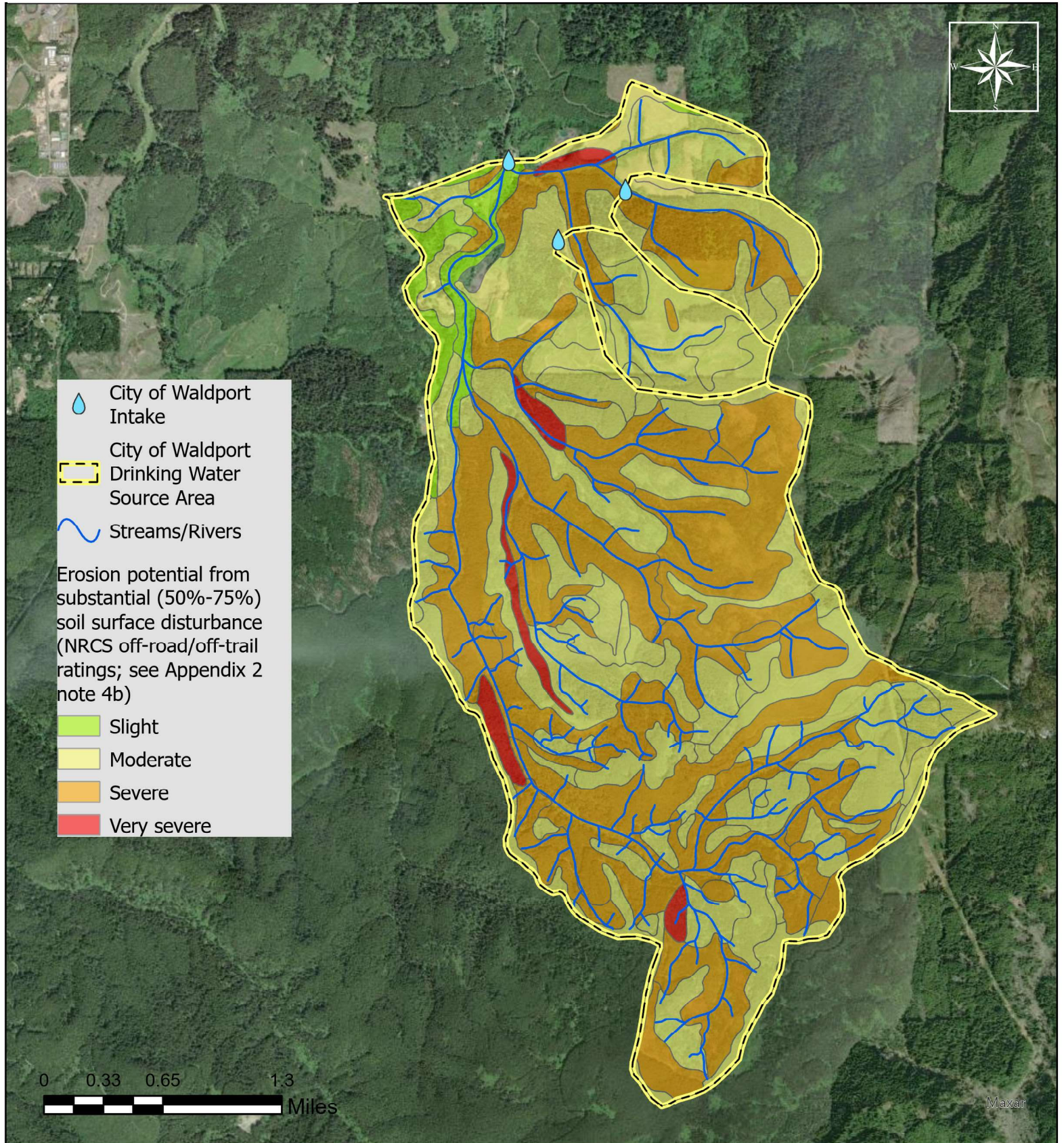
This data analysis was conducted for strategic planning purposes in drinking water protection. If other uses are considered for the data, please contact DEQ's Drinking Water Protection Program for details on how this query was performed. It is important to understand the limitations and qualifications of queries to ensure appropriate interpretation of this data. No warranty expressed or implied is made regarding the accuracy or utility. This disclaimer applies both to individual use of the data and aggregate use with other data.

Note on Base Layer: The hillshade color effect shown here is the result of additional processing of digital elevation models (DEM - 30 meter grid) data from 1:24000 topographic maps. A "hillshade" was produced first and then color adjusted. The original DEM files were developed by the OR Dept. of Forestry. Additional processing of the hillshade data with Red, Green, Blue (RGB) color scheme resulted in the "orshade.sid" dataset displayed here. The data set is provided for use by the Oregon Geospatial Data Center.

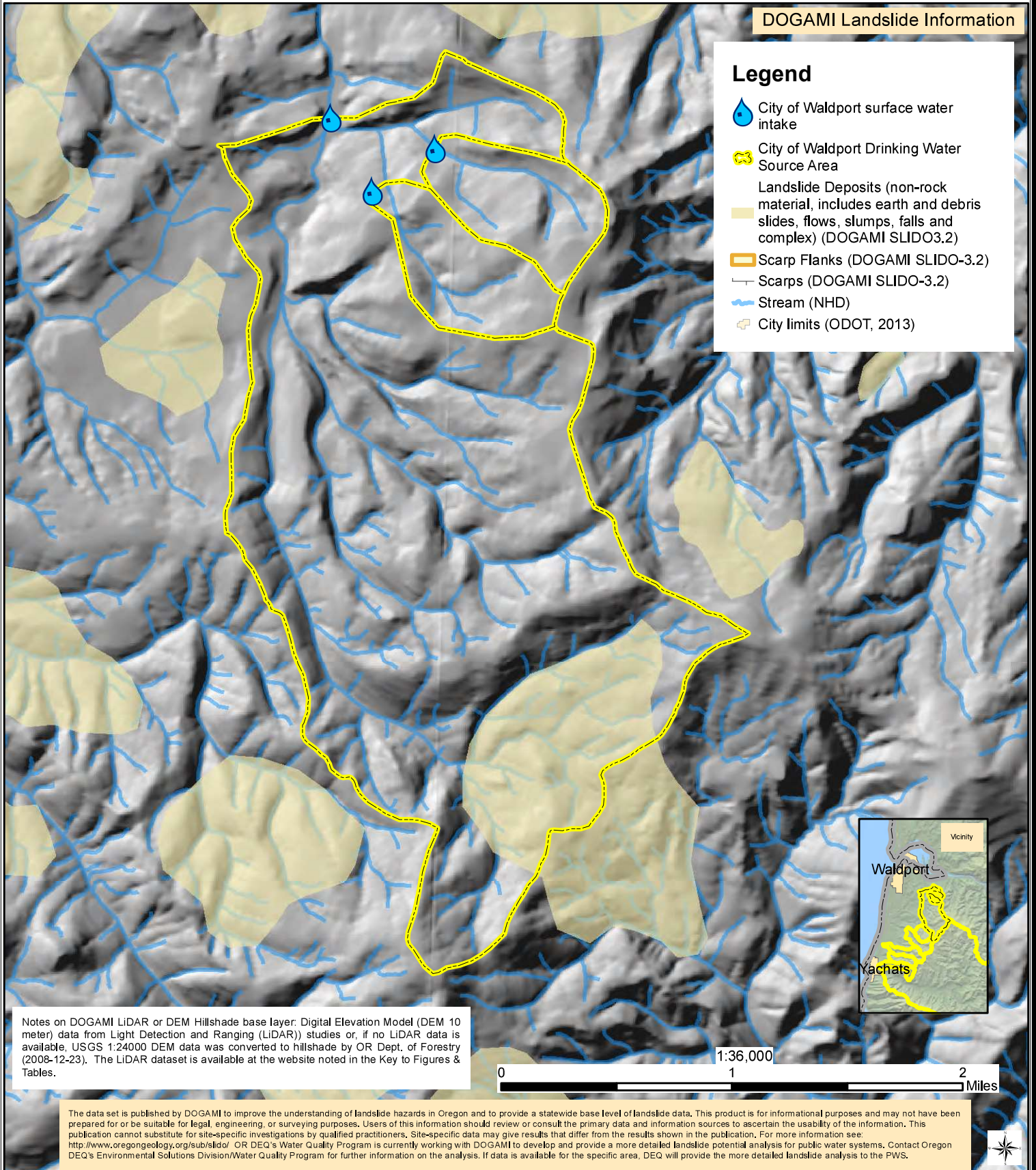
**Figure 2. City of Waldport (PWS 00926)  
Drinking Water Source Area Erosion Potential  
(See Appendix 2 for key to map details and metadata)**



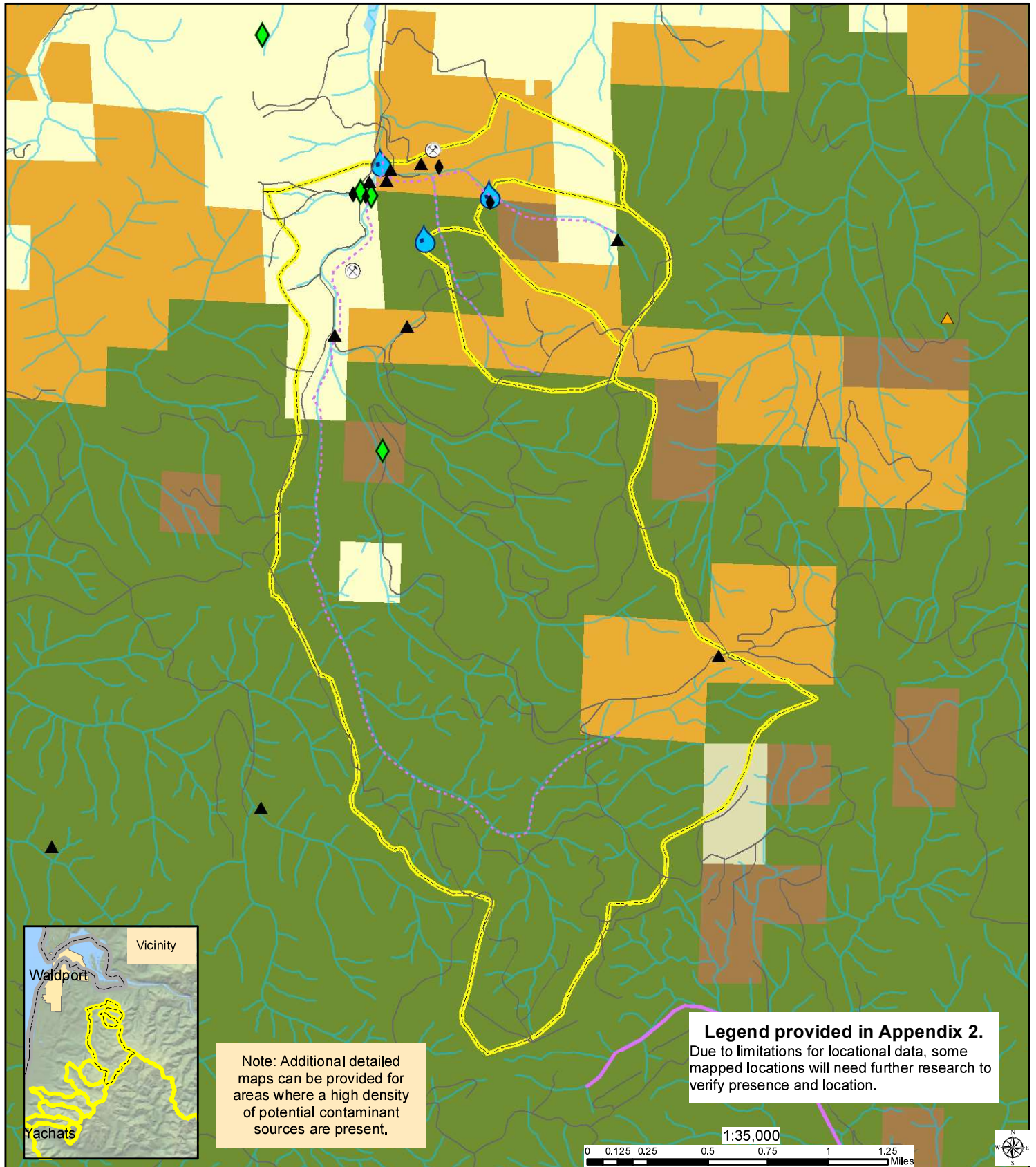
**Figure 2b. City of Waldport (PWS 00926)  
Drinking Water Source Area Erosion Potential  
for Management Activities with Soil Surface Disturbance  
(See Appendix 2 for key to map details and metadata)**



**Figure 3. City of Waldport (PWS 00926)  
 Drinking Water Source Area Landslide Hazards Map  
 (See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**



**Figure 4. City of Waldport (PWS 00926)  
Drinking Water Source Area with Potential Anthropogenic  
Sources, Transportation Corridors and Land Ownership/Use  
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**





**Table 1: Drinking Water Source Area Land Use and Susceptibility Analysis Summary**  
*See Appendix 2 for Key to Tables and Notes*

Public Water System Name	<b>City of Waldport</b>
PWS ID	00926
Drinking Water Source Name	North & South Fork Weist Creek & Eckman Creek
County Served	Lincoln
Subbasin	Alsea
Drinking Water Source Area (DWSA) Size <sup>(1)</sup>	4.98 sq.mi./3186.3 acres
Stream Miles in Drinking Water Source Area	34.62
Population (includes wholesale buyers) <sup>(2)</sup>	2,080
Number of Public Water Systems Served <sup>(2)</sup>	1

Land Use / Ownership <sup>(3)</sup> (also shown on figures)	Owner Type	Area (acres)	% of DWSA	Notes
	Agricultural	0	0%	US Forest Service/BLM near Weist Cr. Intakes; Priv Ind. Forest primarily one owner and several other private lots.
	Private Industrial Forest	542	17%	
	Private (Rural/Non-industrial)	328	10%	
	Local Government	0	0%	
	State Forest	28	1%	
	Other State Lands	0	0%	
	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	79	2%	
	US Forest Service (USFS)	2,210	69%	
	Tribal	0	0%	
Other (includes Water)	0	0%		

Potential Pollutants (see Table 2 for potential pollutants based on regulatory database search and Figures for approximate locations)			Notes
	Stream Miles in Erodible Soils <sup>(4)</sup>	34.61	see note 4 in Appendix 2
	High Soil Erosion Potential Percent <sup>(4)</sup> (% stream mi w/ high erosion located w/in 300' of the stream)	100%	see note 4 in Appendix 2
	Shallow Landslide Potential	see note	More details on shallow landslide susceptibility may be available. Contact DEQ Drinking Water Protection for additional information.
Landslide Deposits <sup>(5)</sup> (DOGAMI - SLIDO 3.2)	present in upper portion of watershed see map and note	Includes earth and debris slides, flows, slumps, falls and complex landslide types. Does not include rock material landslide deposits.	

Water Quality Monitoring Data and Treatment Method	Treatment Process	Rapid sand & rapid mix	
	Safe Drinking Water Information System Results <sup>(6)</sup>	MCL Violations <sup>(6)</sup>	Significant Detections (2014-2024) <sup>(6)</sup>
	Regulated volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and inorganic compounds	none	Ethylbenzene (2014), xylenes (2014-2017, 2019-2022)
	Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite)	none	none
	Bacteria (Ecoli and TCR=Total Coliform Rule)	none	TCR (2018)
	DEQ/OHA Source Water Monitoring project test data <sup>(7)</sup> ND = All parameters not detected and NA = source water not analyzed	Not Applicable	
Additional raw water quality monitoring data for the drinking water source may be available from other sources including USGS, DEQ's LASAR database, individual water providers, local partners (i.e. soil and water conservation districts or watershed councils) or local volunteer monitoring.			

Updated with additional erosion data from NRCS and ODA in June 2025.

**Table 2: Inventory of Potential Sources of Pollution as identified in readily accessible state and federal databases and GIS layers Updated Source Water Assessment see Appendix 2 for Key to Tables for Notes and Descriptions of Acronyms**

**PWS Name:** City of Waldport  
**PWS Number:** 00926

This information supplements the Original Source Water Assessment Inventory dated between 2000 and 2005 and should be used in conjunction with the original inventory to provide a more detailed analysis of potential sources of pollution. Note that due to limitations for locational data in state databases, some locations will need further research to verify presence and location.

Primary Land Ownership/Use(s)		Data Source						
Primarily Federal land (USFS & BLM) with some private industrial forestry land use, rock quarries and rural residential.		Land use map - Figure 3 and aerial photographs						
Other potential sources of pollution identified based on aerial photographs, topographic maps or local knowledge.								
Name	Address/location	City	County					
none noted - PWS should confirm								
Regulatory Database Results - State and Federal								
Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
DOGAMI - Eckman Creek Quarries	21-0001	Permitted - Basalt	Eckman Creek Quarries/Kauffman Crushing Inc.	2000 Eckman Creek Rd., Waldport 97394	Not applicable	Lincoln	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
DOGAMI - Pankey Pit	21-0008	Permitted - Basalt	Cedar Creek Quarries, Inc./Pankey Pit	PO Box 730 Newport, OR 97365	Not applicable	Lincoln	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
WQ SIS - ECKMAN CREEK QUARRIES	26250	GEN12A - STORMWATER	ECKMAN CREEK QUARRIES	1400 ECKMAN CREEK ROAD	WALDPORT	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality SIS database (DEQ/WQ SIS - 2016)
WQ SIS - PANKEY PIT	110674	GEN12A - STORMWATER	PANKEY PIT	ECKMAN LAKE RD	WALDPORT	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality SIS database (DEQ/WQ SIS - 2016)
WQ SIS - TRIDENT SEAFOODS (location needs verification)	107632	GEN09 - INDUSTRIAL	TRIDENT SEAFOODS	1310 SE YAQUINA BAY BLVD.	NEWPORT	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality SIS database (DEQ/WQ SIS - 2016)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Eckman Creek	23154	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Turbidity	Eckman Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - South Fork Weist Creek	23152	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Turbidity	South Fork Weist Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Weist Creek	23153	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Turbidity	Weist Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
DWP - PCS - Stream Crossings	5868	M22 Type; A - Transportation - Stream Crossing - Perennial	Stream Crossings	Throughout DWPA	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Kauffman Crushing Inc	5862	C60 Type; P - Maintenance Shop/Equipment Storage - Rock crushing company  M01 Type; P - Above Ground Storage Tanks - Excluding Water and Residential ASTs  M24 Type; P - UST - Decommissioned/inactive	Kauffman Crushing Inc	West of intakes	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Kauffman Crushing Inc (continued)								
DWP - PCS - County Maintenance Shop	5863	C61 Type; P - Maintenance Shop/Equipment Storage - Transportation Related - County Shop	County Maintenance Shop	West of intakes	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Eckman Quarry	5860	C18 Type; A - Mining Activities - Gravel Mines/Gravel Pits  M57 Type; A - DEQ Permitted Stormwater Discharges (NPDES or WPCF)	Eckman Quarry	Southwest of intakes	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads/septic	5867	M09 Type; A - Homesteads - Rural - Septic Systems (< 1/acre)	Rural Homesteads/septic	Within 300 feet of Eckman Creek intake	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Managed forestlands-Road Density	5865	A13 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Road Density (> 2 mi./sq. mi.)	Managed forestlands-Road Density	Throughout DWPA	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Clearcut harvest	5864	A11 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clearcut harvest	Throughout DWPA	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
DWP - PCS - Pankey Pit-Cedar Creek Quarries	5861	C18 Type; A - Mining Activities - Gravel Mines/Gravel Pits M57 Type; A - DEQ Permitted Stormwater Discharges (NPDES or WPCF)	Pankey Pit- Cedar Creek Quarries	North of intakes	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Slope Failures	5866	M51 Type; P - Landslide Area - Slope instability	Slope Failures	Along North Fork Weist Creek	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Slope instability	5875	M51 Type; P - Landslide Area - Small slump	Slope instability	Next to North Weist Creek Intake	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Clear Cut Harvest	5874	A11 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clear Cut Harvest	North Fork Weist Creek	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Transmission Lines	5869	M17 Type; A - Transmission Lines - Right-of-Ways -- Transmission lines.	Transmission Lines	Southeast of intakes	Waldport	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)

## Developing Strategies For Drinking Water Protection

Many<sup>1</sup> public water systems in Oregon will receive an Updated Source Water Assessment (USWA) developed by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) drinking water protection team by 2017. USWAs provide the water systems and communities more detailed information on the watershed or recharge area that supplies their well, spring or intake (the “drinking water source area”). Public water systems and local communities can use the information in the assessments to voluntarily develop and implement drinking water protection strategies.

Requirements for water quality monitoring of public water systems in Oregon provide some degree of assurance of safe drinking water; however, all systems are vulnerable to potential contamination. **One of the best ways to ensure safe drinking water and minimize future treatment costs is to develop local strategies designed to protect against potential contamination.** Not only will this add a margin of safety; it will also raise local community awareness of drinking water contamination risks and provide information about how communities and local landowners can help protect their drinking water sources.

### Using Place-Based Planning to Develop Protection Strategies

The drinking water source area for most communities lies partially, if not entirely, outside of their jurisdiction and may include several different governing agencies as well as a diverse mix of landowners, businesses and residents. When developing protection strategies, DEQ and OHA highly recommend that the water system and community involve potentially affected

stakeholders early in the process to foster stakeholder awareness and trust in the resulting strategies.

*Oregon adopted an “Integrated Water Resources Strategy (IWRs)” in 2012 that provides recommendations for how to do a place-based and integrated approach to water resources planning.* This approach helps communities achieve the level of coordination and collaboration to successfully address local water quality and water quantity challenges, such as developing and implementing strategies to protect their drinking water sources. The IWRs Place-Based Planning guidelines describe elements to consider for building a collaborative process, characterizing water-related issues, quantifying existing and future water needs, developing a suite of solutions, and adopting and implementing the plan. More information about the process can be found in this Water Resources Department document: <https://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/programs/Planning/PlaceBasedPlanning/Pages/default.aspx>

### Strategies to Achieve Risk Reduction

The primary goal of the drinking water protection strategies should be to reduce or minimize the risks of pollution in the source water. It is highly improbable that one can *eliminate* risks in any area, but by applying one or more protection strategies, a community will be able to reduce the likelihood of pollutants affecting the water supply in the future. Potential strategies include both general management practices such as conservation or efficiency measures that will apply to the entire drinking water protection area and management practices that can be applied most appropriately by land-use category (commercial/industrial,

<sup>1</sup> All community water systems using surface water will receive a USWA. Because of the number of water systems using groundwater in Oregon, the Oregon Health Authority has prioritized completing assessments for new

Community and Non-Transient Non-Community water systems and systems that have added a new water source since their original source water assessment was completed.



State of Oregon  
Department of  
Environmental  
Quality

### Water Quality - Drinking Water Protection

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Portland, OR 97232  
Phone: 503-229-5664  
800-452-4011

Fax: 503-229-6037

Contact: Julie Harvey

<http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/programs/Pages/DWP.aspx>



### Oregon Health Authority Drinking Water Program

444 "A" Street  
Springfield, OR 97477  
Phone: 541-726-2587  
Fax: 541-726-2596

Contact: Tom Pattee

<http://www.healthoregon.org/dwp>

agricultural/rural, forestry, residential/  
municipal, and miscellaneous). The  
following list provides some of the most

common management options as an example  
to public water suppliers and communities:

<b>Example Strategies for Drinking Water Protection</b>	
<b>Non-Regulatory Options</b>	
<b>Notify and Educate the Public:</b>	Contact property owners within the protection area so they are aware of the need for protection measures. Let them know this is voluntary. Focus educational efforts on basic information about the source water and the relationship between surface activities and the water quality; familiarity with the location of the protected area; basic information on sources of contamination; and effective strategies for safe management of all potential contaminants. Public education/notification can be accomplished using local news outlets, letters to residents, letters to land owners/operators, and bill stuffers/customer mailings. Information signs could be placed adjacent to roadways entering the protection area. Include on the sign the name of the water system/jurisdiction and a phone number where callers can obtain more information or report releases.
<b>Use Technical Assistance Resources:</b>	Work with local or state providers of technical assistance (e.g., DEQ's regional offices, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, OSU Extension) to encourage the use of best management practices for pollution prevention and waste reduction. Apply for grants or funding to provide financial incentives such as pollution prevention tax credits, low-interest loans or direct subsidies/cost sharing. Provide recognition for environmental friendly businesses and operations (e.g., green awards, plaques/door signs).
<b>Sponsor Hazardous Waste/Unused Chemical Collection:</b>	Establishing a permanent location or holding one-day events to collect hazardous wastes from community residents (including households and small businesses) is an effective way to reduce risks posed by storing hazardous wastes or other chemicals within the protection area. Hold an amnesty (free-disposal) event for unused business or agricultural chemicals stored in the protection area. Set up a local materials exchange program (or publicize existing programs).
<b>Develop Spill Response Plans:</b>	Encourage and assist your local fire department and transportation department with spill response planning. Jurisdictions within protection areas could develop specific spill response procedures to allow quicker response and notifications should a hazardous material spill or release occur. These can be integrated into your county's Emergency Management Plan. Contact the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) for state highways.
<b>Acquire Land or Rights to Development:</b>	Community ownership of as much as possible of the critical land areas within the protection area and managed for water quality protection provides some of the best assurance of long-term protection of the public water supply. Protection could be provided by ownership accomplished through methods such as capital or bond fund programs, or through easements and deed restrictions. Private non-profit land conservation organizations or local land trusts in your area can assist you in acquiring land within your protection area by conveyance to a trust, seeking donations, or direct land purchases for conservation.
<b>Local Regulatory Options</b>	
<b>Existing Regulations and Permits:</b>	Take advantage of opportunities to provide public comment and input when existing regulatory programs are reviewing permits or programs which affect the siting, design, construction, operation or closure of facilities within your protection area. Ensure you are included on regulatory agency contact lists so that you receive announcements for public involvement opportunities. Consider participating in advisory group meetings for specific topics of interest. Ensure that the regulatory programs are aware of your protection area and request that compliance inspections or technical assistance is prioritized in critical areas.
<b>Land Use Controls (Zoning/Health Ordinances):</b>	There are many different types of zoning tools. Your community can identify the protection area with an overlay map and enact specific requirements for land uses and development within these boundaries in order to protect public health. Ordinances applying to sites that pose a risk to water quality within the overlay area may include prohibition of various land uses (such as landfills or underground fuel storage tanks); subdivision controls (such as limiting density or requiring larger lot sizes); special permitting or siting requirements (i.e. placing limitations on the use of toxic and hazardous materials, pesticides, salts); and performance standards (i.e. requiring secondary containment for petroleum or chemical storage over a certain volume).

## **How do communities use the Updated Source Water Assessments?**

The Updated Source Water Assessment (USWA) provides the information for developing local protection strategies. The USWAs include details characterizing the source area and potential source water risks. It also provides key information that will allow the community to focus limited resources on higher-risk areas within the watershed or recharge zones for wells. The USWA information should be supplemented with local knowledge of the water system and community. The water system and community can refine the delineation of sensitive areas and identification of potential contamination sources through further research, local input and coordination with state agencies.

The USWA source area characterization should be reviewed to clarify the presence, location, operational practices, and actual risks of the identified facilities and land-use activities. Additional potential contaminant sources or sensitive areas may also be added based on local knowledge or additional research. Potential sources with low or no risk (such as landowners who have already incorporated best management practices into their operations to protect your source of drinking water) can be screened out or selected for low priority outreach or technical assistance. Local and state resources can then be directed to the highest priority potential problems in the drinking water source area.

Another way to use the information in the USWA is in developing the water system's contingency plan. Contingency planning focuses on potential threats to the drinking water supply (such as mechanical problems, chemical detections in the source water, chemical spills in the source area, or natural disasters) and the development of procedures to be followed should these events occur. Guidance for preparing a contingency plan and examples are available from OHA. Many contingency plan elements may have already been completed by public water systems as

part of their required Emergency Response Plan. Additional elements can be added as drinking water source protection strategies are developed.

Public water systems may also find it necessary, as a result of either existing or projected increased demand, to explore the development of additional sources for drinking water. Drinking water source protection provides a mechanism that can be used to help select the best site and identify areas that should be protected now so they will provide quality drinking water in the future. Additionally, development of a new groundwater source in the vicinity of existing sources may modify the movement of groundwater in the subsurface, perhaps changing the shape and orientation of existing drinking water source areas. Evaluation of the significance of those changes should be addressed in the protection planning process to ensure that the management strategy in place will continue to protect the community's drinking water supply.

## **Need assistance?**

Drinking water source protection is already at work in Oregon. A number of Oregon communities are currently developing and implementing strategies to protect their drinking water source areas. Successful drinking water protection plans developed in Oregon are available to communities as templates or examples. Staff members at OHA and DEQ are available to provide assistance, and extensive written materials are available to local community groups or consultants to assist in developing drinking water protection plans or strategies.

Detailed information about developing drinking water source protection strategies can be found on DEQ's Drinking Water Protection Program website. The website also includes Updated Source Water Assessment methods and results, Resource Guides for both [surface water](#) and [groundwater](#), sample Drinking Water Protection Plans,

information for schools, and links to many other useful sites: <http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/DWP.aspx>

The OHA – Drinking Water Program website includes system characteristics, monitoring data, contacts for all public water systems in Oregon, drinking water standards, fact sheets on contaminants, information on the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (including Source Protection Fund Grants), Consumer Confidence Reports, and more: <http://www.healthoregon.org/dwp>

Water systems or community members interested in the potential of developing drinking water protection strategies should contact the respective DEQ and OHA coordinators. Those systems using surface water sources should initially














contact Julie Harvey, Drinking Water Protection Program Coordinator, DEQ, Portland, (503) 229-5664. Groundwater-based water systems should initially contact Tom Pattee, Groundwater Coordinator, OHA, Springfield, (541) 726-2587 x24. As the state moves further into the protection phase of the Oregon program, DEQ and OHA will be able to direct individual requests for assistance to specific staff trained and experienced in that area, both within the state agencies and in other partner organizations.

#### **Alternative formats**

Documents can be provided upon request in an alternate format for individuals with disabilities or in a language other than English for people with limited English skills. To request a document in another format or language, call DEQ in Portland at 503-229-5696, or toll-free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011, ext. 5696; or email [deqinfo@deq.state.or.us](mailto:deqinfo@deq.state.or.us).




## Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

### General Legend:




-  Public water system surface water intake
-  Public water system drinking water source area for surface water
-  Nearby public water system, surface water intake
-  Nearby public surface water system drinking water source area
-  Groundwater 2-yr TOT (Zone 1 for Springs)
-  Groundwater Drinking Water Source
-  Interstate
-  U.S. Routes
-  Oregon Routes
-  Roads (BLM)
-  Railways (USGS - 2009)
-  Stream (NHD)
-  City limits (ODOT, 2013)
-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  County Boundary

### Erosion Potential:















**Streams near soils with significant erosion potential. Erosion control measures (BMPs) may be necessary for land management activities that disturb or leave bare soils in these areas.**

-  Streams (NHD) with significant erosion potential from intensive (>75%) soil surface disturbance (i.e. tilled or bare soils) (NRCS-RUSLE2/ODA-EVI; see Note 4a).
-  Streams (NHD) with significant erosion potential from substantial (50-75%) soil surface disturbance (NRCS off-road/off-trail ratings; see Note 4b).
-  Streams (NHD) with significant erosion potential (slope>30% using USFS SRI data, NRCS SSURGO data not available; see Note 4c).



































### Landslide Information

-  Landslide Deposits (non-rock material, includes earth and debris slides, flows, slumps, falls and complex) (DOGAMI SLIDO3.2)
-  Scarp Flanks (DOGAMI SLIDO-3.2)
-  Scarps (DOGAMI SLIDO-3.2)

### Land Ownership/Use:

-  Private Urban Lands (within city limits)
-  Private Rural Lands (private non-industrial outside city limits)
-  Agriculture (Ag Zoning (BLM) and NASS 2013)
-  Private Industrial Forests (ODF data); Lands Managed by Private Industry (BLM)
-  Local Government
-  State Dept. of Forestry
-  State - Other
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  U.S. Forest Service
-  Federal - Other
-  Bonneville Power Administration
-  Bureau of Indian Affairs
-  Undetermined
-  Water

### Potential Sources of Pollutants identified in State and Federal Regulatory Databases:

-  Confined Animal Feeding Operations (ODA as of 1/20/216)
-  Dry Cleaner, Active (DEQ as of 2015)
-  Dry Cleaner, Dry Store (DEQ as of 2015)
-  Dry Cleaner, Closed (DEQ as of 2015)
-  Dry Cleaner, Inactive (DEQ as of 2015)
-  Dry Cleaner, Solvent Supplier (DEQ as of 2015)
-  Environmental cleanup site with known contamination (DEQ as of 01/2016)
-  Environmental cleanup site No Further Action required or otherwise lower risk (DEQ as of 01/2016)
-  Hazardous Material Large Quantity Generator (DEQ - HW as of 1/02/2016)
-  Hazardous Material Small Quantity or Conditionally Exempt Generator (DEQ - HW as of 1/02/2016)
-  Hazardous Material Transport, Storage, and Disposal sites (DEQ - HW as of 1/2016)
-  Hazardous Substance Information System (OSFM as of 2009)
-  Hazardous Substance Information System - AST (OSFM as of 2009)
-  Leaking underground storage tank - Confirmed (DEQ as of 9/2012) (Location will likely need verification.)
-  Leaking underground storage tank with No Further Action required or otherwise lower risk (DEQ as of 9/2015) (Location will likely need verification.)
-  Mining permits (DOGAMI as of 1/16/2014)
-  Oil and Gas wells (permitted only) (DOGAMI as of 7/2016)
-  Updated Source Water Assessment Potential Contaminant Source - Area-wide source (DEQ as of 2017)
-  Updated Source Water Assessment Potential Contaminant Source - Point source (DEQ as of 2017)
-  Original Source Water Assessment Potential Contaminant Source - Area-wide source (DEQ as of 2005)
-  Original Source Water Assessment Potential Contaminant Source - Point source (DEQ as of 2005)
-  School Locations OR (DHS as of 2015)
-  Solid Waste sites (DEQ - SW as of 1/25/2016)
-  Underground Injection Control (DEQ as of 1/12/2016)
-  Underground Storage Tanks (DEQ as of 1/25/2016) (Location will likely need verification.)
-  Water Quality domestic wastewater treatment sites (DEQ - SIS as of 1/25/2016)
-  Water Quality permits (DEQ - SIS as of 1/25/2016)
-  Water Quality effluent outfalls (DEQ -WQ as of 2009)
-  Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Advisory from Oregon Health Authority (OHA)
-  Boating access sites (OSMB as of 1/2016)
-  Major route stream crossings and bridges (ODOT - 2013)
-  Water quality limited stream, Cat. 4A or 5, TMDL needed (DEQ - 2022)
-  Water Quality Concern; Streams - Cat3 (DEQ - 2022)
-  Maximum extent of historic fire perimeters (2008 - 2021)

### Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

#### Notes

(1) DWSA - drinking water source area - delineated as the 5th-field watershed upstream of the intake. Oregon's surface water source areas are delineated intake to intake. For watersheds with more than one intake, the DWSA is the watershed segment from the PWSs intake to the next intake upstream. All protection areas upstream of a specific water system's intake are included in the drinking water source area for that water system and PWSs are encouraged to work with other water providers and other entities within the Subbasin as they evaluate potential sources and move forward with developing protection strategies.

**Time of travel to the intake (8-hour TOT estimate):** For surface water systems that encompass an area greater than 100 square miles DEQ has also estimated the area within an 8-hour time of travel from the intake. The 8-hour time of travel distance was estimated using Extended Unit Runoff Method (EROM) for the intake's stream segment in the National Hydrography Dataset (NHDPlus V2). Input data for EROM includes runoff, temperature, precipitation and the model is calibrated using stream gage flow records. For estimating the 8-hour time of travel distance, DEQ used the NHDPlus-V2 mean annual flow estimate (V0001E) attribute which provides a calculated stream velocity in the reach at mean flow. For purposes of this assessment, the 8-hour time of travel is calculated only for the intake's reach segment and is shown as a radial ring originating at the intake which conservative estimate of the upstream 8-hr time of travel distance. For lakes and reservoirs, the 8-hour time of travel includes both the lake/reservoir length and an 8-hr time of travel distance calculated based on the nearest stream segment upstream of the reservoir or lake. This conservative method is used for lakes and reservoirs because data for residence times and dilution are not readily available. The 8-hour time of travel area is provided as a planning tool for the public water system and community since eight hours should provide adequate response time to protect the integrity of the public water system intake after a spill or release at any crossing or discharge point to the stream. Although potential risks to the water supply can exist throughout the watershed, the area within an 8-hour time of travel from the intake is the area where contamination poses the greatest threat to the drinking water supply. It is recommended the water system and community considers increased protection within this 8-hour travel time from the intake for spills and other acute risks. Focus may need to extend further upstream for contaminants that are contributed to the stream over long time periods or recur frequently.

(2) There are independent public water systems that purchase water from the water systems listed and distribute it within their service areas. The total population served listed includes these "wholesale" customers and the total number of PWSs using the source water is also provided.

#### (3) Land Ownership/Use

The dataset is a combination of multiple datasets and was developed by DEQ in 02/2015 and updated 03/2017. The primary dataset is from Bureau of Land Management BLM (OWNERSHIP\_POLY.shp dated 06/20/2013) obtained from BLM at: <http://www.blm.gov/or/gis/data-details.php?id=425>. Publication date: 20130718. The dataset has been modified by grouping land owner categories in order to simplify data display on the map and using geospatial techniques to add additional data to capture the following land uses:

- agricultural land using a combination of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) data from Natural Resource Conservation Service (2007 "cdl\_awifs\_r\_or\_2007.tif") and agricultural land zoning from OR Dept. of Land Conservation and Development (note that public water systems may obtain more detailed information on potential crop types using the US Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service "CropScape-cropland data layer." Available at <https://nassgeodata.gmu.edu/CropScape/>),
- private industrial forests using Oregon Dept. of Forestry's (ODF) Private\_Industrial\_2006\_ORLambert.shp" last updated in 2013,
- local government land combined from BLM ownership, tax lot ownership information from local county tax lot data and "OR Map" on-line application: <http://www.ormap.net/>,
- private urban lands based on private lands located within 2016 city limits, and
- all other categories (BLM, USFS, State, etc) from BLM 06202013 data. Note that Private urban lands may include residential, municipal, commercial, and industrial land uses. Private non-urban lands typically include rural residential land but may also include commercial and industrial land uses.

### Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

Because of the nature of combining multiple datasets, minor discrepancies will be seen in some maps especially at larger scales. Public water systems and communities could use tax lot data available from the counties or other datasets to further refine the analysis if higher accuracy is needed.

#### **(4) High Soil Erosion Potential**

For this updated source water assessment, DEQ used three different soil evaluation methods for estimating soil erosion potential depending on the overall slope of the land surface and data availability. These datasets are as follows:

**(4a) For areas with > 75% soil disturbance (such as tilled or bare soils) AND lower slopes (generally  $\leq 30\%$ , i.e. valleys and agricultural lands):** Potential erosion rates are predicted using USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation -2 (RUSLE2), under conditions of exposed soil lacking both plant roots and conservation practices to reduce or control erosion. The Oregon Dept. of Agriculture's Erosion Vulnerability Index (EVI) utilizes the same approach, and erosion rate classifications used are from ODA's EVI documentation. The NRCS-RUSLE2/ODA-EVI method utilizes the whole soil erodibility ( $K_w$ ), rainfall erosivity (R), and length and gradient of slope (LS) factors from NRCS's RUSLE with the soil cover (C) and conservation practice (P) factors set at a value of 1. Setting soil cover and conservation practice factors to "1" illustrates a worst-case scenario where soil is uncovered and exposed directly to precipitation forces and where no conservation practices are in place. Therefore, this index reflects erosion risk from severe agricultural disturbance without mitigating measures in place. It does not evaluate delivery to surface waters. In the Updated Source Water Assessments, DEQ mapped locations where RUSLE2 values are  $>5$  (indicating moderate to very high erosion vulnerability), slopes are low enough for intensive agriculture ( $\leq 30\%$ ), AND within 300 feet of surface water to estimate where delivery to water is possible. Maps and data of soil qualities without the 300-foot stream buffer in local areas can be provided to public water systems and communities if additional detail or scale is needed for place-based planning.

**(4b) For management activities such as silviculture, grazing, mining, urban development, fire, firebreaks, etc. with  $< 75\%$  soil surface disturbance** – the risk of soil loss after disturbance activities that expose the soil surface is based on the "off-road/off-trail erosion hazard rating" developed by the USDA NRCS as shown in the Web Soil Survey online viewer (<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>). Surface erosion hazard potential for non-Forest Service lands with soil disturbance is determined by combining the effects of slope and the whole soil erodibility factor ("K<sub>w</sub>-factor") using 1:24,000 Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) data. The K<sub>w</sub>-factor estimates the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment and movement by water including the effects of rainfall, surface runoff, and infiltration. *Soils with erosion hazard ratings of Moderate, Severe, and Very Severe are more sensitive to extensive ground disturbance such as uncontrolled grazing, forestry, heavy equipment use, fire control, mining, and urban development.* In the Updated Source Water Assessments, DEQ mapped locations where erosion hazard is moderate or higher AND that are within 300 feet of surface water to estimate where delivery to water is possible. Maps and data of soil qualities without the 300-foot stream buffer in local areas can be provided to public water systems and communities if additional detail or scale is needed for place based planning.

According to NRCS, the ratings are:

*Slight*—Erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions.

*Moderate*—Some erosion is likely; control measures may be needed.

*Severe*—Erosion is very likely; control measures for vegetation re-establishment on bare areas and structural measures are advised.

*Very Severe*—Significant erosion is expected; loss of soil productivity and off-site damages are likely; control measures are costly and generally impractical.

Note that the off-road/off-trail erosion hazard rating assumes up to 75% of the soil surface is bare. Gully erosion, plowing or other disturbances that "disturb up to nearly 100 percent of the area and change the character of the soil", and Histosol soils containing primarily organic materials are not adequately characterized by this method and effects will be underestimated. Erosion hazard from roads and trails can also be accessed using the USDA

### Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

NRCS Web Soil Survey online viewer (<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>). Areas with >75% disturbance and lower slopes are addressed using the NRCS-RUSLE2/ODA-EVI method – see info in 4a).

**(4c)** Where NRCS SSURGO data is not available (typically National Forest lands), Soil Resource Inventory (SRI) information from the US Forest Service was used to determine erosion potential. Erosion potential for soils represented in the SRI data is based on available representative data attributes such as sedimentation yield potential, sediment, or surface soil erosion potential. Specific information on the factors used for each National Forest to evaluate sensitivity is available from DEQ upon request. In the Updated Source Water Assessments, DEQ mapped locations where soils with erosion risk is within 300 feet of surface water to estimate where delivery to water is possible.

#### **(5) Landslide Information**

OR Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) Statewide Landslide Information Database of Oregon Release 3.2 (SLIDO-3.2). Includes earth and debris slides, flows, slumps, falls and complex landslide types. Does not include rock material landslide deposits. The landslide data set is published to improve the understanding of landslide hazards in Oregon and to provide a statewide base level of landslide data. This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. This publication cannot substitute for site-specific investigations by qualified practitioners. Site-specific data may give results that differ from the results shown in the publication. For more information see: <https://www.oregongeology.org/slido/>

OR DEQ's Water Quality Program is currently working with DOGAMI to develop and provide a more detailed landslide potential analysis for public water systems. Contact Oregon DEQ's Water Quality Program for further information on the analysis. If data is available for the specific area, DEQ will provide the more detailed landslide analysis to the public water system.

**(6) Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)** data is obtained from Oregon Health Authority's Data Online available at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/>.

- "Significant detections" indicate water quality tests with analytical results greater than the detection limit (for volatile and synthetic organic compounds (VOCs and SOCs)) or one-half of the maximum allowable contaminant level (for inorganic compounds (IOCs), arsenic and nitrate). Significant detections are not water quality violations but may require follow-up actions by the OHA Drinking Water Program. Significant detections are available as "alerts" in OHAs Data Online.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Violations indicate samples that exceed the MCL and may be based on an average of samples or violation of a treatment technique (i.e. lead and copper rule). Maximum Contaminant levels and action levels for chemicals are available OAR 333-061-0030. Does not include violations for late/non-reporting or treatment/distribution system deficiencies.
- A full list of tested and regulated volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and inorganic compounds and disinfection byproducts is provided in OAR 333-061-0030 and OAR 333-061-0036. Only regulated chemicals are reported in SDWIS. It is important to note that public water system compliance data is collected after drinking water treatment, typically at the entry point to the distribution system.

**(7) DEQ/OHA source water monitoring project** samples were collected between 2008 and 2012 and analyzed for several hundred compounds, including Oregon-specific herbicides, insecticides, pharmaceuticals, volatile organic compounds (including cleaners), fire retardants, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (organic compounds produced as byproducts of fuel burning) and plasticizers. Only the contaminants that were detected are listed. The concentrations of compounds listed were detected at very low levels well below existing standards and guidelines and are well within acceptable limits. The primary objective of this ongoing monitoring program is to identify priorities for drinking water protection through water quality data. Water quality samples are taken from raw source waters, not treated drinking water. A comprehensive list of analytical methods, compounds, and detection

## Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

limits is available in each Analytical Report (search DEQ database or by request) and information is summarized at <http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/DWPAssessments.aspx>

### **Inventory of Potential Sources of Pollution (Table 2 and Figures)**

This information is intended to supplement the original Source Water Assessment completed for the water system between 2000 and 2005 by DEQ and Oregon Health Authority. This update should be used in conjunction with the original inventory. DEQ can provide more information on potential impact, risk and status as the public water system moves into developing protection strategies.



The inventory of potential sources of pollution is based on the readily-available state and federal regulatory databases listed below and general categories of land use/ownership. The primary intent is to identify and locate significant potential sources of contaminants of concern. Areas with agricultural, septic systems, or managed forests are generally not identified in the regulated databases but are presented in the figures as a factor of land ownership/use.

It is important to remember that the sites and areas identified are only potential sources of contamination to the drinking water. Water quality impacts are not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly and land use activities occur in such a way as to minimize erosion and contaminant releases.















It is highly recommended that the community “enhance” or refine the delineation of the sensitive areas and the identification of the potential contamination sources through further research and local input. If there were no potential sources of contamination identified during the review of regulatory databases or community’s enhanced inventory, the water system and community should consider the potential for future development to impact the source water.

<b>Table 2 Header</b>	<b>Description</b>
Database Identifier (DB ID)	Database Type and site name for identified potential pollutant
Site Identifier (Site ID)	Program specific identifier. This is the number or name used to look the site up in the programs regulatory database.
Status	Select information on the site that helps to evaluate potential risk to water quality
Common Name, Address, City	Common Name, Address and City as listed in the regulatory database. Note that some sites may have addresses associated with responsible party, not the physical location of the site.
County	County site is located in
Retrieval Date (Ret Date)	Date the information was retrieved from the individual programs regulatory database
Data Source	Source for geographic information system (GIS) data
















### **State and Federal Regulatory Database Information**

<b>CAFO</b> 	Oregon Department of Agriculture's Confined Animal Feeding Operation database of livestock owners. Includes permitted, non-permitted, and applications. Status indicates facility designation and animal type. Permits typically address conditions for animal waste management. More information at <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/CAFO.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/CAFO.aspx</a>
<b>DOGAMI</b> 	Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries list of mining sites. Status includes permit status and primary material extracted.
<b>DC</b>	DEQ Dry Cleaners list Status indicates Facility type and information on historic and current solvent use. Facility Type:










## Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Active</li> <li> Dry Store</li> <li> Closed</li> <li> Inactive</li> <li> Solvent Supplier</li> </ul>	<p><i>Dry Cleaner</i> - currently active</p> <p><i>Dry Store</i>: current 'dry store': pickup and drop off point that does not have a dry cleaning machine on site. These sites may still pose a risk as the industry has consolidated over past decades, so many of these used to be dry cleaners and may have contamination.</p> <p><i>Closed site</i>: There is no longer a dry cleaner or dry store on site, and the site has not opted to stay in the program as 'inactive'. Note that when a site changes ownership, the old Dry Cleaner ID (DCID) may be identified as Closed and a new dry cleaner record may be added for the new owner resulting in the potential for on address to have more than one status</p> <p><i>Listed Inactive</i>: Site is no longer a dry cleaner or dry store but the property owner or former operator has opted to continue paying dry cleaner program fees in order to maintain their liability protection &amp; cleanup coverage.</p> <p><i>Solvent Supplier</i>: This may be a chemical supply businesses or individual dry cleaner that imports their own solvent from out-of-state</p> <p>SolventBefore1998: true if dry cleaning solvent was used at this site prior to spill prevention regulations that came in around 1998. If this field is true, there's a higher likelihood that there may be contamination on site.</p> <p>PercUseOngoing: true if perchloroethylene solvent is currently used at the site.</p>
<p><b>DWP-PCSs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> area wide</li> <li> point source</li> </ul>	<p>Potential sources of contamination (PCS) identified by the DEQ and Oregon Health Authority drinking water protection (DWP) program in the original source water assessments completed between 2000 and 2005. Status includes DEQ's potential contaminant source Code (i.e. M31 or R15), Source type (P= point source, A=Area wide source) and a description of the land use type. Note that sources classified as "Area-wide" were marked at a point on the map closest to the intake, well or spring. Additional detailed maps can be provided upon request for source areas where DWP PCSs are not shown on maps to improve map clarity.</p>
<p><b>DWP-PCS (update)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<p>Potential sources of contamination (PCS) identified by the OHA or DEQ in the Source Water Assessment updates completed in 2016 - 2022. May include information from interviews with public water system operators, field visits, aerial photograph or topographic map review. Note that sources classified as "Area-wide" were marked at a point on the map closest to the intake, well or spring.</p>
<p><b>ECSI</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<p>DEQ Environmental Cleanup Site Information database. Includes the U.S. EPA National Priorities List (NPL) and the U.S. EPA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLA) list. Includes sites where further assessment or action is needed. More information available at <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Hazards-and-Cleanup/env-cleanup/Pages/ecsi.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Hazards-and-Cleanup/env-cleanup/Pages/ecsi.aspx</a></p>
<p><b>ECSI-NFA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<p>DEQ Environmental Cleanup Site Information database site where no further action (NFA) is required. Public water system may consider verifying with DEQ that standards used during site investigation were protective of drinking water.</p>
<p><b>HW</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> LQG</li> <li> SQG or CEG</li> <li> TSD</li> </ul>	<p>DEQ Hazardous Waste generators that submit an annual report to DEQ. This list includes active facilities in HazWaste.NET (<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Hazards-and-Cleanup/hw/Pages/HW-Reporting.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Hazards-and-Cleanup/hw/Pages/HW-Reporting.aspx</a>). Status includes information on generator size including LQG (Large Quantity Generator), SQG (Small Quantity Generator), CEG (Conditionally Exempt Generator), and Unknown (may be used oil or universal waste activities or old generators that require further assessment).</p> <p>TSD = DEQ Hazardous Waste Program registered sites that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. Includes both active and inactive sites in the process of closing or in post-closure care that are registered in HazWaste.NET</p>
<p><b>HAB Advisory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<p>Harmful Algae Bloom (HAB) or Cyanotoxin detection or advisory based on OHA Recreational HAB Website through 2018; Previous cyanotoxin detections may also be based on 2018 or earlier public water system or watershed data.</p>

### Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

<b>LUST</b>		DEQ leaking underground storage tank (LUST) list - includes sites that have reported releases from petroleum-containing underground storage tanks, including residential heating oil tanks, regulated tanks at gas stations and other commercial facilities, and non-regulated tanks.
<b>LUST-NFA</b>		DEQ leaking underground storage tank (LUST) list where no further action (NFA) is required or cleanup is completed. PWS may consider verifying with DEQ that standards used during site investigation were protective of drinking water.
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Wells</b>		Oil and Gas wells from OR Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Only includes wells with a status of "permitted".
<b>OSMB</b>		Oregon State Marine Board's Boating Access Sites.
<b>School</b>		School as identified by Department of Human Services. Further evaluation may be needed to identify if school has onsite/septic system, pesticide use, chemistry lab, vehicle maintenance, or other potential contaminant sources.
<b>SFM-HSIS AST</b>		Aboveground storage tank(s) as identified in the State Fire Marshall Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) site list. Aboveground tanks storing gas products were not included since gaseous compounds rarely pose a threat to surface water or groundwater. Additional information on material stored and tank size is available upon request.
<b>SFM (HSIS)</b>		State Fire Marshall Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) site list. Status indicates number of different chemicals stored on site. A full list of chemicals with information on storage type and a range of amounts is available on request. Information on materials in a gas-form was not included in the chemical counts since gaseous compounds rarely pose a threat to surface water or groundwater.
<b>Stream Crossing/Bridge</b>		Oregon Department of Transportation structure in the "Bridge" layer for interstates, highways, or Oregon Routes. Does not include crossings over ODOT 2012 Roads layer. Includes some culverts. Name indicates water body (or other structure) crossed and the highway/route name.
<b>SW</b>		DEQ Active Solid Waste Disposal Permits list. Status includes permit type and activity (active, terminated, closure, pending). Solid waste disposal site permits are issued for the following facility types: landfill, solid waste treatment, transfer station/material recovery, composting, incineration, conversion technology, and energy recovery.
<b>UIC – Stormwater</b>		DEQ Underground Injection Control (UIC) list of facilities with registered underground injection control systems that manage Stormwater. Status includes type and number of UIC wells registered.
<b>UIC – Non-Stormwater</b>		DEQ Underground Injection Control (UIC) facilities with registered underground injection control systems that do not manage stormwater. Status includes type and number of UIC wells registered.
<b>UST</b>		DEQ registered underground storage tank (UST) list with details on number of tanks upgraded to current standards, decommissioned and with unknown status that require further assessment.
<b>WQ SIS</b>		DEQ Site Information System (SIS) which includes Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) permits where discharge to surface water is not allowed and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for "point source" discharges into surface water. Includes both individual permits (site specific) and general permits covering a category of similar discharges.
<b>WQ SIS-WWTP</b>		Subset of water quality Site Information System (SIS) for domestic wastewater treatment plants that discharge to surface water
<b>WQ SIS Outfalls</b>		Water quality effluent outfalls - location of permitted outfall to water body. May vary from facility address or permitted activity location.

## Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

<p><b>WQL Streams/ Lakes</b></p> <p>TMDL approved or needed </p> <p>Insufficient data </p>	<p>Streams and lakes identified by DEQ under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as Water Quality Limited and either having (Category 4A) or needing (Category 5) a Total Maximum Daily Load pollutant load limit. Streams and lakes with insufficient data (Category 3) to make a determination are also shown. Based on Oregon’s 2022 Integrated Report and 303(d) list. Contact DEQ basin coordinator for more information (<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/basincoordinators.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/basincoordinators.pdf</a>)</p>
<p><b>Wildfire (GeoMAC)</b> </p>	<p>Maximum extent of historic fire perimeters (2008-2018) based on Geospatial Multi-Agency Coordination Group (GeoMAC\Fire Perimeters) and Oregon Department of Forestry Data.</p>
<p><b>Transportation Sources</b></p>	
<p><b>Interstate/Highway</b></p> <p>Interstate </p> <p>U.S. Roads </p> <p>Oregon Routes </p>	<p>Oregon Department of Transportation interstate, highway, road or route identified in the Integrated Transportation Information System database.</p>
<p><b>Roads</b> </p>	<p>Oregon Department of Transportation 2012 Roads layer - note roads are usually mapped by section so there will be many duplications of road names.</p>
<p><b>Railways</b> </p>	<p>Railways</p>
<p><b>Stream Crossing/Bridge</b> </p>	<p>Oregon Department of Transportation structure in the “Bridge” layer for interstates, highways, or Oregon Routes. Does not include crossings over ODOT 2012 Roads layer. Includes some culverts. Name indicates water body (or other structure) crossed and the highway/route name.</p>

## Acronyms

<p>BLM - US Bureau of Land Management          BMP - Best Management Practices          CWS - Community Water System          DEQ - Department of Environmental Quality          DLCD - Department of Land Conservation &amp; Development          DOGAMI - Department of Geology and Mineral Industries          DWS - Drinking Water Section of Oregon Health Authority          EPA - US Environmental Protection Agency          ESCI - Environmental Site Cleanup Information          IWRS - Integrated Water Resources Strategy          LUST - Leaking Underground Storage Tank          MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level          NRCS - Natural Resource Conservation Service          NTNC - Nontransient Noncommunity Water System          OAR - Oregon Administrative Rules          ODA - Oregon Department of Agriculture          ODF - Oregon Department of Forestry          ODOT - Oregon Department of Transportation          OEM - Oregon Emergency Management Division          OHA - Oregon Health Authority          ORS - Oregon Revised Statutes          OSU - Oregon State University          POTW - Publicly Owned Treatment Works</p>	<p>PPB - Parts per Billion (=micrograms per liter [ug/L])          PPM - Parts per Million (=milligrams per liter [mg/L])          PWS - Public Water Supply          RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act          SDWA - Safe Drinking Water Act          SDWIS - Safe Drinking Water Information System          SFM - State Fire Marshal          SOC - Synthetic organic compound          SOC - Synthetic Organic Contaminant          SQG - Small Quantity Generator          SWA - Source Water Assessment          SWCD - Soil and Water Conservation District          TNC - Transient Noncommunity Water System          TOT - Time of Travel          TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act          USDA - US Department of Agriculture          USFS - US Forest service          USGS - United States Geological Survey          UST - Underground Storage Tank          USWA - Updated Source Water Assessment          VOC - Volatile Organic Compound          VOC - Volatile Organic Contaminant          WHP - Wellhead Protection          WHPA - Wellhead Protection Area          WQL - Water Quality Limited          WRD - Water Resources Department</p>
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State of Oregon  
Department of  
Environmental  
Quality

## Appendix #3

# Technical Information and Factsheets for Water Quality

**PLEASE NOTE:** The Internet URL Addresses listed in this document were included as a convenience for the users of this document. All URL Addresses were functional at the time this publication was last updated (February 2023). For active links, this list is located at <http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Pubs.aspx> see “A Summary of Technical Assistance Resources”

<b>General Water Quality Information</b>	
Handbook for Developing Watershed Plans to Restore and Protect Our Waters (EPA)	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/handbook-developing-watershed-plans-restore-and-protect">https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/handbook-developing-watershed-plans-restore-and-protect</a>
Water Quality Model Code and Guidebook (DLCD)	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/WQModCodeGuide.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/WQModCodeGuide.pdf</a>
DEQ Toxics Reduction Strategy	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/Hazards-and-Cleanup/ToxicReduction/Pages/Reducing-Toxics.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/Hazards-and-Cleanup/ToxicReduction/Pages/Reducing-Toxics.aspx</a>
Oregon’s Groundwater Protection Program – who does what? (DEQ)	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/GWP.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/GWP.aspx</a>
Groundwater Basics for Drinking Water Protection (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/dwpGwBasics.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/dwpGwBasics.pdf</a>
Protecting Oregon's Groundwater from Contamination (OSU)	<a href="http://groundwater.orst.edu/groundwater/">http://groundwater.orst.edu/groundwater/</a>
Oregon Climate Change Research Institute	<a href="http://occri.net/">http://occri.net/</a>
Climate Impacts in the Northwest (EPA)	<a href="https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/climate-impacts/climate-impacts-northwest_.html">https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/climate-impacts/climate-impacts-northwest_.html</a>
Climate science, data, tools, and information (NOAA)	<a href="https://www.noaa.gov/climate">https://www.noaa.gov/climate</a>
Harmful Algae Blooms (OHA) - Cyanotoxin Resources for Drinking Water	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Operations/Treatment/Pages/algae.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Operations/Treatment/Pages/algae.aspx</a>
Harmful Algae Blooms (OHA) FAQs, guidelines for lake managers and outreach materials	<a href="https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/index.aspx">https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/index.aspx</a>
Harmful Algal Blooms (DEQ) - agency strategy, actions to control/eliminate & prevention	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/Pages/Harmful-Algal-Blooms.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/Pages/Harmful-Algal-Blooms.aspx</a>
<b>Residential Areas, Parks and Golf Courses</b>	
Domestic Well Safety Program (OHA) Resources/ contacts for domestic/private wells	<a href="http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/DomesticWellSafety/Pages/index.aspx">http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/DomesticWellSafety/Pages/index.aspx</a>
Well Water Program (OSU)- tech. assistance for domestic/private wells & septic systems	<a href="http://wellwater.oregonstate.edu/">http://wellwater.oregonstate.edu/</a>
Oregon's Domestic Well Testing Program for Real Estate Transactions	<a href="http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/DomesticWellSafety/Pages/Testing-Regulations.aspx">http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/DomesticWellSafety/Pages/Testing-Regulations.aspx</a>
Household Hazardous Waste Program website (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Hazards-and-Cleanup/hw/Pages/hhw.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Hazards-and-Cleanup/hw/Pages/hhw.aspx</a>
Household Hazardous Waste - locally-sponsored and county collection programs	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/deq/Hazards-and-Cleanup/hw/Pages/HHW-Events.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/deq/Hazards-and-Cleanup/hw/Pages/HHW-Events.aspx</a> and <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Hazards-and-Cleanup/hw/Pages/HHW-by-County.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Hazards-and-Cleanup/hw/Pages/HHW-by-County.aspx</a>

<b>Residential Areas, Parks and Golf Courses (cont.)</b>	
Household Pharmaceutical Waste Disposal (OHA)	<a href="https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/Pages/takeback.aspx">https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/Pages/takeback.aspx</a>
Household Hazardous Wastes (EPA)	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw">https://www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw</a>
Recycle Used Motor Oil Resources (EPA)	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/recycle/managing-reusing-and-recycling-used-oil">https://www.epa.gov/recycle/managing-reusing-and-recycling-used-oil</a>
Frequently Asked Questions About Heating Oil Tanks (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/tanks/Pages/hot.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/tanks/Pages/hot.aspx</a>
Proper Care/Maintenance of Heating Oil and Other Unregulated Tank Systems	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/ProperCareMaintenance.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/ProperCareMaintenance.pdf</a>
Oregon resources for on-site septic systems (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/Residential/Pages/Septic-Smart.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/Residential/Pages/Septic-Smart.aspx</a>
Oregon's Onsite Wastewater Management Program (Septic Systems) (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Residential/Pages/Onsite.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Residential/Pages/Onsite.aspx</a>
Local Outreach Toolkit for Septic Systems (EPA)	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/septic/septic-systems-outreach-toolkit">https://www.epa.gov/septic/septic-systems-outreach-toolkit</a>
A Homeowners Guide to Septic Systems (EPA)	<a href="https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/homeowner_guide_long.pdf">https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/homeowner_guide_long.pdf</a>
Septic Tank Maintenance (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/septicTankMaintFS.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/septicTankMaintFS.pdf</a>
Septic Systems OSU Extension website (OSU)	<a href="http://wellwater.oregonstate.edu/septic-systems-0">http://wellwater.oregonstate.edu/septic-systems-0</a>
Combating Illegal Dumping (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/mm/Pages/Illegal-Dumping.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/mm/Pages/Illegal-Dumping.aspx</a> and <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/mm/Pages/Illegal-Dumping-Clean-Up.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/mm/Pages/Illegal-Dumping-Clean-Up.aspx</a>
Water Well Owner's Handbook & other related guidance documents (WRD)	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/WRDPublications1/Well_Water_Handbook.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/WRDPublications1/Well_Water_Handbook.pdf</a>
Oregon Water Resources Department	<a href="http://egov.oregon.gov/OWRD/">http://egov.oregon.gov/OWRD/</a>
Disposal of Chlorinated Water from Swimming Pools and Hot Tubs (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/bmpchlorwaterdisp.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/bmpchlorwaterdisp.pdf</a>
Source Water Protection Publications (EPA) for managing various including: Septic Systems Turfgrass and Garden Fertilizer Application Small-Scale Application of Pesticides Small Quantity Chemical Use Pet and Wildlife Waste Storm Water Runoff	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Pubs.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Pubs.aspx</a> (see EPA Source Water Protection Practices Bulletins)
Integrated Plant Protection Center (OSU)	<a href="https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/oipmc">https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/oipmc</a>
National Pesticide Information Center	<a href="http://npic.orst.edu/">http://npic.orst.edu/</a>
Integrated Pest Management and Pesticide Safety for Schools (OSU)	<a href="http://blogs.oregonstate.edu/schoolipm/sample-page/">http://blogs.oregonstate.edu/schoolipm/sample-page/</a>
Golf Course Integrated Pest Management (IPM) tool and BMP Generator	<a href="https://www.gcsaa.org/docs/default-source/Environment/bmp-planning-guide-print.pdf?sfvrsn=24cee83e_0">https://www.gcsaa.org/docs/default-source/Environment/bmp-planning-guide-print.pdf?sfvrsn=24cee83e_0</a>
EcoBiz Certified Landscapers and Auto Repair Shops	<a href="http://ecobiz.org/find-an-ecobiz/">http://ecobiz.org/find-an-ecobiz/</a>

<b>Agriculture / Forestry Land Uses</b>	
Tips on Land and Water Management for Small Acreages in Oregon	<a href="https://conservationdistrict.org/wpfb-file/tips-brochure-for-oregon-pdf">https://conservationdistrict.org/wpfb-file/tips-brochure-for-oregon-pdf</a>
Source Water Protection Pubs (EPA) for managing various activities including: Agricultural Fertilizer Application Large-Scale and Small-Scale Application of Pesticides Livestock, Poultry and Horse Waste Above Ground and Underground Storage Tanks Small Quantity Chemical Use Turfgrass and Garden Fertilizer Application	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Pubs.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Pubs.aspx</a> (see EPA Source Water Protection Practices Bulletins)
Oregon Small Farms (OSU Extension) Information on Crops, Grains, Livestock, Pastures, and Soils (see tabs at top of page for multiple resources)	<a href="http://smallfarms.oregonstate.edu/">http://smallfarms.oregonstate.edu/</a>
Oregon Pesticide Stewardship Partnerships and Waste Pesticide Collection Events	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/pesticides/water/pages/pesticidestewardship.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/pesticides/water/pages/pesticidestewardship.aspx</a>
Managing Waste Pesticide (DEQ)	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/deq/Filtered%20Library/hazwasteimd.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/deq/Filtered%20Library/hazwasteimd.pdf</a>
Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) – resources for reducing impacts	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/oda/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/oda/Pages/default.aspx</a>
Soil and Water Conservation Districts (OACD) – technical assistance for rural landowners, family forests and growers	<a href="https://www.oacd.org/regions-and-directory-of-districts">https://www.oacd.org/regions-and-directory-of-districts</a>
Natural Resources Conservation Service, Oregon (NRCS)	<a href="http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/">http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/</a>
NRCS Financial Assistance Programs	<a href="https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/or/programs/financial/">https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/or/programs/financial/</a>
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Hatchery Information (ODFW)	<a href="https://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/hatchery/">https://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/hatchery/</a>
Animal Care and Handling Facilities (from California stormwater program)	<a href="https://www.casqa.org/sites/default/files/BMPHandbooks/BMP_IndComm_Appendix_D.pdf">https://www.casqa.org/sites/default/files/BMPHandbooks/BMP_IndComm_Appendix_D.pdf</a>
Managing Small-acreage Horse Farms (OSU)	<a href="https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1558/viewfile">https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1558/viewfile</a>
Irrigation well use and maintenance	See resources for domestic wells under Information for Residential Areas
Oregon State University Forestry & Natural Resources Extension Program	<a href="http://extensionweb.forestry.oregonstate.edu/">http://extensionweb.forestry.oregonstate.edu/</a>
Oregon Department of Forestry Stewardship Foresters	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Working/Pages/FindAForester.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Working/Pages/FindAForester.aspx</a>
Oregon Department of Forestry Grants and Incentives	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/AboutODF/Pages/GrantsIncentives.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/AboutODF/Pages/GrantsIncentives.aspx</a>
US Department of Agriculture Forest Incentive Programs Available in Oregon	<a href="http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/econ/data/forestincentives/or.htm">http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/econ/data/forestincentives/or.htm</a>

<b>Agriculture / Forestry Land Uses</b>	
US Department of Agriculture Pacific Northwest Research Station	<a href="https://www.fs.usda.gov/pnw/">https://www.fs.usda.gov/pnw/</a>
US Forest Service State & Private Forestry– Cooperative Forestry, Forest Health Protection, Sustainable Development & Urban/ Community Forestry	<a href="https://www.fs.usda.gov/about-agency/state-private-forestry/coop-forestry">https://www.fs.usda.gov/about-agency/state-private-forestry/coop-forestry</a>
Water quality impacts information from US Forest Service - Part III: Chapter 10: Forest Management; Chapter 13: Pesticides and Part IV: Chapter 14-16 Animals	<a href="https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/gtr_srs039-part_3.pdf">https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/gtr_srs039-part_3.pdf</a>
National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Forestry (EPA)	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/nps/national-management-measures-control-nonpoint-source-pollution-forestry">https://www.epa.gov/nps/national-management-measures-control-nonpoint-source-pollution-forestry</a>
Managing Nonpoint Source Pollution from Forestry (EPA)	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/forestry-additional-resources">https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/forestry-additional-resources</a>
Oregon Forest Practices Act	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Working/Pages/FPA.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Working/Pages/FPA.aspx</a>
Forest Practices Board Manual (Washington Dept. of Natural Resources)	<a href="http://www.dnr.wa.gov/about/boards-and-councils/forest-practices-board/rules-and-guidelines/forest-practices-board-manual">http://www.dnr.wa.gov/about/boards-and-councils/forest-practices-board/rules-and-guidelines/forest-practices-board-manual</a>
Sustainable Forest Management Programs/Certifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Tree Farm Systems (ATFS)</li> <li>Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)</li> <li>Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)</li> <li>Dovetail Partners, Inc.</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Documents/AboutODF/ForestCertificationFactsheet.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Documents/AboutODF/ForestCertificationFactsheet.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.treefarmssystem.org/">https://www.treefarmssystem.org/</a> <a href="https://us.fsc.org/en-us/certification">https://us.fsc.org/en-us/certification</a> <a href="http://www.oregonsfi.org/">http://www.oregonsfi.org/</a> <a href="http://www.dovetailinc.org/">http://www.dovetailinc.org/</a>
<b>Commercial / Industrial / Municipal Land Uses</b>	
Drinking Water Protection Strategies for Commercial & Industrial Land Uses (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/DWPSstrategiesComInd.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/DWPSstrategiesComInd.pdf</a>
Source Water Protection Publications (EPA) for managing various including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Above Ground and Underground Storage Tanks</li> <li>Aircraft and Airfield Deicing Operations</li> <li>Highway Deicing Operations</li> <li>Vehicle Washing</li> <li>Pet and Wildlife Waste</li> <li>Small Quantity Chemical Use</li> <li>Storm Water Runoff</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Pubs.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Pubs.aspx</a> (see EPA Source Water Protection Practices Bulletins)
Free Assistance from DEQ's Toxics Use and Waste Reduction Assistance	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/TABrochure.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/TABrochure.pdf</a>
Managing Used Computers and Other Electronic Equipment (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/ecycles/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/ecycles/Pages/default.aspx</a>
Computer and Electronic Equipment Recyclers (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.deq.state.or.us/ecsearch/Default.aspx">http://www.deq.state.or.us/ecsearch/Default.aspx</a>
Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/wqpermits/Pages/UIC.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/wqpermits/Pages/UIC.aspx</a>

<b>Commercial / Industrial / Municipal Land Uses (cont.)</b>	
Industrial Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual (DEQ)	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/IndBMP021413.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/IndBMP021413.pdf</a>
Illicit Discharge and Source Tracing Guidance Manual (Washington Stormwater Center)	<a href="https://www.wastormwatercenter.org/permit-assistance/municipal/permit-assistance-2/ic-id/">https://www.wastormwatercenter.org/permit-assistance/municipal/permit-assistance-2/ic-id/</a>
Construction Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual (DEQ)	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/Documents/wqpBMPManual.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/Documents/wqpBMPManual.pdf</a>
Low Impact Development O&M guidance (Washington Stormwater Center)	<a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Low-Impact-Development-guidance">https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Low-Impact-Development-guidance</a>
Water quality impacts information from USFS - Part V: Chapter 18-20 Mining and Oil/Gas	<a href="https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/gtr_srs039-part_5.pdf">https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/gtr_srs039-part_5.pdf</a>
Dam Safety Publications and Resources FEMA website	<a href="https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety/publications">https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety/publications</a>
Healthcare: Pollution Prevention & Best Management Practices (EPA)	<a href="https://archive.epa.gov/region1/healthcare/web/html/bmp.html">https://archive.epa.gov/region1/healthcare/web/html/bmp.html</a>
<b>Boating / Marinas / Recreation Areas</b>	
Oregon Clean Boater Program (OSMB)	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/osmb/boater-info/Pages/Environmental-Programs.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/osmb/boater-info/Pages/Environmental-Programs.aspx</a>
Clean Boater Guide (OSMB)	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/osmb/forms-library/Documents/Environmental/2015_osmb_clean_boater_guide_forweb.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/osmb/forms-library/Documents/Environmental/2015_osmb_clean_boater_guide_forweb.pdf</a>
Best Management Practices for Oregon's Marinas (DEQ)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/marinas.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/marinas.pdf</a>
Clean Marina Program (OSMB)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/boater-info/Pages/Clean-Marinas.aspx">http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/boater-info/Pages/Clean-Marinas.aspx</a>
Clean Marina Guidebook (OSMB)	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/forms-library/Documents/Environmental/entire_clean_marina_guidebook.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/forms-library/Documents/Environmental/entire_clean_marina_guidebook.pdf</a>
Marine Sewage and Wastewater Disposal (DEQ)	<a href="https://www.oregon.gov/osmb/forms-library/Documents/Environmental/MarineSanitationFactSheet.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/osmb/forms-library/Documents/Environmental/MarineSanitationFactSheet.pdf</a>
Water quality impacts information from US Forest Service - Part II: Chapters 7-8: Recreation; Chapter 5: Dams and Chapter 9: Roads	<a href="https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/gtr_srs039-part_2.pdf">https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/gtr_srs039-part_2.pdf</a>

# Appendix #4

## Funds and Resources for Drinking Water Source Protection

This document provides brief descriptions and contact information for resources available to public water systems, including grants and loans to fund drinking water infrastructure and source protection projects. DEQ's list of "[Technical Information and Factsheets for Water Quality Protection](#)" provides other websites and resources available to public water systems and community members seeking to work on watershed protection.

Note: The Internet links listed in this document were included as a convenience for the users of this document. All URL Addresses were functional at the time this publication was last updated (February 2023).

### Oregon Health Authority (OHA)

Drinking Water Services

Phone: 971-673-0405

Website: [www.healthoregon.org/dwp](http://www.healthoregon.org/dwp)

The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) is the primacy agency for the implementation of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SWDA) in Oregon. ORS 338.277 authorizes the OHA to administer the federal Safe Drinking Water Act in Oregon as the Primacy Agency in agreement with the federal government. ORS 448.131 further authorizes the adoption of standards necessary to protect public health through insuring safe drinking water within a water system. Standards in OAR 333-061 outlines requirements for systems to meet MCLs, submit to periodic inspections, and meet enforcement requirements as administered by OHA. As the primacy agency, OHA also approves drinking water treatment plans and sets construction standards, operator certification standards, and enforces rules to ensure safe drinking water. The OHA website has extensive information on drinking water treatment requirements: <http://healthoregon.org/dwp>

In order to assist systems in complying with standards, OHA also provides technical assistance and oversight of grants and loans from the Safe Drinking Water Act for public water system operation and improvements. *For those Safe Drinking Water Act loans and grant funds, the Oregon Health Authority partners with Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority to provide the financial services (see below).*

### Business Oregon - Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA)

Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA)

Municipal Infrastructure Funding

Phone: (503) 986-0123

Website:

<https://www.oregon.gov/biz/programs/homeareas/infrastructure/Pages/default.aspx>

IFA is a division of Business Oregon that provides funding for municipally owned infrastructure projects. IFA manages federal infrastructure funds for agencies such as Oregon Health Authority and Housing and Urban Development. IFA is not a regulatory agency but collaborates and supports our state and federal partners with financing programs and technical assistance.



State of Oregon  
Department of  
Environmental  
Quality

### Water Quality Drinking Water Protection

700 NE Multnomah St.  
Suite 600

Portland, OR 97232

Phone: 503-229-5664

800-452-4011

Fax: 503-229-6037

Contact: Julie Harvey

<http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/dwp.aspx>



### Center for Health Protection Drinking Water Services

444 "A" Street

Springfield, OR 97477

Phone: 541-726-2587

Fax: 541-726-2596

Contact: Tom Pattee

<http://www.healthoregon.org/dwp>

Last Updated 10/2016

By: Sheree Stewart

Internet URLs functional as of 8/29/2018. Document is also available at:

<http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Funding.aspx>

The list of available funding programs for drinking water infrastructure and source protection is:

- Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF)
- Drinking Water Source Protection Fund (DWSP)
- Water/Wastewater Financing Program (WWFP)
- Special Public Works Fund (SPWF)
- Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
- Port Revolving Loan Fund (PRLF)

### **Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF)**

This loan program funds drinking water system improvements needed to maintain compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The Safe Drinking Water Fund is funded by annual grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and matched with funds from the state Water/Wastewater Financing Program. The program is managed by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Drinking Water Services. The loans are managed by the Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA).

The Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF) is designed for water source, treatment, distribution, storage and related infrastructure projects. Funding is available for all sizes of water systems, although 15 percent of the funds are reserved for systems serving a population of fewer than 10,000. Eligible applicants can be owners of water systems that provide service to at least 25 year-round residents or systems that have 15 or more connections (or a nonprofit with 25 or more regular users). Owners can be a nonprofit, private party or municipality, but systems cannot be federally owned or operated.

To be eligible for funding, a project must solve an existing or potential health hazard or noncompliance issue under federal/state water quality standards. The following are the main types of eligible activities:

- Engineering, design, upgrade, construction or installation of system improvements and equipment for water intake, filtration, treatment, storage, transmission
- Acquisitions of property or easements
- Planning, surveys, legal/technical support and environmental review
- Investments to enhance the physical security of drinking water systems, as well as water sources

*SDWRLF loan amount:* The program provides up to \$6 million per project (more with additional approval) with the possibility of subsidized interest rate and principal forgiveness for a Disadvantaged Community. The standard loan term is 20 years or the useful life of project assets, whichever is less, and may be extended up to 30 years under SDWRLF for a Disadvantaged Community. Interest rates are 80 percent of state/local bond index rate.

To apply, the municipality should first submit a Letter of Interest to Oregon Health Authority where it will be rated and ranked. Call Oregon OHA Drinking Water Services at 971-673-0422 or go to the OHA website: [www.healthoregon.org/srf](http://www.healthoregon.org/srf)

Projects placed on the Project Priority List will be invited to apply through IFA for funding. Contact your IFA Regional Coordinator for assistance and more information. Call IFA at 503-986-0123 or <https://www.oregon.gov/biz/aboutus/regions/Pages/default.aspx>

### **Drinking Water Source Protection Fund (DWSP)**

From the Safe Drinking Water Act, loans and grants are also available for drinking water protection projects: low interest *loans up to a maximum of \$100,000 per project*, and *grant funds up to \$50,000 per water system*. Eligible systems include any public and privately-owned Community and Nonprofit Non-Community water systems with a completed Source Water Assessment are able to demonstrate a direct link between the proposed project and maintaining or improving drinking water quality. Eligible activities include those that lead to risk reduction within the delineated source water area or would contribute to a reduction in contaminant concentration within the drinking water source. Projects can take either a local or regional approach. Local projects are defined as activities that concentrate on a public water system's source area(s). Regional projects are defined as activities that involve multiple communities and/or water systems attempting to address a common source water issue or group of issues.

The categories for eligible projects for DW Source Protection funding include the following:

***Refined Delineation*** OHA and DEQ have completed delineations for most drinking water source areas (DWSA) for the community and non-community public water systems. DWSAs include aquifer recharge areas for groundwater sources and watershed areas for surface sources. DW Source Protection funding can be used to complete, update, or refine DWSA delineations using new or additional site-specific information as part of a more comprehensive protection strategy.

#### ***Updated Assessment***

**Inventory** – Projects that improve upon existing potential contaminant source inventories available from the DEQ database, Geographic Information System, and Assessment Reports prepared by OHA/DEQ. A project could involve expanding or updating the inventory of land uses or existing and potential point and non-point contaminant sources.

**Evaluation** – Projects establishing a water quality monitoring project to evaluate existing and potential threats to water quality. This could include evaluating and prioritizing potential threats (or protection activities) based upon new or more detailed information.

#### ***Source Protection Planning***

Projects designed to identify appropriate protection measures, including development of a comprehensive DW Source Protection plan, educational projects, projects to identify and ensure implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), development of local DW Source Protection ordinances, development of restoration or conservation plans for the source area for future easement or land acquisition.

#### ***Implementation***

Funds can be used to implement many types of protection strategies in drinking water source areas. This can include implementation of any *eligible activities that will reduce risks within the source water area or would contribute to a reduction of contaminant concentration within the drinking water source(s)*.

Examples of the types of projects that can be funded include:

- Implementing drug-take-back projects in source areas
- Projects for reducing pesticide application rates and loadings in source area
- Implementing pesticide and household hazardous waste collection events
- Closure of high-risk abandoned or unused (private or irrigation) wells close to supply well
- Projects for reforestation or replanting in sensitive or riparian areas
- Installation of fencing to protect sensitive riparian source areas
- Installation of signs at boundaries of zones or protection areas
- Projects for assessing risks from onsite systems near supply wells, inspections, pump-outs, or decommissioning onsite systems.
- Secondary containment for high-risk ABOVE ground tanks
- Focused workshop events for household/business instruction for changing to alternative nonhazardous product usage (“green chemical” products)
- Seismic spill prevention or inspection project in proximate areas for high-risk sources
- Permanent abandonment (i.e. filling) of inadequately constructed private wells within the source area
- Installation of fencing around the immediate intake or well area to provide protection
- Structures to divert contaminated stormwater runoff affecting the source area
- Set up ecosystem services (or similar) project in watershed to fund preservation areas
- Implementation of pollution prevention or waste reduction projects
- Restoration and/or conservation projects within the drinking water source area
- Implementation of water reuse and other conservation measures related to source protection
- Implementation of best management practice projects
- Implementation of conservation easements to protect sensitive source areas
- Implementation of a drinking water source protection ordinance
- Establishing management plans for easements or lands purchased within source areas

- Development of educational flyers/brochures for purposes of public education
- Purchase of lands within the drinking water source area (funded only via low interest loans)

Any *Public and Privately-owned Community and Nonprofit Non-Community water systems* with a completed *Source Water Assessment* are eligible for funds. A “community water system” is defined as a public water system that has 15 or more service connections used by year-round residents, or which regularly serves 25 or more year-round residents. This includes water systems that are owned privately, by non-profit or public entities such as a city, district, or port. A “nonprofit non-community water system” is a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 people (more than 6 months per year) and is legally recognized under Oregon law as a nonprofit entity.

For the source water protection funds, contact OHA regarding the letter of interest submittal schedule. Call Oregon OHA Drinking Water Services at 971-673-0422 or go to the OHA website: [www.healthoregon.org/srf](http://www.healthoregon.org/srf) or contact IFA at 503-986-0123; <https://www.oregon.gov/biz/aboutus/regions/Pages/default.aspx>

## **Water/Wastewater Funding Program (WWFP)**

This loan program funds the design and construction of public infrastructure needed to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act or the Clean Water Act. The public entities that are eligible to apply for the program are cities, counties, county service districts, tribal councils, ports, and special districts as defined in ORS 198.010. Municipalities must either have a documented compliance issue or the potential of a compliance issue in the near future.

Allowable funded project activities may include:

- Construction costs, including Right of Way and Easements, for improvement or expansion of drinking water, wastewater or stormwater systems
- Design and construction engineering
- Planning/technical assistance for small communities

### **WWFP Loans**

The maximum loan term is 25 years or the useful life of the infrastructure financed, whichever is less. The maximum loan amount is \$10 million per project (more with additional approval) through a combination of direct and/or bond funded loans. Loans are generally repaid with utility revenues or voter approved bond issues. A limited tax general obligation pledge also may be required. "Credit worthy" borrowers may be funded through the sale of state revenue bonds.

### **WWFP Grants**

Grant awards up to \$750,000 may be awarded based on a financial review. An applicant is not eligible for grant funds if the applicant's annual median household income is equal or greater than 100 percent of the state average median household income for the same year.

### **Funding for Technical Assistance**

The Infrastructure Finance Authority offers technical assistance financing for municipalities with populations of less than 15,000. The funds may be used to finance preliminary planning, engineering studies and economic investigations. Technical assistance projects must be in preparation for a construction project that is eligible and meets the established criteria.

Grants up to \$20,000 may be awarded per project.

Loans up to \$60,000 may be awarded per project.

To apply, call IFA at 503-986-0123, then contact your IFA Regional Coordinator for assistance and more information. <https://www.oregon.gov/biz/aboutus/regions/Pages/default.aspx>

## **Special Public Works Fund (SPWF)**

The Special Public Works Fund (SPWF) provides funds for publicly owned facilities that support economic and community development in Oregon. Funds are available to public entities for planning, design, purchasing, improving and constructing publicly owned facilities, replacing publicly owned essential community facilities,

emergency projects as a result of a disaster, and for planning. Public agencies that are eligible to apply for funding are cities, counties, county service districts (ORS 451), tribal councils, ports, districts as defined in ORS 198.010, and airport districts (ORS 838).

### **SPWF Loans**

Loans for development (construction) projects range from less than \$100,000 to \$10 million (more with additional approval). The Infrastructure Finance Authority offers very attractive interest rates that reflect tax-exempt market rates for highly qualified borrowers. Initial loan terms can be up to 25 years or the useful life of the project, whichever is less.

### **SPWF Grants**

Grants are available for construction projects that create or retain traded-sector jobs. They are limited to \$500,000 or 85 percent of the project cost, whichever is less, and are based on up to \$5,000 per eligible job created or retained. Limited grants are available to plan industrial site development for publically owned sites and for feasibility studies.

To apply, call IFA at 503-986-0123, then contact your IFA Regional Coordinator for assistance and more information. <http://www.orinfrastructure.org/>

### **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)**

Grants and technical assistance are available to develop livable urban communities for persons of low and moderate incomes by expanding economic opportunities and providing housing and suitable living environments. Non-metropolitan cities and counties in rural Oregon can apply for and receive grants. *[Oregon tribes, urban cities (Albany, Ashland, Bend, Corvallis, Eugene, Gresham, Hillsboro, Medford, Portland, Salem and Springfield) and counties (Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington) receive funds directly from HUD.]* Funding amounts are based on the applicant's need, the availability of funds, and other restrictions defined in the program's guidelines. The maximum available grant for drinking water system projects is \$3,000,000.

All projects must meet one of three national objectives:

- The proposed activities must benefit low- and moderate-income individuals.
- The activities must aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight.
- There must be an urgent need that poses a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community.

To apply, call IFA at 503-986-0123, then contact your IFA Regional Coordinator for assistance and more information. <https://www.oregon.gov/biz/aboutus/regions/Pages/default.aspx>

### **Port Revolving Loan Fund (PRLF)**

The Port Revolving Loan Fund (PRLF) is a loan program to assist Oregon ports in the planning and construction of facilities and infrastructure. Ports must be incorporated under ORS Chapter 777 or 778. The Fund may be used for port development projects (facilities or infrastructure) or to assist port-related private business development projects. The variety of eligible projects is very broad and may include water-oriented facilities, industrial parks, airports and commercial or industrial developments. Eligible project costs can include engineering, acquisition, improvement, rehabilitation, construction, operation, and maintenance or pre-project planning. Projects must be located within port district boundaries. The maximum loan amount is \$3 million at any one time. The loan term can be as long as 25 years or the useful life of the project, whichever is less. Interest rates are set by the IFA at market rates, but not less than Treasury Notes of a similar term minus one percent.

Note: Flexible manufacturing space projects will not accrue interest until the building is at least 25 percent occupied or until three years after the date of the loan contract, whichever is earlier.

To apply, call IFA at 503-986-0123, then contact your IFA Regional Coordinator for assistance and more information. <https://www.oregon.gov/biz/aboutus/regions/Pages/default.aspx>

## Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

### Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

503-229-6412

Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/cwsrf/Pages/default.aspx>

Low-cost loans for planning, design, and construction projects to attain and maintain water quality standards, and necessary to protect beneficial uses such as fish habitat, drinking water sources, irrigation, and recreation. Eligible borrowers are public entities, such as cities and counties, Indian tribal governments, sanitary districts, soil and water conservation districts, irrigation districts, various special districts and some intergovernmental entities.

CWSRF offers:

- Low-cost loans and bond purchases
- Lower than market interest rates
- Fixed interest rates
- Terms up to 30 years
- Up to 100% of eligible costs covered
- No match required
- Repayment begins after project is constructed
- No pre-payment penalty
- Additional financial incentives, including principle forgiveness

Applications are accepted year round with scheduled review and ranking in the first week of January, May and September. Contact the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ); for a list of CWSRF project officers, go to <http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/cwsrf/Pages/CWSRF-Contacts.aspx>.

Financial incentives make CWSRF loans worth exploring. Principle forgiveness is available for communities meeting affordability criteria, or for meeting green project criteria. Implement a non-planning nonpoint source project *and* a traditional point source wastewater treatment project through the same application to reduce your interest rate on the combined two projects to as low as 1%. This combined application is called a sponsorship option.

### CWSRF Pollution Reduction Funding

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan program provides low-cost loans to public entities for the planning, design or construction of both point source and nonpoint source projects that *prevent or mitigate water pollution*. Wastewater facility improvements and stormwater management projects are funded with CWSRF.

CWSRF loans fund development of nonpoint source water quality improvement plans, such as an integrated water resources plan and a regional or municipality-wide stormwater management plan. Planning loans can also fund the establishment of watershed partnerships, local ordinances to implement a stormwater master/management plan, engineering and development standards for new and redevelopment, permanent riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands and other natural features.

CWSRF offers a Local Community Loan, which allows the borrower to make loans to private entities like home owners and farmers. The Local Community Loans fund the repair and replacement of failing decentralized systems. This loan type can also fund nonpoint source agricultural best management practices such as building manure containment structures, manure digesters, and fences to protect riparian resources capture and convert methane, and purchase calibrated application equipment.

CWSRF loans fund a variety of nonpoint source watershed improvement implementation projects such as establishing or restoring permanent riparian buffers and floodplains, and daylighting streams from pipes. Loans can fund protecting and restoring streamside areas, wetlands and floodplains, and to acquire riparian land, wetlands, conservation easements, and land to protect drinking water sources.

More information on DEQ's Clean Water State Revolving Fund program can be found here:

<http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/cwsrf/Pages/default.aspx>. For specific information on the Sponsorship Option, Planning Loans, Nonpoint Source Loans, or Local Community Loans, see

<http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/cwsrf/Pages/CWSRF-Application.aspx>. The application requirements for CWSRF loans may take some lead-time to develop and may require out-of-pocket expense to prepare. Prospective CWSRF applicants should discuss any questions about the required content of these items with a regional DEQ CWSRF Project Officer at the earliest opportunity (<http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/wq/cwsrf/Pages/CWSRF-Contacts.aspx>).

### **Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs)**

DEQ's Office of Compliance and Enforcement administer [Supplemental Environmental Projects](#). When DEQ assesses civil penalties for environmental law violations, violators can offset up to 80% of their monetary penalty by agreeing to pay for a Supplemental Environmental Project that improves Oregon's environment. SEPs can be for pollution prevention or reduction, public health protection, environmental restoration and protection as long as it is a project that the respondent is not already required to do by law or where the project would be financially self-serving for the respondent. The work can be completed by a third-party like a local government, watershed council, non-profit or private entity. Coastal PWSs can develop a "SEP Application" with general information that OCE can distribute to respondents. Community organizations with proposed projects are also free to contact respondents on their own initiative. The enforcement case does not necessarily have to be in the same area (watershed/county, etc.) as the environmental project or even address the same media (i.e. air/water/land). Interested parties can sign up for DEQ's public notifications via email at <http://www.oregon.gov/deq/Get-Involved/Pages/Public-Notices.aspx> - when signing up, select types of information (select "enforcement actions") and which counties or subbasins are of interest.

### **Nonpoint Source Implementation 319 Grants**

Nonpoint Source Grants support implementation and planning projects that address water quality problems in surface and groundwater resources resulting from nonpoint source pollution. Funds are appropriated by DEQ through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act and support a wide variety of management activities, including technical assistance, site assessment, public awareness and education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and monitoring to assess the success of specific nonpoint source implementation projects. Eligible applicants include government agencies, tribal nations and nonprofit organizations. For more information including funding availability, eligible projects, and application requirements and timelines see <http://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/Nonpoint-319-Grants.aspx>

## **Oregon Water Resources Department (WRD)**

Water Resources Development Program  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite A  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone: 503-986-0900

The Water Resources Department is the state agency charged with administration of the laws governing surface and ground water resources. The Department's core functions are to protect existing water rights, facilitate voluntary streamflow restoration, increase the understanding of the demands on the state's water resources, provide accurate and accessible water resource data, and facilitate water supply solutions. WRD is charged with carrying out the water management policies and rules set by the Water Resources Commission and with overseeing the enforcement of Oregon's water laws. By law, all surface and ground water in Oregon belongs to the public.

WRD's mission is to serve the public by practicing and promoting responsible water management through two key goals:

- to directly address Oregon's water supply needs, and
- to restore and protect streamflows and watersheds in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of Oregon's ecosystems, economy, and quality of life.

WRD developed *Oregon's 2012 Integrated Water Resources Strategy* to help individuals and communities address instream and out-of-stream needs now and into the future, including water quantity, water quality and

ecosystem needs. More information can be found at:

<https://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/programs/Planning/IWRS/Pages/default.aspx>

There is funding available to support planning, feasibility studies, and implementation of water projects:

### **Place-Based Integrated Water Resources Planning**

<https://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/programs/Planning/PlaceBasedPlanning/Pages/default.aspx>

Place-based planning is a voluntary, locally initiated and led effort in which a balanced representation of water interests within a basin or watershed work in partnership with the state to: characterize current water resources and issues (water quantity, water quality, ecosystem health); understand current and future instream and out-of-stream water needs and demands; identify and prioritize strategic solutions to address water needs; and, develop a place-based integrated water resources plan that informs the state-wide strategy.

Recent cycle of funding included \$750,000 in grants; requires 25% cost-share.

### **Feasibility Study Grants**

<https://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/programs/FundingOpportunities/FeasibilityStudyGrants/Pages/default.aspx>

Once potential projects are identified, communities often find it difficult to secure funding to assess their viability. This program component addresses that need by providing grant funding to cover 50% of the cost of conducting feasibility studies for potential water conservation, storage and reuse projects. A feasibility study is an assessment of the practicality of a proposed project or plan and can be used to determine if and how a project should proceed to the implementation phase.

Recent cycle of funding included \$2.8 million in grants; 50% cost share required.

### **Water Project Grants & Loans (formerly Water Supply Development Grants & Loans)**

<https://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/programs/FundingOpportunities/WaterProjectGrantAndLoans/Pages/default.aspx>

This account provides grants and loans to evaluate, plan and implement instream and out-of-stream water development projects that have economic, environmental and social/cultural benefits. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to projects that: increase water use efficiency; develop new or expanded storage; allocate federally stored water; promote water reuse or conservation; and protect or restore stream flows.

Recent cycle funding included \$14 million in grants or loans; 25% cost share required; applications accepted year round.

More details and updates for these grants can be found at:

<https://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/programs/FundingOpportunities/Pages/default.aspx>

### **Municipal Water Management and Conservation Planning**

Municipal water management and conservation planning provides a process through which cities and other municipal water suppliers estimate long-range water supply needs and identify alternatives, including water conservation programs, to meet those needs. The Department requires many municipal water suppliers to prepare plans as conditions of their water use permits or permit extensions.

### **Water Rights**

Oregon's water laws are based on the principle of prior appropriation. This means the first person to obtain a water right on a stream is the last to be shut off in times of low streamflows. In water-short times, the water right holder with the oldest date of priority can demand the water specified in their water right regardless of the needs of junior users. The date of application for a permit to use water usually becomes the priority date of the right. Watermasters respond to complaints from water users and determine in times of water shortage, which generally occur every year, who has the right to use water. Each summer as streamflows drop, watermasters regulate junior users to provide water to the more senior users. On many streams throughout the state, by the end of summer,

there is only enough water to supply users who established their rights in the late 1800s. All of the more recently established rights will have been regulated off by the [watermaster](#).

There are “watermaster” offices located around the state. The watermaster office is an excellent source of local information. Watermasters can research water rights for a particular stream reach and provide supporting maps (above). During critical flow periods, watermasters regulate water usage to enable senior water right holders to satisfy their water right. The watermaster may also provide information regarding instream leases, ground water rights, cancellations, transfers of water rights, streamflow data, and water right information in general.

## **Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)**

Salem Headquarters

2600 State Street

Salem, Oregon 97310

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Pages/index.aspx>

The Oregon Department of Forestry manages and regulates activities on non-federal forestland in Oregon. There are three main divisions under ODF-- Fire Protection, Private Forests, and State Forests. The Private Forests Division administers the Forest Practices Act and various forestry incentive programs and employs the use of about 50 Stewardship Foresters who work closely with landowners and operators. The State Forests Division is responsible for forest management to provide economic, environmental, and social benefits to Oregonians.

Financial incentive programs are aimed at encouraging and assisting landowners in managing their resources and meeting their objectives. Typical forestry projects can be aimed at protecting the landowner's resources/investment from fire or insect and disease infestation, to increasing its monetary and environmental value in the future.

Information about all ODF and federal forestry-related grants and incentive programs can be found at:

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/AboutODF/Pages/GrantsIncentives.aspx>

### **Community Forest Program**

The Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program is a federal financial assistance program with grants available to local governments, Indian tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to establish community forests and sustainably manage them for many public benefits, including recreation, income, wildlife habitat, stewardship demonstration sites, and environmental education.

### **Conservation Stewardship Program**

To help landowners and operators maintain existing stewardship and adopt additional conservation on privately-owned, non-industrial working forests and agricultural lands.

### **Forest Legacy Program**

The Forest Legacy Program is a national program that addresses privately-owned forestlands that face threats of conversion to non-forest use by development pressures. The goal of the Forest Legacy Program is to promote stewardship and sustainable management of private forest lands by maintaining working forests that conserve important forest resource and conservation values. Forest Legacy provides funds for eligible private forestlands for the purchase of development rights through either conservation easement or fee-title acquisition into public ownership. All properties entered into Oregon’s Forest Legacy Program – either through conservation easement, fee acquisition or donation – have their forest resources and conservation values protected and managed in accordance with a State Forester-approved Forest Stewardship Plan (see below).

### **Forest Stewardship Program**

Oregon’s Forest Management Planning System recognizes that forest management planning is a journey – Pathways to Stewardship -- involving several distinct steps. A landowner’s initial interest may be related to a specific project or action that is pressing on their property – such as reducing hazardous wildfire fuels or combating an invasive weed. Landowner assistance organizations and agencies usually first cross paths through outreach efforts defined around mutual interests or resource concerns. Landowners who are just beginning the

management planning process begin a more formal journey by taking the [Woodland Discovery](#) step. Woodland Discovery consists of gathering basic property information and solidifying management goals. The remaining steps for completing your forest management plan include organizing the planning elements into specific management planning modules: soil and water, forest vegetation, fish and wildlife, access and protection, scenery and enjoyment and tax and business. Every step completed along the way results in the identification of specific actions that a landowner can take to improve conditions of the forestland or otherwise meet goals in owning forestland. Completion of a forest management plan opens up formal types of engagement such as forest certification and the enrollment of lands into specialized conservation programs that define a long-term commitment to sustainable forestry.

### **Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP)**

The goal is to restore and enhance ecosystems and habitat for threatened and endangered species while promoting sustainable timber harvests on working forest lands.

## **Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Program**

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-2532  
Phone: 503 986-4700

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources>

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) is responsible for developing plans to prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion on rural lands. ODA's Natural Resources Program aims to conserve, protect, and develop natural resources on public and private lands in order to ensure that agriculture will continue to be productive and economically viable in Oregon. Natural Resources Programs work to do the following:

- Address water quality and natural resource conservation on agricultural lands
- Protect Oregon's environment and public health by ensuring the proper and legal sale, use, and distribution of pesticide products
- Assist local soil and water conservation districts as they help landowners properly manage Oregon's natural resources

More information on the Agricultural Plan Areas and Regulations can be found at:

<https://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/AgWQ/Pages/AgWQPlans.aspx>

Information on local management plans and your area's ODA Water Quality Specialist can be found at:

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/AgWQ/Pages/AgWQPlans.aspx>

More information on the regulation and use of pesticides can be found at:

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Pages/default.aspx>

## **Department of Agriculture Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC)**

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Pages/PARC.aspx>

The Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC) was created by executive order in 1978. The program was reauthorized under the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) as ORS 634.550, in 1991.

PARC is mandated to perform the following activities with regard to pesticide-related incidents in Oregon that have suspected health or environmental effects: Collect incident information, mobilize expertise for investigations, identify trends and patterns of problems, make policy or other recommendations for action, report results of investigations, and prepare activity reports for each legislative session.

PARC does not have regulatory authority. Their primary function is to coordinate investigations to collect and analyze information about reported incidents. Investigation coordination includes collecting reports produced by member agencies and consultation as necessary with a toxicologist with Oregon State University. Member agencies conduct most of the investigations and take any necessary enforcement action(s). The eight member

agencies include the following: [Oregon Health Authority \(OHA\)](#), [Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife \(ODF&W\)](#), [Oregon Department of Environmental Quality \(DEQ\)](#), [Oregon Department of Forestry \(ODF\)](#), [Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration \(OR OSHA\)](#), [Office of the State Fire Marshal \(SFM\)](#), [Oregon Poison Center \(OPC\)](#), [Oregon Department of Agriculture \(ODA\)](#).

To report a pesticide incident that has impacted people, animals, or the environment, contact: Theodore Bunch Jr., PARC Coordination Team Leader at 503-986-6470 or toll-free at 844-688-7272 [PARC@oda.state.or.us](mailto:PARC@oda.state.or.us).

## Department of Agriculture Soil and Water Conservation Districts

<https://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/naturalresources/swcd/Pages/Default.aspx>

The Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) Program provides services to the 45 Soil and Water Conservation Districts throughout Oregon. SWCDs are local government entities that have authorities to address soil, erosion, and water quality issues. For information about each of Oregon's SWCDs, see the SWCD Directory: <https://www.oregon.gov/oda/shared/Documents/Publications/NaturalResources/SWCDDirectory.pdf>

## Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)

775 Summer St. NE Suite 360  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone: (503) 986-0178  
Website: [www.oregon.gov/OWEB](http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB)

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) is a state agency that provides grants to help Oregonians take care of local streams, rivers, wetlands and natural areas. Community members and landowners use scientific criteria to decide jointly what needs to be done to conserve and improve rivers and natural habitat in the places where they live. OWEB grants are funded from the Oregon Lottery, federal dollars, and salmon license plate revenue. The agency is led by a 17 member citizen board drawn from the public at large, tribes, and federal and state natural resource agency boards and commissions. OWEB provides grants to projects that contribute to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and the Oregon Conservation Strategy by protecting, restoring and improving clean water and fish and wildlife habitat. See the OWEB website for more information on grants: <https://www.oregon.gov/oweb/grants/Pages/grant-programs.aspx>.

## Oregon Sea Grant (OSG)

Oregon State University  
Corvallis, Oregon  
Phone 541-737-2714  
<http://seagrants.oregonstate.edu/>

Oregon Sea Grant serves Oregon coastal communities through integrated research, education and public engagement on ocean and coastal issues. Based at Oregon State University, OSG is part of the national network of NOAA Sea Grant College Programs, dedicated to promoting environmental stewardship, long-term economic development and responsible use of America's coastal, ocean and Great Lakes resources. OSG targets research on better defining the relationships between the many pressures that can degrade water quality: climate change, upland and coastal land use, fish and habitat restoration efforts, aquatic invasive species. OSG works with groups whose interests sometimes come in conflict - landowners, outdoor recreationists, farmers and woodland managers, local government, the general public - to seek solutions that will help sustain healthy watersheds and our precious water resources. OSG focuses on the question of resilience - the ability to plan, adapt and rebound in the face of change by supporting physical and social science research aimed at better understanding ocean and coastal processes and the socio-economic barriers to hazard and climate change preparation. Publications and resources available from OSG can be found here: <https://seagrants.oregonstate.edu/publications-grid-view>

OSG and OSU Extension produce textbooks and other publications on such topics as conservation-friendly gardening, sustainable living and low-impact development. OSG also partners with the Oregon State Marine Board to develop the Clean Vessel Act (CVA) Education Initiative. Funded by the Clean Vessel Act of 1992, the goal of the CVA Education Initiative is to improve boaters' awareness, accessibility and use of sewage pump-outs, dump stations, and floating toilets. Publications and resources available from OSG about watershed health can be found here: <https://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/publications-grid-view> by using "watersheds and wetlands" in the "Search by Subject" field.

Every two years, OSG awards approximately \$2 million in research grants addressing community preparedness for climate change, watershed health, other urgent or emerging regional needs with high relevance to coastal communities. For more information on grants, see: <http://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/research>

## **Source Water Collaborative – led by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

Technical assistance and lists of resources and contacts are available from this national network that has worked to promote drinking water protection for several years. The Source Water Collaborative is a network of federal, state, and local organizations led by US EPA. Some of the key Source Water Collaborative members include the US EPA, US Department of Agriculture, AWWA, American Planning Association, ASDWA, ACWA, National Rural Water Association, Groundwater Protection Council, National Association of Counties, and The Trust for Public Land. Resources can be found here:

<http://sourcewatercollaborative.org/>

## **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection**

This is an online, free searchable database of financial assistance sources (grants, loans, cost-sharing) available to fund a variety of watershed protection projects.

<https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/catalog-federal-funding>

## **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Finance Centers**

Free technical assistance is available through EPA's Environmental Finance Centers. There is currently no Environmental Finance Center for US EPA Region 10, but the resources are still available through the US EPA website. The program mission is to provide help to those facing the "how to pay" challenges of environmental protection. EFC is committed to helping the regulated community build and improve the technical, managerial, and financial capabilities needed to comply with federal and state environmental protection laws.

<https://www.epa.gov/waterfinancecenter/efcn>

## **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) Grants**

**Eligible Projects:** Prevention of human exposure to harmful pollution; improve water quality. Form community-based collaborative partnerships; identifying and developing an understanding of the many local sources of risk from toxic pollutants and environmental concerns; and setting priorities for the reduction of the identified risks and concerns of the community

**Eligible Applicants:** Local, public non-profit institution/organizations, federally-recognized Indian tribal government, Native American organizations, private non-profit institution/organization, quasi-public nonprofit institution/organization both interstate and intrastate, local government, colleges, and universities

**Funding Available:** \$75,000 to \$100,000 with an average project funding of about \$90,000

**How To Apply:** Currently, EPA has no plans to publish a Request for Proposal for the CARE program due to lack of congressional funding. For updates see: <https://archive.epa.gov/care/web/html/>

## **U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Cooperative Watershed Management Program**

**Eligible Projects:** Improve water quality; improve ecological resiliency of a river or stream; and to reduce conflicts over water at the watershed level by supporting the formation of watershed groups to develop local solutions to address water management issues

**Eligible Applicants:** States, Indian tribes, local and special districts (e.g., irrigation and water districts, county soil conservation districts, etc.), local governmental entities, interstate organizations, and non-profit organizations. To be eligible, applicants must also meet all of the following requirements: (1) Significantly affect or be affected by the quality or quantity of water in a watershed; (2) Be capable of promoting the sustainable use of water resources; (3) Be located in the western United States specifically: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington.

**Funding Available:** \$22,000-\$100,000 in the past

**How To Apply:** <http://www.usbr.gov/WaterSMART/cwmp/index.html>

## **U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency Conservation Programs**

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/index>

USDA Farm Service Agency oversees a number of voluntary conservation-related programs. These programs work to address a large number of farming and ranching related conservation issues including:

- Drinking water protection
- Reducing soil erosion
- Wildlife habitat preservation
- Preservation and restoration of forests and wetlands
- Aiding farmers whose farms are damaged by natural disasters

### **Source Water Protection Program (SWPP)**

The SWPP is designed to protect surface and ground water used as drinking water by rural residents. Through a partnership with the National Rural Water Association, local teams are formed to develop plans to reduce pollutant impacts in rural areas.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/source-water-protection/index>

### **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**

The CRP pays a yearly rental payment in exchange for farmers removing environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and planting species that will improve environmental quality. In exchange for a yearly rental payment, farmers enrolled in the program agree to remove environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and plant species that will improve environmental health and quality. Contracts for land enrolled in CRP are 10-15 years in length. The long-term goal of the program is to re-establish valuable land cover to help improve water quality, prevent soil erosion, and reduce loss of wildlife habitat.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-program/index>

### **Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)**

The CREP, an offshoot of CRP, targets high-priority conservation issues identified by local, state, or tribal governments or non-governmental organizations. In exchange for removing environmentally sensitive land from production and introducing conservation practices, farmers, ranchers, and agricultural land owners are paid an

annual rental rate. Participation is voluntary, and the contract period is typically 10–15 years, along with other federal and state incentives as applicable per each CREP agreement.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-enhancement/index>

### **Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)**

The ECP provides funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to restore farmland damaged by natural disasters and for emergency water conservation measures in severe droughts. The ECP also provides funding and assistance to help ranchers and farmers install water conservation measures during severe drought.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/emergency-conservation/index>

### **Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)**

The EFRP, which is very similar to the ECP, provides funding to restore privately owned forests damaged by natural disasters.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/emergency-forest-restoration/index>

### **Farmable Wetlands Program (FWP)**

The FWP is designed to restore wetlands and wetland buffer zones that are farmed. FWP gives farmers and ranchers annual rental payments in return for restoring wetlands and establishing plant cover.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/farmable-wetlands/index>

## **U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service**

NRCS provides farmers, ranchers and forest managers with free technical assistance, or advice, for their land. Common technical assistance includes: resource assessment, practice design and resource monitoring. The conservation planner will help you determine if financial assistance is right for you. Technical assistance is also available online through [Conservation Client Gateway](#).

More information about NRCS can be found on their home page:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/about/>

### **Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)**

Grants are available for best management practices and conservation on private, non-industrial forestland and agricultural lands. Financial assistance is available to help plan and implement conservation practices that address natural resource concerns and for opportunities to improve soil, water, plant, animal, air and related resources on agricultural land and non-industrial private forestland. In addition, EQIP can help producers meet Federal, State, Tribal and local environmental regulations.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/eqip/>

**Eligible Applicants:** Owners of land in agricultural or forest production or persons who are engaged in livestock, agricultural or forest production on eligible land and that have a natural resource concern on the land

**Funding Available:** Financial and technical assistance to agricultural and forestland producers through contracts up to 10 years. Not to exceed \$300,000 for all EQIP contracts entered into during any six-year period. If NRCS determines project has special environmental significance the payment limitation is a maximum of \$450,000.

### **Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)**

CSP helps agricultural producers maintain and improve their existing conservation systems and adopt additional conservation activities to address priority resources concerns. Through CSP, participants take additional steps to improve resource condition including soil quality, water quality, water quantity, air quality, and habitat quality, as well as energy. Participants earn CSP payments for conservation performance - the higher the performance, the higher the payment.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/csp/>

### **Wetlands Reserve Easements (WRE)**

WRE provides habitat for fish and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, improve water quality by filtering sediments and chemicals, reduce flooding, recharge groundwater, protect biological diversity and provide opportunities for educational, scientific and limited recreational activities.

NRCS also provides technical and financial assistance directly to private landowners and Indian tribes to restore, protect, and enhance wetlands through the purchase of a wetland reserve easement. <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/wre-wetland-reserve-easements>

### **Agricultural Land Easements (ALE)**

ALE is designed to protect the long-term viability of the nation's food supply by preventing conversion of productive working lands to non-agricultural uses. Land protected by agricultural land easements provides additional public benefits, including environmental quality, historic preservation, wildlife habitat and protection of open space.

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/acep-agricultural-conservation-easement-program>

### **Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)**

The EWP program was set up by Congress to respond to emergencies created by natural disasters. The United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service is responsible for administering the program. EWP is designed to relieve imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences. It is not necessary for a national emergency to be declared for an area to be eligible for assistance. Activities include providing financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams, protect destabilized streambanks, establish cover on critically eroding lands, repairing conservation practices, and the purchase of flood plain easements. The purpose of EWP is to help groups of people with a common problem. EWP is generally not an individual assistance program. All projects undertaken must be sponsored by a political subdivision of the State, such as a city, county, general improvement district or conservation district, or by a tribal government.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/or/programs/financial/ewp/>

### **Other NRCS Programs**

There are other NRCS programs that are specific to Oregon geographic areas---Wildfire Rehabilitation Initiative, Organic Initiative, drought funding, and restoration funding---see the Oregon NRCS link for more information on those: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/or/programs/financial/eqip/>

*Anyone applying for EQIP or any of the other NRCS grants for the first time should schedule a meeting with NRCS to discuss their options before moving forward.*

## **U.S. Department of Agriculture**

### **Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans and Grants**

**Eligible Projects:** Pre-construction and construction associated with building, repairing, or improving drinking water, solid waste facilities and wastewater facilities

**Eligible Applicants:**

- Cities or towns with fewer than 10,000 population
- Counties, special purpose districts, non-profit corporations or tribes unable to get funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms

**Funding Available:** Loans (40-year term), grants in some cases, interest rates vary (currently 2.125 – 3.5%)

**How To Apply:** Applications accepted year-round on a fund-available basis. <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program>

## U.S. Department of Commerce Community Development Block Grant Planning Program

Region 10 HUD

Seattle Regional Office

Phone: (206) 220-5101

<http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/washington/offices>

[https://www.hud.gov/program\\_offices/comm\\_planning/cdbg](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/cdbg)

**Eligible Projects:** Comprehensive plans, Infrastructure plans, Feasibility studies, Community action plans, Low-income housing assessments

**Eligible Applicants:** Projects must principally benefit low- to moderate-income people in non-entitlement cities and counties.

- Cities or towns with fewer than 50,000 people
- Counties with fewer than 200,000 people

**Funding Available:** Grants

- Up to \$24,000 for a single jurisdiction
- Up to \$35,000 for single jurisdiction projects that address urgent public health and safety needs
- Up to \$40,000 for multiple jurisdictions/joint application

**How To Apply:** <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/washington/offices>

## Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)

Environmental Programs

1020 S.W. Taylor Street Suite 450

Portland, OR 97205

**Local contacts:**

RosAnna Noval, Rural Development Specialist 503-308-0207

Email: [rnoval@rcac.org](mailto:rnoval@rcac.org)

Website: [www.rcac.org](http://www.rcac.org)

At the national level, RCAC has a variety of loans for water and/or wastewater planning, environmental work, and other work to assist in developing an application for infrastructure improvements

**Eligible Applicants:** Non-profit organizations, public agencies, tribes, and low-income rural communities with a 50,000 population or less, or 10,000 or less if guaranteed by USDA Rural Development financing.

**Funding Available:**

- Maximum \$50,000 for feasibility loan
- Maximum \$350,000 for pre-development loan
- 1 year term
- 5.5% interest rate

**How To Apply:** Applications accepted anytime. [www.rcac.org](http://www.rcac.org)

**National contact:** Josh Griff, 720-951-2163, [jgriff@rcac.org](mailto:jgriff@rcac.org)

## **Water Research Foundation - Source Water Protection Cost-Benefit Tool**

This is a free, online suite of tools designed to assist in evaluating the triple bottom-line costs and benefits of different source water protection options. Cost/benefit calculations help evaluate, prioritize, justify, and ultimately implement source water protection initiatives. <https://www.waterrf.org/research/projects/benefit-cost-analysis-tool>

## **Healthy Watersheds Consortium**

The Healthy Watersheds Consortium Grant Program has just published a Request for Proposals (RFP) to support local projects that protect and sustain healthy watersheds (including drinking water sources). Through this program, EPA will provide approximately \$3.75 million over six years to the U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities for projects that develop and/or support state, interstate, and tribal healthy watersheds programs and enhance collaboration among the many groups who benefit from protecting healthy watersheds such as drinking water utilities, hunters and fisherman, foresters and farmers, and more. The Endowment is also matching a portion of EPA's financial commitment to the partnership and expects to leverage additional funding from other public and private sources.

The goal of the Healthy Watersheds Consortium Grant Program is to accelerate strategic protection of healthy, freshwater ecosystems and their watersheds. This goal will be achieved by: Funding key projects identified in existing watershed protection or conservation plans; Building the sustainable organizational infrastructure, social support, and long-term funding commitments necessary to implement large-scale protection of healthy watersheds; and supporting innovative or catalytic projects that may accelerate or broadly advance the field of practice for watershed protection efforts. For more information and to view and download the RFP and other helpful documents, visit the website: <https://www.usendowment.org/>

For questions, please contact Peter Stangel at [peter@usendowment.org](mailto:peter@usendowment.org).

## **Ecotrust**

<http://www.ecotrust.org/>

Ecotrust works to protect and restore watersheds and the economic and public health of the communities that depend upon them. Ecotrust develops and applies strategic approaches that improve habitat for native fish and wildlife, create local jobs and recreational opportunities, increase public awareness of the value of nature's services like water, and ensure a more reliable access to clean water for all members of the Oregon communities. Ecotrust provides Ecosystem Services, GIS Analysis, Mapping, Cartography, Data and Software Development, Economic Impact Assessment, etc.

## **Ecotrust Forest Management**

<http://ecotrustforests.com>

Ecotrust Forest Management is a for-profit forestland investment management company that acquires and manages land on behalf of investors and forestland owners to enhance forest health and productivity, and to produce a diverse array of forest products and services including timber, biomass, carbon, and improved habitat and water quality. Where possible, our goal is to transition land to long-term, local, stewards of land like Tribes, Community Forests, Public or State Agencies etc. EFM is adept at using a wide array of financing sources— New Market Tax Credits, carbon credits, conservation easements, and restoration funding — to supplement private capital resources in the acquisition and management of forestland. Contact: [info@ecotrustforests.com](mailto:info@ecotrustforests.com)

# LAND TRUSTS

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Resources to assist in locating a land trust can be found here:

<http://findalandtrust.org/states/oregon41>

## Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts

The Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts (COLT) is a newly formed nonprofit representing and serving Oregon's land trusts. Its mission is to serve and strengthen the land trust community in Oregon. Oregon's land trust community is working at local, regional, and statewide scales with landowners, communities, public agencies and other partners to maintain the state's natural heritage and the economies it supports. COLT will accomplish its mission by strengthening public policies and programs that are supportive of land conservation, helping to build capacity within and across land trusts, and communicating to key audiences about the role of land trusts in conserving Oregon's natural heritage and healthy human communities that depend on it. There are currently 18 land trusts that are members of COLT.

Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts  
322 NW 5th, Suite 312 Portland, OR 97209  
Phone: 503-719-4732 <http://oregonlandtrusts.org/>

## Land Trust Alliance

The Land Trust Alliance is a national conservation organization that works preserve land through conservation and easements, so land and natural resources get protected. The Alliance is based in Washington, D.C., and has several regional offices.

Northwest Conservation Manager  
1353 Officers Row Vancouver, WA 98661  
Phone: (971) 202-1483 <http://www.landtrustalliance.org/>

## Individual land trusts which may be of assistance include:

### The Trust for Public Land

<http://www.tpl.org/services/conservation-transactions>

### The Nature Conservancy

<http://www.nature.org/>

# FOUNDATIONS

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## The Oregon Community Foundation / Community Grant Program

**Eligible Projects:** Community Livability, Environment & Citizen Engagement (*10 to 20 percent of grants*)

- Promote leadership development, volunteerism, immigrant integration, and civic participation
- Support stewardship and appreciation of Oregon's outdoor spaces and scenic beauty
- Address social, economic and environmental challenges or opportunities by bringing together disparate stakeholders
- Preserve places essential to communities' civic and historic identities

**Eligible Applicants:** nonprofits with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3)

**Funding Available:** average grant is \$20,000

Contact: <https://oregoncf.org/grants-and-scholarships/grants/community-grant-program/>

## National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

**Eligible Projects:** Environmental Solutions for Communities (1:1 match required)

- Supporting sustainable agricultural practices and private lands stewardship;
- Conserving critical land and water resources and improving local water quality;
- Restoring and managing natural habitat, species and ecosystems that are important to community livelihoods;
- Facilitating investments in green infrastructure, renewable energy and energy efficiency; and
- Encouraging broad-based citizen and targeted youth participation in project implementation.

**Eligible Applicants:** non-profit 501(c) organizations, state government agencies, local governments, municipal governments, Indian tribes, educational institutions

**Funding Available:** grants range from \$25,000 to \$100,000

Contact: 202-595-2434 - Community-Based Conservation

## Access Fund Foundation

**Eligible Projects:** land acquisitions; considering the management and financial resources of land ownership, the Access Fund views land acquisitions as a tool of last resort and have adopted the following guidelines for land acquisition projects. If you are requesting funds for a land acquisitions please call the Access Fund before submitting your application.

- The area must be imminently threatened with permanent closure or sale to an outside party that may consider land development opportunities or other uses threatening its climbing and/or access resources.
- The area can be acquired for a reasonable price (reasonable price being one that falls within existing market values and is not in excess of appraised value), together with a reasonable budget (including secured funding) or secured exit-strategy for management by another land trust, local climbers organization or governmental agency.
- A fully executed purchase agreement stating how the project will be funded is required before Access Fund grant funds will be allocated to any acquisition.
- A high degree of matching funds is required. The Access Fund's role in land acquisitions is as an additional, not primary, funding resource.
- Applicants whose projects require continued payments and/or financing should submit a plan describing how these payments will be met in the future. These include, but are not limited to, property tax payments, loan payments, lease and mortgage payments. This payment plan will be taken into consideration during the grant review process.

**Eligible Applicants:** Local climbing groups, individuals or organizations (Note: tax exempt 501(c)(3) status is not a pre-requisite); governmental agencies that wish to sponsor or organize a local project; conservation organizations and land trusts.

**Funding Available:** \$1,000 to \$4,000. (The Access Fund considers requests for over \$10,000, but these projects should have national significance and utilize a high degree of matching funds.)

Contact: <http://www.accessfund.org/>

## The Collins Foundation

**Eligible Projects:** land acquisitions; grants are for projects that directly benefit the residents of Oregon

**Eligible Applicants:** nonprofits with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) / agencies that have current registration with the offices of the Oregon State Attorney General and the Secretary of State

**Funding Available:** varies; grants may range from \$3000 to \$150,000

Contact: [www.collinsfoundation.org](http://www.collinsfoundation.org)

## Giles W. and Elise G. Mead Foundation

**Eligible Projects:** Preserving and improving the environment; primary emphasis forestry, fisheries and the sustainable use of natural resources in western North America

**Eligible Applicants:** nonprofits with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) in western North America

**Funding Available:** past grants ranged from \$15,000 to \$100,000

Contact: <http://www.gileswmeadfoundation.org/>

## Rose E. Tucker Charitable Trust

**Eligible Projects:** giving limited to organizations and projects in Oregon, with emphasis on the metropolitan Portland area; land acquisition is eligible

**Eligible Applicants:** nonprofits with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3)

**Funding Available:** past grants ranged from \$6,000 to \$150,000

**How to Apply:** apply anytime; board meets approximately every 2 months

Contact: [Tuckertrust@stoel.com](mailto:Tuckertrust@stoel.com)

## Doris Duke Charitable Foundation

**Eligible Projects:** The foundation's grant-making is designed to provide frameworks and concrete examples of how practitioners can protect biodiversity in light of climate change through strategic land conservation. The program's adaptation efforts focus on three critical land conservation activities undertaken by non-profit organizations and government natural resource agencies:

- Habitat conservation planning (i.e., the identification of which sites should be conserved in their natural state to benefit wildlife);
- Permanent land protection (i.e., the acquisition of conservation easements or fee title to secure high priority sites); and C) Management of lands already in protected status. The goal for each of these activities is to encourage the conservation community to augment the dominant species-based approach to wildlife conservation with a focus on maintaining ecosystem functionality as climate change takes hold.
- The program has adopted three approaches to achieve its objectives: 1) Identifying resilient landscapes; 2) Protecting resilient landscapes; and 3) Managing conserved lands.

**Eligible Applicants:** nonprofits with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3)

**Funding Available:** past grants ranged in the \$100K

Contact: <http://www.ddcf.org/what-we-fund/environment/>

## Bonneville Environmental Foundation

**Eligible Projects:** renewable power and acquire, maintain, preserve, restore, protect, and/or sustain fish and wildlife habitat within the Pacific Northwest.

Interest area: Watershed Restoration Program---supports restoration of damaged watershed ecosystems; supports communities trying to heal their local watersheds by supporting watershed restoration projects grounded in the best available watershed science

**Eligible Applicants:** nonprofit organizations

**Funding Available:** varies

Contact: [www.b-e-f.org](http://www.b-e-f.org)

## The Bullitt Foundation

### Program priorities:

- Manage freshwater resources: control, use, distribution, conservation;
- Conserve and restore resilient watersheds, wetlands and estuaries;
- Maintain a working land base for sustainable agriculture and forestry;
- Enforce laws and policies intended to assure air and water quality;
- Create landowner incentives for maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services, including the development of market-based mechanisms.

**Eligible Applicants:** nonprofit organizations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, western Montana, south-central Alaska, and British Columbia. Within that broad geographic range, work is targeted to specific sub-regions generally associated with major population centers.

**Funding Available:** varies---past grants ranged from \$10,000 to over \$600,000

**Contact:** <http://www.bullitt.org/>

## Weyerhaeuser Foundation

**Eligible Projects:** forestry practices, manufacturing's effects on air, water and land; free trade, recycling, diversity, land conservation and environmental education; land acquisitions or conservation easement projects may fit with the Foundation's priorities and goals

**Eligible Applicants:** educational institutions, non-profit organizations, research institutions in Oregon and Washington

**Funding Available:** \$1,000 - \$50,000

**Contact:** <http://www.wfamilyfoundation.org/>

## Laird Norton Foundation

**Eligible Projects:** projects contribute to a heightened awareness of the ecological, social and economic significance of water sources and watersheds. Preference will be given to projects which demonstrate innovative measures for protecting and restoring water resources and which involve local communities and/or regional institutions.

**Eligible Applicants:** nonprofit organizations working in Hood Canal (WA), Upper Deschutes (OR), and Rogue (OR) watersheds

**Funding Available:** varies; past grants ranged from \$10k to \$100k

**Contact:** <http://www.lairdnorton.org>

### Alternative formats

Documents can be provided upon request in an alternate format for individuals with disabilities or in a language other than English for people with limited English skills. To request a document in another format or language, call DEQ in Portland at 503-229-5696, or toll-free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011, ext. 5696; or email [deqinfo@deq.state.or.us](mailto:deqinfo@deq.state.or.us).

**Appendix C**

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**Public Outreach Examples**



## City of Waldport Drinking Water Protection Plan – Open House

The City of Waldport is in the process of developing a Drinking Water Protection Plan and invites you to attend an open house to learn about the planning process and to provide input. Community input will help inform the City's drinking water source protection efforts.

**When:** Thursday, January 29 from 4 PM to 6 PM

**Where:** Waldport Community Center, located at 265 E Hemlock (Highway 34)

The City received funding from the Oregon Health Authority's Drinking Water Source Protection Fund to develop the Drinking Water Protection Plan. The City's Drinking Water Protection Plan will describe potential risks to the City's drinking water source watersheds, discuss strategies to address these risks, and outline an implementation plan for the strategies. The City's drinking water sources are North Fork Weist Creek, South Fork Weist Creek, and Eckman Creek.

The City assembled a team of local organizations and technical experts to guide development of the Drinking Water Protection Plan. Gathering community input is also an important part of the plan development process.

The City is providing two opportunities for the community to provide input during the plan development process. The first opportunity will be an open house held on January 29 from 4 PM to 6 PM at the Waldport Community Center (265 E Hemlock (HWY 34)). The January 29 open house will provide information about the planning process and the potential risks to the City's drinking water source watersheds that have been identified so far. The draft list of potential risks is available on this website for review. Community members are invited to ask questions about the Drinking Water Protection Plan, to help identify any additional risks that should be included, and to ask questions or provide comments about the risks identified. The City plans to hold a second opportunity for community input in spring 2026 focused on proposed strategies to address these risks, proposed implementation activities, and the draft plan.

If you have questions about the open house or if you want to share input but are unable to attend, please contact Suzanne de Szoeko at [sdeszoeko@gsiws.com](mailto:sdeszoeko@gsiws.com) or 541-257-9006.

THE CITY OF WALDPORT HAS DEVELOPED A  
**DRAFT DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PLAN**  
AND WE WANT YOUR FEEDBACK.

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**YOU ARE INVITED TO AN OPEN HOUSE**

**WHEN:** Wednesday, May 27 from  
4 PM-6 PM

**WHERE:** Waldport Community Center  
(265 E Hemlock (HWY 34))



**FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT:**  
[www.waldportoregon.gov](http://www.waldportoregon.gov)