



City Hall
206 N. Main St.
Toledo, Oregon 97391
6:00 p.m.

TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL
Regular Meeting – also via Zoom Meeting Platform
June 4, 2025

Virtual Meeting: The City Council will hold the meeting for the City Council and staff in person as well as through the Zoom video meeting platform. The public is encouraged to attend the meeting electronically. Visit the meetings page on the city website for meeting login information.

Public Comments: The City Council may take limited verbal comments during the meeting. Written comments may be submitted by email to lisa.figueroa@cityoftoledo.org 3:00 p.m. the day of the meeting to be included in the record. Comments received will be shared with the City Council and included in the record.

1. **Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance and roll call**
2. **Visitors/Public Comment**
(The public comment period provides the public with an opportunity to address the City Council regarding items not on the agenda. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes).
 - **John Robinson**
3. **Consent Agenda**
 - Minutes from the meeting held May 28, 2025
 - A Resolution of the Toledo City Council authorizing rate adjustments for solid waste disposal services provided by Dahl Disposal Services and Repealing Resolution No. 1554
 - **A Resolution Of The Toledo City Council Authorizing Signers On The City Of Toledo Bank Accounts**
4. **Discussion/Decision Items**
 - Options for Additions to the After-Action Review Project
 - Discussion of Street Lighting Fees
 - Approve hiring Hicks Striping & Curbing to paint center lines & fog lines in the City of Toledo
 - **Approve scope and partnership with GSI Water Solutions for Mill Creek Forest Stewardship Plan and Siletz River Critical Area Protection Support**
 - Application to consume alcohol in public places – Glastonbury Renaissance Faire
5. **Reports and Comments**
 - Issue tracker
 - Committee updates
6. **Adjournment**

Comments submitted in advance are preferable. Comments may be submitted by e-mail at lisa.figueroa@cityoftoledo.org. The meeting is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired, or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities, should be made at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting by calling city offices at (541) 336-2247.

Toledo City Council- work session

Public comment- May 28, 2025

I want to talk about proposed Ordinance 1423 which is on the agenda tonight for discussion. I don't know who brought this back or what the council will discuss about it. I do want to remind the council that I provided testimony on June 26th 2024 and at that time city attorney Mike Adams agreed with my assessment, that he had misinterpreted the state statutes. Those statutes specifically ORS197A.445 and 197A.465 only allow for the affordable housing requirements to be applied to multifamily projects of at least 20 units. As written Ordinance 1423 applies to multifamily structures with as few as 3 units. This is illegal and no doubt will subject the city to litigation. There are other problems with the ordinance as well which were discussed with council and the city attorney previously. It appears to me that this ordinance has been brought back unchanged- without any of the corrections. I am more than happy to be a resource to point out the problems with this ordinance, I believe my previous testimony is already part of the public record. I will continue to be an advocate for increasing the housing supply in Toledo, and I thank the council for past efforts to improve regulations relating to housing. This ordinance 1423 is not only illegal and problematic but it will not promote additional housing being built in Toledo.

Sincerely,

John Robinson

**TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL
WORK SESSION
May 28, 2025**

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Rod Cross called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. also via Zoom in Toledo, Oregon.

Present	Absent	
X		Mayor Rod Cross
X		Council President Kim Bush
X		Councilor Jackie Kauffman
	X	Councilor Tracy Mix
X		Councilor Frank Silvia
X		Councilor Jackie Burns
		Councilor Andrew Keating

Staff present: City Manager Pro-Tem (CM) David Clyne, City Recorder (CR) Lisa Figueroa, Interim City Recorder (CR) Amber Mathiesen, Interim Finance Director (FD) Judy Richter, City Attorney (CA) Souvanny Miller,

2. VISITORS/PUBLIC COMMENT

John Robinson, citizen addressed the Council and spoke against Ordinance No. 1423, which is on the agenda later in the meeting. He said he provided comments to the Council in June of 2024. He highlighted comments he made at that time about the ordinance. He said he would be willing to assist with refining the ordinance and will continue to be an advocate for increasing the housing supply in Toledo, and expressed the proposed ordinance does not promote additional housing in Toledo.

CM Clyne introduced CA Miller, who provided her background. She highlighted her municipal background, which includes quasi-judicial land use hearings, public records law, amongst other skills.

CM Clyne introduced Amber Mathiesen, who will serve as Interim City Recorder once a week while the City recruits for the City Recorder position.

3. DISCUSSION/DECISION ITEMS

Ordinance No. 1423, an Ordinance providing incentives for multifamily affordable housing, creating Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 13.44 – Affordable Housing, and Amending Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 13.24, and declaring an Emergency

CM Clyne reported to the City Council. He indicated the ordinance came before the Council previously and he listened the hearing, which included Mr. Robinson's comments. He said staff met before the meeting and he noted the ordinance is before the Council on a somewhat urgent basis. He said NW Coastal Housing has some deadlines in place to have a building permit processed for their 30 unit development. He said the City had its own deadlines to secure and commit funds, which the state has provided \$603,000 to support the project. He indicated it was not adopted, but if the Council intends to waive System Development Charges for the project then the ordinance is needed as a foundation to proceed. He said the building permit is in process at this time and this will be a condition that has to be met before the permit can be issued. He indicated

CA Miller has been briefed, she reviewed the previous hearings and is prepared to bring back proposed changes in a future meeting.

The Council discussed whether they can adopt the ordinance in spite of its deficiencies to enact it and then revisit the ordinance to address those deficiencies. CA Miller said it would be a simple process where she would work with the planning staff to determine whether there are areas of concern, that are not related to this project/discussion. She said in the future there could be issues in the future with different projects if it does not comply with Oregon statutes. It was indicated, currently there are no other projects that would be impacted by the proposed ordinance. There were no further comments by the City Council.

Motion – It was moved and seconded (Silvia/Bush) to adopt (with specified changes, if any): “n Ordinance of the Toledo City Council providing incentives for multifamily affordable housing, creating Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 13.44 – Affordable Housing, and Amending Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 13.24, and declaring an Emergency.

Mayor Cross read the motion based on testimony and evidence received in this public hearing, I make a motion to adopt (with specified changes, if any) and we did not make any at this time, an Ordinance of the Toledo City Council providing incentives for multifamily affordable housing, creating Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 13.44 – Affordable Housing, and Amending Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 13.24, and declaring an Emergency.” and the motion carried as follows:

Council member	In Favor	Opposed	Abstained
Mayor Cross	X		
Council President Bush	X		
Councilor Kauffman	X		
Councilor Mix (absent)			
Councilor Silvia	X		
Councilor Burns	X		
Councilor Keating	X		

Motion – It was moved and seconded (Silvia/Bush) based on testimony and evidence received in this public hearing, I make a motion to adopt (with specified changes, if any) and we did not make any to adopt an Ordinance of the Toledo City Council providing incentives for multifamily affordable housing, creating Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 13.44 – Affordable Housing, and Amending Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 13.24, and declaring an Emergency and the motion carried as follows:

Council member	In Favor	Opposed	Abstained
Mayor Cross	X		
Council President Bush	X		
Councilor Kauffman	X		
Councilor Mix (absent)			
Councilor Silvia	X		
Councilor Burns	X		
Councilor Keating	X		

Authorize City Manager Pro Tem to remove a specific employee if warranted, as required by City Charter, City Charter, Chapter IV, Section 4.2(g)

CM Clyne provided the council report. He indicated matters for hiring and firing with an Interim City Manager must go before the Council. He noted the situation has been thoroughly vetted by the city and insurance attorneys and they are satisfied all processes and grounds have been met for standard termination for this particular employee.

Motion – It was moved and seconded (Silvia/to approve the City Manager Pro-Tem’s decision of termination of a Public Works - Maintenance Worker II employee for cause pursuant to Section 4.2(g) of the City of Toledo Home Rule Charter (“Charter”) and the motion carried as follows:

Council member	In Favor	Opposed	Abstained
Mayor Cross	X		
Council President Bush	X		
Councilor Kauffman	X		
Councilor Mix (absent)			
Councilor Silvia	X		
Councilor Burns	X		
Councilor Keating	X		

4. WORK SESSION

Discussion of Street Lighting Fees

FD Richter provided the council report and reviewed the rates for each tier. She said these rates are adjusted annually in July, however they were not adjusted last year. She said she could bring back the rates in a resolution to a future meeting. She noted the anticipated expenditure for street lights in the next fiscal year will be \$165,000, but the expected revenues will be \$150,000, which will not cover all the expenditures. She indicated she reached out to Central Lincoln PUD for more information regarding the rates, but has not been in contact with anyone. She said she is only seeking direction at this time and will bring back a resolution at a future meeting. The Council discussed what the rates would need to be to meet the deficit and it was suggested to raise them as follows:

Residential by \$.25

Commercial by \$.50

Industrial by \$2.00- 3.00

5. REPORTS AND COMMENTS

There was a comment regarding adding a parking code to the Issue Tracker and CM Clyne responded the Planning Commission is addressing that issue.

FD Richter provided an update on the campaign information for the water/sewer rates increase.

CM Clyne updated the Council on his upcoming schedule and staffing.

Councilors provided reports, there was discussion regarding municipal education and engagement, the Council having a float in the Summer Festival parade and weekend events.

1 **6. ADJOURNMENT**

2 The work session adjourned at 6:50 p.m.

3
4 Approve:

Attest:

5
6 _____
7 Mayor Rod Cross

City Recorder Lisa Figueroa



**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

Council Goal:	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>June 4, 2025</i>	A Resolution of the Toledo City Council authorizing rate adjustments for solid waste disposal services provided by Dahl Disposal Services and Repealing Resolution No. 1554
	Agenda Type:	
	Decision Items	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Interim Finance Director J. Richter	City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne	City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne

Recommendation:

Motion to approve Resolution No. 1577, A resolution of the Toledo City Council authorizing the rate adjustments for Solid Waste Disposal Services provided by Dahl Disposal Services and repealing Resolution No. 1554.

Background:

The City has an exclusive Franchise Agreement with Dahl Disposal for provision of Solid Waste and Recycling Services within the City of Toledo. Toledo Municipal Code 8.16 provides the parameters for the rate adjustment based on the audited financial reports. Dahl is only requesting some minor rate adjustments to bring fee alignment within their business area. They are not requiring any major rate changes at this time.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
Unknown	2025-2026	N/A

Attachment:

1. Resolution No. 1577
2. Dahl Rate Sheet

**CITY OF TOLEDO
RESOLUTION NO. 1577**

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING RATE ADJUSTMENTS FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY DAHL DISPOSAL SERVICES AND REPEALING RESOLUTION NO. 1554

WHEREAS, the City has granted an exclusive franchise to Dahl Disposal Service as set forth in the Toledo Municipal Code (TMC) 8.16.070; and

WHEREAS, the City Council sets rates as presently provided in TMC 8.16.140; and

WHEREAS, Dahl Disposal has submitted a rate adjustment request, attached as Exhibit A in compliance with the requirements of TMC 8.16.140 to replace the previously submitted Rate Sheet from May, 2024.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF TOLEDO HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Approval of the Dahl Disposal Services proposed rate adjustments as requested.

Section 2. Resolution No. 1554 is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Section 3. Approval of the attached rate schedule, which shall take effect on July 1, 2025.

That this resolution is hereby adopted by the Toledo City Council on this 4th day of June, 2025.

APPROVED:

ATTEST:

Mayor Rod Cross

City Recorder Amber Mathiesen



2025 - 2026 Residential/Commerical Rate Sheet

Rate Adjustment Percentage:

0.00%

NO INCREASE TO MOST RATES

	New Rate	Old Rate	Difference
	Toledo	Toledo	Toledo
Residential Rates			
35 gal once a week curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 41.10	\$ 41.10	\$ -
35 gal every other week curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 34.90	\$ 34.90	\$ -
35 gal once a month curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 31.60	\$ 31.60	\$ -
35 gal on call curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 31.60	\$ 31.60	\$ -
65 gal once a week curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 68.85	\$ 68.85	\$ -
65 gal every other week curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 48.10	\$ 48.10	\$ -
65 gal once a month curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 34.15	\$ 34.15	\$ -
65 gal on call curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 34.15	\$ 34.15	\$ -
95 gal once a week curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 99.55	\$ 99.55	\$ -
95 gal every other week curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 69.70	\$ 69.70	\$ -
95 gal once a month curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 49.80	\$ 49.80	\$ -
95 gal on call curb refuse, recycling and mixed compostables service	\$ 49.80	\$ 49.80	\$ -
			\$ -
Additional recycling cart serviced every other week	\$ 16.10	\$ 16.10	\$ -
Additional fee for refuse service curb enclosure	\$ 10.35	\$ 10.35	\$ -
Additional fee for refuse service driveway (Walk in) per 100 ft	\$ 18.55	\$ 18.55	\$ -
Additional fee for refuse service driveway (Drive in) per 100 yards	\$ 12.40	\$ 12.40	\$ -
Additional fee for recycling/mixed compostables curb enclosure	\$ 10.35	\$ 10.35	\$ -
Additional fee for recycling/mixed compostables driveway (Walk in) per 100 feet	\$ 18.55	\$ 18.55	\$ -
Additional fee for recycling/mixed compostables driveway (Drive in) per 100 yards	\$ 12.40	\$ 12.40	\$ -
Lid up	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.50	\$ -
Extras at the curb (each 35 gallons)	\$ 8.90	\$ 8.90	\$ -
Extras at enclosures and driveway (each 35 gallons)	\$ 9.70	\$ 9.70	\$ -



2025 - 2026 Residential/Commerical Rate Sheet

Rate Adjustment Percentage:

0.00%

NO INCREASE TO MOST RATES

	New Rate	Old Rate	Difference
	Toledo	Toledo	Toledo
35 gal bear cart once a week curbside refuse	\$ 60.20	\$ 60.20	\$ -
35 gal bear cart once a month	\$ 50.60	\$ 50.60	\$ -
35 gal bear cart on call	\$ 50.60	\$ 50.60	\$ -
65 gal bear cart once a week curbside refuse	\$ 89.10	\$ 89.10	\$ -
65 gal bear cart every other week curbside refuse - NEW RATE	\$ 68.50	\$ 68.50	\$ -
65 gal bear cart once a month	\$ 54.50	\$ 54.50	\$ -
65 gal bear cart on call	\$ 54.50	\$ 54.50	\$ -
95 gal bear cart once a week curbside refuse	\$ 121.05	\$ 121.05	\$ -
On call/Min W/NO PU for the month	\$ 14.80	\$ 14.80	\$ -
Cart Cleaning Fee	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00	\$ -
Cart change out	\$ 22.25	\$ 22.25	\$ -
Off route call back fee	\$ 30.95	\$ 30.95	\$ -
Reinstatement Fee	\$ 41.50	\$ 41.50	\$ -
Late Fee - 60 days past due (service suspended)	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00	\$ -
Late Fee - 90 days past due (account cancelled, retrieve carts)	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ -
Unrecovered Cart Fee	\$ 65.00	\$ 65.00	\$ -
Commercial Rates			
200 gal once a week refuse and recycling service	\$ 185.00	\$ 185.00	\$ -
200 gal once a month/temp cont. refuse and recycling service	\$ 93.60	\$ 93.60	\$ -
200 gal extra P/U refuse and recycling service	\$ 71.35	\$ 71.35	\$ 0.00
200 gal every other week refuse and recycling service	\$ 150.25	\$ 150.25	\$ -
300 gal once a week refuse and recycling service	\$ 251.60	\$ 251.60	\$ -
300 gal once a month/temp cont. refuse and recycling service	\$ 109.20	\$ 109.20	\$ -
300 gal extra P/U refuse and recycling service	\$ 72.20	\$ 72.20	\$ -
300 gal every other week refuse and recycling service	\$ 181.25	\$ 181.25	\$ -
Monthly rental charge for containers with on-call service	\$ 22.25	\$ 22.25	\$ -
Placement all Cont.	\$ 59.25	\$ 59.25	\$ -
Temp. container rent per day no weekly service (the first 4 days are included)	\$4.95/day	\$4.95/day	\$ -



2025 - 2026 Residential/Commerical Rate Sheet

Rate Adjustment Percentage:

0.00%

NO INCREASE TO MOST RATES

	New Rate	Old Rate	Difference
	Toledo	Toledo	Toledo
Drop Box Services			
Drop Box Delivery/Haul Fee	\$ 195.00	\$ 195.00	\$ -
Drop Box rent after 7 days, weekends included	\$ 11.55	\$ 11.55	\$ -
Drop Box Truck Time per hour	\$ 162.75	\$ 162.75	\$ -
Drop Box Disposal			
Solid Waste rate per ton	\$ 152.95	\$ 144.95	\$ 8.00
Solid Waste rate per pound	\$ 0.076	\$ 0.072	
Woody Debris drop box per ton	\$ 132.80	\$ 132.80	\$ -
Woody Debris drop box per pound	\$ 0.066	\$ 0.066	
Drop Box Minimum Charges - SOLID WASTE			
Minimum Charge - 10 yard box	\$ 500.90	NEW SIZE	
Minimum Charge - 20 yard box	\$ 653.85	\$ 666.10	\$ (12.25)
Minimum Charge - 30 yard box	\$ 653.85	\$ 666.10	\$ (12.25)
Minimum Charge - 40 yard box	\$ 653.85	\$ 666.10	\$ (12.25)
Drop Box Minimum Charges - WOOD DEBRIS			
Minimum Charge - 10 yard box	\$ 460.60	NEW SIZE	
Minimum Charge - 20 yard box	\$ 527.00	\$ 510.70	\$ 16.30
Minimum Charge - 30 yard box	\$ 527.00	\$ 510.70	\$ 16.30
Minimum Charge - 40 yard box	\$ 527.00	\$ 510.70	\$ 16.30
You Call, We Haul (eliminated the 1 employee rate for safety reasons)			
Minimum of two employees to enter a house	\$115.85/hour	\$115.85/hour	\$ -
Disposal Minimum (certain items incur additional charges)	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ -
Disposal - rate per ton for disposal of solid waste	\$ 163.10	\$ 163.10	\$ -
Disposal - rate per pound for disposal of solid waste	\$ 0.082	\$ 0.082	\$ -



**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

Council Goal:	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
Not Applicable	June 4, 2025	Res No. 1580 A resolution of the Toledo City Council to authorize signers for the bank accounts of the City of Toledo
	Agenda Type:	
	Decision Items	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Interim Finance Director J. Richter	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Recommendation:

Motion to approve Resolution No. 1580, A resolution of the Toledo City Council authorizing signers for the bank accounts of the City of Toledo.

Background:

BMO bank is the banking depository for the City of Toledo. BMO requires a resolution of the City Council to update the signers on the city bank accounts. All city checks require two signers. We wish to have Rod Cross, David Clyne and Cindy Oleman with authority to sign checks.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
Unknown	2024-2025	N/A

Attachment:

1. Resolution No. 1580

**CITY OF TOLEDO
RESOLUTION NO. 1580**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING SIGNERS ON THE
CITY OF TOLEDO BANK ACCOUNTS**

WHEREAS, the City of Toledo has designated BMO as its banking depository; and

WHEREAS, BMO requires the update of signers to the bank account by resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to have Rod Cross, David Clyne and Cindy Oleman with check signing authority.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF TOLEDO RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

- Section 1. Rod Cross, David Clyne and Cindy Oleman are authorized check signers for the City of Toledo.
- Section 2. That this Resolution shall be effective immediately upon passage by the Toledo City Council.

That this resolution is hereby adopted by the Toledo City Council on this 4th day of June, 2025.

APPROVED

ATTEST

Mayor Rod Cross

City Recorder



**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

Council Goal:	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
Not Applicable	June 4, 2025	Options for Additions to the After-Action Review Project
	Agenda Type:	
	Discussion Items	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne	City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne	City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne

Recommendation:

No Recommendation. You may authorize the City Manager Pro Tem to authorize and execute any amendment to the After-Action Review as you deem appropriate by way of motion. Alternatively, you may table this to a future meeting, seek some modifications to the proposal for future consideration, or not approve the amendment.

Background:

Per the attached proposal, “During your May 7 City Council meeting, we [Jensen Strategies] heard the Council’s wish to include the community more directly in the After-Action Review (AAR) process. They were particularly interested in learning how effectively the City communicated with City residents about what was happening during the multiple City leadership transitions over the past year. We also believe the community will be interested in the assessment findings at the end of the project, and how those findings will be used.”

Previously, the Council approved the conduct of the AAR project. This attached proposal provides further community engagement opportunities per Council request.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
Unknown	2025-2026	N/A

Attachment:

1. Proposal from Jensen Strategies re Options for Additions to the After-Action Review

May 22, 2025

TO: David Clyne, City of Toledo

FR: Sia Lindstrom, Jensen Strategies/Sia Lindstrom LLC
Erik Jensen, Jensen Strategies

RE: Options for Additions to the After-Action Review

During your May 7 City Council meeting, we heard the Council's wish to include the community more directly in the After-Action Review (AAR) process. They were particularly interested in learning how effectively the City communicated with City residents about what was happening during the multiple City leadership transitions over the past year. We also believe the community will be interested in the assessment findings at the end of the project, and how those findings will be used.

This memo summarizes four options for additions to your AAR process:

- Communications
- Community Stakeholder Interviews
- Community Rollout of Final Report
- Action Plan Development

Optional Additions:

We offer four options to integrate more robust constituent engagement activities both during and at the end of the project:

1. **COMMUNICATIONS** –Jensen Strategies could assist the City in creating content for a **City webpage dedicated to the AAR project**. As part of this task, we would draft webpage content for an overview of the project, provide monthly updates on the project's progress to post to the webpage, create content to post the project's final report after it is reviewed by Council, and assist in the creation of a media release (if needed).
 - **Deliverables:** Drafting of project webpage content, drafting of monthly project updates for webpage posting by the City, and assisting in the drafting of a media release (if needed).
 - **Cost: \$2,375**
2. **ADDITIONAL INTERVIEWS** – We could add **5 interviews with key community members** to Task 3 (Stakeholder Interviews), which would add an estimated week to the project timeline. The interviews would focus on what communication the community members heard, how it was received, and what might have improved the communication within the context of the City's HR-related constraints. The strength of this approach is that it is a cost- and time-efficient way to bring additional community perspectives into the assessment process. The challenge is that it may not bring much new information given the limited number of community members we could engage

and given the known communications constraints faced by the City during the assessment timeframe. The City Manager would work with your Council to nominate and select names to include in the interview process. Interviews would be virtual via Zoom.

- **Deliverables:** Create an interview template to be reviewed by the Interim City Manager prior to implementation; schedule and conduct 5 interviews via Zoom; analyze interviews for themes and observations to be used in final report.
- **Cost: \$4,220**

3. **COMMUNITY ROLLOUT** – An important piece of community engagement will come after the assessment is complete. We could assist the City as it **communicates the report findings to its constituents**. We could plan and facilitate an **in-person community meeting** to roll out and discuss the report findings, and to field questions and gather feedback. We could also provide a **brief community survey** via Survey Monkey for those who are unable to attend the in-person meeting and who wish to provide feedback. We would then present the results of the community meeting and survey at a final Council meeting and wrap up the project. Jensen Strategies would provide two meeting facilitators and all meeting/facilitation materials (e.g., handouts, flip charts, markers) for an in-person meeting. The City would be responsible for publicizing the community meeting through its usual channels, and for providing meeting space and food/drink. This would add an estimated 6-8 weeks to the project timeline.

- **Deliverables:** Planning and facilitation of a 90-minute in-person community meeting, follow-up community survey via Survey Monkey for two weeks, written summary of community meeting/survey outcomes, and presentation at Council meeting for project wrap-up.
- **Cost: \$11,691**

4. **ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT** – The City will want to demonstrate to the community that it is committed to making changes as a result of the study. After the assessment is complete and based on Council's direction about findings, we could work with your new City Manager and City leadership to **develop an action plan** for follow-up on the study's recommendations. This approach would build in implementation capacity, support the transition of the report recommendations to the new City Manager, and demonstrate to the community the City's commitment to improve. To develop the plan, we would facilitate a half-day workshop with up to 12 City leadership staff to draft the plan, then work with your new City Manager to finalize the action plan before handing it off to them for implementation. This task would add an estimated 8-12 weeks to the end of the project timeline.

NOTE: We recommend holding on this task until after the AAR report is complete and your new City Manager is on board.

- **Deliverables:** Planning and facilitating a half-day workshop with up to twelve City leadership staff, drafting of initial action plan, up to two redrafts of action plan, and delivery of final action plan to City Manager.
- **Cost: TBD**

Timeline Revisions:

The following is a list of revised project timelines and deliverables. New additions are highlighted and date changes are in italics. Please note the list excludes the Action Plan per our recommendation to hold on this task until after the AAR's final report is complete. Project dates are best-guess estimates and are dependent on City of Toledo's readiness at key steps.

DELIVERABLES <i>(new additions are highlighted; date changes are in italics)</i>	TENTATIVE TIMELINE
Contract Scope: Reach agreement on scope of work; finalize and execute contract; hold project start-up meeting with Interim City Manager.	<i>By June 18</i>
Council Materials: Work with interim City manager to finalize materials for Council work session.	<i>By June 11</i>
Council Work Session Kick-Off: Conduct work session with City Council to kick off the process. Consultant will be in person.	<i>June 18, 6pm</i>
Interview prep: Create interview template; get interviews scheduled.	<i>By July 11</i>
Launch Webpage/Email Link: Create webpage content; work with City to launch project webpage and create email link.	<i>Week of July 14-25</i>
Stakeholder Interviews: Conduct up to 25 interviews with key stakeholders. Interviews will be conducted virtually.	<i>July 14-25 (2 weeks)</i>
Community Interviews: Conduct up to 5 interviews with community stakeholders on communications. Interviews will be conducted virtually.	<i>July 28-Aug 1 (1 week)</i>
Interview Analysis: Create themes and initial observations.	<i>Aug 4-15 (2 weeks)</i>
Staff Workshop: Facilitate a discovery session with City leadership staff. Session will be conducted in person.	<i>Week of Aug 18-22</i>
Draft Report: Deliver draft report to interim City manager for client review and comment.	<i>Week of Sept 1-5</i>
Council Materials: Deliver final report and presentation materials to the City.	<i>By Sept 17</i>
Final Report to Council: Present final report to Council. Consultant will be in person.	<i>Sept 24</i>
Community Meeting: Facilitate 90-minute community meeting about study findings. Consultant will be in person.	<i>Week of Sept 29-Oct 3</i>
Community Survey: Provide a community survey for those who are unable to attend Community Meeting. Survey would be open for two weeks after the meeting.	<i>Oct 5-19 (2 weeks)</i>
Summary of Community Meeting/Survey: Deliver written summary of community meeting and survey to City.	<i>By Oct 29</i>
Council Work Session Wrap Up: Conduct a work session with Council to present summary of community meeting and to wrap up project. Consultant will be in person.	<i>Nov 5 or Nov 19</i>
Action Plan/Staff Workshop: Facilitate a half-day session with City leadership staff to create action plan; draft action plan and work with new City manager to finalize.	<i>TBD (estimated 2 months)</i>

Budget Summary

The estimated budget for these additional items is summarized below.

OPTIONAL ADDITIONS	ESTIMATED BUDGET
Communications	\$2,375
Community Stakeholder Interviews (5)	\$4,220
Community Rollout	\$11,691
Action Plan Development	TBD

Conclusion

We look forward to working with the City of Toledo and supporting your efforts for these additions to your after-action review. If you have questions, please feel free to contact Sia Lindstrom at your convenience by email at shlindstrom@earthlink.net or cell at 503-421-0481. She will be in touch in the next few days to arrange a follow-up conversation on these optional additions to your AAR project.



**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

Council Goal:	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
Not Applicable	June 4, 2025	Discussion of Street Lighting Fees
	Agenda Type:	
	Discussion Items	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Interim Finance Director J. Richter	City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne	City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne

Recommendation:

Staff has no recommendation but is looking for direction to bring back resolution to a future meeting.

Background:

Street lighting fees are included in the monthly utility bills and are reviewed yearly and adjustments made on July 1. The last rate adjustment was July 1, 2023. Fees were set as follows:

Residential Street Lighting	\$8.75 per month
Commercial Business	\$17.50 per month
Industrial Business	\$30.00 per month

The 2025-2026 Budget shows expected revenue from Street Lighting fees to be \$150,000 while budgeted expenditure is \$165,000. What is not known at this time is whether Central Lincoln PUD will raise rates for the coming year.

Update: The City currently has: 1197 Residential accounts
96 Commercial accounts
15 Industrial accounts.

To make up the budget shortfall of \$15,000 per year, we would have to generate another \$1250 per month. Raising rates by \$.75 for residential, \$1.50 for commercial and \$5.00 for industrial would generate approximately \$1,116 more revenue per month for example.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
Unknown	2025-2026	001-000-401750

Attachment

None



**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

Council Goal:	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
1.To enhance and sustain public infrastructure and facilities by implementing plans...	June 4, 2025	Approve hiring Hicks Striping & Curbing to paint center lines & fog lines in the City of Toledo
	Agenda Type:	
	Decision Items	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Public Works Director B.Lorimor	City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne	City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne

Recommendation:

Motion to approve hiring Hicks Striping & Curbing to paint center lines and fog lines on the streets of Toledo.

Background:

Annual painting of the center lines and fog lines in and around the City of Toledo is crucial for the safety of those who depend on our streets for traveling.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
\$54,000	2025-2026	043-430-802000

Attachment:

1. Telephone quote form
2. Hicks estimate

CITY OF TOLEDO

TELEPHONE QUOTE FORM					
<u>Department</u>		<u>Description of Product to be given to each Vendor:</u>			
PW-		180,000 LF of centerline & fog line painting around City of Toledo			
<u>Approvals</u>					
<u>Date Item Ordered</u>		potentially 6/24/25 - Before Council			
(Highlight Company Ordered From)		- IF APPROVED - HICKS			
<u>Company: Name/Address</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>	<u>Phone/Fax #'s</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Per Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Price</u>
1) HICKS STRIPING & CURBING LLC 3/18/25	Robert	503-364-4577	180,000 LF	\$.30 / LF	\$ 54,000
2) SPECIALIZED PAVEMENT & MARKING LLC 4/24/25 11095 SW Industrial Way Suite A, Tualatin, OR 97062	Cooper-estimator talked to reception	503-855-0420 EXT-246	180,000 LF		
3) Apply-A-Line: P.O. Box 90577 Portland, OR 97266	↑ Merged	" "	180,000 LF	—	—
4) PAVEMENT MARKING PO Box 13034 Valk Stripping Salem, OR 97309 called 4/24/25	- OFFICE	(503) 857-7257	—	—	—
Date <u>5/13/25</u>		Signature and Printed Name of Individual Obtaining Quotes <u>Brian Corum - PW DIRECTOR</u>			

Note: Please attach a copy of form to payment request sent to Accounts Payable



An Infrastripe Company

PROPOSAL

Hicks Striping & Curbing, LLC
PO Box 9127
(503) 364-4577
CCB# 240403
robert@hicksstriping.com

Quote #25098

QUOTE Brian Lorimor
TO City of Toledo Public Works

JOB	LOCATION	BID DATE
2025 Toledo Street Striping	Toledo, OR	03/18/2025

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	EXT PRICE
1	HI BUILD PAINT LINE, 4" EQUIVALENT	180,000.000	LF	\$ 0.30	\$54,000.00
TOTAL:					\$54,000.00



**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

Council Goal:	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
1.To enhance and sustain public infrastructure and facilities by implementing plans...	June 4, 2025	Seek to approve partnering with GSI Water Solutions, Inc. to execute the Mill Creek Forest Stewardship Plan & Siletz River Critical Area Protection plan
	Agenda Type:	
	Consent Agenda	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Public Works Director B.Lorimor	City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne	City Manager Pro-Tem D.Clyne

Recommendation:

Motion to approve having CM Clyne sign contract with GSI Water Solutions, Inc. to assist and execute the Mill Creek Forest Stewardship Plan & Siletz River Critical Area Protection plan for the City of Toledo.

Background:

The City of Toledo was awarded a 2024 Drinking Water Source Protection Grant from Business Oregon. This grant is to be applied to a Forest Stewardship plan for Mill Creek (our winter drinking water source) and a Siletz River (our summer drinking water source) Critical Area Protection plan. GSI prepared the Drinking Water Protection Plan for the City. This plan is for preservation and longevity of our drinking water sources.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
Up to \$70,000	2024-2025	

Attachment:

1. Grant Funding Recommendation letter
2. Drinking Water Source Protection letter of interest
3. Toledo Source Protection Support-scope/fee schedule
4. Drinking Water Protection Plan-prepared by GSI



Public Health Division
Drinking Water Services

Tina Kotek, Governor



2080 Laura St
Springfield, OR 97477
Phone: (971) 673-0405
Fax: (541) 465-2914

July 19, 2024

Toledo Water Utilities
Attn: Doug Wiggins
P. O. Box 220
Toledo, OR 97391

Drinking Water Source Protection Fund Letter of Interest Results

Dear Doug,

On behalf of OHA Drinking Water Services (DWS) and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), I would like to thank you for submitting a Drinking Water Source Protection Letter of Interest (LOI). The OHA DWS and DEQ are pleased to announce that your project has been recommended to Business Oregon for funding. Please understand that this letter is not a formal award. It is only an announcement that your project has been recommended for funding. This is the first step in the process to receive 2024 Drinking Water Source Protection Loan/Grant funds. Should you complete the process and sign a contract for funds with Business Oregon, you will have roughly two years to complete the project. As a reminder, please do not begin work prior to receiving an official notification of award of funding from Business Oregon; costs incurred prior to award are not eligible for reimbursement.

You can expect to be contacted by Business Oregon regarding your funding opportunity in the next month or two. If you have further questions regarding the administration process, you may contact the OHA DWS Revolving Loan Fund Coordinator Adam DeSemples at (503) 956-8287 or Business Oregon Water Funding Coordinator Kristen Larson at (971) 375-7511.

Drinking Water Source Protection Loan/Grant recipients as well as entities that enter into contracts with a funding recipient (i.e., contractors) must have both a UEI number and a SAM registration. To speed the process, please make sure that this has been addressed. See the back of this letter for guidance.

If you would like technical assistance during the on-going planning stages of your drinking water protection project or have other general questions, please feel free to contact me at (541) 684-2440. Thank you for taking an active role in protecting your drinking water supply and public health!

Sincerely,

Tom Pattee, R. G.
Groundwater Coordinator
OHA Drinking Water Services
Ph: (541) 684-2440

Cc: Adam DeSemples, OHA DWS
Kristen Larson, BizOR
Julie Harvey, DEQ

Guidance for UEI Number:

The UEI Number is a unique twelve-character alphanumeric identifier assigned to an entity by SAM.gov. "UEI", which stands for "Unique Entity Identifier", is used to maintain up-to-date and timely information on global businesses. To get a UEI number visit the SAM.gov website.

SAM Registration:

The System for Award Management (SAM) is an official website where you can register to do business with the U.S. government. All entities that enter into contracts with a Drinking Water Source Protection Loan/Grant recipient (i.e., contractors) must have both a UEI number and a SAM registration. To register or manage your account, access the SAM.gov Website using a supported browser. SAM.gov is an official website of the U.S. Government and the site is free to use. SAM registration expires annually and must be kept active until the DWSP Loan/Grant project is closed.



November 11, 2024

Doug Wiggins
City Manager
City of Toledo
P.O. Box 220
Toledo, OR 97391

RE: Proposed Scope of Work – Mill Creek Forest Stewardship Plan and Siletz River Critical Area Protection Support

Dear Mr. Wiggins:

GSI Water Solutions, Inc. (GSI) understands that the City of Toledo (City) recently has been awarded funding from the Oregon Health Authority's Drinking Water Source Protection Fund to develop an updated Forest Stewardship Plan for City-owned land in the Mill Creek watershed and to pursue critical area protection in the Siletz River watershed, and that the City is seeking support to help manage these efforts. GSI would very much like to support the City with these source water protection efforts.

GSI understands the City's Mill Creek and Siletz River watershed issues and efforts through its recent work developing the City's Drinking Water Protection Plan (approved by OHA and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality in October 2023). GSI is ready to apply its technical skills in project management and coordination, source water protection strategic planning, public outreach, and facilitation as it supports the City's Forest Stewardship Plan development and critical area protection efforts. GSI has demonstrated these technical skills through its work guiding the planning efforts of the Mid-Coast Water Planning Partnership (Partnership) since 2023 and managing efforts of the Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium (Mid-Coast Water) to promote water conservation and enhance water supply resiliency since 2021. (The City of Toledo is a member of Mid-Coast Water.) In addition, GSI has helped Lincoln City assess land acquisition opportunities and develop landowner outreach strategies in the Schooner Creek watershed.

GSI is partnering with McKenzie River Trust to bring additional technical skills supportive of the critical area protection effort. McKenzie River Trust, a nonprofit land trust that protects critical habitats and scenic lands in the region, has expertise in the various facets of land acquisition for conservation, such as conducting due diligence, negotiations, and funding.

Scope of Services

The following tasks describe GSI's proposed scope of work for supporting the City's development of an updated Mill Creek Forest Stewardship Plan and Siletz River critical area protection efforts.

Task 1: Forest Stewardship Plan Coordination

GSI will assist the City with coordinating development of an updated Forest Stewardship Plan (Plan) for the 390-acre City-owned parcel in the Mill Creek watershed. Tasks will include coordinating virtual planning meetings (assuming up to 5 hours of GSI staff time) between the City and the contractor developing the Plan, tracking the contractor's progress developing the Plan, participating in a field tour with the Plan contractor and the City (assuming up to 7 hours of GSI staff time), reviewing Plan documents produced by the Plan contractor (e.g., an inventory of forest conditions and health and draft Plan), and communicating with the City and Plan contractor.

Deliverables would include meetings set up, comments on Plan documents, and progress updates.

Task 2: Critical Area Protection Analysis and Coordination

GSI will help the City conduct a critical area protection analysis in the Siletz River watershed for exploring land acquisition and conservation easement opportunities. GSI will work with the City to identify screening criteria for prioritizing private lands for protection through land acquisition or conservation easements. GSI will then develop a GIS database that integrates those criteria, utilizing available GIS data from the City, State agencies, and potentially other organizations. Examples of potential screening criteria include parcel land ownership and acreage, timber harvesting activities (legacy impacts and anticipated harvest plans based on typical rotations), soil erosion potential, steep slopes, landslide risk, proximity to the intake and waterways, and priority fish habitat identified in plans. GSI will use that information to develop maps that identify priority critical areas for protection. GSI will then develop a landowner outreach strategy that describes potential next steps in pursuing land acquisition/conservation easements, which will include an outreach letter/email template, potential funding sources that may be most appropriate for the City to pursue, and a summary of typical steps in the land acquisition/conservation easement process once a willing landowner is identified. GSI will hold virtual meetings (assuming up to 12 hours of GSI staff time) with the City and McKenzie River Trust to gain input and guidance during the strategy development process.

The deliverables would be maps that identify critical areas in the Siletz River watershed to explore land acquisition/conservation easements and a landowner outreach strategy for pursuing land acquisition/conservation easement opportunities.

Budget

GSI will conduct this work based on time and materials. The estimated budget for this project is \$33,000. Exhibit 1 presents the estimated budget by task. Budget by task may vary; however, the overall budget will not be exceeded without prior authorization from the City of Toledo. GSI is not required to do work beyond the budget. GSI's 2025 labor rates are attached.

Exhibit 1. Budget Estimate By Task.

Tasks	Budget Estimate
(1) Forest Stewardship Plan Coordination	\$8,000
(2) Critical Area Protection Analysis and Coordination	\$25,000
<i>Total</i>	\$33,000

Schedule

We are prepared to begin work upon receiving authorization to proceed, though GSI is anticipating a starting date of January 1, 2025. The work described in the scope is projected to last 15 months, or through March 31, 2026 assuming the anticipated starting date above.

We are excited about this opportunity to continue to assist the City with its source water protection activities. We look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions, please contact Suzanne at 541-224-4588.

Sincerely,
GSI Water Solutions, Inc.

The image shows two handwritten signatures in blue ink. The signature on the left is 'Suzanne de Szoeki' and the signature on the right is 'Kimberly Grigsby'.

Suzanne de Szoeki
Water Resources Consultant

Kimberly Grigsby
Principal Water Resources Consultant

Enclosure: GSI 2025 Labor Fee Schedule



2025 GSI Fee Schedule

Labor Category	Hourly Rate
Technical Professionals	
Principal	\$200 – \$280
Supervising	\$190 – \$235
Managing	\$170 – \$200
Consulting	\$150 – \$185
Project	\$135 – \$165
Staff	\$115 – \$150
Other Services	
GIS/Graphics/Database	\$120 – \$175
Editor/Documents	\$120 – \$145
Administration	\$90 – \$125

The hourly rate for trial preparation and expert witness testimony is 1.5 times the standard billing rate shown above.

Expenses

- **Mileage:** IRS authorized rate/mile plus 10 percent markup
- **Direct expenses and outside services:** Cost plus 10 percent markup
- **Enterprise GIS:** \$100 per month for the duration of use



FINAL

City of Toledo

Drinking Water Protection Plan

October 2023



Prepared by:

GSI Water Solutions, Inc.

1600 SW Western Boulevard, Suite 240, Corvallis, OR 97333

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Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

Western Region Eugene Office

165 East 7th Avenue, Suite 100

Eugene, OR 97401

(541) 686-7838

Fax (541) 686-7551

TTY 711

October 9, 2023

Doug Wiggins, City Manager
City of Toledo
P.O. Box 220
Toledo, OR 97391

Re: Approval of City of Toledo's Drinking Water Protection Plan (PWS #4100899)

Dear Doug,

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) would like to congratulate the City of Toledo on the approval of your Drinking Water Protection Plan, which meets all requirements in accordance with Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-40-0170. This well organized and thorough Plan underscores the City of Toledo's longstanding dedication to drinking water protection and watershed health for current and future residents.

The City's collaboration with a diverse group of planning team members -- including landowners, residents, watershed specialists, and government representatives -- ensured a balanced and thoughtful approach to identify and prioritize risks and to develop achievable strategies. The City's Plan also did a thorough job of describing the public outreach that was conducted during plan development. The City of Toledo's Plan will now serve as an outstanding example for other water systems and communities interested in developing their own protection plans.

All Drinking Water Protection Plans are evaluated approximately every five years to ensure that responsible management authorities are participating in efforts to reduce the risk of contamination within drinking water source areas. The re-approval of your Plan will be based on an evaluation of the progress made towards risk reduction and an evaluation of any new elements or areas of the plan that may no longer be adequate or relevant. Specific requirements for Plan re-approval are provided in OAR 340-40-0190.

We appreciate the many hours of hard work invested into the development of this Plan and recognize the contributions from a diverse range of partners that have ensured the



Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

Western Region Eugene Office

165 East 7th Avenue, Suite 100

Eugene, OR 97401

(541) 686-7838

Fax (541) 686-7551

TTY 711

Plan's completeness. If the City needs any assistance as you implement the Plan's drinking water protection strategies please contact us at laura.j.johnson@deq.oregon.gov or shawn.p.stevenson@oha.oregon.gov. Thank you for prioritizing the protection of your community's drinking water sources.

Sincerely,

Laura Johnson

Laura Johnson, Drinking Water Protection Specialist

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Cc:

Shawn Stevenson, OHA Drinking Water Program

Suzanne De Szoeki, GSI Water Solutions, Inc.

Tom Pattee, OHA Drinking Water Program

Julie Harvey, DEQ Drinking Water Protection Program

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Appendices

Appendix A	Public Outreach Examples
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AWWA	American Water Works Association
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CREP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DOGAMI	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
DWPP	Drinking Water Protection Plan
DWSPF	Drinking Water Source Protection Fund
EMO	Emergency Management Organization
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
FA	Functional Annex
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERNS	Forest Activity Electronic Reporting and Notification System
ICS	Incident Command System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
NWQI	National Water Quality Initiative
OAT	Oregon Agricultural Trust
ODA	Oregon Department of Agriculture
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OHA	Oregon Health Authority
OWEB	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
PLLW	People for Lincoln Land and Waters
SWA	Source Water Assessment
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
USFS	United States Forest Service
WMCP	Water Management and Conservation Plan

SECTION 1: Introduction

1.1 Background and Goals

Water quality standards are in place to ensure that communities have access to clean and safe drinking water sources. Protecting drinking water sources from potential contaminant sources helps reduce water treatment costs and safeguards public health. The 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act established new requirements and allocated resources to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to provide communities with drinking water protection assistance. In Oregon, local jurisdictions can voluntarily develop Drinking Water Protection Plans (DWPPs) outlining management strategies to protect their water sources. The approval process for these plans is administered by DEQ for surface water and OHA for groundwater sources. This DWPP provides a framework for the City of Toledo (City) to address risks to its drinking water sources while meeting the requirements for state approval.

The primary goal of this DWPP is to protect the City's drinking water sources by identifying current and potential sources of contamination in the source water areas and presenting strategies for eliminating or minimizing those risks. The DWPP includes a detailed implementation plan to carry out the selected strategies and a contingency plan describing actions to be taken if a current water source becomes unavailable.

1.2 City of Toledo Source Water Areas

Established in 1866, the City of Toledo is located on the Yaquina River approximately 7 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. The City's population was 3,650 according to the 2022 population estimate from Portland State University's Population Research Center. In addition to providing water service within city limits, the City's water system serves 71 residential and 6 commercial connections outside city limits and provides wholesale water to Seal Rock Water District and Wright Creek Water District.

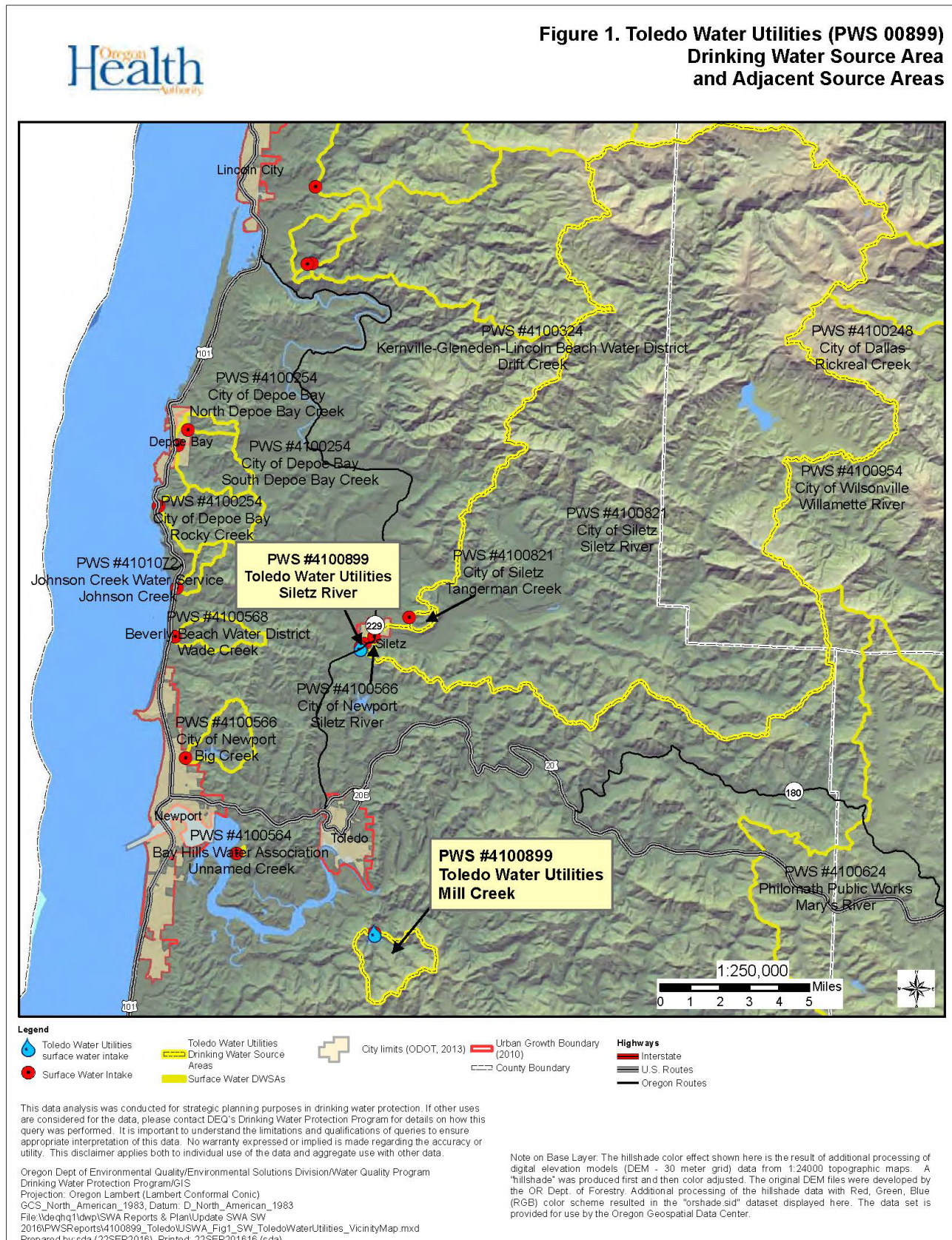
Toledo's water supply sources are the Mill Creek watershed and the Siletz River. Mill Creek is a tributary of the Yaquina River. Water from Mill Creek is primarily used in winter and spring when there is high turbidity in the Siletz River, and water from the Siletz River is used in summer and fall when streamflows in Mill Creek are low and algal blooms often occur in Mill Creek Reservoir. Both the Mill Creek and Siletz River drinking water source areas lie entirely outside of the City of Toledo.

The City's water supply from the Mill Creek watershed includes natural flow from Mill Creek and an unnamed branch of Mill Creek and released stored water from the City-owned Mill Creek Reservoir, all of which are diverted at the Mill Creek Reservoir intake. The drinking water source area within the Mill Creek watershed encompasses 4.15 square miles and is primarily forested. The lower Mill Creek watershed is owned by the City, and the upper watershed includes US Forest Service land and private industrial forestland. The entire watershed is in Lincoln County.

The City's Siletz River intake is located at approximately River Mile 40 near the City of Siletz. The Cities of Newport and Siletz have public water system intakes on the Siletz River upstream of Toledo's intake. The Siletz River drinking water source area is much larger than the Mill Creek watershed, covering about 204 square miles. Approximately 75 percent of the watershed is private industrial forestland, with additional agricultural lands, rural residential development, tribal lands, Bureau of Land Management lands, State Forest, and other state-owned lands. The drinking water source area within the Siletz River watershed is located in Lincoln County and Polk County. Exhibit 1-1 presents a map of the City's drinking water source areas, and Exhibit 1-2 presents a table summarizing key features of the City's water rights. More detailed

information on the City's water rights can be found in the City's 2017 Water Management and Conservation Plan.

Exhibit 1-1. Map of Drinking Water Source Areas



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Exhibit 1-2. Water Rights Held by the City of Toledo

Source	Application	Permit	Certificate	Priority Date	Type of Use	Authorized Rate or Volume	Comments
Mill Creek	S-1197	S-709	905	1/14/1911	Domestic Use	5.0 cfs	
Mill Creek	S-6531	S-4085	9040	5/5/1919	Domestic Supply	10.0 cfs	
Unnamed branch of Mill Creek	S-9958	S-7191	9047	12/22/1924	Municipal	0.75 cfs	
Mill Creek	S-9959	S-7192	9048	12/22/1924	Municipal	0.75 cfs	
Mill Creek	R-33458	R-5132	42193	11/9/1959	Municipal	250.0 AF	
Mill Creek Reservoir	S-33459	S-33124	42194	11/9/1959	Municipal	250.0 AF	
Siletz River	S-16771	S-12553	93488	2/12/1937	Municipal	1.75 cfs	
Siletz River	S-9834	S-9370	93489	10/24/1929	Municipal, including manufacturing and domestic	1.34 cfs	
Siletz River	S-9834	S-9370		10/24/1929	Municipal, including manufacturing and domestic	2.66 cfs	Use of the permit currently limited to 1.65 cfs. ¹
Siletz River	S-58445	S-44083		3/23/1979	Municipal	4.0 cfs	Use of the permit currently limited to 0.0 cfs. ¹

cfs = cubic feet per second

AF = acre-feet

¹ Access to additional water under the permit is granted by the Oregon Water Resources Department in a final order approving the City's Water Management and Conservation Plan.

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1.3 Drinking Water Protection Plan Development

1.3.1 Source Water Assessment

In 2002, DEQ developed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for the City of Toledo's drinking water source areas to fulfill one of the new requirements of the amended Safe Drinking Water Act. The SWA includes a delineation of the source area supplying the water system, identification of areas that may be more susceptible to contamination, and an inventory of potential contaminant sources. An updated SWA was provided by DEQ in 2016. The updated SWA includes the map of drinking water source areas reprinted above along with maps showing soil erosion potential, areas prone to landslides, local land uses and ownership, and potential anthropogenic sources of pollution. The SWA provided a robust foundation for the risk assessment described further in Section 2.

1.3.2 Plan Development Process

The City of Toledo was awarded a grant from OHA in 2021 to develop a DWPP, and plan development began with a kickoff meeting in January 2022. A team of local stakeholders and technical experts was convened, representing local residents and organizations, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians, forestry, agriculture, government agencies (local, state, and federal), and conservation groups. DWPP development was facilitated by the City's selected consultant, GSI Water Solutions, Inc. and included multiple opportunities and methods for public engagement. The Toledo City Council reviewed the Final Draft DWPP and on June 28, 2023 approved submitting it to DEQ and OHA for approval. Exhibit 1-3 lists the DWPP Team members and their affiliations.

Exhibit 1-3. Drinking Water Protection Plan Team Members

Name	Affiliation
Betty Kamikawa	City of Toledo
Judy Richter	City of Toledo
Bill Zuspan	City of Toledo
Tyler Clouse	Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District
Jeff DeRoss	Hancock
Matthew Fiorito	Weyerhaeuser
Alan Fujishin	Gibson Farms
Mike Broili	MidCoast Watersheds Council
Mike Kennedy	Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians
Maria Daugherty	American Aquifers
Clare Paul	City of Newport
Kaety Jacobson	Lincoln County
Debbie Scacco	Port of Toledo
Matt Thomas	Oregon Department of Forestry
Amy Bleekman	Oregon Health Authority
John Spangler	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Christine Clapp	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Cheryl Hummon	Oregon Department of Agriculture
Olivia Jasper	Oregon Department of Agriculture
Nikki Hendricks	Oregon Water Resources Department
Jacqueline Fern	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Laura Johnson	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Douglass Fitting	Bureau of Land Management
Kacey Largent	US Forest Service

1.3.3 Public Outreach and Engagement

Public engagement was an integral part of the process and included in-person and virtual meetings as well as opportunities to provide input on risks and proposed strategies and review draft planning documents. Feedback from the DWPP Team and the community was an important source of local knowledge to verify and refine the inventory of potential contaminant sources and to tailor protection strategies to suit local conditions and preferences. In June 2022, a public meeting was held with in-person and remote options to discuss potential contaminant sources identified in the SWA and by the DWPP Team, to evaluate the priority rankings of those risks by likelihood of occurrence and severity of the threat to drinking water quality, and to solicit local knowledge of any contaminant risks not previously identified. A second public meeting was held in March 2023 focused on the proposed strategies for drinking water source area protection, implementation plans, and the contingency plan for the use of other water sources. Meeting recordings were available online for at least one week after each meeting for those unable to attend. Comments were provided during the meetings and via phone and email. The draft DWPP was made available for public comment, and feedback was incorporated into the final plan. Public meetings were advertised through articles in the City newsletter, on the City's website, messages in water bills, flyers posted around the community, and through DWPP Team communication with stakeholders in the sectors they represented. Appendix A contains examples of public outreach materials.

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

SECTION 2: Risk Assessment

2.1 Introduction to Risk Assessment

DEQ initially prepared a SWA for the City's public water system, Toledo Water Utilities, in 2002. This SWA included a delineation of the watersheds contributing to the City's drinking water sources, identification of sensitive areas, an inventory of potential contaminant sources, and a susceptibility analysis. Sensitive areas include a 1000-foot buffer around water bodies, areas with high soil erosion potential, highly permeable soils where potential contaminants would infiltrate more rapidly, and areas with high runoff potential where contaminants and sediments could be more easily transported to water bodies. The susceptibility analysis integrated the contaminant inventory with the mapping of sensitive areas to assess the potential for pollution within the watershed to reach the water system intake. DEQ developed an updated SWA for the City in 2016 that includes additional mapping of sensitive areas, an updated potential contaminant source inventory, and a variety of resources for developing programs to support source water protection. Appendix B contains the 2016 updated SWA.

The Toledo DWPP Team used updated SWA as a starting point to evaluate identified sites and land uses listed as potential sources of contamination. The Team then supplemented this list with additional risks identified through their expertise and local knowledge. After identifying a spectrum of potential risks, the Team conducted a prioritization process. First, every risk was assigned two ratings, each on a scale of 1-5, describing the likelihood of occurrence and the consequence or severity of impact if it does occur. Using the prioritization matrix in Exhibit 2-1, risks were classified into high, medium, or low priority. Information sources for the ratings included a DEQ-provided guidance document on water quality impacts from specific contaminant sources as well as the Team's expertise and knowledge of local conditions, such as common agricultural and forestry practices in the area. Next, the City held a public meeting with in-person and virtual options in June 2022 to present the risks identified and prioritized and to expand and refine the risk assessment and prioritization with public input.

Exhibit 2-1. Risk Prioritization Matrix

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Severe (5)
Almost certain (5)	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
Likely (4)	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Possible (3)	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Unlikely (2)	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Very unlikely (1)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

The final risk assessment incorporating DWPP Team expertise and public feedback is shown below. Risks are divided into eight general categories with associated subcategories:

- Biological and Geological Processes
 - Drought and low streamflows
 - Earthquakes
 - Wildfire

- Severe storms
 - Insect and fungal outbreaks
 - Aquatic invasive species
 - Grazing wild animals
 - Highly erodible soils
- Forestry
 - Clearcuts
 - Non-clearcut logging and thinning
 - Chemical applications
 - Prescribed fire
 - Riparian impacts
- Transportation
 - Roads and stream crossings
- Municipal
 - Aging infrastructure
 - Vandalism, sabotage, and cybersecurity concerns
 - Land application of treated wastewater
 - Stormwater
- Agriculture
 - Grazing domestic animals
 - Pesticides and fertilizers
 - Irrigated crops
 - Riparian impacts
- Residential
 - Rural development and property management
 - Septic system
- Industrial
 - Wood and pulp mills
 - Mines and quarries
- Recreation
 - Motorized boats

Sections 2.2 through 2.5 describe the risks identified that are applicable to both of the City’s drinking water sources, Mill Creek and the Siletz River. Each risk is presented with its ranked risk level (high, medium, low) followed by its consequence (1-5) and likelihood (1-5), with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest likelihood or consequence. Section 2.6 describes additional risks identified solely within the Siletz River watershed. Section 2.7 outlines the process for identifying and addressing new risks that may arise within the source watersheds due to new activities or changes in intensity or spatial patterns of existing activities.

2.2 Biological and Geological Processes

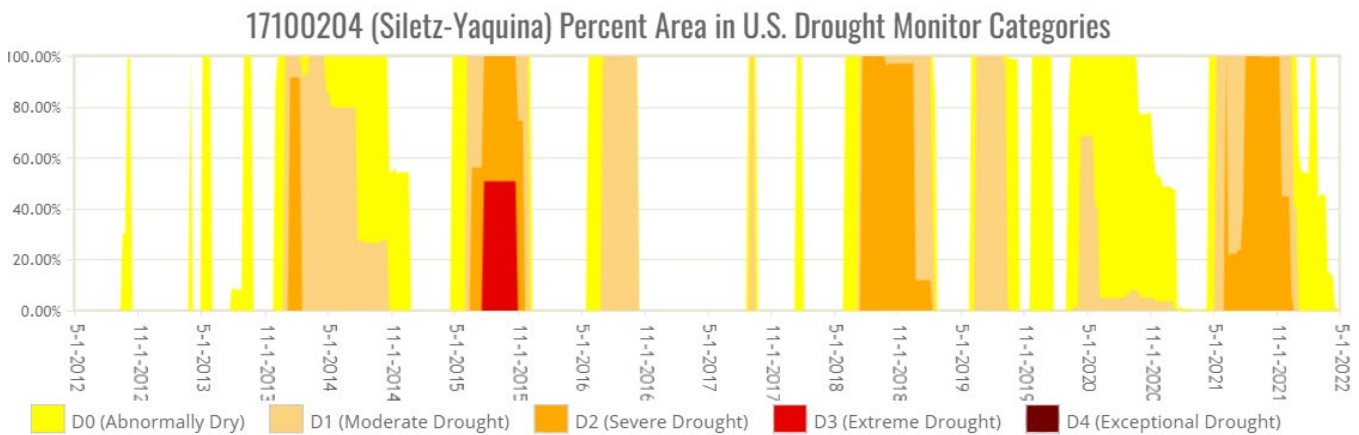
Water quality can be affected by natural and anthropogenic processes and activities. Consideration of the effects of biological and geological processes that may occur within the source watersheds helps with disaster preparedness and increases the resilience of the public drinking water system.

2.2.1 Drought and Low Flows (high: 5, 5)

Low flows exacerbate water quality problems associated with high stream temperatures, concentration of pollutants, low dissolved oxygen, algae growth, and high bacteria counts. The Siletz River is listed under the Clean Water Act 303(d) list as water quality limited for dissolved oxygen, high summer temperature,

turbidity, and flow modification. Mill Creek is also listed as water quality limited for temperature. While lower streamflows in the summer are not unusual, droughts can intensify water quality impacts and extend them throughout the year. As shown in Exhibit 2-2 below, the Siletz-Yaquina basin containing both of the City's source watersheds has experienced moderate to extreme drought conditions multiple times over the past 10 years. Climate change projections in the Pacific Northwest include reduced summer rainfall and increased climatic variability and extremes, including longer and more intense droughts.

Exhibit 2-2. Drought Conditions 2012-2022



Low streamflows coinciding with high demand may present challenges for drinking water supply. Fish and other aquatic life are affected by the water quantity and quality concerns raised by low streamflows, and water supply could potentially be further limited if required to protect streamflows for fish. Under the prior appropriation system, “junior” (newer) water rights may be curtailed or regulated off if “senior” (older) water right holders’ needs are not met. Mill Creek has an instream water right (Certificate 73142) downstream of the City’s intake on Mill Creek Reservoir. The City’s water rights on Mill Creek are senior to the instream water right, so it is not at risk of curtailment of the Mill Creek water supply. There are two instream water rights on the reach of the Siletz River where the City’s intake is located (Certificates 67712 and 67713). The City holds four water rights for the use of water from the Siletz River, three of which are senior to the instream water rights. The fourth water right is junior to the instream water rights and would not be available when streamflows are less than the flows protected by the instream rights, which often occurs in August, September, and October. The City’s junior water right and one of the City’s three senior water rights also contain “fish persistence” conditions requiring reductions in the use of water when target streamflows to protect listed fish species are not met.

2.2.2 Earthquakes (high: 5, 3)

The magnitude, timing, and location of an earthquake would all affect the potential level of damage to water system infrastructure. Infrastructure that may be impacted includes water intakes, transmission and distribution pipelines, storage structures, and water treatment facilities.

2.2.3 Wildfire (medium: 5, 2)

Immediate impacts of wildfire could include damage to water system infrastructure and contamination of drinking water sources with ash and toxic substances released from burning buildings, appliances, vehicles, plastics, and stored hazardous materials. Firefighting chemicals also have the potential to contaminate drinking water sources. Wildfires could remove vegetation and damage soils, which could cause medium- to long-term impacts, such as increased runoff and erosion in the watershed, high turbidity in water sources,

and decreased water infiltration and soil moisture retention. These effects could be mitigated or amplified depending on the location of the fire and associated landscape characteristics, such as steep slopes, soil erosion potential, and proximity to water bodies. Climate change is likely to increase the risk of wildfire in the future.

2.2.4 Severe Storms (high: 3, 5)

Heavy precipitation events that result in rapid runoff or flooding can cause erosion, increasing sedimentation and stream turbidity. This risk may be amplified by land-use practices, such as timber harvest, or by landscape characteristics, such as previously burned areas. Ice storms and windstorms can cause loss of trees and riparian vegetation, damage water infrastructure, and lead to widespread power outages affecting water treatment and distribution. Climate change in the Pacific Northwest region is projected to increase the likelihood of precipitation extremes, including the magnitude of severe storm events during the winter.

While severe storms could occur in both source watersheds, the Siletz River source area contains previously mapped landslide deposits as well as having 34 percent of its tributary stream miles in areas with highly erodible soils. The Siletz River is already more prone to high turbidity events, leading the City to switch to the Mill Creek water source during the winter and spring.

2.2.5 Insect and Fungal Outbreaks (low: 1, 1)

Although insect outbreaks and fungal infection of trees are not currently common in the area, climate change could affect the probability and severity of these events. Outbreaks of bark beetles in forested areas of other basins have led to widespread loss of trees, increasing the risk of erosion and contributing to wildfire risk through fuel loading. The emerald ash borer has not yet been found in Lincoln County but has recently been detected in Oregon and could have a significant impact on ash trees in riparian areas.

2.2.6 Aquatic Invasive Species (low: 3, 1)

Aquatic invasive organisms, such as mollusks, can become established on water intakes, diversion screens, pumps, and in pipelines, which can clog and damage municipal water infrastructure.

2.2.7 Grazing Wild Animals (low: 1, 1)

Grazing wild animals typically present a lower risk than concentrated grazing domestic animals. Nonetheless, very high populations of grazing wild animals or those whose movement is restricted by habitat fragmentation could potentially overgraze or contribute excessive nutrient loading to drinking water source areas through their wastes.

2.3 Forestry

The City's drinking water source watersheds contain substantial forested areas. Within the Mill Creek watershed, 63 percent of the land area is part of the Siuslaw National Forest owned and managed by the US Forest Service, and 23 percent of the land area is under private industrial forest ownership. In the Siletz River watershed, 75 percent of the land is private industrial forest, 5 percent is state forest, and 10 percent is owned by the Bureau of Land Management.

2.3.1 Clearcuts (Siletz River—high: 3, 5; Mill Creek—medium: 3, 3)

Certain forestry practices, such as clearcutting, may increase erosion in the watershed, leading to higher stream turbidity from sedimentation. This risk may be increased if clearcuts are situated in areas with highly erodible soil types. Increased runoff may reduce infiltration of precipitation into groundwater, contributing to

lower streamflows at certain times of year. Modern forestry practices are less likely to cause water quality and aquatic habitat impacts compared to historical practices. Nonetheless, even updated regulatory requirements do not explicitly address drinking water as a beneficial use, so sedimentation and streamflow effects from timber harvest may still pose risks to the City's drinking water sources.

2.3.2 Non-Clearcut Logging and Thinning (Siletz River—medium: 2, 5; Mill Creek—medium: 2, 3)

Non-clearcut timber harvest practices can result in erosion and impact water quality, though these impacts are generally less than those resulting from clearcut timber harvest practices. Although Oregon's Forest Practices Act did not previously require forested riparian buffers for small non-fish-bearing streams, the Oregon Department of Forestry is currently developing new rules to implement the Private Forest Accord that will include recommended changes to the Forest Practices Act. Wider stream buffers are anticipated to be required for large landowners by July 2023. In 2024, additional new rules will go into effect, such as new design standards for forest roads, additional protections for non-fish-bearing streams, and increased retention of trees on steep slopes. While these changes are anticipated to improve water quality and better protect salmonid habitat, development of the Private Forest Accord did not specifically include consideration of drinking water as a beneficial use. Therefore, these requirements and other modern forestry practices are expected to result in fewer water quality impacts compared with historical practices but would not entirely eliminate risks to the City's water sources.

2.3.3 Chemical Applications (low: 1, 2)

Pesticides, such as insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides, may be applied during reforestation. Over-application, improper handling, or aerial spraying could lead to contamination of drinking water sources. The application method and timing can raise risks or mitigate them. For example, the risk may be higher when applying pesticides before precipitation events or at times of year when breakdown by soil microorganisms is slower. Landscape conditions such as steep slopes and areas with limited vegetation also affect the level of risk. In the City's drinking water source watersheds, chemical applications are usually less frequent, reducing the risk. Herbicide application on most silviculture sites in the area is typically conducted 0-3 times over about 40 years.

2.3.4 Prescribed Fire (low: 1, 3)

Localized burning of slash piles is more common in this region than prescribed broadcast burns. Slash pile burning must be properly managed to prevent erosion, runoff, and sedimentation of streams.

2.3.5 Riparian Impacts (medium: 2, 3)

Timber harvest practices that reduce streamside vegetation or change the riparian species mix can increase the potential for erosion of streambanks. Loss of streamside shading elevates stream temperatures and reduces dissolved oxygen, increasing the risk of algae growth and higher bacteria counts. As part of the Private Forest Accord, SB 1501 has increased riparian buffer zones based on stream classifications and has added protections for non-fish-bearing streams.

2.4 Transportation

Road building, maintenance, and usage may increase erosion and stream turbidity. Community road networks, highways, and forest roads share some elements of risk while being differentiated in other ways. Attention to proper siting and construction techniques can reduce these risks.

2.4.1 Roads and Stream Crossings (medium: 4, 3)

Vehicle usage along roads and highways in the source watersheds is accompanied by the risk of leaks or spills of petroleum products or any potentially hazardous materials being transported. This is a particular concern at stream crossings, where a spill could quickly enter water bodies. Roadside vegetation management may include the use of herbicides. Vegetation removal and soil disturbance for the construction of new roads, including forest access roads, may lead to the erosion and sedimentation risks mentioned above. The risk of sedimentation is increased by undersized and failing culverts, inadequately maintained roads, and road density exceeding two miles of road per square miles of watershed. High road densities occur throughout the Siletz River source watershed.

Wet weather haul by loaded logging trucks at stream crossings on native surface and gravel roads can be a chronic source of increased sediment delivery and turbidity. Inadequate gravel depth, lack of road surface drainage and maintenance, and connectivity to inside ditches can all exacerbate this risk. Appropriate construction and maintenance practices can reduce these risks, and unused forest roads may need to be decommissioned to prevent erosion and other impacts.

2.5 Municipal

Well-planned municipal property management practices can protect infrastructure, streams, and ecosystems. In the Siletz River watershed, the City owns the parcels of land surrounding the water intake near the City of Siletz. The City owns 14 percent of the Mill Creek watershed, including the lower watershed area and Mill Creek Reservoir.

2.5.1 Aging Infrastructure (medium: 3, 4)

Aging municipal infrastructure increases the chances of failures that could impact the drinking water supply. Portions of the City's Mill Creek water system infrastructure were built in the 1960s and are now past their expected design life. The City has projects underway and plans to upgrade the Mill Creek water system infrastructure, including replacement of the Mill Creek raw water line. Most of the Siletz River water system infrastructure has been replaced or upgraded more recently. The Toledo Water Treatment Plant was constructed in 1976 and is generally in good condition. Some components of the water treatment system have been replaced or upgraded over the years, and others are past their design life and may need repairs or eventual replacement. For example, the concrete clearwell was built in 1938 and shows signs of cracks and minor leakage.

2.5.2 Vandalism, Sabotage, and Cybersecurity Concerns (medium: 5, 1)

Vandalism or sabotage of water system infrastructure, such as pipelines or the water treatment plant, could impact the drinking water supply. Cybersecurity has become an increasingly important concern for municipal water suppliers.

2.6 Additional Risks in the Siletz River Watershed

As described previously, the Siletz River watershed is much larger than the Mill Creek watershed, and it contains a more varied mixture of development and land uses. Certain risks were identified by the SWA and the DWPP Team as being a greater concern in this watershed.

2.6.1 Biological and Geological Processes

2.6.1.1 Highly Erodible Soils (high: 3, 5)

Erosion potential of soils is quantified in the original 2002 SWA and the updated 2016 SWA. Soil erosion potential is a combination of the effects of steep slopes and natural soil characteristics that increase the likelihood of soil particle movement caused by rainfall and runoff. Highly erodible soils are more sensitive to ground-disturbing activities, such as road construction, property development, and some timber harvest practices. Large areas of the upper Siletz River watershed contain tributary stream channels in areas with high erosion potential, and therefore, generally contribute to turbidity in the river. There are also some highly erodible soils around small tributaries near the City's intake, which pose a higher risk of sudden turbidity spikes that can challenge the water treatment infrastructure. Riparian vegetation can mitigate the risk of precipitation and wind transporting sediment into the stream, and the Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) is working on an updated Streamside Vegetation Assessment that would provide more insight into areas of higher and lower risk. The updated assessment is anticipated to be completed by summer 2023.

2.6.2 Agricultural Practices

About 2 percent of the source area in the Siletz River watershed is used for agriculture and falls within the Mid Coast Agricultural Water Quality Management Plan area. The only agricultural activities in the Mill Creek watershed are located downstream of Mill Creek Reservoir and the City's water intake, so they are outside the drinking water source area.

2.6.2.1 Grazing Domestic Animals (medium: 2, 4)

Grazing livestock may contribute to erosion of streambanks and sedimentation of streams by reducing riparian vegetation. Source water contamination may also occur from improper storage and management of animal wastes.

2.6.2.2 Pesticides and Fertilizers (low: 1, 3)

Over-application or improper storage and handling of agricultural chemicals, such as pesticides and fertilizers, could lead to contamination of drinking water sources. Application setbacks and applicator licenses are required for more hazardous chemicals.

2.6.2.3 Irrigated Crops (low: 2, 1)

Excessive irrigation can create runoff and transport of agricultural chemicals and sediment to drinking water sources. Non-irrigated crops are more common in the Siletz River watershed, reducing the probability of contamination.

2.6.2.4 Riparian Impacts (low: 2, 2)

Agricultural practices that reduce streamside vegetation may cause erosion of streambanks and other issues associated with lack of shading and high water temperatures. Oregon Department of Agriculture regulations generally require riparian vegetation buffers where feasible (with some exemptions), but required buffers may not always be in place or sufficient to protect water quality without additional voluntary measures.

2.6.3 Municipal

Additional risks in the Siletz River watershed were identified related to the land application of treated wastewater and management of stormwater in urbanized areas.

2.6.3.1 Land Application of Treated Wastewater (high: 5, 3)

Land application of biosolids from treated wastewater has been conducted in some agricultural areas in the Siletz River watershed for several years. In 2018, community concerns about potential water quality impacts in the Siletz River led to testing of shallow sediments for selected chemicals commonly found in biosolids. No contaminants were detected at that time; however, questions remain regarding the potential need for water quality monitoring for other emerging pollutants of concern.

2.6.3.2 Stormwater (medium: 2, 3)

Stormwater from developed areas may transport pollutants to the City's drinking water. Potential contaminants include pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other landscaping chemicals; grease, oil, antifreeze, and heavy metals from cars; and debris such as trash and pet waste. Large portions of the watershed are undeveloped and unlikely to contribute contaminated stormwater. The City's water intake itself is located south of the City of Siletz in closer proximity to developed areas where stormwater may flow into the river.

2.6.4 Residential

Similar to stormwater impacts from urbanized areas, rural residential development can also potentially contribute contaminants to source areas in a more dispersed manner.

2.6.4.1 Rural Development and Property Management (high: 4, 4)

New construction and associated vegetation removal may cause erosion, increasing stream turbidity. In particular, removal of riparian vegetation can result in streambank erosion with the related water quality impacts discussed previously. Removal or modification of beaver habitat could affect water storage and release that influence summer streamflows, depending on the site location.

Property management practices for new and existing rural development may also affect water sources. Overuse and improper storage or disposal of household and landscaping chemicals may allow contaminants to enter stormwater runoff. Domestic animals, such as chickens and horses, require proper waste management to avoid impacting water quality. Installation of impervious surfaces, such as rooftops, patios, and driveways, can increase runoff of contaminants.

2.6.4.2 Septic Systems (low: 1, 4)

Rural residential development typically relies on septic systems for sanitation. Good siting, proper installation, and conscientious maintenance are needed to prevent leaks and impacts to drinking water. This risk is usually of greater concern to water systems relying on groundwater sources and is a lower risk for surface water systems. The cumulative effects of multiple septic systems closer to the Siletz River could increase the potential for contamination.

2.6.5 Industrial Practices

Although the watershed is not highly industrialized, there are a few industrial land uses that may require careful management to avoid potential water quality impacts.

2.6.5.1 Wood and Pulp Mills (medium: 3, 2)

The 2016 SWA identifies one wood and pulp processing mill in the Siletz River source area upstream of the City's water intake. More recent data from the DWPP Team and local research indicate that this facility now operates as a timber salvage and roofing shingle production operation. While proper handling of chemicals can be a major concern for traditional wood and pulp mills, the current operation of this facility may be a lower risk to water quality.

2.6.5.2 Mines and Quarries (low: 2, 1)

Mill Creek Pit was listed as an active basalt mine in the 2016 SWA, and several other mining operations in the area were listed as closed. Due to the historical prevalence of timber processing activities, there are multiple streams named Mill Creek in the area. The Mill Creek south of Toledo that serves as the City's water source in the winter and spring is a tributary to the Yaquina River, and it is not the same as the Mill Creek near the mining operation, which is a tributary to the Siletz River. Mill Creek Pit is located about 200 feet north of the North Fork of Mill Creek, northeast of Logsden. The site was previously owned by Plum Creek Timberlands, and a 2010 letter to the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) stated the intention to use materials extracted from the quarry solely for forest land management purposes on lands owned by Plum Creek. The land is currently owned by Weyerhaeuser.

Spills, leaks, and leachate from mining operations may introduce chemicals and waste products into source waters. Ground disturbance can also cause erosion and increase turbidity in nearby streams if measures are not taken to protect water quality. One of Mill Creek Pit's permit conditions requires the operator to prevent turbid water from the site from entering nearby water bodies. Aerial images available from DOGAMI show that 0.7 acres of previously mined lands had been reclaimed and revegetated by 2014. Aerial imagery from 2021 shows some mined areas and a wide vegetated buffer between the mine and Mill Creek.

2.6.6 Recreation

The Siletz River and its watershed are used for many outdoor recreational activities, such as boating, hiking, fishing, camping, and birdwatching.

2.6.6.1 Motorized Boats (low: 2, 1)

Motorized boats are allowed on most reaches of the Siletz River. There are two boat launches upstream of the City's water intake in the drinking water source area. Water quality may be affected by chipping paint and leaks or spills of gasoline and oil from boats.

2.7 Identifying and Addressing New Risks

The City will consider new information and emerging risks as they arise. At a minimum, the City will review the risks presented in the DWPP annually and determine whether to adjust implementation of source protection strategies or seek additional information about potential new risks. DEQ reviews Drinking Water Protection Plans approximately every 5 years to evaluate progress toward water source protection and recertify the plan. At this time, the City will determine whether any new potential sources of contamination need to be assessed and whether any changes to management strategies are needed to address changing conditions. Any updates to the SWA provided by DEQ or OHA will also be incorporated into future plan updates and recertification.

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SECTION 3: Strategies to Address Risks

3.1 Introduction to Strategies

The DWPP Team identified strategies to address each of the risks identified in Section 2. Strategies were developed using local knowledge and technical expertise from the DWPP Team, examples of successful drinking water protection efforts by other water providers, and strategy guidance documents developed by DEQ and other agencies. Each risk may be addressed by multiple strategies. The major categories of strategies identified are:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Technical Assistance
- Critical Area Protection
- Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management
- Pollution Prevention Programs
- Monitoring Programs
- Watershed Restoration

Exhibit 3-1 shows how each of the identified strategies addresses one or more risks in the two drinking water source watersheds. The remainder of Section 3 describes the strategies.

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Exhibit 3-1. Overview of Risks Addressed by Strategy

Risk Category	Specific Risks	Public Education and Outreach	Technical Assistance	Critical Area Protection	Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management	Pollution Prevention Programs	Monitoring Programs	Watershed Restoration
Biological and Geological Processes	Highly erodible soils		•	•			•	•
	Earthquakes	•			•		•	•
	Drought and low flows	•	•		•			
	Wildfire	•	•		•		•	•
	Severe storms		•		•		•	•
	Insects and fungal infections	•	•				•	•
	Grazing wild animals							•
	Aquatic invasive species	•			•			•
Agriculture	Grazing domestic animals	•	•					
	Chemical applications	•	•			•		
	Irrigated crops	•	•					
	Riparian impacts	•	•					•
Forestry	Clearcuts		•	•			•	•
	Non-clearcut logging		•	•			•	•
	Chemical applications	•	•			•	•	
	Prescribed fire	•	•					
	Riparian impacts	•	•	•				•
Transportation	Roads		•		•	•	•	
Municipal	Stormwater	•	•	•	•	•		•
	Land application	•	•				•	
	Aging infrastructure				•			
	Vandalism and sabotage				•			
Residential	Rural development	•	•		•	•		•
	Septic systems	•	•					
Industrial	Wood and pulp mills	•						
	Mines and quarries	•	•				•	•
Recreation	Motorized boats	•				•	•	

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3.2 Public Education and Outreach

Public education and outreach strategies aim to raise awareness of water quality issues and engage the public in preventing contamination of water sources. Outreach topics will be tailored based on location and audience. Both of the drinking water source watersheds lie outside City jurisdiction, making partnerships with other organizations and agencies in the watersheds a critical aspect of these strategies for outreach to the general public, including residents, agricultural producers, and forestry operations. Partnering with existing programs that recognize watershed-friendly business practices incentivize businesses to take actions that support healthy watersheds and water sources. Within city limits, outreach focused on water conservation can help reduce pressure on water resources.

Exhibit 3-2 shows the focus areas for each risk to be addressed through public education and outreach.

Exhibit 3-2. Public Education and Outreach Focus Areas

Risk Addressed	Source Watersheds Affected	Outreach within Source Watersheds		Outreach within City
		General Public	Businesses	
Earthquakes	Siletz R., Mill Creek			•
Drought and low flows	Siletz R., Mill Creek	•		•
Wildfire	Siletz R., Mill Creek	•		•
Insect and fungal infections	Siletz R., Mill Creek	•		
Aquatic invasive species	Siletz R., Mill Creek	•		
Grazing domestic animals	Siletz R.		•	
Irrigated crops	Siletz R.		•	
Chemical applications (agriculture and forestry)	Siletz R., Mill Creek		•	
Riparian impacts (agriculture and forestry)	Siletz R., Mill Creek		•	
Prescribed burns	Siletz R., Mill Creek		•	
Stormwater	Siletz R.	•		
Land application	Siletz R.	•		
Rural development	Siletz R.	•		
Septic systems	Siletz R.	•		
Wood and pulp mills	Siletz R.		•	
Mines and quarries	Siletz R.		•	
Motorized boats	Siletz R.	•		

3.2.1 Outreach in the Source Watersheds

Outreach in the drinking water source watersheds will focus on pollution prevention and watershed stewardship. The City will explore opportunities to partner with and provide outreach to upstream communities, such as the City of Siletz. Potential topics include: low impact development protocols, disconnecting stormwater systems from wastewater systems, land application, rural development and land management, and car wash best practices to prevent runoff and pollution. During droughts, the City will promote water conservation and awareness of drinking water sources. The City will support natural disaster preparedness education that assists the public in preparing for the impacts of events, such as earthquakes and wildfires, particularly in the context of potential impacts to drinking water sources.

In partnership with Lincoln SWCD, the City will support outreach promoting irrigation efficiency and conservation upgrades for agricultural producers to prevent runoff that could affect water sources.

Education focused on safe management of chemicals used in agriculture and forestry will help ensure that potential contaminants do not reach drinking water sources. The City will provide referrals to DEQ, Lincoln SWCD, and Oregon State University Extension technical assistance programs for protecting water quality.

In the event of aquatic invasive species introduction, insect outbreaks, or fungal infections occurring in the watershed, the City will seek to promote awareness and encourage the public to track and report the spread through resources such as the Oregon Invasive Species Online Hotline (<https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org/>). Efforts to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species may also benefit from partnerships with the Port of Toledo and Lincoln County Parks, which manages boat launches on the Siletz River.

3.2.1.1 Business Recognition and Outreach

Business recognition programs incentivize businesses to take action to protect the watershed through principles such as low impact development and integrated pest management. Promoting existing programs is likely to be more straightforward and cost-effective than developing a new program. For example, the Salmon Safe certification program protects rivers, watersheds, and water quality through an accreditation process for farmers, developers, and land managers. Similarly, the Newport Chapter of Surfrider Foundation operates the Ocean Friendly Gardens program, which uses environmentally-friendly landscaping methods to prevent water pollution. The City will promote business recognition programs that align well with its drinking water protection efforts.

3.2.2 Outreach within the City

Within its own jurisdiction, the City has multiple opportunities to interact with residents, businesses, and visitors. The City will provide water conservation education related to droughts and low flows, including projected impacts of climate change on water resources. The goals of this outreach are to prevent water waste, reduce pressure on the water sources, and guard against future shortages. This may include participation in national conservation awareness campaigns such as Imagine a Day Without Water. The City will seek to increase awareness of Toledo's water sources and what is being done to protect them, including best practices for pollution prevention. Potential outreach methods include mailers, flyers, newsletter articles, and billing messages. Specialized outreach may be needed to address natural disasters, such as personal disaster preparedness planning, how to receive disaster alerts, and how to find out if there is a boil water order.

3.3 Technical Assistance

Technical assistance may be provided directly by the City or through referrals to entities, such as the MidCoast Watersheds Council, Lincoln SWCD, DEQ, and OSU Extension. Technical assistance will focus on actions to protect water quality.

3.3.1 Sediment Management

Sediment management technical assistance includes techniques for preventing erosion and sediment transport to drinking water source streams. This may include best practices for construction, road maintenance, forestry, agriculture, rural residential land management, and industry. Areas with highly erodible soils, as mapped in the 2002 SWA, and riparian stream buffers will be prioritized. Specialized assistance may be needed following wildfires or severe storms. The City will implement best practices for sediment management in its own public works and construction projects and will provide referrals to appropriate agencies and organizations as needed to provide technical assistance for sediment management.

Proper road maintenance, such as appropriate grading, bridge and culvert work, and roadside vegetation management, can help prevent or minimize delivery of sediment to adjacent waterways. The City will explore potential collaboration with the Oregon Department of Transportation's culvert inspection program for Highway 229 and Highway 410 in the Siletz River watershed. The City will also support and promote technical assistance where available, particularly for activities like wet weather haul during forestry operations. For example, the Bureau of Land Management develops site-specific drainage plans for timber sales to prevent sedimentation and turbidity during wet weather haul at stream crossings.

3.3.2 Nutrient and Chemical Management

The City will provide information and referrals to technical assistance related to prevention of pollution from nutrients and chemicals, such as fertilizers, pet waste, herbicides, pesticides, and oil and grease from vehicles. This may include best practices for agriculture, forestry, home and garden, and roadside vegetation management. Specialized assistance may be provided following wildfires or severe storms. Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) regulations are in place to protect water quality, and the Siletz River watershed is a focus area for voluntary pollution prevention practices for agriculture through Lincoln SWCD. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offers manure management technical assistance. Communications and outreach may also focus on understanding the potential impacts of land application of treated wastewater. The City will communicate with the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to understand relevant Forest Management Plans and aerial or other chemical application buffers in drinking water source watersheds. If an insect or fungal outbreak occurs, the City may review existing regulations and promote management strategies that avoid the potential for chemicals to enter waterways.

3.3.3 Septic Systems

The City will provide information and promote the availability of programs designed to financially assist rural residents with septic system repair and replacement, such as those available through Lincoln County and DEQ. Financial assistance may include grants or loans. Programs may also include property owner education about septic system usage, maintenance, and actions to be taken in the event of septic system failure.

3.4 Critical Area Protection

Areas within the drinking water source watersheds are considered "critical areas" when a potential contaminant source or land use, if present in that area, would have a greater likelihood of impacting water quality or water supply. These areas include land with highly erodible soils, steep slopes, riparian lands around the Siletz River and Mill Creek and their tributaries, areas prone to landslides, and areas with high runoff potential due to slow soil infiltration rates. The 2002 SWA prepared by DEQ identifies and maps these sensitive areas. Critical area protection strategies are designed to protect drinking water sources by preventing activities that could pose a threat to water quality.

3.4.1 Land Acquisition and Conservation Easements

The City will explore land acquisition and conservation easement opportunities. Acquiring land or development rights would provide the City with more management authority over activities outside its jurisdiction in critical areas within the source watersheds. Implementing this strategy could require a partnership with a conservation organization or land trust. The City could also assist landowners in critical areas in obtaining conservation easements or deed restrictions for their properties, which could be used to limit activities that would negatively impact the water sources. For example, this strategy could be used to prevent or carefully manage activities, such as timber harvest or rural residential development.

The City owns nearly 400 acres in the lower Mill Creek watershed and manages it according to the Toledo Mill Creek Forest Stewardship Plan (Forest Stewardship Plan) prepared by Trout Mountain Forestry in 2011. An update of the Forest Stewardship Plan would provide an opportunity for the City to review management actions to-date and ensure that drinking water protection goals continue to be supported by thoughtful forest management. An update of the plan would also allow the City to incorporate changes to the Forest Practices Act enacted through the Private Forest Accord in 2022, which affect stream buffers, road construction, harvest on steep slopes, and other forestry activities.

3.5 Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management

Municipal policies provide a foundation to guide decision making and investment, presenting a valuable opportunity to make sustainable water management part of Toledo's way of life. Policies may be formally adopted through an ordinance or City Council resolution, or they may be internal directives guiding the operation of City departments. Through municipal policies, the City can set priorities, establish standards and goals, and create accountability through enforcement provisions. Strategies in this category address risks related to biological and geological processes, transportation, stormwater, and infrastructure.

3.5.1 Water Conservation

Demand management helps to reduce pressure on water resources, particularly during the summer when demand is typically highest, streamflows are lowest, and water quality issues may arise. Water conservation is also critical in the event of supply disruptions or prolonged droughts. In addition to the water conservation outreach described in Section 3.2.2, the City will consider adopting development ordinances that would increase the water efficiency of new homes and businesses and their associated landscaping. For example, ordinances could require that indoor plumbing fixtures meet or exceed specific efficiency standards, or specify that water-wise landscaping and water-efficient irrigation technologies be used. The City will also explore opportunities to conserve water used in City parks and facilities.

3.5.2 Infrastructure Management

Maintenance and improvements to City water infrastructure will increase reliability and protect water quality. The City will conduct regular maintenance and targeted upgrades in coordination with the City's Water Master Plan and applicable capital improvement plans. Specialized projects may be needed to prepare for or recover from wildfires, severe storms, or similar disaster conditions. Earthquake preparedness measures may include installation of check valves on tanks, protection of pipes, and securing backup electrical systems or generators. The City recently installed a back-up electric generator for the Siletz River water intake system, which will allow water to continue to be pumped from the river during power outages. Resilient water infrastructure management also includes efforts to improve cybersecurity and prevent or respond to potential vandalism or sabotage. In addition to City-owned water system infrastructure, the City may implement policies to support good road maintenance practices that help prevent stormwater pollution, erosion, and sedimentation.

3.6 Pollution Prevention Programs

Pollution prevention programs focus on avoiding contamination of drinking water source areas by promoting safe disposal of chemicals and hazardous wastes. These strategies build on the technical assistance and educational programs described above to include proactive hazardous waste collection activities and coordination of spill response plans to respond to accidental releases of chemicals that may affect drinking water sources.

3.6.1 Hazardous Waste Collection

Hazardous waste collection events offer opportunities for residents and businesses to safely dispose of potentially hazardous chemicals that they no longer need. The City will investigate options for setting up permanent drop-off locations or sponsoring one-day events for collecting household and business hazardous waste. Examples of materials that may be accepted include paint, motor oil, batteries, antifreeze, expired medications, and chemicals used in landscaping, agriculture, and forestry. Special events may be held specifically targeting businesses that may have larger quantities of agricultural or forestry chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers, etc.) requiring safe disposal. The City will communicate with Lincoln County and DEQ about collaboration and funding sources for sponsoring hazardous waste collection events and ongoing collection programs. Lincoln County holds annual household hazardous waste collection events. The City will also explore partnerships with the Port of Toledo and Lincoln County Parks boat launch areas for collection of boating-related hazardous waste, such as fuels, solvents, varnishes, bottom paints, antifreeze, and oil. The Oregon State Marine Board has approved the Port of Toledo as a Certified Clean Marina for its efforts to reduce water pollution through public outreach and implementation of best practices in its shipyard services. Boating-related hazardous waste collection events could be developed as a natural extension of the Port's existing programs.

3.6.2 Spill Response Plans

The purpose of this strategy is to coordinate spill response plans with other municipalities whose drinking water intakes may also be affected by large upstream spills of gasoline or other hazardous chemicals, primarily in the Siletz River watershed. This has been identified as a higher risk where roads cross the river and its tributaries, since a spill in these locations could more quickly reach the water source. The Cities of Siletz and Newport also have intakes on the Siletz River and could be affected by a spill, so having specific spill response procedures in place would allow for quicker response and targeted notifications to all potentially affected municipalities.

The City will communicate with Lincoln County about integrating hazardous spill response planning into the County's existing Emergency Operations Plan. Currently, the County's plan calls for coordination with local fire departments and notification of the National Response Center in the event of an oil or chemical spill. The Toledo Fire Department maintains emergency plans and procedures to provide hazardous materials incident support and can request assistance from the Oregon State Fire Marshal Regional Hazardous Materials Team. Integrated spill response plans would enable any entity that learns of a spill to communicate important information quickly to others, including the Cities of Toledo, Newport, and Siletz; Lincoln County; the Oregon Department of Transportation; and others as needed. This would enable drinking water providers to assess the potential threat to their systems and determine whether there is a need to temporarily suspend operation of an intake, switch to an alternate water source, or use stored water to meet demands until the water source is once again safe.

3.7 Monitoring Programs

Monitoring programs can be designed to assess current threat levels and to track changes in an area over time. Water quality monitoring is needed to detect and address any potential degradation of water quality in the drinking water sources. In addition, the City may decide to monitor for potential insect and fungal outbreaks in the watersheds as needed.

3.7.1 Water Quality Monitoring

The City conducts routine drinking water quality monitoring at the water treatment plant in compliance with all state and federal requirements. Water quality monitoring in the source watersheds and tributaries would

help the City understand potential upstream sources of pollution and determine whether any action is needed to prevent contamination.

Because of the seasonal water quality issues in the City's water sources, each one is used at a particular time of year. Due to low streamflows in Mill Creek and shallow water in Mill Creek Reservoir above the intake, this water source frequently experiences algae blooms in the summer, causing taste and odor issues. Therefore, Mill Creek is used primarily during the winter and spring months. The Mill Creek watershed is much smaller than the Siletz River watershed, and no areas of highly erodible soils have been mapped in the area. The City's 2017 Water Master Plan reports that turbidity at the intake on Mill Creek rarely exceeds 1.0 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a common unit of measurement for turbidity) even during the winter. While extensive monitoring in the Mill Creek watershed may not be needed at this time, the City may consider targeted monitoring after specific events, such as logging or chemical applications in the watershed.

The Siletz River watershed covers a substantial area under multiple jurisdictions and a wide variety of land uses. The City is limited to using the Siletz River water source during the summer and fall months because winter storms greatly increase turbidity in the river. Heavy loads of silt and sand damage the pump bearings at the intake and increase the difficulty of water treatment. The City will explore potential partnerships with other Siletz River water users, such as the Cities of Newport and Siletz, for creating an early-warning system of turbidity monitoring in areas of the watershed with highly erodible soils that could cause issues further downstream. Turbidity monitoring could be conducted on a routine basis or could include targeted sampling following events, such as wildfires, earthquakes, or severe storms. In addition to turbidity monitoring, the City will also investigate the need for water quality monitoring before and after activities, such as logging, mining, roadside vegetation management, land application, and chemical applications in agricultural and forestry operations.

3.7.2 Insect and Fungal Outbreak Monitoring

Regional outbreaks of certain types of insects or fungal infections could lead to widespread tree mortality in the drinking water source areas. In the event of a reported outbreak, the City will provide public information about detecting the pest species and will publicize reporting systems to monitor the spread of the insect or fungus, such as the Oregon Invasive Species Online Hotline. As needed, the City will implement monitoring and determine other actions that may be needed to control the spread within the drinking water source areas.

3.8 Watershed Restoration

Healthy source watersheds are better able to produce clean water for communities, the environment, agriculture, and other uses. Activities and projects that restore and enhance watershed health can protect water quality, reduce sedimentation and turbidity in streams, and help maintain higher streamflows longer into the summer when surrounding lands are better able to retain soil moisture and contribute to baseflows. Watershed restoration strategies may be used to address risks related to highly erodible soils, agriculture, forestry, mining, and municipal stormwater, along with specialized projects to recover following natural disasters. Restoration activities can be planned for portions of the Mill Creek watershed owned by the City, and the City can support or promote voluntary restoration of the Siletz River watershed upstream of the intake. Restoration can also be combined with Critical Area Protection strategies.

3.8.1 Restoration Projects

Specific activities may include invasive species removal, revegetation with native plants, planting or maintenance of riparian buffers, erosion control and slope stabilization, and installation of large woody

debris in streams. Strategic fencing can be used to manage potential impacts from grazing wild and domestic animals in the source watersheds while also maintaining habitat connectivity. Decommissioned forest access roads can be assessed to identify locations where revegetation and drainage improvement techniques may be needed to protect water quality. On-the-ground habitat restoration and enhancement projects can be linked with targeted outreach about invasive species management for rural development, forestry, mining, and other sectors as needed. As feasible, the City will support and collaborate with local entities engaged in watershed restoration, such as the MidCoast Watersheds Council, Lincoln SWCD, and the Alsea Stewardship Group for projects on forest lands near the Siuslaw National Forest.

Special projects may need to be developed following events such as earthquakes, wildfires, severe storms, or insect and fungal outbreaks. Monitoring activities recommended above can be used to determine the need for specific projects. Restoring floodplains and beaver habitat can improve streamflows and help make the watersheds more resilient to drought, extreme high and low flows, and climate change. Restoration following wildfires or severe storms may be focused on stabilizing soils, accelerating revegetation, and reducing erosion risks.

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SECTION 4: Implementation Plan

The implementation plan section of the DWPP describes the activities that the City plans to undertake as part of its strategies to address risks to the drinking water supply source areas. The implementation plan includes activities over the next six years, but some activities may require longer planning timeframes or are intended to be ongoing. Potential funding sources are also described in this section, since implementation of many activities will be contingent on funding and staff availability. The City plans to continue engaging the DWPP Team and building partnerships during implementation. The implementation plan will be reviewed periodically to assess progress and determine if new actions are needed to address any changes in risk levels or watershed conditions.

The implementation plan is divided into three phases based on the complexity and readiness of the activities to proceed. Activities listed in Phase 1 include actions that can be implemented immediately along with data collection activities to fill data gaps and inform future activities. Phase 2 includes actions that require additional preparation, such as developing partnerships. Activities with longer lead times or more substantial funding needs are included in Phase 3. Specific activities to implement each strategy listed in Section 3 are described by phase below.

4.1 Phase 1: Immediate Activities and Data Gathering

4.1.1 Public Education and Outreach

4.1.1.1 Outreach in the Source Watersheds

To address risks in the source watersheds, the City will continue to learn about current forestry and agricultural practices in order to develop outreach about the DWPP and how specific risks can be minimized or eliminated. The City will seek information about existing outreach programs in the City of Siletz that may be relevant, such as water conservation or pollution prevention programming that would benefit the Siletz River as a shared water source. Additional research may be done to better understand any existing low impact development programs and projects in the City of Siletz or other upstream communities. During this phase, the City will begin promoting existing programs that support public education and watershed protection, such as Lincoln SWCD programs and the Ocean-Friendly Gardens program. Topics could include riparian vegetation, sediment and chemical management, or irrigation efficiency, among others.

4.1.1.2 Outreach within the City

Additional outreach efforts within the City of Toledo will focus on promoting water conservation through participation in the Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium (Mid-Coast Water) and creating educational materials about the DWPP, risks and strategies, and how residents and businesses can help protect drinking water supplies.

4.1.2 Technical Assistance

During Phase 1, the City will focus on gathering information about current technical assistance programs, such as those offered by Lincoln SWCD, ODA, ODF, ODOT, BLM, NRCS, and USFS. Specifically, the City will learn about programs for sediment management and nutrient and chemical management, including septic system assistance programs.

4.1.3 Critical Area Protection

Assessing and prioritizing critical areas in the source watersheds is a necessary precursor to any protection activities. The City will use data from the SWA, the 303(d) list, and other sources as needed to prioritize potential locations that may need additional protection to ensure healthy watersheds and water quality. Areas for protection could include those with highly erodible soils, steep slopes near water sources, areas prone to landslides, and stream buffers. The City will coordinate with Lincoln SWCD and other local agencies to learn about current land management practices and whether they are already providing sufficient protection of identified critical areas. As needed, the City will begin communicating with landowners and land managers about best practices and existing conservation programs, such as the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) for agricultural and ranching landowners.

4.1.4 Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management

The City will strive to enhance water conservation and protection policies. By participating in Mid-Coast Water, the City will seek to promote water conservation and share best practices with other water providers in the region. As a Mid-Coast Water member, the City has access to water conservation outreach materials and water conservation items to offer customers, such as faucet aerators, water-efficient showerheads, shower timers, and toilet leak detection dye tablets. The City will begin assessing opportunities for water conservation at City-owned facilities and parks to better protect the water supply.

In coordination with the City's Water Master Plan and its Water Management and Conservation Plan, the City will start assessing water system infrastructure needs for disaster preparedness and achieving reductions in water loss. The City will also communicate with Lincoln County and ODOT to determine if there are current evaluations of roads in the source watersheds that may contribute to stormwater pollution or sediment. Infrastructure management activities during Phase 1 will be aligned with projects in the City's annual budget, such as replacement of the Mill Creek raw water line.

4.1.5 Pollution Prevention Programs

The City will begin coordinating with DEQ and Lincoln County Solid Waste District to set up collection sites or sponsor regular drop-off events for household hazardous waste. To facilitate proper disposal of agricultural chemicals, the City will connect with ODA, DEQ, and the Lincoln County Farm Bureau to investigate hosting collection events and to learn about opportunities with the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership. Additional data gathering during Phase 1 will focus on learning about existing spill response plans that may have been developed by the City of Siletz, City of Newport, Lincoln County, and ODOT.

4.1.6 Monitoring Programs

During Phase 1, the City will learn about existing water quality monitoring programs, such as those being implemented by Surfrider, DEQ, Lincoln SWCD, the MidCoast Watersheds Council, and other municipalities in the area. Next, the City will determine the most important water quality parameters to monitor regarding its drinking water sources and will assess whether these are already sufficiently monitored by other entities or if new programs may be needed. In particular, new monitoring programs may be desirable to understand changes in water quality before and after clearcuts or other large-scale timber harvest activities, chemical applications, land application of treated wastewater, landslides, wildfires, severe storms, or earthquakes. The City will also learn about any "watch list" insects, fungi, or aquatic invasive species that may become a threat in the area.

4.1.7 Watershed Restoration

The City will gather information about existing restoration efforts that are ongoing or planned in the source watersheds and will then determine if there are priority areas where the City can support restoration. During Phase 1, the City will begin proactively exploring funding options for restoration of these key areas. The City will maintain a list of potential funding sources, including post-disaster recovery funds that could be used to protect water quality.

4.2 Phase 2: Develop Partnerships and Continue Implementation

Actions included in Phase 2 include continued data gathering and implementation of Phase 1 actions as well as development of partnerships for more complex projects.

4.2.1 Public Education and Outreach

4.2.1.1 Outreach in the Source Watersheds

During Phase 2, the City will develop partnerships with entities, such as Lincoln SWCD and the City of Siletz, to co-develop outreach materials targeting specific drinking water risks, such as agriculture and municipal stormwater. The City will maintain regular communications with forest managers to understand upcoming activities, such as timber harvest and chemical applications, and will subscribe to ODF's Forest Activity Electronic Reporting and Notification System (FERNS) to receive timely information about planned forest operations. Targeted outreach materials will be developed for forest managers describing the City's DWPP and strategies related to forestry and expressing interest in regular communications and collaboration. The City will explore partnering or promoting the Salmon Safe certification for businesses in the Siletz River watershed.

4.2.1.2 Outreach within the City

The City will continue its efforts to educate water customers about water conservation and the true value of tap water, and may begin to include targeted outreach in mailers or billing messages based on current needs and the observed impact of previous efforts. Website content will be developed or updated to describe the DWPP and actions that residents can take. A pub talk style public outreach series will be developed to make water-related topics accessible to a range of audiences and promote best practices for conservation and pollution prevention.

4.2.2 Technical Assistance

The City will continue to promote existing technical assistance programs and resources describing best practices for sediment, nutrient, and chemical management. During Phase 2, the City will work to develop and strengthen partnerships with other agencies and organizations working in these areas so it can provide seamless referrals to the appropriate resources.

4.2.3 Critical Area Protection

Based on the results of the critical area assessments undertaken during Phase 1, the City will determine whether to begin developing partnerships with organizations and land trusts, such as the McKenzie River Trust, Oregon Coast Community Forestry Association, and the Greenbelt Land Trust. Partnerships will be targeted toward potential acquisition or conservation easements for identified critical areas.

4.2.4 Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management

During Phase 2, the City will research and evaluate the adoption of water conservation ordinances as a way to reduce water demand and prevent water waste. Ordinances may target indoor water use, such as by requiring water-efficient plumbing fixtures in new development, or outdoor water use, such as by requiring or encouraging planting of low water use, drought-tolerant species.

Depending on funding and staffing availability, the City will begin implementing water conservation activities and upgrades at City-owned parks and facilities that were identified during Phase 1. The City will continue water system infrastructure maintenance and upgrades to improve disaster preparedness and to decrease water loss from the system. The City will consider cybersecurity training and system assessments that may be available through the American Water Works Association or the Environmental Protection Agency. The City will support any road maintenance programs and practices that were determined during Phase 1 to prevent pollution and sediment transport to the drinking water sources.

4.2.5 Pollution Prevention Programs

Partnerships will be developed with the Port of Toledo and/or Lincoln County Parks for collection of boating-related hazardous waste. Public service announcements or other outreach may be developed in conjunction with waste collection, and signage may be developed for posting at boat ramps. For agricultural or forestry chemicals, the City will consider implementing drop-off events through the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership or similar one-day events. Using the information collected during Phase 1 regarding existing spill response plans, the City will coordinate with other entities to update its own spill response plan as needed. The City will keep an updated list of contact information so that the appropriate parties can be notified quickly in the event of a spill that could threaten drinking water sources.

4.2.6 Monitoring Programs

Monitoring programs will be developed as needed during Phase 2 based on the results of the evaluations conducted during Phase 1 and the potential to build on existing monitoring programs. Parameters to monitor will be selected, appropriate monitoring locations will be chosen, protocols and schedules will be developed, and responsible parties will be identified to conduct the monitoring. The City will explore relevant partnerships to secure funding for water quality monitoring, such as programs funded by OHA. Water quality monitoring results will be shared with the Public Works Department to ensure that any risks to the drinking water supply can be addressed quickly. Should any insect or fungal outbreaks occur, the City will maintain communications with agencies monitoring or responding to the outbreak. The City will also promote existing reporting hotlines for outbreaks and invasive species, such as the Oregon Invasive Species Online Hotline.

4.2.7 Watershed Restoration

The City will develop a list of existing projects that would contribute to drinking water source area protection and will maintain communications with potential partner organizations regarding these projects. To the extent possible, the City will also assist with pursuing funding for these projects and provide in-kind or monetary support for project implementation. Specific activities will depend on the location of restoration and enhancement projects and their relationship to the drinking water sources. Priority areas are likely to include those with highly erodible soils, riparian corridors, areas where wild animals appear to be concentrated or overgrazing, and lands affected by mining or forestry activities.

4.3 Phase 3: Long-Term Implementation

Phase 3 will include continued implementation of activities described in earlier phases, with some additional actions that require more preparation as described below.

4.3.1 Public Education and Outreach

4.3.1.1 Outreach in the Source Watersheds

During Phase 3, the City will communicate with Lincoln County and upstream communities in the Siletz River watershed to promote low impact development.

4.3.2 Critical Area Protection

As needed, the City will begin pursuing funding for conservation easements or land acquisition of critical areas in collaboration with the partners discussed in Phase 2. This may include the Drinking Water Source Protection Fund through the Oregon Health Authority, the Oregon Agricultural Trust for agricultural lands, and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The City will develop or co-develop management plans for areas to be acquired.

4.3.3 Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management

As needed, the City will seek funding to implement more substantial water conservation efforts, such as upgrades at City facilities and parks. This could include replacement of older, inefficient plumbing fixtures or irrigation systems. Should any disasters occur during the implementation period, specialized recovery projects may be needed to rebuild or repair water infrastructure.

4.3.4 Pollution Prevention Programs

The City will develop a schedule for regularly implementing pollution prevention programs and will maintain a list of related contacts and outreach materials to facilitate ongoing implementation efforts.

4.3.5 Monitoring Programs

During Phase 3, the City will implement any water quality monitoring programs developed during Phase 2. In the event of insect or fungal outbreaks or detection of aquatic invasive species, the City will coordinate with response agencies to promote management methods with lower contamination risk to water sources, such as non-chemical treatments where possible.

4.3.6 Watershed Restoration

In addition to longer-term support of prioritized restoration and habitat enhancement efforts, specialized projects to recover from disasters will be implemented as needed.

4.4 Overview of Timeline and Entities Involved

In general, the City anticipates that Phase 1 activities will occur during the first year of implementing the DWPP. There will likely be some overlap with Phase 2, anticipated to occur during the first 3 years of implementation, depending on the development of partnerships and availability of funding and staff resources. Long-term implementation activities under Phase 3 are expected to be undertaken within 4-6 years of adoption of the DWPP.

Exhibit 4-1 presents a summary of the implementation plan timeline by phase, strategy (see Section 3 for additional details), and risks addressed (see Section 2 for additional details). Exhibit 4-2 lists responsible parties and potential partner organizations.

Exhibit 4-1. Implementation Plan Summary by Phase

Strategy	Phase 1 Activities	Phase 2 Activities	Phase 3 Activities	Risks Addressed
Public education and outreach				
Source watersheds	▪ Learn about existing City of Siletz outreach ▪ Continue to learn about current forestry practices and develop outreach about DWPP ▪ Continue to learn about current agriculture practices and develop outreach about DWPP ▪ Learn about existing programs for low impact development in upstream communities ▪ Promote existing Lincoln SWCD programs ▪ Explore promoting Ocean-Friendly Gardens	▪ Co-develop outreach materials with Lincoln SWCD as appropriate ▪ Co-develop additional outreach with City of Siletz as needed ▪ Regular communications with forestry companies ▪ Explore promoting Salmon Safe certification	▪ Work with the County and upstream communities to promote low impact development	▪ Drought and low flows ▪ Biological and geological processes ▪ Forestry practices ▪ Agricultural practices ▪ Municipal stormwater ▪ Rural residential practices ▪ Septic systems ▪ Recreation
Within City	▪ Promote water conservation through Mid-Coast Water ▪ Create outreach about DWPP	▪ Targeted outreach in mailers or billing messages as needed ▪ Public outreach series (pub talk style)		▪ Drought and low flows ▪ Biological and geological processes
Technical assistance				
Sediment management	▪ Learn about current TA programs (Lincoln SWCD, ODA, ODF, BLM, USFS, NRCS) ▪ Learn about ODOT culvert program ▪ Sign up for ODF FERNs notifications. Review and comment (as needed) on proposed forestry management actions ▪ Develop an action plan that assesses the highest risk areas and prioritizes best management practices for targeted outreach	▪ Promote existing programs and best practices ▪ Partnerships with existing entities ▪ Identify funding sources for sediment prevention and mitigation		▪ Highly erodible soils ▪ Drought and low flows ▪ Biological and geological processes ▪ Transportation ▪ Forestry practices ▪ Agricultural practices ▪ Municipal stormwater ▪ Rural residential practices ▪ Industrial practices
Nutrient and chemical management	▪ Learn about current TA programs (Lincoln SWCD, ODA, NRCS, ODF, BLM, USFS) ▪ Develop an action plan that assesses the highest risk areas and prioritizes best management practices for targeted outreach	▪ Promote existing programs and best practices ▪ Partnerships with existing entities		▪ Highly erodible soils ▪ Drought and low flows ▪ Biological and geological processes ▪ Transportation ▪ Forestry practices ▪ Agricultural practices ▪ Municipal stormwater ▪ Rural residential practices ▪ Septic systems
Septic system assistance	▪ Septic system assistance program referrals	▪ Partnerships with existing entities ▪ Consider financial incentives for landowners to inspect and maintain septic systems		▪ Rural residential practices ▪ Septic systems

Strategy	Phase 1 Activities	Phase 2 Activities	Phase 3 Activities	Risks Addressed
Critical area protection				
Critical area protection	- Assess and prioritize critical areas in source watersheds, including 303(d) list - Learn about current land management (coordinate with Lincoln SWCD) - Communicate with landowners about best practices and existing conservation programs (e.g., CREP, Lincoln SWCD)	Develop partnerships with land trusts if needed (McKenzie River Trust, Oregon Coast Community Forestry Association, Greenbelt Land Trust)	- Seek funding for conservation easements/acquisition (DWSPF implementation, OWEB, OAT for agricultural) if needed - Develop management plans for areas to be acquired	- Highly erodible soils - Forestry practices - Agricultural practices - Municipal stormwater - Rural residential practices
Municipal policies and infrastructure management				
Water conservation	- Continue participating in Mid-Coast Water - Assess water conservation opportunities at city facilities and parks	- Consider water conservation ordinances - Implement water conservation at city facilities and parks	As needed, seek funding for more substantial water conservation opportunities, such as at city facilities and parks	- Drought and low flows - Agricultural practices - Rural residential practices
Infrastructure management	- Assess water system infrastructure needs for disaster preparedness and water loss (coordinate with Water Master Plan) - Learn about County or ODOT assessments of roads that may contribute to stormwater pollution or sediment	- Maintenance and upgrades to improve disaster preparedness and decrease water loss - Consider cybersecurity training and system assessment (AWWA, EPA) - Support road maintenance practices that prevent pollution and sediment transport	As needed, specialized projects to recover from disasters	- Drought and low flows - Biological and geological processes - Transportation - Municipal stormwater - Aging infrastructure - Vandalism
Pollution prevention programs				
Hazardous waste collection	- Set up drop sites or sponsor drop-off events for household hazardous waste (coordinate with DEQ, Lincoln County Solid Waste District) - Connect with ODA/DEQ about Pesticide Stewardship Partnership, Lincoln County Farm Bureau – host collection events or sites	- Partner with Port and/or Lincoln County Parks for boating-related hazardous waste collection – PSA/signage at boat ramps - Consider implementing drop-off events with Pesticide Stewardship Partnership or similar 1-day events	- Develop a schedule for regularly implementing pollution prevention programs - Maintain list of contacts and outreach materials for future events	- Forestry practices - Agricultural practices - Municipal stormwater - Rural residential practices - Recreation
Spill response plans	Learn about existing spill response plans (City of Siletz, City of Newport, Lincoln County, ODOT)	Coordinate response plans and keep contact info updated		- Forestry practices - Agricultural practices - Transportation
Monitoring programs				
Water quality monitoring	- Learn about existing water quality monitoring programs (Surfrider, DEQ, City, Lincoln SWCD, Mid-Coast Watersheds Council) - Determine most important parameters to monitor (see 303(d) list)	- Develop additional monitoring plans as needed - Potential partnership on funding for water quality monitoring (OHA)	Implement monitoring plans	- Biological and geological processes - Forestry practices - Transportation
Insect/fungal/aquatic invasive monitoring	Learn about any “watch list” species that may become a threat in the area	- Communicate with agencies monitoring any outbreaks - Promote reporting hotline in the event of outbreaks	As needed, promote management methods with lower contamination risk to water sources	Biological and geological processes

Strategy	Phase 1 Activities	Phase 2 Activities	Phase 3 Activities	Risks Addressed
Watershed restoration				
Restoration projects	▪ Learn about existing restoration efforts ▪ Determine priority areas to support restoration ▪ Explore funding options proactively for restoration, including post-disaster funding	▪ Ongoing communication and tracking of restoration work ▪ In-kind or other support of prioritized restoration	▪ As needed, specialized projects following disasters	▪ Highly erodible soils ▪ Drought and low flows ▪ Biological and geological processes ▪ Transportation ▪ Forestry practices ▪ Agricultural practices ▪ Municipal stormwater ▪ Rural residential practices ▪ Industrial practices

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Exhibit 4-2. Responsible Parties and Potential Partnerships

Category	Potential Partners
Public Education and Outreach	
Source Watersheds	City of Siletz, Lincoln SWCD, Surfrider, Salmon Safe, Lincoln County, People for Lincoln Land and Waters (PLLW)
Within City	Mid-Coast Water
Technical Assistance	
Sediment Management	Lincoln SWCD, ODA, ODF, BLM, USFS, ODOT (culvert program), DEQ
Nutrient and Chemical Management	Lincoln SWCD, ODA, NRCS, ODF, BLM, USFS, DEQ
Septic System Assistance	DEQ, Lincoln County, ODA
Critical Area Protection	
Acquisition and Conservation Easements	Lincoln SWCD, McKenzie River Trust, Greenbelt Land Trust, Oregon Coast Community Forest Association, OWEB
Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management	
Water Conservation	Mid-Coast Water
Infrastructure Management	ODOT, County (roads), AWWA (cybersecurity), industry
Pollution Prevention Programs	
Hazardous Waste Collection	DEQ and ODA (Pesticide Stewardship Partnership), Lincoln County Solid Waste District, Lincoln County Farm Bureau, Port of Toledo, Lincoln County Parks (boat launches), industry
Spill Response Plans	City of Siletz, City of Newport, Lincoln County, ODOT, industry
Monitoring	
Water Quality Monitoring	DEQ, Lincoln SWCD, MidCoast Watersheds Council, Surfrider, OHA
Insect, Fungus, and Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring	ODFW, ODA, ODF
Watershed Restoration	
Restoration Projects	MidCoast Watersheds Council, Lincoln SWCD, ODFW, industry

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4.5 Potential Funding Sources

The following is a list of potential funding sources for supporting implementation of the DWPP. The City's SWA also contains a list of funding sources.

- Drinking Water Source Protection Fund, Oregon Health Authority
 - Provides grants of approximately \$30,000-\$50,000; 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 are available to address threats to drinking water supplies outside of the standard Letter of Interest submission timeline
 - Letters of Interest due from January through March
 - Example projects: land acquisition, incentive-based protection measures, community outreach, riparian restoration, waste collection, and watershed planning
 - <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/DRINKINGWATER/SRF/Pages/spf.aspx>
- Drinking Water Provider Partnership Grants, Numerous partners (Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, USFS, US EPA, BLM, USDA, The Freshwater Trust, GEOS Institute, Wild Earth Guardians, Washington State Department of Health)
 - Provides grants up to \$50,000
 - Project must be in a drinking water source area with a Federal nexus (e.g., USFS and BLM)
 - Funding must be used within 18 months
 - Proposals due in early January
 - Supports projects that restore and protect watersheds that provide drinking water while also benefiting aquatic and riparian ecosystems, including the native fish that inhabit them
 - Example projects: develop native riparian reserves, road sediment analysis and road redesign, riparian planting, weed control, floodplain reconnection
 - <https://geosinstitute.org/initiatives/dwpp/>
- 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 three times a year
 - Example projects: establishing monitoring programs and outreach programs, watershed restoration, loans for septic system upgrades/replacements, land purchase, and nonpoint source control activities
 - <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/cwsrf/pages/default.aspx>
- Oregon 319 Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
 - Provides grants up to \$30,000 and 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)
 - Only projects with a DEQ Watershed-Based Plan are eligible (shown in Section B of the application information)
 - Application period closes in April or May
 - 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
 - Monitoring grants: eligible monitoring projects include status and trend, project effectiveness, landscape effectiveness, and Rapid Bio-Assessment; apply in the fall
 - Restoration: Priorities include altered watershed function affecting water quality, water flow, and fish production capacity; apply in the spring or fall
 - Stakeholder Engagement: Eligible projects increase awareness and understanding in watersheds to support implementation of specific restoration, monitoring, and conservation activities; apply in spring or fall
 - Technical Assistance: apply in spring or fall
 - 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; apply in the 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; apply in fall
 - Small Grants: Provides up to \$15,000 for less complex, on-the-ground restoration projects
 - <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
 - Applications are due in April
 - Supports projects that address instream and out-of-stream water supply needs now and into the future
 - Example projects include: irrigation efficiency projects
 - Feasibility Study Grants
 - Reimburse up to 50% of the costs of studies to evaluate the feasibility of developing water conservation, reuse, and storage projects
 - Applications are due in fall
 - <https://www.oregon.gov/owrd/programs/FundingOpportunities/Pages/default.aspx>
- Various Financial Assistance Programs, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
 - 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
 - Conservation Stewardship Program: Encourages farmers, ranchers, and woodland owners to take the conservation a step further by implementing 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 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>
- Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Grant Program, US EPA and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
 - Provides grants to improve water quality, watershed conditions, and fish and wildlife habitat
 - Projects must incorporate: wetland, riparian, instream, and/or coastal habitat restoration; and education and training activities through community outreach, participation, and/or integration with K-12 environmental curriculum; five or more partners; measurable ecological, educational, and community benefits; and a plan for sustaining the benefits
 - Awards range from \$20,000-\$50,000, and grants span 12 to 18 months with a start date in late summer/early fall; apply in January
 - <https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/5-star-wetland-and-urban-waters-restoration-grants>
- 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, noncommercial educational broadcasting entity
 - Grant competition closes in January
 - <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
 - <https://www.oregon.gov/oem/emresources/Grants/Pages/default.aspx>
- Wildfire Resources, State of Oregon
 - <https://wildfire.oregon.gov/>
- Fire prevention and training funding, multiple agencies (FEMA, USFS, BLM)

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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 Toledo Emergency Operations Plan (November 2014).

5.1 Threats to the Drinking Water Supply

The City identified numerous threats in its drinking water source areas (see Section 2 of this DWPP and Section 2.1.2 of the City's Emergency Operations Plan [EOP]). Of those identified, the following could cause the potential loss or reduction of a drinking water source:

- Drought
- Wildfire
- Earthquake
- Tsunami
- Severe weather (windstorm, winter storm, flood, landslides/debris flow)
- Water system infrastructure or facility failure (dams)
- Contamination
- Human caused/adversarial threats (sabotage)

In addition to the hazards identified above, hazards that originate in neighboring jurisdictions may create hazard conditions within the City. These hazards include a tsunami on the Oregon coast or a volcanic eruption in the Mt. Hood area. If these occur, the City may be impacted by residents fleeing their cities and seeking shelter in Toledo (See Section 2.1.2.1 in EOP).

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:

- Fire protection
- Residential (indoor domestic)
- Schools and commercial
- Parks

- Irrigation (by residential or commercial water customers)

5.3 Responses to Potential Incidents

The City has an all-hazard plan (the EOP) that describes how the City will organize and respond to emergencies and disasters in the community. It is based on, and is compatible with, Federal plans, including Presidential Policy Directive 8 and the National Disaster Recovery Framework; State plans, including the State Emergency Management Plan; Lincoln County plans, including the Lincoln County Multi-jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; and City of Toledo Plans, including the Toledo Public Works Water System Emergency Operations Plan (See Section 1.5 in EOP).

It contains an Immediate Action Checklist (See page iii in EOP) to initiate the City's response to and support of an emergency incident. It outlines the appropriate City personnel and organizations that can assist with emergency response (local, regional, and State), and details how to declare a state of emergency as needed.

It contains a Basic Plan (See Section 1 in EOP), which provides a framework for emergency operations and information regarding the City's emergency management structure. Incident Annexes that outline the actions to take if a specific type of emergency or disaster occurs are also included in the EOP.

Exhibit 5-1 presents the threats to municipal water supply identified above and the Incident Annex that responds to the threat. Each Incident Annex describes actions to be implemented in response to the incident. Examples of actions include analyzing scope and extent of the incident, communicating with agencies and the public, organizing efforts, documenting information and actions, activating mutual aid agreements, and initiating water curtailment procedures. For the full list of actions, see the Incident Annexes in the Emergency Operations Plan.

Exhibit 5-1. Municipal Water Supply Threats and Corresponding Incident Annex

Threats	Incident Annex
Drought	Drought
Wildfire	Major Fire
Earthquake	Earthquake
Tsunami	Tsunami
Severe Weather (windstorm, winter storm, flood, landslides/debris flow)	Severe weather, Flood
Water system infrastructure or facility failure	Flood, Utility failure
Contamination	Hazardous Materials Incident
Human caused/adversarial threats (sabotage)	Terrorism

The City has a conventional water treatment plant that requires a certified operator. Oregon Health Authority requires the City to have a water treatment plant operations and maintenance manual, which describes protocols for operating and maintaining various components of the water treatment system. This manual is located in the water treatment plant and 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, sampling results and status, and entry point detects. The database can be accessed at the following link: <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/>

5.4 Key Personnel and Notification Roster

5.4.1 Key Personnel

The key personnel identified in this Contingency Plan as having a role in addressing emergencies is based on the City's Emergency Operations Plan (Immediate Action Checklist, Section 3.2 Emergency Management Organization, Section 4 Roles and Responsibilities in Functional Annexes 1 through 3: Emergency Services, Human Services, and Infrastructure Services).

Under the City of Toledo's Emergency Management Organization (EMO), the City Manager is considered the Emergency Management Director, unless this role has been otherwise delegated. The City Manager may, depending on the size or type of incident, 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 EMO 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 EOP).

Mayor and City Council – During emergencies, the Mayor and City Council are responsible for 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 declaration of emergency is needed, the Mayor will initiate and terminate the State of Emergency through a declaration ratified by the council (See Section 3.2.1 in EOP).

Emergency Management Director – The City Manager serves as Emergency Management Director and is responsible for continuity of government, overall direction of City emergency operations, and dissemination of public information. The City Manager has been designated as the City's Emergency Program Director with ultimate authority for direction and control of the City's EMO (See Section 3.2.1.2 in EOP).

Emergency Management Coordinator – The Fire Chief serves as the Emergency Management Coordinator for the City. The EMC has the day-to-day authority and responsibility for overseeing emergency management programs and activities. The EMC works with the EMD and Executive Group to ensure that there are unified objectives with regard to the City's emergency plans and activities. The EMC has authority to activate the EOC See Section 3.2.1.3 in EOP).

City Department Heads – Department and agency heads collaborate with the Executive Group during development of local emergency plans and provide key response resources (See Section 3.2.1.4 in EOP).

5.4.1.2 Emergency Response Agencies

- **Public Safety Answering Point (911 Dispatch)**
 - Toledo Dispatch Center
- **Toledo Fire Department (541) 336-3311**
- **Toledo Police Department (541) 336-5555**
- **Public Works Department (541) 336-2247**

- **Lincoln County Emergency Management (541) 265-4199**
- **OHA – Drinking Water Services (971) 673-0405**
- **DEQ – Drinking Water Program (503) 229-5954**
- **Other Organizations**
 - Organizations such as the Oregon Department of Transportation, the Oregon State Police, local ambulance service, and local hospitals may assign liaisons as points of contact within the City EOC for coordination and communication (from FA 1-6).

5.4.1.3 Tasked Agencies

Functional Annexes (FA) 1 through 3 describe agencies tasked with responding to different types of threats to the community. Section 4 in each FA describes roles and responsibilities, and Section 5 describes the concept of operations.

FA 1. Emergency Services

This annex outlines the basic City emergency services necessary to respond to a disaster (from page FA 1-1).

Primary Agencies	Emergency Management Director/Coordinator Police Department Fire Department Toledo Dispatch Center Local Emergency Medical Service Providers
Supporting Agencies	Public Works Department Lincoln County Emergency Management Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Lincoln County Health and Human Services Department Ambulance Providers: Pacific West Ambulance and Central Coast Ambulance

FA 2. Human Services

This annex addresses emergencies that require evacuation of people and sheltering or care (from FA 2-1).

Primary Agencies	Emergency Management Director/Coordinator American Red Cross
Supporting Agencies	Fire Department Police Department Lincoln County School District Lincoln County Emergency Management Lincoln County Health and Human Services Department County Sheriff's Office (Animal Services) Local Community and Faith Based Organizations Lincoln County Animal Shelter (located in Newport)

FA 3. Infrastructure Services

This annex provides information regarding the coordination of infrastructure, public works, damage assessment, and engineering services during all phases of emergency management (from FA 3-1).

Primary Agencies	Public Works Department
Supporting Agencies	Emergency Management Director/Coordinator Fire Department Police Department Lincoln County Department of Public Works Department Oregon Department of Transportation Local Utilities: <i>Water: City of Toledo</i> <i>Sewer: City of Toledo</i> <i>Electricity: Central Lincoln Public Utility District</i> <i>Gas: Northwest Natural Gas</i> <i>Telephone(s): CenturyLink</i>

Section 3 Situation and Assumptions (FA 3-2) states that the Public Works Department's response operations will include assisting law enforcement and fire services in traffic control and rescue operations and clearing and maintaining critical lifeline routes. Also states that the Public Works Department will generally be assigned or assume the lead agency role in a natural hazards event, such as a flood, windstorm, or earthquake response.

Section 4 Roles and Responsibilities (FA 3-2) describes the activities and responsibilities of the Emergency Management Director and/or Coordinator, Public Works Department, Fire Department, Police Department, and local utilities.

Section 5 Concept of Operations (FA 3-5) describes coordination activities. The City Public Works Department is the lead agency for infrastructure operations and solid waste (debris) management. Public Works will focus on restoring vital lifeline systems to the community, with an emphasis on critical roads. Public Works will also focus on supporting law enforcement, fire, and search and rescue services with evacuation and traffic control capabilities. Other operational priorities include, but are not limited to the following:

- Damage assessment
- Stabilization of damaged public and private structures to facilitate certain rescue and/or protect public's health and safety.
- Repair and restoration of damaged public systems (e.g., water, wastewater, and stormwater systems)
- Coordination with utility restoration operations (power, gas, and telecommunications)
- Prioritization of efforts to restore, repair, and mitigate infrastructure owned by the City and County

Currently, the City's Public Works Department consists of a Public Works Director who manages public works activities and staff, including a water treatment plant operator. The Public Works Department can be contacted by phone at 541-336-2247 extension 2070, including during nonbusiness hours and in the event of emergencies. After hours emergencies are routed through the Police Dispatch to proper personnel. Public Works Department contact information is available to the public on the City's website.

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

5.5.1 Short-term Actions

The City has two water sources that are used during different seasons, as described previously. Depending on the time of year when an emergency occurs and the current water quality conditions in the source not being used, the City may be able to temporarily switch to the alternate source if supply is reduced or

unavailable. The City's Water Curtailment Plan outlines further proactive measures that the City will take to reduce demand in response to the reduction or loss of water supply. The Water Curtailment Plan is a required component in the City's Water Management Conservation Plan (WMCP). The Water Curtailment Plan consists of four stages of water curtailment to be invoked in the event of a water supply shortage. These stages could be initiated and implemented in progressive steps, or a later stage could be implemented directly. For each stage of water curtailment, it identifies the conditions or events triggering the stage of curtailment and the measures that the City will implement in response.

Stages 1 through 3 describe water use restrictions and/or prohibitions aimed at reducing water demand and conserving water. Stage 4 of water curtailment, the most severe phase, describes how the City will proceed in the event that: maximum daily production of the WTP does not meet daily demand and water storage reservoirs fall to 50 percent of capacity; major damage to the water system occurs due to a natural disaster, fire, or criminal act; failure of a critical part of the water system or facility occurs; and/or major contamination of the water supply occurs, including, for example, a contamination event precluding the use of the Siletz River for a prolonged period of time during the peak demand season (from page 4-4 – 4-5 of WMCP). If the City has a short-term loss of water supply lasting a few hours to a few days, the City will depend on its reservoirs.

5.5.2 Long-term Actions

Depending on the water supply emergency, the City may need to switch between its water sources or construct new infrastructure to supply drinking water. Short-term replacement actions would need to continue until long-term actions restore the City's drinking water supply.

5.6 Short-term and Long-term Conservation Measures

The City's Water Curtailment Plan describes water conservation measures required under the different phases of water curtailment (See Section 4 in WMCP).

Stage 1: Water Supply Shortage Warning

Under Stage 1, the City will ask customers to voluntarily decrease indoor and outdoor water use by 10 percent, as well as to postpone new plantings. Voluntary actions include, but are not limited to: reducing outdoor watering, postponing washing outdoor surfaces, and looking for and fixing any indoor leaks.

Stage 2: Moderate Water Supply Shortage

Under Stage 2, the City will ask customers to take one or more of the following voluntary actions to curtail water use: cease washing vehicles at home, cease washing outdoor surfaces, cease filling swimming pools, cease using water to maintain water features, reduce indoor water use by fixing indoor leaks, reduce non-essential water use in commercial/industrial establishments.

The City may inform customers of the following mandatory action to curtail water use: restrict watering lawns, ornamental/landscaping plants, and vegetable gardens to 3 days per week and only before 9 am or after 9 pm.

Stage 3: Severe Water Supply Shortage

Under Stage 3, voluntary water use reduction actions in Stage 2 will become mandatory and the City will implement additional mandatory water use reductions. The City will require that customers implement one or more of the following mandatory actions to curtail water use: no watering of lawns, but customers may hand irrigate ornamental/landscaping plants and vegetables before 9am or after 9pm; no planting of new lawns;

cease washing vehicles at home; cease washing outdoor surfaces; cease filling swimming pools; cease using water to maintain water features, except those supporting fish life; cease non-essential water use in commercial/industrial establishments; cease allowing water to run to waste in any gutter or drain

The City will limit hydrant and water main flushing to emergencies under Stage 3.

Stage 4: Critical Water Supply Shortage

Under Stage 4, the City will require that customers implement one or more of the following mandatory actions: restrict indoor water use to only water uses essential for public health and safety; cease outdoor watering; cease water use in commercial/industrial establishments except for critical functions, such as fire protection.

5.7 Plan Testing, Review, and Update

To stay coordinated with the City's EOP, this Contingency Plan will be reviewed and updated when changes to emergency operations occur, which happens when a new senior elected or appointed official takes office or at a minimum of every five years to comply with State requirements.

5.8 Personnel Training

Personnel training is outlined in Section 6.2 in the City of Toledo's Emergency Operations Plan. This section outlines training essential response staff and supporting personnel to incorporate Incident Command System (ICS)/ National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts in all facets of an emergency.

The City's Emergency Management Coordinator organizes 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 NIMS have been adopted and implemented by the City. The Emergency Management Coordinator maintains records and lists of training received by City personnel (See Section 6.2 in EOP).

The City's training program includes conducting exercises annually to test and evaluate the Emergency Operations Plan. The City coordinates with agencies to conduct joint exercises that include a variety of tabletop exercises, drills, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises. The Emergency Management Coordinator 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 Management Coordinator will conduct a review with exercise participants after each exercise. Reviews and reporting will also be facilitated after an actual disaster, which will include all agencies involved in the emergency response. The review following an actual incident will describe actions taken, identify equipment shortcomings and strengths, and recommend ways to improve operational readiness (See Section 6.4 in EOP).

Personnel training is outlined in Section 6.2 in the City of Toledo's Emergency Operations Plan. This section outlines training essential response staff and supporting personnel to incorporate Incident Command System (ICS)/ National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts in all facets of an emergency.

The City's Emergency Management Coordinator organizes 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 NIMS have been adopted and implemented by the City. The Emergency Management Coordinator maintains records and lists of training received by City personnel (See Section 6.2 in EOP).

5.9 Public Education

The City educates the public about threats, disasters, and what to do when an emergency occurs. The City maintains an active community preparedness program and recognizes that citizen preparedness and education are essential components of the City's overall readiness (See Section 6.5 in EOP). This information is housed in the Emergency Preparedness section of the City's website at <https://www.cityoftoledo.org/community/page/emergency-preparedness-0>. Information provided on the website includes resources for building an emergency preparedness kit, materials for preparing homes for fires, electrical and other related hazards, and materials to help prepare for the Cascadia Earthquake. The City also communicates with water customers via billing messages and other public outreach efforts.

5.10 Logistical and Financial Resources

Funding and maintaining this Contingency Plan along with an EMO are priorities for the City as they ensure the City's ability to respond to and recover from disasters that (Section 6.6 in EMO). In accordance with the Emergency Operations Plan, the Emergency Manager will work with City Council and community stakeholders to:

- Identify funding sources for emergency management programs, personnel, and equipment.
- Ensure that 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.

Resource requests and emergency/disaster declarations must be submitted by the Emergency Management Director to the County Emergency Manager according to provisions outlined under ORS Chapter 401 (See Section 1.9.1 in the EMO). Assistance from the State and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may be available to the City (See Section 1.74 and 1.75 in the EMO). The State evaluates resource requests based on the goals and priorities established by the OEM Director. If the capabilities of the State are not sufficient to meet the requirements as determined by the Governor, federal assistance may be requested. FEMA provides resources, coordination, planning, training, and funding to support State and local jurisdictions when requested by the Governor.

In the case of fire emergencies, the City of Toledo Fire Chief and County Fire Defense Board Chief can contact the State Fire Marshall to mobilize and fund resources (See Section 1.9.1 in the EMO).

If an incident in the City requires major redirection of City fiscal resources, the City Council has authority to adjust budgets and funding priorities (See Section 1.9.2 in EMO).

SECTION 6: Future Water Sources

Drinking water protection planning can be used to identify areas that should be protected now so that they will provide high quality drinking water in the future, if the entity preparing the DWPP anticipates developing additional sources of water supply. The City currently has sufficient water rights for use of water from the Siletz River and the Mill Creek watershed and does not have any plans to seek additional water sources within the planning horizon of this DWPP. Specifically, the City has unused water rights capacity from two existing permits that authorize use of the Siletz River (up to 1.1 cfs under existing Permit S-9370 and up to 4 cfs under existing Permit S-44083), as described in the City's 2017 Water Management and Conservation Plan. In addition, water demand will likely decrease now that Seal Rock Water District has switched to Beaver Creek as its primary water source. However, Seal Rock Water District still relies on water from the City of Toledo as a backup water supply, such as in the event of a major Beaver Creek water infrastructure or water quality issue.

Currently, the need to plan for development of future water sources appears unnecessary. Nevertheless, implementing water conservation remains a critical, ongoing activity to help the City reduce water demand and prolong the City's ability to rely solely on its current water sources.

APPENDIX A

Public Outreach Examples

Drinking Water Protection Plan Public Meeting

In-person and remote attendance options available

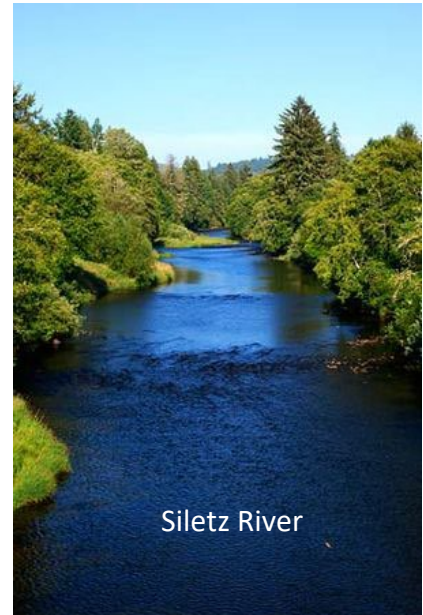
Monday, June 13 at 10 am

Location: Toledo Fire Station Training Room (285 NE Burgess Rd)

For a link to the Zoom meeting, visit the City's website.

MEETING WILL INCLUDE:

- Discussion about the process of developing the Drinking Water Protection Plan
- Overview of risks to the City's drinking water sources that have been identified and prioritized to date
- Time for public comments and questions

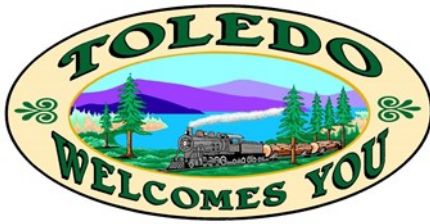


Community Input Needed



Please join us for a public meeting on June 13 to learn about threats to our drinking water sources and to provide input on the development of the City of Toledo's Drinking Water Protection Plan. The feedback you provide will help guide drinking water protection activities for years to come.

For information, please contact: Suzanne de Szoeki at sdeszoeki@gsiws.com or 541-257-9006



TOLEDO City News

FROM MAYOR ROD CROSS

June is usually the kick-off to summer. Memorial Day usually marks that seasonal occasion at the end of May. However, with the weather we have had so far, I wouldn't blame anyone, if you are not so sure!

Here at the City, we were pleased to begin our summer full of fun with Cycle Oregon "Gravel" riders last month. Hundreds of bicyclists exploring the Toledo area for two days and camping at Memorial Field. We hope that it may become an annual springboard to summer, as it was well received by all.

Looking forward, many events and opportunities await! June will see graduation from Toledo High School as a new group of young people make their way into the world. The Chamber of Commerce's Waterfront Market fires up at Memorial Field for an every-Thursday market June through August. The annual car show will be on the last weekend of June, and the Port has activities all summer for recreation and learning – for both kids and adults.

July will swing into high gear as the "Art, Oysters and Brews" series takes off on July 2, continuing on to August 6, and culminating in a two-day weekend on September 3-4. The weekend of July 15, Toledo will host a Van Life and Overland gathering (see www.thejournaloflosttime.com for more information). Waterfront Park and Memorial Field will be covered with 100-150 vehicles (vans of all kinds) full of visitors excited to spend time in our little town. Activities planned while they are here include an Art Toledo Crosswalk Chalk Art Contest. July will also see the debut of "Drive-In Movies", a collaborative venture with the City of Siletz, happening throughout the summer, in both cities.

August will feature the Wooden Boat Show's return – I am SO looking forward to it. September will close our summer with the Annual Art Walk and other festivities celebrating art and the artists who make Toledo their home.

Check out the Toledo Public Library for a summer full of fun for children and adults. Help us meet our goal of reading 1,000 books this summer. I know I have forgotten some activities, but you can always do what I do – go to the City's website at www.cityoftoledo.org and check out the "Community" tab. It holds several lists of upcoming events.

Public Meeting: Your Input Is Needed For A Plan to Protect Our Drinking Water Sources

Please join us on **June 13 at 10 am** at the Toledo Fire Station (285 NE Burgess Rd) to share input and feedback on potential risks to our drinking water sources. Your input at this stage is critical—it will help us to build a comprehensive plan that guides protection of our water supply for our community now and in the future.

The in-person public meeting will be the first of two opportunities to weigh in on the City's efforts to develop a Drinking Water Protection Plan. Remote participation may be viewed via Zoom at the following link:

<https://zoom.us/j/94957578227?pwd=VFVycTA2TXV1TnUvZ2lxbFFZRmt1Zz09>

The City received funding from the Oregon Health Authority in 2021 to develop a Drinking Water Protection Plan for our water sources, the Siletz River and Mill Creek watershed. The DWP Plan will identify and prioritize potential risks to drinking water sources, outline strategies to reduce these risks, and describe the City's approach for implementing the strategies. To guide the development of the plan, the City assembled a Drinking Water Protection Plan Team consisting of Toledo community members and technical experts in the region. A draft list of potential risks to drinking water sources that have been identified and prioritized thus far will be presented at this meeting.

To learn more about the Drinking Water Protection Plan, visit the City's website or contact Suzanne de Szoeki at sdeszoeki@gsiws.com or 541-257-9006.

Drinking Water Protection Plan Public Meeting

In-person and remote attendance options available

Thursday, March 23 from 12 PM-1 PM

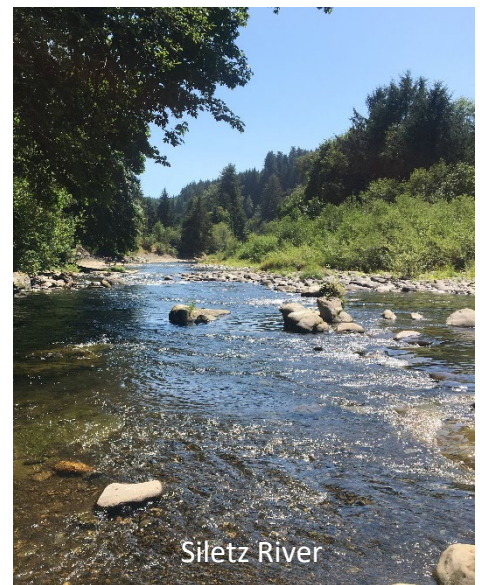
Location: Toledo Fire Station Training Room (285 NE Burgess Rd)

A pizza lunch will be provided for in-person attendees.

*For the draft plan and a link to the Zoom meeting, visit
the City's website.*

MEETING TOPICS WILL INCLUDE:

- Overview of the process of developing the Drinking Water Protection Plan
- Key elements of the Plan, including threats to the source watersheds, strategies to address risks, and the implementation plan
- Time for public comments and questions



Siletz River

Your Input Needed



Please join us for a public meeting on March 23 to learn about the City of Toledo's draft Drinking Water Protection Plan. Your ideas and feedback will help guide drinking water protection activities for years to come.

For information, please contact: Suzanne de Szoeko at sdeszoeke@gsiws.com or 541-257-9006

Facebook Post

On March 23, share your thoughts on the City of Toledo's draft Drinking Water Protection Plan at a public meeting. The hybrid meeting will be held from 12 pm to 1 pm at the Toledo Fire Station Training Room (285 NE Burgess Road) and live on Zoom. A pizza lunch will be provided for in-person attendees.

To read the draft plan, join the Zoom meeting, or view the meeting recording, please visit the City's Drinking Water Protection Plan webpage at

<https://www.cityoftoledo.org/planning/page/drinking-water-protection-plan-public-meeting>.

We encourage community members in the City and its source watersheds (Mill Creek and the Siletz River) to provide input on the draft plan, which will guide drinking water protection activities for years to come. The draft plan describes risks to the City's source watersheds, strategies to address risks, and proposed implementation actions. A team of local stakeholders and technical experts guided development of the draft plan.

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 14, 2023

Contact:

Suzanne de Szoeki
GSI Water Solutions, Inc.
sdeszoeki@gsiws.com
541-257-9006

The City of Toledo Seeks Community Input on Drinking Water Protection Plan

TOLEDO, Oregon – On March 23, the City of Toledo will host a public meeting to discuss a draft Drinking Water Protection Plan. Community members in the City and its source watersheds (Mill Creek and the Siletz River) are encouraged to attend. The hybrid meeting will be held from 12 pm to 1 pm at the Toledo Fire Station Training Room (285 NE Burgess Road) and live on Zoom. A pizza lunch will be provided for in-person attendees.

The City seeks community input on the draft Drinking Water Protection Plan, which will guide drinking water protection activities for years to come and support the City's ability to continue to provide a safe, reliable drinking water supply. The meeting will provide an overview of the plan development process and present key elements of the plan, including threats to the City's source watersheds, strategies to address risks, and proposed implementation actions. Members of the public will be able to ask questions and share their thoughts on the draft plan. Those unable to attend will be able to view a recording of the meeting and submit comments and questions later.

The planning process has been made possible by a grant from the Oregon Health Authority, which enabled the City to engage a team of local stakeholders and technical experts to develop a plan to protect the water supply while considering diverse perspectives and interests in water. In June 2022, the City hosted a public meeting to discuss potential risks to the City's drinking water sources, Mill Creek and the Siletz River.

To read the draft plan, join the Zoom meeting, or view the meeting recording, please visit the City's Drinking Water Protection Plan webpage at <https://www.cityoftoledo.org/planning/page/drinking-water-protection-plan-public-meeting>.

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https://www.newportnewstimes.com/news/toledo-seeks-input-on-drinking-water-protection-plan/article_dded96fa-c435-11ed-bb2c-1bb8aa011912.html

Toledo seeks input on drinking water protection plan

Mar 17, 2023

On Thursday, March 23, the city of Toledo hosts a public meeting to discuss a draft Drinking Water Protection Plan. People living in the city and its source watersheds (Mill Creek and the Siletz River) are encouraged to attend. The hybrid meeting will be held from noon to 1 p.m. at the Toledo Fire Station Training Room (285 NE Burgess Road) and live on Zoom. A pizza lunch will be provided for in-person attendees.

The Drinking Water Protection Plan will guide drinking water protection activities for years to come and support the city's ability to continue to provide a safe, reliable drinking water supply. The meeting will provide an overview of the plan development process and present key elements of the plan, including threats to the city's source watersheds, strategies to address risks, and proposed implementation actions. Members of the public will be able to ask questions and share their thoughts on the draft plan. Those unable to attend will be able to view a recording of the meeting and submit comments and questions later.

The planning process was made possible by a grant from the Oregon Health Authority, which enabled the city to engage a team of local stakeholders and technical experts to develop a plan to protect the water supply while considering diverse perspectives and interests in v

More Information

To read the draft plan, join the Zoom meeting, or view the meeting recording, visit the city's Drinking Water Protection Plan webpage at <https://www.cityoftoledo.org/planning/page/drinking-water-protection-plan-public-meeting>.

FROM PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR BILL ZUSPAN

Each month, the City compares water production to “unaccounted-for” water usage, which allows a utility to account for 85% or more of its water production, through metering and system maintenance records. Toledo accounted for almost 90 per cent of its water, with only a 10.65 % unaccounted-for water loss. This is within the parameters for an “excellent” status, under the guidelines. Recently, some Oregon cities have suffered as much as a 38-44% unaccounted-for loss of treated water.

JANUARY 2023

Gallons produced by WTP	17,040,826
Billable Consumed Water	13,542,916
NON-Billable Consumed Water	1,459,000
Fire Department Usage	143,000
Public Works Usage	77,310
TOTAL Accounted-For Gallons	<u>15,222,226</u>
Difference of 10.65%	1,818,600

H-2-O: “HELP TO OTHERS”

City of Toledo asks for donations to help support residents in need of assistance with water bill payments. Your donation is voluntary and will assist those who have made a good faith effort to pay their bill. Please call City Hall at **541-336-2247** for more info.

On a different note, be watching for new playground equipment scheduled to be installed at Memorial Park, the first part of March. The structure and playground section of the Park will be closed while installation takes place.



Public Meeting March 23 on Drinking Water Protection Plan

The City of Toledo will be hosting a public meeting on Thursday, **March 23 from 12-1pm at the Toledo Fire Station Training Room**, 285 NE Burgess Road. This meeting is a chance for community members to learn about and provide input on the City’s draft Drinking Water Protection Plan.

A pizza lunch will be provided for in-person attendees. Remote participation is also available via Zoom. The Zoom link for those who wish to attend remotely will be posted on the City’s website shortly before the event at:

<https://www.cityoftoledo.org/planning/page/drinking-water-protection-plan-public-meeting>.

The draft Drinking Water Protection Plan is also available for your review at this webpage.

At the March 23 meeting, we will be discussing and seeking comment on elements of the draft Drinking Water Protection Plan, including:

- Potential threats to our drinking water sources
- Strategies to address these risks and keep our source watersheds healthy
- Plans for addressing water shortages
- Proposed implementation action plan

Drinking water in Toledo comes from the Mill Creek watershed and the Siletz River. With grant funding from the Oregon Health Authority, the City has assembled a Drinking Water Protection Plan Team consisting of community members and technical experts to develop a plan to protect the water supply we all depend on.

If you cannot attend the meeting, you will be able to view a recording and provide feedback. To read the draft plan and view the recording, please visit the City’s website at www.cityoftoledo.org . For more information, please contact Suzanne de Szoeki at sdeszoeki@gsiws.com or 541-257-9006.

APPENDIX B

City of Toledo 2016 Source Water Assessment

Updated Source Water Assessment

Toledo Water Utilities

PWS #4100899

November, 2016

Prepared for:

City of Toledo



Prepared by:



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality



Oregon

Kate Brown, 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

November 3, 2016

Toledo Water Utilities
Lee Ritzman, Public Works Director
PO Box 220
Toledo, OR 97391

Re: **Updated Source Water Assessment for PWS # 4100899**

Dear Mr. Ritzman,

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 by communities and public water suppliers. 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. 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 completed for both Oregon surface water systems and groundwater systems later this year.

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).

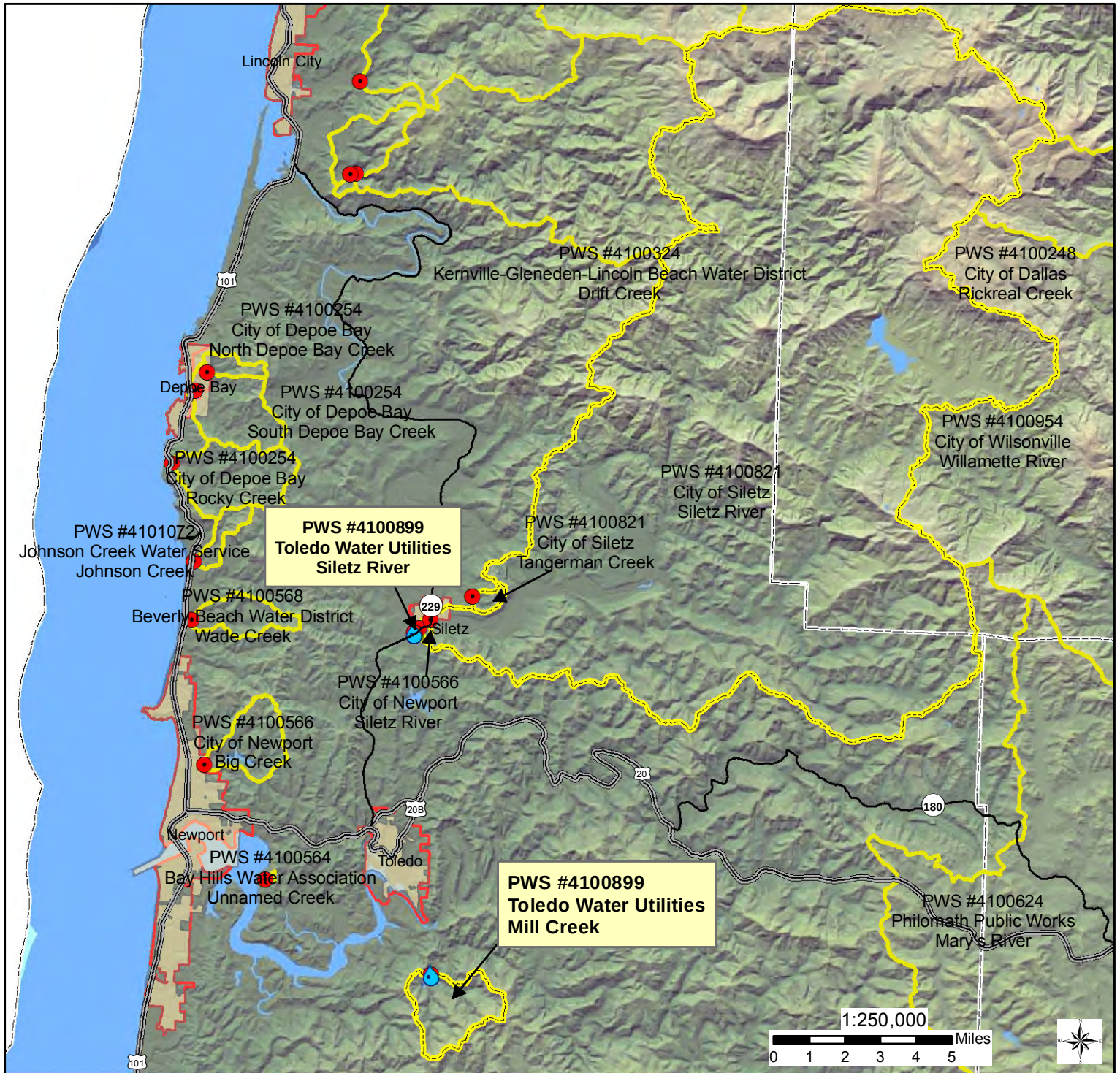
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sheree Stewart', with a stylized, flowing script.

Sheree Stewart, Drinking Water Protection Coordinator
Environmental Solutions Division

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

**Figure 1. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area
and Adjacent Source Areas**



Legend

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Toledo Water Utilities surface water intake | Toledo Water Utilities Drinking Water Source Areas | City limits (ODOT, 2013) | Urban Growth Boundary (2010) | Highways |
| Surface Water Intake | Surface Water DWSAs | 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.

Oregon Dept of Environmental Quality/Environmental Solutions Division/Water Quality Program
Drinking Water Protection Program/GIS
Projection: Oregon Lambert (Lambert Conformal Conic)
GCS_North_American_1983, Datum: D_North_American_1983
File: \\deqhq1\dwpl\SWA Reports & Plan\Update SWA SW
2016\PWSReports\4100899_Toledo\USWA_Fig1_SW_ToledoWaterUtilities_VicinityMap.mxd
Prepared by: sda (22SEP2016) Printed: 22SEP2016 (sda)

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 2A. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area Erosion Potential
 (See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)

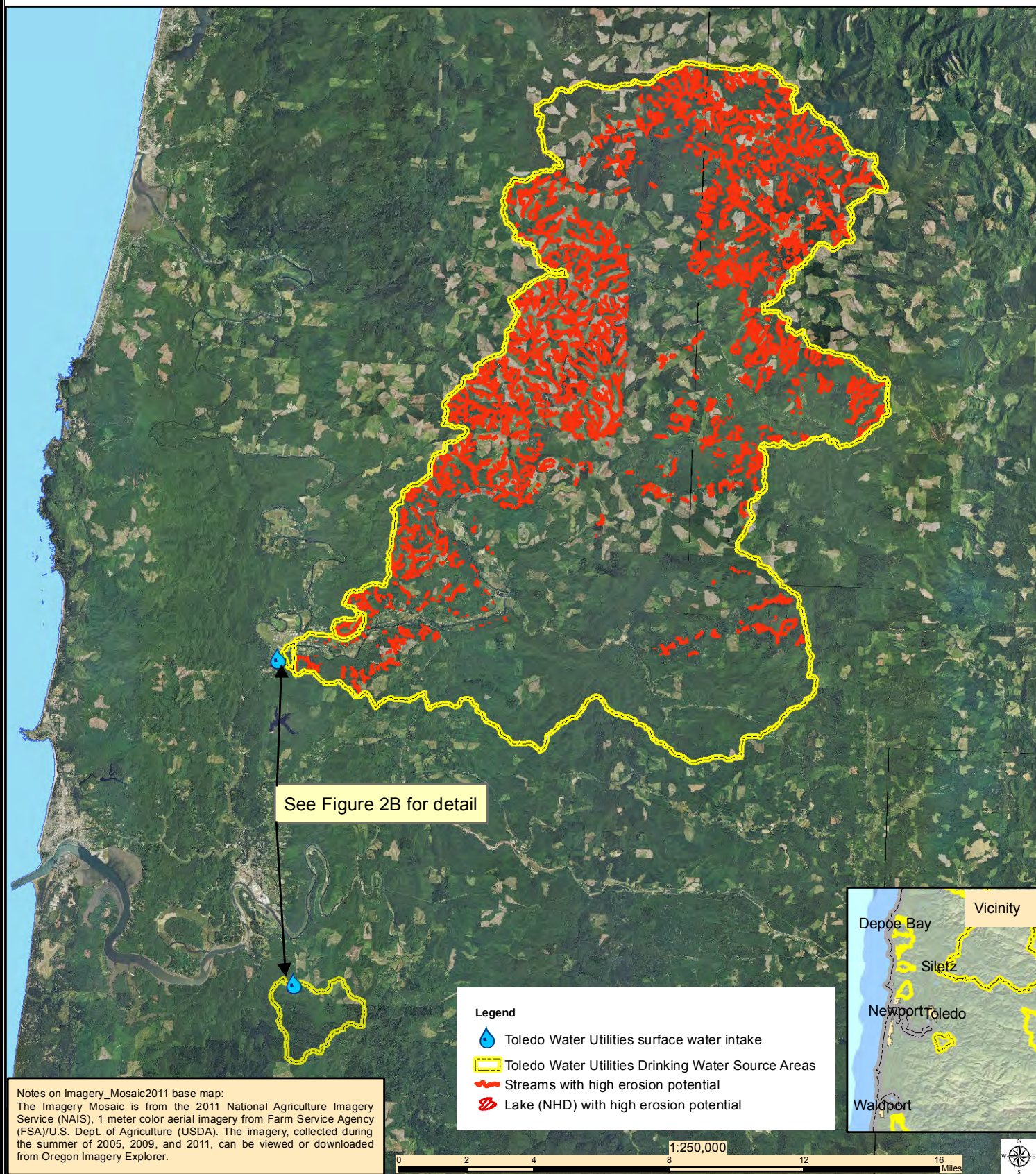
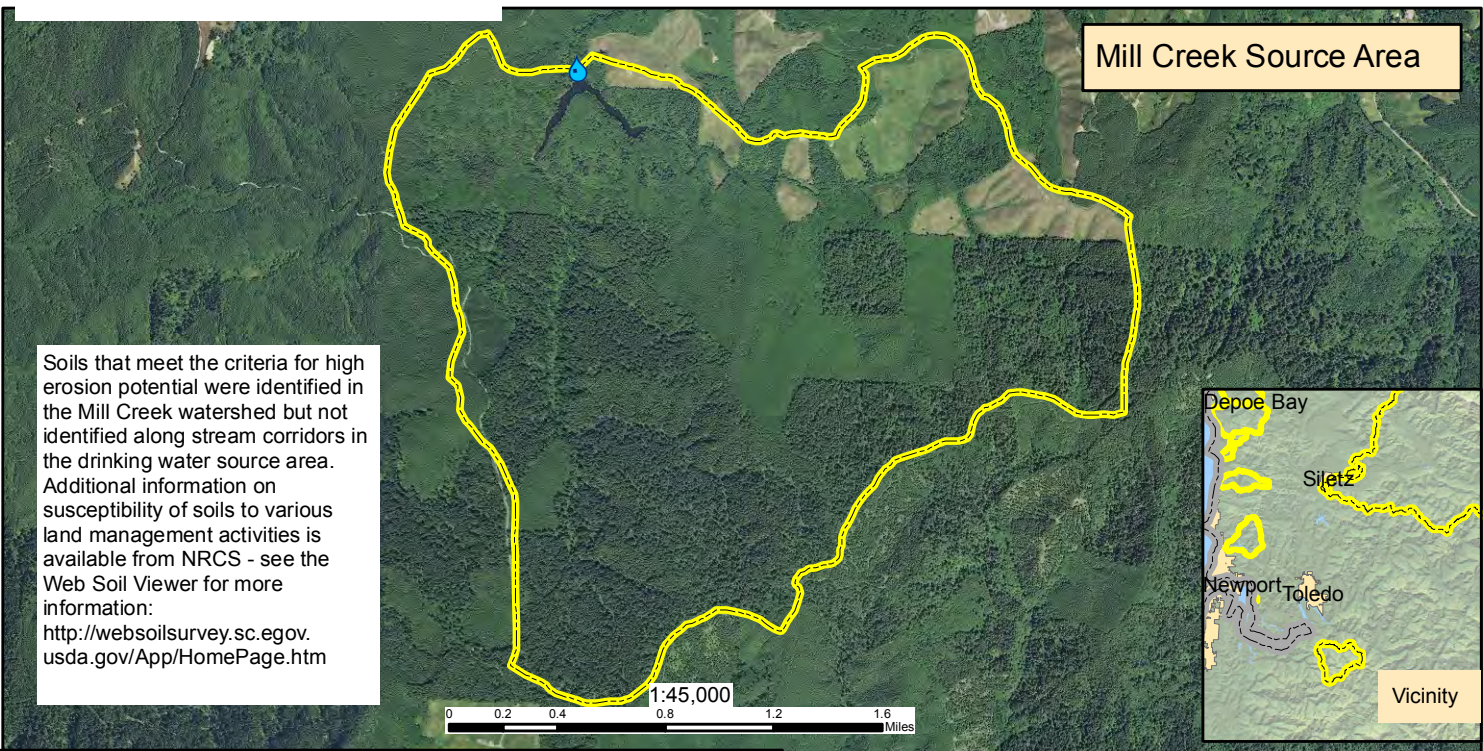
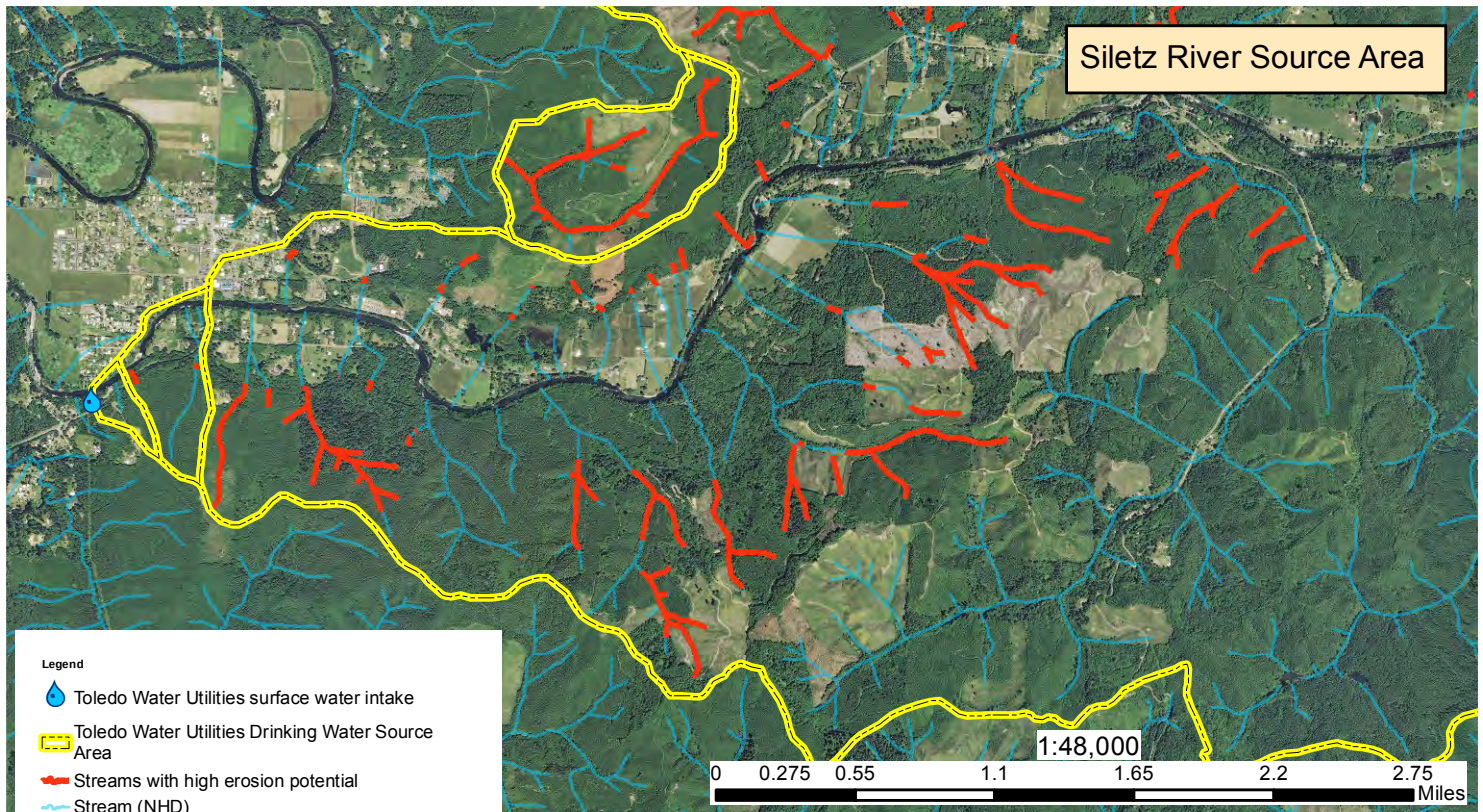


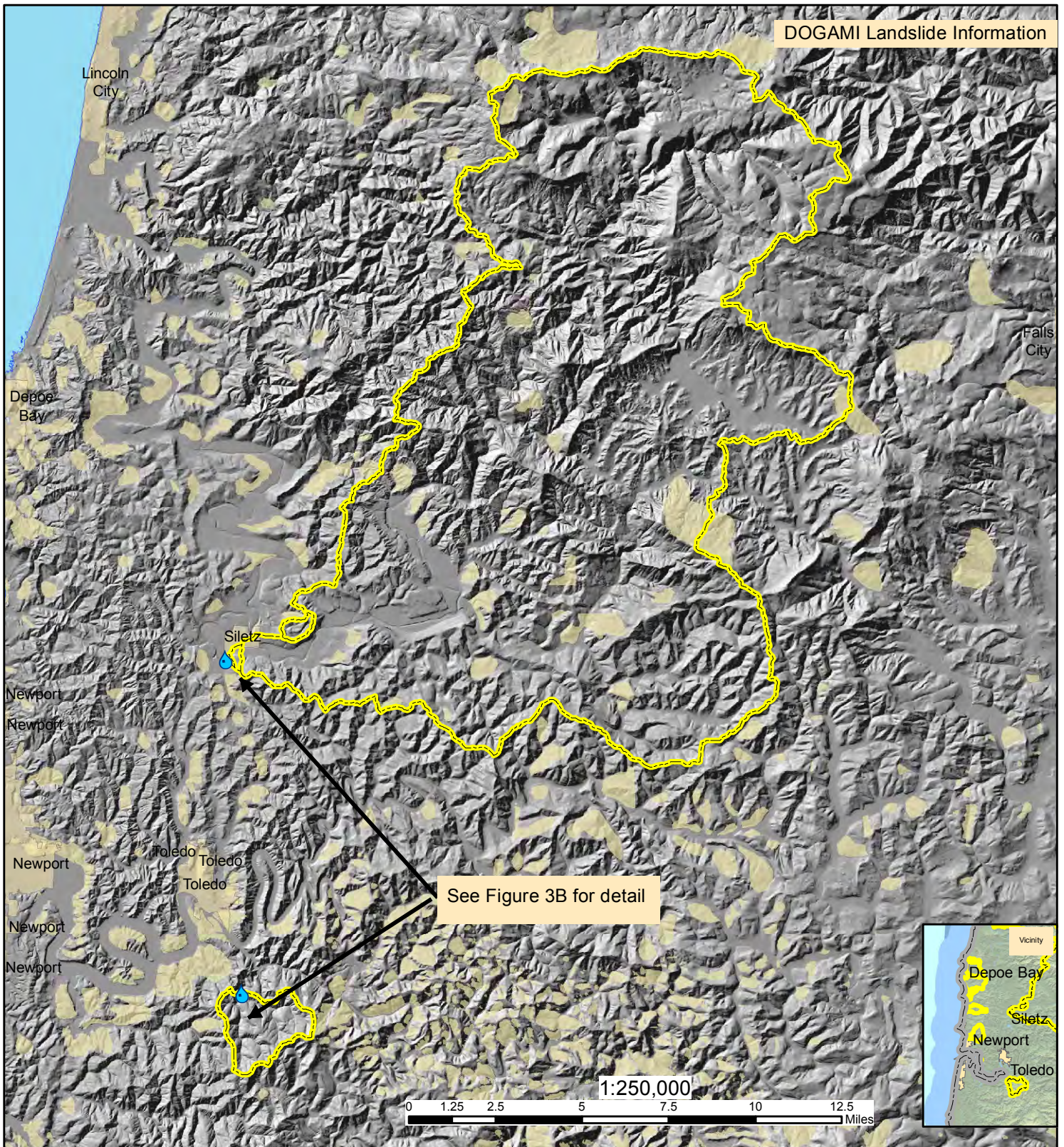
Figure 2B. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area Erosion Potential
 (See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)



Notes on Imagery_Mosaic2011 base map:
 The Imagery Mosaic is from the 2011 National Agriculture Imagery Service (NAIS), 1 meter color aerial imagery from Farm Service Agency (FSA)/U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA). The imagery, collected during the summer of 2005, 2009, and 2011, can be viewed or downloaded from Oregon Imagery Explorer.



Figure 3A. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area Landslide Hazards Map
 (See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)



The data set is published by DOGAMI 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 and 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: <http://www.oregongeology.org/sub/slidr/> 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 Environmental Solutions Division/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 PWS.

**Figure 3B. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area Landslide Hazards Map
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**

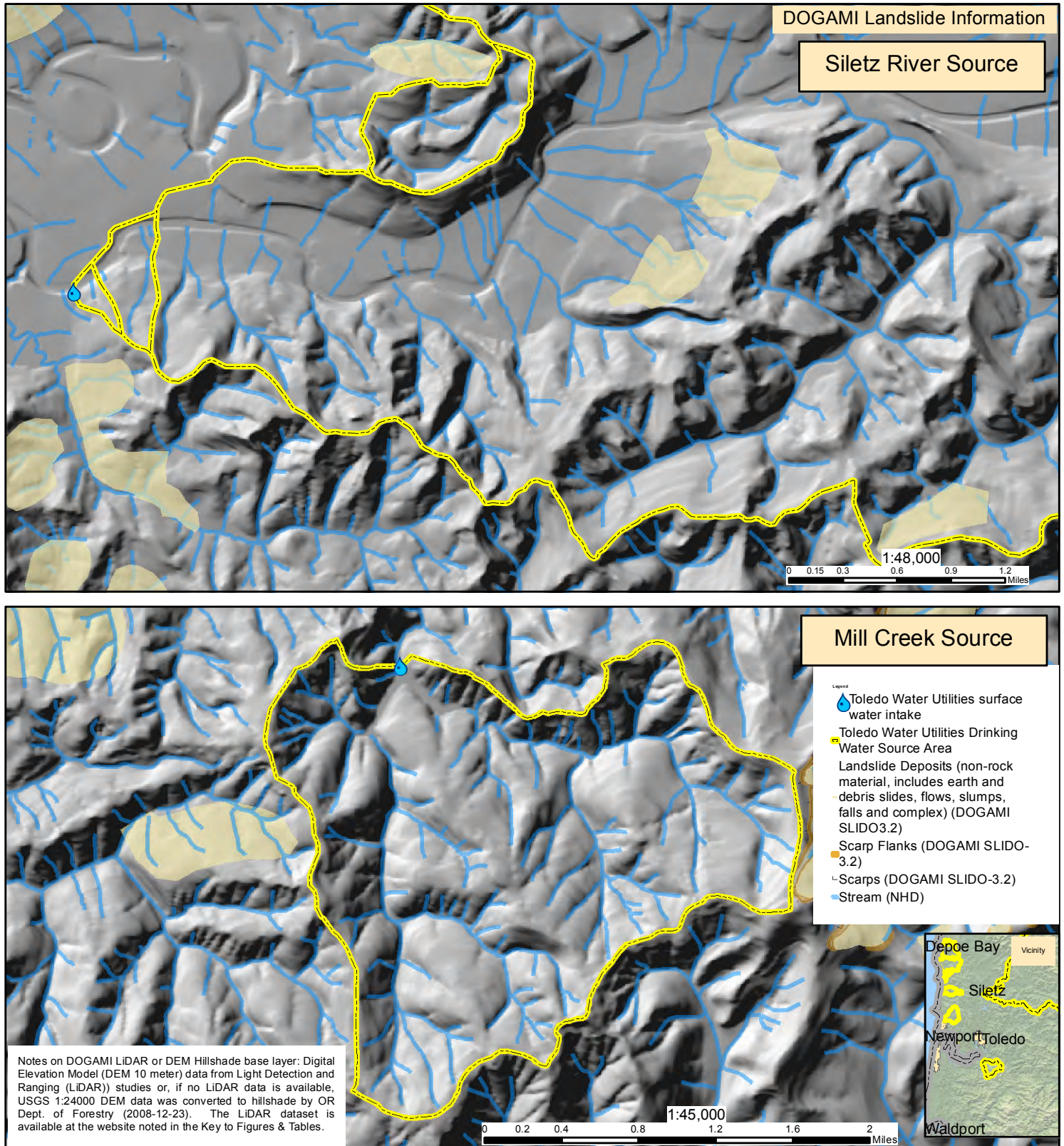
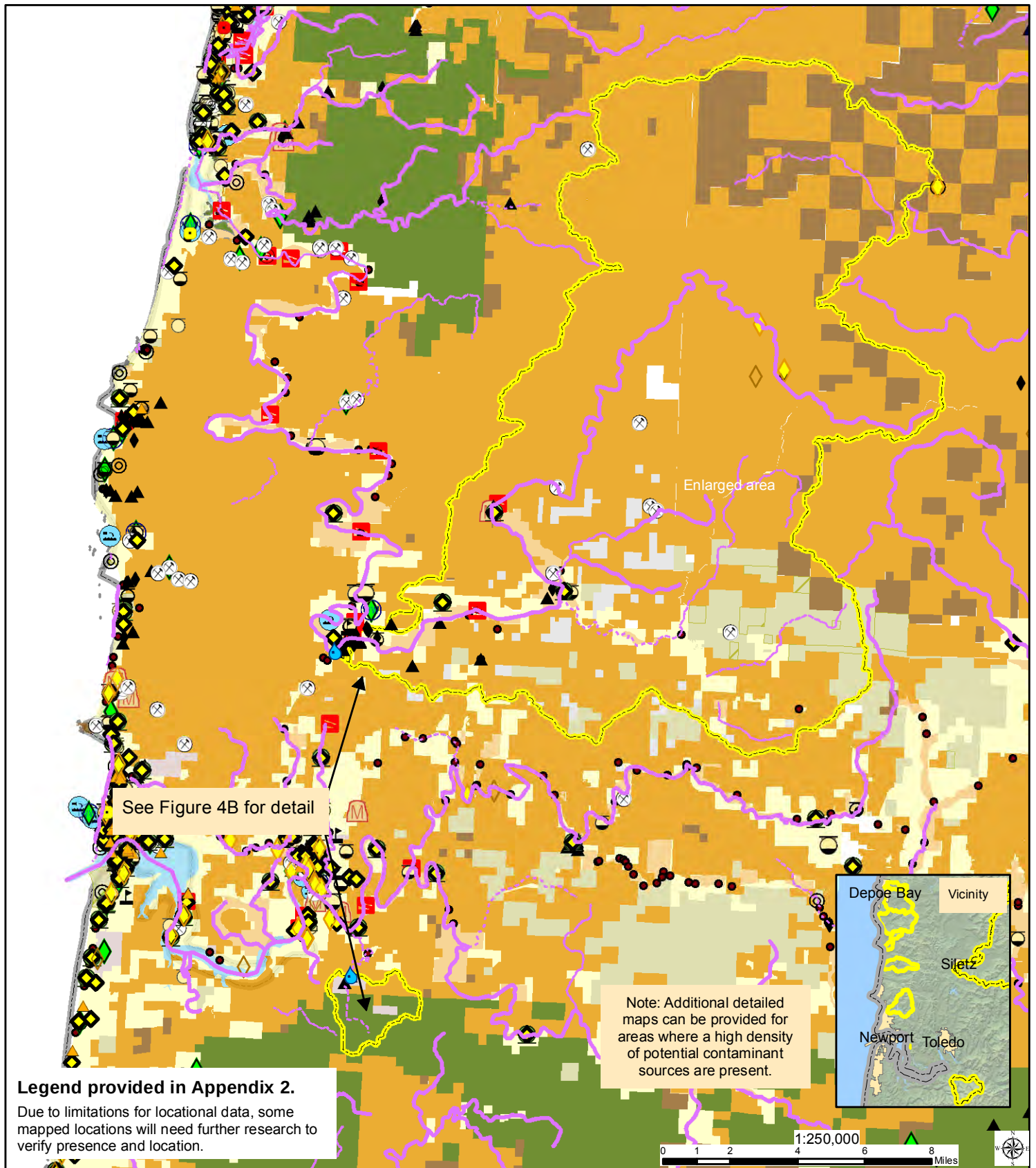


Figure 4A. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)

Drinking Water Source Area

Potential Anthropogenic Sources and Land Ownership/Use

 (See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)



Legend provided in Appendix 2.

Due to limitations for locational data, some mapped locations will need further research to verify presence and location.

Figure 4B. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)

Drinking Water Source Area

Potential Anthropogenic Sources and Land Ownership/Use

 (See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)

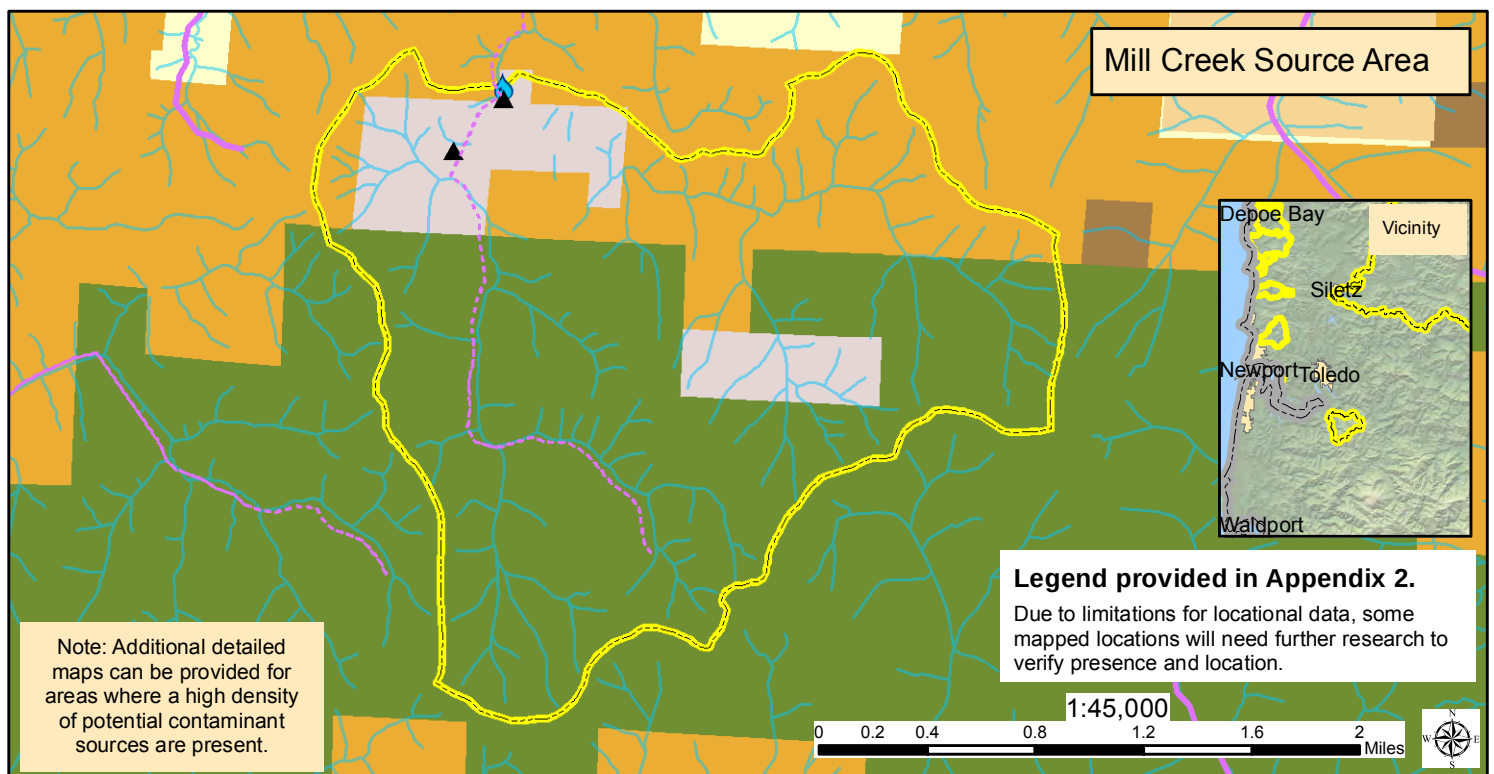
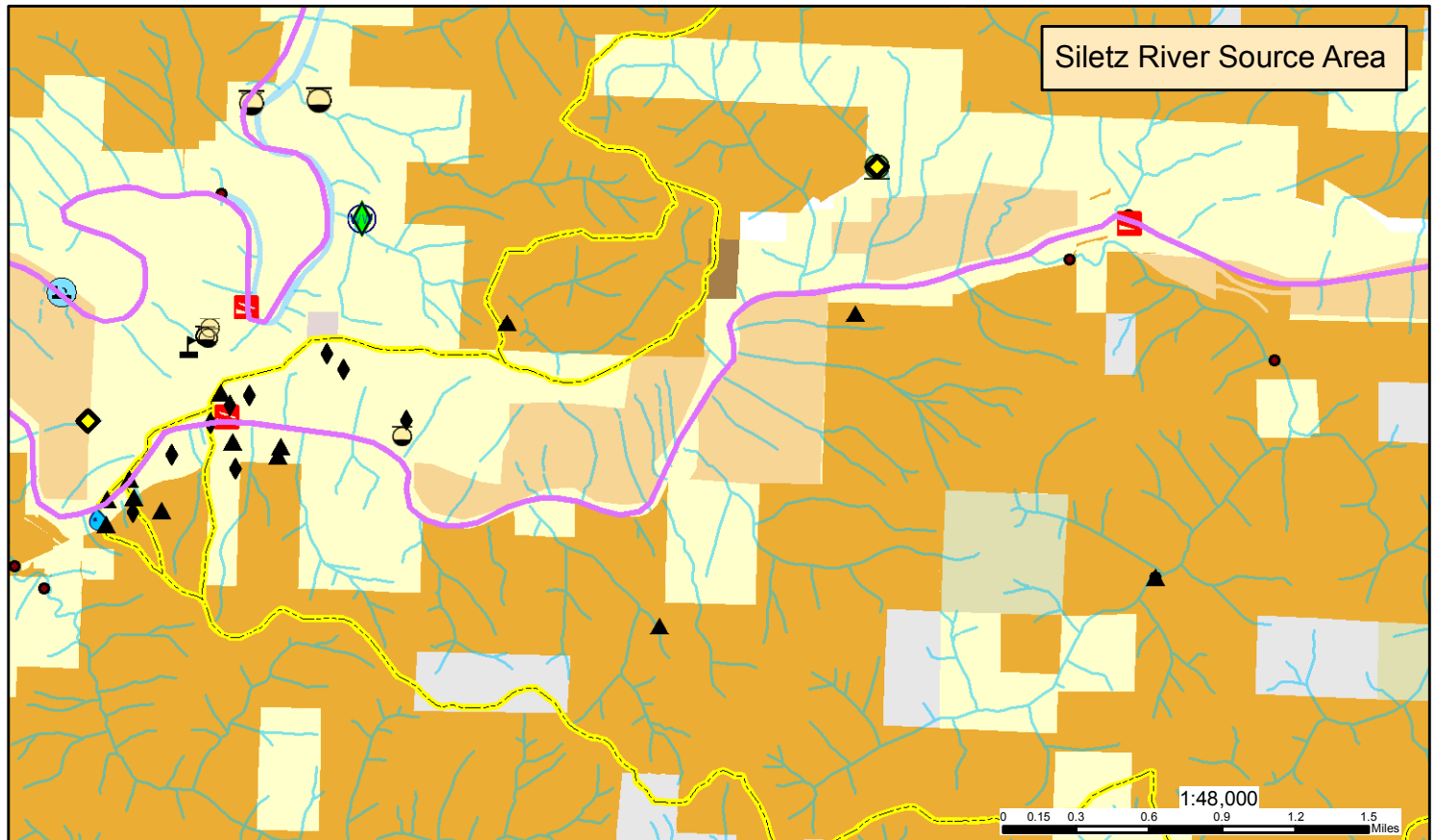
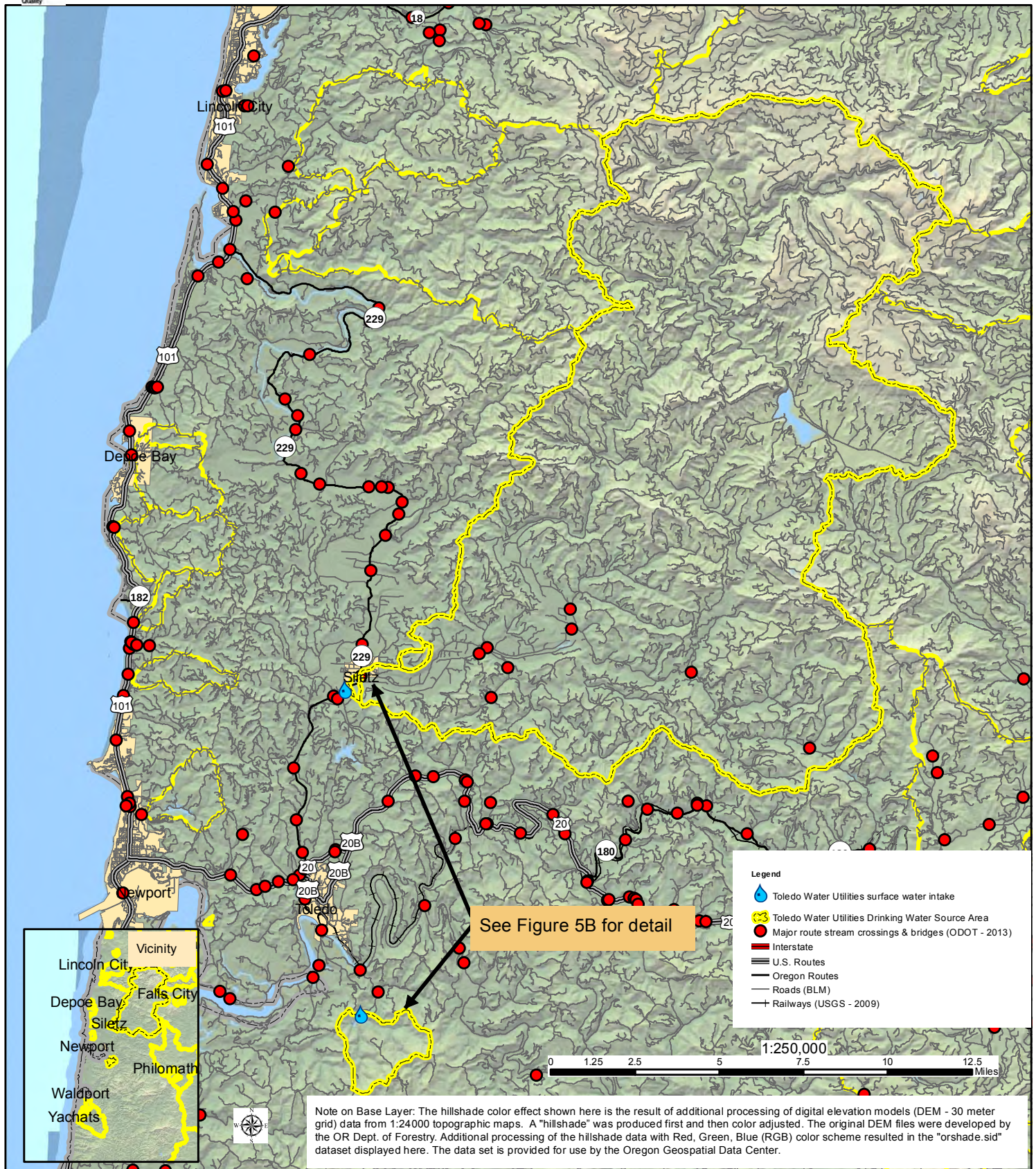


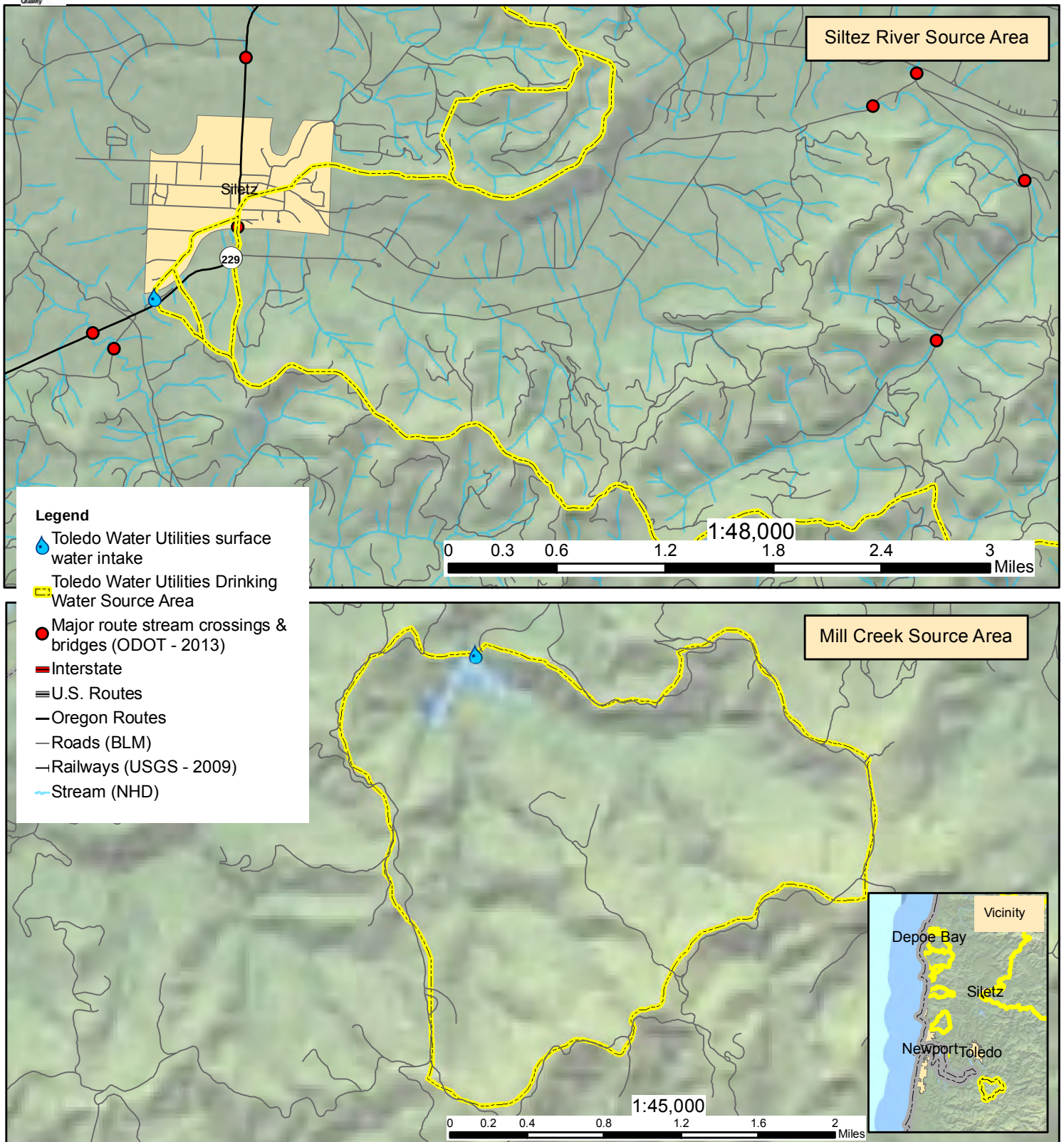
Figure 5A. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)

Drinking Water Source Area Transportation Corridors

 (See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)



**Figure 5B. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
 Drinking Water Source Area Transportation Corridors**
 (See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)



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.



Public Drinking Water System Land Use and Susceptibility Analysis Summary *(See Appendix 2 for Key to Tables and Notes)*

Public Water System Name

Toledo Water Utilities

PWS ID

00899

County Served

Lincoln

Population (includes wholesale buyers) ⁽²⁾

8,820

Number of Public Water Systems Served ⁽²⁾

2

Drinking Water Source Name	Mill Creek (Oct. - May)	Siletz River	
Subbasin	Siletz-Yaquina	Siletz-Yaquina	
Drinking Water Source Area (DWSA) Size ⁽¹⁾	4.15 sq.mi. / 2654 acres	204 sq.mi. / 130765 acres	Mill Creek intake is used seasonally
Stream Miles in DWSA	2.77	1452.53	

Land Use / Ownership ⁽³⁾	Owner Type	Area (acres)	% of DWSA	Area (acres)	% of DWSA	Notes
	Agricultural	0	0%	2,189	2%	
	Private Industrial Forest	619	23%	97,865	75%	
	Private (Rural/Non-industrial)	0	0%	5,769	4%	
	Local Govt	367	14%	24	0%	
	State Forest	0	0%	6,861	5%	
	Other State Lands	0	0%	1,405	1%	
	BLM	0	0%	13,538	10%	
	USFS	1,667	63%	0	0%	
	Tribal	0	0%	3,114	2%	
	Other (Water)	0	0%	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	0.00	492.71	see note 4 in Appendix 2
	High Soil Erosion Potential Percent ⁽⁴⁾	0%	34%	see note 4 in Appendix 2 and on Figure 2B
	Shallow Landslide Potential	see note	see note	More details on shallow landslide susceptibility may be available. Contact DEQ Drinking Water Protection for additional information.
	Landslide Deposits ⁽⁵⁾ (DOGAMI - SLIDO 3.2)	none - see note	small areas throughout watershed - see 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	Source Name (Subbasin)	Mill Creek/Siletz River	
	Treatment Process	Rapid sand & rapid mix	
	<u>Safe Drinking Water Information System Results</u> ⁽⁶⁾	<u>MCL Violations</u> ⁽⁶⁾	<u>Significant Detections</u> <u>(2005-2016)</u> ⁽⁶⁾
	Regulated volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and inorganic compounds	none	none
	Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite)	none	None for Toledo; TTHM/HAA5 (5 alerts for City of Newport, 2005-2011)
	Bacteria (Ecoli and TCR=Total Coliform Rule)	none	none
	DEQ/OHA Source Water Monitoring project test data ⁽⁷⁾ ND = All parameters not detected and NA = source water not analyzed	Sampled Siletz River source: Atrazine, beta-Sitosterol, Stigmastanol (6/8/2010 & 7/28/2010) ND for gasoline products (~14 samples between 2/4/2011 & 3/2/2011)	
	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.		



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: Toledo Water Utilities
PWS Number: 00899

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
Siletz source area is primarily private industrial forestry land use with limited BLM, rural residential, and agricultural land uses. Mill Creek source area is primarily federal USFS land with some private industrial forestry land use and ~14% owned by the local government.								Land use map - Figure 4
Other potential sources of pollution identified based on aerial photographs, topographic maps or local knowledge.								
Name				Address/location	City	County		Data Source
no additional sources noted - PWS should verify potential sources of pollution								
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
Results for Mill Creek Drinking Water Source Area								
DWP - PCS - Clear Cuts	8339	A11 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clear Cuts	Southwest of intake	Toledo	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Mill Creek Reservoir	8338	M29 Type; A - Upstream Reservoirs/Dams	Mill Creek Reservoir	South of intake	Toledo	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Mill Creek	1239107445930	Cat 3B: Insufficient data, potential concern - Temperature	Mill Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Results for Siletz River Drinking Water Source Area								
Bridge - Big Rock Creek, Logsden Rd	12111A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Big Rock Creek, Logsden Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Long Tom Creek, Sams Creek Rd	12100A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Long Tom Creek, Sams Creek Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Mill Creek, Moonshine Park Rd	12107A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Mill Creek, Moonshine Park Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Sams Creek, Hamer Rd	41C010	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Sams Creek, Hamer Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET DATE)	Data Source
Bridge - Sams Creek, Sams Creek Rd	12101A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Sams Creek, Sams Creek Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Siletz River, Hwy 181 at MP 24.10	00853A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Siletz River, Hwy 181 at MP 24.10	Not Applicable	SILETZ	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Siletz River, Logsden Rd	20556	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Siletz River, Logsden Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Siletz River, Sams Creek Rd	12105A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Siletz River, Sams Creek Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - South Fork Rock Creek, Logsden Rd	21623	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	South Fork Rock Creek, Logsden Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
DOGAMI - Logsden Pit	21-0004	Closed - sand & gravel	Logsden Pit	Bell Road off of Logsden Road	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 - Mill Creek Pit	21-0035	Permitted - basalt (with NPDES 1200-A permit)	Mill Creek Pit	PO Box 216 Toledo, OR 97391	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 - Permittee	27-0006	Closed - Basalt	Bill Wilson		Not applicable	Polk	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
Dogami - Permittee	21-0033	Closed - Crushed Rock	Port of Toledo		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 - Siletz Gorge Indian Pit	21-0034	Closed - basalt	Siletz Gorge Indian Pit		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 - Siletz Plant Site	21-0003	Closed - sand & gravel	Siletz Plant Site		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 - Widow Creek Pit	21-0037	Closed - Basalt	Widow Creek Pit		Not applicable	Lincoln	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
ECSI - Boise Cascade - Pigeon Creek	1979	Inactive site with further action needed	Boise Cascade - Pigeon Creek	Siletz River Road	Valsetz	POLK	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Environmental Cleanup Site Inventory (DEQ/ECSI 01/2016)
ECSI - Boise Cascade - Valsetz	15	Inactive site with further action needed	Boise Cascade - Valsetz	Valsetz Lake (former)	Valsetz	POLK	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Environmental Cleanup Site Inventory (DEQ/ECSI 01/2016)
ECSI - FAA Radar Facility - Laurel Mountain	1364	Inactive site with further action needed	FAA Radar Facility - Laurel Mountain	7 miles NW of Falls City		POLK	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Environmental Cleanup Site Inventory (DEQ/ECSI 01/2016)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET DATE)	Data Source
ECSI - NFA - Fern Flat	1100	No further action required	Fern Flat	1 mile west of Valsetz Mill site		POLK	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Environmental Cleanup Site Inventory (DEQ/ECSI 01/2016)
Highways - OR-229	181	Highway/Interstate	SILETZ	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not Applicable	2008	Integrated Transportation Information System (ITIS) database, Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT - 2008)
LUST NFA - Dundas Fuel Tank	21-90-4154	CLEANUP_COMPLETED	Dundas Fuel Tank	841 LOGSDEN RD	SILETZ	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Land Quality Leaking Underground Storage Tank database (DEQ/LUST - 2016)
LUST NFA - Logsden Store	21-96-4001	CLEANUP_COMPLETED	Logsden Store	7550 LOGSDEN ROAD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Land Quality Leaking Underground Storage Tank database (DEQ/LUST - 2016)
OSMB - Hee Hee Illahee	Hee Hee Illahee	Boating access site	Hee Hee Illahee	Hee Hee Illahee	Unknown	Lincoln	03/2016	OR State Marine Board Boating Access Sites Database (OSMB 03/2016)
OSMB - Moonshine Park	Moonshine Park	Boating access site	Moonshine Park Boat Launch	Moonshine Park	Unknown	Lincoln	03/2016	OR State Marine Board Boating Access Sites Database (OSMB 03/2016)
OSMB - Twin Bridges Memorial Park	Twin Bridges Memorial Park	Boating access site	Twin Bridges Park Boat Ramp	Sam's Creek	Unknown	Lincoln	03/2016	OR State Marine Board Boating Access Sites Database (OSMB 03/2016)
SFM - HSIS - BREON DAVID A	050608	LOGGING with 2 different chemicals reported on site (liquids and solids only)	BREON DAVID A	3615 LOGSDEN RD	SILETZ	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)
SFM - HSIS - JEFF MANN TIMBER SALVAGE INC	004551	LOGGING with 3 different chemicals reported on site (liquids and solids only)	JEFF MANN TIMBER SALVAGE INC	2875 MOONSHINE PK RD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)
SFM - HSIS - LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	044696	GASOLINE STATIONS WITH CONVENIENCE STORES with 2 different chemicals reported on site (liquids and solids only)	LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	7550 LOGSDEN RD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)
SFM-HSIS AST - BREON DAVID A	050608	Aboveground storage tank(s) on site	BREON DAVID A	3615 LOGSDEN RD	SILETZ	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)
SFM-HSIS AST - JEFF MANN TIMBER SALVAGE INC	004551	Aboveground storage tank(s) on site	JEFF MANN TIMBER SALVAGE INC	2875 MOONSHINE PK RD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)
SFM-HSIS AST - LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	044696	Aboveground storage tank(s) on site	LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	7550 LOGSDEN RD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET DATE)	Data Source
SWMS - Logsden TS And Brush Disp Site TERMINATED	104078	194 Municipal - Transfer - Terminated	Logsden TS And Brush Disp Site TERMINATED	SEC19,T09S,R09W		LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Solid Waste Management System (DEQ/SWMS - 2016)
UIC - FAA Radar Facility - Laurel Mountain	10134	Autodrain / Formal Closure	FAA Radar Facility - Laurel Mountain	7 miles W. of Falls City	Fall City	Polk	01/12/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Underground Injection Control database (DEQ/UIC - 2016)
UST - LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	7614	0 Upgraded, 3 Decommissioned, 0 Unknown	LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	7550 LOGSDEN ROAD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank Program (DEQ/UST - 2016)
UST - TOLEDO SAND GRAVEL CO. INC.	2641	0 Upgraded, 1 Decommissioned, 0 Unknown	TOLEDO SAND GRAVEL CO. INC.	841 LOGSDEN RD	SILETZ	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank Program (DEQ/UST - 2016)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Big Rock Creek	1237199447260	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Sedimentation and a potential concern (Cat. 3B)for Temperature	Big Rock 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 - Boulder Creek	1236969449210	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorous, and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	Boulder 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 - Brush Creek	1236948446970	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Alkalinity, Ammonia, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorus	Brush 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 - Cerine Creek	1237874447580	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorous, and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	Cerine 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, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - Cerine Creek	1237874447580	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Temperature	Cerine Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Mill Creek	1237933447460	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Chlorophyll a and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	Mill 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, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - Mill Creek	1237596447660	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Temperature	Mill Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (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
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - Miller Creek	1235935447370	Cat 4A: Water quality limited, TMDL approved - Temperature	Miller Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Rock Creek	1237929447370	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Sedimentation	Rock 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 - Siletz River	1240230449270	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Arsenic, Chlorophyll a, Copper, Flow Modification, Lead, Sedimentation, Selenium, Zinc and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	Siletz River	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, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - Siletz River	1240230449270	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Temperature and Turbidity	Siletz River	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - South Fork Siletz River	1237117448800	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorous, and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	South Fork Siletz River	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, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - South Fork Siletz River	1237117448800	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Biological Criteria and Temperature	South Fork Siletz River	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Steer Creek	1237028447090	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Ammonia, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorous, and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	Steer 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 - Young Creek	1236876447900	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Alkalinity, Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorous	Young Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
DWP - PCS - Clear Cuts	8359	A11 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clear Cuts	Southeast of intake	Siletz	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 - Clear Cuts	8385	A11 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clear Cuts	Throughout DWPA	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Dundus Quarry	8388	C57 Type; P - Future Land Development - Commercial/Industrial	Dundus Quarry	Northeast of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Grazing Animals	8358	A05 Type; P - Crops - Nonirrigated (inc. Christmas trees, grains, grass seed, pasture)	Grazing Animals	East side of Siletz River. Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Grazing Animals	8379	A07 Type; A - Grazing Animals (> 5 large animals or equivalent/acre)	Grazing Animals	Throughout DWPA	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Grazing Animals	8358	A07 Type; P - Grazing Animals (> 5 large animals or equivalent/acre)	Grazing Animals	East side of Siletz River. Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - High Density Housing	8374	R09 Type; P - Housing - High Density (> 1	High Density Housing	Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database
DWP - PCS - Highway 229	8376	M18 Type; P - Transportation -	Highway 229	North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database
DWP - PCS - Land Application Sites	8389	A09 Type; A - Land Application Sites	Land Application Sites	Northeast of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database
DWP - PCS - Logston Country Store	8390	C03 Type; P - Automobiles - Gas	Logston Country Store	Northeast of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database
DWP - PCS - Logston Country Store	8390	M24 Type; P - UST - Decommissioned/Inactive	Logston Country Store	Northeast of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Moonshine Park	8391	R13 Type; P - Parks	Moonshine Park	Northeast of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Non-Irrigated Crops	8380	A05 Type; A - Crops - Nonirrigated (inc. Christmas trees, grains, grass seed, pasture)	Non-Irrigated Crops	Throughout DWPA	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Paul Washington Cemetery	8383	R04 Type; P - Cemeteries Pre-1945	Paul Washington Cemetery	Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Road Density	8386	A13 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Road Density (> 2 mi./sq. mi.)	Road Density	Throughout DWPA	Siletz	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 - Rural Homesteads	8381	M09 Type; A - Homesteads - Rural - Septic Systems (< 1/acre)	Rural Homesteads	Along Logsden Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8381	M30 Type; A - Wells - Residential/Municipal and Commercial/Industrial	Rural Homesteads	Along Logsden Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8336	M09 Type; A - Homesteads - Rural - Septic Systems (< 1/acre)	Rural Homesteads	Northeast of Toledo intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8356	M09 Type; A - Homesteads - Rural - Septic Systems (< 1/acre)	Rural Homesteads	Along the west side of Siletz River -North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8336	M30 Type; A - Wells - Residential/Municipal and Commercial/Industrial	Rural Homesteads	Northeast of Toledo intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8356	M30 Type; A - Wells - Residential/Municipal and Commercial/Industrial	Rural Homesteads	Along the west side of Siletz River -North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Sewer Lines	8375	R17 Type; A - Sewer Lines - Close Proximity to PWS	Sewer Lines	Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Siletz Shake & Shingle	8384	C26 Type; P - Wood/Pulp/Paper Processing and Mills	Siletz Shake & Shingle	East of intake. Off Logsden Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	8377	C16 Type; P - Medical/Vet Offices	Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	8377	C19 Type; P - Office Buildings/Complexes	Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	8377	C20 Type; P - Parking Lots/Malls (> 50 Spaces)	Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Siletz Water Treatment Plant	8382	R05 Type; P - Drinking Water Treatment Plants	Siletz Water Treatment Plant	Northeast of intake	Siletz	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 - State Highway 229	8337	M18 Type; A - Transportation - Freeways/State Highways	State Highway 229	Runs along east side of Siletz River	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Stream Crossings	8387	M22 Type; A - Transportation - Stream Crossing - Perennial	Stream Crossings	Throughout DWPA	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Substation	8135	R18 Type; P - Utility Stations/Powerplants - Maintenance/Transformer Storage	Substation	Northeast of Toledo intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Toledo Sand and Gravel (former site)	8378	C60 Type; P - Maintenance Shop/Equipment Storage - Not Transportation Related - City Storage Area	Toledo Sand and Gravel (former site)	East of intake. Off Logsden Rd	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Toledo Sand and Gravel (former site)	8378	M24 Type; P - UST - Decommissioned/Inactive	Toledo Sand and Gravel (former site)	East of intake. Off Logsden Rd	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Valset Mill Site	8392	C26 Type; P - Wood/Pulp/Paper Processing and Mills - Former Mill Site	Valset Mill Site	Northeast of intake.	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Valset Mill Site	8392	C58 Type; P - Known Contamination Sites/Plumes/Spills (ECSI)	Valset Mill Site	Northeast of intake.	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Valset Mill Site	8392	C59 Type; P - Known Contamination listed as NFA (Sites/Plumes/Spills from ECSI)	Valset Mill Site	Northeast of intake.	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Valset Mill Site	8392	M24 Type; P - UST - Decommissioned/Inactive	Valset Mill Site	Northeast of intake.	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)

Appendix #1

Developing Strategies For Drinking Water Protection

Many¹ 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:

http://www.oregon.gov/owrd/LAW/docs/IWRS/2015_February_Draft_Place_Based_Guidelines.pdf

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

¹ All 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.



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Alternative formats
Alternative formats (Braille, large type) of this document can be made available. Contact DEQ's Office of Communications & Outreach, Portland, at (503) 229-5696, or toll-free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011, ext. 5696.

Last Updated 4/2016
By: Sheree Stewart

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, 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:

Example Strategies for Drinking Water Protection	
Non-Regulatory Options	
Notify and Educate the Public:	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 media 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.
Use Technical Assistance Resources:	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).
Sponsor Hazardous Waste/Unused Chemical Collection:	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).
Develop Spill Response Plans:	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.
Acquire Land or Rights to Development:	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.
Local Regulatory Options	
Existing Regulations and Permits:	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.
Land Use Controls (Zoning/Health Ordinances):	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, sample Drinking Water Protection Plans, information for schools, and links to many other useful sites:

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/dwp.htm>

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, 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 Sheree Stewart, Drinking Water Protection Program Coordinator, DEQ, Portland, (503) 229-5413. 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.

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

General Legend:

-  Public water system surface water
-  Public water system drinking water source
-  Nearby public water system surface water
-  Nearby public surface water system drinking water source area
-  Stream (NHD)
-  Interstate
-  U.S. Routes
-  Oregon Routes
-  City limits (ODOT, 2013)
-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  County Boundary

Erosion Potential:

-  Streams (NHD) with high erosion potential
-  Lake (NHD) with high erosion potential

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 Non-Industrial/Urban (includes residential, municipal, commercial, industrial, and rural residential land uses)
-  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
-  Bureau of Indian Affairs
-  Undetermined
-  Water

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

-  Boating access sites (OSMB as of 1/2016)
-  Confined Animal Feeding Operations (ODA as of 1/2016)
-  Dry Cleaner, Active (DEQ as of 1/2016)
-  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)
-  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)
-  Other Source Water Assessment Potential Contaminant Source - SWA Update (OHA/DEQ as of 2016)
-  School Locations OR (DHS as of 2015)
-  Solid Waste sites (DEQ - SW as of 1/25/2016)
-  Underground Injection Control - Non-stormwater (UIC - DEQ as of 9/12/2016)
-  Underground Injection Control - Stormwater (UIC - DEQ as of 9/12/2016)
-  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)
-  Major route stream crossings and bridges (ODOT - 2013)
-  Water Quality effluent outfalls (DEQ - WQ as of 2009)
-  Water Quality Concern; lakes - Cat3 (DEQ - 2012)
-  Major route stream crossings & bridges (ODOT - 2013)
-  Water quality limited stream/lake, DEQ 303(d) list Cat 4A or 5, TMDL approved or needed (DEQ - 2012)
-  Water Quality Concern stream/lake, DEQ 303(d) Cat.3, Insufficient Data (DEQ - 2012)

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. Note that 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.

(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. 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/>, and
- all other categories (BLM, USFS, State, etc) from BLM 06202013 data. Note that Private Non-Industrial/Urban includes residential, municipal, commercial, industrial, and rural residential land uses.

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

This layer was developed in accordance with the methods detailed in Oregon's Source Water Assessment program to assist public water systems prioritize drinking water protection strategies within their source area and was updated in 2016 using with Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) 1:24,000 Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) and State Soil Geographic Database (STATSGO) data downloaded 25OCT2016. High Soil Erosion Potential for non-Forest Service lands with steeper slopes is determined by combining the effects of slope and the soil erodibility factor ("K-factor") using SSURGO and STATSGO data. The K-factor quantifies the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment and movement by water including the effects of rainfall, runoff, and infiltration. Soils with "high" soil erodibility ratings are considered sensitive to extensive ground disturbance such as some yarding methods and road building activities. Soils classified as "high" include soil with slopes of 30% (or greater) and K-factors (kffactor - rock free) of 0.25 (or greater). Soil Resource Inventory (SRI) information from the US Forest Service was used to determine erosion potential on National Forest lands. 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. For future assessment on flatter terrains or in areas where K-factor is not available, a comparable approach will be developed and vetted with input from Natural Resource Conservation Service and others.

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

(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: <http://www.oregongeology.org/sub/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 Environmental Solutions Division/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 SOC)) or one-half of the maximum allowable contaminant level (for inorganic compounds (IOC), 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 limits is available in each Analytical Report (search DEQ database or by request) and information is summarized at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/monitoring.htm>.

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

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.

Table 2 Header	Description
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

CAFO		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 http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/CAFO.aspx
DOGAMI		Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries list of mining sites. Status includes permit status and primary material extracted.

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DC  Active  Dry Store  Closed  Inactive  Solvent Supplier	DEQ Dry Cleaners list Status indicates Facility type and information on historic and current solvent use: Facility Type: <i>Dry Cleaner</i> - currently active <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. <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 <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 & cleanup coverage. <i>Solvent Supplier</i>: This may be a chemical supply businesses or individual dry cleaner that imports their own solvent from out-of-state 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. PercUseOngoing: true if perchloroethylene solvent is currently used at the site.
DWP-PCSs  area wide  point source	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.
DWP-PCS (update) 	Potential sources of contamination (PCS) identified by the OHA or DEQ in the Source Water Assessment updates completed in 2016 and 2017. May include information from interviews with public water system operators, field visits, aerial photograph or topographic map review.
ECSI 	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 http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/ECSI/ecsi.htm
ECSI-NFA 	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.
HW  LQG  SQG or CEG	DEQ Hazardous Waste generators that submit an annual report to DEQ. This list includes active facilities in HazWaste.NET (http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/hw/hwrptonlineforms.htm). 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).
HW/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 (http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/hw/hwrptonlineforms.htm).
LUST 	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.
LUST-NFA 	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.
Oil & Gas Wells 	Oil and Gas wells from OR Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Only includes wells with a status of "permitted".
OSMB 	Oregon State Marine Board's Boating Access Sites.

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

School 	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.
SFM-HSIS AST 	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.
SFM (HSIS) 	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.
Stream Crossing/Bridge 	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.
SW 	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.
UIC – Stormwater 	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.
UIC – Non-Stormwater 	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.
UST 	DEQ registered underground storage tank (UST) list with details on number of tanks that are upgraded to current standards, decommissioned and with unknown status that require further assessment.
WQ SIS 	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.
WQ SIS-WWTP 	Subset of water quality Site Information System (SIS) for domestic wastewater treatment plants that discharge to surface water
WQ SIS Outfalls 	Water quality effluent outfalls - location of permitted outfall to water body. May vary from facility address or permitted activity location.
WQL Streams/Lakes TMDL approved or needed Insufficient data 	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 2012 Integrated Report and 303(d) list. Contact DEQ basin coordinator for more information (http://www.deq.state.or.us/WQ/TMDLs/docs/basincoordinators.pdf)
Transportation Sources	
Interstate/Highway Interstate  U.S. Roads  Oregon Routes 	Oregon Department of Transportation interstate, highway, road or route identified in the Integrated Transportation Information System database.
Roads 	Oregon Department of Transportation 2012 Roads layer - note roads are usually mapped by section so there will be many duplications of road names.
Railways 	Railways
Stream Crossing/Bridge 	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.



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 (September 2016). For active links, this list is located at <http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/WQ/pages/index.aspx>

General Water Quality Information	
Handbook for Developing Watershed Plans to Restore and Protect Our Waters (EPA)	https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/handbook-developing-watershed-plans-restore-and-protect
Water Quality Model Code and Guidebook (DLCD)	http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/pages/waterqualitygb.aspx
DEQ Toxics Reduction Strategy	http://www.deq.state.or.us/toxics/docs/ToxicsStrategyNov28.pdf
Oregon's Groundwater Protection Program – who does what? (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/groundwater/agencies.htm
Groundwater Basics for Drinking Water Protection (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/factsheets/drinkingwater/GroundwaterBasics.pdf
Protecting Oregon's Groundwater from Contamination (OSU)	http://groundwater.orst.edu/groundwater/
Oregon Climate Change Research Institute	http://occri.net/
Climate Impacts in the Northwest (EPA)	http://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/northwest.html
Climate science, data, tools, and information (NOAA)	http://www.noaa.gov/climate.html
Harmful Algae Blooms (OHA) FAQs, guidelines for lake managers and outreach materials	https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/index.aspx
Harmful Algal Blooms (DEQ) - agency strategy, actions to control/eliminate & prevention	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/algae/algae.htm
Residential Areas, Parks and Golf Courses	
Domestic Well Safety Program (OHA) – Resources and contacts for domestic/private wells	http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/DomesticWellSafety/Pages/index.aspx
Well Water Program (OSU)- tech. assistance for domestic/private wells & septic systems	http://wellwater.oregonstate.edu/
Oregon's Domestic Well Testing Program for Real Estate Transactions	http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/DomesticWellSafety/Pages/Testing-Regulations.aspx
After You Buy: Wells, Septic Systems, and a Healthy Homesite (NRCS)	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_042403.pdf
Household Hazardous Waste Program website (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/hhw/index.htm
Household Hazardous Waste - locally-sponsored collection programs	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/hhw/collection.htm
Household Pharmaceutical Waste Disposal (OHA)	https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/Pages/takeback.aspx

Residential Areas, Parks and Golf Courses (cont.)	
Household Hazardous Wastes (EPA)	https://www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw
Recycle Used Motor Oil Resources (EPA)	https://www.epa.gov/recycle/managing-reusing-and-recycling-used-oil
Frequently Asked Questions About Heating Oil Tanks (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/tanks/hot/homeowners.htm
Proper Care/Maintenance of Heating Oil and Other Unregulated Tank Systems	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/pubs/factsheets/tanks/hot/ProperCareMaintenance.pdf
Oregon resources for on-site septic systems (DEQ)	http://www.oregon.gov/deq/WQ/Pages/onsite/SepticSmartHome.aspx
Oregon's Onsite Wastewater Management Program (Septic Systems) (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/onsite/onsite.htm
Local Outreach Toolkit for Septic Systems (EPA)	https://www.epa.gov/septic/septic-systems-outreach-toolkit
A Homeowners Guide to Septic Systems (EPA)	http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/pdf/ww/septic/epa_septic_guide.pdf
Septic Tank Maintenance (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/factsheets/onsite/septictankmaint.pdf
Septic Systems OSU Extension website (OSU)	http://wellwater.oregonstate.edu/septic-systems-0
Groundwater protection and your septic system (National Small Flows Clearinghouse)	http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/pdf/ww/septic/septic_tank3.pdf
Combating Illegal Dumping (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/disposal/illegaldumping.htm
Water Well Owner's Handbook & other related guidance documents (WRD)	http://www.oregon.gov/owrd/pages/pubs/index.aspx
Oregon Water Resources Department	http://egov.oregon.gov/OWRD/
Disposal of Chlorinated Water from Swimming Pools and Hot Tubs (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/factsheets/wastewater/bmpchlorwaterdisp.pdf
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	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/assistance.htm
Integrated Plant Protection Center (OSU)	http://ipmnet.org/
National Pesticide Information Center	http://npic.orst.edu/
Integrated Pest Management and Pesticide Safety for Schools (OSU)	http://www.ipmnet.org/Tim/PSEP_home.htm
School Lab Cleanout Program (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/labcleanout.htm
Golf Course Integrated Pest Management (IPM) tool and BMP Generator	http://www.greengolfusa.com/tiki-index.php
EcoBiz Certified Landscapers and Auto Repair Shops	http://ecobiz.org/find-an-ecobiz/

Agriculture/Forestry Land Uses (cont.)	
Tips for Small Acreages in Oregon (NRCS) - Fact Sheets on wells, septic systems, animals, crops, weeds, streamside erosion protection. Includes specific factsheets for Eastern and Western Oregon.	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/or/newsroom/?cid=nrcs142p2_046062
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	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/assistance.htm
Oregon Small Farms (OSU Extension) Information on Crops, Grains, Livestock, Pastures, and Soils (see tabs at top of page for multiple resources)	http://smallfarms.oregonstate.edu/
Oregon Pesticide Stewardship Partnerships and Waste Pesticide Collection Events	http://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/pesticides/water/pages/pesticidestewardship.aspx
Managing Waste Pesticide (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/hw/pesticide.htm
Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) – resources for reducing impacts	http://www.oregon.gov/oda/Pages/default.aspx
Soil and Water Conservation Districts (OACD) – technical assistance for rural landowners, family forests and growers	http://oacd.org/conservation-districts/directory
Natural Resources Conservation Service, Oregon (NRCS)	http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/
NRCS Financial Assistance Programs	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/or/programs/financial/
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Hatchery Information (ODFW)	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/hatchery/
Animal Care and Handling Facilities (from California stormwater program)	https://www.casqa.org/sites/default/files/BMPHandbooks/BMP_IndComm_Appendix_D.pdf
Managing Small-acreage Horse Farms (OSU)	https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1558/viewfile
Irrigation well use and maintenance	See resources for domestic wells under Information for Residential Areas
Oregon State University Forestry & Natural Resources Extension Program	http://extensionweb.forestry.oregonstate.edu/
Oregon Department of Forestry Stewardship Foresters	http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Working/Pages/FindAForester.aspx
Oregon Department of Forestry Grants and Incentives	http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/AboutODF/Pages/GrantsIncentives.aspx
US Department of Agriculture Pacific Northwest Research Station	http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/
US Department of Agriculture Forest Incentive Programs Available in Oregon	http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/econ/data/forestincentives/or.htm
US Forest Service State & Private Forestry–Cooperative Forestry, Forest Health Protection, Sustainable Development & Urban/ Community Forestry	http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/
Water quality impacts information from US Forest Service - Part III: Chapter 10: Forest Management; Chapter 13: Pesticides and Part IV: Chapter 14-16 Animals	http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/

Agriculture/Forestry Land Uses (cont.)	
National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Forestry (EPA)	http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/forestry/forestrymgmt_index.cfm
Managing Nonpoint Source Pollution from Forestry (EPA)	https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/forestry-additional-resources
Oregon Forest Practices Act	https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Working/Pages/FPA.aspx
Forest Practices Board Manual (Washington Dept. of Natural Resources)	http://www.dnr.wa.gov/about/boards-and-councils/forest-practices-board/rules-and-guidelines/forest-practices-board-manual
Sustainable Forest Management Programs/Certifications: American Tree Farm Systems (ATFS) Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Dovetail Partners, Inc.	https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Documents/AboutODF/ForestCertificationFactsheet.pdf https://www.treefarmssystem.org/ https://us.fsc.org/en-us/certification http://www.oregonsfi.org/ http://www.dovetailinc.org/
Commercial/Industrial/Municipal Land Uses	
Drinking Water Protection Strategies for Commercial & Industrial Land Uses (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/docs/DWPStrategiesCommercialIndustrial.pdf
Business and Industry tips for reducing water quality impacts (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/factsheets/drinkingwater/busindtips.pdf
Source Water Protection Publications (EPA) for managing various including: Above Ground and Underground Storage Tanks Aircraft and Airfield Deicing Operations Highway Deicing Operations Vehicle Washing Pet and Wildlife Waste Small Quantity Chemical Use Storm Water Runoff	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/assistance.htm
Free Assistance from DEQ's Toxics Use and Waste Reduction Assistance Program	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/pubs/docs/hw/TABrochure.pdf
10 Ways for Businesses to Prevent Pollution, Conserve Resources and Save Money (with pollution prevention resources for various industry sectors) (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/programs/sustainability/10ways-businesses.htm
Managing Used Computers and Other Electronic Equipment (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/pubs/factsheets/ManagingUsedComputers.pdf
Computer and Electronic Equipment Recyclers (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/pubs/factsheets/OregonECyclesConsumers.pdf
Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/uic/overview.htm
Industrial Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/docs/IndBMP021413.pdf
Best Mgmt Practices for Industrial Activity Storm Water Discharges (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/stormwater/docs/nwr/indbmpps.pdf
Construction Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/docs/general/npdes1200c/BMPManual.pdf

Commercial/Industrial/Municipal Land Uses (cont.)	
Illicit Discharge and Source Tracing Guidance Manual (Washington Stormwater Center)	http://www.wastormwatercenter.org/illicit-connection-illicit-discharge
Low Impact Development O&M guidance (Washington Stormwater Center)	http://www.wastormwatercenter.org/lid-om-guidance/
Water quality impacts information from USFS - Part V: Chapter 18-20 Mining and Oil/Gas	http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/
Dam Safety Publications and Resources FEMA website	https://www.fema.gov/dam-safety-publications-resources
Healthcare: Pollution Prevention & Best Management Practices (EPA)	http://www3.epa.gov/region9/waste/p2/hospart.html
Boating/Marinas/Recreation Areas	
Oregon Clean Boater Program (OSMB)	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/boater-info/Pages/Clean-Boater.aspx
Clean Boater Guide (OSMB)	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/boater-info/Documents/2015_osmb_clean_boater_guide_forweb.pdf
Best Management Practices for Oregon's Marinas (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/bmps/marinas.pdf
Clean Marina Program (OSMB)	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/boater-info/Pages/Clean-Marinas.aspx
Clean Marina Guidebook (OSMB)	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/forms-library/Documents/Environmental/entire_clean_marina_guidebook.pdf
Marine Sewage and Wastewater Disposal (DEQ)	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/Pages/Pumpout-and-Dump-Stations.aspx
Water quality impacts information from US Forest Service - Part II: Chapters 7-8: Recreation; Chapter 5: Dams and Chapter 9: Roads	http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/

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 (October 2016).

Oregon Health Authority (OHA)

Drinking Water Services

Phone: 971-673-0405

Website: 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: www.orinfrastructure.org

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

Environmental Solutions
Division
Drinking Water Protection
811 SW 6th Ave.
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: (503) 229-5413
(800) 452-4011
Fax: (503) 229-5408
Contact: Sheree Stewart
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/dwp.htm>



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>

Alternative formats
Alternative formats (Braille, large type) of this document can be made available. Contact DEQ's Office of Communications & Outreach, Portland, at (503) 229-5696, or toll-free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011, ext. 5696.

Last Updated 10/2016
By: Sheree Stewart

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

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

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 \$30,000 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 in) 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 or contact IFA at 503-986-0123; www.orinfrastructure.org

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

Special Public Works Fund (SPWF)

The Special Public Works Fund (SPWF) provides funds for publically owned facilities that support economic and community development in Oregon. Funds are available to public entities for planning, design, purchasing, improving and constructing publically owned facilities, replacing publically 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. <http://www.orinfrastructure.org/>

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

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

503-229-6412

Website: www.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/loans.htm

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 www.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/loans.htm

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.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/loans.htm>. For specific information on the Sponsorship Option, Planning

Loans, Nonpoint Source Loans, or Local Community Loans, see <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/apps.htm>. 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.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/contacts.htm>)

Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs)

Supplemental Environmental Projects are administered by DEQ's Office of Compliance and Enforcement. 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/Pages/publicnotice.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/Pages/nps319.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/Pages/law/integrated_water_supply_strategy.aspx

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

Place-Based Integrated Water Resources Planning

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.

For more information, contact Harmony Burright at 503-986-0913.

Feasibility Study Grants

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.

For more information, contact Jon Unger at 503-986-0869.

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

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.

For more information, contact Jon Unger at 503-986-0869.

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

http://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/pages/Water_Resources_Development_Program.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 (list as of 6/16).

WRD Watermasters

District 1

Nikki Hendricks

c/o Port of Tillamook Bay
4000 Blimp Blvd Ste 400
Tillamook, Oregon 97141
Ph: 503-815-1967

District 2

Michael Mattick

125 East 8th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97401-2926
Ph: 541-682-3620

District 3

Robert Wood

2705 E 2nd St
The Dalles, Oregon 97058
Ph: 541-506-2652

District 4

Eric Julsrud

201 S Humbolt, Suite 180
Grant County Courthouse
Canyon City, Oregon 97820
Ph: 541-575-0119

District 5

Greg Silbernagel

116 SE Dorion Ave
Pendleton, OR 97801
Ph: 541-278-5456

District 6

Shad Hattan

10507 N McAlister Rd #6
La Grande, Oregon 97850
Ph: 541-963-1031

District 7

David Bates

401 NE First St., Suite 11
Enterprise, Oregon 97828
Ph: 541-426-4464

District 8

Rick Lusk

Baker County Courthouse
1995 3rd Street, Suite 180
Baker City, Oregon 97814
Ph: 541-523-8224 ext 231

District 9

Ron Jacobs

Malheur County Courthouse #4
251 B St W
Vale, Oregon 97918
Ph: 541-473-5130

District 10

JR Johnson

Harney County Courthouse
450 N Buena Vista #3
Burns, OR 97720
Ph: 541-573-2591

District 11

Jeremy Giffin

231 SW Scalehouse Loop,
Ste 103
Bend, Oregon 97702
Ph: 541-306-6885

District 12

Brian Mayer

513 Center St
Lakeview, Oregon 97630
Ph: 541-947-6038

District 13

Travis Kelly

10 S Oakdale, Rm 309A
Medford, Oregon 97501
Ph: 541-774-6880

District 14

Kathy Smith

700 NW Dimmick St.
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526
Ph: 541-479-2401

District 15

David Williams

Douglas County Courthouse,
Room 306
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
Ph: 541-440-4255

District 16

Joel Plahn

725 Summer St NE, Ste A
Salem, Oregon 97301
Ph: 503-986-0889

District 17

Scott White

305 Main Street
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601
Ph: 541-883-4182

District 18

Jake Constans

1400 SW Walnut St, Suite 240
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
Ph: 503-846-7780

District 19

Greg Wacker

Physical Address:
225 N Adams
Coquille, Oregon 97423
Ph: 541-396-1905

District 20

Amy Kim

10722 SE Highway 212
Clackamas, Oregon 97015
Ph: 503-722-1410

District 21

Ken Thiemann

221 S Oregon St.
P.O. Box 427
Condon, OR 97823
Ph: 541-384-4207

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.

Oregon 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

Christina Higby, Citizen Advocate Liaison at 503-986-5105 chigby@oda.state.or.us

Department of Agriculture

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/SWCD/>

SWCD Program and Water Quality Program Manager: John Byers, 503-986-4718

The Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) Program provides services to the 45 Soil and Water Conservation Districts throughout Oregon (list current as of 6/16). SWCDs are local government entities that have authorities to address soil, erosion, and water quality issues.

Benton SWCD

456 SW Monroe Ave., Suite 110
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone: 541 753-7208
Website: www.bentonswcd.org

Burnt River SWCD

3990 Midway Drive
Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: 541 523-7121 Ext. 109
Email: whitney.collins@bakercountyswcds.com

Clackamas SWCD

221 Molalla Ave., Suite 102
Oregon City, OR 97045
Phone: 503 210-6000
Website: www.conservationsdistrict.org

Clatsop SWCD

750 Commercial St., Room 207
Astoria, OR 97103
Phone: 503 325-4571
Website: www.clatsopswcd.org

Columbia SWCD

35285 Millard Road
St. Helens, OR 97051
Phone: 503 397-4555
Website: www.columbiaswcd.com

Coos SWCD

371 N Adams St.
Coquille, OR 97423
Phone: 541 396-6879
Website: www.coosswcd.org

Crook County SWCD

498 SE Lynn Blvd.
Prineville, OR 97754
Phone: 541 447-3548

Curry County SWCD

29692 Ellensburg Ave.
Gold Beach, OR 97444
Phone: 541 247-2755 Ext. 0#
Website: www.currywatersheds.org

Deschutes SWCD

625 SE Salmon Ave., Suite 7
Redmond, OR 97756
Phone: 541 923-2204
Website: www.deschuteswcd.com

Douglas SWCD

2741 West Harvard Ave.
Roseburg, OR 97471
Phone: 541 957-5061
Website: www.douglasswcd.org

Eagle Valley SWCD

3990 Midway Drive
Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: 541 523-7121 Ext. 109

East Multnomah SWCD

5211 N Williams Ave.
Portland, OR 97217
Phone: 503 222-SOIL (7645)
Website: www.emswcd.org

Fort Rock / Silver Lake SWCD

17612 Highway 395
Lakeview, OR 97630
Phone: 541 947-5855
Email: LakeviewSWCD2@hotmail.com

Gilliam County SWCD

Dunn Office Building
333 S Main St.
Condon, OR 97823
Phone: 541 384-2672
Email: gilliamswcd@gmail.com

Grant SWCD

721 S Canyon Blvd.
John Day, OR 97845
Phone: 541 575-0135 Ext. 3
Email: jkehrberg@ortelco.net

Harney SWCD

530 Highway 20 S
Hines, OR 97738
Phone: 541 573-5010
Email: marty.suter@or.nacdnet.net

Hood River SWCD

3007 Experiment Station Drive
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone: 541 386-4588 / 386-6719
Website: www.hooddriverswcd.org

Illinois Valley SWCD

Josephine Co. Office Building
102 S Redwood Highway
Cave Junction, OR 97523
Phone: 541 592-3731
Email: amy@ivstreamteam.org

Jackson SWCD

89 Alder Street
Central Point, OR 97502
Phone: 541 664-1070
Website: www.jswcd.org

Jefferson County SWCD

625 SE Salmon Ave., Suite 6
Redmond, OR 97756
Phone: 541 923-4358 Ext. 101
Email: debbe.chadwick@oacd.org

Josephine SWCD

1440 Parkdale Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97527
Phone: 541 474-6840
Email: joswcd@outreachinternet.com

Keating SWCD

3990 Midway Drive
Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: 541 523-7121 Ext. 109
Email: whitney.collins@bakercountyswcds.com

Klamath SWCD

2316 S 6th St., Suite C
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
Phone: 541 883-6932 Ext. 101
Website: www.klamathswcd.org

Lakeview SWCD

17612 Highway 395
Lakeview, OR 97630
Phone: 541 947-5855
Email: lakeviewswcd2@hotmail.com

Lincoln SWCD

23 North Coast Highway
Newport, OR 97365
Phone: 541 265-2631
Website: www.lincolnswcd.org

Linn SWCD

33935 Highway 99E, Suite C
Tangent, OR 97389
Phone: 541 926-2483
Website: www.linnswcd.oacd.org

Malheur County SWCD

2925 SW Sixth Ave., Suite 2
Ontario, OR 97914
Phone: 541 889-2588 Ext. 101
Email: LRowe@malcoswcd.org

Marion SWCD

338 Hawthorne Ave. NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone: 503 391-9927
Website: www.marionswcd.net

Monument SWCD

Columbia Power Building
311 Wilson St.
Monument, OR 97864
Phone: 541 934-2141
Website: www.monumentswcd.org

Morrow SWCD

430 Linden Way
Heppner, OR 97836
Phone: 541 676-5452
Email: swcdmanager@centurytel.net

Polk SWCD

580 Main St., Suite A
Dallas, OR 97338
Phone: 503 623-9680
Website: www.polkswcd.org

Sherman County SWCD

302 Scott St.
Moro, OR 97039
Phone: 541 565-3216 Ext. 3
Website: www.shermancountyswcd.com

Siuslaw SWCD

1775 Laurel Place, Suite 4
Florence, OR 97439
Phone: 541 997-1272
Website: www.siuswcd.com

Tillamook SWCD

4000 Blimp Blvd., Suite 200
Tillamook, OR 97141
Phone: 503 842-2240 Ext. 110
Website: tillamookcountyswcd.org/

Tualatin SWCD

1080 SW Baseline St., Suite B-2
Hillsboro, OR 97123
Phone: 503 648-3174 Ext. 4
Website: www.swcd.net

Umatilla County SWCD

1 SW Nye Ave., Suite 130
Pendleton, OR 97801
Phone: 541 278-8049
Website: www.umatillacountyswcd.com

Umpqua SWCD

1877 Winchester Ave.
Reedsport, OR 97467
Phone: 541 662-1341
Website: www.umpquasoilandwater.com

Union SWCD

10507 N McAlister Road, Room 7
La Grande, OR 97850
Phone: 541 963-1313
Website: unionswcd.org

Upper Willamette SWCD

780 Bailey Hill Road, Suite 5
Eugene, OR 97402
Phone: 541 465-6443 Ext. 102
Website: www.uwswcd.org

Wallowa SWCD

401 NE 1st St., Suite E
Enterprise, OR 97828
Phone: 541 426-4521
Email: cynthia.a.warnock@gmail.com

Wasco County SWCD

2325 River Road, Suite 3
The Dalles, OR 97058
Phone: 541 296-6178 Ext. 3
Website: www.wascoswcd.org

West Multnomah SWCD

2701 NW Vaughn St., Suite 450
Portland, OR 97210
Phone: 503 238-4775
Website: www.wmswcd.org

Wheeler SWCD

40535 Highway 19
Fossil, OR 97830
Phone: 541 468-2990
Website: www.wheelerswcd.org

Yamhill SWCD

2200 SW Second St.
McMinnville, OR 97128
Phone: 503 472-6403
Fax: 503 472-6407
Website: www.yamhillswcd.org

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)

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

<http://seagrants.oregonstate.edu/sgps>.

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: <http://seagrants.oregonstate.edu/sgps> 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://seagrants.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://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/watershedfunding/f?p=fedfund:1>

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/envirofinance>

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: www.epa.gov/care

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. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/or/home/?cid=stelprdb1249312>



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.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/or/home/?cid=stelprdb1249312>

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>



http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs

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:

Chris Marko, Rural Development Specialist 503- 228-1780

RosAnna Noval, Rural Development Specialist 503-308-0207

Email: cmarko@rcac.org; rnoval@rcac.org

Website: 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

National contact: Josh Griff, 720-951-2163, 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.

<http://www.swptool.org/index.cfm>

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:

<http://usendowment.org/partnerships/hwcgrantprogram.html>

For questions, please contact Peter Stangel at 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

LAND TRUSTS

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

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: <http://www.oregoncf.org/grants-scholarships/grants/community-grants>

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



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

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



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>





**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

Council Goal:	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
Not Applicable	June 4, 2025	Application to consume alcohol in public places – Glastonbury Renaissance Faire
	Agenda Type:	
	Decision Items	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
City Recorder L. Figueroa	City Recorder L.Figueroa	Choose an item.

Recommendation:

There is no recommendation. Council may choose to approve the application as presented, with conditions or they may choose to deny the application. However, the final decision rests with the Oregon Liquor Cannabis Commission.

Background:

Recently, staff received an application from Dan Barker for the Glastonbury Renaissance Faire to consume alcohol in public places. The event will be held on the Port of Toledo's waterfront property at the end of this month.

As a courtesy due to the timing of the event and Council meetings it is presented at this meeting. Within the last year, the Oregon Liquor Cannabis Commission (OLCC) application process has changed to online with stricter deadlines. It is uncertain whether the application will be accepted by OLCC regardless of the Council's decision and there is a slight possibility the application may be withdrawn before the meeting.

Mr. Barker was made aware they need to submit the city application and pay the fee if OLCC will allow them to submit their application following this meeting. The OLCC application and a copy of their map is included with the packet and was forwarded to the Police Department for a background check.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
Unknown	2024-2025	N/A

Attachment:

1. OLCC application
2. Map



Instructions for Local Government Recommendation – Special Events License

The local government is as follows:

- (a) If the address of the event is within a city's limits, the local government is the city.
- (b) If the address of the event is not within a city's limits, the local government is the county.

The OLCC will accept local government recommendations for alcohol special events in two formats: the commission produced form, or a written endorsement produced by the local government that meets our standards described below. Annual Liquor License applications must have their recommendation given on their specific form, which is different from this special event form.

FORM INSTRUCTIONS:

- **Section 1: Applicant** completes Section 1 of this form and submits it to the appropriate city or county jurisdiction. Applicant verifies with the local government whether additional forms or fees are required. **Applicant completes payment to local jurisdiction for processing application if they require fees. This does not include OLCC license fees.**

- **Section 2: Local government** completes Section 2 of this form and returns it to the applicant. **Applicant** uploads the complete form and any supporting information provided by the city or county to CAMP.

WRITTEN RECOMMENDATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Instead of using this form, The OLCC will accept a written recommendation produced by the Local Government and given to the applicant to submit. The recommendation must be in written format such as letter or email, and includes the required information described below. Applicant uploads this recommendation and any supporting information provided by the city or county to CAMP.

Required Recommendation Information: The written recommendation must include the event applicant name, event name, event address, event license type, event dates, name of local government, name & title of reviewing official, date of review, and the recommendation outcome. Recommendation outcomes can be: Recommend Granting License, No Recommendation given/Neutral, or Recommend Denial. If recommending denial, please explain as to why it would meet the denial criteria in OAR 845-005-0308.

Special Event License Types	
Temporary Sales License, For Profit (TSL-FP)	Special Event Brewery-Public House (SEBPH)
Temporary Sales License, Non-Profit 1 (TSL-NP1)	Special Event Brewery (SEB)
Temporary Sales License, Non-Profit 2 (TSL-NP2)	Special Event Distillery (SED)
Temporary Use of Annual License – Limited (TUAL-L)	Special Event Grower Sales Privilege (SEG)
Temporary Use of Annual License – Full (TUAL-F)	Special Event Winery (SEW)

**Local Government Recommendation – Special Event License****Section 1 – Submission - To be completed by Applicant:****License Information**

Applicant Name(s): Annual Licensee

Event Name:

Event Address: Ste:

City: County: Zip:

License Type: At Existing Licensed Premises

Application Contact Information

Contact Name: Phone:

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip:

Email Address:

Event Details

Event Dates:

Event Times:

Expected Daily Attendance: Peak Expected Attendance:

To the best of your knowledge, is this the only special event application for this event? Y/N?

Please check all that apply to your proposed event:

Off-Premises Sales:	Beer/Wine/Cider	Distilled Spirits
Tastings only:	Beer/Wine/Cider	Distilled Spirits
On-Premises Consumption:	Beer/Wine/Cider	Distilled Spirits
Indoor Consumption	Outdoor Consumption	

Food Service Available:

Proposing to Allow Minors

Section 1 Continued on next page



Local Government Recommendation – Special Event License

Section 1 Continued – Submission - To be completed by Applicant:

Applicant Name/Legal Entity Name:

Event Name:

After completing section 1, please submit your application to the local government for recommendation

Section 2 – Recommendation - To be completed by Local Government:

Local Government Recommendation Proof of Acceptance

After accepting this form, please return a copy to the applicant with received and accepted information

City or County Name:

Optional Date Received Stamp

Date Application Received:

Received by:

Recommend this license be granted

Recommend this license be denied (Please include documentation that meets [OAR 845-005-0308](#))

No Recommendation/Neutral

Name of Reviewing Official:

Title:

Date:

Signature:

After providing your recommendation and signature, please return this form to the applicant.

City of Toledo Issue Tracker

[illegible]



Toledo City Council Dashboard – May 2025

City Manager

- ❖ Financial Matters
 - Budget preparation – Budget submitted and approved by Budget Committee. Budget Committee will be meeting to approve the levy taxes of in support of the new General Obligation Bond. Pending Council action is adoption, appropriation, acceptance of State revenues and property tax rate setting by Council.
 - Rates – The City has adopted the updated water and sewer rates and staff is posting public information.
 - Recruiting Finance Director – delayed to allow HR consultant to prepare recruitment package.
- ❖ Recruiting City Manager – Jensen Strategies remains on schedule.
- ❖ After Action Report – Jensen Strategies remains on schedule.
- ❖ Legal Services – Souvanny Miller of Miller Nash is serving as lead Counsel for the City. Recruitment for regular legal services delayed pending appointment of new City Manager.
- ❖ Recruiting Interim Human Resources – Shawna Gribskov was selected to serve in this capacity and began work on May 27th.
- ❖ Resolving Fire Department Matters
 - Interagency Agreements
 - East Lincoln Fire District IGA(s) – Council will be briefed on this matter in an executive session when we have some notable activity to report. Currently, no significant progress to report.
 - Siletz Fire District – As previously reported, Chief Lapof has taken over as Toledo Fire Chief per Council agreement. Recruitment of new Chief delayed until selection of new City Manager.
 - Firefighters – Recruitment under way for one of two openings. Target start date is July 1, 2025. The second authorized firefighter position is targeted to be recruited for a January 1, 2026 start date due to budget constraints. We are attempting to bolster the volunteer firefighter ranks as well.
- ❖ Olalla Meadows Housing
 - Legislative Award – The funds have been deposited in our LGIP account and are available for appropriation and use. The amounts are budgeted in the 2025/26 fiscal year.
 - NW Coastal Housing Agreement – Building permit application has been received. An open question remains on the responsibility for the payment of SDCs. Council will be asked to revisit this matter shortly.
 - Infrastructure – As previously reported, initial engineering underway. State deadline for completion is December 31, 2025
 - Construction – Not yet started.



❖ Resolving Police Matters

- Dispatch transition – Nothing further to report at this time.
- Reduction in Force – Given all the information and perhaps some misinformation surrounding this matter, I did a sampling of staffing ratios of police departments staffing for cities of comparable size. This chart only represents the cities that responded but is probably a good sampling:

City	Population Sworn	Sworn	Non-Sworn	Comments
Gold Beach	2450	5	0	FY25/26 Budget reflecting one less officer
Hubbard/Donald	4700	6	1	
Mt. Angel	3492	7	1	❖ Ammon Water
Philomath	5000	12	1.25	the .25 is guestimate based on response
Port Orford	1100	4.5	0.5	shared position as utility billing clerk and court clerk
Rogue River	2357	6	1	Storage
Turner	2944	3	0	Front office duties handled by front office City Hall personnel

❖ Ammon Water Storage Tank

- Construction – Initial engineering underway.
- Bond Issue – We are on schedule to close on the sale in mid-June in time to obtain the proceeds and set next year's levy.

❖ TPSA – Four sessions between the parties have been held. Ground rules executed and our non-economic proposals have been presented and many tentatively approved. Council has a planned executive session at a coming meeting to meet with its bargaining team to discuss proposed economic proposals as they occur.

❖ Public Safety Building – As previously reported, the new building has been painted and awaits installation of the staircase and buttoning up the current contract. Future occupation will be determined by the Council following developing alternative uses through a public engagement process. The budget includes \$50,000 for third-party consultant assistance. Further informing this process will be the ultimate conclusions by DEQ over the potential of hazardous fumes in the adjacent City Hall parking lot which should be known by the end of August.

❖ City Recorder Recruitment – City Recorder Lisa Figueroa's last day was June 2, 2025. Amber Mathiesen, Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments, has agreed to serve as interim City Recorder on a limited basis through OCWCOG. Amber served as



facilitator to Council at its retreat. We are currently recruiting a regular replacement candidate.

Police

For the Month of April 2025 there are the following code violation cases in Toledo.

- Junk, garbage & rubbish – 6
- Use permitted (Business License) – 1
- Unnecessary Noise (animal) – 1
- Permit required (RV) – 2
- Nuisance Building – 5
- Attractive Nuisance (vehicle) – 1
- Attractive Nuisance Building – 1
- Vehicles stored on Street – 4
- Permit required (excavation/building) – 1
- Requirements for residential use on Main St. - 2
- Active cases in court – 2
- Cases closed – 2

For the Month of April 2025 there are the following violation cases in Siletz.

- RV permit – 2
- Business License required – 2
- Junk, garbage & rubbish – 4
- Inoperable vehicles – 2
- Noxious vegetation – 2
- Dangerous building – 1
- Nuisance building – 1
- Active cases in court – 2
- Cases closed – 1

Library

➤ Public Programs

- Summer Reading Program opens June 3
- The Library is hosting a concurrent Pac-Man/Ms. Pac-Man tournament through June 11
- A Grand Opening will be held Thursday, June 12, at noon for Tolybius and the teen area mural by Veta Bakhtina
- Planning is underway for a series of community events supported by Oregon Humanities, with the theme of “The People and The Public”

Personnel

- Recruitment underway for Library Programs Specialist
- Denyse Marsh has joined the library's Advisory Board



- Services and Collections
 - *Tolybius is now open. This is a two-player custom arcade cabinet, built by local Eagle Scout, containing dozens of classic, historic, and rare arcade games.
 - We are creating new shelf locations for comics and graphic novels. Assistant Director Cindy Belleque has made contacts with suppliers in the valley to greatly expand these collections—a process that began with a donation from longtime Library supporters Bill and Margy Barss.
- Collection space updates
 - Display furniture has begun arriving for the new exhibit space near our periodicals section

Fire

Well things are starting to flow smoother. DC Morford has done an outstanding job of maintaining daytime staffing on weekdays and we have had personnel on during the weeks as well. We continue to work with East Lincoln Fire (ELF) to share coverage if one or the other is in need. The Toledo Volunteer Firefighters Association (TVFA) nonprofit status is sent off to the IRS for their approval. In normal circumstances this takes about four weeks. It's unclear how the IRS is working these days, so we'll see how that goes. The TVFA has opened a checking account in the mean which is one more item off the check list.

I am writing a Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grant. This is one of the three grants from FEMA specifically for the fire service. This position I am writing for is a Volunteer Coordinator that would also be a firefighter. This is a 4-year grant 100% paid with zero matching dollars required. I have been working with Judy to make sure I have the wage and benefits calculated correctly. While this grant is due July 4th it usually takes six to eight months to receive notice of award. There is a chance since the federal fiscal ends September 30th they will try to fast track these grants but having been a part of the grant review and recipient process since 1999 I have never seen them move that quickly. We'll keep you updated.

We are also beginning to work on operational and administrative policies specific to the Fire Department. Most will not need to be reviewed by council, and I'll work with the City Manager on this. Those that do I'm sure will be presented to you for your input and discussion.

DC Robeson and I had a meeting with the new Salem Fire Department Fire Chief, David Gerboth. He was in California for 20 plus years. This is one of the first times I'm aware that Salem FD hired a chief outside of their agency. In my opinion this is a very positive move. With new staff there are lots of discussions about Keizer Fire District, Salem Fire Department and Marion County Fire District #1 all merging together. There might come a time in the future when the three agencies in east Lincoln county have a similar conversation.



If you have any questions about any of these reports, please let City Manager Clyne know so he can pass your questions onto me to get you the answers prior to your meeting. Again, thank you for the opportunity, Dave

Municipal Court

No report

Administration – Finance

- Preparing for Budget Committee meeting on June 10, 2025
- Preparing budget for Council consideration on June 18, 2025
- Continuing to renew City Insurance coverage effective July 1, 2025
- Bond sale closing on June 11, 2025
- Monitoring all funds for end of Fiscal Year
- Seeking Audit contract for Fiscal 2024-2025
- Recruiting for temp for Accounting Clerk position
- Preparing for street lighting fee adjustment
- Preparing for Dahl Disposal fee adjustment

Public Works

No report