

CITY OF LINCOLN CITY

LINCOLN CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

MONDAY MAY 13, 2024 6:00 PM

6:00 PM - The Lincoln City Council will hold a Regular Meeting in the Council Chambers, 801 SW Highway 101 - 3rd Floor, Lincoln City, OR 97367.

Public comments can be submitted to publiccomment@lincolncity.org, by attending the City Council meeting, or by telephone.

Public comments submitted by email to publiccomment@lincolncity.org will be entered into the official record, distributed to the governing body, and summarized; however, due to personal privacy issues they are not generally published in the online Agenda packet.

****PUBLIC COMMENT VIA EMAIL WILL ONLY BE RECOGNIZED UPON RECEIPT OF AN EMAIL SENT TO publiccomment@lincolncity.org****

Citizens requesting to give public comment via telephone must email publiccomment@lincolncity.org no later than noon on the meeting day. The request must include the person's name, the subject the person wishes to address, and the phone number the person intends to use for the meeting. Instructions will be sent to the person requesting prior to the meeting. Persons who will give public comment via telephone will need to leave the microphone muted until the public comment portion of the meeting.

The meeting location is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired, for a hearing-impaired device, or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities, should be made at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. To request information in an alternate format or other assistance, please contact the City's ADA Coordinator, Kevin Mattias, at [541-996-1013](tel:541-996-1013) or kmattias@lincolncity.org. Visit the [ADA Accessibility | City of Lincoln City, OR](#) webpage to view how the City continues to remain in compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act regarding City programs, services, processes, and facilities.

The Lincoln City Council reserves the right to add or delete items as needed, change the order of the agenda, and discuss any other business deemed necessary at the time of the meeting.

Agenda materials for this meeting are available at www.lincolncity.org under "Government", then select "Public Meeting Agendas, Packets & Videos". To stream the meeting in HD, please visit www.lincolncity.org/government/streaming. This meeting will be televised live on Channel 4, and rebroadcast on Channel 4 multiple times a day.

If you wish to speak on an agenda or non-agenda item, please sign up on the sheet near the entrance door to the Council Chambers. You will be called to speak during the "Public Comment" section. Comments or testimony on agenda items listed under "public hearing/public comment" will be taken at that time.

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. ROLL CALL

C. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

D. CONSENT AGENDA

1. Oregon Liquor Control Commission Request for Limited On-Premises Sales License Taste of India 3
2. Regular Meeting – Minutes of Regular Meeting – April 22, 2024, 6:00 PM
3. Regular Meeting – Minutes of Special Meeting – May 1, 2024, 5:00 PM

E. COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS

F. COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT ON AGENDA/NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Article I, Section 8, of the Oregon Constitution provides: No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever; but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right. Be advised: Comments by citizens under this Public Comments Section of the Agenda or under Public Hearings are solely the opinions and statements of the speakers and are not statements by the City of Lincoln City and do not represent the opinions of the City of Lincoln City, its officers and employees.

G. PRESENTATIONS

H. PUBLIC HEARING / ORDINANCE

I. PUBLIC HEARINGS / PUBLIC COMMENTS

J. ORDINANCES

1. Ordinance 2024-05 Assumption of Electrical & Plumbing

K. RESOLUTIONS

2. Drinking Water Protection Plan Final Draft Approval

L. SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

3. City Hall Counter Security Project
4. Lincoln City Senior Center permit and fees

M. CITY MANAGER/CITY ATTORNEY REPORTS

N. ACTIONS, IF ANY, BASED ON WORK SESSION, EXECUTIVE SESSION OR PUBLIC COMMENT

O. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

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P. ANNOUNCEMENTS OR COMMENTS BY CITY COUNCIL

Q. EXECUTIVE SESSION (MAYOR'S OFFICE)

Authority:

ORS 192.660(2)(a) To consider the employment of a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent.

ORS 192.660(2)(f) To consider information or records that are exempt by law from public inspection.

Subject(s):

1. Internal Advisory Communication--Confidential Personnel Memorandum
2. Employment Contract Draft Review

Personnel: Abigail Edwards, HR Director, City Council

R. ACTIONS, IF ANY, BASED ON EXECUTIVE SESSION

S. ADJOURNMENT

Council Communication

OLCC - Request for Limited On-Premises Sales License_ Taste of India 3

Meeting Date:	May 13, 2024	Primary Staff Contact:	Jamie Young
Department:	City Council	E-Mail:	JYoung@lincolncity.org
Secondary Dept:		Secondary Contacts:	
Approval:	Daphnee Legarza	Estimated Time:	15 minutes

Questions:

Should the City Council provide a recommendation to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) for a new outlet, limited on-premises sales liquor license for Taste of India 3?

Staff Recommendations:

A review was conducted by Chief Broderick, and staff recommends that City Council provide a favorable recommendation to grant the license to the applicant.

Legal Background and Framework:

LCMC 5.20 (Liquor License Review) sets forth the City's procedures for OLCC license recommendation under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 471.166.

Council Options:

1. Approve a favorable recommendation for a new outlet, limited on-premises sales liquor license.
2. To not approve the license application.

Potential Motions:

Motion to approve the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) new outlet limited on-premises sales liquor license for Taste of India 3.

Attachments:

Taste of India 3_Redacted (PDF)

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

Page 1 of 4

Check the appropriate license request option:

☒ New Outlet | ☐ Change of Ownership | ☐ Greater Privilege | ☐ Additional Privilege

Select the license type you are applying for.

More information about all license types is available [online](#).

Full On-Premises

- ☐ Commercial
☐ Caterer
☐ Public Passenger Carrier
☐ Other Public Location
☐ For Profit Private Club
☐ Nonprofit Private Club

Winery

- ☐ Primary location
 Additional locations: ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd ☐ 4th ☐ 5th

Brewery

- ☐ Primary location
 Additional locations: ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd

Brewery-Public House

- ☐ Primary location
 Additional locations: ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd

Grower Sales Privilege

- ☐ Primary location
 Additional locations: ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd

Distillery

- ☐ Primary location
 Additional tasting locations: (Use the DISTT form HERE)

☒ Limited On-Premises

- ☐ Off Premises
☐ Warehouse
☐ Wholesale Malt Beverage and Wine

LOCAL GOVERNMENT USE ONLY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

After providing your recommendation, return this form to the applicant **WITH** the recommendation marked below

Name of City OR County (not both)

City of Lincoln City

Please make sure the name of the Local Government is printed legibly or stamped below

Date application received: *4/29/24*

Optional: Date Stamp Received Below

RECEIVED

APR 29 2024

CITY OF LINCOLN CITY
LINCOLN CITY OR

- ☒ Recommend this license be granted
☐ Recommend this license be denied
☐ No Recommendation/Neutral

Printed Name

Date

Signature

TASTE OF INDIA 3

Trade Name

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

Page 2 of 4

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Identify the applicants applying for the license. This is the entity (example: corporation or LLC) or individual(s) applying for the license. Please add an additional page if more space is needed.

Name of entity or individual applicant #1:

IJNB LLC

Name of entity or individual applicant #2:

Name of entity or individual applicant #3:

Name of entity or individual applicant #4:

BUSINESS INFORMATION

Trade Name of the Business (name customers will see):

TASTE OF INDIA 3

Premises street address (The physical location of the business and where the liquor license will be posted):

2733 NW U.S 101

City:

LINCOLN CITY

Zip Code:

97367

County:

LINCOLN

Business phone number:

Business email:

Business mailing address (where we will send any items by mail as described in OAR 845-004-0065[1]):

PO BOX 125

City:

SHERIDAN

State:

OR

Zip Code:

97378

Does the business address currently have an OLCC liquor license? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Does the business address currently have an OLCC marijuana license? ☐ Yes ☒ No

APPLICATION CONTACT INFORMATION — Provide the point of contact for this application. If this individual is not an applicant or licensee, the Authorized Representative Form must be completed and submitted with this application.

Application Contact Name:

ISHAAN JOHAL

Phone number:

Email:

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

Page 3 of 4

TERMS

- “Real property” means the real estate (land) and generally whatever is erected or affixed to the land (for example, the building) at the business address.
- “Common area” is a privately owned area where two or more parties (property tenants) have permission to use the area in common. Examples include the walking areas between stores at a shopping center, lobbies, hallways, patios, parking lots, etc. An area’s designation as a “common area” is typically identified in the lease or rental agreement.

ATTESTATION – OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE BUSINESS AND PREMISES

- Each applicant listed in the “Application Information” section of this form has read and understands OAR 845-005-0311 and attests that:
 1. At least one applicant listed in the “Application Information” section of this form has the legal right to occupy and control the real property proposed to be licensed as shown by a property deed, lease, rental agreement, or similar document.
 2. No person not listed as an applicant in the “Application Information” section of this form has an ownership interest in the business proposed to be licensed, unless the person qualifies to have that ownership interest waived under OAR 845-005-0311.
 3. The licensed premises at the premises street address proposed to be licensed either:
 - a. Does not include any common areas; or
 - b. Does include one or more common areas; however, only the applicant(s) have the exclusive right to engage in alcohol sales and service in the area to be included as part of the licensed premises.
 - In this circumstance, the applicant(s) acknowledges responsibility for ensuring compliance with liquor laws within and in the immediate vicinity of the licensed premises, including in portions of the premises that are situated in “common areas” and that this requirement applies at all times, even when the business is closed.
 4. The licensed premises at the premises street address either:
 - a. Has no area on property controlled by a public entity (like a city, county, or state); or
 - b. Has one or more areas on property controlled by a public entity (like a city, county, or state) and the public entity has given at least one of the applicant(s) permission to exercise the privileges of the license in the area.

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION**TASTE OF INDIA 3**

Page 4 of 4

Applicant Signature(s): Each individual listed in the applicant information box on page 2 (entity or individuals applying for the license) must sign the application.

If an applicant listed in the applicant information box on page 2 is an entity (such as a corporation or limited liability company), at least one member or officer of the entity must sign the application.

- Each applicant listed in the "Application Information" section of this form has read and understands OAR 845-006-0362 and attests that:

1. Upon licensure, each licensee is responsible for the conduct of others on the licensed premises, including in outdoor areas.
2. The licensed premises will be controlled to promote public safety and prevent problems and violations, with particular emphasis on preventing minors from obtaining or consuming alcoholic beverages, preventing over-service of alcoholic beverages, preventing open containers of alcoholic beverages from leaving the licensed premises unless allowed by OLCC rules, and preventing noisy, disorderly, and unlawful activity on the licensed premises.

I attest that all answers on all forms and documents, and all information provided to the OLCC as a part of this application, are true and complete.

ISHAAN JOHAL

Applicant name

Signature

4/24/24

Date

Ishleen Singh

Applicant name

Signature

4-29-24

Date

Nalinder Singh

Applicant name

Signature

4-29-24

Date

Applicant name

Signature

Date

Applicant/Licensee Representative(s): If you would like to designate a person/entity to act on your behalf you must complete the Authorized Representative Form. You may submit the form with the application or anytime thereafter. The form must be received by the OLCC before the representative can receive or submit information for the applicant.

Please note that applicants/licensees are responsible for all information provided, even if an authorized representative submits additional forms on behalf of the applicant.

CITY OF LINCOLN CITY

CITY COUNCIL MINUTES OF MEETING

April 22, 2024, 6:00 PM

The final minutes for this meeting are supplemented by an electronic recording of the meeting, which may be viewed online at www.lincolncity.org under the tab "Agendas, Packets, and Videos". The staff reports, resolutions, ordinances, and other documents related to this meeting are also available at the same location. This meeting is rebroadcast on Cable Channel 4. (See Channel 4 guide on the hour at <http://www2.lincolncity.org/program-guide/>).

APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL

DATE:

A. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Wahlke called the meeting to order at 6:00 PM.

B. ROLL CALL

Mayor Wahlke called the meeting to order at

Attendee Name	Title	Status	Arrived
Marci Baker	City Councilor	Present	
Todd Barker	City Councilor	Present	
Judy Casper	Councilor Ward 3	Present	
Riley Hoagland	Councilor Ward 2	Present	
Rick Mark	Councilor Ward 3	Excused	
Mitch Parsons	Councilor Ward 1	Present	
Susan Wahlke	Mayor	Present	

Staff Present: Daphnee Legarza, City Manager; Chief Broderick, Lincoln City Police Department; Abigail Edwards, Human Resources Director; Alison Robertson, Economic Development and Urban Renewal Director; Seth Lenaerts, Project Manager; Kim Cooper Findling, Explore Lincoln City Director; Jeanne Sprague, Parks and Recreation Director; Stephanie Reid, Public Works Director; Anne Marie Skinner, Planning and Community Development Director; Kirsten Brodbeck-Kenney, Library Director; Debbie Bridges, Finance Director; David Twigg, I.T. Support Specialist; Tony LaSoya, I.T. Director; Jamie Young, City Recorder.

C. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mayor Wahlke led The Pledge of Allegiance.

D. CONSENT AGENDA

1. Regular Meeting – Minutes of Regular Meeting – April 8, 2024 6:00 PM

E. COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS

None

F. COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT ON AGENDA/NON-AGENDA ITEMS

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Marie McFarlane, Lincoln City Resident, spoke regarding the American Flag missing at the Lincoln City Cultural Center.

G. PRESENTATIONS

2. Lincoln City Senior Center Presentation

Antonio Porras, Lincoln City Senior Center President gave an update on the Senior Center located at the Lincoln City Community Center. Council had a discussion with Mr. Porras. Mr. Porras thanked the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians for their contribution to the Thanksgiving meal.

3. Oregon Coast Community College Presentation

Dave Price Vice President for OCCC gave a presentation regarding the proposed ballot measure 221-24 that will be on the May ballot.

H. PUBLIC HEARING / ORDINANCE

None

I. PUBLIC HEARINGS / PUBLIC COMMENTS

None

J. ORDINANCES

- 1.

Council held a discussion regarding the ordinance. Council gave consensus to bring this back to deliberations at the next meeting.

MOTION:	Motion to Approve Second Reading and Adoption of Ordinance 2024-01 Public Contracting Procurement Thresholds
MOVER:	Judy Casper, Councilor Ward 3
SECONDER:	Susan Wahlke, Mayor
AYES:	Casper, Hoagland, Wahlke
NAYS:	Baker, Barker, Parsons
EXCUSED:	Mark
RESULT:	Failed by Roll Call Vote

2. Ordinance 2024-03 Disabled Facilities

Council and Staff had a continued discussion. Council gave direction to eliminate "included", changed disabled to persons with disabilities, and use disabled instead of enhanced.

MOTION:	Motion to Approve Second Reading and Adoption of Ordinance 2024-03 Disabled Facilities with Amendments
MOVER:	Judy Casper, Councilor Ward 3
SECONDER:	Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1
AYES:	Baker, Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke
EXCUSED:	Mark
RESULT:	Passed by Roll Call Vote

K. RESOLUTIONS

3.

MOTION:	Motion to Approve Resolution No. 2024-07 Park Naming
MOVER:	Todd Barker, Councilor Ward 1
SECONDER:	Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1
AYES:	Baker, Barker, Casper, Parsons, Wahlke
NAYS:	Hoagland
EXCUSED:	Mark
RESULT:	Passed by Roll Call Vote

4.

Chief Dahlman with North Lincoln Fire and Rescue spoke about the properties that are included.

MOTION:	Motion to Approve Resolution No. 2024-08 North Lincoln Fire and Rescue Annexation of Properties
MOVER:	Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1
SECONDER:	Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2
AYES:	Baker, Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke
EXCUSED:	Mark
RESULT:	Passed by Roll Call Vote

5. Resolution No. 2024-09 Helping Hands Annual Payment Waiver

MOTION:	Motion to Approve Resolution No. 2024-09 Helping Hands Annual Payment Waiver
MOVER:	Judy Casper, Councilor Ward 3
SECONDER:	Todd Barker, Councilor Ward 1
AYES:	Baker, Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke
EXCUSED:	Mark
RESULT:	Passed by Roll Call Vote

L. SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

6. Planning Commission Interview- Richards

MOTION: Motion to Appoint Pamela Richards to the Planning Commission Term Beginning 4/23/2024 and Expiring 12/31/2025
MOVER: Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1
SECONDER: Marci Baker, Councilor Ward 2
AYES: Baker, Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke
EXCUSED: Mark
RESULT: Passed via Voice Vote

7. BayWalk Sidewalk Additional Funds for Phase 2

Stephanie Reid, Public Works Director and Alison Robertson, Urban Renewal Director presented the staff report.

MOTION: Motion to Increase the US 101 Lincoln City BayWalk to Schooner Point Sidewalk Contract in the Amount of \$105,000.00
MOVER: Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2
SECONDER: Todd Barker, Councilor Ward 1
AYES: Baker, Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke
EXCUSED: Mark
RESULT: Passed by Roll Call Vote

8. Sanitary Sewer Pipeline and Manhole Rehab project

Stephanie Reid, Public Works Director presented the staff report.

MOTION: Motion to Award the Construction Contract for the Sanitary Sewer Pipeline and Manhole Rehab Project to West Cost CIPP Supply in the Amount of \$212,701.50.
MOVER: Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2
SECONDER: Judy Casper, Councilor Ward 3
AYES: Baker, Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke
EXCUSED: Mark
RESULT: Passed by Roll Call Vote

9. Advance Meter Service Phase 2B Contract

Council and Staff had a discussion regarding the new meter installs.

MOTION: Motion Authorize the Purchase of Sensus Water Meter Equipment for the Advance Metering Infrastructure (AMI) System Project, Phase 2B, from Ferguson Waterworks in the Amount of \$225,000.00
MOVER: Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1
SECONDER: Riley Hoagland, Councilor Ward 2
AYES: Baker, Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke
EXCUSED: Mark
RESULT: Passed by Roll Call Vote

10. Reappointment to the Boards and Committees

MOTION: Motion to Reappoint Richard Townsend and Holly Laspa to the Library Board for a "City Resident" Position with a Four-year term that Begins 7/01/24 and Expires 6/30/2028.

MOVER: Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1

SECONDER: Judy Casper, Councilor Ward 3

AYES: Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke

EXCUSED: Mark

AWAY: Baker

RESULT: Passed via Voice Vote

M. CITY MANAGER/CITY ATTORNEY REPORTS

None

N. ACTIONS, IF ANY, BASED ON WORK SESSION, EXECUTIVE SESSION OR PUBLIC COMMENT

11.

MOTION: Motion to Direct Staff to Schedule an Executive Session May 1st Starting at 5 pm and Special Meeting and Set an Executive Session May 13th During the Regular Meeting

MOVER: Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1

SECONDER: Judy Casper, Councilor Ward 3

AYES: Baker, Barker, Casper, Parsons, Wahlke

NAYS: Hoagland

EXCUSED: Mark

RESULT: Passed by Roll Call Vote

12.

MOTION: Motion to Direct Staff to Investigate Flag Pole at the Cultural Center

MOVER: Todd Barker, Councilor Ward 1

SECONDER: Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1

AYES: Baker, Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke

EXCUSED: Mark

RESULT: Passed by Voice Vote

O. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

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NONE

P. ANNOUNCEMENTS OR COMMENTS BY CITY COUNCIL

Councilor Barker thanked Staff for the report on traffic signals.

Councilor Casper spoke about HB4123 summit and gave an update on the pilot project. Mayor Wahlke spoke about the homelessness task force.

Councilor Baker spoke about the lighting in the Council Chambers. Councilor Baker spoke about the category "deliberations" on the agenda. Council discussed the items that qualify. Councilor Baker also spoke about time certain items on the agenda and the public comment time being five minutes. Councilor Baker asked when there is time to explain your vote. Mayor Wahlke explained. Councilor Baker asked about the remote working policy. Councilor Barker asked about the remote work policy. Ms. Legarza said there is a City remote work policy. The Council and Staff had a discussion.

Councilor Hoagland gave an update on current events.

Mayor Wahlke said Lincoln City was featured during Mayor on Monday. This can be viewed on Koin.com. Mayor Wahlke said that she will be giving the State of the City Address at the Cultural Center tomorrow.

13.

MOTION:	Motion to Have City Attorney Review the Firework Ordinance and to Inform All Staff and Council and Have Staff Make Adjustments to Our Firework Education Program as Needed
MOVER:	Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1
SECONDER:	Marci Baker, Councilor Ward 2
AYES:	Baker, Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke
EXCUSED:	Mark
RESULT:	Passed by Voice Vote

14.

MOTION:	Motion to Direct Staff Provide Information Regarding the City's Remote Work Policy Including but not Limited to City Issued Equipment, Remote Location, Expecations and Any OSCA Safety Expectations.
MOVER:	Todd Barker, Councilor Ward 1
SECONDER:	Marci Baker, Councilor Ward 2
AYES:	Baker, Barker, Casper, Hoagland, Parsons, Wahlke
EXCUSED:	Mark
RESULT:	Passed by Voice Vote

Q. ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Wahlke adjourned the meeting at 8:41 PM.

SUSAN WAHLKE, MAYOR

ATTEST:

JAMIE YOUNG, CITY RECORDER

CITY OF LINCOLN CITY

CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

May 1, 2024, 5:00 PM

The final minutes for this meeting are supplemented by an electronic recording of the meeting, which may be viewed online at www.lincolncity.org under the tab "Agendas, Packets, and Videos". The staff reports, resolutions, ordinances, and other documents related to this meeting are also available at the same location. This meeting is rebroadcast on Cable Channel 4. (See Channel 4 guide on the hour at <http://www2.lincolncity.org/program-guide/>).

APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL

DATE:

A. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Wahlke called the meeting to order at 5:00 PM.

B. ROLL CALL

Attendee Name	Title	Status	Arrived
Marci Baker	City Councilor	Present	
Todd Barker	City Councilor	Present	
Judy Casper	Councilor Ward 3	Present	
Riley Hoagland	Councilor Ward 2	Excused	
Rick Mark	Councilor Ward 3	Present	
Mitch Parsons	Councilor Ward 1	Present	
Susan Wahlke	Mayor	Present	

Staff Present: Abigail Edwards, Human Resources Director; Jamie Young, City Recorder.

C. RECESS TO EXECUTIVE SESSION MEETING (MAYOR'S OFFICE)

The City Council recessed to executive session at 5:01 PM.

D. RECONVENE SPECIAL CITY COUNCIL MEETING (COUNCIL CHAMBERS)

Mayor Wahlke reconvened the special meeting at 6:41 PM.

E. ACTIONS, IF ANY, BASED ON EXECUTIVE SESSION

1.

MOTION:	Motion to Present the Draft Contract as Discussed Executive Session to Applicant A for Review and Discussion at the May 13, 2024 Executive Session
MOVER:	Rick Mark, Councilor Ward 3
SECONDER:	Mitch Parsons, Councilor Ward 1
AYES:	Baker, Barker, Casper, Mark, Parsons, Wahlke
EXCUSED:	Hoagland
RESULT:	Passed by Voice Vote

F. ADJOURNMENT

 SUSAN WAHLKE, MAYOR

ATTEST:

 JAMIE YOUNG, CITY RECORDER

Council Communication

Ordinance 2024-05 - Assumption of Electrical & Plumbing

Meeting Date:	May 13, 2024	Primary Staff Contact:	Daphnee Legarza
Department:	City Council	E-Mail:	DLegarza@lincolncity.org
Secondary Dept:		Secondary Contacts:	
Approval:	Daphnee Legarza	Estimated Time:	15 minutes

Question:

Should the City Council approve the ordinance that authorizes the City of Lincoln City to take over the regulation, administration, and enforcement of the Oregon Electrical and Plumbing Specialty Codes?

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that City Council approve the ordinance that authorizes the City of Lincoln City to take over the regulation, administration, and enforcement of the Oregon Electrical and Plumbing Specialty Codes?

Authority:

ORS 455.020(4), ORS 455.148 or 455. OAR Chapter 918 Division 20

Background:

The Oregon State Building Code is a uniform, statewide code that governs construction in Oregon. The Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS) adopts, administers, and enforces the code, which is made up of specialty codes that address specific areas of construction. The Building Codes Division adopts, amends, and interprets specialty codes that make up the Oregon State Building Code. The division administers each code through specialized code programs. Cities in Oregon are allowed to administer the building code (and specialty codes); however, State building code preempts local ordinances and rules (ORS 455.020 and ORS 455.040).

Lincoln City administers and enforces the building code and mechanical code. This administration and enforcement is accomplished with a third-party contractor, Northwest Code Professionals. Presently, Lincoln County administers and enforces the electrical and plumbing codes on behalf of Lincoln City. At the request of Lincoln County to assume these programs, and to improve and streamline the building permitting process, Lincoln City prepared a program assumption plan and on September 6, 2023, submitted the application to Oregon Building Codes Division requesting assumption of both the electrical and plumbing permitting programs.

On October 9, 2023, the City Council approved Resolution 2023-26 sanctioning of the program assumption and acknowledgement that Lincoln City will abide by the applicable Oregon Revised Statutes and Oregon Administrative Rules.

Council Options

1. Conduct and approve First and Second Reading and adopt the ordinance.
2. Continue Second Reading to the next available meeting.
3. Do not proceed with proposed ordinance.

Potential Motions:

City Attorney: [Conduct First Reading of Ordinance by Title only]

ORDINANCE 2024-05

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE LINCOLN CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 15 AND AMENDING ORDINANCE 2021-08 TO ASSUME REGULATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE OREGON ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING SPECIALTY CODES

Council: Motion to approve First Reading of Ordinance 2024-05.

City Attorney: [Conduct Second Reading of Ordinance by Title only]

ORDINANCE 2024-05

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE LINCOLN CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 15 AND AMENDING ORDINANCE 2021-08 TO ASSUME REGULATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE OREGON ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING SPECIALTY CODES

Council: Motion to approve Second Reading and adopt Ordinance 2024-05.

Attachments:

City Attorney Letter (PDF)

Ord. 2024-05 assumption of elec-plumbing (PDF)

Ord. 2024-05 Ex. assumption of elec-plumbing code (PDF)

Res 2023-26 Building Codes Division Program Assumption (PDF)

David James Robinson, Attorney
Mailing Address: PO Box 398 Toledo, OR 97391
Portland Office: 521 SW Clay St., Suite 107 Portland, OR 97201
Phone (971) 266-4290
david@davidjamesrobinson.com

September 29, 2023

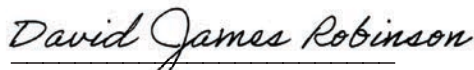
State of Oregon
Building Codes Division
PO Box 14470
Salem, OR 97309

RE: City of Lincoln City Electrical and Mechanical Codes Assumption Plan and Operating Plan

I am the city attorney for the City of Lincoln City (the City). The City has applied to the Oregon Building Codes Division for assumption of the administration and enforcement of the electrical and plumbing codes for the City. As of the writing of this letter, Lincoln County has provided administration and enforcement of the elements of the electrical and plumbing codes. As part of the transition from Lincoln County performing these functions to the City performing these functions, the City asked me to provide a statement that all employee rights under ORS 236.605 were preserved, consistent with OAR 918-308-0040(1)(e).

The City timely contacted Lincoln County to see if any of Lincoln County's public employees would be deprived of employment solely because the duties of their employment with Lincoln County related to performing these functions, would be assumed or acquired by the City. Lincoln County has not responded in writing to the City. Based on the best information available to me, as the city attorney for the City of Lincoln City, I can state that the employee rights of the City employees under ORS 236.605 were preserved. From the silence on the part of Lincoln County, I can only assume that Lincoln County has no employment-related concerns.

Very truly yours,


David James Robinson
City Attorney for Lincoln City

Cc: Anne Marie Skinner, Director of Planning & Community Development
Daphnee Legarza, City Manager

ORDINANCE NO. 2024-05**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE LINCOLN CITY MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 15 AND AMENDING ORDINANCE 2021-08 TO ASSUME REGULATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE OREGON ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING SPECIALTY CODES**

WHEREAS, the City of Lincoln City has adopted the Oregon State Building Code, including all specialty codes; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lincoln City currently excepts from regulation, administration, and enforcement the electrical and plumbing specialty code, having delegated that authority to Lincoln County; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lincoln City desires to regulate, administer, and enforce the electrical and plumbing specialty codes; and

WHEREAS, the contract city building official agrees to regulate, administer, and enforce the electrical and plumbing specialty codes.

THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:**Section 1:** 15.04.110 Construction codes adopted.

The city of Lincoln City adopts, administers, and enforces the Oregon State Building Code, including all specialty codes, as promulgated by the Director of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services pursuant to ORS Chapter 455. The adopted codes, without limitation, are identified herein.

Section 2:.

Section __: Findings Adopted. The findings contained in the Whereas Clauses of this ordinance, together with the Findings set forth in Exhibit A, as well as the competent substantial evidence in the whole record of this legislative proceeding are incorporated into this section by reference as if fully set forth herein, and are adopted in support of this legislative action.

Section __. Severability. The sections, subsections, paragraphs and clauses of this ordinance are severable. The invalidity of one section, subsection, paragraph, or clause shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, subsections, paragraphs and clauses.

Section __. Ordinance Effective Date. Pursuant to Chapter IX, Section 9.3, this ordinance takes effect 30 days after the date of its adoption.

Section __. Codification. Provisions of this Ordinance shall be incorporated in the City of Lincoln City Municipal Code and the word “ordinance” may be changed to “code”, “article”, “section”, “chapter” or another word, and the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered, or re-lettered, provided that any Whereas clauses and boilerplate provisions (i.e. Sections 1-38)

1 need not be codified and the City Recorder is authorized to correct any cross-references and any
2 typographical errors.

3 The foregoing ordinance was distinctly read by title only in accordance with Chapter IX, Section
4 9.2 of the City of Lincoln City Charter on the _____ day of _____ (First Reading) and
on the ____ day of _____ 202__ (Second Reading).

5 PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Lincoln City this ____ day of
6 _____.

7
8 _____
SUSAN WAHLKE, MAYOR

9
10 ATTEST:

11 _____
12 JAMIE YOUNG, CITY RECORDER

13
14 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

15 _____
16 David Robinson, CITY ATTORNEY

Exhibit 1

*Annotated to show deletions and additions to the code sections being modified. Deletions are **~~bold lined through~~** and additions are **bold underlined**.*

The city of Lincoln City adopts, administers, and enforces the Oregon State Building Code, including all specialty codes, as promulgated by the Director of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services pursuant to ORS Chapter 455, ~~except that the plumbing specialty code and the electrical specialty code are administered and enforced by Lincoln County~~. The adopted codes, without limitation, are identified herein.

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-26

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY APPROVING SUBMISSION OF OREGON
BUILDING CODES DIVISION "PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION FORM – NEW REQUEST" AND
ASSURING CITY COMPLIANCE WITH ALL REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS OF OAR
CHAPTER 918 AND ORS CHAPTERS 455 AND 479.**

Recitals

A. Lincoln City applied to the Oregon Building Codes Division on September 6, 2023, with the "Program Administration Form – New Request" to assume the administration and enforcement of Electrical and Plumbing Inspection Programs as per Exhibit A; and

B. Lincoln City will amend the current contract with Northwest Code Professionals to use their licensed building official and inspectors to perform all of the electrical and plumbing code functions as noted in Exhibit A; and

C. Lincoln City already has in place Lincoln City Municipal Code 15.04.110 which adopted all relevant building, electrical, plumbing, mechanical, and related codes; and

D. LCMC 15.04.110 provides for administration and enforcement of the plumbing and electrical codes by Lincoln County; and

E. LCMC 15.04.110 will be revised to remove the sentence regarding Lincoln County administration and enforcement of the plumbing and electrical codes upon approval of Lincoln City's plumbing and electrical program assumption request by Oregon Building Codes Division, effective July 1, 2024; and

F. Lincoln City's master fee schedule will be revised to add fees for electrical and plumbing permits upon approval of Lincoln City's plumbing and electrical program assumption request by Oregon Building Codes Division, effective July 1, 2024.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY HEREBY:

Section 1. Accepts the recitals set forth above as true and correct, adopts them, and incorporates them herein by this reference.

Section 2. Authorizes the City Planning and Community Development Director, and/or the City Manager, to sign and submit (noting that the submittal took place on September 6, 2023) the "Program Administration Form --New Request" and all necessary documents, or additional information that may be required by the Oregon Building Codes Division, for Lincoln City to

1 assume the operation, administration, and enforcement of the electrical and plumbing code
2 programs on July 1, 2024, as may be approved by the Oregon Building Codes Division.
3

4 **Section 3.** Continues the appointment of Brandon Zipser with Northwest Code Professionals as
5 the Lincoln City Building Official, with, in addition to the building and mechanical code
6 inspection and enforcement powers already in effect, the addition of all electrical and plumbing
7 code inspection and enforcement powers, effective July 1, 2024.
8

9 **Section 4.** Agrees to the administration and enforcement of all electrical and plumbing code
10 programs applied for in Exhibit A, effective July 1, 2024, and as approved by the Oregon
11 Building Codes Division.
12

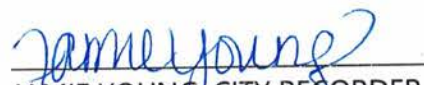
13 **Section 5.** The City understands and agrees to follow all relevant ORSs and OARs related to the
14 assumption of the administration and enforcement of the relevant electrical and plumbing
15 programs, including, among others, ORS Chapters 455 and 479 and OAR Chapter 918.
16

17 **Section 6. Effective Date.** This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage and
18 remain effective until replaced.
19

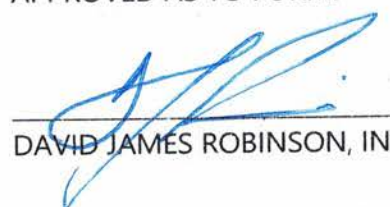
20
21
22 **PASSED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Lincoln City this 9th day of October,
23 2023.
24

25
26 
27
28 SUSAN WAHLKE, MAYOR

29 ATTEST:

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31 
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33 JAMIE YOUNG, CITY RECORDER
34

35
36 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

37
38 
39
40 DAVID JAMES ROBINSON, INTERIM CITY ATTORNEY
41

Council Communication

Resolution 2024-11 - Drinking Water Protection Plan Final Draft Approval

Meeting Date:	May 13, 2024	Primary Staff Contact:	Stephanie Reid
Department:	Public Works	E-Mail:	SReid@lincolncity.org
Secondary Dept:		Secondary Contacts:	
Approval:	Daphnee Legarza	Estimated Time:	10 minutes

Question:

Should the City Council approve the Final Draft of the Drinking Water Protection Plan and submit to the Oregon Health Authority and the Department of Environmental Quality for their review?

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends the City Council approve the Final Draft of the Drinking Water Protection Plan and submit to the Oregon Health Authority and the Department of Environmental Quality for their review.

Background:

The City received a grant from the Oregon Health Authority to develop a Drinking Water Protection Plan in 2022. The work began in Spring 2023 and was completed in Spring 2024. The City contracted with GSI Water Solutions, Inc. to facilitate the process and prepare the Plan. Developing the Drinking Water Protection Plan was guided by a team of 15 stakeholders and technical advisors. The City engaged the public in the process with in-person and remote options to attend public meetings in November 2023 and February 2024.

Council Options:

Approve the Drinking Water Protection Plan Final Draft
 Do not approve the Drinking Water Protection Plan Final Draft
 Make changes and approve the Drinking Water Protection Plan Final Draft

Financial Impact

N/A

Potential Motions:

Move to approve the Drinking Water Protection Plan Final Draft and submit to the Oregon Health Authority and the Department of Environmental Quality for their review.

Attachments:

Drinking Water Protection Plan Final Draft

Attachments:

Lincoln City DWPP 04-30-2024 Final Draft with appendices smaller (PDF)

Resolution 2024-11 Drinking Water Protection Plan (PDF)



FINAL DRAFT

City of Lincoln City

Drinking Water Protection Plan

April 2024



Prepared by:

GSI Water Solutions, Inc.

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

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Appendices

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Appendix B	Public Outreach Examples
Appendix C	City of Lincoln City Source Water Assessment (2016)
Appendix D	Resources for Community Water System Operators

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

This Drinking Water Protection Plan (DWPP) was developed by GSI Water Solutions, Inc (GSI) on behalf of the City of Lincoln City (City) with guidance from a team of stakeholders and technical advisors, as well as public input. This DWPP provides a framework for Lincoln City to address risks to its drinking water sources in a manner that meets the criteria for state approval of a DWPP.

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, a public water system can voluntarily develop a DWPP and submit it to DEQ and OHA for approval (for surface water sources) or for certification (for groundwater sources). The approval process for these plans is administered by DEQ for surface water and OHA for groundwater sources.

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

1.2 Lincoln City Source Water Areas

Lincoln City is located in the Mid-Coast region of Oregon and has a maritime climate. In winter, daytime highs are usually around 50 degrees and lows typically remain above freezing. Summer highs are 60-70 degrees on the beaches and 80-90 degrees a few miles inland. Annual precipitation averages 76.3 inches with most rainfall occurring during the winter months. Prevailing winds come from the northwest in the summer and from the southwest in the winter.

Lincoln City operates a municipal water system (PWS 4100483) that serves approximately 20,830 customers in and around the city limits per OHA's Drinking Water Data Online system. Lincoln City is a popular summertime tourist destination. As a result, while the permanent population of Lincoln City (according to the US Census data from April 2020) is 9,815, during the summer months the influx of visitors can increase the City's population to over 35,000. The City's service area, which extends beyond the city limits within the boundaries of its urban growth area, is approximately 8.5 square miles and is bounded on the east by the Coast Range and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Exhibit 1-1 shows a map delineating the City's Schooner Creek watershed drinking water source area. The map indicates that the City has an intake and an infiltration gallery. The City utilizes the infiltration gallery during high flows when Schooner Creek has high turbidity. While the City also holds water rights for the use of water from Drift Creek, as described further below, it is reserved for emergency use only and is not the focus of this DWPP. Exhibit 1-2 shows land ownership in the Schooner Creek watershed.

Exhibit 1-1. Map of Drinking Water Source Areas

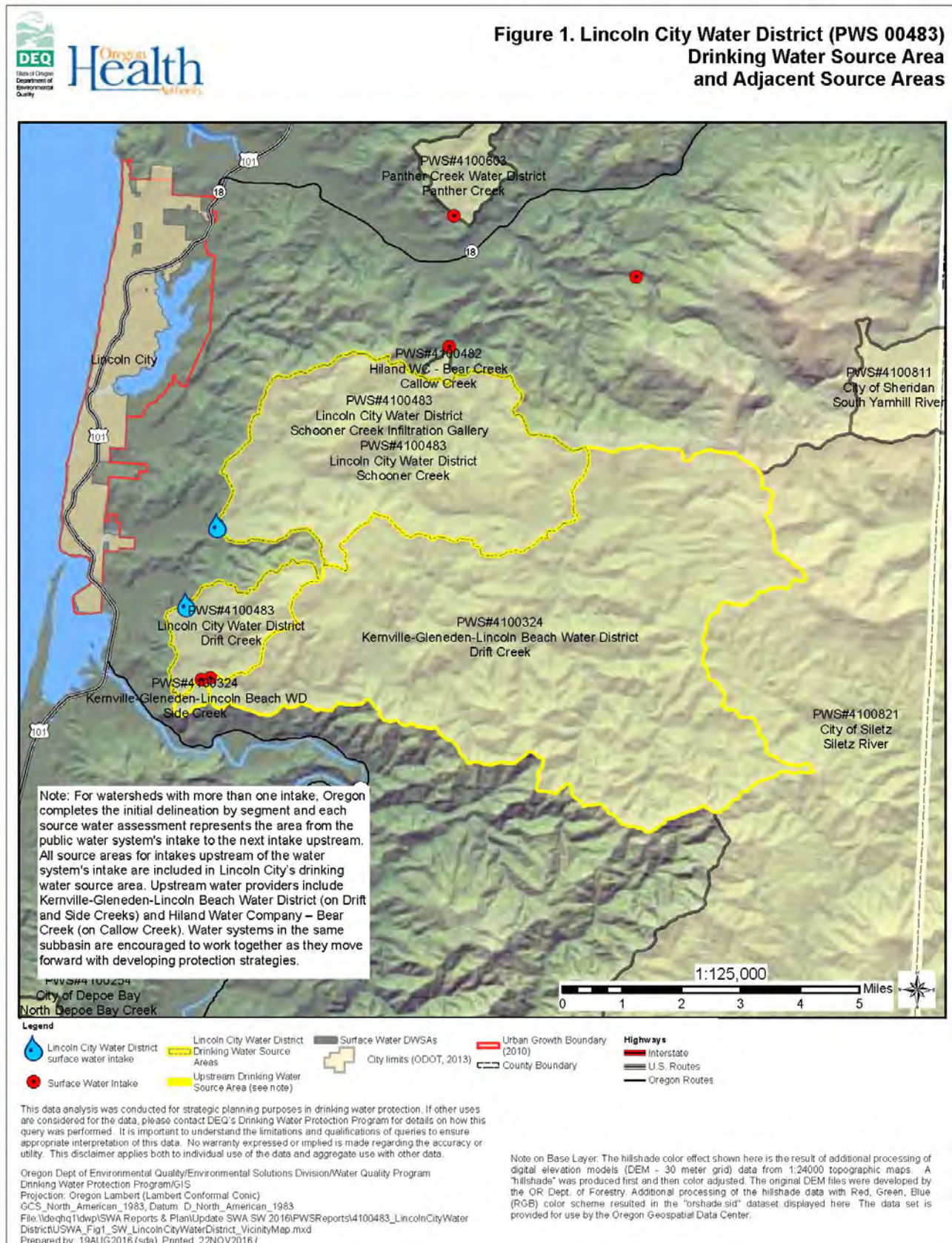
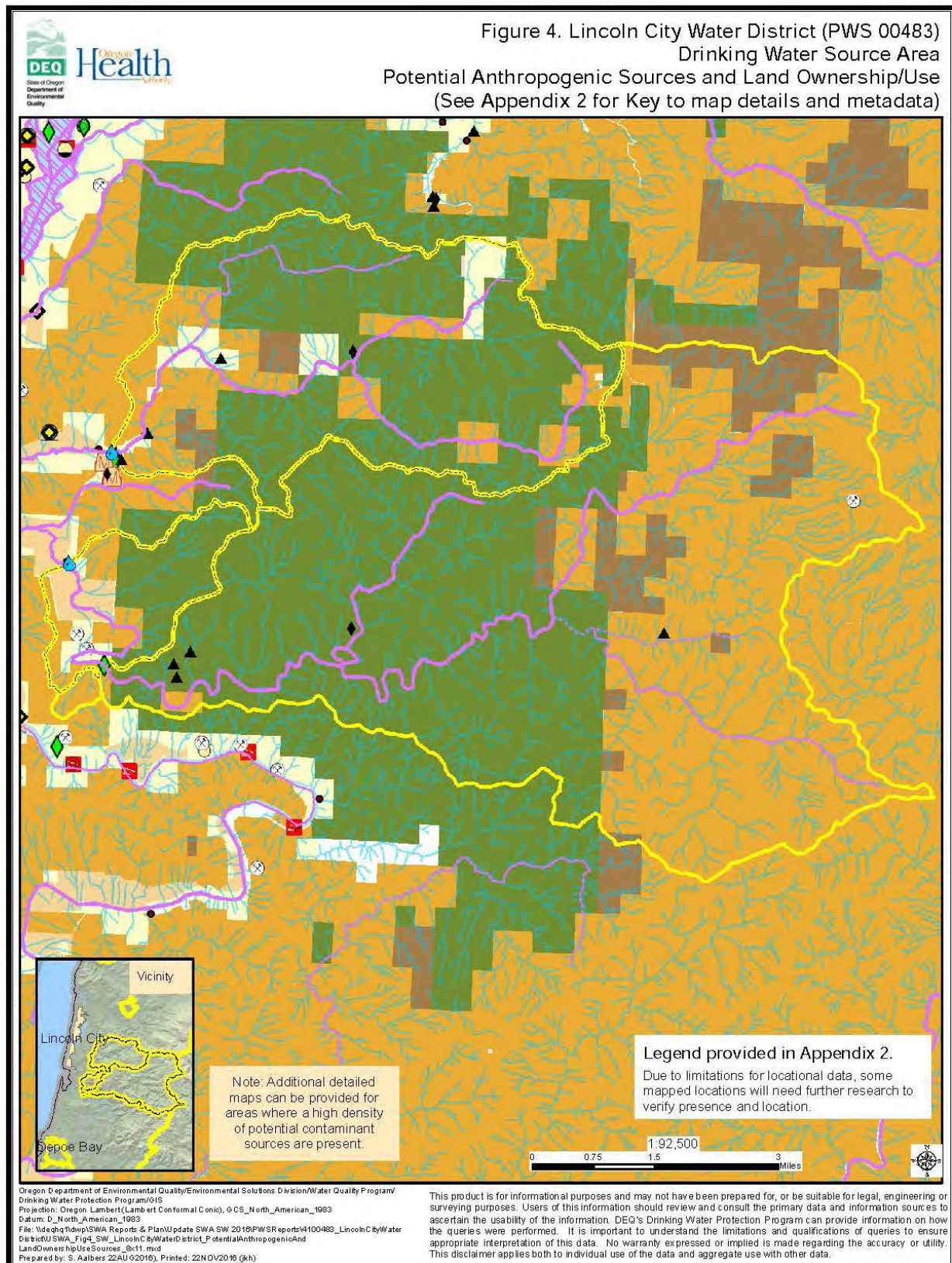


Exhibit 1-2. Map of Landownership



1.2.1 Water Rights

Lincoln City currently uses Schooner Creek as its sole municipal water supply source, and the City holds water rights collectively authorizing the use of up to 9.56 cubic feet per second (cfs) from Schooner Creek. Water diverted from Schooner Creek is treated at the City's adjacent treatment facility, which has a treatment capacity of 6 million gallons per day (mgd).

Lincoln City has an emergency backup water intake on Drift Creek. Water diverted from Drift Creek during emergency conditions would be pumped to the City's existing treatment plant, located adjacent to the Schooner Creek intake. The City's rights to withdraw water from Drift Creek are, with the exception of 1.0 cfs of certificated water rights transferred from Gordey Creek¹, authorized only in the event that the City cannot meet its water demand using withdrawals from Schooner Creek and are subject to bypass flow requirements and additional restrictions. The use of water from Drift Creek is described in more detail in the contingency plan in Section 4 of this DWPP. Appendix A provides additional details about the City's water rights.

1.3 Drinking Water Protection Plan Development

1.3.1 Source Water Assessment

DEQ prepared a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for Lincoln City in 2002 to fulfill one of the requirements of the amended Safe Drinking Water Act. The SWA includes a delineation of the drinking water source area supplying the water system, identification of areas that may be more vulnerable to contamination, and an inventory of potential contaminant sources. DEQ developed an updated SWA in 2016 that includes the source area map reprinted above (Exhibit 1-1) along with maps showing soil erosion potential, areas prone to landslides, local land uses and ownership, and potential anthropogenic sources of pollution. The updated SWA was used as a starting point for the risk assessment described further in Section 2.

The original SWA was completed in September 2002 and therefore only analyzes potential risks to the Schooner Creek watershed. The City applied for a permit to use water from Drift Creek during emergencies in November 2002. The City had entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Kernville-Gleneden Beach-Lincoln Beach Water District (District) in July 2001 allowing the City to use a portion of the District's water rights on Drift Creek in an emergency, but these water rights remained associated with the District and were not considered part of the City's drinking water source area. The updated 2016 SWA acknowledges Drift Creek as an emergency source. Because Schooner Creek provides the sole municipal water supply source for Lincoln City on a regular basis, this DWPP focuses on risks to the Schooner Creek source area and strategies to protect it. The potential use of Drift Creek is considered in the contingency plan in Section 4.

1.3.2 Plan Development Process

This DWPP builds on recent drinking water protection efforts, such as acquisition of a 156-acre parcel along a key section of Schooner Creek, and the Schooner Creek Sediment Reduction Project, which was a collaboration between the City and the Salmon Drift Creek Watershed Council. The Schooner Creek Sediment Reduction Project focused on reducing road-related sediment inputs that could degrade fish habitat and increase turbidity in the City's drinking water source. The project was funded in 2017 jointly by a grant from the Drinking Water Source Protection Fund and the Oregon and Washington Drinking Water Providers Partnership, and it resulted in a road assessment and prioritized project list for reducing erosion and preventing sediment from reaching the creek and its tributaries.

¹ Gordey Creek is a tributary of Drift Creek, and the City's Drift Creek intake is an authorized point of diversion for water under its Gordey Creek water rights.

OHA awarded Lincoln City a Drinking Water Source Protection Fund grant to develop a DWPP in 2022 to expand on these efforts and consider additional sources of turbidity, pathogens, and other risks to the drinking water source area. Plan development began with a kickoff meeting in June 2023. Community members, government agencies (local, state, and federal), conservation groups, and forest landowners were represented on the DWPP Team. The City's selected consultant, GSI Water Solutions, Inc., facilitated development of the DWPP. Public engagement was an important component of the DWPP development process, as described in Section 1.3.3. The City Council of Lincoln City reviewed and approved the DWPP in May 2024 and submitted the Final Draft DWPP 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
Stephanie Reid	City of Lincoln City
Lani Haskins	City of Lincoln City
Mike Broili	MidCoast Watersheds Council
Tyler Clouse	Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District
Kacey Largent	US Forest Service
Douglass Fitting	Bureau of Land Management
Laura Johnson	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Matt Thomas	Oregon Department of Forestry
David Bailey	Oregon Department of Forestry
Christine Clapp	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Amy Bleekman	Oregon Health Authority (Drinking Water Services)
Kaety Jacobson	Lincoln County Commissioner
Margaret Treadwell	McKenzie River Trust
Jeff DeRoss	Manulife Investment Management Forest Management Inc.
Jerry Workman	Weyerhaeuser

1.3.3 Public Outreach and Engagement

Community members had opportunities to learn about development of the DWPP and provide input at in-person and virtual meetings and through review of draft planning documents, and the City integrated DWPP Team and public input into the DWPP. The DWPP Team and local stakeholders provided vital local knowledge about potential contaminant sources, projects already completed or planned, and risk reduction strategies customized to local conditions and resources. The draft DWPP was made available for public comment. The City held a public meeting in November 2023 that discussed potential contaminant sources and risks identified in the SWA by the DWPP Team, information about additional potential risks, and priority rankings of risks based on likelihood of occurrence and severity of impact to the City's water source. The City held a second public meeting in February 2024 where attendees learned about and gave feedback on proposed strategies for drinking water protection, implementation plans, and the contingency plan for the use of water from Schooner Creek. Information about the planning process and draft documents were available for public review at the meetings and online. In-person and remote attendance options were available for both meetings, and meeting recordings were posted on the City's website for those unable to attend. Meeting announcements were promoted through the City's newsletter, the City's website, messages in water bills, flyers posted around the community, and through DWPP Team communication with stakeholders and constituents they represented. Appendix B provides 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

The DWPP Team used the original 2002 SWA and the updated 2016 SWA described in Section 1.3.1 to gather initial information about the types of potential risks to the City's drinking water source area in the Schooner Creek watershed. The 2002 SWA identified areas of the watershed that are considered particularly sensitive, meaning that if certain land use activities or contamination sources occur in these areas, they would have a greater likelihood of negatively impacting the drinking water source. The first type of sensitive area identified was a 1000-foot buffer from the centerline of Schooner Creek and all of its perennial tributaries in the drinking water source area. Additional sensitive areas identified were locations with high soil erosion potential (significant portions of the watershed) and high runoff potential. Soil erosion and associated turbidity in the watershed has long been recognized as a concern, leading to projects such as the Schooner Creek Sediment Reduction Project (2017-2022). Soils with very slow infiltration rates are less able to absorb heavy precipitation, increasing the potential for rapid runoff during storms that could convey sediment and contaminants to the water source. The SWA also considered the potential for sensitive areas with high soil permeability where contaminants could quickly infiltrate shallow groundwater and be discharged to the stream system but did not identify any susceptible areas in the Schooner Creek watershed.

The updated 2016 SWA provided additional information about areas with high soil erosion potential near streams, landslide risks, land use and ownership, and an updated inventory of potential sources of contaminants. The 2016 SWA is included as Appendix C of this DWPP. Apart from sediment sources caused by natural processes like erosion or landslides, the SWA focuses on anthropogenic sources of pollution. The Lincoln City DWPP Team supplemented the initially identified risks in the SWA with a broader consideration of natural hazards (e.g., droughts, earthquakes, and wildfire) along with additional risks identified through their local knowledge and expertise. Once potential risks had been identified, the DWPP Team conducted a prioritization process by assigning each risk a rating for likelihood of occurrence and severity of impact. Each rating was on a scale of 1-5, and scores were assigned using a guidance document developed by DEQ about water quality impacts from specific contaminants, as well as the DWPP Team's knowledge and expertise about local conditions. The City utilized the scores to categorize the risks into high, medium, and low categories using the matrix shown in Exhibit 2-1. The City held a public meeting in November 2023 with in-person and virtual attendance options to present the DWPP Team's risk analysis and gather additional public input on potential risks and their prioritization. The City integrated community feedback into the risk assessment. The City has used this prioritization to inform the timing and level of effort that the City put into strategies to address the risks.

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
Rare (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:

- Natural Processes
 - Drought and low streamflows
 - Earthquakes
 - Tsunamis
 - Wildfire
 - Severe storms
 - Highly erodible soils and landslides
 - Insect outbreaks and fungal infections
- Forestry
 - Clearcut harvest
 - Non-clearcut harvest
 - Access roads
 - Chemical applications
 - Riparian impacts
- Transportation
 - Roads and stream crossings
- Municipal
 - Aging infrastructure
 - Vandalism and cybersecurity
 - Encampments and dumpsites
- Residential
 - Rural homes
 - Septic systems
 - Domestic wells
 - Grazing animals

Sections 2.2 through 2.6 present the results of the risk assessment, including: the identified risks and their associated risk assessment ranking (high, medium, or low) and risk scores, the first number representing the likelihood of occurrence and the second number representing the severity of the anticipated impact. Section 2.7 describes the process for identifying and addressing new risks that may arise within the

Schooner Creek watershed due to new activities or changes in intensity or spatial patterns of existing activities. Section 4 of the DWPP describes the potential use of water from the Drift Creek watershed.

2.2 Natural Processes

Natural processes as well as anthropogenic activities can impact water quality. Understanding the biological and geological processes occurring within the source watershed helps the City prepare for the potential hazards these processes pose and become a more resilient public drinking water system.

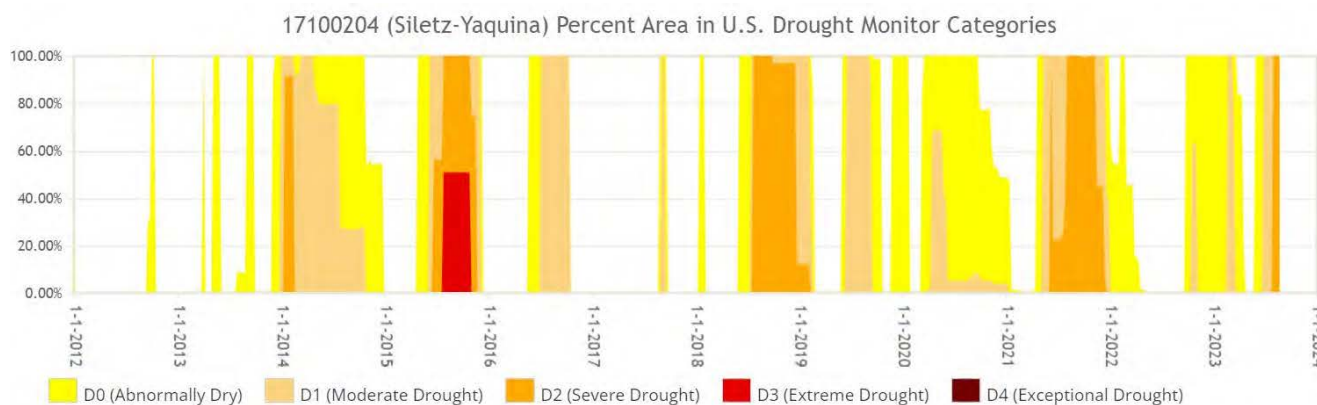
2.2.1 Drought and Low Flows (high: 5, 5)

Although the City's water rights authorize the use of up to 9.56 cfs from Schooner Creek, the permitting process for the water intake included a requirement by the National Marine Fisheries Service for a 3.0 cfs bypass flow. Flows in Schooner Creek can drop as low as about 9.0 cfs during droughts, leaving around 6.0 cfs available for municipal use. The City's water treatment facility can treat up to 6 million gallons per day (mgd).

Lower flows, such as from a drought event during a given summer or a longer-term climatic trend, may result in water shortages or need for conservation measures to ensure that available water supply can meet demands. Climate change projections for Lincoln County show decreased rainfall in summer, which could decrease streamflow. In addition to potentially inadequate drinking water supply, low flows may lead to water quality issues, such as increased stream temperatures, decreased dissolved oxygen, and increased concentration of pollutants, and they can promote algae growth and increased bacterial counts. Furthermore, the projected increases in air temperature are likely to increase water demand, exacerbating any water shortages that arise. Schooner Creek is listed under the Clean Water Act 303(d) list as water quality limited for high summer temperature and turbidity. Drought conditions and low flows can intensify and prolong high stream temperatures and exacerbate the negative impacts associated with high temperatures on water quality. Drought also increases the likelihood of wildfires.

Drought and low flows are a growing concern in the area. As shown in Exhibit 2-2, the Siletz-Yaquina basin containing Schooner Creek watershed has undergone periods of moderate to extreme drought several times in the past decade. While low summer streamflows are not unusual, they will likely worsen as climate change continues to impact the region.

Exhibit 2-2. Drought Conditions 2012-2023



Low streamflows coinciding with peak demands may put drinking water supply at risk. The water quality and quantity impacts of low streamflows, high temperatures, and turbidity affect fish and other aquatic life. Schooner Creek is designated critical habitat for coho salmon, which are listed as Threatened under the

federal Endangered Species Act. Salmonids are particularly threatened by high temperatures. Maintaining minimum streamflows to protect fish could further limit the City's water supply during droughts.

2.2.2 Earthquakes (high: 3, 5)

A major Cascadia subduction zone (the fault that runs along the Oregon coast) earthquake would likely have the largest impacts on the coast, although other types of earthquakes can occur in the region. It is currently not possible to accurately forecast the location or size of future earthquakes, but soil behavior can be predicted. Serious damage from major earthquakes is often caused by the behavior of the soil. Research by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) shows that the soils in Lincoln City generally have low to moderate liquefaction potential (i.e., soils that lose their strength in response to ground shaking), and the areas of the population along the coastline are more vulnerable than areas further inland and away from rivers, as described further in the Lincoln County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP).

An earthquake could damage water infrastructure or could trigger landslides, erosion, and soil liquefaction along streams that could impact infrastructure and waterways. The level of potential damage would depend on the magnitude, timing, and location of an earthquake, as well as specific building and soil characteristics. Water infrastructure, including the intake, transmission and distribution pipelines, water tanks, and reservoirs, were identified as vulnerable City assets by the 2020 Lincoln County NHMP analysis. Roads and bridges could also be damaged, affecting access to water system infrastructure and potentially impacting nearby streams.

2.2.3 Tsunamis (medium: 3, 2)

The Oregon coast is vulnerable to both locally generated and distant tsunamis. A nearshore earthquake would result in a local tsunami, which could hit the coast within minutes and could damage community infrastructure, public lands, and property. Distant tsunamis could take several hours to reach the Oregon coast, but they are still capable of causing damage to the region. It is difficult to predict when the next tsunami will occur.

A tsunami could cause water to back up Schooner Creek, which could damage water infrastructure, inundate the intake with seawater, and contaminate the water source with pollutants, sediment, and debris. The Natural Hazard Risk Report for Lincoln City (based on Tsunami Inundation Maps produced by DOGAMI in 2013) identified the water treatment plant as being within the tsunami inundation zone, but only in the event of the largest possible Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake likely to occur. This risk may be exacerbated by direct earthquake damage as described above.

2.2.4 Wildfire (medium: 4, 3)

Wildfire is a growing concern in the drinking water source area, and climate change is likely to increase the risk of wildfire in the future. Immediate impacts of a wildfire could include damage to the water treatment plant and other infrastructure. A forest fire in the basin could remove vegetation and damage soils, thereby increasing runoff and erosion and decreasing soil water infiltration and retention. Firefighting chemicals could potentially impact water quality. Water used for fire suppression would be taken from the available water supply.

2.2.5 Severe Storms (medium: 4, 3)

Severe storms may damage drinking water infrastructure and lead to rapid runoff or flooding that increase erosion and sedimentation, and stream turbidity. Severe storms are a growing concern in the area. Climate

projections for Lincoln County show that the intensity of extreme precipitation is expected to increase, and precipitation is likely to fall more as rain than snow due to warming winter temperatures. Increased winter rainfall could increase runoff and streamflow. Heavy precipitation could cause erosion and/or landslides, particularly in combination with other risks, such as timber harvest or burned areas, leading to sedimentation and stream turbidity. As previously described, Schooner Creek is listed under the Clean Water Act 303(d) list as water quality limited for turbidity, along with summer temperature. The increasing risk of high turbidity is a serious concern for the City, as it has experienced issues related to high turbidity and landslides in the past several years. During these events, the City has had to temporarily shut off the intake and use its infiltration gallery when turbidity is too high, which limits the amount of water the City can produce. Schooner Creek watershed contains previously mapped landslide deposits, and 71 percent of its tributary stream miles are within areas of high soil erosion potential according to the SWA.

The water source may be more vulnerable to the effects of storms in areas where there has been timber harvesting, and landscape characteristics, like previously burned areas, can also amplify this risk. Other damage, such as to power and telephone lines, is a concern. In the December 2007 windstorm, the water treatment plant used up almost its entire diesel supply, and the City lost its main communication route, including resident access to 911, according to the Lincoln County NHMP. The water treatment plant's diesel auxiliary power generator can currently supply power to 75 percent of the facility during an emergency and can enable the plant to operate at approximately 50 percent of the volume of its treatment capacity.

2.2.6 Highly Erodible Soils/Landslides (high: 5, 4)

Highly erodible soils may contribute sediment at a higher rate to the water source, increasing turbidity. As discussed in Section 2.2.2 (Climate Change), high turbidity has been a continual concern for the City. Projected increased precipitation in Lincoln County due to climate change could raise the risk of landslides, as they often coincide with rainstorms on the coast. Human activities, such as forestry operations and rural development, may increase the likelihood of landslides occurring. Several landslides have occurred in the source water area, including a major slide in the 1970s that sparked the City's interest in obtaining the emergency backup water supply from Drift Creek, and another major flood event in 1999 that damaged the intake and significantly impacted the City's water system.

2.2.7 Insect and Fungal Outbreaks (low: 1, 2)

Insect and fungal outbreaks are not currently common in the watershed; however, climate change could increase the probability and severity of these events. Forests in other basins have been severely impacted by outbreaks of bark beetles, which caused widespread loss of trees. The loss of trees or vegetation may contribute to erosion that increases turbidity and stream temperatures due to loss of vegetated cover. Increased numbers of dead trees create standing fuel that can increase the risk of forest fires. Water quality may also be impacted by antifungals and insecticides used to treat outbreaks.

2.3 Forestry

The majority of the City's drinking water source area (Schooner Creek watershed) is forested, with 22 percent being privately owned industrial forest land, and 67 percent being owned and managed by the United States Forest Service (USFS). Oregon's Forest Practices Act sets standards for commercial forestry operations, including harvest, reforestation, access roads, chemical applications, and water protections, among other issues. Under the Private Forest Accord, forestry and conservation groups agreed to recommend changes to the Forest Practices Act. Changes have been phased in, with certain sets of rules taking effect in November 2022, July 2023, and January 2024. Among the intentions of the new rules are increasing protection for streams, improving forest road design standards, retaining more trees on steep slopes, protecting fish and amphibian habitat, and funding mitigation projects to help aquatic species.

Complying with the updated rules is expected to reduce the potential for drinking water quality impacts, and the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) is investing in compliance monitoring and reporting.

2.3.1 Clearcut Harvest (high: 5, 3)

Clearcut harvesting has been linked to increased potential for erosion, which could result in increased runoff and creek turbidity. Increased runoff may reduce infiltration of precipitation into groundwater, which could contribute to low seasonal streamflows.

Clearcut harvesting also reduces beaver habitat. Beaver dams cause a slower release of water from the area, supporting greater stream flows into the summer season, so fewer beavers could result in more severe water level fluctuations between seasons.

2.3.2 Non-Clearcut Harvest (medium: 3, 3)

Non-clearcut logging and thinning may have similar effects as clearcutting, although to a lesser extent. Timber harvest practices, including non-clearcut harvest, have the potential to increase erosion and impact water quality.

2.3.3 Access Roads (high: 5, 3)

Forestry access road building, maintenance, and usage in the watershed may increase erosion and stream turbidity. Vehicle usage increases the risk of leaks or spills of petroleum products or other hazardous materials into waterways. If gates do not have locks, areas in the watershed could be used for dumpsites, creating a potential risk to water quality if trash or debris enters the stream.

2.3.4 Chemical Applications (medium: 5, 2)

Over-application or improper handling of pesticides and herbicides applied during forestry or reforestation activities may contaminate drinking water sources. Chemical applications on steep slopes have an increased risk of contaminating the creek, especially in sparsely vegetated areas. The method and timing of application impacts the level of risk. For example, applying before precipitation events or at times of year when soil breakdown by microorganisms is slower may increase the risk.

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.

2.3.5 Riparian Impacts (high: 5, 4)

Timber harvest practices could disturb the soil near streams or could result in a loss of streamside vegetation. Impacts to the area around the creeks, such as soil disturbance or damage to vegetation, can increase erosion, resulting in increased runoff and creek turbidity. Without shade from streamside vegetation, stream temperatures could increase and lead to an increased risk of algae growth and higher bacteria counts from the reduction in dissolved oxygen. ODF has implemented new rules under the updated Forest Practices Act requiring increased riparian buffer zones based on stream classifications as well as protections for non-fish-bearing streams.

2.4 Transportation

Water quality can be impacted by increased erosion caused by road building, maintenance, and usage. Schooner Creek watershed has a network of BLM roads, forest access roads, the County-maintained Schooner Creek Road, and nearby highways and state routes. Major stream crossings near the intake pose risks to the drinking water source from potential spills or leaks of gasoline or any substances being transported. Proper construction techniques, maintenance, and drainage of roads are important to mitigate these risks.

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

Sediment or contaminants can enter water bodies at stream crossings and along streamside roads. Schooner Creek Road runs adjacent to Schooner Creek and is of particular concern for soil erosion. Unpaved road turnouts are a chronic source of sediment to Schooner Creek. Culverts along the road are important to maintain and protect from potential damage or blockages that could blow out and deliver large quantities of sediment into the stream. Several culverts are prone to plugging and flooding the road surface, allowing sediment to enter the creek. Poor drainage from ditches along the unpaved gravel portion of Schooner Creek Road increases erosion and reduces road stability by saturating the road subgrade.

Contaminants could also enter streams from herbicide used to manage roadside vegetation. Vehicles may deposit contaminants, such as metals and oils/greases, which may then enter the water via stormwater runoff or deposition and degrade water quality. Road maintenance practices, especially activities conducted following storms, must be coordinated to prevent additional erosion or contamination.

2.5 Municipal

Drinking water source protection is aided by municipal management practices that prioritize protecting infrastructure, streams, and ecosystems. Within the drinking water source area, the City owns the parcel of land that the intake is on and an additional portion of the watershed. The City manages this property to protect the drinking water supply, along with infrastructure throughout its water system.

2.5.1 Aging Infrastructure (high: 5, 3)

Aging infrastructure has a higher change of failures that could impact the drinking water supply and may impact the ability to divert, store, and distribute water. Leaks may unnecessarily increase the demand for water diversion.

The City's water treatment plant was built in 1982. The City has prioritized investing in water system infrastructure, ongoing seismic upgrades, and as needed, replacing pipes, valves, and other components of the system. The 24-inch water distribution line that conveys water into town from the water treatment plant is considered vulnerable to seismic risks, and the City has replaced portions of it and plans to replace more.

2.5.2 Vandalism and Cybersecurity (medium: 2, 4)

Vandalism or sabotage of water system infrastructure would include deliberate damage to pipelines, the water treatment facility, or other components of the system. Vandalism could impact water quality and the ability to divert, store, and distribute water. Cybersecurity is an increasingly important concern for municipal water providers as water system operations could be impacted by cyber attacks.

2.5.3 Encampments and Dumpsites (medium: 3, 3)

Unsheltered encampments have been established in certain parts of the drinking water source area. It can be difficult to determine the ownership of properties where encampments have been set up, and they move locations if the County clears them out and cleans up the sites. Individuals who live in these encampments may create large garbage deposits which puts water quality at risk if it were to enter waterways. The lack of toilet access at streambank encampments in particular could allow human fecal waste to enter waterways, which could potentially cause *E. coli* contamination.

These garbage deposits may also increase the odds of starting a wildfire. Other random dumpsites for yard debris and other materials have been found in the watershed, which could contribute to streambank erosion and possibly stream turbidity as people carry debris down to throw it in the creek. A large amount of discarded waste in the creek could potentially damage the water intake if it were carried downstream during a storm.

2.6 Rural Residential

Rural residential development may have impacts on drinking water sources, although they are less concentrated than in urbanized areas. Eight percent of the drinking water source area is privately owned by rural residents.

2.6.1 Rural Homes (high: 5, 5)

Overuse or improper disposal of household and landscaping chemicals may be a risk to water quality if contaminants enter stormwater runoff. New construction, including vegetation removal and grading, must be managed to prevent erosion and sedimentation of streams.

2.6.2 Septic Systems (High: 5, 3)

Improper design, installation, or maintenance of septic systems may lead to a septic system failure that impacts drinking water. The cumulative effects of multiple septic systems in the area could impact water quality through potential discharge to shallow sediments adjacent to the creek. While septic systems present more of a concern for groundwater systems, the proximity of the rural homes with septic systems to Schooner Creek increases the potential severity of this risk.

2.6.3 Domestic Wells (medium: 4, 2)

Improperly constructed, maintained, or abandoned wells may allow contaminants to enter the aquifer where groundwater and surface water interactions can occur.

2.6.4 Grazing Animals (Medium (4, 3)

Insufficient riparian buffers may allow grazing animals to cause streambank erosion. Animal waste can impact water quality by potentially introducing *E. Coli* or increasing nitrates in the source waters.

2.7 Identifying and Addressing New Risks

The City will review the risks identified in the DWPP at least annually to determine whether to adjust implementation of strategies or seek new information on risks. DEQ reviews DWPPs approximately every 5 years for progress toward water source protection and renewed approval of the plan. At this time, the City will consider whether any potential emerging risks to drinking water need to be assessed and whether any

changes to management strategies are needed. Any updates to the SWA provided by DEQ will also be incorporated into future plan updates and implementation.

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SECTION 3: Strategies to Address Risks

3.1 Introduction to Strategies

The DWPP Team considered each of the risks identified in Section 2 and developed strategies to reduce or mitigate the risks. Resources used to develop strategies include technical expertise and local knowledge from members of the DWPP Team, drinking water protection strategies developed and implemented successfully by other water providers, and guidance documents from state agencies, such as DEQ. The DWPP Team looked for synergies among the proposed strategies to facilitate implementation and ensure that all risks are adequately addressed. Strategies have been grouped into several major categories:

- Sediment and Erosion Control
- Pollution Prevention Programs
- Critical Area Protection
- Water Conservation
- Emergency Planning and Agency Coordination
- Infrastructure Management
- Monitoring Programs

Exhibit 3-1 shows how each of the identified strategies addresses one or more risks in the drinking water source watershed or within the City's service area. 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	Risk Level ¹	Sediment and Erosion Control	Pollution Prevention	Critical Area Protection	Water Conservation	Emergency Planning	Infrastructure Management	Monitoring Programs
Natural Processes	Drought and low flows	High (5, 5)				•	•	•	•
	Climate change	High (5, 5)			•	•		•	•
	Earthquake	High (3, 5)	•				•	•	•
	Tsunamis	Medium (3, 2)					•	•	•
	Wildfire	Medium (4, 3)	•				•	•	•
	Severe storms	Medium (4, 3)	•				•	•	•
	Highly erodible soils	High (5, 4)	•		•		•	•	•
	Insects and fungal infections	Low (1, 2)		•			•		•
Forestry	Clearcut harvest	High (5, 3)	•		•				•
	Non-clearcut harvest	Medium (3, 3)	•		•				•
	Access roads	High (5, 3)	•	•					
	Chemical applications	Medium (5, 2)		•			•		•
	Riparian impacts	High (5, 4)	•	•	•				
Transportation	Roads and stream crossings	Medium (4, 3)	•	•				•	
Municipal	Aging infrastructure	High (5, 3)				•	•	•	
	Vandalism	Medium (2, 4)					•	•	
	Encampments and dumpsites	Medium (3, 3)		•	•		•		•
Rural Residential	Rural homes	High (5, 5)	•	•	•	•			
	Septic systems	High (5, 3)		•	•				
	Domestic wells	Medium (4, 2)		•					
	Grazing animals	Medium (4, 3)	•	•	•				

¹ Numbers in parentheses refer to the likelihood and consequence of each risk, respectively. These components of risk are presented on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest.

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3.2 Sediment and Erosion Control

High turbidity in Schooner Creek has presented problems at the City's water treatment plant multiple times in the past, so sediment and erosion control strategies are critical to protecting source water quality and ensuring that water can be treated effectively. While erosion can occur anywhere in the watershed, activities under this strategy will be focused on preventing or reducing high turbidity in Schooner Creek by targeting the areas most prone to contributing sediment, such as steep slopes and highly erodible soil types, as well as promoting healthy riparian buffers adjacent to Schooner Creek and its tributaries. High-priority areas for potential projects will be identified using GIS.

The City will work to maintain open communication about sediment management with landowners in the watershed, connecting them with resources for technical assistance, such as DEQ, Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Oregon State University (OSU) Extension, and Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). These entities can provide information and support for implementing best practices for construction, road maintenance, forestry, and rural residential land management. In its communications, the City will encourage landowners to consider potential impacts on water quality from activities, such as timber harvest and transportation. Specialized assistance may be needed following natural disasters, such as wildfires or severe storms. The City will implement best practices for sediment management in its own public works projects and while maintaining water system infrastructure in the watershed.

Good road maintenance, such as appropriate grading, bridge and culvert work, and roadside vegetation management, can help avoid or minimize delivery of sediment to adjacent waterways. In 2017, the City partnered with the Salmon Drift Creek Watershed Council on a road sediment reduction study funded jointly by a grant from OHA's Drinking Water Source Protection Fund and the Drinking Water Providers Partnership. The study, completed in 2018, provided project recommendations for culvert improvements and replacements, roadside drainage improvements, excavation of unstable road shoulder soil, storage areas for soil from road cuts and slides, paving, and road surface dust abatement. Many of the recommendations in the Schooner Creek Sediment Reduction Report have been completed, and the City will implement additional recommendations as funding is available. Lincoln County Public Works routinely removes excess sediment from Schooner Creek Road following storm events, and the City will encourage the County to use the designated soil storage areas developed as a recommendation of the report.

The City will continue to coordinate with the County regarding maintenance of culverts along Schooner Creek Road, as well as drainage improvements on road shoulders and cut banks. In addition, the City will seek to expand sediment reduction projects to access roads in the watershed and will explore funding options and partnerships with other landowners. The City will encourage landowners to maintain gates restricting public access to private forestlands where recreational use is likely to cause erosion. Under the recently revised Forest Practices Act, large forest landowners will be required to complete a Forest Road Inventory and Assessment of their lands by 2029, with certain pre-inventory data on high conservation value sites submitted to ODF by 2025. Small forest landowners do not have to complete an inventory, but they are required to conduct Road Condition Assessments when they submit notifications of timber harvest operations. The City will coordinate with ODF to understand access road conditions on privately owned forestlands in the drinking water source area and avoid duplication of effort. Federally owned forestlands are not subject to Oregon's Forest Practices Act, so the City will coordinate separately with USFS and BLM about road conditions and sediment management on their respective lands related to forestry operations and recreational access.

As feasible, the City will collaborate with groups engaged in ecosystem restoration and enhancement in the region, such as the MidCoast Watersheds Council and Lincoln SWCD, to help maintain a healthy watershed and support projects that protect water quality. 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. Planting riparian trees, such as willows, to provide shade would be especially beneficial because of Schooner Creek's designation as impaired for high summer stream temperatures on the 303(d) list. Lincoln SWCD is planning to host workshops in Lincoln County in partnership with the Oregon Department of Agriculture's (ODA) agricultural water quality series, and the City supports these educational opportunities for landowners that are anticipated to protect and improve water quality. Decommissioned forest access roads can be assessed to identify locations where revegetation and drainage improvement techniques may be beneficial. Floodplain restoration and beaver habitat enhancement can improve streamflows and help make the watershed more resilient to drought, extreme high and low flows, and climate change. Restoration can also be combined with critical area protection strategies as described further in Section 3.4. Following a natural disaster, such as a wildfire, earthquake, or tsunami, the City will communicate with landowners, the MidCoast Watersheds Council, and Lincoln SWCD about the need for watershed restoration projects and will contribute resources as feasible.

3.3 Pollution Prevention Programs

Pollution prevention programs promote safe usage and disposal of chemicals and hazardous substances to avoid contamination of drinking water source areas. These strategies are designed to address the risks related to planned chemical applications (e.g., pesticide spraying), unintentional spills of hazardous substances, and accumulation of trash and other debris at random dumpsites or encampments in the watershed.

Applications of pesticides and herbicides may occur during forestry operations, and the Forest Practices Act includes several provisions to protect water quality by restricting spraying near streams. Aerial spraying must leave a 75-foot buffer around streams supplying drinking water if done using helicopters or 60 feet if done using other aircraft, while ground-based applications must leave a 10-foot buffer. Helicopters are also prohibited from spraying within 300 feet of a drinking water intake. Additional requirements relate to wind and weather conditions, applicator licensing, and use of products according to the label. Prior to a chemical application on forestland, the applicator must notify ODF through the online Forest Activity Electronic Reporting and Notification System (FERNS). The City will maintain an up-to-date subscription to the FERNS notification service to understand planned forestry activities on private lands, such as chemical applications and timber harvest, and it will communicate with USFS about planned activities on National Forest lands. BLM does not spray on its lands in the drinking water source area. When activities that could potentially affect the drinking water source area are planned, the City will communicate with landowners about precautions and best practices to protect source water quality. The City will also make information about subscribing to FERNS notifications available to interested customers and residents of the watershed.

In addition to forestry purposes, chemicals may be applied for roadside vegetation management and residential landscaping in the watershed. The City will maintain its agreement with Lincoln County Public Works to avoid herbicide spraying along Schooner Creek Road upstream of the City's intake. To address residential sources, the City will compile and distribute information and referrals to technical assistance related to prevention of pollution from household and garden chemicals, as well as pet waste and oil and grease from vehicles. Specialized assistance may be provided following wildfires or severe storms. The City will develop and maintain partnerships with organizations, such as Lincoln SWCD, for technical assistance related to grazing animals, including pastured livestock and residents with horses.

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 grants or loans available through Lincoln County and DEQ. Additional potential partners for property owner education about septic system usage, maintenance, and actions to be taken in the event of septic system failure include OHA and OSU Extension.

These partners would also be able to provide technical assistance and outreach materials about best management practices for domestic wells, household and garden chemical handling and disposal, and grazing animals.

Hazardous waste collection events offer opportunities for residents and businesses to safely dispose of potentially hazardous chemicals that they no longer need. Lincoln County Solid Waste District holds household hazardous waste collection events twice per year. Examples of materials that may be accepted include paint, motor oil, batteries, antifreeze, expired medications, and chemicals used in landscaping, agriculture, and forestry. North Lincoln Sanitary Service offers year-round collection of construction debris, paint, antifreeze, propane tanks, and thermometers containing mercury. The City will communicate with Lincoln County Solid Waste District, North Lincoln Sanitary Service, and DEQ about collaboration and funding sources for sponsoring additional hazardous waste collection events, such as those targeting businesses, or ongoing collection programs at designated drop-off sites. Special events may be held specifically targeting businesses that may have larger quantities of agricultural or forestry chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers, etc.) requiring safe disposal.

Trash, debris, and unknown chemicals disposed at random dumpsites or unsheltered encampments in the watershed must be addressed to prevent pollution of waterways. City personnel working in the watershed will monitor for these sites and coordinate with the County and landowners as necessary for cleanup of roadsides and forestlands. A map showing landownership and contact information will be developed to facilitate this process. Where random dumpsites appear to be proliferating, the City will consider installation of signage and/or trail cameras to identify responsible parties. The City will communicate with the County about potentially closing Schooner Creek Road to overnight camping. City staff who contact individuals that have established encampments and will make efforts to connect them with existing resources.

3.4 Critical Area Protection

Areas within the drinking water source watershed are considered “critical areas” when a potential contaminant source or land use, if it occurred in that area, would have a greater likelihood of impacting water quality or quantity. Critical area protection strategies are designed to protect drinking water sources by restricting activities in these locations that could pose a threat to water quality or quantity. These areas include land with highly erodible soils, steep slopes, riparian lands around Schooner Creek and its 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 many of these sensitive areas. ODF recently developed the Forest Practices Act Streams and Steep Slopes Viewer, an online tool that displays information, such as whether fish are present in a stream segment and where soil-disturbing activities on steep slopes are more likely to contribute sediment or cause debris flows. This information will be used to prioritize critical areas that may need protective management actions.

The City already owns a portion of the Schooner Creek watershed and plans to explore additional 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 watershed. The City and its partners 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. City-owned open space lands in the watershed are currently managed by Trout Mountain Forestry, and the City is interested in developing a Forest Stewardship Plan for these lands and any additional lands acquired to ensure that drinking water protection goals are supported by forest management activities. In addition to watershed protection, the

area is also used for educational opportunities with local elementary schools. The City plans to work with McKenzie River Trust for appraisal and due diligence activities for potential land acquisitions.

3.5 Water Conservation

Water conservation 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. Demand management is also critical in the event of prolonged droughts or supply disruptions, such as a landslide affecting the watershed or intake. Water conservation strategies include public outreach, ordinances, and infrastructure management.

Lincoln City is a member of the Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium (Mid-Coast Water), a group of water providers in Lincoln County working to promote water conservation and improve regional supply resilience. In partnership with Mid-Coast Water, the City has access to a variety of water conservation outreach materials for residents, businesses, and visitors. The goals of this outreach are to prevent water waste, reduce pressure on the water sources, and guard against shortages during droughts and peak times of year, such as summer when stream flows are reduced but demand increases. Because of the importance of tourism to the local economy and the significant increase in population served by the water system due to visitors, one of the City's priorities is to work with the hospitality industry to promote water conservation and Mid-Coast Water is working to encourage water conservation among hospitality-related water users, such as owners of vacation rentals and visitors using those rentals. Residential water use represents another major category of water consumption, and through participation in Mid-Coast Water, the City is able to provide customers with free water conservation items, such as toilet leak detection tablets and water-efficient showerheads and faucet aerators. Mid-Coast Water, along with partners including Lincoln City, will also explore options for a rebate program for replacement of older plumbing fixtures and appliances with more water-efficient models.

New construction must comply with current building codes, including the State of Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code, so newer buildings are usually more water-efficient than older buildings. Additional opportunities to require water efficiency improvements could arise during remodels, resale, or permitting a residence as a short-term rental. The City will research water conservation ordinances and 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 low water use landscaping and water-efficient irrigation equipment (e.g., drip irrigation) be used.

3.6 Emergency Planning and Agency Coordination

Emergency planning includes source water protection during emergencies and making the water system more resilient to natural hazards. Emergency planning, response, and recovery actions will be implemented in accordance with the City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), updated in 2018, and depending on the location and nature of the emergency event, in conjunction with Lincoln County's EOP, updated in 2020. Information and procedures from the City's EOP have been integrated into the Contingency Plan in Section 5 of this DWPP for emergencies that affect the water supply. The City has obtained a "reverse 911" system for communicating with residents during emergency events, and community members and businesses can sign up for emergency notifications and community information from Lincoln County via the Lincoln Alerts system.

In addition to addressing a sudden loss of water supply, emergency planning strategies include communicating with agencies and landowners about incorporating source water protection and water quality issues into their existing emergency plans. The City will communicate with Lincoln County about integrating

emergency planning into the County's existing EOP, including topics such as hazardous spill response and wildfire impacts on drinking water supply. 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. North Lincoln Fire and Rescue District 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. Additional coordination with landowners in the watershed, the County, and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) would help the City assess potential threats to the drinking water in the event of a spill, wildfire, earthquake, or other emergency event in Schooner Creek watershed. The City would then determine whether there is a need to temporarily suspend operation of the surface water intake, switch to use of its infiltration gallery, consider use of an alternate water source such as Drift Creek (multiple restrictions apply to use of this water source, as described further in Section 5), or use stored water to meet demands until the water source is once again safe.

Wildfire is a growing threat on the Oregon coast due to climate change and the increased frequency of droughts. The Lincoln City area recently experienced the Echo Mountain Complex Fire, which burned approximately 2,500 acres near Otis, causing significant loss of homes and other structures. While ignition from lightning cannot be eliminated, human sources of ignition can be addressed. Burning of yard waste and other debris is prohibited within city limits, and burning outside of the City requires a burn permit from North Lincoln Fire and Rescue District. To encourage responsible burning practices and to increase awareness of fire danger in the watershed, the City will explore options for installation of signage, such as "today's fire danger level" with a moveable arrow, on Schooner Creek Road or other locations in the watershed.

3.7 Infrastructure Management

An updated Water Master Plan for the City is anticipated to be completed in 2025 and will include, among other elements, recommendations for leak detection and infrastructure projects that will reduce water loss in the water treatment and distribution system, increase reliability, and protect water quality. Maintenance, repairs, and upgrades of City water infrastructure will be undertaken by the Public Works Department in coordination with the Water Master Plan and applicable capital improvement plans as resources and staffing allow. The City will also explore opportunities to conserve water used in City parks and facilities.

The City will assess potential threats from vandalism and determine what steps may need to be taken to address identified vulnerabilities. Actions may include installation of fencing and security cameras, staff training, and cybersecurity measures. The forthcoming updated Water Master Plan is also anticipated to include recommendations for actions designed to increase disaster preparedness. These could include seismic retrofits, defensible space, emergency storage, and other infrastructure projects.

3.8 Monitoring Programs

Monitoring programs will be used to assess current conditions and track trends in water quantity and water quality over time. The City has good long-term records of Schooner Creek streamflows and continues to track stream conditions to understand the impacts of low flows and droughts on the water supply. These records will be used to inform water supply planning over time, particularly in the context of climate change. Currently, the City does not expect that a new source of water will be needed within the next 20 years, as described in Section 6 of this DWPP (Future Water Sources).

Water quality monitoring programs will be designed to detect and address any potential degradation of water quality in Schooner Creek, as well as track trends over time. 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 Schooner Creek and its tributaries would help the City understand potential upstream sources

of pollution and determine whether any action is needed to prevent contamination. Turbidity in Schooner Creek averages 1.0–2.5 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) and can increase rapidly to over 200 NTU during storms, increasing the difficulty of water treatment. Turbidity sampling will be conducted during the first flush of rain following summer and during or after other storms as needed, particularly in areas of recent timber harvest. In addition to turbidity monitoring, the City will also develop a sampling plan for water quality monitoring after chemical applications in the watershed to ensure that pesticides and herbicides are not affecting the drinking water source.

Regional outbreaks of certain insects or fungal infections could lead to widespread tree mortality in the watershed. 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. The City will communicate with agencies about pests and invasive species concerns, and as needed, will implement monitoring and determine other actions to control the spread within the drinking water source area.

SECTION 4: Implementation Plan

This implementation plan outlines the activities that the City intends to undertake as part of each strategy described in Section 3 to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate risks identified in the Schooner Creek watershed. The implementation plan focuses on activities within the 20-year planning horizon of this DWPP, recognizing that some activities may occur within the next few years while others may require longer planning timeframes or be ongoing. Implementation will be dependent on availability of funding and staff resources, so the implementation plan also includes a non-exhaustive list of potential funding sources related to the proposed activities. The DWPP Team guided development of this implementation plan and 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 readiness of the activities to proceed, the anticipated steps involved in implementation, anticipated needs to secure funding, and priority of risks addressed. Phase 1 includes activities that can be implemented most immediately, including planning and data collection tasks, establishing communications and partnerships, and actions addressing high-priority risks. Phase 2 includes actions that may require additional preparation, such as strengthening partnerships and securing funding. Activities with more substantial planning or funding needs, and actions addressing lower-priority risks, are included in Phase 3 and are anticipated to take place later. Exhibit 4-1 presents an overview of the implementation plan, and the following sections describe each activity in more detail.

The DWPP Team will reconvene annually to review the status of the implementation plan and to consider implementation activities for the next year. In the year following approval by OHA/DEQ of this DWPP, the City will focus on the following activities:

- Identification of any new or unanticipated potential sources of contamination or other issues;
- Discussion of the plan for how management actions will be implemented over the next year, including parties responsible for those activities (e.g. lead and supporting partners), tracking the implementation of activities, and the schedule for implementation of the annual goals and objectives; and
- Plan for grant and other funding applications to accomplish desired future tasks.

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Exhibit 4-1. Implementation Plan Overview

Strategy Category	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Potential Partners (lead/supporting)
Sediment and Erosion Control	- Identify high-priority areas for potential projects (e.g., steep slopes and highly erodible soils) using GIS - Compile technical assistance resource guides for rural landowners on best practices for erosion control and riparian management - Support educational efforts of Lincoln SWCD - Establish communication with private forestland owners about forestry practices (e.g., clearcut harvesting), known sediment and road issues, and gate closures - Establish communication with USFS and BLM about road conditions and sediment issues - Identify high-priority road sediment reduction and culvert replacement projects on Schooner Creek Road - Identify high-priority ecosystem restoration and enhancement projects	- Continue connecting rural landowners with existing technical assistance programs - Continue supporting educational efforts of Lincoln SWCD, and seek opportunities for education and partnerships with small forest landowners and OSU Extension - Work with private forestland owners to identify high-priority sediment reduction projects outside Schooner Creek Road corridor - Communicate with USFS and BLM about potential for road inventory and analysis - Pursue funding for high-priority road sediment reduction, erosion control, and culvert replacement projects, and begin implementation once funding is secured - Support high-priority ecosystem restoration projects (e.g., letters of support for partners' grant applications)	- Continue to implement and support sediment reduction and ecosystem restoration projects - Continue to assess needs for sediment and erosion control projects - Communicate with ODF about Forest Road Inventory & Assessments when these are completed	Lincoln SWCD, MidCoast Watersheds Council, OSU Extension, ODF, landowners

Strategy Category	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Potential Partners (lead/supporting)
Pollution Prevention Programs	▪ Sign up for Oregon Department of Forestry FERNs notifications and share information about this notification system with customers ▪ Review notifications and communicate (as needed) with landowners about proposed forestry management actions ▪ Maintain agreement with the County to avoid herbicide spraying along the road upstream of the intake ▪ Compile resource guide for connecting Schooner Creek watershed landowners with partners for technical assistance and resources related to chemical handling and application, septic systems, domestic wells, and grazing animals ▪ Promote household hazardous waste collection events ▪ Map with landownership and contact numbers ▪ Monitor and clean up encampments and dumpsites ▪ Coordinate with County (for sites along Schooner Creek Road) and landowners ▪ Discuss potential overnight closure to camping along road within drinking water source area with County ▪ Connect unsheltered people with resources if possible	▪ Maintain FERNs subscription annually and communicate with landowners about planned chemical applications ▪ Continue to distribute technical assistance guide to landowners ▪ Communicate with partners about ongoing collection programs for household hazardous waste ▪ Communicate with partners and explore funding for business hazardous waste collection events ▪ Signage about dumping ▪ Explore the potential for using cameras for monitoring dumping ▪ Continue to monitor for and clean up dumpsites and encampments, connecting people with resources as appropriate	▪ Maintain list of contacts and outreach materials for technical assistance providers and pollution prevention resources and events ▪ Maintain periodic communications with Schooner Creek watershed landowners	ODF, DEQ, OHA, Lincoln SWCD, Lincoln County Solid Waste District, North Lincoln Sanitary Service, the Lincoln County Community Shelter and Resource Center, Coastal Support Services, Community Services Consortium, Food Share of Lincoln County, landowners
Critical Area Protection	▪ Continue identifying critical areas for protection and conducting outreach to identify willing private landowners ▪ Maintain communications with McKenzie River Trust ▪ Communicate with public landowners in the Schooner Creek watershed about management practices that can help protect critical areas	▪ Planning work for potential acquisitions (due diligence, appraisal, mapping needs, etc.) ▪ If willing landowners are identified, seek funding for land acquisition/conservation easements ▪ Explore developing a Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement with USFS and/or BLM	▪ Develop and implement management plans for areas to be acquired ▪ Complete a land acquisition or conservation easement with a willing landowner ▪ Complete a Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement with public landowners if possible	McKenzie River Trust, landowners

Strategy Category	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Potential Partners (lead/supporting)
Water Conservation	- Continue conducting water conservation outreach to customers - Continue water conservation item giveaways - Continue to work on assisting the hospitality industry with water conservation - Continue to support exploration of a plumbing fixture/appliance rebate program through Mid-Coast Water	- Maintain membership in Mid-Coast Water - Research water conservation ordinances and identify potential ordinances to adopt	- Maintain membership in Mid-Coast Water - Assess the need for additional water conservation outreach measures - Adopt water conservation ordinances and conduct outreach to raise community and developer awareness	Mid-Coast Water
Emergency Planning and Agency Coordination	Communicate with agencies about incorporating source water protection into existing emergency plans	Consider installing signage related to wildfire risk in the Schooner Creek watershed	- Coordinate with agencies on any scheduled updates of emergency plans to ensure source water protection is included - Following an emergency event, communicate with landowners and MidCoast Watersheds Council about watershed restoration projects and contribute resources as feasible	Lincoln County, North Lincoln Fire and Rescue District, American Water Works Association, MidCoast Watersheds Council, Lincoln SWCD
Infrastructure Management	- Continue regular leak detection and repair projects - Continue customer meter upgrades - Assess security and cybersecurity needs	- When Water Master Plan is completed, pursue funding for leak detection and infrastructure projects that reduce water loss and support water management and distribution - When Water Master Plan is completed, pursue funding for infrastructure needs identified for disaster preparedness - Pursue funding to address security and cybersecurity needs, including security systems and staff training	- Continue to implement leak detection and infrastructure projects as funding allows - Implement infrastructure projects that address disaster preparedness as funding allows	American Water Works Association, Lincoln County
Monitoring Programs	- Continue to monitor streamflow trends over time to inform water supply planning - Conduct turbidity testing during the first flush of rain following summer and other storms as desired - Submit intake raw water turbidity data and other water quality data to DEQ during the 303(d) call for data - Develop a plan for sampling following spraying of pesticides/herbicides in the Schooner Creek watershed - Communicate with agencies about any insect/fungal or invasive species concerns	- Continue monitoring streamflows - Continue turbidity testing after storms - Implement the sampling plan following a pesticide/herbicide spraying event in the Schooner Creek watershed - Coordinate with agencies and monitor for insect/fungal pests or invasive species as needed	- Continue monitoring streamflows - Continue turbidity testing after storms - Update water quality testing and the sampling plan for pesticide/herbicide spraying as needed - Monitor for insect/fungal pests or invasive species as needed	DEQ, OHA, ODFW, landowners

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4.1 Phase 1

4.1.1 Sediment and Erosion Control

Identifying high-priority areas for potential sediment and erosion control projects is a key element of Phase 1 due to the high risks to the water supply from turbidity. Steep slopes, highly erodible soils, and riparian buffers have been selected as preliminary criteria, but the City will also consider other criteria that may be relevant. Once criteria have been selected, GIS will be used to overlay them with the drinking water source area to identify sensitive areas that may contribute excess sediment to Schooner Creek. This analysis (potentially also including additional criteria) will also be used to inform the City's implementation of Critical Area Protection strategies, as described further in Section 4.1.3. For Sediment and Erosion Control strategies, the analysis will be used to focus efforts for outreach and targeted communication with landowners and to help select project sites that will provide the most sediment reduction benefit.

Technical assistance and resources for sediment and erosion control already exist in the region. Rather than duplicating efforts, the City will support and promote the educational work being done by Lincoln SWCD, OSU Extension, and similar organizations. Potential avenues of promotion include publishing articles in the City's newsletter provided by the technical assistance organizations and social media cross-postings, among others. The City will compile existing technical assistance materials on relevant topics (e.g., erosion control, riparian management) into a resource guide that can be provided to rural residential landowners.

Public and private forestland owners constitute the majority of the source area, making sediment reduction from forestry activities a priority in this area. During Phase 1, the City will focus on establishing communication and building relationships with landowners. This may entail identifying points of contact and communicating about the importance of watershed health to the drinking water source, sharing maps of the source area to help landowners understand their potential impacts, discussing upcoming plans for forestry operations, discussing known road condition and sediment issues, and requesting that private landowners maintain gated closures to lands that may be particularly vulnerable to erosion.

Using the GIS analysis and the previously completed Schooner Creek Sediment Reduction Report, the City will identify whether there are any high-priority road sediment reduction and culvert replacement projects along Schooner Creek Road that have not yet been completed. The City will also use the GIS analysis to identify high-priority ecosystem restoration and enhancement projects in collaboration with partners that are experienced in this field, such as Lincoln SWCD and MidCoast Watersheds Council. The City will seek opportunities to implement projects that would jointly benefit drinking water quality and fish and wildlife. For example, enhancing riparian vegetation could reduce sediment inputs while lowering stream temperatures, thus reducing turbidity to be treated at the water treatment plant and improving temperature conditions in the 303(d)-listed Schooner Creek.

4.1.2 Pollution Prevention

ODF's FERNs notification service provides information about planned forestry operations and chemical applications. The City will keep its FERNs subscription updated annually (<https://ferns.odf.oregon.gov/E-Notification/>), which will allow the City to receive email alerts and view the associated notifications, maps, and written plans, and to provide comments on plans. Interested customers will also be provided with information and the link to register. In addition, the City will register for email and text notifications for helicopter pesticide applications within 1 mile of the surface water intake using the same website. The City will maintain its agreement with Lincoln County to avoid herbicide spraying along Schooner Creek Road upstream of the City's intake when the County is conducting roadside vegetation management.

Similar to the technical assistance resource guide described in Section 4.1.1 for sediment and erosion control, the City will compile a resource guide to connect watershed residents with existing organizations that provide technical assistance related to household and landscaping chemical handling and application, septic systems, domestic wells, and grazing animals. During Phase 1, the City will promote the household hazardous waste collection events already being held by Lincoln County Solid Waste District and the drop-off site for hazardous materials at North Lincoln Sanitary Service.

City personnel working in the watershed will monitor for encampments and dumpsites. A map showing landownership and contact phone numbers will be developed and kept in Public Works vehicles, offices, and the water treatment plant so that staff can notify the landowners and coordinate cleanup. In the case of encampments or dumpsites along Schooner Creek Road, staff will coordinate with the County. The City will reach out to the County about the potential for closing Schooner Creek Road to overnight camping within the drinking water source area to reduce the risk of trash and contaminants entering the creek. When City personnel encounter individuals who have established encampments, they will strive to connect them with resources, such as the Lincoln County Community Shelter and Resource Center, Coastal Support Services, Community Services Consortium, and Food Share of Lincoln County using existing outreach materials and contact information provided by these organizations.

4.1.3 Critical Area Protection

Assessing and prioritizing critical areas in the source watersheds is a necessary precursor to any protection activities. A portion of the watershed is already under City ownership, and the City has begun exploring options for additional acquisitions that would protect the drinking water source. During Phase 1, the City will use the GIS analyses described in Section 4.1.1, along with the SWA, the 303(d) list, and any additional criteria selected, to identify critical areas for protection. The City will work with partners, such as McKenzie River Trust and Oregon Coast Community Forestry Association, to conduct outreach to determine if there are willing landowners in these areas. The City will also communicate with public landowners (USFS and BLM) about management practices that can protect water quality in critical areas identified on their lands.

4.1.4 Water Conservation

Phase 1 will include continuations of water conservation activities already being implemented by the City. As a member of Mid-Coast Water, the City will continue using and customizing the outreach materials provided to raise awareness and enthusiasm for water conservation among its customers. Potential outreach methods include mailers, flyers, newsletter articles, website content, and billing messages. The City will also continue the water conservation item giveaways to customers to encourage residential water conservation. Through Mid-Coast Water, the City will work with hotels, restaurants, vacation rentals, and other businesses in the hospitality industry to promote water conservation upgrades at these properties and to encourage them to provide water conservation outreach materials to visitors. The City will continue participating in Mid-Coast Water's planned discussions of a potential rebate program for water-efficient plumbing fixtures and appliances, such as dishwashers and clothes washers, that could offer more substantial water savings for residents.

4.1.5 Emergency Planning and Agency Coordination

During Phase 1, the City will communicate with local agencies about incorporating source water protection into their existing emergency management and emergency response plans. This will include Lincoln County, USFS, BLM, ODOT, and may include others that the City identifies. Maps of the drinking water source area will be provided to show jurisdictions, access roads, and water infrastructure to be protected during an emergency. The City will assess its security and cybersecurity needs during this phase. OHA has a webpage dedicated to emergency preparedness:

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/DRINKINGWATER/PREPAREDNESS/Pages/emergency.aspx>. The webpage includes a document called “Local Water Supply Emergency Planning Guidance for Emergency Managers,” which provides a list of resources for community water system operators (See Appendix D).

4.1.6 Infrastructure Management

The City conducts regular leak detection inspections and performs infrastructure repairs as needed and will continue this practice to reduce water loss. The City has begun upgrading customer meters to radio-read Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) models, which are more accurate and allow for rapid identification of potential leaks (i.e., sudden significant increases in water use). As funding allows, the City will continue this upgrade process throughout its service area.

4.1.7 Monitoring Programs

The City monitors streamflows in Schooner Creek and will continue to collect this data and store it in a central location. Streamflow data will be used to inform water supply planning and identify trends that may be related to climate change or activities in the watershed. The City has taken turbidity measurements in Schooner Creek as needed but has not set a designated schedule for doing so. During Phase 1, the City will begin taking turbidity measurements during the first flush of rain following the summer and after other winter storms if conditions are of concern and when the City switches from using the Schooner Creek intake to the infiltration gallery. The City will continue tracking these measurements over time and will note any other conditions that may be contributing sediment, such as recent timber harvest or a landslide. The City will submit intake raw water turbidity data and other water quality data collected to DEQ during the 303(d) call for data. The data would be reviewed by DEQ to evaluate the status of water quality in Schooner Creek and could result in more State actions for water quality improvement.

During Phase 1, the City will develop a plan for water quality sampling following applications of pesticides and herbicides in the Schooner Creek watershed to determine whether these chemicals are present in the City’s water source. Chemicals 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. If chemicals are detected, the City will coordinate with landowners, pesticide applicators, DEQ, and OHA as needed.

The City will also learn about any “watch list” insects, fungi, and aquatic invasive species that may become a threat in the area and will communicate with ODFW and other agencies as necessary about any concerns identified.

4.2 Phase 2

4.2.1 Sediment and Erosion Control

During Phase 2, the City will continue connecting rural landowners and watershed residents with existing technical assistance programs and supporting educational programs. The City will seek opportunities for education with small forest landowners as well as residential properties during this phase and will work with forest landowners to expand road sediment reduction projects to access roads outside of the Schooner Creek Road corridor. Communications with BLM and USFS will also include discussion of the potential to complete road inventories and analyses for public lands to help identify additional project needs in high-priority areas. Funding will be pursued for sediment reduction, erosion control, and culvert replacement

projects identified during Phase 1, and projects will begin implementation as funding is secured. The City will also support implementation of ecosystem restoration projects identified during Phase 1. For example, the City can provide letters of support for partner organizations' grant applications.

4.2.2 Pollution Prevention

The City will maintain its annual subscription to FERNs and continue communicating with landowners about planned chemical applications and forestry operations. The technical assistance resource guide will be updated as needed and will continue to be distributed to interested landowners. In addition to promoting periodic hazardous waste collection events, the City will communicate with Lincoln County Solid Waste District and North Lincoln Sanitary Service about ongoing collection programs and will seek funding for hazardous waste collection events that can accommodate larger volumes of materials from businesses. For agricultural or forestry chemicals, the City will consider implementing drop-off events through the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership or similar one-day events. Where "hotspots" or repeated dumping has occurred in the watershed, the City will install signage directing people to the appropriate waste disposal resources and may consider installing trail cameras in key locations to identify responsible individuals. Staff will continue monitoring for and coordinating cleanup of dumpsites and encampments, connecting unsheltered individuals with resources as appropriate.

4.2.3 Critical Area Protection

Phase 2 will focus on planning work for any potential acquisitions or other protective strategies (e.g., conservation easements or stewardship agreements) identified during Phase 1. Stewardship agreements are voluntary land management agreements under the Forest Practices Act under which landowners agree to exceed regulatory requirements to protect water quality and fish and wildlife habitat. If conservation easements or land acquisition are being considered, activities during this phase will likely include activities such as due diligence evaluations, appraisals, mapping, and pursuing funding for acquisitions. As needed, the City will explore developing a Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement with USFS and/or BLM regarding protective management plans for critical portions of their lands in the drinking water source area.

4.2.4 Water Conservation

The City will maintain membership in Mid-Coast Water to continue its outreach and water conservation item programs for customers. In addition, the City will research and evaluate the adoption of water conservation ordinances that focus on reducing indoor and outdoor water demand and preventing 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. The City will identify any potential ordinances that seem promising to adopt.

4.2.5 Emergency Planning and Agency Coordination

During Phase 2, the City will consider installing signage related to wildfire risk, such as "today's fire danger" signs, along Schooner Creek Road or other key locations in the watershed to promote fire risk awareness and increased vigilance about human sources of ignition.

4.2.6 Infrastructure Management

Once the City's Water Master Plan is completed, the City will seek funding for recommended infrastructure projects related to disaster preparedness, such as seismic retrofits. The City will also pursue funding to implement any leak detection and infrastructure upgrade projects recommended to reduce water loss and to improve water management and distribution.

The City will also seek funding to address any identified security or cybersecurity vulnerabilities. This could include fencing and security cameras, software upgrades, and staff training for cybersecurity threats. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) offers seminars, workshops, and online training resources for water systems (<http://www.awwa.org/Events-Education>). The Oregon Water Utility Council is a committee of the Pacific Northwest Section of AWWA that monitors legislation and regulations that affect water utilities in Oregon. Members receive discounted training, industry publications, and opportunities to network and learn from shared experiences with other water providers (<http://www.pnws-awwa.org/member-groups/committees/oregon-water-utility-council/>). The US Environmental Protection Agency also offers training for water utility resilience and cybersecurity (<https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience>).

4.2.7 Monitoring Programs

During Phase 2, the City will continue monitoring streamflows and taking turbidity measurements after storm events, particularly for the first storm of the season. The water quality sampling plan for chemical applications in the watershed will be implemented as designed during Phase 1. 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 Phase 3

4.3.1 Sediment and Erosion Control

The City will continue implementing and supporting sediment reduction, erosion control, culvert replacement, and ecosystem restoration and enhancement projects. As conditions in the watershed change due to forestry activities, road construction, and natural events like severe storms, the City will continue to assess the need for new sediment reduction projects. When large forest landowners complete their required Forest Road Inventory & Assessments (due in 2029 with some data due to ODF sooner), the City will coordinate with ODF and the landowners to understand road conditions that may contribute sediment and develop collaborations for new projects.

4.3.2 Pollution Prevention

During Phase 3, the City will maintain its list of contacts and outreach materials for technical assistance providers and pollution prevention resources and events. Any changes will be communicated with Schooner Creek watershed landowners.

4.3.3 Critical Area Protection

The City will complete a land acquisition or conservation easement once funding is secured for a land acquisition or conservation easement with a willing private landowner. For any areas acquired, management plans will be developed and implemented to protect source water quality and quantity. The City will complete a Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement with any willing public landowner.

4.3.4 Water Conservation

The City will assess the need for any additional water conservation outreach programming and will work with Mid-Coast Water on any new focus areas identified. For any water conservation ordinances identified during Phase 2, staff will make recommendations to City Council for adoption and will conduct outreach to make customers and developers aware of the new regulations and how they benefit water conservation.

4.3.5 Emergency Planning and Agency Coordination

When agencies schedule updates of their emergency response plans, the City will coordinate with them and participate in any planned community engagement opportunities to ensure that source water protection is a consideration in the plans. For example, the City may request inclusion of maps of its source area and contact information for its water treatment plant in the event of emergencies that may affect its water supply.

Following any emergency events affecting the Schooner Creek watershed, the City will communicate with landowners and restoration experts, such as the MidCoast Watersheds Council and Lincoln SWCD, about the need for watershed restoration projects. Revegetation of areas affected by disasters like a wildfire or landslide would be a priority to reduce erosion and sedimentation.

4.3.6 Infrastructure Management

As funding allows, the City will continue implementing the recommended leak detection and infrastructure projects in its Water Master Plan. The City will continue to implement disaster preparedness infrastructure projects identified in its Water Master Plan as funding allows.

4.3.7 Monitoring Programs

Water quantity (streamflow) and water quality (turbidity and chemicals) monitoring will continue during Phase 3 and beyond. The City will update the water quality monitoring program and sampling plan if needed. If pests or invasive species become a concern in the watershed, the City will report occurrences to the Oregon Invasive Species Hotline, coordinate with landowners and agencies, train personnel in identification of the species of concern, and consider whether additional monitoring programs are needed.

4.4 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, as does DEQ's webpage on funding for water systems: <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/Pages/DWP-Funding.aspx>. The funding opportunities below are well-aligned with the City's priorities for DWPP implementation.

Drinking Water Source Protection Fund, Oregon Health Authority

- Provides grants of up to \$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
- <http://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/healthyenvironments/drinkingwater/srf/pages/spf.aspx>

Drinking Water Provider Partnership Grants

- 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 conservation easements, and nonpoint source control activities
- <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/cwsrf/pages/default.aspx>

Oregon 319 Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants, Oregon DEQ

- Provides grants up to \$50,000 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)
- Application period typically in spring
- Supported activities include technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and monitoring
- Projects that involve collaborative stakeholder partnerships are encouraged
- Projects that protect or replace failing infrastructure on USFS or BLM roads or lands are not eligible
- <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/programs/pages/nonpoint-319-grants.aspx>

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Grants

- Monitoring grants: eligible monitoring projects include status and trend, project effectiveness, landscape effectiveness, and Rapid Bio-Assessment; 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 fall (Note: additional funding for land acquisition was included in the 2023 legislative session, and the City is participating in rulemaking discussions about the new grant program)
- 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
- 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
 - <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/eqip-environmental-quality-incentives>
- 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>

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>

Private Forest Accord Grant Program

- Supports projects that benefit fish and aquatic wildlife species and habitats anticipated to be covered by the pending ODF Habitat Conservation Plan
- Examples of supported project types include (but are not limited to) fish passage, riparian restoration, conservation easements or land acquisition, and invasive species removal
- Applications are anticipated to be due in the fall or winter
- Administered by ODFW
- Most projects are expected to request at least \$50,000 (no minimum or maximum set)
- https://www.dfw.state.or.us/habitat/PFA/grant_program.html#GrantProgram

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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 Lincoln City Emergency Operations Plan (March 2012, with modifications February 2018), the Lincoln City Addendum to the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020), and City of Lincoln City Water Management and Conservation Plan (2017).

5.1 Threats to the Drinking Water Supply

The City identified several risks to its drinking water source area in Section 2 of this Plan. Of the identified risks, the following could cause the potential loss or reduction of a drinking water source:

- Drought/low flows
- Earthquake
- Tsunami
- Wildfire
- Severe storm (Flooding, windstorm, snow/ice storm)
- Landslides
- Aging infrastructure
- Vandalism/Terrorism
- Hazardous Materials Incident
- Transportation Accidents
- Utility Failure

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
- Medical facilities (e.g., hospital and dialysis clinics) and elder care facilities
- Residential
- Commercial and schools
- Parks

- Irrigation

5.3 Responses to Potential Incidents

The City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is an all-hazards plan which describes how the City will organize and respond to emergency events. It is based on and compatible with state and federal plans, including the National Response Framework, the State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan, and the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan. The EOP consists of an Immediate Action Checklist, a Basic Plan, and Incident Annexes.

The Immediate Action Checklist (see page v in EOP) is used to initiate the City's responses to incidents. It outlines appropriate personnel and organizations to contact and describes when and how to declare a state of emergency.

The Basic Plan describes the City's emergency management structure and provides a framework for emergency operations. It outlines hazards and threats facing the community and discusses roles and responsibilities for elected officials, City departments, and response partners. The Incident Annexes supplement the Basic Plan by providing step-by-step guides to respond to and recover from specific incidents.

Exhibit 5-1 presents the risks to drinking water supply identified in Section 5.1, and the corresponding Incident Annex from the EOP. Each incident annex describes actions to take in response to each incident. Examples of response actions include assessing the 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 City's EOP.

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

Threat Identified in DWPP	Incident Annex in EOP
Drought	IA 1 – Drought
Tsunami	IA 6 - Tsunami
Earthquake	IA 2 - Earthquake
Wildfire	IA 3 – Major Fire
Severe Storms (including landslides)	IA 5 – Severe Weather (including Landslides)
Highly Erodible Soils/Landslides	IA 5 – Severe Weather (including Landslides)
Forestry Access Roads	IA 8 - Hazardous Materials
Forestry Chemical Applications	IA 8 - Hazardous Materials
Roads and Stream Crossings	IA 8 - Hazardous Materials
Vandalism, Sabotage, and Cybersecurity Concerns	IA 10 - Terrorism
Aging Municipal Infrastructure	IA 12 - Utility Failure

The City operates a Level 3 water treatment plant that requires a certified operator. The City has a water treatment plant operations and maintenance manual that is stored at the water treatment plant. The manual provides instructions for operations and maintenance of the facility and is intended for use by individuals with training in operating water treatment plants.

Information about the City's drinking water treatment and sampling is available through OHA's Drinking Water Online database. The database can be accessed by using the following link:

<https://yourwater.oregon.gov/> and entering Lincoln City Water District in the Water System Search.

5.4 Key Personnel and Notification Roster

5.4.1 Key Personnel

The City's key personnel for emergency operations are identified in the City's EOP (Immediate Action Checklist, Section 3.2 Emergency Management Organization, Section 4 Roles and Responsibilities of Functional Annexes 1 through 3: Emergency Services, Human Services, and Infrastructure Services).

The City Manager is considered the Emergency Management Director under Lincoln City's Emergency Management Organization (EMO), unless this role is otherwise delegated. Depending on the size and scope of an incident, the City Manager may delegate the authority to lead response and recovery actions to other City staff. Additionally, some authority to act in the event of an emergency has already been 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 (see Section 3.2 of the EOP).

5.4.1.1 Executive/Policy Group

Under the City's Emergency Management Organization (EMO), the Executive/Policy Group may include representation from each City department during an emergency 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 certain legal responsibilities (see Section 3.2.1 of the EOP).

Mayor and City Council – The ultimate responsibility for policy, budget, and political direction for the City government is borne by the City Council. During emergencies, this responsibility includes encouraging positive support with citizen involvement and assistance, issuing policy statements as needed to support recovery actions and response efforts, and providing the political contact needed for visiting State and Federal officials. Additionally, the City Council will provide an elected liaison with the community and other jurisdictions. In the event of a need for a State of Emergency, the City Council, or City Manager if City Council not available, will initiate and terminate the State of Emergency through a Declaration ratified by the City Council (see Section 3.2.1.1 of the EOP).

City Manager – The City Manager is responsible for continuity of government, overall direction of City emergency operations, and dissemination of public information (see Section 3.2.1.2 of the EOP).

Emergency Manager – The City Manager serves as the Emergency Manager for the City. The Emergency Manager has day-to-day authority and responsibility for overseeing emergency management programs and activities. The Emergency Manager works with the Executive Group to ensure that there are unified objectives regarding the City's emergency plans and activities. The Emergency Manager coordinates all components of the local emergency management program, including assessing the availability and readiness of local resources most likely required during an incident and identifying and correcting any shortfalls. The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator assists the Emergency Manager with these activities (see Section 3.2.1.3 of the EOP).

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

5.4.1.2 Emergency Response Agencies

Emergency Response Agencies are identified in Section 4 (Roles and Responsibilities) of Functional Annex 1 – Emergency Services in the City's EOP.

- **Public Safety Answering Point (9-1-1 Dispatch)**
- **North Lincoln Fire District (541) 996-2233**
- **Lincoln City Police Department (541) 994-3636**
- **Public Works Department (541) 996-2154**
- **Lincoln County Emergency Management (541) 265-4199**
- **OHA – Drinking Water Services (971) 673-0405**
 - OHA-Drinking Water Services is the regulatory agency for public water systems operations, primarily related to water quality. It should be notified of water-related emergencies (e.g., shortages, line-breaks, loss of pressure, and water treatment failure) and it would directly respond and require notification of incidents.
- **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 (see Functional Annex 1, Section 4.8 of the EOP).

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 (see page FA 1-1).

Primary Agencies	City Emergency Management Organization (EMO) Police Department Fire Department Lincoln City 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 provides information regarding the City's response to the needs for non-emergency medical mass care/sheltering, human services, and public health support for victims of natural and technological emergencies and disasters.

Primary Agencies	City Manager
Supporting Agencies	American Red Cross Salvation Army Pacific West Ambulance Service North Lincoln Samaritan Hospital Lincoln City Police Department Lincoln County Sheriff's Office North Lincoln Fire District Lincoln County School District Lincoln County Emergency Management Lincoln County Health Department

FA 3. Infrastructure Services

The Infrastructure Services Functional Annex provides information regarding the coordination of infrastructure, public works, damage assessment, and engineering services during all phases of emergency management.

Primary Agencies	Lincoln City Public Works Department
Supporting Agencies	Lincoln County Department of Public Works/Road Department Oregon Department of Transportation Local Utilities <i>Water: City of Lincoln City</i> <i>Devils Lake Water Improvement District</i> <i>Sewer: City of Lincoln City</i> <i>Electricity: Pacific Power and Light</i> <i>Gas: Northwest Natural Gas</i> <i>Telephone(s): Century Link</i>

Section 3 (Situation and Assumptions) of FA 3 states that the Public Works Department's response operations will include assisting police and fire services in traffic control and rescue operations, and clearing and maintaining critical lifeline routes. It 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) of FA 3 describes the activities and responsibilities of the Emergency Manager, the Public Works Department, the North Lincoln Fire District, the Lincoln City Police Department, and local utilities.

Section 5 (Concept of Operations) outlines coordination of resources and activities in support of infrastructure services. The 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 emphasize 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

The City's Public Works Department currently consists of a Public Works Director who manages staff and activities, a Public Works Coordinator/ADA Coordinator, a Water Treatment Plant Supervisor, a Water Distribution Supervisor, and a Wastewater Treatment & Collections Supervisor. The Public Works Department can be contacted at 541-996-2154. Contact information for the Department can be accessed on the City's website.

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

5.5.1 Short-term Actions

The City's 2017 Water Management and Conservation Plan (WMCP) contains a Water Curtailment element that describes proactive measures the City can take to reduce demand in response to a reduction or loss of water supply, avoiding or delaying the need for replacement potable water sources. The curtailment plan consists of five levels of curtailment designed to provide specified reductions in demand. The plan outlines the conditions or events that would trigger each stage of curtailment and the measures that the City would implement in response.

Levels 1 and 2 are intended to reduce demand during periods of high demand and low stream flow. Level 3 is aimed at reducing demand when disruptions to the water distribution system threaten the City's stored water reserves. Level 4 would be invoked if the water distribution system is expected to be unavailable for more than 48 hours. Level 5 is designed to extend the usefulness of stored water reserves in the event of widespread damage to the water system. The appropriate level to implement is selected based on the cause, severity, and anticipated length of the water shortage, and a lower level does not have to be implemented first if the need for a higher level has already been identified. Examples of conservation measures that may be taken are described further in Section 5.6.

The City has experienced severe winter storms that showed that the Schooner Creek watershed and the City's water infrastructure are susceptible to landslide damage. In addition, the City's peak summer water demand coincides with the typical period of lowest flow in Schooner Creek. Therefore, the City has obtained water rights that could provide a short-term or long-term replacement water supply in the event of interruptions to the City's primary supply from Schooner Creek. The City holds four water rights authorizing the use of water from Drift Creek and Gordey Creek, which can be used under specified conditions. Gordey Creek is a tributary of Drift Creek, and the City is authorized to divert water from its Drift Creek intake under the Gordey Creek water rights. In addition, the City entered into an agreement with the Kernville-Gleneden Beach-Lincoln Beach Water District (District) that allows the City to use portions of two of the District's Drift Creek water rights, but infrastructure is currently not in place to supply the City.

The City's Drift Creek water rights contain several conditions and restrictions as a result of settlement agreements. One water right, Permit S-54217, authorizes the use of water only from December 1 through April 30 of each year, and water can only be used if the City "experiences a temporary emergency need for water due to a reduction in the City's normal water supply because of abnormal conditions such as drought, significant damage to its municipal water system, or catastrophic problem with its normal water supply caused by conditions such as storm, slide, or flood." Other water rights (Gordey Creek and District water rights) can be used year-round but require a summer bypass flow of 11.0 cfs in Drift Creek from July 1 through October 15. The City's use of emergency water supply under the District's water rights require the City to ban lawn watering and implement its curtailment plan if specified minimum streamflows on Drift Creek are not met.

The City's water storage is sufficient for fire reserves and minor disruptions in supply. In general, a localized disruption in the water system, such as a water main break or pump failure, would be repaired within 1-2 days and would not require curtailment beyond Level 1, unless it occurred during a time of peak demand and extremely low streamflow. In the event of temporary contamination of the water supply, the City could operate on a limited basis using the Drift Creek source but would likely need to implement conservation measures as well.

5.5.2 Long-term Actions

In the event of a longer interruption of the City's ability to withdraw water from Schooner Creek, the City would utilize its Drift Creek and Gordey Creek water rights and depend on its agreement with the District for use of Drift Creek water to the extent possible until the City is able to rely upon Schooner Creek again. During periods of higher demand, curtailment measures would likely be necessary to meet customer demand and maintain required fire protection reserves. The City will also explore other approaches, which may be identified in the Water Master Plan currently under development or during the process of recovering the Schooner Creek water system.

5.6 Short-term and Long-term Conservation Measures

The City's Water Curtailment Plan, detailed in Section 4 of its 2017 City's Water Management and Conservation Plan (WMCP), describes the following water conservation measures required under the five different levels of curtailment.

Level 1: Water Supply Shortage Warning

Level 1 will be imposed in response to a combination of high demand and low stream levels and/or when demand plus required bypass flow reaches 70% of available source water. Level 1 can also be imposed when disruption in the water treatment or distribution system compromises reserves. Any of the following measures are available at level 1.

- Issue a public service announcement requesting voluntary water curtailment program activities, urging each customer to reduce water consumption, and stating that additional measures will be taken if a sufficient reduction is not achieved.
- Require individual customers with irrigation-only water meters to stop using that service until further notice. In 2005, peak day use by these accounts was estimated at approximately 300,000 gallons. Curtailment of these uses would represent about an 8% reduction in peak day use with 100% compliance. Because of the relatively few irrigation accounts, this measure can be imposed, lifted, and imposed again as the situation requires.
- Advise City personnel and Fire District to curtail non-emergency water use (no hydrant flushing, street cleaning, dust abatement, fire training, etc.).

Level 2: Moderate Water Supply Shortage

Level 2 will be imposed when demand is 85% of streamflows, when the City is withdrawing water under the District water right and flow in Drift Creek drops below a stipulated threshold, and/or when the City's 24-inch transmission main or water plant is projected to be out of service for 24 or more hours during periods of high demand. Level 2 can also be imposed when a disruption in the water treatment for distribution system compromises reserves. Curtailment measures under level 2 may include the following.

- Ban all lawn watering.
- Issue a public service announcement with a request for voluntary water curtailment and urge each customer to reduce water consumption. Note that additional measures will be taken if a sufficient reduction is not achieved.

- Require closure of all public and private hot tubs, pools, Jacuzzis, etc.
- Ban all water used for construction, compaction, etc.
- Turn off the service at the meter for all irrigation-only accounts.
- Implement the remainder of Level 1 measures as time permits.

Level 3: Severe Water Supply Shortage

Level 3 will be imposed when the City's 24-inch transmission main or water plant is projected to be out of service for 36 to 48 hours during periods of peak demand or when demand is 90% of streamflow for 72 hours or more. Level 3 can also be imposed when a disruption in the water treatment for distribution system compromises reserves.

- Ban all outside use of water for any purpose including irrigation, watering, cleaning, car washing, etc.
- Request voluntary water curtailment and urge each customer to reduce water consumption, avoid cleaning, laundry, and dishwashing, etc. Note that additional measures will be taken if a sufficient reduction is not achieved.
- Turn off the service at the meter for all irrigation-only accounts.
- Shut off service at the meter to any establishments that are primarily recreation or entertainment establishments.
- Notify hotels that they are required to turn off all hot water (or discontinue heating water), except that used in an on-site restaurant, and shut down any onsite laundry.
- Implement any Level 1 or 2 measures as time may permit.

Level 4: Critical Water Supply Shortage

Level 4 can be imposed when the 24-inch transmission main or water plant is expected to be out of service for more than 48 hours if the system failure or contamination, or anytime the reserves are less than 2.5 million gallons system wide and as lower levels have proved inadequate or demand is 95% of streamflow.

- Ban all use of water except for drinking and toilet flushing.
- Shut off any and all customers outside the City at the meter.
- Shut off the City's top ten (in volume consumed) water customers.
- Shut off ANY additional customers inside the City as required.
- As time permits, implement any Level 1, 2, and 3 measures not already taken.

Level 5: Emergency Water System Failure

Level 5 is for catastrophic system failure, and will be implemented following a local earthquake, tsunami or other emergency where widespread damage to the distribution system occurs.

- Immediately shut down water tanks, discontinue water service to the city, except for drinking water supplied by city personnel at the tanks or other designated sites.

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 or following evaluation of lessons learned from exercises or events. This plan will be reviewed at a minimum of every five years to comply with State requirements.

5.8 Personnel Training

The City's training program is outlined in Section 6.2 of the EOP. This section describes training requirements to assist with training and preparing 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 Emergency Preparedness Coordinator coordinates training for City personnel and encourages them to participate in training sessions hosted by other agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions throughout the region. Current training and operational requirements set forth under NIMS have been adopted and implemented by the City. The Emergency Manager maintains records and lists training received by City personnel (see Section 6.2 of the EOP).

The City's training program includes conducting exercises annually to test and evaluate the EOP. The City coordinates with agencies, organizations (nonprofit, for-profit, and volunteer), neighboring jurisdictions, and State and federal government to participate in joint exercises, which consist of a variety of tabletop exercises, drills, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises. The Emergency Manager will work with other City/County departments and agencies to identify and implement corrective actions and mitigation measures, based on exercises conducted through Emergency Management (see Section 6.3 of the EOP). The Emergency Manager will conduct reviews after training exercises with participants. The Emergency Manager will coordinate a report following the reviews which describes the objectives of the exercise, identifies equipment shortcomings and strengths, and recommends ways improve the City's readiness (see Section 6.4 in the EOP).

5.9 Public Education

The City recognizes the importance of emergency preparedness education and outreach to both permanent residents and transient populations (i.e., tourists), and it maintains an active community preparedness program.

The City has an extensive Emergency Preparedness webpage on its website which educates the public about numerous hazards to the community and how to be prepared. The Emergency Preparedness webpage can be accessed via the following link: <https://www.lincolncity.org/residents/emergency-preparedness>. The Emergency Preparedness webpage contains information about emergency notifications, tsunamis, earthquakes, evacuation sites, fire preparedness, heat safety, pandemics, power outages, storms and flooding, water conservation, and winter travel tips. It provides links to plans and resources, including the City Evacuation Plan and the Emergency Operations Plan, a Family Emergency Preparedness Handbook, and tsunami evacuation maps. The tsunami content discusses what tsunamis are, how to plan for a tsunami and protect your property, media and communication ideas, and what to do after a tsunami. The Fire Ready content includes links to more resources and videos from Lincoln County.

The City also conducts outreach in the community via distributing evacuation maps, pamphlets with emergency preparedness strategies, door signs for hotels, and posting tsunami hazard signs throughout the city.

5.10 Logistical and Financial Resources

It is a priority of the City to fund and maintain an EMO that ensures the City's ability to respond to and recover from disasters (see Section 6.6 of the EOP). The Emergency Manager will work with City Council and community stakeholders to:

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

- Ensure that the Council is informed of progress toward building emergency response and recovery capabilities and is aware of gaps to be addressed.
- Leverage partnerships with local, regional, and State partners to maximize use of scarce resources.

Resource requests and emergency/disaster declarations must be submitted by the City Emergency Manager to the County Emergency Manager according to provisions outlined under ORS Chapter 401 (see Section 1.9.1 of the EOP). Assistance from the State and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may be available to the City (see Sections 1.74 and 1.75 of the EOP). The State evaluates resource requests based on the goals and priorities established by the Director. In the event that the capabilities of the State are not sufficient to meet the requirements as determined by the Governor, federal assistance may be requested. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (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 North Lincoln Fire & Rescue Chief and Lincoln County Fire Chief can notify the State Fire Marshall to mobilize and fund fire resources (see Section 1.9.1 of the EOP).

The authority to adjust department budgets and funding priorities rests with the City Manager. If an incident in the City requires major redirection of City fiscal resources, the City Council will meet in emergency session to decide how to respond to the emergency funding needs, declare a State of Emergency and request assistance through the County as necessary (see Section 1.9.2 of the EOP).

SECTION 6: Future Water Sources

If a water provider anticipates the need to develop additional sources of water supply within the 20-year planning period of its DWPP, the DWPP provides an opportunity to identify risks and strategies that could protect an additional source. The City's Schooner Creek water rights are currently expected to be sufficient to meet projected demands during the DWPP planning period, and the City's efforts to promote water conservation and to reduce water system loss will assist the City's ability to meet projected demands without an additional water source. The City also holds additional water rights in reserve. That said, drier years may still strain the ability of the City to meet peak demands in the summer. The City recently initiated the process to update its Water System Master Plan, which will identify potential infrastructure projects that could assist the City with managing water supply to reduce challenges of meeting peak day demand and will assess approaches for meeting the City's long-term water needs. Once the Water Master Plan is completed in approximately 2025, the City will have a clearer picture of how to proceed with enhancing the City's ability to provide a reliable water supply in the long-term. Based on the anticipated sufficiency of the City's Schooner Creek water rights during the DWPP planning period and its current effort to update its Water Master Plan, identifying risks and strategies of a future water source is premature at this time.

APPENDIX A

Lincoln City Water Rights

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Exhibit A-1. Water Rights Held by the City of Lincoln City

Source	Application	Permit	Certificate	Priority Date	Type of Use	Authorized Rate or Volume	Comments
Rock Creek	S-14891	S-11506	N/A	3/28/1933	Municipal	0.20 cfs	Included in Transfer T-6983 with a completion deadline of October 1, 2025.
Rock Creek	S-40407	S-30626	37438	9/8/1965	Municipal	0.73 cfs	
Rock Creek	S-22462	S-20179	N/A	4/22/1947 for 0.75 cfs 7/18/1949 for 0.75 cfs	Municipal	1.5 cfs	Included in Transfer T-11116 with a completion deadline of October 1, 2026. Transfer T-11116 added a point of diversion on Devil's Lake for 0.50 cfs per agreement with the Siletz Tribe.
Drift Creek	S-85339	S-54217	N/A	11/26/2002	Municipal	6.5 cfs (12/1 thru 4/30 of each year)	Emergency use only
Drift Creek	S-46929	S-54187	85971	4/30/1970	Municipal	1.5 cfs (Emergency use)	Certificate is held by Kernville-Gleneden Beach-Lincoln Beach Water District (KGBLBWD). Lincoln City could use up to 1.5 cfs of the 2.5 cfs certificate during emergencies, subject to streamflow conditions and IGA with KGBLBWD.

Source	Application	Permit	Certificate	Priority Date	Type of Use	Authorized Rate or Volume	Comments
Drift Creek	S-46929	S-54187	N/A	4/30/1970	Municipal	1.5 cfs	This 1.5 cfs portion of Permit S-54187 was purchased from KGBLBWD. Emergency use only. Subject to summer bypass flows.
Drift Creek	S-39298	S-54186	85972	12/10/1963	Municipal	1.5 cfs (Emergency use)	Certificate is held by KGBLBWD. Lincoln City could use up to 1.5 cfs of the 3.0 cfs certificate during emergencies, subject to streamflow conditions and IGA with KGBLBWD.
Gordey Creek	S-20903	S-16370	88963	6/11/1945	Municipal	0.5 cfs	Subject to summer bypass flow requirements
Gordey Creek	S-19083	S-14677	88962	11/15/1940	Municipal	0.5 cfs	Subject to summer bypass flow requirements
Schooner Creek	S-63608	S-46867	91350	6/8/1982	Municipal	6.0 cfs	Not to exceed 6.0 cfs in combination with Cert. 91349. Total diversion under all Schooner Creek water rights not to exceed 9.56 cfs.
North Fork and South Fork Schooner Creek	S-22866	S-18293	91348	10/14/1947	Municipal	7.0 cfs (being 3.5 cfs each creek)	Total diversion under all Schooner Creek water rights not to exceed 9.56 cfs.

Source	Application	Permit	Certificate	Priority Date	Type of Use	Authorized Rate or Volume	Comments
North Fork and South Fork Schooner Creek	S-50011	S-37605	91347	1/29/1973	Municipal	3.5 cfs	Total diversion under all Schooner Creek water rights not to exceed 9.56 cfs.
A horizontal infiltration gallery on Schooner Creek	G-10741	G-9827	91349	6/8/1982	Municipal	5.93 cfs	Not to exceed 5.93 cfs in combination with Cert. 91350. Total diversion under all Schooner Creek water rights not to exceed 9.56 cfs.
Erickson Creek	S-15555	S-11661	12120	9/28/1934	Municipal	0.89 cfs	
Nine Springs	S-15011	S-11155	11836	6/28/1933	Domestic and Municipal	1.0 cfs	
Unnamed spring and reservoir	S-9216	S-6208	9180	10/3/1923	Municipal	0.5 cfs	
Unnamed stream (trib. to Wallace Creek)	S-10419	S-6979	7790	10/10/1925	Municipal	0.45 cfs	
Baldy Creek and tribs.	S-13750	S-9887	9272	9/25/1930	Domestic supply for beach resort and campground	0.1 cfs	
Morgan Spring	R-27649	R-1431	28891	9/15/1952	Storage for domestic use	25,000 gallons	

Source	Application	Permit	Certificate	Priority Date	Type of Use	Authorized Rate or Volume	Comments
Morgan Spring and reservoir	S-27650	S-21779	28892	9/15/1952	Supplemental domestic use	0.016 cfs	
Logan Creek	S-34944	S-27408	33305	5/22/1961	Supplemental group domestic	0.09 cfs	
Unnamed stream, trib. to Devil's Lake	S-10670	S-7792	9904	2/26/1926	Municipal	0.5 cfs	
Spring Lake	R-85474	R-13774	93738	2/21/2003	Storage in Spring Lake Reservoir for Recreation	7.8 AF	
Well	G-3482	G-3283	37298	5/5/1966	Group domestic	0.07 cfs	

AF = acre-feet

cfs = cubic feet per second

N/A = not applicable

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.

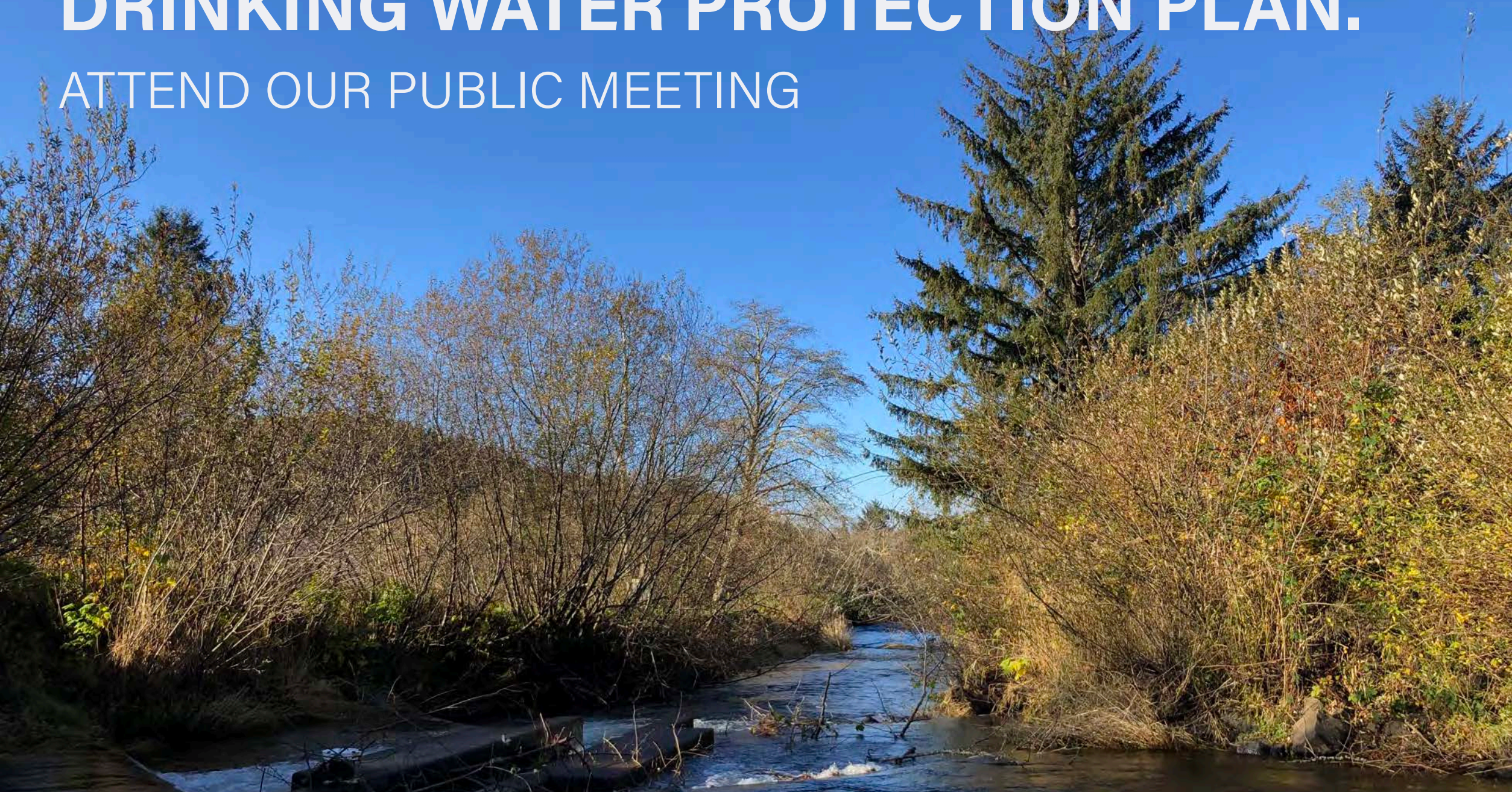
APPENDIX B

Public Outreach Examples

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WE WANT YOUR INPUT ON OUR DRAFT DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PLAN.

ATTEND OUR PUBLIC MEETING



WHEN: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15 FROM 5 PM-6 PM
WHERE: CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS AND ONLINE (ZOOM)
TO ATTEND: WWW.LINCOLNCITY.ORG/DEPARTMENTS/PUBLIC-WORKS/SCHOONER-CREEK-WATERSHED

CITY OF LINCOLN CITY

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PLAN PUBLIC MEETING

Thursday, February 15 from 5 PM-6 PM

Location: City Council Chambers (801 SW Highway 101, 3rd Floor) and Zoom



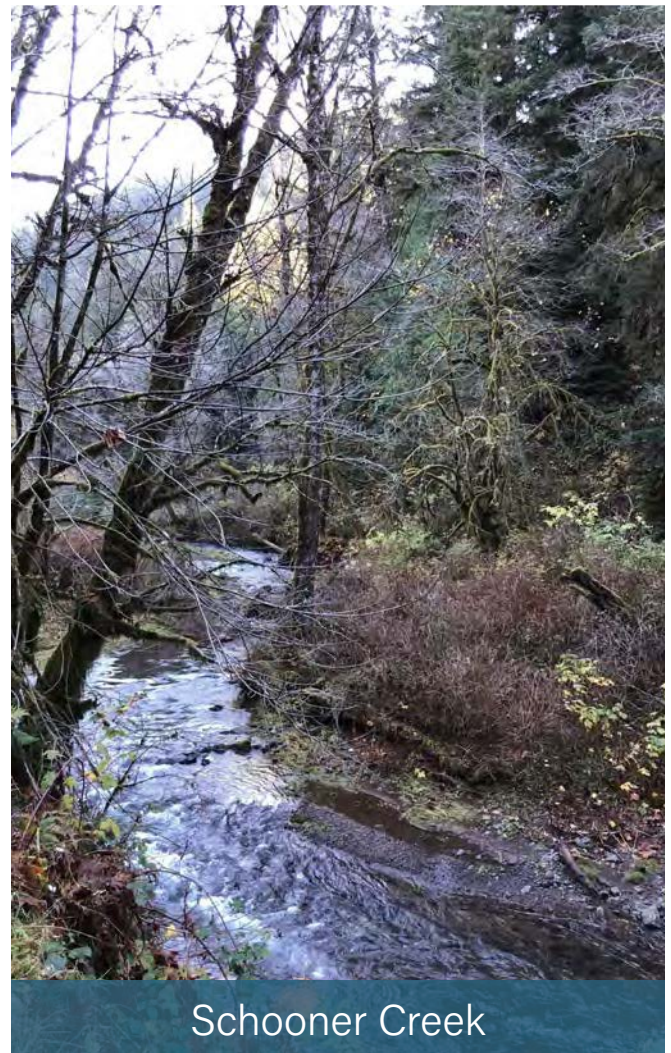
To register to attend the meeting, visit the City's Schooner Creek Watershed webpage.

Meeting will include:

- Overview of the Drinking Water Protection Plan development process
- Discussion of elements of the Draft Plan, including risks to the City's water source, strategies to address those risks, and the implementation plan
- Time for public comments and questions

Community Input Needed

Please join us for a public meeting on February 15 to learn about the City of Lincoln City's Draft Drinking Water Protection Plan and provide input. Community input is an essential element in developing a plan that will protect our water source.



Schooner Creek



For information, please contact:

Suzanne de Szoeki at
sdeszoeki@gsiws.com or 541-257-9006

LINCOLN CITY DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PLAN PUBLIC MEETING

HELP PROTECT OUR DRINKING WATER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 5 PM

City Council Chambers
Virtual Option Available
lincolncity.org



To attend virtually, scan QR
code and find Zoom meeting
info on the City's website:



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APPENDIX C

City of Lincoln City Source Water Assessment (2016)

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Updated Source Water Assessment

Lincoln City Water District

PWS #4100483

November, 2016

Prepared for:

City of Lincoln City



Prepared by:



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality



November 22, 2016

Lila Bradley, Public Works Director
Lani Haskins, Water Treatment Supervisor
PO Box 50
Lincoln City, OR 97367

Re: **Updated Source Water Assessment for PWS # 4100483**

Dear Ms. Bradley and Mr. Haskins,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

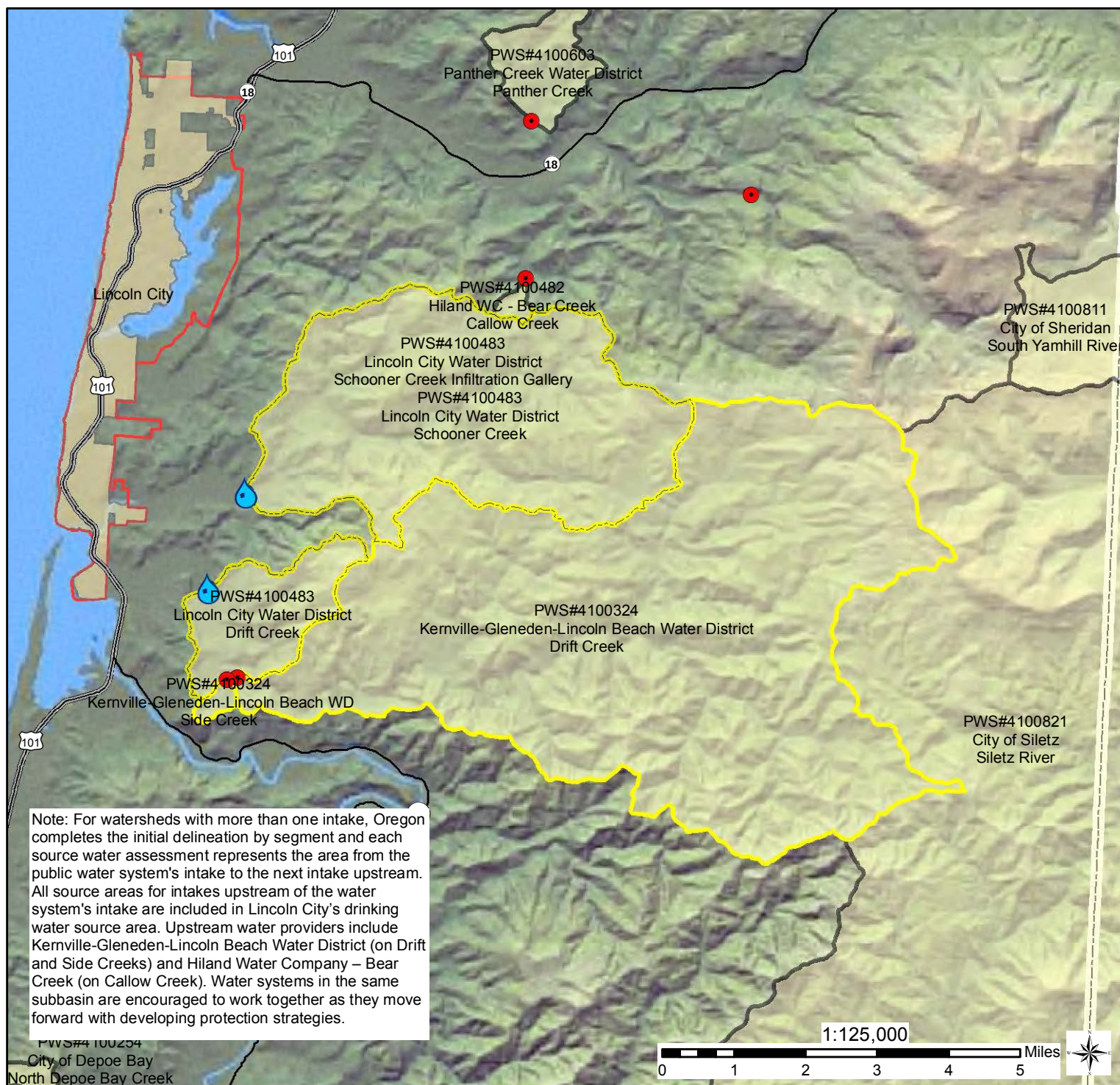
Sincerely,

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

Sheree Stewart, Drinking Water Protection Coordinator
Environmental Solutions Division

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

**Figure 1. Lincoln City Water District (PWS#4100483)
Drinking Water Source Area
and Adjacent Source Areas**



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\4100483_LincolnCityWater District\USWA_Fig1_SW_LincolnCityWaterDistrict_VicinityMap.mxd
Prepared by: 19AUG2016 (sda), Printed: 22NOV2016 (

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

**Figure 2. Lincoln City Water District (PWS 00483)
Drinking Water Source Area Erosion Potential
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**

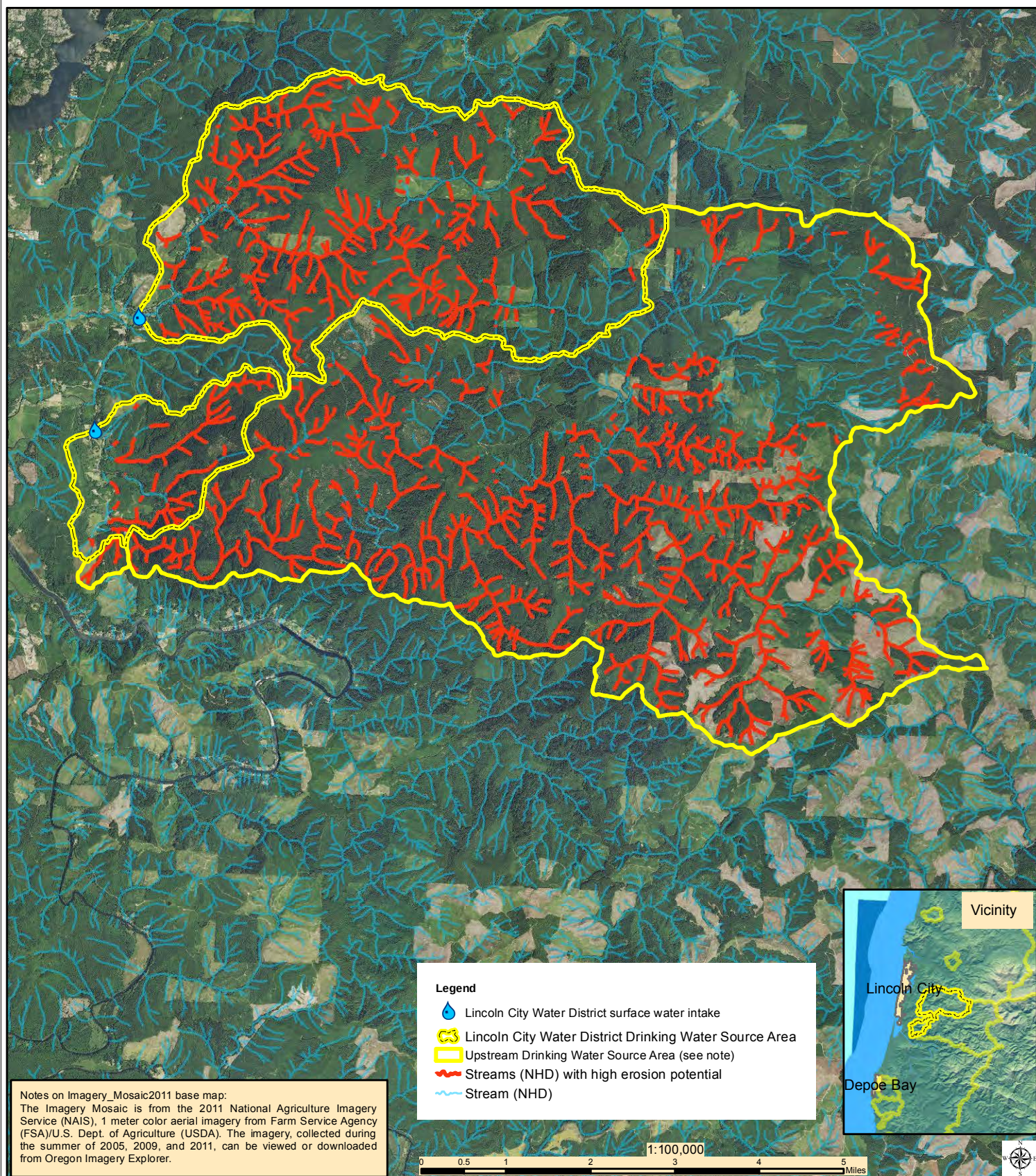


**Figure 3. Lincoln City Water District (PWS 00483)
Drinking Water Source Area Landslide Hazards Map
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**

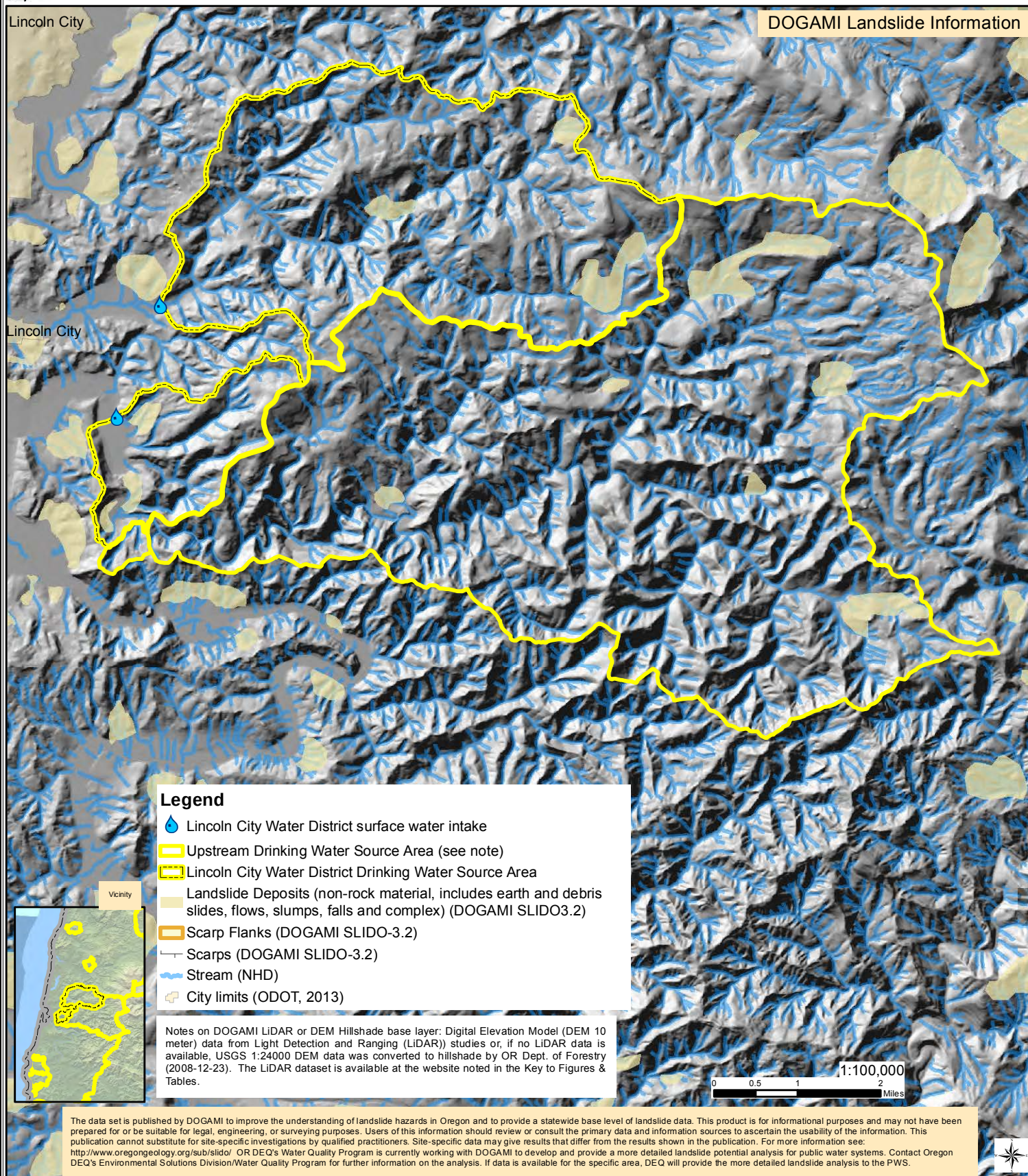


**Figure 4. Lincoln City Water District (PWS 00483)
Drinking Water Source Area
Potential Anthropogenic Sources and Land Ownership/Use
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**

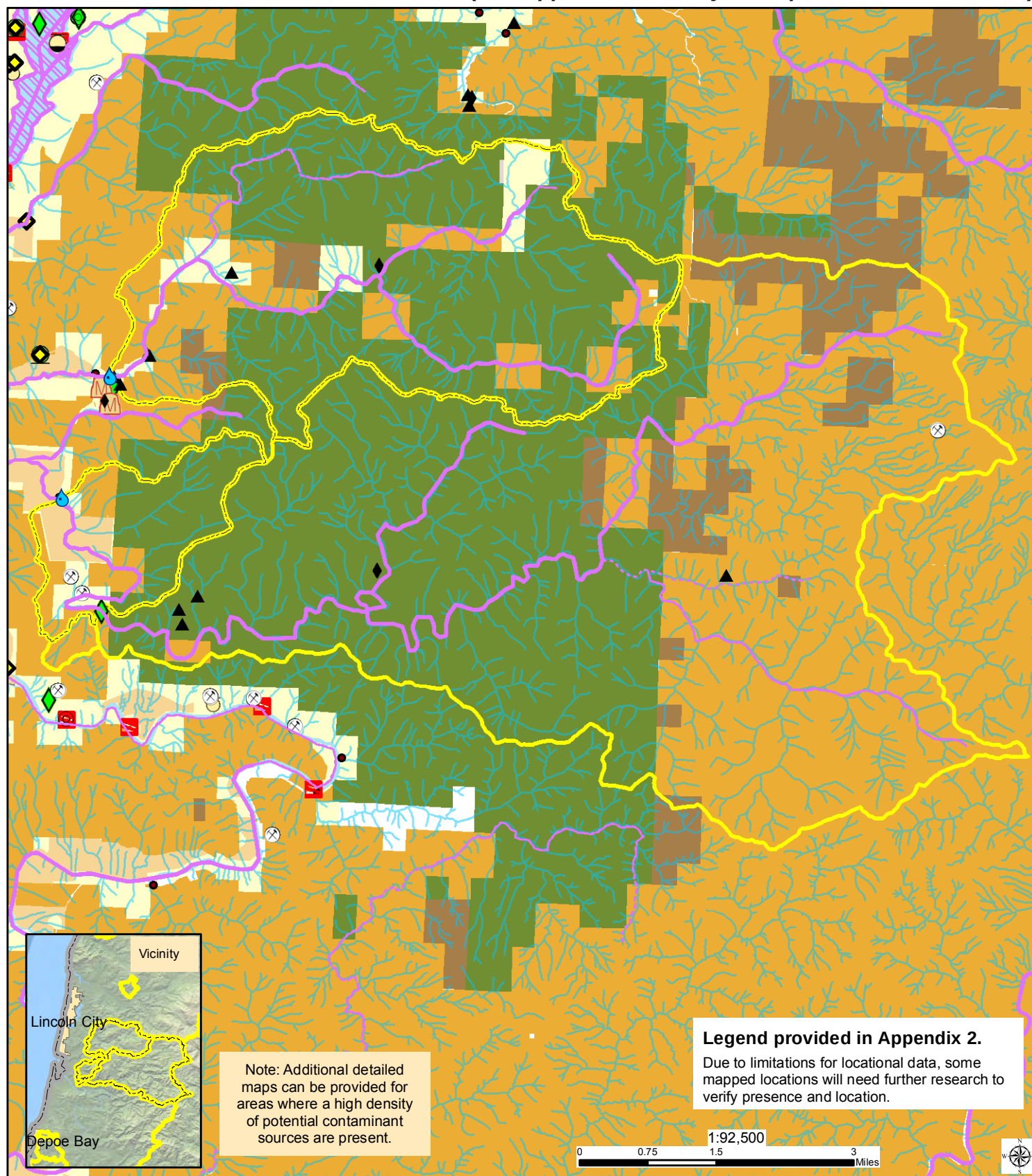
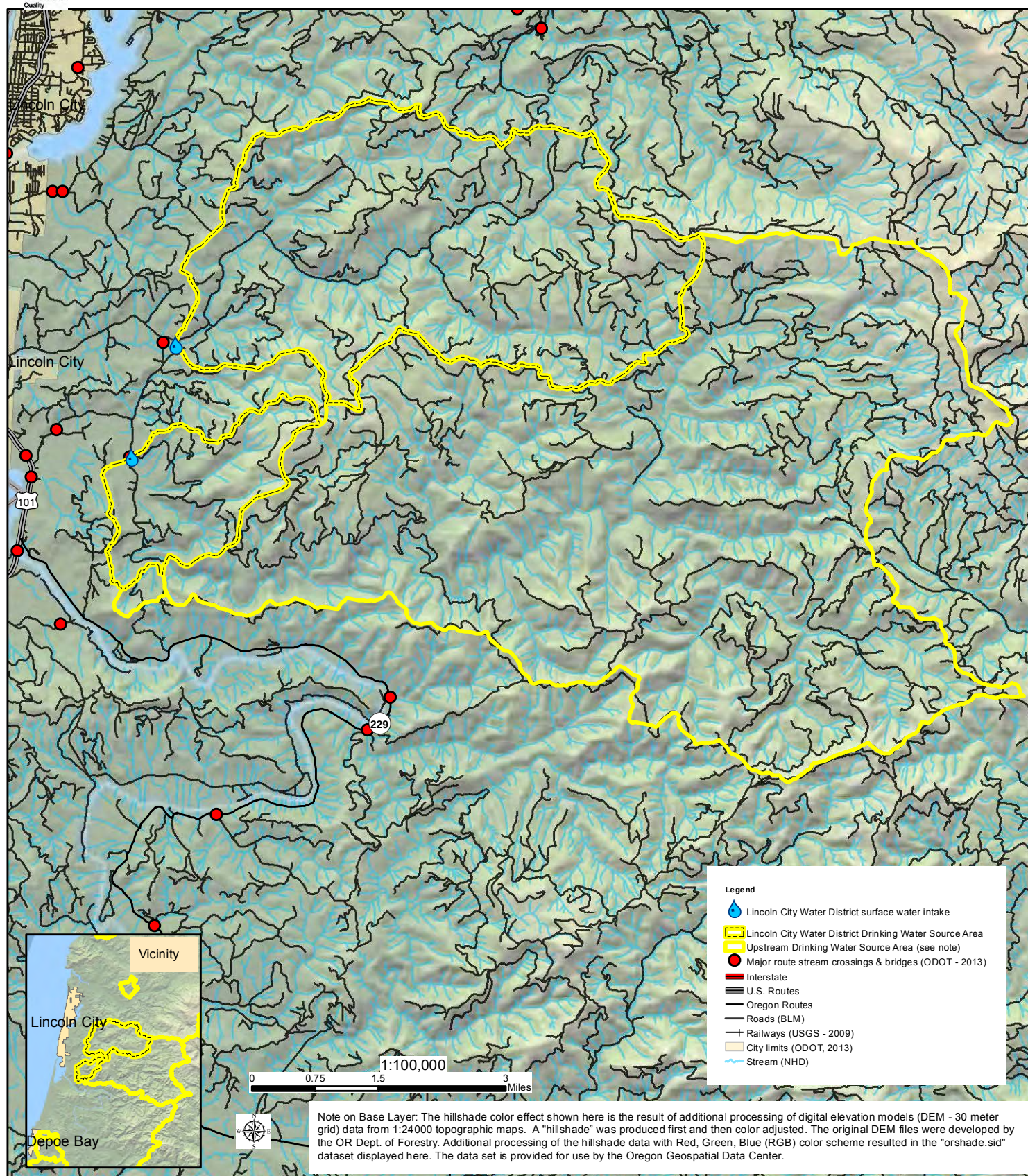


**Figure 5. Lincoln City Water District (PWS 00483)
Drinking Water Source Area Transportation Corridors**
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)





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

Public Water System Name

Lincoln City Water District

PWS ID

00483

County Served

Lincoln

Population (includes wholesale buyers) ⁽²⁾

20,830

Number of Public Water Systems Served ⁽²⁾

1

Drinking Water Source Name	Schooner Creek/Schooner Creek Infiltration Gallery	Drift Creek	
Subbasin	Siletz-Yaquina	Siletz-Yaquina	
Drinking Water Source Area (DWSA) Size ⁽¹⁾ (includes upstream source areas**)	14.99 sq.mi. / 9592 acres	37.91 sq.mi / 24,266 acres	Drift Creek is an emergency intake
Stream Miles in DWSA (includes upstream source areas**)	93.20	229.20	

Land Use / Ownership ⁽³⁾	Owner Type	Area (acres)	% of DWSA	Area (acres)	% of DWSA	Notes
	Agricultural	0	0%	1	0%	
	Private Industrial Forest	2077	22%	10507	43%	
	Private (Rural/Non-industrial)	769	8%	231	1%	
	Local Govt	8	0%	0	0%	
	State Forest	0	0%	0	0%	
	Other State Lands	0	0%	0	0%	
	BLM	309	3%	1854	8%	
	USFS	6423	67%	11383	47%	
	Tribal	0	0%	0	0%	
	Other (Water)	0	0%	0	0%	

Potential Pollutants (see Table 2 for potential pollutants based on regulatory database search and Figures for approximate locations)	Stream Miles in Erodible Soils	66.64	153.82	Notes
	High Soil Erosion Potential Percent ⁽⁴⁾	71%	67%	
	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)	small areas throughout watershed - 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)	Siletz-Yaquina	
	Treatment Process	Rapid sand & rapid sand mix	
	Safe Drinking Water Information System Results ⁽⁶⁾	MCL Violations ⁽⁶⁾	Significant Detections (2005-2016) ⁽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	HAA5 (4 alerts, 2008-14)
	Bacteria (Ecoli and TCR=Total Coliform Rule)	none	4 TCR alerts (2012-2016)
	DEQ/OHA Source Water Monitoring project test data ⁽⁷⁾ ND = All parameters not detected and NA = source water not analyzed	sampled Schooner Creek: beta-Sitosterol, Stigmastanol, Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (6/8/2010 & 7/28/2010)	
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.			

**For watersheds with more than one intake, Oregon completes the initial delineation by segment and each source water assessment represents the area from the public water system's intake to the next intake upstream. All source areas for intakes upstream of the water system's intake are included in Lincoln City's drinking water source area. Upstream water providers include Kernville-Gleneden-Lincoln Beach Water District (on Drift and Side Creeks). Water systems in the same subbasin are encouraged to work together as they move forward with developing protection strategies.



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: Lincoln City Water District
PWS Number: 00483

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
Private industrial forestry land use and limited private rural residential and agricultural land in the lower watersheds near the intake. Federal land (USFS and some BLM) in the upper watersheds with private industrial forestry land use and limited private rural residential and agricultural land beyond national forestland.								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 identified, PWS should verify based on local knowledge.								
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

Schooner Creek Intake and Schooner Creek Infiltration Gallery

DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8367	M09 Type; A - Homesteads - Rural - Septic Systems (< 1/acre)	Rural Homesteads	Northeast of intake. Along Schooner Creek Rd	Lincoln City	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8367	M30 Type; A - Wells - Residential/Municipal and Commercial/Industrial	Rural Homesteads	Northeast of intake. Along Schooner Creek Rd	Lincoln City	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Clear Cuts	8368	A11 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clear Cuts	Throughout DWPA	Lincoln City	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Stream Crossings	8370	M22 Type; A - Transportation - Stream Crossing - Perennial	Stream Crossings	Throughout DWPA	Lincoln City	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Road Density	8369	A13 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Road Density (> 2 mi./sq. mi.)	Road Density	Throughout DWPA	Lincoln City	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 - Slide Areas	8371	M51 Type; A - Landslide Area - Debris Slides	Slide Areas	Several areas within watershed	Lincoln City	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Grazing Animals	8372	A05 Type; P - Crops - Nonirrigated (inc. Christmas trees, grains, grass seed, pasture)	Grazing Animals	Northeast of intake	Lincoln City	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Grazing Animals	8372	A07 Type; P - Grazing Animals (> 5 large animals or equivalent/acre)	Grazing Animals	Northeast of intake	Lincoln City	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 - Erickson Creek	1239532449550	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Alkalinity, Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorus	Erickson 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 - Schooner Creek	1240202449260	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Arsenic, Copper, Lead, Selenium, Zinc	Schooner 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 - Schooner Creek	1240202449260	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Temperature	Schooner 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, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - South Fork Schooner Creek	1239125449540	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Temperature	South Fork Schooner Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)

Drift Creek Intake (Emergency) Drinking Water Source Area

(includes the area upstream of Kernville-Gleneden-Lincoln Beach Water Districts intake on Drift Creek and Side Creek)

DWP - PCS - Road Density	8352	A13 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Road Density (> 2 mi./sq. mi.)	Road Density	Throughout DWPA	Gleneden Beach	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Clear Cut	8350	A11 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clear Cut	Throughout DWPA	Gleneden Beach	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Stream Crossings	8353	M22 Type; A - Transportation - Stream Crossing - Perennial	Stream Crossings	Throughout DWPA	Gleneden Beach	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - North Creek Camp	8349	M24 Type; P - UST - Decommissioned/Inactive	North Creek Camp	East of intake.	Gleneden Beach	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 - North Creek Camp	8349	M31 Type; P - Large Capacity Septic Systems (serves > 20 people) - Class V UICs	North Creek Camp	East of intake.	Gleneden Beach	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - North Creek Camp	8349	R03 Type; P - Campgrounds/RV Parks - Organizational Camp	North Creek Camp	East of intake.	Gleneden Beach	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Slide Areas	8351	M51 Type; A - Landslide Area - Recent Debris Slides	Slide Areas	Sampson Creek & throughout drainage	Gleneden Beach	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DOGAMI - Drake Quarry Area	04-0085	Permitted - basalt	Drake Quarry Area / Big River Construction, Inc. / Lewis & Clark Oregon Timber, LLC		Not applicable	Clatsop	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
Dogami - Permittee	21-0040	Closed - Clay	John Dilworth		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 - Drift Creek	21-0041	Closed - Basalt	Drift Creek / Devils Lake Rock Company / Don H. & Clarice T. Morris		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 - Millport Slough	21-0060	Closed - Rock	Millport Slough / Devils Lake Rock Company / Don H. & Clarice T. Morris		Not applicable	Lincoln	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
WQ SIS - KERNVILLE-GLENEDEN BEACH-LINCOLN BEACH WATER DISTRICT	110168	GEN02 - INDUSTRIAL	KERNVILLE-GLENEDEN BEACH-LINCOLN BEACH WATER DISTRICT	DRIFT CREEK	GLENEDEN BEACH	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality SIS database (DEQ/WQ SIS - 2016)
Bridge - Drift Creek North, Drift Creek Rd	12019A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Drift Creek North, Drift Creek Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNOWN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - Drift Creek	1240200449110	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Biological Criteria and Temperature	Drift 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 - North Creek	1239111449040	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Temperature; Cat 3: Insufficient data - Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorus; Cat 3B: Insufficient data, potential concern for Alkalinity.	North Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET DATE)	Data Source
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Sampson Creek	1238601449100	Cat 3B: Insufficient data, potential concern - Temperature	Sampson 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 - Unnamed Stream	1238499449090	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Alkalinity, Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorus; Cat 3B: Insufficient data, potential concern for Biological Criteria	Unnamed Stream	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)

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.



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

Environmental Solutions
Division
Drinking Water Protection
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Portland, OR 97204
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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.



Appendix # 2

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)

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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 (kfactor - 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.

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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>.

Appendix # 2

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.



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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/

Appendix #4

FUNDS AND RESOURCES for Drinking Water Source Protection

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

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



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APPENDIX D

Resources for Community Water System Operators

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OREGON DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Local Water Supply Emergency Planning Guidance

Feb. 2, 2023

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Purpose

This guidance identifies potential solutions when anticipating or experiencing sustained drought causing localized or widespread drinking, sanitation and household water supply shortages. When responding to any emergency, the first step is to follow your local emergency operations plan to ensure appropriate entities are engaged.

Planning Assumptions

- Drought is a normal, recurring feature of climate and occurs almost everywhere, although its features vary from region to region and defining it can be difficult.
- Changes in the timing of streamflow related to changing snowmelt have been observed and are likely to continue, reducing the supply of water for many competing demands and causing widespread ecological and socioeconomic consequences.
- Prolonged periods of reduced precipitation contribute to water supply deficits that can increase the time it takes for water supplies to recover.
- Sustained high temperatures increase demand on water supply systems and stress within the natural environment.
- Drought is a slowly developing – and often long-lasting – disaster with cumulative impacts, making consistent early monitoring and detection critical. Drought can have adverse effects on agriculture, community water supplies, industry, fish and wildlife, recreation, and other uses of water to support communities and individuals.
- During a drought, local and tribal jurisdictions will consider all water management tools available and routinely consult with drinking water suppliers within the region.
- Local jurisdictions have initial responsibility for providing emergency drinking water supplies.
- When local resources have been exhausted, assistance may be provided by state agencies.

Understanding ORS 536 and ORS 401 Emergency Declarations

Drought declarations under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 536 and emergency declarations under ORS 401 allow for different types of state assistance. Drought declarations provide water rights holders with temporary, short-term methods of accessing water resources or putting water to beneficial use. Emergency declarations enable emergency resource procurement and allocation when the lack of water supply resources threatens health and safety. This section supports local and tribal emergency managers in accessing the most appropriate state assistance associated with drought conditions and water supply emergencies.

In most instances, an ORS 536 drought declaration should occur before an ORS 401 emergency declaration to conserve limited state resources. In some cases, especially when it's anticipated that drought conditions may occur statewide, the governor may issue concurrent drought and emergency declarations. When this occurs, it's to facilitate proactive emergency planning and resource coordination to address anticipated water supply shortages.

ORS 536 Drought Declaration

Counties and tribes can declare a drought emergency and petition the governor to declare a state drought emergency under ORS 536. Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) offers water users (e.g., farmers, ranchers, cities, industry) additional water rights tools to address supply shortages. An ORS 536 drought

declaration is not intended to address life safety impacts. An ORS 536 drought declaration makes available the following emergency tools and powers: temporary emergency water use permits, temporary transfers, temporary instream leases, temporary substitutions, special option agreements, human consumption or stock water use preferences, and water conservation or curtailment. Download the OWRD [State Drought Declaration Process and Emergency Tools](#) document for more information.

ORS 401 Water Supply Emergency Declaration

When a drought causes water supply shortages that affect life safety within local or tribal jurisdictions, then a state of emergency should be declared under ORS 401. Local, tribal and county emergency declarations allow emergency actions at the local level to meet immediate needs. This often means procurement process requirements may be eased. Local, tribal and county governments should use every means available, including mutual aid, to prevent loss of life and interruption of essential services. When a county or tribe has exhausted local and regional resources, it may request state assistance through the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM).

The state will not provide direct financial support under an ORS 401 declaration. The level of state assistance will be determined by the extent of the threat to life safety, resources available, statewide priority and type of assistance requested. All requests are reviewed by OEM and assigned to one or more state partners for fulfillment. The state will respond within its capabilities and request interstate or federal government support, if necessary. Resources may include technical assistance, equipment, personnel, facilities, communications or coordination.

Planning Checklist

Drought impacts many sectors. The focus of this section is on water supply shortages that pose life safety issues by jeopardizing water for drinking, sanitation and other household purposes.

Preparing for Drought and Water Shortages

1. Understand and define drought impacts.

- Identify affected water sources and assess the severity of the effects.
- Identify public water systems vulnerable to reductions in supply, see [Appendix A: Resources for Community Water System Operators](#).
- Engage with vulnerable local water systems to track changes in water supply over time and forecast expected rates of change.
- Identify other factors contributing to water supply shortages (e.g., damaged or leaking pipes, improperly constructed wells, collapsed well casings, inadequate storage) and determine timelines for resolving issues.
- Identify the number of households that use domestic wells.
- Engage with the local [watermaster](#) to understand regional water supply impacts.
- Consider the effects of severe weather. Hot, dry days can cause an increase in plant evapotranspiration and open container evaporation, which may reduce surface water flows as well as soil moisture.
- Identify the total number of people potentially affected. This information will drive many planning assumptions since an individual needs about 1 gallon of water per day to survive. The average American domestic water user uses about 80-100 gallons per day for normal household indoor activities.

2. Review existing plans.

- Review existing county or tribal emergency operations plans and address potential planning gaps.
- Identify water providers' existing plans for addressing water shortages:
 - Water management and conservation plan (WMCP).
 - Emergency response plan.
 - Drought contingency plan.
 - Hazard mitigation plan.
 - Water curtailment plan.

3. Organize a collaborative local response planning team.

- Include members who have local knowledge and technical expertise, represent multiple disciplines and are focused on solutions.
- Involve the whole community, including government, community-based organizations, nonprofit organizations, private sector businesses, organizations and agencies from other sectors, people with disabilities, individuals with access and functional needs, infants, children and older adults.
- Some recommended members include but are not limited to:
 - County commissioners.
 - Water system operators (both drinking water and wastewater facilities).
 - Local drinking water regulators.
 - Local OWRD watermaster.
 - Fire departments.
 - Tribal representatives.

- o OEM preparedness and response and mitigation and recovery regional coordinators.
- o Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) regional coordinators.
- o Oregon Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (ORWARN).
- o Local community emergency response organizations (i.e., CERT) and faith-based organizations that can mobilize volunteers.
- o Water-related planning groups.
- o Local public information officers.

4. Develop a jurisdictional communication plan for drought and water shortages.

- Pre-identify available public information officer resources that may be activated during a response.
- Develop accessible public education materials (translated and in formats accessible to individuals with access and functional needs).
 - o Water shortages impacting community water systems:
 - Strategies for conserving water that system users can take to maximize water.
 - Role of the community when water conservation or curtailment measures are implemented.
 - Ways that community members can get involved with helping.
 - Actions that community members should take when a water shortage occurs.
 - o Domestic dry wells:
 - How to maintain your well, indicators a well may be going dry, and when and where to report a dry well.
 - Strategies for conserving water that household residents can take to maximize water (the Oregon State University Well Water Program has educational materials and is willing to be a resource to aid in developing additional resources. Contact the program at well.water@oregonstate.edu).
 - Ways that community members can help (e.g., what to donate and where or how to volunteer).

5. Prioritize local water needs.

Identify critical facility needs.

- Critical facilities in your community may have significant water needs, such as hospitals, long-term care facilities, food processing plants, public safety facilities, and wastewater treatment and processing facilities.

Consider water needs for agriculture.

- Water for agricultural production and processing typically is not prioritized as highly as health and safety considerations during an emergency.
- Lack of water to support agricultural production and processing poses potential impacts on local economies and supply chain management.
- Loss of livestock because of extended water shortages can become a secondary public health concern, as higher temperatures will increase decomposition rates and create additional health and safety concerns. As such, carcasses must be disposed of quickly using accepted disposal methods.

Consider water availability for firefighting.

- A major fire event concurrent with a significant drought can pose a special risk should water for fire suppression become unavailable due to reduced supply.

- Coordination among emergency managers and local, state and federal firefighting resources is vital for ensuring sufficient water supply to conduct effective fire suppression without causing sudden drinking water supply depletion.

Consider economic impacts.

- Disruption of water availability can result in economic hardships for individuals and businesses.
- Identify businesses at risk of closing if water shortages cannot be remedied.
- Determine if economic impacts will affect the operations of critical facilities, such as hospitals.

6. Identify resources for domestic personal wells.

- Pre-identify the organizations or groups that may test and provide verification a well is dry due to drought vs. non-operational due to mechanical or maintenance issues (e.g., licensed well driller or pump installer, public works officials or volunteers specifically trained in performing verification).
- Evaluate and pre-identify local resources available to assist potential personal well owners with:
 - Deepening or replacing an existing well.
 - Sources for temporary potable water.
 - Testing water levels in wells to verify well is dry vs. non-operational due to mechanical or maintenance issues.
 - Providing temporary potable water storage (e.g., water tanks).
 - Transporting potable water to household water storage tanks.
 - Plumbing temporary water storage tanks into homes.
- Review local or tribal codes and ordinances to determine if there are any waivers or permits required for connecting temporary water storage tanks to preexisting plumbing.
- Specific areas have wells that go dry annually and have adapted to such occurrences. Solutions may be readily available without engaging in an emergency response.
- Consult OWRD's dry well [handout](#) to troubleshoot issues with drying water wells.
- Pre-identify strategies to solicit, accept, store and disburse bottled water donations.
- See [Appendix B: Dry Domestic Personal Wells](#) for additional information about household responsibilities and resources.

7. Understand state and federal regulations.

- When identifying potential response strategies, engage with state and federal regulators for technical expertise and to ensure compliance with state requirements.
- Oregon Health Authority (OHA) Drinking Water Services regulates the safety of public water supply systems.
- OWRD regulates the use of surface water and groundwater.
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) regulates wastewater sanitation and management.

8. Identify strategies and document local capabilities to respond to drought.

- Talk to local and regional partners that can deliver mutual aid, such as ORWARN or local fire departments.
- The local OWRD watermaster can assist in identifying alternatives, such as other public water systems or private wells, and should be contacted to ensure emergency supplies are obtained legally.

- Talk to local businesses to identify what resources or capabilities they may be able to provide.
 - Examples of resources include water trucks, commercial water hauling companies, water tanks for short-term storage, water point of distribution equipment (e.g., trailers, manifolds) and bottled water distributors.
- Consider non-traditional solutions and partnerships. Be creative within regulatory guidelines.

Remember the following when identifying potential response strategies:

- What are the costs associated with implementing each identified strategy and who is responsible for these costs?
- How long can the identified strategy be sustained?
- For any strategy that's implemented, what are the thresholds for demobilizing?

9. Identify thresholds for local response.

- Set clear, data-driven thresholds and associated actions (e.g., if stream flow drops below 300 gallons per minute, then implement curtailment measures restricting outdoor water use).

Responding to Drought and Water Shortages

During the preparedness phase, counties should identify thresholds indicating when a drought emergency is imminent, and action is required. When those thresholds are met, counties should implement their plan and include the following actions:

1. Convene the drought response planning team.

2. Declare a local drought emergency.

- The county governing body, through ordinance or resolution, should declare a local drought emergency for its jurisdiction. In its resolution, the governing body should identify local actions that should be taken and indicate if state assistance is needed.
- Under most circumstances, jurisdictions should initially request an ORS 536 drought declaration to receive assistance to address water supply shortages before requesting an ORS 401 emergency declaration to address life safety impacts. The local OEM preparedness and response coordinator is available to provide technical assistance on the appropriate declaration.
- Additional details about state assistance provided under ORS 536 and ORS 401 are available in the Understanding ORS 536 and ORS 401 Emergency Declarations section.
- See [Appendix C: Sample County Drought Declaration Resolution](#) for a sample ORS 536 declaration.
- When requesting a drought declaration from the governor, refer to the Guidance Memo and Template document on the OWRD [Governor Drought Declaration Process](#) page for a template letter.

3. Communicate with the public.

- Implement a jurisdictional communications plan and consider the following:
 - Be consistent in the type and frequency of information communicated.
 - Clearly communicate the situation and appropriate preparedness actions through media outlets, government websites, social media and other public information distribution methods.
 - Directly and promptly address rumors that can have detrimental effects on public confidence, morale and sense of security.

4. Reduce Demand.

- Encourage water conservation. OWRD maintains water conservation [resources](#).
- For public water systems, enforce curtailment of non-essential water uses per existing curtailment plans.
- For private domestic uses, make recommendations about curtailing lawn watering, car washing, and other non-essential activities that require water when surface water or wells are going dry.

5. Initiate local strategies to provide emergency water.**6. If life safety needs for water exceed local capability, request state support.**

- Emergency managers can request state support for responding to water supply shortages through the Oregon Emergency Operations Portal (i.e., Ops Center).
- Ensure the request clearly explains the problem to be resolved, the support provided through local resources and how needs exceed the capabilities of the local jurisdictions.

Best Practices for Responding to an Emergency

Communicate early and often.

- Communication with stakeholders, community leaders, organizations and the public will provide the foundation to build partnerships when involvement and support become critical.
- Public trust and confidence in local government will help reinforce difficult water use restrictions that may be required, as well as provide reassurance that issues are being addressed and response efforts are underway.
- Open and honest communication will minimize adverse public opinion, counterproductive interference, panic, rumors and false claims.
- Clearly communicate the impacts of drought.
- Release clear guidance regarding water conservation and curtailment measures for the public.
- Clearly outline how curtailment measures will be enforced and any penalties associated with violations.

Consider immediate and long-range issues.

- Response to the immediate effects of drought and threats to public safety will lead to a review of existing water supply capabilities. A review could include system reliability, storage capacity, pipeline and pumping requirements, requirements for future flow demands, potential intertie considerations, and funding opportunities for expansion and maintenance.
- Recovery from a sustained drought and corresponding water supply emergency will require long-term planning to ensure the continuation of reliable and sustainable drinking water sources and associated treatment and distribution systems to offset future water shortage impacts.

Leverage volunteer services.

- Some aspects of water supply emergencies depend on human resources to be effective. Identify volunteers from established volunteer organizations, local government staff or community solicitations for assistance.
- Volunteers may be able to assist by:
 - Providing or supplementing staffing at water supply community points of distribution (CPODs).
 - Passing out water bottles at CPODs.
 - Transporting drinking water tanks and containers to central locations or individual users.
 - Assisting with conducting safety checks of vulnerable populations.
 - Moving supplies to and from warehouses for further distribution.
 - Passing out official information on water supply resilience.
 - Documenting response activities for emergency efforts.

Identify the impact on vulnerable populations.

- Identifying who may be vulnerable to water supply emergencies within affected areas will require careful consideration of matters of privacy. Examples of vulnerable populations may include people with pre-existing medical or health conditions, very young individuals and senior populations.
- People who already may be faced with water supply limitations are especially at risk during prolonged droughts.
- Vulnerability may be enhanced because of limited mobility, access to transportation, remoteness or financial hardship.

- Local organizations and neighborhood associations may be able to assist in defining populations of vulnerability.
- Identify organizations like the Disability Emergency Management Advisory Committee (DEMAC) to assist vulnerable populations.

Embed diversity and inclusion into planning and decision-making.

- Ensure public messaging and outreach are as inclusive as possible, being mindful that some segments of an affected community traditionally may be underserved during emergencies.
- Remembering that emergencies transcend both physical and human boundaries will ensure diversity and inclusion are elements of the local water supply emergency response.
- Inclusion of community groups, organizations and cultural representations, as well as those with non-English language proficiency, will ensure all population segments are represented.

Special Considerations

Community Points of Distribution (CPODs)

- CPODs are sites where the public can access life-sustaining emergency relief supplies during or after a disaster.
- The logistics associated with the implementation of CPODs for centralized water delivery in affected neighborhoods require planning and preparation to achieve success and maximum coverage.
- Available data about where systems have or are about to fail because of water shortages will help identify the most effective sites for CPODs, including water delivery resources, staff needed and available, hours of operation, security, public outreach, traffic control and other factors.
- Understand sanitation regulations and cleaning processes for ensuring potable water.
- Consider using convenient sanitary containers, such as water bags.
- Set up sanitation stations to clean water containers before they're filled.
- Check with the local OWRD watermaster to ensure the source of water complies with Oregon Water Law.
- Ensure all water intended to be used for drinking is safe for use.

Water Hauling

- Ensure all potable water hauling meets the OHA Drinking Water Services [Hauling Guidelines](#).
- Ensure water tenders are operated by appropriately qualified operators.
- Water tenders should be flushed and sanitized regularly to ensure water potability.
- Check with the local OWRD watermaster to ensure the source of water complies with Oregon Water Law.

Appendix A: Resources for Community Water System Operators

The following are resources that jurisdictions can share with community water system operators.

Organization or Agency	Resource	Details
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Assists public agencies with low-interest loans for water infrastructure projects.
Oregon Health Authority	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Provides low-cost loans to community and nonprofit non-community water systems for planning, design and construction of drinking water infrastructure improvements.
Oregon Health Authority	Drinking Water Services Circuit Rider Program	Circuit Riders provide short-term (typically 10 hours or less) on-site technical and engineering assistance for community water systems serving populations under 10,000, as well as nonprofit transient and non-transient water systems. For these systems, services are free.
USDA Rural Development – Oregon Program	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	Helps eligible communities prepare, or recover from, an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water.
Oregon Association of Water Utilities	Training and on-site assistance for water utilities	Helps provide training, resources and on-site technical assistance for water systems.

Appendix B: Dry Domestic Personal Wells

During drought, increased groundwater pumping coupled with reduced recharge can impact domestic personal wells and result in low water yields. Chronic drought is becoming more common across Oregon lowering available groundwater and causing domestic personal wells to go dry.

Responsibilities of Households

Users of domestic personal wells should be informed about their wells. The following are resources to educate domestic well users about maintaining their domestic wells:

- Oregon State University [Well Water Program](#).
- Oregon Health Authority [Domestic Well Safety Program](#).
- National Environmental Health Association [Private Well Class](#).

When households find that their well output is decreasing, residents should start water conservation efforts and contact a licensed well driller or pump installer to verify the cause. Decreased output of water from a well may be due to drought or a maintenance issue. Households should work with a licensed well driller or pump installer to identify a solution. When water output from a well drops significantly or a well becomes dry, report the dry well to the Oregon Water Resources Department using its [Dry Well Reporting form](#).

The following are resources that jurisdictions can share with households experiencing dry domestic personal wells.

Organization or Agency	Resource	Details
Oregon Water Resources Department	Water Well Abandonment, Repair, and Replacement Fund (WARRF)	WARRF provides financial assistance to individual households or members of a federally recognized tribe in Oregon to permanently abandon, repair or replace a water well used for household purposes.
Rural Community Assistance Corporation	Household Water Well & Septic System Loan/Grant Programs	Provides loans and grants for wells and septic tanks for households in rural communities with income of \$31,713 or less.
Rural Community Assistance Corporation	Environmental Infrastructure Loans	Provides early funds small rural communities need to determine project feasibility and pay pre-development costs prior to receiving state and federal funding. Projects must be in rural areas with populations of 50,000 or less in RCAC's service region .
USDA Rural Development – Oregon Program	Rural Decentralized Water Systems Grant in Oregon	Helps qualified nonprofits and tribes create a revolving loan fund to increase access to clean, reliable water and septic systems for households in eligible rural areas.

Appendix C: Sample County Drought Declaration Resolution

ORS 536 Sample Declaration

IN THE MATTER OF DECLARING)
 A STATE OF DROUGHT EMERGENCY) RESOLUTION #2022-03
 IN HARNEY COUNTY)

THIS BEING the 16th Day of March, 2022 and a day set aside for a regular meeting of the Harney County Court and there being present Pete Runnels, County Judge; Kristen Shelman, County Commissioner and Patty Dorroh, County Commissioner; and

WHEREAS, information has been provided to the Harney County Court that a drought is occurring in Harney County and that protective actions may be or are required to protect the citizens of Harney County;

WHEREAS, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture has designated Harney County as a contiguous disaster county due to drought, enabling producers in the County eligible for emergency aid, with a moderate drought monitor condition;

WHEREAS, the National Drought Mitigation Center has listed a large portion of Harney County as "Extreme Drought" with smaller portions listed as "Severe Drought" as of February 17, 2022.

WHEREAS, unless weather conditions improve substantially to above normal conditions, water users who rely on stored water will have a shortened water use season, and depending upon the priority date of their water right, water users who rely on stream flows will have substantially less water available and a shortened water use season;

WHEREAS, the above conditions will result in severe economic hardship to Harney County, including shortages of livestock forage, loss of agricultural interests, and increased chance of wildfire;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that:

1. A state of emergency exists in Harney County due to drought conditions.
2. The Harney County Drought Emergency Management Plan has been implemented
3. Due to the state of emergency, the Harney County Court does hereby request and entreat the Honorable Kate Brown, Governor of the State of Oregon, to:
 - A. Declare a "State of Emergency," a drought, to exist in all of Harney County, Oregon under ORS 536; due to severe and continuing drought conditions beginning at this time and continuing for an unknown period of time; and Direct the Oregon Water Resources Department to provide all available means of assistance to Harney County agricultural producers: Temporary Transfers of

Water Rights, Emergency Water Use Permits, and Use of Existing Option/Agreement; and other federal and state drought assistance programs as needed.

- B. Direct Office of Emergency Management to coordinate and assist as needed, to address current and projected conditions in Harney County.
- C. Direct all other state agencies to coordinate with the above agencies and to provide appropriate state resources as determined necessary to assist those affected in Harney County.

DONE AND DATED this 16th day of March 2022.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2024-11**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN CITY, ADOPTING THE CITY OF
LINCOLN CITY DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the City received a grant from the Oregon Health Authority to develop a Drinking Water Protection Plan for the city in 2022; and

WHEREAS, the Drinking Water Protection Plan was guided by a team of 15 stakeholders and technical advisors, as well as engaging the public in the process; and

WHEREAS, the work was completed in the Spring of 2024; and

WHEREAS, protecting drinking water sources from potential contaminant sources helps reduce water treatment costs and safeguards public health.

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY
OF LINCOLN CITY, AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1: To adopt the City of Lincoln City Drinking Water Protection Plan

Section 3: Effective Date: This resolution is effective as of the date of its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Lincoln City this ____ day of May 2024.

SUSAN WAHLKE, MAYOR

ATTEST:

JAMIE YOUNG, CITY RECORDER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

David Robinson, CITY ATTORNEY

Council Communication

City Hall Counter Security Project

Meeting Date:	May 13, 2024	Primary Staff Contact:	Stephanie Reid
Department:	Public Works	E-Mail:	SReid@lincolncity.org
Secondary Dept:		Secondary Contacts:	
Approval:	Daphnee Legarza	Estimated Time:	

Question:

Should the City Council award the City Hall Counter Safety Project to Blue Spruce Builders?

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends the Council award the City Hall Counter Safety Project to Blue Spruce Builders.

Authority:

LCMC 2.05.060 (Procurement of goods and services shall be awarded as provided in the Public Contracting Code, ORS Chapter [279B](#), the Model Rules). This project follows the rule for bids awarded by competitive bid.

Background:

Temporary protection was installed by City maintenance staff during COVID and remains in Finance and Planning. Finance requested permanent counters that offered better security. This project would install new acrylic bullet resistant counter protection to all three departments.

Bids:

We contracted an architect to design the counter protection and the Public Works Department prepared bid documents. The project was advertised April 8, 2024 and bids were due May 2, 2024. Only one bid was received, from Blue Spruce Builders in the amount of \$44,200.00. They were found to be a responsive and responsible contractor.

Council Options:

Approve the project award.
Do not approve the project award.

Financial Impact

Security upgrades were approved in the FY 23/24 Facilities Capital Fund, budgeted for \$50,000.

Potential Motions:

Move to award the City Hall Counter Safety Project to Blue Spruce Builders in the amount of \$44,200.00 plus a 10% contingency of \$4,420.00 for a total bid award of \$48,620.00.

Council Communication

Lincoln City Senior Center permit and fees

Meeting Date:	May 13, 2024	Primary Staff Contact:	Jeanne Sprague
Department:	Parks and Recreation	E-Mail:	JSprague@lincolncity.org
Secondary Dept:	Parks and Recreation	Secondary Contacts:	
Approval:	Daphnee Legarza	Estimated Time:	5 mins

Question:

Should the City Council approve the waiver of the fees for the Senior Center during FY2024-2025.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends the Council ... considers presentation made by Senior Center President Antonio Porras on 4/22/24 and makes a decision about waiving fees for the City space utilized by the Senior Center per permitted hours.

Authority:

Article XI, Section 9 of the Oregon Constitution prohibits a county or city from raising money for or loaning its credit to or in aid of any company, corporation or association. Local governments are generally permitted to make a donation to a not-for-profit entity - 501(c)(3) organization – this generally occurs as part of the local budget process.

Background:

City facilities are first reserved for City run programs. However, when city facilities are not being used they can be rented. In 2014, the City updated City Parks and Recreation regulations. The regulations allow for exclusive use permits for rental of city facilities. The permit process is nondiscriminatory and available to for-profit and not-for-profit groups for a fee.

The City administers the permit process for rental of indoor and outdoor public spaces on a non-discriminatory basis, that is, we do not discriminate in permitting decisions based upon characteristics like race, sex, national origin, age, gender identity, or physical disability.

Since the regulations were established in 2014, the Parks and Recreation Department has worked to bring groups into compliance, so that now, any entities wanting exclusive use of a public facility must obtain exclusive use permits, with requisite permit protections, indemnities, insurances and payment of fees and charges (as established by Council resolution).

As of July 12, 2021, the LC City Council desires to annually discuss, budget for, and possibly donate the cost of the City room facilities at the Community Center utilized by the not-for-profit Senior Center. This tie to the budget process generally guarantees that a not-for-profit such as the Senior Center is maintaining its non-profit status, operating in the public interest, and is providing actual services to the community (that is, it is not simply functioning a private club).

Any decision for future fiscal years will be based upon a presentation by the Senior Center 501c3 to City Council, to inform Council of their programs and offerings.

As of July 12, 2021, the LC Parks and Recreation Dept. agreed to the Senior Center request to issue a 5 yr permit from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2026 with the caveats:

- Subject to payment or waiver of fees by City Council on an annual basis,
- Subject to annual agreement to exclusive hours of use,
- Yearly insurance must also be provided.

Council Options:

- Approve the Waiver of the Fees for the Senior Center During FY2024-2025, or
- Do Not Approve the Waiver of the Fees for the Senior Center During FY2024-2025.
- Continue the matter and request more information.

Financial Impact

LC Parks and Recreation has Council-approved rentals fees for Parks and Recreation facilities, including the Community Center. See attached Facility Exclusive Use Permit Application for rental rates of the Community Center facilities.

For FY 22-23 and FY 23-24, LC City Council waived the Senior Center permit rental fees totaling \$168,896.00 for both the use of the Small Meeting Room (50 hrs/week: M-F 8a-4p, Sat 10a-4p, Sun 12-4p) and West Wing Meeting Rooms with kitchen (98 hrs/week: Mon-Sun, 7a-9p). The Senior Center is requesting the same permit hours for FY24-25.

Potential Motions:

- Motion to Approve the Waiver of the Fees for the Senior Center requested hours during FY2024-2025, or
- Motion to Not Approve the Waiver of the Fees for the Senior Center during FY2024-2025
- Motion to continue to _____ and request additional information on the following:_____.

Attachments:

2024 Facility Exclusive Use Application (PDF)



Application Process for Exclusive Use of Recreational Facilities City of Lincoln City

COMMUNITY CENTER PERMIT APPLICATION

Phone: (541) 994-2131

2150 NE Oar Place, Lincoln City, OR 97367

Please note: reservations are made on a first come, first serve basis. A permit will be issued for exclusive use of the requested recreation facility only after the entire process is complete. To guarantee your exclusive use, please submit your completed forms with all attachments and payment as early as possible. The City recommends you apply 30 days before you wish to have the exclusive use of a City facility. The City of Lincoln City cannot guarantee applications made less than 14 days before the requested usage. Only complete applications will be accepted.

Process:

1. Complete Permit Application.
2. Read and initial the Agreements and Conditions Page.
3. The Director may require that insurance be obtained for a permit. If your permit requires insurance, attach proof of Insurance naming the City of Lincoln City as an additional insured in the amount of \$1 million, for the dates/period of use. The insurance proof must clearly indicate that the City of Lincoln City is an "additional insured" on the policy. The designation "certificate holder" is not acceptable.
4. Calculate fees.
5. Return completed application with all required attachments and payment to the Lincoln City Community Center. Payment may be made by check (payable to Lincoln City Parks & Recreation) or by credit card.
6. Applications are considered by the Parks & Recreation Director, Park Supervisor, and Recreation Supervisor. The LCP&R Staff have the right to impose reasonable conditions on an exclusive use permit.
7. If the application is approved, a permit is prepared and you are notified. Conditions on the approval will be listed on the Exclusive Use Permit. If the application is denied, you will receive a written explanation for the denial.
8. If you wish to file an appeal of a denial of an exclusive use permit, you will need to file a written notice of appeal with the City Recorder. Your appeal will be heard before the City Council of the City of Lincoln City in accordance with the guidelines set out in Chapter 1.26 (Uniform Administrative Appeals) of the Lincoln City Municipal Code.

Thank you for your interest in and application for exclusive use of Lincoln City Parks & Recreation facilities. If you have any questions, please call 541-994-2131 option 1.

COMMUNITY CENTER PERMIT APPLICATION

Main Contact:	Phone:
Company (if applicable):	Non-Profit EIN:
Address:	City/State/Zip:
Email:	Fax:

Event Description:

Event Date(s):	Type: ☐ One Time ☐ Ongoing
Day: ☐ Su ☐ Mo ☐ Tu ☐ W ☐ Th ☐ Fr ☐ Sa	Repeats: ☐ Monthly ☐ Weekly ☐ Daily
Arrival time: _____ am/pm (including Set-up)	Departure Time _____ am/pm (including Clean-up)

FACILITY: ☐ POOL NO SLIDE ☐ POOL WITH SLIDE ☐ LARGE MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM NO KITCHEN ☐ LARGE MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM WITH KITCHEN ☐ SMALL CONFERENCE ROOM	☐ ROCK WALL ☐ GYMNASIUM FULL COURT ☐ GYMNASIUM HALF COURT ☐ WEST WING MEETING ROOMS ☐ WEST WING MEETING ROOMS WITH KITCHEN
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If yes to any of the above questions, a Special Event Permit and/or insurance will be required.

A \$10 non-refundable application fee is due at time of application.

Please Note: Reservations should be made a minimum of 14 days in advance and are approved upon confirmation and after:

- A completed Permit Application has been submitted and payment has been made.
- When using the kitchen, a Cleaning Deposit must be paid to approve the booking.
- Event insurance is required for all pool rentals and permits with more than 50 participants.

Applicant Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

FOR STAFF USE ONLY

Date Submitted: _____	Permit Number #: _____	Expires: _____
Permit process ☐ Application Fee Received # _____ ☐ If Applicable Deposit Received ☐ Rental Fees \$ _____ Paid ☐ If Insurance Required, Certificate Received ☐ Permit Approved ☐ Completed Permit ☐ Notes:		Confirm Staff _____ Date: _____ Staff _____ Date: _____ Staff _____ Date: _____ Staff _____ Date: _____ Supervisor _____ Date: _____ Staff _____ Date: _____

Return form to: Lincoln City Parks & Recreation

2150 NE Oar Place, Lincoln City, OR 97367

Contact: Cheryl Knight Email: cknight@lincolncity.org Phone: (541) 994-2131

FACILITY	NON-PROFIT PER HOUR/DAY	PRIVATE PER HOUR	COMMERCIAL PER HOUR
Multi-purpose room (approx. 2,500 sq. ft.)	\$21	\$26	\$40
Multi-purpose room with kitchen (no oven or range)	\$28	\$36	\$54
Small meeting room (340 sq. ft.)	\$15	\$22	\$32
Basketball Gym Full Court	\$58/\$281 Day	\$67/\$312 Day	\$99/\$375 Day
Basketball Gym Half Court	\$29	\$33.50	\$49.50
Basketball Gym Floor Covering Use	\$200	\$200	\$200
West Wing meeting rooms	\$21	\$26	\$40
West Wing meeting rooms with kitchen	\$28	\$36	\$54

	REGULAR RATE PER HOUR	RESIDENT DISCOUNT PER HOUR
Rock Wall	\$50	\$41

POOL: Event insurance is required for all pool rentals	PER HOUR	ADD THE SLIDE PER HOUR
1-25 swimmers	\$91	\$40
26-50 swimmers	\$116	\$40
For each additional swimmers	\$25	\$40

ADDITIONAL FEES	RATE
Rentals out of regular business hours	\$38/hour
Refundable deposit for rentals with more than 50 participants.	\$54
Refundable deposit for Kitchen rentals	\$60

Rentals are subject to a two-hour minimum.

- To receive a full refund, cancellations must be received at least 14 days prior to your booking.
- Set-up and clean-up must take place during your paid rental time.
 - Extra fees will be charged for late stays, early entries, damage, and/or failure to clean-up.
 - A check list will be provided for the close of rentals.
 - Extra time is rounded up in 15 minute increments and will be charged to the renter.
- Event Insurance is required for all pool rentals and for all permits with 50 or more participants.
 - Certificates must name the City of Lincoln City as additional insured for \$1 million and must also name the date, time and location of the event for which the insurance is valid. The designation of the City of Lincoln City as the “certificate holder” will not be accepted unless it is also clearly indicated elsewhere on the certificate that the City is an additional insured.
 - Certificates that do not meet this requirement will not be accepted as proof of liability for an event.
- No charge rentals:
 - Thank you for partnering with us for your event. In exchange for a no charge rental permit, we require that Lincoln City Parks & Recreation be recognized in any advertising for the event, utilizing our logo. A copy of our logo is available upon request.

AGREEMENTS AND CONDITIONS - Please sign and return this page.

1. Applicant, its agents, and employees shall comply with all applicable federal, state, county, and municipal laws while engaged in the above activity.
2. Applicant, its agents, and employees agree to abide by the established regulations relating to facility use, and agree to keep the facility in a clean and orderly condition.
3. Applicant, its agents, and employees agree to obtain any and all other required permits or authorizations from the City or other agencies before the activity takes place.
4. Applicant will comply with any conditions imposed by the City on the Exclusive Use Permit.
5. Applicant agrees to display, or have readily available, the Exclusive Use Permit issued by the City while the authorized activity is taking place.
6. Applicant agrees to clean up all garbage, refuse, and other debris resulting from applicant's use of the designated facility. You must carry out garbage exceeding capacity of available trash cans.
7. Applicant is responsible for any damages to the facility caused by Applicant's use. Applicant acknowledges and accepts they will be billed for time and materials if the facility is not left in the condition in which it was found.
8. The applicant agrees to hold harmless, indemnify, and defend the City of Lincoln City, its officers, agents, and employees from any and all liability, actions, claims, losses, damages, or other costs including attorney fees and witness costs (at both trial and appeal level, whether or not a trial or appeal ever takes place) that may be asserted by any person or entity arising from, during, or in connection with the Applicant's activities, except liability arising out of the sole negligence of the City and its employees. Such indemnification shall also cover claims brought against City under state or federal workers' compensation laws. If any aspect of this indemnity shall be found to be illegal or invalid for any reason whatsoever, such illegality or invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this indemnification.
9. It is understood that the organization, group, or individual is adequately insured for the nature and duration of the activity to be undertaken, and that proof of insurance will be provided to the Parks & Recreation Department, when required.
10. Any and all structural changes to City buildings or City property by applicant shall be approved in advance by the City Manager.
11. Any personal property of Applicant kept in or at the facility is at Applicant's own risk. The City of Lincoln City accepts no responsibility for the security of Applicant's personal property.
12. This permit may be revoked at any time, upon notice to applicant, its agent, or employees, for noncompliance with the terms or conditions of this permit or for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, or general welfare.
13. The City is not able to provide assistance in moving tables and chairs to accommodate your event. If you choose to move tables or your guest(s) choose to move tables, they do so at their own risk.
14. Do not drive on or park vehicles on park grounds except in designated parking areas.
15. Remove and dispose of any signs (e.g. directional) used for your event, including any materials used to secure signs.
16. Permits are not transferable unless written consent is given by the City Manager or their designee. Facilities cannot be "loaned out" to other organizations during the times you have reserved them. The Group/Organization named on the permit is the only one authorized for use during the permit period. If you are sharing the facility with another organization, both names need to be on the permit.
17. There will not be refunds for cancellations within 14 days of the date of your permit.

Please sign and return this page.

By my initials, I declare that
I understand the terms listed above: _____



City of Lincoln City

Phone: (541) 994-2131
2150 NE Oar Place, Lincoln City, OR 97367

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING CERTIFICATES OF LIABILITY (INSURANCE) FOR EVENTS HELD IN/ON CITY OF LINCOLN CITY PROPERTY

If your Exclusive Use Permit states that insurance is required, please obtain insurance as detailed below.

Certificates must name the City of Lincoln City as an “additional insured: for \$1 million and \$2 million and must also name the date, time and location of the event for which the insurance is valid.” The designation of the City of Lincoln City as the “certificate holder” will not be accepted unless it is also clearly indicated elsewhere on the certificate that the City is an additional insured.

The designation of the City of Lincoln City as an addition insured and information regarding time and location must be clearly stated somewhere on the certificate. If the City is being named as the “certificate holder,” please also be sure that the phrase “certificate holder is named as additional insured,” appears on the certificate.

Certificates that do not meet this requirement will not be accepted as proof of liability for an event.

If you have any questions about this requirement, please contact Lincoln City Parks & Recreation Executive Assistant Cheryl Knight 541-996-1224 or cknight@lincolncity.org.