

# **Willamette Headwaters Designated Management Agency Profiles**

---

## Coburg

Coburg is situated at the foot of the Coburg Hills west of the Cascade Range and about 2.5 miles northeast of the confluence of the McKenzie and Willamette Rivers. The City is in the Upper Willamette subbasin.

Coburg relies on groundwater for drinking water and was one of the first municipalities in Oregon to prepare and implement a state-certified Drinking Water Protection Plan. This plan includes suggested management strategies to minimize non-point source pollution.

The City is currently in the process of securing funds to connect buildings in Coburg to a municipal wastewater treatment system. At the present time, all of Coburg relies on on-site systems to treat wastewater, including the large industrial park west of Interstate 5. Developing a wastewater treatment plant is currently the top priority for the City.

Muddy Creek and Mill Slough are the main stormwater channels for the city, but dry wells are used throughout the City and there is a network of roadside ditches that encourages infiltration. The topography in Coburg is flat and most of the area has very porous soils. Both Muddy Creek (to the east of Coburg) and Mill Slough are currently in compliance.

In 1999, a Storm Drainage Master Plan was completed for the City to help guide system development. As part of their stormwater system the City has constructed and maintains two bioswales and one sandfilter catch basin.



The public works department performs leaf pick-up in the fall to keep the drainage system clear and the City provides pet waste pick-up bags in parks. These operations help to keep bacteria levels low in the City's stormwater runoff, but bacteria from septic systems is a concern.

There are 531 acres of the land within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). 31 percent of this land is under commercial or industrial use and 16 percent is residential. Nearly 34 percent of the land in the UGB is undeveloped. The City has designated 40 percent of the land in the UGB as residential and 39 percent as light industrial.

If a municipal wastewater system is put into operation, development could occur very rapidly. Standards and programs can be initiated now to protect water quality as the City of Coburg develops. The table below outlines potential ways to address TMDL-related water quality issues in Coburg

Gaps	Related Parameters	Potential Solutions
Septic system management	Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investigate and resolve failures</li> <li>▪ Distribute septic maintenance educational materials</li> </ul>
Stormwater planning and management	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retrofit existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Require on-site water quality facilities in certain new developments</li> <li>▪ Update culvert and ditch maintenance plan</li> </ul>
Erosion control	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regulations for new construction</li> <li>▪ Guidelines for erosion control in public works projects</li> <li>▪ Discounted permit fees for applicants demonstrating erosion control certification</li> </ul>
Illegal discharges	Bacteria, Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investigate and control reports of illegal dumping</li> <li>▪ Monitor and observe stormwater system</li> </ul>
Riparian protection	Temperature, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institute a buffer requirement for new construction</li> <li>▪ Initiate stream and wetland restoration projects in partnership with private property owners</li> <li>▪ Acquire critical properties</li> </ul>
Education and training	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct public education and outreach on stormwater impacts</li> <li>▪ Develop employee training materials and conduct trainings on pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Implement stormwater treatment demonstration projects and include interpretive signage</li> </ul>

## Cottage Grove

The Coast Fork of the Willamette River runs through the City of Cottage Grove. The City is located just above the confluence of the Row River and the Coast Fork. The population of 9,010 makes it the largest city in the 655-square mile Coast Fork Willamette subbasin.

Cottage Grove has taken substantial steps to protect water quality in the Layng Creek and Row River watersheds because these are sources of drinking water for the City. A Willamette Greenway overlay zone and a riparian protection ordinance for the Row River have also been implemented.

The stormwater network in Cottage Grove drains to the Row River, Silk Creek, and the Coast Fork. The Public Works department performs leaf and branch pick-up in the fall which helps to reduce organic matter in runoff. Although the City has implemented a pet waste pick-up ordinance, there is limited enforcement.

The Row River and Layng Creek are on the 303(d) list for not meeting temperature standards during the summer season and the Row River is listed for mercury above the Dorena Dam. The Coast Fork is not meeting temperature and mercury standards. It was also listed in 1998 for bacteria, but the DEQ is recommending that it be removed due to significant reductions in bacteria pollution in the river.



Current zoning indicates that 63 percent of the land within the Cottage Grove Urban Growth Boundary will be developed for general, medium-density, or high-density residential purposes, 19 percent is zoned for commercial use, 8 percent for controlled industrial use, and the remaining 10 percent for public land, parks, and professional uses.

The city is projected to grow steadily in the coming years. Many policies and programs are already in place to protect water quality and there are many opportunities to augment these existing efforts to increase their effectiveness and protect water quality for the long term. The table below includes some potential ways to address the water quality issues in Cottage Grove.

Priorities	Related Parameters	Potential Solutions
Stormwater Planning and Management	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retrofit existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Require on-site water quality facilities in certain new developments</li> <li>▪ Update culvert and ditch maintenance plan</li> </ul>
Erosion Control	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regulations for new construction</li> <li>▪ Guidelines for erosion control in public works projects</li> <li>▪ Discounted permit fees for applicants demonstrating erosion control certification</li> <li>▪ Review hillside development report and consider new policies</li> </ul>
Education and Training	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct public education and outreach on stormwater impacts</li> <li>▪ Develop employee training materials and conduct trainings on pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Implement stormwater treatment demonstration projects and include interpretive signage</li> </ul>
Riparian Protection	Temperature, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institute a buffer requirement for new construction</li> <li>▪ Initiate stream and wetland restoration projects in partnership with private property owners</li> <li>▪ Acquire critical properties</li> </ul>

## Creswell

The City of Creswell is located in the Coast Fork Willamette subbasin, just to the west of the Coast Fork Willamette River. In 2004, the population was estimated at 4,120. Located just 18 miles south of Eugene-Springfield, Creswell has seen, and is expecting, rapid growth in the years to come.

Hills Creek flows through the City of Creswell with Camas Swale Creek skirting the community to the north. Camas Swale Creek is not meeting dissolved oxygen standards, but that parameter is not addressed in the current Willamette Basin TMDLs. Actions taken to address bacteria and mercury, however, will also help resolve dissolved oxygen issues.

The Coast Fork Willamette, which the City relies on for drinking water, is listed as not meeting temperature and mercury standards. This river was also listed in 1998 for bacteria, but the DEQ is recommending that it be removed due to significant reductions in the bacteria levels in this waterway.

Creswell's Development Code includes erosion control standards for new development and an ordinance encouraging the retention of natural vegetation on construction sites. The City has also adopted a pet waste pick-up ordinance.

The City is now diverting some wastewater effluent to irrigate 118 acres of city owned property. Monitoring wells around the site



continuously monitor application rates to avoid any surface runoff.

Current zoning indicates that 51 percent of land in the Creswell Urban Growth Boundary will be used for residential purposes, 25 percent for commercial, 14 percent for industrial, and the remaining 10 percent for parks or public facilities.

Analysis of existing policies and programs indicates that Creswell should focus on protecting and restoring streamside vegetation and also strengthening the mechanisms designed to minimize erosion. Some aspects of these efforts can be integrated into stormwater planning as well as other existing plans and programs. The table below lists some potential ways to address water quality issues in the City of Creswell.

Priorities	Related Parameters	Potential Solutions
Education and Training	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct public education and outreach on stormwater impacts</li> <li>▪ Develop employee training materials and conduct trainings on pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Implement stormwater treatment demonstration projects and include interpretive signage</li> </ul>
Riparian Protection	Temperature, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institute a buffer requirement for new construction</li> <li>▪ Initiate stream and wetland restoration projects in partnership with private property owners</li> <li>▪ Acquire critical properties</li> </ul>
Stormwater Planning and Management	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retrofit existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Require on-site water quality facilities in certain new developments</li> <li>▪ Update culvert and ditch maintenance plan</li> <li>▪ Update/Amend stormwater plan to include treatment priorities</li> </ul>

## Junction City

Junction City is located in the Upper Willamette subbasin between the Willamette River and the Long Tom River. The population is approximately 4,910 and growing steadily (PSU Population Research Center).

Junction City's stormwater system carries runoff into Flat Creek, an overflow channel of the Willamette River, and Crow Creek, a seasonal channel that flows northwest to the Long Tom River. The City relies on groundwater as their drinking water source and was one of the first municipalities in Oregon to develop a Drinking Water Protection Plan.

The City has also implemented an overlay zone that establishes a 50-foot riparian corridor along perennial streams. All public works projects must follow design standards that include erosion control and the City trains mechanics in proper hazardous waste disposal methods.

Junction City operates three stormwater detention facilities designed to improve infiltration and reduce sediment loads. The Public Works department has standard stormwater maintenance procedures that keep the system clear of debris and running smoothly.

Currently, the Long Tom River is not meeting water quality standards for bacteria. The TMDL document lists stormwater discharges,



construction site runoff, and pet waste as some of the many urban sources of bacteria contamination.

The results of the Gaps Analysis indicate that the City should focus on expanding erosion and sediment control mechanisms among other actions. Junction City does not have a program to detect illegal discharges nor do they have any pet waste pick-up requirements or programs.

Addressing some of these gaps, along with those listed in the table below, will help Junction City begin achieving the 80 – 94 percent reductions in bacteria loads identified in the TMDL.

Priorities	Related Parameters	Potential Solutions
Animal Waste Management	Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implement a pet waste pick-up ordinance</li> <li>▪ Provide bags for pet owners in parks</li> <li>▪ Site and designate areas to be used as dog parks</li> </ul>
Stormwater Planning and Management	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retrofit existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Require on-site water quality facilities in certain new developments</li> <li>▪ Update stormwater maintenance plan and procedures</li> </ul>
Erosion Control	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish regulations for new construction</li> <li>▪ Discounted permit fees for applicants demonstrating erosion control certification</li> </ul>
Illegal Discharges	Bacteria, Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investigate and control reports of illegal dumping</li> <li>▪ Monitor and observe stormwater system</li> </ul>
Education and Training	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct public education and outreach on stormwater impacts</li> <li>▪ Develop employee training materials and conduct trainings on pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Implement stormwater treatment demonstration projects and include interpretive signage</li> </ul>

## Lane County

Lane County stretches all the way from the crest of the Cascades to the Pacific Ocean. The area impacted by the Willamette Basin TMDLs includes 3,769 square miles from the County's southern boundary to the Coast Range on the west and the Cascades on the east. The population within the rural areas of the Lane County portion of the Willamette Basin is estimated to be 56,733 (Lane Council of Governments, 2000).

The County has jurisdiction over land that falls within four Willamette subbasins, Middle Fork, Coast Fork, McKenzie, and Upper Willamette. Temperature, Bacteria, and Mercury are addressed in each of the four subbasin TMDLs. Bacteria is especially an issue in the Upper Willamette subbasin which encompasses the Long Tom watershed.

The County maintains an extensive stormwater network. This includes everything from roadside ditches to curbs, underground pipes, and detention features. The County developed a Stormwater Management Plan to comply with the NPDES Phase II stormwater requirements, but this plan only impacts the urbanized area within the Eugene-Springfield Metro Plan boundary.

The County is facing unique water quality issues because the majority of land in Lane County lies



outside urban areas. Septic system failure is a large concern especially in the western portion of the region where bacteria levels are high.

Although the county has implemented a county-wide riparian buffer ordinance, the program could be enhanced through educational efforts and prioritization.

The table below outlines other ways to address the TMDL-related water quality concerns throughout rural Lane County.

Gaps	Related Parameters	Potential Solutions
Septic System Management	Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investigate and resolve failures</li> <li>▪ Distribute septic maintenance educational materials</li> </ul>
Stormwater Planning and Management	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retrofit existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Create new stormwater features in priority areas</li> <li>▪ Require on-site water quality facilities in certain new developments</li> <li>▪ Update culvert and ditch maintenance plan</li> </ul>
Erosion Control	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regulations for new construction</li> <li>▪ Guidelines for erosion control in public works projects</li> <li>▪ Discounted permit fees for applicants demonstrating erosion control certification</li> </ul>
Illegal Discharges	Bacteria, Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investigate and control reports of illegal dumping</li> <li>▪ Monitor and observe stormwater system</li> </ul>
Riparian Protection and Restoration	Temperature, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institute a buffer requirement for new construction</li> <li>▪ Initiate stream and wetland restoration projects in partnership with private property owners</li> <li>▪ Acquire critical properties</li> </ul>
Education and Training	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct public education and outreach on stormwater impacts</li> <li>▪ Develop employee training materials and conduct trainings on pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Implement stormwater treatment demonstration projects and include interpretive signage</li> </ul>

## Lowell

The City of Lowell is on the shores of Dexter Reservoir. It is located in the Middle Fork Willamette subbasin about 20 miles southeast of Eugene. The PSU Population Research Center estimated Lowell's population to be 900 in 2004.

The City is in a unique position due to its proximity to an Army Corps of Engineers controlled reservoir and dam. The City has little control over the operation of the reservoir or the use of land directly adjacent to the reservoir. The Corps of Engineers owns and controls the riparian areas along the reservoir. In addition, there are no permanent waterways that flow through the City, only perennial drainages that the City uses for stormwater conveyance.

These factors lead to the conclusion that Lowell should focus on stormwater management and landowner education in the implementation of TMDLs.

Current zoning indicates that most of the land in Lowell, 71 percent, will be used for low-density residential purposes. Commercial and manufacturing uses are planned on 5 percent of the land within Lowell's Urban Growth Boundary and public lands or open lands comprise 22 percent.

The City recently switched the source of their drinking water from wells to surface water and installed a new treatment facility in 2001.



Currently, the City's stormwater runoff flows directly into Dexter reservoir. The City has clear erosion and sediment control standards for public improvement projects and a hillside development ordinance for activity on slopes over 15 percent.

The City could implement a program and/or ordinance to encourage pet owners to pick up after their pets. Employee training is another area that could be augmented to protect water quality. Other potential actions that can be taken to address water quality issues in Lowell are provided in the table below.

Gaps	Related Parameters	Potential Solutions
Education and Training	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct public education and outreach on stormwater impacts</li> <li>▪ Develop employee training materials and conduct trainings on pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Implement stormwater treatment demonstration projects and include interpretive signage</li> </ul>
Stormwater Planning and Management	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retrofit existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Create new stormwater features in priority areas</li> <li>▪ Require on-site water quality facilities in certain new developments</li> <li>▪ Update culvert and ditch maintenance plan</li> <li>▪ Incorporate stormwater treatment features on public land and open space</li> </ul>
Erosion Control	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regulations for new construction</li> <li>▪ Guidelines for erosion control in public works projects</li> <li>▪ Discounted permit fees for applicants demonstrating erosion control certification</li> </ul>
Illegal Discharges	Bacteria, Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investigate and control reports of illegal dumping</li> <li>▪ Monitor and observe stormwater system</li> </ul>

## Oakridge

Oakridge is located in the upper reaches of the Middle Fork subbasin. Located east of the confluence of the North Fork Middle Fork and Middle Fork Willamette River and southwest of Hills Creek Reservoir, the City of Oakridge is in a beautiful natural setting surrounded by many waterways. With a population of 3,680, Oakridge is the sixth largest city in the region.

In the year 2000, nearly 22% of the land inside Oakridge's Urban Growth boundary was outside the city limits. 54 percent of land in Oakridge is designated for residential use and 32.1 percent is designated for commercial, industrial, or mixed-use. The remaining land is zoned for parks/open space, public use, and aggregate extraction.

Oakridge has some water quality measures in place. The City performs a comprehensive stormwater maintenance program through the public works department and trains employees in proper maintenance procedures. The City has also implemented a Critical Drainage Area Ordinance. This ordinance requires a vegetation removal permit for activity on steep slopes.



Temperature is the most prevalent pollutant in the Middle Fork subbasin, but Oakridge can also take steps to prevent bacteria and mercury pollution. Currently, the City does not have any stormwater detention facilities or any programs to detect and eliminate illegal discharges. Policies related to riparian protection, pet waste pick-up, or erosion control will help prevent water quality degradation as new development and/or redevelopment occurs.

The table below outlines potential ways that the City of Oakridge can address TMDL-related water quality issues.

Gaps	Related Parameters	Potential Solutions
Stormwater Planning and Management	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Update culvert and ditch maintenance plan</li> <li>▪ Retrofit existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Require on-site water quality facilities in certain new developments</li> </ul>
Riparian Protection	Temperature, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institute a buffer requirement for new construction</li> <li>▪ Initiate stream and wetland restoration projects in partnership with private property owners</li> <li>▪ Acquire critical properties</li> </ul>
Education and Training	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct public education and outreach on stormwater impacts</li> <li>▪ Develop employee training materials and conduct trainings on pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Implement stormwater treatment demonstration projects and include interpretive signage</li> </ul>

## Veneta

The City of Veneta is located in the Upper Willamette subbasin, 13 miles west of Eugene. The City sits amidst the foothills of the Coast range. The population has been growing steadily over the past five years going from 2,762 in 2000 to an estimated 3,660 in 2004. Averaging 8% population growth a year, the City is trying to plan and construct infrastructure to meet the growing demand for services.

Veneta is bordered by Coyote Creek, approximately 6 miles to the east, the Long Tom River, immediately northwest of the Urban Growth Boundary, and Fern Ridge Reservoir to the north and east.

Jurisdictions in the Upper Willamette subbasin are facing unique problems related to the high levels of bacteria in the waterways. The DEQ reports that the Long Tom River increases bacterial concentrations in the mainstem of the Willamette River by 77 percent (Willamette Basin TMDL, 2004).

In 2001, the City spent \$7.23 million to upgrade their wastewater infrastructure. The City has undertaken major stormwater planning efforts, recently completed a wetland inventory process, and implemented a regulation that requires drainage detention basins in new developments.



The Long Tom River, Fern Ridge Reservoir, and Coyote Creek are not meeting water quality criteria for bacteria (fecal coliform). None of the waterbodies in close proximity to Veneta are out of compliance with temperature standards.

For this reason, Veneta and other cities in the Upper Willamette subbasin should focus their efforts on reducing bacteria levels. The Upper Willamette Basin TMDL calls for reductions of 80 – 94 percent from urban sources of bacteria.

The TMDL lists stormwater discharges, construction site runoff, and pet waste as some of the many urban sources of bacteria contamination. The actions included below are a few ways that Veneta could begin achieving those reductions.

Gaps	Related Parameters	Potential Solutions
Animal Waste Management	Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implement a pet waste pick-up ordinance</li> <li>▪ Provide bags for pet owners in parks</li> <li>▪ Site and designate areas to be used as dog parks</li> </ul>
Stormwater Management	Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retrofit existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Require on-site water quality facilities in certain new developments</li> <li>▪ Update culvert and ditch maintenance plan</li> </ul>
Erosion Control	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regulations for new construction</li> <li>▪ Guidelines for erosion control in public works projects</li> <li>▪ Discounted permit fees for applicants demonstrating erosion control certification</li> </ul>
Illegal Discharges	Bacteria, Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investigate and control reports of illegal dumping</li> <li>▪ Monitor and observe stormwater system</li> </ul>
Riparian Protection	Temperature, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institute a buffer requirement for new construction</li> <li>▪ Initiate stream and wetland restoration projects in partnership with private property owners</li> <li>▪ Acquire critical properties</li> </ul>
Education and Training	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct public education and outreach on stormwater impacts</li> <li>▪ Develop employee training materials and conduct trainings on pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Implement stormwater treatment demonstration projects and include interpretive signage</li> </ul>

## Westfir

Incorporated in 1979, Westfir is the youngest city in the region. Westfir is two miles northwest of Oakridge on the North Fork of the Middle Fork Willamette River. Westfir's population has remained steady at approximately 300 residents for the past four years.

The major issue that is facing Westfir is increased temperature in the North Fork Middle Fork Willamette River. This waterway is on the 303(d) list for temperature during the summer season and the section of the North Fork Middle Fork above river mile 16 is also not meeting temperature standards from September 15 to June 30.

Westfir is a small city, but they are already taking steps to minimize their impact on the adjacent waterways. The City's Comprehensive Plan, which was last reviewed in 2002, contains language directing the City to protect steep slopes from improper development that causes erosion. The Comprehensive Plan also identifies the protection and enhancement of the river corridor as a goal.

Nearly 50 percent of the land inside the Westfir Urban Growth Boundary is undeveloped. Currently, 40 percent is zoned for residential use, 23 percent for industrial/mixed commercial use, and 26 percent for parks and open space. There is a lot of potential to use park land and open space to reduce the amount of thermal pollution in the nearby waterways.

According to the Westfir Comprehensive Plan, over half of the homes in the City use septic systems for wastewater disposal. The City is already working to educate their citizens about proper septic maintenance and this will continue.

Past timber harvesting practices have influenced the temperature of the North Fork by reducing shade cover. Department of Forestry and U.S. Forest Service regulations now require riparian buffers. Within city limits much of the riparian corridor is zoned open space, but there are roads and electric lines located closely adjacent to the river's banks.

Lane County Public Works maintains the City's stormwater system, which drains into the North Fork Middle Fork. The City is currently working to replace their wastewater treatment plant.

The City has implemented policies that ensure proper riparian protection on private lands. The City can establish best management practices for the land that they own and manage near the river. Another high priority for the City includes the adoption of erosion control requirements for new construction. The table below outlines other potential actions to address water quality issues in Westfir.



Gaps	Related Parameters	Potential Solutions
Education and Training	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct public education and outreach on stormwater impacts</li> <li>▪ Develop employee training materials and conduct trainings on pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Implement stormwater treatment demonstration projects and include interpretive signage</li> <li>▪ Install pet waste pick-up stations</li> </ul>
Erosion control	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adopt erosion control requirements for new construction</li> <li>▪ Guidelines for erosion control in public works projects</li> <li>▪ Discounted permit fees for applicants demonstrating erosion control certification</li> </ul>
Stormwater Planning and Management	Bacteria, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investigate and control reports of illegal dumping</li> <li>▪ Monitor and observe stormwater system</li> <li>▪ Retrofit existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Require on-site water quality facilities in certain new developments</li> </ul>
Riparian Protection	Temperature, Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institute a buffer requirement for new construction</li> <li>▪ Initiate stream and wetland restoration projects in partnership with private property owners</li> </ul>