Rule 13 MS4 Annual Report

Reporting Period: 2019-2020

Porter County Storm Water Management

155 Indiana Avenue Suite 311

Valparaiso, IN 46383

March 30, 2021

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Rule 13 - MS4 ANNUAL REPORT

State Form 51278 (R6 / 7-12)
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

NOTE:

- Annual reports must be submitted to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. **Failure to submit the annual report is considered noncompliance with your permit.**
- For the **first five** (5)-year permit term, this completed form must be submitted by 1 year from the SWQMP – Part C submittal date and, thereafter, 1 year from the previous report (i.e., in years two (2) through five (5) of permit coverage).
- In the **second and subsequent** five (5)-year permit terms, this completed form must be submitted in years two (2) and four (4) of permit coverage.
- **Please type or print in ink.**
- Please answer all questions thoroughly and return the form by the due date.
- Return this form and any required attachments to the IDEM Storm Water Program, MS4 Coordinator at the address listed in the box on the upper-right.

For questions regarding this form, contact:

IDEM Office of Water Quality , Storm Water Program
MS4 Coordinator
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255
MC 65-42
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251

Telephone: (317) 234-1601 or
(800) 451-6027, ext. 41601 (within Indiana)

Web Access: http://www.IN.gov/idem/4900

Five Year Permit Term	Reporting Year
☐ 1st Permit Term ☒ Second and subsequent five (5) Year Permit Terms	**Permit Year** 2019-2020 ☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 MS4s in their first permit term must submit reports annually. MS4s that are in subsequent permit terms must submit in years 2 and 4 of the permit term.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION – MS4 OPERATOR

1. Permit Number:	**INR 0 4 0 140**	**Type of MS4:** ☐ City ☐ Town ☒ County ☐ Non-traditional
2. MS4 Entity:	Porter County *(Name of permit holder)*	
3. MS4 Operator:	Board of County Commissioners, ATTN: Jeff Good, President	
4. Mailing Address:	County Administation Center 155 Indiana Avenue, Suite 205 Valparaiso, IN ZIP: 46383 County: Porter	
5. Email Address:	jgood@porterco.org	

PART B: GENERAL INFORMATION – MS4 COORDINATOR

6. MS4 Coordinator (*please print*):	Amanda Vandenoever
7. Person's Title:	MS4 Program Coordinator
8. Mailing Address:	County Administation Center 155 Indiana Avenue, Suite 311 Valparaiso, IN ZIP: 46383
9. Telephone Number:	219-510-1117
10. E-mail Address:	amanda.vandenoever@porterco.org

PART C: GENERAL INFORMATION – REPORT PREPARER

11. Name: REPORT COMPLETED BY MS4 PROGRAM COORDINATOR (*Provide this information if someone other than MS4 Operator or Coordinator completed this report.*)	
12. Affiliation with the MS4:	
13. Mailing Address:	, IN ZIP:
14. Telephone Number:	Extension:
15. E-mail Address:	

PART D: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
327 IAC 15-13-18

16. Provide a summary of the following program management activities performed during the reporting period:

a) If this is a co-permit, list all permittees and operators responsible for permit implementation for each entity.
N/A

b) Identify changes to the MS4 area boundaries, including areas added to or lost to the MS4 area via annexation or other similar means. Provide a current map (8.5" X 11" or 8.5" X 14")
See attached Exhibit A. The only change to the MS4 area boundaries was lost via annexation.

c) Identify follow-up or additional water quality characterizations completed during the reporting period if applicable.
N/A

d) Provide updated receiving water information completed during the reporting period if applicable.
N/A

e) Identify funding sources (utility fees, grants, enforcement fines etc) utilized for MS4 program implementation during this reporting period.
The Porter County Storm Water Management Program (Department) is funded by the Porter County Storm Water Infrastructure User Fee. This fee is paid by all property owners in unincorporated Porter County, excluding those located in several conservancy districts. All fees collected are used solely to fund the Storm Water program's efforts to provide storm water management for all unincorporated Porter County residents.

f) Provide a list of new active industrial sites identified during this reporting period.
NONE

g) Provide a list of facilities owned and operated by the MS4 that require Rule 6 (industrial storm water) permits.
NONE

h) Provide a summary of complaints received and follow-up investigation results related to storm water quality issues during this reporting period.
The Department utilizes a storm water concern reporting and response system that allows the public to submit concerns online, complete with location, detailed information about their concern, and, supporting photographs. Concerns are assigned to a Department "detective" and complainants are contacted within seven days of receipt of a concern to schedule a follow up investigation. The Department "detective" contacts the complainant, using the complainant's preferred contact method, to schedule the investigation and then again after the investigation is complete to discuss the findings and next steps. If the concern is determined to be related to Porter County's public storm water infrastructure, or should be, the Department will begin working on the design and implementation of a solution. If the concern is determined not to be related to the County's public storm water infrastructure, the complainant is provided with information and/or technical assistance regarding resolution of the concern.
In 2019, the Department received reports of 350+ storm water concerns. These concerns ranged from yard and primary/accessory structure flooding to clogged culverts and drain tiles. The highest percentage of complaints were related to yard and primary/accessory structure flooding and ponding/standing water issues at 25%. Driveway, road, ditch, and culvert flooding and ponding/standing water issues were the runners up at 15%. The remaining complaints cover a wide range of other property issues. Only two concerns were water quality related, and none resulted in illicit discharges. Many of the storm water concerns received and evaluated by the Department were determined to not be related to the County's public storm water infrastructure. At least 9 concerns reported to the Department 2019 were resolved by the Department via repair, maintenance, construction or reconstruction activities, and likely many more.
In 2020, the Department received reports of 400+ storm water concerns. The increase in the number of concerns received by the Department was likely due to the number of rain events that occurred and amount of rain that was received during spring 2020; 75% of complaints were submitted in the first six months of the year. The types of concerns received in 2020 were comparable with those received in 2019, with standing water and flooding being the largest issue reported. Again, many of the concerns received and evaluated by the Department were determined to not be related to the County's public storm water infrastructure. Of the 415 concerns received and evaluated by the Department, at least 62 were resolved by the Department via repair, maintenance, construction or reconstruction activities.
These storm water concern reports are available upon request.
These reports, particularly those related to the County's public storm water infrastructure, or that should be, will soon have an improved priorization & ranking system to manage importance, relevance, and aid in future planning for storm water management improvement projects throughout Porter County.

i) Other: NONE

PART E: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH - MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE

PART E: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH - MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE

17. Identify the best management practices (BMPs) for public education and outreach included in your Storm Water Quality Management Plan (SWQMP) Part C and then respond to the following:

a) Identify progress made towards development and implementation of each BMP for this minimum control measure (MCM) including timetables and measurable goals during this reporting period.

Please see Appendix A.

b) Describe implementation problems encountered and changes made due to ineffectiveness or infeasibility during this reporting period.

Historically, Porter County holds an Earth Day celebration event at the Porter County Expo Center. Every year the public is invited to participate in the Earth Day festivities. These activities include environmentally educational games, rain barrel raffles, and more. Porter County Recycling and Waste Reduction, Storm Water Management, SWCD, and many other groups have booths/tables that promote our storm water quality work. Unfortunally due to renovations of the Porter County Expo Center, 2019 did not include an Earth Day event. In 2020, Porter County could not host the event once again, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

c) Describe program BMPs that went beyond those identified in the SWQMP.

The Porter County Storm Water Management Facebook page went above and beyond those BMPs originally identified for public education and outreach. The public education and outreach provided by our social media campaign, which is explained in more detail in Appendix A, not only satisfies, but exceeds, the requirements associated with this MCM.

d) Identify storm water BMPs installed or initiated for this MCM during this reporting period.

The new Porter County Storm Water Management Facebook page and website were "initiated" during this reporting period.

e) Describe program implementation partnerships and explain successes and barriers during this reporting period.

Please see Appendix A.

f) Other:

NONE

PART F: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT - MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE

18. Identify the best management practices for public participation and involvement included in your SWQMP Part C and then respond to the following:

a) Identify progress made towards development and implementation of each BMP for this MCM including timetables and measurable goals during this reporting period.

Please see Appendix A.

b) Describe implementation problems encountered and changes made due to ineffectiveness or infeasibility during this reporting period.

Please see Appendix A.

c) Describe program BMPs that went beyond those identified in the SWQMP.

The Porter County Storm Water Concern Reporting & Response system went above and beyond those BMPs originally identified for public participation and involvement. Beyond the system being a tool that can be used to communicate the geospatial location of hundreds of public storm water concerns across the County, on a wide variety of storm water-related issues, the public submitting these concerns have helped create a "storm water" map of the county, identifiying where natural and man-made infrastructure and concerns are located, and has aided in shaping, scoping, and developing the County's Storm Water Management Program.

d) Identify storm water BMPs installed or initiated for this MCM during this reporting period.

The Porter County Storm Water Management Facebook page, which is explained in more detail in Appendix A, was initiated during this reporting period.

e) Describe program implementation partnerships and explain successes and barriers during this reporting period.

Please see Appendix A.

f) Other:

NONE

PART G: ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION - MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE

19. Identify the best management practices for illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE) included in your SWQMP Part C and then respond to the following:

a) Identify progress made towards development and implementation of each BMP for this MCM including timetables and measurable goals during this reporting period (mapping, screening, etc.).

In both 2019 and 2020, the Porter County Storm Water Concern Reporting & Response system was used as a tool for the public to report illicit discharges. The apparent illicit discharge reports that were received through this system were submitted with details on smells or visual siting of dumping; these reports and follow-up investigations did not result in finding an illicit discharge. Please see the above sections for further details on the reporting system.

In October 2020, an outfall reconaissance inventory was conducted. The outfall map was revised using previously collected data on the locations of storm sewer structures, detention basin inlets and outlets, and outfalls, which was collected by Department interns in 2017 and 2018 to locate storm water infrastructure and evaluate its condition. The revised outfall map now includes 91 outfalls with photos, idenitified by latitude and longitude, and a unique alphanumeric naming convention. This outfall screening occurred during dry weather in September and early October. Each outfall was evaluated, with the type, size, and material of the outfall documented, and any odor, discoloration, or damage, if present, noted. If flow was present, a sample was taken and tested for temperature, odor, turbidity, floatables, pH, chlorine, ammonia, potassiumm, and surfactants. None of the testing results showed any harmful levels of chemicals or nutrients. The most common type of flow identified during the outfall reconnaissance was ground water flow, likely due to infiltration into the storm sewers due to aging and deterioration of the infrastructure.

This outfall reconnaissance inventory also allowed for collecting the locations of new/newer storm sewer structures not previously mapped.

The Department started the revisions to its Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program Plan in 2020. The revised IDDE Program Plan is scheduled to be completed in 2021.

b) Describe implementation problems or challenges encountered, particularly as it relates to mapping and screening of outfalls during this reporting period.

The Porter County MS4 area is larger than that of the typical municipality, with many more miles of public and private storm water infrastructure. This presents a continual challenge to efforts to screen outfalls in a timely manner. Despite this challenge, the Department works, to the maximum extent practicable, using its available staff and resources, to screen outfalls in accordance with the requirements of the NPDES Municipal Stormwater Program. Screening of all outfalls in the Porter County MS4 area is scheduled to be completed in accordance with the "once every five years" outfall screening requirement.

c) Identify changes made to the IDDE Plan during this reporting period if applicable.

Changes/improvements explained in more detail in "Section a" above.

d) Identify updates or revisions to IDDE ordinance or other regulatory mechanism made during this reporting period.

N/A

e) Describe level of mapping and screening completed to date. If there are unmapped or unscreened outfalls, provide a plan and a timetable for completion.

As explained in "Section a", screening of all outfalls in the Porter County MS4 area is scheduled to be completed in accordance with the "once every five years" outfall screening requirement. For every year in each five year permit period, the goal is to screen another 20% of the outfalls in the MS4 area until 100% of the outfalls have been screened by the end of Year 5.

f) Other:

NONE

PART H: CONSTRUCTION SITE STORM WATER RUN-OFF CONTROL - MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE

20. List the best management practices for the construction site storm water run-off program identified in your SWQMP Part C and then respond to the following:

a) Identify progress made towards development and implementation of each BMP for this MCM including timetables and measurable goals during this reporting period.

In both 2019 and 2020, the Department added staff to help review erosion and sediment control plans, inspect construction sites, and enforce the County's erosion and sediment control and storm water standards. To improve customer service and increase compliance, a new Erosion & Sediment Control/Site Improvement Permit application was created, adopted, and posted on the Porter County Storm Water Program's Website. This review and approval process ensures that if construction activities result in 10,000 SF or more of land disturbance, the Department will review the construction plans to ensure compliance with the County's erosion and sediment control and storm water standards, which are consistent with and, in some cases, more stringent than, the state's standards. Once a project has been granted an Erosion & Sediment Control/Site Improvement Permit, a pre-construction conference is held with relevant project personnel, including developers, contractors, and subcontractors, and the site is inspected regularly by Department staff. Inspection results are shared with the project owner and other relevant project personnel. If the approved erosion & sediment control plan is not being adhered to, or additional BMPs need to be put in place to prevent storm water pollution, any corrective actions are noted on the inspection report provided to the project owner and other relevant project personnel. Photos of any problem areas are also taken and attached to the inspection report. Such inspection reports identify any necessary corrective actions, a time frame within which such corrective actions must be implemented, and a warning of possible enforcement actions if such corrective actions are not completed in a timely manner. Examples of such inspection reports are available upon request.

b) Describe program implementation partnerships and explain successes and barriers during this reporting period.

Porter County partnered with Lake County for Annual Contractor Training events in both 2019 and 2020. Both events were successful in educating all attendees on updates to relevant erosion and sediment control and storm water reguations as well as new erosion and sediment control practices for constructions sites. Please note the 2020 Annual Contractor Training event occurred on Feb. 18, 2020, before the COVID-19 pandemic took hold and physical and social distancing orders were put in place by the Governor.

c) Identify the number of construction sites permitted during this reporting period and identify the number and type of enforcement actions taken against construction site operators during the same period.

Including subdivisions, site development plans, and single-family residential home sites, there were 363 sites permitted during the reporting period. Although many sites needed to take corrective actions in response to self-inspections or inspections conducted by Department staff, most of them took such corrective actions in a timely manner. For this reason, enforcement actions taken by the Department were limited, and included the issuance of stop work orders until such corrective actions were completed by the project owners. Two stop work orders were issued by the Department during the reporting period.

d) Identify the number and types of training opportunities that were provided to contractors, developers, and builders during this permit period.

In both 2019 and 2020, Porter County partnered with Lake County for the Annual Contractor Training events, which were mentioned briefly in "Section b" above. In 2019, the Annual Contractor Training event included the following training topics: county-wide updates and information on erosion and sediment control and storm water management in both Lake and Porter Counties; new NPDES Construction General Permit requirements, with Q & A sessions, discussion on the design and review of construction plans, necessary MS4 ordinance revisions, inspecting construction sites, and documenting efforts undertaken by MS4s; a presentation on inspections to be conducted after rain events and on a weekly basis; and, a hands-on training on the implementation of erosion and sediment controls for site compliance. The 2019 Annual Training was held at the Lake County Fair Grounds with 129 attendees. In 2020, the Annual Contractor Training event included the following training topics: county-wide updates and information on erosion and sediment control and storm water managemnet in both Lake and Porter Counties; changes to the NPDES Construction General Permit with a review of online submittal requirements and information regarding the transfer of permits; a presentation on managing municipal ordinance violations; updates to INDOTs construction site storm water and erosion control requirements; a discussion on IDEM's wetlands and stormwater programs; a presentation on construction site management, with a focus on erosion and sediment control, with information about inspections to be conducted after rain events and on a weekly basis; proper construction of temporary construction entrances; managing sub-contractors with regards to erosion and sediment control; and, dewatering and temporary-to-final stabilization techniques. The 2020 Annual Training was held at the Porter County Expo Center with 157 attendees.

e) MS4 personnel responsible for plan review, inspection, and enforcement of construction activities shall receive, at a minimum, annual training addressing appropriate control measures, inspection protocol, and enforcement procedures. Identify training provided to MS4 personnel responsible for these activities during this reporting period.

In 2019, Porter County MS4 personnel were able to attend the following training events: the Porter & Lake County Annual Contractor Training event, Purdue/LTAP Road School storm water-related sessions, Purdue/LTAP Storm Water & Drainage Conference, NISWAG meetings and training sessions, and various storm water training webinars. In 2020, MS4 personnel were able to attend the Purdue/LTAP Storm Water & Drainage Conference and Porter & Lake County Annual Contractor Training event before the COVID-19 pandemic took hold and physical and social distancing orders were put in place by the Governor. After such orders, many webinars such as the Purdue/LTAP Road School online conference and engineering-based educational webinars were attended by staff to obtain additional relevant training virtually.

f) Identify updates or revisions to the storm water construction ordinance or other regulatory mechanism made during this reporting period.

N/A

g) Other:

NONE

PART I: POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER RUN-OFF CONTROL - MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE

PART I: POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER RUN-OFF CONTROL - MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE

21. List the best management practices for post-construction storm water run-off control identified in your SWQMP Part C and then respond to the following:

a) Identify progress made towards development and implementation of each BMP in the SWQMP including timetables and measurable goals during this reporting period.

The following post-construction storm water management practices are encouraged and/or required by the Porter County Storm Water Standards: preservation of stream buffers and undisturbed natural areas, minimization of land disturbance and the creation of new impervious cover, minimization of directly connected impervious areas, maximization of open space, capturing and treating a specified water quality volume, and capturing and managing a specified flood control volume. These post-construction storm water management practices are implemented to the maximum extent practicable on the Department's own construction and reconstruction projects but, perhaps more significantly, on all new development projects (e.g., subdivisions, site development plans) located within the County's MS4 area.

In both 2019 and 2020, the Department added staff to help review development projects, inspect construction sites, and enforce the County's erosion and sediment control and storm water standards. Such additional resources helped improve customer service and increase compliance with the County's erosion and sediment control and storm water standards.

b) Describe implementation problems encountered and changes due to ineffectiveness or infeasibility during this reporting period.

N/A

c) Describe program implementation partnerships and explain successes and barriers.

N/A

d) MS4 area personnel responsible for implementation of the post-construction minimum control measure shall receive, at a minimum, annual training. Identify training provided for this minimum control measure during this reporting period.

Please see "Section 20.d" above: "In 2019, Porter County MS4 personnel were able to attend the following training events: the Porter & Lake County Annual Contractor Training event, Purdue/LTAP Road School storm water-related sessions, Purdue/LTAP Storm Water & Drainage Conference, NISWAG meetings and training sessions, and various storm water training webinars. In 2020, MS4 personnel were able to attend the Purdue/LTAP Storm Water & Drainage Conference and Porter & Lake County Annual Contractor Training event before the COVID-19 pandemic took hold and physical and social distancing orders were put in place by the Governor. After such orders, many webinars such as the Purdue/LTAP Road School online conference and engineering-based educational webinars were attended by staff to obtain additional relevant training virtually."

e) Identify updates or revisions to the post-construction storm water ordinance or other regulatory mechanism made during this reporting period.

N/A

f) Other:

NONE

PART J: MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING - MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE

22. List the best management practices for municipal operations pollution prevention and good housekeeping identified in your SWQMP Part C and respond to the following:

a) Identify progress made towards development and implementation of each BMP in the SWQMP including timetables and measurable goals during this reporting period.

Please see Appendix A for more details.

The Porter County Highway Department conducts "large litter and debris" pick up during its day-to-day operations. Items collected during such "large litter and debris" pick up efforts are brought back to the Highway Department Facilities and are properly stored until being properly disposed of. Storm sewer structure, storm sewer, and culvert cleaning is conducted by the Department, with the cooperation of the Porter Co. Highway Department, on an "as needed" basis. In 2021, a schedule for storm sewer structure cleaning will be introduced, with the goal of cleaning all of the storm sewer structures located within the County's MS4 area within a five year period. Street sweeping of all publicly owned and maintained roads in subdivisions on an "as needed" basis. Additional information regarding municipal operations and activites is available upon request.

In 2019 and 2020, the Porter Co. Facilities Department conducted regular maintenance at each County owned and operated facility, including maintenance of equipment found at each facility. Such activities were conducted in accordance with applicable storm water pollution prevention practices.

In September 2020, inspections of all County owned and operated facilities were conducted by Department staff, with assistance of a consultant. Such inspections found that many of the current operations and procedures were being performed in accordance with applicable storm water pollution prevention practices, but also revealed where improvements could be made at each facility. Such identified improvements included the following: new spill kits, increased second containment, improved/expanded labels on trash bins, education posters above sinks on what should be poured in sink, new outdoor containment for temporary stock piles, and quarterly inspections to be conducted by facility staff. Such identified improvements are expected to be implemented by the end of 2021.

Regular sweeping and cleaning of indoor facilities is conducted where vehicles are maintained. Oil and grease separators are emptied and cleaned as needed, at least once a year, in accordance with applicable pollution prevention practices. All trash, recycling, hazardous waste, and debris are properly stored on a temporary basis and then disposed of in a proper manner when such temporary stock piles and/or storage bins are full. Conducting such operations on an "as needed" basis allows for efficient usage of staff time and resources across all Departments.

b) Describe implementation problems encountered and changes due to ineffectiveness or infeasibility as it relates to pollution prevention and good housekeeping at MS4 owned and operated facilities during this reporting period.

Explained in "Section a".

c) Identify storm water BMPs installed or initiated at MS4 owned and operated facilities.

N/A

d) Identify and describe appropriate storm water training provided to MS4 employees. Employees are required to have a minimum training once per year.

N/A

e) Other:

NONE

PART K: CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

The individual listed in "PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION – MS4 OPERATOR" must sign the following certification statement:

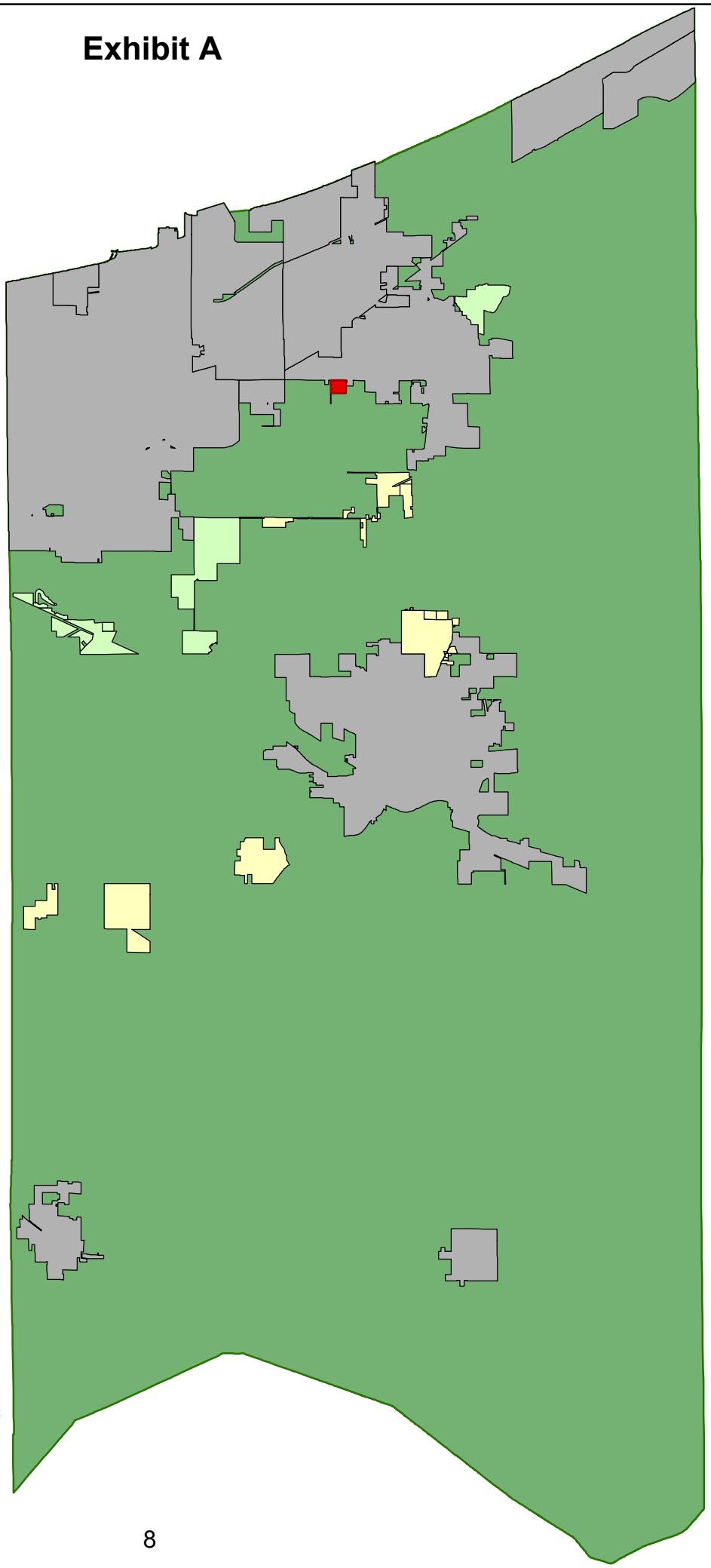
"By signing this annual report, I hereby certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Type or Print Name: Jeff Good, County Commissioner

Signature: 04/01/2021 *(mm/dd/yyyy)*

Exhibit A

Porter County MS4 Area Annexation Map



Legend

- Municipal Annexations
- Municipality - Incorporated Area
- Porter County MS4 Area
- Conservancy - non PC Service Entity
- Conservancy - PC Service Entity

Appendix A

Porter County MS4 Programmatic Indicators

Note: The *Porter County Storm Water Management* Program is synonymous with the *Department* in this document.

(1) Number or percentage of citizens, segregated by type of constituent as referenced in section 12(a) of this rule, that have an awareness of storm water quality issues. **Please view Appendix B for results of the countywide storm water public survey with 620 participants. The data in this document presents the wide range of storm water inquiries and responses given by the participants, reflecting the overall awareness of Porter County residents on storm water issues.**

(2) Number and description of meetings, training sessions, and events conducted to involve citizen constituents in the storm water program.

For this reporting period, it is understood that public education and outreach were hindered greatly by COVID19. Despite this, the Department and its partners used advancements in technology that enabled education and outreach while maintaining proper social distancing.

Porter County Recycling and Waste Reduction Department (PCRWRD) has partnered with the Department for many years on storm water education. For 2019-2020, PCRWRD reached 498 students with storm water quality specific programing, grades kindergarten through 3rd grade. For general water quality and environmental education, 2,518 and 888 students in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Please see Appendix C for the attendance breakdown. From PCRWRD, "The Porter County row includes unincorporated areas such as Wheeler and Boone Grove and incorporated areas such as Ogden Dunes and parts of Chesterton. In 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic affected Education Outreach Program by limiting the programs that could be held in person. Virtual programs had to be made available. Of the 2020 programs held, 86% were held in person, while 14% were held virtually. Most of those in person events were held pre-Covid."

Due to a large distribution of the "Splash" coloring books in 2018, no books were distributed at schools in 2019. PCRWRD was unable to distribute books in 2020 due to the COVID19 pandemic. Boxes of "Splash" coloring books were distributed by the Isaac Walton League in Porter County during 2019 and 2020. A coloring book stack is maintained at the Porter County Storm Water Management front office.

Porter County Parks Department hosts educational programs for schools and summer camps. The educational program named “Go with the Flow” specifically addresses storm water quality. The other courses cover a range of environmental topics. The school programs from the 2019-2020 school year reached 2,201 students plus another 95 students in the new nature/STEM programs. In 2019 and 2020, 425 and 791 attendees respectively were reached through the summer camp. A list and description of these courses is available upon request.

In 2019, the Department created a new Porter County Storm Water Management website. The site URL is portercountystormwater.org. This website is linked from the main Porter County Government site as a separate website. In 2020, the website went live. This website contains educational material for homeowners, contractors, developers, and the general public. Public meetings, new projects, program updates, and educational information are posted occasionally to keep the website up to date. This website is the online method for submitting a Storm Water Concern (the storm water quality reporting system mentioned above in Part D.h). This reporting system has been successful and serves as an easily accessible location for the residents of Porter County.

Porter County Storm Water Management Facebook page activity for 2019 was minimal. Starting in August 2020, the Facebook page was revived with a schedule of 10 posts a month. These posts cover educational topics on the Department's storm water improvement projects, storm water quality, program implementation, and homeowner tips. Educational post series and videos have been popular and successful in reaching the public. Post series have included the following topics: NPDES MS4 permit, bioengineering stream restoration methods, storm water easements with emphasis on private and public infrastructure explanations, and wetland significance. The posted videos include interviews with storm water staff, onsite active projects, bioengineering methods in stream, storm water quality testing, sewer pipe televising, and website navigation. Our page has gained 40 followers, reached over 6,800, and has an engagement rate of 6%. The public engages with these posts by liking, commenting, and sharing. Public comments regarding the Department's work and education have been submitted on Facebook posts. These posts have also been shared with local Porter County, municipality, and neighborhood groups on Facebook to further the reach and engagement with the public.

(3) Number or percentage of citizen constituents that participate in storm water quality improvement programs.

For this reporting period, it is understood that public participation and involvement were hindered greatly by COVID19. Despite this, the Department and its partners used advancements in technology that enabled participation and involvement while maintaining proper social distancing.

Storm Water Concern Report system contains a majority of the public participation for this reporting period. Through this system, over 350 submissions were made in 2019. Many of these reports resulted in Department staff visiting the property and speaking with the property owner about the issue. The public participates in the storm water quality program by not only reporting issues or concern, but also learning through the Department's staff experience and expertise. In early 2020, the heavy rains resulted in record-breaking 400+ storm water concerns. Although many of these concerns were about yard flooding, this gave the Department an opportunity to educate on storm water, ground water, and wetlands.

The Porter County Storm Water Concern Reporting system was used to meet the "Report a Polluter" requirement. Less than 2% of the nearly 700 complaints during this reporting period were focused on reporting a polluter. The 2% usually reported a neighbor pouring contents down the storm sewer or dumping in ditches. These reports were assigned to a storm water staff, investigated onsite, and followed up with any necessary actions for clean up or education on dumping.

In 2020, the Porter County Storm Water Facebook page was a new public participation and involvement item. This page gives the viewer the option to participate at any time and share with anyone. Our page has gained 40 followers, reached over 6,800, and has an engagement rate of 6%. Public comments regarding the Department's work and education have been submitted on Facebook posts. Comments were inquiry and complaint based. Responses were made through Facebook and email with elaborated educational answers. These posts have also been shared with local Porter County, municipality, and neighborhood groups on Facebook to further the reach and engagement with the public. The Department will continue to use this tool in the future to create more participation and involvement opportunities.

The Department had drainage studies conducted in both the Greater South Haven area and in Shorewood neighborhoods. These included postcards that were sent out to the local residents for questions and feedback on their storm water issues. These studies served as unique opportunities to hear directly from the public their experience and knowledge regarding each neighborhood.

Appendix A

The public's involvement is important for studies such as these since the Department cannot monitor all of the MS4 area all the time or during all-weather situations. The neighborhoods are a resource of information and can aid in guiding the solutions to local problems. These responses were pooled together by a consultant to assess the storm water issues. Public response record to these studies is available upon request.

(4) Number and location of storm drains marked or cast, segregated by marking method. **There are 1001 identified storm sewer structures within the PC MS4 area. These structures are tracked via a GIS mapping system. An updated excel sheet with location data for these points is available upon request.**

(5) Estimated or actual linear feet or percentage of MS4 mapped and indicated on an MS4 area map. **Porter County MS4 area mapping is organized by feature types. Approximately 3,268,761 linear feet of regulated drains, public MS4 conveyance and private MS4 conveyance is mapped, which is about 90%of the total. Additionally, approximately 20% of the roadside ditch area is mapped.**

(6) Number and location of MS4 area outfalls mapped. **There are 91 outfalls mapped in the Porter County MS4 area. The process of collecting these points is explained in Part G.a of this report. An updated excel spreadsheet with location data for these points is available upon request**.

(7) Number and location of MS4 area outfalls screened for illicit discharges. **There are 91 outfalls mapped in the Porter County MS4 area, all of which were screened for illicit discharges in October 2020. An updated excel spreadsheet with location data for these points is available upon request.**

(8) Number and location of illicit discharges detected. **During the outfall reconnaissance in October 2020, 16 of the 91 outfalls had flow present. Of those 16 flows, only two had characteristics of illicit discharge. Upon further investigation, only one outfall had a possible illicit discharge of an orange color which had settled below the flow. The cause was not determined, but possible causes include either a rusty pipe or naturally forming bacteria. The location of this discharge is available upon request.**

(9) Number and location of illicit discharges eliminated. **None.**

(10) Number of, and estimated or actual amount of material, segregated by type, collected from, HHW collections in the MS4 area. **Please see Appendix C for these quantities.**

(11) Number and location of constituent drop-off centers for automotive fluid recycling. **PCRWRD utilizes seven sites, six annually. Note: due to COVID, two drop off site events were canceled and were labeled accordingly. Please see Appendix C for these locations.**

(12) Number or percentage of constituents that participate in the HHW collections. **Please view Appendix C for these quantities.**

(13) Number of construction sites obtaining an MS4 entity-issued storm water run-off permit in the MS4 area. **The Department has the Erosion and Sediment Control/Site Improvement Permit, which is equivalent to the above-mentioned "MS4 entity-issued storm water run-off permit". This permit grants a "green card" that is issued to subdivisions and non-residential site improvement projects. There were 6 and 19 permits issued in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Additionally, the Porter County Building Department issues residential, single family home/site improvement permits, which include erosion and sediment controls. For 2019 and 2020, the Building Department issued 175 and 163 respectively.**

(14) Number of construction sites inspected. **All 25 of the construction sites that received the Erosion and Sediment Control/Site Improvement Permit were inspected. Additionally, all 338 of the residential site improvement sites were inspected.**

(15) Number and type of enforcement actions taken against construction site operators. **For this reporting period, only two stop work orders were placed on separate construction site operators/ projects in 2020. These were removed once the site operator fixed the related issue.**

(16) Number of, and associated construction site name and location for, public informational requests received. **None.**

(17) Number, type, and location of structural BMPs installed. **Storm water detention basins were the only type of structural BMP installed this reporting period. Four (4) basins are publicly owned and operated in the Stonebridge and Magnolia Meadows subdivisions. Three (3) other basins within the Hickory Hills and Cooper Estates subdivisions are privately owned and operated.**

(18) Number, type, and location of structural BMPs inspected. **The seven basins mentioned in (17) were inspected. Location of these basins is available upon request.**

(19) Number, type, and location of structural BMPs maintained or improved to function properly. **There were ten (10) structural improvements, including detention basins and roads, during this reporting period. In 2019 and 2020, the structural BMPs that were maintained or improved are in the following list of regulated subdivisions: Salt Creek Valley Commons (2019), Fletcher Estates (2019), Seasons View, Washington Square, Old South Haven Midway Drive, Old South Haven - Haven Hollow Park, Old South Haven Juniper Road, Fairview Estates, Springwood Estates, and Turtle Run Subdivision.**

(20) Type and location of nonstructural BMPs utilized. **The Department maintains many nonstructural BMPs within the MS4 area, which include stream buffers, vegetated filter strips, grassed waterways, and preserved natural areas. For example, in 2020 grassed waterways were utilized on Ludington Ditch Arm 10 and Henderson Ditch Arm 14. The Department will work towards creating a tracking system for this BMP.**

(21) Estimated or actual acreage or square footage of open space preserved and mapped in the MS4 area, if applicable. **Open space is applicable to all Porter County Parks land, which is preserved and mapped. The total of open space is approximately 22,084,370 square feet. Additionally, each new development (residential, commercial, or industrial) is required by the Porter County UDO to meet the minimum 15% open space requirement.**

(22) Estimated or actual acreage or square footage of pervious and impervious surfaces mapped in the MS4 area, if applicable. **Approximately 866,531,523 square feet of impervious surfaces, includes both impervious ground and building areas, which includes rooftops, hardscapes, parking areas, driveways, sidewalks, and roads.**

(23) Number and location of new retail gasoline outlets or municipal, state, federal, or institutional refueling areas, or outlets or refueling areas that replaced existing tank systems that have installed storm water BMPs**. None**

(24) Number and location of MS4 entity facilities that have containment for accidental releases of stored polluting materials. **N/A**

(25) Estimated or actual square footage, amount, and location where pesticides and fertilizers are applied by a regulated MS4 entity to places where storm water can be exposed within the MS4 area. **N/A**

(26) Estimated or actual linear feet or percentage and location of unvegetated swales and ditches that have an appropriately sized vegetated filter strip. **N/A**

(27) Estimated or actual linear feet or percentage and location of MS4 conveyances cleaned or repaired. **The Porter County Highway Department cleans and repairs MS4 conveyances located within county road rights-of-way frequently, whenever a request or report is submitted. This frequency or location, however, is not tracked. The Department will work towards creating a tracking system for this BMP. During the reporting period, the Porter County Storm Water Program also initiated projects to improve and stabilize roadside ditches. Such work positively impacted over 10,000 LF (estimated) of MS4 conveyances.**

(28) Estimated or actual linear feet or percentage and location of roadside shoulders and ditches stabilized, if applicable. **The Porter County Highway Department stabilizes roadside shoulders and ditches on occasion, whenever a request or report is submitted. This frequency or location, however, is not tracked. The Department will work towards creating a tracking system for this BMP**. **During the reporting period, the Porter County Storm Water Program also initiated projects to improve and stabilize roadside ditches. Such work positively impacted over 10,000 LF (estimated) of MS4 conveyances.**

(29) Number and location of storm water outfall areas remediated from scouring conditions, if applicable. **In 2019 and 2020, the Department remediated an estimated 30 outfalls. The location of these outfalls is available upon request.**

(30) Number and location of deicing salt and sand storage areas covered or otherwise improved to minimize storm water exposure. **The Porter County Highway Department has four (4) salt storage containments in total, all covered.**

(31) Estimated or actual amount, in tons, of salt and sand used for snow and ice control. **The Porter County Highway Department used approximately 8,000 tons during this reporting period.**

(32) Estimated or actual amount of material by weight collected from catch basin, trash rack, or other structural BMP cleaning. **The Porter County Highway Department utilizes a vactor truck for structural BMP cleaning. The weight collected, however, is not tracked. The Department will work towards creating a tracking system for this BMP**.

(33) Estimated or actual amount of material by weight collected from street sweeping, if utilized. **The Porter County Highway Department sweeps all subdivisions and bridges within the unincorporated Porter County MS4 area annually. The weight collected, however, is not tracked. The Department will work towards creating a tracking system for this BMP.**

(34) If applicable, number or percentage and location of canine parks sited at least one hundred fifty (150) feet away from a surface waterbody. **N/A**

The Department of DEVELOPMENT & STORM WATER MANAGEMENT Porter County, Indiana

Porter County Storm Water Public Survey Results & Analysis

Contents

Analysis

1. Summary
2. Audience
3. Environmental Values & Concerns
4. Water Quality Knowledge & Behaviors
5. Views of The Department of Development & Storm Water Management

Appendixes (Available Upon Request for MS4 Annual Report 2019-2020)

A. 2018 Public Survey Data & Results
   - Questions 1-23
   - Q6, Q9, Q10, Q13, Q23 write in responses

   **Note that survey data is referenced in the analysis as follows: Q1 = Question 1 etc.*

B. Public Meetings Data Summary

BLUESTEM communications
Supporting coalitions • Building capacity • Inspiring action

The Department of DEVELOPMENT & STORM WATER MANAGEMENT Porter County, Indiana

Porter County Storm Water Public Survey Results & Analysis

Summary

Porter County residents are concerned about environmental issues related to nature, wildlife, and open space as well as those related to pollution and health. They value the dose of nature that local streams, rivers, and lakes add to their lives, and are worried about water quality in these waterways, despite the fact that they view current water quality conditions as fair to good.

Residents believe individuals, government, and industry share responsibility for protecting the environment and most have taken steps to this effect. While residents recognize that their actions have an impact on local water quality, they see them as minor compared to the impact of agriculture, industry, and other point sources of pollution. And, while most have adopted behaviors to protect the environment in general, only about half have adopted actions that directly affect water quality. It is likely that more people would adopt these behaviors at home if the necessary tools were accessible and information clear. Emphasizing the collective impact of individuals' actions on local waterways and wildlife may further inspire these behavior changes.

Porter County residents have a strong understanding of how storm water is managed and its connection to and effect on local streams and rivers. They believe that managing storm water flow is largely the responsibility of local government. Almost half recognize that property owners share some of that responsibility and it seems likely that they would be willing to work with the Department to more efficiently manage storm water on their property. Currently, residents are roughly split on the effectiveness of the Department.

Messaging Implications

- Messaging that frames storm water issues in terms of nature, wildlife, pollution, and health is likely to resonate with the audience.
- In order to inspire more widespread adoption of behaviors that protect water quality, messaging should connect actions at home to specific impacts on wildlife and the natural beauty of local waterways .
- Messaging should provide the tools and information necessary to make adoption of desired behaviors easy and accessible.
- Messaging about the Department should:
    - Communicate projects, progress, and successes.
    - Focus on flood mitigation and storm water infrastructure.
    - Inform residents about the ways in which they can work *with* the Department to manage storm water on their property.

BLUESTEM communications
Supporting coalitions • Building capacity • Inspiring action

Appendix B

Audience

Porter County residents are likely to own their own home and have lived in the county for more than ten years. They are tied to and invested in their community, and have seen the county change and become more developed over time. Many homes are served by a septic system and/ or private well. As a result, residents may be highly aware of their dependence on local water and the effects of water quality and water management on their lives. The audience is predominately white, educated, and middle class.

Demographics

2017 US Census estimates indicate that the median age in Porter County is 39, with 22% of the population under the age of 18 and 16% over the age of 65. The county is 93% white and most people have completed high school (92%). Twenty-six percent hold a Bachelor's Degree or higher. The median household income is just under $65,000, putting most people in the middle class (Geiger, 2018).

Homeownership & Tenure

There is a high rate of homeownership in the county, with 77% of homes owner occupied (US Census Bureau, 2017). Most people moved into the county more than 20 years ago (City-Data, 2018, Q1). In fact, 84% of survey respondents have lived in the county for at least ten years and 65% for more than 20 years (Q1). The survey indicates that most homes are served by a private well (82%) and/or a septic system (82%) (Q4, Q5).

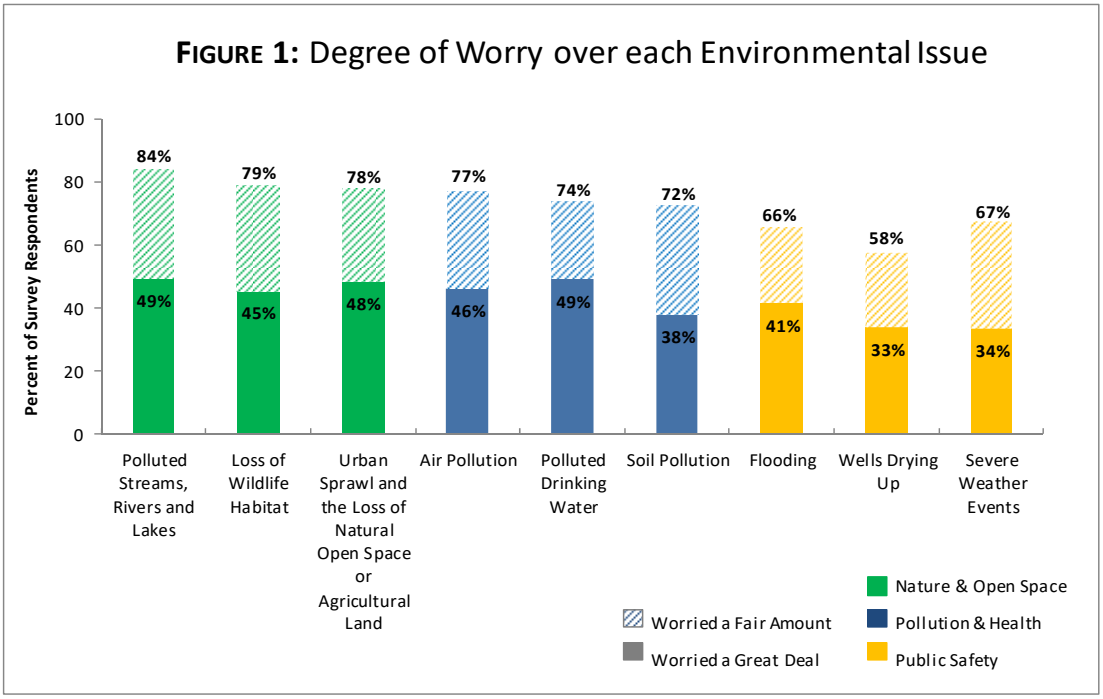
Demographic References

Geiger, Abigail. "Are You in the American Middle Class?" *Pew Research Center*, Pew Research Center, 6 Sept. 2018, www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/09/06/are-you-in-the-american-middle-class/.

"Porter County, Indiana (IN)." *Porter County, Indiana Detailed Profile - Houses, Real Estate, Cost of Living, Wages, Work, Agriculture, Ancestries, and More*, 2018, www.city-data.com/county/Porter_County-IN.html.

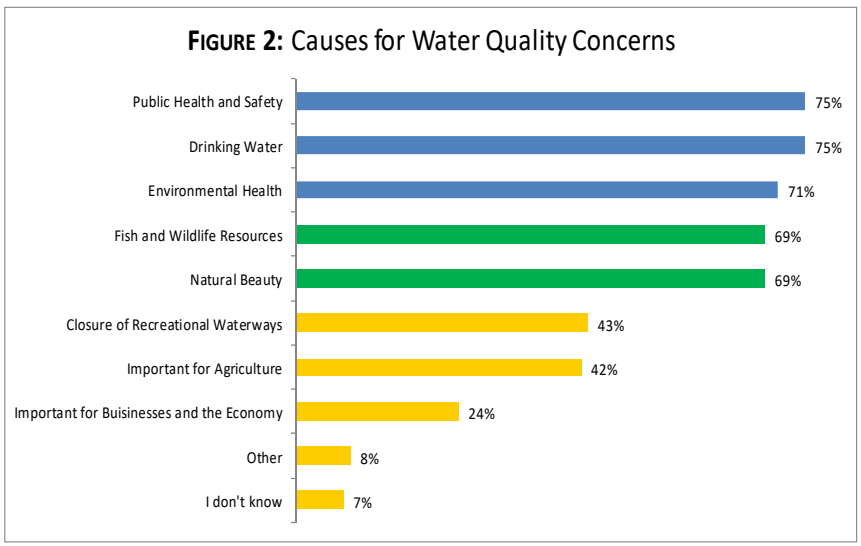
"U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts: Porter County, Indiana." *Census Bureau Quick Facts*, 2017, www.census.gov/quickfacts/portercountyindiana.

Environmental Values & Concerns



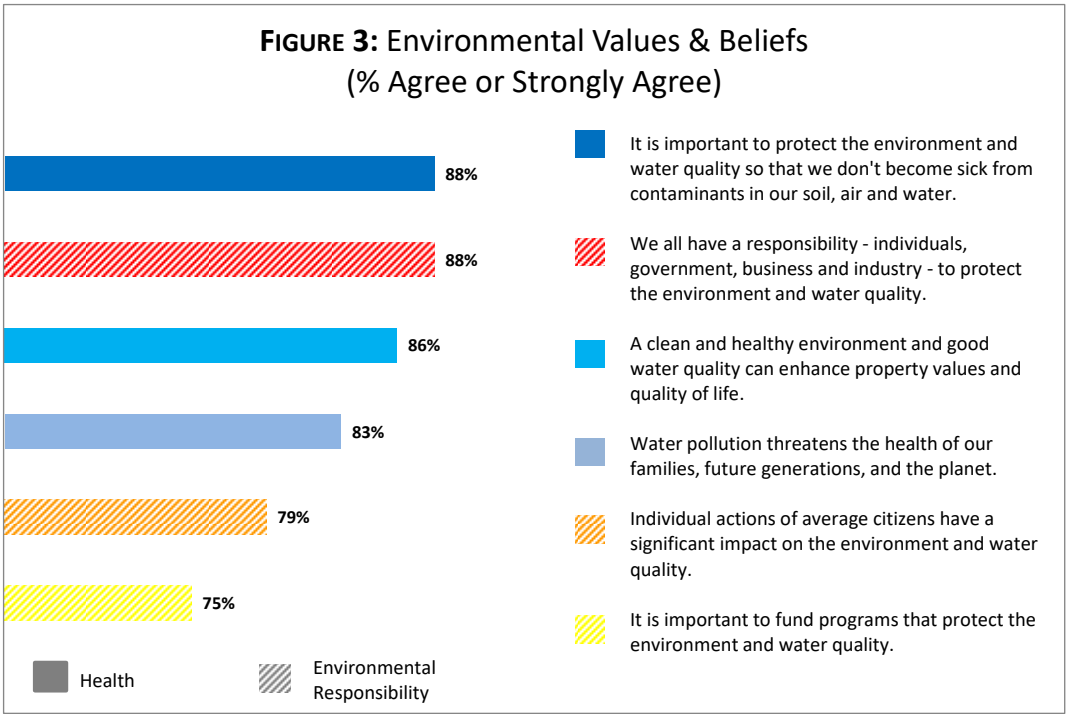
Pollution & Health

While respondents categorically showed greater worry over issues related to nature and open space, a comparatively high percentage (49%) reported that they "worried a great deal" about polluted drinking water, essentially tying with "Polluted streams, rivers and lakes" for the issue people are most intensely worried about (Figure 1, Q7). Furthermore, 75% of those worried about the water quality of local waterways cited drinking water as the reason for their concern and 75% cited public health and safety (Figure 2, Q13). Messages linking water quality and health resonated well with survey respondents. Between 83% and 88% of respondents found each of these types of messages compelling (Figure3 , Q8).



Nature & Open Space

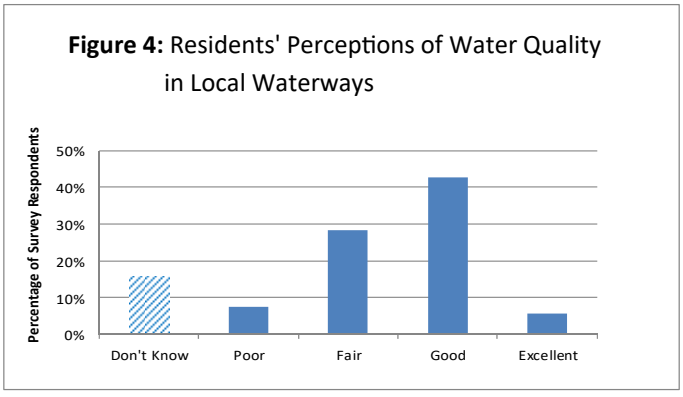
Survey respondents expressed the most worry over issues that can be categorized as 'Nature & Open Space' (Figure 1, Q7). In addition, of those worried about water quality in streams, rivers and lakes , 69% cited fish and wildlife resources as the reason and 69% cited natural beauty (Figure 2, Q13). Nature related causes for concern over water quality ranked second behind causes related to pollution, health, and safety.



The majority of respondents interact with local waterways for a dose of nature, citing nature views, scenic backdrops, or walking and hiking as the way they enjoy local streams, rivers and lakes (Q10). These are followed by more active recreational activities, many of which can or do involve wildlife or emersion in nature, like hunting and fishing. Additionally, 15% of the write-in responses to Question 10, "How do you enjoy local waterways?", cite activities that involve wildlife, including birding, or some other close interaction with the natural world.

It is worth noting that, based on write-in responses to Question 10, many people may no longer interact with nature or local waterways due to age and/or health. Nine percent of write-in responses mention this.

Like survey respondents, issues related to pollution, health, nature and open space are top concerns for those that attended public meetings. And, they are much more concerned about flooding, wells drying up, and soil pollution than those responding to the survey.



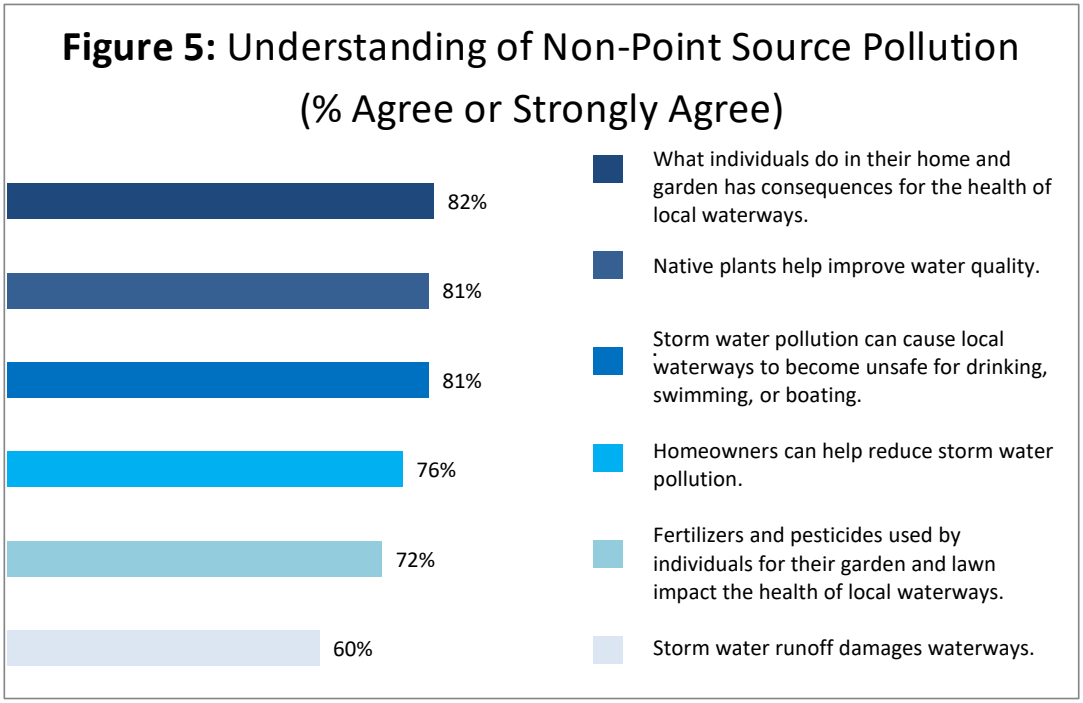
Water Quality

The majority of survey respondents (84%) are concerned about the water quality of local waterways (Q12), despite the fact that they do not believe it is currently in bad shape (Figure 4, Q11). Porter County does not need to be faced with a water problem in order to care about water quality and may be willing to take preventative measures to protect water resources.

Responsibility

Porter County residents believe that everyone shares responsibility for protecting the environment and water quality. Eighty-eight percent of respondents agree or strongly agree with messaging to this effect (Figure 3, Q8). Furthermore, 79% agree or strongly agree with the statement "Individual actions of average citizens have a significant impact on the environment and water quality," (Figure 3, Q8) and only 3% of people self-report not taking any action to protect the environment (Q9).

Water Quality Knowledge & Behaviors



Based on the survey results, residents have a good understanding of storm water in Porter County. Seventy-eight percent understand that storm water flows directly into local waterways and 83% recognize that it is untreated (Q15, Q16). Most respondents further understand that storm water has an effect on local water quality. Eighty-one percent agree or strongly agree that "Storm water pollution can cause local waterways to become unsafe for drinking, swimming, or boating" (Figure 5, Q18).

Respondents also seem to understand the effect they personally can have on water quality. Eighty-two percent agree or strongly agree with the statement "What individuals do in their home and garden has consequences for the health of local waterways", and 76% similarly agree that "Homeowners can help reduce storm water pollution." (Figure 5, Q18). However, there is slightly less understanding about the role of storm water in contributing to specific water quality issues that are (or seem to be) unrelated to chemical pollution (Figure 6, Q19). So, while residents understand that their actions have some effect on storm water and water quality, they don't quite know exactly what those effects are. Defining these impacts could be motivating to residents, given that they largely affect natural beauty and wildlife.

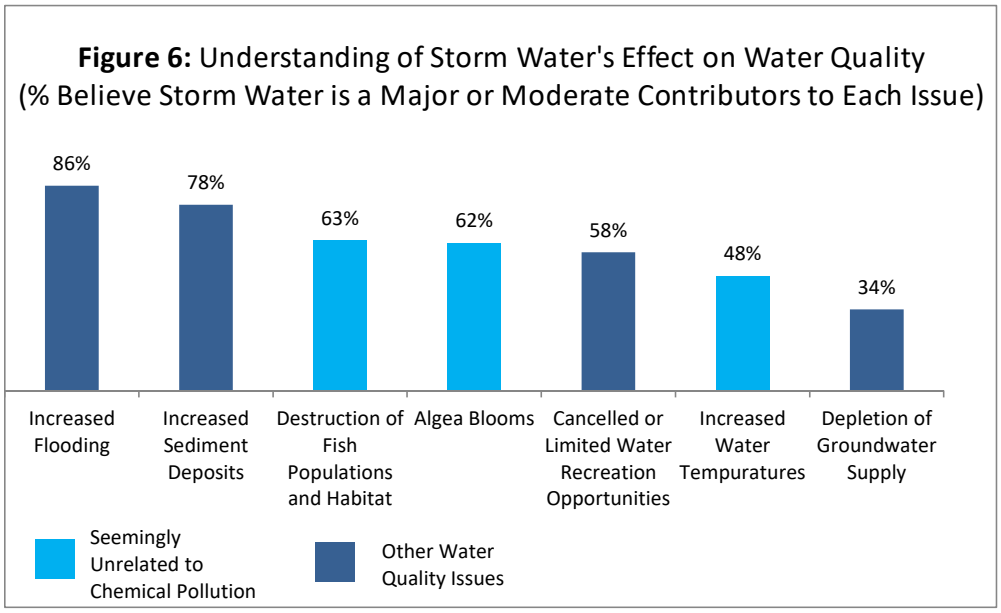
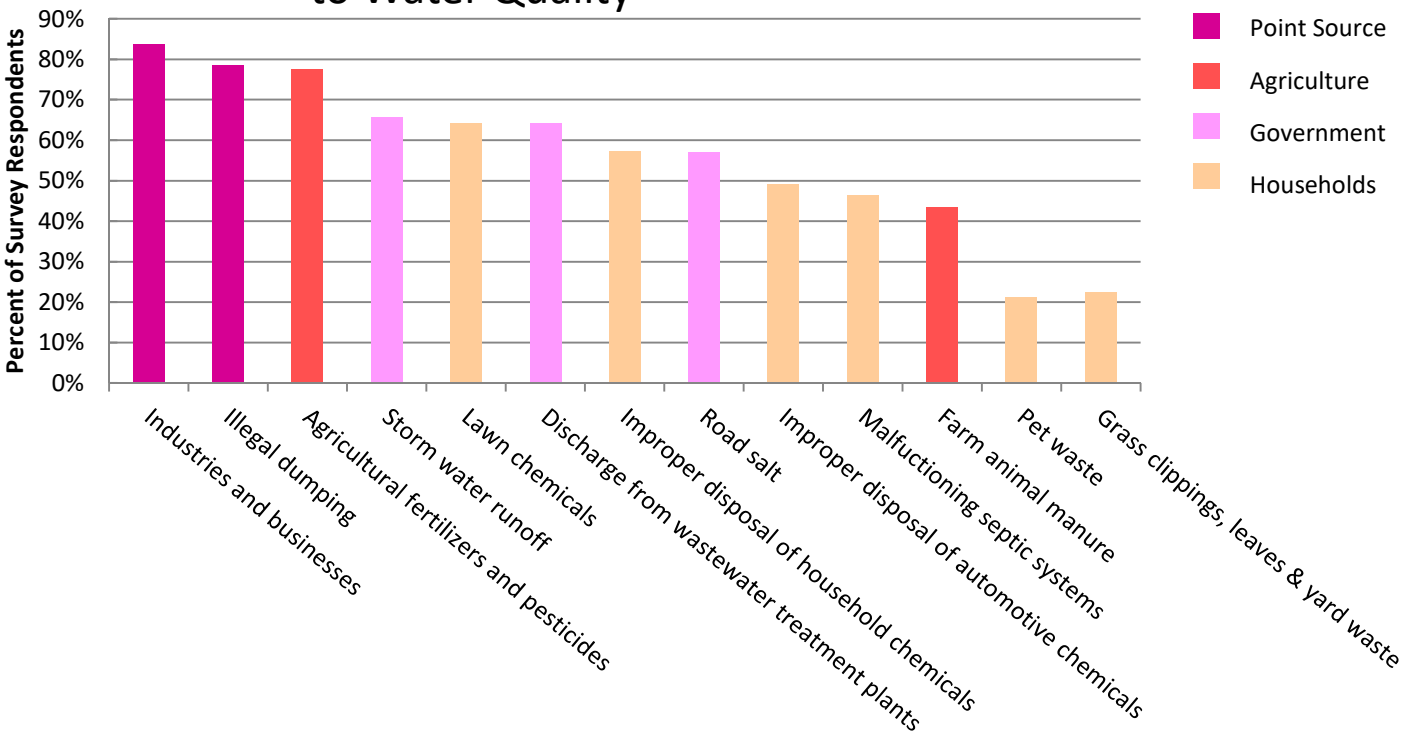


FIGURE 7: Perceived Major and Moderate Contributors to Water Quality

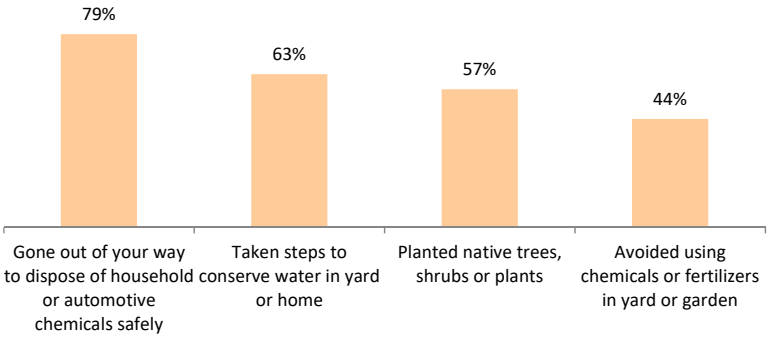


Despite acknowledging the effect of individuals' actions on water quality, survey respondents do not identify the average citizen as having a significant impact on water quality compared to other contributors. Instead, they identify factors that might be classified as point source pollution, resulting from agriculture, or the responsibility of government as having the largest impact on water quality (Figure 7, Q14). Most people have adopted some behavior that protects the environment (recycling, using environmentally friendly products, etc.)(Q9). But, when it comes to behaviors that directly affect water quality, only about half of respondents practice these behaviors (Figure 8, Q9).

Landscaping & Lawn Chemicals

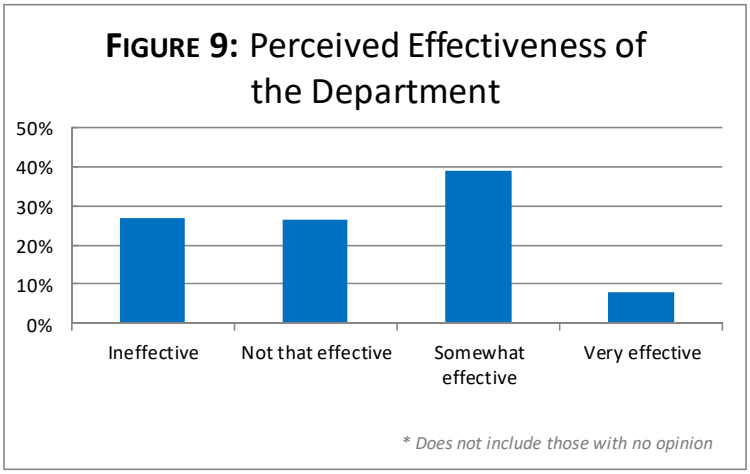
Most people (72%) understand the impact of fertilizers and pesticides used at home on local water quality (Figure 5, Q18) and 64% identify these chemicals as major or moderate contributors to water pollution (Figure 7, Q14). But only 44% avoid using these chemicals (Figure 8, Q9). It is possible that people do not appreciate the scale of the collective impact of these chemicals or are unaware of alternatives to chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

FIGURE 8: Residents Taking Action to Protect Water Quality



Similarly, 81% recognize that native plants help to improve water quality (Figure 5, Q18) and only 57% report planting native plants (Figure 8, Q9). Increasing the visibility of landscaping that uses native plants and/or providing more opportunities to purchase native plants could encourage the remainder of people to use natives in their landscaping.

Views of the Department of Development and Storm Water Management



Thirty-two percent of survey respondents don't know what they think about the effectiveness of the Department (Q20). Of the 352 respondents that do have an opinion, about half (47%) feel favorably about the department's effectiveness and half (53%) feel unfavorably (Figure 7, Q20). The majority (68%) feel that local government bears all or some responsibility for managing storm water running off private property and only 44% believe property owners bear all or some of that responsibility (Q17). Given that survey respondents recognize their role in storm water pollution, this likely refers to the physical management of water flow. Based on data collected at public meetings, residents feel that services related to planning and engineering are the most important that the Department offers. They especially value *flood damage reduction planning* and the *storm water infrastructure maintenance program.* There is a sub-set of residents that do not feel they receive adequate service given the fee they pay or that the fee should not apply to their property (Q23). Nearly half (44%) of survey respondents do not recall receiving information regarding the storm water management program (Q21). The remainder of respondents recall receiving this information via direct mail, tax bill, and/or the newspaper (Q21).

MCM 6: HHW Reporting

Porter County Recycling & Waste Reduction District
Classroom Education Outreach
Students

MS4 Community	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Totals
Chesterton	832	787	789	735	580	3,723
Hebron	482	527	415	459	231	2,114
Kouts	113	405	218	172	57	965
Lakes Conservancy and Valparaiso	165	80	302	218	83	848
Portage	2,657	1,783	1,903	1,750	683	8,776
Porter	357	340	491	521	150	1,859
Porter County	2,531	1,876	2,441	2,518	888	10,254
South Haven	902	908	696	418	146	3,070
Valparaiso	1,634	1,297	1,711	1,674	378	6,694
Total	9,673	8,003	8,966	8,465	3,196	38,303

The Porter County row includes unincorportated areas such as Wheeler, Ogden Dunes, Boone Grove, and parts of Chesterton. In 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic affected Education Outreach Program by limiting the programs that could be held in person. Virtual programs had to be made available. Of the 2020 programs held, 86% were held in person, while 14% were held virtually. Most of those in person events were held pre-Covid.

Compost Site Activity

Boone Grove, Valparaiso, and Portage

2016 through 2020

Year	Grass	Leaves - Loose	Brush	Mixed Yard Waste	Logs	Leaves - Compact	Christmas Trees	Other	Total Cubic Yards	Visitors
2016	2,539	4,935	45,641	3,695	954	16,471	147	1,206	75,587	26,188
2017	1,809	4,671	40,271	3,025	2,262	10,248	145	1,630	64,061	25,336
2018	2,105	5,309	41,387	2,650	2,039	12,729	143	1,895	68,257	24,728
2019	2,381	5,569	42,631	3,383	1,709	14,400	144	657	70,874	29,258
2020	2,105	5,469	45,193	3,287	2,283	15,764	143	1,463	75,707	34,431

*The items are measured by cubic yards. The Portage Compost Site was opened in 2019.
This table represents the compost sites managed by the District where the public has access.

Compost Site Activity

Boone Grove, Chesterton, Valparaiso, Portage

2016 through 2020

	Grass	Leaves - Loose	Brush	Mixed Yard Waste	Logs	Leaves - Compact	Christmas Trees	Other	Total Cubic Yards
2016	3,084	5,885	50,388	3,695	954	21,004	147	1,206	86,363
2017	2,059	5,401	45,884	3,025	2,262	15,420	145	1,630	75,826
2018	2,779	4,721	44,798	2,934	1,760	14,527	87	846	72,453
2019	2,836	6,499	50,584	3,383	1,709	19,328	144	657	85,139
2020	2,495	7,029	52,513	3,287	2,283	19,842	143	1,463	89,055

*The items are measured by cubic yard. The Portage Compost Site was opened in 2019.
This table represents all the compost sites managed by the District.

Porter County Recycling & Waste Reduction District
Electronic Recycling Volumes
in pounds

	Compost - Valparaiso	Valparaiso	Porter	Compost - Boone Grove	Other	Portage	Annual Total
2016	220,618	96,366	52,815	27,623	57,547	176,281	631,250
2017	204,992	89,541	49,074	25,667	53,471	250,515	673,260
2018	224,549	98,083	53,756	28,116	58,572	126,465	589,541
2019	248,164	108,398	59,409	31,072	64,732	167,305	679,081
2020	412,296			35,832		111,775	559,903

In 2016 and 2017, electronics from Valparaiso, Porter, Compost-Boone Grove and Other, were direct hauled to the collection point at Compost-Valparaiso and sent on for processing from there. The 2016 and 2017 volumes are projections based on volumes recorded when electronics were picked up from those sites.

In 2020, the Covid -19 Pandemic changed the way data was being collected and the reported volumes are the pounds of material that were collected at each site location.

Porter County Hazardous Waste Collection
Historical Car Counts per Location

Year	Expo Center - 1	Portage - 1	Chesterton	Hebron	Kouts	Portage - 2	Expo Center - 2	Pines	Totals
2011	747	244	285						1,276
2012	795	487	426					323	2,031
2013	888	572	407					448	2,315
2014	740	907	412						2,059
2015	914	367	329	226		448	875		3,159
2016	380	344	266		210	294	412		1,906
2017	512	309	333	206		299	481		2,140
2018	489	366	392	n/a	179	356	541		2,323
2019	661	342	314	153	n/a	283	473		2,226
2020	469	Covid 19	365	n/a	112	covid 19	586		1,532

Porter County Hazardous Waste Collection
Historical Pounds per Location

Year	Expo Center - 1	Portage - 1	Chesterton	Hebron	Kouts	Portage - 2	Expo Center - 2	Pines	Extra Pickups	Totals
2011	45,744	12,788	14,067							72,599
2012	34,151	25,885	24,914					25,326		110,276
2013	73,354	44,787	29,486					30,785		178,412
2014	78,621	32,548	34,396							145,565
2015	61,031	38,833	32,913	15,557		41,379	62,060			251,773
2016	50,654	35,111	25,490		22,238	17,237	63,199			213,929
2017	42,131	25,356	19,646	17,473		21,488	34,386		4,530	165,009
2018	50,693	31,539	16,155		28,268	28,661	48,085		4,421	207,822
2019	51,599	19,267	17,137	12,132	-	11,968	33,663		12,315	158,081
2020	37,477	covid	18,128		12,303	covid	38,604		16,371	122,883

Porter County Recycling and Waste Reduction District
Compost Site Visitors

Boone Grove, Valparaiso, and Portage Public Access Sites

	South of Route 30	Kouts	Hebron	Valparaiso City Limits	Outside City Limits	Chesterton	Portage	South Haven	Dune Acres	Burns Harbor	Beverly Shores	Pines	Boone Grove	Wheeler	Ogden Dunes	Other (Out of County)	Businesses	Totals
Boone Grove	830	326	1,468	15	106	15	5	30					261	7		41	18	3,122
Valparaiso	5,846	246	279	6,521	4,968	1,341	445	1,422	17	51	32	4	18			79	337	21,606
2018 totals	**6,676**	**572**	**1,747**	**6,536**	**5,074**	**1,356**	**450**	**1,452**	**17**	**51**	**32**	**4**	**279**	**7**	**-**	**120**	**355**	**24,728**
Boone Grove	896	424	1,616	46	102	9	10	48					276	6		64	21	3,518
Valparaiso	6,761	261	255	7,650	5,783	1,657	403	1,405	31	67	46	9	32	189		79	474	25,102
Portage	1		1	10	16	142	361	24	4	26		4		1	38	10		638
2019 totals	**7,658**	**685**	**1,872**	**7,706**	**5,901**	**1,808**	**774**	**1,477**	**35**	**93**	**46**	**13**	**308**	**196**	**38**	**153**	**495**	**29,258**
Boone Grove	105	450	1,893	1,303	2	7	11	2					391	1		48	88	4,301
Valparaiso	752	219	177	25,422	256	1,107	331	80	7	20	27	7	10	181		6	415	29,017
Portage	1			75		180	704	21	42	37	26	4			23			1,113
2020 totals	**858**	**669**	**2,070**	**26,800**	**258**	**1,294**	**1,046**	**103**	**49**	**57**	**53**	**11**	**401**	**182**	**23**	**54**	**503**	**34,431**

*Due to Covid-19, in 2020, the District mainly tracked residents by the town of residence instead of their exact addresses. Therefore,the amounts for Valparaiso City Limits is much higher than previous years because it is including the numbers for residents from other categories such as South of Route 30.