



Environmental Facility Certification Survey - Sports Turf Manager - Version 3.0

Report Card - Part I

Fill in the requested information. This portion of the assessment captures information specific to your facility.

Please be as detailed as necessary to provide a solid overview of your facility and any environmental challenges you manage. STMA will provide your answers back to you in a PDF within two weeks with instructions on engaging your attester.

STMA does allow a synthetic surface to be assessed but only within a Complex that is primarily natural grass fields. A synthetic complex does not qualify for assessment.

NOTE: Be sure to use the PREV button at the bottom if you need to go back to a previous page, not the back arrow, as it will erase your answers and you will need to start over.

* 1. General Facility & Resource Information

Sports Field Manager Name:

Complex/Facility Name:

Email Address:

Phone Number:

* 2. What type of facility are you applying for?

Yes

No

Are you applying for a Complex?
(Sports fields that are contained by fencing or a perimeter boundary, with the fields contained within that space). A synthetic complex is not qualified to be assessed.

Or, are you applying for a single field certification?
If you are applying for a single field certification, it must be a natural grass field.

*** 3. Where is the facility/field located?**

Street address:

City:

State:

Zip:

*** 4. Is this (select one):**

- Urban
- Suburban
- Rural

*** 5. What is the original construction date of the facility/field? (Year)**

*** 6. Provide a brief history and description of the site. Include information about any major renovations or major changes over the years.**

*** 7. Complex and/or field acreage information:**

What is the total acreage of your complex and/or field?

What is the acreage of actively managed fields/turfgrass areas?

How many acres are sports fields?

How many acres are passively managed, i.e. native areas, low traffic?

*** 8. Do you manage any synthetic fields?**

- Yes
- No

If YES, how many synthetic fields (fill in the blank)

*** 9. Do you manage any trails?**

- Yes
- No

If YES, how many miles of trails?

*** 10. How many HOURS per YEAR are your fields in use for its primary activities?**

HOURS per YEAR

*** 11. What are those primary activities?**

*** 12. What other activities/events are the fields used for? (e.g. graduation, concerts)**

*** 13. How many HOURS per YEAR are the fields used for these activities?**

HOURS per YEAR:

*** 14. Describe any environmental factors, such as streams, ponds, rivers, wildlife habitats, endangered species, that you need to be attentive to in managing your fields.**

*** 15. Do you have any state or local mandates on fertilizer, pesticides, nutrients, noise, lighting, etc.?**

Yes

No

If yes, please describe

*** 16. Are there any local environmental groups that affect your work on your fields?**

Yes

No

If yes, please describe

*** 17. List your application rates for ATHLETIC FIELDS PER YEAR: (include unit of measurement)**

Nitrogen:

Phosphorus:

Potassium:

*** 18. List your application rates for OTHER areas within the perimeter PER YEAR: (include unit of measurement)**

Nitrogen:

Phosphorus:

Potassium:

*** 19. If you have restrictions on the application of any of the above, please note:
(If you have no restrictions, please enter none)**

20. List your application rates for pesticides PER YEAR: (include unit of measurement)

Insecticides:

Herbicides:

Fungicides:

*** 21. Tell us about your management resources. Would you consider your facility to be:**

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Managed with a limited staff? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Supported by upper management? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Confined by limited space or topography? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Low budget? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

*** 22. Please provide your attester's information:**

Name:

Organization:

City:

State:

Email Address:

Phone Number:



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Report Card - Part II

Best Management Practices for an Environmentally Sustainable Sports Facility/Field

Instructions: There are 12 sections. Please read each statement carefully in each section and place a check-mark in the box provided that most closely describes your progress in meeting that objective.

Choices are: Yes, No, Addressing, and N/A. If the criteria does not apply to you and N/A is selected, you must include the reason why it does not apply to your facility.

Yes - meets the requirement, as described.

Addressing - making progress in carrying out the requirement, as described, but it is not fully implemented.

No - no practice is in place at the sports facility/field.

N/A - does not apply to the facility/field due to a specific reason. **This must be documented in the N/A Rationale section under each practice.** It is recognized that for some facilities certain practices may not be feasible, especially those that are not under the control of the sports field manager. Be sure to thoroughly document why a practice does not apply to your facility.

If you achieve 80% on each section, STMA will provide your Report Card back to you in a PDF within two weeks. That is the trigger for you to secure your attester. You may qualify for certification if your attester validates the information. It is your responsibility to schedule a face-to-face 'walk-through' of your facility with your attester to discuss your ratings. You need to bring your PDF to the walk-through. The attester will have an electronic rating form and a copy of your PDF to aid in reviewing your environmental practices.

If you do not achieve 80% on each section, you will be notified and provided the areas that need to be addressed.

Each of the sections includes Best Management Practices. A complete, comprehensive document of STMA's BMPs can be found [here](#).



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Storm water Management BMPs

1. Storm Water Management BMPs

Bare Soil: *One of the biggest pollutants of surface waters is soil erosion. Incorporate preventive measures, such as plantings, in all areas where runoff may collect. As water infiltrates soil, plant roots help to absorb and filter out pollutants. The soil also acts as a filter, removing some pollutants. Use silt fences around bare areas to prevent runoff during construction or establishment periods. Control erosion of bare soil by mulching, seeding/sodding or using a compost blanket.*

*** 23. Are bare soil areas being addressed?**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Point Source Control: Source control BMPs include any measures that prevent and/or minimize pollution from contaminating stormwater. Examples include trash enclosures, hazardous material storage structures, covered loading docks and work areas, and emergency response plans for spills.

*** 24. Implements Spill Kits at your facility.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 25. Implements Spill Response Plans at your facility.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 26. Covers storage areas/bins used for top-dress sand, infield mix, top soil, etc., to limit contact with rain and prevent material from entering stormwater runoff.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Stormwater Runoff Collection Areas Management: *The best way to reduce stormwater impact is to use practices that treat, store, and manage runoff before it can affect surrounding bodies of water.*

Methods include:

- *Infiltration trenches/grassy swales*
- *Retention/detention basins for pre/post construction*
- *Permeable pavements for parking areas*
- *Drainage diversion for roofs/parking lots*
- *Rain gardens/bioretenion*

*** 27. Implements and uses BMPs to reduce stormwater impact to treat, store and manage runoff.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 28. Reduces the use of and type of chemical ice melt in turfgrass and non-priority areas to limit impact to groundwater.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Additional best management practices can be found on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website, www.epa.gov. Each state has environmental regulations that could impact your sports facility, especially in the construction of new facilities relative to storm water and irrigation. Refer to your state's environmental department or municipal land agency for more information. Also reference STMA Educational Bulletins under Environmental Stewardship: Best Management Practices to Reduce Stormwater Runoff and Pollution at your Sports Facility.



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2. Fertilization BMPs

Soil and plant tissue tests should be conducted on an annual or more frequent basis to help prevent overapplication of nutrients to turf and landscaped areas. State and local laws can affect your ability to apply phosphorus.

*** 29. Conducts annual soil or plant tissue tests.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 30. Collects and submits soil or plant tissue using appropriate methods to determine the necessary amounts of nutrients required.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 31. Develops the fertilizer program according to test recommendations.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 32. Knows state and local laws regarding phosphorus applications before applying it to turfgrass areas.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

The amount of fertilizer applied should be specific to that particular turfgrass use. For example, it would be applied differently to a heavily used soccer field versus its surrounding utility turfgrass areas. Fertigation has been shown to decrease the amount of water used for irrigation, reduces labor, chemical and energy costs for equipment and reduces runoff and leaching of nutrients. Slow release fertilizers minimize environmental impacts and are less likely to enter storm water systems.

*** 33. Applies the appropriate amount of fertilizer to each specific turfgrass area to maintain it to acceptable conditions.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 34. Considers utilizing foliar applications, fertigation or frequent granular applications at lower rates.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 35. If/when applying granular/soluble fertilizer to bare soil, such as on a new field, incorporates the fertilizer into the soil to reduce exposure of nutrients to storm water runoff? If you do not apply, select N/A and provide the rationale.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 36. Uses slow release fertilizers.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 37. Ensures that any fertilizer excess is removed from non-turfgrass areas (if granular fertilizers are applied near an impervious surface, i.e. sidewalks, parking lots, warning tracks).**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 38. Does not apply fertilizers on a windy day or before a heavy rainfall.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Sometimes more fertilizer is prepared than is used, and it will need to be disposed of in a way that does not impact the environment. Disposal methods for excess include spreading it at a secondary area that can benefit from a fertilization application or storing excess product for future use.

*** 39. Disposes of excess fertilizer and fertilizer containers safely.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 40. Reduces the use of fertilizer in non-priority turfgrass areas.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Additional best management practices can be found at www.STMA.org.



3. Pesticides/Integrated Pest Management BMPs

The goal of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is not to eliminate pests, but to manage pests at a tolerable level while avoiding environmental disruptions. In most cases an IPM approach is the most efficient and environmentally safe approach to pest control. IPM combines chemical and nonchemical control methods to reduce losses from pests.

*** 41. Always applies pesticides by, or under the supervision of, a licensed professional.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 42. Has an IPM plan.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 43. Always walks the site to conduct a visual inspection prior to applying pesticides.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 44. Always applies pesticides in accordance with label recommendations.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 45. Loads, rinses and washes herbicide/pesticide products only in a designated containment facility.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 46. Keeps detailed and accurate records for each application.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 47. Always wears appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when using any pesticides.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 48. Sprays in the early morning, at dusk or low velocity wind days when wind speeds are usually the lowest.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 49. Takes immediate action to handle all accidental pesticide spills and leaks.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 50. Has SDS available per state regulations.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 51. Has a Pesticide Spill Control Station available on site.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 52. Has a Pesticide Spill Response plan.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N.A

*** 53. Has staff trained and familiarized with the Pesticide Spill Response plan.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 54. Always considers/selects the least toxic pesticide, if a pesticide product is to be used.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 55. Considers flowering/bloom times of surrounding landscape plants prior to pesticide applications.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 56. In advance of an herbicide application to turfgrass areas, mows flowering weeds, such as clover, to discourage bee foraging.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 57. Selects insecticides that have a reduced toxicity or are not toxic to bees.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 58. Applies post-application irrigation to rinse insecticides from non-target ornamental and flower surfaces.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 59. Maintains the landscape/woodland/natural areas that border turfgrass areas to reduce pesticide applications.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 60. Uses biological control agents to reduce or eliminate pest populations.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Also reference STMA Educational Bulletins under Environmental Stewardship: Developing an IPM Plan.



4. Recycling BMPs

Reducing, reusing and recycling can save resources, reduce pollution and benefit the community and environment. We should put forth the effort to reduce materials we use and recycle what we can to reduce the amount of waste entering into landfills. Environmental Stewardship for athletic facilities and maintenance operations includes reusing and recycling materials according to lawful and safe procedures.

*** 61. Provides opportunities for STAFF to recycle waste products such as: paper, glass, aluminum, and plastic.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 62. Provides visible and well-marked containers for recycling waste products in PUBLIC areas.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 63. Properly disposes of all vehicle fluids, waste oil, engine parts, tires, scrap metal, etc.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A



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5. Composting BMPs

Compost is a product resulting from controlled biological decomposition of organic material that has been sanitized through the generation of heat and stabilized to a point where it is beneficial to plant growth. Compost is an organic material that can improve chemical, physical and biological characteristics of soils or growing media.

Composting may not be a valid maintenance practice for your facility. If you do not use compost, please provide detail in the N/A rationale.

64. N/A Rationale:

*** 65. Conducts soil or plant tissue tests every two to three years to guide the application of the most beneficial compost for your situation.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 66. When using commercial compost products, always obtains a sample before applying to sports fields, or confirms that the product has been field tested by a university or used successfully by other sports field managers.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 67. Tills to an approximate 4 to 6" depth when used as a soil amendment prior to turfgrass establishment for new construction or renovation.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 68. Always has the compost that is brought on site tested by a reputable laboratory to establish its nutrient composition to help determine what additional amendments might be required.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 69. When topdressing established turfgrass areas, conducts applications following core cultivation, as appropriate, in the spring and/or fall for maximum benefit.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 70. Implements facility or organization's own composting program of common raw materials such as coffee grounds, animal manure, leaves, grass clippings/yard waste, woodchips/sawdust, clean paper/cardboard, food waste from dining facilities.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 71. Where possible, uses compost developed on site to improve soil health of turfgrass or landscape areas.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Also reference STMA Educational Bulletins under Environmental Stewardship: Compost Applications to Sports Fields.



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6. Mowing BMPs

Standard mowing heights vary depending on grass species, sport, and the amount of maintenance the turfgrass receives.

*** 72. Mows turfgrass fields/areas at a height that is optimal for promoting turfgrass health.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 73. Reduces mowing frequency and raises the mowing height of cool-season turfgrasses when hot summer weather slows their growth rate.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Plant nutrients and soil organic material play an important role in developing a healthy, productive environment for root growth.

*** 74. Rarely removes grass clippings from mowed turfgrass areas.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Grass develops a "grain" based on cutting direction, tending to lean towards the direction of the mow. Alternating the pattern causes upright growth.

*** 75. Changes the mowing pattern each time the turfgrass is mowed.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Riding/driving on wet turfgrass may cause long-term damage, such as wheel ruts and soil compaction, which can impact turfgrass health and recovery.

*** 76. Avoids unnecessary vehicular and equipment traffic on wet turfgrass.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 77. Walks the site during wet conditions to do a visual inspection.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Ragged cuts to the turfgrass leaf made by dull mower blades may increase the opportunity for disease and pest issues.

*** 78. Keeps mower blades sharp and balanced.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Grass clippings that find their way in streams and drainage systems degrades water quality.

*** 79. Ensures that grass clippings do not have the potential to be washed into streams or drainage systems.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Trimming is performed by walk-behind mowers and line trimmers in areas that cannot be accessed by riding mowers.

*** 80. Coordinates trimming to coincide with other mowing activities on the site.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Also reference STMA Educational Bulletins under Field Management Bulletins.



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7. Energy Conservation BMPs

The following BMPs reduce the "carbon footprint" of the facility. Energy savings mean cost savings. Energy is a controllable cost and many organizations are realizing the cost benefits of energy reduction. Energy efficient lighting includes compact fluorescents, T8 Fluorescent, or LEDs/ replacement program. Lighting technologies can detect the presence or absence of people and turns lights on/off accordingly.

*** 81. Uses lighting timers and/or occupancy sensors in facilities.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 82. Uses energy efficient lighting.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Clean energy technology includes biodiesel, liquid propane/LPG, compressed natural gas/CN, electric.

*** 83. Uses clean energy technology.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Clean Diesel refers to the new Federal standards for diesel emissions. All new diesel motors are required to follow these standards.

*** 84. Uses clean diesel cars and trucks for lower levels of emissions.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 85. Uses alternative energy systems, such as solar systems, wind energy, geo-thermal energy, to provide and/or conserve energy at any facility.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Energy Star is a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency program that identifies equipment, which is energy efficient and protects the environment (i.e. refrigerators/freezers).

*** 86. Incorporates Energy Star Equipment throughout the facility.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Energy consumption by heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems can be reduced through technology and maintenance.

*** 87. Adjusts thermostats to the appropriate temperature depending upon season.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 88. Uses programmable thermostats.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 89. Changes filters regularly.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 90. Performs schedule maintenance on HVAC equipment, i.e. clean condenser and evaporator coils at least every six months.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A



8. Shop Buildings and Storage Areas BMPs

Numerous activities are conducted in sports facilities' maintenance buildings and storage areas that can pose a threat to the environment. Also, these buildings are sources of stormwater pollutants if BMPs are not in place to contain spills, manage trash, and handle non stormwater discharges. Best Management Practices are activities that support pollution prevention and good housekeeping. They also help maintenance facilities meet local regulations and improve their operations.

*** 91. Conducts equipment and vehicle maintenance in an identified mechanics repair/parts storage area.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 92. Conducts an ongoing maintenance program that identifies equipment and vehicles to be serviced regularly, either by hour usage or miles.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 93. Monitors equipment and vehicles for fluid leaks and places pans under the leaks to collect fluids until the leak can be fixed.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 94. Uses less toxic or non-toxic materials for cleaning, coating, and lubricating to prevent costly hazardous waste generation.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 95. Concentrates cleaning and disposal at a centralized station to confine solvents and other fluids to one area.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 96. Appropriately retains or directs fluids from vehicle leaks, fluid changes, etc. to a solvent sink or holding tank.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 97. Keeps used fluids in recycling drums or hazardous waste containers until they can be disposed of properly.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 98. Uses local services to collect used liquids.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 99. Protects the environment in case of a natural disaster, spill or leak, by storing all chemicals in a chemical storage locker or containment area that is labeled, locked and limits access to unauthorized personnel.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 100. Has a secondary containment system in place per state regulations.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 101. Cleans up spills immediately using absorbent materials, such as kitty litter.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 102. Utilizes catch basin inserts to collect dirt, sand, grass clippings, and other contaminants in maintenance area drains that may be connected to stormwater systems.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 103. Reduces the amount of water used for cleaning equipment.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 104. Utilizes a system to recycle wash water for equipment wash areas.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 105. Directs wash water to the sanitary sewer. (Be sure to check sewer authority requirements for wastewater before discharge into the sanitary sewer)**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 106. Recycles and/or properly disposes of all shop wastes: vehicle fluids, waste oil, tires, engine parts, scrap metal, etc.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 107. Checks the fuel tank/station bi-annually for physical damage such as leaks, cracks, or scratches and to ensure it is in working condition.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 108. Has equipped the fuel tank/station with spill kits and an emergency shut off within 100 ft.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A



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9. Irrigation, Water Quality and Water Conservation BMPs

When rainfall is insufficient and water resources become limited, the supplemental irrigation required to sustain plantings, such as turfgrass and other landscaping plants, is often the first to be placed on water use restrictions. When managing turfgrass and other landscaped areas, reduce water use to the lowest possible level to conserve and protect our most precious natural resource. Always comply with local and state water use regulations and restrictions.

Applying water responsibly can conserve resources and save money while still maintaining a healthy, safe turfgrass surface and aesthetically pleasing landscape. Due to constantly changing environments, a water quality analysis should be performed regularly to check for potential problems associated with changes in pH, salinity, heavy metals, bicarbonates, micronutrients, and suspended solids.

*Informational questions do not have a bearing on the grading of the section and are for informatory purposes only.

*** 109. *Does the field/facility use an in-ground irrigation system?**

- Yes
- No

*** 110. *Does the field/facility employ the use of any portable irrigation devices to supply irrigation water?**

- Yes
- No



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*** 111. Conducts an irrigation audit to maximize water use efficiency.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 112. Performs routine checks of sprinkler head operation and output, as well as irrigation distribution, uniformity, and pressure.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 113. Performs routine inspection of in-ground or portable irrigation system for optimal working conditions.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 114. Maintains irrigation system in a manner that allows for efficient application of water.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 115. Inspects irrigation system for the following:**

| | Yes | No | Addressing | N/A |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Damaged sprinkler heads? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Clogged nozzles? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Leaks? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Pressure Test? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Arc alignment? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

*** 116. N/A Rationale: (note - if no N/As were selected for the above question, enter N/A in this box, however if any N/A was selected, you must enter your N/A Rationale in this box).**

Correct cultural practices minimize supplemental irrigation to the lowest level, while still maintaining acceptable turf grass quality.

*** 117. Considers the following technologies to improve irrigation efficiency:**

| | Yes | No | Addressing | N/A |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Evapotranspiration (ET) controllers? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| "SMART" controllers? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Rain/soil moisture sensors? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

*** 118. N/A Rationale: (note - if no N/As were selected for the above question, enter N/A in this box, however if any N/A was selected, you must enter your N/A Rationale in this box).**

*** 119. When irrigating, incorporates technology to monitor and support irrigation needs.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 120. Waters deeply and infrequently.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 121. Cycles irrigation so sprinklers run in shorter increments to give the water time to infiltrate into the soil.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 122. Conducts appropriate watering practices that maintains healthy turf grass while conserving water and reducing runoff, such as deep and infrequent irrigation.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 123. Has a process in place to reclaim and reuse gray water.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 124. Considers the following when managing the site:**

| | Yes | No | Addressing | N/A |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Mowing height? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Soil and tissue testing? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nitrogen fertility? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Aeration? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Herbicide application? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Wetting agents? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Soil amendments/conditions? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| PGRs? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

*** 125. N/A Rationale: (note - if no N/As were selected for the above question, enter N/A in this box, however if any N/A was selected, you must enter your N/A Rationale in this box).**

*** 126. Waters non-priority turfgrass areas/plants only when needed.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 127. Utilizes turfgrass species that exhibit drought resistance and/or demonstrate water use efficiency.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 128. Incorporates water efficient landscapes that use native and other climate-appropriate materials that can withstand drought and require less time and money to maintain.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 129. Limits irrigation to non-priority turfgrass areas and uses advanced monitors to determine irrigation needs.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

Also reference STMA Educational Bulletins under Drainage, Irrigation, & Water Management: Water Conservation Best Management Practices for Sports Facilities; Conducting an Irrigation Audit; Effective Water Use.



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10. Managed Landscape and Open Space

*** 130. Have areas of “open space” specifically been designated and left “natural” to encourage corridors for movement of wildlife?**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 131. Has signage in the open space or wildlife corridors to identify wildlife that may be observed.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 132. Has nesting boxes and bat houses in place on the property.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 133. Has signage asking people to not venture into the open space areas to protect nesting and habitat locations.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 134. Has established bee nesting sites within the property perimeters.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 135. Has planted open space/native areas to encourage pollinators.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 136. Develops and or updates landscape plantings with native trees, shrubs or perennials.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 137. Has an established plan to reduce invasive species on the property.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 138. Has designated natural areas within the managed property to encourage wildlife/pollinators/native vegetation.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 139. Has a list of native plants that are available and can be introduced/planted into existing landscape areas.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 140. Does not use or limits the use of pesticides in natural areas and open spaces.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 141. Maintains natural areas or mows landscaped areas at proper height and frequency.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 142. Works with local cooperative extension to determine the plants best adapted for maintenance and your region.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 143. Uses wetting agents in landscaped areas.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 144. Replaces plants in landscaped areas that serve as hosts for invasive or problem insect pests.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 145. Uses water holding storage containers such as cisterns or rain barrels to support water conservation practices.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A



146. If no, please explain why not?



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11. Educational Outreach Program BMPs

A variety of media, such as signs, magnets, calendars, videos, BMP fact sheets and handbooks, website, newsletters, etc. can be used to promote your environmental stewardship initiatives to patrons and community.

*** 147. Are you engaged with those who plan events, practices and games on your fields to jointly set a reasonable schedule?**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 148. Do you, as the sports field manager, educate patrons/staff/others on your environmental stewardship/ BMPs initiatives?**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 149. Does your facility/agency have a staff-led Environmental Committee or Green Team to encourage implementation of Environmental Initiatives/BMPs?**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 150. Does your facility/agency have an environmental policy or plan, or guidelines that help you to become more environmentally responsible or address environmentally sensitive issues?**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 151. Do you have signage to educate your stakeholders on your environmental practices?**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 152. Do you have specific outreach information that outlines what you do as a sports field manager (or what your town/business entity does) to support pollinator health?**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A



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12. Synthetic Turf Surfaces

*** 153. Do you manage a synthetic turf surface?**

- Yes
- No



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*** 154. Consulted with design professionals and/or ASBA certified builders in the construction of the synthetic field.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 155. Constructed on a site appropriate for intended field use, location, and climate.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 156. Met/consulted with local regulatory authorities and is aware of field drainage requirements of the synthetic field.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 157. Monitors heat and surface temperatures regularly for player safety.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 158. Follows recommended practices relative to field temperature issues.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 159. Troubleshoots for regular maintenance issues and minor repairs on field.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 160. Follows state/local regulations and manufacturers' directions in applying cleansing and sanitation products.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 161. Field meets STC minimum infiltration standards for drainage and infiltration rates.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 162. Grooms synthetic turf in accordance with manufactures warranty.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 163. Mitigates infill from migrating off field such during snow plowing or heavy rain events.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 164. Periodically checks infill levels across the field and replaces as appropriate.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 165. Follows state/local regulations in applying weed control products.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 166. Has appropriate equipment or uses independent consultants for GMAX testing and field hardness to ensure safety of players.**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A

*** 167. Develops and executes ongoing recycling, reuse and end of life repurposing plan to divert materials from landfills in accordance with state and local regulations. (Components include field surface, pads, drainage, and infill).**

- Yes
- No
- Addressing
- N/A