

Oregon

State Agency

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the State agency responsible for protecting Oregon's surface waters and groundwater.¹ The DEQ's Water Quality Program accomplishes this by developing water quality standards for Oregon's waters, monitoring water quality in designated river basins, regulating point source discharges, regulating injection systems by issuing permits to protect groundwater, and controlling nonpoint sources of pollution through statewide management plans.

Delegated Permit Authority

Oregon has been delegated permit authority for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program, including stormwater permits, for all areas except Indian lands. Issuing section 404 dredge and fill permits remains the responsibility of the Army Corps of Engineers (COE), but the state actively uses its section 401 certification authority to ensure section 404 permits protect state water quality standards.

State Definition of Covered Waters

According to Oregon State water quality law, "the waters of the state" include "lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon and all other bodies of surface or undergroundwaters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters which do not combine or affect a junction with natural surface or undergroundwaters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the State or within its jurisdiction."²

State water quality standards extend to all waters meeting this definition, including isolated wetlands, intermittent streams, and groundwater. However, groundwater and surface water have separate rules and standards.

Point Sources and NPDES Permits

The BLM does not hold any NPDES permits in Oregon.

Water Quality Standards

Designated Uses

Oregon's designated uses are established by basin and can be found in Oregon Administrative Rules under OAR 3040-41 Tables 1 through 19. These tables are also available on the DEQ's website.³ In general, the designated beneficial uses are:

¹ For more information, see Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Water Quality Program at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/>.

² ORS § 468B.005(10).

³ Available at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/standards/WQStdsFinalGenBenUseTables.htm>.

Public domestic water supply,
Industrial water supply,
Irrigation,
Livestock watering,
Anadromous fish passage,
Salmonid fish rearing,
Salmonid fish spawning,
Resident fish and aquatic life,

Wildlife and hunting,
Fishing,
Boating,
Water contact recreation,
Aesthetic quality,
Hydro power, and
Commercial navigation and
Transportation.

Water Quality Criteria

Oregon establishes both numeric and narrative water quality criteria. Numeric criteria assign numbers that represent limits and/or ranges of chemical concentrations (like oxygen) or physical conditions (like temperature). Narrative criteria describe what Oregon's waters will be "free from," such as oil and scum, color and odor, and other substances. Narrative statements also establish Oregon's biological criterion. The State's administrative rules state that "waters of the state shall be of sufficient quality to support aquatic species without detrimental changes in the resident biological communities."⁴ Oregon has no guidance on biocriteria implementation, however, the State is in the process of reviewing a plan and methodology for developing numeric biocriteria.

Oregon does not have streamflow criterion to protect streamflow necessary to support existing uses.

Sediment

In Oregon, excessive sedimentation is defined by comparison of reach or stream specific data to percent fines data collected at reference sites as part of the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP).⁵ The data from reference sites is stratified by ecoregion. To de-list sediment impaired streams, data must be collected which demonstrates that the beneficial uses are supported or that sediment (as percent fines) is below reference levels. Specifically, data on aquatic community status must show that the macroinvertebrate community is at least 75% of the expected reference community. Substrate data must be collected following the EMAP protocol referenced above and the percentage of the particle distribution that are fines (< 2 mm diameter) must be less than the 75th percentile of reference site data.

Oregon is also in the process of revising the State's turbidity criteria. For more information, see "Draft Technical Basis for Revising Turbidity Criteria."⁶

Antidegradation

Oregon's rules on antidegradation are found in OAR 340-41-0004. Oregon designates its waters as either 1) Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW); 2) High Quality Waters; or 3) Water Quality Limited Waters. The administrative rules state that in each class of water, beneficial uses will be maintained. However, this classification of waters differs from that of other states. In Oregon, ORW must be "high quality waters," and "high quality waters" cannot be "water

⁴ OAR 340-41-0027.

⁵ For more information, see the sedimentation parameter discussion in Oregon's "Draft Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology" on page 31. This document is available at:

http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/303dlist/Draft2004ListingCriteria_303d.pdf.

⁶ Available at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/standards/turbidity/TurbTechnicalBasisDraft.pdf>.

quality limited waters.” This is in contrast to other states in which a water body can be categorized as a water quality limited water for one water quality parameter, but can simultaneously be an ORW or a high quality water for other water quality parameters. Additionally, Oregon waters can be removed from the 303(d) List and still be considered as “water quality limited.”

Although Oregon’s rules establish a classification of Outstanding Resource Waters, this concept has not been implemented and no ORWs have been designated. Oregon’s Environmental Quality Commission is given the authority to classify water bodies as ORWs, but to date a procedure for this designation has not been established.

Oregon makes limited use of the Tier II concept. An example is the Three Basin Rule: Clackamas, McKenzie (above RM 15) and the North Santiam.⁷

ONRWs on BLM Land

There are no ORWs on BLM land.

State 305(b) Reporting

The National Assessment Database (NAD) contains information on the attainment of water quality standards. Assessed waters are classified as either Fully Supporting, Threatened, or Not Supporting their designated uses. This information is reported in the National Water Quality Inventory Report to Congress under Section 305(b) of the CWA.⁸

State 303(d) List and TMDLs

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Tracking System contains information on all impaired waters under section 303(d) of the CWA. The database also has information on EPA-approved TMDLs.⁹ As of 2003, the date of the most recent update of the EPA’s tracking system, Oregon reported 1,551 water bodies on their 303(d) List and had 451 TMDLs approved.

Oregon maintains GIS coverage of streams on its 303(d) List.¹⁰ This coverage does not include other water quality limited water bodies such as those that have a completed TMDL. The BLM also has GIS coverage of impaired streams on BLM land in Oregon. This data is available from the BLM Oregon State Office.

303(d) List

Listing and Credible Data Standards

Oregon has developed a detailed assessment and listing methodology. The most recent compilation of this methodology is “Draft Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology for Oregon’s 2004 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Water bodies and Integrated 305(b) Report.”¹¹ This document summarizes the assessment methodology used by DEQ to determine water quality standards attainment. It outlines Oregon’s data evaluation process including

⁷ See OAR 340-041-0350.

⁸ Oregon’s attainment of water quality standards can be found at: http://oaspub.epa.gov/waters/w305b_report.state?p_state=OR.

⁹ Oregon’s 303(d) Lists and approved TMDLs are available at: http://oaspub.epa.gov/waters/state_rept.control?p_state=OR.

¹⁰ Available at: http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/303dlist/DEQ2002_303d_GIS.zip.

¹¹ *Supra* note 5.

metadata requirements, quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) requirements, and minimum number of samples. The document also discusses the State's integrated report categories, as well as its de-listing policy.

The Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology also contains parameter-specific discussions for the following parameters: aquatic weeds or algae, E. coli, fecal coliform, chlorophyll a, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, pH, sedimentation, temperature, total dissolved gas, toxics, and turbidity.

Oregon requires that the following QA/QC requirements be met by all data submitted in support of listing or de-listing a water body:

Identify and document precise sampling site location(s). The sampling location must be documented by latitude and longitude in either decimal degrees or degrees, minutes, seconds.

Document date and time the samples were collected. Sampling and analysis must be conducted under a written QA/QC Plan or by established and approved protocols such as contained in the Water Quality Monitoring Technical Guidebook, The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, July 1999. The QA/QC plan must contain the data quality objectives (DQOs).

Chemistry samples must be analyzed in accordance with methods cited in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water*, or using EPA-approved methods listed in the most recent update of 40 C.F.R. § 136. The analysis must utilize appropriate QA/QC protocols, such as routinely analyzing replicates, blanks, laboratory control samples (LCS), and spiked samples.

Written documentation must be submitted indicating how the data was evaluated to ensure it met the QA/QC objectives including the DQOs.

Samples analyzed must comply with preservation, transportation and holding time recommendations cited in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water* or the DEQ Laboratory Field Sampling Reference Guide.

Data must be reported in standard units recommended in the relevant approved method. Instruments (pH, DO, Conductivity, Temperature, etc.) are to be operated and calibrated according to manufacturer's recommendations, or other acceptable, established procedure. Field measurements must be conducted using methods cited in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for Analysis of Water and Waste Water*. For grab samples, duplicate samples will be taken at a minimum of 10% of the total number of monitoring sites (1 duplicate for every 10 sites).

Continuous temperature monitoring must follow standardized field protocols. At a minimum, pre and post deployment accuracy checks must be conducted using a NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) traceable thermometer. For data to be acceptable it must be bracketed by two acceptable field temperature audits during the deployment period.

Multi-parameter continuous monitors must be calibrated following the manufacturer's calibration procedures prior to field deployment. For data to be acceptable it must be bracketed by two acceptable field audits during the deployment period.

For macroinvertebrate assessments the Level 3 protocol described in the Oregon Plan Water Quality Monitoring Technical Guide Book must be followed.

Water bodies are not placed on the 303(d) List until sufficient data are available that indicate an exceedance of water quality standards. Waters lacking sufficient data or those where there is an insufficient quality of data are not included on the 303(d) List. Streams and rivers with suspected problems are identified as "Water Bodies of Potential Concern" and are listed separately until sufficient data are available.

De-Listing

In Oregon, water bodies are de-listed because: 1) The EPA has approved water quality management plans and TMDL determinations for listed segments; 2) new data indicates the water body meets water quality standards; or 3) the assessment methodology has changed since the previous 303(d) List.

A water body in Oregon may be "water quality limited," but not included on the State's 303(d) List. This may occur because:

1. The segment has a TMDL approved by the EPA. Segments that have TMDLs established are removed from the 303(d) List but retain their Water Quality Limited status (per OAR 340-41-006(30)) until they meet water quality standards. Often TMDLs are developed on a watershed scale. All water bodies within these watersheds would be addressed by the TMDL and can be moved to the "TMDL Approved" category.
2. A pollutant does not cause the water body impairment. The EPA defines a pollutant according to Section 502(6) of the Clean Water Act. The DEQ previously placed water bodies on the 303(d) List based on habitat modification and flow modification. Habitat modification listings were based on information indicating inadequate pool frequency and lack of large woody debris. Flow modification listings were based on inadequate flow to maintain instream water rights (IWR) purchased by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Because flow and habitat are not considered pollutants under the Clean Water Act, these water bodies can be removed from the 303(d) List and placed in the category "water quality limited but a pollutant does not cause the impairment."

The BLM has been successful in the de-listing process for streams where it has gathered data demonstrating an error in the DEQ's listing data/process.

TMDLs

The DEQ is moving towards developing TMDLs on a basin-wide scale (generally on a 3rd field USGS Hydrologic Unit Code). In the past, rivers and streams may have had several different TMDLs, each one determining the limits for a different pollutant. With this new approach, the DEQ takes into account all pollutants that enter a water body and develops TMDLs that will control all pollutants in a particular watershed or sub-basin.¹²

When establishing TMDLs, the DEQ:

Reviews existing data and monitors to determine which pollutant is causing water quality problems and in what amounts it is entering the water. The review and monitoring also attempts to determine how much of the pollution comes from point sources, non-point sources, and how much comes from natural sources.

Assesses the hydrological (flow), chemical, physical, and biological conditions of the watershed. The studies involve synoptic sampling surveys to characterize spatial

¹² A list of Oregon's TMDL basins and basin coordinators is available at:
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/TMDLs/WQBasinCoord.pdf>

variability and seasonal and diurnal studies to characterize seasonal and diurnal variability.

Uses techniques such as computer models to determine what effect the pollution is having on the stream or river, and how much of a pollutant can be discharged without exceeding water quality standards in the watershed.

Uses this information to establish permit limits on the amount of pollutant each pipe can discharge and limits on non-point sources that are controlled through various water quality management plans. This comprehensive approach focuses on watershed water quality management plans developed locally. These water quality management plans are developed by government agencies in cooperation with landowners. Federal agencies, such as the BLM, develop watershed management plans for federal lands.

Includes a margin of safety in the TMDL to account for uncertainty and reserve capacity that allows for future discharges to a river or stream without exceeding water quality standards.

Establishment, Apportionment, and Implementation

The EPA has approved a number of TMDLs in Oregon since 2000. These TMDLs addressed: the Upper Grande Ronde subbasin, the Upper South Fork of the Coquille River, the Tillamook Bay subbasin, the Nestucca Bay subbasin, the Tualatin subbasin, the Upper Klamath Lake drainage, the Umatilla subbasin, the Western Hood River subbasin, the Little River subbasin, the Lower Sucker Creek sub basin, the Lobster Creek subbasin, the Lower Columbia River (for total dissolved gas), the North Coast basin (Nehalem, Necanicum, Lower Columbia – Youngs, Lower Columbia – Clatskanie), the Applegate subbasin, the Snake River/Hells Canyon (temperature), and the Alvord subbasin. Oregon's remaining TMDLs are scheduled to be completed by 2010.¹³

The above approach focuses on watershed plans developed locally. In general, TMDLs are apportioned proportionally based on percent contribution of pollution. However, because TMDLs are developed locally, apportionment can change. In the BLM's experience, TMDLs are apportioned based on administrative responsibility and land base, fiscal ability to contribute, and level of collaboration.

A major component of Oregon's TMDL program is management plans.¹⁴ Management plans are developed by government agencies in cooperation with landowners. These plans are sent to the DEQ and submitted along with the TMDL. Federal agencies (such as the BLM) have the responsibility to develop watershed management plans for Federal lands. These management plans are a critical component in implementing TMDLs on nonpoint sources.

To date, no TMDLs have been implemented on BLM land in Oregon. However, many TMDLs are being developed and will require the BLM's involvement in development and subsequent implementation of the water quality management plan.

¹³ A map of the target dates for completion of TMDLs is available at:
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/303dlist/TMDLTargetsMap.htm>.

¹⁴ More information on Oregon's Management Areas Plans and Rules is available at:
http://www.oda.state.or.us/nrd/water_quality/arcapr.html.

Water Quality Monitoring

The DEQ uses the results from both its ambient monitoring program and its random sampling program to determine if water quality standards are met.

The DEQ also uses third-party data to evaluate water quality. Volunteer monitoring through watershed groups and other organizations is a new and expanding contribution to the collection of water quality data. The DEQ provides monitoring equipment, training, technical assistance, and data management for volunteer monitoring groups. A data quality matrix has been developed to assign data quality levels and appropriate uses for volunteer monitoring data.

Oregon also has a monitoring plan for "toxic" monitoring activities. Since 1999, toxics monitoring has concentrated on pesticides in the Hood River watershed. Several pesticides have been detected in the surface waters. The program is also conducting follow-up monitoring of fish tissue for mercury in the Willamette Basin where several fish consumption mercury advisories have been issued.

Oregon uses the Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI) to track changes in water quality. The OWQI was designed to permit comparison of water quality among different stretches of the same river or between different watersheds. The OWQI benchmark measurement is tied to key indicator sites routinely monitored by the DEQ, representing the range of water quality found throughout the State. The OWQI can be used to communicate trends in water quality and measure the progress (or lack of progress) made by water quality management practices. The OWQI relies on data generated from routine ambient water quality monitoring in order to analyze trends over long time periods. The ambient water quality monitoring network is designed to measure cumulative impacts from point and non-point sources in a variety of conditions. Eight parameters are used in the index: temperature, dissolved oxygen for percent saturation and concentration, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, total solids, ammonia and nitrate nitrogens, total phosphorus, and fecal coliforms.

Nonpoint Source Pollution Program

The overall strategy of the DEQ's nonpoint source program is to further develop its own and other agencies' or individuals' capabilities in each of ten program areas, emphasizing watershed protection and enhancement, voluntary stewardship, and partnerships between watershed stakeholders. The following ten program elements categorize the efforts and capabilities of Oregon's nonpoint source pollution program: Standards, Assessment, Coordinated Watershed Planning, Education, Demonstration Projects, Technical Assistance, Cost-Share Assistance, Stewardship, Watershed Enhancement Projects, and Enforcement.¹⁵

Oregon's Water Quality Nonpoint Source Control Program Plan (Oregon plan), released in October 2000, identified the pollution management programs, strategies, and resources that are currently in place or that are needed to minimize nonpoint source pollution effects.¹⁶ The Oregon plan integrates a number of related initiatives, including the Northwest Forest Plan, the Forest Practices Act, the Agricultural Water Quality Act, the Coastal Nonpoint Source Control Program, the National Estuary Program, the Healthy Streams Partnership, and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board grant program. Oregon is in the process of re-evaluating its nonpoint source program and will issue a 5-year plan identifying on-going actions and additional components for 2005-2009.

¹⁵ For more information on these elements, see: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/nonpoint/npp.htm>.

¹⁶ Oregon's Nonpoint Source Control Program Plan is available at:
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/nonpoint/NPSPlan.htm>.

BMPs

Oregon's Department of Agriculture has compiled a collection of best management practice (BMP) publications.¹⁷ This collection is intended to show the range and types of BMPs that are available and how different states have approached common nonpoint source pollution issues. The BMP publications are applicable to the following categories: irrigation water management, erosion prevention and sediment control, crop nutrient management, pesticide management, chemigation/fertigation, grazing/pasture management, fertilizer and farm chemical storage, dairy waste water management, well protection, and septic system maintenance.

Implementation on Federal Land

In Oregon, there have been no § 319-funded activities on BLM land, and the BLM has not implemented any projects under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) or with CZMA funding.

Federal Consistency

The Federal consistency provisions of section 319 of the CWA authorize Oregon to review Federal financial assistance programs and development projects for their effect on water quality. If the state determines that an application or project is not consistent with the State Nonpoint Source Management Program and notifies the Federal agency of its concerns, the agency must make efforts to accommodate the State's concerns, or explain its decision to not make accommodations, in accordance with Executive Order 12372. Additionally, section 313 of the CWA requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over property or facilities, or engaged in activities which may result in water pollution, to comply with State and local water pollution control regulations and authorities to the same extent as any non-governmental entity.

Oregon's activities under § 401 of the CWA are divided into two major subprograms: 1) dredge and fill certification for COE permits under §404 of the CWA; and 2) certification for major hydroelectric projects being licensed or relicensed by FERC. Both subprograms utilize the full authority of the CWA to certify and condition activities such that they will meet water quality standards and other appropriate requirements of State law.

The DEQ's § 401 certification program for dredge and fill activities reviews and evaluates projects annually. Examples of the types of projects requiring a § 401 certification include river dredging, filling of wetlands for development and infrastructure purposes, stream and wetland restoration projects, decommissioning of dams, and updating existing dam structures for fish passage purposes.

Enforceable State Laws/Policies/Programs to Limit NPS Pollution

Water Pollution Control Laws

Oregon's water pollution control laws include some provisions relating to nonpoint source discharges. Action can be taken against discharges that result in water quality violations except for forestry conducted in compliance with BMPs.

Oregon's general discharge limitation provisions prohibit persons from polluting "any waters of the state," from placing waste where it is "likely to escape or be carried into the waters of the state by any means," and from discharging wastes into waters if the discharge reduces

¹⁷ Available at: http://www.oda.state.or.us/nrd/water_quality/bmp.html.

water quality “below the standards established by rule for such waters ...”¹⁸ This general prohibition is not expressly limited to point sources and could address nonpoint sources as well.

Fish and Fisheries Laws

Oregon state law establishes liability “where the injury, death, contamination, or destruction of fish or other wildlife or injury or destruction of fish or wildlife habitat results from pollution” or from a permit violation. The person responsible for the injury, death, contamination, or destruction is liable to the State for the value of the injured or destroyed fish or wildlife and for all costs of restoring fish and wildlife production and habitat.¹⁹

Operational Requirements

Forestry Requirements

Under the Forestry Practices Act, forest operations in Oregon must be conducted in accordance with air and water pollution control rules and standards. State law requires the Forestry Board to establish BMPs “to insure that to the maximum extent practicable nonpoint source discharges of pollutants resulting from forestry operations on forest lands do not impair the achievement and maintenance of water quality standards.”²⁰

Operators are required to comply with BMPs unless they can demonstrate that alternative practices yield better results.²¹ Where forest operations are in compliance with the BMPs, then the operations are not considered in violation of any water quality standards.²² However, if a forestry operation being conducted in accordance with BMPs is contributing to violations of water quality standards, it is subject to review pursuant to a petition. The Forestry Board must revise the BMPs within two years or dismiss the petition.²³

Agriculture and Grazing Requirements

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (DOA) is responsible for developing rules “that directly regulate farming practices ... that are for the purpose of protecting water quality” and that are applicable to “exclusive farm zones” under the State planning law or other agricultural lands.²⁴

The DOA can also designate areas to be governed by a water quality management plan and adopt rules that require landowners in the affected area to perform those actions necessary to carry out the plan.²⁵ In general, all activities, which include pesticide use, irrigation, and grazing, within the affected area of the plan must be conducted “in full compliance with the plan and rules implementing the plan”²⁶

¹⁸ Ore. Rev. Stat. 468B.025(1).

¹⁹ Ore. Rev. Stat. 468B.060(1).

²⁰ Ore. Rev. Stat. 527.765.

²¹ OAR 629-24-102.

²² Ore. Rev. Stat. 527.770.

²³ Ore. Rev. Stat. 527.765.

²⁴ Ore. Rev. Stat. 561.191.

²⁵ Ore. Rev. Stat. 568.909 and 568.912.

²⁶ Ore. Rev. Stat. 568.930.

State law establishes a permit requirement for confined animal feeding operations. The permit may contain “only those conditions necessary to ensure that the wastes are disposed of in a manner that does not cause pollution of the surface and groundwaters of the state.”²⁷

Earth-Disturbing Activities

Oregon has an integrated State land use planning process. When the State planning commission prepares comprehensive land use plans setting the parameters for local land use planning, it must “give consideration to” a variety of environmentally sensitive areas, including flood plains; estuarine areas; tide, marsh and wetland areas; lakes and lakeshores; coastal areas; and wilderness and scenic areas.²⁸ The commission also has authority to designate “areas of critical state concern” as part of the planning process.²⁹

Wetlands and § 404 Permits

State Implementation of § 404

The § 404 Dredge and Fill Permit Program in Oregon is administered by the COE. The State reviews § 404 projects pursuant to CWA section 401 State certification provisions. Any certification includes conditions to ensure compliance with State water quality standards.

Additional State Laws/Policies/Programs for Wetlands

Oregon’s Division of State Lands has a comprehensive program for wetlands regulation.³⁰ This program maintains and updates a statewide wetland inventory, works cooperatively with local governments to conduct and review local wetland inventories and wetland conservation plans, responds to land use notices from local planning departments, reviews wetland delineations conducted by private consultants, and develops public information and training materials related to wetlands.

Stormwater Provisions

The State of Oregon is the stormwater permitting authority for all lands in Oregon, including BLM land, except for Indian country. The following stormwater permits are required in Oregon:

- 1200-A for non-mineral mining activities.
- 1200-COLS for industrial activities in the Columbia Slough watershed.
- 1200-Z for industrial activities statewide. *Note: Wood treating facilities must obtain an individual permit.*
- 1200-C for construction activities that disturb one or more acres.³¹
- 1200-CA for public agencies that are involved in construction activities that disturb one or more acres.

²⁷ Ore. Rev. Stat. 468B.215.

²⁸ Ore. Rev. Stat. 197.230(1)(c).

²⁹ Ore. Rev. Stat. 197.405.

³⁰ More information on their Removal-Fill Program is available at: <http://statelands.dsl.state.or.us/r-fintro.htm>.

³¹ A copy of Oregon’s general stormwater permit is available at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/Gen1200C.pdf>.

In Indian country within the State of Oregon, EPA is the permitting authority and requires the submission of permit number ORR 10000I.

For more information on Oregon's stormwater regulation see the fact sheets entitled "NPDES Stormwater Regulations"³² and "Phase II Construction Stormwater Requirements."³³

³² State of Oregon, Department of Environmental Quality. NPDES Stormwater Regulations Fact Sheet. Available at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/stormwa.pdf>.

³³ State of Oregon, Department of Environmental Quality. Phase II Construction Stormwater Requirements Fact Sheet. Available at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/SWM-KWM-443.pdf>.

