



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
OFFICE OF OCEAN AND COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Chairwoman Brenda Meade
Coquille Indian Tribe
3050 Tremont Street
North Bend, Oregon 97459

DEC 20 2013

Dear Honorable Brenda Meade,

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are proposing to disapprove the State of Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (Coastal Nonpoint Program) under Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (16 U.S.C. section 1455b). Pursuant to our government-to-government consultation responsibilities, we invite you to inform us of whether and how you would like to be consulted in the decision process or provide us with any comment the Tribe may have.

The enclosed document, *Oregon Coastal Nonpoint Program NOAA/EPA Proposed Finding*, provides the rationale for our proposed decision. You can also find an electronic version posted online at http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/nonpoint/pro_approve.html as well as a docket of all documents we used to inform our proposed decision.

We also announced our intent to disapprove Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Program in the Federal Register on December 20, 2013, for a 90-day public comment period.

BACKGROUND

Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) (16 U.S.C. section 1455b) requires all states participating in the voluntary National Coastal Zone Management Program to develop and implement coastal nonpoint programs to control polluted runoff to coastal waters. Based on NOAA and EPA's settlement agreement with the Northwest Environmental Advocates, we need to announce our intent to approve or disapprove Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Program in the Federal Register and make a final decision by May 2014.

NOAA and EPA approved Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Program, with conditions, on January 13, 1998. Since then, Oregon has revised and improved policies, programs, and coordination mechanisms to address its conditions. The state's coastal nonpoint program boundary encompasses the state's existing coastal zone management program boundary (see http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/pages/cstzone_intro.aspx) as well as the inland portions of the Rogue and Umpqua Basins. Although Oregon has made progress improving its Coastal Nonpoint Program in many areas, NOAA and EPA believe Oregon still has not been able to satisfactorily address three remaining conditions related to new development, septic systems, and forestry. We are also soliciting comments on the state's agriculture programs and the sufficiency



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of its mechanisms for addressing water quality impacts from agriculture within the coastal nonpoint management area.

If NOAA and EPA are not able to fully approve Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Program after considering all comments from tribal governments and the public and any additional information submitted by Oregon, then the Coastal Nonpoint Program is subject to disapproval. If disapproval of the Oregon Coastal Nonpoint Program occurs, NOAA and EPA must withhold a portion of the state's funding under both Section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act and Section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

CONCLUSION

We appreciate your participation in the review process for Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Program and look forward to any comments the Tribe may have on our proposed decision to disapprove the state's program. We also welcome a request for consultation if the Tribe has a significant interest in the Oregon Coastal Nonpoint Program. Please submit a request for consultation pursuant to Executive Order 13175, or the Tribe's comments to Allison Castellan either electronically (allison.castellan@noaa.gov) or by mail (Coastal Programs Division N/ORM3, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Silver Spring, MD, 20910) by March 21, 2014. If you have any general questions, please feel free to contact me at joelle.gore@noaa.gov, or 301-713-3155 x177.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joelle Gore', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Joelle Gore,
Acting Chief, Coastal Programs Division

Enclosure

cc: Jason Robinson, Department of Land, Resources and Environmental Services
Jayne Carlin, EPA R10
Don Waye, EPA HQ

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**OREGON COASTAL NONPOINT PROGRAM
NOAA/EPA PROPOSED FINDING**

FOREWORD

This document contains the bases for the proposed determination by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (collectively, the federal agencies) that the State of Oregon (State) has failed to submit an approvable Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (Coastal Nonpoint Program) as required by Section 6217(a) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA), 16 U.S.C. 1455b. NOAA and EPA arrive at this proposed decision because the federal agencies find that the State has not fully satisfied all conditions placed on the State's Coastal Nonpoint Program.

On January 13, 1998, the federal agencies approved the Oregon Coastal Nonpoint Program subject to specific conditions that the State still needed to address (see "Oregon Conditional Approval Findings" at http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/nonpoint/pro_approve.html#Oregon). Since then, the State has made incremental modifications to its program and has met most of those conditions. However, the federal agencies provide notice of their intent to find that the State has not fully satisfied several conditions related to new development, onsite sewage disposal systems (OSDS), and additional management measures for forestry. The federal agencies invite public comment on the proposed findings relating to these conditions, as well as the extent to which those findings support a finding that the State failed to submit an approvable program under CZARA.

In addition, in 2004, the federal agencies provided Oregon with an interim approval of its agriculture conditions, believing that the State had satisfied those conditions. Agricultural practices are a significant land use in the coastal nonpoint management area and can have a significant impact on coastal waters. The goal of the Coastal Nonpoint Program is to ensure management measures are in place to achieve and maintain water quality standards and protect designated uses. A key designated beneficial use in Oregon's coastal waters is salmon spawning, rearing, and migration. More recently, the federal agencies have received comments that raise concerns about the adequacy of the agricultural measures to achieve this goal. Therefore, the federal agencies are also seeking public comment on the adequacy of the State's programs and policies for meeting the 6217(g) agriculture management measures and conditions placed on Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Program.

For further understanding of terms in this document and the basis of this decision, the reader is referred to the following documents which are available at <http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/nonpoint/guide.html>:

- *Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters* (EPA, January 1993);
- *Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program: Program Development and Approval Guidance* (NOAA and EPA, January 1993);

I. UNMET CONDITIONS

A. URBAN AREAS MANAGEMENT MEASURES – NEW DEVELOPMENT

PURPOSE OF MANAGEMENT MEASURE: The purpose of this management measure is four-fold: (1) decrease the erosive potential of increased volumes and velocities of stormwater associated with development-induced changes in hydrology; (2) remove suspended solids and associated pollutants entrained in runoff that result from activities occurring during and after development; (3) retain hydrological conditions that closely resemble those of the pre-disturbance condition; and (4) preserve natural systems including in-stream habitat.

CONDITION FROM JANUARY 1998 FINDINGS: Within two years, Oregon will include in its program: (1) management measures in conformity with the 6217(g) guidance; and (2) enforceable policies and mechanisms to ensure implementation throughout the coastal nonpoint management area. (1998 Findings, Section IV.A).

PROPOSED FINDING: Oregon has not satisfied this condition. By not satisfying the new development management measure, Oregon has failed to submit an approvable program under CZARA.

RATIONALE: In its July 1, 2013, submittal the State proposed to use its new TMDL implementation plan guidance to voluntarily implement the new development management measure. NOAA and EPA note that the State has continued to revise the TMDL implementation guidance since submitting the July 1, 2013, draft to the federal agencies for review. On September 20, 2013, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) submitted to the federal agencies an updated draft of its *Guidance to Urban and Rural Residential Designated Management Agencies for Including Post-Construction Elements in TMDL Implementation Plans*. The State intends for the September version to replace the July 1, 2013, version the federal agencies reviewed for this findings document. The September draft guidance document was submitted after the deadline that the federal agencies set for the State to submit information that NOAA and EPA committed to consider with regard to evaluating the approvability of Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Program at this time. Therefore, the federal agencies did not consider Oregon's reworked September draft guidance document when making this proposed finding. The federal agencies will review the updated draft (and any additional pertinent information the State provides during the public comment period) before making a final decision on this component of the State's Coastal Nonpoint Program. However, the federal agencies note that they cannot approve a program based on a submittal of draft guidance; such guidance must be final and operational. Further, the draft guidance relies on Designated Management Agencies (DMAs) to voluntarily comply with the new development management measure. Per NOAA-EPA's 1998 *Final Administrative Changes Memo*, a state may rely on voluntary approaches, so long as they are backed by enforceable policies and mechanisms. This memo establishes that for the federal agencies to approve program elements that rely on voluntary programs, the State must provide a description of the voluntary or incentive-based programs, including the methods for tracking and

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the draft guidance would provide for adequate implementation of the new development measure. For example, at what point in the process, and how, will the State encourage DMAs to incorporate practices to implement the new development management measure in their TMDL implementation plans? Are there specific DMAs within the coastal nonpoint management area that will be targeted first?

Oregon's draft TMDL implementation plan guidance could serve to meet the new development management measure, provided the State is able to meet the other requirements for a voluntary program, i.e., provide a more detailed outreach strategy and an unequivocal commitment to use its back-up authorities to require implementation of the new development management, as necessary. Specifically regarding the latter, the State should replace any ambivalent language concerning enforcement in its final TMDL implementation guidance. For example, on p. 18 of the July 1, 2013, *Draft Guidance for TMDL Implementation*, change "enforcement should be used as a measure of last resort" to "enforcement will be used"; specifically replace "will" for "should" and remove or rephrase "as a measure of last resort".

Beyond the State's reliance on a voluntary approach, portions of Oregon's coastal nonpoint management area that are designated as MS4 areas are excused from implementing the new development management measure, per the federal agencies' December 20, 2002, memo, *Policy Clarification on Overlap of 6217 Coastal Nonpoint Programs with Phase I and II Stormwater Regulations*, as they are regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) Phase I and II stormwater permit program. The federal agencies rely on the NPDES program to manage polluted runoff from new development in these areas. Currently in Oregon, the City of Ashland, the City of Medford, and the Rogue Valley Sewer Services (which includes the cities of Central Point, Phoenix and Talent, and portions of Jackson County in the Medford Urbanized Area) are the only MS4s within the coastal nonpoint management area.

In summary, the federal agencies encourage the State to develop a proactive outreach and training strategy to promote the guidance and implementation of the new development measure throughout the coastal nonpoint management area. In addition, the federal agencies urge the State to commit to taking formal regulatory action to require the implementation of the new development management measure where needed when the voluntary approach does not result in good faith efforts to achieve the management objective within a reasonable time frame (e.g., five years from finalization of the TMDL implementation plan).

B. OPERATING ONSITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PURPOSE OF MANAGEMENT MEASURE: The purpose of this management measure is to minimize pollutant loadings from operating OSDS.

CONDITION FROM JANUARY 1998 FINDINGS: Within two years, Oregon will finalize its proposal to inspect operating OSDS, as proposed on page 143 of its program submittal. (1998 Findings, Section IV.C).

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Oregon did not explain how it could use the TMDL process to address coastal nonpoint pollution loads from existing, uninspected conventional OSDS. The Tenmile Lakes TMDL identifies the need for septic system maintenance without actually providing a mechanism for ensuring such maintenance occurs.

C. ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES– FORESTRY

PURPOSE OF MANAGEMENT MEASURE: The purpose of this management measure is to identify additional management measures necessary to achieve and maintain applicable water quality standards and protect designated uses for land uses where the 6217(g) management measures are already being implemented under existing nonpoint source programs but water quality is still impaired due to identified nonpoint sources.

CONDITION FROM JANUARY 1998 FINDINGS: Within two years, Oregon will identify and begin applying additional management measures where water quality impairments and degradation of beneficial uses attributable to forestry exist despite implementation of the 6217(g) measures. (1998 Findings, Section X).

PROPOSED FINDING: Oregon has not satisfied this condition. By not satisfying the additional management measures for forestry, Oregon has failed to submit an approvable program under CZARA.

RATIONALE: Oregon proposes to address the additional management measures for forestry condition through a combination of regulatory and voluntary programs. While Oregon has made some progress towards meeting this condition, the State has not identified or begun to apply additional management measures to fully address the program weaknesses the federal agencies noted in the January 13, 1998, Findings for Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Program. Specifically, the State has not demonstrated it has management measures, backed by enforceable authorities, in place to: (1) protect riparian areas for medium and small fish bearing streams, and non-fish bearing (type "N") streams; (2) protect high-risk landslide areas; (3) address the impacts of forest roads, particularly on so-called "legacy" roads; and (4) ensure adequate stream buffers for the application of herbicides, particularly on type "N" streams.

In 2010, Oregon proposed that water quality problems targeted by these additional management measures would be addressed through a new "implementation-ready" (IR) TMDL approach for the coastal nonpoint management area. That approach would strengthen the State's existing processes for developing and revising additional management measures. The new IR-TMDL approach would also identify and include specific enforceable best management practices that DMAs would need to follow to ensure that TMDL load allocations and water quality standards would be achieved and designated uses protected. The State has begun to pilot this IR-TMDL approach for the Mid-Coast Basin. Although the State once envisioned that it would complete its work on the Mid-Coast IR-TMDLs by June 2013, Oregon informed the federal agencies via letters dated February 12, 2013, and March 27, 2013, that development of the Mid-Coast TMDLs had been delayed. The federal agencies recognize the State's new IR-TMDL approach could be

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State also must identify and adopt additional management measures necessary to protect small non-fish bearing streams to ensure attainment of water quality standards and designated uses.

Forestry Road Additional Management Measures: The Board of Forestry has made several improvements to general road maintenance measures to improve water quality. Changes made in 2002 and 2003, included: (1) establishment of a “Critical Locations” Policy for avoiding the building of roads in critical locations such as high hazards landslide areas, steep slopes, or within 50 feet of waterbodies; (2) creation of additional rules to address wet-weather hauling (OAR 629-625-0700), and (3) revision of an existing road drainage rule to reduce sediment delivery (OAR 629-625-0330).

The federal agencies believe that these improvements will help reduce sedimentation from roadways. However, the federal agencies remain concerned that a significant percentage of the road network on forest lands in Oregon continues to deliver sediment into streams, and that new drainage requirements are triggered only when new road construction or re-construction of existing roads occurs. The rule changes and new policies do not sufficiently address water quality impairments associated with “legacy roads” (e.g., roads that do not meet current State requirements with respect to siting, construction, maintenance, and road drainage) or impairments associated with a large portion of the existing road network where construction or reconstruction is not proposed.

The State’s voluntary Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (Oregon Plan) helps improve roads that contribute to water quality impairments, including legacy roads. However, Oregon has not provided a sufficient description of this voluntary effort to enable the State to demonstrate that the Oregon Plan satisfies the forest roads element of this condition. As the federal agencies’ *1998 Final Administration Changes Memo* states, in order for states to rely on voluntary programs to meet coastal nonpoint program requirements, a state must, among other things: (1) describe the voluntary program, including the methods for tracking and evaluating those programs, the State will use to encourage implementation of the management measures; and (2) provide a legal opinion from its Attorney General asserting the State has adequate back-up enforcement authority for the voluntary measures and commit to exercising the back-up authority when necessary. While the State has provided the federal agencies with a legal opinion detailing the suitability of its back-up authorities, the State has not provided (either in writing or through past practice) a commitment to exercise its back-up authority to require implementation of the additional management measures for forestry roads, as needed. Also, the State has not provided the federal agencies with specific data to document the effectiveness of voluntary efforts to determine the extent of forestry road miles not meeting current road standards within the coastal nonpoint management area. This information could enable the federal agencies to determine if the voluntary improvements through the Oregon Plan have significantly addressed legacy road issues.

The ODEQ presented a conceptual road strategy to the technical workgroup supporting development of the pilot Mid-Coast Basin IR-TMDL that included specific inventory and reporting metrics for all roads, including forest roads, to help identify problem areas and

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The State employs a voluntary measure under the Oregon Plan that gives landowners credit for leaving standing live trees along landslide prone areas as a source of large wood. The large wood, which may eventually be deposited into stream channels, contributes to stream complexity, a key limiting factor for coastal coho salmon recovery. However, Oregon has not shown how it monitors and tracks the implementation and effectiveness of these voluntary approaches, nor has the State provided a commitment to exercise those back-up authorities where necessary to protect water quality and designated uses to ensure implementation of this measure. These are required elements if a state chooses to use voluntary programs to support its coastal nonpoint program (see the federal agencies' 1998 *Final Administrative Changes* guidance).

Buffers for Pesticide Application on Type N Streams: The federal agencies' January 13, 1998, Findings noted that Oregon had published forest practices rules that require buffer zones for most pesticide applications. However, these rule changes did not address aerial application of herbicides on non-fish bearing streams, which comprise a significant portion of the total stream length in the coastal nonpoint management area. For small, non-fish bearing streams, Oregon's coastal nonpoint program submission relies on the State's Pesticide Control Law at ORS 634, OAR 603-57, best management practices set by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The federal agencies invite public comment on the State's approach regarding this aspect of additional management measures for forestry condition.

As it relates to operation of FIFRA, the federal agencies note that, in 2001, the Washington Toxics Coalition sued EPA for failing to consult with NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). EPA has since initiated consultation with NMFS on 37 pesticide active ingredients. NMFS has issued six final biological opinions (BiOps) for 29 active ingredients as well as a draft of the seventh BiOp for three additional active ingredients. NMFS has not yet, however, issued BiOps for the five remaining active ingredients nor the seventh BiOp. In the BiOps that have been issued, NMFS concluded that some herbicides are likely to jeopardize some listed species. For these herbicides, NMFS included reasonable and prudent alternatives, such as buffers around water bodies (fish and non-fish bearing) during application.

By way of background, on April 30, 2013, the National Academy of Sciences released a report with recommendations for assessing risks from pesticides to listed species under the ESA and FIFRA. As a result, EPA and NMFS are currently working collaboratively to resolve these issues and determine what measures are necessary to ensure salmon and water quality are sufficiently protected when herbicides are applied along waterways where listed salmon may occur.

At the State level, Oregon has taken independent steps to address pesticide water quality issues. Key State agencies, including ODA, ODF, ODEQ, and the Oregon Health Authority, formed a team in 2007 that developed an interagency Water Quality Pesticide Management Plan to guide State-wide and watershed-level actions to protect surface and groundwater from potential impacts of current pesticides. The plan, approved by EPA Region 10 in 2011, focuses on using water monitoring data as the driver for adaptive management actions. The plan includes a

discharge of sediment, animal waste, nutrients, and chemicals to surface waters; and (5) reduce nonpoint source pollution of surface waters caused by irrigation.

CONDITIONS FROM JANUARY 1998 FINDINGS: Within one year, Oregon will (1) designate agricultural water quality management areas (AWQMAs) that encompass agricultural lands within the coastal nonpoint management area, and (2) complete the wording of the alternative management measure for grazing, consistent with the 6217(g) guidance. Agricultural water quality management area plans (AWQMAPs) will include management measures in conformity with the 6217(g) guidance, including written plans and equipment calibration as required practices for the nutrient management measure, and a process for identifying practices that will be used to achieve the pesticide management measure. The State will develop a process to incorporate the irrigation water management measure into the overall AWQMAPs. Within five years, AWQMAPs will be in place. (1998 Findings, Section II.B).

DISCUSSION: In 2004, the federal agencies provided Oregon with an informal interim approval of its agriculture conditions, believing that the State had satisfied those conditions through its Agriculture Water Quality Management Act (ORS 568.900-933, also known as SB 1010), nutrient management plans (ORS-468B, OAR-60374), and Water Use Basin Program (codified in OAR Chapter 690). At that time, the federal agencies found that these programs demonstrated that the State has processes in place to implement the 6217(g) management measures for agriculture as CZARA requires.

The federal agencies premised this interim finding on Oregon's establishment of six Agriculture Water Quality Management Areas (AWQMAs) covering the coastal nonpoint management area and development of plans and accompanying rules for each as directed in the condition that the federal agencies placed on the Oregon program. The 6217(g) agriculture measures were incorporated into the appendices of all plans; therefore all six plans include measures in conformity with the 6217(g) guidance. Because the 6217(g) grazing management measure is now incorporated into all coastal AWQMA plans, the State did not need to pursue an alternative grazing management measure as the condition originally proposed.

The State's nutrient management plans and Water Use Basin Program further support the nutrient management and irrigation management measures. Nutrient management plans, consistent with the 6217(g) guidance, are required under all new or expanded CAFO permits in compliance with ORS-468B, OAR-60374, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C., Section 1251 et seq.), and NPDES. All combined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) registered to the Oregon 2009 CAFO NPDES General Permit are required to develop and implement Waste Management Plans to insure that nutrients and waste are applied at agronomic rates for the crop being produced so runoff does not occur.

The Oregon Water Resources Department's Water Use Basin Program, codified in OAR Chapter 690, supports the irrigation measure by establishing sub-basin classifications and limits on water use to ensure water quality and habitat for sensitive and endangered species is not impaired. Oregon State University has also developed Western Oregon Irrigation Guides which include

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3. *Basin Programs, Water Resources Department, OAR Chapter 690-500.*
4. *Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) Section 6217(a), 16 U.S.C. 1455b, 1990.*
5. *Drainage, Forest Roads, Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), OAR 629-625-0330.*
6. *Endangered and Threatened Species: Final Listing Determinations for 16 ESUs of West Coast Salmon, and Final 4(d) Protective Regulations for Threatened Salmonid ESUs.* National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. 50 C.F.R. Parts 223 and 224. Effective August 29, 2005.
7. *Federal Insecticides, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 136-136y, 1972.*
8. *Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also known as Clean Water Act), 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq, 1972.*
9. *Interim court ordered pesticide buffers, Oregon Department of Agriculture, September 19, 2013.*
10. *Listing Endangered and Threatened Species: Threatened Status for the Oregon Coast and Coho Salmon Evolutionary Significant Unit.* National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. 50 C.F.R. Parts 223. Effective June 20, 2011.
11. *Modifies provisions related to septic systems in disclosure statement required of seller of real property, H.B. 3172, State of Oregon, 2013.*
12. *Pesticides Control, OAR 603-57.*
13. *Pesticides Control Law, ORS 634.*
14. *Shallow, Rapidly Moving Landslides and Public Safety, Oregon Department of Forestry, OAR 629-623-0000.*
15. *Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, OAR 340-042-0080.*
16. *Water Protection Rules: Vegetation Retention Along Streams, Oregon Department of Forestry, OAR 629-640-000-110.*
17. *Wet Weather Road Use, Forest Roads, Oregon Department of Forestry, OAR 629-625-0700.*

B. Guidance, Policies and Plans:

1. *Pesticide Stewardship Partnerships in Oregon, Webpage and Fact Sheet, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, March 2012.*
2. *Pesticide Management Plan for Water Quality Protection, State of Oregon, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Health Authority, May 2011.*
3. *TMDL Implementation Plan Guidance for State and Local Government Designated Management Agencies, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, May 2007.*
4. *Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, May 6, 2005.*
5. *Avoiding Roads in Critical Locations, Forest Practices Technical Note Number 7, Oregon Department of Forestry, June 20, 2003.*
6. *Policy Clarification on Overlap of 6217 Coastal Nonpoint Programs with Phase I and II Stormwater Regulations.* Memorandum from Charles Sutfin, Director, Assessment and

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- a. *NOAA and EPA Preliminary Decisions on Information Submitted by Oregon to Meet Coastal Nonpoint Program Conditions (Interim Approval Decisions Only)*, July 15, 2013.
 - b. *Summary of Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board funding for projects inside Urban Growth Boundaries from 1999 to April 2013*.
 - c. *Oregon T2 Center's Roads Scholar Program: Helping to Expand Knowledge and Improve Skills in Roadway Maintenance*, Oregon Roads Scholar Program, Oregon Technical Transfer Center.
 - d. *General Authorization for Certain Transportation-Related Activities*, OAR 141-089-0740, June 2013.
 - e. *2012 Nationwide (NWP) Regional Permit Conditions* Portland District, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.
 - f. *Summary of OWEB funding for transportation related projects from January 2009 to July 2013 for the Coastal Zone, Rogue, and Umpqua Basins*.
 - g. *ACOE Nationwide # 13, Bank Stabilization*, DEQ 401 Certifications.
 - h. *Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program*.
 - i. *Strategy for Monitoring Oregon's Waters*.
 - j. *An Enterprise Approach to Natural Resource Monitoring*.
 - k. *Removal/Fill Permit Template*, Oregon Department of State Lands.
 - l. *Removal/Fill, Wetland/Waterway Permit Template*, Oregon Department of State Lands.
3. *Plan for Meeting Three Remaining Measures*. Letter from Dick Pedersen, Director, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and Jim Rue, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, to Daniel Opalski, Director, Office of Water and Watersheds, EPA Region 10, and Margaret Davidson, Acting Director, Office of Ocean and Resource Management, NOAA, July 1, 2013. Enclosures include:
- a. *Final Draft: Guidance for TMDL Implementation Plan Development for Urban/Rural Residential Land Uses within the Coastal Nonpoint Management Area*, July 1, 2013.
 - b. *Oregon's Submittal for Remaining Management Measures for Approval of Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program*, July 1, 2013.
4. *Oregon Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program; Additional Information Concerning Oregon's Failure to Regulate Agricultural Nonpoint Pollution*. Letter from Nina Bell, Executive Director, Northwest Environmental Advocates to Daniel Opalski, Director, Office of Water and Watersheds, U.S. EPA Region 10 and Margaret Davidson, Acting Director, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, NOAA, May 10, 2013. Enclosures include:
- a. *Support for Slight Modifications to Riparian Matrix*. Letter from Will Stelle, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service to Roylene Rides-at-the-Door, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Dennis McLerran, EPA, April 9, 2013.
 - b. *EPA Oversight of Trading in Oregon Permits Needed to Ensure Consistency with EPA Regulations Implementing the Clean Water Act*. Letter from Nina Bell, Northwest Environmental Advocates to Michael Lidgard, EPA, March 15, 2013.

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- c. *Memorandum of Agreement between Oregon Department of Agriculture and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Relating to Agricultural Nonpoint Source Pollution*, May 17, 2012.
9. *Oregon Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program; EPA and NOAA's Interim Approval of Agricultural Management Measures for Oregon*. Letter from Nina Bell, Executive Director, Northwest Environmental Advocates to Michael Bussell, Director, Office of Water and Watersheds, U.S. EPA Region 10 and John King, Director, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, NOAA, May 2, 2012. Enclosures include:
- a. Email and Attachments from Alex Manderson, Food Safety Division, Oregon Department of Agriculture, March 19, 2012.
 - b. Email from Dave Wilkinson, Water Quality Program Manager, Oregon Department of Agriculture, to Nina Bell, Northwest Environmental Advocates February 3, 2012.
 - c. *Report on the Enforcement of the Clean Water Act as it relates to CAFOs (Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations)*. Oregon Department of Agriculture, Animal Law Clinic, November 8, 2011.
 - d. North Coast Basin Agricultural Water Quality Management Area, North Coast Basin Local Advisory Committee, September 2011.
 - e. Stout, H.A., et al. "Scientific conclusions of the status review for Oregon Coast coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)," Draft report from the Biological Review Team, Northwest Fisheries Science Center, May 20, 2010
 - f. *2010 Tillamook Bay Watershed Health Report*. Tillamook Estuaries Partnership.
 - g. *Oregon CAFO NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) General Permit 01-2009*.
 - h. Anlauf, K. J., K. K. Jones, and C.H. Stein. "The Status and Trend of Physical Habitat and Rearing Potential in Coho Bearing Streams in the Oregon Coastal Coho Evolutionary Significant Unit," OPSW-ODFW-2009-5, ODFW (2009).
 - i. Orin C. Shanks et al. "Basin-Wide Analysis of the Dynamics of Fecal Contamination and Fecal Source Identification in Tillamook Bay, Oregon," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 72 (August 2006): 5537-5546.
 - j. M.F. Solazzi, et al. "Effects of increasing winter rearing habitat on abundance of salmonids in two coastal Oregon streams," *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*, 57 (2000): 906-914.
 - k. Memorandum of Agreement Between the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality concerning Water Quality Limited Waterbodies (303(d)), Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plans, June 6, 1998.
 - l. *Appendix D, Nestucca Bay Watershed TMDL Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP)*, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, April 2002.
 - m. National Marine Fisheries Service Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation Biological Opinion for Environmental Protection Agency Registration of Pesticides Containing Chlopyrifos, Diazinon, and Malathion, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, November 18, 2008.

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Director, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Richard Benner, Director,
Oregon Department of Land, Conservation, and Development, January 13, 1998.

D. Technical References:

1. *Assessing Risks to Endangered and Threatened Species from Pesticides*, National Academy of Sciences, 2013.
2. *Scientific Conclusions of the Status Review for Oregon Coast Coho Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)*. NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-NWFSC-118, June 2012.
3. *Recovery Plan for Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit of Coho Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), Volume 1*, Public Review Draft. National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Regional Office, January 2012.
4. *Riparian and Stream Temperature Effectiveness Monitoring Product Analysis (RipStream)*. Email and attachment from Jeremy Groom, Oregon Department of Forestry, October 16, 2012. Published articles from this analysis include:
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 - b. Groom, J.D., L. Dent, and L.J. Madsen. "Stream temperature change detection for state and private forests in the Oregon Coast Range," *Water Resources Research*, 47.1 (2011). Accessed November 27, 2013. doi:10.1029/2009WR009061.
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