



MS4 – Phase II General Permit Annual Report

RID 77228

Submitter

Carl Tappert

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 **Rogue Valley Sewer Services**

 **138 West Vilas Road, Central Point, OR 97502**

Certification and Signature

Permit Registrant(s)

Rogue Valley Sewer Services

Legally Authorized Representative

Carl Tappert

Title

General Manager

Phone

541-727-6881

Email

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Registrant Information

Permit Registrant(s)

Name

**ROGUE VALLEY SEWER SERVICES STORMWATER,
MS4**

Site ID

304515

Physical Location

MUNICIPAL STORMWATER AREA, PHOENIX, OR 97535 (42.2667,-122.817)

Type(s)

Special District

Registrant Type

Existing Registrant

Community Type

Large Community

EPA Permit No

ORS116270 / ORS126232 (Eagle Point)

DEQ Permit No

116270 / 126232 (Eagle Point)

Point of Contact

Benjamin Poaster

 **Rogue Valley Sewer Services**

 Stormwater Program Coordinator

 bpoaster@rvss-or.gov

 541-727-6876

Mailing Address

 PO Box 1130, Central Point, OR 97502

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Information

Estimate the area in square mileage served by the MS4 **33.4** square miles

Estimate the population served by the MS4 **50000**

MS4 Stormwater Discharge Information

1	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Agate Slough	5	Yes	Yes	E. coli, harmful algal blooms
2	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Anderson Creek	0	Yes	Yes	E. coli
3	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Bear Creek	71	Yes	Yes	Temp (Sum), fecal coliform (YR), E. coli (YR), flow mod, habitat mod, dissolved O2 (YR), excess algal growth, aquatic Life Toxics
4	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Coleman Creek	3	Yes	Yes	Temp (Sum), fecal coliform (YR)

5	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Griffin Creek	0	Yes	Yes	Fecal coliform (YR), E. coli, dissolved O2 (YR)
6	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Jackson Creek	0	Yes	Yes	Temp (YR), fecal coliform (YR), E. coli, dissolved O2, biocriteria, harmful algal blooms
7	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Little Butte Creek	1	Yes	Yes	Temp (Sum), E coli (YR), fecal coliform (YR)
8	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Payne Creek	9	Yes	Yes	Temp (Sum), fecal coliform (YR)
9	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Rogue River	8	Yes	Yes	Temp (YR), fecal coliform, biocriteria, methylmercury
10	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Wagner Creek	21	Yes	Yes	Temp (YR), dissolved O2, pH, E. coli

11	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Whetstone Creek North Fork	1	Yes	Yes	E. coli, harmful algal blooms

12	Receiving Waterbody	# of Outfalls	Impaired waterbody 303d listed	Impaired waterbody TMDL issued	Impairments
	Little Butte Creek	30	Yes	Yes	Dissolved Oxygen, Phosphorus, Sedimentation, Temperature, E. coli

Coordination Among Registrants and Joint Agreements

Is there a joint agreement in place for the implementation of one or more stormwater management program control measures?

Yes

If yes, has there been any change to the joint agreement(s) submitted previously?

Yes

Stormwater Management Program Information

Discuss the status and overall progress of establishing legal authority to control pollutant discharges into and discharges from the MS4 and to implement and enforce the conditions of this permit

Rogue Valley Sewer Services (RVSS) established legal authority to regulate pollutant discharges into and from the MS4 with the initial permit issuance in 2007. This authority is codified in the RVSS Code, which is reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure alignment with current permit requirements and best practices. The most recent update occurred in March 2023. Effective January 1, 2025, the City of Eagle Point entered into an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with RVSS, bringing its MS4 area under RVSS's legal jurisdiction. The IGA is attached to this report. This expansion further strengthens RVSS's ability to implement and enforce the conditions of the permit across its service area.

RVSS Code: <https://www.rvss-or.gov/leadership/code>

Is an updated SWMP Document attached?

No

Identify the publicly accessible website where the SWMP Document is posted?

Yes

Explanation

<https://www.rvss-or.gov/stormwater-quality-documents-information>

Does the SWMP Document include an implementation schedule for control measures that have yet to be or are partially implemented?

Yes

Describe the method used to gather, track, and use SWMP information to set priorities or assess compliance

RVSS maintains integrated MS Access and GIS databases to track both 1200 C/CN permitted projects and projects subject to construction and post construction stormwater requirements. These systems capture key milestones, including plan review and approval dates, installation records, and inspection and maintenance histories.

The databases are queried on a weekly basis, and results are reviewed during staff coordination meetings. This process ensures that project status, site conditions, and compliance issues are consistently evaluated in real time. Information from the SWMP tracking system is then used to:

- Assess compliance with permit requirements,
- Identify and prioritize sites requiring follow up or enforcement, and
- Guide resource allocation for inspections, plan reviews, and program implementation.

This structured approach provides a clear, documented framework for setting priorities and maintaining compliance across the MS4 program.

Have adequate finances, staff, equipment and other support capabilities been provided to implement the permit?

Yes

During this monitoring year was compliance with the requirements of this permit evaluated?

Yes

During this monitoring year was it determined or reported that discharge from the MS4 caused or contributed to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard?

No

Public Education and Outreach

Provide a brief summary of the ongoing public education and outreach program

RVSS implements a year round public education and outreach program designed to increase community awareness of stormwater issues and their impact on local water quality and quality of life. Program content is regularly developed and updated to promote practices that protect, restore, and enhance water resources within the Rogue Valley.

To broaden reach and engagement, RVSS partners with the Rogue Valley Council of Governments (RVCOG) and the Clean Rivers Coalition (CRC), including participation on the CRC Steering Committee. These partnerships support classroom education, youth engagement, and community outreach through social media and other platforms.

Key program efforts include the RVSS-developed Erosion and Sediment Control Instruction Certification Course and the Salmon Watch Program, which provide targeted education for both professionals and students.

Were the required components in place by the implementation date?

Yes

Provide the number of education and outreach activities conducted

133

During this reporting year

39

During the permit term

133

Explanation

RVSS consistently exceeds established education and outreach activity goals and continues to expand program scope and effectiveness. Ongoing efforts include broadening partnerships, diversifying communication channels, and developing new initiatives to further engage the community and strengthen awareness of stormwater and water quality issues.

Indicate target audiences addressed during this reporting year

- ☒ General public, homeowners, homeowner association, school children, and businesses
- ☒ Local elected officials, land use planners and engineers
- ☒ Construction site operators
- ☐ Other

Have each target audience been addressed during the permit term?

Yes

Indicate target topics addressed during this reporting year

- ☒ Impacts of illicit discharges on receiving waters and how to report them
- ☒ Impacts from impervious surfaces and appropriate techniques to avoid adverse impacts
- ☒ BMPs for proper use, application and storage of pesticides and fertilizer
- ☒ BMPs for litter and trash control
- ☐ BMPs for recycling programs
- ☐ BMPs for power washing, carpet cleaning and auto repair and maintenance
- ☒ Low impact development/green infrastructure
- ☐ Information pertaining to maintenance of septic systems
- ☒ Watershed awareness and how storm drains lead to local creeks and rivers, and potential impacts to fish and other wildlife
- ☒ Other

Other – Explanation

Riparian area importance, water quality parameters, Salmon biology and life cycle, macroinvertebrate study, and history of water quality regulation.

Describe the types of educational messages or activities distributed and/or offered during this reporting year

General Public, Homeowners, HOAs, Schoolchildren, and Businesses

- RVSS distributes monthly educational messages through utility bills, reaching approximately 13,000 mailed and 12,000 paperless customers. These messages promote local cleanup events, water quality initiatives, and good housekeeping practices.
- The Salmon Watch Program remains a cornerstone of school outreach, teaching students about watershed health, riparian area importance, water quality parameters, macroinvertebrate populations, and the life cycle of native salmon.
- RVSS participates in the Clean Rivers Coalition (CRC), a statewide consortium of MS4 permittees, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Watershed Councils, and nonprofit organizations. Through CRC, RVSS helps fund and deliver consistent statewide messaging on clean water topics, with a strong emphasis on social media engagement.

Local Elected Officials

- In connection with the integration of Eagle Point into the RVSS MS4 jurisdiction, RVSS conducted meetings with city leadership to provide education on MS4 permit requirements and RVSS program processes.

Land Use Planners, Engineers, and Construction Site Operators

- RVSS offers four Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Inspector Certification Courses annually, this was increased to six courses for FY26 due to demand in FY25. Each 6.5 hour course

covers:

- o History and implementation of stormwater regulations
- o Environmental impacts of stormwater runoff
- o Fundamentals of stormwater and erosion control
- o NPDES permit submittal requirements
- o Development of erosion and sediment control plans
- o Inspector responsibilities
- o Common best management practices (BMPs)

Was outreach to construction site operators working within your community offered during this reporting year?

Yes

Total number during the permit term

4

Identify and describe the assessment/evaluation of, at least, one education and outreach activity that occurred during this reporting year. Include the assessment process or metric for evaluation, and why this activity was considered successful

RVSS evaluated the Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Inspector Certification Course, which is targeted at construction site operators, engineers, and county/city employees. The course includes classroom instruction, a field based practical application with skills demonstration, and a certification exam requiring a minimum passing score of 80%. This course has evolved significantly since being

Assessment Process The evaluation cycle for this activity follows a structured sequence:

- **Pre Test – establishes a baseline of participant knowledge and prepares attendees for course content.**
- **Classroom Instruction – delivery of regulatory background, stormwater fundamentals, and BMP requirements.**
- **Practical Application – participants demonstrate skills in the field by correctly installing BMPs.**
- **Post Test – measures knowledge gained and verifies competency for certification.**
- **Feedback – participants provide evaluations of course content, instruction, and applicability.**
- **Revision – course materials and delivery are updated based on assessment results and participant feedback.**

Evaluation Metrics and Outcomes

- **Knowledge Gain – comparison of pre and post test scores consistently demonstrates measurable improvement.**
- **Skills Demonstration – field evaluations confirm participants' ability to apply BMPs effectively.**
- **Certification Achievement – successful completion of the exam validates participant competency.**
- **Participant Feedback – overwhelmingly positive responses highlight course value and relevance.**
- **Behavioral Outcomes – follow up observations on active sites indicate improved compliance and BMP implementation.**

Conclusion RVSS considers this activity successful because it combines objective data (test scores, field performance) with qualitative measures (participant feedback, community demand). The program not only increases knowledge and skills but also translates into observable improvements in stormwater management practices at construction sites. Since being taken over by the new Stormwater Coordinator in 2024, the course has evolved significantly in both content and delivery, incorporating updated practices and enhanced instructional methods. In FY26, RVSS will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the course to align with the new 1200 C permit requirements, ensuring that training remains current, effective, and responsive to regulatory changes.

Will the assessment be used to inform future stormwater education and outreach efforts?

Yes

Explanation

The assessment process is actively used to guide and improve future stormwater education and outreach activities. Instruction and course materials are evaluated through student feedback and analysis of certification test response trends, which highlight areas of misunderstanding or content

needing clarification. Based on these findings, the instructor revises and refines both the delivery and the materials to strengthen effectiveness. Course content is also updated throughout the year as new regulatory information, technical guidance, or program efficiencies are identified. This continuous improvement cycle ensures that the training remains current, responsive to participant needs, and aligned with evolving permit requirements. As a result, the assessment process not only validates the success of the current program but also directly informs the design and delivery of future stormwater education and outreach efforts.

Public involvement and participation

Provide a brief summary of the overall progress towards implementation of this control measure

RVSS continues to make strong progress in implementing this control measure through active regional collaboration, public engagement, and stewardship initiatives. As a founding and leading member of the Stormwater Advisory Team (SWAT), RVSS participates in quarterly meetings to guide development and implementation of the Rogue Valley Stormwater Management Plan and Design Manual. In FY25, RVSS worked with co implementers, partners, and the public to review and propose revisions to the regional Design Manual.

Beyond SWAT, RVSS engages in multiple collaborative efforts, including RVCOG's Stream Smart program, the Salmon Watch Program, ACWA, the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership, and the Bear Creek Stewards cleanup events. RVSS also serves on the Clean Rivers Coalition Steering Committee, supporting the statewide Follow the Water campaign to connect communities with rivers, link behaviors to water quality, and promote clean water practices.

RVSS maintains a publicly accessible website with SWMP information, complaint reporting, draft and final documents, guidance materials, and staff contacts, ensuring transparency and accessibility. Additionally, RVSS is working with the City of Eagle Point and RVCOG to develop a new stewardship program tailored to local schools, expanding public involvement and participation beyond Bear Creek jurisdictions.

Collectively, these efforts demonstrate measurable progress in regional coordination, public education, and stewardship, while strengthening RVSS's role as a leader in stormwater management implementation.

Were the required components in place by the implementation date?

Yes

Is the SWMP Document posted on a publicly accessible website?

Yes

Web Address

<https://www.rvss-or.gov/stormwater-quality-documents-information>

Was the publicly accessible website updated during this reporting year?

Yes

Does the publicly accessible website include illicit discharge complaint/reporting information or procedures?

Yes

Does the publicly accessible website include draft documents issued for public comment, final reports, plans and other official SWMP policy documents?

Yes

Does the publicly accessible website include links to all ordinances, policies and/or guidance documents related to the construction and post-construction stormwater management control programs, including education, training, licensing, and permitting?

Yes

Does the publicly accessible website include contact information for relevant staff, including phone numbers, mailing addresses and email addresses?

Yes

During this reporting year, was a stewardship opportunity created or partnered with another entity?

Yes

Explanation

During this reporting year, RVSS continued to create and strengthen stewardship opportunities through active partnerships with regional and statewide collaborators. RVSS serves as a leading member of RVCOG's Stream Smart collaborative, an educational campaign designed to promote behavior changes that protect water quality in the Rogue Valley. RVSS also participated in Bear Creek Stewards cleanup events, which engage community members in hands on watershed stewardship. In addition, RVSS actively promoted the Follow the Water and What's Your Lawn Style campaigns through the Clean Rivers Coalition (CRC), expanding the reach of clean water messaging across the region. These efforts demonstrate RVSS's ongoing commitment to collaborative stewardship and to leveraging partnerships that amplify education, outreach, and community engagement.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Provide a brief summary of the overall progress towards implementation of this control measure

Since 2007, RVSS has implemented its Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program through dry weather sampling of stormwater outfalls, following the protocols outlined in the Center for Watershed Protection's 2004 IDDE Manual. Program data and inspection histories maintained in MS Access are currently being integrated with new GIS solutions. This transition includes verification and updates to data entry processes, with the goal of creating a single, accessible platform for input and review of site data, inspection records, sampling results, and photos—available to staff both in the office and in the field.

For local reporting and response, RVSS and their co-implementors maintain publicly available contact information and procedures on its website. All complaints and IDDE reports are investigated promptly, with staff typically responding within hours. These efforts demonstrate continued progress toward a more efficient, transparent, and responsive IDDE program.

Were the required components in place by the implementation date?

Yes

Is the MS4 map(s) current?

Yes

Describe the MS4 map(s) format(s)

Yes, the RVSS MS4 map is current based on all known information. The system is maintained in GIS format, and RVSS is actively working toward migration into ESRI Stormwater Foundations to improve functionality and integration.

Is the MS4 map(s) included as attachment?

No

Or are the digital shapefiles available for electronic submittal?

Yes

Explanation

In addition to internal use, RVSS provides a digital stormwater map on its public website, ensuring transparency and accessibility for the community and stakeholders. The public map is available at <https://www.rvss-or.gov/maps>

Is the digital inventory of all known outfalls, with the associated receiving waterbody current?

Yes

Indicate if the following features are included on your MS4 map

- ☒ Location of all known outfalls
- ☒ Stormwater collection and conveyance system

- ☒ Stormwater structural controls
- ☐ Location of known chronic discharges

Explanation

Yes, the RVSS MS4 map is current based on all known information . As part of the migration process, RVSS is refining the dataset by eliminating pipe outlets that are part of conveyance systems but not considered outfalls for illicit discharge detection and elimination purposes. Outfalls with year round discharge and/or 1200 Z coverage will be incorporated into the new mapping solution. At present, there are no known chronic illicit discharges within the RVSS MS4 jurisdiction. For the City of Eagle Point, RH2 Engineering has been selected to develop the City's Stormwater Master Plan (SWMP). The contract has been negotiated and is scheduled for Council approval on September 23, 2025, with work to begin immediately following approval. The project is scheduled for completion in March 2027. As part of the SWMP development, Eagle Point's MS4 map will be created in two phases: Phase 1 (FY26): Major system infrastructure mapping. Phase 2 (FY27): Completion of the full MS4 map.

Have non-stormwater discharges into the MS4 been prohibited through enforcement of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism?

Yes

Explanation

Non-stormwater discharges into the MS4 are prohibited through enforcement of the RVSS Code, which establishes the legal authority to regulate and control discharges. In addition, certain facilities are regulated under the 1200-Z Industrial Stormwater General Permit, which provides specific coverage and requirements for authorized non-stormwater discharges, though RVSS has no oversight of the 1200-Z facilities.

Indicate which of the following have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to prohibit discharge to the MS4

- ☒ Septic, sewage, and dumping or disposal of liquids or materials other than stormwater into the MS4
- ☒ Discharges of washwater resulting from the hosing or cleaning of gas stations, auto repair garages, or other types of automotive services facilities
- ☒ Discharges resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment, machinery, or facility, including motor vehicles, cement-related equipment, and port-a-potty servicing, etc.
- ☒ Discharges of washwater from mobile operations, such as mobile automobile or truck washing, steam cleaning, power washing, and carpet cleaning, etc.
- ☒ Discharges of washwater from the cleaning or hosing of impervious surfaces in municipal, industrial, commercial, or residential areas (including parking lots, streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas, etc.) where detergents are used and spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed)
- ☒ Discharges of runoff from material storage areas, which contain chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other hazardous materials from material storage areas
- ☒ Discharges of pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals; discharges of pool or fountain filter backwash water
- ☒ Discharges of sediment, unhardened concrete, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction related wastes
- ☒ Discharges of trash, paints, stains, resins, or other household hazardous wastes

☒ Discharges of food-related wastes (grease, restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin washwater, etc.)

Explanation

All categories are covered. In response to the requirements of the modified MS4 permit issued in March 2021, RVSS adopted Ordinance 22 01, which repealed and replaced Title 4 of the RVSS Code addressing Stormwater Management. The revised Title 4 explicitly prohibits all discharges to the MS4 other than stormwater and those identified as allowable non stormwater discharges in the MS4 permit, thereby providing comprehensive legal authority across all categories.

Is the written escalating enforcement and response procedure included as an attachment?

No

Indicate which of the following are included in the complaints or reports tracking documentation

☒ Phone number(s)

☒ Webpage(s)

☐ Other communication channels

Explanation

The written escalating enforcement and response procedures are not included as an attachment with this report. These procedures were previously submitted with the FY21 Annual Report and remain available upon request.

Provide the number of complaints received during this reporting year

23

On average, how many days did it take to respond to complaints? Schedule A.3.c.v.B In working days

0

Provide the number of complaints that included notification of the Oregon Emergency Response System during this reporting year

1

Provide the number of complaints where staff performed an investigation during this reporting year

17

On average, how long did it take to conduct an initial investigation

1

Provide the number of illicit discharges discovered and eliminated during this reporting year

6

On average, how long did it take to eliminate an illicit discharge

1

Provide the number times escalating enforcement procedure was used to eliminate illicit discharge during this reporting year

0

Do any of the illicit discharges involve the repair or replacement of the wastewater and/or storm sewer conveyance systems?

Yes

Explanation

One incident was reported by Boise Cascade, where a small amount of water, sawdust material, and glue solvent entered the storm drain system. The facility immediately vacuumed the material

and flushed the pipe. RVSS staff conducted follow-up, flushing and cleaning the affected pipe to ensure the system was fully restored. This incident was promptly addressed and resolved, with no long-term impacts to the conveyance system.

Provide the number of illicit discharges that were referred to another entity during this reporting year

8

On average, how long did it take to notify the entity(s)

1

Explanation

On average, it took one day to notify the appropriate entity. In most cases, agencies were notified the same day as the investigation, once it became clear that the issue fell under another jurisdiction. Again for this reporting year, many of these complaints were related to continuous 1200 Z discharges and were referred directly to the DEQ investigator for follow up.

Indicate which of the following are included in the complaints or reports tracking documentation

- ☒ Date the complaint was received and, if available, the complainant's name and contact information
- ☒ Name of staff responding to the complaint ☒ Date the investigation was initiated
- ☒ The outcome of the staff investigation ☒ Corrective action(s) taken to eliminate the illicit discharge
- ☒ The responsible party for the corrective action(s)
- ☒ The status of enforcement procedure(s), when necessary
- ☒ The date the corrective action(s) was completed and staff who evaluated final compliance

Explanation

All of the above elements are included in RVSS's tracking documentation to ensure thorough documentation, accountability, and compliance with MS4 permit requirements.

Provide percentage of outfalls inspected

31

Known outfalls screened this reporting year

44

Known outfalls screened during the permit term

349

Explanation

The total number of known outfalls screened during the permit term includes repeat inspections of outfalls damaged during the 2020 Alameda Fire, those with normal dry season discharge requiring additional monitoring, outfalls with chronic issues that necessitate more frequent checks, and outfalls located near other scheduled work that were screened opportunistically to maximize efficiency and ensure comprehensive coverage.

Provide percentage of outfalls inspected as part of field screening of priority location

0

Priority location outfalls screened this reporting year

0

Priority location outfalls screened during the permit term

120

Explanation

During the permit term, 120 priority location outfalls were screened, though none were screened during this reporting year. No outfalls were designated as priority prior to September 2020; however, following the Alameda Fire, 75 outfalls within the burn zone were identified as priority locations and several were inspected multiple times to ensure system integrity and water quality protection. As post-fire recovery actions concluded and conditions stabilized, RVSS transitioned back to its regular dry-weather outfall monitoring procedures. Looking ahead, new priority locations will be established as RVSS refines and updates outfall data through ongoing GIS data migration efforts.

Indicate which of the following dry-weather field screening activities have been performed in the last year

- ☒ General observation
- ☒ Field Screening and Analysis
- ☒ Pollutant Parameter Action Levels
- ☒ Laboratory Analysis

Explanation

All dry-weather field screening activities were performed as part of RVSS's regular program.

If flow is observed and the source is unknown, provide a brief description of the field investigation and analysis process

During the dry-weather season, RVSS collects water samples at all inspected stormwater outfalls with sufficient flow and analyzes them for E. coli and in situ water quality parameters. If results exceed the pollutant parameter action levels established in the SWMP, staff conduct a follow-up investigation to determine the source of the flow. Because the Rogue Valley has consistently high groundwater, most observed dry-weather flows originate from groundwater, irrigation runoff, or industrial discharges authorized under the 1200-Z permit. Field investigations typically include conveyance tracking—both electronically and on site—to trace the flow upstream, with additional water testing conducted along the conveyance to help identify and address potential sources of illicit discharge.

Have pollutant parameter action levels been established and are they included as an attachment?

Yes

Are all persons responsible for investigating and eliminating illicit discharges and illicit connections into the MS4 appropriately trained to conduct such activities?

Yes

Explanation

Yes. Pollutant parameter action levels have been established and were previously submitted with the FY21 Annual Report. They are not included as an attachment to this report but remain available upon request. All persons responsible for investigating and eliminating illicit discharges and illicit connections into the MS4 are appropriately trained prior to conducting such work, ensuring they are qualified to carry out investigations and corrective actions in accordance with permit requirements.

Are all new staff working to implement the IDDE program trained within 30 days of their assignment to this program?

Yes

Explanation

Yes. All new staff assigned to implement the IDDE program are trained within 30 days of their assignment. This ensures that personnel are fully prepared to conduct investigations, respond to complaints, and carry out enforcement activities in compliance with MS4 permit requirements. Training covers program procedures, field investigation techniques, documentation standards, and enforcement protocols, providing staff with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively support the IDDE program.

Provide a brief summary of the overall progress towards implementation of this control measure

RVSS has maintained a robust Construction Site Runoff Control Program since issuance of the initial Phase II permit in 2007. As a 1200-C Agent since 2006, and with implementation of the 1200-CN permit beginning in 2010, RVSS conducts in-house reviews of Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCPs) for 1200-C and 1200-CN sites, as well as reviews and issuance of Medium Site Storm Drain Protection Permits (SDPP-M) for projects disturbing between 7,000 square feet and one acre. All permitted sites are inspected regularly to ensure compliance. In addition, RVSS continues to provide the long-standing Designated Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector Course, which has been offered for over a decade due to strong regional demand and serves to educate contractors, engineers, and public works staff on proper erosion prevention and sediment control practices. During this reporting year, the program was expanded to include construction sites in Eagle Point, further strengthening regional consistency and oversight.

Were the required components in place by the implementation date?

Yes

Do ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms require erosion controls, sediment controls, and waste materials management controls to be used and maintained at all qualifying construction projects?

Yes

Provide a brief summary of the overall progress towards implementation of this control measure

Yes. Ordinances and regulatory mechanisms adopted by RVSS require that erosion controls, sediment controls, and waste materials management controls be implemented and maintained at all qualifying construction projects. These requirements are codified in Title 4 of the RVSS Code (Stormwater Management).

Indicate the minimum land disturbance where construction site operators are required to complete and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for construction project sites

7000 ft²

For construction projects that disturb one or more acres (or that disturb less than one acre, if it is part of a "common plan of development or sale" disturbing one or more acres), provide a brief description how these projects are referred to DEQ or the appropriate DEQ agent, to obtain a NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit

RVSS serves as a DEQ Agent for the 1200 C Permit and administers the 1200 CN Permit. Construction projects that disturb one or more acres—or are part of a common plan of development disturbing one or more acres—are referred to RVSS by co implementer planning departments during the plan review phase. Sewer and stormwater construction plans are reviewed for compliance with RVSS and other applicable standards. Once plans meet requirements and all submittals are complete, RVSS issues a plan approval letter to the project engineer along with a project agreement that defines the responsibilities of both RVSS and the developer. The agreement must be signed by the developer prior to construction. A permit is issued and construction may begin once the following conditions are met: the project agreement is signed, associated fees are paid, a digital copy of the signed plans is received by RVSS, and a pre construction meeting with the RVSS inspector has been completed. As an Agent, RVSS refers only those projects that disturb more than five acres to DEQ following the review and prior to issuance of the permit letter.

Provide the written specifications that address the proper installation and maintenance of such controls during all phases of construction activity as an attachment?

No

Provide the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan template as an attachment?

Yes

Explanation

RVSS developed a new Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan template for projects disturbing more than 7,000 square feet but less than one acre. This template is attached to this report to assist developers and contractors in preparing ESC plans that meet RVSS and MS4 permit requirements.

RVSS served on an ACWA committee in 2013 to develop the ACWA Construction Site Stormwater Guide, which has historically been distributed during RVSS's Designated Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector Certification classes and is also available on the RVSS website. The Guide was previously provided with the FY19 Annual Report and is therefore not included as an attachment to this report.

Indicate which of the following are required for qualifying construction projects

- ☒ Site operator required to complete a ESCP template prior to beginning construction/land disturbance
- ☒ Site operator required to keep the ESCP on site
- ☒ Site operator required maintain and update the ESCP as site conditions change, or as needed
- ☒ Site operator required to provide the ESCP to the permit registrant, DEQ, or another administrating entity

Explanation

All of the above requirements apply to qualifying construction projects to ensure proper erosion prevention, sediment control, and compliance with MS4 permit conditions.

ESCP templates from construction projects that will result in land disturbance of one or more acres (or that disturb less than one acre, if it is part of a "common plan of development or sale" disturbing one or more acres) are reviewed using a checklist or similar document to determine compliance?

Yes

Provide the ESCP review template as an attachment?

No

Indicate the minimum land disturbance where you require the ESCP to be reviewed, if different than one acre

7000 ft²

Explanation

For 1200-C and 1200-CN projects, RVSS uses the DEQ-provided template to ensure all required elements are included in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). The checklist used to verify these elements was previously submitted with the FY24 Annual Report and is therefore not included as an attachment to this report, but it remains available upon request.

All construction projects [that will result in land disturbance of one or more acres (or that disturb less than one acre, if it is part of a "common plan of development or sale" disturbing one or more acres)] are expected or scheduled to be inspected at least once per permit term.

Number of inspections completed to comply with this requirement during the permit term

829

Indicate the number of inspections completed to comply with this requirement during this reporting year

158

Explanation

All SDPP-M, 1200-CN, and 1200-C sites are required to hold a pre-construction meeting with RVSS erosion and sediment control (ESC) inspectors prior to construction to ensure BMPs are properly installed. Each site also undergoes an on-site termination inspection and is inspected at least once during the active construction phase. In addition, RVSS's goal is to conduct drive-by inspections approximately every three months, while inspectors are also on the road daily monitoring for outstanding issues.

Are construction projects with visible sediment in stormwater/dewatering discharge or when a complaint is received inspected?

Yes

Indicate number of projects that were inspected based on this inspection trigger

9

Explanation

If turbid water or evidence that sediment has left a site is observed during inspection, the site is issued a Code Violation warning or a Stop Work order. All complaints are taken seriously and investigated the same day whenever possible. Any violations identified are assigned timelines for corrective action to ensure compliance and protection of water quality.

Indicate the total number of construction projects that were inspected this monitoring year

212

Indicate the total number of construction projects that were inspected during the permit term

934

Indicate which of the following are required for qualifying construction projects

- ☒ That the ESCP is reviewed to determine if the described
- ☒ Control measures were installed, implemented, and maintained appropriately
- ☒ Assessment of the site's compliance with the ordinances or requirements
- ☒ Visual observation of any existing or potential non-stormwater discharges, illicit connections, and/or discharge of pollutants from the site
- ☒ Recommendations to the construction site operator for follow-up
- ☒ Education or instruction provided to the site operator related to stormwater pollution prevention practices

Indicate the total number of construction projects that were inspected this monitoring year

All of the above elements are included as part of RVSS's standard inspection documentation process to ensure compliance and effective stormwater management.

If available, provide a copy of the written or electronic inspection report form?

Yes

Explanation

A new inspection form was developed during this reporting year and is attached to this report

Provide the written escalating enforcement and response procedure as an attachment?

No

Was the escalating enforcement procedure used to achieve compliance at any construction projects?

Yes

Indicate number of times during this reporting year

4

Indicate number of times during the permit term

7

Explanation

The escalating enforcement and response procedures were previously submitted with the FY21 Annual Report and remain available upon request. During this reporting period, four projects

required escalating enforcement. One case was a continuation of an issue first reported in FY24, which has since been resolved. The remaining three cases involved construction sites in Eagle Point, where operators were initially resistant to newly enforced permit regulations; these issues have also been resolved.

Were all persons responsible for ESCP reviews, site inspections, and enforcement appropriately trained to conduct such activities?

Yes

Explanation

All personnel responsible for ESCP reviews, site inspections, and enforcement are trained prior to conducting work to ensure they are qualified and consistent in applying permit requirements. In addition, RVSS collaborates with planning departments and MS4 representatives from co-implementers to ensure correct implementation of procedures and alignment across jurisdictions.

Were all new staff working to implement the construction site runoff control program appropriately trained within 30 days of their assignment to this program?

Yes

Post-Construction Site Runoff for New Development and Redevelopment

Provide a brief summary of the overall progress towards implementation of this control measure

The Rogue Valley Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Design Manual) was first implemented in 2006 to meet MS4 permit requirements and has since been adopted by most MS4 jurisdictions in the Rogue Valley. Jurisdictions that formally adopt the Design Manual become voting members of the Stormwater Advisory Team (SWAT), which oversees its development and implementation. The City of Eagle Point was added as a voting member of SWAT during this reporting period.

A revised Design Manual was adopted on February 28, 2023 to meet the requirements of the most recent MS4 permit and is posted on the RVSS website. SWAT continues to address issues and updates at quarterly meetings and provides an updated version annually, ensuring the manual remains current and effective.

In addition, RVSS reviews and approves stormwater management plans and conducts installation and maintenance inspections of both private and public stormwater management facilities to verify that they are properly maintained and functioning as designed.

RVSS Design Manual URL: <https://www.rvss-or.gov/stormwater-development/rogue-valley-stormwater-quality-design-manual>

Were the required components in place by the implementation date?

Yes

For projects creating or replacing impervious area, indicate the area (or threshold) where the site is required to implement the post-construction site runoff program requirements

In square feet **5000** ft²

Explanation

For projects creating or replacing impervious area, the revised Rogue Valley Stormwater Design Manual established thresholds that trigger post-construction site runoff program requirements: sites located within city limits must implement the program when creating or replacing 5,000 square feet or more of impervious area, while sites located within RVSS's MS4 but outside of city limits must comply when creating or replacing 10,890 square feet or more. The area commonly referred to as White City, which includes residential and industrial areas north of Medford but is not an incorporated city, follows the 10,890-square-foot threshold.

Indicate which of the following are required for qualifying construction projects

- ☒ The use of stormwater controls
- ☒ A site-specific stormwater management approach that targets natural surface or predevelopment hydrological function through the installation and long-term operation and maintenance of stormwater controls
- ☒ Long-term Operations and Maintenance of stormwater controls at project sites that are under the ownership of a private entity

Explanation

All of the above requirements are included as part of RVSS's post-construction stormwater management program to ensure ongoing effectiveness and compliance.

Were ordinance(s), code(s) and development standards reviewed to identify, minimize or eliminate barriers that inhibit design and implementation techniques intended to minimize impervious surfaces and reduce stormwater runoff?

Yes

If barriers were identified or if necessary, provide an explanation

Ordinances, codes, and development standards are regularly reviewed to identify, minimize, or eliminate barriers that may inhibit design and implementation techniques intended to minimize impervious surfaces and reduce stormwater runoff. RVSS has always been open to comments and discussion from the general public as well as from the design, planning, and engineering communities regarding unclear requirements or potential barriers in our code or design manual. Updates and revisions to regulations are continually suggested and discussed at the quarterly Stormwater Advisory Team (SWAT) meetings, ensuring that this requirement is consistently met and that the Design Manual remains responsive to both regulatory needs and stakeholder input.

Provide an explanation of the timeline for removal of barriers or if removal is outside your authority

No specific barriers that inhibit design and implementation techniques are currently identified for removal. RVSS continues to advocate for the use of regional stormwater facilities as a means to improve and streamline both water quality and quantity management efforts across the Rogue Valley, ensuring long-term effectiveness and consistency in meeting MS4 permit requirements.

Indicate which of the following technical standards are used to determine the retention requirement

- ☐ Volume-based method
- ☒ Storm event percentile-based method
- ☐ Annual average runoff-based method

Explanation

The revised Rogue Valley Stormwater Quality Design Manual defines the Retention Storm as 0.46 inches in 24 hours, which corresponds to the 80th percentile storm event.

For projects that are unable to meet the retention requirement, is the remainder of the rainfall/runoff treated prior to discharge with a structural stormwater control?

Yes

Was the stormwater structural control designed to remove, at minimum, 80 percent of the total suspended solids?

Yes

Are the allowable structural stormwater controls and specifications available for review?

Yes

Indicate if they are attached or the location where they can be viewed

☐ Attached

Location

<https://www.rvss-or.gov/stormwater-development/rogue-valley-stormwater-quality-design-manual>

Have alternatives for projects complying with the retention requirement been approved?

Yes

If yes, are the written technical justifications evaluated?

Yes

Provide a brief description of the factors of technical infeasibility or site constraints that prevented the on-site management of the runoff amount stipulated in the stormwater retention requirement or a portion thereof

Technical infeasibility criteria are established for depth to seasonal high groundwater and bedrock, steep slopes, distance to drinking water wells, jurisdictional planning requirements, projects that would require the purchase of right-of-way for a Retention Facility, measured infiltration rates less than 1.5 inches per hour, contaminated soils, and other requirements on the site such as SLOPES. Within our MS4, it's not uncommon to review projects that meet retention infeasibility criteria due to either seasonal high groundwater or measured infiltration rates less than 1.5 inches per hour. A number of our permitted sites will meet these criteria every year, FY25 is no exception.

Before the allowance of alternative compliance, were mitigation options established?

No

If applicable, indicate which of the following mitigation options have been used and provide a narrative description of the implementation of the mitigation option

☒ Off-Site Mitigation ☐ Groundwater Replenishment Projects

Explanation

Not Applicable, but an answer is required here for form completion. Neither off-site mitigation nor groundwater replenishment projects were used during this reporting year.

Was a procedure developed for the review and approval of structural stormwater control plans for new development and redevelopment projects?

Yes

Explanation

A procedure has been developed for the review and approval of structural stormwater control plans for new development and redevelopment projects. This process is incorporated into the existing Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) permitting review, ensuring that stormwater controls are evaluated and approved as part of the overall project permitting process.

Indicate the minimum land disturbance or creation of new impervious area where plans are required to be reviewed
5000ft²

Are all sites that use alternative compliance to meet the retention requirement reviewed?

Yes

Explanation

For all projects claiming retention infeasibility, justifications are evaluated, and projects are still required to treat all runoff generated by the Treatment Storm from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces, with Green Infrastructure prioritized as the treatment mechanism. RVSS does not have standardized mitigation options; if neither retention nor treatment is technically feasible for a project site, designers may propose alternative approaches to the local jurisdiction to satisfy retention and treatment standards, which are reviewed and approved on a case-by-case basis. No projects in FY25 required the use of a mitigation option.

Indicate if an inventory and implementation strategy is used to ensure that all stormwater controls are operated and maintained to meet the site performance standard in Schedule A.3.e.iv of the permit?

Yes

Explanation

An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual is required for every project approved through the RVSS post construction stormwater management review process. Each manual includes facility details, maintenance requirements, standard inspection guidelines and recording templates, contact information, and a Declaration of Covenants recorded on the parent tax lot of the project. RVSS conducts installation and acceptance inspections to verify facilities are constructed per approved plans, after which they are entered into the RVSS geodatabase. All privately owned and operated facilities in the database are inspected at least once every three years to ensure long term operation and maintenance, while RVSS maintained facilities are inspected annually.

Indicate which of the following strategies have been developed to ensure that all stormwater controls are operated and maintained to meet the site performance standard

- ☒ Legal authority to inspect and require effective operation and maintenance of privately owned and operated stormwater controls
- ☒ Inspection procedures and an inspection schedule to ensure compliance with the Operations and Maintenance requirements of each stormwater control operated by the permit registrant and by other private entities
- ☒ A tracking mechanism for documenting inspections and the Operations and Maintenance requirements for each stormwater control
- ☒ Reporting requirements for privately owned and operated stormwater controls that document compliance with the Operations and Maintenance requirement

Explanation

RVSS maintains the legal authority to inspect and require the effective operation and maintenance of privately owned and operated stormwater facilities (SWFs). Established inspection procedures and schedules ensure compliance with Operations and Maintenance (O&M) requirements, supported by a tracking mechanism that documents inspections and O&M obligations for each facility. Reporting requirements are also in place, under which private facility owners must maintain inspection and maintenance logs and provide them to RVSS upon request, though annual self-reporting is not currently required. During this reporting year, RVSS conducted a full audit of all SWFs within its jurisdiction and updated its tracking and inspection processes. Newly constructed Eagle Point SWFs are now included in this system, and historic Eagle Point SWFs will be incorporated in the upcoming fiscal year.

Are the location of all public and private stormwater controls installed during this permit term documented on the MS4 Map?

Yes

Explanation

All known facilities that fall under the MS4 permit jurisdiction are included; however, this currently excludes facilities in Eagle Point. RVSS is actively working to add those facilities to the MS4 Map to ensure full coverage and compliance.

Were all persons responsible for performing post-construction runoff site plan reviews, administering the alternative compliance program, or performing Operations and Maintenance practices or evaluating compliance with long-term Operations and Maintenance requirements appropriately trained to conduct such activities?

Yes

Explanation

All persons responsible for performing post-construction runoff site plan reviews, administering the alternative compliance program, conducting Operations and Maintenance (O&M) practices, and evaluating compliance with long-term O&M requirements are appropriately trained to conduct these activities

Were all new staff working to implement the post-construction site runoff for new development and redevelopment program appropriately trained within 30 days of their assignment to this program?

Yes

Explanation

All new staff assigned to implement the post-construction site runoff program for new development and redevelopment projects are appropriately trained within 30 days of their assignment

Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Provide a brief summary of the overall progress towards implementation of this control measure

RVSS and most co implementors have reviewed, updated, and officially adopted Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Best Management Practices in Operations and Maintenance to ensure compliance with Schedule A.3.f.iv of the MS4 permit. RVSS provides a template SOP for each target activity, which co implementors have either adopted as is or tailored and published to meet their specific jurisdictional needs. SOPs from RVSS and most co implementors were previously submitted and remain available upon request. Work is currently underway with the City of Eagle Point to review, update, or add SOPs required by the MS4 permit, ensuring full alignment across all co implementing jurisdictions.

Were the required components in place by the implementation date?

Yes

Were Operations and Maintenance strategies for existing controls developed for both permit registrant-owned controls and controls owned and operated by another entity discharging to the MS4?

Yes

Explanation

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed by RVSS and its co-implementers for all required elements under Schedule A.3.f.iv.. SOPs for RVSS, Phoenix, and Talent were submitted with the FY21 Annual Report, and Jackson County SOPs were submitted with the FY22 Annual Report. All SOPs remain available upon request. RVSS is currently working with the City of Eagle Point to update and finalize their SOPs to ensure full compliance with MS4 permit regulations.

Indicate the percentage of catch basins inspected/cleaned

Percentage inspected this reporting year

31

Percentage cleaned

14

If known, estimate of material removed

58cy

units

Percentage inspected during the permit term

217

Percentage cleaned

147

If known, estimate of material removed

427cy

units

Explanation

Some catch basins were inspected and cleaned multiple times during the permit term, resulting in a cumulative total that exceeds 100 percent. The estimated volume of material removed is based on the MS4 jurisdiction average of approximately 0.1 cubic yards per catch basin cleaning. All inspected catch basins that require cleaning are scheduled and completed to ensure proper function and compliance with permit requirements.

Indicate if a catch basin inspection prioritization system and/or an alternate inspection frequency has been established?

Yes

Explanation

A catch basin inspection prioritization system and alternate inspection frequencies have been established across the MS4 jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction is responsible for mapping, inspecting, and cleaning catch basins within its boundaries. RVSS maintains the White City Industrial stormwater system, inspects all hotspots and culverts annually, and schedules flushing when sumps are 50% or more full; the area is divided into five basins, with one basin flushed and TV-inspected each year. Talent inspects approximately 10% of its stormwater system annually, with identified maintenance needs addressed within six months. Phoenix inspects 30% of its system annually, with maintenance completed within one month of inspection. Jackson County inspects 30% of catch basins in White City residential areas annually and performs maintenance within the year, while the Rogue Valley International–Medford Airport inspects and sweeps all catch basins regularly. Eagle Point divides the city into quadrants and inspected all catch basins in two quadrants (east of Butte Creek) this year, ensuring all requiring cleaning were addressed.

During the permit term were existing procedures for inspection and maintenance schedules reviewed/updated to ensure pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices were conducted for the following activities?

- ☒ Pipe cleaning for stormwater and wastewater conveyance systems
- ☒ Cleaning of culverts conveying stormwater in roadside ditches☒ Ditch maintenance
- ☒ Road and bridge maintenance☒ Road repair and resurfacing including pavement grinding
- ☒ Dust control for roads and municipal construction sites
- ☒ Winter road maintenance, including salt or de-icing storage areas
- ☒ Fleet maintenance and vehicle washing☒ Building and sidewalk maintenance including washing
- ☒ Solid waste transfer and disposal areas☒ Municipal landscape maintenance
- ☒ Material storage and transfer areas, including fertilizer and pesticide, hazardous materials, used oil storage, and fuel
- ☐ Fire fighting training activities
- ☒ Maintenance of municipal facilities including public parks and open space, golf courses, airports, parking lots, swimming pools, marinas, etc.

Explanation

All required Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are in place with the exception of Eagle Point, where RVSS is actively working to bring operations into compliance. Firefighting training activities are conducted by the individual Fire Districts, which are distinct special districts and not under the jurisdiction of RVSS or its co-permittees; therefore, SOPs for these activities are not required as part of MS4 permit compliance.

Do any permit registrant-owned facilities have coverage under DEQ's 1200-Z Industrial Stormwater Discharge Permit?

Yes

Are practices in place to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 associated with the application and storage of pesticides and fertilizers?

Yes

Explanation

Practices are in place to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 associated with the application and storage of pesticides and fertilizers. Each jurisdiction has implemented its own approach to meeting this requirement, consistent with permit standards. These practices have been documented and submitted previously, and remain in effect to ensure proper handling, storage, and application procedures that minimize pollutant discharge. RVSS is currently working

with Eagle Point to ensure their efforts are fully documented and aligned with MS4 permit requirements.

Are methods/practices in place to reduce the discharge of litter within the jurisdiction?

Yes

Explanation

Methods and practices are in place across the MS4 jurisdiction to reduce the discharge of litter. Each jurisdiction has implemented its own approach to meeting this requirement, and these practices have been submitted previously. Eagle Point has also adopted practices to address litter reduction, and RVSS is currently working with the City to ensure their efforts are fully documented and aligned with MS4 permit requirements.

Are practices in place to ensure that collected material or pollutants removed in the course of maintenance are managed and disposed of in a manner such as to prevent such pollutants from entering the waters of the state in accordance with state and federal rules?

Yes

Explanation

Practices are in place to ensure that all collected material and pollutants removed during maintenance activities are managed and disposed of properly in accordance with state and federal regulations. Materials are handled in a manner that prevents re-entry into the MS4 or waters of the state, including proper containment, transport, and disposal at approved facilities. These procedures are incorporated into jurisdictional Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and are consistently applied to ensure compliance with pollution prevention and good housekeeping requirements.

Were all persons responsible for evaluating Operations and Maintenance practices, evaluating compliance with long-term Operations and Maintenance requirements or ensuring pollution prevention at facilities and during operations appropriately trained to conduct such activities?

Yes

Explanation

All persons responsible for evaluating Operations and Maintenance (O&M) practices, assessing compliance with long-term O&M requirements, and ensuring pollution prevention at facilities and during operations were appropriately trained to conduct these activities.

Were all new staff working to implement the pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations program appropriately trained within 30 days of their assignment to this program?

Yes

Explanation

All new staff assigned to implement the pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations program were appropriately trained within 30 days of their assignment.

Monitoring

Was municipal stormwater monitoring performed at outfall locations, in the receiving waterbody, or to demonstrate compliance with this permit?

Yes

Is Monitoring Data attached?

Yes

Water Quality Standards

During this monitoring year was it determined or reported that the MS4 discharge caused or contributed to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard?

No

How and when did the exceedance of an applicable water quality standard occur?

Not Applicable, but an answer is required here for form completion. This did not occur; therefore, no exceedance event is applicable for this reporting period.

Was the exceedance self-reported or did DEQ send written notification?

Self-reported

Within 48 hours was an investigation started into the cause of the water quality exceedance?

Yes

Explanation

An answer is required here for form completion, though these items did not occur. No exceedance of an applicable water quality standard occurred during this monitoring year. Therefore, there was no self-reporting by RVSS, no written notification from DEQ, and no investigation required within 48 hours. These items do not apply to RVSS for this reporting period.

Within 30 days of becoming aware of the exceedance, was DEQ notified in writing, if self-reporting?

Yes

Explanation

Not Applicable, but an answer is required here for form completion. This did not occur; therefore, no exceedance event is applicable for this reporting period.

Indicate which of the following strategies have been developed to ensure that all stormwater controls are operated and maintained to meet the site performance standard

- ☐ The results of the investigation, including the date the exceedance was discovered
- ☐ A brief description of the conditions that triggered the violation or the cause
- ☐ Corrective actions taken or planned, including the date corrective action was completed or is expected to be completed

Were the corrective actions implemented in accordance with the schedule approved by DEQ?

No

Provide any additional comments or narrative description

Not Applicable, but an answer is required here for form completion. No exceedance of an applicable water quality standard occurred during this monitoring year; therefore, no corrective actions were required, and no DEQ-approved schedule applied.