

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

**Authorization To Discharge Under The
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33U.S.C. §1251 et seq., as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, Public Law 100-4 (hereafter CWA),

**Idaho Transportation Department-District #2
(hereinafter, "Permittee")**

is authorized to discharge from all municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) outfalls in the Permit Area described in Part 1.1 to the Lower Granite Dam Pool and other associated waters of the United States, in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth herein.

A copy of this Permit must be kept as part of the Permittee's Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) documentation.

This Permit becomes effective **November 1, 2020**.

This Permit and the authorization to discharge expires at midnight, **September 30, 2025**.

The Permittee must reapply for authorization to discharge on or before **April 3, 2025**, (180 days before expiration of this Permit), pursuant to Part 8.2 (*Duty to Reapply*), if the Permittee intends to continue operation and discharges from the MS4 beyond the term of this Permit.

Signed September 15, 2020

/Signed/

Daniel D. Opalski, Director
Water Division

This Permit modification becomes effective: **August 1, 2021**.

Mathew J. Martinson
CAPT, USPHS
Branch Chief, Permits, Drinking Water and Infrastructure

SCHEDULE

1. Stormwater Management Program Document

Post SWMP Document(s) on at least one publicly accessible website - See Part 2.5.3 and Part 3.1.8

December 1, 2021

2. Stormwater Management Program Control Measures

Begin Education & Outreach Activities - See Part 3.1

October 1, 2021

Implement all SWMP Control Measures in Part 3.

April 3, 2025

3. Alternative Control Measure Requests

See Part 2.6 and Part 4.

October 1, 2022

4. Monitoring/Assessment Plan [Reserved]

5. Pollutant Reduction Activities for Discharges to Impaired Waters [Reserved]

6. Annual Report

See Part 6.4, and Table 6.4.2

December 1 of each year, beginning Calendar Year 2021

7. Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance.

Permittee must report certain noncompliance by phone.

Within 24 hours from when Permittee becomes aware of circumstances

See Part 7.9.

8. NPDES Permit Renewal Application

See Part 8.2.

April 3, 2025

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ACRONYMS

ACM	Alternative Control Measure
BMP	Best Management Practice
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGP	Construction General Permit, i.e., the most current version of the <i>NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities in Idaho</i>
CWA	Clean Water Act
ERP	Enforcement Response Policy
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
FR	Federal Register
GIS	Geographic Information System
IDA	Idaho Department of Agriculture
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
ITD	Idaho Transportation Department
LA	Load Allocation
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
ML	Minimum Levels
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSGP	Multi-Sector General Permit, i.e., the most current version of the <i>NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities in Idaho</i>
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OWW	EPA Office of Water and Watersheds
pg/L	Picograms per Liter
PDF	Portable Document Format
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
SWMP	Stormwater Management Program
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
US	United States
USC	United States Code
WLA	Wasteload Allocation
WA	Washington
WLA	Wasteload Allocation

1 APPLICABILITY

1.1 Permit Area

This Permit covers all areas within the Lewiston Urbanized Area (see Part 9, *Definitions*) served by the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned and/or operated by the Idaho Transportation Department-District #2 (Permittee).

1.2 Discharges Authorized Under this Permit.

During the effective dates of this Permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater to waters of the United States from all portions of the MS4 identified in Part 1.1 subject to the conditions set forth herein.

Pursuant to Part 2.4. below, this Permit also conditionally authorizes the discharges from the Permittee's MS4 that are categorized as allowable non-stormwater discharges.

2 LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

2.1 Compliance with Water Quality Standards

If the Permittee complies with all the terms and conditions of this Permit, it is presumed that the Permittee is not causing or contributing to an excursion above the applicable Idaho Water Quality Standards.

If monitoring or other information shows that a pollutant in the Permittee's MS4 discharge is causing or contributing to an excursion above the applicable Idaho Water Quality Standard, the Permittee must comply with the notification and other requirements outlined in Part 5 (*Required Response to Excursions of Idaho Water Quality Standards*), except where a pollutant of concern in the MS4 discharge is subject to the requirements of Part 4 (*Special Conditions for Discharges to Impaired Waters*) or is the result of an illicit discharge and subject to the Permittee's response as outlined in Part 3.2.6 (*Follow-up*).

2.2 Snow Disposal to Receiving Waters

The Permittee is not authorized to dispose of snow plowed in the geographic area of permit coverage directly into waters of the United States, or directly into the MS4(s). Discharges from the Permittee's snow disposal and snow management practices are authorized under this Permit only when such practices and disposal sites are conducted, operated, designed, and maintained to reduce pollutants in the discharges pursuant to Part 3.5 (*Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for MS4 Operations*) so as to avoid excursions above the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

2.3 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial or Construction Activity

The Permittee is not authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity (as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)), and/or stormwater associated with construction activity (as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(x) and (b)(15)), unless the discharges are otherwise authorized under the *NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities in Idaho* (Idaho CGP), the *NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities in Idaho* (MSGP), or another appropriate NPDES permit.

2.4 Non-Stormwater Discharges

The Permittee is not authorized to discharge non-stormwater from the MS4, except where such discharges satisfy one of the following conditions:

- 2.4.1 The non-stormwater discharge is in compliance with a separate NPDES permit; or
- 2.4.2 The discharge originates from emergency firefighting activities; or
- 2.4.3 The non-stormwater discharge results from a spill, and/or is the result of an unusual and severe weather event where reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to prevent and minimize the impact of such discharge; or
- 2.4.4 The non-stormwater discharge consists of emergency discharges required to prevent imminent threat to human health or severe property damage, provided that reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to prevent and minimize the impact of such discharges; or
- 2.4.5 The non-stormwater discharge falls under one of the allowable categories listed in Part 2.4.5.1 below, and the discharge is not a source of pollution to waters of the United States as defined in Part 2.4.5.2.

2.4.5.1 Categories of Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges include:

- 2.4.5.1.1 Uncontaminated water line flushing;
- 2.4.5.1.2 Landscape irrigation (provided all pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions);
- 2.4.5.1.3 Diverted stream flows;
- 2.4.5.1.4 Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR § 35.2005(20)) to separate storm sewers;
- 2.4.5.1.5 Rising ground waters;
- 2.4.5.1.6 Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- 2.4.5.1.7 Discharges from potable water sources;
- 2.4.5.1.8 Foundation drains and footing drains (where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents);
- 2.4.5.1.9 Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
- 2.4.5.1.10 Irrigation water;
- 2.4.5.1.11 Springs;
- 2.4.5.1.12 Water from crawlspace pumps;
- 2.4.5.1.13 Lawn watering;
- 2.4.5.1.14 Individual residential car washing;
- 2.4.5.1.15 Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- 2.4.5.1.16 Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- 2.4.5.1.17 Routine external building washdown which does not use detergents;
- 2.4.5.1.18 Street and pavement washwaters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed); and
- 2.4.5.1.19 Fire hydrant flushing.

2.4.5.2 Sources of Pollution to Waters of the United States

A discharge is considered a source of pollution to waters of the United States if it contains:

- 2.4.5.2.1 Hazardous materials in concentrations found to be of public health significance or to impair beneficial uses in receiving waters. ("*Hazardous materials*" is defined in IDAPA 58.01.02.010.47 and Part 9 of this Permit); and/or
- 2.4.5.2.2 Toxic substances in concentrations that impair designated beneficial uses in receiving waters. ("*Toxic substances*" is defined at IDAPA 58.01.02.010.102 and Part 9 of this Permit); and/or
- 2.4.5.2.3 Deleterious materials in concentrations that impair designated beneficial uses in receiving waters. ("*Deleterious materials*" is defined at IDAPA 58.01.02.010.21 and Part 9 of this Permit); and/or
- 2.4.5.2.4 Radioactive materials or radioactivity at levels exceeding the values listed in 10 CFR § 20 in receiving waters; and/or
- 2.4.5.2.5 Floating, suspended, or submerged matter of any kind in concentrations causing nuisance or objectionable conditions or in concentrations that may impair designated beneficial uses in receiving waters; and/or
- 2.4.5.2.6 Excessive nutrients that can cause visible slime growths or other nuisance aquatic growths that impair designated beneficial uses in receiving waters; and/or
- 2.4.5.2.7 Oxygen-demanding materials in concentrations that would result in anaerobic water conditions in receiving waters; and/or
- 2.4.5.2.8 Sediment above quantities specified in IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.e or in the absence of specific sediment criteria, above quantities that impair beneficial uses in receiving waters; and/or
- 2.4.5.2.9 Material in concentrations that exceed applicable natural background conditions in receiving waters (IDAPA 58.01.02.200.09). Temperature levels may be increased above natural background conditions when allowed under IDAPA 58.01.02.401.

2.5 Permittee Responsibilities

2.5.1 Shared Implementation with Outside Entities.

A Permittee may share or delegate implementation of one or more of the stormwater management control measures required by this Permit to another entity. The Permittee may rely on another entity if:

- 2.5.1.1 The other entity, in fact, implements the stormwater management control measure, or component thereof;
- 2.5.1.2 The particular stormwater management control measure, or component thereof, is at least as stringent as the corresponding Permit requirement; and
- 2.5.1.3 The other entity agrees to implement the stormwater management control measure, or component thereof, on the Permittee's behalf.

The Permittee and the outside entity must maintain a written and binding agreement between the parties. The written agreement must describe each organization's respective

roles and responsibilities related to this Permit, and identify all aspects of stormwater management where the entities will share or delegate implementation responsibility. Any previously signed agreement may be updated, as necessary, to comply with this requirement. Any such agreement must be described in the Permittee's SWMP Document required by Part 2.5.3, and a copy of the agreement between parties must be available to EPA and/or IDEQ upon request. The Permittee remains responsible for compliance with the permit obligations if the other entity fails to implement the control measure (or component thereof).

2.5.2 Maintain Adequate Legal Authority

The Permittee must maintain relevant regulatory mechanisms to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4 and comply with this Permit.

In the SWMP Document required by Part 2.5.3, the Permittee must summarize all of its legal authorities that address the six criteria listed below.

If existing regulatory mechanisms are insufficient to meet the criteria, the Permittee must adopt new regulatory mechanisms. If the Permittee does not have the authority to adopt ordinances, the Permittee must utilize all relevant regulatory mechanisms available to it as allowed pursuant to applicable Idaho state law. In such cases, the Permittee must report on its progress towards adopting or utilizing available regulatory mechanisms, in each Annual Report required by Part 6.4.2.

No later than **April 3, 2025**, and to the extent allowable pursuant to authority granted the Permittee under applicable Idaho state law, the Permittee must develop and/or update (as needed) relevant regulatory mechanisms to:

- 2.5.2.1 Prohibit and eliminate, through statute, ordinance, policy, permit, contract, court or administrative order, or other similar means, illicit discharges to the MS4;
- 2.5.2.2 Control, through statute, ordinance, policy, permit, contract, court or administrative order, or other similar means, the discharge to the MS4 of spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater, pursuant to Part 3.2.3 (*Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination – ordinance*);
- 2.5.2.3 Control the discharge of stormwater and pollutants from land disturbance and development, both during the construction phase and after site stabilization has been achieved, consistent with Parts 3.3 (*Construction Site Runoff Control Program*) and 3.4 (*Stormwater Management for Areas of New Development and Redevelopment*);
- 2.5.2.4 Control through interagency agreements among Permittees as necessary or appropriate, the contribution of pollutants from one MS4 to another interconnected MS4;
- 2.5.2.5 Require compliance with conditions in ordinances, permits, contracts, or orders; and
- 2.5.2.6 Carry out all inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with these Permit conditions, including the prohibition of illicit discharges to the MS4.

2.5.3 SWMP Document.

The Permittee must maintain a written SWMP document, or documents, that describe in detail how the Permittee will comply with the required stormwater management (or SWMP)

control measures in this Permit. As necessary the SWMP Document must be updated and must describe the Permittee's interim schedule(s) for implementation of any SWMP control measure components to be developed during the term of this Permit. The SWMP Document may be organized according to the outline provided in Appendix B.

No later than **December 1, 2021**, the Permittee's SWMP Document must be completed and made available through the website required in Part 3.1.8 (*Publicly Accessible Website*).

The Permittee must submit to EPA and IDEQ an updated SWMP Document with the Permit Renewal Application. See Part 8.2.1.

2.5.4 SWMP Information and Statistics

The Permittee must maintain a method of gathering, tracking, and using SWMP information to set priorities, and assess Permit compliance. The Permittee must track activities and document program outcomes to illustrate progress on the respective SWMP control measure (e.g., the number of inspections, official enforcement actions, and/or types of public education actions, etc.), and cite relevant information and statistics, reflecting the specific reporting period, in each Annual Report.

2.5.5 SWMP Resources

The Permittee must provide adequate finances, staff, equipment and other support capabilities to implement the control measures and other requirements outlined in this Permit.

2.5.6 Transfer of Ownership, Operational Authority, or Responsibility for SWMP Implementation.

The Permittee must implement the required SWMP control measures of this Permit in all new areas added or transferred to the Permittee's MS4 (or for which a Permittee becomes responsible for implementation of stormwater quality controls) as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than one (1) year from addition of the new areas. The Permittee must notify EPA and IDEQ in the next Annual Report of any additions or changes, and schedules for implementation in new areas, and must update their SWMP Document accordingly.

2.5.7 Best Management Practice (BMP) Selection¹

Best management practices must be designed, implemented, monitored, and maintained by the Permittee to fully protect and maintain the beneficial uses of waters of the United States and to improve water quality at least to the maximum extent practicable.

When selecting best management practices the Permittee must consider and, if practicable, utilize practices identified in the *Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Catalog of Stormwater Best Management Practices for Idaho Cities and Counties*, (<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/wastewater/stormwater/>).

2.6 Alternative Control Measure Requests

2.6.1 General Requirement.

The Permittee may request that EPA and IDEQ consider any alternative documents, plans, or programs that the Permittee believes to be equivalent to a required control measure, or

¹ Part 2.5.7 is a condition of the IDEQ's *Final §401 Water Quality Certification for the Idaho Transportation Department District 2 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)*, NPDES Permit# IDS028258, dated January 27, 2020 and June 21, 2021..

control measure component, specified in Part 3 or Part 4 of this Permit.

Alternative documents, plans, or programs must be submitted pursuant to Part 2.6.3 (*Content of ACM Request*) for EPA and IDEQ review and consideration no later than **October 1, 2022**.

2.6.2 Actions to Address Discharges to Impaired Waters

For the purposes of this Permit, an Alternative Control Measure (ACM) also includes the Permittee's specific actions to address discharges to impaired waters as specified in Part 4 (*Special Conditions for Discharges to Impaired Waters*).

2.6.3 Content of Alternative Control Measure Request

In support of its ACM Request, the Permittee must submit a complete copy of the relevant alternative document, plan, or program, and include:

- 2.6.3.1 A detailed written discussion identifying the original required minimum SWMP control measure or control measure component that is addressed by the Permittee's submittal, and the reasons, rationale, citations, and/or references sufficient to demonstrate that the alternative document, plan, or program meets or exceeds the requirements of the SWMP control measure, or control measure component, it is meant to replace;
- 2.6.3.2 A detailed schedule the Permittee intends to follow to enact the ACM in its jurisdiction prior to the expiration date of this Permit; and
- 2.6.3.3 A description of any local public notice or public engagement process, including relevant results of such public engagement, that the Permittee conducted regarding the ACM prior to submittal.

2.6.4 Recognition of Alternative Control Measures

Upon receipt of a Permittee's ACM Request and in consultation with IDEQ, EPA will assess if the document, plan, or program meets the requirements of this Permit to be deemed equivalent to the SWMP control measure or control measure component.

If EPA determines that the document, plan, or program meets the requirements of this Permit, EPA will modify this Permit to reference the ACM. When new, specific permit terms or conditions are warranted, EPA will notify the Permittee and the public of its intent to add such terms or conditions to this Permit. EPA will accept public comment for a minimum of 30 days on additional permit terms or conditions pursuant to 40 CFR §§ 122.62 and 124.

As specified in Part 8.1 (*Permit Actions*), a Permittee's ACM Request does not stay any permit condition, and does not replace the required SWMP control measure or control measure component until EPA completes a permit revision procedure as outlined above. Upon completion of a permit revision procedure outlined above, EPA will notify the Permittee, in writing, of its final decision to authorize the Permittee's ACM.

3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP) CONTROL MEASURES

3.1 Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

The Permittee must conduct, or contract with other entities to conduct, an ongoing education, outreach, and public involvement program based on stormwater issues of significance in the Permittee's jurisdictions.. When applicable, the Permittee must comply with State and local public notice requirements when conducting public involvement activities.

3.1.1 Compliance Dates

No later than **October 1, 2021**, the Permittee must begin implementation of the required components described in Parts 3.1.2 through 3.1.8 below.

No later than April 3, 2025, the Permittee must fully implement all required components described in Parts 3.1.2 through 3.1.8 below.

- 3.1.1.1 If the Permittee seeks to comply with any SWMP control measure component, or combination of components, in this Part using one or more ACMs, the Permittee must submit a request in accordance with Part 2.6 (*Alternative Control Measure Requests*) no later than **October 1, 2022**.

3.1.2 Conduct an Education, Outreach and Public Involvement Program

The Permittee's education and outreach program must include coordination and educational efforts targeting at least one of the four audiences listed in Part 3.1.4 below. The goal of the education and outreach program is to reduce the behaviors and practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts on receiving waters by increasing audience understanding of actions they can take to prevent pollutants in stormwater runoff entering the MS4 and into local receiving waters.

The public involvement program must inform and engage interested stakeholders in the Permittee's development and implementation of the SWMP control measures, to the extent allowable pursuant to authority granted the individual Permittee under Idaho state law.

To be considered adequate, the Permittee's implementation of the education, outreach and public involvement program must include the activities in Parts 3.1.3 through 3.1.8 below.

3.1.3 Stormwater Education Activities

The Permittee must distribute and/or offer at least eight (8) educational messages or activities over the permit term to the selected audience(s) identified in Part 3.1.4 below.

Educational messages or activities may include printed materials such as brochures or newsletters; electronic materials such as websites; mass media such as newspaper articles or public service announcements; targeted workshops, or other educational events; or other viable format. The Permittee may use existing materials if the materials convey the message the Permittee chooses to deliver. The Permittee may develop its own educational materials and means of delivering its message(s). Based on the target audience's demographic, the Permittee must consider delivering its selected messages and/or activities in an appropriate manner in language(s) other than English.

3.1.4 Target Audience(s) and Topics

The Permittee must, at a minimum, select at least one audience and focus its efforts on conveying relevant messages using one or more of the topics listed below for the selected target audience. Topics listed are not exclusive, and the Permittee may focus its efforts on

one or more audience(s) and topics most relevant to the community.

For any Permittee without legal authority over private property (i.e., a college, university, highway district, state department of transportation, school district, drainage district, and/or other public entity), the term “target audience” is clarified to mean any employees, consultants, students, clients, or members of the public for whom the Permittee provides its services.

- 3.1.4.1 General Public (including homeowners, homeowner’s associations, landscapers, and property managers)
- General impacts of stormwater flows into surface water, and appropriate actions to prevent adverse impacts;
 - Impacts from impervious surfaces and appropriate techniques to avoid adverse impacts;
 - Yard care techniques protective of water quality, such as composting;
 - Best management practices (BMPs) for proper use, application and storage of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers;
 - Litter and trash control and recycling programs;
 - BMPs for power washing, carpet cleaning and auto repair and maintenance;
 - Low Impact Development/green infrastructure techniques, including site design, pervious paving, retention of mature trees/vegetation, landscaping and vegetative buffers;
 - Appropriate maintenance of landscape features providing water quality benefits;
 - Source control BMPs and environmental stewardship;
 - Impacts of illicit discharges and how to report them;
 - Actions and opportunities for pet waste control/disposal,
 - Water wise landscaping, water conservation, water efficiency.
- 3.1.4.2 Business/Industrial/Commercial/Institutions (including home based and mobile businesses)
- General impacts of stormwater flows into surface water, and appropriate actions to prevent adverse impacts;
 - Impacts from impervious surfaces and appropriate techniques to avoid adverse impacts;
 - BMPs for use and storage of automotive chemicals, hazardous cleaning supplies, vehicle wash soaps and other hazardous materials;
 - BMPs for power washing, carpet cleaning and auto repair and maintenance;
 - BMPs for proper use, application and storage of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers;
 - Low Impact Development/green infrastructure techniques, including site design, pervious paving, retention of mature trees/vegetation, landscaping and vegetative buffers;
 - Appropriate maintenance of landscape features providing water quality benefits;
 - Impacts of illicit discharges and how to report them;
 - Litter and trash control and recycling programs

- Water wise landscaping, water conservation, water efficiency.

3.1.4.3 Construction/Development (e.g., Engineers, Contractors, Developers, Landscape Architects, Site Design Professionals)

- General impacts of stormwater flows into surface water, and appropriate actions to prevent adverse impacts;
- Impacts from impervious surfaces and appropriate techniques to avoid adverse impacts;
- Stormwater treatment and volume control practices;
- Technical standards for stormwater site plans; including appropriate selection, installation, and use of required construction site control measures
- Low Impact Development/green infrastructure techniques, including site design, pervious paving, retention of mature trees/vegetation, landscaping and vegetative buffers;
- Appropriate maintenance of landscape features providing water quality benefits;
- Water wise landscaping, water conservation, water efficiency.

3.1.4.4 Elected Officials, Land Use Policy and Planning Staff

- General impacts of stormwater flows into surface water, and appropriate actions to prevent adverse impacts;
- Impacts from impervious surfaces and appropriate techniques to avoid adverse impacts;
- Low Impact Development/green infrastructure techniques, including site design, pervious paving, retention of mature trees/vegetation, landscaping and vegetative buffers.

3.1.5 Assessment

The Permittee must begin to assess, or participate in one or more efforts to assess, the understanding of the relevant messages and adoption of appropriate behaviors by their target audience(s). The resulting assessments must be used to direct future stormwater education and outreach resources most effectively. Information summarizing the Permittee's incremental assessment of any specific education, outreach and/or public involvement activities conducted over the relevant reporting period must be included in each Annual Report.

3.1.6 Tracking

The Permittee must track and maintain records of their education, outreach and public involvement activities and include descriptive summary of their activities in the corresponding Annual Report.

3.1.7 Education on SWMP Control Measures

For each SWMP control measure listed below, the Permittee must provide educational opportunities and materials for appropriate audiences in their jurisdiction.

- #### 3.1.7.1 Outreach/Training on Construction Site Control Measures:
- At least twice during the Permit term, the Permittee must provide educational materials for construction operators working in their jurisdiction pertaining to the Permittee's requirements for appropriate selection, design, installation, use, and

maintenance of required construction site controls imposed by the Permittee as described in Part 3.3.3.

- 3.1.7.2 **Outreach/Training on Permanent Stormwater Controls:** At least twice during the Permit term, the Permittee must provide opportunity and/or conduct training sufficient to educate and ensure that engineers, site designers, and/or other locally appropriate audiences working in their jurisdiction are aware and informed of appropriate selection, design, installation, use, and maintenance of permanent stormwater controls imposed by the Permittee as described in Part 3.4.3.

3.1.8 Publicly Accessible Website

The Permittee must maintain and promote at least one publicly-accessible website with information on the Permittee's SWMP implementation, points of contact, and educational materials for audience(s) listed in Part 3.1.4. The website must be updated at least annually prior to the submittal of Annual Reports to EPA, and/or as new material is available. The Permittee's website must incorporate the following minimum features:

- 3.1.8.1 **Phone numbers, and/or other directiondirection** to assist the public to report illicit discharges, illicit connections, and illegal dumping activity;
- 3.1.8.2 **Reports, plans, strategies, or documents** generated by the Permittee in compliance with this Permit, in draft form when the Permittee is soliciting input from the public, and in final form when the document is completed;
- 3.1.8.3 **Information regarding ordinances, policies and/or guidance** documents related to the Permittee's requirements for construction and permanent stormwater management control, including education opportunities, training, licensing, and/or permitting process for the Permittee's jurisdiction; and
- 3.1.8.4 **Permittee contact information**, including phone numbers for relevant staff, mailing addresses, and electronic mail addresses.

3.2 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The Permittee must implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4, to the extent allowable pursuant to authority granted the individual Permittee under Idaho state law.

An illicit discharge is any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater. Any exceptions are conditional as identified in Part 2.4 (*Non-stormwater Discharges*).

3.2.1 Compliance Dates

No later than **April 3, 2025**, the Permittee must revise and update their existing illicit discharge management program as necessary to include the required components described in Parts 3.2.2 through 3.2.9 below.

- 3.2.1.1 If the Permittee seeks to comply with any SWMP control measure component or combination of components in this Part using one or more ACMs, the Permittee must submit a request in accordance with Part 2.6 (*Alternative Control Measure Requests*) no later than **October 1, 2022**.

3.2.2 MS4 Map and Outfall Inventory

The Permittee must update, or develop if not already completed, a map of their MS4 and all associated outfall locations under its operational control in the Permit Area.

The Permittee must maintain an outfall and interconnection inventory to accompany the MS4 map(s). The purpose of the inventory is to identify each outfall and interconnection discharging from the Permittee's MS4; record its location (by latitude and longitude) and overall physical condition; and provide a framework for the Permittee to track its outfall inspections, dry weather discharge screenings, maintenance, and other activities required by this Permit.

The Permittee may integrate these efforts into any existing asset management program, provided the Permittee(s) explain their explains its management approach in the SWMP Document required by Part 2.5.5.

No later than **April 3, 2025**, an electronic GIS version of the MS4 map, and the accompanying Outfall Inventory, must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ as part of the Permit Renewal Application required by Part 8.2. Prior to this date, all available GIS data layers must be shared with EPA and/or IDEQ upon request.

To be considered adequate, the MS4 Map and Outfall Inventory must depict and/or contain the following information:

- 3.2.2.1 Location of all inlets, catch basins, and outfalls owned/operated by the Permittee, including a unique identifier for each outfall, spatial location (latitude

and longitude, with a minimum accuracy of +/-30 feet), and general information regarding dimensions, shape, material (concrete, PVC, etc.);

- 3.2.2.2 Location of all MS4 collection system pipes, open channel conveyances, (laterals, mains, etc.) owned/operated by the Permittee, including locations where the MS4 is physically interconnected to the MS4 of another operator;
- 3.2.2.3 Location of structural flood control devices, if different from the characteristics listed above;
- 3.2.2.4 Names and locations of waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from the inventoried MS4 outfalls, including an indication of all use impairments as identified by IDEQ in the most recent Integrated Report;
- 3.2.2.5 Location of all existing permanent stormwater controls which are part of the MS4 owned and/or operated by the Permittee, including structural or treatment controls (e.g., detention and retention basins, infiltration systems, bioretention areas, swales, oil/water separators and/or other proprietary systems);
- 3.2.2.6 Location and characteristics of any MS4 outfalls with ongoing dry weather flows identified by the Permittee as being caused by irrigation return flows and/or groundwater seepage; and
- 3.2.2.7 Location of Permittee-owned vehicle maintenance facilities, material storage facilities, heavy equipment storage areas, maintenance yards, and snow disposal sites; Permittee-owned or operated parking lots and roads in areas served by the MS4.

3.2.3 Ordinance and/or other regulatory mechanisms

The Permittee must prohibit non-stormwater discharges into the MS4 (except those conditionally allowed by Part 2.4) through enforcement of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to the extent allowable under Idaho state law. The Permittee must implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions, including a written policy of enforcement escalation procedures for recalcitrant or repeat offenders, to ensure compliance.

To be considered adequate, the ordinance or regulatory mechanism must:

- 3.2.3.1 Authorize the Permittee to control and respond to the discharge of spills into the MS4 to the extent allowable pursuant to authority granted the individual Permittee under Idaho state law;
- 3.2.3.2 Authorize the Permittee to prohibit illicit connections, and the dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater, into the MS4; and
- 3.2.3.3 Authorize the Permittee to prohibit, and eliminate, at a minimum, the following discharges to the MS4 to the extent allowable pursuant to authority granted the individual Permittee under Idaho state law:
 - Sewage;
 - Discharges of wash water 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 wash water from mobile operations, such as mobile automobile or truck washing, steam cleaning, power washing, and carpet cleaning, etc.;
- Discharges of wash water from the cleaning or hosing of impervious surfaces in municipal, industrial, commercial, and 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 containing chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other hazardous materials;
- Discharges of pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals; discharges of pool or fountain filter backwash water;
- Discharges of sediment, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes; and
- Discharges of food-related wastes (grease, fish processing, and restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin wash water, etc.).

3.2.4 Illicit Discharge Complaint Report and Response Program

At a minimum, the Permittee must respond in the following manner to reports of illicit discharges from the public:

- 3.2.4.1 **Receipt of Complaints or Reports from the Public:** The Permittee must maintain a dedicated telephone number, email address, and/or other publicly available and accessible means (in addition to the website required in Part 3.1.8) for the public to report illicit discharges. This complaint/reporting function must be answered by trained staff during normal business hours. During non-business hours, a system must be in place to record incoming calls or reports, and to guarantee timely response by the Permittee. The Permittee's means of receiving complaints/reports from the public must be printed and/or advertised through the appropriate education, training, and public participation materials produced under Part 3.1(*Education, Outreach and Public Involvement*).
- 3.2.4.2 **Response to Complaints or Reports from the Public:** The Permittee must respond to and investigate all complaints or reports of illicit discharges as soon as possible, but no later than within two (2) working days.
- 3.2.4.3 **Tracking of Complaints or Reports and Actions Taken:** The Permittee must maintain a log or other means of documenting all complaints or reports of illicit discharges into the MS4, and the response or action taken by the Permittee to address the complaint or report. Such program information must be summarized for the relevant reporting period and included in each Annual Report.

3.2.5 Dry Weather Outfall Screening Program

The Permittee must conduct a dry weather analytical and field screening monitoring program to identify non-stormwater flows from MS4 outfalls during dry weather. This program must emphasize screening activities to detect and identify illicit discharges and illegal connections, and to reinvestigate potentially problematic MS4 outfalls throughout the

Permit Area defined in Part 1.1. At a minimum, this program must include the following SWMP control measure components:

- 3.2.5.1 **Outfall Identification and Screening Protocols:** The Permittee must use reconnaissance activities, information recorded through the complaint reporting program, and (if available) existing watershed assessment or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) analyses, to prioritize and target outfalls for screening throughout their Permit Area defined in Part 1.1.

The Permittee must develop a written plan that outlines how chemical and microbiological field screening analysis will be conducted on the dry weather flows identified during the reconnaissance and screening efforts, including field screening methodologies and associated trigger thresholds used by the Permittee for determining follow-up action(s).

- 3.2.5.2 **Number of Outfalls to be Screened:** The Permittee must conduct visual dry weather screening of their MS4 outfalls, emphasizing those outfalls or portions of the MS4 that have not yet been inventoried or screened during the previous permit term.

Photos may be used to document and record the physical conditions associated with selected MS4 outfalls. If the individual MS4 outfall is dry (no flows or ponded runoff), the Permittee must also document and record such observations.

If the total number of MS4 outfalls in the Permit Area defined in Part 1.1 is less than 50, the Permittee must screen all outfalls at least annually.

If the total number of MS4 outfalls in the Permit Area defined in Part 1.1 is more than 50, the Permittee must screen a minimum of 50 outfalls annually.

- 3.2.5.3 **Monitoring of Illicit Discharges:** Where dry weather flows from the MS4 are identified by the Permittee, the Permittee must identify the source of such flows, and take appropriate action to eliminate such flows to the extent allowable pursuant to authority granted the Permittee under Idaho state law. At a minimum, the Permittee must conduct sampling of dry weather flows via grab samples of the discharge for in-field analysis and identification, and may elect to use the following as indicator constituents: pH; total chlorine; detergents as surfactants; total phenols; *E. coli*; total phosphorus; turbidity; temperature; and suspended solids concentrations. Results of any field sampling must be compared to established trigger threshold levels and/or existing state water quality standards to direct appropriate follow-up actions by the Permittee in accordance with existing protocols and the ordinance/regulatory mechanism established by the Permittee.

- 3.2.5.4 **Maintain Records of Dry Weather Outfall Screening Program:** In each Annual Report, the Permittee must include a general summary of the results of dry weather screening program activities conducted over the preceding reporting period. The Permittee must keep detailed records of its dry weather screening program activities conducted throughout the permit term, including the following information for each location:

- Time since last rain event; estimated quantity of last rain event;
- Site description (e.g., conveyance type, adjacent land uses); flow

estimation (e.g., width of water surface, approximate depth of water, approximate flow velocity, flow rate);

- Visual observations (e.g., odor, color, clarity, floatables, deposits/stains, vegetation condition, structural condition, and biology);
- Results and documentation of any in-field sampling; recommendations for follow-up actions to address identified problems to the extent allowable pursuant to authority granted the individual Permittee under Idaho state law; and/or completed follow-up actions taken by the Permittee.

3.2.6 Follow-up

Within thirty (30) days of its detection, the Permittee must investigate recurring illicit discharges identified as a result of complaints, or identified as a result of the dry weather screening investigations and sampling, to determine the source of such discharge.

The Permittee must take appropriate action to address and eliminate the source of an ongoing illicit discharge within sixty (60) days of its detection, to the extent allowable to the Permittee under Idaho state law.

- 3.2.6.1 For each MS4 outfall where the ongoing dry weather discharge is identified by the Permittee as being associated with irrigation return flows and/or groundwater seepage, “*appropriate action*” means, at a minimum, the Permittee must include documentation in the next Annual Report of the MS4 outfall location, and the facts supporting the Permittee’s determination that the source is from either irrigation return flows or groundwater seepage. See also Permit Part 3.2.2.6.
- 3.2.6.2 As part of the Permit Renewal Application required by Part 8.2, the Permittee must include the complete list of all Permittee-identified MS4 outfall locations with ongoing dry weather flows associated with irrigation return flows and/or groundwater seepage.

3.2.7 Prevention and Response to Spills to the MS4

The Permittee must maintain written spill response procedures, and must coordinate their own spill prevention, containment, and response activities with the appropriate departments, programs, and agencies in the Permit Area to prevent spill related discharges from the MS4 to waters of the U.S. The Permittee must respond to, contain, and clean up any spill of sewage and other material that may discharge into the MS4 from any source (including private laterals and/or failing septic systems) in the Permit Area to the extent allowable pursuant to authority granted the individual Permittee under Idaho state law.

- 3.2.7.1 The Permittee must immediately report all spills of hazardous material, deleterious material, or petroleum products which may impact waters (ground and surface) of the State, as directed in Part 7.9 (*Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*) and Appendix A.2 (*Reporting of Discharges Containing Hazardous Materials or Deleterious Material*).²

3.2.8 Proper Disposal of Used Oil and Toxic Materials

The Permittee must coordinate with appropriate local entities to educate the Permittee’s

² Part 3.2.7.1 is a condition of the IDEQ’s *Final §401 Water Quality Certification for the Idaho Transportation Department District 2 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)*, NPDES Permit# IDS028258, dated January 27, 2020 and June 21, 2021.

employees and members of the public of the proper management, disposal, or recycling of used oil, vehicle fluids, toxic materials, and other household hazardous wastes in the Permittee's jurisdiction.

3.2.9 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Training for Staff

The Permittee must ensure that all persons responsible for investigating, identifying and eliminating illicit discharges and illicit connections into the MS4 are appropriately trained to conduct such activities. At a minimum, the Permittee's construction inspectors, maintenance field staff, and code compliance officers must be sufficiently trained to conduct dry weather screening activities and to respond to reports of illicit discharges and spills into the MS4.

The Permittee must provide orientation and training for new staff working on illicit discharge detection and elimination issues in the first six (6) months of employment.

If the Permittee utilizes outside parties to perform illicit discharge detection and elimination actions, outside staff must be appropriately trained to conduct such activities.

This training may be coordinated/combined with other Permittee staff education and training requirements in Parts 3.3.7 (*Construction Runoff Control Training for Staff*), 3.4.7 (*Permanent Stormwater Control Training for Staff*); and 3.5.10 (*Stormwater Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Training for Staff*).

3.3 Construction Site Runoff Control

3.3.1 Compliance Dates

No later than **April 3, 2025**, the Permittee must update its existing construction site runoff control requirements to enact SWMP control measure components in Parts 3.3.2 through 3.3.7 below.

- 3.3.1.1 If the Permittee seeks to comply with any SWMP control measure component, or combination of components, in this Part using one or more ACMs, the Permittee(s) must submit a request in accordance with Part 2.6 (*Alternative Control Measure Requests*) no later than **October 1, 2022**.

3.3.2 Ordinance and/or other regulatory mechanism.

Through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to the extent allowable under Idaho state law, the Permittee must require erosion controls, sediment controls, and waste materials management controls to be used and maintained at construction projects from initial clearing through final stabilization.

To be considered adequate, the Permittee's regulatory mechanism must require construction site operators to maintain effective controls to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges to the MS4 from sites in the Permittee's jurisdiction, as described in Part 3.3.3. The Permittee must require construction site operators to submit construction site plans for projects disturbing one or more acres for Permittee review, as described in Part 3.3.4. The Permittee must use inspections and enforcement actions (for example, written warnings, stop work orders and/or fines) to ensure compliance, as described in Part 3.3.5 below, and must maintain a written enforcement response policy, as described in Part 3.3.6.

- 3.3.2.1 **Compliance with Other NPDES Permit Requirements:** For construction projects in the Permittee's jurisdiction that disturb one or more acres (including projects that disturb less than one acre but are part of a common plan of development or sale that disturb one or more acres), the Permittee must refer project site operators to obtain NPDES permit coverage under the current version of the Idaho CGP. See also Part 2.3 (*Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial or Construction Activity*).

3.3.3 Construction Site Runoff Control Specifications

The Permittee must require construction site operators to use erosion, sediment, and waste material management controls at construction project sites that result in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one (1) acre, including construction project sites less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. The Permittee may define appropriate controls for different types and/or sizes of construction activity occurring in their jurisdiction.

The Permittee must maintain written specifications that address the proper installation and maintenance of such controls during all phases of construction activity occurring in their jurisdiction. The Permittee may adopt specifications created by another entity which complies with this Part. Construction site runoff control specifications must consist of:

- 3.3.3.1 Requirements for use of erosion control, sediment control, and waste materials management/pollution prevention practices that complement, and do not conflict with, the current version of the Idaho CGP;
- 3.3.3.2 Sizing criteria, performance criteria, illustrations, and design examples, as well as recommended operation and maintenance of each practice and guidance on selection and location of construction site runoff control practices; and
- 3.3.3.3 Specifications for long term operation and maintenance of such construction site runoff control practices to ensure that the control practices continue to perform as designed, including appropriate inspection interval and self-inspection checklists for use by the responsible party/construction site operator.

3.3.4 Preconstruction Site Plan Review

At a minimum, the Permittee must review preconstruction site plans from construction project site activity that will result in land disturbance of one (1) or more acres, including construction project site activity less than one acre that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more, using a checklist or similar process to determine compliance with the regulatory mechanism required by Part 3.3.2.

The Permittee must use individuals knowledgeable in the technical understanding of erosion, sediment, and waste material management controls to conduct such preconstruction site plan reviews.

Site plan review procedures must include consideration of the site's potential water quality impacts, and must demonstrate compliance with the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism required by Part 3.3.2.

The Permittee must ensure that any preconstruction site plan contains site-specific measures that meet the Permittee's runoff control specifications as outlined in Part 3.3.3 above, and includes any permanent stormwater management controls as outlined in Part 3.4.3 (*Permanent Stormwater Control Specifications*).

3.3.5 Construction Site Inspection and Enforcement

At a minimum, the Permittee must inspect construction sites in their jurisdiction that disturb one (1) or more acres, including construction project site activity less than one (1) acre that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that disturbs one (1) acre or more, to ensure compliance with the Permittee's applicable requirements required by this Part.

The Permittee must establish an inspection prioritization system to identify the minimum frequency and type of inspections, using such factors as project type, total area of disturbance, location, and potential threat to water quality. The Permittee must describe its construction site inspection prioritization system in the SWMP Document required by Part 2.5.3. In each Annual Report, the Permittee must summarize the nature and number of site inspections, follow-up actions, and any subsequent enforcement actions conducted during the relevant reporting period.

The Permittee must implement procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.

Based on the findings of individual site inspections, the Permittee must take follow-up actions (i.e., re-inspection, enforcement) to ensure compliance with its applicable requirements.

Construction site inspections conducted by the Permittee, or its designated representative,

must include, but not be limited to:

- 3.3.5.1 A review of the site plan to determine if the intended control measures were installed, implemented, and maintained;
- 3.3.5.2 An assessment of the site's compliance with the Permittee's ordinances/requirements, including the implementation and maintenance of required control measures;
- 3.3.5.3 Visual observation of any existing or potential non-stormwater discharges, illicit connections, and/or discharge of pollutants from the site, and recommendations to the site operator for follow-up if needed;
- 3.3.5.4 Education or instruction to the construction site operator related to additional stormwater pollution prevention practices, if needed; and
- 3.3.5.5 A written or electronic inspection report.

3.3.6 **Enforcement Response Policy for Construction Site Runoff Control**

The Permittee must develop, implement and maintain a written escalating enforcement response policy (ERP) or plan appropriate to its organization. The Permittee must submit the ERP for construction site runoff control to EPA and IDEQ with the Permit Renewal Application no later than **April 3, 2025**.

- 3.3.6.1 The ERP must address the enforcement of construction site runoff controls for all construction projects in their jurisdiction through the use of contracts, to the extent allowable under Idaho state law.
- 3.3.6.2 The ERP must describe the Permittee's potential response to violations with appropriate educational or enforcement responses. The ERP must address repeat violations through progressively stricter responses, as needed, to achieve compliance. The ERP must describe how the Permittee will use their available techniques to ensure compliance, such as: verbal warnings; written notices; escalated enforcement measures such as stop work orders, monetary penalties; and/or other escalating measures to the extent allowable under Idaho state law.

3.3.7 **Construction Runoff Control Training for Staff**

The Permittee must ensure that all persons responsible for preconstruction site plan review, site inspections, and enforcement of the Permittee's requirements are trained or otherwise qualified to conduct such activities.

The Permittee must provide training for new staff working on construction runoff control issues in the first six (6) months of employment.

If the Permittee utilizes outside parties to review plans and/or conduct inspections, outside staff must be trained or otherwise qualified to conduct such activities.

This training may be coordinated/combined with other Permittee staff education and training requirements in Parts 3.2.9 (*Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Training for Staff*); 3.4.7 (*Permanent Stormwater Control Training for Staff*); and 3.5.10 (*Stormwater Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Training for Staff*).

3.4 Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment

3.4.1 Compliance Dates

No later than **April 3, 2025**, the Permittee must update their existing controls to impose the required SWMP control measure components in Parts 3.4.2 through 3.4.7 below.

- 3.4.1.1 If the Permittee seeks to comply with any SWMP control measure component, or combination of components, in this Part using one or more ACMs, the Permittee must submit a request in accordance with Part 2.6 (*Alternative Control Measure Requests*) no later than **October 1, 2022**.

3.4.2 Ordinance and/or other regulatory mechanism

Through a regulatory mechanism to the extent allowable under Idaho state law, the Permittee must require the installation and long-term maintenance of permanent stormwater controls at new development and redevelopment project sites in its jurisdiction that result in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one (1) acre (including construction project sites less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more) and that discharge into the MS4.

Required permanent stormwater controls must be sufficient to retain onsite the runoff volume produced from a 24-hour, 95th percentile storm event; or sufficient to provide the level of pollutant removal greater than pollutant removal expected by using onsite retention of runoff volume produced from a 24-hour, 95th percentile storm event.

- 3.4.2.1 **Treatment equivalent to the onsite stormwater design standard:** Using a continuous simulation hydrologic model or other comparable evaluation tool, the Permittee may establish stormwater treatment requirements which attain an equal or greater level of water quality benefits as onsite retention of stormwater discharges from new development and redevelopment sites. Such equivalent expressions of the onsite retention of the 95th percentile storm volume must be submitted to EPA as an ACM Request pursuant to Part 2.6.
- 3.4.2.2 **Alternatives for Local Compliance.** The Permittee's regulatory mechanism may allow alternatives for project operators to comply with the Permittee's onsite retention requirement at a particular site based on factors of technical infeasibility, and/or site constraints. Such feasibility or constraint factors may include, but are not limited to: shallow bedrock; high groundwater; groundwater contamination; soil instability as documented by a thorough geotechnical analysis; site/engineering-based conditions such as soils that do not allow for infiltration of the required volume of storm water runoff; and/or a land use that is inconsistent with capture, reuse and/or infiltration of stormwater.
- 3.4.2.3 **Plan Review and Approval:** The regulatory mechanism must include procedures for the Permittee's review and approval of permanent stormwater control plans for new development and redevelopment projects, consistent with Parts 3.3.4 (*Preconstruction Site Plan Review and Approval*) and 3.4.4 (*Permanent Controls Plan Review and Approval*).

3.4.3 Permanent Stormwater Controls Specifications

The Permittee must specify permanent stormwater controls for project sites in their jurisdiction to install for sites that result in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one (1) acre (including construction project sites less than one acre that are part of a larger

common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more) and that discharge into the MS4. The Permittee may define appropriate controls for different types and/or sizes of site development activity occurring in their jurisdiction.

The Permittee must develop, or update as necessary, any written specifications to address proper design, installation, and maintenance of required permanent stormwater controls. A Permittee may adopt specifications created by another entity that complies with this Part.

The written specifications must include:

- 3.4.3.1 **Specifications** for the use of site-based practices suitable to local soils and hydrologic conditions;
- 3.4.3.2 **Acceptable control practices**, including sizing criteria, performance criteria, illustrations, design examples, and guidance on selection and location of practices; and
- 3.4.3.3 **Specifications for proper long term operation and maintenance**, including appropriate inspection interval and self-inspection checklists for responsible parties.

3.4.4 **Permanent Stormwater Controls Plan Review and Approval**

At a minimum, the Permittee must review and approve preconstruction plans for permanent stormwater controls at new development and redevelopment sites that result in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one (1) acre (including construction project sites less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more) and that discharge into the MS4. The Permittee must review plans for consistency with the ordinance/regulatory mechanism and specifications required by this Part. The Permittee must not approve or recommend for approval any plans for permanent controls that do not meet minimum requirements specified in their written specifications.

The Permittee must use individuals knowledgeable in the technical understanding of permanent stormwater controls to conduct such plan reviews.

3.4.5 **Permanent Stormwater Controls Inspection and Enforcement**

The Permittee must inspect high priority permanent stormwater controls at new development and redevelopment sites that result in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one (1) acre (including construction project sites less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more) and that discharge into the MS4. The purpose of such inspections is to ensure proper installation, and long-term operation and maintenance, of such controls.

The Permittee must establish an inspection prioritization system to identify sites for inspections of permanent control installation and operation. Factors to consider when establishing priority regarding where, and when, inspections occur must include, but are not limited to: size of new development or redevelopment drainage area; potential to discharge to portions of the MS4 discharging to impaired waters; sensitivity, and/or impairment status of receiving water(s); and history of non-compliance at the site during the construction phase.

- 3.4.5.1 **Inspect High Priority Locations:** At a minimum, the Permittee must identify permanent stormwater controls at new development and redevelopment sites that result from land disturbance of at least one (1) or more acres as “high priority”, and schedule associated inspections to occur at least once annually.

The inspections must determine whether permanent stormwater management or treatment practices have been properly installed (i.e., an “as built” verification). At appropriate intervals determined by the Permittee and established in compliance with Part 3.4.6 below, scheduled inspections must evaluate the ongoing operation and maintenance of such practices, identify deficiencies, and identify potential solutions to reduce negative water quality impacts to receiving waters. The Permittee must use inspection checklists, and maintain records of actions taken in response to inspections of permanent stormwater controls at high priority new development and redevelopment sites.

- 3.4.5.2 **Enforce Requirements:** The Permittee must develop and implement an enforcement response policy similar to that required in Part 3.3.6 (*Enforcement Response Policy for Construction Site Runoff Control*) sufficient to ensure and maintain the functional integrity of permanent stormwater controls in their jurisdiction. The Permittee must submit the ERP for permanent stormwater controls to EPA and IDEQ with the Permit Renewal Application no later than **April 3, 2025**.

3.4.6 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of Permanent Stormwater Controls

The Permittee must maintain a database inventory to track and manage the operational condition of permanent stormwater controls in its jurisdiction. All available data on existing permanent controls known to the Permittee must be included in the database inventory. At a minimum, the Permittee must begin tracking at the time the Permittee takes ownership, using a database that incorporates geographic information system (GIS) information and/or developed in conjunction with the MS4 Map required in Part 3.2.2 (*MS4 Map and Outfall Inventory*). The tracking system must also include reference to the type and number of permanent stormwater controls; O&M requirements; activity and schedule; responsible party; and any applicable self-inspection schedule.

- 3.4.6.1 **O&M Agreements:** Where parties other than the Permittee are responsible for the O&M of permanent stormwater controls, the Permittee should require a legally enforceable and transferable O&M agreement with the responsible party, or other mechanism, that assigns permanent responsibility for maintenance of such permanent stormwater control practices.

3.4.7 Permanent Stormwater Controls Training For Staff

The Permittee must ensure that all persons responsible for reviewing site plans for permanent stormwater controls, and/or for inspecting the installation and operation of permanent stormwater controls, are trained or otherwise qualified to conduct such activities.

The Permittee must provide training for new staff working on permanent stormwater control issues in the first six (6) months of employment.

If the Permittee utilizes outside parties to review plans and/or conduct inspections, outside staff must be trained or otherwise qualified to conduct such activities.

This training may be coordinated/combined with other Permittee staff education and training requirements in Parts 3.2.9 (*Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Training for Staff*); 3.3.7 (*Construction Runoff Control Training for Staff*); and 3.5.10 (*Stormwater Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Training for Staff*).

3.5 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for MS4 Operations

The Permittee must properly operate and maintain the MS4 and its facilities, using prudent pollution prevention and good housekeeping as required by this Part, to reduce the discharge of pollutants through the MS4.

3.5.1 Compliance Dates

No later than **April 3, 2025**, the Permittee must ensure that their stormwater infrastructure and management program includes the required SWMP control measure components described in Parts 3.5.2 through 3.5.10 below.

- 3.5.1.1 If the Permittee seeks to comply with any SWMP control measure component, or combination of components, in this Part using one or more ACMs, the Permittee must submit a request in accordance with Part 2.6 (*Alternative Control Measure Requests*) no later than **October 1, 2022**.

3.5.2 Inspection and Cleaning of Catch Basins and Inlets

The Permittee must inspect all Permittee-owned or operated catch basins and inlets in the MS4 at least once every five years, and take all appropriate maintenance or cleaning action based on those inspections to ensure the catch basins and inlets continue to function as designed.

The Permittee may establish a catch basin inspection prioritization system, and establish alternate inspection frequency, provided the Permittee describes all relevant factors used to target such inspections to specific areas of the MS4 in the SWMP Document required by Part 2.5.3. Material removed from MS4 catch basins and inlets must be managed in accordance with Part 7.13 (*Removed Substances*). Records reflecting catch basin and inlet inspection, and material removal/cleaning, must be maintained by the Permittee, and the actions taken during the latest reporting period must be summarized in each Annual Report.

3.5.3 Operation and Maintenance Procedures for Streets, Roads, Highways and Parking Lots

Where the Permittee is responsible for the O&M of streets, roads, highways, and/or parking lots, the Permittee must ensure those procedures are conducted in a manner to protect water quality and reduce the discharge of pollutants through the MS4.

- 3.5.3.1 At a minimum, O&M procedures must include: practices to reduce road and parking lot debris/other pollutants from entering the MS4; practices related to road deicing, anti-icing, and snow removal; operation of snow disposal areas; storage areas for street/road traction material (e.g. salt, sand, or other chemicals); and the long term O&M of permanent stormwater control measures associated with the Permittee's streets, roads, highways, and parking lots.
- 3.5.3.2 For each type of maintenance activity, practice, or facility, the Permittee must specific schedules for inspection and maintenance, and appropriate pollution prevention/good housekeeping actions.
- 3.5.3.3 Where site conditions allow, the Permittee must consider and utilize water conservation measures for all landscaped areas as part of these updated O&M procedures to prevent landscape irrigation water from discharging through the MS4.

3.5.4 Inventory and Management of Street/Road Maintenance Materials

Where the Permittee is responsible for the O&M of streets, roads, highways, and/or parking

lots, the Permittee must reduce pollutants in discharges to the MS4 and waters of the U.S. from street/road maintenance material storage stockpiles (such as sand, salt, and/or sand with salt stockpiles).

The Permittee must maintain an inventory of street /road maintenance materials stored at locations within the Permit Area that drain to the MS4. The Permittee must assess the physical adequacy of each Material Storage Location to prevent potential adverse water quality impacts, and must make any structural or nonstructural improvements as necessary to eliminate any such impacts.

No later than **April 3, 2025**, the Permittee must include in the SWMP Document a complete description of all Material Storage Locations in the Permit Area that drain to the MS4. The description of each Material Storage Location must, at a minimum, include a narrative of the individual location, an estimated average annual quantity of materials stored at the location; a short description of how/where the Permittee typically uses the material(s) in its jurisdiction; and a summary description of any structural or non-structural controls used by the Permittee to prevent pollutants at material storage locations from discharging to the MS4 and to waters of the U.S.

3.5.5 Street, Road, Highway, and Parking Lot Sweeping

Where the Permittee is responsible for the O&M of streets, roads, highways, and/or parking lots, the Permittee must sweep those areas that discharge to the MS4 at least once annually.

No later than **April 3, 2025**, the Permittee must include in the SWMP Document a written description of its sweeping management plan. The sweeping management plan must include:

- 3.5.5.1 An inventory and/or map of all streets, roads, highways and public parking lots owned, operated, or maintained by the Permittee in the Permit Area that discharge to the MS4 or directly to waters of the U.S., and identify their selected sweeping frequency;
- 3.5.5.2 A discussion of any areas where sweeping is technically infeasible; for such areas, the Permittee must document the reasons why sweeping in the particular area of their jurisdiction served by the MS4 is infeasible, and describe any alternative means the Permittee uses to minimize pollutant discharges from these areas into the MS4 and into any adjacent waters of the U.S;
- 3.5.5.3 An overall description of their street sweeping activities to minimize pollutant discharges into the MS4 and receiving water; including the types of sweepers used, number of swept curb and/or lane miles; general schedule or dates of sweeping by location and frequency category; volume or weight of materials removed; and any public outreach efforts or other means to address areas that are infeasible to sweep.

3.5.6 O&M Procedures for Other Municipal Areas and Activities

The Permittee must conduct its municipal O&M activities in a manner that reduces the discharge of pollutants through the MS4 to protect water quality. The Permittee must review, and update as necessary, existing procedures for inspection and maintenance schedules to ensure pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices are conducted for the following activities:

- grounds/park and open space maintenance;

- fleet maintenance and vehicle washing operations;
- building maintenance;
- snow management and snow disposal site O&M;
- solid waste transfer activities;
- municipal golf course maintenance;
- materials storage;
- heavy equipment storage areas;
- hazardous materials storage;
- used oil recycling; and
- spill control and prevention measures for municipal refueling facilities.

3.5.7 Requirements for Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer Applications

The Permittee must implement practices to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 associated with the Permittee's application and storage of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers in the Permit Area. At a minimum, such areas include the Permittee's public right-of-ways, and/or landscaped areas. All employees or contractors of the Permittee applying pesticides must follow all label requirements, including those regarding application methods, rates, number of applications allowed, and disposal of the pesticide/herbicide/fertilizer and rinsate.

3.5.8 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for Permittee Facilities

The Permittee must develop and implement site-specific SWPPPs to manage stormwater discharges from all Permittee-owned material storage facilities, heavy equipment storage areas, and maintenance yards identified in the inventory required by Part 3.2.2 (*MS4 Map and Outfall Inventory*). Permittee-owned facilities discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity, as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14), must obtain separate NPDES permit coverage pursuant to Part 2.3 (*Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial or Construction Activity*).

3.5.9 Litter Control

Throughout the Permit term, the Permittee must implement methods to reduce litter in its jurisdiction. The Permittee must work cooperatively with others to control litter on a regular basis, and after major public events, in order to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MS4.

3.5.10 Stormwater Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Training for Staff

The Permittee must ensure that all persons responsible for the stormwater infrastructure management and O&M activities as required by this Part are trained or otherwise qualified to conduct such activities.

The Permittee must provide training for new staff working on infrastructure management and O&M activities as required by this Part in the first six (6) months of employment.

If the Permittee utilizes outside parties to perform infrastructure management and O&M activities as required by this Part, outside staff must be trained or otherwise qualified to conduct such activities.

This training may be coordinated/combined with other Permittee staff education and training requirements in Parts 3.2.9 (*Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Training for Staff*); 3.3.7 (*Construction Runoff Control Training for Staff*); and 3.4.7 (*Permanent Stormwater Control Training for Staff*).

4 SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR DISCHARGES TO IMPAIRED WATERS

4.1 Actions to Address Endangered Species Act (ESA) Requirements

The Permittee must implement the actions outlined in Parts 4.1 and 4.2 to reduce and/or eliminate sediment discharged through the MS4. The purpose of these actions is to reduce the MS4 contribution of pollutants that may have an impact on ESA-listed salmonids in the Lower Granite Dam Pool and the Snake River.

No later than April 3, 2025, the Permittee must submit the Sediment Removal Report defined in Part 4.1.3 as part of the Permit Renewal Application required by Part 8.2. This documentation will provide the basis for the scope of future actions in subsequent permit terms.

4.1.1 Sediment Removal Actions

The Permittee must remove accumulated sediment in catch basins, and sumps intended to capture sediment from stormwater leading to the Lewiston Levee Ponds, Snake River, and Lower Granite Dam Pool.

Complete implementation of sediment removal actions will be achieved when the Permittee has removed accumulated sediment at least once from 100% of their MS4 catch basins, inlets, and sumps intended to capture sediment from stormwater within the Permit Area.

All material removed from catch basins, inlets, and sumps must be managed according to Part 7.13 of this Permit.

4.1.2 Cleaning and removal of sediment from catch basins, inlets, and sumps intended to capture sediment from stormwater must be prioritized in the following order, by drainage basins identified in the City of Lewiston, Idaho, *Stormwater Master Plan* dated October 12, 2001 and/or the *2021 Lewiston Stormwater Master Plan Update*, available online at: <https://www.cityoflewiston.org/380/Master-Plans>:

Basins 12, 13, 14, draining to the West Levee Pond

Basin 7, draining to Lower Granite Dam Pool through the 380 Drainage Structure

Basins 15, 16, 17, 18, draining to the North Levee Pond

4.1.3 Beginning with the 2023 Annual Report, and in each Annual Report thereafter, the Permittee must document the interim progress made towards the implementation goal identified in Part 4.1 and provide an estimate of the total sediment removed (in both weight and volume).

4.1.4 No later than April 3, 2025, the Permittee must submit a Sediment Removal Report as an attachment to the Permit Renewal Application required by Part 8.2. The Sediment Removal Report must document all actions taken during the permit term to reduce pollutant loadings in sediment from the Permittee's MS4. The Sediment Removal Report must summarize the knowledge and experience gained through conducting these sediment removal actions, quantify sediment and pollutant load reductions accomplished to date, and forecast a schedule of priority Permittee actions that must be accomplished to result in complete implementation as described in Part 4.1.

This page modified effective August 1, 2021.

4.2 Riparian Zone Management and Outfall Disconnection

No later than April 3, 2025, the Permittee must identify and prioritize riparian areas appropriate for Permittee acquisition and protection.

Prior to the expiration date of this Permit, the Permittee must create a plan for one project designed to reduce the flow of untreated urban stormwater discharging through the MS4 system through the use of vegetated swales, infiltration swales, ponds, stormwater treatment wetlands and/or other appropriate green infrastructure techniques.

As part of the Permit Renewal Application required by Part 8.2, the Permittee must submit a list of prioritized riparian protection areas, and a status report on the implementation of the outfall disconnection project.

A status report of the plan to complete the outfall disconnection project must be included in the 5th Year Annual Report. See Part 6.4.2.

5 REQUIRED RESPONSE TO EXCURSIONS ABOVE IDAHO WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

The Permittee will be presumed to be in compliance with applicable Idaho Water Quality Standards if the Permittee is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit. If the Permittee, EPA, and/or IDEQ determines that the discharge from the MS4 causes or contributes to an excursion above the Idaho Water Quality Standards, then the Permittee remains in compliance with this Permit as long as the Permittee implements all applicable SWMP control measures required by this Permit and undertakes the following actions:

5.1 Notification

The Permittee must notify EPA and IDEQ in writing at the addresses listed in Appendix A.1 within 30 days of becoming aware that, based on credible site-specific information, a discharge from the Permittee's MS4 is causing or contributing to a known or likely excursion above the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Written notification under this Part must, at a minimum, identify the source of the site-specific information; describe the location, nature, and extent of the known or likely water quality standard excursion in the receiving water; and explain the reasons why the MS4 discharge is believed to be causing or contributing to the problem. For on-going or continuing excursions, a single written notification provided to both EPA and IDEQ will fulfill this requirement.

Nothing in this Part precludes any notification required by Part 7.9 (*24-hour Notice of Non-Compliance Reporting*), the institution of any legal action, or relieves the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state/Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the CWA. No condition of the Permit releases the Permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

5.1.1 EPA Response

Based on a notification provided under this Part or through any other means, EPA may notify the Permittee, in writing, that an adaptive management response is required if EPA and IDEQ determine that a discharge from the Permittee's MS4 is causing or contributing to an excursion above the Idaho Water Quality Standards in a receiving water.

- 5.1.1.1 EPA and IDEQ may elect not to require an adaptive management response from the Permittee if EPA and IDEQ determine that the excursion of Idaho Water Quality Standards is already being addressed by a TMDL implementation plan or other enforceable water quality cleanup plan; or if EPA and IDEQ conclude the Permittee's contribution to the excursion will be eliminated through implementation of other permit requirements, regulatory requirements, or Permittee actions.

5.2 Adaptive Management Report

Within 60 days of receiving a response from EPA and IDEQ under Part 5.1.1, or by an alternative date established by EPA, the Permittee must review its Stormwater Management Program and submit a report to EPA & IDEQ. The Adaptive Management Report must include:

5.2.1 Existing BMPs

A description of the operational and/or structural BMPs that are currently being implemented at the location to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the violation of water quality standards, including a qualitative assessment of

the effectiveness of each BMP.

5.2.2 Potential BMPs

A description of potential additional operational and/or structural BMPs that will or may be implemented in order to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the violation of water quality standards.

5.2.3 Monitoring/Assessment

A description of the potential monitoring or other assessment and evaluation efforts that will or may be implemented to monitor, assess, or evaluate the effectiveness of the additional BMPs.

5.2.4 Schedule

A schedule for implementing the additional BMPs including, as appropriate: funding, training, purchasing, construction, monitoring, and other assessment and evaluation components of implementation.

5.3 Review and Approval of Adaptive Management Report

EPA and IDEQ will, in writing, acknowledge receipt of the Adaptive Management Response Report within a reasonable time and will notify the Permittee when it expects to complete its review of the report. EPA, in consultation with IDEQ, will either approve the additional BMPs and implementation schedule, or require the Permittee to modify the report as needed. If modifications to the Adaptive Management Report are required, EPA and IDEQ will specify a time frame in which the Permittee must submit the revised Report for EPA and IDEQ review.

5.4 Implementation

The Permittee must begin implementation of any additional BMPs pursuant to the schedule approved by EPA and IDEQ immediately upon receipt of EPA's written notification of approval.

5.5 Reporting

The Permittee must include with each subsequent Annual Report a summary of the status of implementation and the results of any monitoring, assessment, or evaluation efforts conducted during the reporting period to assess progress towards addressing the the original water quality excursion. A final summary of such adaptive management efforts must be included with the Permit Renewal Application required by Part 8.2.

5.6 Permit Revision

EPA will determine, based on the Adaptive Management Report, whether additional permit terms and conditions specific to the Permittee must be added to this Permit. If new or specific permit conditions are warranted, EPA will notify the Permittee and the public of its intent to propose additional requirements affecting the Permittee and will accept public comment for a minimum of 30 days on any proposed revisions, pursuant to 40 CFR §§ 122.62 and 124.

6 MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Compliance Evaluation

At least once per year, the Permittee must evaluate their compliance with the requirements of this Permit. This self-evaluation includes assessment of progress toward implementing the SWMP control measures in Part 3, and implementation of individual or collective actions to comply with any additional requirements identified pursuant to Part 4 (*Special Conditions For Discharges To Impaired Waters*). The Permittee may document this self-evaluation using the optional Annual Report format provided in Appendix B.

6.2 General Requirements for Monitoring/Assessment Activities [Reserved]

6.3 Recordkeeping

6.3.1 Retention of Records.

The Permittee must retain records and information documenting implementation of all control measures required by this Permit (including a copy of this Permit and all Annual Reports) for a period of at least five years from the date of the report, sample, or measurement, or for the term of this Permit, whichever is longer. This period may be extended at the request of EPA or IDEQ at any time.

Information and records includes, but is not limited to, records of all data or information used to develop and implement the SWMP control measures and/or used to complete the application for this Permit; such material may include inspection and maintenance records; all monitoring, calibration, and monitoring equipment maintenance records; all original strip chart recordings for any continuous monitoring instrumentation; copies of reports required by this Permit; etc.

6.3.2 Availability of Records.

At a minimum, the Permittee must retain all records associated with this Permit in a location and format that are accessible to EPA and IDEQ. The Permittee must make all records described above available to the public if requested to do so in writing. The public must be able to view the records during normal business hours. The Permittee may charge the public a reasonable fee for copying requests.

The Permittee must submit the records referred to in Part 6.3.1 above to EPA and IDEQ when such information is requested.

6.4 Reporting Requirements

At a minimum, the Permittee must submit reports and/or documents required by this Permit to EPA and IDEQ in an electronic portable document format (PDF) that is saved and stored on a compact disc or other portable electronic storage device.

All submittals must be sent to the Addresses in Appendix A.

6.4.1 Electronic Copy Submissions using NetDMR

Prior to the Permit expiration date, EPA may provide the Permittee with instructions for submitting required Annual Reports and/or other documents electronically using NetDMR. The Permittee may then use NetDMR for this Permit only after requesting and receiving permission from EPA Region 10. After a Permittee begins using NetDMR, the Permittee is no longer required to submit such materials to EPA and IDEQ via U.S. Postal Mail.

6.4.2 Annual Report.

No later than **December 1** of each year beginning in **Calendar Year 2021**, the Permittee must submit an Annual Report to EPA and IDEQ. EPA recommends the Permittee use the Annual Report Format provided in Appendix B.

- 6.4.2.1 The reporting period for the Year 1 Annual Report will be from **November 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021**. Reporting periods for subsequent Annual Reports are specified in Table 6.4.1 below.

Table 6.4.2 Annual Report Deadlines		
	Reporting Period	Due Date
Year 1 Annual Report	November 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021	December 1, 2021
Year 2 Annual Report	October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022	December 1, 2022
Year 3 Annual Report	October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023	December 1, 2023
Year 4 Annual Report	October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024	December 1, 2024
Year 5 Annual Report	October 1, 2024 – September 30, 2025	September 30, 2025

- 6.4.2.2 EPA recommends the Permittee use the Annual Report Format provided in Appendix B. The Annual Report must reflect the status of the Permittee's implementation of the Permit requirements during the relevant reporting period, and must include:

- 6.4.2.2.1 Any summaries, descriptions, and/or other information the Permittee uses to demonstrate compliance with the Permit during the relevant reporting period.
- 6.4.2.2.2 A current website address where the Permittee's SWMP Document is available as an electronic portable data format (PDF) document;
- 6.4.2.2.3 If applicable, notification to EPA and IDEQ that the Permittee is relying on another Permittee or outside entity to satisfy any obligations under this Permit;
- 6.4.2.2.4 Notification of any annexations, incorporations, or jurisdictional boundary changes resulting in an increase or decrease in the Permittee's area of responsibility during the reporting period; and
- 6.4.2.2.5 Point(s) of contact responsible SWMP implementation for the Permittee, and for authorization, certification, and signature pursuant to Part 8.5 (*Signatory Requirements*).

- 6.4.2.3 The Permittee must make a copy of each Annual Report (including any required attachments) available to the public through the Permittee-maintained website required by Part 3.1.8 (*Publicly Accessible Website*).

6.5 Addresses

Any reports or submittals required by this Permit must be sent to the Addresses in Appendix A.

7 COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 Duty to Comply

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this Permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

7.2 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

7.2.1 Civil and Administrative Penalties.

Pursuant to 40 CFR §19 and the CWA, any person who violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized in the United States Code (USC) by section 309(d) of the CWA and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$55,800 per day for each violation).

7.2.1.1 **Administrative Penalties:** Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR §19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by section 309(g)(2)(A) of the CWA and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) [currently \$22,320 per day for each violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$55,800]. Pursuant to 40 CFR §19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by section 309(g)(2)(B) of the CWA and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) [currently \$22,320 per day for each violation, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$278,995].

7.2.1.2 Criminal Penalties:

7.2.1.2.1 Negligent Violations.

The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.

7.2.1.2.2 Knowing Violations.

Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

7.2.1.2.3 **Knowing Endangerment.**

Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

7.2.1.2.4 **False Statements.**

The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this Permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both. The CWA further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

7.3 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Permit.

7.4 Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or disposal in violation of this Permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

7.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes BMPs, adequate laboratory controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit.

7.6 Toxic Pollutants

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

7.7 Planned Changes.

The Permittee must give notice to the Director and the responsible IDEQ office as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

- The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or
- The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of the pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit.

7.8 Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee must give advance notice to the Director and IDEQ, using the addresses provided in Appendix A, of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with this Permit.

7.9 Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

The Permittee must report to EPA the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone at (206) 553-1846, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the following circumstances; see also Appendix A.2:

- Any discharge to or from the MS4 which could result in noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment;
- Any unanticipated bypass that results in or contributes to an exceedance of any effluent limitation in this Permit. See Part 7.10 (*Bypass of Treatment Facilities*);
- Any upset that results in or contributes to an exceedance of any effluent limitation in this Permit. See Part 7.11 (*Upset Conditions*).

7.9.1 Written Report

The Permittee must also provide a written submission within five (5) business days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subpart 1 above. The written submission must contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and all steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The Permittee must submit its written report to EPA and IDEQ as specified in Appendix A.

7.9.2 Written Report Waiver

EPA may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.

7.10 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

7.10.1 Bypass not exceeding limitations.

The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 7.10.2 and 7.10.3 of this Part.

7.10.2 Notice

7.10.2.1 Anticipated bypass: If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior notice, to the Director, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.

7.10.2.2 Unanticipated bypass: The Permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part 7.9 (*Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*).

7.10.3 Prohibition of bypass.

Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against the Permittee for a bypass, unless:

- The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- The Permittee submitted notices as required under Part 7.10.2 above.

7.10.4 Optional Approval.

The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part 7.10.3.

7.11 Upset Conditions

7.11.1 Effect of an Upset.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based permit effluent limitation if the Permittee meets the requirements of Part 7.11.2 of this section. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

7.11.2 Conditions Necessary for a Demonstration of Upset.

To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the Permittee must demonstrate, through

properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part 7.9 (*Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*) and,
- The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part 7.4 (*Duty to Mitigate*).

7.11.3 **Burden of proof.**

In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

7.12 **Other Noncompliance**

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, as part of each Annual Report. Such noncompliance reports must contain all the information listed above in Part 7.9.1.

7.13 **Removed Substances**

All collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash water, decant water, and/or other pollutants removed in the course of maintenance, and/or treatment or control of stormwater and other wastewaters must be managed and disposed of in a manner such as to prevent such pollutants from entering the waters of the U.S.

8 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Permit Actions.

This Permit or coverage under this Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by EPA as specified in 40 CFR §§122.62, 122.64, or 124.5. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

8.2 Duty to Reapply

If the Permittee intends to continue its operational control and management of discharges from the MS4 as regulated by this Permit after the Permit expiration date, the Permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 40 CFR §122.21(d), and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by the Director, the Permittee must submit an application at least 180 days before the Permit expiration date, or no later than **April 3, 2025.**

8.2.1 Contents of a Permit Renewal Application

The Permit Renewal Application must contain the information required by 40 CFR 122.21(f) which includes: name and mailing addresses of the Permittee that operate the MS4(s), and the names and titles of the primary administrative and technical contacts for the Permittee. In addition, the Permittee must identify the identification number of the existing NPDES MS4 permit; and any previously unidentified water bodies that receive discharges from the MS4. The following attachments must be submitted as part of a complete Permit Renewal Application:

- 8.2.1.1 Updated SWMP Document, as required by Part 2.5.3 and described in Appendix B;
- 8.2.1.2 MS4 Map, and the accompanying Outfall Inventory, as required by Part 3.2.2;
- 8.2.1.3 List of MS4 outfall locations with dry weather flows identified by the Permittee as being associated with irrigation return flows and/or groundwater seepage, including latitude/longitude and physical description/characteristics, as required by Part 3.2.6.2;
- 8.2.1.4 Enforcement Response Policy for Construction Site Runoff Control, as required by Part 3.3.6;
- 8.2.1.5 Enforcement Response Policy for Permanent SW Management Controls, as required by Part 3.4.5.2; ~~and~~
- 8.2.1.6 If applicable, a written summary of the Permittee's adaptive management actions to date, as required by Part 5.5;
- 8.2.1.7 Sediment Removal Report, as required by Part 4.1; and
- 8.2.1.8 Riparian Zone Management and Outfall Disconnection Report as required by Part 4.2.

This page modified effective August 1, 2021.

8.3 Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee must furnish to EPA and IDEQ, within the time specified in the request, any information that the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Permit, or to determine compliance with this Permit. The Permittee must also furnish to EPA or IDEQ, upon request, copies of the records required to be kept by this Permit.

8.4 Other Information

When the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Notice of Intent, or that it submitted incorrect information in a NOI, permit application, or any report or document to EPA or IDEQ, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

8.5 Signatory Requirements

All permit applications, NOIs, reports, or information submitted to EPA and IDEQ must be signed and certified as follows:

8.5.1 All applications must be signed and certified:

- For a corporation: by a principal corporate officer.
- For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

8.5.2 Duly Authorized Representative.

All Annual Reports required by this Permit and other information requested by EPA or IDEQ must be signed by a person described in Part 8.5.1 above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- 8.5.2.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director;
- 8.5.2.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, Such as the position of plant manager, owner or operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and
- 8.5.2.3 Written authorization is submitted to the Director and IDEQ.

8.5.3 Changes to Authorization.

If an authorization under Part 7.5.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part 8.5.2 must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

8.5.4 Certification.

Any person signing a document under this Part must make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

8.6 Availability of Reports

In accordance with 40 CFR §2, information submitted to EPA pursuant to this Permit may be claimed as confidential by the Permittee. In accordance with the CWA, permit applications, permits, and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidential claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the Permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR §2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Federal Register 36924 (September 1, 1976), as amended.

8.7 Inspection and Entry

The Permittee must allow the Director; IDEQ; or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Director), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

8.7.1 Enter

Upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;

8.7.2 Access

Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;

8.7.3 Inspect

Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Permit; and

8.7.4 Sample, monitor, evaluate or audit

At reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any discharges, substances or parameters at any location.

8.8 Property Rights

The issuance of this Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

8.9 Transfers

Coverage under this Permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the Director of EPA Office of Water and Watersheds. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA.

8.10 State/Tribal Laws

Nothing in this Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state/Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the CWA. No condition of the Permit releases the Permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

8.11 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

8.12 Severability

The provisions of this Permit are severable, and if any provision of this Permit, or the application of any provision of this Permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Permit, shall not be affected thereby.

8.13 Re-opener Clause

This Permit is subject to modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination at the request of any interested person (including the Permittee) or upon EPA initiative. However, permits may only be modified, revoked or reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR §§122.62 or 122.64, and 40 CFR §124.5. This includes new information which was not available at the time of permit issuance and would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance, including but not limited to any Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives or Reasonable and Prudent Measures developed in Endangered Species Act consultation, and/or future monitoring results. All requests for Permit modification must be addressed to EPA in writing and shall contain facts or reasons supporting the request.

9 DEFINITIONS

Administrator, as used in this Permit without qualifier, means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative [40 CFR §122.2].

Appropriate means reasonable in intensity, duration, and magnitude.

Appropriate Action, as used in Part 3.2.6 of this Permit, means documentation in the Permittee's Annual Reports and SWMP Document of the MS4 outfall location(s) where the Permittee determines that the source of the ongoing dry weather flow is from either irrigation or groundwater seepage.

Best Management Practice, or *BMP*, means schedules of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also mean treatment requirements operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spillage, or leaks, sludge, or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storages. See 40 CFR 122.2 and 122.44(k). For the purposes of this Permit, *BMP* broadly refers to any type of structural or non-structural practice or activity undertaken by the Permittee in the course of implementing its SWMP.

Bioretention means the water quality and water quantity stormwater management practice using the chemical, biological and physical properties of plants, microbes and soils for the removal of pollution from stormwater runoff.

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

CFR means the Code of Federal Regulations, which is the official annual compilation of all regulations and rules promulgated during the previous year by the agencies of the United States government, combined with all the previously issued regulations and rules of those agencies that are still in effect.

CGP and/or Construction General Permit means the current available version of EPA's NPDES *General Permit for Stormwater Discharges for Construction Activities in Idaho*, Permit No. IDR12- 0000. EPA's CGP is posted on EPA's website at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp.

Common Plan of Development means a contiguous construction project or projects where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules but under one plan. The "plan" is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation or physical demarcation indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot; included in this definition are most subdivisions and industrial parks

Construction activity includes, but is not limited to, clearing, grading, excavation, and other site preparation work related to the construction of residential buildings and non-residential buildings, and heavy construction (e.g., highways, streets, bridges, tunnels, pipelines, transmission lines and industrial non-building structures).

Control Measure, as used in this Permit, refers to any action, activity, Best Management Practice or other method used to control the discharge of pollutants in MS4 discharges.

CWA means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217, Public Law 95-576, Public Law 96-483, and Public Law 97-117, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. [40 CFR §122.2].

Deleterious Materials is defined at IDAPA 58.01.02.010.21, and means any nontoxic substance which may cause the tainting of edible species of fish, taste and odors in drinking water supplies, or the reduction of the usability of water without causing physical injury to water users

or aquatic and terrestrial organisms

Director means the Regional Administrator of EPA Region 10, or the Director of EPA Region 10 Office of Water and Watersheds. After July 1, 2021, "Director" may also refer to an authorized representative of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

Discharge when used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant."

Discharge of a pollutant means any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source," or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the "contiguous zone" or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any "indirect discharger" [40 CFR §122.2].

Erosion means the process of carrying away soil particles by the action of water.

Effluent limitation means any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of "pollutants" which are "discharged" from "point sources" into "waters of the United States," [40 CFR §122.2]. The terms and conditions of this Permit are a type of effluent limitations, and refers to actions designed to reduce pollutant discharges. See also 40 CFR §122.34 and 81 FR 89337 (Dec. 9, 2016).

Existing Permanent Controls, in the context of this Permit, means post- construction or permanent stormwater management controls designed to treat or control runoff on a permanent basis and that were installed prior to the effective date of this Permit.

Facility means any NPDES point source or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

Grab sample means a single water sample or measurement of water quality taken at a specific time.

Green infrastructure is defined in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act and means the range of measures that use plant or soil systems, permeable pavement or other permeable surfaces or substrates, stormwater harvest and reuse, or landscaping to store, infiltrate, or evapotranspire stormwater and reduce flows to sewer systems or to surface waters.

Hazardous materials is defined at IDAPA 58.01.02.010.47 and means a material or combination of materials which, when discharged in any quantity into state waters, presents a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, the public health, or the environment. Unless otherwise specified, published guides such as Quality Criteria for Water (1976) by EPA, Water Quality Criteria (Second Edition, 1963) by the state of California Water Quality Control Board, their subsequent revisions, and more recent research papers, regulations and guidelines will be used in identifying individual and specific materials and in evaluating the tolerances of the identified materials for the beneficial uses indicated.

Impaired waters means any water body that does not meet applicable water quality standards for one or more beneficial uses by one or more pollutants. For the purposes of this Permit, *impaired water* includes any water body that IDEQ includes in its 2014 Integrated Report, as a "Category 4a" water of the state for which a total maximum daily load has been completed and approved; as a "Category 4b" water of the state that have pollution control requirements in place

other than a TMDL and are expected to meet standards; and/or as a "Category 5" water of the state where a TMDL is necessary. The term impaired water also includes any interstate surface water body that originates in Idaho and flows into Washington that the Washington Department of Ecology categorizes as Category 4a, 4b, or 5 in its latest Water Quality Assessment 305(b) Report and 303(d) List as approved by EPA on July 22, 2016.

Indian Tribe means any Indian Tribe, band, group, or community recognized by the Secretary of the Interior and exercising governmental authority over a Federal Indian Reservation [40 CFR §122.2].

Infiltration is the process by which stormwater penetrates into soil.

Illicit connections include, but are not limited to, pipes, drains, open channels, or other conveyances that have the potential to allow an illicit discharge to enter the MS4.

Illicit discharge means any discharge to a municipal storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges from firefighting activities. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2).

Interconnection means the point (excluding sheet flow over impervious surfaces) where the Permittee's MS4 discharges to another MS4 or other storm sewer system, through which the discharge is eventually conveyed to a water of the United States. Interconnections shall be treated similarly to outfalls throughout the Permit.

Lewiston Urbanized Area or the Permit Area is defined by the decennial census data from Year 2000 and Year 2010. An urbanized area is the densely settled core of census tracts and/or census blocks that have a population of at least 50,000, along with adjacent territory containing non-residential urban land uses as well as territory with low population density included to link outlying densely settled territory with the densely settled core. It is a calculation used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the geographic boundaries of the most heavily developed and dense urban areas. Once a small MS4 is designated into the program based on the UA boundaries, it cannot be waived from the program if in subsequent UA calculation the small MS4 is no longer within the UA boundaries. The following websites are for the Census 2000 and Census 2010 UA maps, respectively:

<http://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/urbanarea/uaoutline/UA2000/ua49312/>

http://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/dc10map/UAUC_RefMap/ua/ua49312_lewiston_id-wa/

Low Impact Development or LID means stormwater management and land development techniques, controls and strategies applied at the parcel and subdivision scale that emphasize conservation and use of on-site natural features integrated with engineered, small scale hydrologic controls to more closely mimic pre-development hydrologic functions.

Method Detection Limit (MDL) means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

Minimum Level (ML) means either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL). Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be sample concentrations equivalent to the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a lab, by a factor.

MEP or *maximum extent practicable*, means the technology-based discharge standard for municipal separate storm sewer systems to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges that was established by Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C §1342(p).

Minimize means to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including BMPs) that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry or municipal practices.

MS4 means "municipal separate storm sewer system," and is used in this document to refer to 'Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System' as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(16). The term, as used in the context of this Permit, refers to those portions of the municipal separate storm sewer systems owned and/or operated by the entities named herein. See also *Municipal Separate Storm Sewer*, and *Small MS4*.

Municipality means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer is defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(8) and means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR §122.2.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of CWA [40 CFR §122.2].

Nuisance means anything which is injurious to the public health or an obstruction to the free use, in the customary manner, of any waters of the State [IDAPA 58.01.02.010.67].

Outfall is defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(9) means a point source (see definition below) at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States, and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States.

Owner or operator means the owner or operator of any "facility or activity" subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

Permanent Stormwater Controls, or practices, permanent controls, and/or Post-construction stormwater management controls means those structural and non-structural controls that are designed to treat or control pollutants in stormwater runoff on a permanent basis.

Point Source is defined at 40 CFR §122.2 and means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

Pollutant means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials [except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 2011 et seq.)], heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water [40 CFR §122.2].

Post- construction stormwater management controls or “permanent stormwater controls” means those controls designed to treat or control runoff on a permanent basis once construction is complete. See also “new permanent controls” and “existing permanent controls.”

Reasonable and prudent alternatives is defined in the Species Act of 1973, as amended, (16 U.S.C. §1531 et seq.), at 50 CFR §402.02, and refers to alternative actions identified during formal Endangered Species Act consultation that can be implemented in a manner consistent with the intended purpose of the action, that can be implemented consistent with the scope of the Federal agency's legal authority and jurisdiction, that is economically and technologically feasible, and that the Director of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or National Marine Fisheries Service believes would avoid the likelihood of jeopardizing the continued existence of listed species or resulting in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

Reasonable and prudent measures is defined in the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, (16 U.S.C. §1531 et seq.), at 50 CFR §402.02, and refers to those actions the Director of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or National Marine Fisheries Service believes necessary or appropriate to minimize the impacts, i.e., amount or extent, of incidental take.

Redevelopment, for the purposes of this Permit, means the alteration, renewal or restoration of any developed land or property that results in land disturbance of one acre or more, or less than one acre that is part of a common plan of development or sale that exceeds one acre, and that has one of the following characteristics: land that currently has an existing structure, such as buildings or houses; or land that is currently covered with an impervious surface, such as a parking lot or roof; or land that is currently degraded and is covered with sand, gravel, stones, or other non-vegetative covering.

Source control means practices that control stormwater before pollutants have been introduced into stormwater.

Stormwater and *storm water runoff* as used in this Permit means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, and is defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(13). “Stormwater” means that portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, channels, or pipes into a defined surface water channel or a constructed infiltration facility.

Stormwater Control Measure or *Stormwater Management Program Control Measure*, means the physical, structural, and/or managerial measures that, when used singly or in combination, reduce the downstream quality and quantity impacts of storm water runoff. Also, stormwater control measure means a permit term or condition used to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants. This may include a schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, or other management practices. Stormwater control measures may include, but are not limited to, treatment requirements; operating procedures; practices to control plant site runoff, spillage, leaks, sludge, or waste disposal; or drainage from raw material storage. See *best management practices* (BMPs). Minimum stormwater control measures are defined 40

CFR §122.34(b).

Stormwater Management Practice or *Stormwater Management Control* means practices that manage stormwater, including structural and vegetative components of a storm water system.

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) refers to a comprehensive program to manage the quality of storm water discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system. For the purposes of this Permit, the SWMP consists of the actions and activities conducted by the Permittee as required by this Permit and described in the Permittee's SWMP Document. A "SWMP Document" is the written summary describing the unique and/or cooperative means by which an individual Permittee or entity implements the specific stormwater management control measures required by this Permit in their jurisdiction.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) means a site-specific plan designed to describe the control of soil, raw materials, or other substances to prevent pollutants in stormwater runoff; a SWPPP is generally developed for a construction site, or an industrial facility. For the purposes of this Permit, a SWPPP means a written document that identifies potential sources of pollution, describes practices to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site, and identifies procedures or controls that the site operator will implement to reduce impacts to water quality and comply with applicable Permit requirements.

Small municipal separate storm sewer system, or Small MS4, is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(16) and (17), respectively, and means all separate storm sewers that are: (i) owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) not defined as "large" or "medium" municipal separate storm sewer systems pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7), or designated under paragraph 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v); and (iii) includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.

Snow management means the plowing, relocation, and collection of snow.

Total Maximum Daily Load, or TMDL means the sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources, load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, and natural background. Such load shall be established at a level necessary to implement the applicable water quality standards with seasonal variations and a margin of safety which takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality [IDAPA 58.012.02.010.100].

Toxic Substance is defined at IDAPA 58.01.02.010.102, and means any substance, material or disease-causing agent, or a combination thereof, which after discharge to waters of the State and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism (including humans), either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, malignancy, genetic mutation, physiological abnormalities (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in affected organisms or their offspring. Toxic substances include, but are not limited to, the one hundred twenty-six (126) priority pollutants identified by EPA pursuant to Section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act.

Treatment means the reduction and removal of pollutants from stormwater.

Uncontaminated, for the purposes of this Permit, means that the MS4 discharge does not:

- result in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- result in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Contribute to a violation or exceedance of an applicable Idaho Water Quality Standard.

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation [40 CFR §122.41(n)].

Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S. means those waters defined in 40 CFR §120.2

APPENDIX A - ADDRESSES & CONTACT INFORMATION

1. Alternative Control Measure Requests, Notifications, and Permit Renewal

Applications: Such documents must be signed as required by Part 7.5, and submitted by U.S. Postal Mail to both EPA and IDEQ addresses below:

*Director, Water Division
Attn: ID MS4 Permit Coordinator
U.S. EPA, Region 10
1200 6th Avenue, Suite 155
Mail Code 19-C04
Seattle, Washington 98101*

*Regional Administrator
Lewiston Regional Office
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
1118 F Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501*

2. Reporting of Discharges Containing Hazardous Materials or Deleterious Material:³

All spills of hazardous material, deleterious material or petroleum products which may impact waters (ground and surface) of the state shall be immediately reported.

Call 911 if immediate assistance is required to control, contain or clean up the spill.

If no assistance is needed in cleaning up the spill, contact the Lewiston Regional DEQ office during normal working hours at 208-799-4370 or Idaho State Communications Center after normal working hours.

If the spilled volume is above federal reportable quantities, contact the National Response Center.

For immediate assistance: Call 911

National Response Center: (800) 424-8802

Idaho State Communications Center: (800) 632-8000

See also Part 7.9 (*Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*).

3. Annual Reports, including any necessary attachments as required by this Permit:

Such documents must be signed as required by Part 5, and submitted by U.S. Postal Mail to both EPA and IDEQ addresses below:

*U.S. EPA, Region 10
Enforcement & Compliance Assurance
Division
1200 6th Avenue, Suite 155
Mail Code 20-CO4
Seattle, Washington 98101*

*Regional Administrator
Lewiston Regional Office
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
1118 F Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501*

³ Appendix A.2 is a condition of the IDEQ's *Final §401 Water Quality Certification for the Idaho Transportation Department District 2 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4), NPDES Permit #IDS028258*, dated January 27, 2020 and June 21, 2021.

4. General Contact Information for EPA and IDEQ

<i>EPA Region 10</i>	<i>Toll Free Phone Number</i>	<i>Phone Number</i>
Water Division, 1200 6th Avenue, Suite 155 Mail Code 19-C04 Seattle, Washington 98101	(800) 424-4372, extension 6650.	(206) 553-6650
<i>IDEQ State Office</i>	<i>Toll Free Phone Number</i>	<i>Phone Number</i>
Surface Water Program 1410 North Hilton Street Boise, ID. 83706		208-373-0502
<i>IDEQ Regional Office</i>	<i>Toll Free Phone Number</i>	<i>Phone Number</i>
Lewiston Regional Office 1118 F Street Lewiston, Idaho 83501	877-541-3304	208-799-4370

APPENDIX B –SWMP DOCUMENT & ANNUAL REPORT TEMPLATES

This Appendix outlines the content of the SWMP Document and Annual Reports, and provides an example template for each required document.

Appendix B.1 - SWMP Document Template (see Separate Document)

Appendix B.2 - Annual Report Form (See Separate Document)