

**Response to Comments on the Modification of the
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit
For Discharges from the
Idaho Transportation Department District 2
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
NPDES Permit No. IDS028258**

June 2021

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10

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Introduction

On September 15, 2020, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 (EPA) issued a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) owned and/or operated by the Idaho Transportation Department-District 2 (ITD2) in Nez Perce County, Idaho. The Permit became effective on November 1, 2020 and expires on September 30, 2025.

On May 24, 2021, as a result of Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), EPA proposed to modify the Permit to require additional pollutant reduction activities.¹ EPA explained its rationale in its Modification Fact Sheet that the proposed revisions address the reasonable and prudent measures identified by NMFS in its Biological Opinion dated May 5, 2021.

EPA held a limited public comment period on the proposed modifications from May 24, 2021 to June 23, 2021. During the comment period, EPA met by telephone with ITD2's representative on June 7, 2021, to answer clarifying questions regarding the draft Permit modification.

This document provides EPA responses to comments received on the proposed modification, and refers to ITD2 as the "Permittee," and the Permit document #IDS028258 as "the Permit." EPA summarizes each comment, and/or includes the comment verbatim. Where indicated, EPA has made changes to the final Permit. The Administrative Record contains the comment letter and information considered by EPA during the permit modification.

State Certification under Clean Water Act §401

On June 21, 2021, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) provided EPA with a final Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 certification that reconfirms permit conditions that must be included in the Permit pursuant to CWA Section 401(d), 33 U.S.C. § 1341(d). These conditions were not subject to EPA's proposed modification and are already reflected in the Permit. A copy of the final certification is provided in Appendix A of this document.

Edits to the Final Permit

EPA has revised Permit Parts 4.1 and 4.2 in response to comments received; see Responses #3, #4 and #7.

Response to Comments

ITD2 submitted the following comments in a letter dated June 23, 2021.

1. ITD2 appreciates the opportunity to comment and submits the following comments on the above referenced permit. Financial resources for ITD are very constrained. It is critical funds are used efficiently and with clear benefit to the resource. The EPA proposed draft NPDES MS4 Permit has schedule and fiscal impacts to our business operations.

Response: Comment noted. No change has been made to the Permit as a result of this comment.

¹ EPA concurrently proposed to modify the City of Lewiston & Lewis-Clark State College MS4 Permit #IDS028061 as a result of the same NMFS Biological Opinion.

2. ITD2 requests the EPA remove Parts 4.1 and 4.2 in their entirety from the draft permit modification. The final permit #IDS028258 issued to ITD2, effective November, 1 2020, has existing requirements for MS4 operational activities that provide provisions for the reduction of the MS4 contribution of pollutants that may have an impact on BSA-listed salmonids in the Lower Granite Dam Pool and the Snake River. As evidenced by EPA's August 2020 *Biological Evaluation and Essential Fish Habitat Assessment for Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permits Located in the Lewiston, Idaho Urbanized Area: City of Lewiston & Lewis-Clark State College (NPDES Permit No. IDS028061) Idaho Transportation Department District #2 (NPDES Permit No. IDS028258) [August 2020]*, EPA concluded [on page 183] that "Using the information presented in Sections 5.6 and 5.7, EPA concludes that its issuance of NPDES Permit #IDS028061 to the City of Lewiston and Lewis-Clark State College, and NPDES Permit #IDS028258 to Idaho Transportation District #2 is not likely to adversely affect Chinook salmon EFH and Coho salmon EFH in the Action Area."

Response: EPA modified the Permit to include Parts 4.1. and 4.2 in order to fulfill its obligations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. EPA's Biological Evaluation analyzed potential consequences to ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and NMFS, and determined that the issuance of the Permit and resulting discharges were not likely to adversely affect the listed-species in the area. USFWS concurred with this determination for the bull trout, but NMFS did not concur for the other listed salmonids and initiated formal consultation on (50 CFR 402.14) on the action. As a result of the formal consultation process, on May 5, 2021, NMFS issued a final (signed) Biological Opinion (*Endangered Species Act Section 7(a)(2) Biological Opinion, and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Response for National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permits (IDS028061 and IDS028258), Lewiston, Idaho; NMFS No: WCRO-2020-02609.*) NMFS' Biological Opinion determined that additional permit requirements were necessary to minimize take of the ESA-listed species under their jurisdiction and included nondiscretionary, reasonable and prudent measures (RPMs). See: 50 CFR §§ 402.09 and 402.02.

No change has been made to the Permit as a result of this comment.

3. ITD2 requests modification of Permit Part 4.1.1 *Sediment Removal Actions*. An outfall is defined in the Permit as a point source discharge to Waters of the United States. As outfalls are discharge points, they are not designed or intended to capture sediment. Requiring sediment removal from outfalls also seems contradictory to EPA's commitment and intentions to construct the proposed permit in a manner that preserves the "Maximum Extent Practicable" (MEP) standard under the Clean Water Act. MS4 system maintenance and sediment removal efforts by the Permittee are much more practicable and cost effective when concentrated on catch basins, inlets, and sumps intended to capture sediment from stormwater.

ITD2 recommends the following edits to Permit Part 4.1.1:

The Permittee must remove accumulated sediment in catch basins, inlets, ~~outfalls, and other MS4 features~~ and sumps intended to capture sediment from stormwater leading to the Lewiston Levee Ponds, Snake River, and Lower Granite Dam Pool. ~~Lindsay Creek, and Tammany Creek.~~

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, outfalls, and other MS4 features~~ **and sumps intended to capture sediment from stormwater within the Permit Area....**

Response: Comment noted. EPA recognizes that MS4 outfalls are not, by design, intended to capture sediment. EPA agrees to make the edits related to deleting “outfall” in this provision to accurately specify the ITD2 MS4 infrastructure where sediment accumulation will be removed as suggested. The commenter did not include edits to the final sentence of Part 4.1.1, but EPA also deletes reference to “outfalls and M4 features” for consistency; that sentence now reads:

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

Regarding commenter suggestion to delete Tammany Creek and Lindsay Creek as receiving waters, see Response #4.

4. ITD2 does not own or operate outfalls within the Permit Area and Lewiston Urbanized Area that discharge to Tammany Creek or Lindsay Creek. ITD2 requests these be removed from the permit.

Response: EPA agrees to delete references to Tammany Creek and Lindsay Creek in Part 4.1.

5. Regarding Permit Part 4.1.2 *Cleaning and Removal of Sediment*: As noted previously, ITD2 does not own or operate outfalls in the Permit Area and Lewiston Urbanized Area that discharge to Tammany Creek or Lindsay Creek. Section 4.1.2 requires cleaning of Basins 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 19, draining to Lindsay Creek Pond and Drainage Tunnel, and Basins 5, 8, 9, 19, 11, 20, draining to Tammany Creek and Snake River. ITD2 requests these be removed from the permit, and suggests the following clarifying revisions to Part 4.1.2:

*4.1.2 Cleaning and removal of sediment from catch basins, inlets, ~~outfalls, and other MS4 features~~ 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 available online at:
<https://www.cityoflewiston.org/DocumentCenterNiew/640/2001-Stormwater-Master-Plan- PDF>*

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

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

~~*Basins 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 19, draining to Lindsay Creek Pond and Drainage Tunnel*~~

~~*Basins 5, 8, 9, 19, 11, 20, draining to Tammany Creek and Snake River*~~

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

Response: EPA agrees to revise the text and delete references to Tammany Creek and Lindsay Creek in Part 4.1.2. EPA also notes that City of Lewiston published its *Updated Stormwater Master Plan* in May 2021; because the updated plan does not entirely replace *Lewiston, Idaho, Stormwater Master Plan* dated October 12, 2001, EPA has added a relevant reference to the updated document.

Part 4.1.2 now reads as follows:

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

6. Regarding Permit Part 4.2 *Riparian Zone Management*: The permit text requires that “...No later than April 3, 2025, the Permittee must identify and prioritize riparian areas appropriate for Permittee acquisition and protection.” ITD2 requests this language and all instances of riparian zone identification, prioritization, acquisition, and protection by the Permittee be removed from the permit for the following reasons:

- Any riparian areas that exist within ITD2's operational area within the Lewiston Urbanized Area are owned, operated, and regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore are not feasible for acquisition by a State Department of Transportation. Identification, prioritization, and protection of riparian zones on USACE owned property are the responsibility of USACE.
- Requiring an MS4 permittee to identify and acquire riparian areas for protection conflicts with the intent and purpose of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program of Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, which permits discharges into Waters of the United States. NPDES permits and Section 402 of the CWA do not govern actions below the ordinary highwater mark (OHWM) of Waters of the United States. Actions occurring at or below the OHWM are governed by Section 404 and are outside the scope of Section 402.

Response: EPA declines to delete all references to riparian zone management as requested by the commenter. EPA notes that Section 4.2 is entitled *Riparian Zone Management and Outfall Disconnection*, and its purpose is to have the Permittee consider areas in its jurisdiction where existing runoff discharges can be eliminated through better site design and/or retrofits that use vegetated areas, riparian buffers or other green infrastructure techniques that reduce or eliminate existing discharges. EPA disagrees with the commenter's statement that the provision, as written, conflicts with the fundamental purpose of the NPDES program because eliminating pollutant discharges to surface water is the program purpose. This provision does not conflict with CWA Section 404 because the Permit does not direct the Permittee to take any action below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). If, as ITD2 states, there are no available areas “appropriate for Permittee acquisition and protection,” ITD2 may document that fact in its Permit Renewal Application required by Part 8.2. No change has been made to the Permit as a result of this comment.

7. Regarding Permit Part 4.2 *Outfall Disconnection*: The proposed text requires ITD2 to undertake and complete at least one project designed to reduce the flow of untreated urban stormwater discharging through the MS4 system through the use of vegetated swales, stormwater treatment wetlands and/or other appropriate green infrastructure techniques, prior to expiration of the permit.

ITD2 is currently in the planning phase of reconstruction of the Memorial Bridge, over the Clearwater River. As part of this project, ITD plans to disconnect direct discharges from the bridge scuppers and route stormwater flow off the bridge to be treated and infiltrated next to the roadway. ITD2 requests flexibility in the construction timeline of this project, as the scupper removal is only a portion of the overall bridge project reconstruction project, and such a project will take time to complete design and begin construction, which may be after expiration of the permit.

ITD2 requests the following edits to Permit Part 4.2:

*Prior to the expiration date of this Permit, the Permittee must ~~undertake and complete~~ **at least 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 ... ~~Documentation of the completed~~ **A status report of the plan of the** outfall disconnection project must be included in the 5th Year Annual Report. See Part 6.4.2.*

Response: As noted in Response #6, Section 4.2 is entitled *Riparian Zone Management and Outfall Disconnection*. EPA agrees that the type of project described by the commenter is a positive example of a project meant to permanently eliminate existing runoff discharges to receiving waters. EPA agrees to make edits as suggested by the commenter, but, in acknowledgement of the ITD budget and planning process, EPA has revised the final sentence to emphasize actual project implementation. The final sentence now reads as follows:

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.

Appendix A: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's Final Certification under Clean Water Act §401



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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(208) 799-4370

Brad Little, Governor
Jess Byrne, Director

June 21, 2021

Mathew Martinson, Branch Chief
Permitting, Drinking Water, and Infrastructure Branch
U.S. EPA Region 10
1200 6th Avenue, Suite 155
Mail Code WD-19-C04
Seattle WA 98101-3188

Subject: FINAL §401 Water Quality Certification for the Idaho Transportation Department
District 2 Municipal Separate Sewer System (MS4), NPDES Permit #IDS028258

Dear Mr. Martinson:

On May 21, 2021, the Lewiston Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) received the proposed modified final draft of the above-referenced permit for the Idaho Transportation Department District 2 Municipal Separate Sewer System (MS4). Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires that states issue certifications for activities which are authorized by a federal permit and which may result in the discharge to surface waters. In Idaho, the DEQ is responsible for reviewing these activities and evaluating whether the activity will comply with Idaho's Water Quality Standards, including any applicable water quality management plans (e.g., total maximum daily loads). A federal discharge permit cannot be issued until DEQ has provided certification or waived certification either expressly, or by taking no action. This letter is to inform you that DEQ is issuing the attached §401 Water Quality Certification subject to the terms and conditions contained therein.

Please contact me directly at (208) 799-4370 to discuss any questions or concerns regarding the content of this certification.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "John Cardwell".

John Cardwell
Regional Administrator
Lewiston Regional Office

c: Misha Vakoc, EPA Region 10
Susan Poulosom, EPA Region 10
Beth Spelsberg, DEQ State Office



Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Final §401 Water Quality Certification

June 21, 2021

NPDES Permit Number(s): Idaho Transportation Department – District #2
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, IDS028258 (2021 Modification)

Receiving Water Body: Clearwater River – Lower Granite Dam Pool

On April 30, 2021, EPA requested that DEQ provide Clean Water Act Section 401 certification for modification of this NPDES permit. The modified permit includes additional conditions to benefit salmonids listed under the Endangered Species Act. On May 17, 2021 EPA requested that DEQ grant or deny certification under 40 CFR 124.55 or waive its right to certify by June 29, 2021.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 401(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), as amended; 33 U.S.C. Section 1341(a)(1); and Idaho Code §§ 39-101 et seq. and 39-3601 et seq., the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has authority to review National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and issue water quality certification decisions.

Based upon its review of the above-referenced permit and associated fact sheet, DEQ certifies that if the permittee complies with the terms and conditions imposed by the permit along with the conditions set forth in this water quality certification, then it is reasonable for DEQ to conclude that the discharge will comply with the applicable water quality requirements of Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Clean Water Act, the Idaho Water Quality Standards (WQS) (IDAPA 58.01.02), and other appropriate water quality requirements of state law.

This certification does not constitute authorization of the permitted activities by any other state or federal agency or private person or entity. This certification does not excuse the permit holder from the obligation to obtain any other necessary approvals, authorizations, or permits.

Antidegradation Review

The WQS contain an antidegradation policy providing three levels of protection to water bodies in Idaho (IDAPA 58.01.02.051).

- Tier I Protection. The first level of protection applies to all water bodies subject to Clean Water Act jurisdiction and ensures that existing uses of a water body and the level of water quality necessary to protect those existing uses will be maintained and protected (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01; 58.01.02.052.01). Additionally, a Tier I review is performed for all new or reissued permits or licenses (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.07).
- Tier II Protection. The second level of protection applies to those water bodies considered high quality and ensures that no lowering of water quality will be allowed unless deemed

necessary to accommodate important economic or social development (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.02; 58.01.02.052.08).

- Tier III Protection. The third level of protection applies to water bodies that have been designated outstanding resource waters and requires that activities not cause a lowering of water quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03; 58.01.02.052.09).

DEQ is employing a water body by water body approach to implementing Idaho's antidegradation policy. This approach means that any water body fully supporting its beneficial uses will be considered high quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.a). Any water body not fully supporting its beneficial uses will be provided Tier I protection for that use, unless specific circumstances warranting Tier II protection are met (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.c). The most recent federally approved Integrated Report and supporting data are used to determine support status and the tier of protection (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05).

Pollutants of Concern

The Idaho Transportation Department – District #2 discharges the following pollutants of concern: sediment, nutrients, heat, chlorides, metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, microbial pollution (*Escherichia coli*) and organic chemicals (pesticides and industrial chemicals). Conditions of the permit and this certification require permittees to reduce pollutant loading to the maximum extent practicable.

Receiving Water Body Level of Protection

The Idaho Transportation Department – District #2 discharges to the Clearwater River – Lower Granite Dam Pool within the Clearwater Subbasin assessment unit (AU) ID17060306CL001_07 (Lower Granite Dam Pool). This AU is designated for cold water aquatic life, primary contact recreation, and domestic water supply beneficial uses. In addition to these uses, all waters of the state are protected for agricultural and industrial water supply, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics (IDAPA 58.01.02.100).

According to DEQ's 2018/2020 Integrated Report, this receiving water body AU is fully supporting its assessed uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.a). As such, DEQ will provide Tier II protection in addition to Tier I for this water body (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.02; 58.01.02.051.01).

Protection and Maintenance of Existing Uses (Tier I Protection)

A Tier I review is performed for all new or reissued permits or licenses, applies to all waters subject to the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act, and requires demonstration that existing and designated uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing and designated uses shall be maintained and protected. In order to protect and maintain existing and designated beneficial uses, a permitted MS4 discharge must reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. The terms and conditions contained in the Idaho Transportation Department – District #2 permit and this certification require the permittee to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

Specific terms and conditions of the permit aimed at providing a Tier I level of protection include (Permit part 2 & 3):

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

§401 Water Quality Certification

- A prohibition on snow disposal directly to surface waters;
- Specific prohibitions for non-stormwater discharges;
- Requirements to develop a stormwater management plan with the following control measures:
 - Public education and outreach,
 - Illicit discharge detection and elimination,
 - Construction site stormwater runoff controls,
 - Dry weather outfall screening program,
 - Post-construction stormwater management for new development and redevelopment,
 - Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for MS4 operations;
- The stipulation that if either EPA or DEQ determine that an MS4 causes or contributes to an excursion above the water quality standards, the permittee must take a series of actions to remedy the situation.

If the MS4 discharge causes or contributes to an excursion above the applicable Idaho WQS, Part 5 of the permit requires corrective action and adaptive management as needed to address the source of pollutants. This response plan will improve the response time to an exceedance and require the permittee to evaluate and determine the effectiveness of their best management practices.

In summary, the terms and conditions contained in the Idaho Transportation Department – District #2 permit will reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. Therefore, DEQ has determined the permit will protect and maintain existing and designated beneficial uses in the Clearwater River – Lower Granite Dam Pool in compliance with the Tier I provisions of Idaho's WQS (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01 and 58.01.02.052.07).

High-Quality Waters (Tier II Protection)

The Clearwater River – Lower Granite Dam Pool is considered high quality for cold water aquatic life and primary contact recreation. As such, the water quality relevant to cold water aquatic life and primary contact recreation uses of the Clearwater River – Lower Granite Dam Pool must be maintained and protected, unless a lowering of water quality is deemed necessary to accommodate important social or economic development.

To determine whether degradation will occur, DEQ must evaluate how the permit issuance will affect water quality for pollutants relevant to cold water aquatic life and primary contact recreation uses of the Clearwater River – Lower Granite Dam Pool (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05). These include sediment, nutrients, heat, chlorides, metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, microbial pollution (*Escherichia coli*) and organic chemicals (pesticides and industrial chemicals).

For a new permit or license, the effect on water quality is determined by reviewing the difference between the existing receiving water quality and the water quality that would result from the activity or discharge as proposed in the new permit or license (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.06.a).

NPDES permits for regulated small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) must include terms and conditions to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements under the Clean Water Act. “Maximum extent practicable” is the statutory standard that describes the level of pollutant reduction that MS4 operators must achieve. The proposed MS4 permit relies on practices to identify and reduce discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (Permit parts 2 & 3). The Idaho Transportation Department – District #2 must map their MS4 and all associated outfalls (Permit part 3.2.2). Further, the permittees’ implementation of these practices must be documented in annual reports to EPA and DEQ and is subject to review and on-site inspections. To ensure discharged stormwater will not degrade receiving waters, the permittee is required to manage the effectiveness of these stormwater management practices, monitor discharge and, if necessary, adapt its management practices.

Pollutant reductions should be realized as each element of the stormwater management plan is developed and implemented during the permit cycle. Stormwater control measures, when designed, constructed, and maintained correctly have demonstrated the ability to reduce runoff, erosive flows, and pollutant loadings.¹ Due to the nature of MS4 permits, implementation requires investigating and resolving complaints; continual discovery of pollutant sources; use, monitoring, and refinement of BMPs; and additional knowledge through training opportunities.

Under the modified NPDES permit in section 4.4, the Idaho Transportation Department – District #2 will incorporate sediment removal actions to reduce toxic impact to salmonids in the Lower Granite Dam Pool and the Snake River. These changes will further improve water quality by prioritizing areas where sediment is a concern and incorporating sediment removal actions from catch basins, inlets, outfalls and other MS4 features within the permit area. This level of scrutiny and effort combined with requirements to address pollution sources should lead to improved water quality the longer the permit is in effect and should result in minimal to no adverse change in existing water quality significant to recreational and aquatic life uses. Therefore, DEQ has reasonable assurance that at a minimum, no degradation will result from the discharge of pollutants from the Idaho Transportation Department – District #2 MS4.

In summary, DEQ concludes that this discharge permit complies with the Tier II provisions of Idaho’s WQS (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.02 and IDAPA 58.01.02.052.06).

Conditions Necessary to Ensure Compliance with Water Quality Standards or Other Appropriate Water Quality Requirements of State Law

Best Management Practices

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.

¹ Urban Stormwater Management in the United States, National Research Council, 2008

This condition is necessary to ensure that best management practices implemented under this permit maintain and protect existing uses of the receiving waters in accordance with Idaho water quality requirements including, without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.252.

When selecting best management practices the permittee must consider and, if practicable, utilize practices identified in the DEQ's Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management practices found at <https://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/wastewater/storm-water/>.

Reporting of Discharges Containing Hazardous Materials or Deleterious Material

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.850, 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 Office at 208-799-4370 during normal working hours 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

This condition is necessary to ensure compliance with the notification requirement in IDAPA 58.01.02.850.03.

Other Conditions

This certification is conditioned upon the requirement that any material modification of the permit or the permitted activities—including without limitation, any modifications of the permit to reflect new or modified TMDLs, wasteload allocations, site-specific criteria, variances, or other new information—shall first be provided to DEQ for review to determine compliance with Idaho WQS and to provide additional certification pursuant to Section 401. Such modifications may not be implemented until DEQ has determined whether additional certification is necessary.

Because DEQ is certifying only the activity described in the certification request, this condition is necessary to ensure that discharges under circumstances that differ from those described in the certification request will comply with 33 U.S.C. § 1341, 40 CFR Part 121, and other applicable water quality requirements, including without limitation 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), Idaho Code § 39-108, IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.052, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.210, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.251, IDAPA 58.01.02.252, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

§401 Water Quality Certification

Right to Appeal Final Certification

The final Section 401 Water Quality Certification may be appealed by submitting a petition to initiate a contested case, pursuant to Idaho Code § 39-107(5) and the “Rules of Administrative Procedure before the Board of Environmental Quality” (IDAPA 58.01.23), within 35 days of the date of the final certification.

Questions or comments regarding the actions taken in this certification should be directed to Sujata Connell, Lewiston Regional Office at 208-799-4370 or via email at Sujata.Connell@deq.idaho.gov.



John Cardwell

Regional Administrator

Lewiston Regional Office