STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

444 Hospital Way #300, Pocatello Idaho, 83201
(208) 373-0502

Brad Little, Governor
Jess Byrne, Director

10/3/2022

By certified mail #7018 0680 0000 3734 0801

Jeff Stieglitz
646 N HWY 91
Firth, Idaho, 83236

Subject: Final § 401 Water Quality Certification for the Jeff Stieglitz River Stabilization – Snake River Project; NWW-2022-88-I03

Dear Mr. Stieglitz,
The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has issued a Section § 401 Water Quality Certification for the Army Corps of Engineers permit NWW-2022-88-I03; the Jeff Stieglitz River Stabilization – Snake River Project. DEQ has determined that the proposed project activities will comply with Idaho Water Quality Standards; given that you comply with all terms of the federal permit, this § 401 certification and any applicable water quality management plans (e.g., total Maximum Daily Loads).

No comments were received during the 21-day period that the document was available on the DEQ website for public comment. Please make sure that you and anyone performing this work read the document and are familiar with the conditions of this certification prior to beginning work. Please also notify the DEQ Pocatello Regional Office when work begins.

An electronic copy of this certification has also been sent to you via email at *jb430@aol.com*. If you have questions, please contact Matt Schenk at 208-236-6160 or via email at matthew.schenk@deq.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

Katy Bergholm
Regional Administrator
Pocatello Regional Office

Enclosure (1)
Ec: James Joyner, Army Corps of Engineers, *james.m.joyner@usace.army.mil*
Jeff Nield, Army Corps of Engineers, *jeffrey.a.nield@usace.army.mil*
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Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Draft Section 401 Water Quality Certification

October 3, 2022

Project Name: Jeff Stieglitz River Stabilization – Snake River

Permit Number (if applicable): NWW-2022-88-I03

Applicant/Authorized Agent: Andrew Ferguson

Project Location: Section 34 of Township 01 South, Range 36 East, near Firth Idaho, Bingham County; Latitude 43.289002º N, Longitude -112.218386º W

Receiving Water Body: Snake River

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 activities receiving federal permits and issue water quality certification decisions.

In accordance with the Clean Water Act §§ 121.4 and 121.5, all project proponents must submit a request for a prefiling meeting at least thirty days in advance of submitting a certification request. A prefiling meeting request was received by DEQ on 7/13/2022. To facilitate early engagement and project coordination, DEQ accepted an opportunity to host a prefiling meeting which was conducted on 7/20/2022, to seek clarification as well as to discuss the project and potential information needs.

Based upon its review of the certification request in accordance with the Clean Water Act § 121.5 (b) and (c), received on 8/23/2022, DEQ certifies that if the permittee complies with the terms and conditions imposed by the permit and the conditions set forth in this water quality certification, then it is reasonable for DEQ to conclude that the activity will comply with water quality requirements, including applicable requirements of the Clean Water Act §§ 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307, Idaho's "Water Quality Standards" (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.

1 Project Description

The applicant proposes to install 1,800-linear feet of structural streambank bioengineering (rip rap and woody debris) to prevent erosion on the eastern bank of the Snake River in two

locations along a property owned by Jeff Stieglitz. This project will result in approximately 2,576.7 cubic yards of rip rap material to be discharged below the ordinary high-water line and approximately 3,007 cubic yards of excavation that may impact the receiving water.

The applicant has indicated that work will be performed while river flow rates are seasonally low (between October and February) to minimize effects related to construction activities. Sediment and erosion control best management practices (BMPs) such as silt fences and/or sediment barriers will be installed in accordance with an approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to commencement of construction activities. Sites will be excavated and graded to produce a 2H:1V slope (or flatter) trench. Woody vegetation will be installed in three rows running parallel to the flow of the river along the length of the project. Rip rap will be placed on top of a granular filter along the trench. All excavated materials will be hauled offsite to ensure sediment deposit from excavated soils does not enter waters of the state. All equipment and chemical materials (i.e., fuel, oil, herbicides) will be stored a minimum of 100-feet from the riverbank to reduce any potential for contamination. Final site stabilization includes removal of temporary BMPs and seed application over disturbed areas.

2 Antidegradation Review

As part of its water quality standards program, Idaho has an antidegradation policy providing three levels of protection to water bodies in Idaho (IDAPA 58.01.02.051). DEQ adopted regulations to implement the antidegradation policy (IDAPA 58.01.02.052).

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 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 do not lower water quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03; 58.01.02.052.09).

DEQ employs 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 DEQ Integrated Report and supporting data are used to determine support status and the tier of protection (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05).

2.1 Pollutants of Concern

The pollutant of concern for this project is sediment. As part of the § 401 water quality certification, DEQ requires the applicant to comply with various conditions to protect water quality and meet Idaho's water quality standards, including the water quality criteria applicable to sediment.

2.2 Receiving Water Body Level of Protection

This project is located on the Snake River within the American Falls subbasin assessment unit (AU) ID17040206SK022_04 (Snake River). According to the most recent federally approved DEQ Integrated Report, this AU has the following designated beneficial uses: cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning, primary contact recreation and drinking water supply. 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 2022 Integrated Report, this AU is not fully supporting one or more of its assessed uses. The Cold Water Aquatic Life, Primary Contact Recreation and the Salmonid Spawning beneficial uses in this receiving water body AU are not fully supported due to mercury impairment.

The pollutant of concern associated with this project is sediment; however, sediment is not relevant to recreational uses because aquatic life is the more sensitive use. Sediment will be expected to cause impairments to aquatic life at concentrations well below that necessary to cause recreational use impairment, so it is unnecessary for DEQ to conduct a Tier II analysis (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.08). As such, DEQ will provide Tier I protection for both the aquatic life and contact recreation uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01).

2.3 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 uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses will be maintained and protected. The numeric and narrative criteria in the water quality standards are set at levels that ensure protection of existing and designated beneficial uses.

Water bodies not supporting existing or designated beneficial uses must be identified as water quality limited, and a total maximum daily load (TMDL) must be prepared for those pollutants causing impairment. Once a TMDL is developed, discharges of causative pollutants will be consistent with the allocations in the TMDL (IDAPA 58.01.02.055.05). Before developing the TMDL, the water quality standards require applying the antidegradation policy and implementation provisions to maintain and protect uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.055.04).

An EPA-approved TMDL has been developed for this AU. The TMDL addresses concerns that were identified in the American Falls Subbasin Total Maximum Daily Load Plan: Subbasin Assessment and Loading Analysis. Goals of the TMDL are to reduce sediment loading to the Snake River; this project will implement BMPs designed to minimize the potential for any work done to introduce any additional sediment to the Snake River.

Throughout the life of the project, the applicant will implement, install, maintain, monitor, and adaptively manage best management practices (BMPs) to reduce erosion and minimize turbidity levels in receiving water bodies downstream of the project. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared for this project. In addition, permanent erosion and sediment controls will be implemented that will minimize or prevent future sediment contributions from the project area. Moreover, the project proponent proposes to minimize disturbance, and work will be completed in low flow periods throughout the months of October 2022 through February 2023. Most of the work will not be completed in-water. All excavated materials will be hauled offsite or to an upland location to ensure sediment deposit from excavated soils does not enter waters of the state. Disturbed areas will be seeded to prevent erosion and sedimentation during project activities and upon project completion.

If the project is conducted according to the provisions of the project plans, federal permit, and conditions of this certification, then it is reasonable for DEQ to conclude that the project will comply with the state's numeric and narrative criteria. These criteria are set at levels that protect and maintain existing and designated beneficial uses.

There is no available information indicating the presence of any existing beneficial uses aside from those that are already designated and discussed above. The permit ensures that the level of water quality necessary to protect both existing and designated uses is maintained and protected in compliance with the Tier I provisions of IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01 and 58.01.02.052.07.

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

The following conditions ensure the Jeff Stieglitz River Stabilization – Snake River project complies with Idaho's water quality standards and other appropriate water quality requirements of state law applicable to the Snake River.

3.1 General Conditions

This certification is based on the certification request submitted by the Jeff Stieglitz on 8/23/2022 and is conditioned upon the requirement that any modification (e.g., change in work windows, etc.) of the permitted activity will first be provided to DEQ for review to determine compliance with Idaho's water quality standards.

Because DEQ is certifying only the activity described in the certification request, this condition ensures that discharges under circumstances that differ from those described in the certification request will comply with 33 U.S.C. § 1341, 40 CFR 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.

1. DEQ reserves the right to modify, amend, or revoke this certification if DEQ determines that, due to changes in relevant circumstances—including without limitation, changes in project activities, the characteristics of the receiving water bodies, or state water quality standards—there is no longer reasonable assurance of compliance with the water quality standards or other appropriate requirements of state law.

   Because DEQ is certifying only the activity described in the certification request based on information available at the time of certification, this condition ensures that discharges from activities not described in the certification request, or where there has been a change in the characteristics of or water quality standards applicable to the receiving water body, will comply with 33 U.S.C. § 1341, 40 CFR 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.

2. If ownership of the project changes, the certification holder will notify DEQ, in writing, upon transferring this ownership or responsibility for compliance with these conditions to another person or party. The new owner/operator will request, in writing, the transfer of this water quality certification to the new name. This condition ensures that, if ownership changes, DEQ has the minimum information to support ongoing compliance with 33 U.S.C. § 1341, 40 CFR 121, this water quality certification, and other applicable water quality requirements, including without limitation Idaho Code § 39-108, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

3. A copy of this certification must be kept on the job site and readily available for review by any contractor working on the project and any federal, state, or local government personnel.

   This condition ensures all responsible parties, including on-site contractors, are aware of and comply with this water quality certification and other applicable water quality requirements, including without limitation Idaho Code § 39-108, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

4. The applicant is responsible for all work done by contractors and must ensure the contractors are informed of and follow all the conditions described in this certification and the federal permit.

   This condition ensures all responsible parties, including on-site contractors, comply with this water quality certification and applicable water quality requirements, including without limitation Idaho Code § 39-108, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

5. If this project disturbs more than 1-acre and there is potential for discharge of storm water to waters of the state, then coverage under the DEQ Construction General Permit Program may be required.

   This condition ensures that work authorized under the federal permit complies with water quality requirements prohibiting unauthorized storm water discharges, including without limitation 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p), IDAPA 58.01.02.080, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

3.2 Bank Stabilization and Excavation Materials

The following conditions are necessary to protect beneficial uses in accordance with Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, 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.

1. Only clean angular rock (rip rap) material that is sufficient in size and weight to withstand erosive energy may be placed from the top of the stream bank down into the river bottom to prevent erosion and sedimentation.
2. Excavated materials must be either removed and hauled offsite or placed in a designated upland area so the material is isolated from the water edge and not placed where it could re-enter waters of the state.

3.3 Erosion and Sediment Control

The following conditions protect beneficial uses in accordance with Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. BMPs for sediment and erosion control suitable to prevent exceedances of Idaho's water quality standards and TMDLs will be selected and installed before starting construction at the site. One resource to evaluate appropriate BMPs is the *Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management Practices* (DEQ 2020). Other resources may also be used for selecting appropriate BMPs.
2. Permanent erosion and sediment control measures will be installed to provide long-term sediment and erosion control and prevent excess sediment from entering waters of the state.
3. Permanent erosion and sediment control measures will be installed at the earliest practicable time consistent with good construction practices and will be maintained as necessary throughout project operation.
4. Structural fill or bank protection will consist of materials that are placed and maintained to withstand predictable high flows in the waters of the state.
5. All construction debris, scraps, particles, and other associated materials will be captured and properly disposed of so they cannot enter waters of the state or cause water quality degradation.

6. Disturbed areas suitable for vegetation will be seeded or revegetated to prevent subsequent soil erosion (EPA 2000), using native vegetation and/or seed mix.
7. Maximum fill slopes will be material that is structurally stable once placed and does not slough into the stream channel during construction, during periods before revegetation, or after vegetation is established.
8. Top elevations of bank stabilization must match existing elevations and shall be such that the project does not create a dike or berm that impedes normal flooding.

3.4 Turbidity

The following conditions protect beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200.08, IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.e, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. Sediment resulting from this activity must be mitigated to prevent violations of the turbidity standards stipulated in Idaho's water quality standards. Any violation of this standard must be reported to the DEQ regional office immediately.
2. Containment measures such as silt curtains, geotextile fabrics, and silt fences must be implemented and properly maintained to minimize instream sediment suspension and resulting turbidity. One resource to evaluate appropriate BMPs is the *Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management Practices* (DEQ 2020). Other resources may also be used for selecting appropriate BMPs.
3. All practical BMPs on disturbed banks and within the waters of the state must be implemented to minimize turbidity. Visual observation is acceptable to determine whether BMPs are functioning properly. If a sediment plume is observed, the project may be causing an exceedance of water quality standards, and the permittee must inspect the condition of the project BMPs. If the BMPs appear to be functioning improperly, then corrective action must be taken, and the permittee must modify the activity or implement additional BMPs (this may also include modifying existing BMPs).
4. If the project continues to have a visual sediment plume after BMPs have been inspected and modified, turbidity monitoring consistent with Table 1, is required.
    a. A properly and regularly calibrated turbidimeter is required for sample collection measurements to be analyzed in the field. The turbidimeter should be calibrated before each use or according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The calibration log should be maintained and made available to DEQ upon request. Instantaneous grab samples may be collected for field analysis and taken to a laboratory for analysis as needed. When turbidity monitoring is required, a grab sample must be collected at an undisturbed area immediately upstream from the in-water disturbance or discharge to establish background turbidity levels. Background turbidity, latitude/longitude, date, and time must be recorded before monitoring downstream. A sample must be collected immediately downstream from the in-water disturbance or point of discharge and within the visible sediment plume. The turbidity, latitude/longitude, date, and time must be recorded for each sample. The

downstream sample must be taken immediately following the upstream sample to obtain meaningful and representative results.

b. Results from the downstream sampling location must be compared to the upstream sample location or background turbidity to determine whether project activities are causing an exceedance of Idaho's water quality standards. If the downstream turbidity is 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) or greater than the upstream turbidity, then the project is causing an exceedance of the water quality standards. Any exceedance of the turbidity standard must be reported to the appropriate DEQ regional office within 24-hours of the sample event.

c. Earth-disturbing activities may continue once turbidity readings return to within 50 NTU over background instantaneously, or if turbidity has exceeded 25 NTU over background for more than 10 consecutive days, once turbidity readings have no longer exceeded 25 NTU over background for at least 24 consecutive hours.

d. Copies of daily logs for turbidity monitoring must be available to DEQ upon request. The report must describe all exceedances and subsequent corrective actions taken, including the effectiveness of the action.

Table 1. Turbidimeter monitoring and sampling when a plume is observed.

Turbidity Above Background[a]	Monitoring/Sampling Frequency[a]	Additional Actions Required
0 to 24 NTU	Visual monitoring every 2 hours	None
25 to 49 NTU	Sample every 2 hours	STOP work after 8 hours in every 24-hour period
25 NTU for 10 or more consecutive days	Sample before and after following instructions[b]	STOP work and follow instructions[b]; notify DEQ regional office
50 NTU or more	Sample before and after following instructions[c]	STOP work and follow instructions[c]; notify DEQ regional office

a. Sample and report turbidity three times at each location. Use the maximum value of three samples to determine compliance following Table 1 directions.
b. Instructions: If BMPs appear to be functioning properly, then the permittee must modify the activity or implement corrective action such as installing additional BMPs (this may include modifying existing BMPs) until additional sampling indicates turbidity standards are met. Sampling can cease when a sediment plume is no longer observed. Work can commence when a sediment plume is no longer observed, and measurements are consecutively below 25 NTU.
c. Instructions: If BMPs appear to be functioning properly, then the permittee must modify the activity or implement corrective action such as installing additional BMPs (this may include modifying existing BMPs) until additional sampling indicates turbidity standards are met. Sampling can cease when a sediment plume is no longer observed. Work can commence when a sediment plume is no longer observed, and measurements are below 50 NTU.

3.5 In-Water Work

The following conditions protect beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. Work in open water must be kept at a minimum and only when necessary. Equipment must work from an upland site to minimize disturbance of waters of the state. If this is not practicable, take appropriate measures to ensure disturbance to the waters of the state is minimized.
2. Construction affecting the bed or banks must occur only during periods of low flow.

3. Activities in spawning areas must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.
4. Work in waters of the state is restricted to areas specified in the application.

3.6 Vegetation Protection and Restoration

The following conditions protect beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. To the maximum extent practical, staging areas and access points should be placed in open, upland areas.
2. If authorized work results in unavoidable vegetative disturbance, native riparian and wetland vegetation must be successfully reestablished to benefit water quality at pre-project levels or improved at the completion of authorized work.
3. Existing tree and shrub species that currently exist along the riverbank must be preserved to the maximum extent to help additional bank stability and maintain riparian habitat functions.
4. As per the application, native riparian vegetation will be successfully reestablished throughout the project area to function for water quality benefit. This should occur during the construction phase of the project where necessary (for example, woody vegetation will be installed in three rows running parallel to the flow of the river along the length of the project) and restored/placed in other areas when major earthwork is complete.

3.7 Management of Hazardous or Deleterious Materials

The following conditions protect beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.400, IDAPA 58.01.02.800, and IDAPA 58.01.02.850.

1. Petroleum products and hazardous, toxic, and/or deleterious materials must not be stored, disposed of, or accumulated adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of waters of the state. Adequate measures and controls must ensure that those materials will not enter waters of the state because of high water, precipitation runoff, wind, storage facility failure, accidents in operation, or unauthorized third-party activities.
2. Secondary containment is required for chemical materials.
3. Vegetable-based hydraulic fluid should be used on equipment operating in or directly adjacent to the channel if this fluid is available.
4. Daily inspections of all fluid systems on equipment to be used in or near waters of the state must ensure no leaks or potential leaks exist before equipment use. A logbook of daily equipment inspections must be kept on site and provided to DEQ upon request.
5. Equipment and machinery must be removed from the vicinity of the waters of the state before refueling, repair, and/or maintenance.
6. Emergency spill response procedures must be in place and include a spill response kit (e.g., oil absorbent booms or other equipment).

7. If an unauthorized release of hazardous material to state waters or to land occurs and there is a likelihood it will enter state waters, the responsible persons in charge must:
   a. Make every reasonable effort to abate and stop a continuing spill.
   b. Make every reasonable effort to contain spilled material so it will not reach surface or ground waters of the state.
   c. 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 appropriate DEQ regional office during normal working hours or Idaho State Communications Center after normal working hours (1-800-632-8000). If the spilled volume is above federal reportable quantities, contact the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).
   d. Contact Pocatello Regional Office: (208) 236-6160.
8. Collect, remove, and properly dispose of spill and cleanup materials in a manner approved by DEQ.

3.8 Pollutants/Toxins

In conformance with IDAPA 58.01.02.200, the use of chemicals such as soil stabilizers, dust palliatives, sterilants, growth inhibitors, fertilizers, and deicing salts during construction and operation should be limited to the best estimate of optimum application rates. All reasonable measures must be taken to avoid excess application and introduction of chemicals into waters of the state.

4 Required Notification

The permittee must notify the Pocatello Regional Office when authorized work begins.

5 Right to Appeal Final Certification

The final § 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: Matt Schenk, Pocatello Regional Office at 208-479-3634, or via email at matthew.schenk@deq.idaho.gov.

Katy Bergholm
Regional Administrator
Pocatello Regional Office

References

DEQ (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality). 2020. *Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management Practices*. Boise, ID: DEQ. https://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/wastewater/storm-water/

DEQ (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality). 2022. *Idaho Department of Environmental Quality 2022 Integrated Report*. Boise, ID: DEQ. https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/16619

EPA (US Environmental Protection Agency). 2000. *National Menu of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Stormwater*. *https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater*

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