The Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

NPDES Permit for
Idaho Falls, Idaho
(IDS-028070)

The City of Idaho Falls
Annual Report

Fifth Permit Year
(FY 2012)
May 2011 – May 2012

Prepared by the City of Idaho Falls Public Works Division

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INTRODUCTION

This annual report was prepared by the City of Idaho Falls Public Works Division for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit period extending from May 1, 2011 thru April 30, 2012. Information contained within this report refers to Permit No. IDS-028070 issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 10 Office, on March 21, 2007. The permit refers to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned and operated by the City of Idaho Falls and the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD), District 6, which are co-permittees.

The permit expired on April 30, 2012. The City has reapplied for coverage and received verification that the reapplication packet was received from EPA. A copy of the letter acknowledging the permit reapplication is included within the appendices.

APPLICABILITY

PERMIT AREA

The NPDES permit covers all areas within the Idaho Falls Urbanized Area served by the municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) owned or operated by the City of Idaho Falls (City) and the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD), District 6. A map depicting the MS4 is included with the appendices.

DISCHARGES AUTHORIZED UNDER THE PERMIT

During the effective dates of the NPDES permit and until EPA grants or denies the City's application for a new permit, the co-permittees are authorized to discharge storm water to waters of the United States from all portions of the MS4 located within the Idaho Falls Urbanized Area that are owned and operated by the co-permittees, subject to the conditions set forth within the NPDES permit. The NPDES permit also authorizes the discharge of storm water commingled with flows contributed by process wastewater, non-process wastewater and storm water associated with industrial activity, provided that the storm water is commingled only with those discharges set forth in Part I.D of the NPDES permit.

CO-PERMITTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

Each permittee is individually responsible for NPDES permit compliance related only to portions of the MS4 owned or operated solely by that permittee, and where the NPDES permit directs action or inaction by the named permittee.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY

Each permittee is jointly responsible for NPDES permit compliance:

a. related to portions of the MS4 where operational or storm water management program implementation authority has been transferred from one permittee to another in accordance with an enforceable intergovernmental cooperative agreement;

b. related to portions of the MS4 where co-permittees jointly own or operate a portion of the MS4; and

c. related to the submission of reports or other documents required by Part II and Part IV of the NPDES permit.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

The co-permittees are required to maintain an enforceable intergovernmental cooperative agreement between the partners. This cooperative agreement must specifically identify portions or areas of the MS4 where the co-permittees share joint responsibility. Copies of the signed cooperative agreement must be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) within one hundred twenty (120) days from the effective date of the NPDES permit as directed in Part IV.D.

The signed and executed cooperative and maintenance agreements between the City of Idaho Falls and the Idaho Transportation Department, District 6 are included in the appendices of this document and can also be reviewed at the storm water website.

PARTICIPATING CITY DIVISIONS

City Divisions that participate in meeting the fourth annual NPDES permit requirements include:

Parks and Recreation Division

Planning and Zoning Division

Public Works Division, which includes:
- Street Department
- Sewer Department
- Water Department

Sanitation Department

ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

STATUS OF COMPLIANCE

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

a. The City initiated a water conservation flyer which is posted on the City website. A copy of the flyer is contained within the appendices.

   The City also mailed a flyer dealing with storm water in utility billings entitled "When It Storms." This flyer provides information in regards to storm water pollution. The flyer was reviewed and approved by the local Idaho Department of Environmental Quality office. Mailings reach every address within the City of Idaho Falls that receives a water, sewer, garbage or electrical bill. A copy of the storm related information flyer is included within the appendices.

   The City participated in the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), Bonneville County and the City of Ammon. This program informed residents what household hazardous waste is and established a disposal guide for a variety of hazardous wastes. The program also discussed why proper disposal is necessary and what individuals could do to create less hazardous waste. Household hazardous waste collection days are established for the 2nd Saturday of each month beginning in May and ending in September. On these dates residents could bring specifics wastes to sites identified for collection and proper disposal.

   The City also participated in the Idaho Falls Water Festival which involved educating approximately 1,000 5th and 6th graders about the importance of clean water in conjunction with Water Awareness Week. The Mayor of Idaho Falls and representatives of the Water Department and Sewer Department conducted presentations. An outline detailing the Idaho Falls Water Festival is included within the appendices.

b. The City has established a storm water educational webpage which can be viewed at: http://www.idahofallsidaho.gov/city/city-departments/public-works/engineering/storm-water.html

c. ITD has provided relevant and appropriate storm water management education and training for ITD staff that hold positions responsible for maintenance activity and/or in-field construction oversight.

d. The City has established a storm drain stenciling program. Locations of storm drains that have been stenciled are included within the appendices. Approximately 61% of the city's inlet boxes have been stenciled to date. In addition, new inlets will be labeled with markers that read "Only Rain in the Drain."

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

a. Public involvement/participation programs comply with State and local notice requirements.

b. Applicable storm water management documents and this annual report are available for review at the City's website.

c. The City (Sanitation Department) has participated in the annual "Adopt-a-Canal" and ITD has continued with its "Adopt-a-Highway" clean-up programs.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

a. The City has established a mechanism to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the MS4. This involves notification of the Sewer Department to respond to a discharge and determine the source. Municipal employees have been trained to be aware of illicit discharges if they are noticed in the field. The Sewer Department will keep record of the discharge through paper filings.

b. The existing Idaho Falls Code of Ordinances contains provision for prohibition of pollutants to the sewer system as designated in Title 8, Chapter 1, Section 6 and Title 8, Chapter 1, Section 63 allows for searches to take place on private property:

8-1-6: SEWAGE TO BE DISCHARGED INTO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM:

All sanitary sewage, industrial waste or other waters containing any pollutant shall be discharged into the POTW. No person shall dispose of sewage, waste or polluted waters into the POTW except through an authorized connection to the POTW or unless otherwise expressly permitted by this chapter. No person shall discharge sewage, waste or water containing any pollutant into the public sewer through a manhole, unless expressly authorized by the Sewer Superintendent. (Ord. 2357, 12-22-99)

8-1-63: SEARCH WARRANTS:

If the Director has been refused access to a building, structure or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this chapter, or that there is a need to inspect as part of a routine

inspection program of the City designed to verify compliance with this chapter or any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the Director may seek issuance of a search or seizure warrant from a court of competent jurisdiction. Such warrant shall be served in the manner allowed by law. (Ord. 2223, 1-9-97)

c. The existing Idaho Falls Code of Ordinances contains provisions that designate what water may be discharged to the storm water system in Title 8, Chapter 1, Section 8:

   8-1-8: UNPOLLUTED WATER DISCHARGED TO STORM DRAIN:

   All storm water shall be discharged to such sewers as are expressly designated or approved by the City as combined sewers or storm drains, or to a natural outlet approved by the City. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process water may be discharged upon approval of the City to a storm drain, combined sewer or natural outlet. (Ord. 2223, 1-9-97)

d. The City has developed and continues to refine a comprehensive storm sewer system map for the jurisdictions located within the Idaho Falls Urbanized Area. A copy of the map is included within the appendices of this annual report.

e. The City has teamed with the IDEQ, Bonneville County and the City of Ammon in order to inform the public about improper disposal of common wastes through the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program. Storm water flyers have been included in utility billings that specifically discuss solutions to storm water pollution. The city also participated in the Idaho Falls Water Festival which educates area 5th and 6th graders about water as a resource.

f. The City continues to conduct dry weather field screening for non-storm water flows from storm water outfalls. Approximately 98% of the outfalls have been screened during dry weather flow. This work is being completed by Idaho Falls Sewer Department pre-treatment personal. To date, no inventoried outfalls have contained flow during non-storm event inspections.

g. The City has determined that there are no industrial facilities as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (xi) that discharge directly into the MS4s or waters of the United States within the Idaho Falls Urbanized Area. A memo from the Sewer Department Superintendent documenting this determination is included within the appendices.

CONSTRUCTION SITE STORM WATER RUNOFF CONTROL

a. The City has worked through the Planning and Zoning Division to provide information to contractors involving construction activities resulting in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. In addition, Section 205 – Construction, of the 2010 City of Idaho Falls Standard Specifications provides the following guidance:

> "*All construction activities within the City of Idaho Falls that will disturb 1 acre of ground or more or is part of a larger common development that will disturb more than one acre shall require the Contractor to seek coverage under the Construction General Permit (CGP) by filing a Notice of Intent with the EPA to discharge storm water. The Contractor shall also be required to create and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Additional information regarding both SWPPP's and CGP can be obtained at the current EPA website for Region 10."*

b. Through the City of Idaho Falls Standard Specifications, the Planning and Zoning Division and individual dealings with contractors, the City has provided adequate direction in regards to storm water discharges for construction activities.

c. ITD has provided oversight and direction to contractors working on District projects to ensure compliance with the Construction General Permit. This requirement has been fulfilled through specifications included within each contract and field inspections/reports completed while under construction.

d. The City through the use of Standard Specifications requires that all new development comply with Construction General Permit requirements, see excerpt, under Subsection a. above. Existing city ordinances that address litter and waste control are as follows:

5-17-1: PLACING DEBRIS ON STREETS:

Any person who willfully or negligently throws from any vehicle, or who places, deposits or permits to be deposited upon or alongside any highway, street, alley or easement used by the public for public travel, any debris, paper, litter, glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, hoops, cans, barbed wire, boards, trash or garbage, lighted material, or other waste substance is guilty of a misdemeanor. Such persons shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) or by imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) days or both such fine and imprisonment. For the purpose of this section, the terms "highway," "street," "alley"

or easement" shall be construed to include the entire right of way of such highway, street, alley or easement. (Ord 2832, 2-25-10; Ord 2837, 5-13-10)

5-26-8: IMPROPER HAULING OF LITTER:

It is unlawful for any person to haul litter, or otherwise operate a vehicle carrying litter, in any manner which causes litter to be deposited upon any public street, sidewalk or private property, or which creates a likelihood that litter will be blown, dropped or spilled therefrom.

5-26-11: ACCUMULATION OF LITTER UPON PRIVATE PROPERTY:

It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having control of private property within the City to deposit, store or allow the accumulation of litter upon such property, except:

(A) The temporary storage or accumulation of construction debris or materials in a manner which prevents the same from being blown upon adjoining property, while a building or structure is being constructed upon the premises, or during remodeling or reconstruction thereof.

(B) Upon any property owned or operated by any recycler, salvage dealer, or junk yard dealer licensed by the City, subject to all provisions and restrictions contained in any ordinance or statute governing the operation of such licensed business.

10-1-7: LOT IMPROVEMENTS:

(E) Adequate provisions shall be made for soil preservation, drainage patterns, and debris and waste disposal and collection.

Improper erosion and sediment control of individual construction sites shall prevent issuance of the certificate of occupancy.

The City has also adopted a Construction Site Erosion Control Ordinance that reads as follows:

8-14-1: PURPOSE:

This chapter sets forth requirements for construction site operators and enables the City to comply with the Clean Water Act. The objectives of this chapter are:

(A) To protect storm water, ground water, water bodies, water courses, and wetlands from construction activities pursuant to and consistent with the United States Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq) as the same is currently in effect or as may be amended hereafter.

(B) To manage and control the amount of pollutants in storm water discharges, soil erosion, sediment discharge, and mud and dirt deposits on public roadways caused by or the result of construction activities.

(C) To regulate construction activities, storm water management and soil conservation measures are utilized at the site of any construction activity.

(D) To ensure adequate drainage, storm water management and soil conservation measures are utilized at the site of any construction activity.

8-14-2: DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Certain terms used in this Ordinance shall have the following meanings:

CHANGE IN GRADE: Any excavation, placement, removal or relocation of top soil or subsurface materials which in any manner results in or causes a change in grade or elevation of any portion of a Construction Site.

CITY: The City of Idaho Falls

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY: The construction, repair, or rehabilitation of any structure or improvement to real property which involves any excavation, grading, transportation or movement more than ten (10) cubic yards of top soil or native rock to or from a Construction Site or which creates a significant chance that soil erosion will transport soil from the Construction Site into the public gutters or sewer.

CONSTRUCTION SITE: Any parcel of real property greater than 10,000 square feet in surface area and located wholly or partially within the City, and for which a building permit or excavation permit has been issued.

8-14-3: PERMITS:

(A) Permit Required. It shall be unlawful for any person to undertake any Construction Activity or Change in Grade without first obtaining a permit under this Chapter.

(B) No Construction Activity Without Permit. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in any Construction Activity or Change of Grade except in compliance with an erosion control plan approved by the City Engineer in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(C) Exemptions. The following construction or land disturbing activities do not require a permit:

(1) Minor land disturbance activities performed by the property owner or an employee of the property owner, including, but not limited to, home gardening, commercial and residential landscaping and landscaping maintenance and minor repair work.

(2) Repair of structures and utility work which occurs entirely on a residential lot in which no sediment leaves the property.

(3) Drain tiling, tilling, or planting incidental to agricultural crops, and harvesting of agricultural, horticultural, or silvicultural crops.

(4) Emergency repairs or emergency work necessary to protect life, limb, or property.

(5) The cleaning and/or removal of debris and obstructions from any existing ditch, canal, creek or river.

(6) The repair, installation or removal of any water line, sewer line, electric line, CATV line, gas line or computer cable occurring solely within the public right-of-way.

(D) Application for Permit. Each application for an erosion control permit shall be upon a form designed by the City Engineer and shall bear the name(s) and address(es) of the owner of the site, the developer(s) of the site, the name of the certified erosion control contractor, the name of any consulting firm retained by the applicant to complete the application, and the address and legal description of the site. The application shall be accompanied by a filing fee, the amount of which shall be set by a Resolution adopted by the City Council. Each application shall be accompanied by an erosion control plan, the contents of which shall be established by the City Engineer.

(E) Erosion Control Contractor. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in any Construction Activity or Change of Grade unless a certified erosion control contractor is present on the site and all such activity or grading is conducted under the direction and control of such erosion control contractor.

(F) Expiration. A permit shall automatically expire and become null and void if the project for which the permit was issued is hot commenced within a period of 180 days from the date of issuance or if work is abandoned for a period of 180 days.

8-14-4: REVIEW AND APPROVAL:

(A) The City Engineer will review each application for an erosion control permit and shall, in writing:

(1) Approve the permit application;

(2) Approve the permit application with reasonable conditions as may be necessary to secure the objectives to this ordinance; or

(3) Disapprove the permit application and provide the reasons for such disapproval in writing.

8-14-5: EROSION CONTROL PLAN:

(A) The contents and form of the erosion control plan shall be established by the City Engineer. The Building Department shall make such information available to contractors, developers and property owners upon request.

(B) The erosion control plan shall address the best management practices (BMPs) to assure the following standards or practices are followed during land disturbing activities:

(1) Erosion, sediment, or discharge of pollutants, resulting from construction activities, which enter onto public property or private property not controlled by the permit holder, shall be eliminated to the maximum extent practicable.

(2) All necessary action shall be taken to minimize the depositing and tracking of mud, dirt, sand, gravel, rock or debris on the public rights-of-way. The owner of the site of the construction activity or the permit holder shall be responsible for any clean-up of the public rights-of-way or private property not controlled by the permit holder necessitated by any tracking or depositing of mud, dirt, sand, gravel, rock, or debris, or shall reimburse the City for any expenses incurred by the City to clean-up the applicable area.

(3) Construction ramps shall be constructed of material that will not erode or deteriorate under adverse conditions and shall not be placed in a manner so as to interfere with the passage of storm water runoff.

(4) No debris, dirt, aggregate or excavated materials, or construction materials shall be placed on the public rights-of-way unless permitted by the City Engineer or his designee. In addition, public sidewalks shall not be removed, blocked, or otherwise rendered unusable by construction activity, equipment or materials, or portable toilets, unless a safe, usable alternate walkway, which meets the design standards of the American with Disabilities Act, is placed on the same side of the right-of-way by the contractor.

(5) No owner or lessee of real property shall allow the property to be unoccupied, unused, vacant or undeveloped after the topsoil has been disturbed or the natural cover removed, unless control measures are undertaken to prevent mud, sand, dirt, and gravel from mitigating offsite and entering the public rights-of-way or a storm water system. Soil or aggregate stockpiles shall not be stored on unoccupied, vacant, unused, or undeveloped property unless appropriate control measures are in place and reviewed and permitted by the City Engineer. This provision is not meant to prevent individual homeowners from accepting title of land that is not yet landscaped and such homeowners will not be in violation of this Ordinance.

(6) All temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be removed after final site stabilization. Trapped sediment and other disturbed soil areas resulting from the removal of temporary measures shall be permanently stabilized within thirty (30) days from the removal of the temporary measures.

(7) Grading, erosion control practices, sediment control practices, and waterway crossings shall meet the design criteria set forth in the Best Management Practices for Idaho Cities and Counties, published by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

(8) Clearing, except that necessary to establish sediment control devices, shall not begin until all sediment control devices have been installed and have been stabilized.

(9) Phasing shall be required on all sites greater than thirty (30) acres with the size of each phase to be established at plat review and as approved by the City Engineer.

8-14-6: INSPECTIONS:

(A) The City Engineer or designated agent shall make inspections, approve the work completed, and/or notify the permit holder when the work fails to comply with the erosion control plan and permit as approved. A copy of the erosion control plan shall be maintained at the Construction Site at all times while construction work is being conducted. To obtain inspections, the permit holder shall notify the Building Department at least two (2) working days before the start of construction, installation of sediment and erosion measures, completion of final grading and close of construction season or final landscaping.

(B) The purpose of inspections is to determine compliance with the control plan and its effectiveness. All inspections are to be documented in written form.

(C) Filing of an application with the Building Department is deemed approval and authorization for such inspections at reasonable times.

8-14-7: TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION:

(A) Any person who successfully completes a City approved training program in construction erosion control shall be recognized as a certified erosion control contractor. Fees for the issuance of such certification shall be set by resolution of the City Council.

(B) City certification shall be valid for three years from the date of issuance. A change of employment has not effect on the validity of such certification.

(C) Certifications from other cities, states or associations may be accepted upon approval of the City Engineer.

8-14-8: ENFORCEMENT:

(A) If the City Engineer or designated agent determines a violation of the approved erosion control plan is occurring or has occurred, the permit holder may be notified by a correction notice. Such notice shall contain a description of the violation and provide a time period in which corrective action must be taken.

(B) If the corrective action is not taken, a stop work order may be placed on the site or a citation may be issued.

(C) If no reasonable effort at corrective action is made or if necessitated by an emergency, the City Engineer may cause the corrective action to be performed and shall assess the actual and administrative costs of such performance against the property owner.

(D) A stop work order may be issued at any time Construction Activities or Changes in Grade are being undertaken without a valid, current permit.

8-14-9: EFFECTIVE DATE:

This Chapter shall be effective with respect to any Construction Activity or Change of Grade which commences or occurs on or after the effective date of this Chapter.

e. Through Standard Specifications and Planning and Zoning requirements, the City has published or distributed local requirements for construction site operations to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMP"s and control waste. A class entitled "Sediment and Erosion Control Procedures for Construction Sites" was held March 15, 2011 and March 1, 2012. The class was sponsored by the City of Idaho Falls. All building contractors licensed to work within the City of Idaho Falls were notified of the class. In addition the City developed an Erosion and Sediment Control presentation and the slides are included within the appendices.

f. Currently all site plans and improvement drawings are reviewed to ensure conformance with existing storm water requirements for the City of Idaho Falls. Reviews involving potential water quality impacts, erosion and sediment control, control of other wastes and any other impacts that must be established have also been implemented through the site plan review process.

g. A program has been established to implement, receive, track and consider information submitted by the public regarding all public concerns including construction site erosion and sediment control concerns. This is accomplished through the City website which establishes a means to email questions that are then distributed to the applicable department for response.

h. In conformance with sections II.B.4.b & c the City has provided adequate direction to contractors by conducting two training sessions involving storm water pollution prevention. One training was conducted on March 15, 2011 and another was held on March 1, 2012. All contractors licensed to do work within Idaho Falls were invited to these trainings. In addition, ITD continues to provide oversight to contractors working on District projects to ensure storm water compliance. All work involving building permits within the City of Idaho Falls (residential or commercial) requires building inspections. The City's

building inspection staff attended training in regards to proper erosion control. Buildings requiring development of a site plan are also reviewed to ensure that site plan requirements are met and adhered to prior to issuing a certificate of occupancy. The City has also enacted a Construction Site Erosion Control ordinance that is included in this Section under Subsection d.).

City ordinances also exist which allow for enforcement of the established storm water policy. Ordinances addressing these compliance issues include the following:

8-1-75: CIVIL PENALTIES:

(A) A User which has violated or continues to violate any provision of this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall be liable to the City for a maximum civil penalty of $1,000 per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

(B) To the fullest extent permitted by State law, the Director may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the City.

(C) In determining the amount of civil liability, the Court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration, any economic benefit gained through the User's violation, corrective actions by the User, the compliance history of the User, and any other factor as justice requires.

(D) Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User. (Ord. 2223, 1-9-97; Ord. 2684, 12-14-06)

i. All construction projects administered by the Public Works Division comply with the Construction General Permit and all relevant local requirements for erosion, sediment and onsite materials control.

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

a. CH2M Hill completed a Storm Water Design Criteria Report for the City of Idaho Falls in August 1988. This report indicated that runoff caused by snowmelt over frozen ground can result in substantially more runoff volume than extreme precipitation events, of similar total volume over non-frozen ground. A recommendation was made that development and redevelopment

within the city provide onsite storage of storm water equal to 1.3 inches over the entire site with no allowances made for impervious area. The non-allowance of infiltration was established to address the worst case scenario of snowmelt over frozen ground. Therefore, the city implemented a policy that new development must adhere to these requirements. This policy is covered by existing ordinance:

10-5-3: SURFACE DRAINAGE FACILITIES:

No property shall be annexed to the City or platted or developed within the City unless adequate provisions are made for disposal of surface waters originating therefrom, either by wholly self-contained system of pumps and retention ponds or by use of publicly-owned storm drainage interceptors and ponds. For purposes of determining adequacy of such facilities a minimum design standard of 1.33 inches over frozen ground shall be used.

b. The City has reviewed existing ordinances referenced above and determined that it adequately addresses post-construction run-off requirements.

c. The City has reviewed the program to ensure that proper long-term maintenance exists. City owned storm ponds are addressed on an annual basis for maintenance needs. The majority of city owned storm ponds are maintained by the Parks and Recreation Division. The Public Works Department is informed of any improvements required for pond maintenance. An annual allocation of funds is established in the City's Capital Improvement Program to address these maintenance concerns.

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

a. Prior to these permitting requirement through EPA the City already utilized best management practices in regards to negative storm water related water quality impacts which include grounds/park and open space maintenance operation; fleet maintenance and vehicle washing operations; building maintenance; storm water system maintenance; and snow disposal site operation and maintenance.

   The Parks and Recreation Division seek to minimize chemical fertilizers and ensure that mower decks are set at proper heights so that adequate grass heights are maintained. This allows better retention of storm water within established grasses and discourages runoff.

   The Street Department conducts periodic washing of its vehicles within its maintenance facility. This washing is conducted in vehicle bays, which collects wash water through floor drains and conveys this water to the sanitary sewer system for treatment.

The Water Department conducts annual training informing its employees how to respond to water wasting complaints. In addition, the Water Department publishes an annual flyer that addresses water conservation. A copy of the flyer is included within the appendices. Also included within the appendices are work orders associated with specific property addresses that were inspected for water wasting.

b. Training has been conducted for municipal personnel related to optimal maintenance practices for the protection of water quality. One of the integral parts of annual street maintenance involves sweeping of debris before the deposits can enter the storm system. Annual training is conducted by the Street Department to ensure that staff understands the most efficient means of removing debris from the streets and understands the value in keeping this material out of our storm systems.

c. The City currently establishes snow dumpsites within its corporate boundary. These sites are established based on needed volume of storage for specific areas of the City and to minimize possible snowmelt discharges directly to Waters of United States. Ideally, these sites encourage ground infiltration of storm water and filtering across established vegetation during gradual spring snowmelt. A copy of established current snow dumpsites is provided within the appendices.

   A brief description of snow management for the City is as follows:

   Snow removal on arterial and collector streets consists of sweeping snow to the center of the roadway where snow is picked up and hauled to designated snow storage dumpsites. This removal process occurs as needed based on annual snow events.

   Following a snow removal proclamation issued by the Mayor, residential streets are swept to the side of the roadway. Snow in residential cul-de-sacs is temporarily swept to the center until it can be loaded and hauled to designated snow storage dumpsites.

   Due to adverse winter weather conditions the Street Department applies salts and sand to minimize vehicular collisions caused by icy roadways.

RESULTS OF COLLECTED INFORMATION

The City Street Department spent approximately 5,533 man-hours and equipment-hours conducting street cleaning.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES PERFORMED

The City responded to a number of notices of construction site off tracking on City streets, which generally occur in the spring of the year. The City located the contractor who completed the offense and informed them that they were required to clean the sediment from the roadway and properly dispose of the material. If they were unable to complete this work, the Street Department deployed sweepers to remove the material from the roadway and the contractor was charged for this cleaning service.

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT

The City of Idaho Falls received no enforcement actions from any regulatory agency, including the EPA that involved storm water discharge compliance during this permit year.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Included within the appendices is supporting documentation for all ancillary items required under this NPDES permit. Items included consist of:

- Permit Reapplication Confirmation Letter from EPA
- Idaho Falls MS4 Storm Sewer Map
- Cooperative Agreement – City of Idaho Falls and ITD, District 6
- Maintenance Agreement – City of Idaho Falls and ITD, District 6
- Water Conservation Flyer
- Storm Water Informational Flyer
- Water Festival Outline
- Storm Drain Stenciling Map
- Memo on Industrial Facilities
- Erosion and Sediment Control Class Slides
- Water Wasting Work Orders
- Snow Dump Site Map
- Storm Water Management Plan
- Permit No. IDS-028070

GENERAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT REPORTING CYCLE

This was the last year covered by the existing permit. The City has submitted a re-application for permit coverage. The City intends to comply with NPDES permit requirements in the following year by conducting/implementing the following:

- Conduct an annual review of SWMP implementation and submit an Annual Report
- Continue public education regarding impacts of storm water
- Maintain storm water educational webpage

- Continue to distribute appropriate and relevant storm water information to citizens and businesses through City utility billings and post all applicable information on the storm water webpage
- ITD shall continue appropriate training
- Continue storm drain stenciling program
- Continue to post SWMP documentation and annual reports on the website
- Continue to comply with State and Federal notice requirements
- Continue participation in the local “Adopt-a-Canal” and “Adopt-a-Highway” clean-up programs
- Prohibit Non-Storm Water Discharges to the Storm System
- Continue updates to the storm sewer system map
- Continue implementing a strategy for informing public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste
- Continue dry weather screening for non-storm water flows
- Review, implement and enforce program to reduce pollutants to the system
- Provide adequate direction to developers
- ITD to continue to provide adequate direction to contractors
- Ensure site operators implement appropriate erosion and sediment control
- Continue to distribute local requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control
- Continue to ensure permittee-owned construction projects comply with the EPA Construction General Permit
- Implement and enforce a post-construction storm water management program
- Enforce the ordinance to address post construction storm water management
- Continue to review the program to ensure long-term operation of post construction storm water management controls
- Continue municipal operations that reduce pollutants to the MS4

- Continue to educate employees with in-field responsibilities regarding storm water management

DESCRIPTION AND SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

The City has not identified the need for new or additional BMP implementation to ensure compliance with applicable water quality standards.

NOTICE OF IMPLEMENTATION

Currently the permittees are not relying on any other entities to satisfy any of the NPDES permit obligations.

APPENDICES

PERMIT REAPPLICATION CONFIRMATION LETTER FROM EPA

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101-3140

OFFICE OF
WATER AND
WATERSHEDS

JAN - 4 2012

Reply to Attn of: OWW-130

The Honorable Jared Fuhriman, Mayor
City of Idaho Falls
P.O. Box 50220
Idaho Falls, ID 83405

Re: Application for Renewal of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, City of Idaho Falls and Idaho Transportation Department District 6, Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, Permit No. IDS-028070

Dear Mayor Fuhriman:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency received the NPDES application materials referenced above on October 31, 2011. The current permit expires on April 30, 2012.

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 122.21(d), permittees with currently effective permits, "shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the existing permit expires." The EPA received your application on October 31, 2011, which was at least 180 days prior to the expiration date. Therefore, the application for renewal is timely.

An application to the EPA for an NPDES permit is complete when the Director receives an application form and any supplemental information which are completed to his or her satisfaction under 40 C.F.R. § 122.21(e)(1). We have completed our review of the application and have determined that it was complete as of October 31, 2011.

The federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.6(a) state:

> When EPA is the permit-issuing authority, the conditions of an expired permit continue in force under 5 U.S.C. 558(c) until the effective date of a new permit (40 C.F. R. § 124.15) if: (1) The permittee has submitted a timely application (40 C.F.R. § 122.21), which is a complete application for a new permit (40 C.F.R. § 122.21(e)); and (2) The [EPA], through no fault of the permittee does not issue a new permit with an effective date pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 124.15 on or before the expiration date of the previous permit.

Therefore, your existing permit will remain effective and enforceable until the EPA grants or denies your application for a new permit. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 122.6; 5 U.S.C. 558(c).

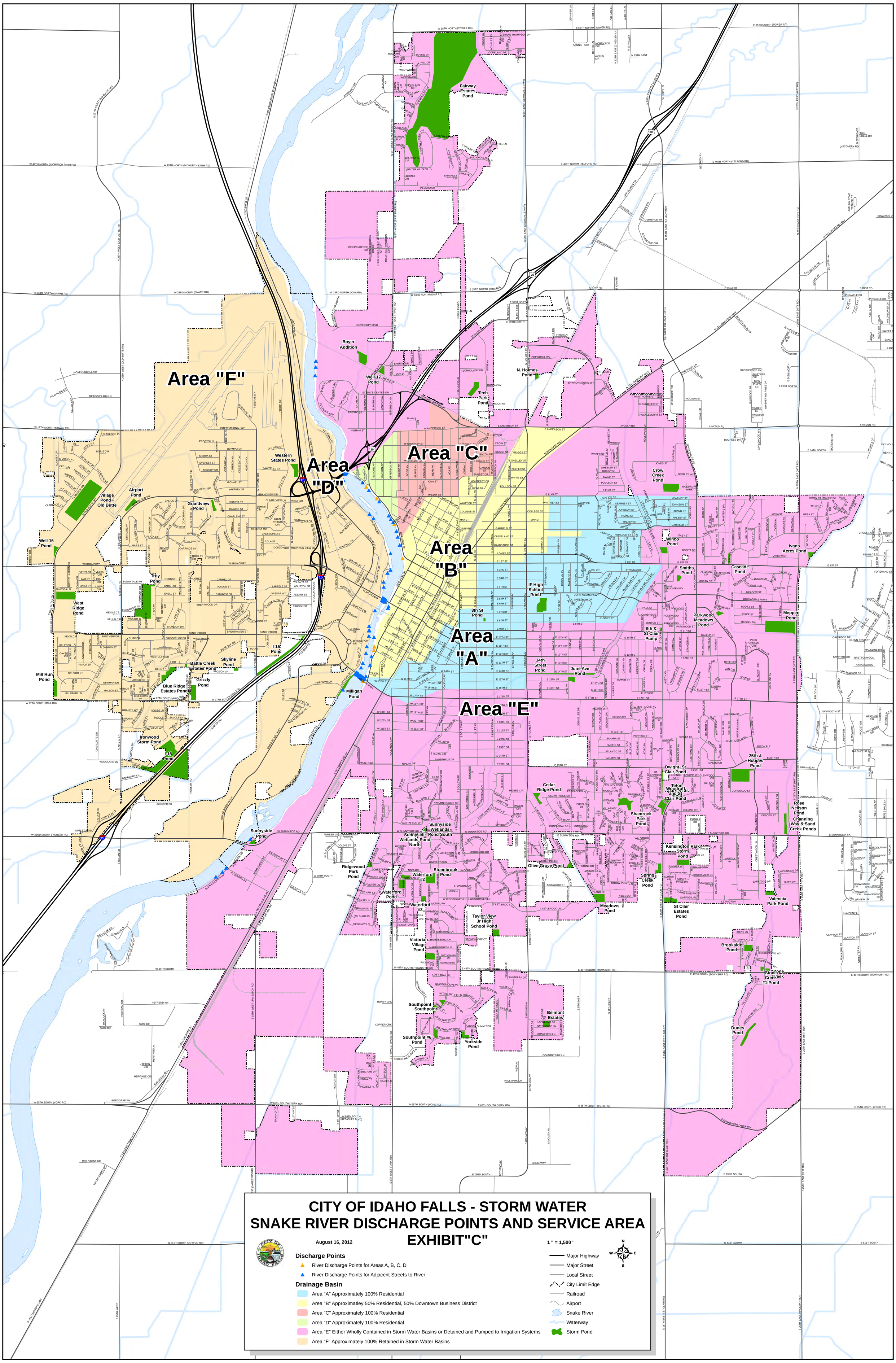
Please note that the EPA may request additional information during the development of the draft permit to clarify, modify, or supplement previously submitted material. If you have any questions, please contact Misha Vakoc at (206) 553–6650.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Lidgard, Manager
NPDES Permits Unit

cc: Mr. Blake Rindlisbacher, Idaho Transportation Department, District VI
Mr. Chris H. Fredericksen, City of Idaho Falls

IDAHO FALLS MS4 STORM SEWER MAP


CITY OF IDAHO FALLS - STORM WATER
SNAKE RIVER DISCHARGE POINTS AND SERVICE AREA
EXHIBIT"C"
August 16, 2012
1 " = 1,500 '
Discharge Points
River Discharge Points for Areas A, B, C, D
River Discharge Points for Adjacent Streets to River
Drainage Basin
Area "A" Approximately 100% Residential
Area "B" Approximatley 50% Residential, 50% Downtown Business District
Area "C" Approximately 100% Residential
Area "D" Approximately 100% Residential
Area "E" Either Wholly Contained in Storm Water Basins or Detained and Pumped to Irrigation Systems
Area "F" Approximately 100% Retained in Storm Water Basins
Major Highway
Major Street
Local Street
City Limit Edge
Railroad
Airport
Snake River
Waterway
Storm Pond
Area "A"
Area "B"
Area "C"
Area "D"
Area "E"
Area "F"
Fairway Estates Pond
Boyer Addition
Well 17 Pond
Tech Park Pond
N. Holmes Pond
Western States Pond
Airport Pond
Village Pond - Old Butte
Grandview Pond
Well 16 Pond
Troy Pond
West Ridge Pond
Mill Run Pond
Skyline Pond
Battle Creek Estates Pond
Grizzly Pond
Blue Ridge Estates Pond
I-15 Pond
Milligan Pond
Ironwood Storm Pond
I-15 Pond
Sunnyside Pond
Crow Creek Pond
Winco Pond
Ivans Acres Pond
Smiths Pond
Cascade Pond
IF High School Pond
8th St Pond
Parkwood Meadows Pond
Meppen Pond
9th & St Clair Pump
14th Street Pond
June Ave Pond
25th & Hoopes Pond
Dwight St Clair Pond
Teton Woodruff Antoritts and St Clair Pond
Cedar Ridge Pond
Shamrock Park Pond
Rose Neilson Pond
Channing Way & Sand Creek Ponds
Kensington Park Storm Pond
Olive Grove Pond
Spring Creek Pond
Meadows Pond
St Clair Estates Pond
Valencia Park Pond
Brookside Pond
Stone Creek #1 Pond
Dunes Pond
Ridgewood Park Pond
Waterford Pond
Waterford #2
Waterford #3
Stonebrook Pond
Victorian Village Pond
Taylor View Jr High School Pond
Sunnyside Wetlands Pond South
Sunnyside Wetlands Pond North
Southpoint Southpoint
Southpoint #6 Pond
Yorkside Pond
Belmont Estates
W 65TH NORTH (TOWER RD)
E 65TH NORTH (TOWER RD)
W 49TH NORTH (N CHURCH FARM RD)
E 49TH NORTH (TELFORD RD)
W 33RD NORTH (SNARR RD)
W 33RD NORTH (IONA RD)
E 33RD NORTH (IONA RD)
E IONA RD
W 17TH NORTH (AIRWAY RD)
E 14TH NORTH
E 21ST NORTH
LINCOLN RD
E ANDERSON ST
W BROADWAY
W 17TH SOUTH (MILL RD)
W 33RD SOUTH (PIONEER RD)
E SUNNYSIDE RD
W 49TH SOUTH
E 49TH SOUTH (TOWNSHIP RD)
W 65TH SOUTH (YORK RD)
E 65TH SOUTH (YORK RD)
E 73RD SOUTH
E 81ST SOUTH
W 81ST SOUTH (COTTON RD)
N 25TH WEST (OLD BUTTE RD)
N RIVER RD (WEST RIVER RD)
N 5TH WEST (EAST RIVER RD)
N 5TH EAST (E ENVISVILLE HWY)
N 13TH EAST
N 25TH EAST (HITT RD)
N YELLOWSTONE HWY
S YELLOWSTONE HWY
S 25TH WEST
S 25TH EAST (HITT RD)
S 15TH EAST (ST CLAIR RD)
S HOLMES AV
S 5TH WEST (PARK RD)
S 15TH WEST (JAMESTON RD)

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT – CITY OF IDAHO FALLS AND ITD, DISTRICT 6

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE PHASE II NPDES MUINICIPAL SEPARATE STORM WATER PERMIT

This Intergovernmental Agreement entered into this _20th__ day of November, 2008, by and between the City of Idaho Falls (the "City") and the State of Idaho, acting by and through the Idaho Transportation Department (the "ITD") (Each individually hereafter referred to as "co-permittee" and collectively as "co-permitees") is made for the purpose of complying with the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Part II Storm Water Application and Permit (Attachment 1).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Congress in 1987 amended Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C.A. section 1342 (p) to require the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate regulations ("the regulations") for applications for permits for storm water discharges; and

WHEREAS, the regulations are designed to control pollutants associated with storm water discharges through the use of the NPDES permit system which allows the lawful discharge of storm water into waters of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the regulations are designed to require NPDES permits for discharges from small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) from a system-wide or jurisdiction wide basis; and

Whereas, the City of Idaho Falls and the Idaho Department of Transportation, submitted the Part II Application on March 4th, 2003; and

WHEREAS, the implementation of a storm water quality management program that satisfies federal NPDES storm water requirements requires definition of roles and responsibilities between co-permittees for contributions of pollutants from one part of the MS4 to another; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to provide a basis for defining the co-permittees' primary intentions and relationships, responsibilities and obligations for ensuring compliance with the NPDES Municipal Storm Water requirements;

NOW THEREFORE the Parties agree as follows:

1. PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this agreement is to detail the duties, roles and responsibilities to be provided by the parties/co-permittees with respect to compliance with the Federal NPDES Storm Water rules, regulations and requirements and the commitments set forth in the Part II NPDES Storm Water Application submitted by the parties/co-permittees to EPA. This Agreement in no way affects the responsibilities of any of the recipients of this NPDES Storm Water Permit (the Permit) to be issued by the EPA. Neither co-permittee will be responsible for the non-compliance of the other co-permittee with any provision contained within the Permit issued by EPA.

2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. The City of Idaho Falls and the Idaho Transportation Department are co-permittees in the Part II Storm Water Permit Application as provided in 40 CFR 122.33(b) (iii).

B. Each co-permittee will be responsible for complying with any Permit conditions relating to discharges from those parts of the MS4 that each co-permittee currently operates and maintains.

C. Each co-permittee will utilize available monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, in full cooperation with the other co-permittee, to manage the contribution of pollutants from one MS4 to another.

D. The co-permittees have been issued a NPDES Phase II Storm Water permit to address the requirements of the Federal NPDES Storm Water regulations and manage the contributions of pollutants to the MS4s to the maximum extent practicable. To comply with the NPDES MS4 Permit, the co-permittees agree to comply with the terms and conditions of this Agreement which incorporates the six minimum control measures as defined in the permit finalized May 1, 2007 This permit, with an effective date of May 1, 2007, and all provisions of said permit, are incorporated by reference into this Agreement. All co-permittees hereby acknowledge receipt of a copy of the final permit and the conditions contained therein.

E. Each party to this Agreement shall assign at least one representative to the co-permittee group, which shall meet at least annually to assess and define necessary work tasks to comply with the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the issued permit. Additional meetings will be held based on the needs of the group. The City of Idaho Falls representative shall be the chair at these meetings.

F. Each party to this Agreement shall participate in an advisory role in the general decision-making process. All final decisions shall be made jointly by the governing

bodies of the City of Idaho Falls and the Idaho Transportation Department after consultation with the co-permittee group.

3. STORM WATER PERMIT PROGRAM ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Program Administration and Management

1) The City of Idaho Falls will assume the administrative leadership of the management program, including management of this Agreement.

2) The ITD agrees to cooperate with the City of Idaho Falls in its administration of the management program, including regular attendance and participation in co-permittee meetings, participation in the permit negotiations process as needed and timely submittal of annual reporting data to the City of Idaho Falls each year.

3) All co-permittees shall provide necessary management and planning input to ensure that contributions of pollutants to MS4s are limited and the pollutant issues described in the Permit are addressed.

4) The ITD agrees to reimburse the City of Idaho Falls for its proportionate share of program administration costs as set forth in Section 4 of this Agreement.

B. Storm Water Management Program [Roles and responsibilities of the co-permittees relative to the six Minimum Control Measures, as described in the Permit, are noted below].

1) Public Education and Outreach

a) The co-permittees agree to cooperate with each other to the extent necessary to ensure that the Best Management Practices ("BMP's") associated with public education and outreach can be carried out.

b) The cooperation of the co-permittees shall include, but not be limited to, distribution of materials and information, access to MS4s owned and operated by the other co-permittee for educational purposes and the provision to the other co-permittee of documents and information in the possession of the co-permittee, the disclosure of which is not prohibited by law or rule, and which are necessary to carry out the BMP's associated with public education and outreach.

2) Public Involvement and Participation

a) Each co-permittee shall be responsible for conducting and carrying out the BMP's associated with public participation and involvement in their individual areas of jurisdiction (see attached jurisdictional map). The ITD

shall be responsible to reimburse the City of Idaho Falls for costs associated with public participation and involvement as set forth in Section 4 of this Agreement.

b) The co-permittees agree to cooperate to the maximum extent legally practicable and reasonable to inform and involve the public to prevent the illicit discharge of pollutants to the MS4s and to protect the water quality of storm water discharges to the Snake River and its tributaries within the MS4s.

c) The co-permittees shall independently educate, train, and provide staff to respond to and answer questions regarding storm water education.

d) Each co-permittee shall provide to the other co-permittee a contact person and phone number for the other co-permittee to contact with public involvement and participation issues.

3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

a) Each co-permittee shall carry out the BMP's associated with illicit discharge detection and elimination within their respective jurisdictions.

b) Each co-permittee shall coordinate its actions to develop the legal and regulatory authorities necessary to prevent and eliminate illicit connections to itsrespective MS4s.

c) Each co-permittee shall identify and remove illicit discharges within its respective jurisdiction by establishing legal authority for enforcement actions and encouraging public education and involvement in eliminating illicit discharges.

4) Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

a) Each co-permittee will retain responsibility for establishing and enforcing BMPs for new construction and redevelopment resulting in land disturbance of one acre or more within its individual MS4s.

b) Each co-permittee shall develop, implement and enforce requirements to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to its individual MS4s from construction activities resulting in land disturbances of one acre or more.

c) Each co-permittee shall maintain and operate its individual MS4s in a manner that controls to the maximum extent practicable the contribution of pollutants from its MS4 to the MS4 of the other co-permittee.

5) Post Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment Areas

   a) Each co-permittee shall develop, implement and enforce requirements to address post-construction storm water runoff from new development or redevelopment construction activities resulting in land disturbances of one acre or greater area.

   b) Each co-permittee shall adopt an ordinance or other satisfactory regulatory mechanism to the extent allowable under state or local law to address post-construction runoff from new developments and redevelopment projects.

6) Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

   a) Each co-permittee shall develop and implement an operation and maintenance program intended and designed to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations within its MS4 jurisdictional boundaries.

   b) Each co-permittee shall be responsible for carrying out the pollution prevention and good housekeeping operations on municipal operations within the MS4.

4. <u>APPORTIONMENT OF COSTS</u>

A. Program Administration and Management

1) The Storm Water Management Program shall be administered by the City of Idaho Falls. The ITD shall reimburse the City of Idaho Falls for its pro rata share of the Program Administration costs based on each co-permittee's percentage of costs related to conduct of the Program elements as described in Sections 1-3 above. For fiscal year 2009 (FY2009) (July 2008 through June 2009) estimated Program costs are $40,000.00. Program cost shares shall be reevaluated at the end of FY 2009 and adjusted as necessary and agreed upon for FY 2010. Cost share portions for each of the co-permittee was developed using an average cost based on area contribution.

2) Area Calculation
   a) The City of Idaho Falls = 22 mi^2 = 98% = $39,200.00
   b) Idaho Transportation Department = 0.5 mi^2 = 2% = $800.00
   c) Total Area of Idaho Falls Urbanized Area = 22 mi^2
   d) Total Annual Program Costs = $ 40,000.00

3) Cost Apportionment.
   a. The City of Idaho Falls will pay $ 39,200.00
   b. Idaho Transportation Department will pay $ 800.00

4) The City will develop a cost projection for expenses related to the permit prior to the start of the fiscal year in which the expenses will occur. The City will distribute the cost projection to the co-permittee so the co-permittee can budget for planned expenses. In the event costs arise that are classified as outside of "monitoring" or "public education and outreach," the co-permittee will meet and determine the appropriate percentages of the financial responsibility for each co-permittee.

B. Timely Payments

All amounts due and owing the City for the costs of Program Administration and other agreed upon expenses shall be paid within 60 days of invoicing. Adjustments for any overpayments will be made annually at the end of the City's fiscal year.

5. TERMINATION AND MODIFICATION

Each co-permittee shall have the right to withdraw from and terminate its responsibilities under this Agreement at any time by serving upon all other co-permittee 30-days advance written notice of withdrawal. Any co-permittee withdrawing from this Agreement shall pay its proportionate share of any work performed pursuant to this Agreement up to the effective date of its withdrawal. Withdrawal from this Agreement is subject to the conditions of the aforementioned federal NPDES Storm Water Phase II MS4 Permit.

This Agreement may be modified in writing if executed by each co-permittee.

Should any party to this Agreement be determined by EPA not to be an operator of an MS4 requiring participation in a MS4 Phase II Storm Water Permit that party shall be allowed to immediately withdraw from this Agreement at no cost beyond those costs billed to the date of withdrawal.

6. NOTICES

Any notices which the party may desire to serve upon the other co-permittee shall be in writing and shall be deemed served when delivered personally or when deposited in the United States mail with adequate postage to the following addressees:

City of Idaho Falls
ATTN: Chris Frederickson, City of Idaho Falls Engineer
P.O. Box 50220
Idaho Falls, ID 83405-0220

Idaho Department of Transportation
ATTN: Blake Rindlisbacher, District Engineer, ITD District 6
P. O. Box 97
Rigby, ID 83442

7. INDEMNIFICATION/HOLD HARMLESS PROVISIONS

The City agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the Idaho Transportation Department, and its officers, governing board, agents and employees, from any and all claims for loss or damage to property or injury or death to persons, including costs, expenses and reasonable attorney's fees, arising out of or directly related to the operation of the City's MS4s and caused by the negligence or wrongful acts or omissions of the City of Idaho Falls, its officers, employees, or agents. The City of Idaho Falls shall be liable under the provisions of this paragraph for such obligations, costs and expenses only to the extent that such act or omission is caused by the City or any of its officers, employees, or agents and not by the Idaho Transportation Department, or any of their officers, agents, or employees.

The ITD agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the City of Idaho Falls, and its officers, governing board, agents and employees, from any and all claims for loss or damage to property or injury or death to persons, including costs, expenses and reasonable attorney's fees, arising out of or directly related to the operation of the ITD's MS4s and caused by the negligence or wrongful acts or omissions of the Department, its officers, employees, or agents. The Department shall be liable under the provisions of this paragraph for such obligations, costs and expenses only to the extent that such act or omission is caused by the Department or any of its officers, employees, or agents and not by the City of Idaho Falls, or any of their officers, agents, or employees.

8. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

Except as provided otherwise herein, this instrument and any attachments hereto constitute the entire Agreement between the parties concerning the subject matter hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the day and year first written.

CITY OF IDAHO FALLS

BY: _____
Jared Fuhriman, Mayor

ATTESTED TO BY:

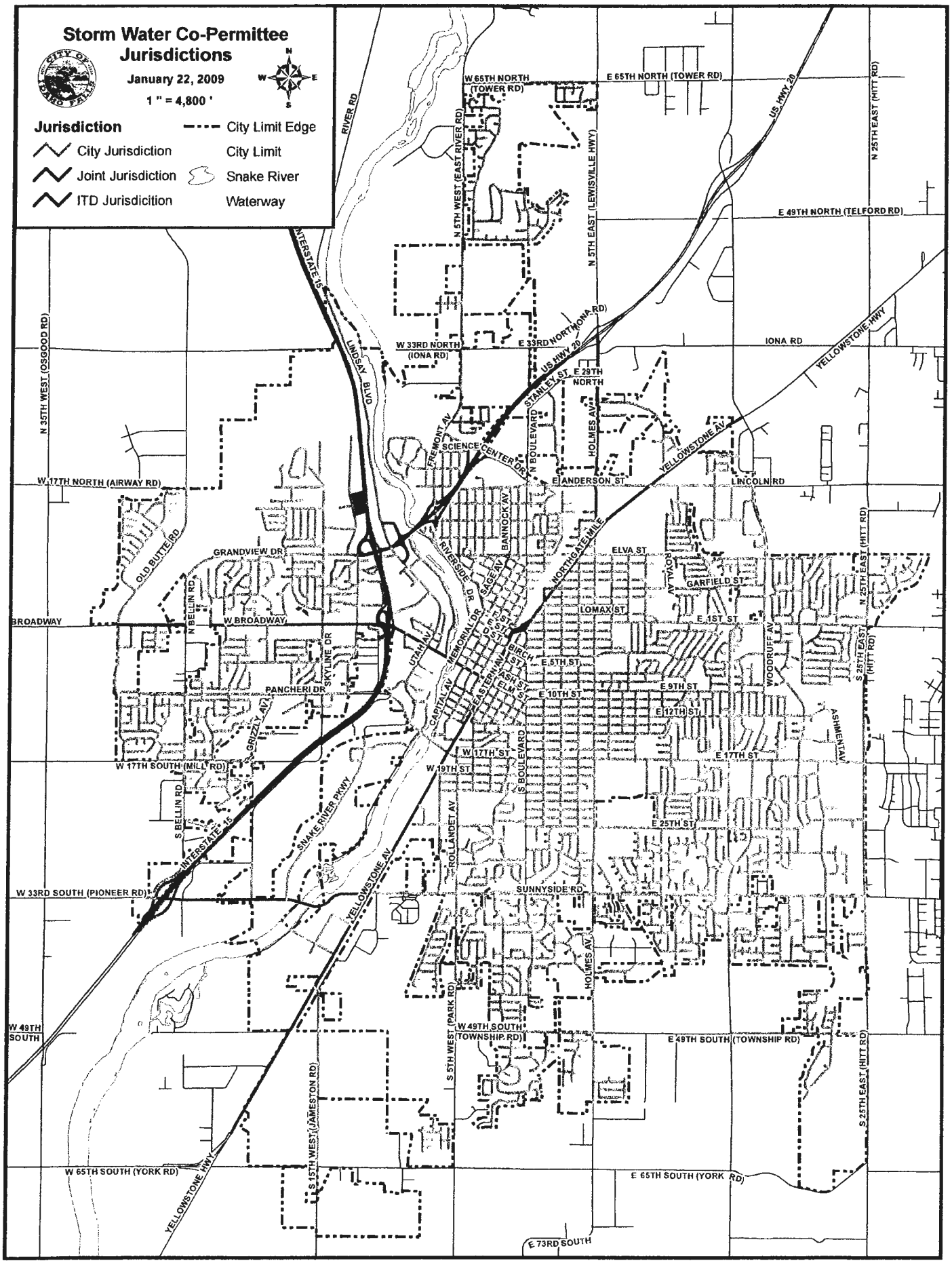
Rosamarie Anderson
Rose Anderson, City Clerk

CITY OF IDAHO FALLS CORPORATE Seal BONNEVILLE COUNTY, IDAHO

IDAHO TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

2/5/09

Blake Rindlisbacher, District Engineer


Storm Water Co-Permittee Jurisdictions
January 22, 2009
1 " = 4,800 '
Jurisdiction
City Jurisdiction
Joint Jurisdiction
ITD Jurisdicition
City Limit Edge
City Limit
Snake River
Waterway
W 65TH NORTH (TOWER RD)
E 65TH NORTH (TOWER RD)
E 49TH NORTH (TELFORD RD)
IONA RD
W 33RD NORTH (IONA RD)
E 33RD NORTH (IONA RD)
W 17TH NORTH (AIRWAY RD)
E ANDERSON ST
LINCOLN RD
GRANDVIEW DR
BROADWAY
W BROADWAY
PANCHERI DR
W 17TH SOUTH (MILL RD)
W 33RD SOUTH (PIONEER RD)
W 49TH SOUTH
W 49TH SOUTH (TOWNSHIP RD)
E 49TH SOUTH (TOWNSHIP RD)
W 65TH SOUTH (YORK RD)
E 65TH SOUTH (YORK RD)
E 73RD SOUTH
ELVA ST
GARFIELD ST
LOMAX ST
E 1ST ST
E 5TH ST
E 9TH ST
E 10TH ST
E 12TH ST
E 17TH ST
W 17TH ST
W 19TH ST
E 25TH ST
SUNNYSIDE RD
INTERSTATE 15
US HWY 20
YELLOWSTONE HWY
YELLOWSTONE AV
SNAKE RIVER PKWY
LINDSAY BLVD
RIVER RD
N 5TH WEST (EAST RIVER RD)
N 5TH EAST (LEWISVILLE HWY)
N 25TH EAST (HITT RD)
S 25TH EAST (HITT RD)
N 35TH WEST (OSGOOD RD)
S 15TH WEST (JAMESTON RD)
S 5TH WEST (PARK RD)
N BELLIN RD
S BELLIN RD
OLD BUTTE RD
SKYLINE DR
GRIZZLY AV
FREMONT AV
SCIENCE CENTER DR
N BOULEVARD
S BOULEVARD
STANLEY ST
HOLMES AV
BANNOCK AV
SAGE AV
RIVERSIDE DR
MEMORIAL DR
UTAH AV
CAPITAL AV
EASTERN AV
ROLLANDET AV
NORTHGATE MILE
WOODRUFF AV
ASHMENTAV

MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT – CITY OF IDAHO FALLS AND ITD, DISTRICT 6

City of Idaho Falls
PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION
P.O. BOX 50220
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83405
www.ci.idaho-falls.id.us

FILE COPY

MEMORANDUM

To: Honorable Mayor & City Council

From: Chad Stanger, Public Works Director

Date: January 16, 2004

Subject: **IDAHO TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT**

Attached is a cooperative agreement between the City and State of Idaho Transportation Department detailing respective responsibilities for each party with respect to maintenance of State Highways located within and adjacent to the City of Idaho Falls. This agreement has been reviewed and approved by the appropriate City divisions and the City Attorney.

Public Works recommends approval this agreement; and, authorization for the Mayor and City Clerk to sign the documents.

Respectfully,

Chad Stanger
Public Works Director

Approved 1/22/04

CS:he

Attachment

c: Mayor
Council
Anderson

A7-5a

City of Idaho Falls
PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION
P.O. BOX 50220
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83405
www.ci.idaho-falls.id.us

MEMORANDUM

To: Chad Stanger, Public Works Director

From: Steve Anderson, Engineering Administrator

Date: January 16, 2004

Subject: Idaho Transportation Department Maintenance Agreement

Attached is a cooperative agreement stipulating State and City responsibilities for maintenance of State Highway I-15, I-15B, US 20, US 20B, US 26, US 91. The agreement has been reviewed by the City Attorney and Staff and appears to be acceptable. Therefore, please submit the agreement to the City Council for their consideration; and if acceptable authorization for the Mayor's signature.

Respectfully,

Steve Anderson
Engineering Administrator

File: A7-5a

FILE COPY

STATE OF IDAHO Dirk Kempthorne, Governor
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
DISTRICT 6 • P.O. BOX 97 • RIGBY, ID • 83442-0097 • (208) 745-7781

January 20, 2004

City of Idaho Falls
P.O. Box 50220
Idaho Falls, ID 83405

ATTN: Steve Anderson

RE: Sunnyside IC to I-15B; Project No.: IM-NH-15-3(106)113

Dear Steve:

Please find enclosed two copies of the Cooperative Agreement for the construction of the above captioned project.

Also please find enclosed two copies of the Cooperative Agreement for Maintenance of State Highway.

After the agreements have been signed please return them to my office.

If you have any question please call me at (208) 745-5627.

Sincerely,

Wade Allen, P.E.
Project Manager
Idaho Transportation Department
District Six

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

FOR MAINTENANCE OF STATE HIGHWAY.I-15, I-15B, US 20, US 20B,US 26,US 91

THIS AGREEMENT, made and executed in duplicate this 15th day of January, 2004, by and between the IDAHO TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, hereinafter called the "State," and the CITY OF IDAHO FALLS, hereinafter referred to as the "City."

WITNESSETH:

1. RECITALS

The parties desire to provide for the maintenance of state highway routes within the City as provided in ***Idaho Code, Section 40-310(5)***, and to arrange herein for the particular maintenance functions to be performed by the City and those to be performed by the State and to specify the terms and conditions under which such work will be performed.

2. AGREEMENT

This agreement shall supersede previous Cooperative Maintenance Agreements. In consideration of the mutual covenants and premises herein contained, it is agreed that the City will perform such maintenance work as is specifically delegated to and the State will perform those particular functions of maintenance delegated to it on the state highway routes or portions thereof as hereinafter described under Sections 13, 17, and 17-a hereof or as said sections may be subsequently modified with the written consent of the parties hereto acting by and through their authorized representatives.

3. MAINTENANCE DEFINED

Maintenance is defined as follows:

a. The preservation and keeping of right-of-way and each type of roadway, structure, and facility in the safe and usable condition to which it has been improved or constructed, but does not include reconstruction or other improvement.

b. Provisions as necessary for the safety and convenience of traffic and the upkeep of traffic control devices.

c. The general utility services such as roadside planting and vegetation control.

d. The special or emergency maintenance or repair necessitated by accidents or by storms or other weather conditions, slides, settlements, or other unusual or unexpected damage to a roadway, structure or facility.

e. Upkeep of illumination fixtures on the streets, roads, highways, and bridges, which are required for the safety of persons using the said streets, roads, highways, and bridges.

4. DEGREE OF MAINTENANCE

The degree and type of maintenance for each highway or portion thereof shall mean doing the work and furnishing the materials and equipment to maintain the highway facility herein described in a manner as near as practicable to the standard in which they were originally constructed and subsequently improved.

5. LEGAL RELATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Nothing in the provisions of this agreement is intended to affect the legal liability of either party to the contract by imposing any standard of care respecting the maintenance of state highways different from the standard of care imposed by law.

It is understood and agreed that neither the State, nor any officer, agent, servant, or employee thereof is responsible for any damage or liability occurring by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by the City or in connection with any work, authority or jurisdiction delegated to the City under this Agreement for Maintenance. The City, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, shall not be responsible for any damage or liability arising in connection with work to be performed by the State which is not otherwise delegated to the City.

6. HIGHWAY

Highway, as used herein, includes the entire right-of-way which is secured or reserved for use in the construction and maintenance of the traveled way and roadsides as hereinafter described.

7. ROADWAY

Roadway means the area between the inside face of curbs or the area between the flow lines of paved gutters; otherwise, the entire width within the highway which is improved for vehicular use including improved shoulders and side slopes, if they exist.

8. IMPROVED ROADSIDES

Improved roadside is the area between the roadway, as defined under Section 7, and the right-of-way boundary lines, including curb and sidewalk.

Curb relates to a timber, concrete, asphalt, or masonry structure separating or otherwise delineating the roadway from the remainder of the highway and shall include paved gutters. Medians that separate the roadways for traffic in opposite directions are considered a part of the improved roadsides. Sidewalk applies to the paved or otherwise improved surface area between the face of curb or edge of roadway and right-of-way boundary, including paved entrances or driveways.

9. UNIMPROVED ROADSIDES

Unimproved roadsides relate to the area between the roadway and right-of-way boundary wherein curbs and sidewalks do not exist.

10. BRIDGES

Bridges are structures that span more than 20 feet measured between abutments along the centerline of the street and multiple span structures where the individual spans are in excess of 10 feet measured from center-to-center of supports along the centerline of the street. All other cross-drainage structures shall be classified as culverts.

11. TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

Traffic control devices include all signs, pavement markings, and highway illumination placed on or adjacent to the street or highway for the regulations, guidance, warning and aid of pedestrian and traffic movement thereon. Traffic signals will be treated under a separate agreement.

12. FRONTAGE ROADS

Frontage roads are roads constructed on either side of the highway to provide authorized road access to adjacent properties in lieu of access directly from the highway.

13. ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Routine maintenance to be performed on the roadway or roadsides shall consist of such work as patching, spot sealing, crack sealing, snow plowing, snow removal, sanding, care of drainage, upkeep and repair of bridges, culverts, curbs, benches and sidewalks, street sweeping and cleaning, repair of damage and cleaning up after storms and traffic accidents, control of roadside vegetation, care of landscaped areas, planters, trees or other ornamental plantings, and upkeep and operation of traffic control devices, all in the manner as hereinafter specified.

a. **Roadway**

(1) Surface Repair: The patching of holes, depressed areas, spot sealing, undersealing, etc.

(2) Crack Sealing: The cleaning, filling and sealing of cracks in pavement with sealing compounds.

(3) Sweeping and Cleaning: The removal of dirt or litter normally coming onto the roadway from action of traffic or from natural causes, such as flood and storm debris.

(4) Snow Removal: The removal of snow from the roadway by plowing, sweeping, and hauling and shall include applying sand and/or salt when required. The hauling away of snow need only apply on those highway sections where snow storage is limited or at such times when accumulations become greater than storage area capacity.

(5) Utilities: Including manholes, boxes or other appurtenances shall be maintained by their owners.

(6) Storm Sewers: Shall be kept clean and free from debris; traps and sumps cleaned as required after each storm.

(7) Culverts: Shall be kept clean and free from debris; inlets and outlets shall be kept free of debris and growing grass or brush.

b. **Bridges**

Shall be inspected in accordance with the national inspection standards of *U.S. Code, Section 116(d), Title 23*, administered by the State. Bridges designed to AASHTO H-20 or better standards must be inspected on a frequency not to exceed two years. Bridges that are posted for restricted weight limits and/or designed to AASHTO HS-15 or less will be inspected on an annual basis. Inspections are to be accomplished by a qualified inspector. The State's district engineer shall be immediately notified of major

defects. See current edition of *AASHTO Manual for Maintenance Inspection of Bridges* for inspector's qualifications, inspection reporting procedures, and structural analysis for load capacity of bridges.

c. **Improved Roadsides**

(1) Curbs: Shall be kept in repair by cleaning, patching, lifting, and aligning.

(2) Sidewalks: Shall be kept in repair by cleaning, patching, lifting, aligning, and regrading if of gravel or other non-cemented material.

(3) Lawn or Grass Areas: Shall be kept mowed, watered, edges trimmed, and the watering operations shall not flood or sprinkle on the roadway.

(4) Trees and Plantings: Shall be kept trimmed with dead material removed and hazardous limbs pruned.This agreement shall not be construed as restricting, prohibiting or otherwise relieving the City of the responsibility for inspection and upkeep of trees in a manner that will insure maximum safety to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic or to restrict or relieve the City from following the same policy and procedure generally followed by it with respect to streets of the City in the matter of requiring sidewalk repairs and control of vegetation to be made by or at the expense of abutting owners who are under legal obligation to perform such work.

(5) Benches and Planters: Shall be kept in repair by cleaning, patching, aligning, and painting.

d. **Unimproved Roadsides**

(1) Ditchings: Foreslopes, backslopes, and ditches shall be bladed and ditched regularly as required to keep as near as possible to the original typical cross section.

(2) Cleaning: Foreslopes and backslopes shall be mowed as required. Trees and shrubs shall be kept trimmed, dead material removed and hazardous limbs pruned, waterways shall be kept free of debris.

e. **Traffic Control Devices**

Traffic control devices installed and maintained on the urban extensions of the State Highway System shall be in conformance with the recommendations and specifications of the current *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways* as approved by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) and as adopted by the Idaho Transportation Department. The maintenance to be performed on these items shall consist of furnishing all necessary labor, material, services, and equipment to install, replace, operate, and/or repair in accordance with this agreement.

All traffic control devices installed inside the full control of access limits of the Interstate Highway System shall be the responsibility of the State.

(1) Route Guide Signing: This includes all official designation guide signs at junctions of the urban extensions of the State Highway System, all entering community signs and all U.S. or State Highway System route markers necessary to properly identify and keep the motorist sure of the routes.

(2) Other Guide Signs: This includes all other guide signs of an informational nature identifying streets, city parks, landmarks, and items of geographical or cultural interest that the community desires to sign.

(3) Warning Signs: These will include all signs used to indicate conditions that are actually or potentially hazardous to users of the highway or street.

(4) Speed Signs: These will include all regulatory signs to indicate speed limits that have been designated in accordance with statutory provisions.

(5) Other Regulatory Signs: These will include all regulatory signs, other than the speed sign and lane control sign which are used to indicate the required method of traffic movement or use of the public highway or street.

(6) Highway Lighting: This includes all fixed illumination of the roadway or sidewalks for purposes of providing better visibility of persons, vehicles or roadway features. All highway lighting shall be installed and maintained in accordance with current policies of the State. Maintenance shall include all upkeep of supports, interconnecting service, electrical energy costs, cleaning, lamp renewal, and associated labor and material costs required to maintain the lighting system in continuous nighttime operation.

(7) Lane-Line Markings: These will include those lines dividing the roadway between traffic moving in opposite directions, lane-lines separating two or more lanes of traffic moving in the same direction, painted channelization, pavement edge markings, and no passing barrier lines where required.

(8) Other Pavement Markings: These include all stop lines, crosswalk lines, parking space limits and word and symbol marking set into or applied upon the pavement surface or curbing or objects within or adjacent to the roadway for the purpose of regulating or warning traffic.

14. ENCROACHMENT PERMITS

If the State delegates authority to issue encroachment permits to the City, the authority shall pertain to all parts of the highway or street throughout the particular length indicated under Section 17 and/or 17-a of this agreement. Authority to issue encroachment permits shall not be assigned to the City unless they have adequate ordinances governing the encroachments together with an administrative organization and procedure capable of enforcing the ordinances.

Permits shall be issued on a form provided by the State and the City will furnish a copy of each permit to the State. The City agrees to follow current policies of the State regarding encroachment unless the City, by ordinance or other regulation, imposes more restrictive regulations as stated below. Prior approval of the State shall be secured before any permit is issued for the original installation of any utility line, driveway or other permanent encroachment within the highway right-of-way.

If the City, by ordinance or other regulation, imposes more restrictive regulations and requirements regarding signs, marquees and/or driveways than above set forth or as provided in current State policies, nothing in these provisions shall be construed to prevent the City from enforcing such restrictive regulations in the granting or refusing of permits with respect to any State Highway. Where authority to issue encroachment permits is retained by the State, all local ordinances which are more restrictive than State policy will be observed. When

authority to issue Encroachment permits is retained by the State, approval of the City will be secured prior to the issuance of a permit. State permit forms will be used and a copy will be forwarded to the City for its record.

The City or State shall comply with its usual policy with respect to collecting costs from permittees in such cases as fees or charges are made by the City or State for encroachment work on streets or highways.

No signs, billboards or structures other than those authorized and installed by the State or the City as necessary for the regulating, warning, and guiding of traffic shall be permitted within or to overhang the right-of-way of any State Highway, except in accordance with these provisions:

a. Signs or marquees extending over the sidewalk and right-of-way may be installed on a pertain basis in business districts only, subject to the following restrictions:

- No sign or marquee shall be permitted to project over the roadway nor to extend beyond a vertical line located 18 inches outside the inside face of the curb.

- Signs extending over the sidewalk area shall have no part thereof less than 12 feet above sidewalk or ground level.Marquees extending over the sidewalk area shall have no part thereof less than eight feet above sidewalk or ground level.

b. Displays or signs overhanging the right-of-way may be authorized on a permit basis only outside of business districts when the display is placed flat against and supported by the building and providing it does not extend more than 12 inches into the right-of-way.

c. All signs and marquees shall conform to the city building and/or sign code excepting that minimum clearance requirements as herein specified must be complied with.

They shall at all times be maintained in a good appearing and structurally safe condition. Any existing sign or marquee suspended or projected over any portion of State Highway right-of-way, which constitutes a hazard, shall be immediately repaired or removed.

d. Signs or displays will not be permitted which resemble, hide, or because of their color, interfere with the effectiveness of traffic signals and other traffic control devices. Illuminated signs or displays containing red, yellow, or green lights will not be permitted to overhang the right-of-way.

e. Temporary municipal decorations may be installed and suspended over the State Highway on a permit basis only. They shall not be permitted in locations that interfere with the visibility and effectiveness of traffic control devices.

It is understood that none of the provisions listed above (a. to e. inclusive) will be in conflict the Beautification of Highways Act of 1966, *Idaho Code, Section 40, Chapter 28.*

f. Use of state highway right-of-way for benches, planters, and trees is subject to the following conditions:

- Benches, planters, and trees must be at least 18 inches from the face of the curb. When benches, planters, and trees are placed on sidewalks, there must be a four-foot open space for pedestrians and bicyclists measured at a right angle from the edge of the sidewalk, or as an alternative, spacing that meets city-approved standards.

- Benches, planters, and trees should not obstruct crosswalks or wheelchair ramps, or force pedestrians into the street by their placement.
- Benches, planters, and trees should not be placed so as to impede the sight distance of vehicles using the highway.
- Benches, planters, and trees shall not bear markings or signs that resemble official traffic signs.
- Cities allowing benches, planters, and trees on state highway right-of-way agree to indemnify, defend regardless of outcome, and hold harmless, ITD from all accidents or occurrences resulting in damage to property, injury, or loss of life related to bench placement on highway right-of-way within the city.

15. TRANSPORTATION PERMITS

Transportation permits will be required on State Highways for all vehicles and their loads that exceed legal limitations. If authority to issue transportation permits is delegated to the City, such authority shall pertain only to travel that originates and terminates within the City corporate limits.

16. ROUTE DESCRIPTION

Route No.	Milepost	Length Miles	Description of Routing
1. I-15 BUS. 001380	2.732 to 6.315	3.583	S Yellowstone Highway, from SCL to Broadway St.
US-26 002240	333.044 to 335.37	2.326	N. Yellowstone Highway from Broadway St. to Idaho Canal.
2. I-15 BUS. 001380	6.315 to 7.230	0.915	Broadway from Yellowstone Highway to ramps on I-15.
US-20 002070	305.035 to 306.900	1.865	Broadway from WCL to SB on and off ramps I-15.
3. I-15 001330	118.448 to 120..600	2.152	From SCL to NCL includes John Hole Interchange Structure.
4. US-20 002070	307.45 to 308.717	1.267	From Saturn to NCL.
5. US-20 BUS. West. 002073	2.270 to 3.717	1.489	North Holmes from Jct. US-26 to centerline US-20.
US-20 BUS. 004140	1.430 to 1.489	.042	Centerline US-20 to WB on and off ramps.
6. I-15 BUS.	.0153 to 1.804	1.211	I-15 to Intersection Yellowstone and Sunnyside.

17. DELEGATION OF MAINTENANCE

The maintenance work to be performed by the City or State shall conform to the provisions hereof and shall include those operations as hereinafter indicated.

MAINTENANCE FUNCTION	AGENCY TO PERFORM WORK				
	Route No. 1	Route No. 2	Route No. 3	Route No. 4	Route No.
ROADWAY					
1. Surface Repair	S	S	S	S	
2. Crack Sealing	S	S	S	S	
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	C	C	S	S	
4. Snow Removal	C	C	S	S	
5. Utilities	C	C	S	C	
6. Culverts	C	C	S	S	
7. Storm Sewers	C	C	S	C	
BRIDGES					
1. Main Structure	S	S	S	S	
2. Pedestrian Walks	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	
3. Railings	S	S	S	S	
IMPROVED ROADSIDES					
1. Curbs	C	C	S	S	
2. Sidewalk	C	C	N/A	C	
3. Lawn or Grass Areas	C	C	C	C	
4. Trees and Planting	C	C	C	C	
5. Medians	C	C	S	S	
6. Benches and Planters	C	C	C	C	
UNIMPROVED ROADSIDES					
1. Ditching	S	S	S	S	
2. Cleaning	S	S	S	S	
3. Weed Eradication	S	S	S	S	
TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES					
1. Route Guide Signs	S	S	S	S	
2. Other Guide Signs	C	C	S	S	
3. Warning Signs	C	C	S	S	
4. Speed Signs	S	S	S	S	
5. Other Regulatory Signs	C-5,10	C-5,10	S	S	
6. Highway Lighting	C-9	C	S-1	C	
7. Lane-Line Markings	S	S	S	S	
Other Pavement Markings					
1. Parking Space Limits	C	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2. Crosswalks	S-7	S-7	N/A	S-7	
3. Stop Bars	S-6	S-6	S-6	S-6	
4. School Crossing	S	S	N/A	S	
5. Railroad Crossing	S	S	N/A	N/A	
6. Lane Control	S	S	S	S	
ISSUE PERMITS ENCROACHMENTS	C-4	C-4	S	S	
ISSUE PERMITS TRANSPORTATION	S	S	S	S	

17. DELEGATION OF MAINTENANCE

The maintenance work to be performed by the City or State shall conform to the provisions hereof and shall include those operations as hereinafter indicated.

MAINTENANCE FUNCTION	AGENCY TO PERFORM WORK				
ROADWAY	Route No. 5	Route No. 6	Route No.	Route No.	Route No.
1. Surface Repair	S	S			
2. Crack Sealing	S	S			
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	C	C			
4. Snow Removal	C	C			
5. Utilities	C	C			
6. Culverts	C	C			
7. Storm Sewers	C	C			
BRIDGES					
1. Main Structure	S	S			
2. Pedestrian Walks	C-3	C-3			
3. Railings	S	S			
IMPROVED ROADSIDES					
1. Curbs	C	C			
2. Sidewalk	C	C-2			
3. Lawn or Grass Areas	C	C			
4. Trees and Planting	C	C			
5. Medians	C	C			
6. Benches and Planters	C	C			
UNIMPROVED ROADSIDES					
1. Ditching	S	S			
2. Cleaning	S	S			
3. Weed Eradication	S	S			
TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES					
1. Route Guide Signs	S	S			
2. Other Guide Signs	C	C			
3. Warning Signs	C	C			
4. Speed Signs	S	S			
5. Other Regulatory Signs	C-5,10	C-5,10			
6. Highway Lighting	C-8	C			
7. Lane-Line Markings	S	S			
Other Pavement Markings					
1. Parking Space Limits	C	C			
2. Crosswalks	S-7	S-7			
3. Stop Bars	S-6	S-6			
4. School Crossing	S	N/A			
5. Railroad Crossing	N/A	C			
6. Lane Control	S	S			
ISSUE PERMITS ENCROACHMENTS	C-4	S			
ISSUE PERMITS TRANSPORTATION	S	S			

17-A. DELEGATION OF MAINTENANCE – FRONTAGE ROADS

The maintenance work to be performed by the City or State shall conform to the provisions hereof and shall include those operations as hereinafter indicated.

MAINTENANCE FUNCTION	AGENCY TO PERFORM WORK				
ROADWAY	Route No.	Route No.	Route No.	Route No.	Route No.
1. Surface Repair					
2. Crack Sealing					
3. Sweeping and Cleaning					
4. Snow Removal					
5. Utilities					
6. Culverts					
7. Storm Sewers					
BRIDGES					
1. Main Structure					
2. Pedestrian Walks					
IMPROVED ROADSIDES					
1. Curbs					
2. Sidewalk					
3. Lawn or Grass Areas					
4. Trees and Planting					
5. Medians					
6. Benches and Planters					
UNIMPROVED ROADSIDES					
1. Ditching					
2. Cleaning					
3. Weed Eradication					
TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES					
1. Route Guide Signs					
2. Other Guide Signs					
3. Warning Signs					
4. Speed Signs					
5. Other Regulatory Signs					
6. Highway Lighting					
7. Lane-Line Markings					
8. Other Pavement Markings					
Parking Space Limits					
Crosswalks					
Stop Bars					
School Crossing					
Railroad Crossing					
Lane Control					
ISSUE PERMITS ENCROACHMENTS					
ISSUE PERMITS TRANSPORTATION					

18. **DELEGATION OF COSTS**

All agencies shall bear all costs of maintenance obligations assigned to them under this agreement.

19. **SUBSEQUENT IMPROVEMENTS**

When a highway section or portion thereof is improved to urban standards, i.e., with curbs, sidewalks, etc., the delegation of maintenance shall automatically change to conform to the provisions as provided for similar sections under this agreement.

20. **TERM OF AGREEMENT**

This agreement shall become effective January 15, 2004 and shall remain in full force and effect until amended or terminated.

The agreement as above may be amended upon the mutual consent of the parties thereto.

The agreement as above may be terminated at any time upon 30 days' written notice by either party thereof to the other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have set their hands the day and year first above written.

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED:

District Engineer

Maintenance Supervisor

CITY OF IDAHO FALLS

Mayor

City Clerk

ATTEST:

Secretary

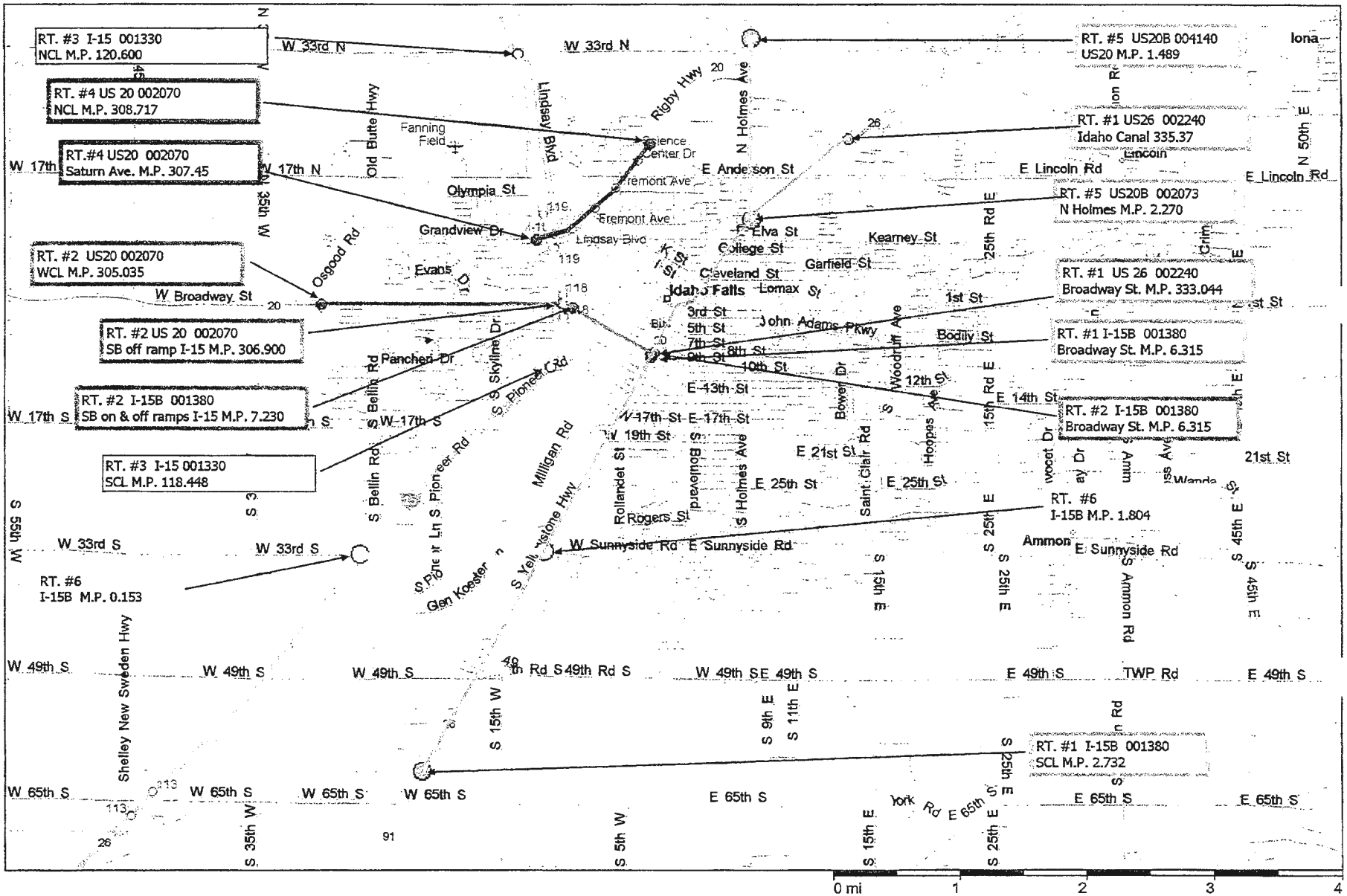
IDAHO TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

ACE/O or ACE/D

- **DELEGATION OF MAINTENANCE CONTINUED:**

1. Maintain lights over John Hole I.C. by City.
2. Includes Bike path from Snake River west.
3. Except Structural Repair.
4. State needs copy of permit.
5. Through traffic control – side street lane control by City.
6. Side street stop bars by City.
7. State will replace existing crosswalks with thermoplastic material on construction projects on approximate 7 year cycle. City to maintain otherwise.
8. Except IC-110 Ramps and westbound on / off signal.
9. Except 65th South signal illumination.
10. State to maintain street name and lane control signs on all traffic signals.

Idaho Falls 3. Idaho, United States



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WATER CONSERVATION FLYER

IS IT A CONTRADICTION TO ASK PEOPLE TO RUN WATER?

Many times during the course of the year, we are asked questions regarding our policy for conserving water. While it is imperative to conserve water, there are specific instances when letting water run takes precedence over conservation. Here is a list of circumstances which require the use of water:

1 FREEZING WEATHER

During extended cold spells, frost depths can penetrate the ground beyond the depths of water lines, encasing the waterline with frozen earth. The only way to prevent losing water service is to allow water to keep water running through the pipes. Listen to the local media during winter months for warnings. We'll keep you informed of local conditions.

2 FIRE HYDRANT TESTS & FLUSHING

It is vital to know the readiness of fire hydrants by making sure there is adequate water to them. Each year the Fire Department tests the City's fire hydrants to make sure that they are functioning properly. The Water Department performs periodic testing of hydrants to determine the available flow from them.

3 ROUTINE STREET MAINTENANCE

At times you may see a water truck driving down a city street, spraying water to the side. This use serves a specific purpose. These trucks dampen dust and dirt particles on the street surface. Street sweepers follow the trucks, picking up the debris on the side of the street. The moist street surface helps the sweepers perform their tasks without stirring up dust. This routine maintenance is environmentally friendly, preventing debris and dirt from finding its way into natural waterways.

These uses of water serve necessary functions and are not considered a waste of water.

DEAR WATER CUSTOMER,

It was Ben Franklin who once stated, "When the well's dry, we know the worth of water." Let's face it. There are few things as important to a community as drinking water. We don't often take time to think about the value that a safe, reliable supply of water offers us.

Tap water offers us:

- *Public Health Protection*
- *Quality of Life*
- *Fire Protection*
- *Support for the Economy*

With such a valuable resource, it is essential that we remain good stewards of our drinking water supply.

OUR WATER SUPPLY

We are blessed to be situated atop a groundwater supply, the East Snake River Plain aquifer (ESPA) that is approximately the same size as Lake Erie. The aquifer stretches from Ashton on the north to beyond Twin Falls on the south. Since so many communities share the same source, it is necessary to ensure that there is enough to go around.

Although the ESPA contains a large amount of pure water, it must be capable of meeting the needs of a variety of differing interests. All groundwater users rely on the ESPA, whether it be for indoor residential use, agricultural irrigation, or industrial use.

WHAT WE'RE DOING INSIDE

The best way to achieve results is to lead by example. The City of Idaho Falls has begun a concerted effort to reduce waste of water.

Water Department personnel are tracking an inventory of toilets and water fixtures in all City-owned buildings. This helps identify all fixtures that are not properly equipped with aerators and other water-saving devices.

WHAT WE'RE DOING OUTSIDE

While small changes indoors can help save water, real water savings can be made outdoors. The majority of our annual water consumption is a result of outdoor watering.

The Water Department is also working with the Parks Department, School District 91, and local churches to modify landscape watering procedures. By altering watering cycles where possible, water can be conserved and grass fields can actually become heartier.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

The City of Idaho Falls is asking for your assistance in helping us conserve water. Water conservation is more than just a principle to be followed, it's a frame of mind and a practice to be lived. Educate yourself on conservation measures and share the information that you find with others.

There are many internet websites that have been created that can help you find new ways to conserve water. Here are just a couple to visit:

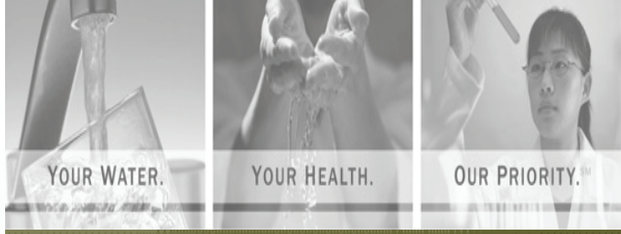
- **www.awwa.org/waterwiser**
- **www.h2ouse.org**
- **www.epa.gov/watersense**

Included in this brochure are numerous ideas and hints that can be utilized by any homeowner to conserve water both indoors and outdoors. Most are inexpensive, and the cumulative effect of everyone pitching in can ensure that we efficiently use our greatest natural resource . . . **WATER**!

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU

If you have any questions or comments regarding the content of this report, please contact:

David Richards, Water Superintendent
PO Box 50220, Idaho Falls, ID 83405
564 Hemmert Ave., Idaho Falls, ID 83401
Phone: 208-612-8471 Fax: 208-612-8385
Email: drichards@ci.idaho-falls.id.us



Water Conservation

Every Drop Counts!

Saving Water May Be Simpler and Less Expensive than You Think!

Prepared by:
The City of Idaho Falls
Water Department

Methods of Water Conservation

Indoors

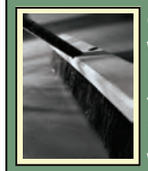
#1: Locate & Repair Leaks

Studies indicate that homes can waste more than 10% of their indoor use through leaks. Whether a noticeable drip from a faucet or the silent overflow from a toilet, these small amounts of water can really add up over time. A leaky faucet with a drip every second can waste 2,700 gallons of water every year. To check for a silent leak in your toilet, add several drops of food coloring in your tank. If the water in the bowl is tinted after 15 minutes, your toilet has a leak. Materials to repair minor leaks are inexpensive and available at any hardware store.

#2: Change Old Fixtures

Many gallons of water are sent down the drain each year by old, inefficient toilets and clothes washers. Old toilets use between 5 and 7 gallons of water per flush while newer models require only 1.6 gallons. Modern shower heads sufficiently operate while using less water. Newer clothes washers require significantly less water than older models to accomplish the same task. Try replacing outdated appliances with more efficient ones. Although more costly than other alternatives, your appliance selection may qualify you for a 36-month, no interest loan from Idaho Falls Power.

#3: Sweep Floor Surfaces



Sometimes there's no substitute for "elbow grease." Be sure to use a broom when cleaning the floor of your garage, shop, or patio. Utilizing water to clean a surface that can be swept is a tragic waste. Another option would be to use a leaf blower to rid the area of nuisance dirt and debris.

#4: Don't Let Water Run

Unnecessarily running water while performing certain tasks wastes water every day. While shaving, fill the sink with water to clean your razor rather than leaving the water running. Turning off water while brushing your teeth is another task where water can be conserved. These simple measures will not only help conserve water, they will also decrease the amount of sewage treated at the wastewater treatment plant.

#5: Install Saving Devices

Small, simple and inexpensive devices can be purchased and installed on older water fixtures to conserve water. Toilet tanks can be fitted with fill cycle diverters like the "Fill Master" which redirect water from the overflow tube to the tank during the refill cycle. Bladders such as the "Toilet Tummy" can be installed inside the toilet tank to reduce the volume of water used with each flush. Aerators can be installed on faucets to reduce the volume of water used while the faucet is running. Each of these inexpensive items can save hundreds of gallons a month!

Additional Indoor Measures

- Fix leaks early. Small leaks will eventually become large leaks if left alone.
- Only run full loads of laundry or dirty dishes. Some washers use the same amount whether or not the load is completely full. If your washer is equipped with a load size selector switch, use it when washing partial loads.
- Educate yourself on water conservation!

Outdoors

#1: Learn to Use Your Timer

Automated sprinkler systems can waste a lot of water if not properly maintained. Timing patterns for automated systems should be adjusted seasonally to prevent overwatering during spring and fall months. Some experts even recommend adjusting them on a monthly basis. Timers should also be turned off during stormy weather to prevent watering in the rain. Timers can be equipped with a rain sensor that will automatically turn off the timer when it rains.

#2: Adjust Your Lawn Mower

During summer months, raise your lawn mower to its tallest height setting. This will allow your grass to grow taller, in turn shading the lawn's roots. Your grass will not require as much water and will be less prone to scorching from summer heat. Also consider using a mulching blade. This leaves the grass clippings on the lawn, helping retain moisture in your lawn and relieving you of the burden of raking and bagging the clippings.

#3: Install Drip Systems

Place the water exactly where you need it by using a drip system. These low flow systems are easily added to an existing system and use a fraction of the water that traditional sprinklers do. Whether it is drip tubing, bubbler fittings, or small spray heads, the water is placed right where the plants need it without wasteful overspray.

#4: Don't Overwater Lawns

Summer is the perfect time to give your lawn a little bit of "tough love." Healthy lawns should only be watered about every 3 days. If you've pampered your lawn, it may go into shock once you try to reduce your watering. Don't worry though. As you slowly teach your lawn to survive on less water, the roots will grow deeper which will provide you with a heartier lawn, more resistant to summer heat.

#5: Check for System Leaks

Periodically check your sprinkler system for leaks. Since most systems operate at night, homeowners do not typically notice if there is a leak on their sprinklers. Once a month, use your timer to manually run each station, checking to see if any leaks surface. If the ground is abnormally soft or wet in certain areas, it may also indicate a leak. Repair any leaks right away.

Additional Outdoor Measures

- Use a hose-end sprayer or nozzle when using a hose. Remember, watering with an open hose is considered a waste of water and is a violation of City code!

- If you irrigate with a hose, install a timer on your hose connection. These timers are battery operated and will prevent you from overwatering if you have to run errands or simply forget to turn off the water.
- Plant water resistant grass, plants and shrubs.
- Adjust sprinklers to not water concrete or pavement.

STORM WATER INFORMATION FLYER

What is stormwater runoff?

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Hard surfaces like roof tops, sidewalks, streets and driveways prevent the stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground. The stormwater collects and travels downhill across the surface until it reaches either a storm sewer system or a natural waterway.

How can stormwater runoff be a problem?

As stormwater travels across hard surfaces, it scours them. Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants, transporting them to natural waterways such as streams, rivers, and lakes. Anything that enters a storm sewer system can be discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and other forms of recreation. Too much pollution can even pose risks to drinking water sources.

The effects of pollution

Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals, and people.

- Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment also can destroy aquatic habitats.
- Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.
- Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards.
- Debris such as plastic bags, bottles, cigarette butts, and trash that wash into bodies of water can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.

- Household hazardous waste like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, motor oils, and automotive fluids can poison aquatic life.
- Polluted stormwater can also contaminate drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and water treatment costs.

City of Idaho Falls Public Works
PO Box 50220, Idaho Falls, ID 83405
380 Constitution Ave., Idaho Falls, ID 83402
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When It Storms

A Common Sense Guide to Understanding Storm Water

Prepared by:
The City of Idaho Falls
Public Works Division

COMMON SENSE SOLUTIONS TO STORMWATER POLLUTION

Residential

Lawn Care

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.

- Don't over-water your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler and be sure to properly adjust your automated timer.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.
- Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't dump it into streets, storm drains, or waterways such as canals.
- Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

Auto Care

Washing your car and degreasing auto parts at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer system. Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into a waterbody.

- Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater or wash your car on your yard so the water infiltrates into the ground.
- Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling stations.
- Never dispose of hazardous chemicals and waste automotive fluids in storm sewers.

Septic Systems

Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens that can be picked up by stormwater and carried to nearby waterbodies.

- Inspect your system every three years and pump your tank as necessary every three to five years.
- Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

Commercial

General

Dirt, oil, & debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas can be washed into the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies.

- Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains.
- Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks.
- Report any chemical spills to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. They'll know the best way to keep spills from harming the environment.

Education is essential to changing people's behavior

Automotive Facilities

General

Uncovered fueling stations allow spills to be washed into storm drains. Cars waiting to be repaired can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater.

- Clean up spills immediately and properly dispose of cleanup materials.
- Provide cover over fueling stations and design or retrofit facilities for spill containment.
- Properly maintain fleet vehicles to prevent oil, gas, and other discharges from being washed into local waterbodies.
- Install and maintain oil/water separators on all connections to public storm sewer systems, preventing contaminants from entering.

Construction

Site Maintenance

Erosion controls that aren't maintained can cause excessive amounts of sediment and debris to be carried into the stormwater system. Construction vehicles can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater and deposited into local waterbodies.

- Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms.
- Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.
- Keep contaminants from entering existing storm drain inlets with proper erosion control devices.

Agriculture

Ranching & Farming

Lack of vegetation on streambanks can lead to erosion. Over-grazed pastures can also contribute excessive amounts of sediment to local waterbodies. Livestock in streams can contaminate waterways with bacteria, making them unsafe for humans.

- Keep livestock away from streambanks and provide them a water source away from waterbodies.
- Vegetate riparian areas along waterways.
- Store and apply manure away from waterbodies and in accordance with a nutrient management plan.
- Rotate animal grazing to prevent soil erosion in fields.
- Apply fertilizers and pesticides according to label instructions to save money and minimize pollution.

WATER FESTIVAL OUTLINE

Idaho Falls Water Festival
May 2011

The 2011 Water Festival day for the Greater Idaho Falls area was held Thursday, May 12th with activities at Idaho Falls' Tautphaus Park and Gem State Power Plant. The 5th and 6th grade students and their teachers attending were greeted with a wonderful day to spend time in an outdoor classroom. For some, it may have seemed like the first sunny day of spring! The response from students, teachers and school administrators tell us that we continue to hit our mark of being a valuable resource for environmental education. Water Festival 2011 brought about 1050 students from 46 classes, 19 schools, and three school districts, including three private schools. Prior to Water Festival day, classes scheduled to attend were invited to participate in our Water Awareness Week poetry contest. The 261 student poets that responded had the opportunity to see their work on display at the Idaho Falls Public Library. The Great Rift Writers again offered to complete the difficult task of selecting the best from this collection. Water education materials provided by Water Awareness Week sponsors and local team members were distributed to 2800 students from 100 classes in 45 schools to help them prepare for Festival day, and to help them with educational resources.

Water Awareness Poetry Contest display at the Idaho Falls Public Library- 2011

The Water Festival planning team enjoyed new partners and new faces from some existing partners for 2011. As our planning team gathered a few weeks after the event to compile our notes, we concluded that this had been one of the best water festival events in our 14-year history. We came to this conclusion based on responses from the teachers that brought their classes to the event, the continued financial support from sponsors, our self-evaluation as committee members, and the continued willingness of our employers to allow the time needed to plan and carry out Water Festival. The greater Idaho Falls area Water Festival is an outreach of the Eastern Idaho Environmental Education Association, where local, state, and federal, as well as private environmental and educational professionals bring water education to eastern Idaho schools; through a one day

educational fair and poetry contest for local schools, and water education materials provided to 5th or 6th grade classes throughout the region.

The Greater Idaho Falls Water Festival is sponsored by the Eastern Idaho Environmental Education Association along with local, state, and federal environmental and educational professionals, including the city of Idaho Falls' water, sewer, power departments, Tautphaus Park Zoo, US Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, National Weather Service, Idaho Departments of Environmental Quality, Water Resources, and Fish and Game, Water District 1, local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Idaho State University Biology Department, Idaho Water Resources Research Institute, Eastern Idaho Public Health District, Gonzales-Stoller ESRF, Idaho National Laboratory, Battelle Energy Alliance and INL Science, Technology, Engineering and Science program, along with many other local businesses who have helped to bring Water Festival to Eastern Idaho! In order to focus on the students and our educational goals, I tend to down play the dedication and tremendous financial sponsorship that allows this event to happen. When I do this I minimize the work and dedication by our partners. This is a tremendous group that deserves the recognition. If you've ever had the opportunity to witness Water Festival, "organized mayhem" is an accurate way to describe the event. This year I want to specifically recognize Cargill, Inc., Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, INL Science, Technology, Engineering and Science program, Gonzales-Stoller ESRF and Battelle Energy Alliance for their financial contributions, covering costs for materials, supplies and bussing for the event. As I've said before, enthusiasm is essential, but enthusiasm alone doesn't pay the bills. Thanks so much!

As our team began planning for the 2011 Water Awareness Week activities we were faced with the challenges of maintaining the expected high quality of the event, adding new presenters to increase our capacity, raising additional support to provide both classroom materials, and to cover the cost of bussing students to the event. New partners, continued commitments from planning team members, and the confirmation from local schools that our offering is considered a valuable resource, set us off to a good start. As always, that great work from our team members and sponsors continued, and along with fortunate weather gave us satisfaction at the end of Festival day.

Flint Hall kicking off the 2011 Idaho Falls Water Festival, Thursday, May 12th, 2011.

Students from School Districts #91, #93, #60, and several private and charter schools attended sessions at the Tautphaus Park Hockey Shelter and at the Gem State Power plant on Water Festival Day. At both sites, students assembled together for an opening greeting and for poetry contest awards at the conclusion of the two-hour session. Committee chairman Flint Hall opened both morning and afternoon sessions at Tautphaus Park. The Supervisor of Idaho Falls' Water Department Dave Richards had that honor at

the Gem State site. Lynna Howard from the Great Rift Writers concluded sessions at Tautphaus Park with the presentation of awards to poetry contest winners. Dave Richards and Iona Mayor Brad Anderson had that honor at the Gem State site.

Lynna Howard congratulating a winning poet

With 14 of these events under our belts, we've had the opportunity to hone many details of this event to a fine edge; however, each year seems to bring its own challenges. Circumstances that resulted in us having to "think on our feet" as well as fine details we didn't consider (because someone else had taken care of them in the past) caused some anxiety, but both passed. Our opening speaker this year had some scheduling conflicts and was unable to be there at the last moment, and the PA system we count on to make sure that greeting and critical instructions are heard failed initially. With some quick thinking and responding, the opening horn was blown on time and classes were sent of to their stations on time and with the critical instructions. Our friends at Action Rental were able to give us a "bigger voice" for the afternoon session. I am amazed each year at how all the details "just seem to work out". While amazed, I'm not at all surprised; our 21 presenters have been preparing for months; we share the "vision" for the day - to engage and education the students, to be a resource to the teachers, and to share our passion to equip the environmental decision makers of the future.

Water Awareness Week and Water Festival are sponsored across the State by the Idaho Water Education Foundation, and are specifically identified in the Idaho Education Standards for 5th and 6th graders. Water Awareness Week and Water Festivals are planned and completed by local teams organized by regions corresponding to the different water districts and DEQ regions across the State. Idaho Falls Water Festival is planned and carried out by a local committee dedicated to bringing this water education opportunity to local students. The local Idaho Falls Water Festival is sponsored by the Eastern Idaho Environmental Education Association.

"Our Water World" with Tautphaus Park Zoo

Planning for the 2011 event began in October, 2010. Initial decisions on scope of the event were made, as well as confirming partners and sponsors for the upcoming event. The Water Festival will continue with the same format as previous years with, two campuses, Tautphaus Park and the Hydro-Habit Tour at the Gem State Power plant, distributing materials to schools, and the poetry contest. Events at both campuses would start concurrently with separate opening and poetry award times at the two campuses. Students

attending the Water Festival receive a special "Water Awareness Week" refillable water bottle, sponsored this year by INL STEM.

"Conservation Jeopardy" with USGS

The next two most critical elements, after the presenters and sponsors - are coordinating with the school district bussing offices and with Idaho Falls Department of Parks and Recreation. Water Festival starting and ending times are dependant on school district bussing schedules, and not with just one, but three school districts. My thanks to the district bussing supervisors and our team member that has the task and making all these schedules work, Deena Green of the US Geological Survey, Idaho Falls District Office. The district bussing schedules determine not only timing for the event as a whole, but also which session, (morning or afternoon) a school can attend. Early coordination with Idaho Falls Parks and Recreation ensures that the facilities we need are available and no other activities that might conflict with Water Festival are scheduled. As the event approaches, the resources that we need from Parks and Recreation are communicated; we meet to ensure we share the same expectations from this event that brings so much traffic to the City facilities and requires City resources to make happen.

The Idaho Falls Water Festival planning team has enjoyed the cooperation of local school districts, relying on the district superintendants and curriculum coordinators to approve and relay our communication with the individual schools and teachers. In these times where so much more is required of educators with even more limited resources, we work to make sure that what we can offer is appropriate and pertinent to our teachers. Coordinating through the school district offices makes this possible. Our focus of 5th grade for District #91 and 6th grade for Districts #60 and #93 is a direct result of communicating at the district level.

"Water in agriculture" with Cargill, Inc/Intergrow Malt LLC

Festival planning continued, with meetings monthly through March, and at a stepped up pace through the day of the event. Many of the committee members have participated for years and understand the details and tasks required. Specific effort was made to share the load among more committee members. The last meeting before the event is the traditional "walk-through" the day before Festival day, when planning team member's review with Parks and Recreation personnel everything from the number of picnic tables needed and where tents will be set up to the electrical outlets and garbage cans we'll need. The close-out meeting/pizza party a few weeks after the event was a great cap to the year's work.

The real heart of Water Festival for Idaho Falls is shown through the imaginative and committed group that makes this event a reality. Volunteers from many groups worked together to plan and present Water Festival for 2011. The list included: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), City of Idaho Falls, Tautphaus Park Zoological Society, local US Geological Survey, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Idaho Department of Water Resources, and Water District 1, Soil Conservation Districts and Natural Resources Conservation Service, Eastern Idaho Public Health District, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, National Weather Services offices, Idaho State University Department of Biological Sciences, Idaho National Laboratory and Battelle Energy Alliance, the Department of Energy's environmental surveillance contractor Gonzales-Stoller ESER, Idaho Water Resources Research Institute, Cargill, Inc/Intergrow Malt LLC, and INL STEM. All of the previous year's partners returned with presentations. The city of Idaho Falls provides a total of four separate presentations representing five Water Festival Stations; the city water and waste water departments and Idaho Falls Power with two separate presentations going on at once. The USGS Idaho Falls district office and the Idaho Falls DEQ regional office both staffed two presentations, while the remaining presenters through their creative energies to one presentation.

Enjoying the "Rainstick" activity with Idaho DEQ

Our event for 2011 accommodated about 1050 students in 46 classes with 21 separate presenters. Four presenters were located at the auxiliary campus with the Hydro-Habitat tour, which accommodated four classes each session; 78 students in the morning session and 85 in the afternoon session. Overall, about 488 students attended the morning session and 564 students attended the afternoon session. The morning included 22 classes, with room for only one class. The afternoon session had all 23 openings filled. Two small classes were combined to accommodate them. Two schools (six classes) requested to attend that we couldn't accommodate. One of the schools took us up on our offer to bring a "mini water festival" to them later in May. We do feel that we are very near the maximum number of presenters and classes that we can accommodate with the current format of our event.

Another factor in the success of this event is the cooperation and great assistance received from high school honor students. This year about 70 honor students from Idaho Falls and Skyline high schools helped by being tour guides, and assisting with the presentations. The great help from these students can make or break the event; their enthusiasm as they guide the teacher to their next station, or help the students decorate their rainstick or guide them through to "the stoma" can be the "meat" of the learning environment. I am personally thrilled that helping with water festival is an activity that these honor students plan for. I've heard more than want say "when I went to water festival, I remember . . ." It's fun to be part of a tradition that students look forward to.

This year about 55 adult volunteers helped as presenters and staff, with another 10 (or more) that helped with set up and clean up following the event. All total, nearly 1300 students, teachers, presenters and helpers came together on Water Festival day,

Schools attending Water Festival receive their instruction for the poetry contest in mid March, and have 'til the second week of April to submit their work, following a specified format and theme ("water" of course!). The 261 entries received for this year were evaluated by our panel of judges from the Great Rift Writers Guild, led by local author Lynna Howard. They are always amazed with the creativity of these poets. Choosing the top prizes are always a difficult task, but never-the-less, the choices are made. The top three, an honorable mention, and thirteen "special merit" winners are selected. As with previous years, the judges couldn't help them selves and awarded the "Great Rift Writers Macabre Comedy Award". The top four poems are fitted with a custom mat and frame by Willowtree Gallery in Idaho Falls and were featured on the Idaho Falls Post-Register Moose Page. The care taken in the matting and framing truly turned these classroom assignments into works of art. The remaining poems are laminated and returned to the students. All the entries were displayed for the two weeks prior to Water Festival in the Idaho Falls Public Library. The water festival planning team has the opportunity to experience all these poems as we set up the display. I came back with a camera a few days after the display was set up to take a few pictures. I was very pleased to see a pair of younger students reading through and commenting to others about the poems.

Poetry contest winners

Poetry contest prizes

- 1st prize – An overnight Safari Pass for 2 at Tautphaus Park
- 2nd prize – 2 universal passes to Blast Off
- 3rd prize – 2 $15 gift certificates for The Riot Zone Inc.
- Honorable mention – 2 $10 gift certificates for Orange Leaf Frozen Yogurt
- "Great Rift Writers Macrabe Comedy" award – "Where the Sidewalk ends" – donated by Barnes and Noble .
- Top four poems professionally framed by Willowtree Gallery
- 13 Special Merit prizes - fishing poles from Idaho Fish and Game and

This part of our Water Festival celebration encourages students to use their imagination and creativity, sharing an image of the importance of water with others. The range of topics, imagination and quality of the works submitted was impressive. One might think that there's only so many poems related to water that can be written in the Cinquain - five line form - Those of us that arrange all of those poems for display at the library are amazed each year - some times to tears. Our future is in the hands of these author and

their classmates. Based on what we see in their work, I think the future has great potential.

Each year we ask the attending teachers help us assess Water Festival by completing an evaluation of the event as a whole, and the individual stations they attended. We "encourage" them by trading their completed evaluations for a ticket to enter a drawing for special gifts donated by local businesses. This has proven quite effective in getting the feedback from the teachers that help us better focus the event and our individual presentations.

Teachers were to evaluate each station they attended, rating that station on whether it was engaging, relevant, and interesting, with the opportunity to make specific comments. We didn't receive all the evaluations back this year, perhaps due to some miss-communication with some of our student guides. Teacher responses were generally quite favorable. Written comments indicated that the teachers loved the interactive nature of the presentations. All the presentations attempt to engage the students by incorporating games, competition between teams or classes, questions, simulations or hands-on activities. The ratings are of course quite subjective, but taken with the written comments, they are very helpful as we as presenters work to make this event worth the time and effort, both the teachers effort to participate and our efforts to bring this event to life. Responses remind us of the difficulties posed by factors that range from the cavernous nature of the Tautphaus Park hockey shelter, the difficulty of keeping the focus of 5th and 6th grade students, let alone the focus of our high school helpers, and the nature of managing logistics for an outdoor event requiring the degree of coordination needed to mesh school and bus schedules. All in all, teachers noted the general level of knowledge and the excitement of the presenters was a key to making Water Festival a worthwhile experience for them. Beyond the evaluations, we received numerous unsolicited thanks from teachers that attended. Our goal is to provide an experience that benefits the students and teachers, and ensures that the volunteers and sponsor feel their time is well spent. It seems to me we have continued to hit the intended mark.

We feel it is critical that we meet needs and deliver as promised. A history of doing so has helped to build support for our event. As indicated earlier, we had to turn away six classes from two schools due to lack of space at the event. We offered to bring a "mini water festival" to those schools. One school, three of these classes with another 90 students, took us up on that offer. Three presenters went to their school the week following Water Festival and brought a portion of the event to them, with presentations by Gonzales-Stoller and Idaho DEQ. The teachers and students thoroughly enjoyed this "mini water festival". I'm guessing that teachers from that school will be sending in their homework earlier for next year.

State-wide donors provide water-related education materials that are made available to the groups promoting Water Awareness Week activities across Idaho. The Idaho Falls Water Festival Committee has distributed these to eastern Idaho students. This year we

prepared packets for about 3100 students from Firth Middle School to Challis Elementary; 44 schools and about 96 classes in all. Our focus is 6th graders for all but Idaho Falls District #91 (5th graders). One school returned the materials.

In October we make calls to area schools to update teacher lists and student numbers, and to obtain permission to distribute materials in the schools. This updated information helps us determine contacts for the Idaho Falls area schools we'll invite to attend Water Festival, and gives us a basis to order student materials. Materials from State-wide Water Awareness Week donors and the Idaho Water Education Foundation typically arrive in January or February. Our local Water Festival planning team determines what additional materials we want to include makes orders and sets a schedule to assemble the packets for each student. We also include resources for each teacher and each school - the results are student, teacher, and school packets. Distribution typically begins in late march, as we are able to assemble the materials. Volunteers from our water festival planning team or our respective employers assembled the packets and make deliveries to the schools.

Student packets included a Water Awareness Week folder, certificate, a Water Awareness Week proclamation signed by Governor Otter, an Idaho Water Facts booklet, a Project WET "Conserve Water" student activity book, all provided by state-wide donors, and an Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer activity placemat from Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. For each teacher with an earth science class, we provided; a summary of the 2010 Greater Idaho Falls Water Festival (this document from last years event), a summary of the 2011 Water Festival presenters, lesson plans for the Eastern Snake River Plain aquifer placemat, the Governors Water Festival proclamation, an additional classroom activity lesson plan "Plants get thirsty, too!" from Idaho State University department of Biological Sciences. Also provided was a Project WET activity sampler, and the materials to complete "A-maze-ing Water" - one of the activities in the Project WET sampler (provided by Gonzales-Stoller) a Project WET "Conserve Water" educators guide, and a wall poster -"A Sky Watcher Chart - Introduction to Clouds" from the National Weather Service. Information on educational opportunities from Idaho Water Resources Research Institute/Project WET, Idaho Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and the Tautphaus Park Zoo was also included. Additional materials were provided for each school; "After the Storm" DVD and Thirstin's Drinking water games - both from EPA, Water Cycles Games from Gonzales-Stoller.

City of Idaho Falls Water Department Model

Local sponsors, (primarily Cargill, Inc) provided funding that included about $1,700 towards materials purchased and given to schools and teachers. State-wide resources for students amounted to an additional $6,000. Our hope is that these materials become

Materials to schools

For each student (about 3150 students)	For each earth science teacher (86 Eastern Idaho teachers)

• Water Awareness week folder
• Water Awareness Week certificate
• Water Awareness Week proclamation from Governor Otter
• Idaho Water Facts booklet
• Conserve Water student work book
• Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer placemat and activity page (**Idaho DEQ**)
	• Summary of the 2010 Idaho Falls Water Festival
	• Summary of all presenters for the 2011 Idaho Falls Water Festival
	• Governor's Proclamation lesson plan
	• Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer Placemat lesson plan (**Idaho DEQ**)
	• "Plants get thirsty, too!" lesson plan
	• Project WET sampler (**Cargill, Inc**)
	• ""A-Mazing Water" activity kit (**Gonzales-Stoller**)
	  • Discover a Watershed/Watershed Manager educators guide (**Cargill, Inc**)
	  • Sky Watcher chart - an introduction to clouds (**National Weather Service**)
	
	Activities and materials from Idaho Water Resources Research Institute/Project WET, Idaho Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and Tautphaus Park Zoo

For each school (47 Eastern Idaho schools) • "After the Storm" DVD and Thirstin's Drinking water games - both from EPA, • Water Cycles Games from **Gonzales-Stoller.**	

resources to the mostly rural schools of Eastern Idaho. All of the materials purchased can be used over and over again. We included a survey with each teacher packet, along with a preaddressed, stamped envelope. We hoped that that would encourage teachers to return these surveys. One school returned the student and teacher materials to us after they were delivered, indicating that these materials do not fit within their curriculum. Our plans for the coming year include asking for some guidance from school district curriculum specialists to ensure that the money and time we spend preparing these resources are truly of value to those we want to help. We have also continued to investigate means of getting feedback from the materials we sent to schools.

The Idaho Falls Water Festival thrives on a very limited budget thanks to the support of the State Water Awareness Week Committee and Idaho Water Education Foundation, the materials donated or sold at reduced cost by local businesses, and the willingness of the participating agencies and businesses to purchase materials and supplies with their own public education budgets. We have found that local business have been very generous in their support of Water Festival. Local Sponsors generously donated to the 2011 Water Festival effort. Special thanks goes to Gonzales-Stoller, Battelle Energy Alliance (the INL

Community Grant), INL-STEM. The real champion of this year's Water Festival is our friends from Cargill, Inc. The $3,000 grant from their environmental education foundation allowed our water festival to happen this year, covering the busing costs and a significant portion of the materials sent to schools. For years our local Water Festival committee has extended the offer to cover busing costs. This year those costs amounted to about $770. In the tight funding conditions we live, schools do not have the budget to send their students to events off the school grounds. Teachers are left to pay for too much class room materials from their own pockets. Again, thanks to our great sponsors, we have the opportunity to impact this generation. Not all sponsors can donate cash directly. Every planning team member provides support in terms of personnel time, and a portion of their outreach and education budget to cover the materials that support their specific activities. I need to make special mention of Idaho-DEQ, and specifically the INL Oversight Program, who have for years covered many expenses beyond just those for our specific activities. The INL Oversight Program isn't unique in supporting this outreach in such a manner, but Water Festival in Eastern Idaho has been able to grow and gain the impact we see largely due to DEQ and INL Oversight program – thus, a long overdue thanks to my manager for sharing the vision and supporting our schools and water education through the Greater Idaho Falls Water Festival.

I believe the willingness for busy environmental professionals, teachers and school district administrations to support this endeavor year in and year out and demonstrate the value of this event, and encourage our sponsors to continue in their support.

Thank you,

Flint Hall, Greater Idaho Falls Water Festival Committee Chairman

Questions concerning the Greater Idaho Falls Water Awareness Week – Water Festival, including how you can become a part of our water education efforts can be directed to:

Flint Hall
Idaho DEQ
900 N Skyline Dr, Suite B
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
(208) 528-2612
Flint.hall@deq.idaho.gov

Deena Green
US Geological Survey,
PO Box 51099
Idaho Falls, ID 83401
(208) 529-4287
dfgreen@usgs.gov

Greater Idaho Falls 2011 Water Festival budget			
Balance forwarded from 2010:			**$1,261.75**
Expenses			
Teacher Gifts		(donated)	
Materials to regional schools		$1,227	(46 schools, 95 classrooms)
Festival Day Expenses			
	Gifts/Poetry awards	$73	
	Presenter supplies	$187	*
	Hospitality Table	$772	
	Equipment rental	$584	
	Water Festival water bottles	$1,489	
Busing costs (reimbursement to school districts)			(1050 students)
District #91	$454		
District #93	$120		
District #60	$198	$772	
	thank you ad	-	*did not place a thankyou ad
	Great Rift Writers honorium	$300	
Administrative fee (EIEEA)		$253	(5% of income)
Total Expenses			**$5,656.43**
Local sponsors:			
ES/WS SWCD	$50		
Sam's Club			
SE Idaho AWWA			
SM Stoller	$500		
Cargill, Inc	$3,000		
	Total Private:	$3,550	**70%**
INL Community Grant	$500		
INL STEM	$1,000		
	Total Government:	$1,500	**30%**
Total Income			**$5,050.00**
Balance			**$655.32**

REGION 10 NPDES PERMIT REAPPLICATION FOR REGULATED SMALL MS4 OPERATOR

CITY OF IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO & IDAHO TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT VI

The following reapplication and Notice of Intent (NOI) is presented to fulfill requirements of 40 CFR 122.21(d), 40 CFR 122.41(b) and 40 CFR 122.46(a) classified as a small municipal separate storm sewer system. The reapplication and NOI define existing policies and possible future action that may be taken in order for the City of Idaho Falls and the Idaho Transportation Department, District VI to comply with the regulations of NPDES Phase II Requirements.

The City of Idaho Falls has been identified as regulated under Phase II of the NPDES as a Small MS4 Operator and is therefore requesting that EPA reissue a ***GENERAL PERMIT*** to discharge storm water.

1. The City of Idaho Falls operates a municipal separate storm sewer system located within the incorporated boundaries of the City of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Bonneville County. The Idaho Transportation Department also owns and operates storm systems within the Idaho Falls Urbanized Area and is considered a co-permittee for this permit reapplication.

2. MS4 Operator:

   City of Idaho Falls, a Municipal Corporation
   P. O. Box 50220
   Idaho Falls, Idaho 83405-0220

3. The facility is not located on tribal lands.

4. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code is 9199.

5. Primary Administrative Contacts:

   City of Idaho Falls
   William C. Stanger
   Public Works Director
   P. O. Box 50220
   Idaho Falls, Idaho 83405-0220
   Telephone Number: (208) 612-8256
   Email Address: cstanger@idahofallsidaho.gov

Idaho Transportation Department
Blake Rindlisbacher, P.E.
District Engineer
P.O. Box 97
Rigby, Idaho 83442-0097
Telephone Number: (208) 745-7781
Email Address: blake.rindlisbacher@itd.idaho.gov

6. Dry Well Permit Listing (See attached Exhibit 'A').

7. Idaho Falls Storm Water Map (See attached Exhibit 'B').

8. The City of Idaho Falls, Idaho owns and/or operates a small MS4 that consists of storm water runoff retention/detention basins, open channels and closed conduits, all of which collect storm water runoff from the incorporated urban area of Idaho Falls.

   The City of Idaho Falls requires, through it's Code of Ordinances (Section 10, Chapter 5), that any property annexed to the City provide for disposal of storm water runoff in accordance with City Policy. The ordinance also requires the payment of a Surface Drainage Charge which is used to assist in funding the design, development, and construction of storm water interceptors, treatment and disposal facilities.

   The storm water runoff basins owned and operated by the City of Idaho Falls are seeded with either native vegetation or turf grass. The basins located within the City's residential subdivisions are seeded in turf grass and are irrigated and mowed at regular intervals. These basins serve as combination storm water runoff retention/detention basins and neighborhood parks and playgrounds. Exhibits 'D' consist of conceptual sketches of the City's desired final storm basin design and construction.

   Some of the basins retain storm water runoff until it evaporates or seeps into the ground. Others detain the storm water runoff for a period of time sufficient to allow sediments to settle out. After a detention period, the remaining runoff water is then pumped into irrigation channels.

   In older areas of Idaho Falls, storm water runoff is collected in and conveyed through open channels and conduits as shown on Exhibit 'C'. These conveyance systems have historically flowed to the Snake River. Areas A, B, C, and D as shown on exhibit 'C' are the primary areas that drain to the Snake River. The discharge points for these areas are shown in green. The discharge points shown in orange do not drain large areas; they drain primarily the streets adjacent to the Snake River.

These discharge points are regularly monitored for signs of contamination. It is also the City's policy to eliminate or divert storm water runoff in these areas to storm water basins whenever possible. When property is redeveloped in these areas, the Developer is required to construct storm water swales or basins to contain storm water runoff on the subject property, thus helping to maintain or improve water quality draining to the Snake River. Since 1996 storm water runoff from approximately 400 acres, which historically flowed to the Snake River from developed land, has been either removed or diverted to storm water basins within area 'A'.

Areas A, C, and D are nearly one hundred percent residential and area B is approximately fifty percent residential and fifty percent Downtown Business District. There is no industrial type businesses located in these areas.

Areas A, B, C, and D on exhibit 'C' are the priority areas for the stencil program. The stencil program is a program whereby scout groups and other organizations paint storm drain inlet boxes warning the community not to allow hazardous substances to flow into the system.

Storm water originating from area 'F' is nearly one-hundred percent contained in storm water basins. No storm water runoff flows directly to the Snake River and very little storm water runoff actually flows into the irrigation systems.

Storm water runoff in area 'E' is either wholly contained in storm water basins, detained in basins and later pumped to the irrigation system or in some limited areas may drain directly into the irrigation systems. However, the City's goal is to eliminate direct drainage to the irrigation systems where possible.

9. The Idaho Falls, Idaho MS4 serves approximately 22.7 square miles within the incorporated urban boundaries of Idaho Falls.

10./11.***Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Six (6) Minimum Control Measures:***

Public Education and Outreach. The City of Idaho Falls proposes to continue a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community. When opportunity permits in public meetings, discuss storm water discharge impacts on water bodies and steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

The City will accomplish this task by periodically sending storm water educational materials to the community through the monthly utility billings, developing a storm water educational web page, and developing a stenciling program. The City has purchased stencils and makes them available, along with instructions for their use, to the local district office of the Boy Scouts of America, to be used as service projects or Eagle Scout Projects.

Public Involvement/Participation. The City has been involved for the past number of years and plans to continue that involvement with the local West Side Soil and Water Conservation District Program called Adopt-A-Canal.

The City will continue to work with local developers and real estate agents to help inform residents of the need to keep the combination storm basins/community parks, located in their subdivisions, clean by not allowing hazardous materials to enter the storm water runoff systems.

The City will comply with State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination.

The City recognizes the importance of protecting our waters from illicit discharges and has an ongoing policy that requires the elimination of illicit discharges as they are discovered. It was previously determined that most illicit discharges in Idaho Falls were sanitary sewer related and located in the older downtown business district. In the early 1970's the City, through two (2) Local Improvement Districts in the downtown area, eliminated all known illicit sanitary sewer discharges to the storm water system.

The City Sewer Department Staff conduct periodic inspections of the storm water discharge points and particularly those that flow to the Snake River. The inspectors look for water discoloration, oil slicks, dying vegetation, odors and any other indication of hazardous materials. If illicit discharges are reported or suspected, City Staff, in addition to visual inspections, may also perform dye testing and smoke testing of buildings and sewer systems.

All new building construction or other construction requiring a building permit requires a plan review to ensure compliance with City Code and the Uniform Building Code. Prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the plumbing must be inspected by the City's Plumbing Inspector to ensure compliance with all applicable codes.

'Exhibit C' attached shows the location of all known outfalls to the Snake River. The Snake River is the only waters of the United States that receives discharges from the City owned MS4.

Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control.

The City currently requires an extensive site plan review wherein the developer's storm water runoff plan is reviewed for compliance with the City's storm water runoff policy. Site inspections are conducted by City Staff to ensure compliance with the approved storm water runoff plan.

Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment. The City of Idaho Falls currently requires, by City Code, storm water retention/detention basins for all new subdivision development and redevelopment. The basins are required to be in place and constructed in accordance with the City's Storm Water Policy, prior to acceptance of the development or issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

The storm water basins minimize the impacts of sediments and pollutants to the surrounding waterways, as well as provide aesthetic and economical neighborhood recreation areas.

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations. As part of public street improvement projects, the City channels storm water runoff either to existing or newly acquired storm water basins. The City's storm water basins are inspected and maintained on a as needed basis to ensure that they operate in a manner that will provide optimal sediment and pollution control.

City Sewer Department personnel periodically clean inlet structures and flush storm lines to remove sediment and debris. This maintenance process is performed with a truck equipped with a jet hose and vacuum unit.

City Street Department personnel flush and sweep downtown business district, major arterials and collector streets on a periodic basis throughout the dry weather months. The debris is hauled to City-approved disposal sites.

Prior to the application of any pesticides, weed control sprays, and fertilizers, the City Parks and Recreation Division personnel are trained in accordance with Bonneville County Extension Office regulations.

The City and ITD propose to continue the following items of work established in the original NPDES MS4 permit number IDS-0280070 with no proposed changes:

- Conduct an annual review of SWMP implementation and submit an Annual Report
- Continue public education regarding impacts of storm water
- Maintain storm water educational webpage
- Continue to distribute appropriate and relevant storm water information to citizens and businesses through City utility billings and post all applicable information on the storm water webpage
- ITD shall continue appropriate training

- Continue storm drain stenciling program
- Continue to post SWMP documentation and annual reports on the website
- Continue to comply with State and Federal notice requirements
- Continue participation in the local "Adopt-a-Canal" and "Adopt-a-Highway" clean-up programs
- Prohibit Non-Storm Water Discharges to the Storm System
- Continue updates to the storm sewer system map
- Continue implementing a strategy for informing public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste
- Continue dry weather screening for non-storm water flows
- Review, implement and enforce program to reduce pollutants to the system
- Provide adequate direction to developers
- ITD to continue to provide adequate direction to contractors
- Ensure site operators implement appropriate erosion and sediment control
- Continue to distribute local requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control
- Continue to ensure permittee-owned construction projects comply with the EPA Construction General Permit
- Continue implementation and enforcement of a post-construction storm water management program
- Continue to review the program to ensure long-term operation of post construction storm water management controls
- Continue municipal operations that reduce pollutants to the MS4
- Continue to educate employees with in-field responsibilities regarding storm water management

12. The person responsible for implementing or coordinating the storm water management program:

    Chris H Fredericksen, P.E.
    Engineering Administrator
    City of Idaho Falls
    P. O. Box 50220
    Idaho Falls, Idaho 83405-0220
    Telephone Number: (208) 612-8259
    Email Address: ifengad@idahofallsidaho.gov

13. The identification number of the existing permit is IDS-028070

14. There are no unidentified water bodies that currently receive discharges from the MS4.

15. There are no known water quality impacts on newly identified receiving waters.

16. No changes have been made the co-permittees, they continue to be the City of Idaho Falls and the Idaho Transportation Department, District VI.

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 am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

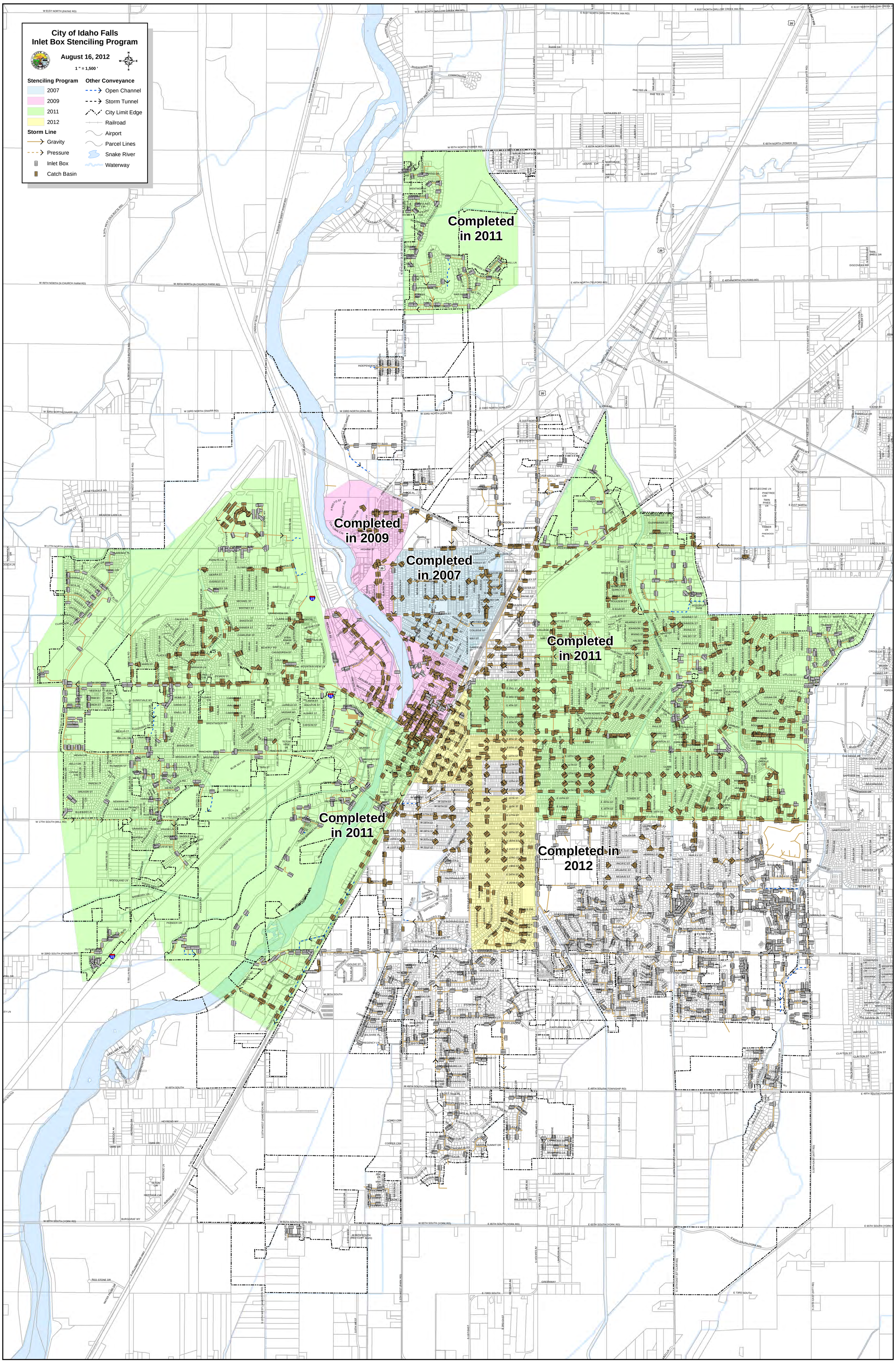
_____
Jared Fuhriman
Mayor
City of Idaho Falls

Date: _____

_____
Blake Rindlisbacher, P.E.
District Engineer
Idaho Transportation Department, District VI

Date: _____

STORM DRAIN STENCILING MAP


City of Idaho Falls
Inlet Box Stenciling Program
August 16, 2012
1 " = 1,500 '
Stenciling Program
2007
2009
2011
2012
Storm Line
Gravity
Pressure
Inlet Box
Catch Basin
Other Conveyance
Open Channel
Storm Tunnel
City Limit Edge
Railroad
Airport
Parcel Lines
Snake River
Waterway
Completed in 2011
Completed in 2009
Completed in 2007
Completed in 2011
Completed in 2011
Completed in 2012

MEMO ON INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

MEMORANDUM

Date: **9/20/2010**

To: **Chris Frederickson**

From: **David Smith**

RE: **Storm Water**

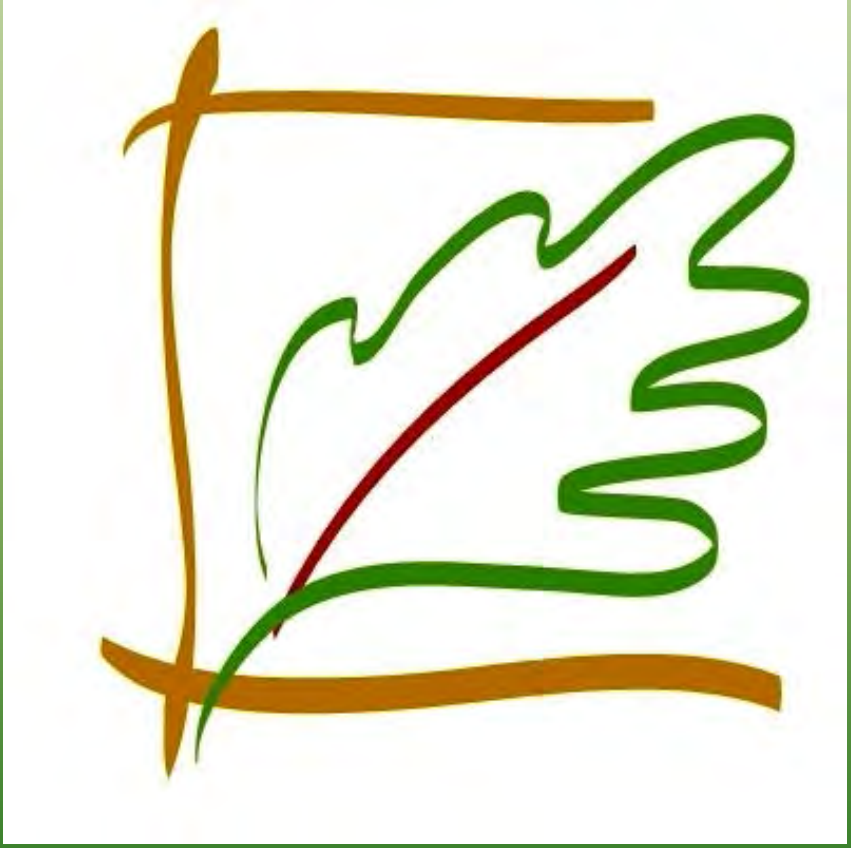
The Wastewater Department has not located any industrial storm water discharge to the City storm system, per CFR 122.12 (14)(b)(i-xi).

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL CLASS SLIDES

Erosion and Sediment Control Training

Angela Comish, P.E., LEED AP

Engineering and Waste Solutions LLC



Class Overview

- General background & definitions
- Regulatory background & Requirements
- Best Management Practices
- Preparing and Implementing your ESC Plan

Erosion and Sediment Control

General background & definitions

Terms & Definitions

- Erosion-wearing away of the earth's surface. Typically caused by water (runoff) or snow/ice melt.
- Sediment-soil particles transported by, suspended in, and/or deposited by water.
- Fugitive Dust-airborne particles that come primarily from the soil.
- BMP-Best Management Practices-controls and activities used to minimize or prevent stormwater pollution.

Terms & Definitions Cont.

Storm Water-Under EPA NPDES rules as "storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage."

DIRT

- Regarding this presentation Dirt=Soil
- Grading removes protective vegetation (skin of the earth). Exposing the soil to erosion, allowing sediment to be transported to storm drains where it can discharge from outfalls into receiving waters.
- **Dirt from accelerated (human) erosion is a pollutant itself**.
- Dirt is a transport mechanism for other pollutants such as oil and grease, heavy metal, fertilizers, etc.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE EROSION

- Soil Erodibility-Soil type
  - Clay, Silt, sand, gravel and combinations of each have different propensity for erosion
- Vegetative Cover-Density & type of cover
- Topography-Slopes length & steepness
- Climate-Southern Idaho is semi-arid
- Season-Wet or dry time of year

Impacts of Sediment and Other Pollutants

- Loss of valuable resources
- Impacts on receiving waters, including fish and wildlife habitat, water supplies, navigation and flood control and recreational uses.
- Water quality degradation
- Nuisance problems

Day-to-Day Control

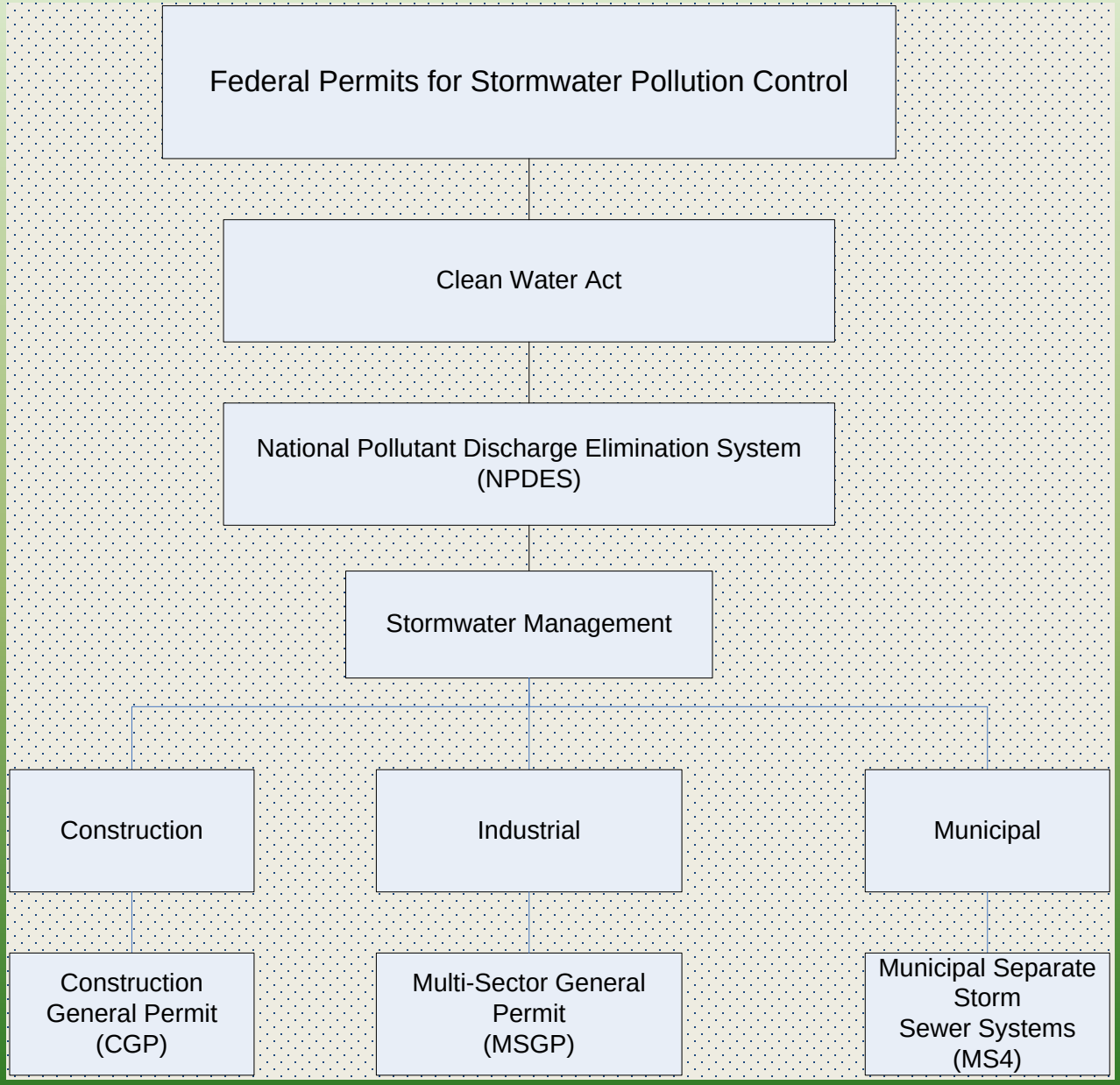
- Responsible Person-Any foreman, superintendent, project manager, or other person with OPERATIONAL control over site activities. This is the individual who has day-to-day operational control over the Erosion & Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) and permit at the site of any construction activity

Erosion and Sediment Control

Regulatory Background

Regulatory Background Federal

- Federal Water Pollution Control Act-1972
- Amended by the Clean Water Act-1977; Enacted with the intent of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the water of the United States.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); The agency having regulatory authority.


Federal Permits for Stormwater Pollution Control
Clean Water Act
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Stormwater Management
Construction
Industrial
Municipal
Construction General Permit (CGP)
Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)

Federal Requirements

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit (NPDES)-Section 402 of Clean Water Act. To control discharges of pollutants to the storm drain system.

Idaho Falls/ITD Dist. 6 NPDES Permit

The City of Idaho Falls and Idaho Transportation Department District 6 are co-permitees for the discharge of stormwater from all of their separate storm sewer system outfalls.

Construction General Permit (CGP)

- Our permit is under Region 10-States of Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho except Duck Valley Indian Res.

- http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp

Construction General Permit (CGP)

- requires construction site operators which **disturb one acre or more, including smaller sites in a larger common plan of development or sale,** to obtain coverage under an NPDES permit for their stormwater discharges.
- Must have a “RP” who has day-to-day control regarding erosion control.

To Learn More

To find out more about the storm water permit program, or to get copies of the **Construction General Permit**, the **Notice of Intent** application form, or other related guidance materials, check out the following EPA's websites:
www.epa.gov/r10earth/stormwater.htm
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp

Contact EPA:
Jeanne O'Dell
Region 10 Storm Water Program
(800) 424-4372, extension 6919
Email: odell.jeanne@epa.gov

For other information on impaired waterways, contact:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Boise Regional Office 208-373-0550
Pocatello Regional Office 208-236-6160
Idaho Falls Regional Office 208-528-2650
Twin Falls Regional Office 208-736-2190
Coeur d'Alene Regional Office 208-769-1422
Lewiston Regional Office 208-799-4370

For information on Best Management Practices:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's Catalog of Stormwater Best Management Practices for Idaho Cities and Counties:
www.deq.state.id.us/water/water1.htm
Go to Wastewater, and scroll to Stormwater

Ada County Highway Department:
www.achd.ada.id.us
Scroll to Stormwater

Boise City Storm Water Design Manual and Ordinance:
www.cityofboise.org/pds/erosion.shtml

Other Resources:
International Erosion Control Association:
www.ieca.org

Idaho Associated General Contractors:
www.agcidaho.org
Click on Environmental Issues

Partners for Clean Water, Boise/Ada County:
www.partnersforcleanwater.org

***Note:** Website addresses listed are case sensitive.*

Notice: The statements in this document are intended solely as guidance to aid regulated entities in complying with the Clean Water Act's storm water requirements. The guidance is not a substitute for reading the Clean Water Act and its implementing regulations and understanding all its requirements as they apply to your facility. This guidance does not constitute rulemaking by the EPA and may not be relied on to create a substantive or procedural right or benefit enforceable, at law or in equity, by any person. EPA may decide to update this guide without public notice to reflect changes in EPA's approach to implementing the Clean Water Act. This document reflects information available in EPA's NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities.

EPA-910-F-03-002 August 2003

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle WA 98101-1128

Construction Projects in Idaho Need Erosion and Sediment Controls

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a general permit containing requirements for construction activities in Idaho for sites where runoff may enter nearby surface water.

If you are planning a construction project that will disturb more than one acre of land, you are required to have permit coverage. You should also have erosion and sediment controls in place for runoff from your site before construction begins.

The information in this brochure summarizes your responsibilities for permit coverage and for erosion and sediment controls, as required under the federal Clean Water Act to limit water pollution from construction sites.

Erosion and sediment control practices are only as good as their installation and maintenance.

Tips for Managing Storm Water

Protect Natural Features and Minimize Erosion

- Minimize clearing and amount of exposed soil.
- Leave more vegetation in place and only disturb the smallest area of land possible.
- Protect streams, wild woodland, and wetlands from construction activity by fencing the areas. Divert runon/runoff away from exposed areas.
- Use slope breaks, temporary lined diversion ditches or retention structures to slow runoff.

Terracing can be used to slow runoff. Lined diversion ditches direct flow away from exposed areas toward stable portions of the site.

Construction Phasing

- Sequence construction activities to minimize the amount of time soils remain disturbed.
- Install sediment controls before grading begins.
- Schedule or limit grading to small areas.
- Schedule construction so that large areas of bare soil are exposed only during the dry season.
- Use temporary mulching, seeding or other ground coverings on exposed areas, including all dirt stockpiles.
- Stabilize the area immediately after the land has been graded to its final contour.

In phased construction, completed portions are permanently stabilized before other areas are disturbed.

Covering dirt piles reduces storm water runoff velocity.

Exposed soils are very vulnerable to erosion. Mulch or other ground cover protects surfaces from wind and storm water erosion, as well as allowing vegetative growth.

Silt Fencing

- Bury the bottom of the silt fence in the ground.
- Use stakes to support the back of the silt fence.
- Silt fences or other sediment traps should capture sediment near its source.
- Inspect and maintain the fence after each storm.
- Don't place the silt fence in the middle of a waterway or use them as check dams.
- Make sure storm water is not flowing around or under the silt fence.

Silt fences prevent the offsite transport of sediment at construction sites.

More Tips for Managing Storm Water

Controlling Pollution

- Maintain a clean and orderly construction site to prevent storm water contamination from:
  - *hazardous materials*
  - *cement/concrete truck washout*
  - *oil spills*
  - *waste and debris*

Construction Entrances

- Install measures to remove dirt from tires of vehicles before they enter a paved roadway.
- Keep entrances from becoming buried in soil.
- Stabilize entrances and exits with rock or other materials.

Stabilized construction entrances allow dirt to be removed from tire treads as trucks leave construction sites.

The Construction General Permit (CGP)

The Clean Water Act requires operators of construction sites to obtain permit coverage to discharge storm water to a water body or to a municipal storm sewer. In Idaho, EPA has issued a general permit for storm water discharges from construction sites.

If a construction project disturbs more than one acre of land (or is part of a larger common development that will disturb more than one acre), the operator is required to apply for permit coverage from EPA after developing a site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

For more information, please call **Jeanne O'Dell** at **206-553-6919** or toll free at **1-800-424-4372**, extension **6919**.

EPA's Inspection Plans in Idaho

As part of our effort to restore and maintain the quality of Idaho's lakes, rivers, and streams, EPA is increasing its inspections at construction sites.

If a site is found to be out of compliance with the permit or the Clean Water Act, EPA has a range of formal and informal responses, including: warning letters; compliance orders; and penalties.

Penalties for not complying with the permit requirements are determined on a case-by-case basis and can range from $2,000 to $27,500 per day for each violation. Criminal prosecution is also an option if operators are caught knowingly violating the Clean Water Act.

Improper management and disposal of wastes can result in polluted storm water discharges.

Construction Activities That May Need a Storm Water Permit

- Clearing & grubbing, except silviculture
- Grading
- Excavation and filling
- Road and bridge building and installation of other infrastructure

Sediment is Usually the Main Pollutant of Concern in Storm Water from Construction Sites

Too much sediment in the water can destroy aquatic habitat; interfere with fish rearing, feeding, migration and spawning; interfere with recreational uses; and threaten drinking water supplies. Along with sediment, eroding soils also release nutrients which act as pollutants once they enter waterways, causing algae blooms and low oxygen levels.

These pollutants affect water quality and can be harmful to humans, fish and wildlife habitat. For this reason, the federal Clean Water Act requires construction operators to have erosion and sediment controls in place before discharging storm water from construction sites and to get a storm water permit. Adequate pollution controls must be in place to prevent storm water runoff from moving soil and other pollutants into a nearby water body.

Lined sediment basins are used to collect runoff from disturbed areas on construction sites and allow heavier solids to settle out.

Other Common Pollutants in Construction Site Runoff

Construction materials and wastes can also release pollutants, especially metals and organic chemicals. Many of these are toxic to aquatic organisms and other life. These toxins include:

- Pesticides
- Solid and sanitary wastes
- Oil and grease *(from fuel containers and equipment)*
- Phosphorus and nitrogen *(from soil and artificial fertilizers)*
- High pH *(from concrete truck washout)*
- Metals *(from pipe shavings, solder, etc.)*
- Construction chemicals and debris *(from poor housekeeping)*

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

EPA's permit requires operators to develop a site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). As a condition of permit coverage, the operator must document the erosion, sediment and pollution controls they intend to use, inspect those controls periodically, and maintain the best management practices (BMPs) through the life of the project. Operators must also update the plan as site conditions change, and keep a copy of the plan on-site.

There are many cost effective ways to prevent soil erosion and manage storm water runoff. Operators may use the most appropriate techniques for the site to protect water quality.

An ounce of prevention is worth a p cure! It's far more efficient and effective to prevent pollution than it to correct problems later. Installin maintaining simple BMPs and poll prevention techniques on site can g reduce the potential for storm w pollution and can also save you m

Constructed wetlands can be an effective - and sta post-construction storm water control.

Other Related Requirements

The EPA Construction General Permit (P also contains information relating to Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for pollute impaired water bodies in Idaho. There m specific requirements you must follow to consistent with any local pollutant allocat Check with your local Idaho Department Environmental Quality office for more inf on TMDLs.

Check with your local authority regarding applicable rules about how to design you construction project. Impervious surface affect storm water quality and quantity. M communities throughout Idaho are curre developing rules for post-construction st water management.

Discharging storm water underground re prior approval from the Idaho Departmen Water Resources (IDWR). Call (208)327 for more information.

Land Disturbing Activities

- New home or building construction
- Demolition activity
- Clearing, grubbing, leveling excavation
- Fill operations, trenching
- Grading
- Stockpile soils
- Pipe installation
- Drilling, mining, dredging
- Road construction or improvement
- Paving
- Construction of earthen berms
- Improvements for use as parking or storage

Exempted Activities

- Minor land disturbances
- Repair, replacement, and utility work on a single residential lot
- Activities incidental to agriculture (tillage not construction)
- Installation of posts
- Emergency work
- Parking lot and driveway repair
- Construction on federal or state-owned lands

NPDES Permits

Permit cover only storm water discharges

and…

require preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, (SWPPP).

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

- A SWPPP is the ***written document as well as the ESCP plan sheet***.
- Written Document – DESCRIBES in detail what BMP's will be implemented on your project and frequency of inspection.
- ESCP – the plan sheet SHOWING the BMP's being implemented.

An example of the written portion of a SWPPP can be found at EPA's website:

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp.cfm#template

N.O.I. & N.O.T.

- File your Notice of Intent-EPA website.
- File your Notice of Termination-EPA website.

- IF YOU FILE AN N.O.I.. YOU MUST FILE AN N.O.T.

IF YOU DON'T…

YOU REMAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT SITE!!!!

EPA Violations & Procedurals

- If a violation occurs, a Correction Notice or Notice of Violation will be issued.
- The notification will describe the required corrective action and provide a time period.
- If the corrective action is not completed, a Stop Work Order may be issued.

Municipal Legal Remedies

Local cities may also take the following legal actions:

- Citations
- Misdemeanors, punishable by up to a $1,000 fine and/or six months in jail
- Fixing public nuisances, abated and/or restored by the City and billed to project owner
- Civil actions filed by area citizens

EPA Enforcement Procedures

- Administrative Compliance Orders-Class I; May Result in penalty--$11,000-$27,500.
- Administrative Compliance Orders Class II; May Result in penalty--$11,000-$137,500.
- Civil Judicial Actions.
- Criminal Actions.

Erosion and Sediment Control

Preparing and Implementing your Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Project Description
This project consists of constructing an Emergency Medical Services (EMS) facilty and associated improvements. The existing site is an undeveloped field covered with grasses. The modifications to the site include constructing the EMS building, site grading, utilities, paving, and landscaping. The existing site is a bare lot covered with native grasses. The site improvements will include grading, sewer and water piping, storm drain facilities, paving, and buildings. The site excavation will be done so as to minimize exposed soil areas. The project is to completed in approximately 5 months (August 1, 2009 through December 31, 2008). BMP's described below shall be implimented for the duration of the project.

Existing and Modified Conditions:
The site consists of a bare lot covered with grasses. The site is extremely flat draining slightly to the south.

Modifications consist of grading and paving, installing water and sewer, storm drain facilities, landscaping, and buildings. The total disturbed area is approximately 0.75 acres. The primary activities that have the potential to pollute storm water are soil disturbance from site grading.

Instructions for Responsible Person:
Materials shall be stored on pallets so as to minimize sedimentation.

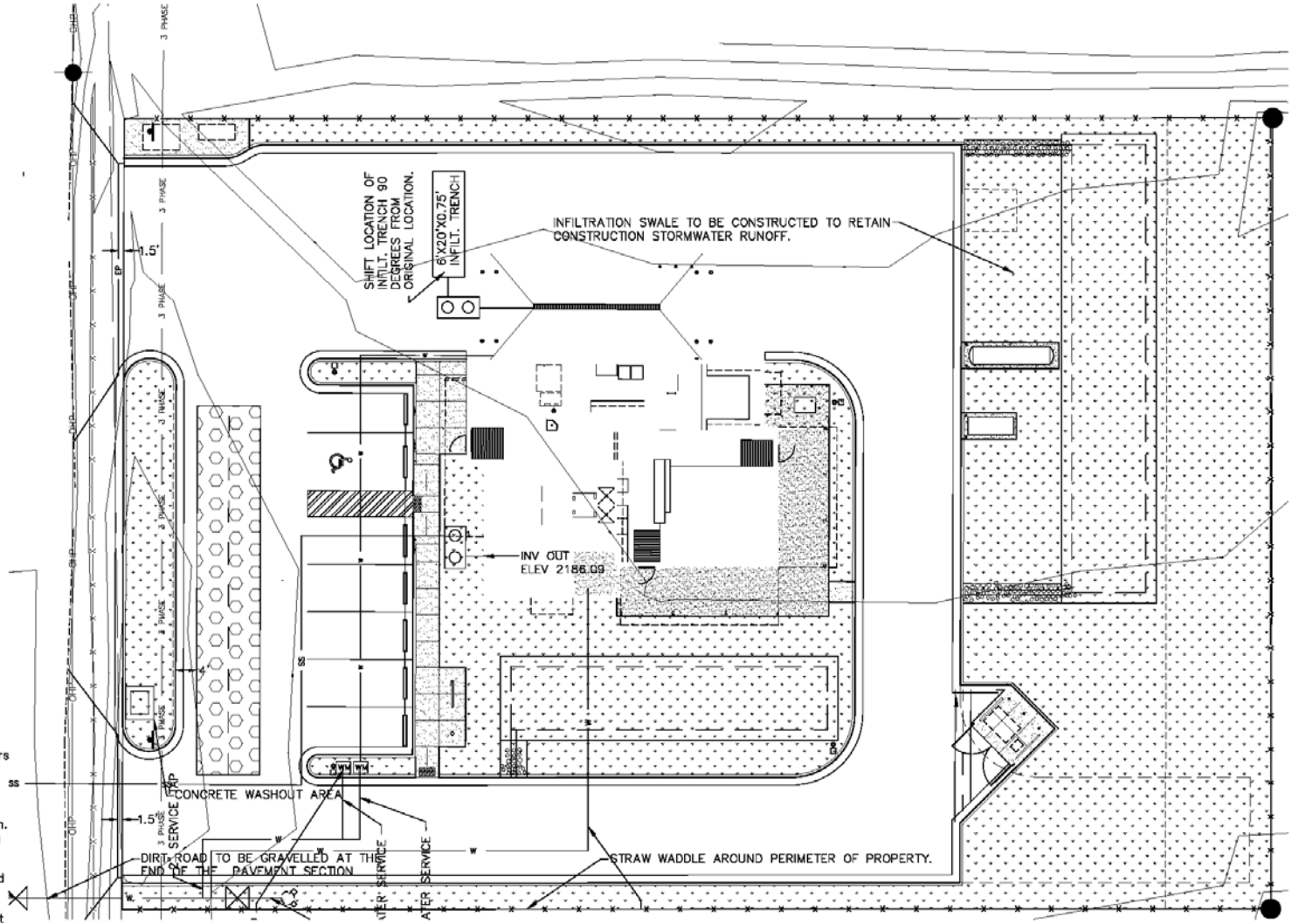
Vehicles shall be kept clean and a spill containment and cleanup kit kept on site at all times.

Owner Contact/Responsible Person:

Bruce D. Krisko, LCM
Ada County Construction Manager
200 W. Front Street, Room 3269
Boise, ID 83702
Phone: (208) 287-7124
Fax: (208) 287-7109
Cell: (208) 949-1542

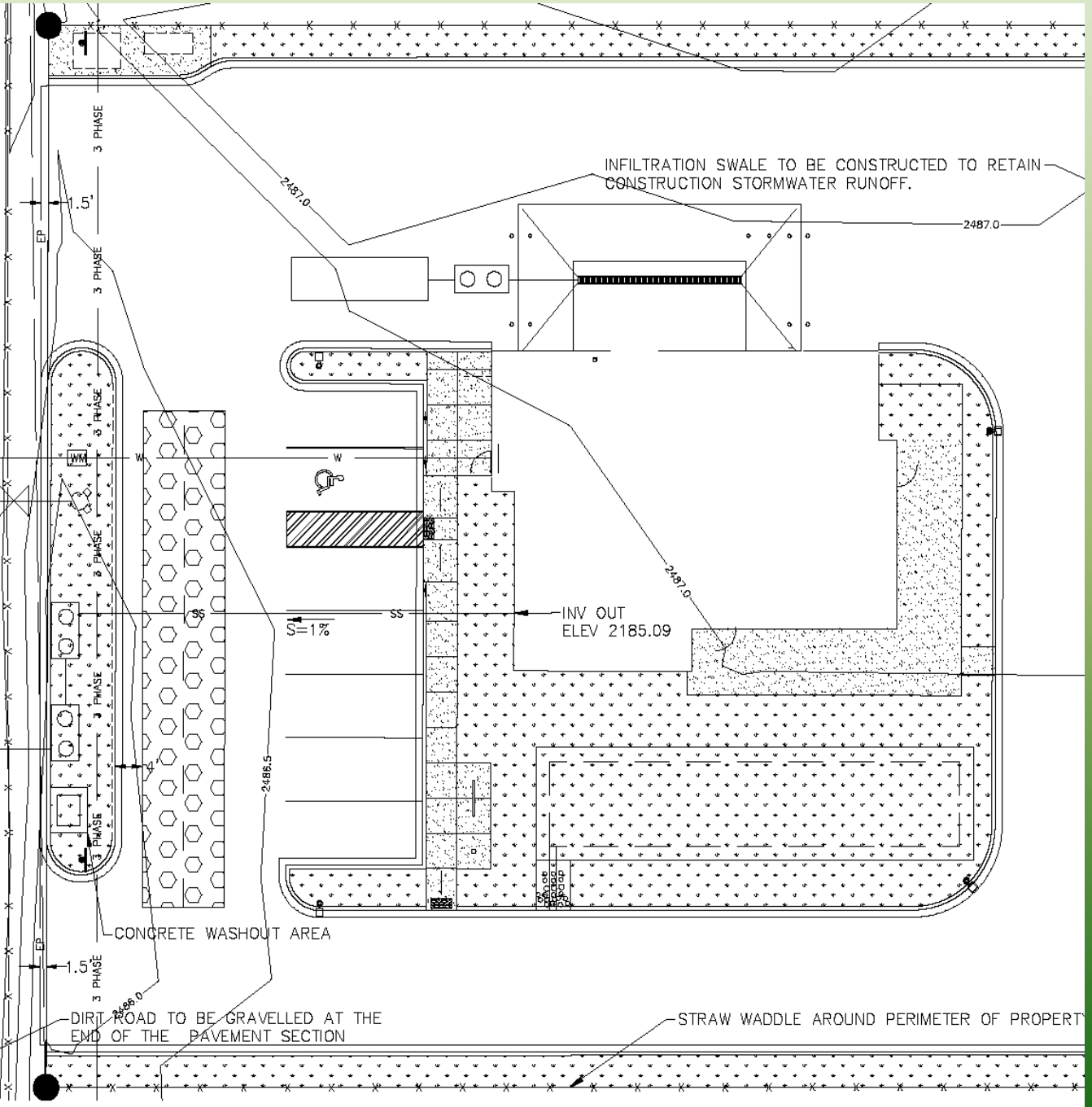
The following BMPs shall be implemented and maintained for the duration of the project.

General:
1. Site access shall be limited to the existing dirt road approach. All construction site workers shall park on site or on the dirt road except when paving/utility work prohibits.
2. Waste disposal shall be at a contractor determined location off site.
3. Minimize site disturbance during construction.
4. Gravel the dirt road where it meets existing pavement and sweep the end of the pavement section daily to minimize tracking dirt offsite. The sweeping shall take place on an as needed basis but NO LESS THAN ONCE A DAY AT THE CLOSE OF WORK.
5. A 3ft x 3 ft below grade concrete washout facility will be constructed and maintained at the location shown to contain all concrete slurries and wash waters. The washout shall be an Outpack Washout or equal.
6. The north, south, and east property lines of the site shall be lined with straw waddle adjacent to construction to minimize sedimentation. The on-site drainage swale on the east side of teh property shall be constructed first in order to contain storm drainage during construction.
7. The ESC plan shall be on site at all times as well as a sign listing the responsible person, etc., in accordance with EPA Standards.



Final stabilization measures shall consist of completion of the paving and landscape work. There will be no exposed soil upon completion of the project. Removal of BMP's shall take place upon satisfactory completion of permenant site work and paving – anticipated to be December 2009.

Non-storm water management is not anticipated to be included in this project. There are no anticipated high-risk activities or work adjacent to or within bodies of water.


INFILTRATION SWALE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO RETAIN CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER RUNOFF.
2487.0
2487.0
2487.0
1.5'
EP
3 PHASE
3 PHASE
3 PHASE
3 PHASE
3 PHASE
3 PHASE
3 PHASE
WM
W
W
SS
SS
S=1%
INV OUT
ELEV 2185.09
2486.5
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
1.5'
EP
3 PHASE
2486.0
DIRT ROAD TO BE GRAVELLED AT THE END OF THE PAVEMENT SECTION
STRAW WADDLE AROUND PERIMETER OF PROPERTY

Erosion & Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

An ESCP provides details to the local municipalities of concepts and techniques, including best management practices (BMPs) used prior to and during construction, up to & including final landscaping, to control and limit soil erosion, mud & dirt deposits on public roadways, and sediment discharges.

HEART OF YOUR PLAN

Erosion Controls

Erosion Controls-Keeping soils from detaching—this is the heart of any effective SWPPP. Sediment controls are for catching eroded particles. Minimize erosion and you minimize sedimentation.

Key is to stabilize your site as soon as possible.

Stabilization

- Both local ESC regulations and the federal regulations requires stabilization sooner rather than later. Once denuded soils have been stabilized, construction sites are less susceptible to cause problems.

- EPA CGP states that, “stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased.”

CORE BMPs
All Construction Projects

1. Vehicle Tracking- includes designated construction entrances, spray off areas for trucks & street sweeping.

2. Erosion Controls- site stabilization including protecting any denuded soils, and installing runoff controls.

3. Sediment Controls- inlet protection, perimeter controls.

4. Non-Stormwater Controls- containing and removing solid waste, fuel and paint spill prevention, and managing concrete

5. Fugitive Dust Controls- controlling sediment, concrete, and dust from debris.

6. Final Stabilization- final stabilization of all bare ground.

TO STOP VEHICLE TRACKING

GRAVEL YOUR CONSTRUCTION EXIT!

Erosion Controls

- Primary Controls on site/**keep dirt on site in place.**
  - **MINIMIZE area of disturbance (Phase).**
- Stabilize soils promptly.
  - **Roughening, covering**
- Protect slopes.
  - **Seeding, mulching, covering**

SEDIMENT CONTROL

NOTICE PROPERTY
LINE

Off-site, Perimeter, & Slope Protection

Non-Stormwater Controls

- ✓ Paint, Sheetrock Mud-Should be containerized and removed from the job.
- ✓ Hazardous Waste-Recycle or disposal as hazardous waste, waste recycler.
- ✓ Proper concrete management-Lined cleanout pit with signage.
- ✓ Concrete Form Oil-Cannot be poured on the ground. Containerize and properly dispose.
- ✓ Fuels-Containment area in case of leak.
- ✓ On Site Cleanup Kit-Include absorbent pads, drip pads, clay material, need to be kept on site. Spill kit should be marked and available for use.

Fugitive Dust Control

- Surface roughening
- Water or chemical dust suppressants soil stabilization
- Cover stockpiles
- Barriers

Final Stabilization

SIGNAGE-POST IT!

Signage

No Personal Vehicles
DANGER
HARD HATS & SAFETY GLASSES REQUIRED IN THIS AREA
PELIGRO
SE REQUIERE CASCOS Y ANTEOJOS DE SEGURIDAD EN ESTA AREA
Stormwater Pollution Hotline
(208) 393-8868

EROSION CONTROL
INSTALLED BY:
GROUND-FX
338-8862
WWW.GROUNDFXIDAHO.COM

The RP Responsibility

- Implement the plan or permit conditions.
- Install the BMPs correctly.
- Inspect the BMPs as required.
- Maintain all BMPs as needed.
- Modify your plan and keep your inspection checklist current. Remember, the plan is a living document.

CORE BMPs
All Construction Projects

1. Vehicle Tracking- includes designated construction entrances, spray off areas for trucks & street sweeping.

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HEART OF YOUR PLAN

Erosion Controls

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Key is to stabilize your site as soon as possible.

When in Doubt – ASK!!!!!!

Contact EPA:
Jeanne O'Dell
Region 10 Storm Water Program
(800) 424-4372, extension 6919
Email: odell.jeanne@epa.gov

For other information on impaired waterways, contact:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Boise Regional Office 208-373-0550
Pocatello Regional Office 208-236-6160
Idaho Falls Regional Office 208-528-2650
Twin Falls Regional Office 208-736-2190
Coeur d'Alene Regional Office 208-769-1422
Lewiston Regional Office..... 208-799-4370

For information on Best Management Practices:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's Catalog of Stormwater Best Management Practices for Idaho Cities and Counties:
www.deq.state.id.us/water/water1.htm
Go to Wastewater, and scroll to Stormwater

THANKS!

Angela Comish, P.E., LEED AP

Engineering and Waste Solutions LLC

(208) 385-9381

WATER WASTING WORK ORDERS

WAR102 **Search By Job Code & Service Order Number** 8/14/12 15:48:34

Position To Job Code: **8207F** S/O#: **126081**

(I) (M) (X)	Job Code	S/O Number	Service Address	Reported Date	Completed Date
	8207F	120142	650 GLADSTONE ST	1/31/2011	1/31/2011
-	8207F	121565	342 E 18TH ST	7/08/2011	7/08/2011
-	8207F	121603	507 TENDOY DR	7/13/2011	7/13/2011
-	8207F	121808	1265 ROYAL AVE	7/25/2011	7/25/2011
-	8207F	122017	LAKE AVE-I ST	8/26/2011	8/26/2011
-	8207F	122018	1260 LAKE AVE	8/26/2011	8/26/2011
-	8207F	122135	2125 BODILY ST	8/18/2011	8/18/2011
-	8207F	122166	2125 BODILY ST	8/23/2011	8/23/2011
-	8207F	122184	900 KOSTER AVE	8/25/2011	
-	8207F	122236	220 PINON DR	8/30/2011	8/30/2011
-	8207F	122630	240 N BELLIN RD	10/05/2011	10/06/2011
-	8207F	123005	274 E 23RD ST	10/27/2011	10/27/2011
-	8207F	125445	1132 BANNOCK AVE	4/18/2012	4/18/2012
-	8207F	126055	288 I ST	5/21/2012	5/21/2012
-	8207F	126081	288 I ST	5/22/2012	5/22/2012

WAR102

Water Department Service/Repair Order

Work Order # **121565**
Job Code No. **8207F**

Name **NO NAME** Address **342 E 18TH ST**

Task Description: **SPRINKLER SYSTEM RUNNING ALL THE TIME SPRINKLER HEAD BROKEN PUTTING OUT A LOT OF WATER**

Phone #

Date Reported	**7/08/2011**	Time Reported	**15:41**	On Site Time	**16:00**
Date Requested		Appointment Time		Permit Date	
Date Completed	**7/08/2011**	Time Completed	**16:30**	Permit Time	
Task Complete	**X**	Task Incomplete		After Hours Call	
Project Complete	**X**	Project Incomplete		Applicable Qty	

==========

Work Explanation: **SPOKE WITH HOMEOWNER AND EXPLAINED ABOUT RUNNING THEIR SPRINLER SYSTEM TO LONG**

Safety Explanation:

F3=Exit F4=Ut Address F7=Code Search F8=Address Search Print Key = Print

WAR102

Water Department Service/Repair Order

Work Order # 121603
Job Code No. 8207F

Name

Address 507 TENDOY DR

Task Description: WATER RUNNING FOR TWO WEEKS IN BACK YARD/CHECK ON GARBAGE ORDINANCE

Phone # 7163535

Date Reported	7/13/2011	Time Reported	9:25	On Site Time	10:00
Date Requested		Appointment Time		Permit Date	
Date Completed	7/13/2011	Time Completed	10:15	Permit Time	
Task Complete	X	Task Incomplete		After Hours Call	
Project Complete	X	Project Incomplete		Applicable Qty	

==========

Work Explanation: TURNED THEIR HOSE OFF LEFT WATER WASTING LETTER JACKIE NOTIFIED CHERIS FREI ABOUT GARBAGE PILED UP IN BACK YARD

Safety Explanation:

F3=Exit F4=Ut Address F7=Code Search F8=Address Search Print Key = Print

WAR102

Water Department Service/Repair Order

Work Order # **121808**
Job Code No. **8207F**

Name **1285 ROYAL** Address **1265 ROYAL AVE**

Task Description: **WATER WASTE AT VACANT HOUSE, NOT MOVING HOSE ITS RUNNING IN SAME PLACE HOSE BIBB IN BACK LEAKING-SHUT WATER OFF/NOTE**

Phone #

Date Reported	**7/25/2011**	Time Reported	**15:40**	On Site Time	**15:45**
Date Requested		Appointment Time		Permit Date	
Date Completed	**7/25/2011**	Time Completed	**16:00**	Permit Time	
Task Complete	**X**	Task Incomplete		After Hours Call	
Project Complete	**X**	Project Incomplete		Applicable Qty	

==========

Work Explanation: **SHUT WATER OFF TO VACANT HOUSE**

LEAVE A WATER WASTING LETTER OR HAVE THEM CALL WATER DEPARTMENT

Safety Explanation:

F3=Exit F4=Ut Address F7=Code Search F8=Address Search Print Key = Print

WAR102

Water Department Service/Repair Order

Work Order # **122017**
Job Code No. **8207F**

Name

Address **LAKE AVE-I ST**

Task Description: **WATER WASTE RUNNING IN EASEMENT RIGHT ONTO STREET**

Phone #

Date Reported	**8/26/2011**	Time Reported	**15:31**	On Site Time	**15:45**
Date Requested		Appointment Time		Permit Date	
Date Completed	**8/26/2011**	Time Completed	**16:00**	Permit Time	
Task Complete	**X**	Task Incomplete		After Hours Call	
Project Complete	**X**	Project Incomplete		Applicable Qty	

==========

Work Explanation: **TURNED HOSE DOWN**

Safety Explanation:

F3=Exit F4=Ut Address F7=Code Search F8=Address Search Print Key = Print

WAR102

Water Department Service/Repair Order

Work Order # 122018
Job Code No. 8207F

Name

Address 1260 LAKE AVE

Task Description: WATER WASTE WATER RUNNING ALL THE TIME

Phone # 2230999

Date Reported	8/26/2011	Time Reported	15:30	On Site Time	15:45
Date Requested		Appointment Time		Permit Date	
Date Completed	8/26/2011	Time Completed	16:00	Permit Time	
Task Complete	X	Task Incomplete		After Hours Call	
Project Complete	X	Project Incomplete		Applicable Qty	

==========

Work Explanation: TURNED HOSE OFF LEFT WATER WASTING LETTER

Safety Explanation:

F3=Exit F4=Ut Address F7=Code Search F8=Address Search Print Key = Print

WAR102

Water Department Service/Repair Order

Work Order # 122135
Job Code No. 8207F

Name BETTY WILDING
Address 2125 BODILY ST
Task Description: WATER RUNNING IN SAME PLACE ALL WEEK LONG ALL DAY AND NIGHT
Phone # 5227037

Date Reported	8/18/2011	Time Reported	10:53	On Site Time	11:00
Date Requested		Appointment Time		Permit Date	
Date Completed	8/18/2011	Time Completed	11:15	Permit Time	
Task Complete	X	Task Incomplete		After Hours Call	
Project Complete	X	Project Incomplete		Applicable Qty	

==========

Work Explanation: NOONE HOME TURNED SPRINKLER OFF LEFT NOTE ON DOOR

Safety Explanation:

F3=Exit F4=Ut Address F7=Code Search F8=Address Search Print Key = Print

WAR102

Water Department Service/Repair Order

Work Order # **122166**
Job Code No. **8207F**

Name **BETTY WILDING** Address **2125 BODILY ST**

Task Description: **CHECK TO SEE IF SPRINKLERS ARE RUNNING AGAIN, THEY ARE LEAVING IT RUN ALL THE TIME IN SAME SPOT/CHECK LATER ON TODAY**

Phone # **5227037**

Date Reported	**8/23/2011**	Time Reported	**8:59**	On Site Time	**10:45**
Date Requested		Appointment Time		Permit Date	
Date Completed	**8/23/2011**	Time Completed	**11:00**	Permit Time	
Task Complete	**X**	Task Incomplete		After Hours Call	
Project Complete	**X**	Project Incomplete		Applicable Qty	

==========

Work Explanation: **WATER WAS OFF I LEFT A WATER WASTING LETTER**

Safety Explanation:

F3=Exit F4=Ut Address F7=Code Search F8=Address Search Print Key = Print

WAR102

Water Department Service/Repair Order

Work Order # 122236
Job Code No. 8207F

Name

Address 220 PINON DR

Task Description: WATER RUNNING FOR FOUR DAYS NON STOP NE CORNER REDWOOD/PINON

Phone # 5232279

Date Reported	8/30/2011	Time Reported	8:42	On Site Time	9:30
Date Requested		Appointment Time		Permit Date	
Date Completed	8/30/2011	Time Completed	9:45	Permit Time	
Task Complete	X	Task Incomplete		After Hours Call	
Project Complete	X	Project Incomplete		Applicable Qty	

==========

Work Explanation: MAY HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR FOUR DAYS BUT NOT IN SAME SPOT AND HAS A SPRINKLER ON IT TALKED TO PERSON AT HOUSE

Safety Explanation:

F3=Exit F4=Ut Address F7=Code Search F8=Address Search Print Key = Print

SNOW DUMP SITE MAP

City of Idaho Falls Snow Dump Map

1 inch = 1,500 feet
August 16, 2012

Snow Dump
Waterway
Snake River
Parcel Lines

N 35TH WEST
N 26TH WEST
N RIVER RD (WEST RIVER RD)
W 65TH NORTH (TOWER RD)
COMMONS RD
PARRI DR
PAR TEE LN
KATHLEEN ST
JENNIFER LN
ORLINDA LN
ALBERT LN
E 65TH NORTH (TOWER RD)
N 25TH EAST (HITT RD)
ENDER LN
COPELAND DR
N 5TH EAST (LEWISVILLE HWY)
DEREK LN
TAPITIO DR
LA COSTA DR
ST LEON PL
RIVERVIEW DR
PLEASANT ST
GLENEAGLES DR
FAIRWAY BLVD
ROCK HOLLOW LN
EAGLEWOOD DR
PEVERO DR
W 49TH NORTH (N CHURCH FARM RD)
E 49TH NORTH (TELFORD RD)
N 29TH EAST
HAROLDSEN DR
COMMERCE CIR
LINDSAY BLVD
N 5TH WEST (EAST RIVER RD)
W 33RD NORTH (SNARR RD)
W 33RD NORTH (IONA RD)
E 33RD NORTH (IONA RD)
US HWY 20
N 15TH EAST (ST LEON RD)
E IONA RD
N YELLOWSTONE HWY
SHOSHONE DR
ROMPELL AV
OSCAR AV
INDUSTRIAL BLVD
WRIGHT RD
UNIVERSITY BLVD
STANLEY ST
N BOULEVARD
N 3RD EAST
N 4TH EAST
N HOLMES AV
FITCH LN
HEMMERT AV
BOGE AV
PROSPECT DR
ENERGY DR
DOE PL
N 26TH WEST (OLD BUTTE RD)
HONEYSUCKLE RD
BRAMBLE LN
MEADOW LARK LN
FEDERAL WY
FOOTE DR
INTERSTATE 15
BASEBALL RD
SHELTER DR
FREMONT AV
ELMORE AV
SCIENCE CENTER DR
PRESTO ST
HIGHAM ST
W ANDERSON ST
E ANDERSON ST
TURNBULL DR
PRECISION DR
HAWTHORNE ST
WOODRUFF CIR
HODSON ST
QUAIL DR
PINEWOOD DR
LINCOLN RD
E 14TH NORTH
N 35TH WEST (OSGOOD RD)
W 17TH NORTH (AIRWAY RD)
ROMANTICA DR
MARY DR
DOROTHY ST
VILLAGE BLVD
ALAYSSA DR
CLARENCE DR
INTERNATIONAL WY
PEGGYS LN
OLYMPIA DR
SIERRA ST
MELODY DR
CRESCENT AV
NORTON AV
OLYMPIA ST
SAWTELLE ST
MICHAEL ST
WHITNEY ST
VOLCANO CV
VISSING CIR
CANYON AV
JEFFERSON AV
CASSIA AV
BOISE AV
BLAINE AV
BINGHAM AV
BEAR AV
BANNOCK AV
ADA AV
BEACON DR
BRIGGS ST
E SHELLEY ST
KEEFER ST
SUNSET DR
PAYNE ST
POULSON ST
ALPINE DR
IONA ST
VERNON AV
ROYAL AV
HOLLIPARK DR
SHERRY AV
JONES ST
BENTLEY WY
GRANDVIEW DR
CALICO DR
SHASTA ST
RAINIER ST
CHARLENE ST
CLAIRE VIEW LN
W ELVA ST
E ELVA ST
WHITTIER ST
COLLEGE ST
MAY ST
LOVEJOY ST
KEARNEY ST
IRVING ST
GARFIELD ST
N OLD BUTTE RD
CALLIOPE LN
EVANS AV
MOONLITE DR
NEPTUNE DR
BEVERLY RD
N SKYLINE DR
N SATURN AV
MERCURY AV
CLAY AV
WARDELL ST
RIVER PKWY
RIVERSIDE DR
NORTHGATE MILE
CLEVELAND ST
GLADSTONE ST
LOMAX ST
N WOODRUFF AV
RUTH AV
LEONA CIR
MARK AV
CAROL AV
JOAN AV
MASTERS DR
MELROSE DR
SYKES DR
VALLEY DR
DAVIDSON DR
EAST VIEW DR
TYSON AV
MESA ST
WOODBRIDGE CIR
ERWIN CT
KELSEY AV
NORVIN AV
EASY ST
NW BONNEVILLE DR
WINSTON AV
N BELLIN RD
MARS ST
W BROADWAY
ERNEST DR
CONSTELLATION DR
DONNA DR
THOMAS DR
HANSEN AV
RAYMOND DR
JERI AV
REED AV
GRACE AV
INTERSTATE 15
DENVER ST
S UTAH AV
MEMORIAL DR
F ST
E ST
D ST
BIRCH ST
N LEE AV
N EMERSON AV
N HIGBEE AV
N FANNING AV
WABASH AV
MARJACQ AV
RONGLYN AV
S FANNING AV
S FREEMAN AV
E 1ST ST
VIRLOW ST
CROFT ST
LOGAN DR
MELBOURNE DR
MEADOW ST
BODILY ST
STACE ST
TYRA AV
E ALTURAS CIR
MORAN ST
JOHN ADAMS PKWY
S OLD BUTTE RD
ROBB ST
DARAH ST
ENELL ST
DALE AV
CALL AV
CARMEL DR
AVALON ST
CAMROSE ST
LAPRELE ST
HOUSTON ST
ATLANTA ST
ALBANY ST
CARSON ST
BRENTWOOD DR
CONSTELLATION DR
DONNA DR
THOMAS DR
HARMONY DR
TROY AV
BRANDON DR
PANCHERI DR
S BELLIN RD
S SKYLINE DR
WESTHILL AV
TERRACE DR
STIMSON AV
TARA ST
BLUE SKY DR
GRIZZLY AV
WESTCLIFF DR
RENDEZVOUS RD
STOSICH LN
CRANE DR
S CAPITAL AV
CLIFF ST
BASALT ST
LAVA ST
HILL ST
SHORT ST
S EASTERN AV
PINE ST
W 13TH ST
W 14TH ST
W 15TH ST
W 16TH ST
W 17TH ST
W 18TH ST
W 19TH ST
W 20TH ST
W 21ST ST
W 22ND ST
W 23RD ST
W 24TH ST
W 25TH ST
E 10TH ST
E 11TH ST
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E 21ST ST
E 22ND ST
E 23RD ST
E 24TH ST
E 25TH ST
E 9TH ST
E 8TH ST
E 7TH ST
E 6TH ST
E 5TH ST
E 4TH ST
E 3RD ST
E 2ND ST
S BOULEVARD
CRANMER AV
TAYLOR AV
JUNE AV
SPRATT AV
DIVISION AV
SE BONNEVILLE DR
BOWER DR
MERRETT DR
TERRY DR
AUSTIN AV
HOMER AV
KOSTER AV
STANGER AV
S WOODRUFF AV
WESTERGARD AV
STOKES AV
MONTCLIFFE DR
HOOPES AV
MEPPEN DR
RIRIE CIR
VAN CIR
ALAN ST
FAIRMONT DR
STANGER DR
E 16TH ST
E 15TH ST
JUNIPER DR
JENNIFER LEE DR
TIFFANY DR
AZALEA DR
RICKS ST
NIAGARA ST
SAWTOOTH ST
FALCON DR
DOVE DR
CURLEW DR
BITTERN DR
AVOCET DR
TETON PLZ
TETON ST
E 25TH ST
BRIANNE AV
PARLEY ST
OAK TRAIL DR
BELMONT AV
MALIBU DR
HOOPES AV
HENRYANNA AV
CRAIG AV
SAHARA ST
PACIFIC ST
ATLANTIC ST
MOJAVE ST
BALTIC AV
AEGEAN AV
KORO AV
TASMAN AV
ST CLAIR RD
E 17TH ST
W 17TH SOUTH (MILL RD)
GRANITE WY
LOUISE LN
SADDLE LN
GENEVIEVE WY
CHARLOTTE DR
WOODLAND LN
BARBERRY LN
PIONEER DR
SNAKE RIVER PKWY
MILLIGAN RD
WHITEWATER DR
PIER VIEW DR
W 19TH ST
LESLIE AV
MCNEIL DR
ROLLANDET AV
CALKINS AV
TAUTPHAUS DR
N PARK DR
LILAC CIR
SOFTBALL DR
ROGERS ST
WESTMORELAND DR
PARKVIEW LN
SURREY LN
HOMESTEAD LN
RANCH DR
LARIAT LN
FIELDSTREAM LN
PESCADERO PL
COUNTY CORK LN
CEDAR RIDGE DR
MESQUITE DR
ESCALANTE AV
LONDONDERRY AV
SONORA DR
DISNEY DR
ST CHARLES AV
LA GUNA DR
SUNNYBROOK LN
CORONADO ST
CHANNING WY
CORTEZ AV
VALENCIA DR
EAGLE DR
OWEN ST
CAROLYN LN
ANN AV
W 33RD SOUTH (PIONEER RD)
OUTLET BLVD
PURSER LN
GOLDIE ST
W SUNNYSIDE RD
E SUNNYSIDE RD
W STONERUN LN
RUSTIC LN
HANDLY AV
GROVE LN
S HOLMES AV
ELK CREEK DR
MERLIN DR
DELAWARE AV
WASHINGTON PKWY
CRESTWOOD LN
VALENCIA DR
OAKHAVEN
JUDY ST
JAFER CT
APRIL DR
S BELLIN RD
KOESTER RD
GLEN KOESTER LN
PEDERSEN ST
PROFESSIONAL WY
W 38TH SOUTH
S YELLOWSTONE AV
HICKORY LN
HARVEST RUN
E COBBLESTONE LN
HAMPSHIRE CT
DAIRY LN
SUMMIT RUN TRL
FOX CT
OXBOW LN
OTTER TRL
BROOKVIEW DR
GRASSLAND DR
DAFFODIL PL
LEXINGTON
NOTTINGHAM LN
TUSCANY DR
CAMBRIA DR
SILVERADO DR
BARCELONA DR
NATHAN DR
STONEBROOK LN
KINSWOOD ST
PLANTATION LN
CASTLEROCK LN
RHONDA AV
DAYTONA ST
GEM LAKE RD
HARBOR LN
HARBORFRONT DR
W 49TH SOUTH
W 49TH SOUTH (TOWNSHIP RD)
E 49TH SOUTH (TOWNSHIP RD)
LEESBURG LN
HARRISBURG LN
MARTINSBURG LN
GETTYSBURG LN
IRENE LN
AUTUMN LN
WACKERLI AV
STREETER AV
HEYREND DR
HEYREND WY
OMNI DR
HANCOCK AV
HERITAGE LN
BURGGRAF WY
HONEY CRK
MAUNA LANI LN
SOUTHPOINT BLVD
SOLSTICE LN
PAHALA DR
VILLA MIRAGE CT
CASA DR
CALISTOGA DR
LAPOLOMA DR
GATEHOUSE LN
BRADFORD LN
COUNTRYSIDE LN
S 9TH EAST
S 11TH EAST
WILD DUNES LN
LONG COVE DR
S 15TH WEST (JAMESTON RD)
S 5TH WEST (PARK RD)
S 15TH EAST (ST CLAIR RD)
ZACHARY DR
JAYLEE LN
MALORY DR
FOXRUN DR
VIEW AV
W 65TH SOUTH (YORK RD)
E 65TH SOUTH (YORK RD)
DA VINCI DR
S 12TH WEST
S 9TH WEST
LIMOUSIN AV
GREENWAY
RED STONE DR
S YELLOWSTONE HWY
E 73RD SOUTH
S 25TH EAST (HITT RD)
S 8TH WEST
S 3RD EAST
S 1ST EAST
W 81ST SOUTH (COTTON RD)
E 81ST SOUTH
LAZY LN
DOZY DR
S 25TH WEST
S 15TH WEST

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

City of Idaho Falls Storm Water Management Plan

Purpose and Need

This City of Idaho Falls in an effort to reduce discharge of pollutants to local water bodies and to prevent or minimize flooding of adjacent landowners has implemented criteria in which all new development will be required to provide onsite storage of storm water.

Requirements

The City of Idaho Falls requires onsite storage of storm water for all new development. The volume of storm water storage provided must equal 1.3 inches in depth for the entire area developed. The volume requirement is based on a frozen ground condition, therefore, no reduction for permeable surfaces is allowed.

Example Calculation:

Area of Overall Site: 1.27 acres (Includes building footprints, sidewalk, pavement, landscape areas, etc.)

Volume of Storm Water Storage Required:

1.27 acres x 43,560 ft^2/acre = 55321 ft^2

55321 ft^2 x 1.3 in x 1 ft/12 in = 5993 ft^3 (Volume of Storage Required Onsite)

Design of storm water detention facilities shall include a means of positive outlet or be sized 10 times greater than the required volume. Detention facilities shall be designed to drain within 72 hours with the last 1 foot in depth retained within the facility to evaporate or infiltrate the existing soils. Positive outflows may be connected to existing City owned storm sewer systems, irrigation facilities (where allowed) and subsurface infiltration. If subsurface infiltration is the source of positive outflow utilized, then a french drain or drain rock shall be installed to ensure that storm water can be discharged into the ground.

Description

Onsite storage of storm water may be provided by depressed landscape areas, storm water retention ponds, swales, drain rock void space or underground storage systems. Underground storage systems approved by the City shall also comply with the Department of Water Resources permitting applications dealing with Shall Wells. The Department of Water Resources application for shallow wells and construction documentation is available online.

Connection to City operated storm sewer systems for positive outlet may be allowed on a case-by-case basis. The City will evaluate each development on an individual basis and determine:

1. if capacity remains within the existing storm sewer system,
2. pretreatment of storm water can be achieved prior to discharge to the system,
3. it is in the best interest of the City to allow such connection, and
4. the connection will not adversely impact the environment.

Design Information

Site Plans

The City of Idaho Falls requires all single lot commercial development within the City to submit a site plan for review. Site plans are required to address storm water and other items as required in the City of Idaho Falls Site Plan Check List. AutoCad site plan templates are available upon request.

Improvement Drawings

The City requires Improvement Drawings whenever a development proposes a new subdivision or will be extending City streets, water, sewer or storm lines. Improvement drawings for subdivisions require regional storm water detention facilities. Facility ownership and maintenance shall be addressed within the subdivision development agreement and on the subdivision plat.

Master plans that denote water, sewer and storm line layout are required for those subdivisions that will consist of more than one division. This allows better planning and engineering for the overall development.

All residential storm water retention ponds for residential subdivisions that will be maintained by the City shall have a ten (10) foot wide flat area surrounding the entire pond.

All ponds shall have a minimum fifteen (15) foot wide asphalt access road and a minimum asphalt area of twenty (20) feet by twenty (20) feet at any pump station. Asphalt shall be two (2) inches thick over six (6) inches of three-quarter (3/4) inch crushed gravel base. The lift station and appurtenances shall be placed to allow clear access to the pond with trucks, mowers, etc.

The sides of the pond shall have a maximum slope of four (4) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical (4:1), although a 5:1 slope is preferred.

Pond inlets shall have a properly designed energy dissipater that eliminates erosion. If riprap is utilized as the energy dissipater a concrete alley curb shall be poured around

the riprap to facilitate a mowing edge. Pond inlets shall be constructed so that they are accessible for maintenance purposes.

Pond outlets shall be located the greatest distance possible from the inlet.

The bottom of the pond shall be sloped to a City Standard French Drain. The French Drain shall be located adjacent to the outlet of the pond or if there is no outlet the French Drain shall be the greatest distance from the inlet to the pond that is possible.

Topsoil shall be minimally compacted over the top surface area, to a minimum depth of six (6) inches.

The pond area shall have a sprinkler system meeting the requirements of the City of Idaho Falls Standard Specification and Drawings and approved by the City of Idaho Falls Parks Department. All soil areas shall be seeded with approved grass seed.

Pond inlet pipe shall not be designed to enter the pond at elevations below the lowest pond elevation, unless said line enters directly into a french drain.

All development within City owned right of way shall conform to the current edition of the Idaho Falls Standard Specifications and Drawings. Applicable specifications and standards for the construction of storm water facilities are covered under Section 700, Sanitary Sewers and Storm Drains.

Maximum spacing of storm water manholes shall be 300 feet. Maximum spacing of inlet boxes, measured along the curb line, shall be 1000 feet. All inlet boxes shall be side opening unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer. Inlet boxes for public streets shall be placed at lot boundaries, where possible. Cross drains shall be allowed only with written approval from the City Engineer. Approved cross drains shall have a minimum slope of 1 percent.

All storm water piping shall be designed to provide capacity based upon the 2-year storm frequency. Figure 1 depicts the rainfall intensity-duration frequency chart that is used for the City of Idaho Falls.

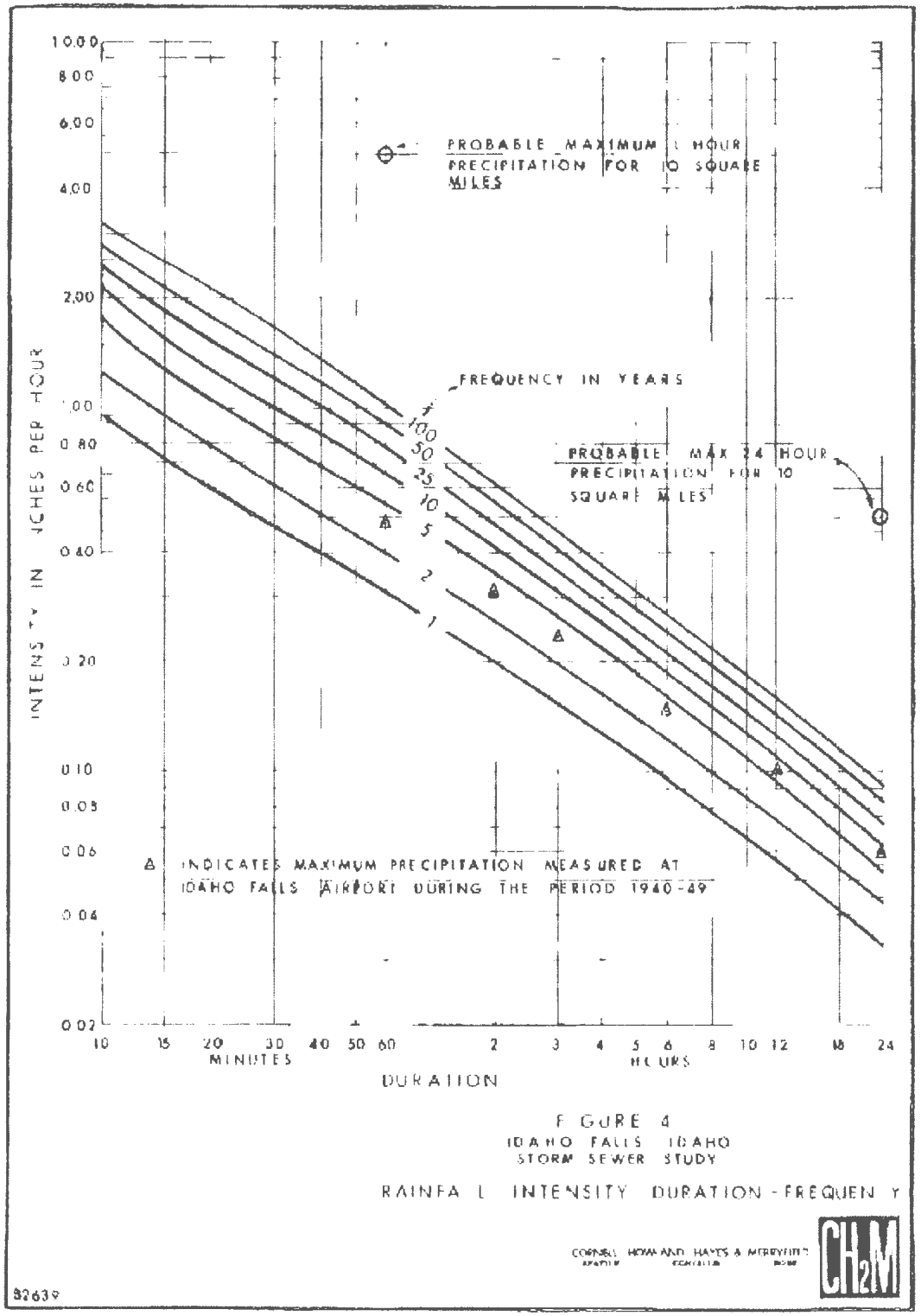
PROBABLE MAXIMUM 1 HOUR PRECIPITATION FOR 10 SQUARE MILES
FREQUENCY IN YEARS
100
50
25
10
5
2
1
PROBABLE MAX 24 HOUR PRECIPITATION FOR 10 SQUARE MILES
INDICATES MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION MEASURED AT IDAHO FALLS AIRPORT DURING THE PERIOD 1940-49
INTENSITY IN INCHES PER HOUR
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
1.00
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.10
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
10 15 20 30 40 50 60
MINUTES
2 3 4 5 6 8 10 12 18 24
HOURS
DURATION
FIGURE 4
IDAHO FALLS IDAHO
STORM SEWER STUDY
RAINFALL INTENSITY DURATION - FREQUENCY
CH2M
82639

Figure 1

Applicable Ordinances

The following is a copy of the City of Idaho Falls Surface Drainage Ordinance. The ordinance addresses current storm water requirements and fees assessed to address storm water issues.

CHAPTER 5
SURFACE DRAINAGE FEES
SECTION:

10-5-1 Statement of Purpose
10-5-2 Definitions
10-5-3 Surface Drainage Facilities
10-5-4 Surface Drainage Charge
10-5-5 Amount of Charge
10-5-6 Manner and Time of Payment
10-5-7 Surface Drainage Fund
10-5-8 Expenditures Authorized
10-5-9 Local Improvement Districts

10-5-1: STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

Development of land within the City increases the need for storm drainage lines, pumps and equipment to convey and dispose of surface drainage waters. Proper collection and disposal of such surface waters is necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the City. It is inequitable to place upon the ad valorem tax base the entire burden of constructing new storm drainage facilities necessitated because of the development of land within or adjacent to the City. Therefore, the purpose of this chapter is to develop a fair and reasonable means of allocating the expense of constructing new storm drainage facilities between the developers of land and revenues derived from ad valorem taxes levied upon all lands located within the City.

10-5-2: DEFINITIONS:

Certain terms used in this Chapter shall have the meanings ascribed below:

ACCESSIBLE LAND: Any undeveloped lot or tract of land for which surface drainage is not wholly self-contained or for which any surface water flowing therefrom will come upon any public street, alley, gutter or other public property located in the City or from which surface drainage will flow into any drain, interceptor or other surface drainage facility of the City, as a result of development thereof. The term shall also include land

where more than fifty percent (50%) of the floor area of an existing building is demolished in order to construct a new structure thereon.

DEVELOPED LAND: Any lot or tract of land upon which a structure has been erected or upon which a full covering or "black top" or similar substance has been laid. No lot or parcel of land shall be deemed developed merely because platting or on-site improvements have been made, or because sales activities have commenced. The application for a building permit shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to develop land.

DRAINAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES: Any works or equipment by which surface drainage water is finally removed from the City or from an area of the City. Such facilities may include, among other things, pumping, piping, impounding, spraying or evaporation systems, but do not include the transfer of surface water from one land area to another where further disposal is needed.

DRAINAGE INTERCEPTOR: A principal or main drainage line which maintains continuity from the point of disposal of the drainage to the most distant point of collection thereof and which intercepts one or more lateral lines or services or interior drain lines draining a subdivision or local area. "Drainage Interceptor" excludes any lateral line or interior drain line within a subdivision which drains storm water originating primarily from within such subdivision.

DRAINAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES: Facilities which tend to improve the quality of surface water to meet imposed standards before conducting it for disposal to any waterway or impoundment.

STRUCTURE: A walled and roofed building.

10-5-3: SURFACE DRAINAGE FACILITIES:

No property shall be annexed to the City or platted or developed within the City unless adequate provisions are made for disposal of surface waters originating therefrom, either by wholly self-contained system of pumps and retention ponds or by use of publicly-owned storm drainage interceptors and ponds. For purposes of determining adequacy of such facilities a minimum design standard of 1.33 inches over frozen ground shall be used.

10-5-4: SURFACE DRAINAGE CHARGE:

A surface drainage fee shall be charged to the owners of any assessable land at the time the land is annexed to the City, or subdivided or platted within the City or for which surface drainage into the streets, alleys, gutters

or other storm drainage facilities of the City is requested or will occur as a result of development of the land, irrespective of whether the land is located within or without the City. Nothing herein shall require payment of a surface drainage fee for developed land existing on the effective date of this Code.

10-5-5: AMOUNT OF CHARGE:

The surface drainage fee shall be three-fourths of a cent ($.0075) per square foot of assessable land. In computing the area of any tract of land for purposes of applying such fee, the area of any public street, way, park, storm water retention pond or any canal, irrigation lateral or natural waterway shall be excluded from the total area of assessable land.

10-5-6: MANNER AND TIME OF PAYMENT:

(A) All surface drainage fees shall be paid to the City Treasurer.

(B) If platted land is being annexed to the City, payment shall be made in full upon annexation. If the land is being or has been annexed unplatted, payment shall be made when the land is subdivided, platted or developed. If the assessable land is located outside the City the surface drainage, fee shall be paid prior to the discharge of surface drainage into any street, gutter, storm drainage line or other surface drainage facility or land located within the City.

10-5-7: SURFACE DRAINAGE FUND:

A Surface Drainage Fund is hereby established into which shall be deposited all surface drainage fees paid pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

10-5-8: EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED:

Moneys in the "Surface Drainage Fund" may be expended only for the following purposes:

(A) Design, development and construction of drainage interceptors.

(B) Design, development and construction of drainage treatment or drainage disposal facilities.

10-5-9: LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS:

Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter, the City may establish local improvement districts within the City to defray the expenses of constructing or acquiring surface drainage facilities in areas where the same are deemed necessary or advisable. Land for which surface drainage charges have been paid pursuant to the terms of this chapter shall receive credit against the amount of any assessment made against such land if a drainage interceptor or a treatment or disposal facility is constructed or acquired as an improvement by the district levying the assessment.

Pest Control

It is the intent of this Storm Water Management Plan to provide suitable means to address storm water runoff on a per site basis. In conjunction with storm water management, we must also try to efficiently control storm water and minimize the possibility of providing suitable habitat for mosquito development. Long term standing water should be minimized. Do to the infrequency of storm events throughout the summer months the highest probability for standing water generally stems from nuisance water from irrigation. All storm water designs should address the elimination of nuisance water due to irrigation. This may be as easy as installing and maintaining a French drain, drain rock or other structure that will allow nuisance water easier access to permeable soils beneath the topsoil.

PERMIT NO IDS-028070

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

Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

Authorization to Discharge Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the "Act", the

City of Idaho Falls
and
Idaho Transportation Department, District #6
(hereinafter "co-permittees")

are authorized to discharge from all municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) outfalls existing as of the effective date of this permit to receiving waters which include the Snake River and other associated waters of the United States within the Idaho Falls Urbanized Area, in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective May 1, 2007.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, April 30, 2012.

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before November 2, 2011, 180 days before the expiration of this permit, if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharges from the MS4 beyond the term of this permit.

Signed this 21st day of March, 2007.

/s/
Michael F. Gearheard, Director
Office of Water and Watersheds

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I. Applicability

A. Permit Area. This permit covers all areas within the Idaho Falls Urbanized Area served by the municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) owned or operated by the City of Idaho Falls (City) and the Idaho Transportation Department District #6 (ITD), hereinafter referred to as the "co-permittees."

B. Discharges Authorized Under This Permit. During the effective dates of this permit, the co-permittees are authorized to discharge storm water to waters of the United States from all portions of the MS4 located within the Idaho Falls Urbanized Area that are owned and operated by the co-permittees, subject to the conditions set forth herein. This permit also authorizes the discharge of storm water commingled with flows contributed by process wastewater, non-process wastewater, and storm water associated with industrial activity, provided that the storm water is commingled only with those discharges set forth in Part I.D of this permit.

C. Co-Permittees' Responsibilities

1. **Individual Responsibility**. Each permittee is individually responsible for permit compliance related only to portions of the MS4 owned or operated solely by that permittee, and where this permit directs action or inaction by the named permittee.

2. **Joint Responsibility.** Each permittee is jointly responsible for permit compliance:

   a) related to portions of the MS4 where operational or storm water management program implementation authority has been transferred from one permittee to another in accordance with an enforceable intergovernmental cooperative agreement;

   b) related to portions of the MS4 where co-permittees jointly own or operate a portion of the MS4; and

   c) related to the submission of reports or other documents required by Part II and Part IV of this permit.

3. **Cooperative Agreement.** The co-permittees must maintain an enforceable intergovernmental cooperative agreement between the partners. This cooperative agreement must specifically identify portions or areas of the MS4 where the co-permittees share joint responsibility. Copies of the signed cooperative agreement must be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) within one hundred twenty (120) days from the effective date of this permit as directed in Part IV.D.

D. Limitations on Permit Coverage

1. **Non-Storm Water Discharges**. The co-permittees are not authorized to discharge non-storm water, except where such discharges satisfy one of the following three conditions:

a) The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with a separate NPDES permit;

b) The non-storm water discharges result from a spill and:

(i) are the result of an unusual and severe weather event where reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of such discharge; or

(ii) consist 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 minimize the impact of such discharges;

or

c) The non-storm water discharges satisfy each of the following two conditions:

(i) The discharges consist of uncontaminated water line flushing; landscape watering (provided all pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions); diverted stream flows; rising ground waters; uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR§ 35.2005(20)); uncontaminated pumped ground water or spring water; potable water, including water line flushings; foundation and footing drains (where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents); uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate; irrigation water; springs; water from crawlspace pumps; individual residential car washing; flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; dechlorinated swimming pool discharges; street wash water; residential building wash waters without detergents; routine external building wash down which does not use detergents; pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred unless all spilled material has been removed; fire hydrant flushing; or flows from emergency firefighting activities;
and

(ii) The discharges are not sources of pollution to waters of the United States. A discharge is considered a source of pollution to waters of the United States for the purposes of this permit if it:

(a) Contains hazardous materials in concentrations found to be of public health significance or to impair beneficial uses in receiving waters. (Hazardous materials are those that are harmful to humans and animals from exposure, but not necessarily ingestion);

(b) Contains toxic substances in concentrations that impair designated beneficial uses in receiving waters. (Toxic substances are those that can that can cause disease, malignancy, genetic mutation, death, or similar consequences);

(c) Contains deleterious materials in concentrations that impair designated beneficial uses in receiving waters. (Deleterious materials are generally substances that taint edible species of fish, cause taste in drinking waters, or cause harm to fish or other aquatic life);

(d) Contains radioactive materials or radioactivity at levels exceeding the values listed in 10 CFR Part 20 in receiving waters;

(e) Contains 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;

(f) Contains excessive nutrients that can cause visible slime growths or other nuisance aquatic growths that impair designated beneficial uses in receiving waters;

(g) Contains oxygen-demanding materials in concentrations that would result in anaerobic water conditions in receiving waters; or

(h) Contains sediment above quantities specified in specified in IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.e and 58.01.02.252.01.b, or in the absence of specific sediment criteria, above quantities that impair beneficial uses in receiving waters, or

(i) Contains materials in concentrations that exceed applicable natural background conditions in receiving waters as specified in IDAPA

58.01.02.200.09. Temperature levels may be increased above natural background conditions when allowed under IDAPA 58.01.02.401.

2. **Discharges Threatening Water Quality**. The co-permittees are not authorized to discharge storm water that EPA determines will cause, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, violations of water quality standards.

3. **Discharge Compliance with Anti-Degradation Policy.** The co-permittees are not authorized to discharge storm water that does not comply with Idaho's anti-degradation policy for water quality standards. Idaho's anti-degradation policy, IDAPA 58.01.02.051, can be obtained from the IDEQ at the address listed in Part IV.D.

4. **Snow Disposal to Receiving Waters.** The co-permittees are not authorized to dispose of snow directly to waters of the United States or directly to the MS4(s). Discharges from public snow disposal sites are authorized under this permit when such sites are operated using appropriate best management practices required in Part II.B.6. Such best management practices shall be designed to prevent pollutants in the runoff and to assure that applicable water quality standards are not violated.

II. Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Requirements

A. General Requirements

1. The co-permittees must develop, implement and enforce a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, and to protect water quality in receiving waters. The SWMP actions and activities must include Best Management Practices, system design, engineering methods, and other provisions appropriate to control discharges of pollutants from the MS4.
2. The SWMP actions and activities are outlined through the minimum control measures in Part II.B, and the assessment/monitoring requirements described in Part IV. Co-permittees must implement a SWMP that provides:
   a) Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are selected, implemented, maintained and updated to ensure that storm water discharges do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable numeric or narrative water quality standard; and
   b) Measurable goals, including interim milestones, for each BMP.
3. Modifications to the SWMP must be made in accordance with Part II.C of this permit.
4. Implementation of one or more of the minimum control measures may be shared with another entity which is not subject to this permit, or such entity

may fully take over the measure. The co-permittees may rely on another entity only if:

a) The other entity, in fact, implements the control measure;

b) The control measure, or component of that measure, is at least as stringent as the corresponding permit requirement; and

c) The other entity agrees to implement the control measure on the co-permittees's behalf. A legally binding written acceptance of this obligation is required. The co-permittees must maintain this obligation as part of the SWMP. If the other entity agrees to report on the minimum control measure, the co-permittees must supply the other entity with the reporting requirements in Part IV.C. of this permit. The co-permittees remain responsible for compliance with the permit obligations if the other entity fails to implement the control measure.

B. Minimum Control Measures. The minimum control measures that must be accomplished through this Storm Water Management Program are:

1. **Public Education and Outreach**

a) Within one year of the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must develop and implement an ongoing public education program to educate the community about the impacts of storm water discharges on local water bodies and the steps that citizens and businesses can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. This program must include coordination with local entities and others to educate residents about proper disposal of hazardous waste. Prior to the publication, distribution or use of educational material in support of this public education program, the co-permittees must provide IDEQ with copies of such material for review and comment.

b) Within one year of the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees will develop and promote a stormwater educational webpage. At least once annually, the City must distribute appropriate and relevant storm water related information to citizens and businesses through City utility billings or other appropriate means.

c) Throughout the permit term, ITD must provide relevant and appropriate storm water management education and training for ITD staff who hold positions responsible for maintenance activity and/or in-field construction oversight. Such staff positions include, but are not limited to, resident engineers, staff engineers and environmental inspectors.

d) Within two years of the effective date of this permit, the City must establish and coordinate a storm drain stenciling program. Within four years of the effective date of this permit, at least 50% of the storm drains throughout the jurisdictions must be stenciled.

2. **Public Involvement/Participation**

   a) The co-permittees must comply with applicable State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

   b) The co-permittees must make all relevant SWMP documents and all Annual Reports available to the public. Within one year of the effective date of this permit, co-permittees must post all SWMP documentation and Annual Reports on a website sponsored by one or both of the co-permittees.

   c) At least annually, the co-permittees must participate, coordinate and promote local participation in the existing "Adopt-a-Canal" and "Adopt a Highway" clean-up programs.

3. **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

   An illicit discharge is any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water. Exceptions are described in Part I.D. of this permit.

   a) No later than two years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must review their existing program(s) to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to their MS4 and update if necessary. Specifically, the program must incorporate detection, identification of the source, and removal of non-storm water discharges from the storm sewer system. This program must address illegal dumping into the storm sewer system, and include training for City and ITD staff on how to respond to reports of illicit discharges. The co-permittees must also develop an information management system to track illicit discharges.

   b) No later than two years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into its system through an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to the extent allowable under state or local law. The co-permittees must implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions, including enforcement escalation procedures for recalcitrant or repeat offenders.

   c) Through the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, co-permittees must prohibit any of the excepted non-stormwater flows listed in Part I.D.1.c only if such flows are identified (by EPA or the co-permittees) as a source of pollutants to the MS4. The co-permittees must document to EPA in the Annual Report any existing local controls or conditions placed on the excepted types of non-stormwater discharges.

   d) No later than two years from the effective date of this permit, each co-permittee must develop, or review and refine as necessary, a comprehensive storm sewer system map for their jurisdictions located within the Idaho Falls Urbanized Area. At a minimum, the map(s) must show jurisdictional boundaries, the location of all inlets and outfalls,

points at which the storm sewer systems are interconnected, names and locations of all waters that receive discharges from those outfalls, and locations of all municipally-owned and operated facilities, including all maintenance/storage facilities and snow disposal sites. A copy of the completed map(s), as both a report and as an electronic file via Arc GIS format, must be submitted to EPA and IDEQ as part of the corresponding Annual Report.

e) No later than three years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must include in its SWMP a strategy for informing public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste. The co-permittees must implement this information-sharing strategy no later than four years from the effective date of this permit.

f) Not later than three years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must begin dry weather field screening for non-stormwater flows from stormwater outfalls. By the expiration date of this permit, at least 50% of each co-permittee's outfalls must be screened for dry weather flows. The screening should include field tests of selected parameters as indicators of discharge sources. Screening level tests may utilize less expensive "field test kits" using test methods not approved by EPA under 40 CFR Part 136, provided the manufacturer's published detection ranges are adequate for the illicit discharge detection purposes. The co-permittees must investigate any illicit discharge within fifteen (15) days of its detection, and must take action to eliminate the source of the discharge within 45 days of its detection

g) No later than three years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must inventory all industrial facilities that discharge directly into their MS4s or waters of the United States within their respective jurisdiction within the Idaho Falls Urbanized Area. The types of industrial facilities that must be inventoried are set forth in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(i) through (xi). This inventory must include the location of the facility, the location of its outfall, and the NPDES permit status for its storm water discharges.

4. **Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control**

a) No later than two years from the permit effective date, the co-permittees must review (and update if necessary), implement, and enforce their program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the MS4 from construction activities resulting in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. This program must include controls for pollutants in such storm water discharges from activity disturbing less than one acre, if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that disturbs one acre or more.

If EPA waives the permit requirements for storm water discharges associated with a specific small construction activity (i.e., a single project) in accordance with 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15)(i)(A) or (B), the co-

permittees are not required to develop, implement, and/or enforce the program to reduce pollutant discharges from that particular site.

b) Through this program, the City must provide adequate direction to representatives of proposed new development and redevelopment construction projects regarding the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges for Construction Activity in Idaho, #IDR10-0000 (Construction General Permit).

c) ITD must provide oversight and direction to contractors working on District projects to ensure compliance with the Construction General Permit.

d) No later than three years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must adopt an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to the extent allowable under state or local law that requires construction site operators to practice appropriate erosion, sediment and waste control. This ordinance or regulatory mechanism must include sanctions to ensure compliance. The co-permittees may evaluate any existing procedures, policies, and authorities pertaining to activities occurring on their property that may be used to assist in the development of the required regulatory mechanism.

e) No later than three years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must publish and distribute local requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs and to control waste (such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter and sanitary waste at the construction site) that may cause adverse impacts to water quality.

f) No later than four years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must develop procedures for reviewing all site plans for potential water quality impacts, including erosion and sediment control, control of other wastes, and any other impacts that must be examined according to the requirements of the law, ordinance, or other enforceable mechanism of Part II.B.4.b. These procedures must include provisions for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.

g) Not later than four years from the effective dates of this permit, the co-permittees must implement a program to receive, track, and consider information submitted by the public regarding construction site erosion and sediment control concerns.

h) No later than four years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must develop and implement procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures established as required in Parts II.B.4.b and c, including enforcement escalation procedures for recalcitrant or repeat offenders. The co-permittees shall inspect all construction sites in its jurisdiction for appropriate erosion/sediment/waste control at least once per construction season.

i) The co-permittees must ensure all public construction projects operated by their organizations comply with the Construction General Permit and

all relevant local requirements for erosion, sediment and onsite materials control.

5. **Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment**

   a) Within three years of the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must review (and update as necessary), implement, and enforce requirements to address post-construction storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre (including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale) and discharge into the MS4. The program must ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts. In particular, the co-permittees must evaluate the need for appropriate post-construction runoff controls for new or redeveloped subdivisions, commercial development, industrial development, and right of way work.

   b) No later than three years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must review (and update as necessary) their ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to the extent allowable under state or local law to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. If such requirements do not currently exist, development and adoption of a regulatory mechanism must be part of the program. The co-permittees must evaluate existing procedures, policies, and authorities pertaining to activities occurring on its property that may be used to assist in developing the required regulatory mechanism.

   c) No later than three years from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must review (and update as necessary) their program to ensure proper long-term operation and maintenance of post-construction storm water management controls.

6. **Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**

   a) Not later than one year from the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must develop and implement an operation and maintenance program intended to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations. This program must address municipal activities occurring within their jurisdiction with potential for negative storm water related water quality impacts, including grounds/park and open space maintenance operations; fleet maintenance and vehicle washing operations; building maintenance; storm water system maintenance; and snow disposal site operation and maintenance. Examples of other municipal activities which may also be evaluated as relevant to the jurisdiction include, but are not limited to: street cleaning and maintenance; solid waste transfer activities; water treatment plant operations; municipal golf course maintenance; materials storage;

hazardous materials storage; used oil recycling; spill control and prevention measures for municipal refueling facilities; municipal new construction and land disturbances; and snow removal practices.

b) Within one year of the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must develop and conduct appropriate training for municipal personnel related to optimum maintenance practices for the protection of water quality; this training must be conducted at least once annually and address the activities described in II.B.6.a.

c) Within four years of the effective date of this permit, the co-permittees must develop and implement a snow management program to reduce emergency and non-emergency snow dumping directly into waters of the U.S., and the discharge of pollutants to the MS4, to the maximum extent practicable. A description of the snow management program(s) must be included in the associated Annual Report.

C. Reviewing and Updating the SWMP

1. The co-permittees must annually review their SWMP as part of the preparation of the Annual Report required under Part IV.

2. Co-permittees may request changes to any SWMP action or activity specified in this permit in accordance with the following procedures:

   a) Changes to delete or replace an action or activity specifically identified in this permit with an alternate action or activity may be requested at any time. Modification requests to EPA must include:

      (i) An analysis of why the original actions or activity is ineffective, infeasible, or cost prohibitive;

      (ii) Expectations on the effectiveness of the replacement action or activity; and

      (iii) An analysis of why the replacement action or activity is expected to better achieve the permit requirements.

   b) Change requests must be made in writing and signed by the permittee in accordance with Part VI.E.

3. Documentation of any of the actions or activities required by this permit must be submitted to EPA upon request.

   a) EPA may review and subsequently notify the co-permittees that changes to the SWMP are necessary to:

      (i) Address discharges from the MS4 that are causing or contributing to water quality impacts;

      (ii) Include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new federal or state statutory or regulatory requirements; or

(iii) Include other conditions deemed necessary by EPA to comply with water quality standards, and/or other goals and requirements of the CWA.

b) If EPA notifies the co-permittees that changes are necessary pursuant to Part II.C.3.a, the notification will offer the co-permittees an opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objectives of the requested modification. Following this opportunity, the co-permittees must implement any required changes according to the schedule set by EPA.

4. Any modifications to this permit will be accomplished according to Part VI.A of this permit.

D. **Transfer of Ownership, Operational Authority, or Responsibility for SWMP Implementation.** The co-permittees must implement the actions and activities of the SWMP in all new areas added or transferred to the co-permittees's MS4 (or for which the co-permittees becomes responsible for implementation of storm water quality controls) as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than one year from the date upon which the new areas were added. Such additions and schedules for implementation must be documented in the next Annual Report following the transfer.

E. **SWMP Resources.** The co-permittees must provide adequate finances, staff, equipment and other support capabilities to implement the SWMP actions and activities outlined in this permit.

III. Schedule for Implementation and Compliance

Table III.A Storm Water Management Program - Schedule for Implementation and Compliance			
Part of Permit	**Storm Water Management Program Component**	**Compliance Date**	**Responsibility**
General Requirements			
Part I.C.3	Submit a copy of the final intergovernmental agreement signed by both co-permittees	Within 120 days of the permit effective date	Each permittee
Parts II.C, IV.A and IV.C	Conduct an annual review of SWMP implementation and submit an Annual Report	One year from the permit effective date, then annually	Each permittee
IV.A	Develop Quality Assurance Plan for any monitoring effort to be accomplished under the SWMP	270 days prior to start of any monitoring	Each permittee
Public Education and Outreach (40 CFR '122.34(b)(1))			
Part II.B.1	Implement a public education program to educate the community about the impacts of storm water discharges on local water bodies and the steps that citizens and businesses can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff (II.B.1.a) Submit education materials to DEQ for review and comment	One year from effective date of this permit Prior to publication, distribution or use	Each permittee Each permitteee
	Develop a stormwater educational webpage (II.B.1.b)	One year from effective date of this permit	Both permittees must contribute to at least one webpage
	Distribute appropriate and relevant storm water information to citizens and businesses through City utility billings. (II.B.1.b)	At least once annually	City of Idaho Falls
	Educate employees with in-field responsibilities re: stormwater management (II.B.1.c)	Ongoing	ITD District 6
	Establish and coordinate a storm drain stenciling program. Stencil at least 50% of the storm drains throughout the jurisdictions. (II.B.1.d)	Within two years Within four years of permit effective date	City of Idaho Falls
Public Involvement and Participation (40 CFR '122.34(b)(2))			
Part II.B.2	Post all SWMP documentation and Annual Reports on the co-permittee's website (II.B.2.b)	One year from effective date of this permit	Each permittee
	At least annually, the co-permittees must participate, coordinate and promote local participation in the existing "Adopt-a-Canal" & "Adopt a Highway" clean-up program (II.B.2.c)	One year from the permit effective annually thereafter	Each permittee

Table III.A, continued Storm Water Management Program - Schedule for Implementation and Compliance			
Part of Permit	**Storm Water Management Program Component**	**Compliance Date**	**Responsibility**
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (40 CFR '122.34(b)(3)			
Part II.B.3	Review the program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4, and update if necessary (II.B.3.a)	Within two years of the effective date of this permit	Each permittee
	Adopt an ordinance or other control measure to prohibit illicit discharges to the MS4(s); prohibit any specific non-storm water discharges, if necessary (II.B.3.b & c)		
	Develop/update the co-permittees' comprehensive storm sewer system map (II.B.3.d)		Each permittee
	Develop and implement a strategy for informing public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste (II.B.3.e)	Within three years of the effective date of this permit	Each permitee
	Screen 50% of outfalls screened for dry weather flows. (II.B.3.f)	By the expiration date of this permit	Each permitee
	Inventory the industrial facilities discharging storm water within the Urbanized Area (II.B.3.g)	Within three years of permit effective date	Each permittee
Construction Site Storm Water Runoff (40 CFR '122.34(b)(4))			
Part II.B.4	Implement and enforce a construction site runoff control program for sites disturbing one or more acres of land; review and update the program as necessary (II.B.4.a)	Within two years of permit effective date	Each permittee
	Provide adequate direction to project proponents/contractors re: the CGP (II.B.4.b &c)	Upon permit effective date	
	Adopt an ordinance or other control measure to require construction site operators to practice erosion, sediment and waste control (II.B.4.d)	Within three years of the effective date of this permit	
	Publish and distribute written requirements for construction site best management practices (II.B.4.e)		
	Develop, or review and update as necessary, procedures for reviewing site plans and accepting public comment (II.B.4.f&g)	Within four years of the effective date of this permit	
	Develop, or review and update as necessary, site inspection & enforcement procedures (II.B.4.h) Inspect all sites at least once per construction season		
	Ensure permittee-owned construction projects comply with EPA Construction General Permit (II.B.4.i)	Upon permit effective date	

Table III.A, continued Storm Water Management Program - Schedule for Implementation and Compliance			
Part of Permit	**Storm Water Management Program Component**	**Compliance Date**	**Responsibility**
Post-Construction Storm Water Management (40 CFR '122.34(b)(5))			
Part II.B.5	Implement a program to address post-construction storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. Review and update existing program as necessary. (II.B.5.a)	Within three years of the effective date of this permit	Each permittee
	Adopt an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. Review and update existing program as necessary. (II.B.5.b)		
	Implement a program to ensure proper long-term operation and maintenance of post-construction storm water management controls; review and update program as necessary (II.B.5.c)		
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping (40 CFR '122.34(b)(6))			
Part II.B.6	Implement an operation and maintenance program intended to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations (II.B.6.a)	Within one year of the effective date of this permit	Each permittee
	Develop and conduct appropriate training for municipal personnel (II.B.6.b)	Within one year of the effective date of this permit, annually thereafter	
	Develop and implement a snow management program to reduce snow dumping directly into waters of the U.S., and the discharge of pollutants to the MS4, to the maximum extent practicable (II.B.6.c)	Within four years of the effective date of this permit	

IV. Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

A. Monitoring

1. At least once annually, each co-permittee must evaluate its compliance with these permit conditions, the appropriateness of identified BMPs, and progress toward achieving the minimum control measures. This evaluation of program compliance must be documented in each Annual Report required as described in Part IV.C.

2. When the co-permittee conducts monitoring to assess the quality of the discharges from the MS4 and/or of the receiving water body, the co-permittee must comply with the following:

   a) **Monitoring Objectives.** The co-permitee must clearly define the objective(s) of the intended monitoring effort. Examples of monitoring objectives to be attained may include, but are not limited to the following: to estimate pollutant loading currently discharged to the receiving water from the MS4; to assess the effectiveness of control measures implemented through this permit; and/or, to identify and prioritize the portions of the MS4 requiring additional controls.

   b) **Representative Sampling.** Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

   c) **Monitoring Procedures**. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136. Where an approved 40 CFR Part 136 method does not exist, and other test procedures have not been specified, any available method may be used after approval from EPA and IDEQ.

   d) **Discharge Monitoring Report.** Monitoring results must be recorded on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent, and submitted annually for the previous 12-month period along with the Annual Report required in Part IV.C.

   e) **Quality Assurance Requirements.** The co-permittee must develop a quality assurance plan (QAP) prior to conducting discharge or surface water monitoring. The QAP must be developed and implemented no later than 270 days prior to beginning the monitoring effort. Any existing QAPs may be modified for the requirements under this section. Upon completion of the QAP, the co-permittee must notify EPA and IDEQ in writing, as indicated in Part IV.D

      (i) The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of storm water discharge and/or receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.

      (ii) Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in the following documents:

- *EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans EPA-QA/R-5* (EPA/240/B-01/003, March 2001). A copy of this document can be found electronically at: http://www.epa.gov/quality/qs-docs/r5-final.pdf

- *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans EPA-QA/G-5*, (EPA/600/R-98/018, February, 1998). A copy of this document can be found electronically at: http://www.epa.gov/r10earth/offices/oea/epaqag5.pdf

The QAP must be prepared in the form which is specified in these documents.

(iii) At a minimum, the QAP must include the following:

(a) Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.

(b) Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.

(c) Qualification and training of personnel.

(d) Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories, used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.

(e) The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.

(iv) Copies of the QAP must be maintained by the permittee and made available to EPA and/or IDEQ upon request.

B. Recordkeeping

1. **Retention of Records.** The co-permittees must retain records and copies of all information (including all monitoring, calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for any continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit) for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, or for the term of this permit, whichever is longer. This period may be extended at the request of the EPA at any time. Records include all information used in the development of the SWMP, all monitoring data, copies of all reports, and all data used in the development of the permit application.

2. **Availability of Records.** The co-permittees must submit the records referred to in Part IV.B.1 to EPA and IDEQ only when such information is requested. The co-permittees must retain all records comprising the SWMP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language and all Annual Reports) at a location accessible to the EPA. The co-permittees must make records, including the permit application and the SWMP, 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 co-permittees may charge the public a reasonable fee for copying requests.

C. Annual Report Requirements. One year from the effective date of this permit, and annually thereafter, the co-permittees shall prepare and submit an Annual Report to EPA and IDEQ. Copies of all Annual Reports shall be made available to the public, at a minimum, through a permittee-sponsored website, or other easily accessible location. The following information must be contained in each Annual Report:

1. Status of compliance with this permit and progress towards achieving the identified actions and activities for each minimum control measure in Part II.B. Status of each program area must be addressed, even if activity has previously been completed or not yet been implemented;
2. Results of any information collected and analyzed during the previous 12 month period, including stormwater discharge and water quality monitoring as noted in Part IV.A and any other information used to assess the success of the program at improving water quality to the maximum extent practicable;
3. A summary of the number and nature of inspections, formal enforcement actions taken by the permittees, and/or other similar activities performed;
4. A summary list of any water quality compliance-related enforcement actions received from regulatory agencies other than EPA. Such actions include, but are not limited to: formal or informal warning letters, notices of violation, field citations, or similar actions. This summary should include dates, project synopsis, and actions taken to address the compliance issue(s);
5. Copies of education materials, ordinances (or other regulatory mechanisms), inventories, guidance materials, or other products produced as a result of actions or activities required by this permit;
6. A general summary of the activities the co-permittees plan to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule) for each minimum control measure;
7. A description and schedule for implementation of additional BMPs that may be necessary, based on monitoring results, to ensure compliance with applicable water quality standards; and
8. Notice if the co-permittee(s) are relying on another entity to satisfy any of the permit obligations, if applicable.

D. Addresses

Reports and other documents required by this permit must be signed in accordance with Part VI.E. and submitted to each of the following addresses:

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
Attention: Storm Water Program
NPDES Compliance Unit
1200 6th Avenue (OCE-133)
Seattle, WA 98101

IDEQ: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Falls Regional Office
900 North Skyline, Suite B
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

V. Compliance Responsibilities

A. Duty to Comply. The co-permittees must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

1. **Civil Penalties**. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, any person who violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. ' 2461) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. ' 3701) (currently $32,500 per day for each violation).

2. **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 Part 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 Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. ' 2461) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. ' 3701) (currently $11,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $32,500). Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 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 Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. ' 2461) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. ' 3701) (currently $11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $157,500).

3. **Criminal Penalties**.

   a) **Negligent Violations**. The Act 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 one 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 two years, or both.

   b) **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 three 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 six years, or both.

c) **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.

d) **False Statements**. The Act 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 Act 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.

C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for the co-permittees in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this permit.

D. Duty to Mitigate. The co-permittees 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.

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

F. Toxic Pollutants. The co-permittees must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Act 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.

G. Planned Changes. The co-permittees must give notice to the Director and IDEQ as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. 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
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit.

H. Anticipated Noncompliance. The co-permittees must give advance notice to the Director and IDEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

VI. General Provisions

A. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in 40 CFR ' ' 122.62, 122.64, or 124.5. The filing of a request by the co-permittees for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

B. Duty to Reapply. If the co-permittees intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the co-permittees 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 co-permittees must submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the permit, or in conjunction with the fourth Annual Report. The reapplication package must contain the information required by 40 CFR ' 122.21(f) which includes: name and mailing address(es) of the co-permittees(s) that operate the MS4(s), and names and titles of the primary administrative and technical contacts for the municipal co-permittees(s). In addition, the co-permittees must identify the identification number of the existing NPDES MS4 permit; any previously unidentified water bodies that receive discharges from the MS4; a summary of any known water quality impacts on the newly identified receiving waters; a description of any changes to the number of applicants; and any changes or modifications to the Storm Water Management Program. The re-application package may incorporate by reference the fourth Annual Report when the reapplication requirements have been addressed within that report.

C. Duty to Provide Information. The co-permittees must furnish to the Director and IDEQ, within the time specified in the request, any information that the Director or IDEQ may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The co-permittees must also furnish to the Director or IDEQ, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

D. Other Information. When the co-permittees becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or that it submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Director or IDEQ, the co-permittees must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information.

E. Signatory Requirements. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director and IDEQ must be signed and certified as follows.

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
   a) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
   b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
   c) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director or the IDEQ must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
   a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
   b) 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, 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 organization; and
   c) The written authorization is submitted to the Director and IDEQ.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part VI.E.2 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 VI.E.2 must be submitted to the Director and IDEQ prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
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 am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

F. Availability of Reports. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, information submitted to EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the co-permittees. In accordance with the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any

confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words Aconfidential 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 co-permittees. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1976), as amended.

G. Inspection and Entry. The co-permittees 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:

1. Enter upon the co-permittees' premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

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

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

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

H. 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 persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor any infringement of state or local laws or regulations.

I. Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the co-permittees and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act. (See 40 CFR ' 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

J. State/Tribal Environmental Laws

1. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the co-permittees from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State/Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

2. No condition of this permit releases the co-permittees from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

K. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be constructed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the co-permittees from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the co-permittees is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA or Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

L. 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 the circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

VII. Reopener Clause

This permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to address the application of different permit conditions if new information, (such as future water quality studies and waste load allocation determinations) or new regulations, show the need for different conditions. If there is evidence indicating that the storm water discharges authorized by this permit cause, or have the potential to cause a violation of a water quality standard, EPA may reopen this permit to include different limitations or requirements.

VIII. Definitions and Acronyms

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Act and 40 CFR Part 122 apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. For convenience, simplified explanations of some regulatory/statutory definitions have been provided but, in the event of a conflict, the definition found in the statute or regulation takes precedence.

AAdministrator@ means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.

ABest Management Practices (BMPs)@ means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

AControl Measure@ as used in this permit, refers to any Best Management Practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

ACWA@ or AThe Act@ means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended by Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

ADirector@ means the Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator, the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, or an authorized representative.

ADischarge@ when used without a qualifier, refers to Adischarge of a pollutant@ as defined at 40 CFR ' 122.2.

ADischarge of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity@ as used in this permit, refers to a discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (*e.g.*, clearing, grading, or excavation), construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (*e.g.*, fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling) or other industrial storm water directly related to the construction process are located. (See 40 CFR ' 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR ' 122.26(b)(15) for the two regulatory definitions of storm water associated with construction sites.)

ADischarge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity@ is defined at 40 CFR ' 122.26(b)(14).

ADischarge Monitoring Report or DMR@ means the EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions or modification for the reporting of self monitoring results by co-permittees. See 40 CFR ' 122.2.

AEPA@ means the Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator, the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, or an authorized representative.

AFacility or Activity@ means any NPDES Apoint source@ or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

"Goal@ means a quantitative measure of progress in implementing a component of a storm water management program.

"Idaho Falls Urbanized Area" means the greater Idaho Falls, Idaho, area delineated by the Year 2000 Census by the U.S. Bureau of the Census according to the criteria defined by the Bureau on March 15, 2002 (67 FR 11663) namely, the area consisting of contiguous, densely settled census block groups and census blocks that meet minimum population density requirements, along with adjacent densely settled census blocks that together encompass a population of at least 50,000 people.

"IDAPA" means Idaho Administrative Procedure Act.

AIDEQ@ means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

AIllicit Connection@ means any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer.

AIllicit Discharge@ is defined at 40 CFR ' 122.26(b)(2) and means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not entirely composed of storm water, except discharges authorized under an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the MS4) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

AIndustrial Activity@ as used in this permit refers to the eleven categories of industrial activities included in the definition of discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity at 40 CFR ' 122.26(b)(14).

AIndustrial Storm Water@ as used in this permit refers to storm water runoff associated with the definition of discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity.

AMEP@ or "maximum extent practicable," means the technology-based discharge standard for municipal separate storm sewer systems to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges that was established by CWA Section 402(p). A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found at 40 CFR ' 122.34.

AMeasurable Goal@ means a quantitative measure of progress in implementing a component of a storm water management program.

AMS4@ means "municipal separate storm sewer system" and is used to refer to either a Large, Medium, or Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System. The term, as used within the context of this permit, refers to small MS4s (see definition below) and includes systems operated by a variety of public entities (*e.g.*, military facilities, prisons, and systems operated by other levels of government).

AMunicipality@ 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.

AMunicipal Separate Storm Sewer@ 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, storm water, 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 storm water; (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.

ANational Pollutant Discharge Elimination System@ or ANPDES@ 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 the CWA. The term includes an Aapproved program.@

AOutfall@ means a point source (defined 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.

AOwner or operator@ means the owner or operator of any Afacility or activity@ subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

APermitting Authority@ means EPA.

APoint Source@ 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 storm water runoff.

"Pollutant" is defined at 40 CFR ' 122.2. A partial listing from this definition includes: dredged spoil, solid waste, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial or municipal waste.

"Pollutant(s) of concern" includes any pollutant identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from a MS4 authorized under this permit.

AQA/QC@ means quality assurance/quality control.

AQAP@ means Quality Assurance Plan.

ARegional Administrator@ means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

ASignificant contributors of pollutants@ means any discharge that causes or could cause or contribute to a violation of surface water quality standards.

ASmall Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System@ is defined at 40 CFR ' 122.26(b)(16) and refers to all separate storm sewers that are 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, storm water, 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, but is not defined as Alarge@' or Amedium@ municipal separate storm sewer system. This term 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.

AStorm Water@ is defined at 40 CFR ' 122.26(b)(13) and means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

AStorm Water Management Program (SWMP)@ refers to a comprehensive program to manage the quality of storm water discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system.

ATMDL@ means Total Maximum Daily Load, an analysis of pollutant loading to a body of water detailing the sum of the individual waste load allocations for point sources and load allocations for non-point sources and natural background. See 40 CFR ' 130.2.

AWaters of the United States@ means:

1. All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

2. All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";

3. All other waters such as interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

   a. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

   b. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

   c. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

5. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs 1. through 4. of this definition;

6. The territorial sea; and

7. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs 1. through 6. of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA (other than cooling ponds for steam electric generation stations per 40 CFR Part 423) which also meet the criteria of this definition are not waters of the United States. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.

"Wetlands@ means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.