CITY of BOISE

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Stormwater Management Program Plan Document

2022

NPDES Permit #IDS027561

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT | 150 N. CAPITOL BLVD. | BOISE, IDAHO 83702

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List of Document Corrections

Date	SWMP Year	Summary of Changes
March 2014	2014	Corrected T graphs (Appendix L) Updated exceedance stats (Appendix L) Added maps of Parks Dept. sites where road deicer is stored (Appendix B)
November 2014	2015	Revised SWMP for public comment
December 2015	2016	Revised SWMP for public comment
March 2016	2016	Finalized SWMP following public comment period to include minor updates to text to correct and clarify grammar and to provide an update to Appendix L for 2015
March 2017	2017	Revised SWMP for public comment to include updates, minor text changes and consolidation of appendices.
May 2017	2017	Finalize SWMP following public comment period; no public comment received.
April 2018	2018	Completed significant revisions to SWMP to incorporate and combine new program requirements with existing requirements. Also, minor text edits, data updates and format changes.
February 2019	2019	DRAFT for public comment. Minor text edits and data updates.
April 2019	2019	FINAL after public comment period; no comments received.
March 2020	2019	Draft for public comment
June, 2020	2020	FINAL after public comment period; no comments received.
February, 2021	2021	Draft for public comment
May, 2021	2021	FINAL after public comment period;
May, 2022	2022	Updated SWMP reflecting new permit Draft for public comment
September, 2022	2022	Updated SWMP reflecting new permit FINAL after public comment period

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols

ACHD	Ada County Highway District
BMP	Best Management Practice
BSU	Boise State University
CGP	Construction General Permit
DD3	Ada County Drainage District #3
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Control
FTE	Full-time Employee
GSI	Green Stormwater Infrastructure
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
ITD3	Idaho Transportation Department, District 3
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSGP	Multi Sector General Permit
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PDS	Planning and Development Services
SWMP	Stormwater Management Program
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1 NPDES Stormwater Permit Information

1.1 Background

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is a federal permit program authorized under the Federal Clean Water Act of 1972 (as amended) that regulates stormwater and wastewater discharges to Waters of the United States. The stormwater permit requirements are the result of the 1987 amendments of the Clean Water Act that created permitting obligations for three sectors, construction (Construction General Permits), industry (Multi-sector General Permits), and municipalities (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System or MS4 permits), to address stormwater pollutants discharged to surface waters.

While the NPDES permit program is a federal requirement, it is primarily administered by the states, except in the District of Columbia, six US territories, and three states. In 2017, Idaho received primacy from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement the program and began a phased transition of regulated sectors. Idaho's IPDES program was authorized to issue stormwater permits beginning in July 2021.

The first NPDES Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit for the Boise/Garden City Area was issued by EPA Region 10 on November 29, 2000 with a five-year term and included eleven program elements. The second Boise/Garden City Area MS4 permit was issued by EPA on December 12, 2012, became effective on February 1, 2013, and included four general elements and six minimum control measures. The current Boise Area MS4 permit (Permit) was issued on May 13, 2021, effective October 1, 2021. It includes six Stormwater Management Program control measures

This document focuses exclusively on the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) requirements contained in the current permit. The City of Boise is subject to all three types of stormwater permits for specific city activities, including the Construction General Permit for land disturbance > 1 acre (e.g. construction of sewer lines, airport, parks, municipal wastewater treatment facility, etc.); the industrial multi sector general permit (MSGP) for the Boise Airport; and, the MS4 permit that regulates the discharge of stormwater from the MS4.

1.2 Introduction

The City of Boise and Garden City Area MS4 NPDES permit (IDS-027561) (permit) was issued by the EPA on May 13, 2021. The permit, effective October 1, 2021, was issued for a five-year (5) term and includes six co-permittees. It expires at midnight on September 30, 2021.

The Boise/Garden City Area MS4 co-permittees include the Ada County Highway District (ACHD), the City of Boise (city), Garden City, Boise State University (BSU), Ada County Drainage District 3 (DD3), and Idaho Transportation Department, District 3 (ITD3).

The permit requires each co-permittee to maintain a written Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Document, or documents, to describe in detail how the permittee complies with the required stormwater management control measures in the permit. Pursuant to the requirements of the Permit for SWMP documentation, Boise's SWMP provides a narrative description of the city's MS4, illustrative maps and graphics, all related ordinances, policies and activities, and is advertised for public review and comment. The SWMP is publicly accessible on the City of Boise's Stormwater and Drainage Control web page (https://www.cityofboise.org/departments/public-works/stormwater-and-drainage-control/).

As described in the following sections, many of the required SWMP elements have already been or will be implemented by the city to comply with the conditions of the Permit. The city gathers, tracks, maintains and uses SWMP information on an on-going basis to evaluate program development and implementation, set priorities and assess Permit compliance. SWMP progress and statistics will be reported in each Annual Report.

The document will be updated as needed until the permit expires on August 4, 2026 *and* subsequently if the Permit is administratively extended. This document fulfills the requirements for written documentation identified in the permit.

1.3 Permittee Responsibilities

1.3.1 Joint Responsibilities and Joint Agreements

The City of Boise is one of six co-permittees responsible for implementation of the Boise/Garden City Area MS4 permit. The permit provides the option for co-permittees to individually or jointly meet permit obligations. The co-permittees have an existing Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) that identify three shared responsibilities (monitoring, administration, and public education) and individual agency cost share support for each of these obligations. The agreement also provides a mechanism for joint funding of other permit activities (e.g. subwatershed planning) that will occur during the term of the permit. The IGA can be found in Appendix B. The agreement is being updated to reflect the current permit and will be available during permit year 2023.

1.3.2 Shared Implementation with Outside Entities

The most recent Intergovernmental Agreement identifies ACHD as the lead for administration and monitoring requirements and the City of Boise as the lead for education, outreach and public involvement. Details of implementation responsibilities can be found in Appendix B.

1.3.3 Legal Authority

The city maintains relevant regulatory mechanisms to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4. Section 6 of this document summarizes all legal authorities that address the six criteria listed in the Permit.

2 SWMP Document Information

2.1 Organization of the Document

The Permit requires this document to describe in detail how the permittee complies with the control measures in the Permit, including a current narrative description of the MS4, maps, and all related ordinances, policies and activities as implemented. Many of the elements are addressed in existing portions of the city's MS4 program. This document describes the existing elements of the city's MS4 program and identifies new elements that will be developed and implemented as required in the Permit. The most recent Annual Report contains a description of current programs and activities and is available at the Partners for Clean Water website.

This document contains program implementation information to describe the city's approach to each of the required MS4 permit requirements. The MS4 Permit components in the following sections of this document include:

- Narrative Description of the MS4
- Permittee Responsibilities
- Stormwater Management Program Control Measures
- Special Conditions
- Required Response to Excursions above Idaho Water Quality Standards
- Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

2.2 Staff Organization and Responsibilities

Stormwater permit implementation and compliance is executed by numerous city staff in various departments. The Public Works Department is the point of contact and permit administrator for all MS4 NPDES permit activities. Within the city, several Departments/Divisions take on stormwater compliance responsibilities, including Environmental, Engineering, Planning and Development Services, and Utility Maintenance. The Library, Parks Maintenance Yards, and Airport are city-owned facilities responsible for their respective MS4 areas. Table 1 describes the city's staffing levels associated with the stormwater program.

Table 1. City of Boise Stormwater Staff Resources

City Department	Permit Responsibilities
Environmental 2 FTEs	IPDES stormwater permit compliance; Program Management; Education and Outreach; Illicit Discharge Response; Industrial and Commercial Site Inspections; High-priority Permanent SW controls inspection and enforcement; Permanent SW Control Training
Engineering 2 FTEs	Precontruction Site Plan Review; Post-construction Stormwater Management; Permanent Stormwater Controls Plan Reviews; BMP Selection
Erosion and Sediment Control 2 FTEs	Construction Site Runoff Control; Precontruction Site Plan Review; Contruction Site Inspection and Enforcement; Construction Site Control Training
Various other Departments Airport, Library!, Parks and Recreation	Permanent SW Control Inspections and Maintenance; Litter Control; Parking lot O&M; Facility SWPPPs

2.3 SWMP Information and Statistics

The city is required to maintain a method of gathering, tracking, and using SWMP information to set priorities and assess Permit compliance. This information is used to demonstrate the progress on SWMP control measures by providing relevant information and statistics.

Permit compliance and SMWP progress is tracked using compliance database software and spreadsheets that are utilized by each department for their respective SMWP control measure responsibilities. Inspection records, education and outreach activities, illicit discharge response, etc. will be added to these tracking tools throughout the reporting year. This information will be included in each year's Annual Report.

2.4 SWMP Resources

This section of the permit requires the city to provide adequate finances, staff, equipment, and support capabilities to implement the SWMP. The city must also annually report the total costs associated with SWMP implementation and establish consistent funding source for program implementation

The Stormwater Program's operating budget comes from the city's general fund, which consists of The city will continue to provide adequate resources and annual cost estimates of SWMP implementation in the Annual Report.

2.5 Transfer of Ownership, Operational Authority, or Responsibility for SWMP Implementation

This section of the permit requires the permittees to implement the actions and activities identified in the SWMP in all new areas added or transferred to the permittees MS4 as soon as practicable but not longer than one year after the transfer of the new areas and identification of additions and schedules for implementation in the subsequent Annual Report following the transfer.

The city currently implements the SWMP within city limits, including any new areas added to our MS4 during the permit cycle (e.g. annexation).

3 Narrative Description of the City's MS4

Boise City, Idaho is the capitol and most populous city in Idaho. According to the 2019 US Census estimates, the Boise population was 228,959[1]. The MS4 permit area covers an area of 120 square miles. The Boise metropolitan area is home to more than 616,000 people. Boise has an annual average precipitation of approximately 11.5 inches per year and an annual average snowfall of 20.1 inches per year based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Western Regional Climate Center data.

EPA's analysis of average rainfall depth in the Boise area, based on 48 years of 24-hour precipitation data obtained from NOAA and collected at the Boise Airport, demonstrates that approximately 95% of all storms in the Boise area result in a rainfall volume of 0.6 inches or less; 90% of all storms result in a rainfall volume of 0.47 inches or less.

The MS4s subject to the permit are owned and operated by the co-permittees: Boise, Garden City, ACHD, BSU, ITD3, and DD3. The MS4s are located within the corporate boundaries of the city of Boise and the city of Garden City. The permit authorizes storm water discharges from the MS4s owned or operated by the permittees to the Boise River and other waters of the United States within the greater Boise/Garden City area.

The Boise Area MS4 includes many publicly owned conveyance or system of conveyances used for collecting and conveying storm water which discharges to waters of the United States. MS4s include roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, and/or storm drains. Surface runoff within the Boise/Garden City area is directed to a wide network of subsurface conveyances, ditches, and surface streets. These MS4s provide drainage for areas within the Boise/Garden City boundaries under the direct jurisdiction of the permittees. Within the permit area the MS4s are owned and operated as follows:

[1] US Census Idaho Quick Facts

- ACHD owns and operates all public roadways and associated storm water conveyances, except routes and storm water facilities operated solely by ITD3. ACHD, the co-permittees, and private entities are responsible for approximately 1,069 outfalls discharging to Boise River and its tributaries within the permit area.
- ITD3 owns and operates the conveyances and storm water facilities associated with Interstate-84, Interstate-184, U.S./State Highways 20, 21, 26, 30, 44, and 55; Glenwood Street, Chinden Boulevard, and the Chinden-Broadway Connector. Drainage facilities include gutters, culverts, ditches, swales, pipes, poly drains, french drains, catch basins/inserts, sand & grease traps, edge drains, transverse drains, and retention/detention ponds. ITD3 is responsible for at least two known outfalls within the permit area, located near Barrister Drive and Cole Road, and Americana Boulevard at Kathryn Albertson Park.
- The City of Boise is directly responsible for discharges from storm sewer systems and outfalls which the city owns and or operates. These areas are generally limited to city owned properties. Additionally, the city operates flood control structures which are associated with the natural and modified foothills floodway conveyance systems, ponds, and dams.

  Properties owned or operated by the city that have direct discharge to surface water bodies include Julia Davis Park, Ann Morrison Park and the Fire Department Training Station.

  The parking areas of the Boise Library, Log Cabin, and Library Annex discharge into a large diameter ACHD MS4 pipe 250 feet from its river outfall. These outfalls existed before the effective date of the 2021 Boise/Garden City Area MS4 permit.

  All other city properties either (1) retain and infiltrate an approximate 1-inch depth of stormwater per 24/hour precipitation event; (2) discharge stormwater in accordance with another NPDES permit (e.g., Lander Street and West Boise Water Renewal Facilities, Boise Airport); or (3) discharge stormwater to another jurisdiction by their permission (drainage or irrigation entity, ACHD, state highway, etc.).

  It is noted that discharge from the majority of the Boise Airport property is authorized by a MSGP for Stormwater Discharge from Industrial Activities.
- Garden City has jurisdiction over their facilities and private property within its city limits; at least one known outfall discharges directly from city property to the Boise River.
- DD3 owns and operates drainage channels and drain pipes in the southeast section of Boise. The DD3 system receives drainage from storm drains under ACHD control, irrigation runoff from irrigated land and irrigation canals, and drainage from both residential and commercial development. DD3 is responsible for eight known storm water outfalls.
- BSU is responsible for 153 acres of State-owned university land adjacent to the Boise River south of Julia Davis Park. Facilities consist of drainage conveyances, drop grates, and manhole/catch basin structures. BSU is responsible for eight known storm water outfalls that discharge from the campus directly to the Boise River.
- According to an inventory of major outfalls (i.e., those outfalls of at least 36 inches in diameter or greater), these MS4s discharge to the Boise River and its tributaries, including but not limited to: North Slough; South Slough; Milk Lateral; Gruber Lateral; Settlers Canal; Chaffin Ditch; Ridenbaugh Canal; Wilson Fruit Lateral; Five Mile Creek; Synder Lateral; Threemile Creek; Boise City Canal; Crane Creek; Davis Drain; Thurman

Mill Canal; Drain A; Drain A-1; Drain B; Drain E; Julia Davis Pond; Dry Creek; Logger Creek; Powell Lateral; Rust Lateral; Farmers Lateral; Bennett Lateral; Rossi Mill; New York Canal; Eagle Drain; Riverside Creek; Elmore Drain; Warm Springs Canal; Zinger Lateral; Karnes Lateral; Farmers Union Canal; Lake Elmore; Stewart Gulch; Dry Creek Canal; Boise Valley Canal; and Hull's Gulch.

The city is responsible for a total of 846 permanent stormwater structures, summarized by managing Department in Table 2.

Table 2. Inventory of City Owned Permanent Stormwater Controls

Department	Structures**
Airport	112*
Government Buildings/Fire and Rescue	234
Planning and Development Services/ Housing and Community Development	8
Library!	29
Parks and Recreation	449
Public Works - Foothills Flood Control	14
Total	846

**Airport data is intended to be provided for MS4 system only, does not include MSGP*
***Additionally, some Departments track multiple stormwater facilities as part of an entire site or facility that they manage.*

A map of the current municipal MS4 boundaries is found in Appendix A.

4 Targeting Pollutants of Concern

4.1 Monitoring

The Intergovernmental Agreement (Appendix B) designates ACHD as the lead agency responsible for implementation of the MS4 monitoring obligations identified in section 6 of the permit. The city and other co-permittees fund their respective share of the monitoring program costs per the percentages contained in the Intergovernmental Agreement and the annual budget meeting held in January of each year. More detailed information regarding monitoring, assessment, and evaluation of the monitoring program are provided in ACHD's Phase I Stormwater Management Plan and Outfall Monitoring Plan.

The city has high quality data for the Boise River in the MS4 reach since before the Boise/Garden City MS4 permit was issued in 2000 for all four pollutants of concern as

identified in the 2021 Boise/Garden City MS4 permit. The city has used this data to assess the effectiveness of the Boise/Garden City MS4 program.

5 Stormwater Management Program Control Measures

The MS4 permit contains six control measures, meant to reduce the downstream quality and quantity impacts of stormwater runoff. This section describes the practices and procedures the city implements to control pollutants from entering the MS4 system. Section 3 of the Permit outlines these control measures, listed below.

3.1. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

3.2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

3.3. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

3.4. Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment

3.5. Stormwater Infrastructure and Street Management

3.6. Industrial and Commercial Stormwater Discharge Management

5.1 Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

The city and its co-permittees formed the Partners for Clean Water (Partners) to develop a cooperative approach to educating the public on stormwater and water quality issues and ensure compliance with the MS4 Permit. The City of Boise is the lead agency for this component of the MS4 Permit with support from our Partners.

Public Education Outreach and Involvement Program, Activities, Topics, and Targeted Audiences

The Partners for Clean Water stormwater education and outreach program conducts multiple outreach activities designed to reach the various target audiences identified in the Permit (3.1.4). Target audiences include the general public, businesses, mobile businesses, homeowners, landscapers, property managers, engineers, contractors, developers, plan review staff, local officials, and urban agriculture/community gardeners. Outreach program elements and target audiences reached for each program element are identified below:

Annual Media Campaign

The Partners continue to participate in an annual media campaign which utilizes messaging opportunities with television and radio public service announcements, billboards, bus advertisements and event sponsorships. The media campaign reaches all target audiences with general messages on water quality. In addition to the traditional methods of advertising the Partners

will be expanding the use of social media tools to better reach our target audiences with messaging and education topics and ideas.

Manuals and Reference Materials

Manuals, reference materials and other education and outreach materials are available on the Partners for Clean Water Website. These materials are targeted, based on content, to all our targeted audiences.

Green Stormwater Infrastructure Virtual Tour

In an effort to highlight successful green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) projects in the Boise area and to provide real life examples for interested parties we have developed an online tour utilizing the "Story Maps", a web-based Geographic Information Systems. The tour is available from the Partners website. We will continue to update the tour as new projects that highlight GSI are completed or improved upon. The tour targets engineers, developers and municipal staff but may also be of interest to other target audiences.

Events

The Partners for Clean Water participate in several events during the year. Different events have different target audiences, but generally all target audiences are reached at the various events throughout the year.

Boise WaterShed Environmental Education Center

The Boise WaterShed is an environmental education center that opened in May 2008 and was created through a partnership between the City of Boise and Boise WaterShed Exhibits, Inc., a local non-profit organization. Located at the West Boise Water Renewal Facility, the center is the city's first LEED-certified building and Idaho's first water education center. The WaterShed's mission is to increase water and climate change awareness and inspire action by teaching people of all ages how to protect and conserve our precious natural resources for future generations. This mission is achieved by engaging the community in conversation and action through exhibits, programs and public art.

The staff at the WaterShed incorporates stormwater pollution prevention and stormwater management information into the programs, water renewal facility tours, and lessons offered to visitors. Education of personal impacts to water quality via stormwater, wastewater and pollution prevention tips are integrated throughout most exhibits, lessons, tours, and the center's library resources. This education facility encourages use of the hazardous waste collection sites and pharmaceutical drop-off programs and supplements the city's other efforts to educate the general public about personal pollution prevention and water conservation.

The outdoor River Campus presents a new dimension to water education with exterior exhibits that show the big picture of the Treasure Valley's water resources. Presented to simulate the workings of the Lower Boise Watershed, the interactive, walkable, park-like setting takes visitors on a journey from Lucky Peak Reservoir and Dam, through Boise's urban streets, and the Water Renewal Facility. From here they watch cleaned water returned to the Boise River and see it flow downstream to the agricultural zone that sustains our food industry. Ultimately, visitors realize that what we do upstream not only affects downstream users, but also the overall health of the area's watersheds.

Stormwater Conference

The Partners periodically host conferences primarily targeted to engineers, contractors, developers, and municipal staff. Conferences are organized on an as-needed basis to share new and or innovative approaches to stormwater management.

Tracking and Assessment

The city utilizes compliance database software to track SWMP-related activities, including facility inspections, enforcement actions, and public education efforts. This information is reviewed and assessed continuously throughout the year and ultimately summarized in Annual Reports. Discernable trends are used to guide any necessary SWMP modifications, set priorities in the current or coming year, and ensure permit compliance.

Education on SWMP Control Measures

To provide the regional construction community with erosion and sediment control and stormwater pollution prevention education, the city and our Partners have developed the Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Responsible Person (RP) training and certification program. The class promotes awareness of the impact of polluted construction site runoff and soil erosion on the MS4 and the Boise River. The class curriculum covers local and state stormwater regulations, principles of ESC Best Management Practices (BMPs), installation and maintenance of common erosion and sediment controls, fugitive dust control, stormwater pollution prevention practices, dewatering, how to conduct the required construction site inspections and updating the ESC plan or SWPPP for the site.

The instructors for the City Responsible Person classes must be qualified and approved by the city. Instructors are required to submit a resume to the city detailing their educational history and experience in erosion control. They must also be able to demonstrate knowledge of the principles of erosion; sediment transport; erosion and sediment control technology, implementation, and maintenance; and local and federal ordinances regulating erosion and sediment control.

Courses are offered through third party entities: Engineering with a Mission LLC, Eagle One LLC, Jones Erosion Control, the College of Western Idaho, and Syman Company throughout the year in various locations in the Treasure Valley as well as online offerings. Boise State University's Construction Management Program also presents the class material to their students, who may receive certification if desired. Additionally, the Nampa school district has a vocational construction site program that utilizes the ESC training presentation. The ESC Inspectors also present the RP course quarterly to train local agency personnel involved in construction projects so that they may implement BMPs on public projects and notify ESC Inspectors if they see runoff pollution and other violations at construction sites. As part of the training participants receive education materials including an illustrated ESC Field Guide to Best Management Practices specific to Idaho.

Construction site operators and contractors must renew their RP certification every 3 years by attending the training and passing an examination. The class is updated regularly to present new ideas and methods in ESC and SWPPP. The Planning and Development permitting system maintains a database of certified RPs. The database is utilized by the City of Boise, ACHD, Garden City, the City of Nampa, and City of Caldwell to verify that construction sites have an individual with ESC training onsite. The RP name and contact information is required to be listed prior to permit issuance, and the RP must have operational control to make corrective actions and knowledge to implement BMPs and work with ESC Inspectors to keep sites in compliance.

Publicly Accessible Website

The city, on behalf of the Partners for Clean Water, maintains a website, *partnersforcleanwater.org*, that educates the public on stormwater issues for multiple audiences. The website is a key source for stormwater information in Boise and the Treasure Valley. The website contains stormwater training information and events, copies of the annual report, compliance and regulation links and other topics pertinent to educating the community on how to reduce stormwater pollution.

The website has topics for varying target audiences, such as homeowners, pet owners, engineers, surveyors, developers, mobile businesses, landscapers, and property maintenance companies. The website continues to be an important way to educate our target audiences and provide a central location for public education and permit compliance information.

5.2 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 2.4 of the Permit. The Permittees must continue to implement their illicit discharge management program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4.

MS4 map and Outfall Inventory

The city maintains a comprehensive asset management system to map, track, and report on city-owned and operated facilities, stormwater controls, inspections, and maintenance. The database is fully utilized by several city Departments to track inventory, inspection, and maintenance activities for stormwater facilities.

The map identifies key MS4 system elements including location and descriptions of all inlets, catch basins, and regulated outfalls, pipes, and conveyances, system interconnections, permanent stormwater controls, receiving waters, sub-watersheds, land use, drainage area to each regulated outfall, city-owned maintenance facilities, and illicit discharge data.

Ordinance and/or Other Regulatory Mechanism

Boise City Code (BCC) 10-6 (Stormwater Management and Discharge Control) provides legal authority for civil and criminal misdemeanor enforcement for BCC within the city's jurisdictions. Ordinance authorities have been extended to interested co-permittees under an enforcement agreement (submitted with the FY2005 Boise Area MS4 Annual Report). Withing the city's jurisdictional area, the city's Source Control program provides complaint response and investigations for illicit discharges and improper disposal.

Illicit Discharge Complaint Report and Response Program

The city receives information regarding illicit discharges using multiple mechanisms including hotline complaint response, interagency referrals, direct complaints, and through various program inspections. Response and investigation of all complaints or reports of illicit discharges occurs as soon as possible, but always within two working days.

The Partners website lists a stormwater pollution hotline number, individual Partners contacts, as well as an online form option that gets sent to city staff. The city Stormwater and Drainage Control web page, as well as other Partners web pages, also lists this information to provide a wider search network for the public to utilize.

Depending on the location of the illicit response, ACHD, Boise City, and Garden City are responsible for stormwater complaint response within the permit area. ACHD is responsible for illicit discharges in the right-of-way, while each city is responsible for any illicit discharge involving a private entity or private area.

Complaints are tracked with a Stormwater Complaint Response form which is filled out prior to and during the investigation. During illicit discharge response, city employees provide action items that are necessary for the situation, such as cleaning the area or ceasing illicit discharges. Further, materials and educational information are provided to the parties involved to help deter future stormwater pollution. Any action items that are necessary are followed up with by city staff.

If the situation poses an immediate threat to safety or the environment, the IDEQ and police and fire department (911) are notified. If an illicit discharge to the MS4 is found

to have occurred, depending on the substance and severity, ACHD maintenance crews or a hazardous material contractor will be used in the cleanup.

Illicit Discharge response forms and information are digitized and found on the city's database, as well as in each annual report.

Dry Weather Outfall Screening

Dry weather outfall screening for the small number of city owned outfalls are addressed on a contract basis with ACHD. ACHD implements a Dry Weather Outfall Screening Plan to address this permit requirement.

Follow-up

Follow up for illicit discharges is specified on the Stormwater Complaint Response form and conducted on a case-by-case basis. The goal of illicit discharge follow-up is to ensure the illicit practice has stopped, the area is cleaned and no longer affected by the action, and that the responsible party is held accountable for the assigned actions.

Prevention and Response to Spills to the MS4

Training materials for municipal staff provide information on spill prevention and response at city owned facilities.

The Boise Fire Department is responsible for responding to spills involving hazardous materials, deleterious materials, or petroleum products. These types of spills are reported as directed in permit Part 7.9. Regional responses are reported through the Idaho State Bureau of Homeland Security.

Proper Disposal of Used Oil and Toxic Materials

The city coordinates with Ada County to facilitate the collection of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) to ensure proper disposal. The program consists of a permanent collection facility located at the Ada County landfill and city-sponsored collection sites. Residents may take Household Hazardous Waste to any mobile collection site or the Hazardous Waste Facility. There is no charge to residential customers. Additional service is available to elderly and physically challenged residents who are unable to transport hazardous materials to a collection site. The city maintains and promotes the HHW website.

Materials accepted at all household hazardous waste collection sites include household chemicals, cleaning products, paint, automotive products, lawn and garden chemicals, pool supplies, electronics, empty propane cylinders and mercury-containing items such as fluorescent light tubes, compact-fluorescent bulbs, thermometers, and thermostats. These materials are recycled when possible. Liquids including oil, paint, solvents and antifreeze are also collected. Medications are

accepted from residents through local law enforcement offices and are not accepted through the HHW program.

Products turned into the HHW program that meet certain criteria are made available to the public free of charge in the "Reuse Area" located at the Hazardous Waste Facility at the Ada County landfill. Items available for reuse include paints, stains, pool/spa chemicals, garden/yard chemicals, and automotive fluids.

In addition to residents, businesses located within Ada County can take advantage of the Conditionally-Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) Program that provides an affordable disposal option for businesses that generate small quantities of hazardous wastes. City departments that generate small quantities of used oil, fluorescent light bulbs, and other hazardous materials and qualify as conditionally exempt, manage those materials through the CESQG Program. The CESQG program is operated out of the Hazardous Waste Facility at the Ada County Landfill.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Training for Staff

Illicit discharge detection and elimination training for city employees has been incorporated into the city's online training management system (I-Learn) to enhance the effective delivery of this training. New and existing employees in positions where this training is applicable will require initial and follow up training. Where applicable, online training can be supplemented with customized in-person training to meet the needs of specific Departments or work groups.

5.3 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

The Permittees must implement a construction site runoff control program to reduce discharges of pollutants from public and private construction activity within its jurisdiction.

The City of Boise has established a construction site erosion and sediment control program and implements the program in accordance with the approved city ordinance for construction site runoff and erosion and sediment. The program regulates applicable public and private construction activities to reduce discharge of pollutants. The program is primarily implemented by the city's Department of Planning and Development Services with two full time staff who are supported by other city staff when necessary.

Ordinance and/or Other Regulatory Mechanism

The City of Boise's construction site runoff control program is established in accordance with the requirements of Boise City Code 9-14 (Construction Site Erosion Control Ordinance). The ordinance identifies general requirements and prohibitions on construction site runoff, permitting and fee authorities, plan review and approval standard, erosion and sediment control best management practices and standards, training and certification program details, administration, inspection, and enforcement. The ordinance also requires erosion and sediment control for all construction sites in the foothills and in environmentally sensitive areas regardless of

project size. The ordinance provides construction site controls that are at least as stringent as the federal Construction General Permit requirements.

Construction Site Runoff Control Specifications

To support effective implementation of the Construction Site Stormwater and Erosion and Sediment Control requirements, the following manuals are utilized by city staff implementing the program:

Stormwater Management Design Manual

Idaho Catalog of Stormwater Best Management Practices

Idaho Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control Field Guide

City of Boise Erosion and Sediment Control Website

Additional information is provided in Appendix A. Also, please see 3.4.2.

Preconstruction Site Review

Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) plan review and permitting is managed by the city's Department of Planning and Development Services (PDS). ESC Permits are required for all private and public construction sites with significant earth disturbance or potential exposure of pollutants to stormwater runoff. ESC General Permits are issued for lower risk projects and do not require a site-specific ESC plan but must follow the rules and standards set forth in the ordinance. For higher risk or larger projects, an ESC Site Specific Permit is required and a site-specific ESC plan must be reviewed and approved by the ESC Inspectors, who are trained and certified in ESC plan and SWPPP review.

During the application intake process, PDS Plan Reviewers and/or Permit Technicians are trained to route projects for plan review by the ESC Inspectors if an ESC Site Specific Permit is required (based on project type, size, and location). Examples of projects that require an ESC Site Specific Permit are residential subdivision developments greater than 1-acre disturbance, projects requiring a City of Boise grading permit, new development or single-family homes in designated foothills and environmentally sensitive zones, City of Boise new facility and park development, and all new commercial buildings in accordance with ordinance requirements.

To ensure that an individual trained in stormwater pollution prevention and erosion control BMPs is associated with projects needing an ESC permit, all projects must identify a certified Responsible Person who has day to day operational control of the construction site activities required to comply with the permit before the permit is issued. Please see permit Part 3.3.7 for additional information regarding the Responsible Person certification and training program.

The ESC Inspectors utilize a plan review checklist to ensure consistency and uniformity in the plan review process. The checklist and City of Boise ESC Plan Template are available online as a resource for Plan Designers. ESC Inspectors also check that

Construction General Permit (CGP) eligible projects have either filed an NOI or are aware they are required to do so. For projects requiring a SWPPP for IPDES CGP ~~2021~~ compliance, the ESC Division will review the SWPPP to satisfy the city's ESC plan submittal requirement. Plans must be reviewed, approved, and the ESC permit issued prior to construction being allowed. Project applicants may submit permit documents and plans in paper or apply online using the E-Plan Review web-based tool.

To track ESC permit activity, each project requiring an ESC permit is assigned a unique ESC permit number in the city's permitting and licensing database. All plan review and inspection activities are recorded under this permit number chronologically. During plan review, critical project information such as ESC permit type, plan review comments, area of disturbance, site priority/risk level, CGP permit eligibility, and stormwater team contacts can be entered into the database. This information is later used by ESC Inspectors during site inspections once the permit is issued. Contractors and the public may view all this information through the Permitting and Licensing website. Project plans and documents are available to the inspector for review in the field using ePlan and to the public if requested.

Construction Site Inspection and Enforcement

The city's ESC Inspectors are in the field daily conducting site inspections, identifying non-compliance issues, and responding to stormwater complaints or referrals received. All permitted construction sites within the city's jurisdiction are subject to inspection for compliance with the ESC plan and/or permit conditions. If a construction project does not have a permit and stormwater violations are observed, education, enforcement, and permitting may be used to correct the situation. Inspections consist of visually observing non-stormwater discharges and stormwater runoff, checking ESC/SWPPP plans and operator inspection reports, assessing the effectiveness of the BMPs installed, answering operator questions, and filing an electronic report.

The permitting and licensing database is used to schedule construction site inspections, creating a daily inspection list for the ESC Inspectors to guide their work. This process helps assure that all permitted sites are inspected at an appropriate frequency based on their risk of erosion and polluted stormwater discharge. The ESC permit risk level/site priority is determined during the pre-construction permit intake process and assigned a high, medium, or low risk inspection frequency based on the project's ESC permit type, size, and location of the project. The higher the risk, the more frequent the inspections.

In addition to inspections that occur according to the assigned ESC permit risk level, if a construction site has been issued an ESC Site Specific Permit the operator must schedule a Site Preparation Inspection at the start of construction to verify that BMPs listed in the ESC plan are properly installed.

Once a project is in progress the scheduled priority inspections are conducted until the project is complete, stabilized and the ESC permit is terminated, either during a general inspection or an operator-scheduled Site Final Inspection. If violations occur

or corrective actions are needed during the project, additional targeted follow-up or enforcement inspections are conducted at the site.

Inspection activity and results are recorded in the database and can be viewed by the permit holder and public on the PDS Online website. The database tracks inspection and enforcement activity information for all active ESC permits for reporting, program evaluation and monitoring

Enforcement Response Policy for Construction Site Runoff Control

If non-compliance is observed during the inspection process, the city will administer enforcement action following the directives in BCC 9-14. Violation of any provision or failure to comply with any requirement of BCC 9-14 results in an escalating enforcement action.

Erosion Control staff follows the guidelines of the Building Division Enforcement Protocol regarding violations at permitted sites, work without permits, and cases requiring civil or criminal citations. This policy may be viewed on the Planning and Development services website.

Additionally, BCC 9-14 details Administrative Enforcement in section 9-14-03.4 as well civil and administrative penalties in section 9-14-03.7. The Enforcement Response Policy (ERP) was completed and included with the 2016 Annual Report.

Construction Runoff Control Training for Staff

The city's Erosion and Sediment Control Inspectors maintain certifications as a city Responsible Person, as a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), and Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control (CISEC). Inspectors are members of the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) and receive current updates regarding the erosion control and stormwater pollution prevention through the IECA by attending the annual conference and participating in monthly webinar events.

All other construction code inspectors within the Building Division (structural, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and fire) maintain the Responsible Person Certification and attend annual field training updates. They have access to enter inspection activities for ESC permits and schedule ESC Inspectors to inspect the site for enforcement if out of compliance. Public Works field utility inspectors and Parks and Recreation staff associated with construction projects also receive training. The training includes regulatory background on erosion control and stormwater management and information on what to do if issues are observed at a construction project.

Building code plan reviewers and PDS permit technicians also receive the Responsible Person training and certification. In addition to the certification course~~s~~, the staff receive one-on-one training in the field with a certified ESC inspector in order to be familiar with ESC processes to answer questions to permit applicants and plan designers.

City staff provide ongoing awareness education and outreach through the website, the city's annual stormwater conference, and can provide site specific training as needed to interested parties and industry groups.

5.4 Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment

At a minimum, the Permittees must implement and enforce a program to control stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that result in land disturbance of 5,000 square feet or more, excluding individual one- or two-family dwelling development or redevelopment and the infill or redevelopment of public pedestrian infrastructure projects.

Ordinance and/or Other Regulatory Mechanism

Boise City regulates stormwater runoff from new industrial, commercial, institutional, multi-family residential, private street development and redevelopment projects within city limits. The Stormwater Ordinance (Boise City Code Chapter 10-6) establishes Stormwater Management requirements and ensures compliance for new and redevelopment projects.

Permanent Stormwater Controls Specifications

The city adopted stormwater retention requirements for development projects in 1994 and historically the majority of projects are retaining a volume of a 1.0" or 1.1"/1 hr (equivalency of a 50 or 100 year) storm utilizing onsite infiltration facilities.

The Stormwater Management Design Manual, revised in 2019, establishes the stormwater design requirements used for all new development and applicable redevelopment projects in accordance with MS4 permit requirements.

Permanent Stormwater Controls Plan Review and Approval

The city reviews and approves pre-construction design plans to ensure compliance with the Stormwater Management Ordinance and Design Manual for new industrial, commercial, institutional, multi-family residential, private street development and redevelopment projects within city limits. Additionally, Boise City Code 11-7-8 (City Hillside and Foothills Development Standards) establishes additional land development regulations for construction in these areas and plans are reviewed for compliance with applicable Ordinances and the Stormwater Management Design Manual. Site inspections occur during and after construction to determine that the facility's stormwater structures have been constructed according to the approved plans and permits.

Permanent Stormwater Controls Inspection and Enforcement

City owned stormwater management facilities are inspected and maintained by various Departments. The city has developed an inspection program for private stormwater management facilities in accordance with the requirements of the MS4

Permit. The program relies partially on existing industrial and commercial site inspections. Please see 5.6 for more details. For sites not inspected within existing programs, high priority locations have been identified and will be inspected annually.

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

The city has developed a comprehensive database to inventory known public and private permanent stormwater facilities. The city's Stormwater Management Design Manual requires an Operation and Maintenance Agreement (Appendix J) for private facilities. The responsibility for operation and maintenance of private facilities resides with the property owner.

The city has identified high-priority locations where private permanent stormwater controls discharge directly to a local waterway. These facilities are inspected annually.

Permanent Stormwater Controls Training for Staff

City staff participates in on-going training each year related to the design, construction, operation and maintenance of permanent stormwater facilities.

5.5 Stormwater Infrastructure and Street Management

The Permittees must properly operate and maintain the MS4 and related facilities, using prudent pollution prevention and good housekeeping as required by this Part, to reduce the discharge of pollutants through the MS4. This maintenance requirement includes, but is not limited to, structural stormwater treatment controls, storm sewer systems, streets, roads, parking lots, snow disposal sites, waste facilities, and street maintenance and material storage facilities.

Inspection and Cleaning of Catch Basins and Inlets

Inspections and maintenance (if applicable) of catch basins and inlets on city owned properties are completed by the appropriate city Department staff. Inspection results and any maintenance performed is reported in the Annual Report.

Street, Road, Highway and Parking Lot O&M Procedures, Inventory, Management, and Sweeping

City staff is responsible for street and parking lot maintenance for city owned facilities, with the majority of these facilities being operated by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

City facilities with public streets/roads and parking lots collect litter and sweep as needed to remove accumulated debris and leaves. City owned/operated public streets/roads and parking lots are inventoried, mapped and have sweeping plans. Public streets/roads and parking lots are defined as improved, paved, and/or pavers, and routinely or regularly used by the public to access public service buildings, schools, cultural facilities, plazas, sports and event venue locations. Streets/roads or

parking lots with restricted and/or limited access or use by the public were not considered public and exempted from this requirement.

Public and/or visitor parking at city owned/operated facilities where use by the public is incidental, infrequent, or unusual were not considered public and exempted from this requirement. Undeveloped, unimproved, and/or unpaved streets/roads and parking lots were considered infeasible to sweep.

Requirements for Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer Applications

City operations implement programs to address potential pollution from pesticide, herbicide and fertilizer applications. The Department of Parks and Recreation maintains the majority of city owned lands where these programs are applicable. Parks staff members obtain certification from the Idaho Department of Agriculture as commercial applicators. Parks' Horticulture Unit facilitates an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program for all Parks sites and the Library. Generally, fertilizers used by Parks do not contain phosphorus, except in limited instances where it is a needed nutrient for establishing new turf or other appropriate uses.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for Permittee Facilities

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) have been developed for the two high priority municipal sites that have the potential to discharge to the city owned MS4 in accordance with 3.5.8. These facilities, shown in Table 3, are city owned maintenance yards for the Parks and Recreation Department located at Julia Davis Park and Ann Morrison Park and are inspected annually.

Table 3: Industrial Commercial Inventory Information - City of Boise MS4

Facility Name	Address	Nature of Business	SIC Code	Receiving Water Body
Ann Morrison Park Maintenance Yard	1104 Royal Blvd	Permittee owned maintenance yard	7999	Boise River
Julia Davis Park Maintenance Yard	512 Front St.	Permittee owned maintenance yard	7999	Boise River

Litter Control

The city implements effective recycling and litter control programs both citywide and as part of city operations. The Boise City Code 10-4 (Solid Waste Services) establishes solid waste program requirements including litter control. The ordinance provides for enforcement authority and oversight for trash and recycling storage, collection, and hauling services to reduce litter throughout the city. Most compliance and enforcement activities are conducted by the city's Code Enforcement staff.

The Boise City Solid Waste Fund supports Code Enforcement efforts and the management of solid waste, recycling and litter in Downtown Boise. The Boise City

Special Events Committee also addresses litter control and recycling where possible as part of special events that are hosted in the city.

The city's Solid Waste program also operates a residential compost collection program. The program supports year-round collection of leaves, woody debris and certain types of food waste through collection from residential customers. Materials are diverted from the landfill to a processing site where the material is converted to compost. Once finished the compost is available for pick up by city residents.

The Department of Parks and Recreation addresses collecting litter, emptying trash receptacles (as often as needed by the site), and coordinating trash management with user groups as part of the operation and maintenance program of city Parks and Facilities.

Additionally, Parks promotes the Adopt the River and Greenbelt Pathway Programs. These programs offer litter/debris clean-up along the Boise River and Greenbelt Pathway on a regularly scheduled / as needed basis. These activities ensure the natural and aesthetic atmosphere of the city's premiere recreational areas.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Training for Staff

Pollution prevention training for city employees has been incorporated into the city's online training management system (I-Learn) to enhance the effective delivery of this training. New and existing employees in positions where this training is applicable will require initial and follow up training. Where applicable, online training can be supplemented with customized in-person training to meet the needs of specific Departments or work groups.

5.6 Industrial and Commercial Stormwater Discharge Management

The Permittees must continue to implement a program to reduce the discharge of pollutants from industrial and commercial operations within their jurisdiction. Throughout the Permit term, the Permittees must conduct educational and/or enforcement efforts to reduce the discharge of pollutants from those industrial and commercial locations which are considered to be significant contributors of phosphorus, bacteria, temperature, and/or sediment to receiving waters.

Inventory and Inspection of Industrial and Commercial Facilities/Activities

The city and ACHD have each developed an inventory of Industrial and Commercial facilities.

The city's Source Control staff are contracted to perform inspections at industrial/commercial "high risk" facilities that discharge to ACHD's MS4. Inspections include a review of the on-site stormwater management facilities, including system maintenance, evaluation of conveyance and treatment structures, and outside material storage or "wet" processes. Results of these inspections are recorded in a database. Issues identified during inspections requiring corrective action are tracked

until resolved. ACHD reports the number of "high risk" inspections performed in their annual report.

In addition to the inspections completed on behalf of ACHD, Source Control staff also conducts initial and follow-up inspections at other industrial/commercial facilities within the city.

In accordance with MS4 Permit requirements, Source Control staff annually update their facility database to include new facilities and incorporate these facilities into the appropriate inspection program.

6 Legal Authority

The permit requires the permittees to maintain relevant regulatory mechanisms to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4.

The City of Boise has adequate legal authority through the Boise City Code (BCC), specifically the Boise City Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (BCC 10-6) and Boise City Construction Site Erosion Control Ordinance (BCC 9-14), the adopted Boise Stormwater Management Design Manual and the co-permittee Intergovernmental Agreement to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4 to meet the requirements of the NPDES permit. Below is a summary of the unique legal authorities which satisfy the six legal authority criteria specifically listed in the permit:

Criteria 1: Must have authority to prohibit discharge of pollutants to the MS4 by illicit connections and discharges.

Satisfying legal authority:

- BCC 10-6-2: Discharge Regulations and Requirements- Prohibits illicit discharges to any storm drain, including both the MS4 and private storm drains. BCC 10-6-1-3 defines Illicit Discharge
- BCC 10-6-2-2: Illicit Connections- prohibits illicit drainage connections to the MS4 or to commence or continue illicit discharges to the MS4. BCC 10-6-1-3 defines Illicit Connection.

Criteria 2: Must have authority to control the discharge to the MS4 of spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater.

Satisfying legal authority:

- BCC 10-6-2-1: General Requirements and Prohibitions – prohibits non-stormwater and pollutant discharges to MS4
- BCC 10-6-2-3: Parking Lots and Similar Structures- regulates non-stormwater discharges to MS4s from parking lots and similar structures

- BCC 10-6-2-4: Outdoor Storage Areas; Commercial and Industrial Facilities – contains illicit discharge and spill prevention/containment system requirements
- BCC 10-6-2-6 and adopted Boise Non-Stormwater Disposal Best Management Practices prohibit non-stormwater use of storm drains except under regulated and defined exceptions

Criteria 3: Must control the discharge of stormwater and pollutants from land disturbance and development, both during the construction phase and after site stabilization has been achieved,

Satisfying legal authority:

- BCC 10-6-2-5 and BCC 9-14 regulate prohibited discharges from Construction Sites
- BCC 10-6-3-1 requires new development and redevelopment sites to submit for approval a stormwater management plan or a comprehensive drainage plan to control the quality, volume and rate of stormwater runoff

Criteria 4: Must control through interagency agreements the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the MS4 to another portion of the MS4.

Satisfying legal authority:

- Intergovernmental Agreement for Roles and Responsibilities under the NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit (Permit #IDS-02756-1) and Operating Guidelines. (Appendix B)

Criteria 5: Must have authority to require compliance with conditions

Satisfying legal authority:

- Idaho Code Section 50-302: Grants cities in Idaho authority to pass ordinances and regulations and enforce ordinances by fines of up to $1000 and/or incarceration of up to 6 months
- BCC 10-6-4-4: Violations Constituting Misdemeanors-makes failing to comply with the provisions of the Stormwater Ordinance a misdemeanor
- BCC 10-6-4-7: Acts Resulting in Violation of Federal Clean Water Act-makes violations subject to criminal and civil sanctions
- BCC 10-6-4-8: Violations Deemed a Public Nuisance-allows for violations of Ordinance to be declared a nuisance and summarily abated
- BCC 10-6-4-9: Civil Actions- provides for enforcement of Ordinance provisions through civil actions including injunctions and cost recoveries

- BCC 10-6-4-10: Administrative Enforcement Powers- provides for administrative enforcement including cease and desist orders and notices to clean

Criteria 6: Must carry out all inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures necessary to determine Permit compliance and noncompliance

Satisfying legal authority:

- BCC 10-6-4-1: Inspections- provides for the inspection of private and public stormwater systems
- BCC 10-6-4-2 and 10-6-4-3: Sampling and Testing and Monitoring- allows the city to require sampling, testing and monitoring

7 Recordkeeping

The permit requires the city to retain records and make those records available to the regulatory agencies and public.

The city retains records of all data and information used in the development and implementation of the SWMP. All records are stored electronically or in hard copy for at least five years. All records are accessible to the IDEQ or EPA upon request and to the public by filing a Public Information Request with the city.

8 Reporting

The permit has annual reporting requirements for monitoring, water quality and an annual report summarizing SWMP activities to be submitted by each permittee.

The city will continue to develop and submit annual reports that include all permit required data, information, updates, and schedules for all SWMP elements and information necessary to meet the requirements identified in the MS4 permit.

Reports and other documents required by this permit will be developed and submitted in accordance with permit Part 6.4 and submitted to the addresses identified in Section Appendix A of the permit.

References

AgriMet. Cooperative Agricultural Weather Network. Pacific Northwest Region. U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

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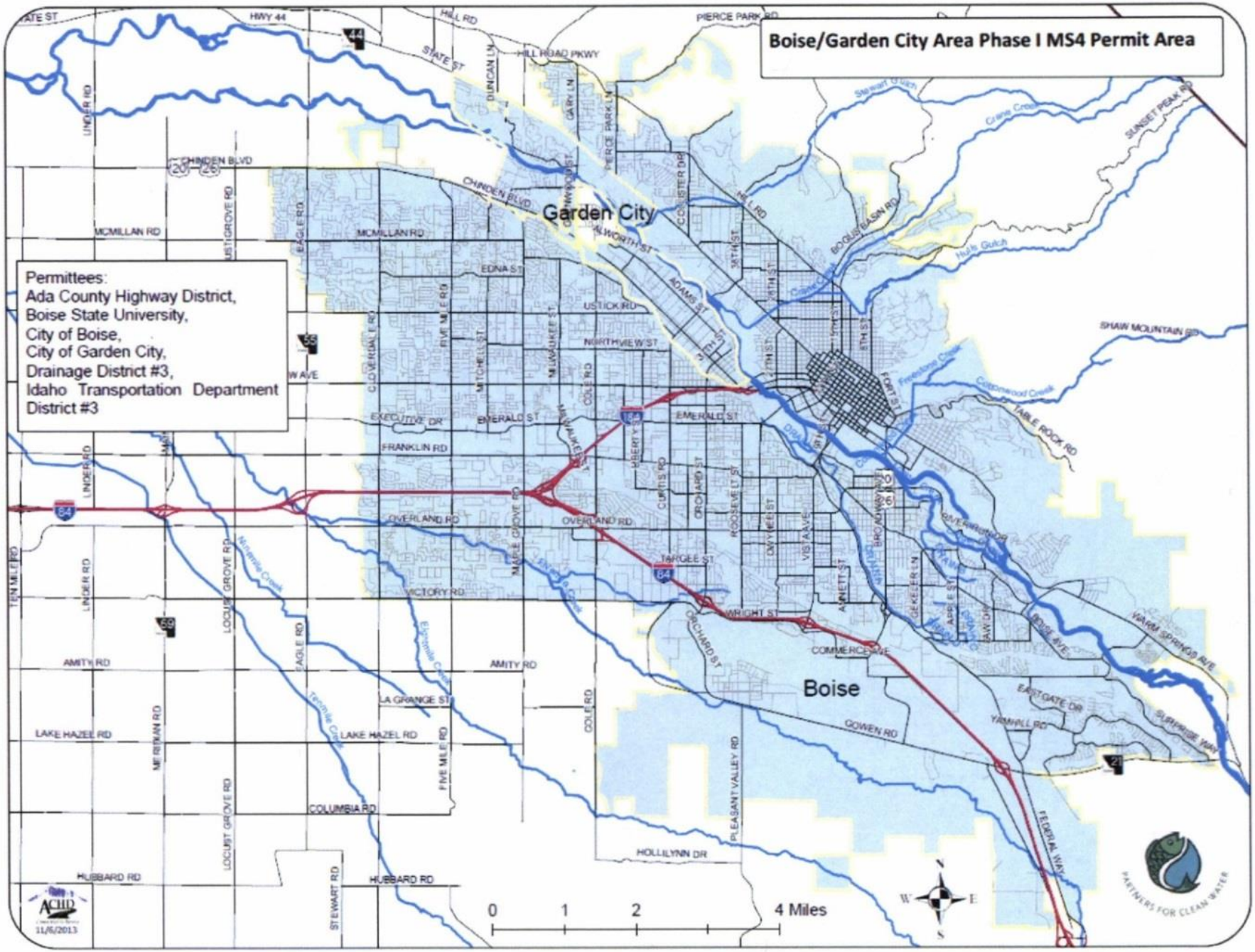
IDAPA. 2015."Idaho Water Quality Standards." Idaho Administrative Code. IDAPA 58.01.02.

USGS (US Geological Survey). 2017. National Water Information System Web Interface. https://waterdata.usgs.gov/id/nwis/dv/?site_no=13213000&agency_cd=USGS&referred_module=sw

Appendix A. MS4 Map



Appendix B: 2013 Boise/Garden City MS4 Co-Permittee Intergovernmental Agreement

Intergovernmental Agreement

Appendix C. City of Boise References

Stormwater Management Ordinance (Boise Municipal Code, Chapter 10-6)

Construction Site Erosion Control Ordinance (Boise Municipal Code, Chapter 9-14)

Stormwater Management: A Design Manual (December 2019)

Stormwater Management Resource Guide: Boise City Non-Stormwater Disposal Management Practices (December 2019)

Stormwater Management Resource Guide: Operation and Maintenance of Stormwater Systems (December 2019)

Appendix D. Boise/Garden City MS4 Permit

Boise/Garden City MS4 Permit

Appendix E. City of Boise Stormwater Program Team Distribution List

The City of Boise Stormwater Management Program document has been distributed to all City departments and divisions with stormwater management obligations. The distribution list includes:

1. Boise City Public Works
    a. Haley Falconer, Environmental Manager
    b. Kate Harris, Water Quality Program Manager
    c. Austin Walkins, Source Control Manager
    d. Andrea Leonard, Stormwater Senior Environmental Spec.
    e. Rob Bousfield, P.E. Municipal Facility Program Manager
    f. Jim Pardy, P.E. City Engineer
    g. Steve Burgos, Director of Public Works

2. Boise City Parks and Recreation
    a. Jennifer Tomlinson
    b. Doug Holloway, Director of Parks and Recreation

3. Boise City Airport
    a. Matt Petaja, P.E.
    b. Jill Singer

4. Boise City Planning and Development Services/Housing and Community Development
    a. Erosion and Sediment Control Staff
    b. Glen Kellerer, Housing and Community Development
    c. Jason Blais, Building Official, Boise City Planning and Development Services

5. Boise City Library
    a. Jessica Dorr, Director, Boise City Library!
    b. Denise McNeley