



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
John H. Tippetts, Director

October 16, 2015

Elizabeth McCasland
USACE, Seattle District
P.O. Box 3755
Seattle, WA 98124

RE: Final §401 Water Quality Certification U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bank
Stabilization Pend Oreille River

Dear Ms. McCasland,

Enclosed is the final water quality certification for the above referenced project. The draft certification was advertised for public comment for 21 days from September 24 to October 15, 2015. No comments were received and no substantive changes have been made to the final certification. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact June Bergquist at 208.666.4605 or via email at june.bergquist@deq.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Daniel Redline", is written over a large, stylized flourish.

Daniel Redline
Regional Administrator
Coeur d'Alene Regional Office

c: Shane Slate, Corps of Engineers – Coeur d'Alene Field Office 1910 Northwest
Blvd, Suite 210 Coeur d'Alene ID 83814
Nicole Deinarowicz, DEQ State Office



Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Final §401 Water Quality Certification

October 16, 2015

404 Permit Application Number: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Pend Oreille River Shoreline Stabilization Phase III (civil projects have no permit number)

Applicant/Authorized Agent: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District

Project Location: T56N R4W section 29; Latitude 48°10'08.03" Longitude 116°51'57.90"

Receiving Water Body: Pend Oreille River

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 401(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), as amended; 33 U.S.C. Section 1341(a)(1); and Idaho Code §§ 39-101 et seq. and 39-3601 et seq., the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has authority to review activities receiving Section 404 dredge and fill permits and issue water quality certification decisions.

Based upon its review of the joint application for permit, received on August 14, 2015, DEQ certifies that if the permittee complies with the terms and conditions imposed by the permit along with the conditions set forth in this water quality certification, then there is reasonable assurance the activity will comply with the applicable requirements of Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Clean Water Act, the Idaho Water Quality Standards (WQS) (IDAPA 58.01.02), and other appropriate water quality requirements of state law.

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

Project Description

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District is proposing to stabilize 3,700 lineal feet of Pend Oreille River bank by placing 9,950 cubic yards of rock riprap. The project is located on the north bank approximately 2 miles upstream of Priest River. Work will be conducted during low pool on frozen dry riverbed. Willows and native shrubs will be planted along the bank. Phase I and II of this project were constructed in 2006 and 2007. A Corps biologist will be on-site to monitor best management practices. There will be a loss of 1.22 acres of riverbed mud flats/emergent wetlands associated with this project.

Antidegradation Review

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

- Tier 1 Protection. The first level of protection applies to all water bodies subject to Clean Water Act jurisdiction and ensures that existing uses of a water body and the level of water quality necessary to protect those existing uses will be maintained and protected (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01; 58.01.02.052.01). Additionally, a Tier 1 review is performed for all new or reissued permits or licenses (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.07).
- Tier 2 Protection. The second level of protection applies to those water bodies considered high quality and ensures that no lowering of water quality will be allowed unless deemed necessary to accommodate important economic or social development (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.02; 58.01.02.052.08).
- Tier 3 Protection. The third level of protection applies to water bodies that have been designated outstanding resource waters and requires that activities not cause a lowering of water quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03; 58.01.02.052.09).

DEQ is employing a water body by water body approach to implementing Idaho's antidegradation policy. This approach means that any water body fully supporting its beneficial uses will be considered high quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.a). Any water body not fully supporting its beneficial uses will be provided Tier 1 protection for that use, unless specific circumstances warranting Tier 2 protection are met (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.c). The most recent federally approved Integrated Report and supporting data are used to determine support status and the tier of protection (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05).

Pollutants of Concern

The primary pollutant of concern for this project is sediment. As part of the Section 401 water quality certification, DEQ is requiring the applicant comply with various conditions to protect water quality and to meet Idaho WQS, including the water quality criteria applicable to sediment.

Receiving Water Body Level of Protection

This project is located on Pend Oreille River within the Pend Oreille Lake Subbasin assessment unit (AU) ID17010214PN002_08 (Pend Oreille Lake to Priest River). This AU has the following designated beneficial uses: cold water aquatic life, primary contact recreation and domestic water supply. In addition to these uses, all waters of the state are protected for agricultural and industrial water supply, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics (IDAPA 58.01.02.100).

According to DEQ's 2010 Integrated Report, this AU is not fully supporting one or more of its assessed uses. The aquatic life use is not fully supported. Causes of impairment include dissolved gas and temperature. As such, DEQ will provide Tier 1 protection (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01) for the aquatic life use. The contact recreation beneficial use is unassessed. DEQ must provide an appropriate level of protection for the contact recreation use using information available at this time (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.c).

The only pollutant of concern associated with this project is sediment, but sediment is not relevant to recreational uses; therefore, it is unnecessary for DEQ to conduct a Tier 2 review for this AU because this project will not create impacts that could affect the recreation use.

Protection and Maintenance of Existing Uses (Tier 1 Protection)

As noted above, a Tier 1 review is performed for all new or reissued permits or licenses, applies to all waters subject to the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act, and requires demonstration that existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses shall be maintained and protected. The numeric and narrative criteria in the WQS are set at levels that ensure protection of designated beneficial uses.

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

During the construction phase, the applicant will implement, install, maintain, monitor, and adaptively manage best management practices (BMPs) directed toward reducing erosion and minimizing turbidity levels in receiving water bodies downstream of the project. In addition, permanent erosion and sediment controls will be implemented, which will minimize or prevent future sediment contributions from the project area. As long as the project is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the project plans, Section 404 permit, and conditions of this certification, then there is reasonable assurance the project will comply with the state's numeric and narrative criteria. These criteria are set at levels that protect and maintain designated and existing beneficial uses.

There is no available information indicating the presence of any existing beneficial uses aside from those that are already designated and discussed above; therefore, the permit ensures that the level of water quality necessary to protect both designated and existing uses is maintained and protected in compliance with the Tier 1 provisions of Idaho's WQS (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01 and 58.01.02.052.07).

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

General Conditions

1. This certification is conditioned upon the requirement that any modification (e.g., change in BMPs, work windows, etc.) of the permitted activity shall first be provided to DEQ for review to determine compliance with Idaho WQS and to provide additional certification pursuant to Section 401. Such modifications may not be implemented until DEQ has determined whether additional certification is necessary.
2. DEQ reserves the right to modify, amend, or revoke this certification if DEQ determines that, due to changes in relevant circumstances—including without limitation, changes in project activities, the characteristics of the receiving water bodies, or state WQS—there is no longer reasonable assurance of compliance with WQS or other appropriate requirements of state law.

3. A copy of this certification must be kept on the job site and readily available for review by any contractor working on the project and any federal, state, or local government personnel.
4. Project areas shall be clearly identified in the field prior to initiating land-disturbing activities to ensure avoidance of impacts to waters of the state beyond project footprints.
5. The applicant shall provide access to the project site and all mitigation sites upon request by DEQ personnel for site inspections, monitoring, and/or to ensure that conditions of this certification are being met.
6. The applicant is responsible for all work done by contractors and must ensure the contractors are informed of and follow all the conditions described in this certification and the Section 404 permit.
7. If this project disturbs more than 1 acre (outside of Clean Water Act boundaries) and there is potential for discharge of stormwater to waters of the state, coverage under the EPA Stormwater Construction General Permit *must* be obtained. More information can be found at <http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/WATER.NSF/NPDES+Permits/Region+10+CGP+resources>.

Fill Material

8. Fill material shall be free of organic and easily suspended fine material.
9. Fill material shall not be placed in a location or in a manner that impairs surface or subsurface water flow into or out of any wetland area.
10. Placement of fill material in existing vegetated wetlands shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible.
11. All temporary fills shall be removed in their entirety on or before construction completion.
12. Excavated or staged fill material must be placed so it is isolated from the water edge or wetlands and not placed where it could re-enter waters of the state.

Erosion and Sediment Control

13. BMPs for sediment and erosion control suitable to prevent exceedances of state WQS shall be selected and installed before starting construction at the site. One resource that may be used in evaluating appropriate BMPs is DEQ's *Catalog of Stormwater Best Management Practices for Idaho Cities and Counties*, available online at <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/494058-entire.pdf>. Other resources may also be used for selecting appropriate BMPs.
14. One of the first construction activities shall be placing permanent and/or temporary erosion and sediment control measures around the perimeter of the project or initial work areas to protect the project water resources.
15. Permanent erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed in a manner that will provide long-term sediment and erosion control to prevent excess sediment from entering waters of the state.
16. At a minimum, BMPs must be inspected and maintained daily during project implementation.

17. BMP effectiveness shall be monitored during project implementation. BMPs shall be replaced or augmented if they are not effective.
18. All construction debris shall be properly disposed of so it cannot enter waters of the state or cause water quality degradation.
19. Disturbed upland areas suitable for vegetation shall be seeded or revegetated to prevent subsequent soil erosion.
20. Sediment from disturbed areas or able to be tracked by vehicles onto pavement must not be allowed to leave the site in amounts that would reasonably be expected to enter waters of the state. Placement of clean aggregate at all construction entrances or exits and other BMPs such as truck or wheel washes, if needed, must be used when earth-moving equipment will be leaving the site and traveling on paved surfaces.

Turbidity

21. Sediment resulting from this activity must be mitigated to prevent violations of the turbidity standard as stipulated under the Idaho WQS (IDAPA 58.01.02). *Any violation of this standard must be reported to the DEQ regional office immediately by calling (208) 666-4605 (leaving a message is acceptable).* If turbidity is not being monitored by an instrument, observation of a plume in the river originating from this project will trigger this notification requirement.
22. All practical BMPs on disturbed banks and within the waters of the state must be implemented to minimize turbidity. Visual observation of water turbidity is acceptable to determine whether BMPs are functioning properly. If a plume is observed, the project may be causing an exceedance of WQS and the permittee must inspect the condition of the projects BMPs. If the BMPs appear to be functioning to their fullest capability, then the permittee must modify the activity or implement additional BMPs (this may also include modifying existing BMPs).

Vegetation Protection and Restoration

23. Disturbance of existing wetlands and native vegetation shall be kept to a minimum.
24. To the maximum extent practical, staging areas and access points should be placed in open, upland areas.
25. Fencing and other barriers should be used to mark the construction areas.
26. If authorized work results in unavoidable vegetative disturbance, riparian and wetland vegetation shall be successfully reestablished to function for water quality benefit at pre-project levels or improved at the completion of authorized work.
27. **Placement of hydroseed mix shall be above the ordinary high water mark of the river and its adjacent wetlands and tributaries only.**
28. **Plans for this project show hydroseed and shrubs planted on the constructed embankment above the 2062' elevation. To grow the vegetation, a layer of imported soil will be incorporated into the top of a thick layer of riprap. Because the imported soil is not planned to be contiguous with the native ground below the riprap, the vegetation is likely to not survive the hot dry summers. As a consequence, erosion of the imported soil into the river is likely. To improve this**

situation, soil can either be placed so it is contiguous with the native soil (incorporated throughout the depth of the riprap) or the imported soil not be placed on the riverward slope. Specifically, the soil, hydroseed and shrubs would only be placed on top of the bank where riprap is either level or sloped toward land. This is also where riprap tapers in thickness to meet the native soils which should give the vegetation a better chance for survival. Alternative plans which protect the river from sedimentation due to placement of the imported soil and include the establishment of riparian vegetation are also acceptable (also see condition 15).

Management of Hazardous or Deleterious Materials

29. Petroleum products and hazardous, toxic, and/or deleterious materials shall not be stored, disposed of, or accumulated adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of waters of the state. Adequate measures and controls must be in place to ensure that those materials will not enter waters of the state as a result of high water, precipitation runoff, wind, storage facility failure, accidents in operation, or unauthorized third-party activities.
30. Vegetable-based hydraulic fluid should be used on equipment operating in or directly adjacent to the channel if this fluid is available.
31. Daily inspections of all fluid systems on equipment to be used in or near waters of the state shall be done to ensure no leaks or potential leaks exist prior to equipment use. A log book of these inspections shall be kept on site and provided to DEQ upon request.
32. Equipment and machinery must be removed from the vicinity of the waters of the state prior to refueling, repair, and/or maintenance.
33. Equipment and machinery shall be steam cleaned of oils and grease in an upland location or staging area with appropriate wastewater controls and treatment prior to entering a water of the state (including dewatered riverbed). Any wastewater or wash water must not be allowed to enter a water of the state.
34. Emergency spill procedures shall be in place and may include a spill response kit (e.g., oil absorbent booms or other equipment).
35. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.02.850, in the event of an unauthorized release of hazardous material to state waters or to land such that there is a likelihood that it will enter state waters, the responsible persons in charge must
 - a. Make every reasonable effort to abate and stop a continuing spill.
 - b. Make every reasonable effort to contain spilled material in such a manner that it will not reach surface or ground waters of the state.
 - c. Immediately notify DEQ of the spill by calling the Idaho State Communications Center at 1-800-632-8000.
 - d. Collect, remove, and dispose of the spilled material in a manner approved by DEQ.
36. Any release that causes a sheen (of any size) in waters of the state must be reported *immediately* to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 and DEQ by calling the Idaho State Communications Center at 1-800-632-8000; **AND**
37. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.02.851.04, any aboveground spill or overflow of petroleum that results in a release that exceeds 25 gallons *or that causes a sheen on a*

nearby surface water shall be reported to DEQ within 24 hours and corrective action in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.02.852 shall be taken.

38. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.02.851.04, any aboveground spill or overflow of petroleum that results in a release less than 25 gallons *and does not cause a sheen on nearby surface water* shall be reported to DEQ by calling the Idaho State Communications Center at 1-800-632-8000 if cleanup cannot be accomplished within 24 hours.

Right to Appeal Final Certification

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

Questions or comments regarding the actions taken in this certification should be directed to June Bergquist at (208) 666-4605 or email at june.bergquist@deq.idaho.gov.



Daniel Redline
Regional Administrator
Coeur d'Alene Regional Office