



*State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality*

2006 Strategic Plan

Message from the Director

During my first year as Director, I have had the pleasure of dealing with many of the citizens, agencies, and industries of Idaho. I have developed an appreciation of the challenges Idaho faces when dealing with environmental issues. The support that I have received has been overwhelming. The changes made in the agency have been well supported both internally and externally.

This year, the Strategic Plan for the Department of Environmental Quality is a more streamlined document than it has been in past years. This streamlining reflects the wishes of the Idaho Legislature as expressed in House Bill 300 (Codified at Chapter 19, Title 67, Idaho Code) and it, also, reflects how the Department will do business in the future. We will focus on efficiently and effectively to realize the resources expended. This activities that we perform and the those activities are designed to provide the reader insight into how environment and the health of the



We face stiff challenges over the all agencies, and this year, the Federal funding. With the rapid workload continues to increase mandates that we continue to look with our resources, but that we To this end, we will focus on the on the process taken to get there. presented not only performance judge our efficiency, but also used to judge our effectiveness. These indicators will show us the actual on the ground results of many of our efforts. These results will then be used to evaluate the strategies, or activities we perform to protect and improve the environment. By closely tracking these measures and indicators over time, we will be able to show that we are providing a good return on the investment the taxpayers of Idaho have made in our Department.

conducting our core services the greatest environmental gains for plan focuses on the basic core specific piece of our environment that protect or improve. Combined, these the Department will protect our citizens of Idaho.

next few years. Budgets are tight for Department has seen a decrease in growth we are seeing in Idaho, the and new challenges arise. This for ways to be not only more efficient also find ways to be more effective. results achieved rather than focusing In this strategic plan we have measures the Department will use to environmental indicators that will be

The Department is committed to providing quality and timely services to the businesses, other government agencies, and citizens of Idaho. In order to accomplish this, we will continue to work closely with our partners to coordinate and leverage the resources that are used to provide environmental protection. Through these efforts, Idaho will remain a great place to live.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Toni C." with a stylized flourish at the end.

State of Idaho

Department of Environmental Quality

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Environmental Quality (Department) was established in Chapter 1, Title 39, of the Idaho Code to protect public health and the environment in Idaho. The Department manages a broad range of activities, including regulating facilities that generate air, water, and hazardous waste pollution; monitoring air and water quality; cleaning up contaminated sites; and providing education and technical assistance to businesses, local and state government agencies, and Idaho citizens.

The Department implements programs and projects to protect the health of the citizens of Idaho and the environment through collaboration and cooperation with the Departments of Agriculture, Lands, Fish and Game, and Water Resources, and other tribal, state and federal agencies. In addition, city and county governments and the health districts assist in implementing programs and projects at the local level.

Idaho ranks seventh in the nation in population growth with a 26% increase between 1990 and 2000. This continuing growth places more demands on our natural resources. Our air quality in metropolitan areas is seeing the effect as ozone levels and particulate matter increase. These increases can threaten public health and the air quality Idaho has come to enjoy.



Presently the state is in the sixth year of a drought. The increasing demands for water add to the challenge of ensuring that water quality is protected. The competing needs will continue to place demands on the state resources required to manage our valuable water.

We plan to use our resources as efficiently and effectively as possible. By setting clear goals and objectives and measuring our performance and progress towards these goals, the Department can ensure resources are effectively and efficiently expended in achieving our mission.

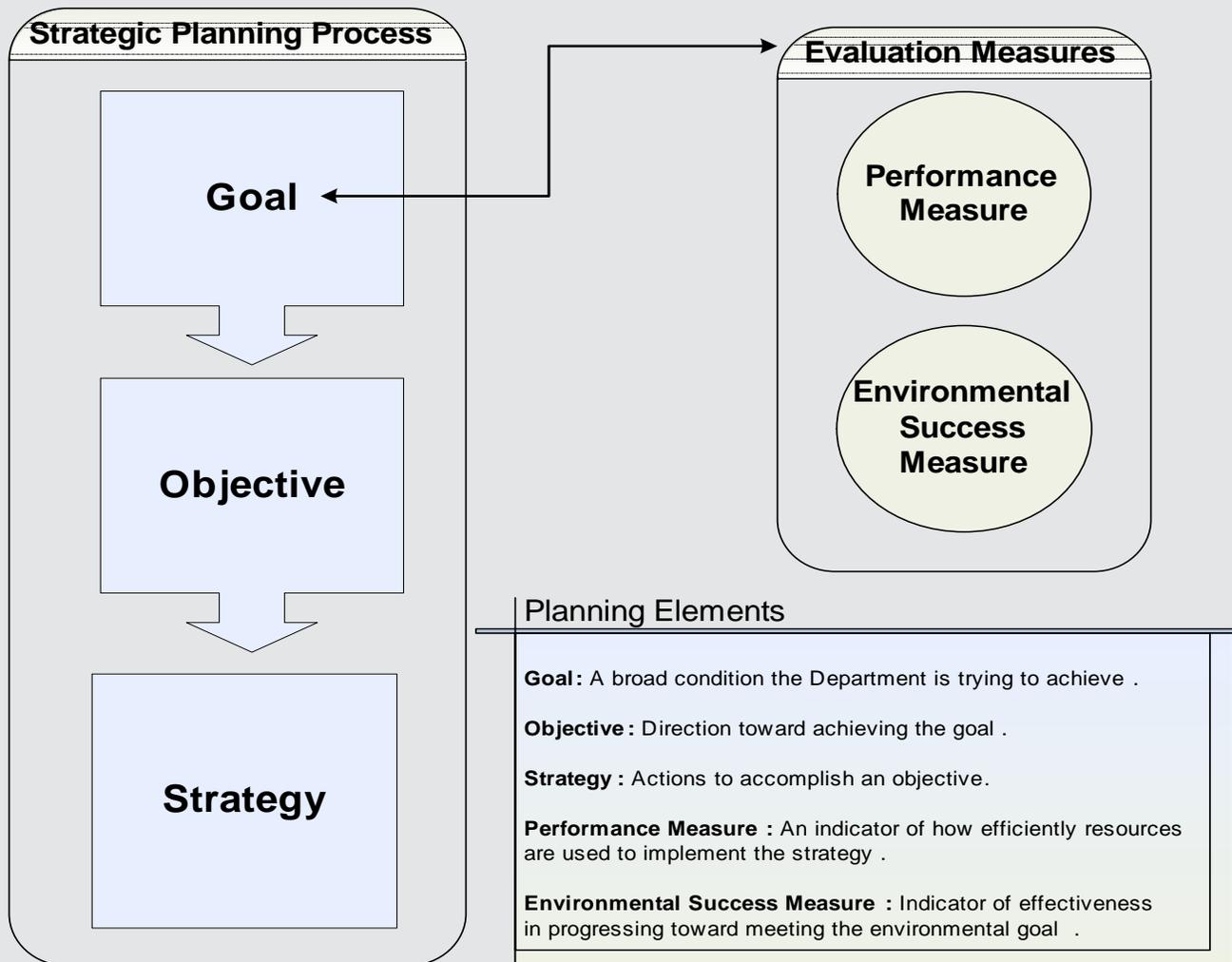
Mission:

To protect human health and preserve the quality of Idaho's air, land and water for use and enjoyment today and in the future.

Vision:

DEQ envisions a future for Idaho's citizens wherein the quality of life is enhanced by the quality of their environment. We will assess, sustain, preserve, and enhance environmental qualities in partnership with communities and businesses, and in concert with the economic vitality of the state.

This is the process used annually by the Department of Environmental Quality to review and modify the Department's success.



GOAL: *Protect Human Health and the Environment by Preventing, Preparing for and Responding to Public Health and Environmental Emergencies.*

Objective: *Provide Training and Technical Expertise For Emergency Planning and Preparedness.*

Strategies:

- Work with state and federal agencies to update plans and procedures for emergency response to hazardous and radiological emergencies and terrorist acts.
- Provide training and technical assistance to cities, counties, and other agencies to respond to emergency spills of hazardous and radiological materials.
- Improve air quality predictive capabilities to prevent emergencies.
- Prepare state assessments on radiological materials and Idaho National Laboratory (INL) hazards.
- Provide security training to public water systems.

Objective: *Respond to Public Health and Environmental Emergencies.*

Strategies:

- Provide technical advice and coordination to the on-scene commanders of chemical and radiological emergencies.
- Provide immediate response to public drinking water contamination incidents that pose acute public health threat.
- Take a lead role in responding to air, ground water, and surface water emergencies.
- Aid in providing or finding resources for emergency response actions.
- Provide pertinent emergency information to the public.



GOAL: *Maintain and Improve Air Quality in Idaho's Airsheds.*

Objective: *Implement Airshed Management.*

Strategies:

- Draft and implement airshed management plans for Sandpoint, Pinehurst, and the Portneuf Valley (Pocatello area) to return these areas to compliance with air quality standards.
- Have the Portneuf Valley reclassified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a maintenance area, meeting air quality standards.
- Work with the Treasure Valley Air Quality Council and other air quality councils established by Senate Bill 1142 (Codified at Chapter 67, Title 39, Idaho Code) to develop and implement proactive plans to prevent violations of air quality standards.
- Develop and implement strategies with cities and counties in the Treasure Valley to address ozone and particulate problems caused by growth and vehicle emissions.
- Improve and develop comprehensive inventories of pollution sources and mathematical models to accurately predict future air quality conditions in airsheds.
- Develop the regional haze plan for Idaho in response to the federal regional Haze Program. Participate in regional haze planning with other western states.
- In cooperation with other western states, implement the federal regional haze program.
- Monitor air quality at the Idaho/Utah border to determine whether a violation for particulate matter exists in Idaho and, if needed, develop a plan with the citizens of Idaho and Utah to address the situation.
- Coordinate with EPA and Tribes on the implementation of the Federal Air Rules on reservations.

Ozone is an air pollutant that is harmful to breathe and damages crops, trees, and other vegetation. It is a main ingredient in urban smog and is caused by chemicals from many sources, such as smoke, gasoline and diesel exhaust, and industrial emissions.

Particulate matter (PM) is small particles found in the air, including dust, dirt, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets. Depending on size, particulate matter is classified as either coarse (PM10) or fine (PM2.5). Some fine particles are directly emitted into the air while others are formed in the air through chemical reactions.

Objective: *Issue and Modify Pollution Control Permits to Ensure Air Quality Standards are Met in Airsheds.*

Strategies:

- Permit stationary sources in a timely manner to control air pollutant discharges.
- Change permitting processes to meet the needs of facilities, industries, and citizens. Some of these changes will be completed by 2006.
- In 2006, develop, through negotiated rulemaking, the definition of "regulated air pollutant" as required by House Bill 230 and Senate Bill 1228 (Both codified at Chapter 1, Title 39, Idaho Code).

A stationary source is any building, structure, emissions unit, or installation that emits or may emit any air pollutant.

- In 2006, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, develop best management practices for the control of air pollutants from dairies.
- Develop and implement, in cooperation with industry and the public, the needed regulations to prevent and control discharges of toxic and hazardous air pollutants and incorporate requirements into air quality permits.

Objective: Inspect Air Pollution Sources and Take Enforcement Actions to Ensure Compliance with Permits.

Strategies:

- Inspect sources of air pollution, including facility records and reports.
- Provide timely feedback of results of inspections to aid facilities in achieving compliance with permit requirements and limits.
- Provide technical assistance to facilities to aid in meeting permit requirements.

Objective: Control and Manage Open Burning.

Strategies:

- Reduce exposure to smoke from agricultural activities and prescribed burning by providing technical assistance to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Lands and the U.S. Forest Service on the implementation of smoke management programs.
- Provide assistance to the Idaho Department of Agriculture and Idaho tribes on the control of agricultural burning in Idaho.

Objective: Conduct Air Monitoring, Maintain Pollution Source Inventories, and Develop and Improve Mathematical Models.

Strategies:

- Maintain a statewide monitoring network and identify areas having toxic and hazardous air pollution problems.
- Identify problems and hot spots within airsheds and evaluate progress of control efforts.
- Maintain comprehensive inventories of pollution sources and develop mathematical models to accurately predict air quality conditions in airsheds.
- Identify monitoring needs and develop strategies and implementation plans to improve the statewide monitoring network.

Hot spot: A location where emissions from specific sources may expose individuals and population groups to elevated risks of adverse health effects.



Sheep Creek drainage with Hells Canyon in the distance.

Objective: Provide Education and Outreach to Aid the Public in Understanding Air Quality Issues and How the Public Can Help Meet Clean Air Goals.

Strategies:

- Continue education and outreach efforts, such as *Clean Air Zone Idaho*.
- In cooperation with the Idaho Farm Bureau and other agricultural organizations, pursue funding for an agricultural diesel engine replacement program targeted at replacing older, higher-polluting diesel engines with cleaner burning engines.
- Provide current air quality information to the public using the Air Quality Index.

Clean Air Zone Idaho is a voluntary program that, since its inception in December 2004, is reducing exposure to vehicle emissions to 51,000 school children in 130 schools (19% of the approximate 680 schools in Idaho). The program discourages idling of school buses and other vehicles, encourages the use of alternative fuels, and helps schools obtain funding for bus maintenance and retrofitting.

The Air Quality Index is a guide for reporting daily air quality. It indicates how clean or polluted the air is in a particular area and identifies potential health impacts. The AQI focuses on health effects that can happen within a few hours or days after breathing polluted air.

Performance Measures:

- Percentage of Permits to Construct issued within required timelines, after completeness is determined.
- Percentage of inspection reports returned to a facility within 30 days.
- Percentage of schools implementing the *Clean Air Zone Idaho* program.

Measuring Environmental Success and Effectiveness:

The Department will judge success and progress towards the goal by tracking the following:

- Number of days ambient monitoring demonstrates compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
- Number of days, as measured by the Air Quality Index, that air is in the healthy category.

GOAL: *Maintain and Improve Surface and Ground Water Quality in Idaho.*

Objective: Implement Water Quality Protection Using a Watershed Approach.

Strategies:

- Implement watershed management and projects through coordination, collaboration, and sharing of expertise with other agencies, local governments, and public and private entities.
- Work with our partners to update the Non-Point Source Management Plan and memoranda of understanding to clarify roles and responsibilities for water quality implementation.

A watershed approach is a coordinated management effort that focuses on addressing the highest priority surface and ground water problems within a watershed.

Objective: Monitor and Determine the Quality of Surface and Ground Water.

Strategies:

- Assess surface water bodies to support completion of total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), according to the court-ordered schedule.
- Conduct monitoring in cooperation with other entities, including the Department of Water Resources and the U.S. Geological Survey, to determine current conditions, identify potential problem areas, detect trends in surface and ground water quality, and write and implement water quality protection plans.
- Develop a comprehensive program for ground water monitoring in nitrate degraded areas to confirm the nature and extent of contamination and to set a baseline for determining implementation effectiveness.

Objective: Assist and Support Public Water Systems in the Delivery of Safe and Reliable Drinking Water.

Strategies:

- Implement and enforce safe drinking water regulations to protect public health.
- Assist communities in protecting drinking water sources by identifying the potential sources of contamination and developing protection plans that outline management tools.
- Conduct sanitary survey inspections at public water systems.
- Review plans and specifications for public water systems within 42 days, as established by Senate Bill 1220 (Codified at Chapter 1, Title 39, Idaho Code), to ensure systems are properly located, designed, constructed, and operated.
- Work with the committee of professional engineers, established by Senate Bill 1220 (Codified at Chapter 1, Title 39, Idaho Code), to develop facility and design standards for public water systems by July 1, 2006.

Drinking water standards protect human health by limiting the levels of specific contaminants that are known or anticipated to occur in water.

Objective: Protect and Improve Ground Water Quality.

Strategies:

- Coordinate with other agencies to write and implement 10 ground water management plans for nitrate priority areas by 2009.
- Oversee cleanup of contaminated sites.
- In cooperation with the Department of Water Resources, develop guidance for managed recharge by land application to the Snake River Plain Aquifer.
- Review nutrient-pathogen evaluations to assess potential impacts of on-site subsurface sewage disposal on surface and ground water.
- Promote implementation of best management practices for ground water protection and prepare a field guide for evaluating practice effectiveness.

Managed recharge is the diversion of surface water into an aquifer to offset ground water depletions and/or to augment stream or spring flow.

Objective: Reduce Pollutants in Surface Water to Meet Water Quality Standards and Beneficial Uses.

Strategies:

- Write and implement TMDLs for impaired water bodies.
- Work with watershed advisory groups, basin advisory groups, tribes, and other states in the development, implementation, and review of TMDLs. Seek input on the appropriateness, attainability, and status of existing designated beneficial uses and water quality criteria, and implement additional provisions of House Bill 145a (Codified at Chapter 36, Title 39, Idaho Code).
- Issue water quality certifications as delegated to the states by Section 401 of the Clean Water Act for surface water permits or licenses required by a federal agency.
- Review water quality standards to ensure uses are accurate and attainable.

A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive from human-caused sources and still meet water quality standards. In addition to being a pollutant load, "TMDL" also refers to the written, quantitative assessment of water quality problems and contributing pollutant sources.

Objective: Prevent or Control Pollution From Land-Applied Wastewater.

Strategies:

- Issue, modify, renew, and enforce wastewater land application (reuse) permits to ensure protection of public health and water quality.
- Inspect permitted facilities, including their records and reports, to ensure compliance with permit conditions and all applicable requirements.
- Promote reclaimed wastewater reuse to offset drought and growth effects on available water supplies.

Objective: Prevent and Control Pollution From Wastewater Discharges.

Strategies:

- Review plans and specifications for wastewater facilities within 42 days, as established by Senate Bill 1220 (Codified at Chapter 1, Title 39, Idaho Code).
- Inspect wastewater facilities, including facility records and reports.
- Work with the committee of professional engineers, established by Senate Bill 1220 (Codified at Chapter 1, Title 39, Idaho Code), to develop facility and design standards for wastewater facilities by July 1, 2006.
- Provide a report to the legislature exploring issues relating to obtaining primacy for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, as required by House Bill 176 (Codified at Chapter 1, Title 39, Idaho Code) in 2006.

Industrial, municipal, and other point sources of pollution that discharge wastewater directly to surface waters are required to obtain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

Objective: Finance Watershed Improvement Projects and Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment Systems to Meet Regulatory Standards.

Strategies:

- Develop effective grant processes for our customers, including Web-based grant application software and timing grants to better fit the needs of applicants.
- Provide financial assistance grants to plan, design, and construct cost-effective drinking water and wastewater treatment systems.
- Provide funding for nonpoint source watershed projects.
- Provide below-market-rate loans through the state revolving funds to plan, design, and construct drinking water and wastewater facilities and to implement nonpoint source projects.

Nonpoint source pollution comes from many diffuse sources. It generally does not have a single point of origin. Nonpoint source pollutants can be natural, such as sediment, or human made, such as chemicals.

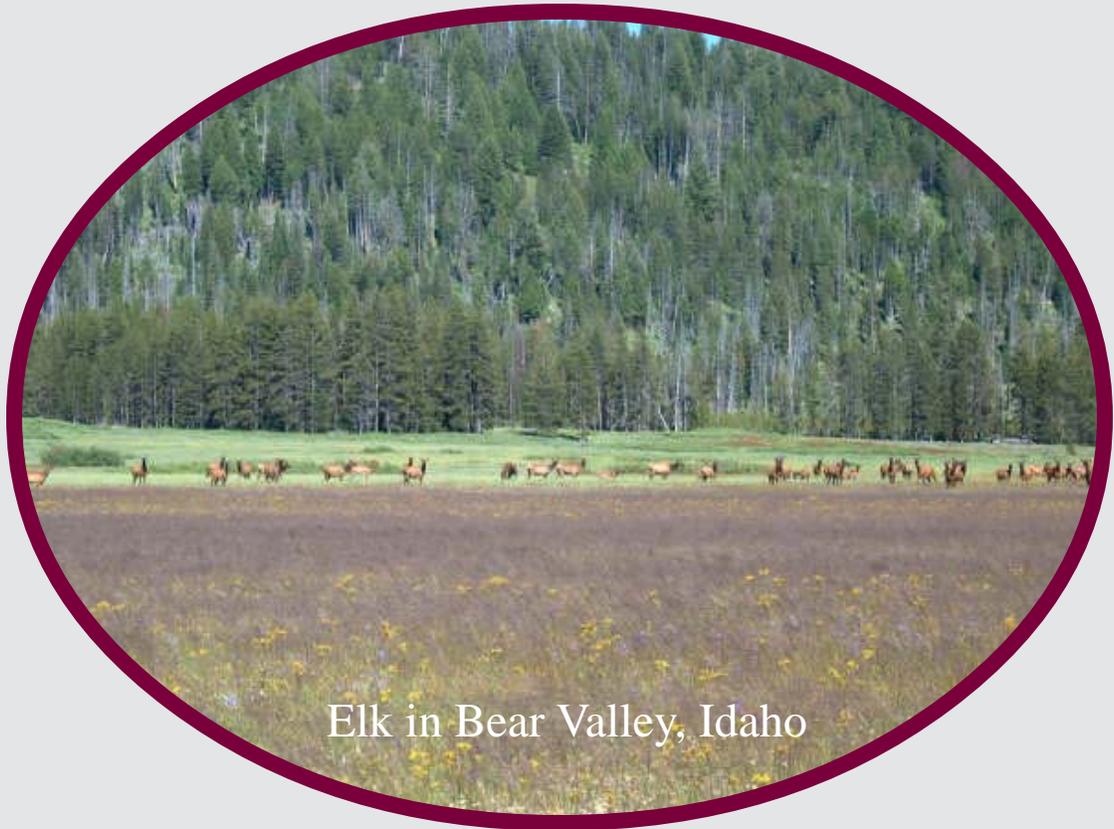
Performance Measures

- Percentage of funded watershed projects finished on time and within budget.
- Percentage of sanitary survey inspection reports returned to a facility within 30 days.
- Percentage of drinking water and wastewater plan and specification reviews completed within 42 days of receipt.
- Percentage of wastewater land application permits issued within required timeframes.
- Percentage of available grant and loan funds obligated.

Measuring Environmental Success and Effectiveness

The Department will judge success and progress towards the goal by tracking the following:

- Percentage of stream miles meeting water quality standards and beneficial uses.
- Percentage of people on Community Water Systems served drinking water that meets health based standards.
- Percentage reduction of nitrate levels in monitoring wells exceeding the ground water quality standard within nitrate priority areas that have completed management plans.



Elk in Bear Valley, Idaho

GOAL: *Protect Human Health and the Environment Through Proper Waste Management and Remediation of Contaminated Areas.*

Objective: Ensure Proper Management of Hazardous and Solid Waste to Minimize the Threat of Releases.

Strategies:

- Issue and enforce permits for hazardous waste facilities.
- Oversee the development and operation of municipal and non-municipal solid waste disposal sites by certifying and reviewing plans for site design, operations, and closure.
- Issue inspection reports and consent orders between the Department and regulated facilities in a consistent and timely manner.
- Ensure that solid waste management facilities meet financial assurance requirements.
- Conduct inspections of facilities that manage solid or hazardous waste to ensure compliance.

Objective: Aid Facilities and Local Governments in Reducing Waste and Complying With Rules and Regulations Through Outreach and Assistance.

Strategies:

- Reduce waste by providing pollution prevention and recycling information to the public, local governments, and targeted business sectors.
- Provide compliance assistance inspections to help facilities comply with regulations.
- Maintain a registry of information on regulated underground storage tanks.

Objective: Ensure Past and Present Mining Activities Meet Water Quality Standards, Comply with Ground Water Quality Rules, and Meet Regulations.

Strategies:

- Work with local, state, and federal land management agencies to identify, assess, and prioritize potentially contaminated mine sites and, if necessary, ensure remediation.
- Work with industry and state and federal agencies to conduct area-wide and site-specific assessments of selenium contamination in eastern Idaho.
- Issue permits to cyanidation mining facilities and perform inspections to ensure compliance.
- Support the Basin Environmental Improvement Commission with its task of addressing heavy metal contamination in the Coeur d'Alene Basin.
- Remediate contaminated residential yards, rights-of-way, and commercial properties in the Coeur d'Alene Basin.

Objective: Ensure Cleanup of Contaminated Sites.

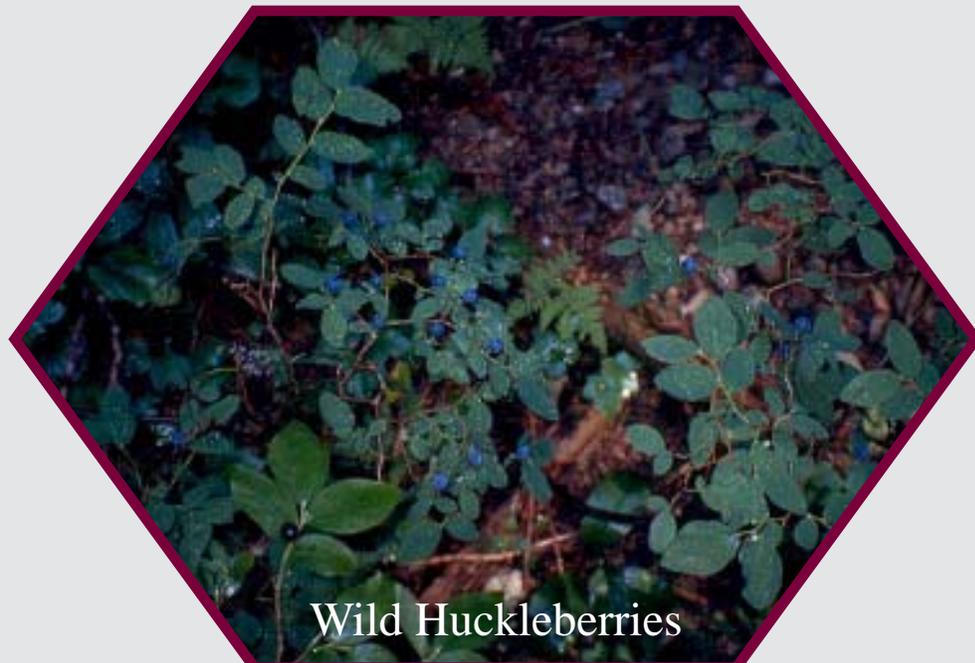
Strategies:

- Evaluate and prioritize assessment of contaminated sites based on the threat to human health and the environment.
- Use risk-based targets to establish site cleanup goals.
- Implement institutional controls, when necessary, for risk-based remediation sites.
- Conduct or fund environmental assessments of Brownfield sites where a lack of environmental information has complicated site redevelopment or reuse.
- Assist local governments and the public by maintaining and providing access to the Brownfield inventory.
- Assist decision makers in cleaning up properties for redevelopment.

Institutional controls are actions, such as deed restrictions, that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination by ensuring appropriate land use.

A Brownfield is real property where the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant may be complicating the expansion, reuse, or redevelopment.

Scope of Cleanup is based on the risk to human health – One of the tools the Department uses to evaluate risk is the “Risk Evaluation Manual.” This manual presents a roadmap for evaluating risk, from discovery through clean up. It is a manual to determine whether ground water, surface water, or soil at a particular location is contaminated to the extent it poses a human health risk. This manual will guide DEQ employees and others in responding when chemicals are released to the environment. It will help evaluate whether an investigation or cleanup is needed and, if so, what its scope and nature should be.



Wild Huckleberries

Performance Measures

- Percentage of inspection reports returned to a facility within 30 days.
- Percentage of known hazardous waste handlers inspected.
- Percentage of time-critical or scheduled hazardous waste permits and/or reviews completed within established timeframes.
- Percentage of solid waste management facilities sited and reviewed within required timeframes.
- Percentage of contaminated sites being actively remediated or under a cleanup schedule.
- Percentage of Brownfield assessments completed within contractual timeframes.
- Percentage of known abandoned mines assessed for toxic contamination.
- Percentage of known mine source releases being controlled.

Measuring Environmental Success and Effectiveness

The Department will judge success and progress towards the goal by tracking the following:

- Number of Brownfield sites made available for productive use.
- Number of contaminated sites rendered safe for reuse each year.



Farm in Ashton, Idaho

GOAL: *Protect Human Health and the Environment in and Around the Idaho National Laboratory (INL).*

Objective: Monitor Environmental Conditions to Ensure the INL and Surrounding Area Meet Air, Radiation and Water Quality Standards.

Strategies:

- Operate 10 real-time air monitoring stations and 11 real-time radiation monitoring stations.
- Collect ground water samples and analyze the monitoring data from 97 sampling locations.
- Analyze ground water data obtained from wells drilled by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Department of Energy.
- Analyze sample results from 11 wastewater sites.
- Analyze other monitoring information to evaluate the long-term deposition and migration of contaminants in the environment.
- Review ongoing and proposed actions to determine whether monitoring efforts need to be refined.

The results of *Real-time* monitoring stations are immediately available.

The INL was established in 1949 as a nuclear research facility. The present mission is to continue development of nuclear energy, develop engineering and environmental solutions for the government and the private sector, and partner with universities to advance research.

Objective: Evaluate and Assess Compliance with State Agreements, Permits, and State Standards.

Strategies:

- Review engineering documents and risk assessments to determine how facilities are being operated and to understand their potential environmental impacts.
- Track compliance with state agreements and court orders, including the 1995 Settlement Agreement.
- Oversee INL activities to protect the Snake River Plain Aquifer.
- Issue and enforce state permits for air and water quality, hazardous waste management, and conduct inspections to ensure compliance.
- Review and approve plans and decisions for contaminated site investigation, risk assessment, and remedial action (cleanup).

The Snake River Plain Aquifer system, which provides much of the drinking water for approximately 40,000 people, underlies about 9,600 square miles of basaltic desert terrain. The aquifer also serves as an important source of irrigation water. In 1990, this aquifer was designated by the USEPA as a sole source aquifer.

Objective: Ensure the Public, Communities, and Agencies are Informed of Existing and Potential Impacts at INL.

Strategies:

- Provide accurate, understandable, and timely information to the public.
- Seek public input into decisions that affect the environment, including radioactive waste management.
- Track inventories and documents of various types of waste and how they are managed.

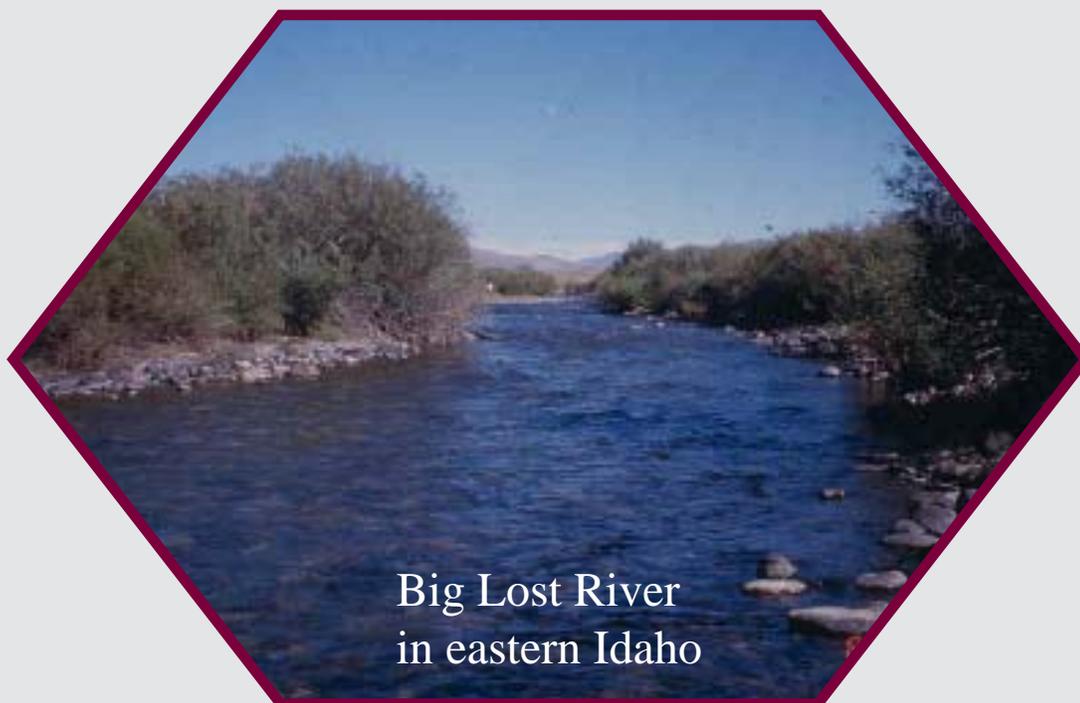
Performance Measure:

- Percentage of time that real-time air and radiation monitors are operational.
- Percentage of cleanups contained in the Records of Decision that are on schedule.

Measuring Environmental Success and Effectiveness:

The Department will judge success and progress towards the goal by tracking the following:

- Percentage of transuranic waste shipped out of Idaho.
- Percentage of tank farm waste in solid form.
- Percentage of spent nuclear fuel in dry storage.



Big Lost River
in eastern Idaho

GOAL: *Ensure Infrastructure and Support are Adequate to Fulfill the Mission of the Department.*

Objective: Develop an Integrated Data Management System That Provides Access to Quality Data and Analytical Tools to the Department and Public.

Strategies:

- Provide an integrated environmental information management system capable of accessing air, waste, and water data to aid the Department in better managing environmental conditions.
- Develop electronic information exchange capabilities with other agencies.
- Maintain and improve the Internet site to provide forms, reporting tools, information, and access to Department customers and the public.
- Provide the public the opportunity to comment on Department actions through the Web site.

Objective: Provide the Public with Information on Environmental Health Risks and Conditions and Methods of Pollution Reduction.

Strategies:

- Develop and disseminate accurate and understandable information to businesses and the public.
- Work with identified business sectors to implement pollution prevention.
- Develop and distribute news releases.
- Evaluate the success of public outreach and pollution prevention activities.

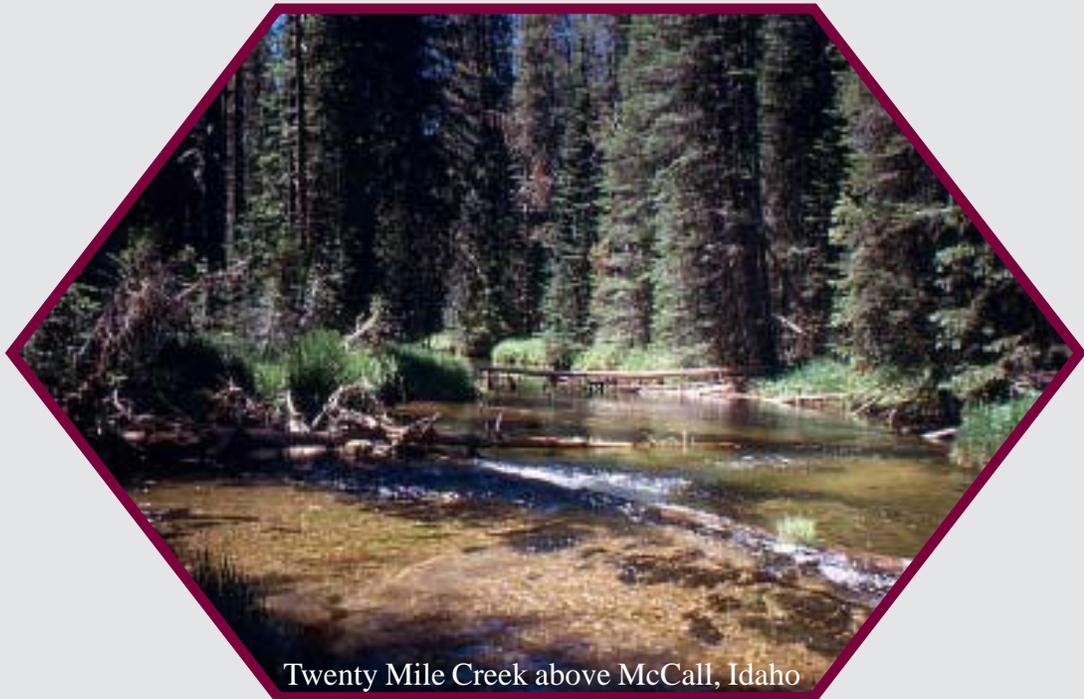
Objective: Ensure Proper Management, Accurate Accounting, and Efficient Utilization of Financial Resources.

Strategies:

- Develop and track an annual budget and expenditures to ensure public funds are efficiently utilized.
- Provide contract development, tracking, and payment to ensure contracts are clear on services to be provided and contractors are paid on time.

Performance Measures:

- Percentage of days without network service interruption.
- Percentage of information technology projects implemented on schedule.
- Percentage of identified businesses implementing pollution prevention activities.
- Percentage of contracts completed on time and within budget.
- Percentage of vacant positions filled within 90 days.
- Percentage of vacancies filled by promotion.



Twenty Mile Creek above McCall, Idaho

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