

## Part I – Agency Profile

### Agency Overview

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is a state department created by the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (title 39, chapter 1, Idaho Code) to ensure clean air, water, and land in the state and to protect Idaho citizens from the adverse health impacts of pollution.

As a regulatory agency, DEQ enforces various state environmental regulations and administers a number of federal environmental protection laws including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

DEQ performs a broad range of functions including:

- Assessment of environmental problems;
- Oversight of facilities that generate air, water and hazardous waste pollution;
- Monitoring of air and water quality;
- Developing and assisting in the implementation of air and water quality improvement plans;
- Cleanup of contaminated sites; and
- Education, outreach and technical assistance to businesses, local government agencies, and interested citizens.

DEQ is committed to working in partnership with local communities, businesses, and citizens to identify and implement cost-effective environmental solutions.

There are six divisions within DEQ that are responsible for developing, for administering and enforcing environmental requirements, and for providing technical and administrative support. The divisions are: Air Quality, Water Quality, Waste Management and Remediation, Planning and Special Projects, Technical Services, and Environmental Management and Information.

On-the-ground implementation of environmental programs is conducted by the regional offices which are located in Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Falls, Lewiston, Pocatello and Twin Falls. In addition, DEQ has three satellite offices which are located in McCall, Grangeville, and Kellogg. The staff located in the regional and satellite offices are the primary service providers of DEQ. The staff in each regional office consists of environmental specialists in the areas of air quality, water quality, and waste management and remediation. These specialists work directly with the citizens, businesses, and industries in their particular regions to implement the environmental policies and programs of Idaho.

The responsibilities of DEQ are authorized by various legislative mandates, many of which empower the state to implement and enforce federally mandated environmental programs.

The Idaho Board of Environmental Quality (Board) is a rulemaking and advisory body created by the Environmental Protection and Health Act (title 39, chapter 1, Idaho Code). The Board may adopt, amend, or repeal the rules proposed by DEQ that are necessary and feasible to carry out provisions of the Environmental Protection and Health Act and to enforce the laws of the state. DEQ, with assistance from the Office of the Attorney General, is responsible for drafting rules for consideration by the Board. Anyone aggrieved by an action or inaction of DEQ may request a hearing by the Board or a Board-designated hearing officer. Final determinations of the Board are subject to judicial review.

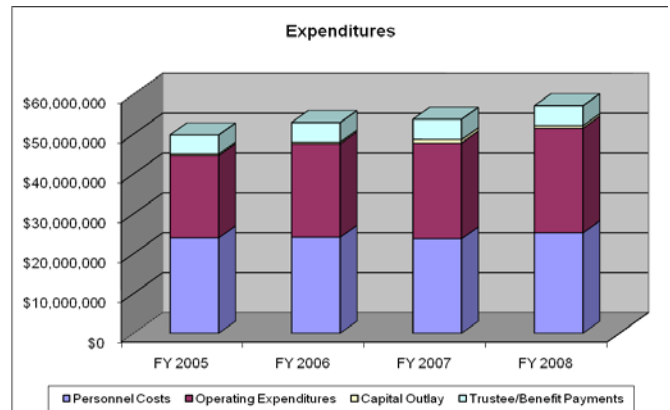
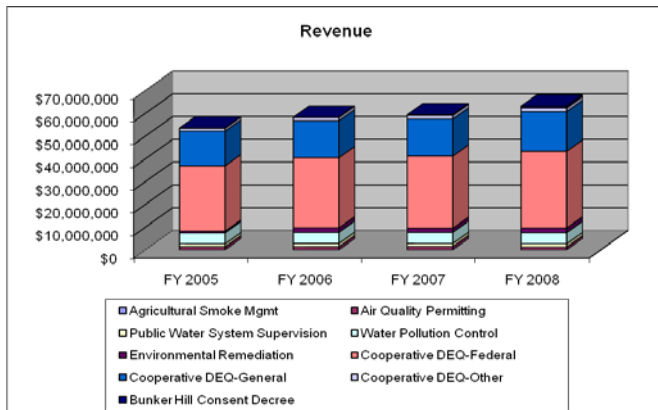
### Core Functions/Idaho Code

- **Air Quality:** DEQ assures compliance with federal and state health-based air quality standards by collecting air quality information; monitoring; developing and issuing permits; and coordinating air quality improvement efforts among communities, citizen groups, businesses, industries, other state agencies, tribes, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). (title 39, chapter 1, Idaho Code; Clean Air Act)

- Water Quality:** DEQ protects the surface and ground waters of the state to support beneficial uses and provide safe drinking water supplies by setting standards, certifying project compliance with standards, monitoring, reporting on quality, developing and implementing improvement plans, issuing wastewater re-use permits, and providing grants and loans for drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities construction. (title 39, chapters 1, 36, 64, 66, 76, Idaho Code; title 37, chapter 21, Idaho Code; and the Clean Water Act)
- Waste Management and Remediation:** DEQ ensures management and disposal of the waste generated in or entering Idaho in a manner protective of human health and the environment. DEQ responds to releases of hazardous substances to surface waters, ground waters, or soils. DEQ conducts, oversees, and negotiates cleanups of contaminated sites and, with communities, rehabilitates contaminated sites to productive use. (title 39, chapters 1, 44, 58, 65, 71, 74, 81, Idaho Code; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA))
- INL Oversight:** DEQ oversees activities at the Idaho National Laboratory and maintains an independent environmental surveillance program designed to verify and supplement INL monitoring programs. DEQ develops a "big picture" view of how the site affects Idaho's environment and inhabitants. DEQ works with other state agencies, and assists local governments statewide in their planning and response to emergencies involving radiological materials. DEQ addresses issues of interest to the public and provides information when and where needed. (title 39, chapter 1, Idaho Code)

**Revenue and Expenditures**

Revenue	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Agricultural Smoke Mgmt	\$0	\$0	\$0	0
Air Quality Permitting	\$1,361,500	\$1,379,768	\$1,468,356	\$1,248,862
Public Water System Supervision				
Supervision	\$1,326,600	\$1,511,992	\$1,396,440	\$1,451,285
Water Pollution Control	\$4,823,400	\$4,840,390	\$4,865,609	\$4,875,022
Environmental Remediation	\$707,300	\$1,957,080	\$1,771,572	\$2,036,566
Cooperative DEQ-Federal	\$28,724,700	\$30,800,981	\$31,724,600	\$33,707,871
Cooperative DEQ-General	\$15,234,100	\$16,242,200	\$16,247,000	\$17,402,600
Cooperative DEQ-Other	\$1,255,500	\$1,454,067	\$1,604,831	\$1,635,900
Bunker Hill Consent Decree	\$65,700	\$65,671	\$266,046	\$763,949
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$53,498,800</b>	<b>\$58,252,149</b>	<b>\$59,344,454</b>	<b>\$63,122,055</b>
Expenditure	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personnel Costs	\$23,950,300	\$24,100,940	\$23,722,000	\$25,239,700
Operating Expenditures	\$20,626,200	\$23,426,860	\$23,996,700	\$26,217,800
Capital Outlay	\$413,600	\$437,199	\$874,800	\$636,800
Trustee/Benefit Payments	\$4,744,700	\$4,891,254	\$5,100,100	\$5,001,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49,734,800</b>	<b>\$52,856,253</b>	<b>\$53,693,600</b>	<b>\$57,095,700</b>



### Profile of Key DEQ Services Provided

The following table contains some of the key services DEQ provides to communities, businesses, and the citizens of Idaho.

Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Air Quality Permits to Construct Issued	61	67	87	60
Air Quality Tier I (Title V) Permits Issued	10	17	25	24
Air Quality Tier 2 Permits Issued	14	11	10	17
Air Inspections and Evaluations Conducted	121	150	133	136
Wastewater Grant \$ Awarded	202,076	187,573	457,234	304,775
Drinking Water Grant \$ Awarded	198,860	201,612	158,471	180,451
401/404 Water Quality Certifications Issued	695	765	576	607
Wastewater Reuse Permits Issued	22	14	12	20
Total Wastewater and Drinking Water Engineering Plan and Specification Reviews		1100	1700	1931
Nutrient Pathogen Studies Reviewed	106	107	129	110
Source Water Assessments Completed	97	52	55	53
Drinking Water Sanitary Surveys	454	366	395	366
Active 319 projects administered (previous calendar Year)	53	51	60	67
319 Projects Completed (previous calendar year)	15	31	11	22
Completed LUST Cleanups	35	32	26	26
Underground Storage Tank Training and Inspections	269	187	373	375
Hazardous Waste Inspections (regulatory and compliance assistance)	245	291	260	221
Phosphate Mine Sites Undergoing Investigation/Cleanup Activities	10	8	8	22
Snake River Plain Environmental Samples Analyzed (for DOE/INL activities)	2,609	2,406	2,852	2,613

### Performance Highlights

#### Clean Air Zone Idaho

In 2008, *Clean Air Zone Idaho*, the statewide voluntary vehicle anti-idling program, expanded to increase its emphasis on preschool and child care facilities. Just as children are more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than adults, younger children are more susceptible than older children. Therefore, children attending preschools and child care facilities represent some of Idaho's most vulnerable citizens. By reaching out to facilities that serve these young children, DEQ is helping to protect the health of this younger population and is also educating parents about the health effects of air pollution and the difference they can make by not idling. The program has grown to include 286 schools plus 30 preschools and child care centers in Idaho. This number of facilities manages over 1,300 buses and serves over 116,000 students. In addition, the program has posted *Clean Air Zone* signs at 178 facilities around the state, including parks, youth and community centers, and libraries.

#### Summertime Air Pollution Response Plan

DEQ is mandated to protect public health and the environment. Under that mandate, in situations where high levels of air pollution are anticipated or present, DEQ coordinates efforts to ensure that the public is informed of the associated health risks. Simultaneously, to minimize health impacts DEQ coordinates efforts to bring pollutant levels down. To ensure that these efforts are effectively undertaken, DEQ has developed *Summertime Air Pollution Response Plan*. The goal of the *Plan* is to create an opportunity for the public, governments, and businesses to become informed of high air pollution levels and take proactive steps to reduce those levels and protect the health of our citizens.

**Crop Residue Burning (CRB).** Burning of crop residue outside Indian reservations has been prohibited in Idaho since January 2007, when the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals determined that the rules under which agricultural field burning and smoke management were regulated had been inappropriately developed. In July 2007, Governor Otter initiated negotiations to find a solution that would allow farmers to conduct field burning and ensure protection of public health from smoke impacts. A negotiating committee comprised of representatives of DEQ, ISDA, Safe Air for Everyone (SAFE), and grass and grain growers reached an agreement to allow field burning under closely supervised conditions.

At the direction of the Legislature, DEQ will be responsible for overseeing the CRB program. The program will be more protective of public health than previous smoke management programs. It will prohibit field burning if air quality levels exceed or are expected to exceed 75 percent of any NAAQS. Farmers wishing to burn will be required to register their fields, obtain a permit, pay a fee based upon the number of acres to be burned, and obtain approval to burn. Before granting approval, DEQ will consider air quality conditions, number of acres to be burned, crop type, fuel characteristics, meteorological conditions, and the proximity of the burn to institutions with sensitive populations, public roads, and airports. Information on burn locations, size, and type of field will be accessible to the public on DEQ's website at [www.deq.idaho.gov/crop\\_residue\\_burning.cfm](http://www.deq.idaho.gov/crop_residue_burning.cfm).

Implementation of the new program required a change in our State Implementation Plan (SIP), which has been approved by the EPA and will become effective August 31<sup>st</sup>. DEQ expects to have the CRB program ready to implement this fall.

**Emergency Air Monitoring Equipment.** During the summer of 2007, Idaho experienced a substantial fire season. Fires threatened several cities in Idaho, and DEQ was asked to provide information to communities on the status of air quality in their areas. Without monitors in these geographical locations, DEQ often had little-to-no data that could be provided to the communities. DEQ requested and received funding from the legislature for the purchase of six new monitors that will be used in emergency situations.

The monitors will be equipped with satellite packs or telemetry systems which will update a publicly accessible Web-site with hourly averaged PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations for anywhere in Idaho. The Web-site will provide information, such as the current AQI, updated on an hourly basis. The satellite packs are equipped with GIS transmitters that identify the specific location of the monitor, which can then be displayed on a map. These monitors are very useful for determining short-term trends and impacts of fine particulates caused by smoke. DEQ will maintain these monitoring systems in a state of readiness to deploy to areas impacted by smoke from fires.

### **Treasure Valley Air Quality**

Over the next several years the Treasure Valley faces the potential of becoming out of compliance or in "nonattainment" with federal air quality health based standards for ground level ozone. Two factors play an important role in this risk. First, the Treasure Valley is expected to continue to grow at a fast pace through 2030. With this growth, air quality challenges will continue. The Treasure Valley can expect more vehicles on the roads, more development and more emissions. Secondly, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued a new standard for ozone (from 80 ppb to 75 ppb) in 2007. This new standard will bring the Treasure Valley even closer to the nonattainment threshold, which could limit the ability to support continued growth, encourage new industries that provide jobs, attract a skilled workforce, and support tourism. As of the end of 2007, the Treasure Valley averaged 78 ppb for ozone. The new lower ozone standard will take effect with the conclusion of the 2008 monitoring year.

By taking proactive approaches to ozone problems now, the Treasure Valley may avoid future nonattainment and protect our citizens' health while fostering economic growth. To do so will require a commitment by the citizens, businesses, industries, and governments of the Treasure Valley to the actions outlined in the Treasure Valley Air Quality Plan and more.

One recommendation in the Treasure Valley Air Quality Council's "Treasure Valley Air Quality Plan" directs DEQ to enter into negotiated rulemaking requiring Stage 1 vapor recovery to be installed and operational at all retail gasoline stations in Ada and Canyon Counties by December 31, 2011. The installation and operation of Stage 1 vapor recovery is one of the greatest opportunities for volatile organic compound (VOC) reductions in the Treasure Valley. Installation of Stage 1 vapor recovery at all retail gas stations will result in the reduction of VOC emissions by over 1,079 tons per year, which constitutes a 97% reduction for this source.

### **Greenhouse Gas Reduction**

In 2007, Governor Otter issued an Executive Order directing DEQ to:

- Complete a statewide emissions inventory,
- Work with state government to implement greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions within each agency,
- Provide recommendations to the Governor, and
- Serve as a central point for coordinating GHG reduction-related efforts and information for the state.

In 2008 the *Idaho Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reference Case Projections 1990-2020* report was completed for DEQ by a contractor. The report contains an inventory and forecast of the state's GHG emissions from 1990 to 2020 to provide an initial understanding of Idaho's current and possible future GHG emissions.

At DEQ's request, each state department and agency identified a point of contact from its organization to participate in a GHG Working Group. The group collaborated on ways to reduce GHG emissions from state agencies while representatives of each state department and agency focused on opportunities for GHG reductions within specific agencies. Fifteen state agencies have completed GHG emissions inventories.

DEQ has developed a GHG Emissions Reduction Action Plan for Fiscal Year 2008-2009. This document presents DEQ's contribution to the comprehensive effort by Idaho to reduce GHG emissions. The plan identifies changes DEQ can make in policy, management, purchasing, work practices, and other areas that are likely to reduce the agency's GHG emissions. In addition to reducing greenhouse gases, these plans identify additional benefits that will be realized through agency action, including energy conservation, energy efficiency, and improved air quality.

### **Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements**

The DEQ Drinking Water Planning Grant Program provides assistance to eligible public drinking water systems for facility planning projects designed to ensure safe and adequate supplies of drinking water. In FY 2008, DEQ awarded \$180,451 in drinking water planning grants to communities and water districts.

The DEQ Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund provides below-market-rate interest loans to help repair or build new drinking water facilities. The cumulative total of drinking water loans awarded in the history of the program through FY2008 by DEQ is \$117,255,964.

The DEQ Wastewater Planning Grant Program provides financial assistance to eligible entities that are planning to upgrade public wastewater facilities. In FY2008, DEQ awarded \$304,775 in wastewater planning grants.

The Water Pollution Control State Revolving Loan Fund provides below-market-rate interest loans to help build new or repair existing wastewater treatment facilities. The cumulative total of wastewater loans awarded in the history of the program through FY2008 by DEQ is \$293,841,210.

DEQ enters into funding assistance agreements with the goals of protecting public health and ensuring water quality. A typical loan was made to the North Lake Recreational Sewer and Water District (North Lake). The primary reason for making the loan was to enable North Lake to extend their sewer collection line along the west side of Cascade Reservoir. The extension of the collection line will allow residents to discontinue their use of individual septic systems. The individual septic systems add to the phosphorus levels in the Cascade Reservoir.

### **Source Water Protection Grants**

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act created the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program. In an effort to assist communities with their protection efforts, DEQ established the Source Water Protection Grant program. Source Water Protection Grants are available to implement projects to protect existing sources of public drinking water. DEQ developed an online application and administrative website where applications are submitted, scored and tracked. In the first year of the grant program, DEQ received 40 applications requesting nearly \$500,000 in funding. Of the 40 applications, 13 projects totaling \$120,000 in funding were selected.

### **Twin Falls County Drainage Tunnels Geo-referencing Project**

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Twin Falls Irrigation excavated 46 tunnels of varying length (a total of nearly 11 miles) into the basalt bedrock to drain wet areas created as a result of irrigation water raising local ground water levels.

Hundreds of wells were bored down to and through the tunnels to facilitate the drainage. These tunnels, wells and other drainage structures are still, for the most part, serving that purpose today. However, with current area growth and changes in land use these drainage systems pose a potential threat as direct conduits for contaminants to enter the ground water. The only existing record of these structures is in historical survey records. This project verified existing hand drawn maps of these structures. A database and geographic information system (GIS) coverage's were created and distributed to city and county planning & zoning, engineering firms, developers and others involved in land use planning activities for use as a planning tool to help protect ground water and surface water quality.

### **Ground Water / Source Water Protection**

In Idaho, 95% of the population relies on ground water for drinking water, so it is critical that the water is free of contamination. To get this important message out to the public, DEQ funded the development and broadcast of a ground water and drinking water protection public service announcement (PSA) to inform people of how important this resource is, and that protecting ground water is up to all of us. The message demonstrates proper methods for disposing of animal waste and applying lawn fertilizer, activities most Idahoans can relate to. The PSA was broadcast throughout Idaho during the fall of 2006 and the spring and summer of 2007 and reached over 85% of our targeted audience informing them of simple safeguards to help protect our ground water.

### **Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan**

In 2002, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for cleanup of metals from historic mining activities in the Coeur d'Alene Basin. Coeur d'Alene Lake is within the boundaries of the EPA Superfund Site, however, an agreement was reached and EPA did not include a remedy for the lake in its cleanup plan. The ROD instead recognized that work by DEQ and Tribe was underway to develop a collaborative Lake Management Plan (LMP) and; if completed, implemented and proven effective, then EPA would not need to proceed with a CERCLA remedy for the lake.

The draft 2008 Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan (LMP) was finished and released for public comment in June 2008. Completion of this draft plan culminated a two year effort between DEQ and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to develop a collaborative plan that ensures metals in contaminated lake bottom sediments remain stable and do not cause environmental or human health impacts by becoming mobilized. Both DEQ and the Tribe have authorization under the federal Clean Water Act regarding waters of Coeur d'Alene Lake. Previous efforts to develop a collaborative plan in 2002, 2004 and 2006 were not successful. The 2008 plan is the result of a formal Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) process, using the help of a professional mediator, through contract support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The plan reflects agreement between the Tribe and DEQ concerning the current state of lake water quality, the overall lake management goal and the objectives, and strategies to achieve that goal. The plan is the product of extensive efforts to understand and address key interests of local, state, federal, and tribal governments, whose partnership is critical for successful implementation. It is also the product of efforts to increase understanding, personal responsibility and support with the business community, non-governmental groups, and individual citizens. DEQ and the Tribe consider the 2008 LMP the "remedy" for the lake and a local solution that maintains local control. Successful implementation of the LMP will prevent EPA from taking charge and coming up with a Superfund remedy for the lake.

### **Mercury Monitoring**

IN 2007, DEQ conducted a study of methylmercury, arsenic, and selenium concentrations in freshwater fish in lakes and reservoirs across Idaho. DEQ found that 20 of 50 (40%) of the sampled lakes/reservoirs had an average mercury concentration in fish greater than 0.3 mg/kg, Idaho's human health criterion for mercury. 26 of 89 (30%) composite samples of fish obtained had more than 0.3 mg/kg of mercury. From this probabilistic sampling, DEQ estimates that 29% of lakes in Idaho have an average mercury fish concentration above the human health criterion level. Older and larger fish and fish that eat other fish, for example bass and walleye) had higher mercury concentrations.

For 2008, DEQ is implementing a similar study for rivers, looking at fish tissue mercury concentrations in 50 randomly selected river sites across Idaho. Data collected from this study will tell us the range of mercury fish concentrations in rivers and help identify potential problem areas and allow us to estimate the proportion of rivers in Idaho with fish above the human health criterion.

### **Underground Storage Tanks (UST)**

In 2007, the Idaho Legislature enacted the Idaho Underground Storage Tank Act, which authorizes DEQ to establish an UST program to comply with the requirements of the federal Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005 and federal UST rules. Rules were developed by DEQ in consultation with tank owners and operators, petroleum marketers, tank installers, representatives of the Idaho Tank Insurance Fund, and the EPA to implement the Idaho Underground Storage Tank Act. These rules were approved by the legislature and took effect in April 2008. Major provisions of the new rules include tank installation requirements, release reporting procedures, ground water protection measures, training requirements, tank inspection procedures, and fuel delivery prohibitions.

As directed by The Idaho Underground Storage Tank Act, DEQ developed a training program to assist owners and operators of USTs and their employees in understanding and complying with UST rules and regulations. This training is specific to the equipment in use, conducted on location or at a mutually convenient location, and is offered at no cost to the attendees.

### **Mine Site Preliminary Assessments**

There are over 8,500 inactive and abandoned mines, mineral locations, and mineral discoveries in Idaho. DEQ assists the owners of these properties that contain inactive or abandoned mines and mineral locations. At the owners request, DEQ will assess privately owned mine sites as part of the Preliminary Assessment Program. The purpose of these assessments is to help private land owners and miners evaluate and manage human health and ecological risks on their property. Since the inception of the preliminary assessment program, DEQ has worked with property owners to conduct over 300 mine site assessments. In FY2008, DEQ conducted 196 mine site assessments.

### **Brownfield Response Program**

DEQ works with property owners and developers to identify funding resources to voluntarily clean up contaminated brownfields including: assisting property owners with successful EPA Brownfield Cleanup Grant proposals (Idaho Parks and Recreation, Salmon Urban Renewal Agency), forming a coalition with Idaho's six economic development districts to obtain a \$3,000,000 revolving loan fund to fund brownfield cleanups across the state, and implementing the Community Reinvestment Pilot Initiative which provides economic incentives for cleaning up and redeveloping brownfields.

Since its inception in late 2003, the DEQ Brownfield Response Program has been involved in 110 environmental assessments at 72 properties in Idaho. These environmental assessments have removed the stigma of contamination from 38 properties without the need for further investigation or cleanup. These 38 properties, which consist of 215 acres collectively, are now ready for or engaged in redevelopment without any land use restrictions. To date, the DEQ Brownfield Response Program helped Idaho entities attain \$5,000,000 worth of federally funded brownfield assessment and cleanup grants. Implementation of these grants leads to direct and measurable economic development for Idaho communities and protects human health and the environment.

### **Coeur d'Alene Basin Remediation Program Update**

In 2007 the Basin Yard Program remediated 543 residential and commercial properties in the Silver Valley. These properties covered over 60 acres, and a total of 76,291 cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed from the properties and hauled to a repository. Additionally, the Rex mine and mill site was remediated in a multi-agency effort, and the Golconda mine and a US Bureau of Mines Site were also remediated in 2007.

### **Idaho Chemical Roundup**

*Idaho Chemical Roundup* is DEQ's program to assist schools in understanding and implementing best management practices for managing and disposing of chemicals. To date, 50 schools have been awarded mini-grants to clean out and dispose of expired, unused, or potentially hazardous chemicals from school chemistry laboratories. A total of 2,824 pounds of chemicals have been removed under this program.

### **Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Cleanup Plan for Buried Waste**

On July 1, 2008, the state of Idaho and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) finalized an agreement (*Agreement to Implement U.S. District Court Order dated May 25, 2006*) establishing a cleanup plan for buried waste at the INL. The agreement requires DOE to remove transuranic waste buried in the Subsurface Disposal Area (SDA) at the INL decades ago and ship it to a secure facility out of Idaho.

Six years of litigation, extensive technical analyses, and intense negotiations preceded the 2008 agreement. In 2002, Idaho brought legal proceedings in the U.S. District Court to determine DOE’s obligation to Idaho to address transuranic waste in the SDA. In 2006, the Court determined that the Settlement Agreement reached between Idaho, DOE, and the U.S. Navy in 1995 obligates DOE to remove transuranic waste from the SDA. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals recently upheld the earlier decision.

The agreement implements the court order in coordination with ongoing Superfund cleanup of the area under the 1991 Federal Facilities Agreement/Consent Order (FFA/CO) between DOE, the EPA, and the state of Idaho. It specifies areas where retrieval is to take place and quantities to be retrieved, based on density of waste identified in disposal records and geophysical evaluations, and potential risks to cleanup workers, the public, and the environment.

**Part II – Performance Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	Benchmarks FY 2009
1. Percentage of Permits to Construct issued within required timelines, after completeness is determined.		57%	A: 77% B: 80%	A: 88% B: 80%	*99 Days
2. Percentage of days as measured by the Air Quality Index that air is in the “good” or “moderate” category.	99.3%	99.9%	A: 98% B: 95%	A: 99.5% B: 95%	98%
3. Percentage of drinking water and wastewater plan and specification reviews completed within 42 days of receipt.		72%	A: 82.5% B: 80%	A: 88.7% B: 85%	100%
4. Number of TMDLs completed for assessment unit/pollutant combinations.				A: 230 B: 660	342
5. Percentage of people on Community Water Systems served drinking water that meets health-based standards.	98.6%	98.9%	A: 94.8% B: 92%	A: 88.2% B: 92%	90%
6. Percentage of time-critical or scheduled hazardous waste permits and/or reviews completed within established timeframes.	100%	100%	A: 100% B: 100%	A: 100% B: 100%	100%
7. Number of Brownfields site assessments completed.		11	A: 22 B: 15	A: 20 B: 17	17
8. Percentage of time that continuous air monitoring stations and real-time radiation monitoring stations are operational to monitor INL conditions.	99.3%	99.1%	A: 98% B: 90%	A: 98.5% B: 97%	97%

DEQ has met or significantly improved its planned performance in most of the measures, which were selected to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of program delivery to DEQ’s customers, and the implementation of Idaho’s environmental statutes.

**A = Actual      B = Benchmark/Targets**

**Performance Measures Explanatory Notes:**

Numbers correspond to Performance Measures above.

- This performance measure was added in FY 2006; therefore, historical numbers are unavailable.  
\*This measure will be replaced in FY09 with “Average number of days to process air quality Permits-to-Construct” to be in line with our permit-to-construct process streamlining target.
- On a daily basis, DEQ issues a “forecasted AQI” based on recent air quality data. The “actual AQI,” as defined in Federal Regulations, cannot be calculated until the following day and will not be the same as the forecasted AQI. This performance measure is based on the actual AQI.
- This performance measure was added in FY 2006; therefore, historical numbers are unavailable.



4. This performance measure counting method was modified for FY2008 to match how numbers are reported to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.
5. The federal drinking water arsenic standard was recently lowered from 50ppb to 10ppb. The declining compliance rates reflect the more stringent standard. Naturally occurring arsenic was the primary cause for the increase in "unsafe" drinking water. Two water systems (Twin Falls and Coeur d'Alene) had arsenic violations that accounted for 71,180 of the 95,381 people who did not receive water that met all health based standards at some point during the year. Conclusion: A single violation at a single water system can significantly impact statewide compliance percentages. Based on more stringent drinking water standards for arsenic and radionuclide treatment, compliance rates are anticipated to decline further.

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