CITY OF COUNCIL

Wastewater Improvement Project

Environmental Assessment

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1.0 Project Purpose and Need

The City of Council, Idaho (City) owns and operates a gravity collection, lagoon treatment and surface water disposal wastewater system. At present, the City's wastewater treatment facility cannot meet its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit limits and consequently has received multiple fines from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The City is also under a Compliance Agreement Schedule (CAS) with DEQ due to leaking lagoon cells.

The City has negotiated a compliance order on consent with the EPA. In order to comply with the existing permit and future permits, the City must make significant upgrades to the existing wastewater system.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) report is intended to be a companion document to the Wastewater Facility Planning Study (Facility Plan) completed by Great West Engineering in 2018. This EA aims to provide sufficient detail of the selected alternative for the reader to understand potential environmental consequences of the proposed project. The Facility Plan should be referenced for permitting and design parameters as those details were omitted for redundancy in this document.

USDA, Rural Development is a mission area that includes three federal agencies – Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Housing Service, and Rural Utilities Service. The agencies have in excess of 50 programs that provide financial assistance and a variety of technical and educational assistance to eligible rural and tribal populations, eligible communities, individuals, cooperatives, and other entities with a goal of improving the quality of life, sustainability, infrastructure, economic opportunity, development, and security in rural America. Financial assistance can include direct loans, guaranteed loans, and grants in order to accomplish program objectives.

2.0 Project Description

In summary, the City selected to repair and/or replace approximately 38% of the collection system pipe and manholes, install complete mix/partial mix aerated lagoons and move the outfall of the surface water discharge point upstream of its current location in the Weiser River. Maps of the proposed project are included as Figures 2-1 and 2-2.

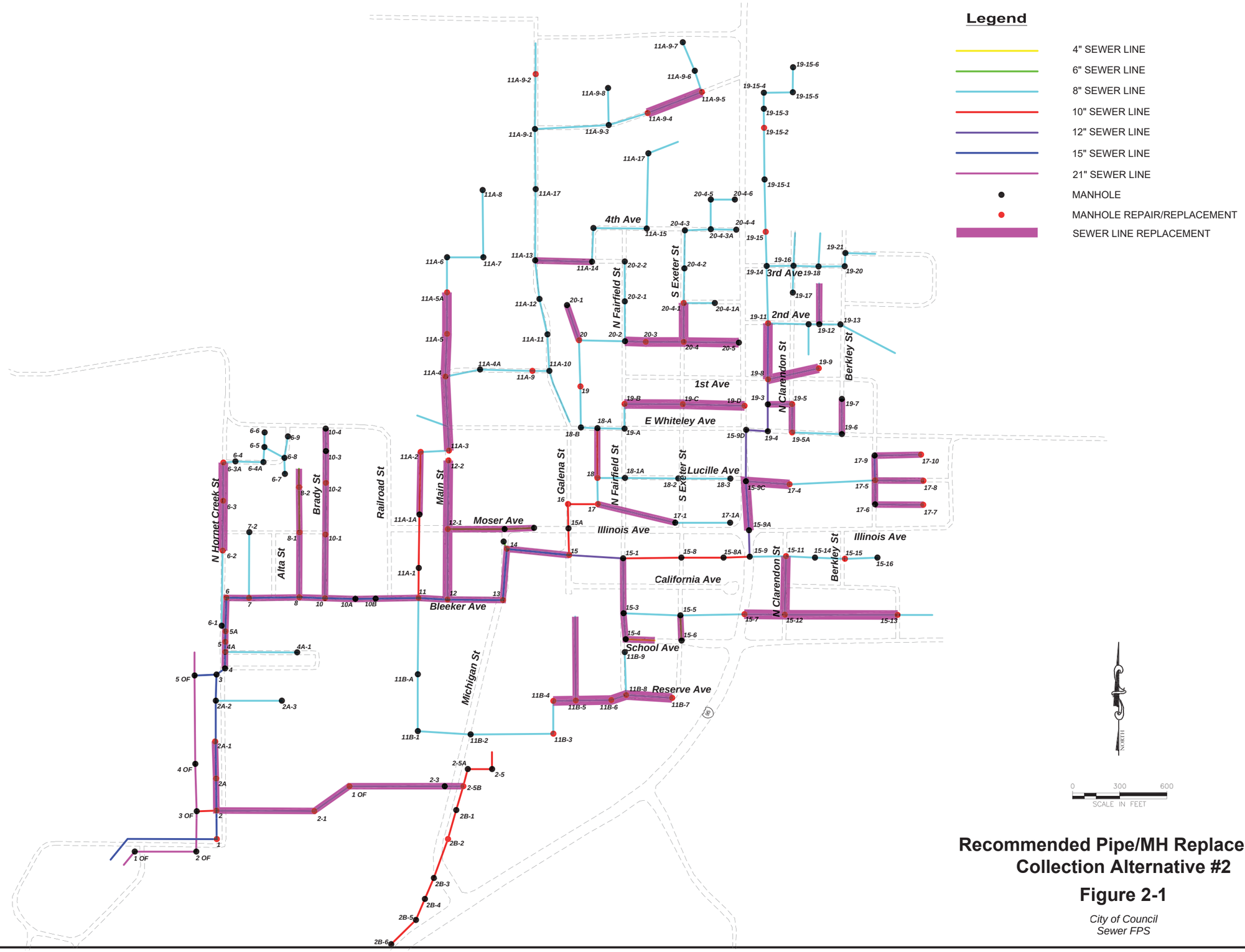
The selected collection alternative (Alternative 2 - Collection) is intended to reduce inflow and infiltration (I&I), known issues and remove all asbestos concrete (AC) and concrete pipe. The project will be designed to meet a minimum 40-year lifespan to ensure the City has a sustainable collection system for the future. The proposed collection system improvements approximately include:

- 3,320 feet of 15-inch sewer pipe
- 833 feet of 12-inch sewer pipe
- 675 feet of 10-inch sewer pipe
- 14,635 feet of 8-inch sewer pipe
- 42 manholes to be replaced
- 23 manholes to be rehabilitated
- Reconnect and replace 194 sewer connections

The selected treatment alternative (Alternative 6) includes prescreening, a complete mix lagoon followed by two partial mix lagoons where settling occurs. This alternative includes construction of new lagoons within the footprint of the existing ponds. The new lagoons will be deeper to provide additional depth for aeration equipment for adequate treatment. It will provide an effluent that can meet the City's anticipated NPDES permit limits year-round without the need for controlled discharge that burdens other reviewed alternatives. One cell of the former lagoon may be retained for water storage. New blowers, a polishing reactor, lift station and UV disinfection will also accompany this alternative. All facilities will be within the existing treatment plant footprint.

As part of the treatment alternative, the City has chosen to pursue potentially moving the surface water discharge point upstream of its current location. Currently, the discharge location is hindered by low year-round flow, beaver dams and private land use agreements, the proposed new location will improve mixing and have better maintenance access. The approximate new location is planned to be near the northwest corner of the treatment plant property. Preliminary discussions with Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) have been positive towards this effort.

The total estimated cost for design and construction of the proposed project is approximately $7.1 million. Independent of the treatment alternative, the City leadership favored a more aggressive collection system project with the intent of fixing as much as possible within this project. The treatment and disposal portion of the project was one of seven evaluated alternatives. The selected alternative provided the lowest risk of future permit violation combined with ease of operation and maintenance. Proposed funding and engineering parameters for the selected alternative are included in the Facility Plan.



Recommended Pipe/MH Replacement Collection Alternative #2

Figure 2-1

City of Council Sewer FPS

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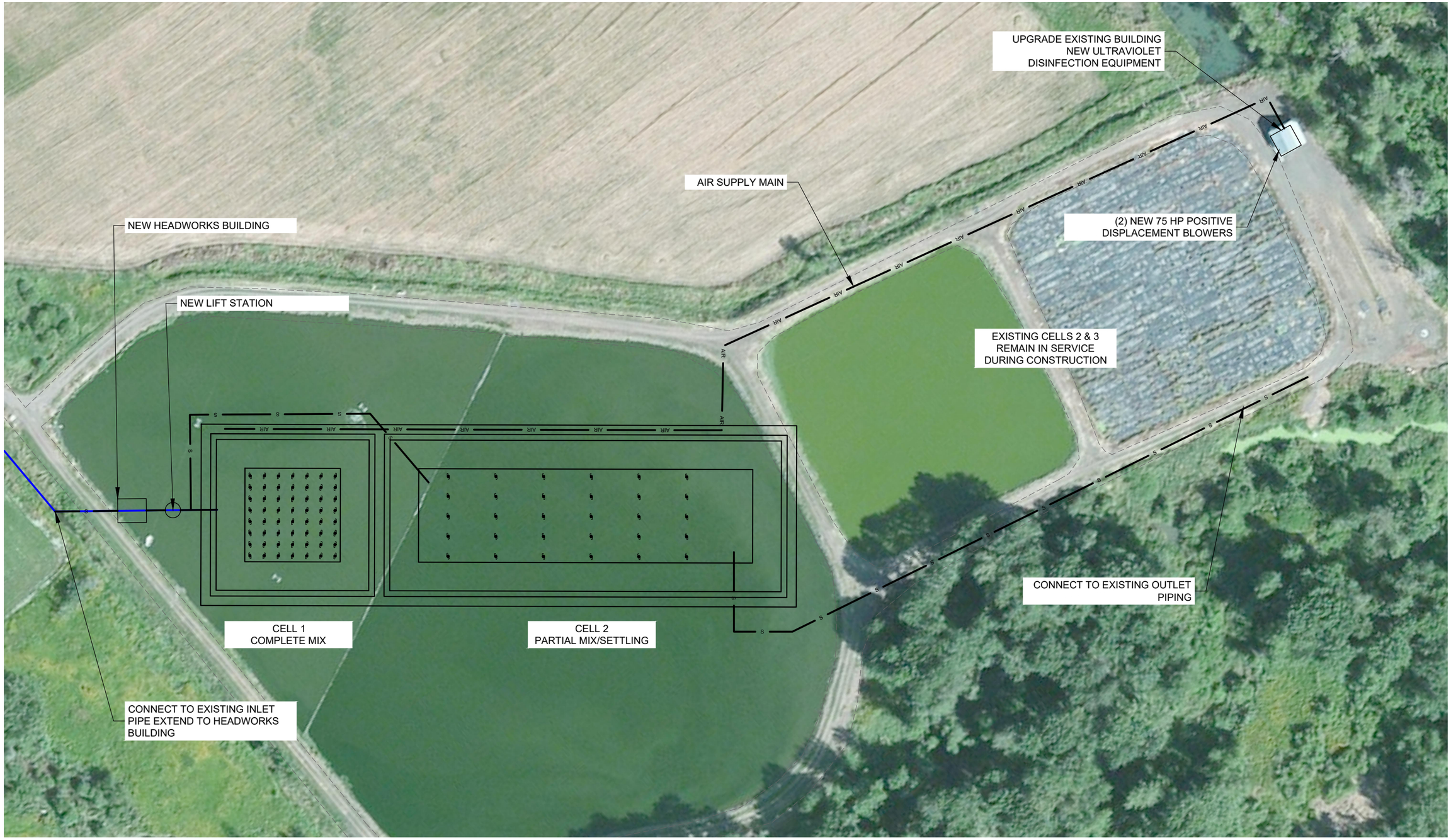

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GreatWest engineering®

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SCALE IN FEET

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE 6 COMPLETE MIX/PARTIAL MIX LAGOONS

Figure 2-2

City of Council
Sewer FPS

3.0 Summary of Alternatives

Two collection and seven treatment/disposal alternatives were evaluated in the Facility Plan. The collection system alternatives both included replacement of known I&I while Collection Alternative 2 added the replacement of concrete and asbestos cement (AC) gravity sewer mains aged beyond their useful life.

In an effort to reduce duplication from the Facility Plan, while still providing enough background information for discussion, the following table showing advantages and disadvantages for each evaluated alternative has been developed.

Table 3-1: Alternatives Comparison

Alternative	Treatment Description	Advantage	Disadvantage
No Action	**Existing Aerated Lagoon System with existing Weiser River Discharge**	No project costs	Eminent EPA fines due to continued Clean Water Act and NPDES permit violations
1	**Non-Discharging Treatment Lagoons (Total Retention)**	Simple operation, low level of permitting due to no discharge	Would require 230 acres of lined ponds
2	**Facultative Lagoons with Discharge to the Weiser River**	Simple and inexpensive operation and maintenance	Would require deepening of lagoons and addition of lift station, risk of not meeting permit
3	**Aerated (Partial Mix) Lagoons with Storage and Irrigation**	Remove surface water discharge from Weiser River	Reuse permit required, growing season limited, require deepening lagoons and lift station
4*	**Aerated (Partial Mix) Lagoons with Discharge to the Weiser River**	Improved treatment over existing system	Risk of continued permit violations, require deepening lagoons and lift station
5	**Existing Lagoons with Additional Aeration with Discharge to the Weiser River**	Improved treatment over existing system, lowest construction cost	Difficulty meeting permit limits during turnover, does not address DEQ compliance agreement schedule (CAS)
6*	**Complete Mix/Partial Mix Aerated Lagoons with Discharge to Weiser River**	Modifiable operations to meet future permits, reliably meet current limits, smaller footprint	Additional operations licensure required
7*	**Lagoons (Partial Mix) with Submerged Attached Growth Reactor with Discharge to the Weiser River**	Simple operation, reliably meet NPDES limits	Additional land needed

Note: * Carried forward for final screening

Of the seven treatment alternatives, three were carried forward as viable alternatives for final screening: Alternative 4, Alternative 6 and Alternative 7. A life cycle cost analysis was performed at a 20-year horizon, assuming a 3% annual discount rate, estimated increase in annual operation and maintenance costs and the 20-year salvage value of the equipment. The selected alternative, Alternative 6, has the lowest life cycle costs of the final viable alternatives.

Table 3-2: Life Cycle Cost Analysis

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE PRESENT WORTH ANALYSIS			
Alternative Number	**4**	**6***	**7**
Item	**New Aerated Lagoons**	**Complete/Partial Mix Lagoons**	**Partial Mix Lagoons with Submerged Growth Reactor**
Capital Costs	$8,813,000	$5,137,424	$5,698,000
Annual O&M Costs	$84,600	$62,800	$100,900
20-Year Salvage Value	$441,000	$560,000	$910,000
Present Worth of Salvage Value	$244,200	$310,100	$503,900
Present Worth of Annual O&M Cost	$1,258,700	$934,400	$1,501,200
Present Worth Cost	**$10,203,500**	**$5,761,724**	**$6,695,300**

Note: * Selected alternative

All viable alternatives include continued surface water discharge to the Weiser River under a new NPDES permit. All surface water discharge alternatives include relocating of the point of discharge from the current Weiser River side channel to the main channel of the river and improvements to the system disinfection equipment. The treatment system alternatives considered for this report would provide a more reliable effluent quality than the existing facultative lagoon system. Alternatives 6 and 7 would reliably provide effluent that can meet the City's discharge permit limits.

4.0 Affected Environment

4.1 Land Use

Affected Environment

General Land Use - The wastewater improvements are located in a rural area with primarily surrounded by residential development. A business corridor follows State Highway 95 and the former highway route along Michigan Avenue, heading east on Illinois Avenue until the highway intersection.

The planning area is in a shallow basin that encompasses approximately one square mile. The basin is surrounded by forested mountains, including Council Mountain at 8,130 ft. above sea level. The Weiser River runs north to south along the planning area's western edge.

The lowlands that comprise the planning area are underlain by sedimentary deposits, mostly of silt and clay, that are the result of erosion of basalt flows having sedimentary interbeds. The Columbia River Basalt forms the upland areas that surround the planning area. Bedrock depths are reported to range from 5 to 50 ft. below ground surface (bgs).

Important Farmland - The Custom Soil Resource Report created on the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) web tool identifies land within the planning area that may be Farmland of Statewide Importance if irrigated (Appendix A). The highlighted areas on the map are generally developed residential or active farmland.

Soils within the planning area are predominantly Appledellia loam. These soils are derived from alluvium, consistent with the planning area geology parent material. Loam soils transmit water slowly and can potentially be considered for farmland if irrigated.

Formally Classified Lands - No formally classified land, such as National Forest is identified within the planning area. The Payette National Forest is approximately one mile east and four miles west of the planning area.

Environmental Consequences

The proposed collection system repairs and replacements are all on existing infrastructure and within existing right-of-ways. The treatment improvements and new discharge outfall are planned to all be within the property boundary of the existing wastewater treatment facility. No new development or change in any land use will occur due to the proposed alternative.

Mitigation

Applicable BMPs will be utilized during construction to minimize the potential for erosion of excavated and stockpiled soils. Disturbed areas outside the improvement footprint will be returned approximately to their pre-construction condition upon project completion. Erosion control, such as silt fencing will be implemented when working near the Weiser River.

4.2 Floodplains

Affected Environment

The lagoon treatment facility site is in close proximity to the Weiser River. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the City of Council identifies Zone A floodplain without identified base flood elevations on FIRM Panel Number 16003C0395B dated November 20, 2000 (Appendix B). The floodplain is isolated to the western side of the planning area, no other flood plain is identified within or near the planning area.

Environmental Consequences

No collection system repairs are proposed within the floodplain. Although the entire wastewater treatment plant facility is included within the identified floodplain, no impacts are anticipated to any floodplains.

Mitigation

The State National Floodplain Insurance Program Coordinator (NFIP) with the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) recommends protecting structures built near the Weiser River from flooding. All proposed improvements will be designed to be protected from flood damage and to minimize infiltration of flood waters in to the system. Improvements will meet City ordinances regulating development in the Special Flood Hazard Area. A Floodplain Development Permit is required prior to construction from the City's Floodplain Administrator, Don Horton. The full response from IDWR is included as Appendix E-1.

4.3 Wetlands

Affected Environment

A Wetland map from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory online tool is included in Appendix C. The map identifies minor wetland areas near the south-eastern edge of the planning area, outside of the existing City's treatment plant and sewer collection footprint.

Environmental Consequences

The proposed improvements are located in areas where no wetlands are known to exist. No impact to wetland resources are anticipated.

Mitigation

Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented on all work of the new outfall to reduce risk to any encountered wetlands. A permit may be required from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) if wetlands are to be disturbed.

4.4 Water Resources

4.4.1 Groundwater

Affected Environment

Ground water within and near the planning area is derived from the fractured basalt bedrock at varying depths. The City of Council operates three active ground water wells for public drinking water with depths of up to 925 ft. bgs. Production is limited in the fractured basalt and the area is dependent on annual precipitation recharge. Ground water production quantities necessary for agriculture are not common within or near the planning area. The wastewater lagoon treatment site is approximately 0.6 miles from the closest public drinking water well. *The planning area is not within a sole source aquifer boundary or within a designated sole source aquifer area of impact.*

Environmental Consequences

The proposed improvements are not anticipated to affect water rights, the available quantity, or the quality of groundwater. The project will improve the existing treatment process and remove the existing leaking lagoons. This will result in both short and long-term benefits to groundwater by eliminating a direct groundwater contamination source.

Mitigation

No comments were received regarding groundwater. No mitigation is required.

4.4.2 Surface Water

Affected Environment

The planning area is in the Weiser drainage (US Geological Survey Hydrologic Unit Code 17050124). The Weiser River is a tributary to the Snake River and is upstream of multiple major dams on the Snake River.

The Weiser River is the only surface water source within the planning area. A small tributary, Hornet Creek, joins the Weiser River to the west of the planning area. The EPA assessment of the Weiser River for Cold Water Aquatic Life and Primary Contact Recreation are both "good". No other designated uses have been formally assessed.

Environmental Consequences

The treatment improvements will greatly improve the quality of the wastewater effluent discharged to the Weiser River. Improved water quality will provide long-term benefits to the Weiser River and positively affect downstream uses of the Weiser River.

The current discharge location is in a slough that is fed intermittently from the Weiser River. During low flows, the slough's only water supply is the discharge from the wastewater treatment facility. The slough is also plagued by beaver dams that hinder discharge to the main channel of the river.

The situation has created a health and human safety hazard and must be addressed. To provide a safe environment, the discharge location will be relocated off of the northwest corner of the treatment property. The US Army Corps of Engineers refortified that area with non-native fill to build up the lagoon wall after the 1996 flooding. The outfall piping will extend directly from the lagoon, approximately three feet above the river. No construction will be done within the river and no fill will be placed within or near the waterway.

Mitigation

Erosion control, such as silt fencing will be implemented when working near the Weiser River. No construction activities will take place within the Weiser River.

4.5 Coastal Resources

Section not applicable to this project.

4.6 Biological Resources

4.6.1 Introduction

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information Planning and Conservation (IPaC) Tool was used for determining endangered and threatened species within the planning area. The official USFWS species list is included as Appendix D.

4.6.2 Endangered Species Act

Affected Environment

The predominate native tree species in the Council area are cottonwoods and willows. Multiple sagebrush species are found in and around the planning area and common grass species include fescue, buchgrasses, and bluegrass. The higher elevations surrounding the planning area support woody conifers such as ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and douglas fir.

Important animal habitat areas include the riparian vegetation adjacent to the Weiser River which supports various fish species, white tail deer, elk, songbirds, ducks, geese, and small mammals. The US Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) online Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) tool was used to develop an official species list. The North American Wolverine is listed as proposed threatened and the Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel and Bull Trout are listed as threatened within the planning area. No other species are listed nor is there any designated critical habitat within the planning area. The Official Species List is included as Appendix D.

Environmental Consequences

All treatment alternatives would improve the quality of wastewater effluent discharged to the Weiser River, positively affecting all flora and fauna along and within the waterway. Short-term, direct impacts will consist of ground disturbance during construction and elevated noise levels. No negative long-term impacts to flora or fauna are expected due to the proposed improvements.

Mitigation

No response was received from the Idaho Fish and Game or USFWS. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) responded that due to the project location being above the Hells Canyon Dam, restricting ocean bearing fish passage, it is out of their jurisdiction. Erosion control, such as silt fencing will be implemented when working near the Weiser River.

4.6.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Affected Environment

Three migratory birds were identified utilizing the IPaC tool: Bald Eagle, Long-billed Curlew, and Rufous Hummingbird. The probability of presence for these species within the identified planning area is identified in Figure 4-1. The Bald Eagle is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area but was identified due to the Eagle Act. The Long-billed Curlew and Rufous Hummingbird are both identified as BCCs throughout their ranges in the continental United States and Alaska.

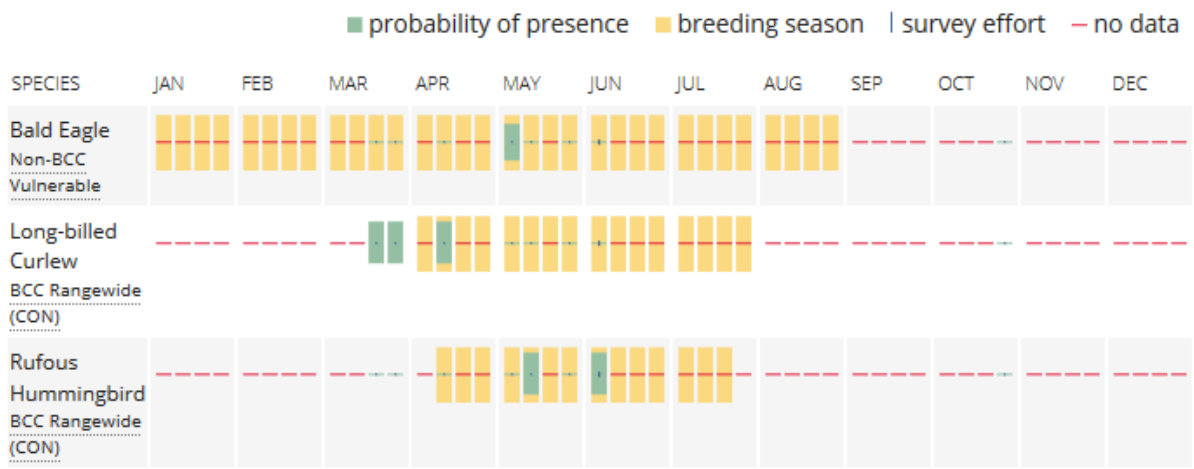

Figure 4-1: Migratory Bird Probability of Presence within the Project Planning Area

Environmental Consequences

It is not anticipated that any of the three-identified species will be affected due to the repair and replacement nature of the improvements. Noise disturbance during use of heavy equipment near the Weiser River may temporarily deter species in the short-term, although no habitat is being altered or impacted to cause a long-term effect.

Mitigation

No response received. No mitigation required.

4.6.4 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

Affected Environment

The planning area includes multiple recorded sightings of Bald Eagles on the Cornell Lab of Ornithology eBird website. While these are unofficial recordings, the species is known by locals to be in the area. No Golden Eagle sightings are reported.

Environmental Consequences

Noise disturbance during use of heavy equipment within the planning area may temporarily deter the presence of the Bald Eagle in the short-term, although no habitat is being altered or impacted to cause a long-term effect.

Mitigation

No response received. No mitigation required.

4.6.5 Invasive Species

Affected Environment

The planning area is within the Adams County Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA). The County operates an active weed management plan for invasive species with coordination and accommodation by the City of Council.

Environmental Consequences

No effect is anticipated to invasive species of any kind.

Mitigation

No response received. No mitigation required.

4.7 Cultural Resources and Historic Properties

Affected Environment

According to the Adams County official website, The City of Council got its name after early pioneers witnessed large groups of Indians that gathered in the valley from all over the Northwest. The area was known to be inhibited by small bands of Shoshoni Indians. The valley was attractive as a trade route to Indians and early pioneers as it was clear of snow earlier in the spring than the Payette River drainage. (Adams County)

Environmental Consequences

All proposed collection system work is repair or replacement of existing infrastructure and within existing right-of-ways. The locations of the proposed treatment and disposal upgrades have also been previously disturbed for wastewater treatment purposes. The US Forest Service's Council Ranger Station is included on the State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) National Historic Register. No other properties are included on the register within or near the planning area.

The Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) was also consulted to determine if there are any current or potential cultural resources within the project area. The SHPO determined that no historic resources will be adversely affected. No comments were received from the Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock, or Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. The agency consultation details are included in Appendix E-2.

Mitigation

In the event that artifacts, human-made objects that appear to predate 1960, or human remains are inadvertently discovered during project construction, work will cease and State Historical Preservation Officer (SHPO) will be notified. Work will not resume at the discovery site without consent of the SHPO.

4.8 Aesthetics

Affected Environment

The planning area is within a rural, mountain community that has a close connection to the land and nature surrounding it. No resources of high scenic value are identified within the planning area.

Environmental Consequences

Wastewater system improvements are typically only aesthetically noticeable at the treatment and disposal sites. Due to the relocation of the discharge outfall, the aesthetics of the Weiser River at the treatment site and downstream will see positive long-term, direct impacts. The new treatment system will be very similar in aesthetic value as the current system.

Mitigation

No comment received. No mitigation required.

4.9 Air Quality

Affected Environment

The planning area is not in an area of concern for air quality as regulated by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ).

Environmental Consequences

Short-term, direct impacts will consist of dust generation from the ground disturbance during construction. No negative long-term impacts to air quality are expected due to the proposed improvements.

Mitigation

Dust control BMPs will be implemented as necessary during construction.

4.10 Social Impact Assessment/Environmental Justice

Affected Environment

Council is the county seat for Adams County, housing the Clerk's office, courthouse, jail facility, and DMV. Council is also home to a health center, library and school for grades K-12. The commercial entities consist of small business, a newspaper, gas stations, and farm and hardware stores. The major industry within the planning area is Western Timber Products.

The City of Council has approximately 839 residents based on the 2010 census. In 2010, there were 360 households and 224 families residing in the City of Council. The median age was 44.4 years. The population comprises 48.75% male and 51.25% female. The current American Community Survey estimates the median household income of Council as $35,750 with approximately 15.4 percent of families living below poverty level. The racial and ethnic characteristics of Council are reported as predominately white with less than 2 percent reporting other than white.

All of the citizens of Council will be affected by the proposed project due to increased utility fees to pay for the needed improvements. No individual group of people, disadvantaged or otherwise will be affected more than any other group

Environmental Consequences

All of the citizens of Council will be affected by the proposed project due to increased utility fees to pay for the needed improvements. No individual group of people, disadvantaged or otherwise will be affected more than any other group.

Mitigation

No comments received. No mitigation required.

4.11 Miscellaneous Issues

4.11.1 Noise

Affected Environment

The rural location of the planning area lends itself to relatively quiet noise levels. Typical regular noise is mostly generated from normal highway and street traffic.

Environmental Consequences

Short-term, direct impacts will consist of elevated noise levels due to heavy equipment use during construction. No negative long-term impacts to noise levels are expected due to the proposed improvements.

Mitigation

No comments received. No mitigation is required.

4.11.2 Transportation

Affected Environment

Short-term traffic to the wastewater treatment site will increase as construction workers and equipment access the site for the proposed improvements. In the long-term, none of the proposed improvements will add increased traffic. Site access will be provided from existing access locations within the planning area, which all have sufficient capacity to handle the additional construction traffic load.

Environmental Consequences

No environmental consequences are identified.

Mitigation

Construction may temporarily limit access or close various streets within the planning area during construction, clearly marked detours should be provided as needed.

4.12 Human Health and Safety

4.12.1 Electromagnetic Fields and Interference

Affected Environment

Industry standard telemetry equipment will be utilized at the wastewater treatment plant for alarms. The existing phone line system will be utilized with upgraded auto-dialer equipment installed.

Environmental Consequences

The treatment facility will have a new fence installed with locking gates that will remain locked when qualified City personnel are not on site. All equipment will be within the fenced in facility.

Mitigation

No comments received. No mitigation required.

4.12.2 Environmental Risk Management

Affected Environment

The wastewater treatment facility was evaluated for environmental risk management. The facility boundaries will not change from the current recorded real property.

Environmental Consequences

Wastewater influent at the treatment plan will be contained within a securely fenced area and within the newly constructed treatment lagoons. No hazardous materials or substances will be released or generated at the treatment facility. Due to the current wastewater treatment facility not meeting the NPDES permit, improvements made to the treatment facility will provide a direct, long-term benefit to environmental risk management for the community and downstream water users.

Mitigation

A properly licensed responsible charge and back-up wastewater operator are required to be employed by the City for the life of the wastewater treatment plan operation. The City must maintain proper facility operation to meet future wastewater permitting and mitigate any potential environmental risk.

4.13 Corridor Analysis

Affected Environment

All wastewater collection system upgrades are repair and replacement of existing infrastructure. No new line extensions or connections are planned within this project. Review of available aerial mapping did not identify any sensitive areas warranting further corridor analysis.

Environmental Consequences

No environmental consequences were identified.

Mitigation

No comments received. No mitigation required.

4.14 Environmental Consequences Summary

Environmental effects of the proposed alternative are categorized by direct, indirect or cumulative and are categorized as follows:

> ***Direct*** *effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place (e.g. construction activities).*
>
> ***Indirect*** *effects are those caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable (e.g. impacts caused by growth induced by a proposal).*
>
> ***Cumulative*** *effects result from the incremental impact of a proposal when added to other past, present, and future actions regardless of who undertakes such other actions (e.g. effects of the interaction of a proposal with other past, present, and future activities in the area. A good example would be the effect of a proposal's well field for ground water appropriations where it is only one of many well fields that utilize an aquifer of limited size or recharge).*

Table 4-1: Summary of Environmental Concerns for Four Proposed Alternatives

Environmental Criteria	No Action	Collection Alternative 2	Alternative 4 - Aerated (Partial Mix) Lagoons with Discharge to the Weiser River	Alternative 6 - Complete Mix/Partial Mix Aerated Lagoons with Discharge to Weiser River	Alternative 7 - Lagoons (Partial Mix) with Submerged Attached Growth Reactor with Discharge to the Weiser River
Land Use	None identified	Short-term, Direct (construction)	Short-term, Direct (construction)	Short-term, Direct (construction)	Short-term, Direct (construction)
Floodplain	None identified	None identified	None identified	None identified	None identified
Wetlands	None identified	None identified	None identified	None identified	None identified
Surface Water	Long-term, Negative Direct (effluent water quality)	Long-term, Cumulative (improve treatment capability)	Long-term, Cumulative (improve effluent quality)	Long-term, Cumulative (improve effluent quality)	Long-term, Cumulative (improve effluent quality)
Groundwater	Long-term, Negative (leaking lagoons)	None identified	Long-term, Direct (eliminate leaking lagoons)	Long-term, Direct (eliminate leaking lagoons)	Long-term, Direct (eliminate leaking lagoons)
Biological Resources	Long-term, Negative (effluent water quality)	None identified	Long-term, Cumulative (improve effluent quality)	Long-term, Cumulative (improve effluent quality)	Long-term, Cumulative (improve effluent quality)
Cultural Resources & Historic Properties	None identified	None identified	None identified	None identified	None identified
Aesthetics	Long-term, Negative (effluent water quality)	None identified	Long-term, Cumulative (improve effluent quality)	Long-term, Cumulative (improve effluent quality)	Long-term, Cumulative (improve effluent quality)
Air Quality	None identified	None identified	None identified	None identified	None identified
Social Impact Assessment/ Environmental Justice	Long-term, Indirect (future EPA fines)	None identified	Long-term, Indirect (reduce potential for violations) Long-term, Direct (increased sewer rate)	Long-term, Indirect (reduce potential for violations) Long-term, Direct (increased sewer rate)	Long-term, Indirect (reduce potential for violations) Long-term, Direct (increased sewer rate)
Miscellaneous (Noise & Transportation	None identified	Short-term, Direct (construction)	Short-term, Direct (construction)	Short-term, Direct (construction)	Short-term, Direct (construction)
Human Health & Safety	None identified	Long-term, Direct (eliminate leaking lagoons)	Long-term, Direct (eliminate leaking lagoons, improve effluent quality)	Long-term, Direct (eliminate leaking lagoons, improve effluent quality)	Long-term, Direct (eliminate leaking lagoons, improve effluent quality)
Corridor Analysis	None identified	None identified	None identified	None identified	None identified
Alternative Preliminary Cost Opinion	**-**	**$1,784,000**	**$10,203,500**	**$5,761,724**	**$6,695,300**

5.0 Summary of Mitigation

Table 5-1 lists environmental impact mitigation measures identified by consulted agencies for the proposed improvements.

Table 5-1: Environmental Impact Mitigation

Environmental Resource	Section	Mitigation Measure
Land Use	4.1	• Erosion control, such as silt fencing will be implemented when working near the Weiser River.
Floodplain	4.2	• Design accordingly above flood stage & obtain Floodplain Development Permit.
Wetlands	4.3	• BMPs to protect encountered wetlands.
Water Resources	4.4	
Surface Water	4.4.1	• Erosion control and site containment BMPs such as silt fencing should be used when working near the Weiser River.
Groundwater	4.4.2	• None required.
Coastal Resources	4.5	• Not applicable.
Biological Resources	4.6	
Endangered Species Act	4.6.1	• Erosion control and site containment BMPs such as silt fencing should be used when working near the Weiser River.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	4.6.2	• None required.
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	4.6.3	• None required.
Invasive Species	4.6.4	• None required.
Cultural Resources & Historic Properties	4.7	• Stop work in the event articles of interest are found.
Aesthetics	4.8	• None required.
Air Quality	4.9	• Dust control BMPs as necessary during construction.
Social Impact Assessment/ Environmental Justice	4.10	• None required.
Misc. Issues (Noise & Transportation)	4.11	
Noise	4.11.1	• None required.
Transportation	4.11.2	• Provide traffic control and signage as necessary during construction.
Human Health and Safety	4.12	
Electromagnetic Fields & Interference	4.12.1	• None required.
Environmental Risk Management	4.12.2	• Licensed responsible charge and back-up wastewater operators required.
Corridor Analysis	4.13	• None required.

6.0 Agency Consultation Summary

Table 6-1 lists the agencies consulted during the preparation of this document, including dates consultation was attempted and dates agency responses were received. A copy of the agency letter sent, as well as all responses, are included in Appendix E.

Contact	Agency	Address	Date Consulted	Response Received
Eric Gerke	USACE, Boise Regulatory Office	720 Park Blvd., Suite 245, Boise, ID 83712	4/25/2018 & 6/12/18	6/14/18
Danielle Robbins	Idaho DEQ, Boise Regional Office	1445 N Orchard Street, Boise, ID 83706	4/25/18	
James Werntz	US EPA, Idaho	950 W. Bannock Street, Ste. 900, Boise, ID 83702	4/25/18	
Maureen O'Shea	Idaho Department of Water Resources	322 East Front Street, PO Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720	4/25/18	5/14/18
Matt Halitsky, SHPO	Idaho State Historical Society	210 Main Street, Boise, ID 83702	4/25/18	5/3/18
Nongame Biologist, Southwest Idaho	Fish and Game, Southwest Region	3101 S. Powerline Rd., Nampa, ID 83686	4/25/18	
Gary Bahr	Idaho Department of Agriculture	P.O. Box 790, Boise, ID 83701	4/25/18	
Environmental Reviewer	Payette National Forest	800 W. Lakeside Ave, McCall, ID 83638	4/25/18	
Environmental Reviewer	Bureau of Land Management	3948 Development Ave, Boise, ID 83705	4/25/18	
Jeff KenKnight	EPA Region 10	1200 6th Avenue, OWW-130, Seattle, WA 98101	4/25/18	
Shawn J. Nield	USDA-NRCS	9173 West Barnes Dr., Ste. C, Boise ID 83709	4/25/18	4/26/18
Bill Lind	NOAA - National Marine Fisheries Service	800 E Park Blvd., Ste 220, Boise, ID 83712	4/25/18	
Gregory Hughes	US Fish and Wildlife Service	1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 368, Boise, ID 83709	4/25/18	
Dennis Porter	Idaho Department of Commerce	PO Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720	4/25/18	4/25/18
Angela Edwards	CEDA	1626 6th Ave. N., Lewiston, ID 83303	4/25/18	5/2/18
Planning and Zoning	Adams County	PO Box 83612, Council, ID 83612	4/25/18	
Carolyn Boyer Smith	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	P.O. Box 306, Fort Hall, ID 83203	4/25/18	
Ted Howard	Shoshone-Paiute Tribe	P.O. Box 219, Owyhee, NV, 89832	4/25/18	
Patrick Baird	Nez Perce Tribe	USDA RD Sent Consultation	5/2/18	

7.0 Public Participation Summary

Public input was sought from citizens of Council within the APE as part of the facility planning and alternative selection process. The public comment period for the Facility Plan ran from April 4, 2018 to April 18th, 2018. A notice of the public meeting was printed in the local paper of record, Adams County Record, on April 4, 2018 (Appendix F). During the comment period, the IDEQ technically approved Wastewater Facility Plan was available for review in hardcopy format at the City of Council City Hall. No written public comments were received during the review period. In-person verbal questions, rather than comments, were received at the April 10th, 2018 public meeting and are included in Appendix F. There was only one person in attendance at the public meeting. An attendance sign-in sheet was made available but not signed by any of the attendees.

Additional opportunities were made available for public input, outside of the official public comment period.

1. The January 16, 2018 City Council meeting at which the findings of the Facility Plan were presented to the City Council by Andrew Kimmel of Great West Engineering.
2. The March 13, 2018 City Council meeting at which the final alternatives were presented to the City Council by Andrew Kimmel of Great West Engineering.

Additional Press for the Facility Plan included multiple articles in the Adams County Record before and after the April 10th, 2018 public meeting.

8.0 Resources

Adams County, Official Website. History of Adams County: A brief history of our County and Cities. <http://co.adams.id.us/community-resources/history/> Retrieved June 12, 2018.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. Map Service Center - Adams County, Idaho Floodplain Map 16003C0395B, Effective November 20, 2000. <http://www.fema.gov/>. Retrieved June 12, 2018.

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Idaho Department of Water Resources. General Mapping Tool. <http://maps.idwr.idaho.gov/mapall/>. Retrieved June 6, 2018.

MyTopo, a Trimble Company. Topographic Map. http://www.mytopo.com/maps/index.cfm>. Retrieved June 12, 2018.

United States Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml>. Retrieved June 6, 2018.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey. <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>. Retrieved June 13, 2018.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. Sole Source Aquifers. <https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9ebb047ba3ec41ada1877155fe31356b>. Retrieved June 6, 2018.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service. National Wetlands Inventory. <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html>. Retrieved June 13, 2018.

Western Regional Climate Center. Climate Summary for Council, Idaho. <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?id0915>. Retrieved June 6, 2018.

Appendix A

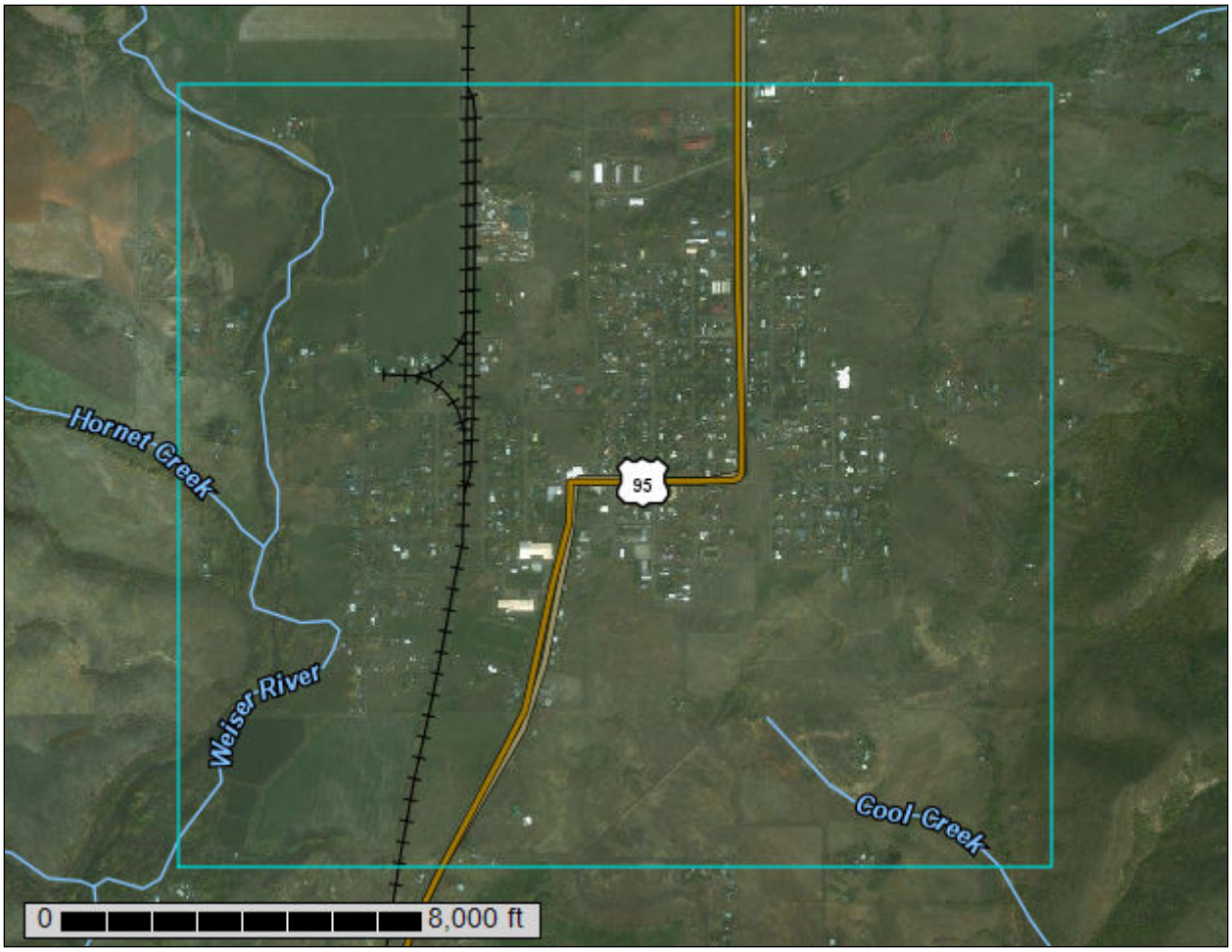
NRCS Custom Soil Report

United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Adams-Washington Area, Parts of Adams and Washington Counties, Idaho



June 13, 2018

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

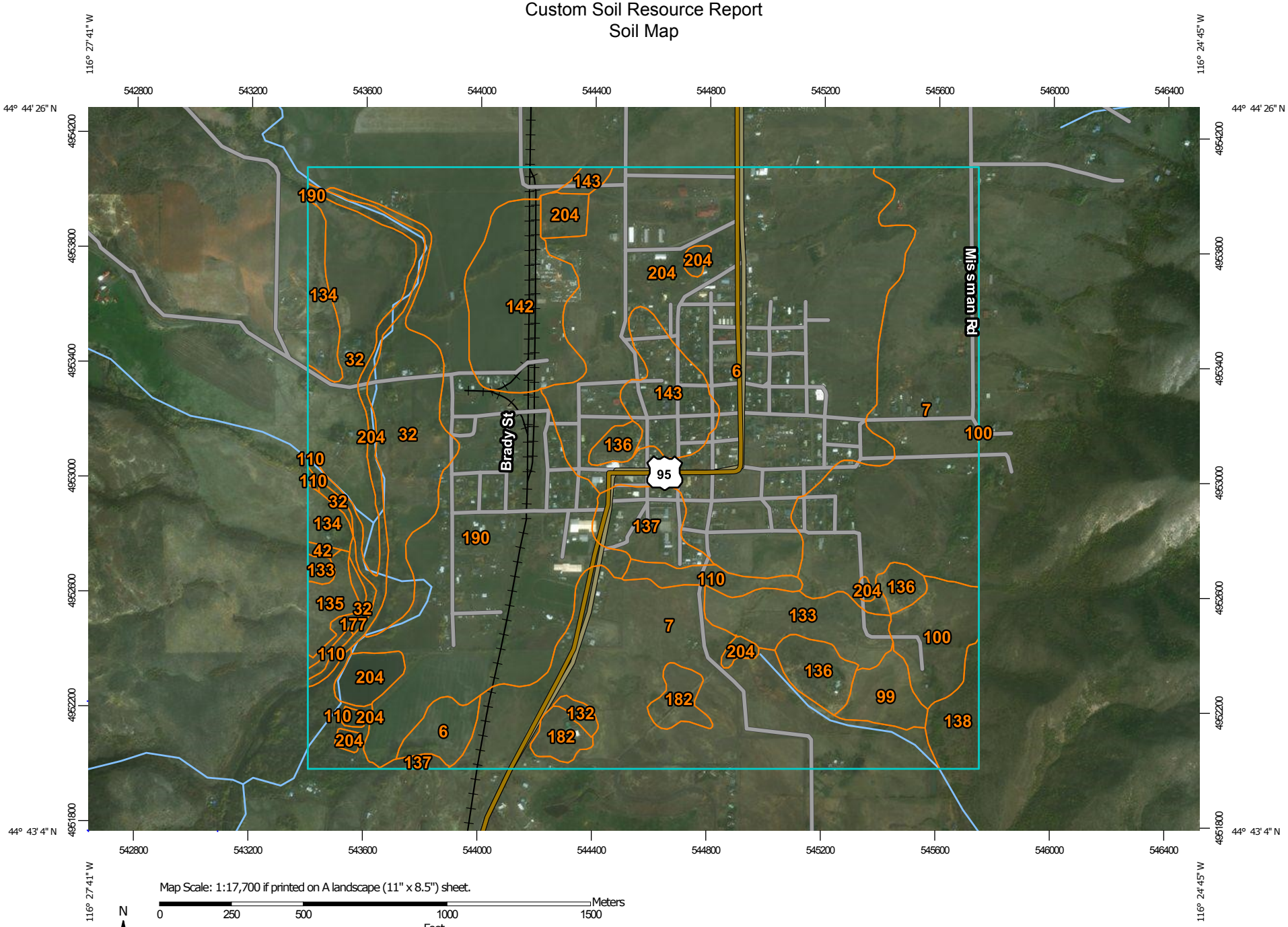
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:17,700 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 250 500 1000 1500

Feet: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Adams-Washington Area, Parts of Adams and Washington Counties, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 13, 2017

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 4, 2012—Nov 15, 2016

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
6	Appledellia loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	305.8	25.1%
7	Appledellia loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	287.3	23.6%
32	Catherine silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	106.8	8.8%
42	Demasters loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	1.0	0.1%
99	Jacknife loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	12.9	1.1%
100	Jacknife loam, 12 to 30 percent slopes	23.7	1.9%
110	Langrell loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	23.8	1.9%
132	McDaniel-Starveout complex, 10 to 60 percent slopes	2.4	0.2%
133	Meland silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	29.3	2.4%
134	Meland silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	18.0	1.5%
135	Meland silt loam, 12 to 30 percent slopes	8.9	0.7%
136	Meland very stony loam, 4 to 30 percent slopes	21.8	1.8%
137	Meland-Riggins complex, 4 to 30 percent slopes	22.1	1.8%
138	Meland-Riggins complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes	13.1	1.1%
142	Midvale silty clay loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	50.2	4.1%
143	Midvale silty clay loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	29.1	2.4%
177	Riggins extremely stony loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	3.2	0.3%
182	Rockly-Riggins complex, 4 to 30 percent slopes	14.2	1.2%
190	Shoepeg silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	204.5	16.8%
204	Water	40.8	3.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,219.0**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas

shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Adams-Washington Area, Parts of Adams and Washington Counties, Idaho

6—Appledellia loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qk4
Elevation: 2,500 to 3,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 25 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 130 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Appledellia and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Appledellia

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loam
Bt1 - 10 to 18 inches: clay
Bt2 - 18 to 32 inches: gravelly clay
2Bqm - 32 to 33 inches: cemented material
2C - 33 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to duripan
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

7—Appledellia loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qkh
Elevation: 2,500 to 3,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 25 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 130 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Appledellia and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Appledellia

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loam
Bt1 - 10 to 18 inches: clay
Bt2 - 18 to 32 inches: gravelly clay
2Bqm - 32 to 33 inches: cemented material
2C - 33 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to duripan
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

32—Catherine silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qj5
Elevation: 600 to 4,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 23 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Catherine and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Catherine

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 22 inches: silt loam
C - 22 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

42—Demasters loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qjj

Elevation: 3,000 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 17 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 80 to 120 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Demasters and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Demasters

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loess over bedrock derived from basalt and/or volcanic rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 17 inches: loam
Bt1 - 17 to 25 inches: loam
Bt2 - 25 to 45 inches: very gravelly loam
R - 45 to 55 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: NORTH SLOPE LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R010XY005ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

99—Jacknife loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qlj
Elevation: 1,200 to 4,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 25 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Jacknife and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jacknife

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess and/or alluvium and colluvium derived from basalt

Typical profile

A - 0 to 13 inches: loam
Bt - 13 to 41 inches: clay
C - 41 to 60 inches: very cobbly clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 PUTR2/FEID (R010XY003ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

100—Jacknife loam, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qd1
Elevation: 1,200 to 4,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 25 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Jacknife and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jacknife

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess and/or alluvium and colluvium derived from basalt

Typical profile

A - 0 to 13 inches: loam
Bt - 13 to 41 inches: clay
C - 41 to 60 inches: very cobbly clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 PUTR2/FEID (R010XY003ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

110—Langrell loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qdd
Elevation: 2,500 to 3,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 140 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Langrell and similar soils: 95 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Langrell

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loam
Bw1 - 10 to 24 inches: gravelly loam
2Bw2 - 24 to 30 inches: extremely cobbly loam
2C - 30 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

132—McDaniel-Starveout complex, 10 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qf5
Elevation: 1,800 to 4,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Mcdaniel, stony surface, and similar soils: 70 percent
Starveout, stony surface, and similar soils: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mcdaniel, Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Canyons
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Volcanic ash and/or loess and colluvium derived from basalt and/or welded tuff

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 5 inches: very cobbly loam
A2 - 5 to 10 inches: extremely stony silty clay loam
Bt - 10 to 60 inches: extremely stony silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 60 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: SOUTH SLOPE LOAMY 16-22 - Provisional (R009XY004ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Starveout, Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Canyons
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loess and alluvium derived from basalt

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: stony loam
Bt1 - 3 to 21 inches: clay loam
Bt2 - 21 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 45 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 - Provisional (R009XY003ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

133—Meland silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qf6
Elevation: 1,500 to 5,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 130 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Meland and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meland

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Bt - 7 to 25 inches: gravelly clay loam
R - 25 to 35 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

134—Meland silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qf7
Elevation: 1,500 to 5,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 130 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meland and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meland

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Bt - 7 to 25 inches: gravelly clay loam
R - 25 to 35 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

135—Meland silt loam, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qf8
Elevation: 1,500 to 5,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 130 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meland and similar soils: 95 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meland

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Bt - 7 to 25 inches: gravelly clay loam
R - 25 to 35 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 PUTR2/FEID (R010XY003ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

136—Meland very stony loam, 4 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qf9
Elevation: 1,600 to 5,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meland, stony surface, and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meland, Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loam
Bt - 7 to 25 inches: gravelly clay loam
R - 25 to 35 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 30 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 PUTR2/FEID (R010XY003ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

137—Meland-Riggins complex, 4 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qfb
Elevation: 1,600 to 5,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meland, stony surface, and similar soils: 55 percent
Riggins, stony surface, and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meland, Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loam
Bt - 7 to 25 inches: gravelly clay loam
R - 25 to 35 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 30 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 PUTR2/FEID (R010XY003ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Riggins, Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountain slopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt and/or igneous rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: extremely stony loam
Bt - 4 to 19 inches: very cobbly clay loam
R - 19 to 29 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 30 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: SHALLOW STONY LOAM 12-20 ARTRX/PSSPS (R010XY025ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

138—Meland-Riggins complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qfc
Elevation: 1,600 to 5,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meland, stony surface, and similar soils: 50 percent
Riggins, stony surface, and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meland, Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: loam
Bt - 7 to 25 inches: gravelly clay loam
R - 25 to 35 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: SOUTH SLOPE LOAMY 16-22 ARTRX/PSSPS (R010XY004ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Riggins, Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt and/or igneous rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: extremely stony loam
Bt - 4 to 19 inches: very cobbly clay loam
R - 19 to 29 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: SHALLOW SOUTH STONY 12-16 ARTRX/PSSPS (R010XY016ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

142—Midvale silty clay loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qfj
Elevation: 2,400 to 4,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Midvale and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Midvale

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium over lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: silty clay loam
Bt - 10 to 30 inches: clay
C1 - 30 to 56 inches: loam
C2 - 56 to 60 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

143—Midvale silty clay loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qfk
Elevation: 2,400 to 4,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Midvale and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Midvale

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium over lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: silty clay loam
Bt - 10 to 30 inches: clay
C1 - 30 to 56 inches: loam
C2 - 56 to 60 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

177—Riggins extremely stony loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qgr
Elevation: 2,000 to 5,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 140 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riggins, stony surface, and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riggins, Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt and/or igneous rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: extremely stony loam
Bt - 4 to 19 inches: very cobbly clay loam
R - 19 to 29 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: SHALLOW SOUTH STONY 12-16 ARTRX/PSSPS (R010XY016ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

182—Rockly-Riggins complex, 4 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qgy
Elevation: 1,500 to 5,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rockly, stony surface, and similar soils: 60 percent
Riggins, stony surface, and similar soils: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rockly, Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: extremely stony loam
Bw - 3 to 8 inches: very gravelly clay loam
R - 8 to 18 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 30 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 5 to 12 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: VERY SHALLOW 12-20 ARRI2/POSE (R010XY002ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Riggins, Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from basalt and/or igneous rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: extremely stony loam
Bt - 4 to 19 inches: very cobbly clay loam
R - 19 to 29 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 30 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: SHALLOW STONY LOAM 12-20 ARTRX/PSSPS (R010XY025ID)
Hydric soil rating: No

190—Shoepeg silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qh7
Elevation: 2,200 to 3,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Shoepeg and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Shoepeg

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 26 inches: silty clay loam
C - 26 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

204—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

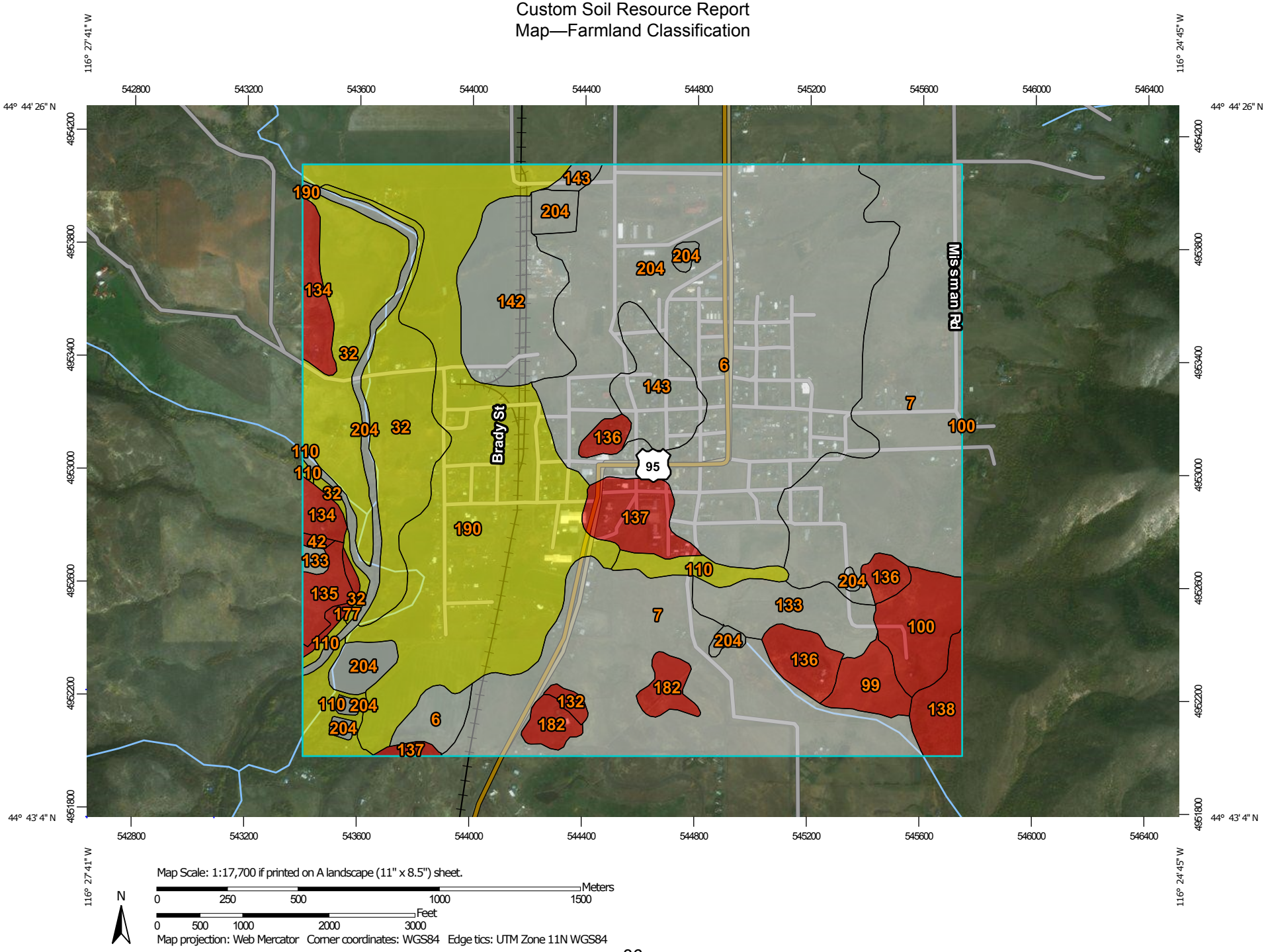
Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Map—Farmland Classification



Map Scale: 1:17,700 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 250 500 1000 1500

Feet: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

MAP INFORMATION

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Adams-Washington Area, Parts of Adams and Washington Counties, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 13, 2017

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 4, 2012—Nov 15, 2016

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
6	Appledellia loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated	305.8	25.1%
7	Appledellia loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated	287.3	23.6%
32	Catherine silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	106.8	8.8%
42	Demasters loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.0	0.1%
99	Jacknife loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	12.9	1.1%
100	Jacknife loam, 12 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	23.7	1.9%
110	Langrell loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	23.8	1.9%
132	McDaniel-Starveout complex, 10 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2.4	0.2%
133	Meland silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated	29.3	2.4%
134	Meland silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	18.0	1.5%
135	Meland silt loam, 12 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	8.9	0.7%
136	Meland very stony loam, 4 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	21.8	1.8%
137	Meland-Riggins complex, 4 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	22.1	1.8%
138	Meland-Riggins complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	13.1	1.1%
142	Midvale silty clay loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated	50.2	4.1%
143	Midvale silty clay loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated	29.1	2.4%
177	Riggins extremely stony loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3.2	0.3%
182	Rockly-Riggins complex, 4 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	14.2	1.2%
190	Shoepeg silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	204.5	16.8%
204	Water		40.8	3.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1,219.0**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

References

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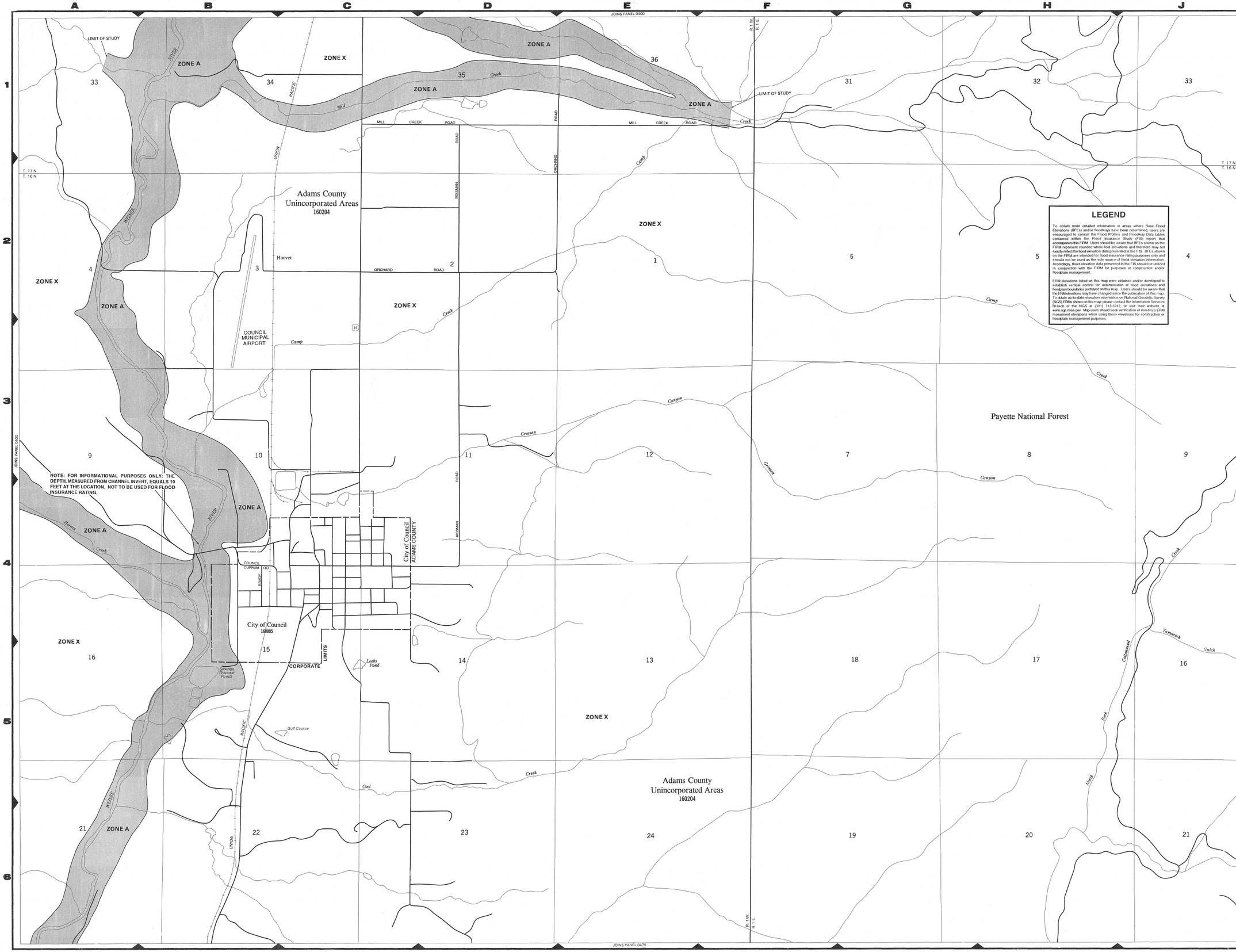
Appendix B

FEMA FIRM Panel No. 16003C0395B



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS INUNDATED BY 100-YEAR FLOOD

- **ZONE A** No base flood elevations determined.
- **ZONE AE** Base flood elevations determined.
- **ZONE AH** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); base flood elevations determined.
- **ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- **ZONE A99** To be protected from 100-year flood by Federal Flood protection system under construction; no base flood elevations determined.
- **ZONE V** Coastal flood with velocity hazard (wave action); no base flood elevations determined.
- **ZONE VE** Coastal flood with velocity hazard (wave action); base flood elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

- **ZONE X** Areas of 500-year flood; areas of 100-year flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 100-year flood.

OTHER AREAS

- **ZONE X** Areas determined to be outside 500-year floodplain.
- **ZONE D** Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined.

UNDEVELOPED COASTAL BARRIERS†

Identified 1983 | Identified 1990 | Otherwise Protected Areas

†Coastal barrier areas are normally located within or adjacent to special flood hazard areas.

- Floodplain Boundary
- Floodway Boundary
- Zone D Boundary
- Boundary Dividing Special Flood Hazard Zones, and Boundary Dividing Areas of Different Coastal Base Flood Elevations Within Special Flood Hazard Zones.
- 513 — Base flood Elevation Line; Elevation in Feet*
- D — D (EL 987) — Cross Section Line; Base Flood Elevation in Feet Where Uniform Within Zone*
- RM 7x — Elevation Reference Mark
- •M1.5 — River Mile

*Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

LEGEND

To obtain more detailed information in areas where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and/or floodways have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations and therefore may not exactly reflect the flood elevation data presented in the FIS. BFEs shown on the FIRM are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

FIRM elevations listed on this map were obtained and/or developed to establish vertical control for determination of flood elevations and floodplain boundaries portrayed on this map. Users should be aware that the FIRM elevations may have changed since the publication of this map. To obtain up-to-date-elevation information on National Geodetic Survey (NGS) ERMs shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the NGS at (301) 713-3242, or visit their website at www.ngs.noaa.gov. Map users should seek verification of non-NGS ERM monument elevations when using these elevations for construction or floodplain management purposes.

NOTES

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program; it does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size, or all planimetric features outside Special Flood Hazard Areas. The community map repository should be consulted for more detailed data on BFEs, and for any information on floodway delineations, prior to use of this map for property purchase or construction purposes.

Areas of Special Flood Hazard (100-year flood) include Zones A, AE, A1-A30, AH, AO, A99, V, VE and V1-V30.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by flood control structures.

Boundaries of the floodways were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Floodway widths in some areas may be too narrow to show to scale. Refer to Floodway Data Table where floodway width is shown at 1/20 inch.

Coastal base flood elevations apply only landward of 0.0 NGVD, and include the effects of wave action; these elevations may also differ significantly from those developed by the National Weather Service for hurricane evacuation planning.

Corporate limits shown are current as of the date of this map. The user should contact appropriate community officials to determine if corporate limits have changed subsequent to the issuance of this map.

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, see section 6.0 of the Flood Insurance Study Report.

For adjoining panels, see separately printed Map Index.

MAP REPOSITORY
Refer to Repository Listing on Index Map

EFFECTIVE DATE OF
COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP:
NOVEMBER 20, 2000
EFFECTIVE DATE (S) OF REVISION (S) TO THIS PANEL:

Refer to the FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE DATE shown on this map to determine when actuarial rates apply to structures in the zones where elevations or depths have been established.

To determine if flood insurance is available, contact an insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at (800) 638-6620.

N

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
1000 0 1000

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

ADAMS COUNTY,
IDAHO AND
INCORPORATED AREAS

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
COUNCIL, CITY OF	160005	0395	B
UNINCORPORATED AREAS	160204	0395	B

MAP NUMBER
16003C0395 B

EFFECTIVE DATE:
NOVEMBER 20, 2000

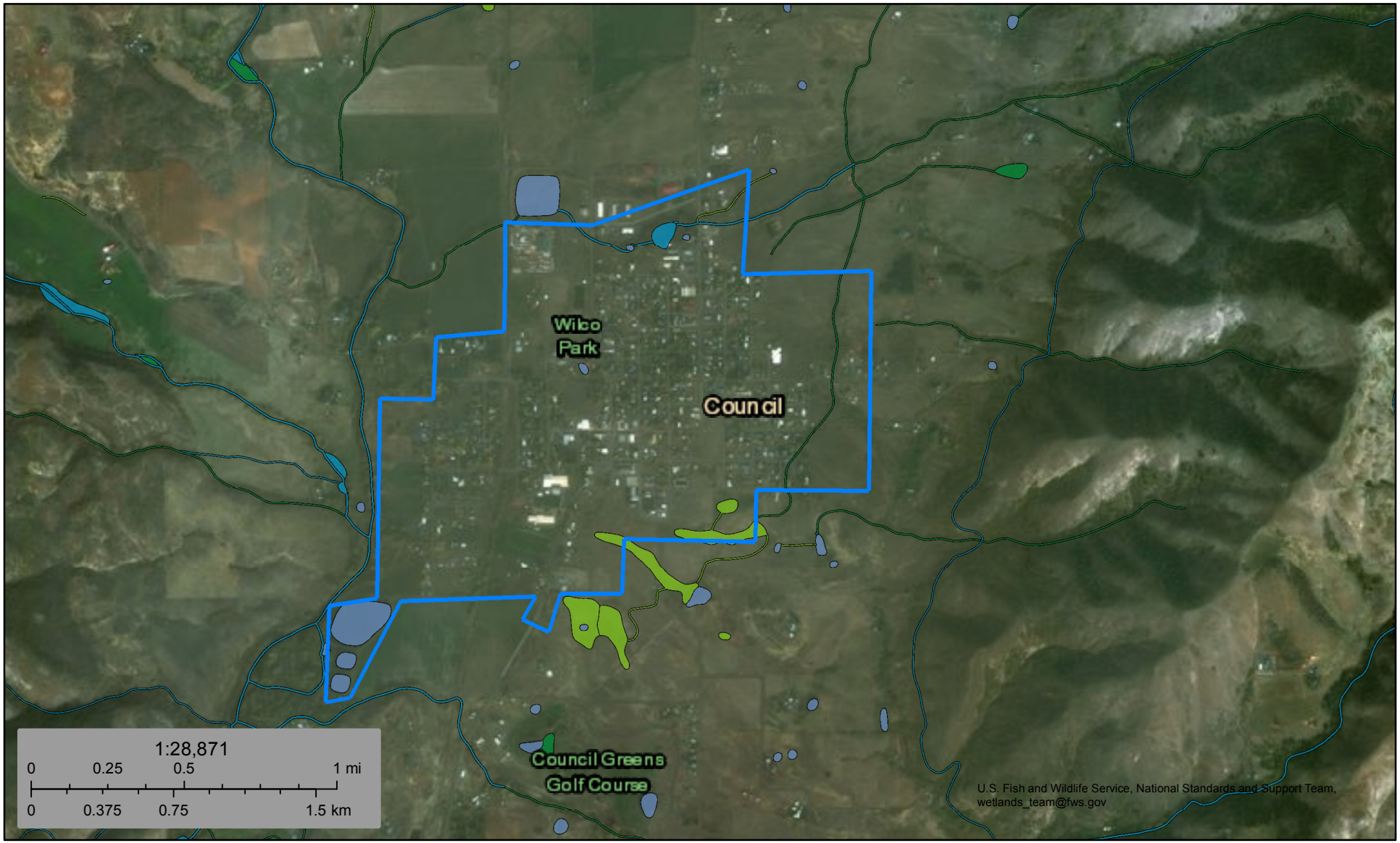
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Appendix C

USFWS Wetlands Map

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Wastewater Improvement Project



June 13, 2018

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper

Appendix D

Official USFWS Species List

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
1387 South Vinnell Way, Suite 368
Boise, ID 83709-1657
Phone: (208) 378-5243 Fax: (208) 378-5262

In Reply Refer To: June 12, 2018
Consultation Code: 01EIFW00-2018-SLI-1439
Event Code: 01EIFW00-2018-E-02936
Project Name: Council Wastewater Improvements

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

Please note: The IPaC module for producing a list of proposed and designated critical habitat is currently incomplete. At this time, we ask that you use the information given below to determine whether your action area falls within a county containing proposed/designated critical habitat for a specific species. If you find that your action falls within a listed county, use the associated links for that species to determine if your action area actually overlaps with the proposed or designated critical habitat.

Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) - *Designated February 24, 2009.*
Counties: Boundary County.

Federal Register Notice: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2009-02-25/pdf/E9-3512.pdf#page=1
Printable Maps:
http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/species/mammals/lynx/criticalhabitat_files/

20081222_fedreg_unit3_draft.jpg
GIS Data: http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov/docs/crithab/zip/lunx_ch.zip
KML for Google Earth: (None Currently Available)

Selkirk Mountains Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus Caribou*) - *Proposed November 30, 2011.*
Counties: Bonner and Boundary Counties.

Federal Register Notice: http://www.fws.gov/idaho/home/2011-30451FINALR.pdf
Printable Maps: http://www.fws.gov/idaho/home/Map1_sub1_150.pdf
GIS Data: (None Currently Available)
KML for Google Earth: (None Currently Available)

Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) - *Designated September 30, 2010.*
Counties: Adams, Benewah, Blaine, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Butte, Camas, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Gem, Idaho, Kootenai, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Shoshone, Valley, and Washington Counties.

Federal Register Notice: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2010-10-18/pdf/2010-25028.pdf#page=2
Printable Maps: http://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/CH2010_Maps.cfm#CHMaps
GIS Data: http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov/docs/crithab/zip/bulltrout.zip
KML for Google Earth: http://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/finalcrithab/BT_FCH_2010_KML.zip

Kootenai River White Sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) - *Designated July 9, 2008.*
Counties: Boundary County.

Federal Register Notice: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2008-07-09/pdf/E8-15134.pdf#page=1
Printable Maps: (None Currently Available)
GIS Data: http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov/docs/crithab/zip/fch_73fr39506_acit_2009.zip
KML for Google Earth: (None Currently Available)

Slickspot Peppergrass (*Lepidium papilliferum*) - Proposed May 10, 2011. Counties: Ada, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, and Payette Counties.

Federal Register Notice: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-10-26/pdf/2011-27727.pdf
Printable Maps: http://www.fws.gov/idaho/Lepidium.html
GIS Data: (None Currently Available)
KML for Google Earth: (None Currently Available)

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in

the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
1387 South Vinnell Way, Suite 368
Boise, ID 83709-1657
(208) 378-5243

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 01EIFW00-2018-SLI-1439

Event Code: 01EIFW00-2018-E-02936

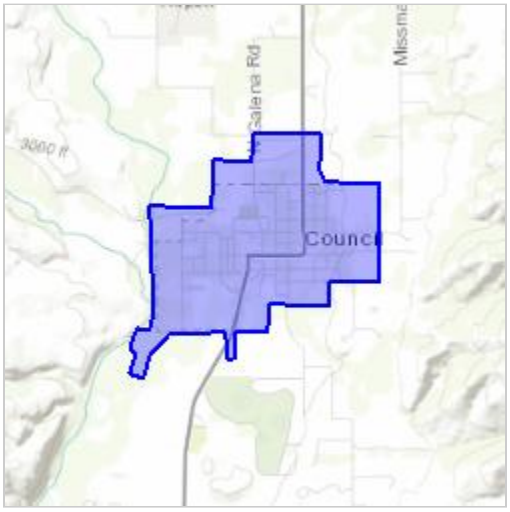
Project Name: Council Wastewater Improvements

Project Type: WASTEWATER FACILITY

Project Description: The City will repair and/or replace approximately 38% of the collection system pipe and manholes, install complete mix/partial mix aerated lagoons, upgrade to UV disinfection and move the outfall of the surface water discharge point upstream of its current location in the Weiser River.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/44.729204120465894N116.4367707493642W



Counties: Adams, ID

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
North American Wolverine *Gulo gulo luscus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5123	Proposed Threatened
Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel *Urocitellus brunneus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2982	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Bull Trout *Salvelinus confluentus* Population: U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8212	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Appendix E

Agency Consultation

BOISE
3050 N. Lakeharbor Lane
Suite 201
Boise, ID 83703
208.576.6646

www.greatwesteng.com

April 25, 2018

Idaho DEQ, BRO
Danielle Robbins
1445 N Orchard Street
Boise, ID 83706

RE: (1) Notification of Intent to Apply for Federal Assistance; Request for Intergovernmental Review/Comments in Accordance with Executive Order 12372, and (2) Environmental Screening

(1) On behalf of the City of Council, Idaho, Great West Engineering is initiating the Executive Order 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs" process on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development (Agency). The Agency is being asked to consider providing financial assistance for the proposal described below and your comments are invited regarding:

1. Consistency with State and local government planning goals;
2. Extent to which the proposal duplicates, runs counter to, or needs to be coordinated with other activities, or might be revised to increase its effectiveness;
3. Contribution to achieving State or local government goals relating to natural and human resources or economic and community development;
4. Extent of environmental impacts and alternatives that should be considered in the Agency's environmental review;
5. Influence on area growth or delivery of services, including any disproportionate effects on minority groups;
6. Impacts on energy resource supply and demand;
7. Possible displacement of people or businesses.

(2) On behalf of the City of Council, Idaho, we are seeking information from your agency regarding any known environmental issues associated with the proposed project. Your comments are being solicited as part of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, related cross-cutting act compliance and agency regulatory requirements.

HELENA
PO Box 4817
2501 Belt View Drive
Helena, MT 59604
406.449.8627
Fax 406.449.8631

BILLINGS
6780 Trade Center Ave.
Billings, MT 59101
406.652.5000
Fax 406.248.1363

MISSOULA
112 W. Front Street
Missoula, MT 59802
406.493.0312

BOISE
3050 N. Lakeharbor Lane
Suite 201
Boise, ID 83703
208.576.6646

www.greatwesteng.com

The following information is being provided to aid in your evaluation of the proposal:

1. Area of Potential Effect (APE): The APE includes an area of approximately 570 acres and encompasses the entire City owned and operated wastewater collection and treatment system. Land uses within the APE include residential, commercial, active agricultural, educational, and civic uses. (Attachment 1)
2. Location: The City of Council (City) is located 125 miles north of Boise along US Highway 95. Sections 10, 11, 14, 15 of Township 16 North, Range 1 West
3. Federal Agencies Involved: Federal funding will potentially be provided by USDA Rural Development and US Army Corps of Engineers.
4. Project Description: The City will be completing repair and/or replacement of approximately 40% of the sewer collection system (Attachment 2). All work will be completed on existing infrastructure within previously disturbed areas. There will be no new sewer line alignments or ground disturbance. Additionally, the City will be replacing the existing three-cell lagoon treatment system with complete mix/ partial mix aerated lagoon treatment system. The new treatment system will encompass a smaller footprint and be contained within the existing treatment plant property.

   The City will continue to discharge treated effluent to the Weiser River although there is the potential for the discharge location to change. Currently the discharge point is within a slough effected by seasonal flow and commonly blocked by beaver dams. During final design, it may be decided to move the discharge location to one of the two areas identified on Attachment 3, included within the identified APE. At each proposed new location, ground disturbance would occur to install the required discharge piping to the river. Potential discharge point A, identified on the northwest side of the existing lagoons, would require modifications to the existing levee structure. Potential discharge point B would require landowner right-of-way agreements.

   The total project cost is estimated at $7,141,400.
5. Environmental Information: This Wastewater Improvement Project is in response to the City's non-compliance violations of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and violations of the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Completing these upgrades provide long-term CWA compliance for the City and satisfy US EPA and Idaho DEQ regulatory enforcement.

HELENA
PO Box 4817
2501 Belt View Drive
Helena, MT 59604
406.449.8627
Fax 406.449.8631

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6780 Trade Center Ave.
Billings, MT 59101
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Boise, ID 83703
208.576.6646

www.greatwesteng.com

The existing lagoons did not pass required Idaho DEQ seepage testing and are a potential negative effect on ground water resources. The current discharge location creates an unsanitary and undesirable situation for human safety and wildlife resources. No negative effects are anticipated as part of the proposed project as it is all repair and replacement, with the exception of the potential new discharge location. The total project will have a direct, long-term beneficial effect to water resources.

6. Attachments: 1. Area of Potential Effect. 2. Proposed Collection System Improvements 3. Proposed Discharge Relocation Areas 4. USDA Rural Development Comment Sheet.

Please provide your comments on the enclosed comment sheet or by letter within 30-days of the date of this letter to USDA Rural Development, Carol Garrison, 2208 E. Chicago St., Ste. C, Caldwell, ID 83605, Carol.Garrison@id.usda.gov. Project questions should be directed to Andrew Kimmel, Project Manager, 208-899-1612, akimmel@greatwesteng.com.

Sincerely,

Great West Engineering, Inc.

Keri Hill
Environmental Scientist

Attachments
cc: USDA, Rural Development Area Office

HELENA
PO Box 4817
2501 Belt View Drive
Helena, MT 59604
406.449.8627
Fax 406.449.8631

BILLINGS
6780 Trade Center Ave.
Billings, MT 59101
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Fax 406.248.1363

MISSOULA
112 W. Front Street
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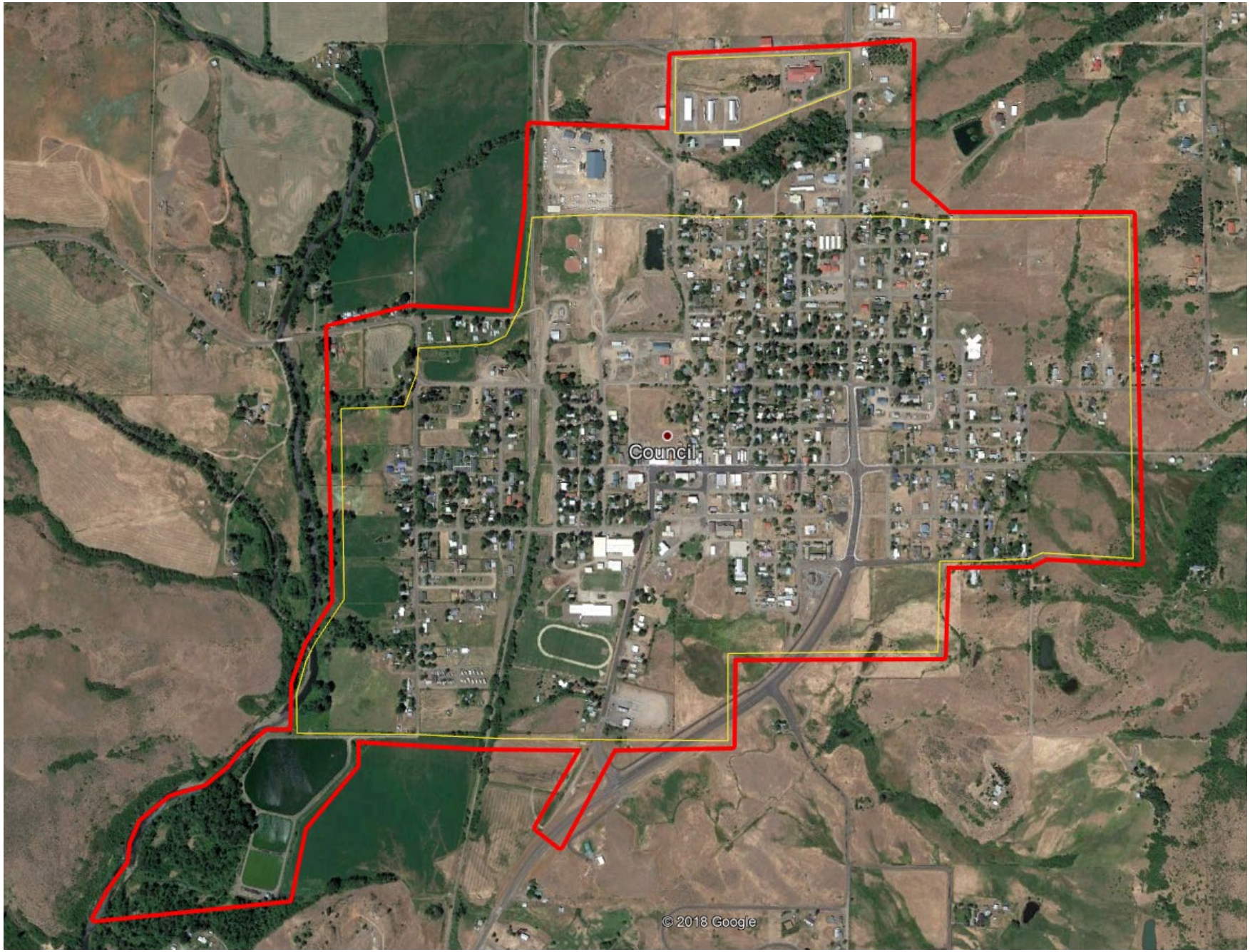


LEGEND

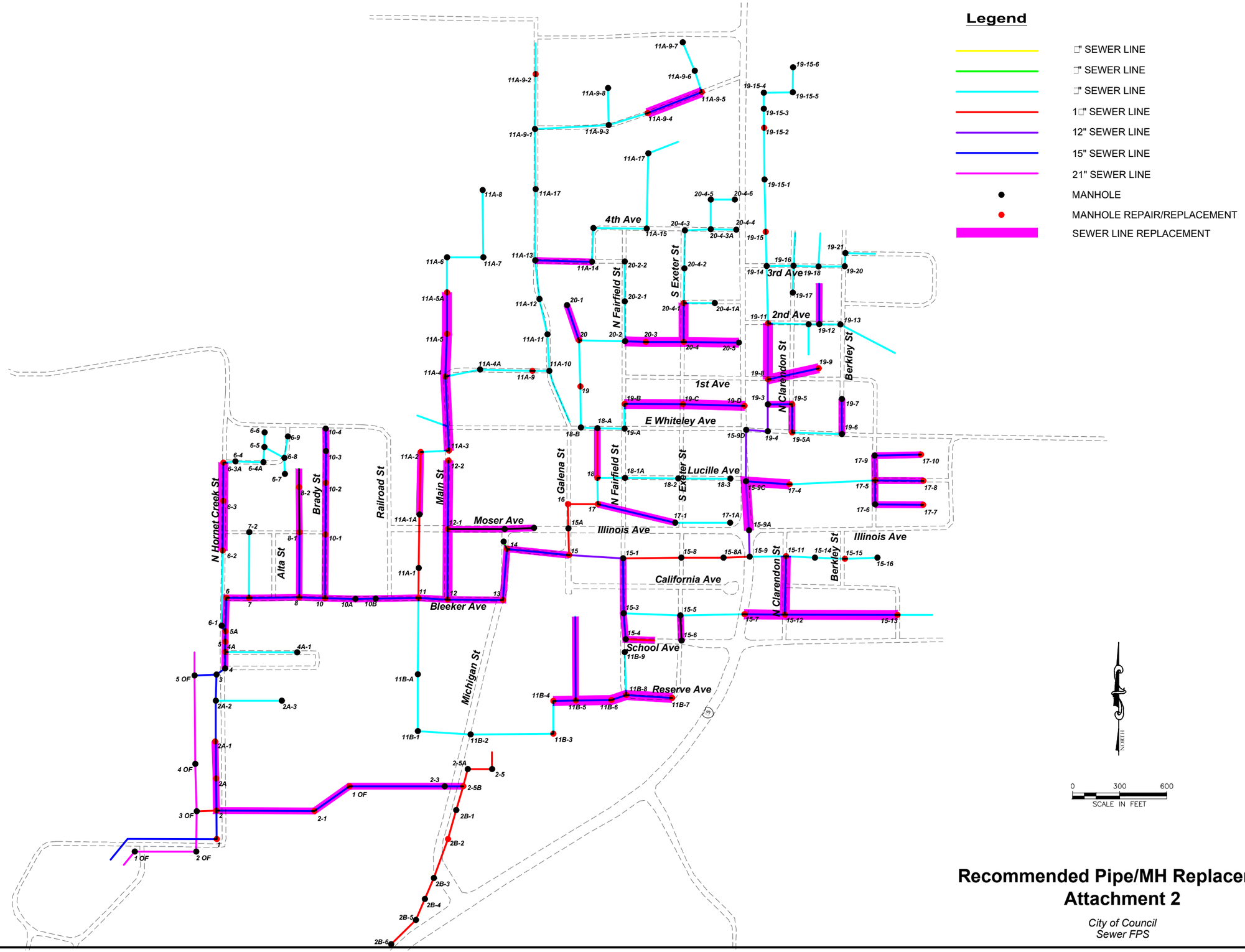
City Limits

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Area of Potential Effect

Attachment 1

City of Council
Wastewater Improvement Project

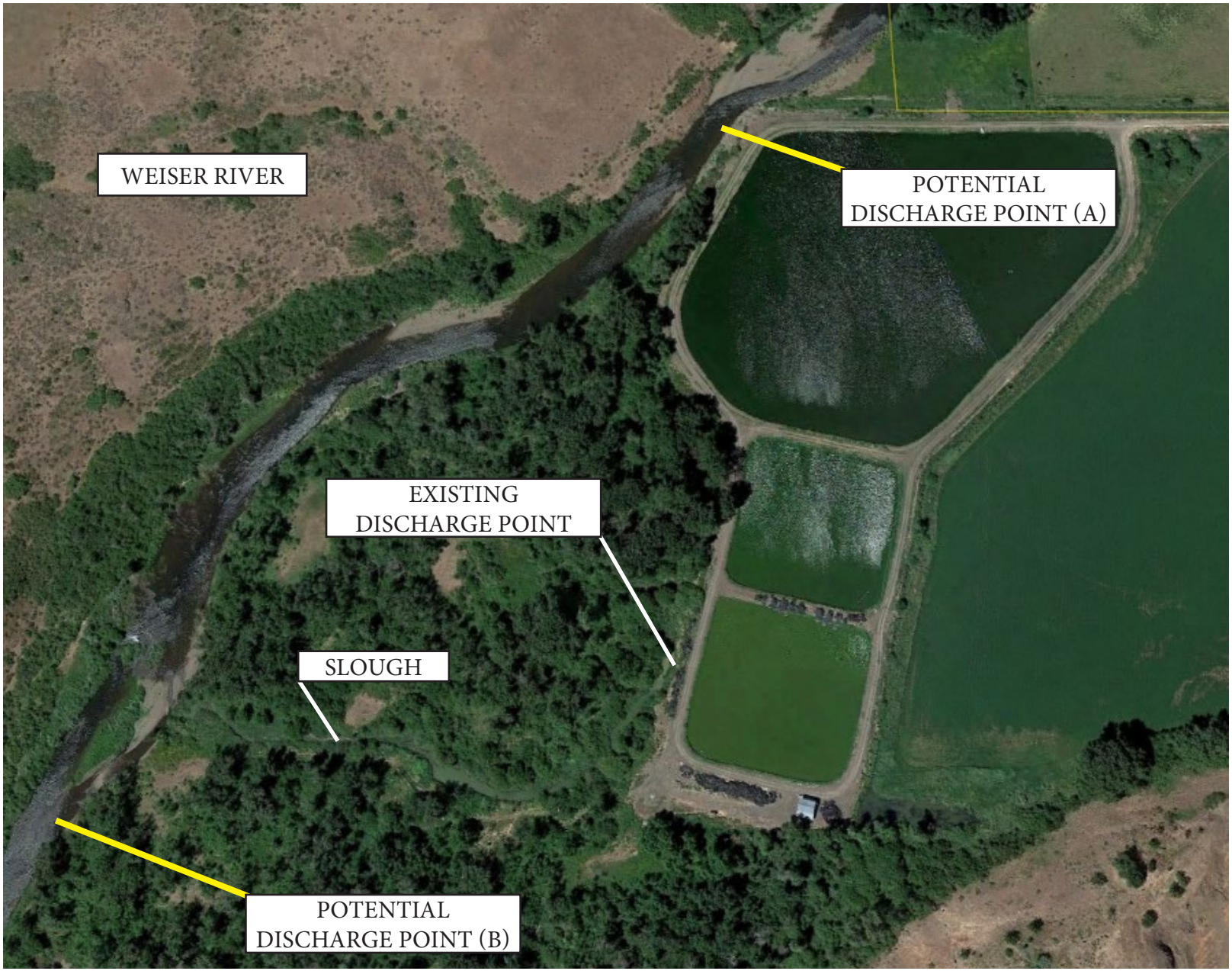


M:\4-17119- City of Council Sewer FPS\CADD 4-17119\Exhibits\4-17119-Pipe Replacement Alt2.dwg

GreatWest engineering®

Recommended Pipe/MH Replacement
Attachment 2

City of Council
Sewer FPS



Proposed Discharge Relocation Areas

Attachment 3

City of Council
Wastewater Improvement Project

GreatWest engineering

USDA Rural Development Intergovernmental Review Consultation Form

1) Is the proposal consistent with State or local government planning goals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2) Does the proposal duplicate, run counter to, or need to be coordinated with other activities, or might it be revised to increase its effectiveness?

☐ Yes ☐ No

3) Will the proposal contribute to achieving state or local government goals relating to natural and human resources or economic and community development?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4) Are there environmental impacts and alternatives that should be considered in the Agency's environmental review?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5) Will the proposal influence area growth or delivery of services, including any disproportionate effects on minority groups?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6) Will the proposal impact energy resource supply and demand?

☐ Yes ☐ No

7) Will the proposal displace people or businesses?

☐ Yes ☐ No

8) Will the proposal be located in a Coastal Zone or Coastal Barrier Resource Area and is it consist with any State coastal management plan?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments:

Signature/Title Date

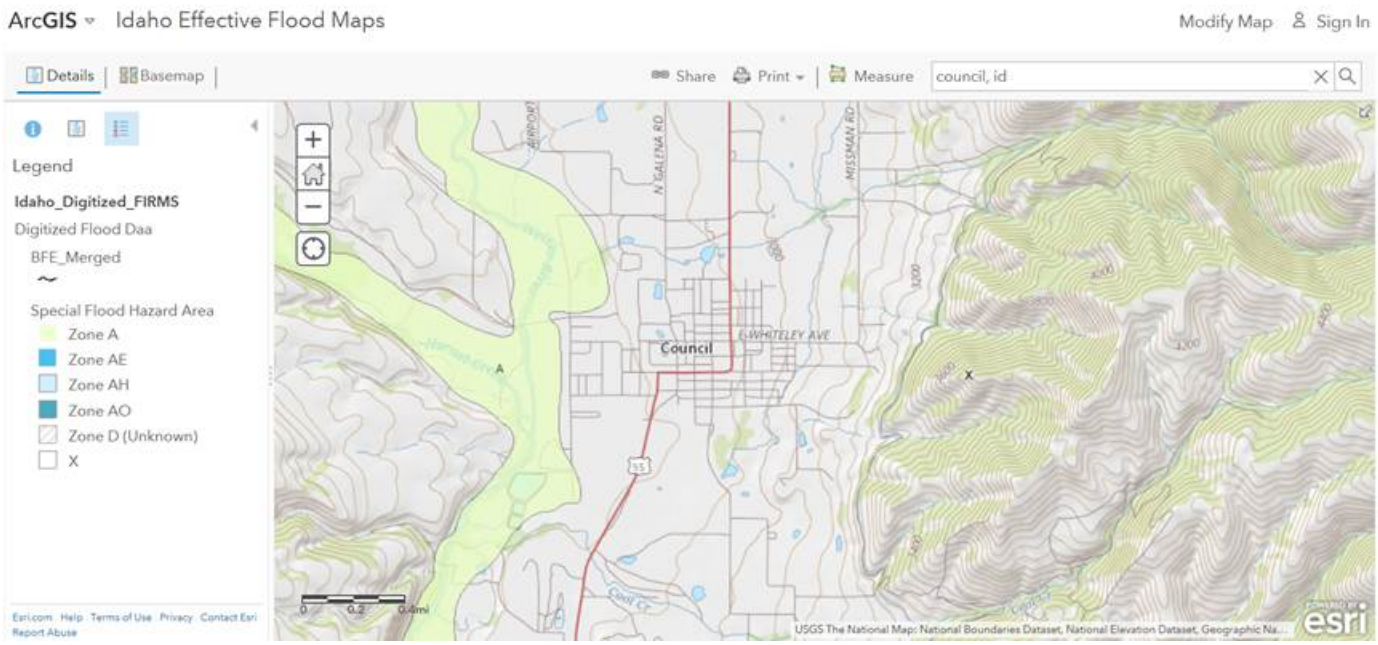
Keri Hill

From: O'Shea, Maureen <Maureen.OShea@idwr.idaho.gov>
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2018 9:51 AM
To: Keri Hill
Cc: Keri Hill; building@co.adams.id.us
Subject: FW: Council Wastewater Environmental Review
Attachments: IDWR_042018.pdf; Council Wastewater Improvement Project FIRMette 16003C0395B 11-20-2000.pdf; Council Wastewater Improvement Project ID effective FIRMs image 1 5-2018.JPG; Council Wastewater Improvement Project ID effective FIRMs image 2 5-2018.JPG; Council Wastewater Improvement Project ID effective FIRMs image 3 5-2018.JPG

Keri,

Project description:

The City will be completing repair and/or replacement of approximately 40% of the sewer collection system. All work will be completed on existing infrastructure within previously
disturbed areas. There will be no new sewer line alignments or ground disturbance. Additionally, the City will be replacing the existing three-cell lagoon treatment system with complete mix/ partial mix aerated lagoon treatment system. The new treatment system will encompass a smaller footprint and be contained within the existing treatment plant property.
The City will continue to discharge treated effluent to the Weiser River although there is the potential for the discharge location to change. Currently the discharge point is within a slough effected by seasonal flow and commonly blocked by beaver dams. During final design, it may be decided to move the discharge location to one of the two areas identified on Attachment 3, included within the identified APE. At each proposed new location, ground disturbance would occur to install the required discharge piping to the river. Potential discharge point A, identified on the northwest side of the existing lagoons, would require modifications to the existing levee structure. Potential discharge point B would require landowner right-of-way agreements.



The proposed City of Council Wastewater Improvement Project is a Critical Facility and is in very close proximity to the Weiser River. The three-cell lagoon treatment system site is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) along the Weiser River in Zone A without a Base Flood Elevation (BFE) as shown on the City of Council FIRM Panel Number 16003C0395B dated November 20, 2000.

Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 60.3 requires in part:

(a)(6) Require within flood-prone areas

(i) new and replacement sanitary sewage systems to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters and
(ii) onsite waste disposal systems to be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

ASCE24 recommends that all critical facilities protect their facilities to an elevation 3.0 ft. above the Highest Adjacent Grade (HAG). I recommend 4.0 ft. above the HAG.

Because the proposed location of the Council Wastewater Improvement Project is in the SFHA, I recommend protecting/floodproofing all the structures on site and their components to at least 3 feet above the highest adjacent grade (HAG) due to the facility's close proximity to the Weiser River.

A Floodplain Development Permit will be required prior to the start of construction from the Floodplain Administrator for the City of Council, Don Horton at 208-253-6125 or building@co.adams.id.us.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions regarding permitting procedures for the proposed Council Wastewater Improvement Project within the Weiser River Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Thank you,
Maureen O'Shea, AICP, CFM
State NFIP Coordinator
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
322 E. Front Street, P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098
Office # 208-287-4928
Cell # 208-830-4174
Maureen.OShea@idwr.idaho.gov
https://www.idwr.idaho.gov/floods/

From: Keri Hill [mailto:khill@greatwesteng.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2018 10:48 AM
To: O'Shea, Maureen <Maureen.OShea@idwr.idaho.gov>
Subject: Council Wastewater Environmental Review

Good Morning,

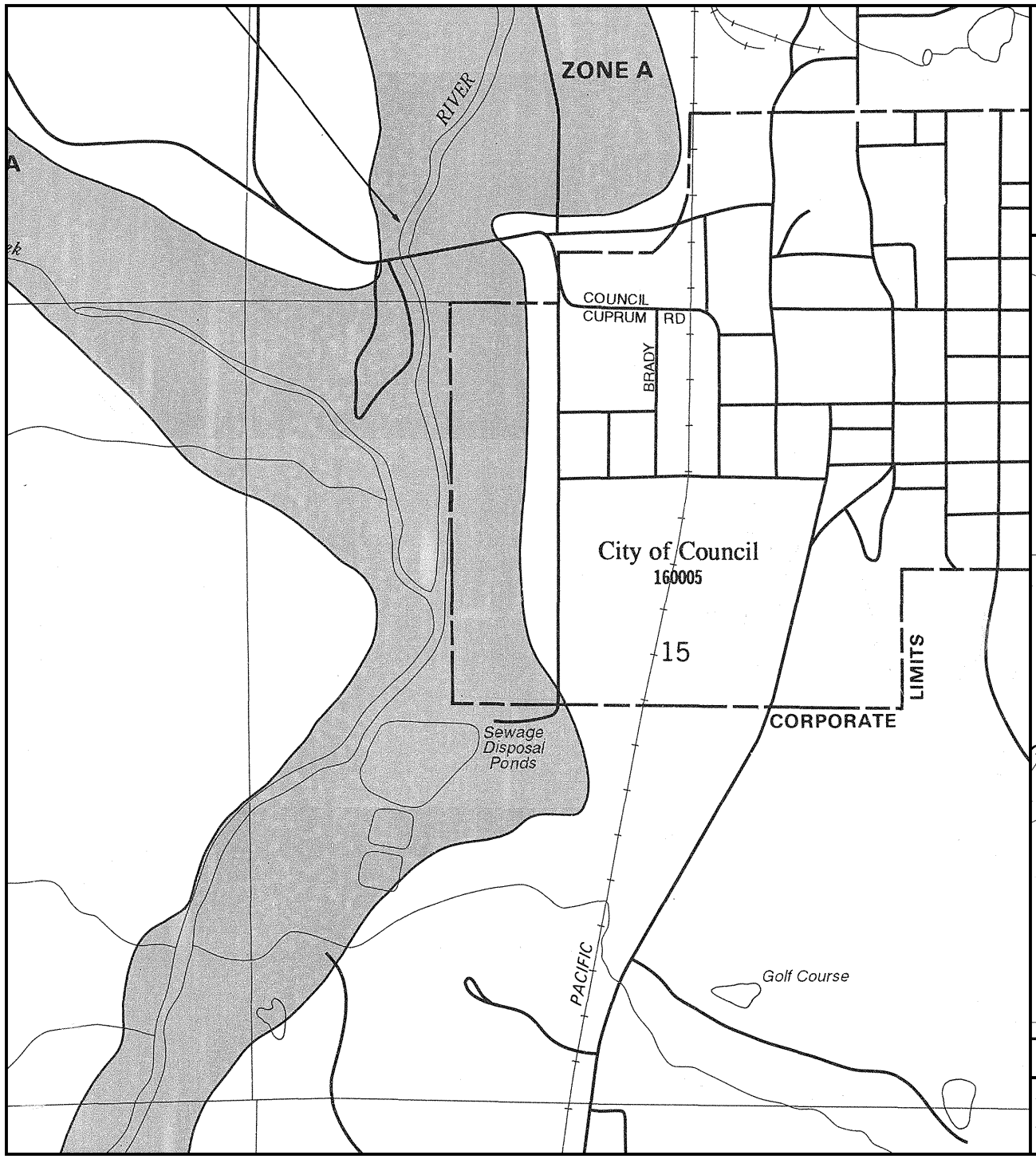
On behalf of the City of Council, Idaho, we are requesting your agency's review of their proposed Wastewater Improvement Project. The attached letter and reference material should answer all questions but please don't hesitate to request additional details if needed.

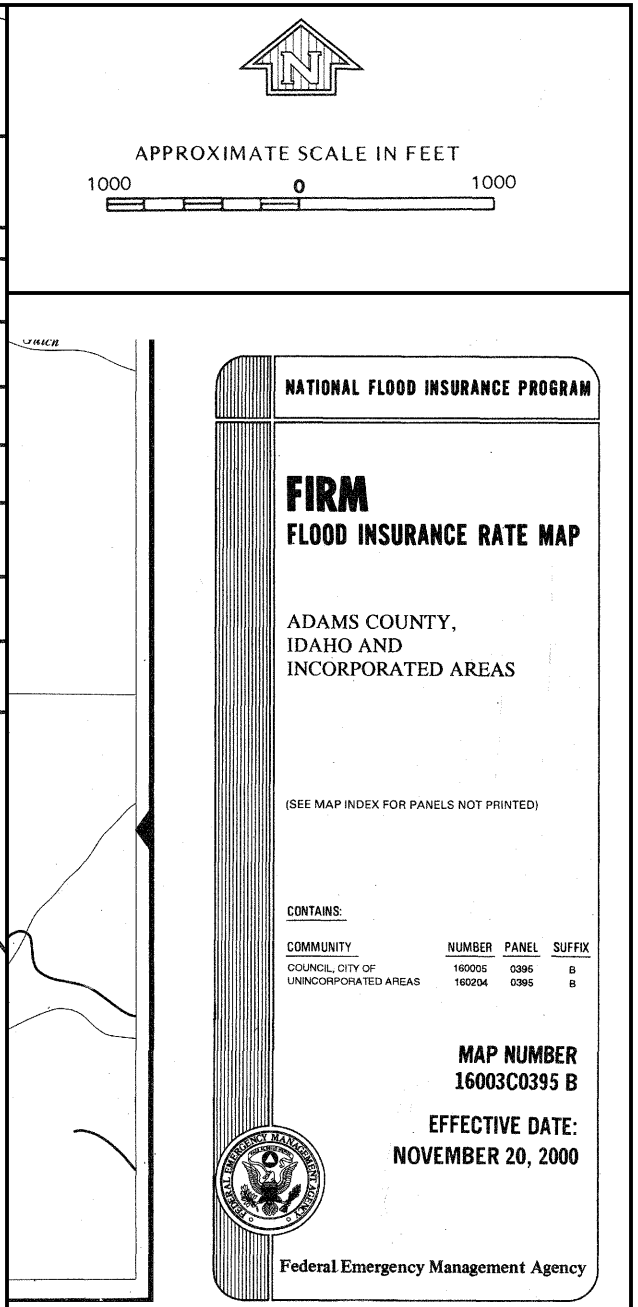
Thank you,

Keri Hill | Associate Project Manager

Great West Engineering, Inc.
3050 N. Lakeharbor Ln
Boise, ID 83703

CELL: 208-550-2056
DIRECT: 208-488-4337





This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

ArcGIS Idaho Effective Flood Maps

Modify Map Sign In

Details | Basemap | Share Print Measure council, id

Legend

Idaho_Digitized_FIRMS

Digitized Flood Daa

XS_Merged

BFE_Merged

Special Flood Hazard Area

- Zone A
- Zone AE
- Zone AH
- Zone AO
- Zone D (Unknown)
- X

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ArcGIS Idaho Effective Flood Maps

Modify Map Sign In

Details | Basemap | Share Print Measure council, id

Legend

Idaho_Digitized_FIRMS

Digitized Flood Daa

XS_Merged

BFE_Merged

Special Flood Hazard Area

- Zone A
- Zone AE
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Legend

Idaho_Digitized_FIRMS

Digitized Flood Daa

BFE_Merged

Special Flood Hazard Area

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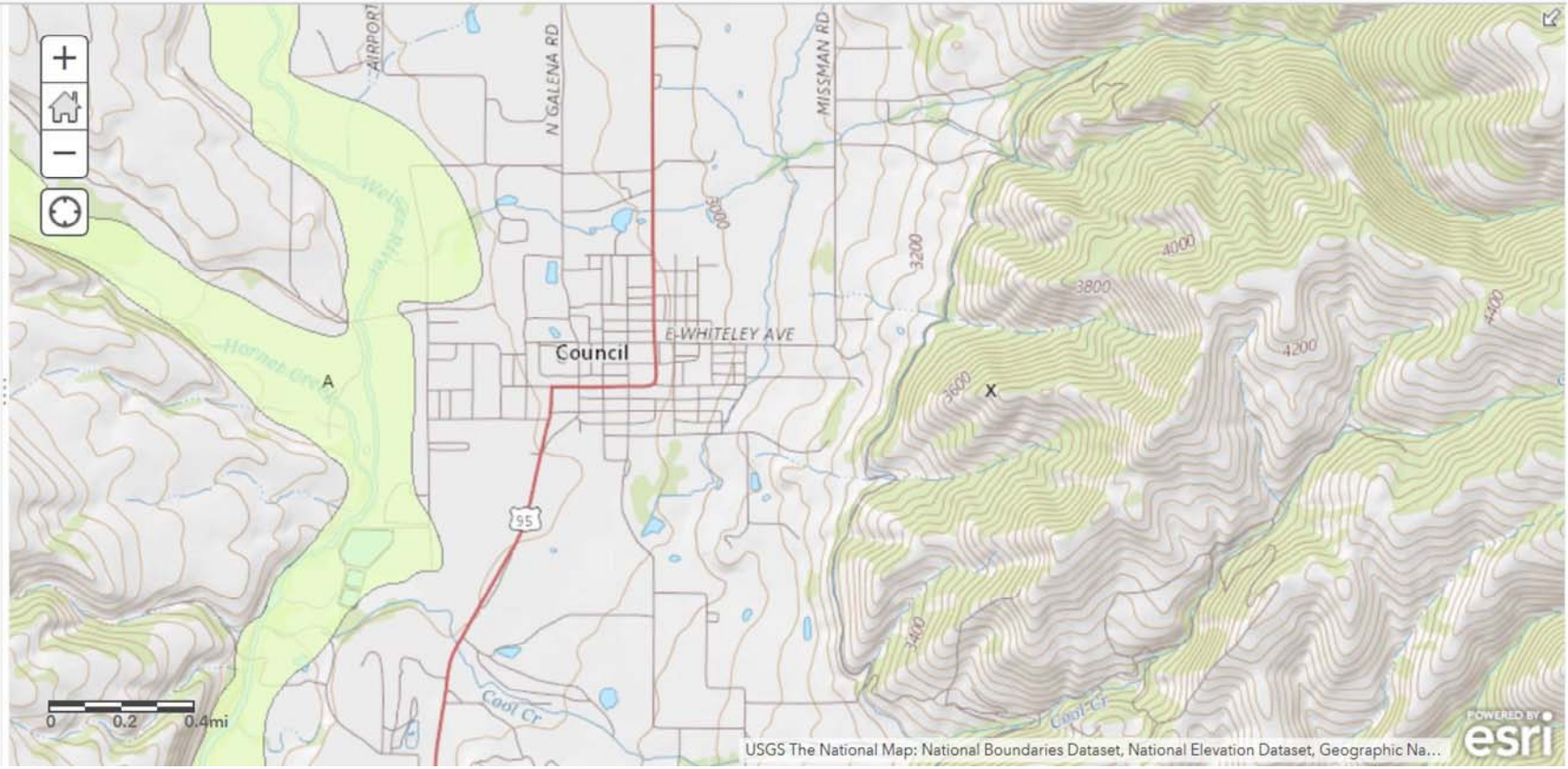
- Zone D (Unknown)
- X



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IDAHO STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore
Executive Director
State Historic
Preservation Officer

Administration:
2205 Old Penitentiary Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83712
208.334.2682
Fax: 208.334.2774

Idaho State Museum:
610 Julia Davis Dr.
Boise, Idaho 83702
208.334.2120

Idaho State Archives and State Records Center:
2205 Old Penitentiary Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83712
208.334.2620

State Historic Preservation Office:
210 Main St.
Boise, Idaho 83702
208.334.3861

Old Idaho Penitentiary and Historic Sites:
2445 Old Penitentiary Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83712
208.334.2844

HISTORY.IDAHO.GOV

3 May 2018

Keri Hill
Great West Engineering
3050 N Lakeharbor Lane, Suite 201
Boise, Idaho 83703

Re: City of Council Wastewater System Upgrade / SHPO# 2018-690

Dear Ms. Hill:

Thank you for consulting with our office on the above referenced project. We understand the scope of work includes an upgrade to the City of Council's wastewater system, located in Adams County, Idaho.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800, we have applied the criteria of effect to the proposed undertaking. Based on the information received 30 April 2018, we find the proposed project actions will have **no adverse effect** to historic properties. Given the location of the undertaking, we strongly recommend further consultation with the Nez Perce Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

In the event that cultural material is inadvertently encountered during implementation of this project, work shall be halted in the vicinity of the finds until they can be inspected and assessed by the appropriate consulting parties.

If you have any questions or the scope of work changes, please contact me via phone or email at 208.488.7468 or matt.halitsky@ishs.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

M. Halitsky

Matthew Halitsky, AICP
Historic Preservation Review Officer
Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Keri Hill

From: Bill Lind - NOAA Federal <bill.lind@noaa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 26, 2018 9:42 AM
To: Keri Hill; Carol.Garrison@id.usda.gov
Subject: Re: Council Wastewater Environmental Review

Good morning Keri. This email responds to your April 25, 2018, letter to NOAA Fisheries requesting comments on the City of Council's Wastewater Improvement Project. NOAA appreciates your efforts to address water quality issues in the Snake River basin. Based upon my review of the letter and attachments, the project area described is located upstream of Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River. NOAA Fisheries considers the Hells Canyon Dam a longstanding, naturally impassable barrier. Consequently, there are no Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species under NOAA's jurisdiction occurring in the vicinity of this project area. Similarly, there is no designated critical habitat for any ESA-listed species under NOAA's jurisdiction in this project area. Therefore, although NOAA Fisheries appreciates the notification regarding your project and a chance to provide input, NOAA will not be providing additional comments on your proposed action, and no ESA consultation or further coordination with NOAA is necessary before completing your action.

If you have any questions concerning this response, please contact me at (208) 378 - 5697. Thanks.

On Wed, Apr 25, 2018 at 11:54 AM, Keri Hill <khill@greatwesteng.com> wrote:

> Good Afternoon,
>
> On behalf of the City of Council, Idaho, we are requesting your agency's review of their proposed Wastewater Improvement Project. The attached letter and reference material should answer all questions but please don't hesitate to request additional details if needed.
>
> Thank you,
>
> Keri Hill | Associate Project Manager

Great West Engineering, Inc.

3050 N. Lakeharbor Ln

Boise, ID 83703

CELL: 208-550-2056

DIRECT: 208-488-4337

OFFICE: 208-519-5244, xt 337

www.greatwesteng.com

--

Bill Lind
Southern Snake Branch Chief
NOAA Fisheries West Coast Region
Interior Columbia Basin Office
U.S. Department of Commerce
(208) 378 - 5697 (desk)
(208) 391 - 1282 (work cell)
bill.lind@noaa.gov

Find us online
www.fisheries.noaa.gov

Keri Hill

From: Nield, Shawn - NRCS, Boise, ID <shawn.nield@id.usda.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2018 12:42 PM
To: Keri Hill
Cc: Young, Allyson - NRCS, Coeur D Alene, ID
Subject: RE: Council Wastewater Environmental Review

Keri,

As the state soil scientist, my primary concern with federally funded developments involves the Farmland Protection Policy Act. From what I can see on the document provided, there will be no irreversible conversion of farmland to a non-agricultural purpose. Had that not been the case, I would have asked you to complete a farmland conversion impact rating form (AD-1006).

For future reference, our resource soil scientist for the western half of Idaho is Allyson Young. She is cc:ed here. If you have further inquiries, please direct those to her and include me on the cc:

Thank you for the inquiry,

Shawn J. Nield
State Soil Scientist/Snow Survey Program Manager
USDA-NRCS-Idaho
9173 W. Barnes Drive, Suite C
Boise, ID 83709
208-378-5728

Useful links
NRCS National Soils Page
NRCS National Soil Health Page
NRCS Idaho Soil Health Page
Web Soil Survey
Soil Data Viewer
NRCS Idaho Snow Survey
Conservation Webinars
Farmland Protection Policy Act
See current snowpack conditions

From: Keri Hill [mailto:khill@greatwesteng.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2018 11:53 AM
To: Nield, Shawn - NRCS, Boise, ID <shawn.nield@id.usda.gov>
Subject: Council Wastewater Environmental Review

Good Afternoon,

On behalf of the City of Council, Idaho, we are requesting your agency's review of their proposed Wastewater Improvement Project. The attached letter and reference material should answer all questions but please don't hesitate to request additional details if needed.

Thank you,

Keri Hill | Associate Project Manager

Great West Engineering, Inc.
3050 N. Lakeharbor Ln
Boise, ID 83703

CELL: 208-550-2056
DIRECT: 208-488-4337
OFFICE: 208-519-5244, xt 337

www.greatwesteng.com

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Wastewater Improvement Project - Council, Idaho

USDA Rural Development Intergovernmental Review Consultation Form

1) Is the proposal consistent with State or local government planning goals?

☒ Yes ☐ No

2) Does the proposal duplicate, run counter to, or need to be coordinated with other activities, or might it be revised to increase its effectiveness?

☐ Yes ☒ No

3) Will the proposal contribute to achieving state or local government goals relating to natural and human resources or economic and community development?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4) Are there environmental impacts and alternatives that should be considered in the Agency's environmental review?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ DO NOT KNOW

5) Will the proposal influence area growth or delivery of services, including any disproportionate effects on minority groups?

☐ Yes ☒ No

6) Will the proposal impact energy resource supply and demand?

☐ Yes ☒ No

7) Will the proposal displace people or businesses?

☐ Yes ☒ No

8) Will the proposal be located in a Coastal Zone or Coastal Barrier Resource Area and is it consist with any State coastal management plan?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Comments:

Signature/Title Date

Christine L. Frei 5/2/18

Christine L. Frei
CEDA Executive Director

Wastewater Improvement Project - Council, Idaho

USDA Rural Development Intergovernmental Review Consultation Form

1) Is the proposal consistent with State or local government planning goals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2) Does the proposal duplicate, run counter to, or need to be coordinated with other activities, or might it be revised to increase its effectiveness?

☐ Yes ☐ No Not Known

3) Will the proposal contribute to achieving state or local government goals relating to natural and human resources or economic and community development?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4) Are there environmental impacts and alternatives that should be considered in the Agency's environmental review?

☐ Yes ☐ No Not Known

5) Will the proposal influence area growth or delivery of services, including any disproportionate effects on minority groups?

☐ Yes ☐ No Not Known

6) Will the proposal impact energy resource supply and demand?

☐ Yes ☐ No Not Known

7) Will the proposal displace people or businesses?

☐ Yes ☐ No Not Known

8) Will the proposal be located in a Coastal Zone or Coastal Barrier Resource Area and is it consist with any State coastal management plan?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Comments:

No comments at this time

Signature/Title

Amanda Ames
Community Development Specialist
Idaho Commerce - CDBG

Date 4/25/18

Appendix F

Public Participation

CITY OF COUNCIL
AGENDA
Tuesday, April 10, 2018
Public Meeting 6:45 pm - Regular Meeting 7:30 pm

Mayor	*Bruce Gardner, DVM*	***City Hall***
Council President	*Dan Huter*	*501 N. Galena*
Council Members	*Chase Hansen*	*Council, ID 12*
	Mendy Stanford	*208-253-4201*

City Council appreciates your interest and encourages your participation. Regularly scheduled meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month.
Note: The numerical order of items on this agenda is for convenience of reference. Items may be taken out of order upon request of the Mayor or Council Members.

Public Meeting- Council Wastewater Plan

Call to Order

Proposed Amendments to Agenda

Any items added less than 48 hours prior to the meeting are added by Council motion at this time.

All matters listed within the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine by the Council and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion on the items unless a Councilmember or citizen so requests in which case the item will be removed from Consent Agenda and placed on the Regular Agenda.

Consent Agenda

1) Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting of March13, 2018
2) Approval of Regular & Special Bills
3) Approval of Financial Statements
4) Approval of Agenda

Reports

1) Public Works
2) Engineer
3) Airport
4) Clerk

Business

1) State Representative District 9 Lorrie Richins Introduction
2) CWMA Community Spray Day – Chris Friend
3) Highway 95 Regional Visitors Guide – Brandie Lincoln
4) Judicial Confirmation Discussion

Next Meeting *Regular Meeting at 7:30 p.m. – Tuesday, May 8, 2018*

Adjourn

If requested, this agenda can be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with disabilities, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1900 and the Federal Rules and Regulations adopted in implementation thereof. Persons seeking an alternative format should contact City Clerk Tami Testa at 208-253-4201 for further information.

STATE OF IDAHO)
) SS
COUNTY OF ADAMS)

Gamaliel L Gardner-Masters being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Principle Clerk of the Adams County Record, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Council, Adams County, State of Idaho and having a general circulation therein and which said newspaper has been published continuously and uninterrupted in said County for a period of seventy-eight (78) consecutive weeks prior to the first publication of the advertisement, a copy of which is attached thereto: that advertisement was published in the regular edition of The Adams County Record for one (1) insertion beginning with the Issue of April 04, 2018 and ending with the Issue of April 04, 2018.

Gamaliel L. Gardner-Masters

On this 13th day of April, 2018, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Gamaliel L Gardner-Masters, known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the written instrument, and being by me first and duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Melissa Dougherty
Notary Public of Idaho

Residing at Council, Id

My Commission Expires 11/30/2023

MELISSA DOUGHERTY
Notary Public
State of Idaho

To: CITY OF COUNCIL

Subject: PUBLIC HEARING - COUNCIL WASTEWATER FACILITY PLAN

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW : READ THE LEGALS

Please submit legal notices to legals@theadamscountyrecord.com

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR ADAMS COUNTY PLANNING & ZONING
PROPOSED ZONING VARIANCE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Board of County Commissioners of Adams County, Idaho will meet on Monday, April 16, 2018, at the hour of 1:30 am in the office of the County Commissioners in the Courthouse at Council, Idaho, to receive public input concerning an application by Jack & Linda Wolford, Property Owners.

LOCATION: 5541 Hwy. 95 S, Legal Description: The property consists of 22.51 acres, Township 22 N., Range 1 E., Section 16, Tax#32 in NE4SE4 SE4NE4
***General location: Approximately ½ mile South of Pinehurst, west side of Hwy 95.**

This application is to permit: split of 22.51 acres, approximately 1/2.

Public comment may be made at the meeting. Any person making public comment shall present the Clerk of the Board of Adams County Commissioners with a written statement to be entered the minutes of the public hearing.

Comments may be mailed to Adams County Commissioners, P.O. Box 48, Council, Idaho 83612

In compliance with the American's with Disabilities Act, anyone requesting reasonable accommodations may contact Sherry Ward, Adams County Clerk, at 253-4561 at least one week prior to the hearing.

DATED this 28th day of March 2018

ADAMS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Published in the Adams County Record on April 4, 2018 • April 11, 2018

LEGAL NOTICE

Public Notice

LEGAL NOTICE

The City of Council will hold a public hearing on April 10th, 2018 at 6:45PM at the City of Council City Hall regarding the Council Wastewater Facility Plan. The public is invited to review and comment on the draft facility plan upon the first publication of this notice. A copy is available for review at Council City Hall, located at 501 N. Galena St., Council, ID 83612. Verbal comments may be given at the public meeting on April 10th, 2018 and written comments can be received at Council City Hall, by mail to the City Hall address above, or via email to cityclerk@ctcweb.net until April 18th, 2018.

Council City Hall is an ADA accessible building. Persons with disabilities requesting special accommodations should make such request by telephone to the office of the City Clerk (208) 253-4201 at least (48) hours prior to commencement of the public hearing.

Tami Testa, City Clerk/Treasurer
City of Council, Idaho

Published: April 4th and April 11th, 2018

Published in the Adams County Record on April 04, 2018

	1	4			6			
						6	3	2
				9	7	4	5	
1		7		3	5		2	
	2	8	6	7	4			
		3	2			8	7	
	4	1				3	6	9

Fun by the Numbers

Sudoku puzzles are formatted as a 9x9 grid, broken down into nine 3x3 boxes. To solve a sudoku, the numbers 1 through 9 must fill each row, column and box. Each number can appear only once in each row, column and box. You can figure out the order in which the numbers will appear by using the

City of Council Public Meeting
Wastewater Facility Plan
April 10, 2018 6:45 pm

Verbal Public Comments:

Q1. What is the difference between the collection alternative 1 and 2?

A1. Alternative 1 will replace all areas with known I&I and other maintenance related issues and is approximately 20% of the collection system. Alternative 2 will replace everything in alternative 1 plus all of the known non-plastic or HDPE collection mains and is approximately 38% of the collection system.

Q2. Why are you recommending not to do the lowest cost project identified in the study?

A2. The lowest cost collection alternative will still leave a significant amount of pipe in the ground that is more than 50 years old. The likely hood that this pipe will begin to fail increases every year. To replace it now will put the City in a better position moving forward with maintaining the collection system.

The lowest cost treatment alternative would still have a high risk of not being able to treat the wastewater to the current NPDES permit limits, although it would satisfy the current DEQ Compliance Agreement Schedule. By constructing Alternative 6 as recommended will allow for treatment to a higher level should future permit limits be imposed on the City as well as have a low risk of violating the current permit limits.

Q3. Where will the polishing reactor be located?

A3. The polishing reactor will be situated after cell 3 of the proposed new lagoon and prior to the UV disinfection building.

Q4. Is the location of the preliminary drawing for Alternative 6 the actual location of the system?

A4. No, the location shown on the exhibit is for reference purpose only to show the relative size and schematic layout. The final location will be determined during the design phase of the project.

No written comments were received during the public comment period.