City of Hailey

Wastewater Facility Plan

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 6
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

FINAL
March, 2015

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CITY OF HAILEY
WASTEWATER FACILITY PLAN

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 6
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

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COVER SHEET

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

City of Hailey Wastewater Facility Plan
City of Hailey
115 Main Street South
Hailey, Idaho 83333

CONTACT PERSONS

Project Contact

Ms. Mariel Platt, AICP LEED AP
Public Works Director and City Engineer
115 Main Street South
Hailey, Idaho 83333
Phone (208) 788-9815 - Ext 24
Fax (208) 788-2942
Email: mariel.platt@haileycityhall.org

Environmental Review Contact

Mr. Jeremy Williams, P.E.
Project Manager
Carollo Engineers, P.C.
1265 E Ft Union Blvd, Ste 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84047
(801) 233-2500
Email: jwilliams@carollo.com

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE / FUNDING SOURCES

The estimated capital costs for the Proposed Actions at the wastewater treatment plant are as follows:

WWTP CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS*: $4,120,000

* Conceptual level construction cost estimate for priority WWTP upgrade projects, estimated in 2015 dollars. See the Executive Summary portion of the facility plan for details of the other capital improvements including wastewater collection system expansion over the 20-year planning period.

The City will consider funding the recommended upgrades through an SRLF loan. The estimated WWTP project costs, including engineering services, administration, and legal (at 16 percent of capital cost) are approximately $4,779,000 in 2015 dollars.

See the following table for a breakdown of estimated construction costs and funding sources:

Estimated Construction Costs (See TM 5 for more detail. Values adjusted to 2015 dollars using ENR Cities Construction Cost Index)			
Secondary Treatment	$3,200,000	New Interceptors	$0
Advanced Treatment	$920,000	Recycled Water Distribution	$0
Inflow and Infiltration Correction	$0	Combined Sewer Overflows	$0
Sewer System Rehabilitation	$0	Storm Water Sewers	$0
New Collector Sewers	$0	Engineering, Administration, & Legal	Not included
Total Estimated Costs	$4,120,000		
Funding			
DEQ share	100%		
Other share	0%		
Total Funding	100%		

ESTIMATED USER FEES

The current wastewater system user charge is approximately $43.66 per month for an average customer using 6,000 gallons/month. The debt service portion of the monthly charge is $6.43 for the previous modification of the Woodside Treatment Plant in 2000. The proposed WWTP process improvements project will increase the user charge by approximately $6.44 per month for new debt service (does not include engineering, admin, and legal costs for the project); additional facility operation and maintenance costs for the chemical feed optimization have already been included in the 2012/2013 rates. The total monthly cost per household after the WWTP upgrade project will be approximately $50.10 per month (2013).

The current wastewater collection system assessment fee (connection fee) is $3,468 per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU). The project will increase wastewater assessment fees to approximately $3,650 (2013).

These wastewater system user costs are summarized in the table below:

Estimated Wastewater System User Fee		
A.	Current Average Monthly User Charge per EDU	$43.66
B.	Change in Operation & Maintenance Monthly Charge per EDU	$0
C.	Change in Debt Service Monthly Charge per EDU	$6.44
D.	Future Average Monthly User Charge per EDU (A+B+C)	$50.10

ABSTRACT

The City of Hailey is undertaking an overall wastewater facilities evaluation to identify present and future improvements necessary to meet the water quality criteria in the Big Wood River, and provide capacity for the service area. A Wastewater Facility Plan was prepared to identify the necessary improvements (Reference 1). As part of the overall wastewater treatment plant evaluation, this environmental report has been prepared to assess the potential impacts that the actions could have on the existing environment within the planning area. This environmental report is a separate chapter and is part of the facility plan. It is comprehensive and includes a description of the existing environment, a description of the alternative actions, an assessment of potential impacts that the actions could have on the environment, and a listing of mitigation measures that would be followed during implementation of the Proposed Action.

A public hearing has been held during the preparation of the final report to solicit input on the alternative evaluations. Results of the public hearing are presented later in the document and included in the Appendix.

1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The City of Hailey owns and operates the Woodside Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), which treats municipal wastewater from the City. The City has updated the Wastewater Facility Plan to meet future growth and potential future National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit discharge requirements. The WWTP currently discharges all treated wastewater to the Big Wood River. The existing WWTP has adequate treatment capacity to serve existing customers and meet the discharge requirements in the current NPDES permit but may not meet the future NPDES permit– the final NPDES discharge permit (effective August 1, 2012) was not ready at the time the facility plan was prepared.

Continued growth will require expansion of the treatment capacity at some future point; however, the total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the Big Wood River defined load allocation (LA) for the City of Hailey requires additional treatment to remove total phosphorus and total suspended solids. Technical Memorandum No 3 (TM 3) of the above referenced Wastewater Facility Plan (Reference 1) identifies deficiencies in the current treatment plant and its inability to meet projected treatment requirements (TM 3, Table 3.8); see Sections 6 and 7 of TM 3 for further detail.

TM 4 discusses modifications and additional treatment facilities needed to maintain compliance with the WWTP's new permit. The Proposed Action outlined in this document addresses this need by installing additional cloth filters and optimizing the chemical feed systems to meet the TMDL, and construction of solids handling facilities to manage removal and disposal of solids. The purpose of the Proposed Action is to construct improvements necessary to allow the WWTP to meet current and proposed water quality regulations for the Big Wood River and meet treatment requirements over the next 20 years.

Table 1 Wastewater Flow Projections
Wastewater Facility Plan Update
City of Hailey

Parameter	2008 Operations	2028 Projections, average growth
Population	7,993	13,411
Avg. Day Flow (mgd)	0.63	1.14
Avg. Max Month Flow (mgd)	0.70	1.25
Peak Hour Flow (mgd)	2.02	3.65

2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

The Wastewater Facility Plan evaluates and recommends various upgrades and expansion options for the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and the collection system. As part of this process, alternatives are evaluated, with a No Action Alternative for a baseline reference. The Proposed Action and Alternative Actions consist of expansion and construction of new treatment facilities to meet future discharge requirements. A site-plan identifying the locations of the Proposed Action improvements is provided in Figure 6.1. The following discussion is broken down into each process area, detailing the Proposed Action and alternative comparisons.

2.1 Wastewater Treatment Plant

Secondary treatment at the WWTP removes total suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, ammonia, and nutrients from the flow stream. Tertiary treatment provides filtration for additional solids removal.

Secondary treatment at the existing WWTP is provided in two Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) basins. Existing tertiary treatment includes six cloth disc filters. Final effluent is disinfected with ultraviolet (UV) light. Technical Memorandum No 3 of the Wastewater Facility Plan contains a detailed description of the secondary and tertiary treatment processes. Upgrade alternatives are presented in Technical Memorandum No 4.

2.1.1 Proposed Action – Wastewater Treatment

The Proposed Action involves constructing new solids handling and tertiary treatment processes, as discussed below. This action provides the WWTP with the ability to meet current and projected permit limits, provides redundancy for the cloth filters, improves solids handling capabilities, and is the lowest cost alternative that meets all of the WWTP's needs.

2.1.1.1 Solids Handling

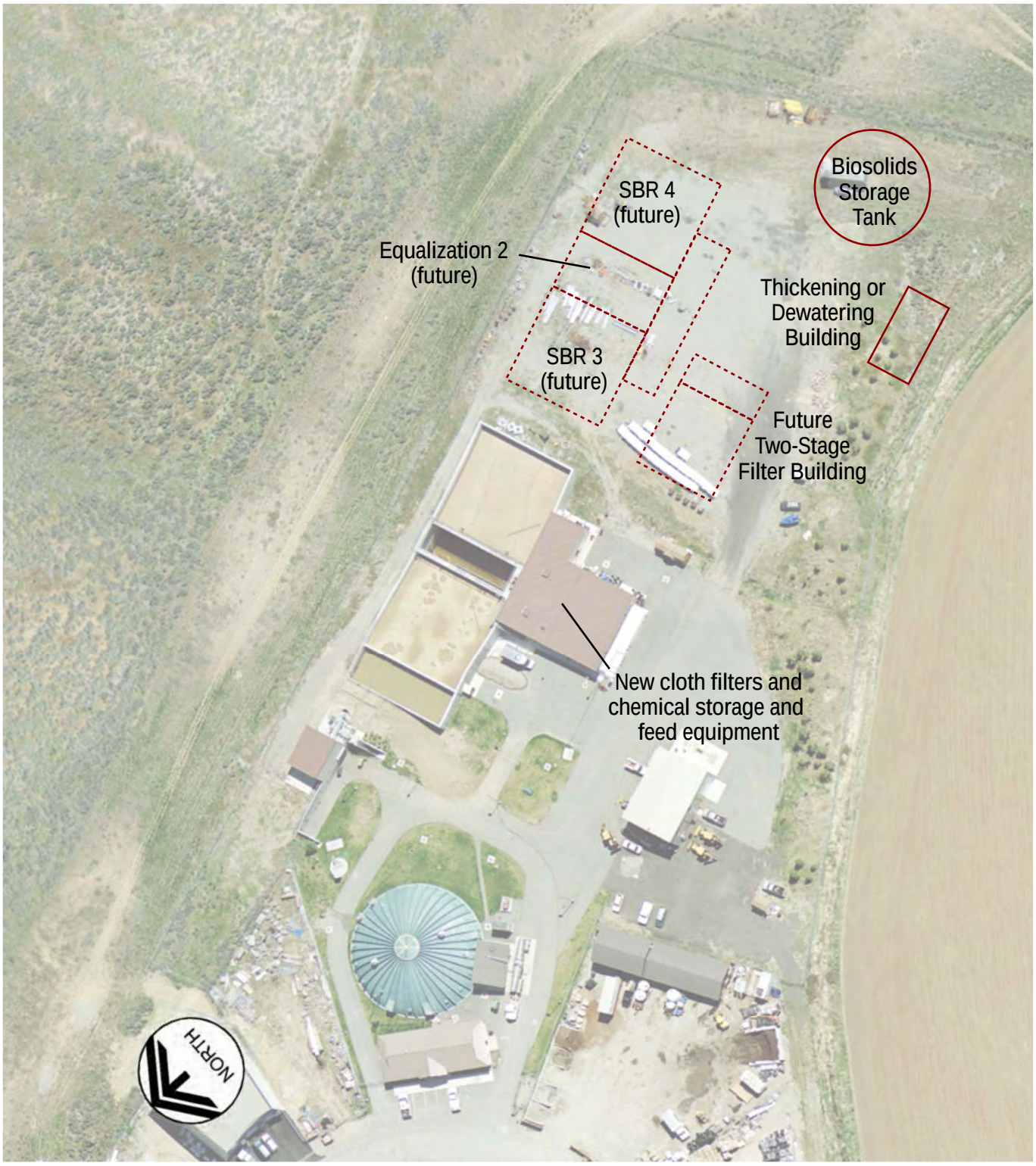
In order to ensure reliable plant operation and reduce solids disposal costs, it is recommended to replace the existing solids holding tank with a new aerated holding tank and a solids thickening or dewatering building utilizing screw presses. Biosolids regulations and solids handling is discussed in detail in TM 4, Section 13.

2.1.1.2 Secondary Treatment

No modifications to the secondary treatment process are proposed as part of this project.

2.1.1.3 Tertiary Treatment

The existing bank of six cloth disc filters has an average day treatment capacity of approximately 1.5 mgd, with no redundancy to take filters out of service. Additionally, the cloth disc media has nominal openings of approximately 6 to 10 microns. Historical records show the total suspended solids (TSS) concentration in the filtered effluent averages



Legend

- Future facilities (not part of the proposed action)
- New facilities recommended as part of the proposed action

Figure 6.1
Site Plan
WASTEWATER FACILITY PLAN
CITY OF HAILEY

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3.3 mg/L. To consistently meet the total suspended solids (TSS) and total phosphorus (TP) limits defined by the Big Wood River TMDL, additional tertiary filtration is recommended. The recommended action is to add an additional bank of six cloth disk filters, along with associated chemical storage and feed equipment for chemical phosphorus removal. The second bank of cloth disc filter equipment is needed to improve treatment efficiency, and to provide redundancy for maintenance.

2.1.1.4 Disinfection

The existing UV disinfection system has adequate capacity to treat the projected peak flows and no modifications are necessary.

2.1.2 Alternative Actions – Wastewater Treatment

2.1.2.1 Solids Handling

Alternatives to screw presses were not discussed in TM 4. Possible alternatives include centrifuges and belt filter presses. These alternatives can be evaluated further in the design stage, but screw presses require less energy (lower hp motors) and are typically quieter in operation than centrifuges and belt presses.

2.1.2.2 Secondary Treatment

Expansion alternatives developed for the secondary treatment process included treatment trains with sequencing batch reactors (SBR), conventional activated sludge, and membrane bioreactors.

The SBR made the best use of the existing equipment and tankage, and therefore had the lowest cost (see Figure 6.1 for possible SBR expansion configuration). Conventional activated sludge and membrane bioreactor alternatives were expensive and did not make the best use of the existing facilities.

The secondary treatment expansion can be deferred for approximately eight to ten years because of lower growth rates; however, the identified solids handling improvements need to be done in the near term to replace falling infrastructure, and to reduce O&M costs. See TM 4 for a more detailed discussion of this evaluation.

2.1.2.3 Tertiary Treatment

Tertiary treatment expansion included adding various types of chemical addition and solids conditioning clarifiers, and filtration equipment including membranes, upflow sand media, and two-stage filtration. Based on the evaluation completed, expansion of the cloth disc media is recommended. See TM 4 for a more detailed discussion of this section.

2.1.2.4 Disinfection

The existing UV disinfection system has adequate capacity to treat the projected peak flows and no modifications are necessary.

2.1.3 No Action – Wastewater Treatment

The No Action alternative would be the lowest cost alternative but it would also compromise the ability of the WWTP to effectively meet effluent water quality standards in the Big Wood River. The No Action Alternative is not recommended.

2.1.3.1 Solids Handling

As discussed in TM 4, the WWTP currently removes in excess of 350 loads of sludge each year using the City's 6,000 gallon (29.7 cubic yard) tanker truck. Biosolids thickened to three to four percent solids would reduce the number of loads (trips) to approximately 100 – 125 per year. Biosolids dewatered to 15 percent solids would require approximately 100 loads per year with a smaller seven cubic yard dump truck. These figures are for current sludge production values, which will increase when chemical addition is implemented to meet the new permit. No Action for solids handling is not recommended because the current method of solids handling is not sustainable.

2.1.3.2 Secondary Treatment

Expansion and/or improvement of secondary treatment at the WWTP is not needed to meet capacity or discharge requirements for the new permit. No Action is acceptable until such time that extra capacity and redundancy is needed.

2.1.3.3 Tertiary Treatment

Some form of tertiary treatment is needed to consistently meet the total suspended solids (TSS) and total phosphorus (TP) limits defined by the Big Wood River TMDL. The No Action Alternative is not recommended.

2.1.3.4 Disinfection

The existing UV disinfection system has adequate capacity to treat the projected peak flows and no modifications are necessary.

2.2 Wastewater Collection System

The existing wastewater collection system is comprised of predominantly conventional gravity sewers. The sewers and pumps stations cover the current service area within the incorporated City limits. The pipelines have capacity to serve the existing customers and accommodate some growth for the minor amount of fill-in development remaining in the City. The entire collection system was reviewed in detail in TM 2.

The majority of the collection system is in good condition with only a few areas identified for repair/replacement. Areas of the collection system with immediate needs have already been addressed by City staff and are not discussed further in this document.

The unincorporated area of impact around the City is subject to development proposals, with requests to connect to the City of Hailey wastewater system. Extension of the wastewater collection system to include new customers outside of the current service area requires expansion of the collection system capacity.

2.2.1 Proposed Action

There is no proposed action at this time to expand the wastewater collection system outside the current City limits. Expansion of the system is dependent upon the size and location of development proposed in the area of impact.

In the No Action alternative, the City of Hailey will continue to provide wastewater collection services within the City limits. New customers outside the City limits would not be included into the system.

2.2.2 Alternative Actions

Conceptual alternatives to expand the wastewater collection system alternatives were developed for general planning purposes and were not developed in detail. The potential development in the area of impact for the 20-year planning period may reach a population of 21,500, and ultimate build-out in the area of impact can reach 31,000 people. Conceptual alternatives to interconnect the collection system zones and expand capacity throughout the system were prepared to identify planning-level budgets. Funding the expansion of future collection system to serve new customers in the area of impact is the responsibility of the new development.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

This section provides a description of the existing environment for the Proposed Action, discusses potential environmental consequences associated with the action, and describes the consequences of no action.

3.1 Affected Environment

The proposed project planning area includes the incorporated areas of the City of Hailey, areas served by the collection system (see TM 2, Figure 2.1), the WWTP site, the Ohio Gulch transfer station (landfill), and the area downstream of the discharge to the Big Wood River, see Figure 6.2.

The Proposed Action and Alternative Actions are all located within the existing City wastewater treatment plant property boundaries on a vacant portion of the lot. The existing wastewater treatment plant is the sole wastewater treatment plant in the City of Hailey's planning area. No inter-regional issues result from construction within the plant boundaries.

There are no active plans to regionalize wastewater treatment in the Big Wood River watershed. The economies of scale from a larger centralized treatment facility may offer a marginal cost savings with regionalized wastewater treatment. However, the total costs for regional collection are expected to exceed any savings in treatment, so regionalization has not been developed. Currently, there are no inter-agency agreements to support regionalization.

The following paragraphs provide a general description of the existing wastewater treatment plant site and describe the features and conditions of the site. See Figures 6.1 and 6.2.

3.2 General Description of the Site

The wastewater treatment plant is located in the southeast corner of the City of Hailey. The site is situated on existing land that is owned by the City, within an area enclosed by a security fence. The portion of the site to be used for new construction as part of the proposed action is not currently used for any designated purpose other than material storage. The site is located within the City's area of impact, within the City incorporated boundaries, and within Blaine County. Less than 1 acre of the site will be used as part of the proposed project.

Figure 6.2
Proposed Planning Area and Area of Potential Effect
WASTEWATER FACILITY PLAN
CITY OF HAILEY

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3.3 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The Proposed Action lies within the existing wastewater treatment plant's boundaries. The Proposed Action is compatible with current and future land uses at the site, and no area outside the existing plant boundaries will be directly affected by the Proposed Action other than the improvement of water quality downstream of the treatment plant's discharge.

As shown in Figure 6.1, a portion of the property along the southeast boundary is reserved for future construction of SBR 3 and SBR 4. A future two-stage filter building could be built in the center of the property, south of the building that will be modified to house the new cloth filters, chemical storage and chemical feed equipment. None of this future work is included in the project associated with the Proposed Action.

As part of the Proposed Action, a biosolids storage tank will be constructed along the south boundary, and a thickening/dewatering building constructed along the southwest boundary.

The area of potential effect will essentially be any residents within the WWTP service area, Ohio Gulch (landfill), and users downstream of the outfall in the Big Wood River. The affect will be a reduction in truck traffic to remove solids, less area needed at Ohio Gulch for solar drying, and an improvement of water quality downstream of the discharge point by reducing pollutant discharges. The proposed project will have a positive impact on the APE. Because the area of impact downstream of the WWTP effluent discharge is large and difficult to define, and because the outcome of the project will be a positive impact, this zone has not been defined as part of this scope; see Figure 6.2.

3.4 Wastewater Flow Projections

Wastewater flows are projected to increase over the next several years as the City population grows. In 2007, the City experienced an average day flow of 0.63 mgd. Wastewater flows are projected to reach an annual average flow of 1.14 mgd in the service area within the next 20-years, assuming a low annual growth rate of 1.5% for the next five years followed by an average annual growth rate of 3.5% per year thereafter until 2028. Population projections for the City limits within the area of impact that The WWTP serves could result in an ultimate flow of 2.62 mgd. See Technical Memorandum No. 1 for more details.

The upgraded wastewater treatment facilities must be capable of providing adequate treatment for the plant to meet its discharge permit requirements and flow projections. The Proposed Action will provide adequate treatment capacity for the plant to meet current and projected future needs. See the Executive Summary for recommended sequencing of improvements at the WWTP.

3.5 Topography and Soils

The main topography of the site consists of relatively flat ground. The northern side of the site leads up into the Hailey foothills. A copy of the soil survey map for the immediate area (per U.S. Department of Agriculture - Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)) is included in Appendix A. Soil units at the site consist of Bringmee Loam, Drage Very Gravelly Loam, and Little Wood Very Gravely Loam.

No slides or faults were identified at the site, and groundwater is approximately 10 feet below the surface.

3.6 Climate

The climate of the Hailey area can be characterized as a moderate continental climate characterized by hot, dry summers with cold and wet winters. The temperature varies from a normal mean low temperature of approximately 8.3 degrees Fahrenheit in January to a normal mean high temperature of 84.9 degrees Fahrenheit in July (Reference 2). Snowfall averages 78 inches per year, total yearly precipitation averages about 16 inches, with free water surface evaporation reaches about 30 inches a year (Reference 3).

The new facilities associated with the Proposed Action will not produce any emissions; no air quality impacts are expected. The climate does require the cloth filter and solids thickening/dewatering processes to be inside enclosed buildings, which is part of the recommendation.

3.7 Population Distribution

The WWTP is located on the southeast edge of the City off Glenbrook Drive. There is undeveloped land north and east of the plant, agricultural land to the south, and residential/commercial development to the west. The entire City of Hailey lies north and west of the WWTP.

The population of Hailey grew as follows from 1990 to 2008:

Year	Population
1990	3,575
1995	3,881
2000	6,200
2005	7,618
2008	7,993

Overall, the rate of growth averaged about 4.5 percent per year for the 20-year period, while growth during the period from 2000 to 2005 was slightly higher at about 5.3 percent per year. Total population growth could ultimately reach 19,000 within the City limits.

The City's population is expected to increase at a low rate of 1.5 percent per year through 2015 followed by an average growth rate of 3.5 percent each year from 2016 through 2028. The population growth and anticipated wastewater service area indicate that the future population will be 13,411 by 2028, which is the end of the 20-year planning period. This represents a population increase of 68%, and at 2.58 people per household, a possible residential unit increase of 2100; see TM 1.

The cumulative 20-year statewide population increase is 34.5%, projected from 2008 to 2028 (IHS Global Insight, *Idaho Population Projection 1961-2042,* October 15, 2012). Growth for the 20-year planning period will exceed the 20-year statewide projection by more than 20% and have a change of more than 500 estimated residential units over the life of the project.

This growth in the City will be a contributing factor necessitating upgrades to the wastewater treatment plant at some point, but the low growth rate for the next few years allows expansion of the plant to be deferred until expansion of the secondary treatment processes is needed for capacity and redundancy; see TM 4.

3.8 Economics, Social Profile, and Environmental Justice

In 1999, the per capita income for the City of Hailey was $43,060. This is about 165 percent of the State of Idaho's per capita income of $26,137 for the same year (*Reference 2*). This data, compared with the size of the monthly rate increase described at the beginning of this section, suggests that the local populace can afford to build the proposed improvements.

The Proposed Action is the least expensive alternative for upgrading the wastewater treatment capacity for the City. This provides an opportunity to minimize cost impacts to the residents, some of whom are lower-income citizens. In this way, the impacts to the existing socio-economic make-up of the area should be minimized.

The Proposed Action takes place entirely on the existing WWTP site and no purchase of additional land is required. No developers or landowners stand to benefit directly from the improvements made at the plant, nor should the improvements adversely affect neighboring property values.

No low income or minority groups will be adversely affected by the project. As stated above, no additional land is required and property values will not be negatively impacted by the improvements.

3.9 Land Use

No additional property will be purchased for this project. The Proposed Action lies within the existing wastewater treatment plant's boundaries, and the appearance of the improvements will be similar to existing structures. The Proposed Action is compatible with current and

future land uses at the site, and no area outside the existing plant boundaries will be affected by the Proposed Action.

The inhabited area north and west of the WWTP will not be adversely impacted by the project. The area will likely benefit from the Proposed Action, as implementation of the solids handling portion of the project will reduce the number of trips the City's sludge tanker truck needs to make through that area annually.

The Proposed Action will most directly improve water quality, not capacity; therefore, new development should not be expected any more than what would normally occur. No specific new development will arise as a direct result of this project.

The current site does not require purchase of additional property or rezoning; no land use changes are anticipated for the surrounding properties. Land use is discussed in more detail in Section 2.1.3 in TM 1.

3.10 Floodplain Development

As discussed previously, the Proposed Action involves expansion of the current wastewater treatment plant site. The site is located above the 100-year flood plain that has been designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. A map of the 100-year flood plain is included in Appendix A. Construction of facilities within this area of impact will be done with the boundary of the facilities above the 100-year floodplain.

Because the current WWTP site is not in a 100-year floodplain, no measures have been taken to minimize the effects of a 100-year flood. The facility will still be able to fully function and operate during a 100-year flood event.

The City will not be required to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program because the site is not located in a 100-year floodplain.

3.11 Wetlands

The project location is bordered to the northeast by a hillside, to the south and east by farmland, and to the west by a road and commercial development. The elevation of the site is much higher than the river, and a visual inspection of the site (much of which has already been disturbed by the previous project and plant operations) shows no wetlands characteristics within the fenced plant boundaries. The site is also higher than the canal that runs along southwest side, in some places up to 5 ft higher. Construction of the Proposed Action would occur entirely within the plant boundaries in an upland environment that is void of any hydric soils and hydrophytic vegetation (typical indicators of wetland conditions), and is not subject to wetlands hydrology. See site photos and figure in Appendix A. The figure shows that no excess vegetation, shrubs or waterways, which indicate wetlands, are visible and therefore wetland conditions on the site are not a concern.

The contractor will be required to implement a SWPPP during construction and use BMPs to keep erosion and stormwater from leaving the site and possibly entering the canal outside the fence on the south side of the plant site.

Given the existing site conditions and designation of mitigation measures, no direct or indirect impacts to any existing wetlands would occur as a result of constructing the Proposed Action.

3.12 Wild and Scenic Rivers

The WWTP discharges to the Big Wood River, but the river is not located in or near the plant boundaries. The project site is east of the river against the foothills, and the plant effluent is carried by a discharge pipe to the river. This portion of the Big Wood River is located in Administrative Basin 37 (Reference 6) and is not designated as a wild and scenic river; see the map provided in Appendix A.

No designated or proposed wild and scenic rivers will be affected by the Proposed Action.

3.13 Cultural Resources

An archaeological, cultural, and historical resource survey was completed prior to the expansion of the Woodside Treatment Plant (Reference 8) in 2000. No cultural resources were found or recorded for the Proposed Action site at that time. As such, the Proposed Action in this Facility Plan is not projected to have any impact on cultural resources. DEQ will consult with Shoshone-Bannock and Shoshone-Paiute Tribes.

The National Register of Historic Places was viewed to determine if the Proposed Action at the treatment plant site was located near any registered historic sites (Reference 4). A State of Idaho historic preservation officer was also contacted for review of the site and determined that “No additional investigations are recommended. Project can proceed as Planned” (see Appendix A). While there are historical sites listed in Hailey, all are within the City limits and away from the Proposed Action site. No impact to these historical sites is anticipated.

3.14 Flora and Fauna

Most of the existing site contains large process equipment buildings and concrete tanks, asphalt and gravel roadways, and has been disturbed by previous development. The site is also fenced with a 6-foot chain link security fence with outrigger and 3-strand barb wire. The Proposed Action would result in construction of additional buildings and concrete tanks and roadways and cover a part of the remaining disturbed ground, which is within the plant boundaries. Construction of the Proposed Action would be confined to areas within the existing site and within the existing fence.

From the previous 2000 Woodside WWTP project construction (see TM1 §3.2.1), no species listed as threatened or endangered were present in the planning area based on current information. A current US Fish and Wildlife Service threatened and endangered species list specific to this project was obtained and is included in Appendix B. The Idaho Fish and Game Department was also contacted to verify current conditions. Their assessment was consistent with previous assessments - there are no designated threatened or endangered species or critical habitats in the proposed project planning area.

Since the last version of this document, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) have updated the endangered species list for Blaine County. Changes made to the new list removed the endangered North American Wolverine. Flora and Fauna to consider according to the updated list:

- Greater Sage Grouse – Lives predominantly in sagebrush; cleared and fenced site provide no habitat
- Yellow Billed Cuckoo – Lives in cottonwood and willows; cleared and fenced site provide no habitat
- Canada Lynx – Not typically found in the area; cleared and fenced site provide no habitat
- Bull Trout – Found in rivers; improved plant effluent will benefit fish
- Whitebark Pine – No whitebark pines are found on site

IDEQ performed additional coordination with USF&WS after the endangered species list was updated. Information on the wildlife consultation includes a memo that gives further details on the endangered species list. This memo and all documentation pertaining to flora and fauna is found in Appendix B.

In summary, the project will not have direct or indirect adverse impacts on any such designated species or habitats, nor will the project have direct or indirect adverse impacts on other fish and wildlife, or their habitats, including migratory routes, wintering, or calving areas. The planning area does not include a sensitive habitat area designated by a local, state, or federal wildlife agency.

3.15 Essential Fish Habitat

The project will have no effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), as defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. A copy of the Salmon EFH map (Reference 9) has been included in Appendix A.

3.16 Recreation and Open Space

The site is bordered by open pasture and rangeland to the northeast and agricultural land to the south. Access to this land would not be altered with construction of the Proposed

Action. No recreational open space, parks, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value will be eliminated or modified for this project.

It is not feasible, nor desirable for security reasons, to combine the project with parks, bicycle paths, hiking trails, waterway access, and other recreational uses

3.17 Agricultural Lands

The USDA-NRCS designated 25 soil units within Blaine County considered as prime farmland (see Appendix A). Prime farmland is defined as “land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for those uses.”

Neither the Proposed Action nor the Alternative Actions would directly convert any prime farmland to a different use. The project site is not part of any prime farmlands and will be built entirely within the plant boundaries on land already designated for use as a wastewater treatment plant. The WWTP and its proposed improvement are not located on designated prime farmlands. No conversion of use or change of zoning will be necessary.

3.18 Air Quality and Noise

The Proposed Action would result in short-term increases of vehicle and equipment emissions during periods of construction, but all emissions during construction should meet federal and state emission standards contained in the air quality state implementation plan (SIP). The WWTP site is not located within an Idaho Nonattainment Area (Reference 5, Appendix A). The Contractor will be required to meet any applicable emission standards for construction equipment, as these are governed by the EPA. In addition, dust control measures would be implemented during construction to limit the formation of airborne dust.

Operation of the improvements should not increase current WWTP emissions or odors or create new emissions or odors. Optimization of the new solids handling facilities should improve the current facility’s ability to control undesirable odors, and if design of the improvements identifies that odors would be an issue, specific odor control equipment could be incorporated into the design.

Noise levels would increase in the short term during construction. The amount of construction noise could range from 68 to 96 decibels at a distance of 50 feet depending upon the type of construction equipment used. Long-term background noise may increase slightly; however, noise-generating equipment similar to existing equipment would be installed. If above-average noise-generating equipment were to be installed, provisions for noise control would be included in the design and construction of such equipment.

3.19 Water Quality, Quantity, and Sole Source Aquifers

The Woodside WWTP currently discharges to the Big Wood River. The State of Idaho, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) completed the *Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan* in 2001, which defined the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the Big Wood River. The TMDL defines the allowable pollutants the City can discharge from the Woodside WWTP to the Big Wood River to maintain water quality standards. The primary reason for the current Wastewater Facility Plan update is to determine the best compliance strategy for the City to meet the water quality standards in the Big Wood River. These specific water quality standards and challenges are discussed in more detail in the Executive Summary portion of the facility plan.

Present stream classifications in the receiving stream (Big Wood River) are not being challenged as too low to protect present or recent stream uses. There is not a substantial risk that the proposed discharge will not meet existing stream standards or will not be of sufficient quality to protect present or recent stream uses; in fact, the risk is in not constructing the proposed project. If the improvements are not implemented, the WWTP could be at risk of not meeting their discharge requirements, negatively impacting water quality.

Construction of the Proposed Action is expected to have no direct impacts on the existing water quality of the Big Wood River, located approximately 4,000 feet from the site. Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be employed during construction to control erosion and contain sediment run-off from the site. Project construction and development of the site will result in more improved (paved) area and some increase in urban stormwater, but nonpoint water quality should not be a problem given the small size of the improvements. All stormwater runoff will be in accordance with local standards.

Water rights will not be affected by the project as the improvements will neither increase or decrease flow through the plant as a direct result of the improvements. There should be no direct change in flow, nor will there be a change to the outfall, so there will be no stream-bank modifications.

The City of Hailey and the other communities in the Big Wood River Valley share a common groundwater resource for the supply of drinking water. The groundwater resource is characterized by a shallow aquifer with high travel velocity through the gravel deposits, meaning the aquifer is considered highly vulnerable to contamination. The Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) designated the Big Wood River Groundwater Management Area (GWMA) to address the connection between groundwater and surface water within the drainage. The groundwater hydrogeology and diversion patterns are being monitored to track uses between the regional demands for water resources. In addition, the City of Hailey has defined and implemented source water protection measures in the areas of the supply wells. The proposed project planning area and area of potential effect are within the Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer source area but are not within the aquifer

area. US EPA was consulted to determine if the project is part of a sole source aquifer program and what the impacts might be (Reference 7, Appendix A). USEPA ". . . reviewed the information provided and find that the project will not have a significant adverse impact on the Eastern Snake River Plain Sole Source Aquifer and therefore the funding may proceed."

The plant discharges to the Big Wood River and no changes to the outfall are included in the Proposed Action. As such, there should be no adverse affect to the recharge area of the Big Wood River relating to the Proposed Action. Any sources that may pull from the Big Wood River would likely benefit from the improved water quality that should result from implementation of the Proposed Action.

Any water conservation measures to reduce wastewater generation would need to be done at the consumer level on a citywide basis. The impetus for the Proposed Action is more water quality driven than capacity driven; even significant water conservation measures would not eliminate the need for the recommended improvements.

3.20 Public Health

Noise levels would increase in the short term during construction. The amount of construction noise could range from 68 to 96 decibels at a distance of 50 feet depending upon the type of construction equipment used. Long-term background noise may increase slightly; however, noise-generating equipment similar to existing equipment would be installed. If above-average noise-generating equipment were to be installed, provisions for noise control would be included in the design and construction of such equipment.

The Proposed Action does not increase the amount of still or stagnant water on the project site. There should be no noticeable increase in mosquitoes or other organisms that could create a vector problem.

No unique public health problems should result from this project. Most of the current WWTP facilities were constructed in 2000, so no hazardous materials such as PCBs, lead paint, asbestos, etc., should be encountered when performing repairs or modifications to these newer existing facilities.

The original 1974 Woodside Treatment Plant is a fabricated steel package plant with an FRP dome, which is currently used as an aerobic digester, sludge thickener, and an aerated sludge-holding tank. This would be replaced as part of the new solids handling facilities. If the original 1974 facilities are demoed, the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requires the owner of any property containing or that might contain asbestos building materials, to perform an asbestos inspection prior to any demolitions or renovations of that property. A survey should be conducted to determine if there are any hazardous materials present.

Construction of the new facilities is not anticipated to create a public health risk.

3.21 Solid Waste Management

The City currently utilizes a combination of aerobic digestion and air-drying at Ohio Gulch to comply with the pathogen reduction requirements in the regulations. There are no special sludge problems that make disposal difficult; however, if the air-drying option at Blain County is discontinued in the future, the City will have to provide alternative treatment, handling and disposal options.

Current operations records indicate that approximately 1.8 million gallons per year of liquid sludge is hauled to the landfill, which requires in excess of 350 loads each year using the City's 6,000-gallon (29.7 cubic yard) tanker truck. Biosolids thickened to three to four percent solids would reduce the number of loads (trips) to approximately 100 – 125 per year. Biosolids dewatered to 15 percent solids would require approximately 100 loads per year with a smaller seven cubic yard dump truck.

Thickened sludge from the holding tank would be pumped to a dewatering screw press inside a new dewatering building. Progressive cavity positive displacement pumps are recommended to feed the screw press at a constant rate. Liquid polymer would be added to improve the dewatering characteristics of the sludge. The screw press is expected to yield sludge cake at 15 percent solids, which is dry enough to haul in an open dump truck.

This technology is widely used within the industry and is not controversial. Implementation of the recommended solids handling facilities would help the City's sludge management plan conform to EPA 503 regulations if current means of disposal change in the future.

Solids handling and the associated proposed new facilities are discussed in more detail in Section 13 of TM 4.

3.22 Energy Consumption

A number of energy-consuming devises would be installed as part of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action requires the addition of pumps, process motors, and aeration blowers. The amount of increase would be determined during design of the new facilities. New equipment incorporated into the design would achieve current industry standards regarding energy efficiency.

Implementation of new solids handling facilities as part of the Proposed Action (sludge thickening and dewatering) will reduce the number of trips required to haul sludge off site (from 350 currently to 125), saving a substantial amount of energy in the form of fossil fuels. Assuming 5 mpg for the 17 mile round trip, this could save over 750 gallons each year.

Any other additional cost-effective measures to reduce energy consumption or increase energy recovery that could be included in the project will be evaluated in design and included if possible.

3.23 Reuse/Land Application or Subsurface Disposal System

No reuse/land application or subsurface disposal system is part of the Proposed Action.

3.24 Regionalization

The planning area includes the incorporated areas of the City of Hailey. The Proposed Action and Alternative Actions are all located within the existing City wastewater treatment plant property boundaries. The existing wastewater treatment plant is the sole wastewater treatment plant in the City of Hailey's planning area. No inter-regional issues result from construction within the plant boundaries.

There are no active plans to regionalize wastewater treatment in the Big Wood River watershed. The economies of scale from a larger centralized treatment facility may offer a marginal cost savings with regionalized wastewater treatment. However, the total costs for regional collection are expected to exceed any savings in treatment, so regionalization has not been developed. Currently, there are no inter-agency agreements to support regionalization.

3.25 Formally Classified Lands

The site is not located on any formally classified lands.

3.26 Visual Aesthetics

The new facilities to be constructed as part of the Proposed Action would be constructed within the existing plant boundaries. Care will be taken during and after construction to restore disturbed vegetation. The Proposed Action would not result in a visual impact to the area.

3.27 Transportation

Short-term traffic to the site would increase as workers, equipment, and material deliveries access the construction. In the long-term, the Proposed Action would have no significant impact on the existing traffic flow of nearby streets and roads.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT

4.1 Direct Environmental Impacts

The only direct environmental impact of the Proposed Action will be to construct new solids handling facilities on an already existing, fenced, and disturbed site. The direct impact will be short-term and is described below.

4.2 Indirect Environmental Impacts

Indirect environmental impacts include:

- A reduction in the number of trips needed to dispose of sludge offsite, which will reduce energy consumption and improve air quality
- An improvement in effluent water quality, which will benefit downstream users, the Big Wood River drainage, and the Easter Snake River Plain Aquifer.

4.3 Short-term Environmental Impacts

Short-term environmental impacts are limited to the construction period and can be mitigated to reduce or eliminate the effects. Mitigation efforts are discussed later; possible short-term impacts include the following:

- Demolition of the old sludge holding tank
- Stormwater during construction
- Dust, noise, and other impacts arising from construction activities

4.4 Long-term Environmental Impacts

Long-term environment impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed action are positive. They include the indirect environmental impacts listed above.

4.5 Cumulative Environmental Impacts

The cumulative environment impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed action are also positive. They include the indirect and long-term environmental impacts listed above.

5.0 MITIGATION SUMMARY

Means to mitigate adverse direct and short-term environmental impacts are necessary to protect the surrounding environment during construction. At a minimum, the following mitigation measures would be undertaken as necessary:

- Conduct a site survey prior to demolition of any existing facilities. Survey would be to identify all hazardous materials in the facilities to be demolished or remodeled. After the survey is complete, any identified materials would be removed by a licensed subcontractor, allowing the general contractor to obtain an air quality permit and begin demolition.
- The Contract Documents would require the Contractor for the project to implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and employ erosion prevention and sediment control measures to limit the opportunity for sediment to migrate off-site during construction. Methods employed would include installing silt fencing around the entire work area, placing straw bales and intermediate fencing as necessary, collecting, and routing run-off to a sedimentation area prior to discharge to off-site, constructing rock construction entrances, and other methods as required. The goal would be to minimize the opportunity for sediment to leave the site and enter area-receiving waters, such as the canal on the south side of the plant.
- Equipment fueling and washing would occur in designated areas away from any run-off features.
- The Contract Documents would require the Contractor to employ dust control at the site as necessary to limit the formation of dust.
- Following construction, soil stabilization or site landscaping (grass cover) would be restored.
- Portable sanitary facilities would be used throughout construction.
- The wastewater treatment plant would remain in operation throughout construction to ensure continual use for the City's customers and no interruptions in the treatment plant's ability to meet discharge related water quality requirements.

6.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INPUT

A notice was published in the Idaho Mountain Express on June 13, 2012 and a 14-day public comment period was given, which ended on June 27, 2012. No comments were received during the public comment period.

An open house public hearing was held on July 16, 2012 at the Hailey City Hall Meeting Room as part of the Hailey city council meeting. The intent of the open house was to provide an opportunity for local citizens to view the planned project and to answer any questions, and to present the facility plan for the City to accept the document and adopt an action. Public Works Director and City Engineer Tom Hellen presented a public works memo to the mayor and city council. Mayor Haemmerle opened the meeting for public comment. None was offered. The city council then accepted the facility plan and adopted Resolution 2012-48. Adoption of Resolution 2012-48 formally selected the alternative listed in the City of Hailey Wastewater Facility Plan Executive Summary in Table ES.3 as the Proposed Action.

Copies of the published notice, city council agenda, public works memo, meeting minutes, and resolution from the July 16th, 2012 public outreach are included in Appendix C. No public comment was received during either the public comment period or the public hearing

The final outcome of the initial public outreach was not approved by the IDWQ due to the meeting not being held separate from the committee meeting. The City of Hailey responded by holding another separate public hearing on September 15, 2014. Documentation and approval of the new public outreach is also found in Appendix C.

Several references and local, state, and federal agencies were consulted during the preparation of this document. The following is a list of these references and agencies.

REFERENCES

Reference 1 City of Hailey Wastewater Facility Plan, City of Hailey. 2012. Carollo Engineers.

Reference 2 Idaho Department of Labor at http://labor.idaho.gov

Reference 3 Idaho State Climate Services website at http://uidaho.edu

Reference 4 National Register Information System, database of the National Register of Historic Places website at http://www.nr.nps.gov

Reference 5 US EPA, Region 10 website at: http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/airpage.nsf/webpage/SIP+-+General+Page

Reference 6 Idaho Division of Water Resources http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/AdministrativeBasins/default.htm http://www.rivers.gov/maps/conus.php

Reference 7 US EPA, Region 10 website at: http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/Sole+Source+Aquifers/SSA

Reference 8 City of Hailey Wastewater Facility Plan, City of Hailey. 2000. Keller Associates.

Reference 9 Idaho Department of Environmental Quality http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/grants-loans/environmental-assessment.aspx

AGENCY CONSULTATION

The following agencies were consulted during the preparation of this Environmental Report:

U.S. Department of the Interior – Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

U.S. National Park Service – National Register of Historic Places

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Idaho Department of Commerce

Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality (IDEQ)

Attendees of public meetings

(none)

Affected local residents

(none)

Environmental Groups

(none)

DEQ

Brian Reed
Water Quality Staff Engineer
State of Idaho – Department of Environmental Quality
1363 Fillmore St
Twin Falls, ID 83301
208-736-2190
brian.reed@deq.idaho.gov

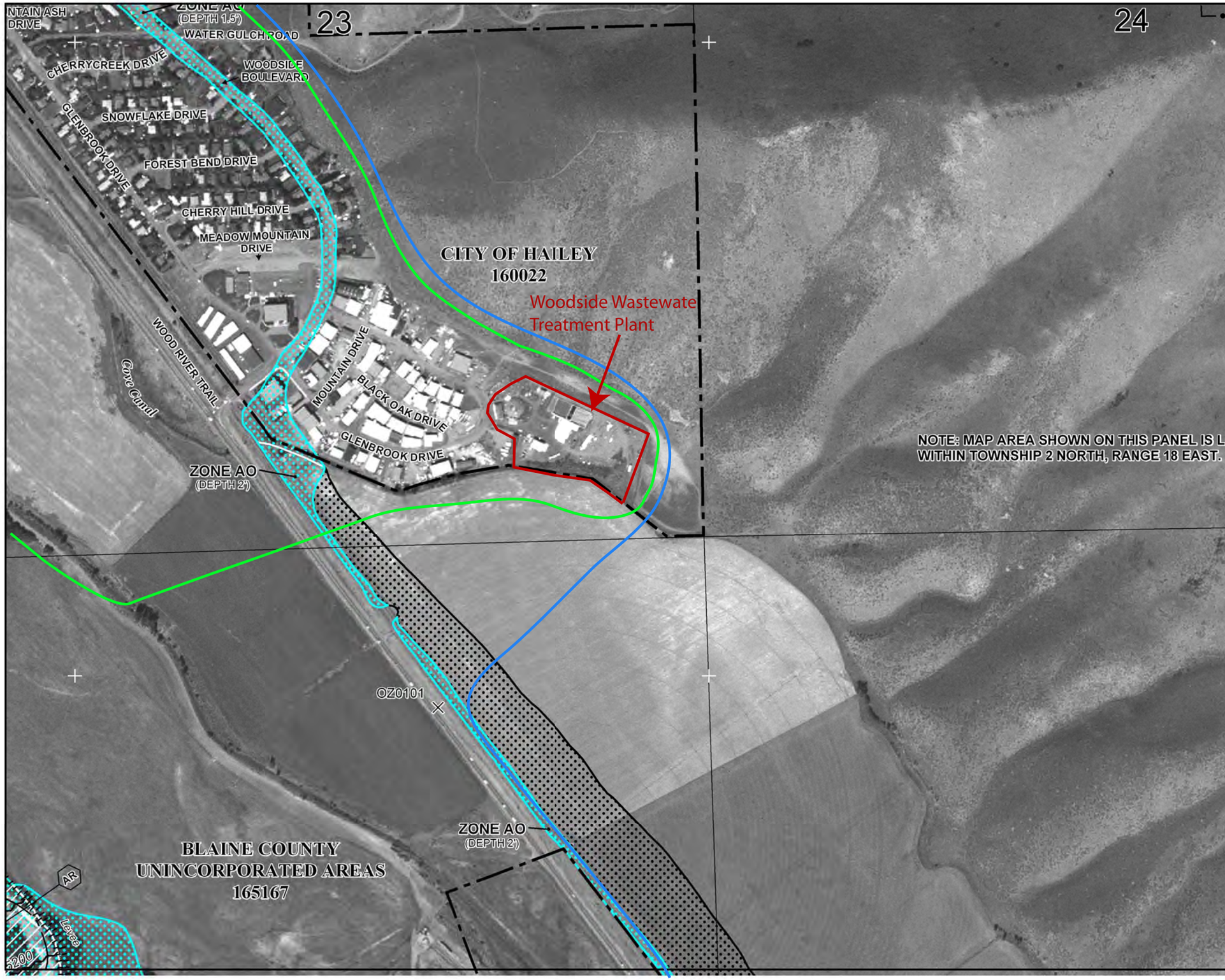
Charlie Parkins
DEQ State Office
Water Quality Division
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
(208) 373-0577
charlie.parkins@deq.idaho.gov

US EPA

Susan Eastman
EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, OWW-136
Seattle, Washington 98101
Eastman.Susan@epa.gov

Appendix A

FEMA Floodplain Map



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0857E

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 857 OF 2000

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
BELLEVUE, CITY OF	160021	0857	E
BLAINE COUNTY	165167	0857	E
HAILEY, CITY OF	160022	0857	E

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
16013C0857E

EFFECTIVE DATE
NOVEMBER 26, 2010

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Proposed Project Planning Area (PPPA)

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

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

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Woodside WWTP
Wetland Map

Nov 9, 2012

Wetlands

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

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.

User Remarks:

5600
5400
WWTP Boundary
Majority of site has been disturbed and shows no features consistent with wetlands.

Woodside WWTP Site Photos

SW boundary near canal, no wetlands features present.

SW boundary near canal, no wetlands features present.

Plant site is approximately five feet higher than canal at this location.

Plant site is approximately five feet higher than canal at this location.

November 9, 2012

Ms. Suzi Pengilly
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Idaho State Historical Society
210 Main Street
Boise, ID 83702

Subject: City of Hailey Wastewater Facility Historic Preservation Review

Dear Ms. Pengilly:

The City of Hailey is undertaking a wastewater facilities evaluation to identify the present and future improvements necessary to meet the water quality criteria in the Big Wood River. As part of the overall evaluation, an environmental information document (EID) is being prepared to assess the potential impacts that the actions could have on the existing environment within the planning area. As part of the EID, form 5-B Section D.6.i stipulates that the State of Idaho Historic Preservation Office be consulted to determine whether there are any properties on the proposed project area that are either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The purpose of this letter is to request your services with this evaluation and to provide you with a brief description of the proposed site improvements.

The Proposed Action involves constructing new solids handling and tertiary treatment processes, as discussed below. Please see Figure 6.1 for a map of the proposed site plan.

Solids Handling -
In order to ensure reliable plant operation and reduce solids disposal costs, it is recommended to replace the existing solids holding tank with a new aerated holding tank and thickening or dewatering.

Tertiary Treatment -
The existing bank of six cloth disc filters has an average day treatment capacity of approximately 1.5 mgd, with no redundancy to take filters out of service. To consistently meet the total suspended solids (TSS) and total phosphorus (TP) limits defined by the Big Wood River TMDL, additional tertiary filtration is recommended. The recommended alternative is to add an additional bank of six cloth disk filters, along with chemical storage and feed equipment for chemical phosphorus removal.

Regarding the existing soil, the proposed holding tank and thickening or dewatering building may require excavation for all of the following activities: newly constructed pipelines, addition of structural fill, and construction of building footings and foundations.

If you have questions or would like to discuss any further details, please feel free to contact me by phone or email.

We appreciate your assistance with this project.

Sincerely,

CAROLLO ENGINEERS, INC.

Tyler B. Bird
Staff Professional

P (801) 233-2525
C (801) 455-2168
tbird@carollo.com

www.history.idaho.gov

Idaho State Historical Society

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore
Executive Director

Administration
2205 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712-8250
Office: (208) 334-2682
Fax: (208) 334-2774

Membership and Fund Development
2205 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712-8250
Office: (208) 514-2310
Fax: (208) 334-2774

Historical Museum and Education Programs
610 North Julia Davis Drive
Boise, Idaho 83702-7695
Office: (208) 334-2120
Fax: (208) 334-4059

State Historic Preservation Office and Historic Sites
Archeological Survey of Idaho
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
Office: (208) 334-3861
Fax: (208) 334-2775

Statewide Sites:
• Franklin Historic Site
• Pierce Courthouse
• Rock Creek Station and
• Stricker Homesite

Old Penitentiary
2445 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712-8254
Office: (208) 334-2844
Fax: (208) 334-3225

Idaho State Archives
2205 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712-8250
Office: (208) 334-2620
Fax: (208) 334-2626

North Idaho Office
112 West 4th Street, Suite #7
Moscow, Idaho 83843
Office: (208) 882-1540
Fax: (208) 882-1763

DATE: December 13, 2012
TO: Tyler Bird, Carollo Engineers
FEDERAL AGENCY: EPA
PROJECT NAME: City of Hailey Wastewater Facility Improvements

Section 106 Evaluation

	The field work and documentation presented in this report meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
X	No additional investigations are recommended. Project can proceed as planned.
	Additional information is required to complete the project review. (See comments below.)
	Additional investigations are recommended. (See comments below).

Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 900.4):

X	No historic properties were identified within the project area.
	Property is not eligible. Reason:
	Property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
	Criterion: _ A _ B _ C _ D Context for Evaluation:
X	*No historic properties* will be affected within the project area.

Assessment of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5):

	Project will have *no adverse effect* on historic properties.
	Property will have an *adverse effect* on historic properties. Additional consultation is required.

Comments:

Your archaeological consultant should be notified immediately if archaeological remains are discovered during construction.

Susan Pengilly

Susan Pengilly, Deputy SHPO
State Historic Preservation Office

12/13/12
Date

Historical Society is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

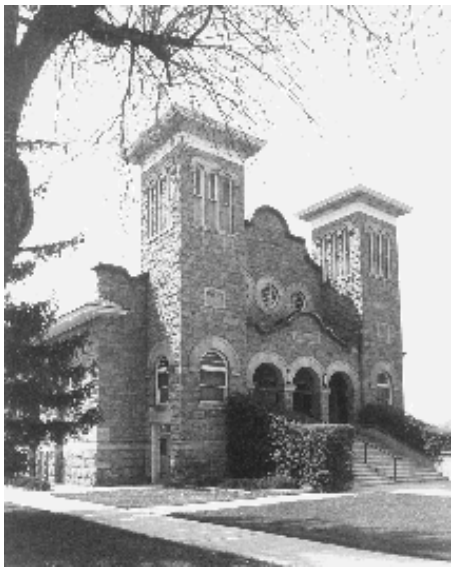
National Historic Places Map

Google earth

miles 2

km 3

The National Register of Historic Places in Idaho



Compiled by Belinda Davis and Ann Swanson

Idaho State Historical Society

Mission statement

To educate through the identification, preservation, and interpretation of Idaho's cultural heritage.

Vision statement of purpose

The Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS) acts on behalf of the citizens of the state to facilitate and assure the protection of Idaho's cultural heritage. The ISHS maintains access to documents, artifacts, and sites that can be used by the public for their benefit and appreciation. The ISHS identifies, documents, collects, conserves, interprets, and maintains historic and prehistoric resources. Access to these resources is provided through public outreach, publications, technical assistance, exhibits, and the encouragement of local, state and regional efforts to preserve history. The ISHS undertakes and promotes these activities through its goals and policies in accordance with the powers and duties assigned to it.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was established under the auspices of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. A division of the Idaho State Historical Society, the SHPO is the lead historic preservation agency in Idaho and undertakes identification, evaluation, recognition, and protection of Idaho's historic resources.

◆ ◆ ◆

This booklet has been financed, in part, with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, administered by the Idaho State Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior.

This program receives federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity; National Park Service; P.O. Box 37127; Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

Introduction

The purpose of this booklet is to define briefly the National Register of Historic Places program and to provide a guide to Idaho properties listed in the Register. It is hoped this publication will stimulate the user's curiosity to seek more information about these and other important sites in Idaho's history. More detailed information regarding each property can be obtained by contacting the Idaho State Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

The information in this booklet is complete as of September 1, 1997. Updates are available from the National Register coordinator, Idaho SHPO, phone: (208)334-3861 or FAX: (208)334-2775.

Remember, most of the properties listed are privately owned and are not open to the public. Please respect the occupant's right to privacy when viewing historic properties.

The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's cultural resources deemed worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic resources. The National Register is maintained by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior. In Idaho, it is administered by the SHPO.

Properties listed in the National Register include districts (Chinese Sites in the Warren Mining District), sites (Pierre's Hole 1832 Battle Area Site), buildings (Josiah Scott House), structures (Diversion Dam and Deer Flat Embankments), and objects (Treaty Rock) that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. These resources contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundation of the nation.

Listing in the National Register has the following results which assist in preserving historic properties:

- Recognition that a property is of significance to the nation, the state, or the community.
- Consideration in the planning for federal or federally assisted projects.
- Eligibility for federal tax benefits.
- Consideration in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit.
- Qualification for federal assistance for historic preservation, when funds are available.

Listing in the National Register does not restrict the rights of private property owners to alter, manage, or dispose of property.

"In every community, every county, there are certain buildings, certain neighborhoods, open spaces, which traditionally have had special meaning for local residents and which proclaim to all comers the unique character and heritage of that particular place."

—from Mavis Bryant, *Zoning for Community Preservation*

"...the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;"

—The National Historic Preservation Act as amended

How to use this booklet

This booklet is organized alphabetically, first by county, then by city or town in or near which the property is located, and finally by property name. Listed below the property name is the National Register Information System (NRIS) reference number followed by the street address or other locational information. In the case of districts, boundary descriptions are provided. Properties located within districts are not listed individually. Due to their sensitive nature, specific locations of archaeological sites are omitted. The date of listing in the National Register is indicated next by year, month, and day. In many cases, a property is included as part of a larger group nomination of related significant properties. These property listings are followed by the name of the corresponding multiple property nomination.

Multiple Property Listings

MPS—Multiple Property Submission
- Chinese Sites in the Warren Mining District MPS
- County Courthouses in Idaho MPS
- New Sweden and Riverview Farmsteads and Institutional Buildings MPS
- Public School Buildings in Idaho MPS
- U.S. Post Offices in Idaho 1900-1941 MPS
- Pegram Truss Railroad Bridges of Idaho MPS

TR—Thematic Resource (This format has been replaced by the MPS.)
- Boise Public Schools TR
- Buhl Dairy Barns TR
- Early Churches of Emmett TR
- Kootenai County Rural Schools TR
- Lava Rock Structures in South Central Idaho TR
- Long Valley Finnish Structures TR
- North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites TR
- Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture TR

MRA—Multiple Resource Area (This format has been replaced by the MPS.)
- Challis MRA
- Idaho Falls Downtown MRA
- Paris MRA
- Potlatch MRA

NPNHP—Nez Perce National Historical Park
- Camas Meadows Camp and Battle Sites [Clark County]
- Pierce Courthouse [Clearwater County]
- Lolo Trail [Clearwater County]
- Weippe Prairie [Clearwater County]
- White Bird Battlefield [Idaho County]
- St. Joseph's Mission [Lewis County]
- Lenore Site [Nez Perce County]
- Hasotino [Nez Perce County]

National Historic Landmarks (NHL)
National Historic Landmark properties have significance at the national level and are designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior. In Idaho, there are eleven National Historic Landmarks.

- U.S. Assay Office [Ada County]
- Fort Hall [Bannock County]
- Wasden Site (Owl Cave) [Bonneville County]
- Experimental Breeder Reactor No. 1 [Butte County]
- City of Rocks [Cassia County]
- Camas Meadows Camp and Battle Sites [Clark County]
- Lolo Trail [Clearwater County]
- Weippe Prairie [Clearwater County]
- Bear River Battleground [Franklin County]
- Cataldo Mission [Kootenai County]
- Lemhi Pass [Lemhi County]

National Register criteria

Properties nominated to the Register are generally 50 years old or older and are significant in relation to one or more of the following criteria. Criteria is defined as the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture present in properties that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architecture or artistic distinction or historic importance; or
B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or

"A knowledge of our heritage provides continuity and context for communities and orients them in their decision making."

—from Kathleen A. Hunter, *Past Meets Future*

D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Historic integrity

Historic integrity is the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's period of significance.

Historic integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association.

Historic integrity enables a property to illustrate significant aspects of its past. For this reason, it is an important qualification for National Register listing. A property not only must retain its historic appearance but also must possess its physical materials, design features, and aspects of construction dating from the period when it attained significance. The integrity of archaeological resources is generally based on the degree to which remaining evidence can provide important information. All seven qualities do not need to be present for eligibility as long as the overall sense of past time and place is evident.

"These special places reveal every aspect of our country's origins and development—our land, houses, workplaces, parks, roadways, waterways, places of worship, and objects of art."

—from *A Heritage So Rich*

The National Register nomination process

The SHPO administers the National Register of Historic Places program in Idaho and processes nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Properties nominated to the Register are reviewed by the Idaho Historic Sites Review Board which meets periodically throughout the year. The Review Board is a volunteer group of Idaho residents who have demonstrated a competence, interest, or knowledge in historic preservation. Their recommendations are reviewed by the SHPO. Finally, nominations are forwarded to the Keeper of the Register (National Park Service) for official listing.

Anyone may prepare a nomination for listing a property in the Register. Generally, nominations are prepared by private property owners, other interested individuals, local organizations or governments, and state or federal agencies at all levels. Instructions for completing a nomination are available from the SHPO.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
79000778
72 N. Shilling Ave., Blackfoot
790515

Standrod Bank
79000779
59 and 75 N.W. Main St., Blackfoot
790830

US Post Office—Blackfoot Main
89000128
165 W. Pacific, Blackfoot
890316
US Post Offices in Idaho 1900-1941 MPS

FORT HALL

Fort Hall Site
74000732
16 mi. N of Fort Hall, Fort Hall
741121

Ross Fork Episcopal Church
83000277
Mission Rd., Fort Hall
830103
Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture TR

Ross Fork Oregon Short Line Railroad Depot
84001019
Agency Rd., Fort Hall
840907

[redacted]

BELLEVUE

Bellevue Historic District
82002506
Roughly bounded by U.S. 93, Cedar, 4th, and Oak Sts., Bellevue
820616

Miller, Henry, House
75000624
S of Bellevue off U.S. 93, Bellevue
750530

CAREY

Fish Creek Dam
78003437
NE of Carey, Carey

*The **Wasden Site (Owl Cave)** (Bonneville County) consists of three rockshelters formed from collapsed lava tubes. The caves provide an invaluable resource for the study of at least 10,000 years of cultural and environmental change on the Snake River Plain. This variety of information makes the site eligible as one of Idaho's eleven National Historic Landmarks. (1991; ISHS 1997.21.6.)*

781229

HAILEY

Blaine County Courthouse
78001050
1st and Croy Sts., Hailey
780217

Emmanuel Episcopal Church
77000457
101 2nd Ave. S., Hailey
771005

Fox, J. C., Building
83000279
S. Main St., Hailey
830331

Pound, Homer, House
78001051
314 2nd Ave. S., Hailey
781228

St. Charles of the Valley Catholic Church and Rectory
82000321
Pine and S. 1st Sts., Hailey
821117
Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture TR

Watt, W. H., Building
83000281
120 N. Main St., Hailey
830331

Werthheimer Building
85002160
101 S. Main St., Hailey
850912

KETCHUM

Bald Mountain Hot Springs
82000320
Main and 1st Sts., Ketchum
821117
Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture TR

Suggested reading

Arrington, Leonard. *History of Idaho.* Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1994.

Attebery, Jennifer Eastman. *Building Idaho, An Architectural History*. Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1991.

Attebery, Louie W., ed. *Idaho Folklife: Homesteads to Headstones*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1985.

Beal, Merrill D., and Merle W. Wells. *History of Idaho*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing, 1959.

Boone, Lalia. *Idaho Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary*. Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1988.

Butler, B. Robert. *A Guide to Understanding Idaho Archaeology* (Third Edition): The Upper Snake and Salmon River Country. Boise: Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, 1978.

Conley, Cort. *Idaho for the Curious: A Guide*. Cambridge: Backeddy Books, 1982.

Gottfried, Herbert, and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Design 1870 to 1940*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. Inc., 1985; reprint, Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1988.

Hawley, James H. *History of Idaho: Gem of the Mountains*. Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1920.

Idaho State Historical Society. *Reference Series*. Boise: Idaho State Historical Society. Several hundred one- or two-page typed essays on Idaho topics.

Idaho State Historical Society. *Idaho Yesterdays: A Journal of Idaho and Northwest History*. Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, published quarterly since 1957.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1984.

Phillips, Steven J. *Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture, 1600 to 1940*. Lakewood: American Source Books, 1989.

Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. Markham, Ontario: Penguin Books Canada Limited, 1980.

Schwantes, Carlos. *In Mountain Shadows: A History of Idaho.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. 1991.

Walker, Deward E., Jr. *Indians of Idaho*. Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1978.

Wells, Merle W., and Arthur Hart. *Idaho: Gem of the Mountains*. Northridge: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1985.

Idaho State Historical Society

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Steve Guerber

State Historic Preservation Officer
Vacant.

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Max Pavesic, Prehistoric Archaeologist [Boise]
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Tricia Canaday, Architectural Historian [Boise]
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Brent Ballif, Structural Engineer [Pocatello]
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Alan Degan, Architect [Boise]
Jennifer Eastman Attebery, Architectural Historian [Pocatello]
R.G. Nelson, Architect [Coeur d'Alene]

Woodside WWTP Soil Survey Map

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

11/9/2012
Page 1 of 3

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Units

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

Gully

Short Steep Slope

Other

Political Features

Cities

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:9,570 if printed on B size (11" × 17") sheet.

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 11N NAD83

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

Soil Survey Area: Blaine County Area, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Aug 13, 2012

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/7/2004

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

Blaine County Area, Idaho (ID680)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
6	Balaam-Adamson complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	41.9	3.6%
7	Balaam-Adamson complex, cool, 0 to 2 percent slopes	104.0	8.9%
8	Balaam-Adamson-Riverwash complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	159.3	13.6%
30	Drage gravelly loam, cool, 2 to 15 percent slopes	39.9	3.4%
42	Gimlett very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	16.9	1.4%
66	Little Wood very gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	286.2	24.5%
95	Povey-Vitale association, 30 to 60 percent slopes	115.6	9.9%
109	Vitale-Povey association, 30 to 60 percent slopes	405.0	34.6%
112	Water	0.2	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,169.0**	**100.0%**

Blaine County Area, Idaho

30—Drage gravelly loam, cool, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 4,800 to 6,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Drage, cool, and similar soils: 80 percent

Description of Drage, Cool

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, fan remnants
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
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
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e
Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R010AY004ID)

Typical profile

0 to 14 inches: Gravelly loam
14 to 30 inches: Very gravelly clay loam
30 to 61 inches: Extremely gravelly sandy loam

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Blaine County Area, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Aug 13, 2012

Blaine County Area, Idaho

66—Little Wood very gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 4,700 to 6,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 110 days

Map Unit Composition

Little wood and similar soils: 90 percent

Description of Little Wood

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 34 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
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 capacity: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Typical profile

0 to 13 inches: Very gravelly loam
13 to 26 inches: Very gravelly sandy clay loam
26 to 32 inches: Extremely gravelly coarse sandy loam
32 to 61 inches: Extremely gravelly coarse sand

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Blaine County Area, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Aug 13, 2012

Blaine County Area, Idaho

109—Vitale-Povey association, 30 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 5,000 to 9,250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 43 degrees F
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Vitale and similar soils: 50 percent
Povey and similar soils: 30 percent

Description of Vitale

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Tephra and/or alluvium and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from welded tuff and/or rhyolite and/or quartz monzonite and/or sandstone and/or conglomerate and/or siltstone

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
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 capacity: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e
Ecological site: SOUTH SLOPE GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R010AY009ID)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Very gravelly loam
6 to 15 inches: Very gravelly clay loam
15 to 23 inches: Very gravelly loam
23 to 33 inches: Bedrock

Description of Povey

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from igneous rock and/or sedimentary rock and/or metamorphic rock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification; 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
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 capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e
Ecological site: NORTH SLOPE LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R010AY008ID)

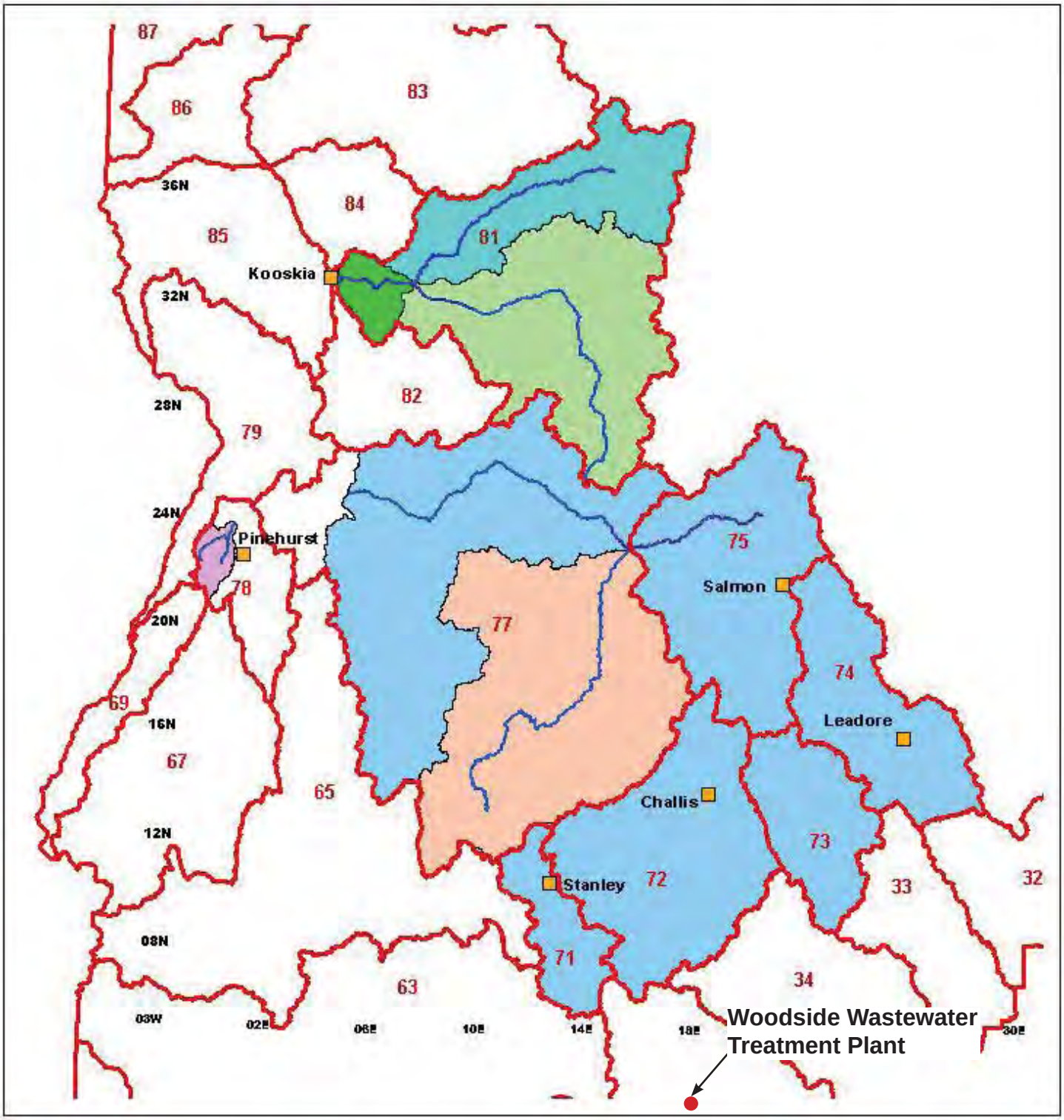
Typical profile

0 to 14 inches: Gravelly loam
14 to 35 inches: Very gravelly loam
35 to 60 inches: Extremely cobbly loam
60 to 64 inches: Bedrock

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Blaine County Area, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Aug 13, 2012

Wild & Scenic River Watersheds



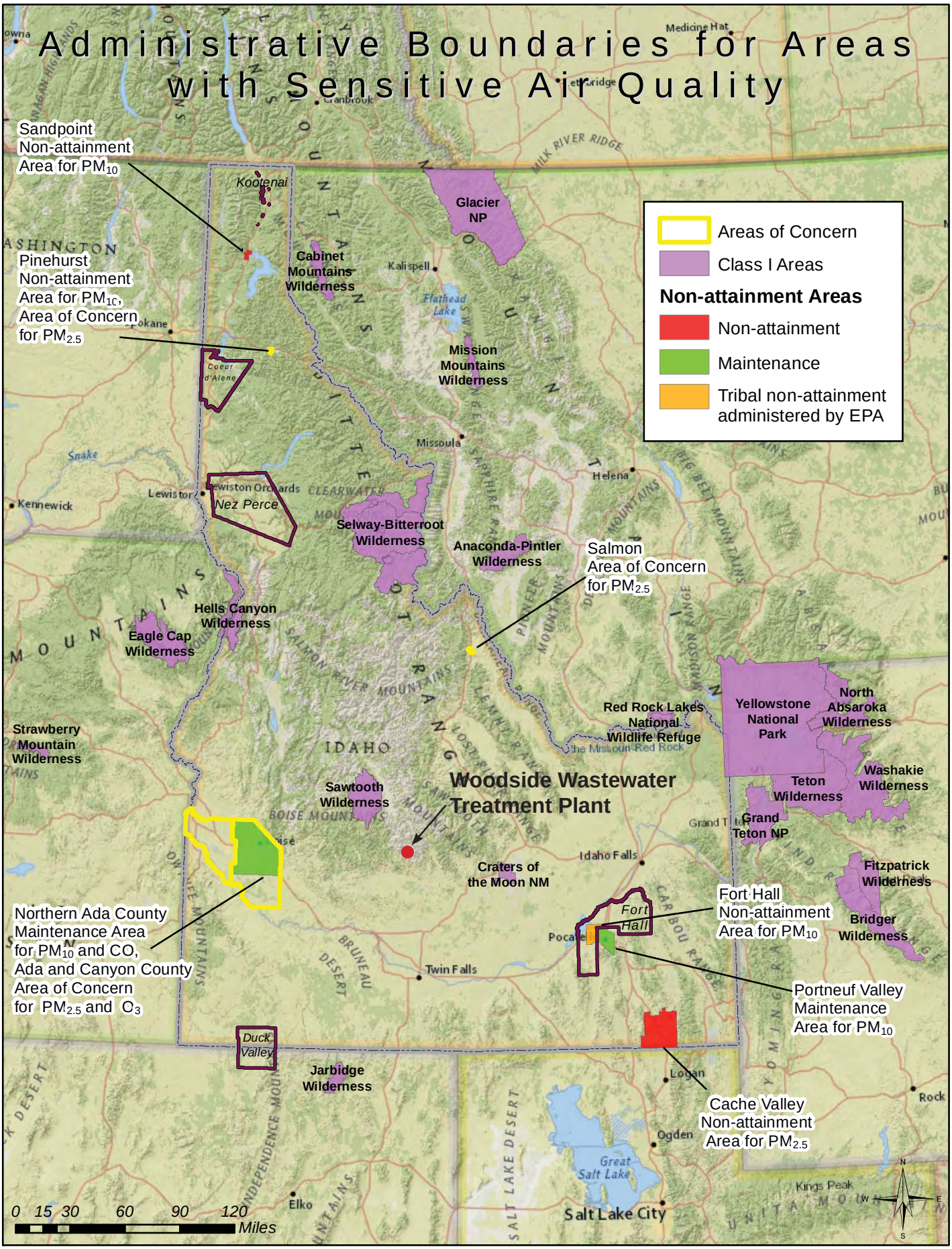
Cities
Administrative Basins
Federal Wild Rivers

Wild and Scenic Watersheds
- Lochsa River
- Mid Fk Clearwater River
- Mid Fk Salmon River
- Rapid River
- Salmon River excluding Middle Fork
- Selway River

50 0 50 Miles

N

Administrative Boundaries for Areas with Sensitive Air Quality



Sole Source Aquifer Evaluation Letter from EPA

From: Eastman, Susan [mailto:Eastman.Susan@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2013 10:44 AM
To: Jeremy Williams
Cc: Michael.May@deq.idaho.gov
Subject: RE: sole source aquifer question

Thank you for submitting your project for review. We have reviewed the information provided and find that the project will not have a significant adverse impact on the Eastern Snake River Plain Sole Source Aquifer and therefore the funding may proceed.
EPA reviews federally financially assisted projects that are proposed in federally designated Sole Source Aquifer review areas to determine if the projects have a potential to contaminate the aquifer through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health. Such projects are submitted to EPA by federal, state, and local governments, and by the public. This correspondence only addresses the Sole Source Aquifer Program, any other federal environmental requirements are your responsibility to ensure compliance. Please retain this email for your records.

From: Jeremy Williams [mailto:JWilliams@carollo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 22, 2013 3:58 PM
To: Eastman, Susan
Subject: RE: sole source aquifer question

Sorry, it took me longer to pull this together than I thought. Attached is the Sole Source Aquifer checklist for the Hailey WWTP facility plan EID.

Let me know if you have any questions or need any more info.

Thanks,
Jeremy

From: Eastman.Susan@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Eastman.Susan@epamail.epa.gov]
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2013 3:09 PM
To: Jeremy Williams
Subject: RE: sole source aquifer question

General mode of operation is 30 days but it is dependent on my workload.

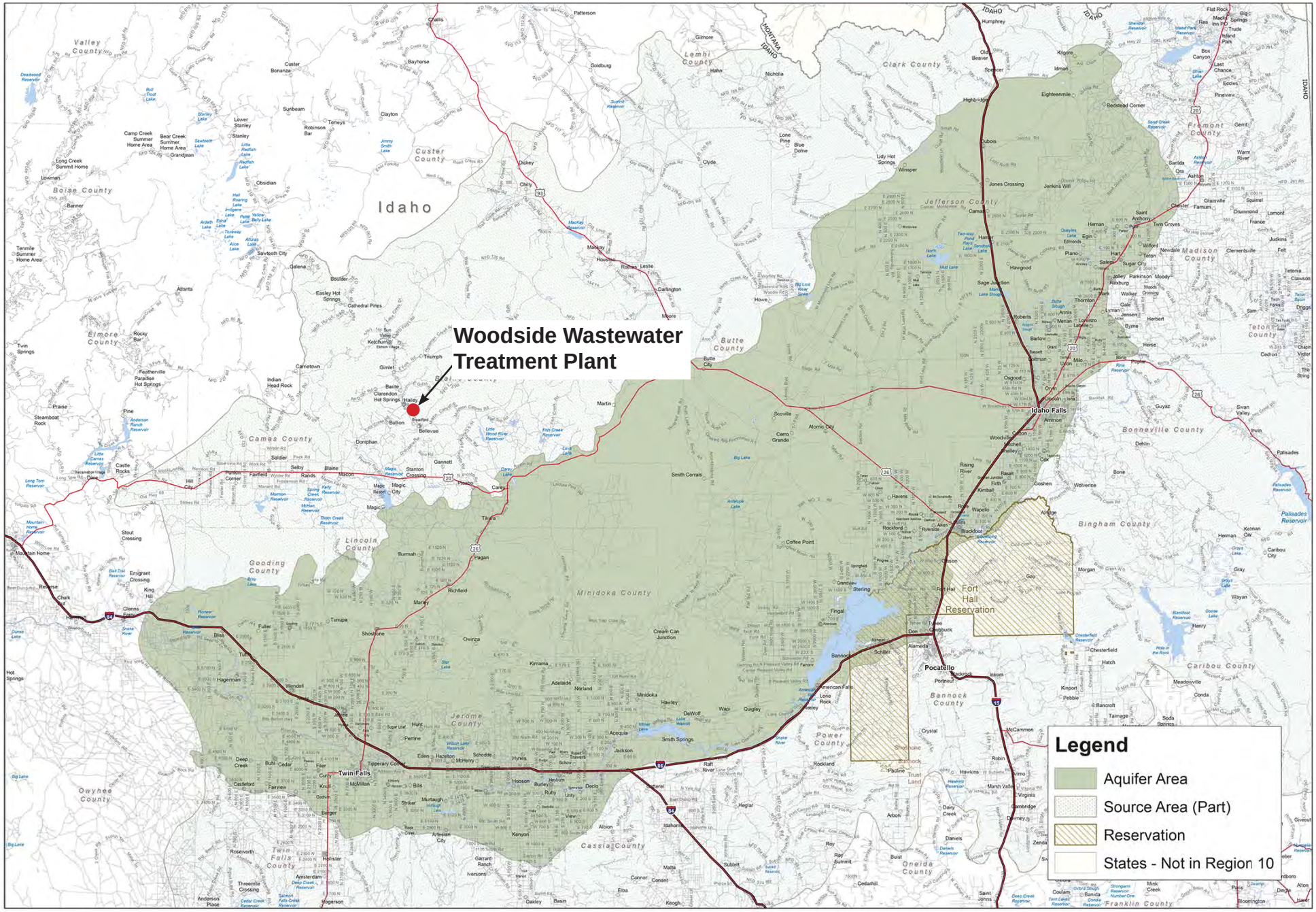
Also just send the checklist... I will ask for more info if I need it and this looks like a straightforward project. Most WWTP and Drinking Water plant buildings and upgrades improve the environment so rarely issues.

Susan Eastman, Environmental Scientist
EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Ave. Suite 900, OWW-136
Seattle, WA. 98101
SDWA Tribal & CWA Indian Set Aside Program, Sole Source Aquifer Program, Source Water Protection and ID 106

206-553-6249
EASTMAN.SUSAN@EPA.GOV

Jeremy Williams ---01/11/2013 02:04:29 PM---Ok, so it is within the review area and I will need to get a checklist and probably the EID to you.

From: Jeremy Williams <JWilliams@carollo.com>
To: Susan Eastman/R10/USEPA/US@EPA,
Date: 01/11/2013 02:04 PM
Subject: RE: sole source aquifer question



The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has compiled this computer representation from data or information sources that may not have been verified by the EPA. This data is offered here as a general representation only, and is not to be re-used without verification by an independent professional qualified to verify such data or information. The EPA does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the information shown, and shall not be liable for any loss or injury resulting from reliance upon the information shown.

Eastern Snake River Plain Sole Source Aquifer

Aquifer Area and Part of Source Area

0 10 20 40 60 80 Kilometers

N W E S

Map Created 11/04/2008 EPA Region 10

Appendix B

MEMO

TO: JEREMY WILLIAMS, CAROLLO ENGINEERS, INC.
FROM: MIKE MAY, DEQ GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAM
SUBJECT: CITY OF HAILEY WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENTS THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES AND ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT
DATE: MARCH 11, 2015

The proposed project for the City of Hailey Wastewater Improvements on the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) site include replacement of the existing solids holding tank with an aerated holding tank and screw press thickener, installation of an additional bank of six cloth filters with associated chemical storage and chemical phosphorus removal. Collection system improvements consist of minor repairs and infill, with no planned expansion outside the current service area.

Figure 1. City of Hailey Woodside WWTP.

The project site is located in the Camas Prairie ecoregion, a cold wet valley surrounded by Foothill Shrublands–Grasslands that trap mountain runoff. (McGrath, et al. 2002, *Ecoregions of Idaho*). Wet soils and flooding occur locally. Wet bottomlands support meadow grasses and sedges, and alluvial fans are covered by grasses and sagebrush. The ecoregion supports small grain and alfalfa farming, pasture, range and wildlife refuge. The average snow depth at the Hailey 3 NNW weather station peaks in February at 21 inches, with snow cover decreasing to 13 inches in March and 1 inch in April, based on data from 1893 to 1998 (Western Regional Climate Center http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?id3942).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) threatened and endangered species list current as of March 11, 2015 and email correspondence with Bob Kibler of the USF&WS Idaho State Office were used to determine endangered and threatened species within Blaine County.

The following species are listed as threatened within Blaine County:

1. **Canada Lynx** (*Lynx canadensis*) – Canada Lynx reside in boreal forest landscapes that provide one or more of the following beneficial habitat elements including snowshoe hares for prey, abundant, large, woody debris piles that are used as dens, and winter snow conditions that are generally deep and fluffy for extended periods of time.[1] The proposed project is located in suburban foothills environments not typical of boreal forests and having shallow winter snow depths, and the surrounding area primarily consists of arid steep canyon walls nearly devoid of trees. The proposed project will have NO EFFECT on the Canada Lynx.

2. **Bull Trout** (*Salvelinus confluentus*) – The wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) discharges to the Big Wood River approximately 4,000 feet southwest of the WWTP. The Big Wood River watershed does not contain critical habitat for bull trout,[2] nor is it part of a designated recovery unit.[3]. The WWTP currently meets all discharge limits, but the proposed improvements do offer the potential to improve water quality. The proposed project will have NO EFFECT on Bull Trout.

The following have been listed as Candidate Species within Blaine County:

1. **Whitebark Pine** (*Pinus albicaulis*) – The Whitebark pine is a 5 needle conifer species. The species occurs from approximately 2,950 feet at its northern limit in British Columbia up to 12,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada. The Whitebark Pine is typically found at or slightly lower than alpine timberline in the upper montane zone. In the U.S. it is primarily found on public lands.[4] The proposed project is located in suburban and arid treeless foothills environments. The project will have NO EFFECT on whitebark pine.

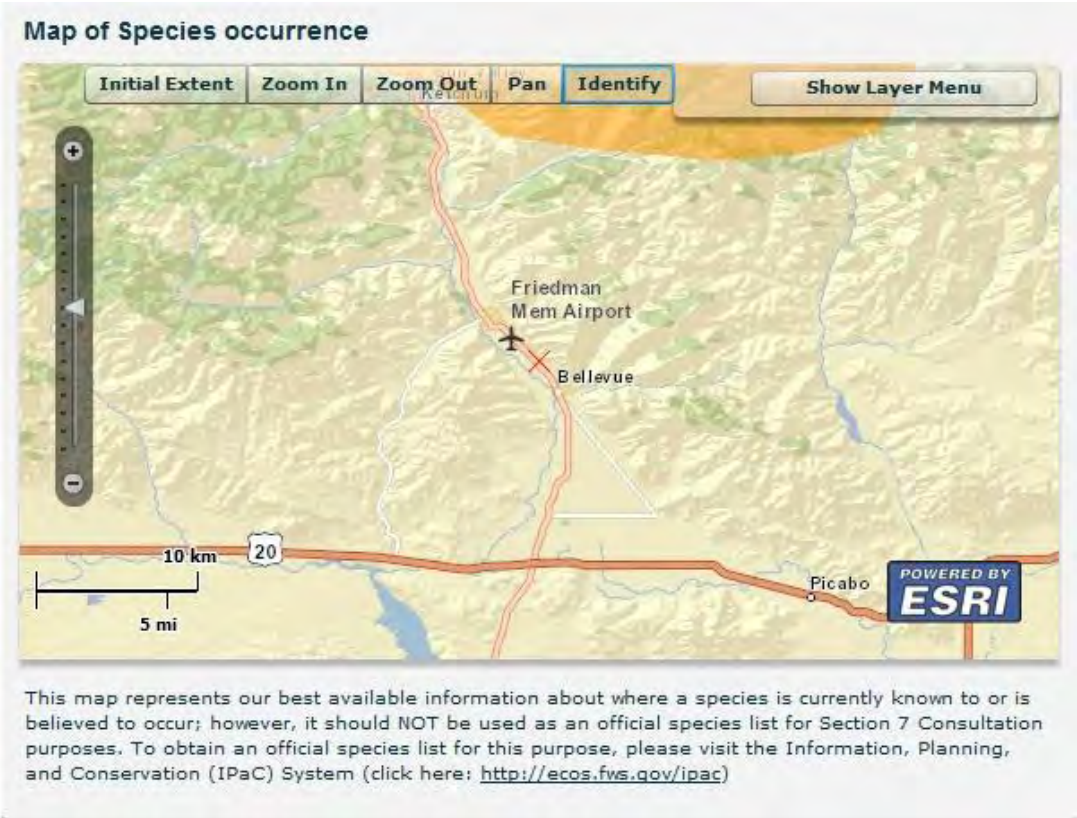


Figure 2. Whitebark Pine species occurrence map (USFWS)

2. **Greater Sage-Grouse** (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) – Grouse reside in Sagebrush Steppe environments, and prefer slightly elevated features surrounded by flat terrain, but not lower portions of hillsides beneath areas that could contain raptors or other predators. The preferred Best Management Practice is avoidance: if construction activity must occur during lekking season, work should be postponed until after 10:30 a.m. The USF&WS species occurrence map below suggests that Greater Sage-Grouse are present in the mountains on the west side of the valley and on the east side south of Bellevue.[5] Proposed management zone L is located south of Bellevue.[6]

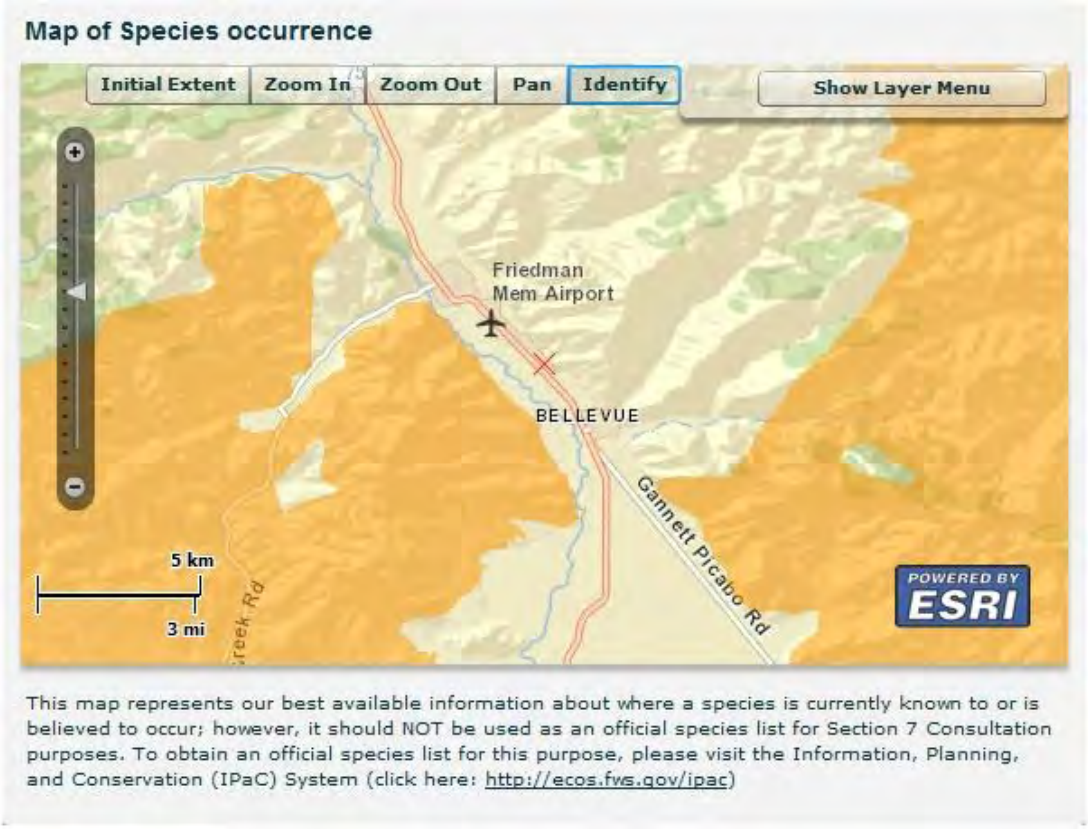


Figure 3. Greater Sage-grouse species occurrence map (USF&WS). See text.

The WWTP site is less than 1,000 feet from State Highway 75. This makes it extremely unlikely that leks are present near the project area, since paved roads and primary and secondary routes are believed to cause adverse effects on leks at a distance of 1.6 miles.[7] The proposed project will have NO EFFECT on the Greater Sage Grouse.

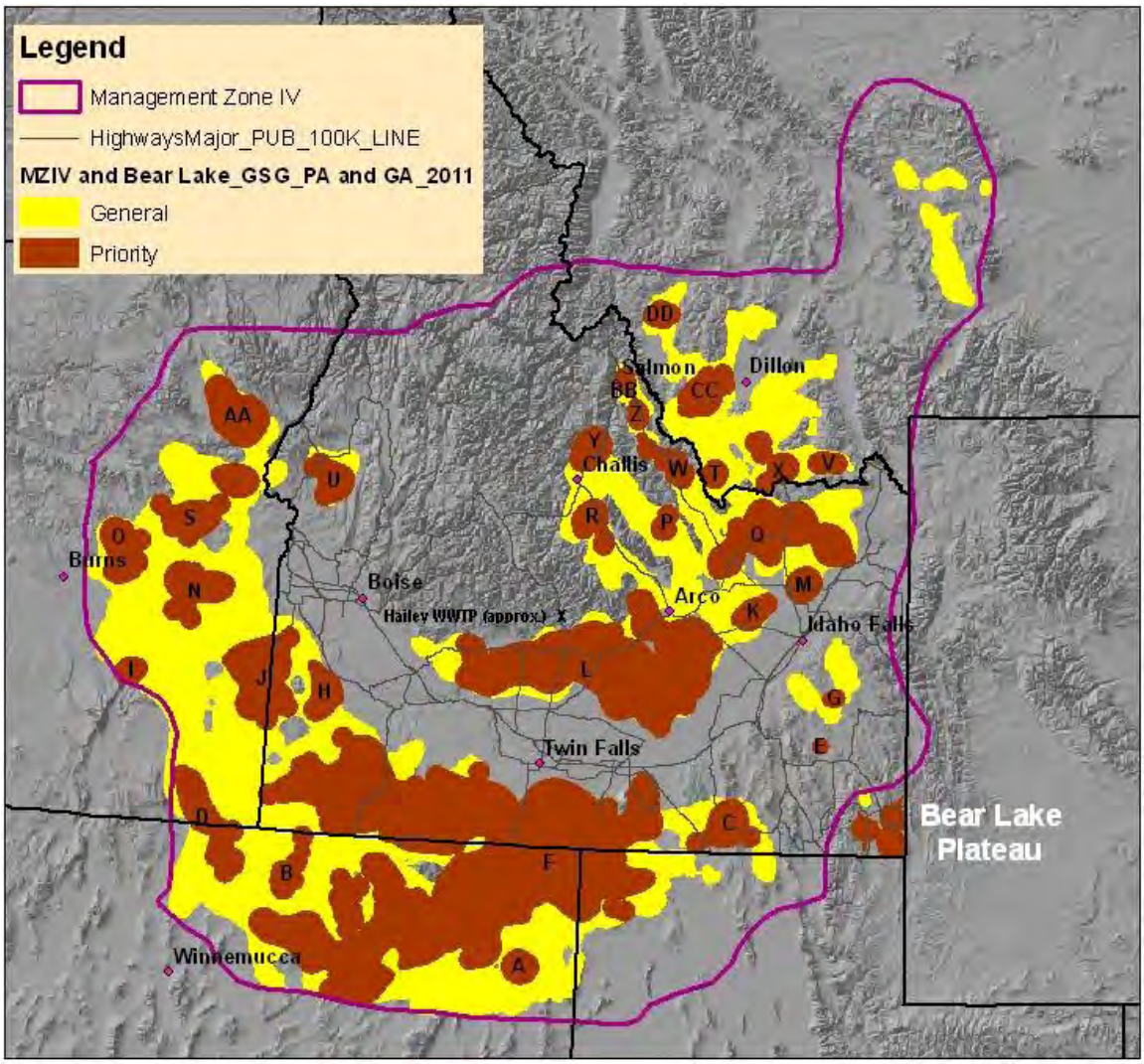


Figure 4. Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Areas and General Areas (BLM 2011)[8]

The following species is listed as a Proposed Threatened Species within Blaine County:

1. **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) –Western cuckoos breed in large blocks of riparian habitats, particularly woodlands with cottonwoods and willows. Dense understory foliage is believed to be important for nesting sites. They are generally local and uncommon in scattered drainages of the arid and semiarid portions of western Colorado, western Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Utah. USFWS reported in 2011 that the Yellow-billed Cuckoo was considered a rare and local summer resident in Idaho, with only four records of the species in northern and central Idaho over the last century. The majority of sightings have been in the Snake River corridor in southeast Idaho. On the other hand, the same paragraph states that the species has been observed numerous times in the southwestern part of the state in the past 25 years. They concluded that the information at that time was inadequate to judge trends in population or distribution.[9]

   The Yellow-billed Cuckoo is not "known or believed to be present" in the near vicinity of the project area, according to the USF&WS map below.[10] The most likely habitat in the immediate project area would be a row of trees of various species planted along the canal which runs just south of the WWTP. However,

recent site photographs (attached) show that the trees occupy a very narrow corridor paralleling the canal, do not exhibit the dense understory best suited for nesting, and are adjacent to developed areas, such as the WWTP, single family housing, schools and city streets. After reviewing the photographs, Bob Kibler of the USF&WS Idaho State Office confirmed that this was not suitable habitat. This is consistent with the 2014 proposed critical habitat designation,[11] which indicated that floodplains at least 325 feet wide with dense canopy closure greater than 200 acres in extent are generally required to support more than a single breeding pair. The critical habitat proposal includes all known nesting areas greater than 200 acres, based on breeding records between 1998 and 2012. One such critical habitat area (ID-3) was identified in Blaine County, but it is about 10 miles south of the WWTP (see map). The proposed project will have NO EFFECT on the Yellow-billed cuckoo.

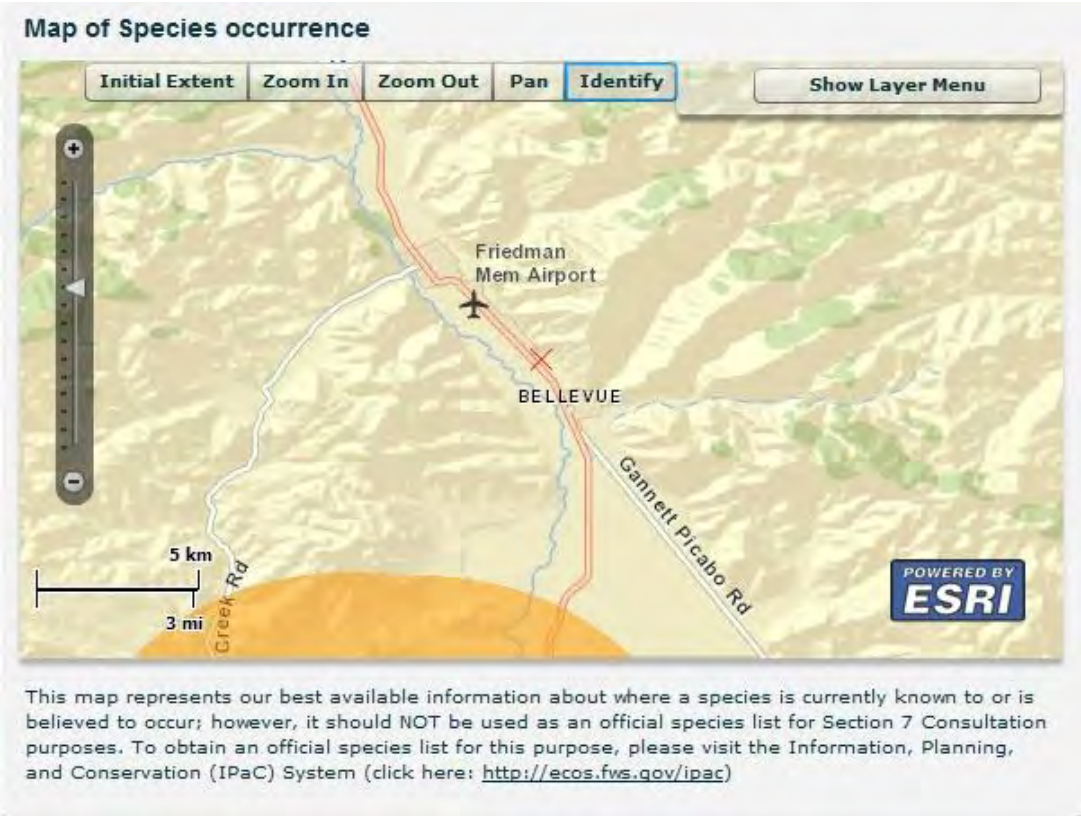


Figure 5. Yellow-Billed Cuckoo species occurrence map (USF&WS). See text.

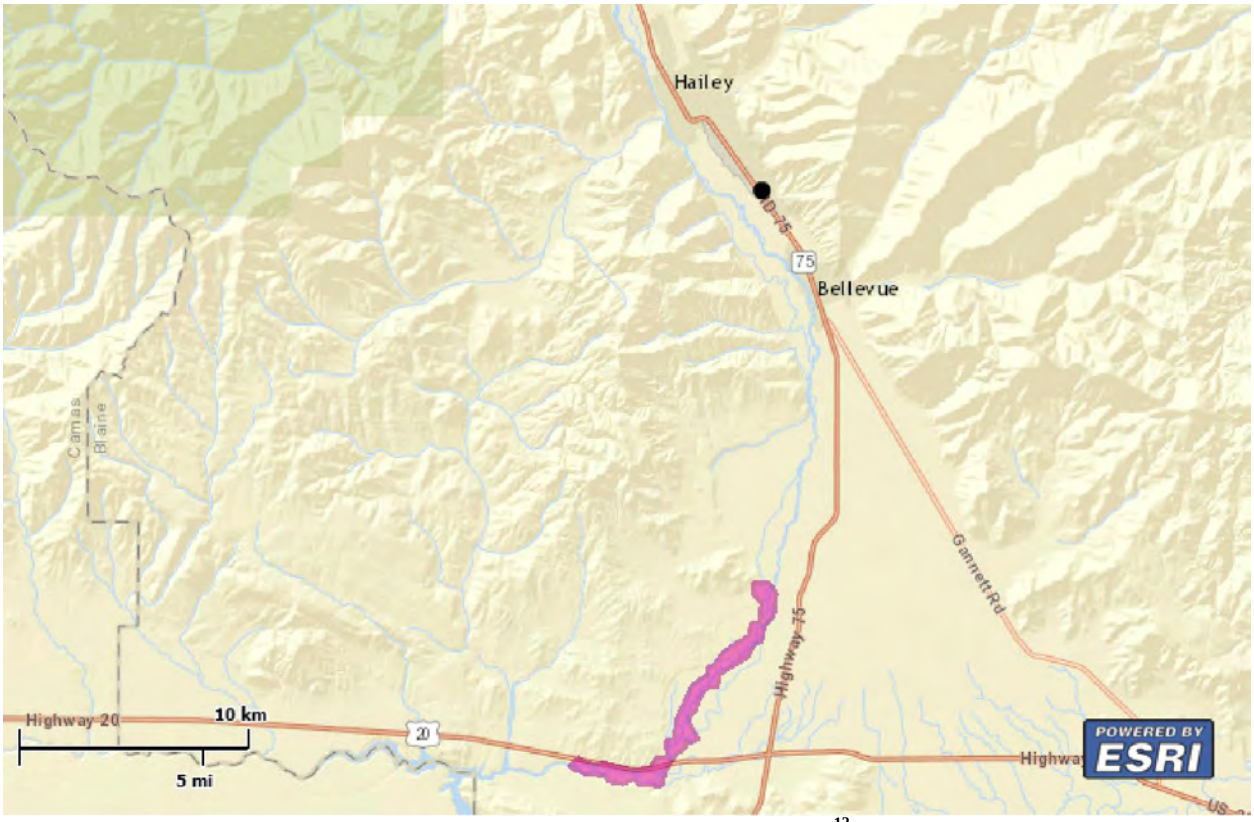


Figure 6. Critical habitat in the project area (proposed for Yellow-billed Cuckoo)[12]

Essential Fish Habitat

The project area is located within the Big Wood Subbasin (Hydrologic Unit Code 17040219). Anadromous fish are blocked by the Hells Canyon Dam complex on the Snake River, thus the Big Wood does not contain Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for **Chinook Salmon** (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) or **Coho Salmon** (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), as shown on the attached EFH map.

MLM

Attachments: Idaho Species List, downloaded December 5, 2014 and confirmed March 11, 2015
Woodside WWTP Site Photos (showing trees parallel to canal)
Emails between DEQ and USF&WS, 2013-2015
DEQ, Chinook Salmon Essential Fish Habitat in Idaho (map)

References

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[1] USF&WS Species Profile: Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=A073

[2] *Federal Register*, Vol. 75, Page 63898, October 28, 2010.

[3] U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, *Revised Draft Recovery Plan for the Coterminous United States Population of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)*, 2014.

[4] USF&WS Species Profile: Whitebark pine, ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=R00E

[5] USF&WS Species Profile: Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus), ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B06W

[6] Makela & Major, 2012, *Idaho Sage-grouse Priority Areas White Paper*, www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/id/wildlife/sensitive_species/sg_scoping_meeting.Par.67149.File.dat/Idaho_Sage-grouse_Priority_Areas_White_Paper_September_27_2011_FINAL_508.pdf

[7] *Draft Idaho and Southwestern Montana Sub-Region Greater Sage-Grouse LUPA/EIS, Vol. II* §4.2.1

[8] BLM, 2011, *Idaho Sage-grouse Priority Areas White Paper, September 27, 2011 FINAL*, www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/id/wildlife/sensitive_species/sg_scoping_meeting.Par.67149.File.dat/Idaho_Sage-grouse_Priority_Areas_White_Paper_September_27_2011_FINAL_508.pdf

[9] USFWS 2011, *Species Assessment and Listing Priority Assignment Form*, ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/candidateReport!streamPublishedPdfForYear.action?candidateId=22&year=2011, obtained from Reference 4.

[10] USF&WS Species Profile: Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (Coccyzus americanus), ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B06R#candidate.

[11] *Federal Register*, Vol. 79, Page 48547, August 15, 2014.

[12] USF&WS Critical Habitat Mapper 3.0, ecos.fws.gov/crithab/, accessed December 10, 2014.

This information is for general reference only. Please visit http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ to obtain an official list for purposes of Endangered Species Act section 7 consultation. Revised 08/14/2014. Downloaded 11 Mar 2015

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service • Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office

LISTED, CANDIDATE, AND PROPOSED SPECIES & DESIGNATED AND PROPOSED CRITICAL HABITAT IN IDAHO

	Herps	Birds		Mammals					Fish		Mollusks				Plants							
Common Name	**Columbia Spotted Frog (Great Basin Population)**	**Greater Sage-Grouse**	**Yellow-Billed Cuckoo**	**Canada Lynx**	**Grizzly Bear**	**Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel**	**Selkirk Mountains Woodland Caribou**	**Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel**	**Bull Trout**	**Kootenai River White Sturgeon**	**Banbury Springs Lanx**	**Bliss Rapids Snail**	**Bruneau Hot Springsnail**	**Snake River Physa**	**Goose Creek Milkvetch**	**MacFarlane's Four-O'Clock**	**Packard's Milkvetch**	**Slickspot Peppergrass**	**Spalding's Catchfly**	**Ute Ladies'-Tresses**	**Water Howellia**	**Whitebark Pine**
Scientific Name	*Rana luteiventris*	*Centrocercus urophasianus*	*Coccyzus americanus*	*Lynx canadensis*	*Ursus arctos horribilis*	*Spermophilus brunneus brunneus*	*Rangifer tarandus caribou*	*Spermophilus brunneus endemicus*	*Salvelinus confluentus*	*Acipenser transmontanus*	*Lanx* sp.	*Taylorconcha serpenticola*	*Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis*	*Haitia (Physa) natricina*	*Astragalus anserinus*	*Mirabilis macfarlanei*	*Astragalus cusickii var. parkardiae*	*Lepidium papilliferum*	*Silene spaldingii*	*Spiranthes diluvialis*	*Howellia aquatilis*	*Pinus albicaulis*
Ada		C	P						T					E				P-PCH				
Adams		C		T		T		C	T-DCH													C
Bannock		C	P-PCH																			
Bear Lake		C		T																		
Benewah				T					T-DCH										T		T	
Bingham		C	P-PCH																	T		
Blaine		C	P-PCH	T					T-DCH													C
Boise			P	T					T-DCH													C
Bonner				T	T		E		T-DCH													C
Bonneville		C	P-PCH	T	T															T		C
Boundary				T-DCH	T		E-DCH		T-DCH	E-DCH												C
Butte		C		T					T-DCH													C
Camas		C	P	T					T-DCH													C
Canyon														E				P-PCH				
Caribou		C		T																		
Cassia		C	P											E	C							
Clark		C	P	T	T																	C
Clearwater				T					T-DCH													C
Custer		C	P	T					T-DCH													C
Elmore		C	P	T					T-DCH			T		E				P-PCH				C
Franklin		C		T																		
Fremont		C	P	T	T															T		C
Gem		C						C	T-DCH									P-PCH				C

Table Key: C = Candidate Species P= Proposed Species T=Threatened Species E=Endangered Species PCH= Proposed Critical Habitat DCH=Designated Critical Habitat

Mike May

From: Kibler, Bob <bob_kibler@fws.gov>
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2015 15:37
To: Mike May
Subject: Re: USFWS Agency Consultation - Hailey WWG

Thanks Mike:

I will update my records accordingly.

On Mon, Jan 26, 2015 at 2:14 PM, <Michael.May@deq.idaho.gov> wrote:

Bob Kibler

US Fish & Wildlife Service, Idaho State Office

Bob,

Thanks for speaking with me today about the Hailey, Idaho wastewater project. This email is just to recap and confirm that I correctly understood our conversation. The key points are:

- There is no change in the project; it consists of improvements to be done within the footprint of the existing wastewater treatment plant. At this point, we are just trying to finalize the environmental determination.

- The trees photographed on the berm along the southwest boundary of the wastewater treatment plant are not suitable nesting habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo.

- The "no effect" determination remains valid for the species previously identified, and there are no other species of concern:

Greater Sage-Grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*
Canada Lynx	*Lynx canadensis*
North American Wolverine	*Gulo gulo luscus*
Bull Trout	*Salvelinus confluentus*
Whitebark Pine	*Pinus albanicus*

Thank you for your help with this project.

Mike May

Sr. Water Quality Specialist

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

1410 North Hilton

Boise, Idaho 83706

(208) 373-0406

--

Bob Kibler
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-Ecological Services
Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 368
Boise, Idaho 83709

(208) 378-5255 Phone
(208) 378-5262 Fax
Bob_Kibler@FWS.GOV Email
http://www.fws.gov/idaho/ Internet Site

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706 • (208) 373-0502

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
Curt Fransen, Director

December 15, 2014

Certified Mail No: 7010 3090 0002 3445 5768

Michael Carrier, State Supervisor
Snake River Fish and Wildlife Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 368
Boise, Idaho 83709

RE: City of Hailey Wastewater Improvements - Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Dear Mr. Carrier:

The City of Hailey has prepared a facility planning document to identify and make necessary improvements to their wastewater system that are cost effective and environmentally sound. The facility plan for this project is being funded 50% by a Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) planning grant which requires compliance with the "Rules for Wastewater Treatment Facility Grants," (IDAPA 58.01.04). The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act.

The proposed project is located in Blaine County and consists of the following improvements, all located on the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) site: replacement of the existing solids holding tank with an aerated holding tank and screw press thickener, installation of an additional bank of six cloth filters with associated chemical storage and chemical phosphorus removal.

The project is being proposed to address the District's anticipated future lower discharge requirements, improve sludge handling and to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public and environment. Enclosed is a map of the proposed project planning area that depicts the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

The project engineer consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in January 2013, but the status of some species has changed since then. At this time, I am asking for an updated review, based on current species status. I am also asking whether the row of trees on the project site depicted in the enclosed photographs constitute habitat for the Yellow-billed cuckoo. The trees are located inside the southwestern fence line of the WWTP, and can be seen in the aerial photo below.

We request that you advise us of any comments that you may have regarding this project within 30 days, so the District can proceed with the completion of the Environmental Information Document.

If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please feel free to contact Mike May, (208) 373-0406, or via email at mailto:Michael.May@deq.idaho.gov at your convenience.

Sincerely,

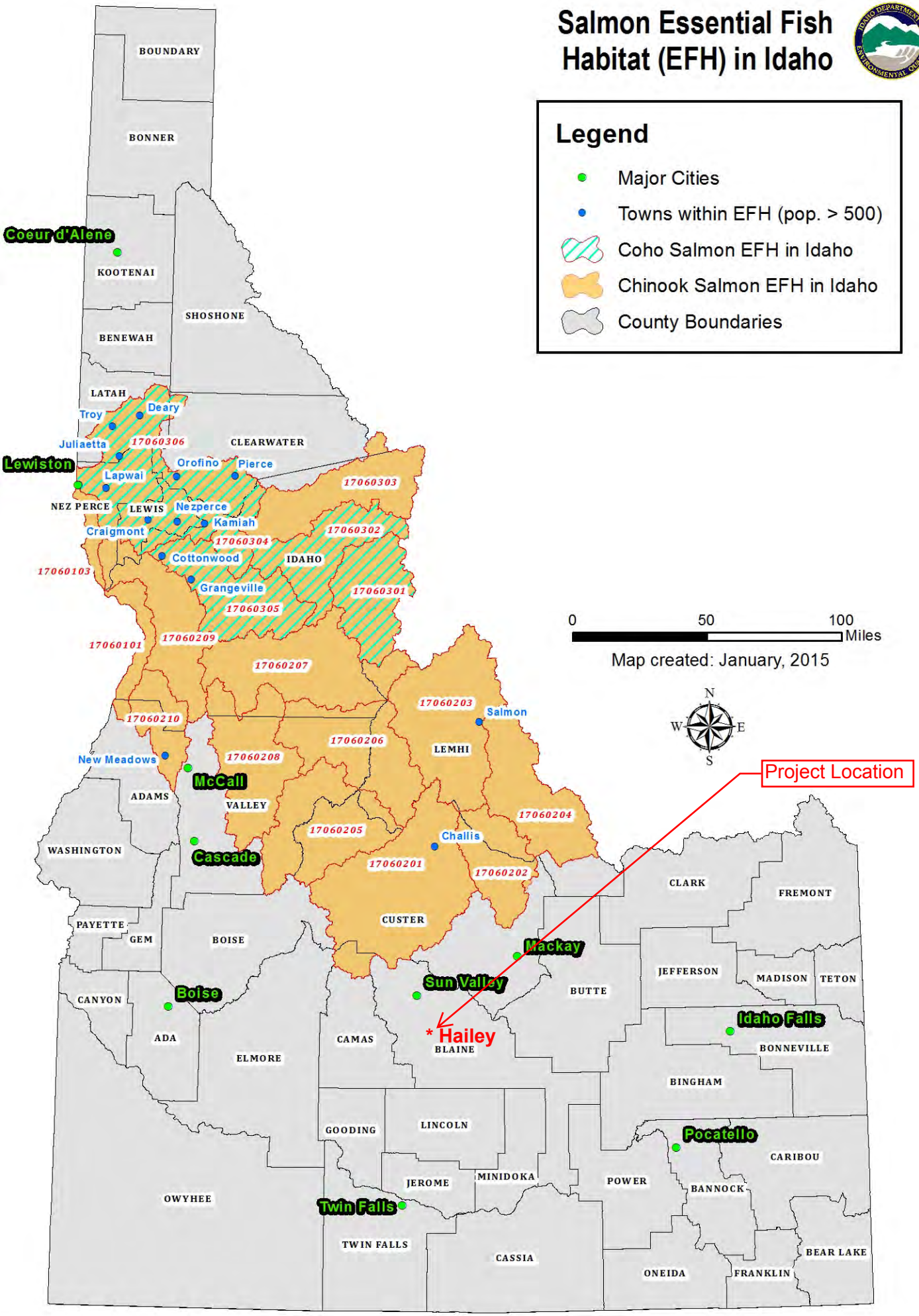
Mike May
Sr. Water Quality Analyst

MM:dls

Encl: PPPA/APE map, WWTP site plan, USFWS Species List, Photos of trees on project site, previous consultations

C: Jeremy Williams - Carollo Engineers, Inc. (JWilliams@carollo.com)

Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in Idaho



From: Tyler Bird
To: Jeremy Williams
Subject: FW: FW: Hailey, Idaho WWTP upgrade
Date: Thursday, February 07, 2013 10:28:15 AM

Jeremy,

Here is the response from the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office.

Thanks,

Tyler

From: Kibler, Bob [mailto:bob_kibler@fws.gov]
Sent: Thursday, February 07, 2013 10:01 AM
To: Tyler Bird
Subject: Re: FW: Hailey, Idaho WWTP upgrade

Tyler:

In the event that I have not already responded to your notes, I acknowledge the no effect determinations that you have prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for listed species and proposed or designated critical habitats in the action area for the Hailey, Idaho Wastewater Treatment Plant. I will update our records accordingly. Due to recent changes in our email service, I may have provided a previous reply. Please disregard any duplicate responses. Contact me if you have questions or require additional assistance.

On Fri, Jan 18, 2013 at 11:55 AM, Tyler Bird <TBird@carollo.com> wrote:
Mr. Bob Kibler,

We have spoken regarding the affect upgrades at the Hailey, Idaho wastewater treatment plant would have on the endangered species in the area. I am sending you a draft copy of the minutes from our conversations. Could you please take a moment and review the minutes? When you are finished with your review, please verify if you agree with what has been stated or feel free to provide any additional comments. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Tyler B. Bird
Carollo Engineers, Inc.
1265 E Fort Union Blvd, Suite 200
Midvale, UT 84047
P (801) 233-2500
D (801) 233-2525
F (801) 233-2501
www.carollo.com

TELEPHONE MEETING MINUTES

Date:	11/1/2012 1/18/2013	Time:	3:30 P.M. 11:50 A.M.	WO #:	6813B.00
Between:	Tyler Bird			And:	Bob Kibler Idaho Fish and Wildlife Service
Subject:	Blaine County Endangered Species Review			Phone No.:	(208) 378-5243 Ext 3785255

Discussion:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service endangered species list for Blaine County, Idaho is found at:

www.fws.gov/idaho/species/idahospecieslist.pdf

During our discussion we addressed all the species listed for Blaine County. It was recommended that for this section of the Hailey WWTP EID it will be best to write a summary of our conclusions for each species listed. Bob helped provided the following information and conclusions about the listed species:

· Greater Sage Grouse - Predominantly lives in large tracts of sagebrush landscape. The proposed project will have no affect on the greater sage grouse since the specified habitat is not found within the project site.

· Yellow-Billed Cuckoo - Predominantly lives in cottonwood and willow trees. The proposed project will have no affect on the yellow-billed cuckoo since the specified habitat is not found within the project site.

· Canada Lynx - Predominantly found outside of city boundaries and other inhabited areas. Due to normal human activity and fenced site boundaries the proposed project will

have no affect on the Canada lynx.

· North American Wolverine - For natal denning purposes, the wolverine lives in near-arctic conditions or high elevation areas that reliably provide deep snow cover (greater than 1.5 meters) into the late spring. The North American Wolverine is not found at the project site since these climate conditions are not available. Therefore the proposed project will have no affect on the North American wolverine

· Bull Trout - The proposed project will result in an improvement in water quality and does not include effluent flow increases, therefore the bull trout will not be adversely affected by the proposed project.

· Whitebark Pine - There are none on the site, no affect

--
Bob Kibler
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-Ecological Services
Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 368
Boise, Idaho 83709

(208) 378-5255 Phone
(208) 378-5262 Fax
Bob_Kibler@FWS.GOV Email
http://www.fws.gov/idaho/ Internet Site

Appendix C

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Idaho
County of Blaine

Pam Morris, being the first duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the printer (publisher) of the Idaho Mountain Express, a newspaper published every week in Ketchum, County of Blaine, State of Idaho; that said newspaper has been continuously and uninterruptedly published for a period of seventy-eight consecutive weeks prior the first publication of the annexed notice, and is a newspaper qualified to publish legal notices as provided by act of the 1919 session of the legislature of the State of Idaho, known as House Bill 145; that the annexed advertisement was published once

each week for 1 consecutive issues in said newspaper proper and not in a supplement; that the date of the first

publication of said advertisement was on the 13 day of June, 20 12, and the date of the last publication was

on the 13 day of June, 20 12

Pam Morris

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of June, 20 12.

Allison Kindred
NOTARY PUBLIC

ALLISON KINDRED NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF IDAHO

RECEIVED
JUN 14 2012
BY:

RESIDING AT HAILEY, IDAHO
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES ON 5/26/17

IDAHO MOUNTAIN EXPRESS
P.O. Box 1013
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

COST OF PUBLICATION

Number of Picas per Line 11.5

Number of Lines in Notice 23

Number of Insertions 1

	Lines tabular at		9.0 cents/pica
23	Lines straight at	21.16	8.0 cents/pica
	Subsequent lines at		7.0 cents/pica

TOTAL COST $21.16

COPY OF NOTICE

Public Comment Period
TITLE OF NOTICE

PLAINTIFF ATTORNEY

DEFENDANT

PLAINTIFF

City of Hailey
BILL TO

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD
CITY OF HAILEY WASTEWATER FACILITY PLAN

The City of Hailey has completed the Wastewater Facility Plan and welcomes public comment. Copies of the Wastewater Facility Plan are available for review at the City of Hailey Library, 7 W. Croy St., and at City Engineer's office at City Hall, 115 Main St S., second floor.

Public comment will be accepted until 5 pm, June 27 and will be followed by a public hearing with the Hailey City Council at a date to be noticed. Contact City Engineer Tom Hellen at 788-9830, Ext 14 or tom.hellen@haileycityhall.org with any questions.

PUBLISH:
IDAHO MOUNTAIN EXPRESS
June 13, 2012

AGENDA OF THE
HAILEY CITY COUNCIL MEETING
Monday July 16, 2012 * Hailey City Hall Meeting Room

5:30 p.m. CALL TO ORDER - Open Session for Public Concerns

CONSENT AGENDA:

CA 282 Motion to approve Resolution authorizing the Release Agreement between the City of Hailey and Galen Hanselman for Resolution 2012-45, authorizing repair of damage done in the city right-of-way during flood control activity this spring..... 1

CA 283 Motion to approve Resolution 2012-46, authorizing amended Use Agreement for the Intermountain Professional Rodeo Association Rodeo on September 1 and 2, 2012 authorized by Resolution 2012-05, to allow payment to the City of Hailey by September 15 instead of September 10, 2012 and corrects areas within the agreement designating IMPRA and/or Sawtooth Rangers Riding Club as the responsible party where formerly only one or the other was named..... 7

CA 284 Motion to approve Resolution 2012-47 authorizing Use Agreement with Judd Mortensen of Rocky Mountain Bull Bash Productions to host the first Sun Valley Professional Bull Riders Classic at the Hailey Arena on August 11, 2012..... 17

CA 285 Motion to approve Alcohol License renewals for Hailey Restaurants..... 27

CA 286 Motion to approve Boxing Smoker special event at Hailey Armory on July 27, 2012 from 7-9 pm..... 35

CA 287 Motion to approve Northern Rockies Arts & Crafts Fair on August 4 from 9-6 and Aug. 5 from 9-5 at Village at Hailey Center 311 S. Main Street..... 41

CA 288 Motion to approve special event Kiwanis Car Show Aug. 4th 8-5 pm at McKercher Park..... 49

CA 289 Motion to approve Road Runner 5K – Senior Connection special event at Hailey Armory on Sept. 15 from 8-3... 61

CA 290 Motion to approve minutes of June 28, 2012 and to suspend reading of them..... 71

CA 291 Motion to approve minutes of July 2, 2012 and to suspend reading of them..... 75

CA 292 Motion to approve claims for expenses incurred during the month of June, 2012, and claims for expenses due by contract in July, 2012..... 81

CA 293 Motion to approve Treasurer's reports for the month of June, 2012..... 119

MAYOR'S REMARKS:

MR 000

PROCLAMATIONS & PRESENTATIONS:

PP 000

APPOINTMENTS & AWARDS

PUBLIC HEARING:

PH 294 Council consideration of Budget, adoption of Not-To-Exceed budget for publication in advance of August 20 public hearing..... 169

PH 295 Discussion of Water and Wastewater rates – proposed increases in FY 2013 Budget to meet NPDES Permit Requirements..... 197

PH 296 Wastewater Master Plan Update - consideration of Resolution 2012-48 accepting five-year Wastewater Master Plan..... 207

PH 297 Consideration of proposed Title 13 revision – eliminating the restriction of watering on the 31st of the month If acceptable, make motion to approve 1st reading and waive 2 readings as well as approve summary for publication..... 231

PH 298 Woodside Boulevard Project
- Approval of Second Pay Request for $401,173.01 for work done prior to June 30, 2012..... 237
- Amendment to Civil Science Engineer Agreement adopted through Resolution 2012-41 – Civil Science requests that Amendment No. 1 be revised to remove not-to-exceed language and request additional payment for services required beyond 8 hours per week for 10 weeks
- Third Inspection Report from Federal Highways Administration – grant compliance

NEW BUSINESS:

NB 299 Consideration of First Amendment to Planned Unit Development (PUD) Agreement for Mountain Sage Subdivision II 269
NB 300 Elm Street Safe Routes to School Sidewalk Conceptual Design – consideration of alternatives 287
NB 301 Park Names – History of Archway repainting project at Hop Porter Park and discussion of naming effort for the park area containing the arena, skatepark, interpretive center, and future indoor ice rink facility (no documents)
NB 302 Mayor's letter to Blaine County in support of Blaine County Recreation District's Conditional Use Permit application for the use of Lion's Park for cross-country skiing 299

OLD BUSINESS:

OB 000

WORKSHOP:

Staff Reports Council Reports Mayor's Reports

SR 303 Sustainability Coordinator's report on Blaine County Recycling Committee recommendation to be given to Blaine County Commissioners 301
SR 304 Green Building Demonstration at the Interpretive Center 303
SR 305 Director's report from Hailey Library from month of May 2012 305
SR 306 List of Special Events in Hailey 307
SR 307 Draft agendas for the next meetings 309

EXECUTIVE SESSION: Pending & Imminently Likely Litigation (IC 67-2345(1)(f))

Matters & Motions from Executive Session or Workshop

Next Ordinance Number - 1106 Next Resolution Number- 2012-49

Public Works Memo

To: Mayor Fritz Haemmerle

City Council Members

CC: Heather Dawson, City Administrator

Roger Parker, Wastewater Division Manager

From: Tom Hellen, Public Works Director/City Engineer

Date: July 16, 2012

Re: Wastewater Master Plan

Attached is the executive summary from the completed 2012 Wastewater Master Plan completed by Carollo Engineers in February, 2102. This plan has been reviewed and accepted by DEQ and was advertised for a two week public comment period on June 13, 2012. No public comments were received. DEQ then requires a public hearing and formal acceptance of the plan by the city council.

Preparation of this plan began in 2008 following the receipt of a 50% grant from DEQ for its preparation. The time period for this work stretched out as it became evident that our new NPDES permit would have an impact on the future plans. As you are aware we recently received our new NPDES permit which is having an impact on the Wastewater Department budget. Simultaneous work by HDR Engineering was also used to help assess future treatment requirements.

As noted on page ES-2 the master plan needs to address 6 main areas; service area including population projections, the collection system, the treatment plant, treatment alternatives necessary to meet future permit limits, a financial plan and an environmental information document.

The service area looked at the possible expansions of both the service area and infill development over the next 20 years. This projection was used in the 2010 Comprehensive Plan rewrite and set growth projections at 1.5% for 5 years and 3.5% thereafter. It considered expansions both out Quigley and Croy canyons and infill of the airport property. This growth projection is then used to the increases in wastewater effluent discharges to the Big Wood River and determining treatment alternatives to meet permit limits. Once the 2010 census became available these projections were revised.

The collection system including its capacity was reviewed early in the process by measuring flows in multiple locations and using our video camera to determine problem areas. As noted in the report the collection system is in good structural condition with relatively few problems to correct. In fact, since the condition survey

was done earlier some of the defects noted have already been addressed. Capacity of most sewer mains is good with two main exceptions. There is an undersized line coming from the Wood River High School/Community Campus area that should be considered for replacement both for capacity as well as access for maintenance as this line runs through backyards. The Woodside Blvd trunk line also has limited capacity for an estimated 200 additional connections. The plan addresses this with adding a sewer trunk line along Highway 75 to relieve pressure should additional development occur.

The existing treatment plant was reviewed for its capacity, condition and optimization of treatment processes with existing equipment. In general the treatment plant is in good condition, an upgrade of the chemical feed system and an additional filter and optimization of treatment processes to meet new NPDES limits are recommended and long term an additional treatment basin will be needed. Replacement of the biosolids collection system, under the green dome, is a high priority for several reasons. The fiberglass dome is over 35 years old and is deteriorating, the biosolids thickening uses the old treatment plant steel basin which is in questionable condition, and the uninsulated dome is heated to forestall corrosion. Replacement of this facility with a new basin and dewatering equipment will reduce heating costs as the basin would be exposed, eliminate an old structure, and reduce or eliminate truck trips to Ohio Gulch with the biosolids.

Five alternatives were studied for improvements to the treatment plant to meet the more stringent NPDES permit limits. The recommended alternative was a two stage tertiary sand filtration system. The need for this expansion of the treatment plant is dependent on a number of factors including population growth and the results of optimization of plant treatment processes and chemical use. While this is the recommendation at this time any proposed project to add tertiary treatment will begin with a complete review of alternatives as the wastewater treatment industry is constantly developing new treatment methods.

The financial plan uses the master plans project costs and timeframes to estimate the impacts on user fees and bond costs. As the final costs for any major project will be re-estimated as a part of detailed engineering these are only projections and should not be thought of as final figures.

MINUTES OF THE
HAILEY CITY COUNCIL MEETING
Monday July 16, 2012 * Hailey City Hall Meeting Room
5:30 p.m. Call To Order

Present: Carol Brown, Don Keirn, Fritz Haemmerle, Pat Cooley
Absent: Martha Burke
Staff: Jeff Gunter, Heather Dawson, Ned Williamson, Micah Austin, Tom Hellen, Becky Stokes, Mariel Platt, Jim Zarubica

Call to Order
5:31:51 PM Mayor Haemmerle called the meeting to order.

Open Session for Public Concerns
5:32:13 PM Bob McLeod, 417 E. Myrtle, thanked the Chamber of Commerce, the mayor, and City Council for a great 4th of July.

CONSENT AGENDA:

CA 282 Motion to approve Resolution authorizing the Release Agreement between the City of Hailey and Galen Hanselman for Resolution 2012-45, authorizing repair of damage done in the city right-of-way during flood control activity this spring.

CA 283 Motion to approve Resolution 2012-46, authorizing amended Use Agreement for the Intermountain Professional Rodeo Association Rodeo on September 1 and 2, 2012 authorized by Resolution 2012-05, to allow payment to the City of Hailey by September 15 instead of September 10, 2012 and corrects areas within the agreement designating IMPRA and/or Sawtooth Rangers Riding Club as the responsible party where formerly only one or the other was named.

~~*CA 284 Motion to approve Resolution 2012-47 authorizing Use Agreement with Judd Mortensen of Rocky Mountain Bull Bash Productions to host the first Sun Valley Professional Bull Riders Classic at the Hailey Arena on August 11, 2012.*~~

CA 285 Motion to approve Alcohol License renewals for Hailey Restaurants.

CA 286 Motion to approve Boxing Smoker special event at Hailey Armory on July 27, 2012 from 7-9 pm.

CA 287 Motion to approve Northern Rockies Arts & Crafts Fair on August 4 from 9-6 and Aug. 5 from 9-5 at Village at Hailey Center 311 S. Main Street.

CA 288 Motion to approve special event Kiwanis Car Show Aug. 4th 8-5 pm at McKercher Park.

~~*CA 289 Motion to approve Road Runner 5K – Senior Connection special event at Hailey Armory on Sept. 15 from 8-3.*~~

CA 290 Motion to approve minutes of June 28, 2012 and to suspend reading of them.

CA 291 Motion to approve minutes of July 2, 2012 and to suspend reading of them.

CA 292 Motion to approve claims for expenses incurred during the month of June, 2012, and claims for expenses due by contract in July, 2012.

CA 293 Motion to approve Treasurer's reports for the month of June, 2012.

5:33:17 PM Heather Dawson pulled CA 284. Pat Cooley pulled CA 289.

5:33:38 PM **Don Keirn moved to approve the Consent Agenda minus CA 284 and CA 289. Carol Brown seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, yes.**
5:33:55 PM Heather Dawson explained her pulling CA 284 by noting that the City and Rocky Mountain Bull Bash Productions had tentatively agreed on changes to the Use Agreement. Ms. Dawson outlined the specific changes and the reasons for them.
5:35:25 PM **Carol Brown moved to approve the Use Agreement, Resolution 2012-47, authorizing changes as delineated by Heather Dawson at this meeting. Don Keirn seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, yes.**
5:36:24 PM Pat Cooley explained his pulling of CA 289 by noting a typographical error under the sub-head entitled "Agreement" on page 62 of the packet. He suggested that "2012 Boxing Mixer" be changed to "2012 Road Runner 5K."
5:36:56 PM **Pat Cooley moved to approve CA 289 with the corrected text in the Special Event Permit. Carol Brown seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, yes.**

MAYOR'S REMARKS:
Introduction of Micah Austin, new Community Development Director.
5:38:59 PM Mr. Austin thanked Mayor Haemmerle and the Council for this opportunity and explained his goals in this position.

PROCLAMATIONS & PRESENTATIONS:
5:45:10 PM None.

APPOINTMENTS & AWARDS
None.

PUBLIC HEARING:
PH 294 Council consideration of Budget, adoption of Not-To-Exceed budget for publication in advance of August 20 public hearing.
5:45:22 PM Mayor Haemmerle noted that the budget in the Council packets had 'placeholders' inserted for items he wanted more time to analyze. These placeholders included the compensation restructure of one staff position, and two possible new positions in water and wastewater roles. The mayor encouraged approval of "not to exceed" language.
5:48:28 PM Mayor Haemmerle opened the meeting to public comment. None was offered. Council discussion noted Staff's "excellent job on a very flat budget."
5:49:56 PM **Don Keirn moved to adopt the "not to exceed" budget of $11,048,101 for FY ending September 30, 2013 and for publication in advance of the August 20, 2012 public hearing. Pat Cooley seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, yes.**

PH 295 Discussion of Water and Wastewater rates – proposed increases in FY 2013 Budget to meet NPDES Permit Requirements.
5:51:00 PM Mayor Haemmerle removed this item from the agenda because the memo presented to him with new positions were not yet approved.
5:52:04 PM **Carol Brown moved to continue PH 295 to August 6, 2012. Pat Cooley seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, yes.**

PH 296 Wastewater Master Plan Update - consideration of Resolution 2012-48 accepting five-year Wastewater Master Plan.

5:52:56 PM Tom Hellen explains his memo provided in Council packets and summarized the plan. Council discussion included the importance of developing guiding principles, priorities and planning.

6:05:35 PM Mayor Haemmerle open public comment. None was offered.

6:06:09 PM **Carol Brown moved to accept the Wastewater Master Plan and to approve Resolution 2012-48. Don Keirn seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, yes.**

PH 297 Consideration of proposed Title 13 revision – eliminating the restriction of watering on the 31st of the month If acceptable, make motion to approve 1st reading and waive 2 readings as well as approve summary for publication.

6:06:50 PM Ned Williamson noted the purpose for waiving readings and other minor changes for the Council to consider.

6:07:55 PM Mayor Haemmerle opened the matter to public comment. None was offered.

6:08:11 PM **Don Keirn moved to approve the proposed ordinance amendment, to read by title only, to waive the three readings, to authorize the mayor to sign, and to authorize the summary for publication. Pat Cooley seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, yes.** Mayor Haemmerle conducted the reading.

PH 298 Woodside Boulevard Project

- Approval of Second Pay Request for $401,173.01 for work done prior to June 30, 2012.

6:09:46 PM Heather Dawson provided an overview and explanation of the process on this first bullet point. Council discussion included the timeline for this pay request, noting that the project is moving more slowly than planned, although the October finish date is still expected to be met. Tom Hellen explained the delays with the utilities on the project. 6:12:47 PM Discussion continued on the details of progress made and how the elevation differences are being reconciled.

6:16:15 PM Mayor Haemmerle opened the meeting to public comment.

Geoffrey Moore, 406 1st Avenue and Woodside Boulevard, noted that the irrigation system on his corner has been cut or moved back, and asked when he could put the irrigation back in. Tom Hellen addressed Mr. Moore's question and further agreed to meet with him to provide more details.

6:18:19 PM With no further comment offered, the Mayor brought the meeting back to the Council.

6:18:26 PM **Carol Brown moved to authorize the Second Pay Request for $401,173.01. Don Keirn seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, abstained; Haemmerle yes.**

- Amendment to Civil Science Engineer Agreement adopted through Resolution 2012-41 – Civil Science requests that Amendment No. 1 be revised to remove not-to-exceed language and request additional payment for services required beyond 8 hours per week for 10 weeks

6:19:14 PM Mayor Haemmerle clarified that this is not on Civil Science's overall project scope. Ned Williamson explained the changes and reasons behind them. Council discussion included understanding the details and whether good checks and balances are in place.

6:23:03 PM Mayor Haemmerle opened public comment. None was offered.
6:23:50 PM **Don Keirn moved to approve Amendment No. 1 and Exhibit K. Carol Brown seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, abstained; Haemmerle, yes.**

- *Third Inspection Report from Federal Highways Administration – grant compliance.*
6:25:02 PM Heather Dawson provided overview of the satisfactory report.
6:26:26 PM Mayor Haemmerle opened the matter to public comment. None was offered.
Council discussion ensued. No action was necessary.

NEW BUSINESS:

NB 299 Consideration of First Amendment to Planned Unit Development (PUD) Agreement for Mountain Sage Subdivision II.
6:26:47 PM Ned Williamson offered a brief overview and then turned to Michelle Griffith of ARCH who further explained details and background.
6:31:21 PM **Carol Brown moved to approve the First Amendment to PUD Agreements as shown in the Council packet, noting the deed restriction is lifted and replaced with a 15-year deed restriction; and to authorize the Mayor to sign. Don Keirn seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, yes.**

NB 300 Elm Street Safe Routes to School Sidewalk Conceptual Design – consideration of alternatives.
6:32:03 PM Jim Zarubica provided background and details.
6:40:35 PM Property owner, Bonnie Lazzarini, corner of Main and Elm, voiced her opinion that Option 1 was best. She expressed worries about snow removal and parking. Tom Hellen and Heather Dawson offered clarification. Bonnie further asked who is responsible for her sprinklers now located in the right-of-way. Mayor Haemmerle explained there is no real policy, but that the City welcomes working together on the matter.
6:45:40 PM Peggy Miller, Upholstery Shop at Elm and Main, asked about Jim's reference to the property encroachment agreement for construction. Mr. Zarubica assured that agreement would be temporary and Ms. Miller expressed satisfaction with that.
Geoffrey Moore, 406 1st Avenue, asked if this matter will come forward into a public hearing.
6:47:15 PM Mayor invited Mr. Moore to speak now. Mr. Moore advocated for Option 2 noting his concerns about safety and traffic.
Ramona Duke, 1021 Foxmoor, agreed with Mr. Moore and strongly advocated for separation of traffic and sidewalks. Mike Penrose, 414 4th Avenue South, also voiced concerns. 6:51:40 PM Council discussion included possibility of a hybrid design utilizing Option 1 and 2 to allow parking and a buffer area. 6:53:12 PM Jim Zarubica summarized what he believed the Council suggested, and noted his direction would be to work with landowners to reach the best balance for safe routes even if it became necessary to sacrifice some parking in favor of good sidewalks. Council discussion then turned to funding. Tom Hellen explained, and 6:56:27 PM Mr. Zarubica pointed out this is a 2013 FY project, not 2012. Heather Dawson reminded that there are other funds available for this project. 6:58:40 PM

NB 301 Park Names – History of Archway repainting project at Hop Porter Park and discussion of naming effort for the park area containing the arena, skatepark, interpretive center, and future indoor ice rink facility (no documents).

6:59:13 PM Mayor Haemmerle gave a brief history of the arch project, noting that as layers of old paint were removed from the arch, raised lettering was found. The words "1922 Tourist Park" were uncovered. Tracy Anderson was given the task to find an artist who would pay homage to the old 'Tourist Park' reference. Keith Joe Dick was selected. Mayor Haemmerle emphasized that the actual name of Hop Porter Park is not altered, and that there is no current intent to change the name. Carol Brown suggested placement of an interpretive sign at the archway to pay homage to the historical nature of the park.
7:04:38 PM Mayor Haemmerle further noted that the Parks and Lands committee asked if a name should be given to the entire rodeo grounds area, perhaps a historic name. The land was historically referenced as belonging to the Wertheimer family.

NB 302 Mayor's letter to Blaine County in support of Blaine County Recreation District's Conditional Use Permit application for the use of Lion's Park for cross-country skiing.
7:08:18 PM Mayor Haemmerle explained that BCRD is working with landowners on the west side of town to see if cross-country skiing trails might be placed there in the absence of access at Quigley Canyon. Lion's Park may also be used as a staging area or for parking. BCRD will appear at the next City Council meeting to propose their plans.

OLD BUSINESS:

OB 000
7:09:58 PM None.

WORKSHOP:
Staff Reports Council Reports Mayor's Reports

SR 303 Sustainability Coordinator's report on Blaine County Recycling Committee recommendation to be given to Blaine County Commissioners.
7:10:12 PM Mariel Platt provided a brief update including the plans to reduce the current 6-bin curbside program to a 3-bin system. The plan will remove glass from curbside recycling and require glass to be taken by citizens to current cardboard recycling locations. 7:12:45 PM Ned Williamson added details regarding possible costs, hauling, safety issues, contamination, and the City's recent franchise agreement with Clear Creek. Ms. Platt noted environmental implications. Council discussion included safety concerns at glass drop-off points. Heather Dawson pointed out the ways in which Boise has dealt with glass recycling. Further Council discussion included frustrations with the inconsistency of glass recycling systems, and how the City might encourage the County to be more consistent. Ms. Platt encouraged City officials to attend the upcoming County meeting. Mayor Haemmerle noted he would send a letter to the County on the issue.

SR 304 Green Building Demonstration at the Interpretive Center.
7:23:52 PM Mariel Platt provided a staff report on this topic in Council packets.

SR 305 Director's report from Hailey Library from month of May 2012.

SR 306 List of Special Events in Hailey.
Don Keirn asked that Airport Appreciation Day be added to the list.

SR 307 Draft agendas for the next meetings.

7:24:28 PM Heather Dawson pointed out the August 6 meeting will revisit Complete Streets.

7:25:20 PM Pat Cooley noted that the Thompson Memorial Baseball tournament was a great success and appeared to have good economic impacts.

7:27:19 PM **Carol Brown moved to go into Executive Session for Pending & Imminently Likely Litigation (IC 67-2345(1)(f)) Don Keirn seconded. Roll call vote: Brown, yes; Keirn, yes; Cooley, yes.**

EXECUTIVE SESSION: Pending & Imminently Likely Litigation (IC 67-2345(1)(f))
Matters & Motions from Executive Session or Workshop

Mayor and council came out of Executive Session at 7:45 pm, no decisions were made.

CITY OF HAILEY
RESOLUTION NO. 2012-48

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF HAILEY AUTHORIZING THE APPROVAL OF THE 2012 WASTEWATER MASTER PLAN PREPARED BY CAROLLO ENGINEERS, INC.

WHEREAS, the City of Hailey received a grant from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for the preparation of a Wastewater Master Plan, and

WHEREAS, the City of Hailey entered into an agreement with Carollo Engineers, Inc. to prepare the Wastewater Master Plan for the City of Hailey, and

WHEREAS, the Wastewater Master Plan has been completed and accepted by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and has been noticed for public comment from June 13 – 27, 2012 and public hearing on July 16, 2012.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAILEY, IDAHO, that the City of Hailey approves the 2012 Wastewater Master Plan

Passed this 16th day of July, 2012.

City of Hailey

Fritz X. Haemmerle, Mayor

ATTEST:

Mary Cone, City Clerk

CITY OF HAILEY
Seal
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

Detailed Minutes of July 16, 2012 City Council Meeting

Wastewater Master Plan Adoption

Mayor Haemmerle asked staff to introduce this matter. Tom Hellen said the memo that was included with the council packet had outlines of the basic elements of the plan. A DEQ Grant had been awarded for the purpose of this study several years before (2007).

The growth projections in this master plan are the same growth projections that were used in recent Comprehensive Plan updates. Had Hailey's population continued to grow as it had during the past, we would have had more difficulty in meeting NPDES permit requirements; the population growth slow-down has given us a break in terms of the speed with which master plan elements will need to be addressed.

The plan addresses bottlenecks in the collection system and the capacity of the existing plant. With population growth slowing down we have caught a break. We have been sitting on the same daily load to the plant for five years. One item in the study pertains to the green dome which has outlived its life; the sunshine on it has deteriorated the fiberglass and heat is just going into the air. A big first priority of the plan is the bio-solids/dewatering equipment replacement. We do not have the money for this project, but will look for opportunities going forward.

The plan also speaks to alternatives of how to meet new treatment standards in the future. We are currently working with HDR Engineers regarding our new permit, and have another four and a half years under the permit. Major expenses of the master plan are the addition of tertiary treatment options, which are 6 and 7 million dollar additions for tertiary treatment. With luck we will be able to put those off until we get past our initial bond for the plant.

A financial plan is also a component of the master plan, and financial projections will be dependent on DEQ and EPA rules and growth. We are required to lay out all the treatment possibilities in our master plan, and then when new projects are required by future regulations, those elements are are already in the plan. This plan offers five options, but as soon as we start looking at tertiary treatment, we will have to start from scratch again looking at new technologies. Membrane technology, for example, is rapidly becoming more viable and less expensive. Overall the plan is a good plan, and we can finalize it and close out the planning grant with DEQ.

Carol Brown said she had been confused because the summary lays out a number of ways our choices can go, but doesn't give any specific direction, even for choices right now. By adopting this, are we adopting one specific path? Mayor Haemmerle said our discussions with HDR will help to identify treatment solutions in relation to total phosphorous and suspended solids.

HDR is taking the generalities of this study and comparing them to our NPDES permit. HDR will give treatment operators more specific protocol for operation solutions, rather than infrastructure solutions. This blends in with the discussion about increased rates, as the NPDES requirements will make our treatment processes more expensive, with potentially more testing and more employees.

Brown said infrastructure ages, and asked what can we legitimately put away to fund the CIP Plan? Mayor Haemmerle said we do not have all the pieces in place yet to state that. Brown suggested that the priority of replacing the dome and bio-solids facility is a clear and present capital need. Don Keirn asked when does the phosphorous and TSS need to be addressed? Hellen said TSS needs to be managed immediately under the August, 2012 permit, and is being managed below the new permit requirement, and phosphorous will likely need to be addressed in five years, under our next permit.

Brown said the treatment alternatives won't need to be implemented for 10 to 20 years, but the $3.5 million of future infrastructure is one of the most important needs we have. Mayor Haemmerle agreed, saying that there are many entities going to the well for funding; you can't go to the well too many times, and these unfunded mandates are critical to health, safety and welfare. You have to have money in some capital funds to take care of this, or you have to go to the voters for approval. Pat Cooley asked what is the retirement date on the current bond? Staff said the current bond will be completed in eight years.

Mayor opened the public hearing; there was none. Brown said she is good with this plan now that she understands what it does and what it doesn't do. She moved to approve the resolution authorizing approval of Hailey's 2012 Wastewater Master Plan, by Carollo Engineers, as shown in our packet, and authorize the mayor to sign.

Notice of Public Comment Period and Public Hearing
Wastewater Facility Plan
Hailey City Council
Monday, September 15, 2014

The City of Hailey has completed the Wastewater Facility Plan and welcomes public comment. The Wastewater Facility Plan is available for review in the Public Works Department at Hailey City Hall, 115 Main St. S, second floor.

A public hearing will be held during the regular meeting of the Hailey City Council on Monday, September 15, 2014 at 5:30 p.m. Public comment will be accepted through the close of the public hearing. Comments may be dropped off at City Hall, mailed to the City of Hailey Public Works Department, 115 Main St. S, Suite H, Hailey, ID 83333; sent via email to mariel.platt@haileycityhall.org or presented in person at the public hearing. Questions may be directed to Public Works Director Mariel Platt at 788-9830, ext. 24.

Publish:
Idaho Mountain Express
August 27, 2014
September 3, 2014

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

DATE: 09/15/2014 **DEPARTMENT: Admin/PW** **DEPT. HEAD SIGNATURE: HD/MP**

SUBJECT: Public Hearing on Wastewater Master Plan Treatment Alternatives and Adoption of Resolution 2014-72.

AUTHORITY: ☐ ID Code ☐ IAR _____ ☐ City Ordinance/Code
(IFAPPLICABLE) **Environmental Impact Document under NEPA**

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

In July of 2012 the Hailey City Council held a public hearing to consider adoption of the Hailey Wastewater Master Plan, a study which had begun in 2007 and contains an Environmental Impact Document; a requirement under the National Environment Protection Act (NEPA). Wastewater Master Plans are subject to federal approval because they are a prerequisite to obtaining state revolving fund loans. Both of which are administered through the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Idaho DEQ did not accept Resolution 2012-48 adopting Hailey's Wastewater Master Plan, submitted thereafter by the City of Hailey. The Resolution did not adequately state what treatment alternative the City Council had selected. A review of the record shows that the city council accepted the master plan as drafted, which addresses five treatment alternatives and specifies that Alternative 5 is the best alternative (SBR with Two-Stage Tertiary Filtration). However, the discussion, which has been reconstructed from the recording to give detail and is attached, is more about not making treatment alternative choices at this time. Clarification of this is needed.

In addition, the 2012 meeting was not properly noticed. We have therefore noticed this matter for public hearing on September 15, 2014, during which properly noticed meeting the council can make the choice of a treatment alternative clear.

Approval of this Resolution will establish Alternative 5 as the preferred alternative in the Master Plan and it will further establish compliance with the noticing requirements for the EIS, under NEPA. Both of which are needed to complete the EIS and close out the grant that funded the Master Plan.

Attached is the Executive Summary of the Wastewater Master Plan and minutes from the 7/16/2012 Council Meeting.

FISCAL IMPACT / PROJECT FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY OTHER AFFECTED CITY DEPARTMENTS: (IFAPPLICABLE)

☐	City Administrator	☐	Library	☐	Benefits Committee
☐	City Attorney	☐	Mayor	☐	Streets
☐	City Clerk	☐	Planning	☐	Treasurer
☐	Building	☐	Police	☐	_____
☐	Engineer	☐	Public Works, Parks	☐	_____
☐	Fire Dept.	☐	P & Z Commission	☐	_____

RECOMMENDATION FROM APPLICABLE DEPARTMENT HEAD:
Review the Master Plan and the recommended Alternative 5. Approve Resolution No. 2014-72.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL:
Date : 9/15/14 – council approved

City Clerk _____

CITY OF HAILEY
RESOLUTION NO. 2014-72

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF HAILEY AUTHORIZING THE APPROVAL OF THE 2012 WASTEWATER FACILITY PLAN AS PREPARED BY CAROLLO ENGINEERS, INC., INCLUDING ACCEPTANCE OF THE FACILITY PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS AS NOTED IN THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, AND SELECTION OF ALTERNATIVE 5 AS THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE,

WHEREAS, the City of Hailey received a grant from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for the preparation of a Wastewater Facility Plan, and

WHEREAS, the City of Hailey entered into an agreement with Carollo Engineers, Inc., to prepare the Wastewater Facility Plan for the City of Hailey, and

WHEREAS, the Wastewater Facility Plan has been completed and accepted by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and has been noticed for public comment from August 27 – September 15, 2014 and a public hearing on September 15, 2014, and

WHEREAS, the City of Hailey has reviewed the 2012 Wastewater Facility Plan, accepts the recommendations as outlined in the Executive Summary, and selects Alternative 5 as the preferred alternative.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAILEY, IDAHO, that the City of Hailey approves the 2012 Wastewater Facility Plan and selects Alternative 5 as the preferred alternative.

Passed this 15th day of September, 2014.

City of Hailey

Fritz X. Haemmerle, Mayor

ATTEST:

Mary Cone, City Clerk

CITY OF HAILEY ★ BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO ★ Seal