City of Gooding
Water System Improvements

May 2016

Environmental Information Document

DWG 126-2012-7
Keller Associates Project No. 212004-000

For Agency Review

KELLER associates

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT
FOR
CITY OF GOODING

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REGISTERED
9956
STATE OF IDAHO
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5/24/16

MAY 2016
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Chapter 1 Project Identification

1.1 General Information

Utility: City of Gooding

Owner Contact:
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Estimated Project Costs:	
Transmission and distribution system	$3,646,400
Source development	$1,780,800
Contingency	$166,917
Total estimated construction cost	**$5,594,117**
Professional services*	$1,393,883
Estimated total cost	**$6,988,000**

Funding	
Rural Development loan	$5,000,000
Rural Development grant	$1,600,000
Community Development Block Grant	$350,000
WFPS Cost	$38,000
Total funding	**$6,988,000**

*engineering, legal and permitting, admin., interim interest

1.2 User Costs

The average rate increase to the average user without access to flood irrigation has been estimated based on the anticipated grants, loans, and the assumption of maintaining the same water use characteristics (Table 1-1). The analysis was performed assuming the Idaho Department of Commerce Community Development Block Grant of $350,000, a Rural Development loan of $5,000,000 (3.0%, 40 years), a Rural Development grant of $1,600,000 and a $38,000 cost of the WFPS. To complete the project, the City will need to raise water user rates from the current average rate of $32.06 to $51.75.

Table 1-1 Estimated User Costs

A.	Current average monthly user charge per EDU	$32.06
B.	Change in Operation and Maintenance monthly charge per EDU	$7.30
C.	Change in debt service monthly charge per EDU	$12.39
D.	Future monthly charge per EDU (A+B+C)	$51.75

1.3 Abstract

This Environmental Information Document (EID) is a stand-alone document associated with the City of Gooding Water Facilities Planning Study (WFPS) prepared by Keller Associates, Inc. The WFPS evaluated current water systems of the City of Gooding, specifically, the City's gravity irrigation system and the pressurized potable groundwater system. The gravity irrigation system was found to have deteriorated beyond repair and the City's water rights and infrastructure are insufficient to accommodate current water demands should the irrigation system be abandoned. The transmission lines of the potable water distribution system, comprised of pipes of various diameters and materials, were found unsuitable for fire flow requirements and projected population growth. The preferred alternative was selected based on informed public meetings and input from the Irrigation Committee. The alternative includes the following action items:

- Abandon existing gravity irrigation system
- Utilize existing surface water rights in a managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project or purchase additional water rights
- Transfer surface water rights to ground water rights
- Drill two new wells
- Upsize critical portions of the drinking water distribution system

Potential environmental impacts that may take place as a result of the project construction are addressed in this document. Mitigation of these impacts is evaluated and presented in Chapter 6.

Chapter 2 Purpose and Need for Proposed Project

Elimination of the irrigation system will increase the current water demand. The existing system capacity is insufficient to satisfy the system demand. This makes the system incompliant with the State of Idaho requirements for public drinking water systems and creates public health concerns.

The City's water system does not meet the minimum requirements for fire flow in several locations due to undersized piping (Figure 2-1). This violates the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08.542.06.

The proposed system improvements include development of two new ground water wells and upgrades of the existing distribution system. These improvements will accommodate the increased water demand to eliminate public health concerns and to meet fire flow requirements.

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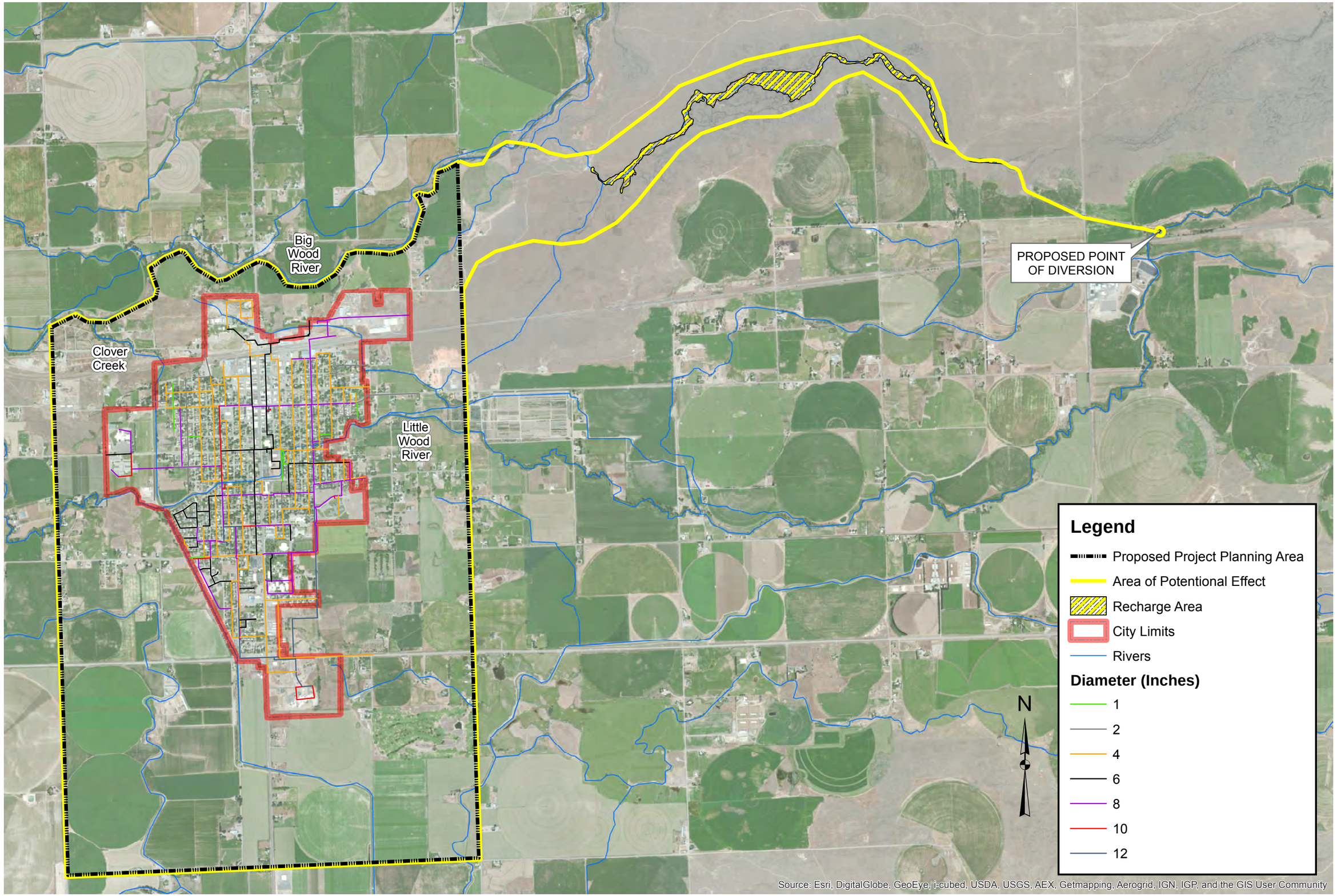

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City of Gooding

Water System Improvements

Gooding Water Distribution System

FIGURE NO. 2-1

Chapter 3 Alternatives Including the Preferred Alternative

The City of Gooding is in need of several upgrades to the water system. Upgrades will address public health concerns, improve the operation of the system, increase reliability, protect water quality, reach compliance with all State and Federal standards, and meet the future demands of the residents. A thorough discussion of system improvements, estimated costs, including available grant monies, timelines, and evaluation of all upgrades was performed. Improvements were designed to address specific system limitations, compliance with State and Federal standards, efficient system operation, and recommendations to improve the health and safety of the water system.

3.1 General Discussion

Several alternatives were developed for consideration. This section summarizes each alternative and provides cost estimates. These costs will be recovered by increasing user charges. It is important to consider that the cost of not taking action will also be borne by users. The alternatives that have been evaluated include Alternatives 1 through 3c, where alternatives 3a through 3c include elimination of the existing irrigation system.

Alternative	Description
1	Maintain Existing Gravity Irrigation System
2	Install Pressurized Irrigation System
3a	Augment Potable Water System by Drilling Additional Wells
3b	Augment Potable Water System by Constructing Potable Water Treatment Plant to treat surface water rights
3c	Augment Potable Water System by Constructing Potable Water Treatment Plant to treat surface water and by Drilling Additional Well

3.2 No Action Alternative

The No Action alternative entails no improvements to the existing water distribution system of Gooding. This alternative will not address any of the deficiencies of the current system discussed in detail in the WFPS. The gravity irrigation system will continue to deteriorate and the pressurized ground water distribution system is in need of updates to meet increasing system demands. Because the No Action alternative does not address public health and safety concerns and does not promote the City's compliance with State and Federal regulations, the City did not take this alternative into consideration.

3.3 Alternative 1: Maintaining Existing Gravity Irrigation System

This alternative considers maintaining the existing irrigation system as it currently stands. The City would repair and upgrade those areas that are failing and provide the necessary staffing levels to ensure that the irrigation system provides a reliable and acceptable level of service. The City would have to pass the system repair, operation, and maintenance costs to the users

in order to ensure sustainability of the system. A review of water irrigation rates is necessary for this alternative.

The advantages of this alternative are cost efficiency and minimal environmental impacts. The disadvantage is expensive operation and maintenance. The City will most likely need to increase budget to pay for irrigators and ditch riders in order to retain their services. User rates for irrigation water will increase under this alternative.

Assuming the existing surface water irrigation system remains in place and all future units are required to irrigate with potable water, it is anticipated that by 2017, the City will be 239 gpm shy of being able to supply the maximum day demand under redundant water supply considerations (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1 Potable Supply and Demand Overview with Secondary Irrigation System

Year[1]	Population[2]	Max Day Demand[3] (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Surplus / Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	1,900	2,025	125
2014	3,741	2,104	2,025	-79
2034	4,749	3,284	2,025	-1,259
2054	6,029	4,784	2,025	-2,759

1. Population based on 2010 US Census Data.
2. Population projections based on a 1.2% growth rate.
3. Assumes commercial & industrial demands grow proportionately with domestic demands.

Conclusion

Existing potable water supply is not sufficient to meet the DEQ redundant water supply requirement even with the usage of secondary irrigation system.

Additional wells will be needed in order to make full use of the groundwater rights under redundant supply conditions.

The labor costs associated with this system will continue to increase as the system continues to disintegrate. The irrigation system requires substantial upgrades for continual operation.

Repairs and upgrades of the gravity irrigation system will not involve any adverse environmental impacts associated with the alternative.

3.4 Alternative 2: Install Pressure Irrigation System

This alternative considers replacement of the entire irrigation system with a pressurized piping system that will enable irrigation water to be pumped through a new distribution system throughout the City. This would allow the City to continue to operate the city-wide irrigation system through automation and self-operation by users. This will require approximately 21 miles of underground piping with pump stations and control buildings. Implementation of this

alternative will involve cursory environmental impacts associated with earthwork and construction work.

The advantages include optimization of water use by reducing losses in the system and effectively increasing the amount of water available for irrigation. In addition, the quantification of water delivered and water used will allow for more equitable distribution. This alternative will offer much higher levels of service and reliability to the irrigation system. The staffing levels required to operate the system would be reduced. Virtually all areas of the City would be serviceable by the conceived pressurized irrigation system.

The disadvantages of this alternative include the increased capital cost of new pipes and installation of ancillary equipment. Operating costs would also increase due to additional electrical and mechanical components, as well as the increased energy costs of operating the system. A cross connection program would also be required so that no accidental connections between sewer, drinking water, and irrigation water pipes occur. These costs would necessitate a rate review and would translate to higher user rates. The City would also require more skilled labor resources.

3.5 Alternative 3: Abandon Irrigation System and Augment Potable Water System

Alternative 3 considers abandoning the entire irrigation system and replacing the water supply shortfall with additional wells and/or a surface water treatment facility. In this scenario the City would provide irrigation water through the drinking water infrastructure. Without the irrigation system, the existing water system would be significantly undersized as shown in Table 3-2. Potable water demand of 1.2 gpcm was used to calculate anticipated maximum day demand and deficiency (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2 Current Redundant Supply Deficiency without Irrigation System

Year[1]	Population[2]	Max Day Demand[3] (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Surplus / Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	4,178	2,025	-2,153
2014	3,741	4,382	2,025	-2,357
2034	4,749	5,562	2,025	-3,537
2054	6,029	7,061	2,025	-5,036

1. Population based on 2010 US Census Data.
2. Population projections based on a 1.2% growth rate.
3. Assumes commercial & industrial demands grow proportionately with domestic demands.

As shown in Table 3-2, the anticipated deficiency in 2034 is 3,537 gpm when considering maximum day demand and redundant well supply scenarios. With the total supply capability of 3,543 gpm, the current water system would have the deficiencies as shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Current Total Supply Deficiency without Irrigation System

Year[1]	Population[2]	Max Day Demand[3] (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Surplus / Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	4,178	3,543	-635
2017	3,878	4,542	3,543	-998
2034	4,749	5,562	3,543	-2,019
2054	6,029	7,061	3,543	-3,518

1. Population based on 2010 US Census Data.
2. Population projections based on a 1.2% growth rate.
3. Assumes commercial & industrial demands grow proportionately with domestic demands.

A managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project proposed by Brockway Engineering, LLC has been approved for implementation (Appendix A). The surface irrigation rights were transferred into additional groundwater rights which are being utilized to recharge surface water to the aquifer as mitigation for a new groundwater appropriation. Detailed information on the aquifer recharge and withdrawal project is included in the City of Gooding WFPS.

It is vital for water rates to be revised so that the City is able to operate the drinking water system sustainably with respect to maintenance of the infrastructure, groundwater rights, financing future growth, utilization of system capacity and water conservation. Conservation is important because it permits the maximum tenure of existing resources and defers investment in expansion and therefore keeps costs to the consumers at a minimum.

The drinking water system will require optimization to ensure that all users can have access to irrigation water as well as flows required to suppress fire. Due to the current pumping and piping deficiencies additional pumping and distribution system improvements would be necessary. Some pipe sections will require upgrading to larger diameters. Drinking water consumption data suggest that potable water consumption would be affected by this alternative as the peak demands throughout the City would increase.

The advantages of this alternative to the City would be the cost savings that would arise from maintaining and operating one system instead of two systems. Although water bills may rise for some users, the actual cost of water per unit will be less than with the two systems operating. In the long run, the combination of increased revenues and conservation will reduce user rate increases, and afford the City and the citizens an improved water system. Additionally, utilization of the City-owned surface water rights in the aquifer recharge projects will preserve these water rights and eliminate a need for supplemental ground water rights thus contributing to the cost savings.

The disadvantages of this alternative derive from the capital costs required to upgrade the existing drinking water system to accommodate the demand placed on it by residences currently using the irrigation system.

3.5.1 Alternative 3a: Augment Potable Water System by Drilling New Wells

This alternative considers abandoning the existing irrigation system and augmenting the potable water system with two new wells similar in size to the Senior Avenue Well (1,518 gpm) for a combined water supply increase of 3,036 gpm (6.8 cfs). The redundant supply with two new wells will amount to 5,061 gpm. Proposed locations of the new wells are presented in Figure 3-1.

Table 3-4 Demand/Supply Balance for Alternative 3a

Year[1]	Population[2]	Max Day Demand[3] (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Surplus / Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	4,178	5,061	883
2017	3,878	4,542	5,061	519
2034	4,749	5,562	5,061	-501
2054	6,029	7,061	5,061	-2,000

1. Population based on 2010 US Census Data.
2. Population projections based on a 1.2% growth rate.
3. Assumes commercial & industrial demands grow proportionately with domestic demands.

Provided the anticipated population growth of 1.2% the system will start experiencing a shortage of drinking water by 2034, as shown in Table 3-4. The City's goal and the original plan were to meet the system demand projected for 2054. However, the petition for the loan amount required to meet this goal did not pass judicial confirmation. With the reduced loan amount the City of Gooding intends to develop two new ground water wells. In the future, when a need for additional system capacity rises the City will consider further improvements to the system.

A significant part of the proposed system improvements is a managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project. It will supplement existing ground water rights for development of new ground water wells. The existing recharge site, as proposed by the City and approved by Brockway Engineering, PLLC, is located 4.5 miles east of Gooding (Figure **3-1**). The existing diversion from the Little Wood River, designed to 300 cfs, is utilized by the City as part of the flood control system and has been in the City's ownership since 1909 (Personal Communication, Todd Bunn, Public Works Director, March 14, 2013).

It was reported by Brockway Engineering as a result of a site inspection held on October 2 of 2012, the channel bed is well defined, has multiple areas for water infiltration and an adequate capacity to recharge all of the City's surface water rights (9.01 cfs).

Evaluation of the Feasibility of a Managed Recharge Project for the City of Gooding prepared by Brockway Engineering, PLLC includes detailed description of the diversion system and other components of the recharge project (Appendix A).

Transfers of water rights No. 78927 and 78928 for the recharge project were issued by the Idaho Department of Water Resources in March 2014 (Appendix B). The transfers specify a combined total surface water transfer of 7.21 cfs. Water right No. 37-22850 authorized the City to establish a new ground water right. The new ground water right is for 7.21 cfs.

Aquifer recharge will be managed to mitigate impacts on the Snake River and local ground water levels. No adverse impacts are anticipated. The Bureau of Land Management and the City of Gooding will prepare and an environmental document for the managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project. The document will address all aspects of potential environmental impacts for the aquifer recharge component of the project.

Under this alternative the most critical sections of the piping network will be upsized addressing low pressure issues and a risk of backflow contamination. This will eliminate a current violation of Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems (IDAPA 58.01.08.552).

Construction of two new wells and upgrades of distribution lines, as shown in Figure 3-1, will involve minimal cursory impacts to the environment in the construction areas, such as temporary impacts on air quality, flora and fauna.

Implementation of this alternative will ensure the system's compliance with the State of Idaho requirements for Ground Water Source Redundancy and Redundant Fire Flow Capacity (IDAPA 58.01.08.501).

3.5.2 Alternative 3b: Augment Potable Water System by Constructing Surface Water Treatment Plant (WTP)

This alternative considers abandoning the existing irrigation system, augmenting the potable water system and constructing a surface water treatment plant to treat water to drinking water standards. Treated water would be pumped directly into the existing distribution system in order to meet the peak summer demands. It is anticipated that the treatment plant would be shut down during the low demand periods (October – April). During this time the existing City wells would provide the water supply. The City of Gooding maintains the surface water rights for 4,039 gpm (9 cfs). The average monthly residential water usage is approximately 26,000 gallons per month and the peak month water usage is approximately 50,000 gallons per month.

Water Treatment Plant project costs typically range from $1.00 to $2.50 per gallon per day depending on water quality and needed treatment processes. For example, the construction of a plant to treat 1,000,000 gallons per day would cost between $1 million and $2.5 million. More accurate costs could be further developed in the planning process which includes actual water quality sampling and further process analysis.

This alternative considers constructing a WTP to meet projected maximum day demand in 2034 (Table 3-5). Utilizing the existing redundant water supply scenario, the plant could eventually treat up to 3,768 gpm (5.43 million gallons per day). This scenario would utilize 3,768 gpm of the 4,039 gpm (93%) of the existing City owned surface water rights.

Table 3-5 Demand/Supply Balance for Alternative 3b

Year[1]	Population[2]	Max Day Demand[3] (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Construct WTP (8.4 cfs/3,768 gpm)	Surplus / Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	4,178	2,025	3,768	1,615
2017	3,878	4,542	2,025	3,768	1,251
2034	4,749	5,562	2,025	3,768	231
2054	6,029	7,061	2,025	3,768	-1,268

1. Population based on 2010 US Census Data.
2. Population projections based on a 1.2% growth rate.
3. Assumes commercial & industrial demands grow proportionately with domestic demands.

Construction of a water treatments plant under this alternative will involve cursory environmental impacts associated with construction work and earthwork. However, these passing impacts will be controlled by implementation of appropriate mitigation practices.

3.5.3 Alternative 3c: Augment Potable Water System by Constructing Surface Water Treatment Plant and New Well

This alternative considers abandoning the existing irrigation system and constructing one new well and a surface water treatment plant to meet the anticipated 2034 water demands. By constructing a new well, the City's redundant water supply will increase from 2,025 gpm to 3,543 gpm. A water treatment facility would need to be constructed to treat 2,250 gpm (3.24 million gallons per day) as shown in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Demand/Supply Balance for Alternative 3c

Year[1]	Population[2]	Max Day Demand[3] (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Construct WTP (5.0 cfs/2,250 gpm)	Surplus / Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	4,178	3,543	2,250	1,615
2017	3,878	4,542	3,543	2,250	1,251
2034	4,749	5,562	3,543	2,250	231
2054	6,029	7,061	3,543	2,250	-1,268

1. Population based on 2010 US Census Data.
2. Population projections based on a 1.2% growth rate.
3. Assumes commercial & industrial demands grow proportionately with domestic demands.

Environmental impacts under this alternative are similar to those described for alternatives 2, 3a, and 3b. A summary of all alternatives and cursory environmental impacts are presented in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Summary of Cursory Environmental Impacts for all Alternatives

Environmental Criteria	No Action Alt	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3a	Alt 3b	Alt 3c
	No Action	Maintain Existing Irrigation System	Install Pressurized Irrigation System	Drill Additional Wells	Construct PW* Treatment Plant	Construct PW* Treatment Plant & Drill Additional Well
Climate/Physical Aspects (topography, geology, soils)	No impact	No impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Some impact	Some impact
Population, Economics, Social Profile	No impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Some impact	Some impact
Land Use	No impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Some impact	Some impact
Floodplain Development	No impact	No impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact
Wetlands and Water Quality	Risk from bact. contamin.	No impact	Optimized water use	Optimized water use	Optimized water use	Optimized water use
Wild and Scenic Rivers	No impact	No impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact
Cultural Resources	No impact	No impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact
Flora and Fauna	No impact	No impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Some impact	Some impact
Recreation & Open Space	No impact	No impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Some impact	Some impact
Air Quality	No impact	No impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Minimal impact
Energy	No impact	No impact	Increased energy consumption	Increased energy consumption	Increased energy consumption	Increased energy consumption
Public Health	Does not meet MDD, potential	Does not meet MDD, potential	Does not meet MDD, potential	Eliminates public health concerns	Eliminates public health concerns	Eliminates public health concerns

	backflow contam.	backflow contam.	backflow contam.			

*PW - potable water

3.6 Preferred Alternative

Each option and improvement presented above were ranked based on current and potential violations of the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, environmental impacts, cost, public sentiment, maintenance needs, and feedback from City leaders and employees. It was necessary to evaluate the proposed improvements based on all of these criteria to ensure that the needs of the City's water system are met as a whole rather than simply addressing one aspect of the water system's needs.

In May 2010 Keller Associates, Inc. completed a document for the City of Gooding to analyze their gravity irrigation system, City of Gooding Irrigation System Study. The City hosted a Community Open House on May 13, 2009 to receive public input on the preliminary findings of the study prior to its completion. From this meeting and the community member interest, an Irrigation Committee was formed to evaluate all of the proposed options. The alternatives are summarized in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Summary of Evaluated Alternatives

Utilize Surface Water for Irrigation		
Alternative	Description	Estimated Cost
No Action	No Action	$0
1	Replace existing gravity irrigation system	$14,162,000
2	Install pressurized irrigation system	$12,052,000
Augment Potable Water System		
Alternative	Description	Estimated Cost
3a	Drill additional wells & upgrade distribution system	$6,988,000
3b	Construct surface water treatment plant & upgrade distribution system	$19,068,000
3c	Construct surface water treatment plant & a new well & upgrade distribution system	$14,770,000

The opinions of probable costs presented here are based on Keller Associates' perception of current conditions and reflect our opinion of probable costs at this time. Opinions of probable cost are subject to change as the project design matures. Keller Associates has no control over the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding, market conditions, and/or bidding practices or strategies. Keller Associates cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that proposals, bids, or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

Present worth analysis (Table 3-9) was also performed for each alternative for a 20-year loan at

1.0% interest rate and the discount rate of 4.625%.

Table 3-9 Present Worth Analysis

Alternative	Cost	Annual O&M cost	Total cost	Payment	Present Value
1	$14,162,000	$150,000	$14,312,000	$793,104	$10,205,805
2	$12,052,000	$100,000	$12,152,000	$673,407	$8,665,521
3a	$6,988,000	$200,000	$7,188,000	$398,325	$5,125,721
3b	$19,068,000	$200,000	$19,268,000	$1,067,742	$13,739,900
3c	$14,770,000	$200,000	$14,970,000	$829,567	$10,675,021

The Irrigation Committee recommendation letter (Appendix C) states that after careful consideration, the Committee recommends Alternative 3a as the most cost effective alternative. Keller Associates, Inc. supported the Irrigation Committee decision and recommended to the City that Alternative 3a be the preferred alternative.

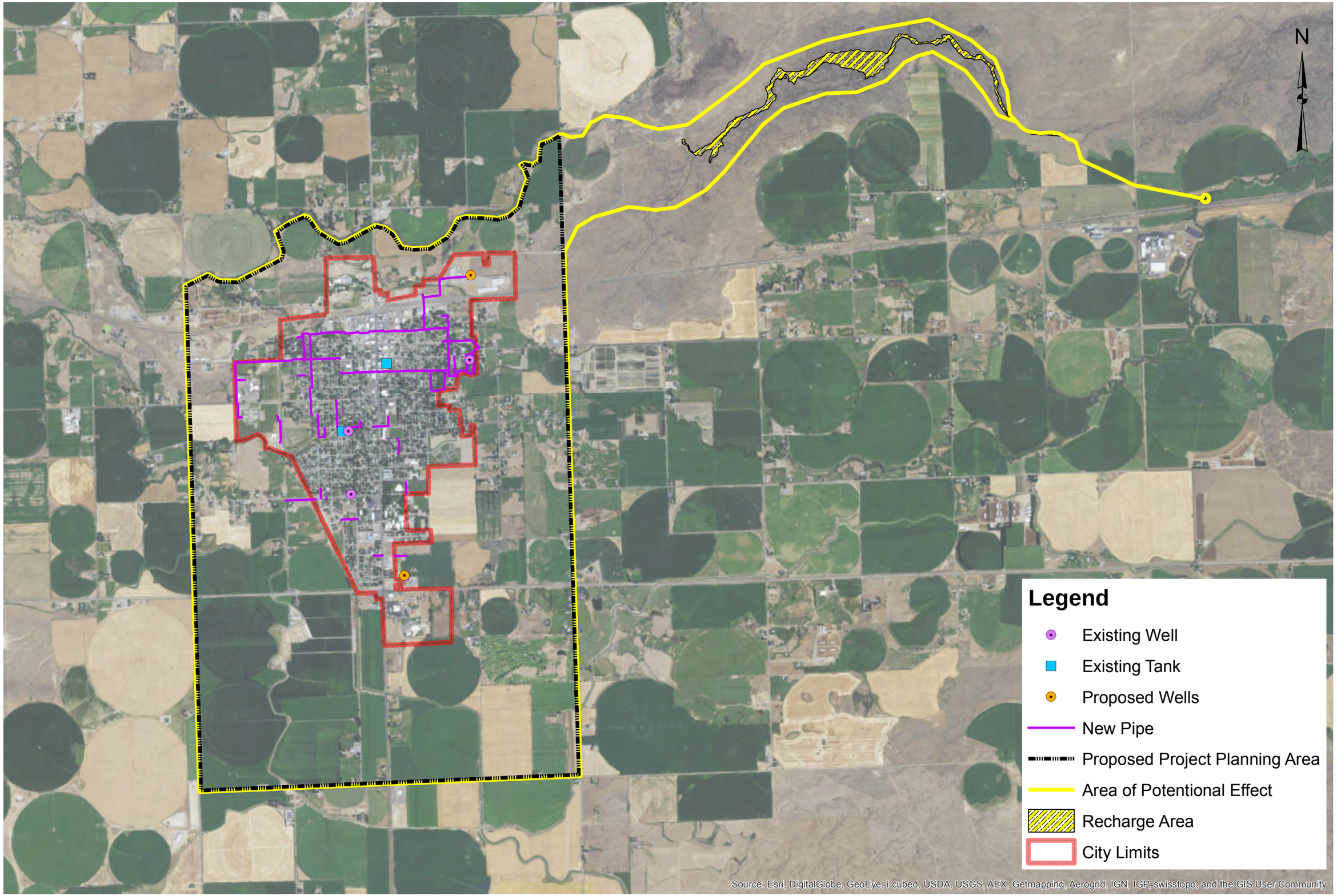
Capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and environmental effects were used to compare all alternatives and select the preferred alternative. The No Action alternative was eliminated from further analysis as it does not provide a solution to the outstanding issues with the water system.

On November 5, 2013 qualified electors of the City of Gooding passed a revenue bond in a principal amount not to exceed $5,000,000 for improvements proposed under Alternative 3a. The following is a summary of proposed improvements:

1. Abandon existing gravity irrigation system
2. Utilize existing surface water rights in a managed recharge and withdrawal project
3. Drill two new wells
4. Upsize critical portions of the drinking water distribution system

Environmental impacts that may be caused by completion of Alternative 3a are discussed in Chapter 4.

Print Date: 5/24/2016



PROJECT NO. 212004

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305 N. 3rd Avenue
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City of Gooding

Water System Improvements

Proposed Improvements Phase I

FIGURE NO. 3-1

Document Path: Y:\Projects\212004 - Gooding Water FPS\Study\EID\EID Figures\2016-05-24 final EID\Well Locations 2016.mxd

Chapter 4 Affected Environment

4.1 Proposed Project Planning Area

The proposed project planning area (PPPA) for the City of Gooding consists of all areas within the City impact area as defined in Ordinance #626 (Personal Communication, Todd Bunn, Public Works Director, January 22, 2013) and includes those areas located within the City limits and its surroundings that may be affected by construction of two groundwater wells and upgrade of the drinking water distribution system. Figure **3-1** illustrates the extent of the PPPA. A discussion on direct, indirect, short term, long term, and cumulative impacts related to the proposed project is included in Chapter 5.

The City of Gooding is located in the Snake River Palin in south-central Idaho near the confluent of the Big Wood and Little Wood Rivers. The City is bounded by the Big Wood River on the north and HWY 26 on the south. The City limits incorporate 900 acres and are defined in Figure 4-2.

The population distribution is shown in Figure 4-3. Residential single family and duplex complexes are prevalent within the City limits with some commercial and industrial developments throughout. The PPPA outside the City limits is represented by industrial, commercial and residential agricultural development.

4.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Affect (APE) includes the aquifer recharge site and the immediately surrounding area that may be used for and affected by the managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project. This area, located approximately 4.5 miles east of the City of Gooding, is shown in Figure 3-1.

A discussion on direct, indirect, short term, long term, and cumulative impacts related to the proposed project is included in Chapter 5.

4.3 Major Proposed Project Features

The project includes major upgrades to the existing distribution system. Critical portions of undersized pipes in the drinking water distribution system will be upgraded, as determined by hydraulic evaluation. A total of approximately 9,000 feet of transmission lines, 770 feet of 8-inch pipe and 8,300 feet of 12-inch pipe, will be replaced to meet IDAPA fire flow and pressure requirements.

Two new ground water wells will be developed to supplement the existing system capacity. Based on the proposed population growth rate and the current water use analysis, the existing demand (without the irrigation systems) is equal to 80 gpm. Addition of two new wells with an estimated combined flow of 3,036 gpm and a new redundant supply of 5,061 gpm is projected to satisfy the water demand projected for 2054. Well No.5 and Well No.6 are proposed for

construction south and north-east of the City, respectively (Figure 3-1). The total depths of two of the three existing wells are 410 ft, and 428 ft. It is assumed that new wells will be drilled to similar depths. Two new well houses will be built in conjunction with the new wells.

As part of the system improvements project, a managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project is reviewed in the Supplement to the City of Gooding Water Facilities Planning Study. The aquifer recharge project is a means of utilizing surface water rights to supply potable and irrigation demands through transferring the City-owned surface water to ground water. A detailed description of the project is included in Appendix A.

Idaho Department of Water Resources responded by stating that transfer #78928 approved in March 2014 allows for two new wells to be drilled in addition to existing wells under the condition that they are drilled within one year of the approval. City of Gooding intends to meet this condition. A preliminary schedule for implementation of proposed improvements is presented in Table 4-1. The schedule highlights all major project activities and estimated completion dates.

Table 4-1 Scheduled Activities of Alternative 3a

Project Activity	Phase I Completion Date	Phase II Completion Date
Design Professional Procurement	October-14	October-14
Design Professional Contract Executed	April-14	April-14
Grant Administration Procurement	November-12	November-12
Grant Administration Contract Executed	May-14	May-14
Bond Election	November-13	November-13
Environmental Release	June-2016	June-16
Bid Document Approval	August-15	July-16
Bid Opening	August-15	August-16
Construction Contract Executed	October-15	September-16
Pre-Construction Conference	October-15	October-16
Start Construction	November-15	November-16
Construction 25%	February-16	March-17
Construction 50%	April-16	June-17
Construction 75%	May-16	August-17
Substantial Completion	Fall 2016	October-17
Construction Complete	Fall 2016	November-17
Fair Housing Update	Completed	Completed
504 Update	Completed	Completed
Final Closeout	Spring 2017	Spring 2018
Audit	Spring 2017	Summer 2018

4.4 Flow Projections

The source of potable water in Gooding is groundwater. The total production capacity of the systems equals the pumping capacity of three existing wells, 3,543 gpm. The redundant well supply capacity is 2,025 gpm (Table 4-2). The average day demand (ADD) and maximum day demand (MDD) were estimated from 2007 well data and were used to estimate 20-year and 40-year water flow projections. Abandoning the irrigation system will create a significant water deficiency for the residents of Gooding. Table 4-2 shows current drinking water flows and demands without the irrigation system.

Table 4-2 Water Demand Projections

Year	Population[1,2]	Avg. Summer Day Demand (gpm)	Max Day Demand[3] (gpm)	Max Day + Fire Flow (gpm)	Peak Hour Demand (gpm)	Redundant Supply (gpm)	Deficiency (gpm)
2014	3,741	1,196	4,382	9,382	6,572	2,025	-2,357
2034	4,749	1,518	5,562	10,562	8,343	2,025	-3,537
2054	6,029	1,927	7,061	12,061	10,592	2,025	-5,036

1. Population based on 2010 US Census Data.
2. Population projections based on a 1.2% growth rate.
3. Assumes commercial and industrial demands grow proportionately with domestic demands.

Construction of two groundwater wells will provide additional flow of 3,036 gpm, for a new total well capacity of 6,579 gpm. With the existing largest pump capacity of 1,518 gpm, the anticipated redundant pumping capacity 5,061 gpm will be sufficient to meet a 40-year water demand projection.

A major portion of operation and maintenance cost includes energy consumption by two existing ground water wells and is equal to $20,000/year. The City does not have separate records of O&M costs for the existing water system. Maintenance of the existing water storage tank and pipes, as well as labor would be added to the power consumption cost. The major increase in the O&M cost is expected from the addition of two new wells and is estimated to double. New transmission lines are not expected to require any maintenance for the first 30 to 40 years, and therefore, will not contribute to increased O&M costs. The City will not require additional personnel for operation and maintenance of the new system components.

Increased system capacity will supply the demand created by elimination of the irrigation system. The City will continue to monitor residential, commercial, and industrial consumption of water through metered connections and revised water rate structure.

4.5 Topography, Geology, and Soil

The City of Gooding is located in the Snake River Palin in south-central Idaho near the confluent of the Big Wood and Little Wood Rivers. The City is bounded by the Big Wood River on the

north and HWY 26 on the south. The City limits incorporate 900 acres and are defined in Figure 4-2. All water supply sources are within City limits. Similarly, all of the distribution system lies within the City limits. There are no physical conditions, such as steep slopes, unique geological features, or hazardous areas that may make implementation of the preferred alternative unsuitable.

Classification of soils in and around the planning area was completed by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). The soils in the planning area are generally considered to be silt-loam soil underlain by basalt bedrock. The majority of the parent soil material is wind deposited. Table 4-3 summarizes the extent of various soils in the planning area, including whether the soils are classified as prime farmland (USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2012) (Appendix D).

Table 4-3 Soils in the Planning Area

Soil	Acres	Percent	Prime Farmland
Quencheroo-Loupence complex, 0-1% slopes	624.3	69.3%	If Irrigated
Wendell-Wako-Rekima complex, 1-4% slopes	132.2	14.7%	No
Ackelton-Jestrick-Rock outcrop complex, 2-12% Slopes	51.5	5.7%	No
Snowmore-Idow-Bruncan complex, 2-8% slopes	41.3	4.6%	No
Lava flows-Lithic Torriorthents complex, 2-8% slopes	27.1	3.0%	No
Power silt loam, 0-3% slopes	8.5	0.9%	If Irrigated
Harsan-Schnipper complex, 1-4% slopes	6.9	0.8%	If Irrigated
Wendell-Wako-Ackelton compalex, 2-8 % slopes	6.1	0.7%	No
Water	2.3	0.3%	No

According to the NRCS soil map, the soil located within the Gooding City limits is predominately Quencherro-Loupence complex soil. A typical profile of this soil is shown below.

Depth	Soil Description
0’ – 5”	Silt loam
5” – 21”	Loam
21” – 49”	Silt loam
49” – 59”	Unweathered bedrock

These soils can be described as sandy loam soil approximately 49 inches thick overlying basalt bedrock. The soil thickness in the study area is highly variable and in some areas the bedrock is exposed. The layer of loamy soil offers the most resistance to the transmittance of water beyond the root zone and into the water table. This layer of soil, when disturbed, can suffer increased permeability.

Construction sites of new groundwater wells in the City of Gooding have been preliminary selected (Figure 3-1). Well No. 5 is proposed for construction south of the City in the area of North Canyon Drive, where the soil type is classified as Snowmore-Idow-Bruncan complex. According to NRCS, this type of soil is not suitable for prime farmland (Table 4-3). Well No. 6 will be built north of the City, in the Industrial park. The soil type for this well is Lava flows-Lithic Torriorthents complex which comprises almost 3% of the total study area and not suitable for prime farmland.

4.6 Climate

According to the Western Regional Climate Center, there is a weather station located in the City of Gooding. The area has a mild climate with four distinct seasons of spring, summer, fall and winter. The average annual temperature is approximately 48 degrees, with an average annual precipitation of 9.33 inches and an average snowfall of 27.3 inches. The area is classified as arid and has a prevailing wind from the west to east. More detailed climatic data is given in Table 4-4 (Western Regional Climate Center, 2006).

Table 4-4 Climate data for Gooding City

Month	Average Maximum Temp, °F	Average Minimum Temp, °F	Average Precipitation, inches	Average Total Snowfall, inches
January	33.4	15.9	1.32	10.6
February	39.5	20.0	0.92	5.6
March	50.8	26.7	0.86	1.8
April	62.0	33.6	0.81	0.8
May	71.1	40.9	0.87	0.2
June	80.1	47.6	0.62	0.0
July	90.6	54.8	0.22	0.0
August	88.5	52.2	0.22	0.0
September	77.9	43.5	0.43	0.0
October	65.1	34.7	0.71	0.0
November	48.2	25.6	1.15	2.5
December	37.1	19.3	1.20	5.7
Annual	**62.0**	**34.6**	**9.33**	**27.3**

According to the presented climate data, it appears that there are no unusual or special meteorological constraints in the planning area that could affect the feasibility of the proposed improvements.

Based on the response from U.S. EPA Region 10 Idaho Operation Office, Idaho climate change predictions include reduced surface water flows in the summer and fall months. This is not expected to negatively affect the amount of water intended for use in the recharge project and withdrawal of water from the new wells.

4.7 Population

The population of the City of Gooding was 3,384 in the 2000 Census and 3,567 in the 2010 Census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2002, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). This resulted in a population increase of 0.53% per year. A growth rate of 1.2% makes a good fit with population data from the U.S. Census Bureau as shown in Figure 4-1. For planning purposes, it is recommended that any future improvements use a slightly higher growth rate of 1.2%.

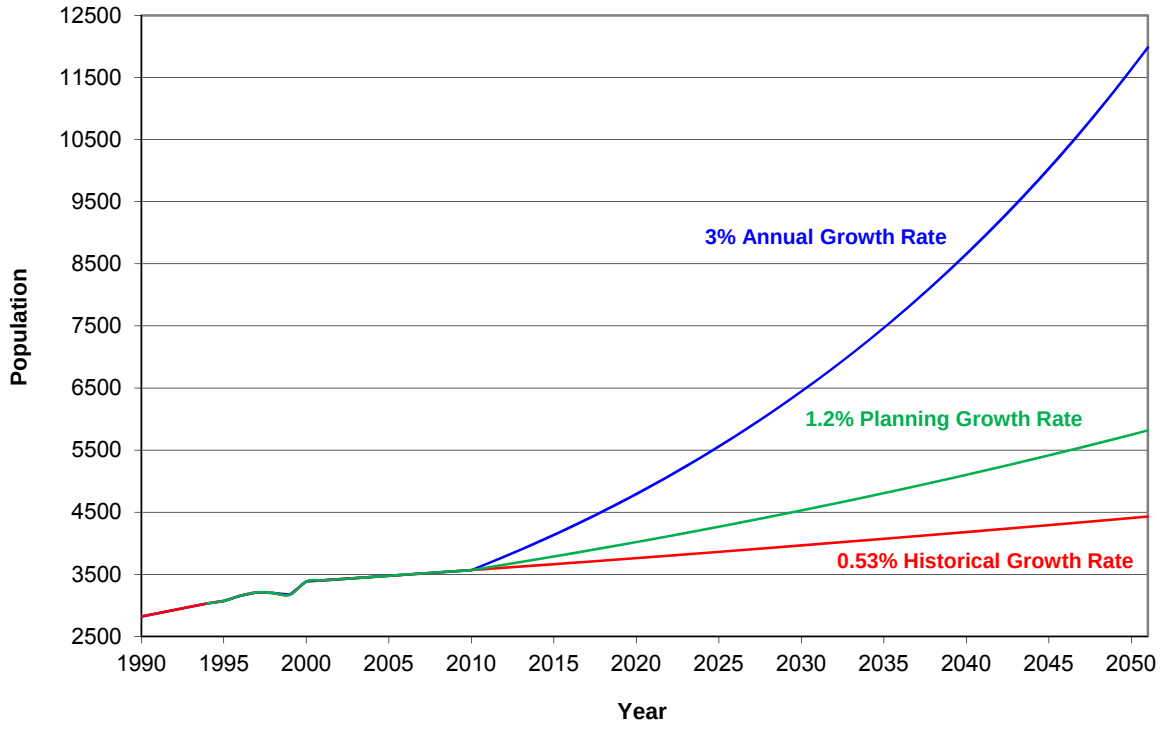


Figure 4-1 Population Growth Projections

A constant population growth rate of 1.2% is equivalent to approximately 40 people per year. The projected growth represents a 27% increase in population over the 20 year design period. This estimated growth appears to be optimistic considering that the population has only increased by 0.53% from the period 2000 to 2010; it is nevertheless prudent to design communities for growth. The projected populations based on the planning growth rate for the years 2034 and 2054 are 4,749, and 6,029 people, respectively.

4.8 Economics and Social Profile

Based on 2006-2010 data, the median family income in Gooding is $40,221. In comparison, the median family income in Idaho and the U.S.A. is $54,689 and $62,982, respectively. The population in poverty is about 16.7%; 13.6% and 13.8% in Idaho and the U.S.A., respectively

(USA.com, 2012). The most prevailing race is white, representing 84.6% of the total population in Gooding (USA.com, 2012).

All alternatives proposed in Chapter 6 of the WFPS, except for the "No Action" alternative, involve long-needed and necessary upgrades to the current system. Improvements to the existing water distribution system entail increase in cost of potable water. This can potentially negatively impact minorities, elderly or disadvantaged members of the public. In review and consideration of all proposed alternatives, the choice was given to the least expensive alternative that minimizes impacts to the elderly and disadvantaged members of the community. Construction of new ground water wells in their respective proposed locations will not adversely affect low-income or minority groups and is not expected to adversely affect land values. No benefits from this project are expected to accrue in a discriminatory manner.

4.9 Land Use

Outside the City limits, Gooding County administers the area and all the land is privately owned. Agriculture is the predominant land use type in the area of study. Proposed improvements are not expected to affect existing land uses. All of the City's water sources and storage facilities are located within the City limits. The project site will relocate as the project progresses and its components become completed, but no adverse or long-term impacts to inhabited areas are expected.

Residential housing is the predominant land use within the City boundaries (Figure 4-3). According to the City Clerk, no new housing units were built in the City within the last year. Currently, two large remodels on assisted living homes are taking place. However, the remodels do not involve new construction and will not affect water usage in the City. A light industrial area to the north of the City is largely undeveloped. Industrial growth can potentially contribute significantly to the volume of potable water demand depending on the nature of the industries. There are 377 registered commercial facilities in the City of Gooding. Commercial activities are considerable along Main and Idaho streets. No significant increases in industrial or commercial activities are predicted in the City's comprehensive plan within the design period. The project will not interfere with the local land use plans.

4.10 Floodplain Development

A majority of the area within the City of Gooding lies within the 100-year flood plain. The flooding source is the Little Wood River that runs through the City. There are several intermittent areas in the City identified as areas of minimal flooding (Figure 4-4) (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2011). The present approximate locations of Well No. 5 and Well No. 6 are in Zone C, area of minimal flooding.

The letter received from the Idaho Department of Water Resources states that the area proposed for development is located within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). Development within this area requires a floodplain development permit from the community. The

objective of the permit is to ensure that development, including public services, is protected from flood damage and can still be used after the flood recedes.

4.11 Wetland

No wetland data for the City of Gooding are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Wetland Mapper (2012a). As stated on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service website (http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Limitations.html), there are data limitations, exclusions and precautions associated with the National Wetland Inventory (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2014).

An agency consultation letter requesting comments for preparation of an Environmental Information Document was sent to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on May 1, 2014. A response was received on July 2, 2014. A Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination Form was signed and is included in Appendix H. A Department of the Army authorization may be required if the project requires to perform work, or place dredged and/or fill material into waters or wetlands.

4.12 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Two rivers, the Big Wood River and the Little Wood River, flow through the planning area. Neither of these rivers is a designated or proposed wild and scenic river (National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 2012).

4.13 Cultural Resources

Schubert Theatre is the only building in the planning area that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Idaho. It is located at 402 Main Street (Idaho State Historical Society, 2011). This historical landmark will be minimally impacted by this project.

The Idaho State Historical Society recommend that “a survey be conducted to identify any historic properties, evaluate effects, and propose mitigation if warranted.” According to the letter the survey can be limited to previously undisturbed portions of the project and areas with known historical properties. A copy of the letter is included in Appendix H. An archeological and historical survey and cultural resources inventory was completed in February 2015. The survey concluded that “no additional work is recommended and the proposed project will have no adverse effect on historic properties.” A copy of the survey is included in 0. The Idaho State Historical Society responded to the survey with a letter on March 4, 2015. The letter states that “the undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties” (Appendix H).

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and Shoshone-Paiute Tribes were contacted. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes responded with a request for an archeological survey for areas of previously undisturbed land Appendix H. An archeological survey was conducted, as stated above. The response from Shoshone-Paiute Tribes states that based on the survey, the project area is of no interest to the tribes. The response also states that “if there is a discovery and it appears to be Native

American, stop all work and include the tribes in the list of people to contact." The tribes' responses to the survey are included in Appendix H.

4.14 Flora and Fauna

4.14.1 Threatened/Endangered Species/Critical Habitat

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife threatened and endangered species list dated May 12, 2016 was used for determining endangered and threatened species in the project area. The list identifies no threatened or endangered species or critical habitat within the delineated project area. A copy of the official 2016 species list and correspondence with DEQ are included in Appendix H. This list is a formal update to the 2014 Threatened/Endangered Species and Essential Fish Habitat determination memo included below.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife threatened and endangered species list dated October 23, 2013 was used for determining endangered and threatened species within Gooding County during the initial states of this project. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was consulted to determine potential impacts to listed species resulting from the proposed project. Comments were received on May 13, 2014 and are included in Appendix H. It was concluded that replacement of the proposed distribution line and the location of the new wells will have "NO EFFECT" to the listed species.

The listed species include the following:

Greater Sage-Grouse (candidate) - Grouse reside in Sagebrush Steppe environments. The distribution replacements and the proposed drinking water well locations are within the developed area of the city limits absent of Sagebrush Steppe. The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" on sage grouse as the improvements.

Banbury Springs Lanx (endangered) - The Banbury Springs lanx are found on smooth basalt, boulders, or cobble-sized grounds ranging from 2-20 inches deep, but they avoid areas with green algae. Currently the species only exists at four cold-spring locations that are isolated from each other: Thousand Springs, Box Canyon Springs, Briggs springs and Banbury Springs. Habitat modification, spring flow reduction, ground water quality, the invasive New Zealand mudsnail and inadequate regulatory mechanisms affect the species and their habitat. The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" to the species.

Bliss Rapid Snail (threatened) - The Bliss Rapids snail occurs in cold water springs and spring-fed tributaries to the Snake River, and in some reaches of the Snake River. The Bliss Rapids snail is primarily found on cobble boulder substrate, and in water temperatures between 59-61 degrees Fahrenheit (USFWS Species Profile). The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" on the species.

Snake River Physa (endangered) - The Snake River Physa is a freshwater mollusk found in the middle Snake River. It inhabits deep water on the margins of moderately swift rapids and riffles. Individuals have been found in relatively undisturbed areas with gravel, boulder, or cobble substrates and a low percentage of epiphytic algae or macrophytes (Frest 1999, USFWS 1995). The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" on the species.

A full copy of the Memo tilted City of Gooding Drinking Water Improvement Project Threatened/Endangered Species and Essential Habitat is included in Appendix H.

4.14.2 Managed Aquifer Recharge and Withdrawal Project

The USFWS provided additional comments on the City of Gooding increasing their ground water withdrawal. Specifically, the USFWS recommends that an equal or greater reduction in the rate or volume withdrawal take place elsewhere in the local area. This may be accomplished by the purchase of the ground water rights and retirement of an associated block of irrigated cropland. The USFWS also suggests the city work on water conservation efforts to reduce the city's impact to surface and ground water related habitats. DEQ requests that the city address, in the EID, the USFWS comments and assure that the proposed drinking water wells will not significantly impact and/or alter ground water downstream. Implementation of proper mitigation measures to reduce the impact to ground water quantity downstream will "Not adversely impact" the Banbury Springs lanx and the Bliss Rapids snail.

Construction of new ground water wells and utilization of surface water rights in a managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project are not expected to affect the timing, quality, and quantity of water delivered to the Snake River. And although the aquifer recharge project is not funded through DEQ, the City of Gooding understands that it is part of the overall project and may have cumulative impacts to species. The USFWS will be contacted regarding any concerns that deal with the aquifer recharge project.

A full copy of the Memo tilted City of Gooding Drinking Water Improvement Project Threatened/Endangered Species and Essential Habitat is included in Appendix E.

In the response to the inquiry regarding environmental impacts of the project, U.S. EPA Region 10 Idaho Operation Office recommends that the City consider “alternatives to recharge besides upgrading of the surface water delivery system. Such alternatives include landscaping city and residential property with native or xeric vegetation requiring less water, or providing drip irrigation systems for residential gardens, cemeteries and other city watered areas.” In addition, the City is encouraged to incorporate sustainable water infrastructure solutions from design and construction through operation and maintenance presented in a handbook for water and wastewater utilities, Planning for Sustainability: A Handbook for Water and Wastewater Utilities. The handbook is found on the U.S. EPA website at http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/sustain

/upload/EPA-s-Planning-for-Sustainability-Handbook.pdf.

A response from the Ground Water Manager in DEQ State Office was received on June 13, 2014. The letter states that "if all activities are conducted in accordance with best management practices and comply with current state regulations, the project should not result in adverse impacts to ground water quality". In addition the City is required to ensure that all "aquifer recharge activities are conducted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.16.600 and DEQ Guidance" available at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/522432-recharge_guidance_0610_revision.pdf.

4.14.3 Essential Fish Habitat and Other Wildlife

The City of Gooding drinking water improvement project is not located within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Salmon, as identified in the EFH map, and will have "NO EFFECT" (Appendix H).

4.15 Recreation and Open Space

The City of Gooding and its surrounding area provide outdoor recreation opportunities including hiking, camping, fishing in the summer, and skiing in the winter. The project will not eliminate or modify recreational open space or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.

4.16 Agricultural Lands

USDA classifies several types of soil in the planning area as "prime farmland if irrigated" (Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2012) (Table 4-3). However, locations proposed for construction of new ground water wells are not situated on potential prime farmland (Appendix D) and present no concern for this stand point.

Gary Bahr with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture responded to the inquiry regarding potential environmental impacts and a statement that there are "no comments or questions related to this project."

4.17 Air Quality

Idaho DEQ monitors air quality and publishes air quality information for areas with populations over 350,000 (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2011). No air quality data are available for the City of Gooding.

Based on the Administrative Boundaries for Areas with Sensitive Air Quality map (DEQ, 2014), the proposed project is not located in an area with an approved or conditionally approved state implementation plan (SIP) (Figure 4-5). Proposed project improvements are not expected to cause long-term adverse impacts on the air quality. Project construction work may have temporary effects on the air quality (dust) in localized construction areas; however, best management practices during construction can alleviate the temporary impact on the air quality.

DEQ provided comments on potential effects on air quality by referencing IDAPA Sections 58.01.01.651, 58.01.01.600-617, 58.01.01.201, and 58.01.01.776. These section of the Rules deal with fugitive dust, trade waste burning, permits to construct, and odor control plans.

4.18 Energy

The existing water distribution system utilizes electrical energy for pumping water from three wells into two storage tanks. The operation of two additional wells will increase energy consumption but is essential to address health and safety issues created by the deficiencies of the existing water system. Installation of variable frequency drives on well pumps is a cost-effective measure that will promote reduction in energy consumption.

4.19 Regionalization

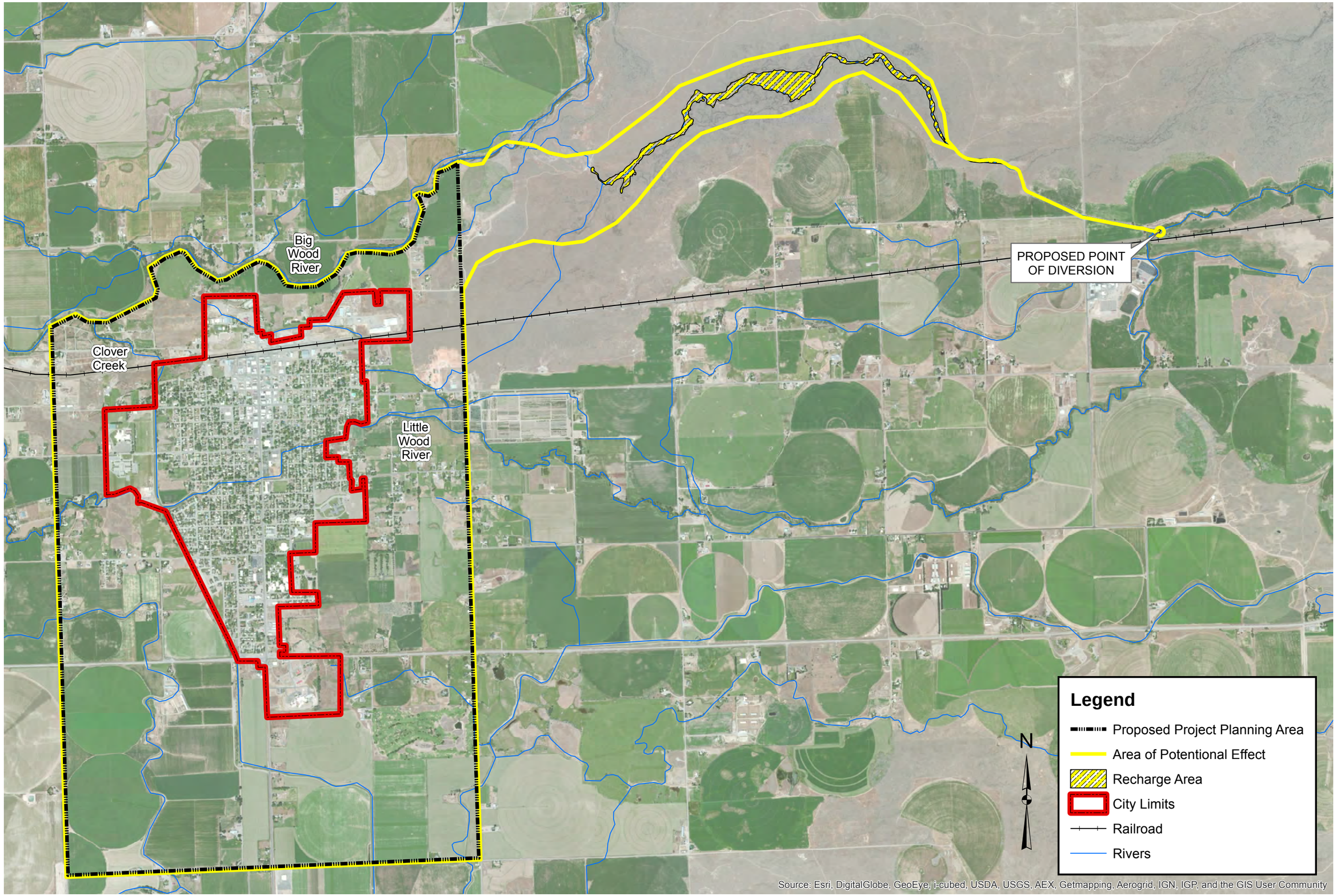
Regionalization with neighboring communities was considered. The nearest cities, Wendell, ID, 11 miles South of Gooding and Bliss, ID, 13 miles West of Gooding are not in close enough proximity and would require significant capital costs. Regionalization for this project is not feasible.

4.20 Water Quality

The proposed project involves construction of two new groundwater wells to supplement the existing pressurized groundwater system. Drinking water from the existing wells is monitored for nutrients, metals, pesticides, and nitrates among other constituents.

Water rights held by the City of Gooding are not sufficient for construction of new wells. The City will implement a managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project to supply potable and irrigation demands through transferring the City-owned surface water to ground water. The project will not adversely affect the quantity or the quality of ground water and is not expected to adversely affect the sole source aquifer.

Response received from Department of Environmental Quality includes comments on drinking water with a reference to IDAPA 58.01.08. With regard to wastewater reuse, DEQ recommends reviewing IDAPA 58.01.18 and 58.01.01.17 and obtaining all necessary permits in advance. The Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act is referenced with regard to any de-watering activities during excavation and discharge back into surface water.



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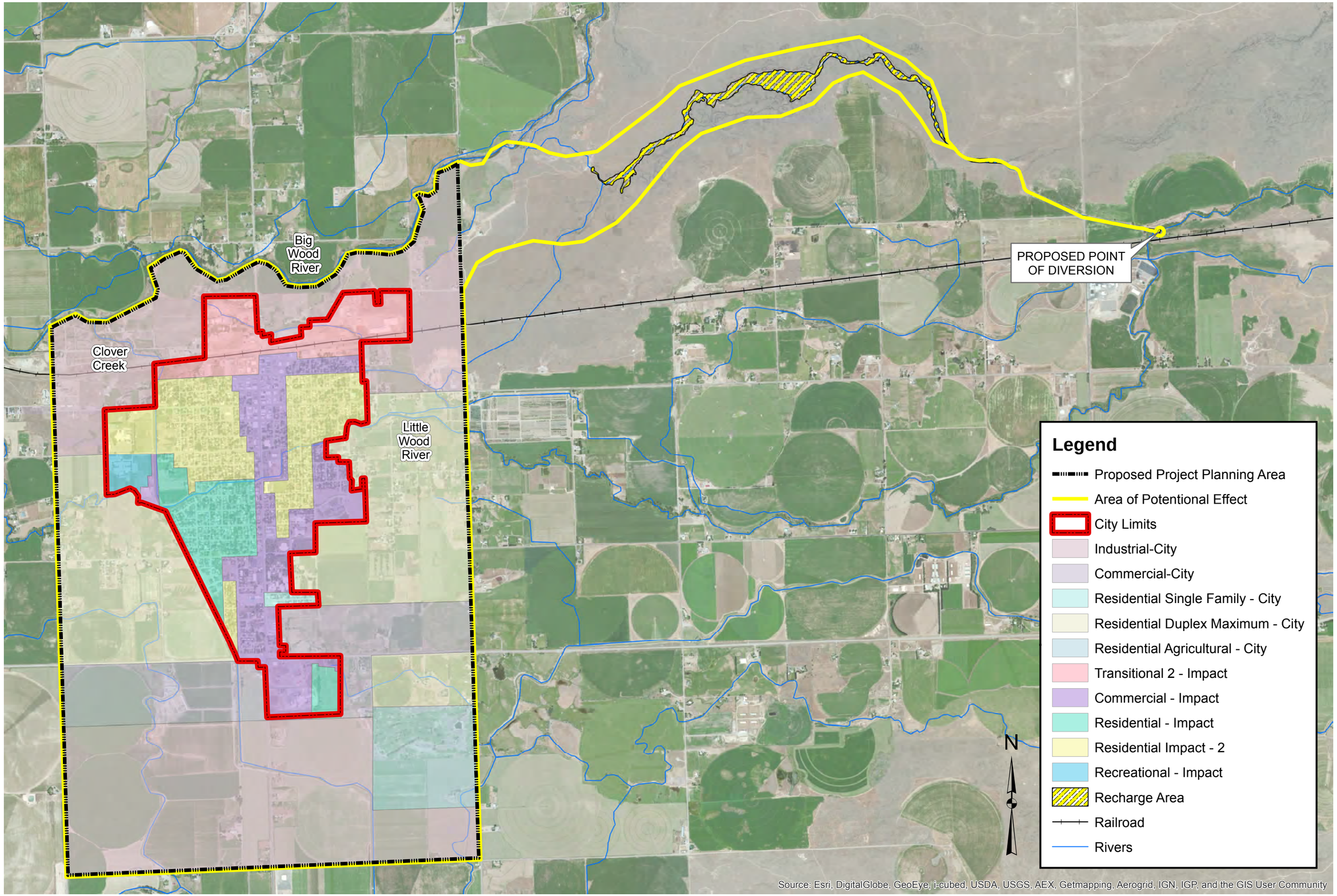
City of Gooding

Water System Improvements

Gooding City Limits

FIGURE NO. 4-2



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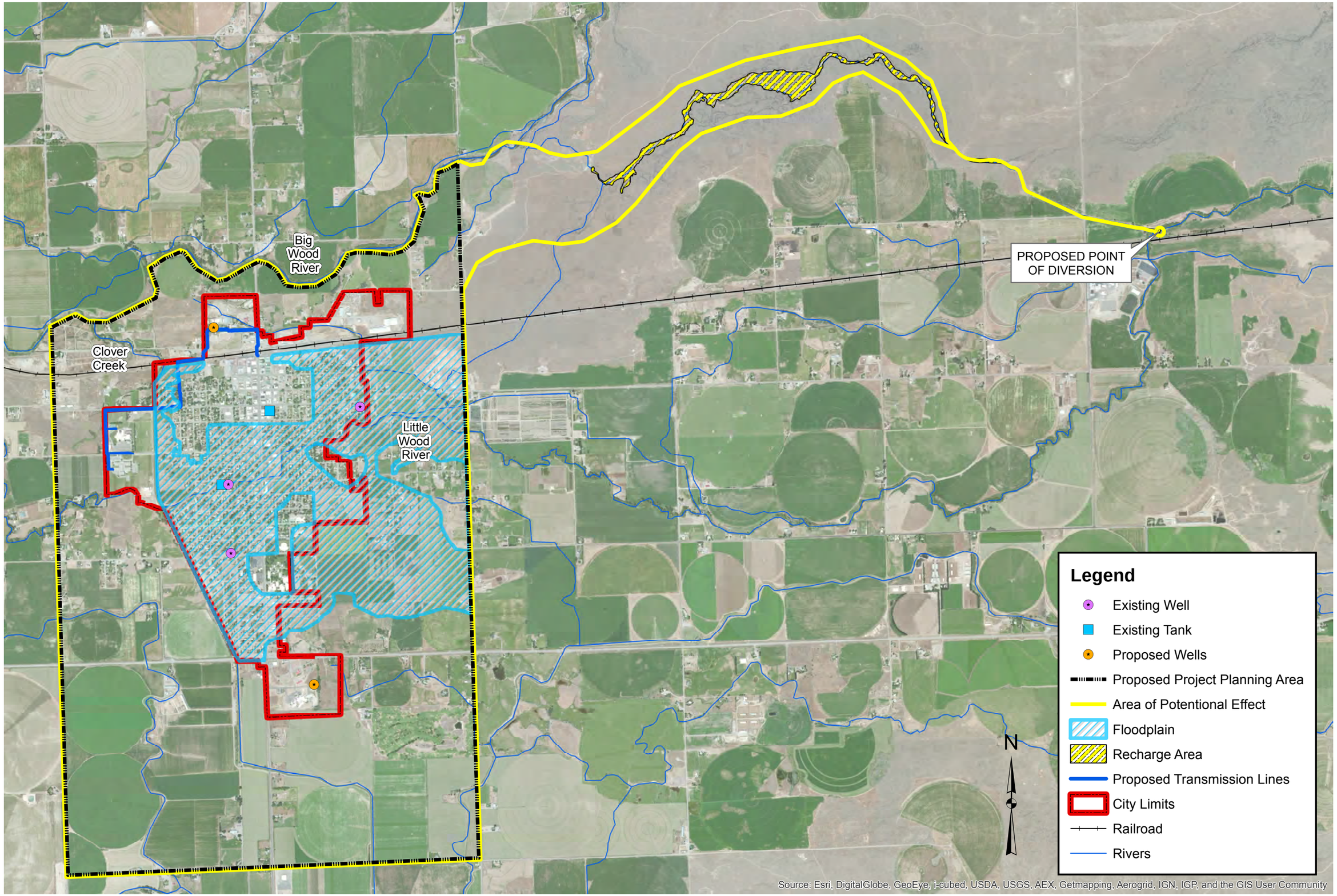
City of Gooding

Water System Improvements

Gooding City Zoning & Population Distribution

FIGURE NO. 4-3



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City of Gooding

Water System Improvements

Floodplain Map

FIGURE NO. 4-4

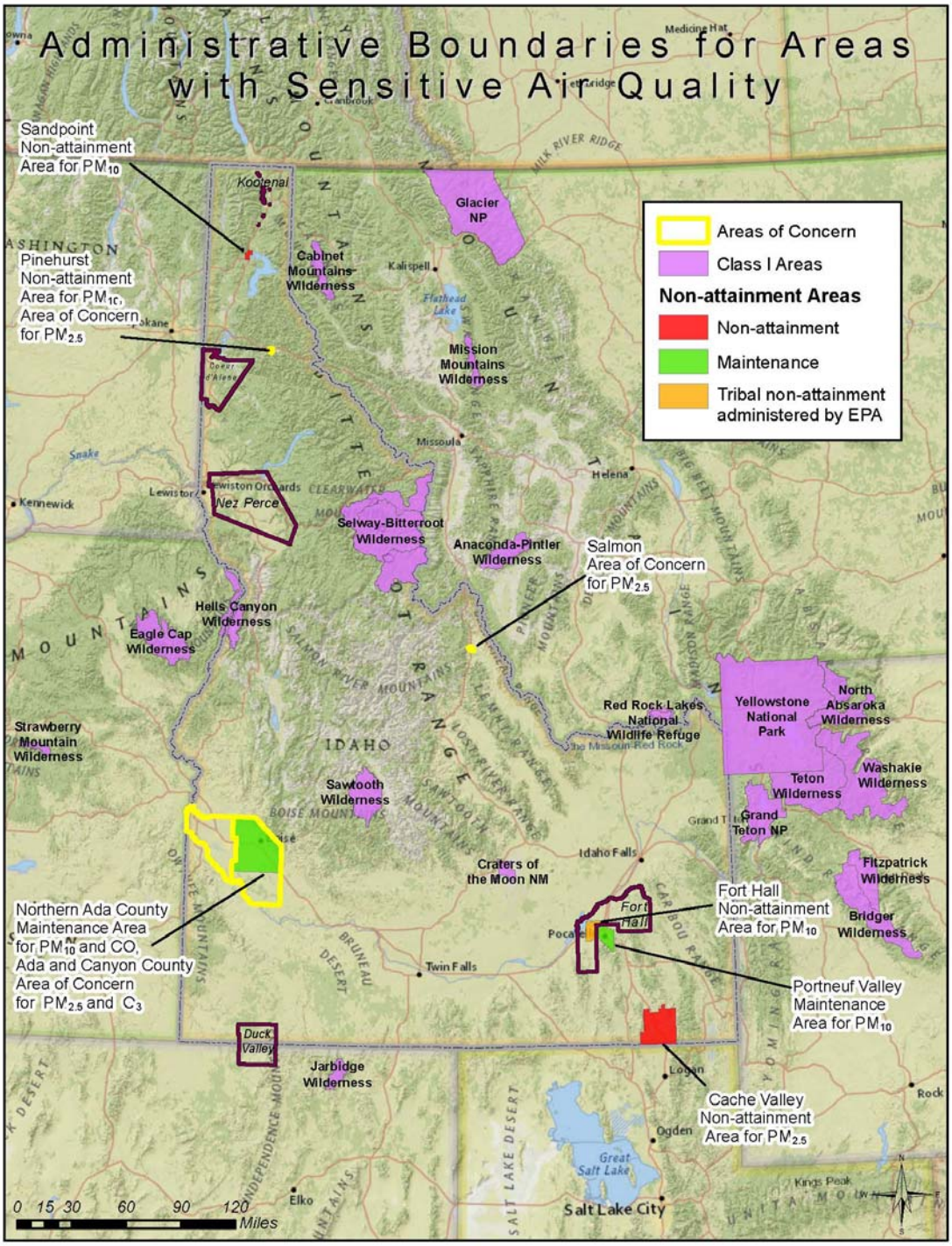

Figure 4-5 Administrative Boundaries for Areas with Sensitive Air Quality

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Chapter 5 Environmental Impact of Proposed Project

Impacts that may occur as a result of the project may be either beneficial or adverse to the human population and the surrounding environment. The following sections discuss direct, indirect, short term, long term, and cumulative impacts that will result from completion of the proposed improvements.

5.1 Direct Impacts

Direct impacts, whether adverse or beneficial, are caused by the actual construction of the preferred alternative and occur at the same time and place as construction.

There will be direct impacts to the land and roads during construction of the new wells, well houses and upgrade of transmission pipes. Disturbed vegetated areas will be re-vegetated; disturbed road surfaces and pavements will be resurfaced and repaved. Proposed improvements may have a temporary local impact on noise and air quality during construction.

Addition of two new ground water wells will increase energy consumption; however, implementation of variable frequency drives on the well pumps will reduce this impact to the minimum. The expected lifetime of new piping, approximately 50 years, will minimize annual maintenance of the transmission lines and represents a positive impact.

5.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts are caused by the construction of the proposed project and occur at a later, foreseeable time. Construction of the proposed project is not anticipated to cause indirect impacts to the environment.

5.3 Short Term Impacts

Short term impacts are those that affect the project area for a brief amount of time after the project's completion. Areas disturbed by construction of new wells may take several seasons to fully re-vegetate. Earthwork associated with transmission improvements may involve disturbance of existing roads and could make road surfaces vulnerable to more rapid degradation.

5.4 Long Term Impacts

Long term impacts are those that affect the project area for an extended amount of time after the project's completion. No adverse long term impacts are anticipated to results from the implementation of the selected alternative.

5.5 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are the sum of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the project area. Cumulative impacts are not expected to result from construction this project.

5.6 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Unavoidable impacts include those that cannot be fully mitigated due to disturbance of local vegetation and soils in construction areas of groundwater wells and during pipeline installation. Care will be taken to minimize unavoidable adverse impacts, such as disturbance of local vegetation and soils, through implementation of best management practices.

Chapter 6 Mitigation of Adverse Impacts

Based on agency consultation and information presented previously, the following mitigation measures or precautions should take place during the construction process.

1. Consult DEQ Rules pertaining to the project.
2. Contact the State Historical Office if any archeological artifacts are discovered during excavation.
3. Stop all construction activities and contact Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, as requested in the letter received from the Tribes: "In the event of an inadvertent discovery (cultural resources and/or human remains) the Tribes HeTO requests a Stop Work Order of construction activities and immediate notification to the Tribes HeTO. Construction shall cease until proper treatment of cultural resources and/or human remains is achieved." A complete copy of the letter is included in Appendix H.
4. Obtain a flood development permit from the community.
5. Mitigate fugitive dust and potential storm water runoff during construction of the project.
6. Ensure the new wells comply with the drilling permit requirements.
7. Ensure proper setbacks from all existing or potential contamination sources, including septic systems, during well construction.
8. If archeological artifacts are inadvertently discovered during construction, ground disturbing activities shall cease and the SHPO, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe shall be notified.

During and prior to construction of the proposed project, certain environmental safety precautions need to be taken as well as enforced if a problem should occur. These measures are as follows:

9. A Storm Water Protection Plan (SWPP) shall be implemented during ground disturbing activities to prevent storm water, sediment, oils, and debris from entering nearby surface water.
10. Proper steps should be taken to contain all runoff during any type of construction. Examples would be silt fence, a mulch or vegetative cover, and temporary berms.
11. Drains are needed to control surface runoff and keep soil losses to a minimum.
12. When reseeding the areas of disturbance, make sure the seeding plans are site specific to surrounding vegetation.
13. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent the generation of fugitive dust. Consideration will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust eliminating operations to human inhabitants and/or activities and atmospheric conditions which might affect the movement of particular matter. Some of the reasonable precautions may include, but are not limited to, the following:
    a. Use of water or chemicals
    b. Application of dust suppressants
    c. Use of control equipment

d. Covering of trucks
e. Paving
f. Removal of materials

14. Accidental surface spills of petroleum hydrocarbon products (i.e. fuel, oil, and similar products) are most commonly associated with the transportation and delivery of fuel to work sites or facilities. The Idaho Release, Reporting, and Corrective Action Regulations (IDAPA 58.01.02.851 and .852), require notification within 24 hours of any spill of petroleum product greater than 25 gallons and notification for the release of lesser amounts if they cannot be cleaned up within twenty-four (24) hours. The cleanup requirements are also contained in those regulations. Both federal and Idaho regulations require the cleanup of any spill or release of used oil (IDAPA 58.01.05.015; 40 CFR 279.22(d)(3)).

Chapter 7 Public Participation

40 CFR Part 25 discusses objectives and requirements for public participation. The public refers to, in the broadest sense, the general populace. This may include any special interest groups. This process helps responsible officials become aware of public attitudes by allowing the public to communicate their views.

Informed community consent was an important part of finalizing the project. In the beginning stages of the project the Irrigation Committee was formed to evaluate the condition of almost 100-year old irrigation system and assist in this process of selecting the preferred alternative. The committee evaluated all proposed alternatives and selected the alternative that represents public interest and addresses public safety concerns (Appendix C). City of Gooding Council meetings are open to the public and held in the City Hall on a biweekly basis. As part of the study process, direct materials (a notice of town hall meetings and a notice of hearing) were sent out to notify the public of the upcoming events (Appendix F). Numerous public open houses and meetings were organized to inform the public of the findings of the study. Advertised public meetings were held on August 22 and September 11 in 2012 and September 5, October 2, and October 29 in 2013. Comments received during the public comment period were addressed by the City; the written responses to the commenters are included in Appendix F.

The following major components of the existing water system and the WFPS were discussed at the meetings:

1. Condition of the existing irrigation system
2. Operation and maintenance costs of the existing water system
3. System deficiencies identified in the study
4. Cost to remedy the system deficiencies
5. The aquifer recharge and withdrawal project

Public participation information such as the public notice, a copy of the attendance lists, public meeting presentations and handouts, public comments, the City's response to the commenters, published newspaper articles, citizen participation plan and the City Council meeting minutes are included in Appendix F.

As a result of all public meetings and comments Priority 1 of Alternative 3a was selected as the preferred alternative and the managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project was approved as part of the proposed system upgrades (Appendix F).

Chapter 8 References

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Chapter 9 Agency Consultation

Several agencies were contacted during preparation of this document Table 9-1. Letters were mailed on May 1, 2014 with a follow-up email or phone call on May 30, 2014. A copy of the consultation letter is provided in Appendix G.

All but two of the contacted agencies provided responses to the request for consultation. Agency responses are included throughout the document. Copies of the responses are included in Appendix H.

Table 9-1 Agencies Consulted

No.	Agency	Response Date
1	Idaho Department of Agriculture	May 5, 2014
2	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Twin Falls Office	May 23, 2014
3	Idaho Department of Water Resources – floodplain	May 22, 2014
4	Idaho Department of Water Resources – new well	May 8, 2014
5	US Fish and Wildlife Service	May 23, 2014
6	Idaho State Historical Society	June 4, 2014; March 4, 2015
7	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	May 22, 2014; March 6, 2015
8	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	March 4, 2015
9	US Army Corps of Engineers	July 2, 2014
10	US EPA Idaho Operations office	May 23, 2014
11	US EPA Region 10, Office of Environmental Assessment	May 30, 2014
12	DEQ State Office	June 13, 2014

Chapter 10 Mailing List

Name	Representing	Address	City	State	Zip
Gary Bahr	Idaho Department of Agriculture	P.O. Box 790	Boise	ID	83701
Brian Reed	Idaho DEQ Twin Falls Regional Office	1363 Fillmore Street	Twin Falls	ID	83301
Keri Sigman	Idaho Department of Water Resources, floodplain	1341 Fillmore Street, Suite 200	Twin Falls	ID	83301
Nathan Erickson	Idaho Department of Water Resources, new well	322 East Front Street P.O. Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720
Nisa Marks	Idaho Fish and Wildlife Service	4425 Burley Drive, Suite A	Chubbuck	ID	83202
Ethan Morton	Idaho State Historical Society	210 Main Street	Boise	ID	83702
Carolyn Smith	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	P.O. Box 306	Fort Hall	ID	83203
Ted Howard	Shoshone-Paiute Tribe	P.O. Box 219	Owyhee	NV	89832
James Joyner	US Army Corps of Engineers	900 N. Skyline Road, Suite A	Idaho Falls	ID	83402
James Werntz	EPA Idaho Operations Office	950 W. Bannock Street, Suite 900	Boise	ID	83702
Susan Eastmen	EPA Region 10	1200 6th Avenue	Seattle	WA	98101
Ed Hagan	DEQ State Office	1410 N. Hilton	Boise	ID	83706

Appendix A Brockway Engineering – Aquifer Recharge Project

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Project No. 1176-01-2012

Evaluation of the Feasibility of a Managed Recharge Project for the City of Gooding

Prepared for:
City of Gooding, Idaho
March 22, 2013

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REGISTERED
9195
3/22/2013
STATE OF IDAHO
CHARLES G. BROCKWAY

For information concerning this report, contact
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BROCKWAY ENGINEERING P.L.L.C.

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2016 NORTH WASHINGTON, SUITE 4
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO 83301

Evaluation of the Feasibility of a Managed Recharge Project for the City of Gooding

Brockway Engineering, PLLC
Charles G. Brockway, Ph.D., P.E. March 22, 2013

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1. Overview

The City of Gooding owns and operates both a potable water system and a gravity irrigation system throughout the City's water service area (Figure 1). Potable water supply is provided by three (3) deep wells diverting from the Eastern Snake River Plain aquifer (ESPA). Gravity irrigation is supplied by water diverted from the Little Wood River. At present, approximately 47% of the City's customers are served irrigation water from the gravity system, while another 27% are served partly from the gravity system and partly from the potable system.

The gravity system has deteriorated significantly since its construction in the 1930s. Maintenance of the system requires disproportionate use of scare resources and ensuring uniform and reliable delivery of irrigation water to the City's residents has become difficult or impossible in some cases. Upgrading the gravity irrigation system to current engineering standards would be cost-prohibitive and disruptive to City services. The preferred alternative is to abandon the gravity system altogether and expand the existing potable system to supply all water demands including in-house and irrigation.

In order to accomplish this objective, the City would need to develop new wells in addition to increasing the pump-out from the existing wells. However, insufficient water right authorization is in place for the wells to supply all of the potable and irrigation demands. It is not possible to obtain a new groundwater permit having a consumptive component, e.g. irrigation, due to the ESPA moratorium. Therefore, it is proposed to utilize all or part of the existing surface irrigation rights in a managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project. Conceptually, such a plan would involve recharging (i.e. sinking) surface water to the aquifer as mitigation for a new groundwater appropriation. Since the new appropriation would result in no new net depletion of the aquifer, the ESPA moratorium would not be violated and IDWR could approve the new permit.

In addition to mitigating for a new pumping authorization, the recharge water, if sufficient, could mitigate for depletions occurring under existing water rights and impacts from this depletion on the reach gain in the Snake River. Such mitigation could afford protection from a water call by earlier-priority surface water rights. This objective is valuable since recent calls by users of springflow and natural flow rights on the Snake

River have raised the specter of curtailment of groundwater rights, including those held by municipalities. Implementing a mechanism by which existing and future consumptive uses are mitigated could essentially insulate the City from any present or future water calls by any user later in time than the priority dates of the water rights used for mitigation.

The City holds both decreed surface rights and shares in the American Falls Reservoir District #2 totaling 9.0 cfs, which could potentially be used in a recharge project. The City has identified an existing recharge area which appears to have adequate capacity based on historical diversion and observation. This site will be the focus of Phase 1; no other sites are proposed to be investigated at this time.

In this study, the feasibility of developing a managed recharge and withdrawal plan was investigated. The study included the following components:

- Analysis of existing conditions within the city, including recent city water usage from both groundwater and surface water sources.
- Estimation of current irrigated area served from the City systems and current consumptive use.
- Development of a monthly water balance incorporating current and proposed groundwater withdrawals reflecting increased demand from existing wells and new wells, and proposed recharge
- Groundwater modeling, both on a local scale to estimate the effect of the recharge and withdrawal on local water levels, and on a aquifer-wide scale using the State of Idaho ESPA groundwater model to investigate the effect on Snake River reach gain.
- Determination of the likely structure and administrative requirements for new groundwater right with recharge mitigation.
- Evaluation of any other constraints or concerns that may affect the project

2. Regulatory Framework

Any recharge plan or mitigation plan must be approved by the Idaho Department of Water Resources and is subject to the statutory constraints imposed for the appropriation of new permits and approval of water right transfers, and by the conjunctive management rules. Each mitigation plan is evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the rules allow a considerable amount of discretion to determine whether the criteria are adequately met. In general, the considerations that IDWR evaluates include:

- The quantity of mitigation water must be sufficient to replace the use to mitigated, and the water right used for mitigation must come from valid rights authorizing sufficient consumptive use.

- The seasonal timing of the proposed mitigation must be such that adverse net impacts are avoided.

- In terms of mitigating for impacts on the Snake River, which is the primary objective in this case, the proposed plan must not result in a net depletion of any reach of the Snake River, calculated using the ESPA groundwater model.

- The proposed plan should consider the impacts on local groundwater levels. Ideally, no adverse impact on groundwater levels should occur, although it may not be necessary to strictly meet this criteria and each case is evaluated on its merits.

- Ancillary considerations related to the "local public interest" are also evaluated, such as protection of groundwater quality, avoidance of water-related nuisances, etc.

3. Existing City Water Rights

Groundwater rights held by the City are described in Table 1. These rights are diverted from three wells and pumped to the pressurized distribution system. The rights have been decreed in the Snake River Basin Adjudication and are therefore valid for use within the City's service area for any water use fall under the umbrella of "municipal" use. This includes domestic in-house use, residential irrigation, commercial, and industrial. In addition, neither of the rights have any restriction regarding irrigation of non-residential parcels. Therefore, they can be used to irrigate large tracts such as schools, parks, and cemeteries.

Table 1. City of Gooding groundwater rights.

Right No.	Diversion Rate	Beneficial Use	Priority Date
37-4080	2.8 cfs (1,257 gpm)	Municipal	9/28/1928
37-11221	5.9 cfs (2,648 gpm)	Municipal	4/20/1977
Combined limit	7.05 cfs (3,164 gpm)		

Surface water rights held by the City are described in Table 2. All rights are diverted from the Little Wood River at one of five diversions.

Table 2. City of Gooding surface water rights.

	Right No.	Diversion Rate	Beneficial Use	Priority Date
Group 1: 207 acre limit	37-709A	0.74 cfs	Irrigation	2/22/1883
	37-960A	0.57 cfs	Irrigation	4/1/1883
	37-262A	3.16 cfs	Irrigation	2/22/1883
Group 2: 331 acre and 1070.6 ac-ft limit	37-271A	0.32 cfs	Irrigation	6/30/1882
	37-282	1.00 cfs	Irrigation	4/1/1877
	37-662	1.42 cfs	Irrigation	6/15/1885
Canal shares	n/a	143.64 shares 1.8 cfs	Irrigation	
Total authorized diversion rate		9.01 cfs		

The rights are structured as two groups, each with a combined-acre limit. The total allowable irrigation is the sum of the acres under the two groups, or 538 acres. In addition, Group 2 is subject to an annual volume limit of 1070.6 acre-feet which was placed on the rights in a transfer in the 1990s. No combined-use restriction on diversion rate exists, so the total authorized diversion from the Little Wood River is the sum of the individual flow rates, or 7.21 cfs. Canal shares in the Big Wood Canal Company and American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 provide an additional 1.8 cfs to the total authorized diversion rate. No acres are directly associated with the shares, but typically 1 share per acre is assumed. The total diversion rate is therefore 9.01 cfs.

All of the surface water rights are authorized for irrigation only. No other beneficial use such as recharge would be allowed by IDWR unless the water rights were accepted for use in an approved mitigation plan. Thus, the rights may be used directly for irrigation at this time, but authorization is required by IDWR to utilize them to any extent in a mitigation plan. Administrative requirements to effect this authorization are described in Section 12.

4. Current City Water Usage

a. Groundwater

Records of groundwater pumping were obtained from City staff for the period January 2008 through July 2012. Three wells were utilized during this period, with the primary source being the 4th Avenue Well. All data is provided in Appendix A and the pumping volumes are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of annual groundwater diversions by the City of Gooding. Values are total volumes in acre feet.

Year	4th Ave	13th Ave	Senior Ave	TOTAL
2008	543.4	152.3	302.1	997.8
2009	448.1	38.2	486.2	972.4
2010	772.1	1.3	240.1	1013.6
2011	633.9	6.9	385.5	1026.3
Average	599.4 (60%)	49.7 (5%)	353.5 (35%)	1002.6

Annual pumping volume has been relatively stable but has increased 3% since 2008. On average, the 4th Avenue Well has supplied 60% of the total demand. The 13th Avenue Well supplies only 5% of the total, with 35% being supplied by the Senior Avenue Well.

Monthly distribution of groundwater pumping is important to determine for purposes of modeling the proposed recharge and withdrawal scenarios. Pumping records were analyzed to determine monthly diversions from all wells. Baseline non-irrigation demand was assumed to be the average demand from January through March and is equal to 45.9 ac-ft/month or 551 ac-ft/year, which is 55% of the total annual pumping. Irrigation usage is the difference between the baseline value, assumed to be constant throughout the year, and the actual recorded diversion. The monthly distribution of pumping is shown in Table 4 and Figure 2.

Table 4. Monthly groundwater pumping in acre-feet.

Month	Year				Average Total	Irrigation Usage
	2008	2009	2010	2011		
January	35.0	49.2	48.9	49.6	45.7	0.0
February	48.0	41.3	48.5	43.8	45.4	0.0
March	45.5	44.2	50.9	46.5	46.8	0.0
April	55.3	54.6	58.3	47.4	53.9	8.0
May	104.8	102.3	90.2	71.3	92.1	46.2
June	130.0	98.9	119.5	129.9	119.6	73.7
July	171.0	168.5	168.2	178.5	171.5	125.6
August	140.9	140.7	151.5	168.2	150.4	104.5
September	122.7	115.8	112.2	124.1	118.7	72.8
October	54.7	58.5	70.2	67.8	62.8	16.9
November	61.4	50.5	67.7	48.6	57.1	11.2
December	28.6	47.8	27.5	50.5	38.6	0.0

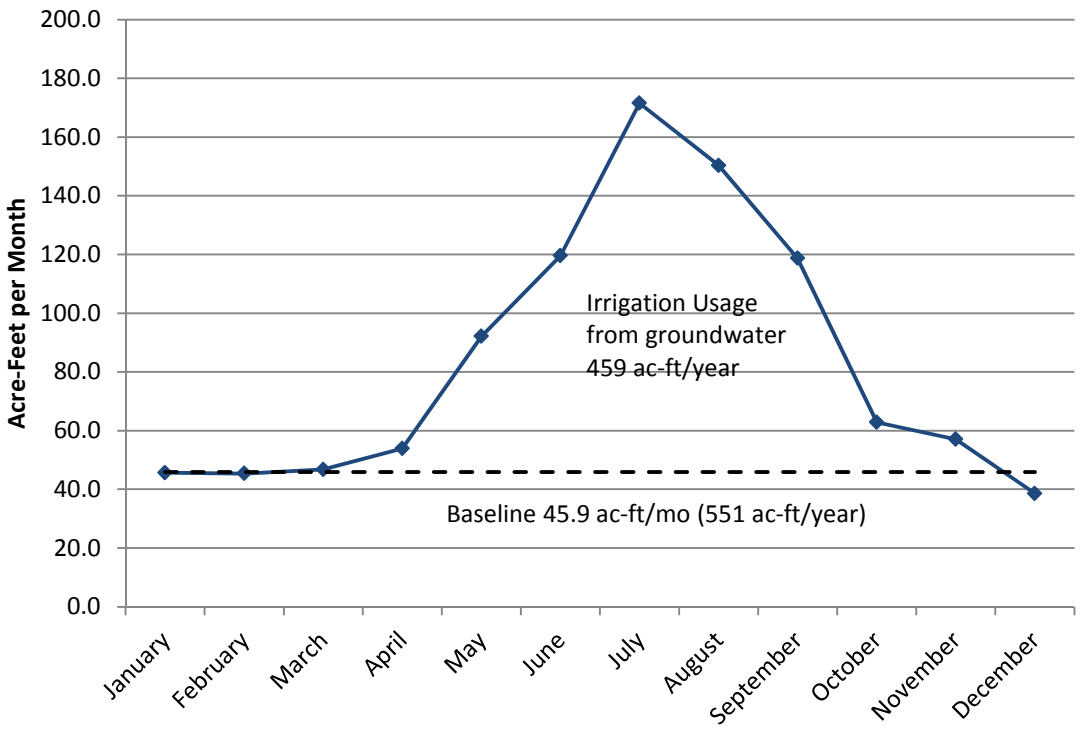

Figure 2. Monthly distribution of groundwater pumping.

b. Surface Water

Surface water is diverted from the Little Wood River at five locations and diversions are measured and recorded by the Watermaster of District 37M. Records of diversions were obtained for the years 2001 through 2011; the 2012 annual report from the watermaster was not complete at the time of this writing. Annual total diversions are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Annual surface water diversions from the Little Wood River in acre-feet.

Year	95-P1 City Pump	95-P Jr High	96 Woodworth	96-P Main St	97-P Nevada	Total	Peak CFS
2001	No data	168	1801	125	202	2296	10.3
2002	No data	71	2411	48	101	2631	15.0
2003	558	32	1533	93	91	2307	16.8
2004	756	44	1097	73	24	1994	12.8
2005	1161	77	1301	16	10	2565	11.1
2006	1204	105	1747	17	8	3081	13.6
2007	1198	74	1440	24	20	2756	11.4
2008	1125	85	1374	12	24	2620	11.0
2009	1549	28	1469	16	7	3069	12.5
2010	1181	80	974	13	23	2271	9.4
2011	1264	107	1354	11	29	2765	11.0
					Average	2578	
					Max	3081	
					Min	1994	

Diversions from the river have remained relatively consistent, with the average for years 2003 through 2011 being 2,603 acre-feet. The maximum annual total occurred in 2006 and the minimum occurred in 2004. The peak diversion rate has equaled or exceeded the rate authorized by the water rights and canal shares in every year.

Based on this data it is concluded that the surface rights have been utilized fully on a continuous basis in the recent past. This data should mitigate concerns which may arise relative to the validity of the irrigation rights for use in a recharge mitigation plan.

5. Reliability of Surface Rights

An important determinant of the feasibility of a recharge plan is the reliability of the surface rights to supply the required mitigation volume on a consistent basis. Rights with early priority dates will be subject to a priority cut later in the year, if at all, and can therefore provide a reliable source of recharge water for a longer period. To evaluate this factor, an analysis was made of the historic cutoff dates of the City's surface water rights. Data on priority cuts was available from the watermaster for the years 1948 through 2012; the results of the analysis are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Priority cuts on the City's surface water rights.

Water right priority date	4/1/1877	6/30/1882	2/22/1883	4/1/1883	6/15/1885
No. years record	64	64	64	64	64
% of years cut	0%	0%	0%	3%	28%
Earliest cutoff date	Never	Never	Never	21-Jun	29-Apr

This analysis demonstrates that the City's surface water rights are extremely reliable. The three earliest-priority rights have never been cut. The two later-priority rights have been cut only 3% and 28% of the years, respectively. Further, even if these two rights were unavailable, the earliest-priority rights could supply 5.52 cfs and all of the required recharge volume. The analysis does not include additional volume supplied by the Big Wood Canal Company share and AFRD #2 shares. The available supply under the shares depends on water supply conditions in the Big Wood River and upper Snake River and the storage fill in the reservoir system. Generally, the shares are reasonably reliable but in years when the reservoir(s) do not fill, may be cut back to some percentage of the face value.

The conclusion of this analysis and the analysis described in Section 5 is that the City's surface rights are highly reliable and can provide more than an adequate supply for the proposed recharge plan.

6. Groundwater Pumping Requirements and Aquifer Depletion with Proposed Project

If the proposed recharge plan is implemented, all of the irrigation water supply will be provided by the potable system and supplied by groundwater pumping. The objective of the recharge plan will be to fully mitigate the depletion of the aquifer by replacing it with infiltrated surface water. The total aquifer withdrawal required to be provided by the wells and the net withdrawal (depletion) of the aquifer is a direct function of the irrigated area served by the system.

a. Irrigated Area

No measurement or estimate of irrigated area within the City was readily available for this study. Therefore, an estimate was made using GIS methods and the latest hi-resolution aerial photo from 2011 provided by the USDA-Farm Service Agency. While large tracts such as parks can be delineated directly from the aerial photo, it is not reasonably feasible to delineate each and every residential irrigated area. Therefore, the following methodology was utilized:

1. Delineate every large tract irrigation directly.
2. Using Gooding County tax parcel data, divide the residential lots into three size categories: 0 to 0.25 acres, 0.25 to 0.5 acres, and greater than 0.5 acres.
3. Select five representative lots within each of the three categories, delineate the irrigated area for each individual lot, and calculate an average for each category.
4. Multiply by the number of lots in each category to estimate the total residential irrigated area.
5. Add the large tract irrigation to estimate the overall total.

Using this method, the irrigated area was calculated to be 190.6 acres for residential lots, and 51.8 acres for large tracts, with an overall total of 242.4 acres.

b. Monthly Water Demand

The monthly water requirement for irrigation usage with the recharge project in place was calculated using monthly crop consumptive use data from Allen & Robison (2012), which is the standard reference used and accepted by IDWR. A crop of turfgrass was assumed. There is no station at Gooding in the Allen & Robison study; therefore the two nearest stations (Bliss and Shoshone) were combined using a distance-weighted average to the center of the City of Gooding.

All irrigation throughout the city was assumed to occur by sprinkler methods. The efficiency of the irrigation is defined as

$$E = P_{def} / V_{app}$$

Where P_{def} is the precipitation deficit as defined in Allen & Robison (2012), essentially equal to the consumptive demand of the crop which is supplied by the irrigation water in excess of that supplied by precipitation, and V_{app} is the volume of irrigation water actually applied.

Residential sprinkler irrigation is generally less efficient than agricultural irrigation, but values typically range from 0.60 to 0.75. Large tract irrigation, which is managed by experienced city staff, will likely have a higher efficiency but not greater than 0.8. An overall irrigation efficiency of 0.7 was assumed for the entire City.

Water applied in excess of the crop requirement (a result of the irrigation efficiency being less than 100%) will return to the aquifer via irrigation recharge. This amount is important since it will provide a benefit to the aquifer and a reduction in the amount of recharge that must be accomplished.

Calculations for the monthly analysis are provided in Appendix A, and the results are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Monthly irrigation and total water demands.

Month	Crop Pdef (ac-ft)	Irrigation Div. Reqm't (ac-ft)	Irrigation Recharge (ac-ft)	Baseline Potable (ac-ft)	Total Well Pumping (ac-ft)
January	0	0	0	46.6	46.6
February	0	0	0	42.1	42.1
March	0	0	0	46.6	46.6
April	53.8	76.8	23.0	45.1	121.9
May	119.9	171.2	51.4	46.6	217.8
June	146.2	208.8	62.7	45.1	253.9
July	180.2	257.4	77.2	46.6	304.0
August	157.2	224.6	67.4	46.6	271.2
September	111.2	158.8	47.6	45.1	203.9
October	59.3	84.7	25.4	46.6	131.2
November	0	0	0	45.1	45.1
December	0	0	0	46.6	46.6
Total	**827.7**	**1182.4**	**354.7**	**548.5**	**1730.9**

The total estimated pump-out with the project will be 1730.9 ac-feet, which is a 73% increase over the present average groundwater withdrawal. The values in Table 7 represent current conditions. Increases in population over the City's planning horizon will increase these numbers proportionately.

c. Peak Demand Estimation

Implementation of the aquifer recharge and withdrawal project will also increase the City's peak demand from the groundwater wells. The peak monthly demand occurs in July, and is equal to 257.4 ac-ft for irrigation and 46.6 ac-ft for in-house. In terms of a flow rate, these values equate to 1,879 gpm and 340 gpm for a total peak monthly demand of 2,219 gpm. To convert from a peak monthly to a peak day demand, a multiplier of 1.46 was used, which was calculated from the observed pumping pattern derived from the data provided by the City. Using this multiplier, the peak day demand would be 3,240 gpm (7.22 cfs). Current maximum day demand is 1,900 gpm, so the project will result in a 71% increase in required well capacity at current population. The anticipated peak day demand is slightly greater than the existing groundwater right authorization of 3,164 gpm, and the peak instantaneous diversion rate will be greater than the peak day demand. Also, with growth in population these demands will increase proportionately. Therefore, an additional groundwater appropriation must be sought.

7. Managed Recharge Concept

a. Diversion System and Measurement

An existing diversion from the Little Wood River is the proposed point of diversion for the project. The location of the diversion is about 4.5 miles east of the City as shown on Figure 1. At this point, a concrete structure is in place which was constructed by the Corps of Engineers several decades ago as part of a flood control system. Under an agreement with the Corps, the City of Gooding maintains this structure.

The diversion system consists of a 3-bay concrete check structure across the stream channel of the Little Wood River, with the two outer bays being check board devices and the center bay containing a hydraulically-actuated sluice gate. The check board bays are normally obstructed and the gate is utilized to maintain a relatively constant head in the channel under various discharges. A second concrete structure forms the entrance to a man-made channel on the north side of the river. This structure contains three 6-foot manually-operated headgates. The concrete of both structures appears to be in good condition. The structures are protected from erosion with wingwalls adequately keyed into the channel banks, and are stable. With ongoing maintenance, this diversion is adequate will allow the City's water rights to be safely diverted from the Little Wood River.

The recharge plan will require measurement of the diversion to recharge, including instantaneous flow rate and total volume. At present, no means of effecting an accurate measurement is in place. One option would be to construct a separate headgate and flow measurement device directly adjacent to the existing headgate structure. Water diverted to this new structure would be exclusively for recharge, and would re-enter the man-made channel a short distance downstream from the headgae. Adequate space exists on the north side of the channel to construct this device. The flow measurement is recommended to be made by a ramped broad-crested weir, which provides both accuracy and sediment-passing characteristics than sharp-crested weirs. A double-orifice gate device may also be a possibility, although these devices are considerably less accurate than a weir. The device would need to be equipped with a stilling well, level sensor, and continuous data recorder.

a. Recharge Location

From the river diversion described above, a man-made channel, also constructed by the Corps of Engineers, runs west-northwest for approximately 0.7 miles where it joins a natural channel in the basalt flows northeast of the City. The basalt channel extends approximately 2.8 miles, running generally westerly. Historically, this channel has carried flood flows diverted at the structure described above in order to relieve water levels downstream through the City of Gooding. The City has historically managed this diversion using informal operating criteria.

b. Infiltration Rate

A site inspection of the recharge area was made on October 24, 2012. The channel is well-defined, sometimes running directly on basalt and sometimes exhibiting fine-grained depositionary structure in reaches with lower slopes and slower velocities. Numerous areas where water can infiltrate exist. Abundant anecdotal evidence exists based on the City's management of the flood control system that the entire basalt channel may easily lose 30 to 40 cfs along its length. Thus, a controlled seepage test was not deemed necessary to verify that the City's surface right diversion of 9.01 cfs could be infiltrated. This amount will likely sink within the first third of the basalt channel.

c. Withdrawal Mechanism

Recovery of the recharged water will be effected by the City's existing three wells and up to three (3) new wells. Water entering the aquifer from the recharge site will cause the formation of a recharge "mound," the magnitude of which is greatest directly beneath the recharge site and which decreases with distance from the site. After recharge ceases, the mound begins to dissipate and also is conveyed down-gradient along with the ambient groundwater flow. Wells completed in the aquifer in the path of the mound can potentially withdraw the water stored in the recharge mound without negatively affecting surrounding water levels. Putting the water in the aquifer is similar to storing it in a large reservoir, but some of the recharged water may escape the influence of the wells as it moves down-gradient. Hence, it is usually not possible to recovery 100% of the recharged water. The combined effect of recharge and withdrawal is the subject of the groundwater modeling presented in Sections 9 and 10.

8. Monthly Water Balance for Groundwater Modeling

As described below, groundwater modeling was performed to assess the net effect of the proposed plan. The models require monthly inputs for well withdrawal, recharge, and irrigation infiltration within the City.

The wells are assumed to withdraw the irrigation water requirement as shown in Table 7 plus the baseline in-house demand each month. This withdrawal is the same for all model scenarios. It is assumed that the City will drill three (3) additional wells for a total of six (6) withdrawal locations. Locations of the new wells were based on City staff determinations of the most likely locations.

The volume of recharge was varied in the modeling to assess the effects of different amounts of recharge. To replace only the aquifer depletion would require that the recharge volume equal the consumptive use of the irrigation and potable usage within the City. However, two factors argue for a recharging a larger volume: 1) consumptive use cannot be directly measured whereas well withdrawal can, so it is operationally much simpler to merely ensure that the recharge equals or exceeds the actual well withdrawal

each year; 2) additional recharge may be required to meet hydrologic criteria for impacts on the Snake River, as described in Section 9.

The length of the recharge season, i.e. how quickly the water is to be infiltrated, was also varied. It would physically be possible to recharge all of the required water over a short period of time early in the season. However this could result in a mound which has dissipated too much during the peak pumping period in July and August. Alternatively, the recharge could be spread out more evenly over the irrigation season.

The following model scenarios were developed and analyzed.

Scenario 1: In this scenario, the recharge volume is distributed over the entire irrigation season with the monthly distribution shown in Table 7.

Scenario 2: In this scenario, the recharge occurs at a faster rate over a 60-day time period in May and June.

For both scenarios, the initial trial value for annual recharge volume was equal to the well withdrawal or 1730.9 ac-ft (Table 7). The recharge volume was increased as needed to meet IDWR criteria for net impact.

9. Groundwater Modeling – Regional Effect on Snake River

a. Purpose of Model

Regional model was performed using the ESPA Model version 1.1. This model was developed by IDWR and is utilized to assess the effect of water right transfers, groundwater curtailments, recharge projects, mitigation plans and other "stresses" on the aquifer. A detailed description of the model is beyond the scope of this report, but additional information is available upon request.

The primary use of the model is to estimate the effect of an activity on the "reach gain" in the Snake River. IDWR's criteria for evaluating a water right transfer or a mitigation plan is that no reach of Snake River may experience a net decline in reach gain. If the model indicates that the reach gain in one or more reaches will decline, even if the reach gain in other reaches will increase, the project must be restructured or mitigation provided in order to meet this criteria.

b. Model findings

The model was run for scenarios 1 and 2 described above with an annual recharge of 1730.9 ac-ft. With Scenario 1, it was found that a short-term net impact occurred in one reach – the Malad to Bancroft reach. This was true even though the long-term impact was positive in all reaches. In order to eliminate the one negative effect, two

modifications were made: 1) the recharge volume was increased, and 2) the increased pumping was delayed by two years after the recharge started. With this changes, the minimum required recharge volume was found to be 1,919 ac-ft/year. Similarly, the required recharge volume for Scenario 2 (the 60-day recharge) was found to be 2,857 ac-ft/year. Plots representing output from the model are provided in Appendix B.

The ESPA model results indicate that a recharge volume greater than the actual well withdrawal may be necessary to satisfy IDWR criteria for Snake River reach gain impacts. The surface rights are adequate to provide the higher recharge values.

This analysis is believed to be conservative, because there may be an avenue by which IDWR could allow a small increase in depletion. For "traditional" transfers in the ESPA, IDWR recognizes the uncertainties inherent in any groundwater model and allows an increase in reach gain impact of up to 5% of the transferred volume or 2 ac-ft per trimester. However, the proposal for the City of Gooding is not a traditional transfer and IDWR is not able to determine at this time exactly what criteria may apply. If some leeway could be given, the recharge could potentially be equal to the actual well withdrawal of 1,731 ac-ft, or even only the consumptive depletion of 1376.1 ac-ft. The model-predicted value of 1,919 ac-ft is therefore a reasonable upper limit on the required recharge to ensure that full mitigation is provided in terms of protecting Snake River reach gains.

10. Groundwater Modeling – Localized Effect

a. Purpose of Model

The ESPA model was designed to simulate large-scale regional effects and reach gain changes. It is not capable of simulating the effects of a recharge-withdrawal project on the local water levels in the aquifer. Therefore, a small-scale numerical groundwater model was developed to predict the transient behavior of the aquifer due to the recharge project. The model was developed using MODFLOW, a three-dimensional groundwater model used extensively by private consultants and state agencies, including IDWR. This is the same code used for the ESPA model.

The model was necessary to determine the extent, magnitude, and propagation behavior of the recharge mound in conjunction with the withdrawal at the City wells. The model will predict the net effect at any point in the aquifer at any time. The model can also predict whether surrounding domestic or irrigation wells would be adversely impacted by the project.

b. Description of Model

The model was configured using the graphical interface GMS v. 7.1. The computational domain of the model was defined as shown in Figures 3 and 4. Cell size was chosen to

be 200 x 200 feet to provide relatively fine detail at a local scale. The domain was oriented to reflect the direction of groundwater flow from northeast to southwest based on groundwater contours generated by the ESPA model, and the boundaries were located sufficient distance from the recharge and the wells so that the net effect at the boundaries was negligible. The up-gradient and down-gradient boundaries were set as constant head. The model was run in transient mode with a 15-day time step and monthly stress periods.

Aquifer hydraulic parameters within the model domain (transmissivity and storativity), were assumed to be the same as the calibrated values in the ESPA model within the localized model domain. These represent the best available estimates of the hydraulic parameters on this scale, and result in a local-scale model that is consistent with the recognized ESPA model.

Recharge was assumed to occur within the first third of the basalt channel described in Section 7. Irrigation recharge was assumed to occur uniformly within the City of Gooding water service area in accordance with Table 7. Well withdrawal was assumed to occur at the three existing wells plus new wells at the most likely locations as identified by City staff, and with the monthly volumes in Table 7.

The recharge volumes determined in the ESPA model analysis were used for the localized modeling. However, it was assumed that the increased pumping begins in the same year as the commencement of recharge, rather than with a two-year delay as in the ESPA analysis. This assumption is conservative in terms of local aquifer impacts.

The objective of this model effort is to assess the change in aquifer water levels from the existing conditions, not necessarily the absolute value of water levels. In other words, since some level of aquifer depletion and drawdown is currently authorized by the City's existing water rights, the relevant question is: what will be the combined net effect of the proposed recharge and increased pumping? Ideally, the net change on water levels should be zero or positive, which would ensure that no localized negative effect of the project will occur. The "existing condition" case reflects current average monthly well pumping at each of the three existing wells, with distributed irrigation recharge occurring uniformly throughout the City, and no managed recharge occurring. Scenarios 1 and 2 represent increased well pumping in accordance with Table 7, the same distributed irrigation recharge as the existing conditions scenario, and managed recharge in the amount of 1,919 ac-ft and 2,857 ac-ft, respectively.

c. Results

The simulated effect of the project on aquifer water levels is depicted in Figures 3 and 4. These figures illustrate the transient water level change from the existing conditions case, i.e. the net effect of the project, at selected observation points. Seasonal fluctuations are evident due to the seasonal nature of both groundwater pumping and recharge. Equilibrium conditions are reached after approximately five years. Although some small

negative values (typically less than 0.5 feet) are predicted, the average effect after the aquifer reaches equilibrium is positive at all points for both scenarios. For Scenario 2, because the recharge is of greater magnitude although shorter duration, greater positive impacts are predicted. The model simulation indicates that for both scenarios, the net effect within and up-gradient of the City is positive from 0.2 to 1.3 feet, with minimal impact occurring down-gradient of the City.

11. Potential Water Quality Concerns

Activities in which it is proposed to inject or recharge surface water to the aquifer can raise concerns regarding water quality. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is charged with administering the "groundwater rule," which is intended to prevent degradation of groundwater and authorize regulation of activities that are deemed to cause regulation. At present, IDEQ has no formal procedure for recognizing, evaluating, and administering aquifer recharge projects. In the most recent approved project – located in the Big Wood River valley, IDEQ essentially delegated the task of evaluating and protecting water quality to IDWR. In this case, IDWR required an evaluation of the water quality of the surface water sources, identification of potential receptor wells, and analysis of flow paths to ascertain the risk that receptor wells might be impacted. In addition, IDWR required that the recharge site be classified as a "shallow injection well" and subject to inclusion on the list of such sites in Idaho, but not necessarily any additional regulation associated with the listing. IDWR considered requiring dedicated monitoring wells, but ultimately determined that the risk of the activity was low and did not require any monitoring.

In the present case, a number of domestic wells are situated down-gradient of the proposed recharge site – chiefly along 1750 S and 1775 S roads. These wells are likely within the area of impact of the recharge and a flow line analysis would indicate that surface water could reach at least some of the wells. Therefore, it is recommended that the City propose, as a component of its recharge plan, monitoring of at least five strategically-selected domestic wells on a quarterly basis for at least 5 years after recharge commences. The wells and the water in the Little Wood River should be monitored for at least six months prior to the commencement of recharge to establish a baseline. Parameters to monitor should include nitrate-nitrogen and total coliform, at a minimum.

Based on historic use of the basalt channel for flood control purposes, recharge in amounts greater than proposed by the City have likely been occurring incidentally. A relatively small increase in volume will likely not result in detectable degradation of water quality in the aquifer.

It cannot be determined at this time precisely what IDWR may require in terms of water quality protection, as there are no established criteria and only a handful of similar cases to use as precedent.

12. Administrative Process, Requirements, and Risks

The proposed recharge project cannot take place unless authorized by IDWR through proper administrative mechanisms. IDWR has approved similar projects on a smaller scale, and current and past Directors have been clear that managed recharge is a reasonable method to conjunctively manage surface and groundwater recharge and protect the health of the aquifer. However, few managed recharge projects have been formally approved by IDWR. Because the project has little precedent, the administrative path is not precisely defined. Based on consultations with IDWR staff, the following steps are the most likely:

1. An application for new appropriation (permit) would be filed for additional well pumping to allow an increased diversion rate to meet peak demands, and increased annual volume.

2. As mitigation for the new permit, a companion transfer application would be filed to modify the City's surface irrigation rights to reflect Groundwater Recharge as the beneficial use, rather than Irrigation, and to change the point of diversion to the recharge diversion east of the City.

3. A formal mitigation plan would be prepared, including the engineering and modeling analysis included in this report, which would accompany the applications.

4. The mechanism for formal recognition of a mitigation plan for the City's existing groundwater rights is less straightforward. At this time, IDWR is not considering "individual" mitigation plans for current groundwater pumping impacts on the Snake River. Rather, all mitigation must be provided by the groundwater districts – in this case, the North Snake Groundwater District. A petition for a deviation from this policy could be made to the Director of IDWR to allow the City of Gooding to file its own mitigation plan. Alternatively, the mitigation could potentially be recognized internally within the groundwater district, so that whenever the NSGWD is required to mitigate pursuant to a water call or for some other reason, the City of Gooding would be exempted.

In reviewing the mitigation plan and the water right applications, IDWR will evaluate the validity of the surface rights for use in the proposed plan. This evaluation will include an investigation of usage in the past five years to determine whether all or part of any right is subject to forfeiture. As shown in Section 4, ample evidence exists that all of the rights have been diverted and used on the City in the last five years. However, IDWR may consider the estimated acreage irrigated in the City (242 acres) versus the allowable irrigation on the water rights (538 acres) as a basis for potential forfeiture. The potential for forfeiture is a risk to the project. To the extent the water rights are reduced by IDWR, the availability of water for recharge purposes would be reduced and may not be

sufficient to meet the amounts described in this report. There are exceptions or defenses to forfeiture outlined in I.C. 42-223 which may apply to a municipal provider holding water rights for use by its members, or customers. The issue of forfeiture is as much a legal question as a technical one, and the City should consult with its legal counsel on this matter.

The permit and transfer applications must satisfy the statutory requirements for approval, the most important of which are the requirements that the water usage not be enlarged and that no other water user be injured. To allow the public to have adequate notice of the proposed water right changes, all administrative water right applications are advertised in the local newspaper twice. After the last advertisement, any party has ten (10) days in which to file a protest to the application. Because this project would involve proposals which are somewhat foreign to the public, the probability of a protest is significant.

If a protest is filed, processing of the application ceases. The typical process for handling a protest would include informal contact with the protestants to ascertain their concerns and determine whether their protest can be resolved outside of a hearing. If this effort is unsuccessful, IDWR will hold a pre-hearing conference in which attempts are again made to resolve the protests with the assistance of IDWR staff. If any protest remains, a hearing is held before an administrative hearing officer and the officer makes a determination on the disposition of the application.

13. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the data collection and analyses described in this report, the following conclusions were reached:

1. The recharge and withdrawal project as considered in this report appears to be feasible.

2. An adequate diversion system exists from the Little Wood River and can be modified to provide accurate flow measurement.

3. The proposed recharge area has adequate infiltration capacity to recharge all of the City's surface water rights.

4. Groundwater modeling of the Eastern Snake River Plan Aquifer indicates that a recharge volume of 1,919 ac-ft per irrigation season would be required to meet the most stringent anticipated IDWR criteria. If negotiations with IDWR result in less stringent criteria, the recharge volume could be equal to the well withdrawal of 1,731 ac-ft, or potentially as low as the consumptive volume of 1,376 ac-ft.

5. Available surface water supply is adequate. Existing surface rights held by the City are extremely reliable in terms of priority cutoff risk, and can provide the required

recharge volume based on the face value of the water right. The worth of the rights could be affected by IDWR evaluation of forfeiture or other aspects relating to historic use.

6. Localized groundwater modeling of transient aquifer level changes resulting from the project indicate a net positive average impact in the aquifer with minor seasonal negative impacts.

7. The City's current annual groundwater withdrawal is 1002.6 ac-ft. This would increase to 1731 ac-ft with the proposed recharge and withdrawal project.

8. The City's current maximum day demand is 1,900 gpm. This would increase to 3,240 gpm with the proposed project.

9. Additional wells will be required to meet peak day and peak instantaneous demands.

10. IDWR requirements for the project will include, at a minimum: a new appropriation to cover the increased groundwater pumping, a transfer of the City's surface water rights, and a formal mitigation plan including engineering analysis of the project and demonstration of no injury to other water rights.

11. Water quality concerns may arise in the course of permitting the project. IDEQ will likely be involved to review the project, but may delegate administration to IDWR. Monitoring of groundwater quality will likely be required and should be offered by the City as part of its mitigation plan.

If the City wishes to pursue the project, the recommended next step would be to prepare an Application for Permit and Application for Transfer, including a formal mitigation plan with technical analysis as required by IDWR. Prior to making the applications, the City should consult legal counsel on the issue of forfeiture and any other legal questions which may require analysis or resolution prior to application to IDWR. The City should prepare for the possibility of a protest and potentially an administrative hearing.

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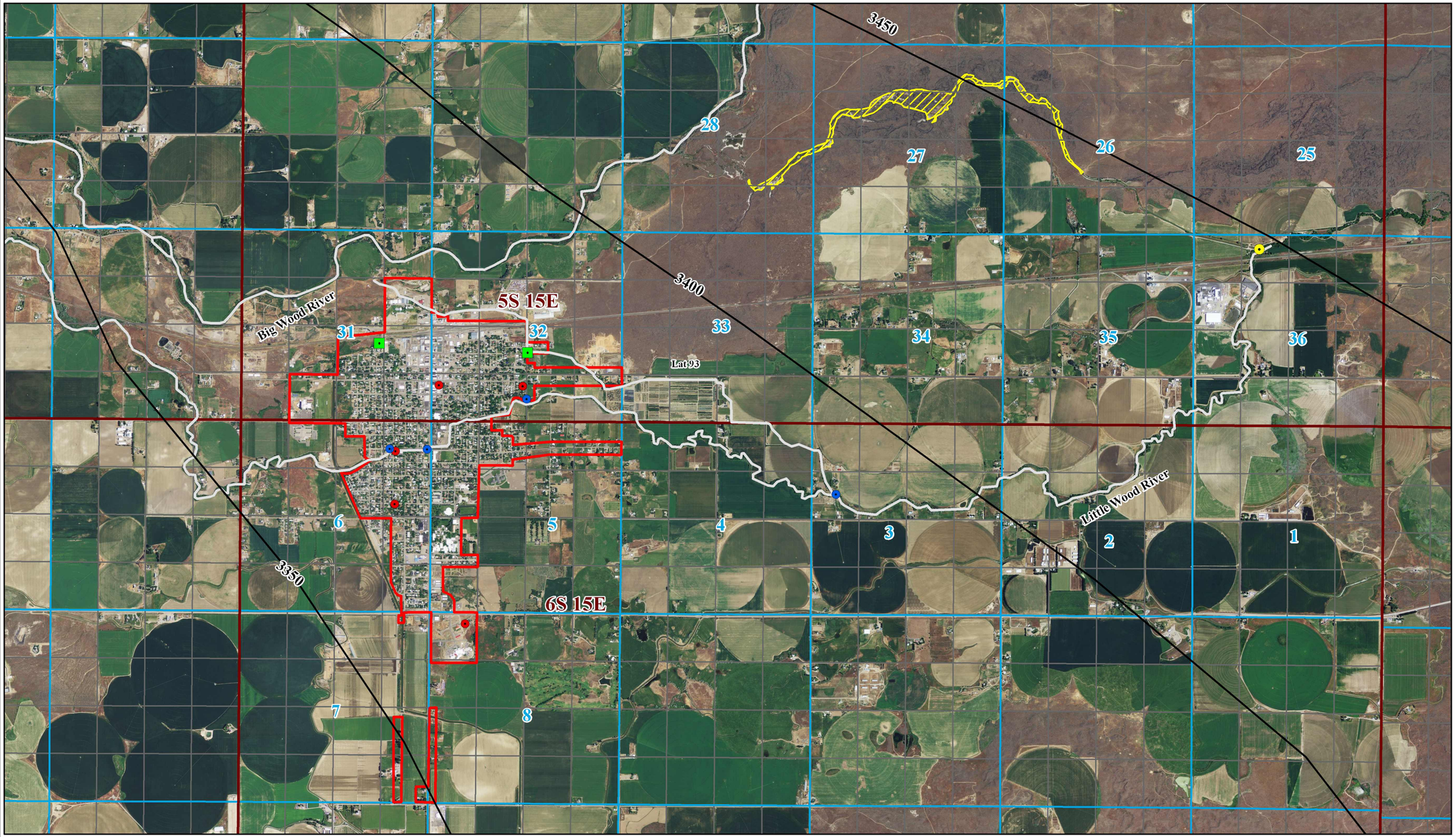

0 0.5 1 Miles

BROCKWAY ENGINEERING, PLLC.
DEC. 11, 2012

FIGURE 1
CITY OF GOODING
PROPOSED RECHARGE PROJECT
NAIP 2011 AERIAL PHOTO

Legend

Decreed_WR_POD
- GROUND WATER POD
- LITTLE WOOD RIVER POD
- Slough Ditch POD
- Ground Water Contours
- Proposed Recharge Div POD
- Rivers_&_Lateral
- City_of_Gooding
- twnshp
- Section Lines
- QQ lines
- Recharge Areas

N

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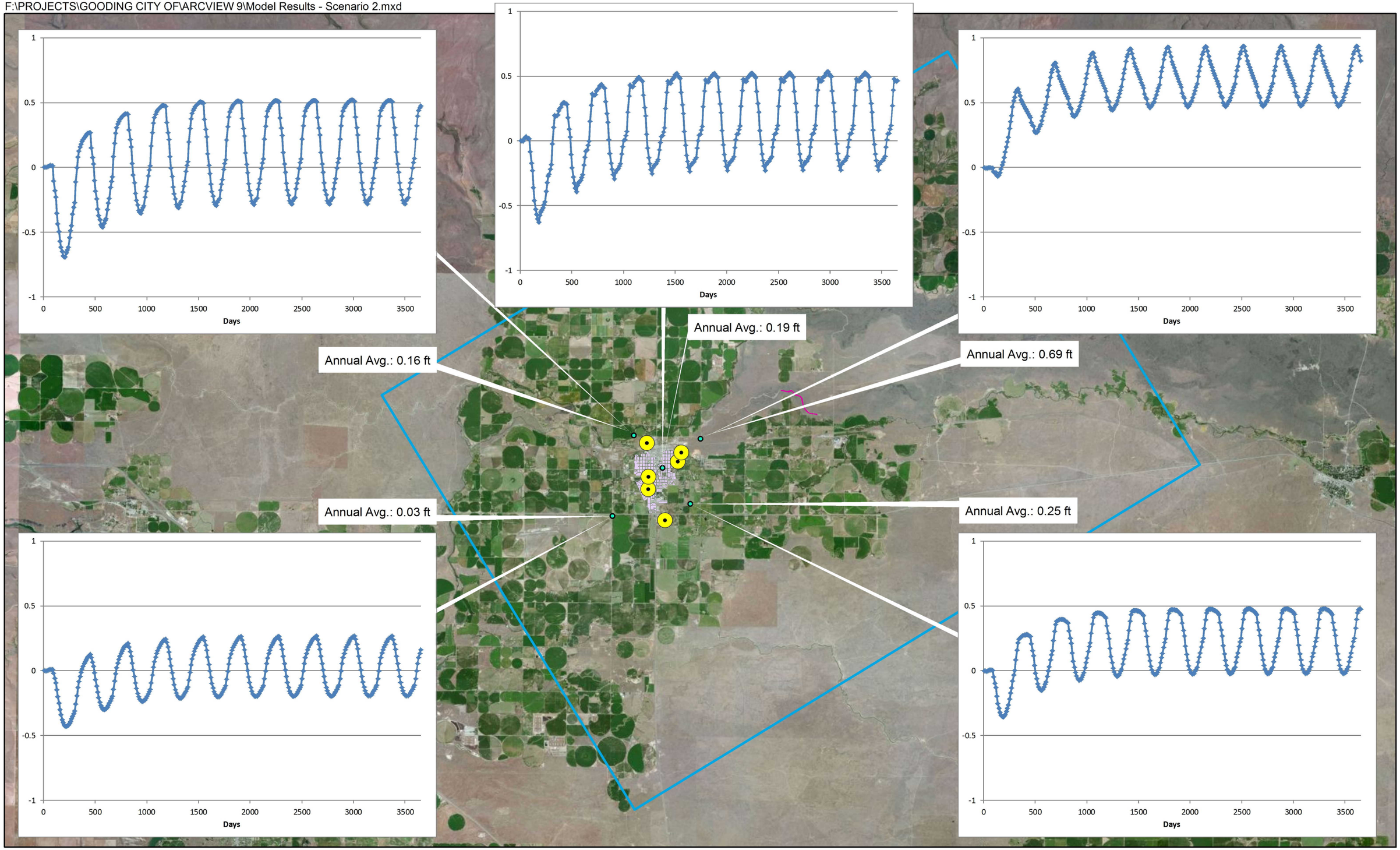


0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

BROCKWAY ENGINEERING, PLLC
GEP - NOV. 26, 2012

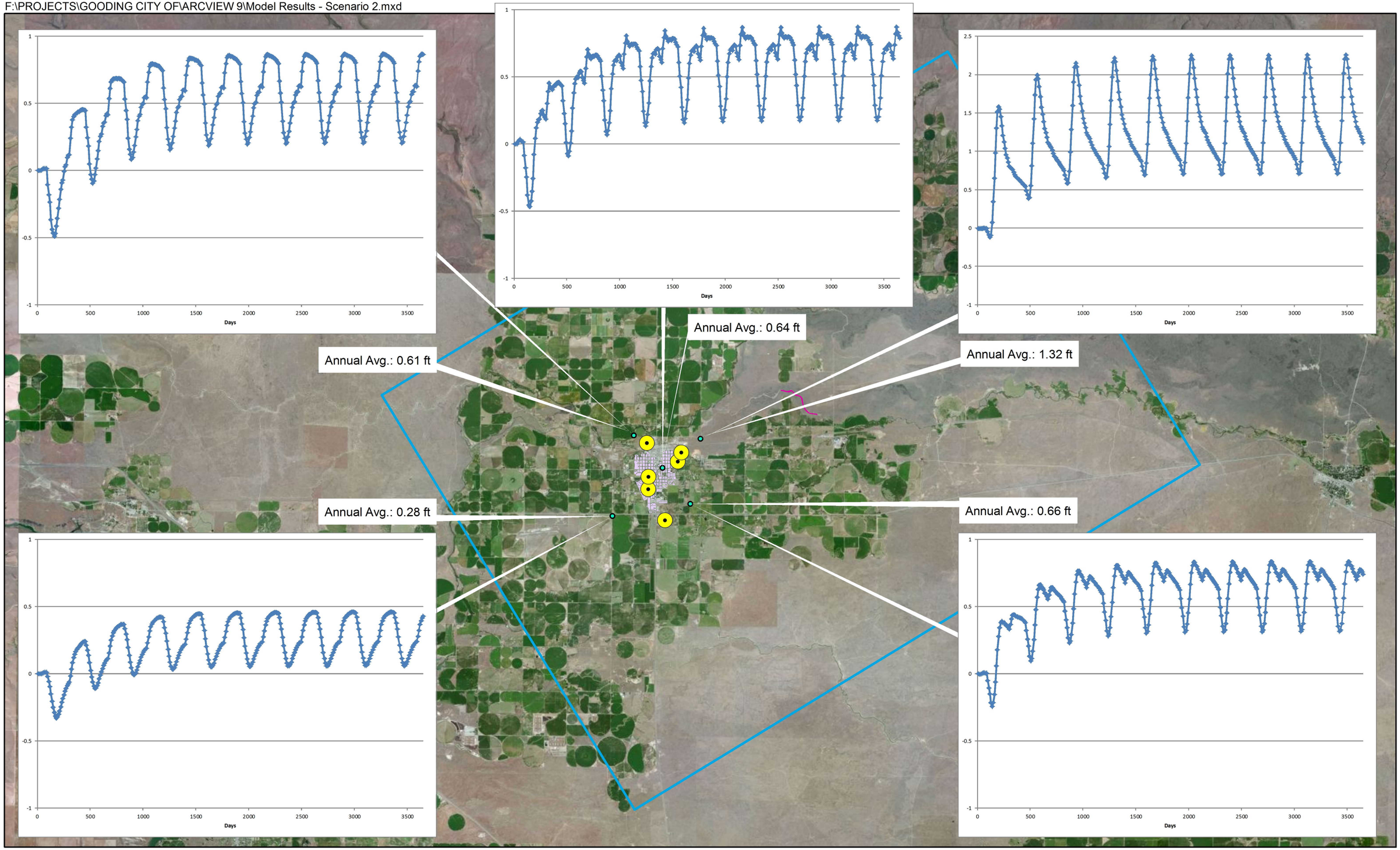
FIGURE 3: CITY OF GOODING
MODIFIED ESPAM ANALYSIS: SCENARIO 1 - IRRIGATION SEASON RECHARGE OF 1918.6 AF/YR
10-YEAR TRANSIENT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO 1 RECHARGE COMPARED TO EXISTING CITY WATER USE
BING AERIAL MAP

Legend

- Observation Points
- well
- Recharge
- Irrigation Recharge
- Model Domain

N

F:\PROJECTS\GOODING CITY OF\ARCVIEW 9\Model Results - Scenario 2.mxd



0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

BROCKWAY ENGINEERING, PLLC
GEP - NOV. 26, 2012

FIGURE 4: CITY OF GOODING
MODIFIED ESPAM ANALYSIS: SCENARIO 2 - PULSE RECHARGE IN MAY AND JUNE OF 2856.9 AF/YR
10-YEAR TRANSIENT ANALYSIS OF SCENARIO 2 RECHARGE COMPARED TO EXISTING CITY WATER USE
BING AERIAL MAP

Legend

- Observation Points
- well
- Recharge
- Irrigation Recharge
- Model Domain

N

Appendix A
Data and Calculations

City of Gooding Well Pumping Records from City

Brockway Engineering
GWS 10/2/2012

2008					
	4th Ave Well	13th Ave Well	Senior Ave Well	Monthly Average	Total Monthly
January	9992200	10000	1392800	3798333	11395000
February	5265300	0	10367900	5211067	15633200
March	7668200	246	7150900	4939782	14819346
April	14088000	0	3933800	6007267	18021800
May	20217200	1144000	12778900	11380033	34140100
June	23298500	10279000	8783600	14120367	42361100
July	27810600	19608000	8301800	18573467	55720400
August	20484900	13505000	11920200	15303367	45910100
September	19348700	1196000	19433800	13326167	39978500
October	10269500	1573000	5968800	5937100	17811300
November	9300200	2287000	8416100	6667767	20003300
December	9300200	30000	0	3110067	9330200
	177043500	49632246	98448600		**325,124,346** **gallon/year**
					997.77 **Acre-Feet**

2009					
	4th Ave Well	13th Ave Well	Senior Ave Well	Monthly Average	Total Monthly
January	11202200	3000	4821500	5342233	16026700
February	465500	360000	12630000	4485167	13455500
March	0	246	14416200	4805482	14416446
April	11625800	2000	6170100	5932633	17797900
May	26654100	3163000	3517200	11111433	33334300
June	22380900	1490000	8364900	10745267	32235800
July	32540000	0	22364200	18301400	54904200
August	14124800	3831000	27902500	15286100	45858300
September	8839300	3206000	25669700	12571667	37715000
October	15844000	20000	3212700	6358900	19076700
November	1157550	360000	14923600	5480383	16441150
December	1157550	0	14431600	5196383	15589150
	145991700	12435246	158424200		**316,851,146** **gallon/year**
					972.38 **Acre-Feet**

2010					
	4th Ave Well	13th Ave Well	Senior Ave Well	Monthly Average	Total Monthly
January	5258100	0	10659600	5305900	15917700
February	13649600	0	2138200	5262600	15787800
March	16569400	0	24300	5531233	16593700
April	17343500	367000	1287900	6332800	18998400
May	25771500	0	3617600	9796367	29389100
June	32093400	18000	6838600	12983333	38950000
July	32719600	45000	22028000	18264200	54792600
August	35602100	0	13766100	16456067	49368200
September	30509100	0	6044000	12184367	36553100
October	22359900	0	527500	7629133	22887400
November	10751000	0	11315400	7355467	22066400
December	8960300	0	0	2986767	8960300
	251587500	430000	78247200	110088233	**330,264,700** **gallon/year**
					1,013.54 **Acre-Feet**

2011					
	4th Ave Well	13th Ave Well	Senior Ave Well	Monthly Average	Total Monthly
January	7360500	0	8805400	5388633	16165900
February	11169000	0	3105300	4758100	14274300
March	7676600	0	7470400	5049000	15147000
April	8302200	0	7137500	5146567	15439700
May	10725100	10000	12487300	7740800	23222400
June	31331200	1000	11006500	14112900	42338700
July	32301100	80000	25784000	19388367	58165100
August	29974600	2170000	22674900	18273167	54819500
September	26290900	0	14150800	13480567	40441700
October	20496500	0	1606200	7367567	22102700
November	14780900	0	1066700	5282533	15847600
December	6143900	0	10300200	5481367	16444100
	206552500	2261000	125595200		**334,408,700** **gallon/year**
					1,026.26 **Acre-Feet**

2012					
	4th Ave Well	13th Ave Well	Senior Ave Well	Monthly Average	Total Monthly
January	794100	5000	9403400	3400833	10202500
February	1575800	0	1218500	931433	2794300
March	933100	0	8408500	3113867	9341600
April	1089900	64000	10034100	3729333	11188000
May	3727700	7000	8234100	3989600	11968800
June	3578500	0	14613300	6063933	18191800
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
					63,687,000 **gallon/year**
					195.45 **Acre-Feet**

City of Gooding
Consumptive Use and Diversion Requirement for Irrigation of all Lands within City from Potable System

CGB 10/22/2012

1. MONTHLY ET AND DIVERSION

Irrigated area	242	acres
Crop	Irrigated Turf	
Irrigation efficiency	0.7	(residential irrigation)

Month	Days	Crop Pdef* (mm/day)	Crop Pdef* (inches)	Crop Pdef* (ac-ft)	Irrig. Diversion Reqm't (inches)	Irrig. Diversion Reqm't (ac-ft)	Irrigation Recharge (ac-ft)	Baseline Potable (ac-ft)	Total Well Pumping (ac-ft)
April	30	2.26	2.67	53.8	3.81	76.8	23.0	45.1	121.9
May	31	4.87	5.94	119.9	8.49	171.2	51.4	46.6	217.8
June	30	6.14	7.25	146.2	10.36	208.8	62.7	45.1	253.9
July	31	7.32	8.94	180.2	12.77	257.4	77.2	46.6	304.0
August	31	6.39	7.80	157.2	11.14	224.6	67.4	46.6	271.2
September	30	4.67	5.51	111.2	7.87	158.8	47.6	45.1	203.9
October	31	2.41	2.94	59.3	4.20	84.7	25.4	46.6	131.2
		Totals	41.04	827.7	58.63	1182.4	354.7	321.6	1504.0
						4.89			

* Allen & Robison (2009), stations Bliss & Shoshone, distance-weighted average

2. PEAK DEMAND ESTIMATION - CURRENT POPULATION

Peak month irrigation demand	257.4	ac-ft		
	1879	gpm		
Baseline in-house demand	340	gpm or	46.6	ac-ft/month
Total peak month demand	2219	gpm		
Peak day : peak month factor, observed	1.46			
Estimated peak day demand	**3240**	**gpm**		

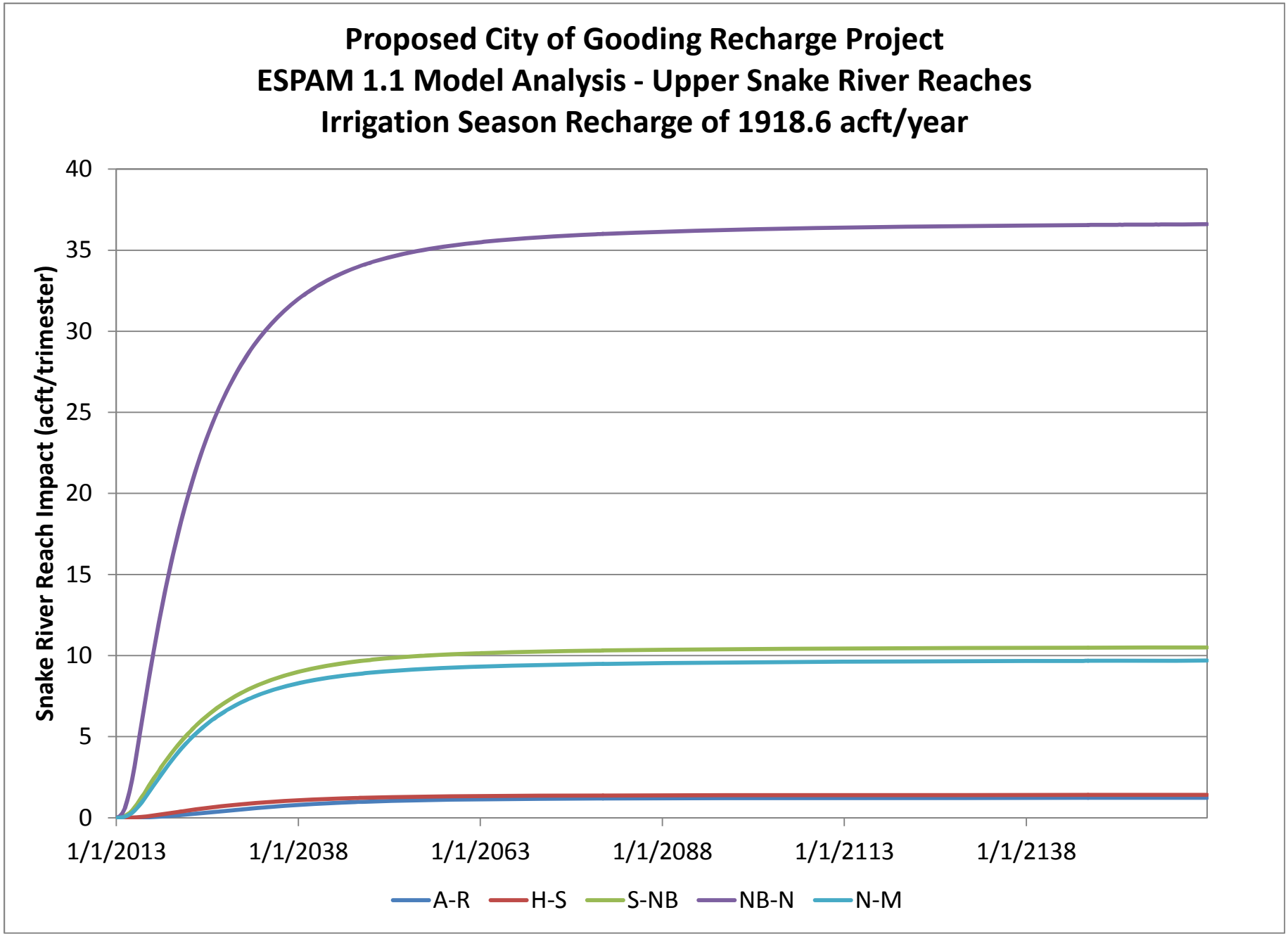
City of Gooding Recharge Model Scenarios with New Wells

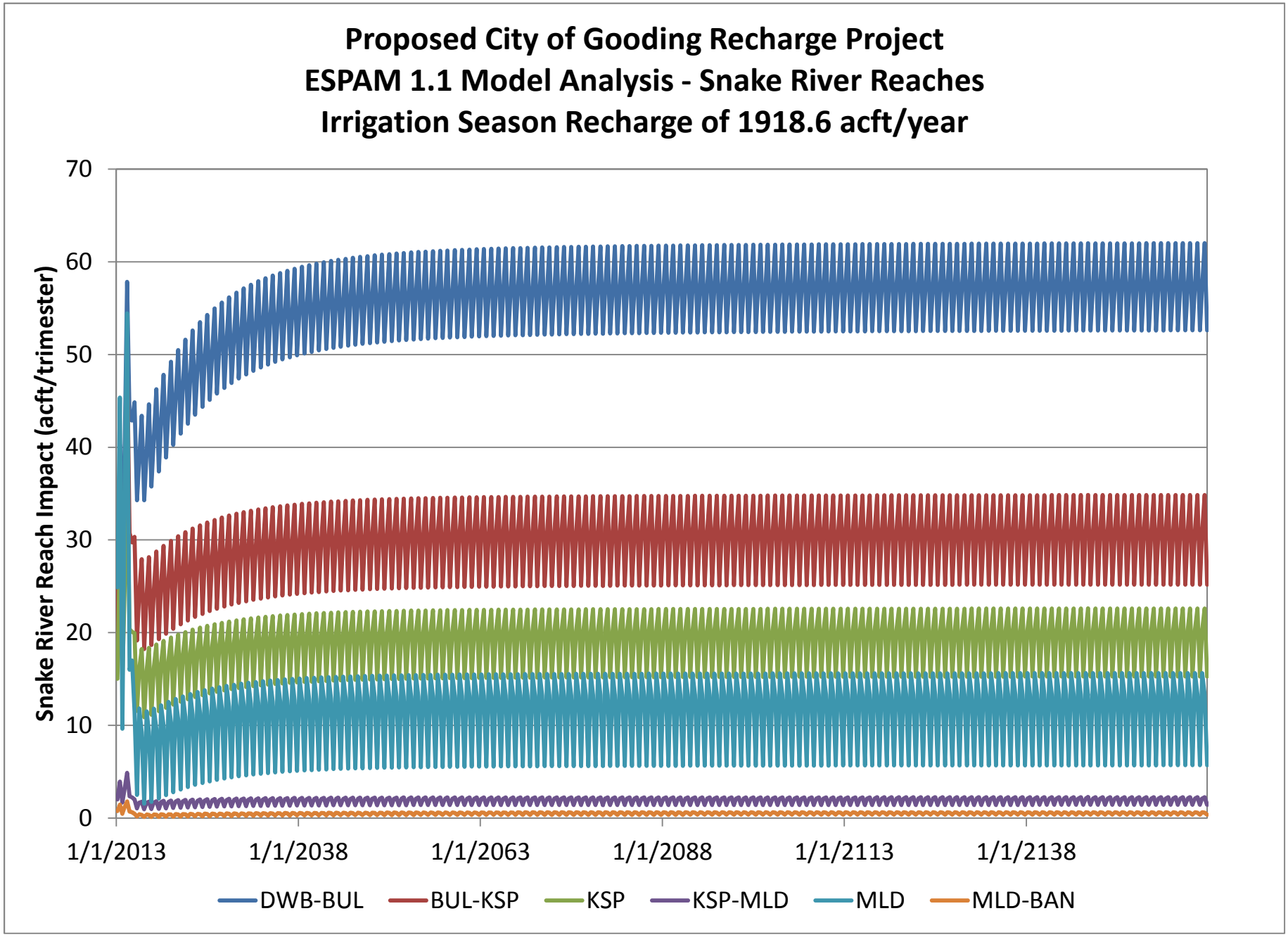
Entire city irrigation (242 acres) supplied by potable system.
Monthly irrigation demand based on IWR analysis using crop ET and efficiency (separate sheet).
Point withdrawals at each city well, distributed proportional according to current distribution.
Annual managed recharge volume equal to the actual gross projected well withdrawal including irrigation and the baseline potable water demand.
Distributed recharge from irrigation, evenly spread over the City; no recharge from in-house water.

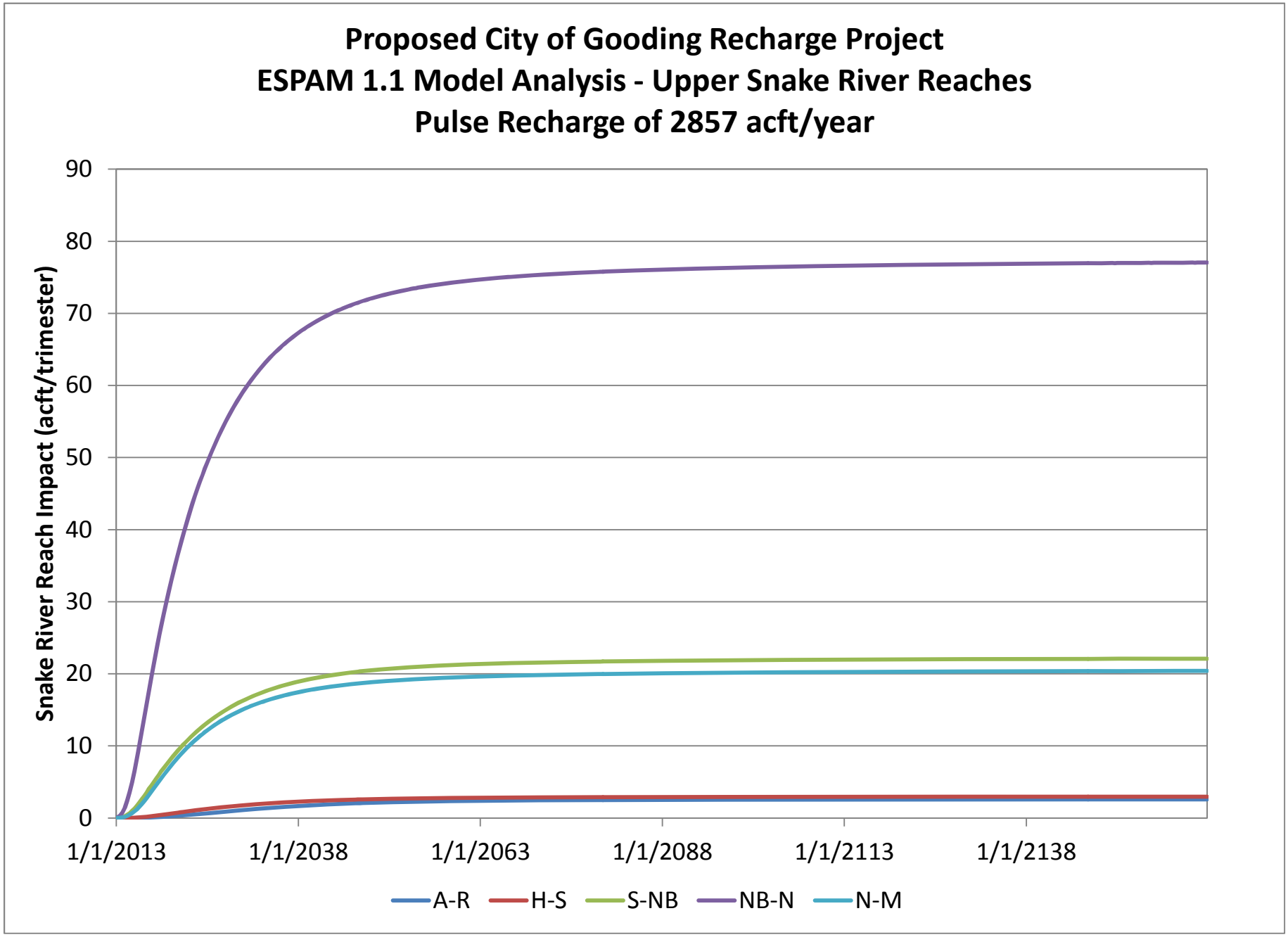
Scenario 1: Recharge spread over irrigation season to match monthly ET curve.
Scenario 2: Recharge early, May - June, at constant rate.

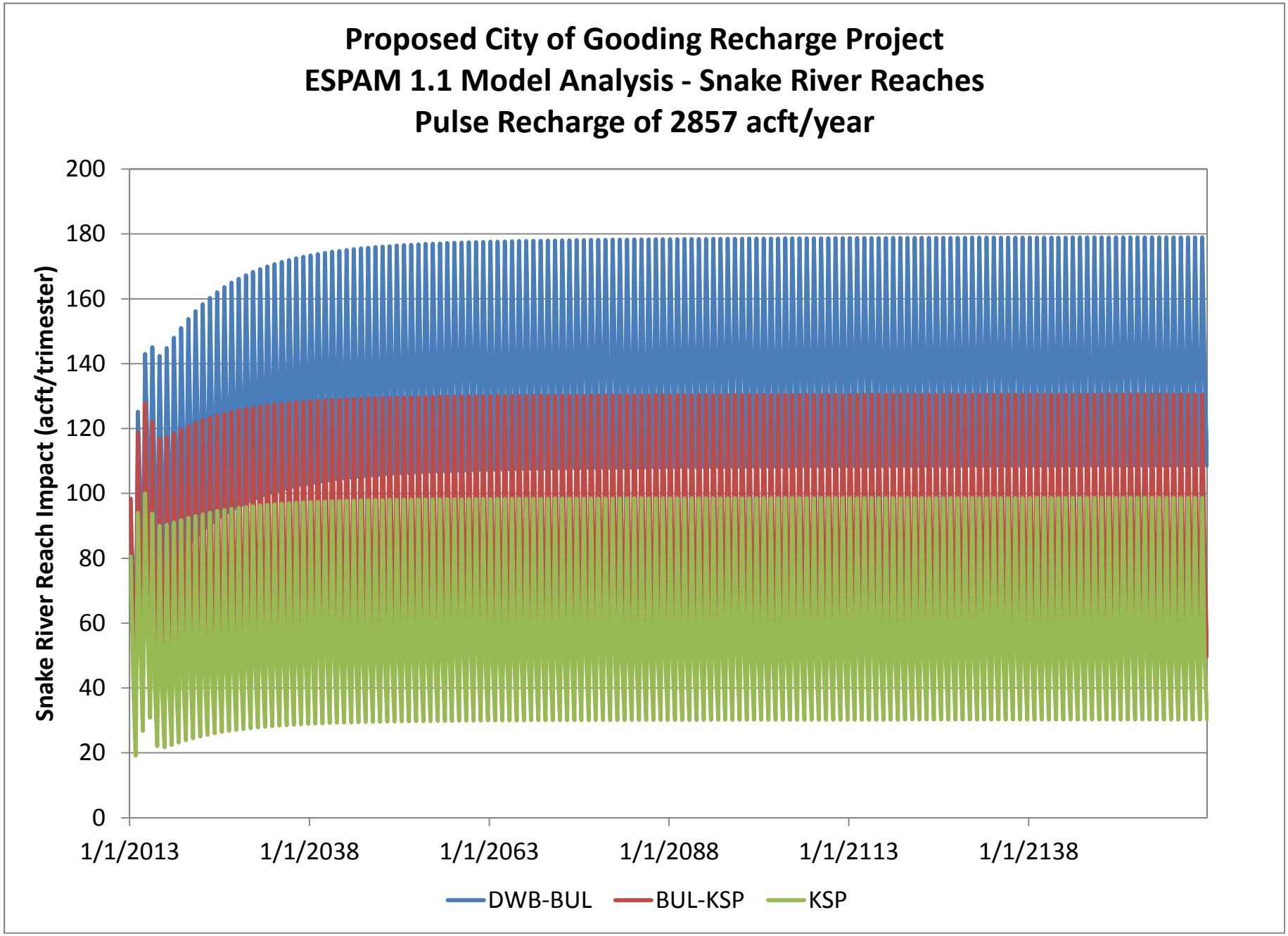
					Well pumping distribution								
		City well pumping			4th Ave	Senior Ave	13th Ave	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	Irrigation	Managed Recharge	
Month	Days	Baseline	Irrigation	Total	60%	35%	5%	0%	0%	0%	Recharge	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
January	31	46.6	0.0	46.6	27.9	16.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
February	28	42.1	0.0	42.1	25.2	14.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March	31	46.6	0.0	46.6	27.9	16.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
April	30	45.1	76.8	121.9	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	23.0	155.2	0.0
May	31	46.6	171.2	217.8	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.3	51.4	249.6	865.4
June	30	45.1	208.8	253.9	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	62.7	287.2	865.4
July	31	46.6	257.4	304.0	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	77.2	335.8	0.0
August	31	46.6	224.6	271.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	67.4	303.0	0.0
September	30	45.1	158.8	203.9	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	47.6	237.1	0.0
October	31	46.6	84.7	131.2	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	25.4	163.0	0.0
November	30	45.1	0.0	45.1	27.0	15.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
December	31	46.6	0.0	46.6	27.9	16.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		548.5	1182.4	1730.9	386.8	330.1	262.0	250.7	250.7	250.7	354.7	1730.9	1730.9

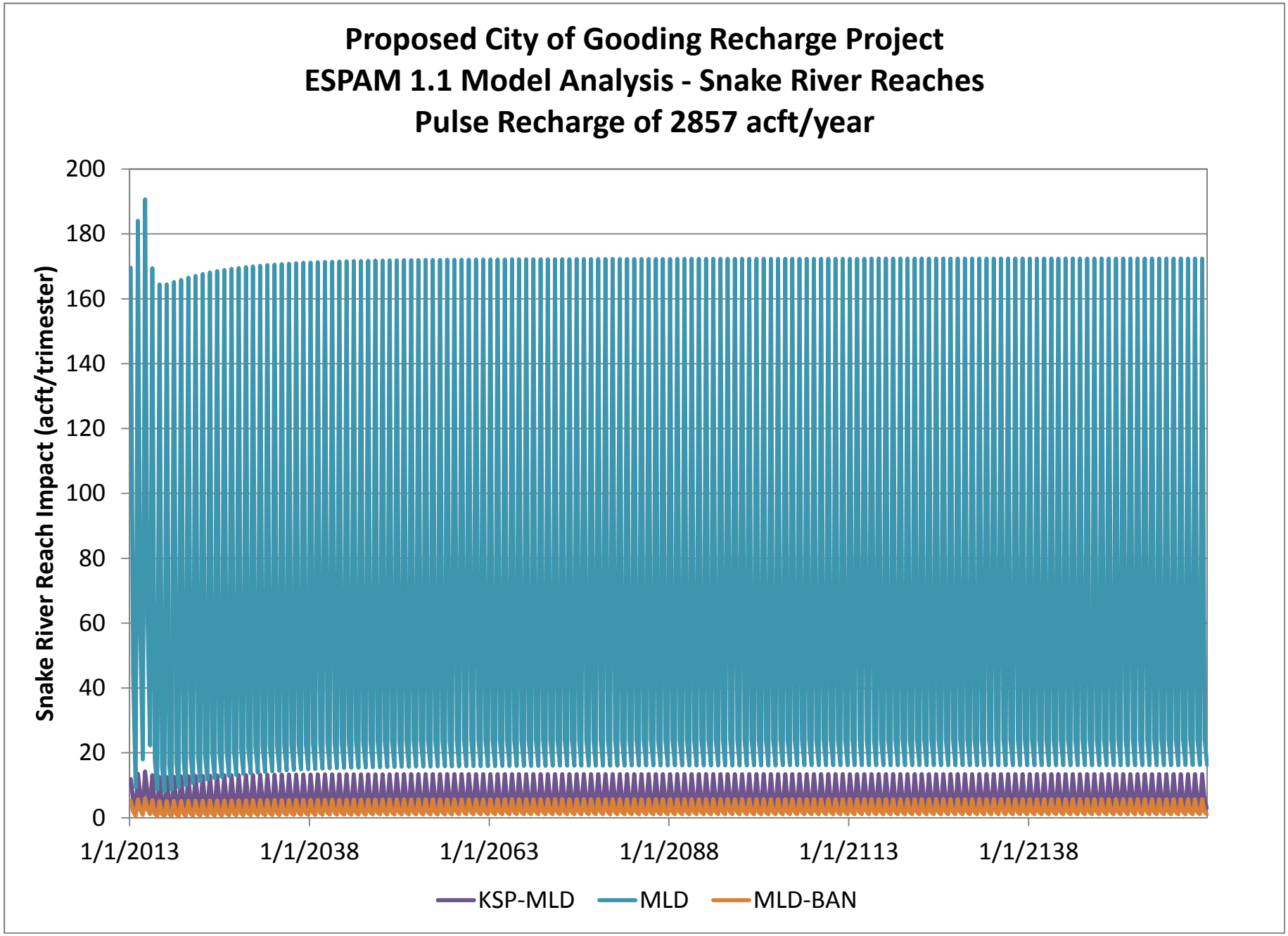
Appendix B
ESPA Model Results


Proposed City of Gooding Recharge Project
ESPAM 1.1 Model Analysis - Upper Snake River Reaches
Irrigation Season Recharge of 1918.6 acft/year
Snake River Reach Impact (acft/trimester)
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1/1/2013
1/1/2038
1/1/2063
1/1/2088
1/1/2113
1/1/2138
A-R
H-S
S-NB
NB-N
N-M


Proposed City of Gooding Recharge Project
ESPAM 1.1 Model Analysis - Snake River Reaches
Irrigation Season Recharge of 1918.6 acft/year
Snake River Reach Impact (acft/trimester)
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1/1/2013
1/1/2038
1/1/2063
1/1/2088
1/1/2113
1/1/2138
DWB-BUL
BUL-KSP
KSP
KSP-MLD
MLD
MLD-BAN


Proposed City of Gooding Recharge Project
ESPAM 1.1 Model Analysis - Upper Snake River Reaches
Pulse Recharge of 2857 acft/year
Snake River Reach Impact (acft/trimester)
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1/1/2013
1/1/2038
1/1/2063
1/1/2088
1/1/2113
1/1/2138
A-R
H-S
S-NB
NB-N
N-M


Proposed City of Gooding Recharge Project
ESPAM 1.1 Model Analysis - Snake River Reaches
Pulse Recharge of 2857 acft/year
Snake River Reach Impact (acft/trimester)
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1/1/2013
1/1/2038
1/1/2063
1/1/2088
1/1/2113
1/1/2138
DWB-BUL
BUL-KSP
KSP


Proposed City of Gooding Recharge Project
ESPAM 1.1 Model Analysis - Snake River Reaches
Pulse Recharge of 2857 acft/year
Snake River Reach Impact (acft/trimester)
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1/1/2013
1/1/2038
1/1/2063
1/1/2088
1/1/2113
1/1/2138
KSP-MLD
MLD
MLD-BAN

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Appendix B Transfer of Water Rights

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STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

TRANSFER OF WATER RIGHT
TRANSFER NO. 78927

This is to certify that: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

has requested a change to the water right(s) listed below. This change in water right(s) is authorized pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-222, Idaho Code. A summary of the changes is also listed below. The authorized change for each affected water right, including conditions of approval, is shown on the following pages of this document.

Summary of Water Rights Before the Proposed Changes

Water Right	Origin/Basis	Priority Date	Diversion Rate	Diversion Volume	Acre Limit	Total Acres	Source
37-262A	WR/DECREED	2/22/1883	3.160 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	LITTLE WOOD RIVER
37-271A	WR/DECREED	6/30/1882	0.320 cfs	125.0 af	N/A	N/A	LITTLE WOOD RIVER
37-282	WR/DECREED	4/1/1877	1.000 cfs	390.7 af	N/A	N/A	LITTLE WOOD RIVER
37-662	WR/DECREED	6/15/1885	1.420 cfs	554.9 af	N/A	N/A	LITTLE WOOD RIVER
37-709A	WR/DECREED	2/22/1883	0.740 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	LITTLE WOOD RIVER
37-960A	WR/DECREED	4/1/1883	0.570 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	LITTLE WOOD RIVER

Purpose of Transfer (Changes Proposed)

Current Number	Split	POD	POU	Add POD	Period of Use	Nature of Use
37-262A	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
37-271A	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
37-282	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
37-662	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
37-709A	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
37-960A	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES

Summary Of Water Rights After the Approved Change

Existing Right	New No. (Changed Portion)	Transfer Rate	Transfer Volume	Acre Limit	Total Acres	New No. (remaining portion)	Remaining Rate	Remaining Volume	Remaining Acre Limit	Remaining Total Acres
37-262A	37-262A	3.160 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37-271A	37-271A	0.320 cfs	125.0 af	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37-282	37-282	1.000 cfs	390.7 af	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37-662	37-662	1.420 cfs	554.9 af	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37-709A	37-709A	0.740 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37-960A	37-960A	0.570 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COMBINED TOTALS		**7.210 cfs**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**		**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

SUPPORT DATA
IN FILE # 37-262A

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

TRANSFER OF WATER RIGHT
TRANSFER NO. 78927

This water right(s) is subject to all prior water rights and shall be administered in accordance with Idaho law and applicable rules of the Department of Water Resources. Detailed Water Right Description(s) attached.

Dated this 18th day of March, 2019

Southern Region Manager

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-262A

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

In accordance with the approval of Transfer No. 78927, Water Right No. 37-262A is now described as follows:

Right Holder: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Priority Date: 2/22/1883

Source: LITTLE WOOD RIVER **Tributary:** MALAD RIVER

BENEFICIAL USE	From		To	Diversion Rate
GROUND WATER RECHARGE	03/15	to	11/15	3.160 cfs
				3.160 cfs

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION

LITTLE WOOD RIVER NWNENW Sec 36 Twp 05S Rge 15E GOODING County

PLACE OF USE: GROUND WATER RECHARGE

			NE				NW				SW				SE				
Twp	Rng	Sec	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	Totals
05S	15E	26						X	X	X	X					X			
05S	15E	27	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X							
05S	15E	28													X	X	X	X	

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 37.

2. A lockable device subject to the approval of the Department shall be maintained on the diverting works in a manner that will provide the watermaster suitable control of the diversion.

3. The right holder shall maintain measuring device(s) and data logger(s) of a type approved by the Department to record water diversion and usage.

4. This right does not grant any right-of-way or easement across the land of another.

5. Delivery of this right is subject to the water exchange provisions contained in Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-W-73, executed October 14, 1954, between the United States of America and American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, as supplemented by Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-100-6031, executed June 1, 1962, between and among the United States of America, American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, and the Big Wood Canal Company.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-262A

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

6. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.

7. Failure of the right holder to comply with the conditions of this transfer is cause for the Director to rescind approval of the transfer.

8. Pursuant to Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code, this water right is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of water rights as may be determined by the Snake River Basin Adjudication court at a point in time no later than the entry of the final unified decree.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-271A

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

In accordance with the approval of Transfer No. 78927, Water Right No. 37-271A is now described as follows:

Right Holder: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Priority Date: 6/30/1882

Source: LITTLE WOOD RIVER **Tributary:** MALAD RIVER

BENEFICIAL USE	From		To	Diversion Rate	Diversion Volume
GROUND WATER RECHARGE	03/15	to	11/15	0.320 cfs	125.0 af
				0.320 cfs	125.0 af

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION

LITTLE WOOD RIVER NWNENW Sec 36 Twp 05S Rge 15E GOODING County

PLACE OF USE: GROUND WATER RECHARGE

			NE				NW				SW				SE				
Twp	Rng	Sec	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	Totals
05S	15E	26						X	X	X	X					X			
05S	15E	27	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X							
05S	15E	28													X	X	X	X	

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Rights 37-271A, 37-282, and 37-662 when combined shall not exceed a total annual maximum diversion volume of 1070.6 af.
2. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 37.
3. A lockable device subject to the approval of the Department shall be maintained on the diverting works in a manner that will provide the watermaster suitable control of the diversion.
4. The right holder shall maintain measuring device(s) and data logger(s) of a type approved by the Department to record water diversion and usage.
5. This right does not grant any right-of-way or easement across the land of another.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-271A

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

6. Delivery of this right is subject to the water exchange provisions contained in Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-W-73, executed October 14, 1954, between the United States of America and American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, as supplemented by Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-100-6031, executed June 1, 1962, between and among the United States of America, American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, and the Big Wood Canal Company.

7. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.

8. Failure of the right holder to comply with the conditions of this transfer is cause for the Director to rescind approval of the transfer.

9. Pursuant to Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code, this water right is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of water rights as may be determined by the Snake River Basin Adjudication court at a point in time no later than the entry of the final unified decree.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-282

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

In accordance with the approval of Transfer No. 78927, Water Right No. 37-282 is now described as follows:

Right Holder: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Priority Date: 4/1/1877

Source: LITTLE WOOD RIVER **Tributary:** MALAD RIVER

BENEFICIAL USE	From		To	Diversion Rate	Diversion Volume
GROUND WATER RECHARGE	03/15	to	11/15	1.000 cfs	390.7 af
				1.000 cfs	390.7 af

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION

LITTLE WOOD RIVER NWNENW Sec 36 Twp 05S Rge 15E GOODING County

PLACE OF USE: GROUND WATER RECHARGE

			NE				NW				SW				SE				
Twp	Rng	Sec	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	Totals
05S	15E	26						X	X	X	X					X			
05S	15E	27	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X							
05S	15E	28													X	X	X	X	

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Rights 37-271A, 37-282, and 37-662 when combined shall not exceed a total annual maximum diversion volume of 1070.6 af.
2. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 37.
3. A lockable device subject to the approval of the Department shall be maintained on the diverting works in a manner that will provide the watermaster suitable control of the diversion.
4. The right holder shall maintain measuring device(s) and data logger(s) of a type approved by the Department to record water diversion and usage.
5. This right does not grant any right-of-way or easement across the land of another.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-282

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

6. Delivery of this right is subject to the water exchange provisions contained in Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-W-73, executed October 14, 1954, between the United States of America and American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, as supplemented by Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-100-6031, executed June 1, 1962, between and among the United States of America, American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, and the Big Wood Canal Company.

7. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.

8. Failure of the right holder to comply with the conditions of this transfer is cause for the Director to rescind approval of the transfer.

9. Pursuant to Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code, this water right is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of water rights as may be determined by the Snake River Basin Adjudication court at a point in time no later than the entry of the final unified decree.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-662

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

In accordance with the approval of Transfer No. 78927, Water Right No. 37-662 is now described as follows:

Right Holder: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Priority Date: 6/15/1885

Source: LITTLE WOOD RIVER **Tributary:** MALAD RIVER

BENEFICIAL USE	From		To	Diversion Rate	Diversion Volume
GROUND WATER RECHARGE	03/15	to	11/15	1.420 cfs	554.9 af
				1.420 cfs	554.9 af

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION

LITTLE WOOD RIVER NWNENW Sec 36 Twp 05S Rge 15E GOODING County

PLACE OF USE: GROUND WATER RECHARGE

			NE				NW				SW				SE				
Twp	Rng	Sec	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	Totals
05S	15E	26						X	X	X	X					X			
05S	15E	27	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X							
05S	15E	28													X	X	X	X	

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Rights 37-271A, 37-282, and 37-662 when combined shall not exceed a total annual maximum diversion volume of 1070.6 af.
2. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 37.
3. A lockable device subject to the approval of the Department shall be maintained on the diverting works in a manner that will provide the watermaster suitable control of the diversion.
4. The right holder shall maintain measuring device(s) and data logger(s) of a type approved by the Department to record water diversion and usage.
5. This right does not grant any right-of-way or easement across the land of another.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-662

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

6. Delivery of this right is subject to the water exchange provisions contained in Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-W-73, executed October 14, 1954, between the United States of America and American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, as supplemented by Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-100-6031, executed June 1, 1962, between and among the United States of America, American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, and the Big Wood Canal Company.

7. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.

8. Failure of the right holder to comply with the conditions of this transfer is cause for the Director to rescind approval of the transfer.

9. Pursuant to Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code, this water right is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of water rights as may be determined by the Snake River Basin Adjudication court at a point in time no later than the entry of the final unified decree.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-709A

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

In accordance with the approval of Transfer No. 78927, Water Right No. 37-709A is now described as follows:

Right Holder: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Priority Date: 2/22/1883

Source: LITTLE WOOD RIVER **Tributary:** MALAD RIVER

BENEFICIAL USE	From		To	Diversion Rate
GROUND WATER RECHARGE	03/15	to	11/15	0.740 cfs
				0.740 cfs

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION

LITTLE WOOD RIVER NWNENW Sec 36 Twp 05S Rge 15E GOODING County

PLACE OF USE: GROUND WATER RECHARGE

			NE				NW				SW				SE				
Twp	Rng	Sec	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	Totals
05S	15E	26						X	X	X	X					X			
05S	15E	27	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X							
05S	15E	28													X	X	X	X	

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 37.

2. A lockable device subject to the approval of the Department shall be maintained on the diverting works in a manner that will provide the watermaster suitable control of the diversion.

3. The right holder shall maintain measuring device(s) and data logger(s) of a type approved by the Department to record water diversion and usage.

4. This right does not grant any right-of-way or easement across the land of another.

5. Delivery of this right is subject to the water exchange provisions contained in Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-W-73, executed October 14, 1954, between the United States of America and American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, as supplemented by Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-100-6031, executed June 1, 1962, between and among the United States of America, American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, and the Big Wood Canal Company.

Transfer No. 78927

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-709A

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

6. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.

7. Failure of the right holder to comply with the conditions of this transfer is cause for the Director to rescind approval of the transfer.

8. Pursuant to Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code, this water right is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of water rights as may be determined by the Snake River Basin Adjudication court at a point in time no later than the entry of the final unified decree.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-960A

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

In accordance with the approval of Transfer No. 78927, Water Right No. 37-960A is now described as follows:

Right Holder: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Priority Date: 4/1/1883

Source: LITTLE WOOD RIVER **Tributary:** MALAD RIVER

BENEFICIAL USE	From		To	Diversion Rate
GROUND WATER RECHARGE	03/15	to	11/15	0.570 cfs
				0.570 cfs

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION

LITTLE WOOD RIVER NWNENW Sec 36 Twp 05S Rge 15E GOODING County

PLACE OF USE: GROUND WATER RECHARGE

			NE				NW				SW				SE				
Twp	Rng	Sec	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	Totals
05S	15E	26						X	X	X	X					X			
05S	15E	27	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X							
05S	15E	28													X	X	X	X	

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 37.

2. A lockable device subject to the approval of the Department shall be maintained on the diverting works in a manner that will provide the watermaster suitable control of the diversion.

3. The right holder shall maintain measuring device(s) and data logger(s) of a type approved by the Department to record water diversion and usage.

4. This right does not grant any right-of-way or easement across the land of another.

5. Delivery of this right is subject to the water exchange provisions contained in Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-W-73, executed October 14, 1954, between the United States of America and American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, as supplemented by Bureau of Reclamation contract no. 14-06-100-6031, executed June 1, 1962, between and among the United States of America, American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, and the Big Wood Canal Company.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-960A

As Modified by Transfer No. 78927

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

6. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.

7. Failure of the right holder to comply with the conditions of this transfer is cause for the Director to rescind approval of the transfer.

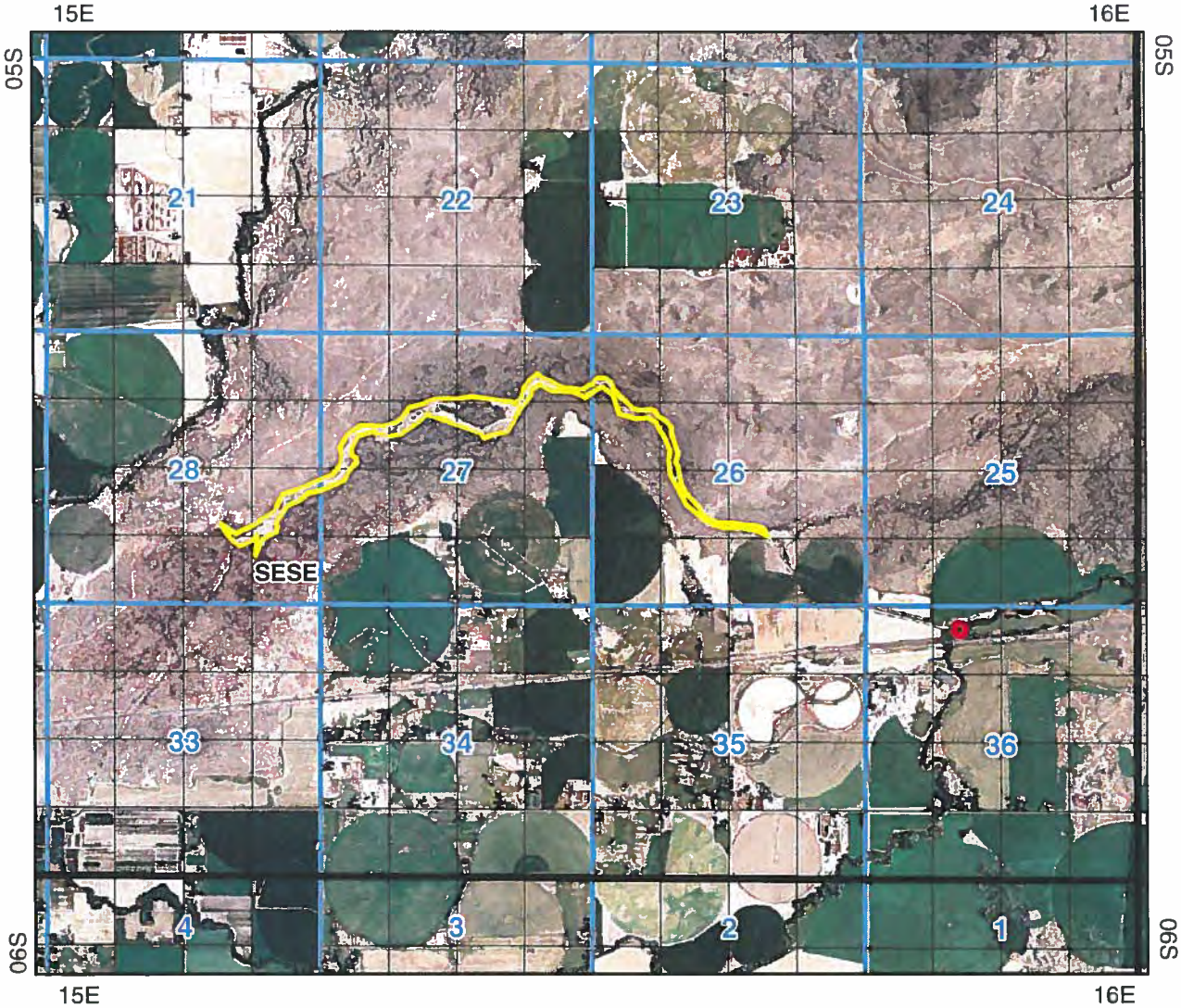
8. Pursuant to Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code, this water right is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of water rights as may be determined by the Snake River Basin Adjudication court at a point in time no later than the entry of the final unified decree.

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

Attachment To Transfer No. 78927

Rights: 37-262A, 37-271A, 37-282, 37-662, 37-709A and 37-960A

This map depicts the GROUND WATER RECHARGE place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval and is attached to the approval document solely for illustrative purposes.



Point of Diversion

Place Of Use Boundary

Townships

PLS Sections

Quarter Quarters

0 0.4 0.8 1.6 Miles

N

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region • 650 Addison Ave W, Suite 500 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-5858
Phone: (208) 736-3033 • Fax: (208) 736-3037 • Website: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

March 24, 2014

KEVIN LAKEY WATERMASTER
WATER DISTRICT # 37
107 W 1ST ST
SHOSHONE, ID 83352

Re: **APPROVED Transfer No. 78927 (City of Gooding)**
APPROVED Permit No. 37-22850 (City of Gooding)

Re: **APPROVED Transfer No. 78777 (Terence J Creighton Trust)**
APPROVED Permit No. 37-22838 (Terence J Creighton Trust)

Re: **Approved Transfer No. 79034 (John & Rosemary Mc Gonigal)**

Dear Mr. Lakey:

For your information and records, we have enclosed a copy of an APPROVED Application for Transfer and APPROVED Application for Permit within your District.

If you have any questions, please contact this office, or the applicant.

Sincerely,

Denise Maline

Denise Maline
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region • 650 Addison Ave W, Suite 500 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-5858
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C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

March 24, 2014

CINDY YENTER WATERMASTER
WATER DISTRICT # 130
650 ADDISON AVE W, STE 500
TWIN FALLS ID 83301

Hand-delivered

Re: **APPROVED Transfer No. 78927 & 78928 (City of Gooding)**
APPROVED Permit No. 37-22850 (City of Gooding)

Dear Ms. Yenter:

For your information and records, we have enclosed a copy of an APPROVED Application for Transfer(s) and APPROVED Application for Permit within your District.

If you have any questions, please contact this office, or the applicant.

Sincerely,

Denise Maline

Denise Maline
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region • 650 Addison Ave W, Suite 500 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-5858
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C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

March 20, 2014

CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING ID 83330

Re: Transfer No: 78927
Water Right No(s).: 37-262, 37-271, 37-282, 37-662, 37-709, 37-960

Re: Transfer No: 78928
Water Right No(s).: 37-4080, 37-11221

Transfer Approval Notice

Dear Water Right Holder and other Interested Persons:

The Department of Water Resources has issued the enclosed approved Transfer of Water Right(s). Please be sure to thoroughly review the conditions of approval and remarks listed on the approval document.

The Transfer of Water Right(s) is a PRELIMINARY ORDER issued by the Department pursuant to section 67-5243, Idaho Code. It can and will become a final order without further action by the Department unless the APPLICANT petitions for reconsideration or files an exception and/or brief within fourteen (14) days of the service date as described in the enclosed information sheet.

ANY PERSON aggrieved by any decision, determination, order or action of the Department and who has not previously been afforded an opportunity for a hearing on the matter may request a hearing pursuant to section 42-1701A(3), Idaho Code. A written petition contesting the action of the Department and requesting a hearing shall be filed within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the denial or conditional approval.

If the transfer approval includes a condition requiring measuring and recording devices, such devices shall comply with specifications established by the Department Detailed specifications are available on the Department's home page on the Internet, or you can request a copy by contacting any office of the Department. Please be sure to thoroughly review the specifications to avoid unnecessary costs for reinstallation or modification due to non-conforming or improperly installed devices.

Please note that water right owners are required to report any change of water right ownership and/or mailing address to the Department within 120 days of the change. Failure to report these changes could result in a $100 late filing fee. Contact any office of the Department or visit the Department's homepage on the Internet to obtain the proper forms and instructions.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (208)736-3033.

Sincerely,

Allen Merritt
Southern Region Manager

Enclosure

cc:

BROCKWAY ENGINEERING PLLC
C/O CHARLES G BROCKWAY
2016 N WASHINGTON ST STE 4
TWIN FALLS ID 83301

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 20, 2014 I mailed a true and correct copy, postage prepaid, of the foregoing TRANSFER APPROVAL to the person(s) listed below:

Re: Transfer No.: 78927
Water Right No(s).: 37-262, 37-271, 37-282, 37-662, 37-709, 37-960

Re: Transfer No: 78928
Water Right No(s).: 37-4080, 37-11221

CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING ID 83330

BROCKWAY ENGINEERING PLLC
C/O CHARLES G BROCKWAY
2016 N WASHINGTON ST STE 4
TWIN FALLS ID 83301

Denise Maline

Denise Maline
Administrative Assistant

EXPLANATORY INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY A PRELIMINARY ORDER

(To be used in connection with actions when a hearing was **not** held)

(Required by Rule of Procedure 730.02)

The accompanying order or approved document is a "**Preliminary Order**" issued by the department pursuant to section 67-5243, Idaho Code. **It can and will become a final order without further action of the Department of Water Resources ("department") unless a party petitions for reconsideration, files an exception and brief, or requests a hearing as further described below:**

PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Any party may file a petition for reconsideration of a preliminary order with the department within fourteen (14) days of the service date of this order. **Note: the petition must be received by the department within this fourteen (14) day period.** The department will act on a petition for reconsideration within twenty-one (21) days of its receipt, or the petition will be considered denied by operation of law. See Section 67-5243(3) Idaho Code.

EXCEPTIONS AND BRIEFS

Within fourteen (14) days after: (a) the service date of a preliminary order, (b) the service date of a denial of a petition for reconsideration from this preliminary order, or (c) the failure within twenty-one (21) days to grant or deny a petition for reconsideration from this preliminary order, any party may in writing support or take exceptions to any part of a preliminary order and may file briefs in support of the party's position on any issue in the proceeding with the Director. Otherwise, this preliminary order will become a final order of the agency.

REQUEST FOR HEARING

Unless a right to a hearing before the Department or the Water Resource Board is otherwise provided by statute, any person aggrieved by any final decision, determination, order or action of the Director of the Department and who has not previously been afforded an opportunity for a hearing on the matter may request a hearing pursuant to section 42-1701A(3), Idaho Code. A written petition contesting the action of the Director and requesting a hearing shall be filed within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the denial or conditional approval.

ORAL ARGUMENT

If the Director grants a petition to review the preliminary order, the Director shall allow all parties an opportunity to file briefs in support of or taking exceptions to the preliminary order and may schedule oral argument in the matter before issuing a final order. If oral arguments are to be heard, the Director will within a reasonable time period notify each party of the place, date and hour for the argument of the case. Unless the Director orders otherwise, all oral arguments will be heard in Boise, Idaho.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

All exceptions, briefs, requests for oral argument and any other matters filed with the Director in connection with the preliminary order shall be served on all other parties to the proceedings in accordance with IDAPA Rules 37.01.01302 and 37.01.01303 (Rules of Procedure 302 and 303).

FINAL ORDER

The Director will issue a final order within fifty-six (56) days of receipt of the written briefs, oral argument or response to briefs, whichever is later, unless waived by the parties or for good cause shown. The Director may remand the matter for further evidentiary hearings if further factual development of the record is necessary before issuing a final order. The department will serve a copy of the final order on all parties of record.

Section 67-5246(5), Idaho Code, provides as follows:

> Unless a different date is stated in a final order, the order is effective fourteen (14) days after its service date if a party has not filed a petition for reconsideration. If a party has filed a petition for reconsideration with the agency head, the final order becomes effective when:
>
> (a) The petition for reconsideration is disposed of; or
> (b) The petition is deemed denied because the agency head did not dispose of the petition within twenty-one (21) days.

APPEAL OF FINAL ORDER TO DISTRICT COURT

Pursuant to sections 67-5270 and 67-5272, Idaho Code, if this preliminary order becomes final, any party aggrieved by the final order or orders previously issued in this case may appeal the final order and all previously issued orders in this case to district court by filing a petition in the district court of the county in which:

i. A hearing was held,
ii. The final agency action was taken,
iii. The party seeking review of the order resides, or
iv. The real property or personal property that was the subject of the agency action is located.

The appeal must be filed within twenty-eight (28) days of this preliminary order becoming final. See section 67-5273, Idaho Code. The filing of an appeal to district court does not itself stay the effectiveness or enforcement of the order under appeal.

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 11, 2014

To: Transfer 78927 File

From: Corey Skinner

Re: Limitations on Groundwater Recharge Use

Transfer # 78927, filed in the name of the City of Gooding, proposes transferring Little Wood River irrigation rights 37-709A, 37-960A & 37-262A (three rights limited to 4.47 cfs and 207 acres) and Little Wood River irrigation rights 37-271A, 37-282, and 37-662 (three rights limited to 2.74 cfs, 207 acres, and 1070.6 AFA) from irrigation use to groundwater recharge use. The six rights allow for a total diversion of 7.21 cfs for the irrigation of 538 acres (note that only rights 37-271A, 37-282, and 37-662 have a volume limitation). The groundwater recharge use proposed by this transfer provides mitigation for companion application for permit 37-22850, filed in the name of the City of Gooding, which seeks to appropriate groundwater for municipal use. After the transfer is approved, the City of Gooding can begin groundwater recharge. In the event that companion application for permit 37-22850 is not developed in its entirety, it is possible that excess groundwater recharge could occur above and beyond what is required to mitigate for permit/right 37-22850. It seems reasonable that the city could perhaps obtain some sort of recharge credit in the future under such a scenario. However, any potential recharge credit should not exceed a maximum consumptive use credit of 1846 AFA which is based on the historically maximum allowed 538 acres times a weighted precipitation deficit value of 3.43 ft/season for turfgrass (see section 5, page 4, Exhibit D, of application for permit 37-22850 file) minus any consumptive recharge volume associated with mitigating permit/right 37-22850.

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region • 650 Addison Ave W, Suite 500 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-5858
Phone: (208) 736-3033 • Fax: (208) 736-3037 • Website: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

March 4, 2013

Carleen Herring
Region IV Development
315 Falls Avenue, Evergreen Building, SIDC Wing, #C77
College of Southern Idaho Campus
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

Dear Ms. Herring:

As you recall, you recently inquired about the status of three water right applications in the name of the City of Gooding that are under consideration with our office:

- Water Right Transfer Application # 78927 which seeks to convert 7.21 cfs of decreed irrigation rights diverted from the Little Wood River to groundwater recharge use at a location northeast of the city.

- Water Right Transfer Application # 78928 which seeks to modify the city's existing decreed municipal water rights to allow for the diversion of 7.05 cfs from three existing wells and up to three new wells to be drilled.

- Application for Permit 37-22850 which seeks to appropriate 7.21 cfs of additional groundwater for municipal use from three existing wells and up to three new wells to be drilled.

The applications have all been advertised as part of the public notice process as required by statute, with no protests of the applications being filed. In addition, our office has received the required written comments from the water masters who have jurisdictional regulating authority over the rights involved with the applications. We have also received the legal notice publishing affidavit from the newspaper indicating that the legal notice was published correctly. **Draft approvals for all three applications have been created and are awaiting final review and signature.**

When IDWR issues water right approvals, they are issued as a "Preliminary Order". Once issued, the applicant, in this case the City of Gooding, has 14 days to review and contest the approval &/or approval conditions. Assuming there are no objections, the "Preliminary Order" will become final after 14 days of the issuance of the "Preliminary Order". **Pending no unforeseen circumstances, I would anticipate that the "Preliminary Orders" for each of the three applications will be issued within the next 30 days.**

If you have any questions, or if I can be of any further assistance, feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Corey Skinner, PE
Water Resource Engineer

Via E-mail

RECEIVED
FEB 17 2014
DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES
SOUTHERN REGION

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources
Transfer of Water Right(s)
RECOMMENDATION FORM

Transfer Application No.: 78927

Water Right No(s): 37-262A, 37-271A, 37-282, 37-662, 37-709A, 37-960A

Transfer Applicant's Name: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Watermaster's Recommendation:

a) X I do not oppose approval of this application.

b) _____ I do not oppose approval of this application if it is conditioned as follows:

c) _____ I oppose approval of this application for the following reasons:

d) _____ Additional comments:

Dated this 17th day of February, ~~2013~~ 2014

Water District No. 37

Kevin Lakey

Watermaster's Signature

Kevin Lakey

Printed Name

RECEIVED
FEB 14 2014
DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES
SOUTHERN REGION

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF IDAHO)
COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS) SS.

I, Ruby Aufderheide, being first duly sworn upon oath, depose and say that I am Legal Clerk of the TIMES-NEWS,published daily at, Twins Falls, Idaho, and do solemnly swear that a copy of the notice of advertisement, as per clipping attached, was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper, and not in any supplement thereof, for two consecutive weeks, commencing with the issue dated 6th day of February, 2014 and ending with the issue dated 13th day of February, 2014

And I do further certify that said newspaper is a consolidation, effective February 16, 1942, of the Idaho Evening Times, published theretofore daily except Sunday, and the Twin Falls News, published theretofore daily except Monday, both of which newspapers prior to consolidation had been published under said names in said city and county continuously and uninterruptedly during a period of more than twelve consecutive months, and said TIMES-NEWS, since such consolidation, has been published as a daily newspaper except Saturday, until July 31, 1978, at which time said newspaper began daily publication under said name in said city and county continuously and uninterrupted.

And I further certify that pursuant to Section 60-108 Idaho Code, Thursday of each week has been designated as the day on which legal notice by law or by order of any court of competent jurisdiction within the state of Idaho to be issued thereof Thursday is announced as the day on which said legal will be published.

Ruby Aufderheide
Ruby Aufdeheide, Legal Clerk

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

On this 13th day of February, 2014, before me,

a Notary Public, personally appeared Ruby Aufdeheide,
known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Joyce A Engleman
Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at Twin Falls, Idaho 6/28/19

My commision expires:

JOYCE A. ENGLEMAN
NOTARY
PUBLIC
STATE OF IDAHO

✓ ok DM
2/25/2014

The following application(s) have been filed to appropriate the public waters of the State of Idaho:

37-22850

CITY OF GOODING

308 5TH AVE W

GOODING, ID 83330

Point of Diversion SWSW S32 T05S R15E GOODING County Source GROUND WATER Tributary

Point of Diversion L1(NENE) S6 T06S R15E GOODING County Source GROUND WATER Tributary

Point of Diversion NESE S31 T05S R15E GOODING County Source GROUND WATER Tributary

Point of Diversion SESW S32 T05S R15E GOODING County Source GROUND WATER Tributary

Point of Diversion SWSW S5 T06S R15E GOODING County Source GROUND WATER Tributary

Point of Diversion SENE S6 T06S R15E GOODING County Source GROUND WATER Tributary

Use: MUNICIPAL 03/15 to 11/15 7.21 CFS

Total Diversion: 7.21 CFS

Date Filed: 8/27/2013

Place Of Use: MUNICIPAL

Place of use is within City of Gooding Service Area

Application proposes diverting up to 7.21 cfs from three existing wells and up to three new wells to be drilled all located within the City of Gooding. Water will be used for municipal use during the irrigation season within the City of Gooding service area. A mitigation plan, proposing recharging Little Wood River rights as described in companion transfer #78927, has been included with the application.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT TRANSFER NO. 78927

CITY OF GOODING, 308 5TH AVE W, GOODING, ID 83330; has filed Application No. 78927 for changes to the following water rights within GOODING County(s): Right No(s). 37-262A, 37-271A, 37-282, 37-662, 37-709A, 37-960A. The purpose of the transfer is to change a portion of the above rights as follows: Application proposes changing 7.21 cfs of Little Wood River rights currently authorized for irrigation use within the City of Gooding to groundwater recharge use northeast of the city. The application also proposes changing the authorized point of diversion from several locations in and near the City of Gooding to a new location approximately 1.9 miles north and 4.35 miles east of the Highway 26 and Highway 46 intersection at the south edge of Gooding. The proposed recharge site is generally located approximately 2.0 - 3.0 miles north and 1.5 - 3.75 miles east of the Highway 26 and Highway 46 intersection at the south edge of Gooding. The application proposal is associated with a mitigation plan submitted with companion Application for Permit 37-22850.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT TRANSFER NO. 78928

CITY OF GOODING, 308 5TH AVE W, GOODING, ID 83330; has filed Application No. 78928 for changes to the following water rights within GOODING County(s): Right No(s). 37-11221, 37-4080. The purpose of the transfer is to change a portion of the above rights as follows: Application proposes changing the authorized points of diversion for two municipal groundwater rights for the City of Gooding. The application proposes allowing for the diversion of up to 7.05 cfs of water from three existing wells and up to three proposed new wells all located within the City of Gooding.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT TRANSFER NO. 78962

JANET YATES and KIRTLAND YATES, 1941 S 2450 E, MALTA, ID 83342; has filed Application No. 78962 for changes to the following water rights within CASSIA County(s): Right No(s). 43-10593, 43-2307. The purpose of the transfer is to change a portion of the above rights as follows: Application for transfer proposes to add a point of diversion to groundwater irrigation rights 43-2307 & 43-10593, currently authorized for use on a farm located approximately 3.5 - 4.2 mi. S & 2.8 - 3.4 mi. E of Malta. These rights are currently authorized to divert 2.9 CFS (235 acres) from two wells located approximately 4.2 mi. S & 3.1 mi. E of Malta. Application proposes to add an existing well, located approximately 3.8 mi. S & 4.3 mi. E of Malta, to be allowed to be used under these rights.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT TRANSFER NO. 78963

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ACTING THROUGH, USDI BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, IDAHO STATE OFFICE, 1387 S VINNELL WAY, BOISE, ID 83709-1657; has filed Application No. 78963 for changes to the following water rights within CASSIA County(s): Right No(s). 43-2408. The purpose of the transfer is to change a portion of the above rights as follows: Application for transfer proposes to add a point of diversion to groundwater irrigation right 43-2408, currently authorized for use on a farm located approximately 4.2 - 5.0 mi. S & 3.3 - 3.8 mi. E of Malta. This right is currently authorized to divert 2.45 CFS (200 acres) from a well located approximately 4.9 mi. S & 3.6 mi. E of Malta. Application proposes to add an existing well, located approximately 3.8 mi. S & 4.3 mi. E of Malta, to be allowed to be used under this right.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT TRANSFER NO. 79020

J7 LLC, C/O JEFFREY C JOHNSON, PO BOX 147, MALTA, ID 83342-0147; has filed Application No. 79020 for changes to the following water rights within CASSIA County(s): Right No(s). 43-2356B, 43-2441C, 43-4022B, 43-4023B, 43-4024D, 43-4130B. The purpose of the transfer is to change a portion of the above rights as follows: Application proposes creating a 949.4 acre permissible place of use on a farm located approximately 4.5 to 6.75 miles south and 1.75 to 3.25 miles east of Malta. Five rights on the farm will be modified to allow for use in the proposed permissible place of use. In addition, a 38 acre right currently used on a farm located approximately 8.25 to10.5 miles south and 1.75 to 3.25 miles east of Malta will be moved to the proposed permissible place of use. The application proposes diverting up to 17.5 cfs from five existing wells on the farm located approximately 4.5 to 6.75 miles and 1.75 to 3.25 miles east of Malta.

Permits will be subject to all prior water rights. For additional information concerning the property location, contact Southern Region office at (208) 736-3033; or for a full description of the rights &/or proposed transfer, please see www.idwr.idaho.gov/apps/ExtSearch/WRFiling.asp. Protests may be submitted based on the criteria of Sec 42-222 and 42-203A, Idaho Code. Any protest against the approval of this application(s) must be filed with the Director, Dept. of Water Resources, Southern Region, 650 Addison Ave W, Ste 500, Twin Falls, ID 83301 together with a protest fee of $25.00 for each application on or before February 24, 2014. The protestant must also send a copy of the protest to the applicant.

GARY SPACKMAN, Director

PUBLISH: February 6 and 13, 2014

ok DM
2/25/2014

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

TRANSFER OF WATER RIGHT
TRANSFER NO. 78928

This is to certify that: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

has requested a change to the water right(s) listed below. This change in water right(s) is authorized pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-222, Idaho Code. A summary of the changes is also listed below. The authorized change for each affected water right, including conditions of approval, is shown on the following pages of this document.

Summary of Water Rights Before the Proposed Changes

Water Right	Origin/Basis	Priority Date	Diversion Rate	Diversion Volume	Acre Limit	Total Acres	Source
37-11221	WR/DECREED	4/20/1977	5.900 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	GROUND WATER
37-4080	WR/DECREED	9/28/1928	2.800 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	GROUND WATER

Purpose of Transfer (Changes Proposed)

Current Number	Split	POD	POU	Add POD	Period of Use	Nature of Use
37-11221	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
37-4080	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO

Summary Of Water Rights After the Approved Change

Existing Right	New No. (Changed Portion)	Transfer Rate	Transfer Volume	Acre Limit	Total Acres	New No. (remaining portion)	Remaining Rate	Remaining Volume	Remaining Acre Limit	Remaining Total Acres
37-11221	37-11221	5.900 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37-4080	37-4080	2.800 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COMBINED TOTALS		**7.050 cfs**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**		**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

This water right(s) is subject to all prior water rights and shall be administered in accordance with Idaho law and applicable rules of the Department of Water Resources. Detailed Water Right Description(s) attached.

Dated this 7th day of March, 2014.

Southern Region Manager

SUPPORT DATA
IN FILE # 37-4080

Transfer No. 78928

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-4080

As Modified by Transfer No. 78928

In accordance with the approval of Transfer No. 78928, Water Right No. 37-4080 is now described as follows:

Right Holder: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Priority Date: 9/28/1928

Source: GROUND WATER

BENEFICIAL USE	From		To	Diversion Rate
MUNICIPAL	01/01	to	12/31	2.800 cfs
				2.800 cfs

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION

GROUND WATER	NESE	Sec 31	Twp 05S	Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SESW	Sec 32	Twp 05S	Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SWSW	Sec 32	Twp 05S	Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SWSW	Sec 5	Twp 06S	Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	L1 (NENE)	Sec 6	Twp 06S	Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SENE	Sec 6	Twp 06S	Rge 15E	GOODING County

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Place of use is within the service area of the City of Gooding municipal water supply system as provided for under Idaho Law.
2. A map depicting the place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval is attached to this document for illustrative purposes.
3. Rights 37-4080 and 37-11221 when combined shall not exceed a total diversion rate of 7.05 cfs.
4. Right holder shall comply with the drilling permit requirements of Section 42-235, Idaho Code and applicable Well Construction Rules of the Department.
5. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 130.
6. Prior to diversion and use of water under Transfer approval 78928, the right holder shall install and maintain acceptable measuring device(s) at the authorized point(s) of diversion, in accordance with Department specifications.
7. Upon specific notification of the Department, the right holder shall install and maintain data loggers to record water usage information at the authorized point(s) of diversion in accordance with Department specifications.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-4080

As Modified by Transfer No. 78928

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

8. To the extent necessary for administration between points of diversion for ground water, and between points of diversion for ground water and hydraulically connected surface sources, this right retains its original priority for well locations authorized under this right as identified in decree dated 12/11/2002.

9. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.

10. Failure of the right holder to comply with the conditions of this transfer is cause for the Director to rescind approval of the transfer.

11. Pursuant to Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code, this water right is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of water rights as may be determined by the Snake River Basin Adjudication court at a point in time no later than the entry of the final unified decree.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-11221

As Modified by Transfer No. 78928

In accordance with the approval of Transfer No. 78928, Water Right No. 37-11221 is now described as follows:

Right Holder: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Priority Date: 4/20/1977

Source: GROUND WATER

BENEFICIAL USE	From		To	Diversion Rate
MUNICIPAL	01/01	to	12/31	5.900 cfs
				5.900 cfs

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION

GROUND WATER	NESE	Sec 31	Twp 05S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SESW	Sec 32	Twp 05S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SWSW	Sec 32	Twp 05S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SWSW	Sec 5	Twp 06S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	L1 (NENE)	Sec 6	Twp 06S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SENE	Sec 6	Twp 06S Rge 15E	GOODING County

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Place of use is within the service area of the City of Gooding municipal water supply system as provided for under Idaho Law.
2. A map depicting the place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval is attached to this document for illustrative purposes.
3. Rights 37-4080 and 37-11221 when combined shall not exceed a total diversion rate of 7.05 cfs.
4. Right holder shall comply with the drilling permit requirements of Section 42-235, Idaho Code and applicable Well Construction Rules of the Department.
5. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 130.
6. Prior to diversion and use of water under Transfer approval 78928, the right holder shall install and maintain acceptable measuring device(s) at the authorized point(s) of diversion, in accordance with Department specifications.
7. Upon specific notification of the Department, the right holder shall install and maintain data loggers to record water usage information at the authorized point(s) of diversion in accordance with Department specifications.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-11221

As Modified by Transfer No. 78928

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

8. To the extent necessary for administration between points of diversion for ground water, and between points of diversion for ground water and hydraulically connected surface sources, this right retains its original priority for well locations authorized under this right as identified in decree dated 12/11/2002.

9. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.

10. Failure of the right holder to comply with the conditions of this transfer is cause for the Director to rescind approval of the transfer.

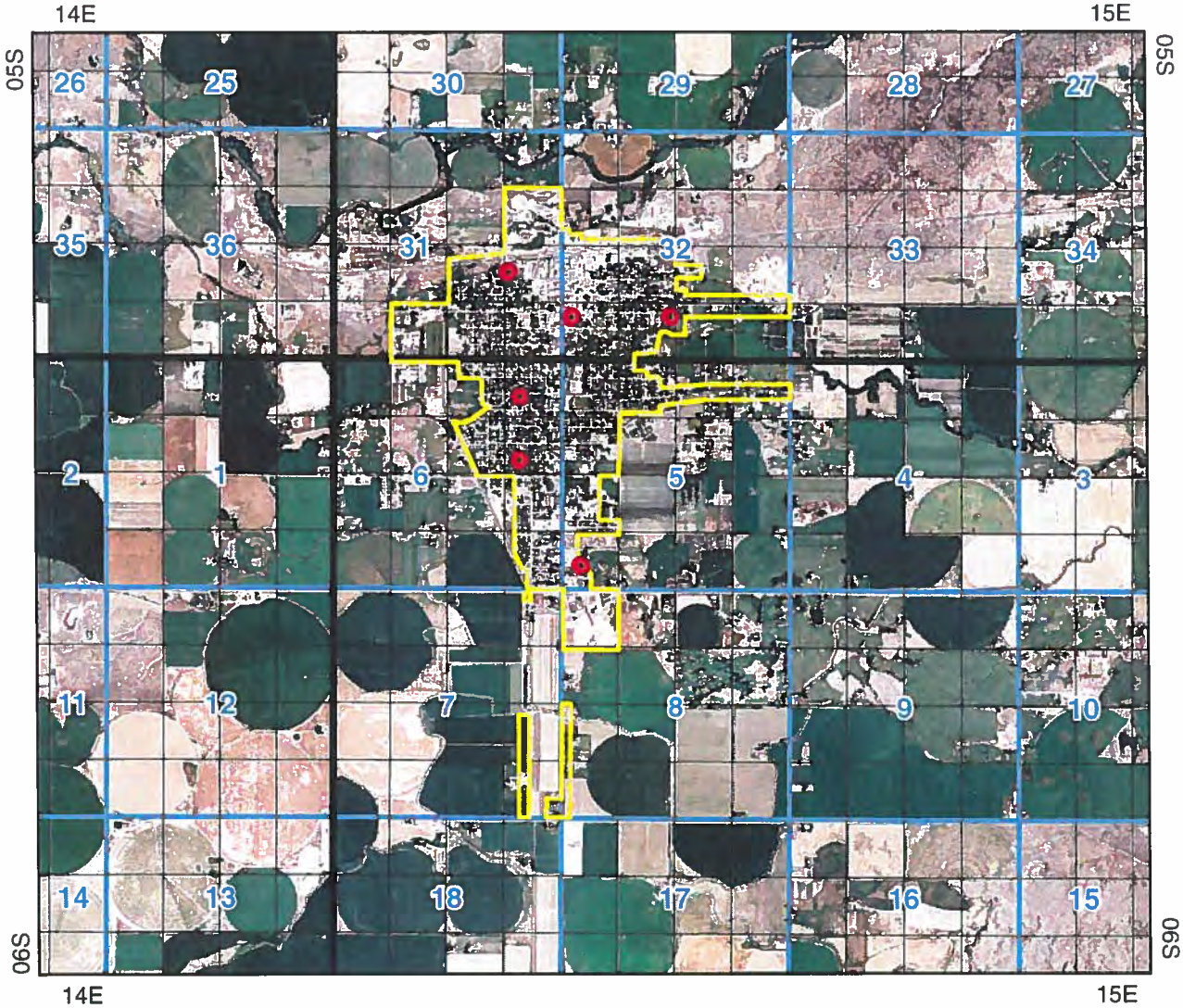
11. Pursuant to Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code, this water right is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of water rights as may be determined by the Snake River Basin Adjudication court at a point in time no later than the entry of the final unified decree.

City Of Gooding

Attachment To Transfer No. 78928

Rights: 37-4080 and 37-11221

This map depicts the MUNICIPAL place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval and is attached to the approval document solely for illustrative purposes.



Point of Diversion

Water Service Area Boundary

Townships

PLS Sections

Quarter Quarters

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region • 650 Addison Ave W, Suite 500 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-5858
Phone: (208) 736-3033 • Fax: (208) 736-3037 • Website: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

March 24, 2014

CINDY YENTER WATERMASTER
WATER DISTRICT # 130
650 ADDISON AVE W, STE 500
TWIN FALLS ID 83301

Hand-delivered

Re: **APPROVED Transfer No. 78927 & 78928 (City of Gooding)**
APPROVED Permit No. 37-22850 (City of Gooding)

Dear Ms. Yenter:

For your information and records, we have enclosed a copy of an APPROVED Application for Transfer(s) and APPROVED Application for Permit within your District.

If you have any questions, please contact this office, or the applicant.

Sincerely,

Denise Maline

Denise Maline
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region • 650 Addison Ave W, Suite 500 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-5858
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C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

March 20, 2014

CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING ID 83330

Re: Transfer No: 78927
Water Right No(s).: 37-262, 37-271, 37-282, 37-662, 37-709, 37-960

Re: Transfer No: 78928
Water Right No(s).: 37-4080, 37-11221

Transfer Approval Notice

Dear Water Right Holder and other Interested Persons:

The Department of Water Resources has issued the enclosed approved Transfer of Water Right(s). Please be sure to thoroughly review the conditions of approval and remarks listed on the approval document.

The Transfer of Water Right(s) is a PRELIMINARY ORDER issued by the Department pursuant to section 67-5243, Idaho Code. It can and will become a final order without further action by the Department unless the APPLICANT petitions for reconsideration or files an exception and/or brief within fourteen (14) days of the service date as described in the enclosed information sheet.

ANY PERSON aggrieved by any decision, determination, order or action of the Department and who has not previously been afforded an opportunity for a hearing on the matter may request a hearing pursuant to section 42-1701A(3), Idaho Code. A written petition contesting the action of the Department and requesting a hearing shall be filed within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the denial or conditional approval.

If the transfer approval includes a condition requiring measuring and recording devices, such devices shall comply with specifications established by the Department Detailed specifications are available on the Department's home page on the Internet, or you can request a copy by contacting any office of the Department. Please be sure to thoroughly review the specifications to avoid unnecessary costs for reinstallation or modification due to non-conforming or improperly installed devices.

Please note that water right owners are required to report any change of water right ownership and/or mailing address to the Department within 120 days of the change. Failure to report these changes could result in a $100 late filing fee. Contact any office of the Department or visit the Department's homepage on the Internet to obtain the proper forms and instructions.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (208)736-3033.

Sincerely,

Allen Merritt
Southern Region Manager

Enclosure

cc:

BROCKWAY ENGINEERING PLLC
C/O CHARLES G BROCKWAY
2016 N WASHINGTON ST STE 4
TWIN FALLS ID 83301

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 20, 2014 I mailed a true and correct copy, postage prepaid, of the foregoing TRANSFER APPROVAL to the person(s) listed below:

Re: Transfer No.: 78927
Water Right No(s).: 37-262, 37-271, 37-282, 37-662, 37-709, 37-960

Re: Transfer No: 78928
Water Right No(s).: 37-4080, 37-11221

CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING ID 83330

BROCKWAY ENGINEERING PLLC
C/O CHARLES G BROCKWAY
2016 N WASHINGTON ST STE 4
TWIN FALLS ID 83301

Denise Maline

Denise Maline
Administrative Assistant

EXPLANATORY INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY A PRELIMINARY ORDER

(To be used in connection with actions when a hearing was **not** held)

(Required by Rule of Procedure 730.02)

The accompanying order or approved document is a "**Preliminary Order**" issued by the department pursuant to section 67-5243, Idaho Code. **It can and will become a final order without further action of the Department of Water Resources ("department") unless a party petitions for reconsideration, files an exception and brief, or requests a hearing as further described below:**

PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Any party may file a petition for reconsideration of a preliminary order with the department within fourteen (14) days of the service date of this order. **Note: the petition must be received by the department within this fourteen (14) day period.** The department will act on a petition for reconsideration within twenty-one (21) days of its receipt, or the petition will be considered denied by operation of law. See Section 67-5243(3) Idaho Code.

EXCEPTIONS AND BRIEFS

Within fourteen (14) days after: (a) the service date of a preliminary order, (b) the service date of a denial of a petition for reconsideration from this preliminary order, or (c) the failure within twenty-one (21) days to grant or deny a petition for reconsideration from this preliminary order, any party may in writing support or take exceptions to any part of a preliminary order and may file briefs in support of the party's position on any issue in the proceeding with the Director. Otherwise, this preliminary order will become a final order of the agency.

REQUEST FOR HEARING

Unless a right to a hearing before the Department or the Water Resource Board is otherwise provided by statute, any person aggrieved by any final decision, determination, order or action of the Director of the Department and who has not previously been afforded an opportunity for a hearing on the matter may request a hearing pursuant to section 42-1701A(3), Idaho Code. A written petition contesting the action of the Director and requesting a hearing shall be filed within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the denial or conditional approval.

ORAL ARGUMENT

If the Director grants a petition to review the preliminary order, the Director shall allow all parties an opportunity to file briefs in support of or taking exceptions to the preliminary order and may schedule oral argument in the matter before issuing a final order. If oral arguments are to be heard, the Director will within a reasonable time period notify each party of the place, date and hour for the argument of the case. Unless the Director orders otherwise, all oral arguments will be heard in Boise, Idaho.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

All exceptions, briefs, requests for oral argument and any other matters filed with the Director in connection with the preliminary order shall be served on all other parties to the proceedings in accordance with IDAPA Rules 37.01.01302 and 37.01.01303 (Rules of Procedure 302 and 303).

FINAL ORDER

The Director will issue a final order within fifty-six (56) days of receipt of the written briefs, oral argument or response to briefs, whichever is later, unless waived by the parties or for good cause shown. The Director may remand the matter for further evidentiary hearings if further factual development of the record is necessary before issuing a final order. The department will serve a copy of the final order on all parties of record.

Section 67-5246(5), Idaho Code, provides as follows:

> Unless a different date is stated in a final order, the order is effective fourteen (14) days after its service date if a party has not filed a petition for reconsideration. If a party has filed a petition for reconsideration with the agency head, the final order becomes effective when:
>
> (a) The petition for reconsideration is disposed of; or
> (b) The petition is deemed denied because the agency head did not dispose of the petition within twenty-one (21) days.

APPEAL OF FINAL ORDER TO DISTRICT COURT

Pursuant to sections 67-5270 and 67-5272, Idaho Code, if this preliminary order becomes final, any party aggrieved by the final order or orders previously issued in this case may appeal the final order and all previously issued orders in this case to district court by filing a petition in the district court of the county in which:

i. A hearing was held,
ii. The final agency action was taken,
iii. The party seeking review of the order resides, or
iv. The real property or personal property that was the subject of the agency action is located.

The appeal must be filed within twenty-eight (28) days of this preliminary order becoming final. See section 67-5273, Idaho Code. The filing of an appeal to district court does not itself stay the effectiveness or enforcement of the order under appeal.

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region • 650 Addison Ave W, Suite 500 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-5858
Phone: (208) 736-3033 • Fax: (208) 736-3037 • Website: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

March 4, 2013

Carleen Herring
Region IV Development
315 Falls Avenue, Evergreen Building, SIDC Wing, #C77
College of Southern Idaho Campus
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

Dear Ms. Herring:

As you recall, you recently inquired about the status of three water right applications in the name of the City of Gooding that are under consideration with our office:

- Water Right Transfer Application # 78927 which seeks to convert 7.21 cfs of decreed irrigation rights diverted from the Little Wood River to groundwater recharge use at a location northeast of the city.

- Water Right Transfer Application # 78928 which seeks to modify the city's existing decreed municipal water rights to allow for the diversion of 7.05 cfs from three existing wells and up to three new wells to be drilled.

- Application for Permit 37-22850 which seeks to appropriate 7.21 cfs of additional groundwater for municipal use from three existing wells and up to three new wells to be drilled.

The applications have all been advertised as part of the public notice process as required by statute, with no protests of the applications being filed. In addition, our office has received the required written comments from the water masters who have jurisdictional regulating authority over the rights involved with the applications. We have also received the legal notice publishing affidavit from the newspaper indicating that the legal notice was published correctly. **Draft approvals for all three applications have been created and are awaiting final review and signature.**

When IDWR issues water right approvals, they are issued as a "Preliminary Order". Once issued, the applicant, in this case the City of Gooding, has 14 days to review and contest the approval &/or approval conditions. Assuming there are no objections, the "Preliminary Order" will become final after 14 days of the issuance of the "Preliminary Order". **Pending no unforeseen circumstances, I would anticipate that the "Preliminary Orders" for each of the three applications will be issued within the next 30 days.**

If you have any questions, or if I can be of any further assistance, feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Corey Skinner, PE
Water Resource Engineer

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

RECOMMENDATION OF WATERMASTER

Application No: 78928
Water Right No: 37-4080
Applicant Name: City of Gooding

Watermaster's Recommendation:

a) _X_ I do not oppose approval of this application

b) ___ I do not oppose approval of this application under the following terms:

c) ___ I oppose approval of this application(s) for the following reasons:

d) ___ Additional comment:

Dated: February 27, 2014

Water District 130

Cindy J Yenter, Watermaster

RECEIVED
FEB 14 2014
DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES
SOUTHERN REGION

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF IDAHO)
COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS) SS.

I, Ruby Aufderheide, being first duly sworn upon oath, depose and say that I am Legal Clerk of the TIMES-NEWS,published daily at, Twins Falls, Idaho, and do solemnly swear that a copy of the notice of advertisement, as per clipping attached, was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper, and not in any supplement thereof, for two consecutive weeks, commencing with the issue dated 6th day of February, 2014 and ending with the issue dated 13th day of February, 2014

And I do further certify that said newspaper is a consolidation, effective February 16, 1942, of the Idaho Evening Times, published theretofore daily except Sunday, and the Twin Falls News, published theretofore daily except Monday, both of which newspapers prior to consolidation had been published under said names in said city and county continuously and uninterruptedly during a period of more than twelve consecutive months, and said TIMES-NEWS, since such consolidation, has been published as a daily newspaper except Saturday, until July 31, 1978, at which time said newspaper began daily publication under said name in said city and county continuously and uninterrupted.

And I further certify that pursuant to Section 60-108 Idaho Code, Thursday of each week has been designated as the day on which legal notice by law or by order of any court of competent jurisdiction within the state of Idaho to be issued thereof Thursday is announced as the day on which said legal will be published.

Ruby Aufderheide
Ruby Aufdeheide, Legal Clerk

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

On this 13th day of February, 2014, before me,

a Notary Public, personally appeared Ruby Aufdeheide,
known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Joyce A Engleman
Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at Twin Falls, Idaho
My commision expires: 6/28/14

JOYCE A. ENGLEMAN
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF IDAHO

✓ ok DM
2/25/2014

The following application(s) have been filed to appropriate the public waters of the State of Idaho:

37-22850
CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330
Point of Diversion SWSW S32 T05S R15E GOODING County
Source GROUND WATER Tributary
Point of Diversion L1(NENE) S6 T06S R15E GOODING County
Source GROUND WATER Tributary
Point of Diversion NESE S31 T05S R15E GOODING County
Source GROUND WATER Tributary
Point of Diversion SESW S32 T05S R15E GOODING County
Source GROUND WATER Tributary
Point of Diversion SWSW S5 T06S R15E GOODING County
Source GROUND WATER Tributary
Point of Diversion SENE S6 T06S R15E GOODING County
Source GROUND WATER Tributary
Use: MUNICIPAL 03/15 to 11/15 7.21 CFS
Total Diversion: 7.21 CFS
Date Filed: 8/27/2013
Place Of Use: MUNICIPAL
Place of use is within City of Gooding Service Area
Application proposes diverting up to 7.21 cfs from three existing wells and up to three new wells to be drilled all located within the City of Gooding. Water will be used for municipal use during the irrigation season within the City of Gooding service area. A mitigation plan, proposing recharging Little Wood River rights as described in companion transfer #78927, has been included with the application.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT TRANSFER NO. 78927

CITY OF GOODING, 308 5TH AVE W, GOODING, ID 83330; has filed Application No. 78927 for changes to the following water rights within GOODING County(s): Right No(s). 37-262A, 37-271A, 37-282, 37-662, 37-709A, 37-960A. The purpose of the transfer is to change a portion of the above rights as follows: Application proposes changing 7.21 cfs of Little Wood River rights currently authorized for irrigation use within the City of Gooding to groundwater recharge use northeast of the city. The application also proposes changing the authorized point of diversion from several locations in and near the City of Gooding to a new location approximately 1.9 miles north and 4.35 miles east of the Highway 26 and Highway 46 intersection at the south edge of Gooding. The proposed recharge site is generally located approximately 2.0 - 3.0 miles north and 1.5 - 3.75 miles east of the Highway 26 and Highway 46 intersection at the south edge of Gooding. The application proposal is associated with a mitigation plan submitted with companion Application for Permit 37-22850.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT TRANSFER NO. 78928

CITY OF GOODING, 308 5TH AVE W, GOODING, ID 83330; has filed Application No. 78928 for changes to the following water rights within GOODING County(s): Right No(s). 37-11221, 37-4080. The purpose of the transfer is to change a portion of the above rights as follows: Application proposes changing the authorized points of diversion for two municipal groundwater rights for the City of Gooding. The application proposes allowing for the diversion of up to 7.05 cfs of water from three existing wells and up to three proposed new wells all located within the City of Gooding.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT TRANSFER NO. 78962

JANET YATES and KIRTLAND YATES, 1941 S 2450 E, MALTA, ID 83342; has filed Application No. 78962 for changes to the following water rights within CASSIA County(s): Right No(s). 43-10593, 43-2307. The purpose of the transfer is to change a portion of the above rights as follows: Application for transfer proposes to add a point of diversion to groundwater irrigation rights 43-2307 & 43-10593, currently authorized for use on a farm located approximately 3.5 - 4.2 mi. S & 2.8 - 3.4 mi. E of Malta. These rights are currently authorized to divert 2.9 CFS (235 acres) from two wells located approximately 4.2 mi. S & 3.1 mi. E of Malta. Application proposes to add an existing well, located approximately 3.8 mi. S & 4.3 mi. E of Malta, to be allowed to be used under these rights.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT TRANSFER NO. 78963

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ACTING THROUGH, USDI BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, IDAHO STATE OFFICE, 1387 S VINNELL WAY, BOISE, ID 83709-1657; has filed Application No. 78963 for changes to the following water rights within CASSIA County(s): Right No(s). 43-2408. The purpose of the transfer is to change a portion of the above rights as follows: Application for transfer proposes to add a point of diversion to groundwater irrigation right 43-2408, currently authorized for use on a farm located approximately 4.2 - 5.0 mi. S & 3.3 - 3.8 mi. E of Malta. This right is currently authorized to divert 2.45 CFS (200 acres) from a well located approximately 4.9 mi. S & 3.6 mi. E of Malta. Application proposes to add an existing well, located approximately 3.8 mi. S & 4.3 mi. E of Malta, to be allowed to be used under this right.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT TRANSFER NO. 79020

J7 LLC, C/O JEFFREY C JOHNSON, PO BOX 147, MALTA, ID 83342-0147; has filed Application No. 79020 for changes to the following water rights within CASSIA County(s): Right No(s). 43-2356B, 43-2441C, 43-4022B, 43-4023B, 43-4024D, 43-4130B. The purpose of the transfer is to change a portion of the above rights as follows: Application proposes creating a 949.4 acre permissible place of use on a farm located approximately 4.5 to 6.75 miles south and 1.75 to 3.25 miles east of Malta. Five rights on the farm will be modified to allow for use in the proposed permissible place of use. In addition, a 38 acre right currently used on a farm located approximately 8.25 to10.5 miles south and 1.75 to 3.25 miles east of Malta will be moved to the proposed permissible place of use. The application proposes diverting up to 17.5 cfs from five existing wells on the farm located approximately 4.5 to 6.75 miles and 1.75 to 3.25 miles east of Malta.

Permits will be subject to all prior water rights. For additional information concerning the property location, contact Southern Region office at (208) 736-3033; or for a full description of the rights &/or proposed transfer, please see www.idwr.idaho.gov/apps/ExtSearch/WRFiling.asp. Protests may be submitted based on the criteria of Sec 42-222 and 42-203A, Idaho Code. Any protest against the approval of this application(s) must be filed with the Director, Dept. of Water Resources, Southern Region, 650 Addison Ave W, Ste 500, Twin Falls, ID 83301 together with a protest fee of $25.00 for each application on or before February 24, 2014. The protestant must also send a copy of the protest to the applicant.

GARY SPACKMAN, Director

PUBLISH: February 6 and 13, 2014

ok DM
2/25/2014

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region • 650 Addison Ave W, Suite 500 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-5858
Phone: (208) 736-3033 • Fax: (208) 736-3037 • Website: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

March 20, 2014

CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING ID 83330

RE: Permit No. 37-22850

Permit Approval Notice

Dear Permit Holder:

The Department of Water Resources has issued the enclosed permit authorizing you to establish a new water right. Please be sure to thoroughly review the conditions of approval and remarks listed on your permit.

The permit is a PRELIMINARY ORDER issued by the Department pursuant to Section 67-5243, Idaho Code. It can and will become a final order without further action by the Department unless a party petitions for reconsideration or files an exception and/or brief within fourteen (14) days of the service date as described in the enclosed information sheet.

As a permit owner you must commence the excavation or construction of the diverting works within one year of the date the permit was issued, and you must proceed diligently until the project is completed. The date shown under condition no. 1 is the date when the project must be completed.

The Department will send you a 'Proof Due Notice' approximately 60 days prior to the above referenced date requesting you to file either a Proof of Beneficial Use form or a Request for Extension of Time form.

The right to drill a well is not a part of this permit to appropriate water. Beginning in July of 1987, a statute was enacted which requires a drilling permit for new well construction and deepening of existing wells. If the well(s) proposed for use under this water right permit were drilled or deepened after July 1, 1987, a separate drilling permit must be obtained from this Department. Please contact the Ground Water Protection Section located here at this office or our regional office nearest you.

Also, please note that water right owners are required to report any change of water right ownership and/or mailing address to the Department within 120 days of the change. Failure to report these changes could result in a $100 late filing fee. Contact any office of the Department or visit the Department's homepage on the Internet to obtain the proper forms and instructions.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 208-736-3033.

Sincerely,

Allen Merritt
Southern Region Manager

Enclosure(s)

cc: BROCKWAY ENGINEERING PLLC

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 20, 2014 I mailed a true and correct copy, postage prepaid, of the foregoing PRELIMINARY ORDER (Approved Permit) to the person(s) listed below:

RE: WATER RIGHT NO. 37-22850

CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING ID 83330

BROCKWAY ENGINEERING PLLC
C/O CHARLES G BROCKWAY
2016 N WASHINGTON ST STE 4
TWIN FALLS ID 83301

Denise Maline

Denise Maline
Administrative Assistant

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

Permit to Appropriate Water

NO. 37-22850

Priority: August 27, 2013

Maximum Diversion Rate: 7.21 CFS
Maximum Diversion Volume: 1,846.0 AF

This is to certify, that CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING ID 83330

has applied for a permit to appropriate water from:

Source: GROUND WATER

and a permit is APPROVED for development of water as follows:

BENEFICIAL USE	PERIOD OF USE	RATE OF DIVERSION	ANNUAL VOLUME
MUNICIPAL	03/15 to 11/15	7.21 CFS	1,846.0 AF

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION:

GROUND WATER GOODING County	SW1/4SW1/4	Sec. 32, Twp 05S, Rge 15E, B.M.
GROUND WATER GOODING County	L1 (NE1/4NE1/4)	Sec. 6, Twp 06S, Rge 15E, B.M.
GROUND WATER GOODING County	SE1/4NE1/4	Sec. 6, Twp 06S, Rge 15E, B.M.
GROUND WATER GOODING County	SW1/4SW1/4	Sec. 5, Twp 06S, Rge 15E, B.M.
GROUND WATER GOODING County	SE1/4SW1/4	Sec. 32, Twp 05S, Rge 15E, B.M.
GROUND WATER GOODING County	NE1/4SE1/4	Sec. 31, Twp 05S, Rge 15E, B.M.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Proof of application of water to beneficial use shall be submitted on or before **April 01, 2019.**
2. Subject to all prior water rights.
3. Place of use is within the service area of the City of Gooding municipal water supply system as provided for under Idaho Law.
4. A map depicting the place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval is attached to this document for illustrative purposes.
5. Right holder shall comply with the drilling permit requirements of Section 42-235, Idaho Code and applicable Well Construction Rules of the Department.
6. Water shall not be diverted for fire protection use under this right except to fight or repel an existing fire. Any amount of water used to fight a fire will not count against the annual volume limit for this right.

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

Permit to Appropriate Water

NO. 37-22850

7. Diversion and use of water under this right is authorized only in connection with a mitigation plan, which consists of ground water recharge pursuant to Transfer 78927. Total annual diversions under this right shall be limited in any given year to 71% of the volume of water recharged pursuant to Transfer 78927 in the same year, and may not exceed 1846 AF in any year. Withdrawals of ground water shall be timed so that they coincide with active aquifer recharge. At no time may the cumulative annual diversion volume under this right exceed the amount of accrued ground water recharge in accordance with Transfer 78927 in the same calendar year. There will be no credit for recharge carryover in accordance with Transfer 78927 applied to this right in future pumping years.
8. In order to avoid depletions to hydraulically connected reaches of the Snake River associated with diversion of water under this right during the first year of pumping, diversion under this right may not commence until recharge pursuant to Transfer 78927 has been ongoing for at least one full irrigation season and a minimum of 1846 AF of ground water recharge has occurred.
9. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 130.
10. Prior to diversion under this right, the water user shall install a totalizing measuring device of a type approved by the Department on each authorized point of diversion. The measuring devices shall be capable of displaying rate and volume measurements and must be capable of satisfying the measuring and reporting requirements of conditions 13 and 14 below. The measuring devices shall be read and cumulative totalizer readings recorded on a weekly basis at minimum. The right holder shall maintain the records of its measurements until proof of application of water to beneficial use has been submitted in connection with this right and shall provide them to the Department upon request. After the submittal of proof of application of water to beneficial use the right holder shall maintain the records of its weekly measurements for five year periods and shall provide them to the Department upon request.
11. Upon specific notification by the Department, the right holder shall install and maintain data loggers to record water usage information at the authorized point(s) of diversion in accordance with Department specifications.
12. Diversion of water under this right shall not commence in a particular year until the water master of Water District 130 has been notified that groundwater recharge pursuant to Transfer 78927 has commenced. If deliveries under Transfer 78927 are reduced or cease during the season due to priority cuts, the right holder shall notify the water master of Water District 130 immediately.
13. On an annual basis, the right holder shall prepare and submit to the watermaster of Water District 130 a report comparing the recharge amounts under Transfer 78927 and groundwater diversions under this right. This report shall include weekly recharge amounts pursuant to Transfer 78927. This report shall also include total volume, maximum daily volume, and the maximum instantaneous rate of flow diverted from each point of diversion authorized for this right on a weekly basis.

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

Permit to Appropriate Water

NO. 37-22850

14. In connection with the proof of beneficial use submitted for this permit, the permit holder shall also submit a report showing the total annual volume, the maximum daily volume, and the maximum instantaneous rate of flow diverted from the points of diversion authorized for this permit during the development period. The report shall also show the maximum instantaneous rate of diversion, either measured or reasonably estimated by a qualified professional engineer, geologist, or certified water rights examiner, for the entire City of Gooding municipal water system. The report shall also describe and explain how water diverted under this permit provides an additional increment of beneficial use of water for the City of Gooding municipal water system as opposed to an alternative point of diversion for prior water rights already held and used by the City of Gooding for its municipal water system. To show an additional increment of beneficial use in terms of rate and volume, the right holder must show the number of instances when diversions from the six authorized points of diversion exceeded the amounts authorized by the right holder's prior water rights, the amount by which the cumulative diversion rates of the prior water rights were exceeded, and the extent of time (in minutes or hours) of each instance.
15. Failure to comply with conditions of this permit, including maintaining and providing measurement records, shall be cause for the Director to void this permit or cancel or revoke any water right license that may be issued in connection with this permit.
16. Any license issued by IDWR pursuant to the right or portion thereof for the use of trust water is subject to a term review of 20 years after the date of this approval to determine availability of water for the use and to re-evaluate the public interest at the end of the term.

This permit is issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-204, Idaho Code. Witness the signature of the Director, affixed at Boise, this 18th day of March, 20 2014

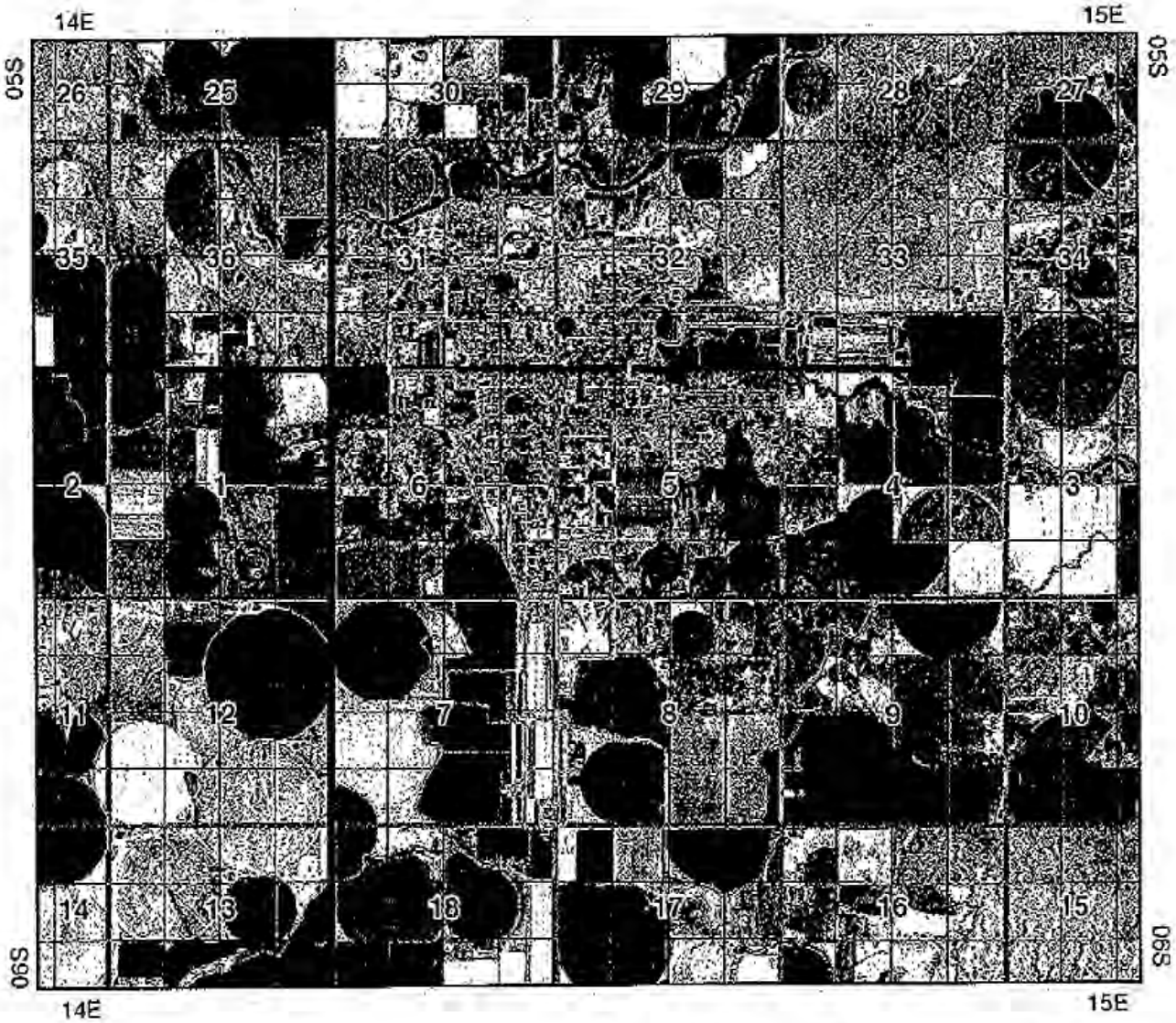
For GARY SPACKMAN, Director

City Of Gooding

Attachment To Permit to Appropriate Water

37-22850

This map depicts the MUNICIPAL place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval and is attached to the approval document solely for illustrative purposes.



Point of Diversion

Water Service Area Boundary

Townships

PLS Sections

Quarter Quarters

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

STATE OF IDAHO

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

TRANSFER OF WATER RIGHT
TRANSFER NO. 78928

This is to certify that: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

has requested a change to the water right(s) listed below. This change in water right(s) is authorized pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-222, Idaho Code. A summary of the changes is also listed below. The authorized change for each affected water right, including conditions of approval, is shown on the following pages of this document.

Summary of Water Rights Before the Proposed Changes

Water Right	Origin/Basis	Priority Date	Diversion Rate	Diversion Volume	Acre Limit	Total Acres	Source
37-11221	WR/DECREED	4/20/1977	5.900 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	GROUND WATER
37-4080	WR/DECREED	9/28/1928	2.800 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	GROUND WATER

Purpose of Transfer (Changes Proposed)

Current Number	Split	POD	POU	Add POD	Period of Use	Nature of Use
37-11221	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
37-4080	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO

Summary Of Water Rights After the Approved Change

Existing Right	New No. (Changed Portion)	Transfer Rate	Transfer Volume	Acre Limit	Total Acres	New No. (remaining portion)	Remaining Rate	Remaining Volume	Remaining Acre Limit	Remaining Total Acres
37-11221	37-11221	5.900 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37-4080	37-4080	2.800 cfs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COMBINED TOTALS		**7.050 cfs**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**		**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

This water right(s) is subject to all prior water rights and shall be administered in accordance with Idaho law and applicable rules of the Department of Water Resources. Detailed Water Right Description(s) attached.

Dated this 7th day of March, 2014.

Southern Region Manager

Transfer No. 78928

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-4080

As Modified by Transfer No. 78928

In accordance with the approval of Transfer No. 78928, Water Right No. 37-4080 is now described as follows:

Right Holder: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Priority Date: 9/28/1928

Source: GROUND WATER

BENEFICIAL USE	From		To	Diversion Rate
MUNICIPAL	01/01	to	12/31	2.800 cfs
				2.800 cfs

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION

GROUND WATER	NESE	Sec 31	Twp 05S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SESW	Sec 32	Twp 05S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SWSW	Sec 32	Twp 05S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SWSW	Sec 5	Twp 06S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	L1 (NENE)	Sec 6	Twp 06S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SENE	Sec 6	Twp 06S Rge 15E	GOODING County

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Place of use is within the service area of the City of Gooding municipal water supply system as provided for under Idaho Law.
2. A map depicting the place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval is attached to this document for illustrative purposes.
3. Rights 37-4080 and 37-11221 when combined shall not exceed a total diversion rate of 7.05 cfs.
4. Right holder shall comply with the drilling permit requirements of Section 42-235, Idaho Code and applicable Well Construction Rules of the Department.
5. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 130.
6. Prior to diversion and use of water under Transfer approval 78928, the right holder shall install and maintain acceptable measuring device(s) at the authorized point(s) of diversion, in accordance with Department specifications.
7. Upon specific notification of the Department, the right holder shall install and maintain data loggers to record water usage information at the authorized point(s) of diversion in accordance with Department specifications.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-4080

As Modified by Transfer No. 78928

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

8. To the extent necessary for administration between points of diversion for ground water, and between points of diversion for ground water and hydraulically connected surface sources, this right retains its original priority for well locations authorized under this right as identified in decree dated 12/11/2002.

9. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.

10. Failure of the right holder to comply with the conditions of this transfer is cause for the Director to rescind approval of the transfer.

11. Pursuant to Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code, this water right is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of water rights as may be determined by the Snake River Basin Adjudication court at a point in time no later than the entry of the final unified decree.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-11221

As Modified by Transfer No. 78928

In accordance with the approval of Transfer No. 78928, Water Right No. 37-11221 is now described as follows:

Right Holder: CITY OF GOODING
308 5TH AVE W
GOODING, ID 83330

Priority Date: 4/20/1977

Source: GROUND WATER

BENEFICIAL USE	From		To	Diversion Rate
MUNICIPAL	01/01	to	12/31	5.900 cfs
				5.900 cfs

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION

GROUND WATER	NESE	Sec 31 Twp 05S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SESW	Sec 32 Twp 05S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SWSW	Sec 32 Twp 05S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SWSW	Sec 5 Twp 06S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	L1 (NENE)	Sec 6 Twp 06S Rge 15E	GOODING County
GROUND WATER	SENE	Sec 6 Twp 06S Rge 15E	GOODING County

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Place of use is within the service area of the City of Gooding municipal water supply system as provided for under Idaho Law.
2. A map depicting the place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval is attached to this document for illustrative purposes.
3. Rights 37-4080 and 37-11221 when combined shall not exceed a total diversion rate of 7.05 cfs.
4. Right holder shall comply with the drilling permit requirements of Section 42-235, Idaho Code and applicable Well Construction Rules of the Department.
5. Use of water under this right will be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 130.
6. Prior to diversion and use of water under Transfer approval 78928, the right holder shall install and maintain acceptable measuring device(s) at the authorized point(s) of diversion, in accordance with Department specifications.
7. Upon specific notification of the Department, the right holder shall install and maintain data loggers to record water usage information at the authorized point(s) of diversion in accordance with Department specifications.

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-11221

As Modified by Transfer No. 78928

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

8. To the extent necessary for administration between points of diversion for ground water, and between points of diversion for ground water and hydraulically connected surface sources, this right retains its original priority for well locations authorized under this right as identified in decree dated 12/11/2002.

9. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.

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Appendix C Irrigation Committee Recommendation Letter

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Irrigation Committee Recommendation
December 15, 2009

The Irrigation Committee was formed by the Mayor and charged to review the irrigation study and recommendations by the city engineers and make a recommendation to the City Council on which option would be best for Gooding.

In order to accomplish this we met with the following individuals:

David Adair, who provided us with a historical perspective and concerns he had with the irrigation system.
Todd Bunn, who addressed the status of the irrigation system, how it was being maintained and the limits of the current maintenance system. He also outlined the current funding of the system. The funding has not kept pace with the need to repair and or maintain the system. The status of the irrigation system has been a concern since 1960. Mr. Bunn also explained the desirability of one system for both potable and non-potable water since they were both linked to the need for water drawn from wells. We also learned about surface and ground water rights.
Roy Mink, who talked about the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA) Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan (CAMP). He was concerned that we would devalue the City's Surface Water rights and put additional stress on the aquifer by drilling additional wells. We discussed the purchase of ground water rights and he agreed that that was possible since there would be no additional stress on the aquifer. Mr. Mink also thought we should become involved with both the CAMP Committee and the recharge studies underway.
Jim Mullen, the City engineer. Mr. Mullen met with the committee on two occasions and was very helpful in detailing out the options and looking at potential funding sources.

The Irrigation system is part of the City's history and a part of its culture. It has been decaying for 50 years and nothing has been done because of the financial impact. Now there are only a few users who understand their responsibilities in managing the irrigation system and fewer people staying home to manage it if they knew how. And now, the system is in such decay that action must be taken. The committee realizes that the potential fiscal impact on the people of Gooding, especially those on fixed income, will be significant. Therefore, every possible state or federal grant or loan option should be explored

After careful consideration, the committee is recommending option 3a. This option augments the current potable system, upgrades the under sized water lines, allows the City to ultimately abandon the existing flood irrigation system, and the cost of water will be charged on a usage basis. This is the most cost effective approach. The committee also recommends that the City of Gooding continue to assess the availability for any significant federal funding that might become available that would allow the City to implement option 3c, augmenting the potable water system by constructing a Surface Water Treatment Plant. The Committee recognizes the value of the existing surface

water rights and recommends that those rights be protected and not traded or encumbered.

The Committee also recommends the following.

The City must have numerous public information meetings and hearings. It is imperative that the citizens of Gooding fully understand the need for this new system and the financial impact it will have on them individually.
The City must find ways to provide information to the community in a simple manner so that people can both determine the financial impact of the new system on them personally and determine ways to lower their water consumption. Price per gallon or a calculator of some kind people could use might be helpful.
The City stress that water is a precious resource and must be used wisely and conservatively.
The City should implement opportunities for the citizens of Gooding to learn about water conservation and water conscious landscaping.

That concludes our committee's recommendations.

The Following individuals participated on the committee: Kent Dunn, Phil Williams, Devin Rigby, Stephen Medaris, and Ken Allison.

Appendix D NRCS Soil Survey

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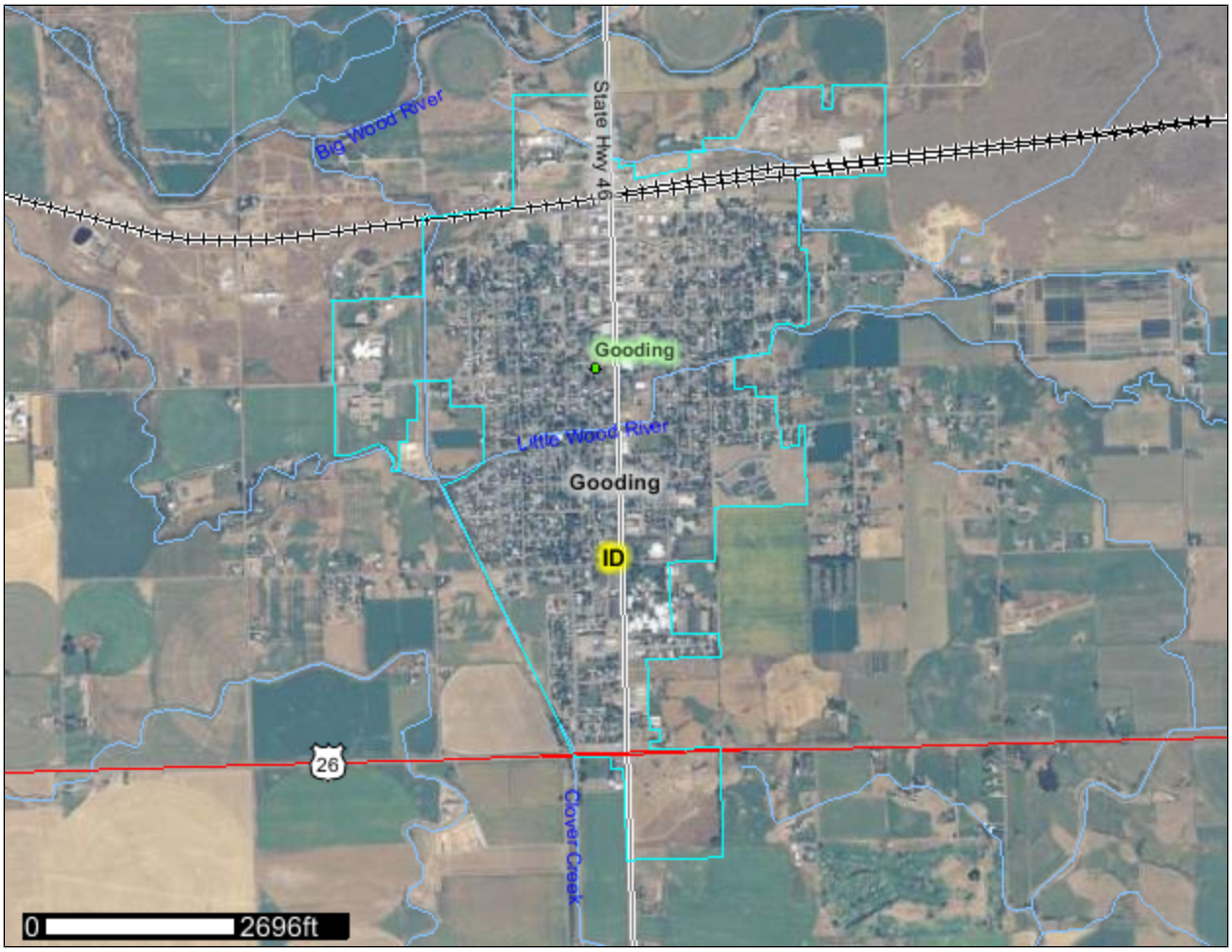
United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for Wood River Area, Idaho, Gooding County and Parts of Blaine, Lincoln, and Minidoka Counties



July 18, 2012

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means

for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

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

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

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

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

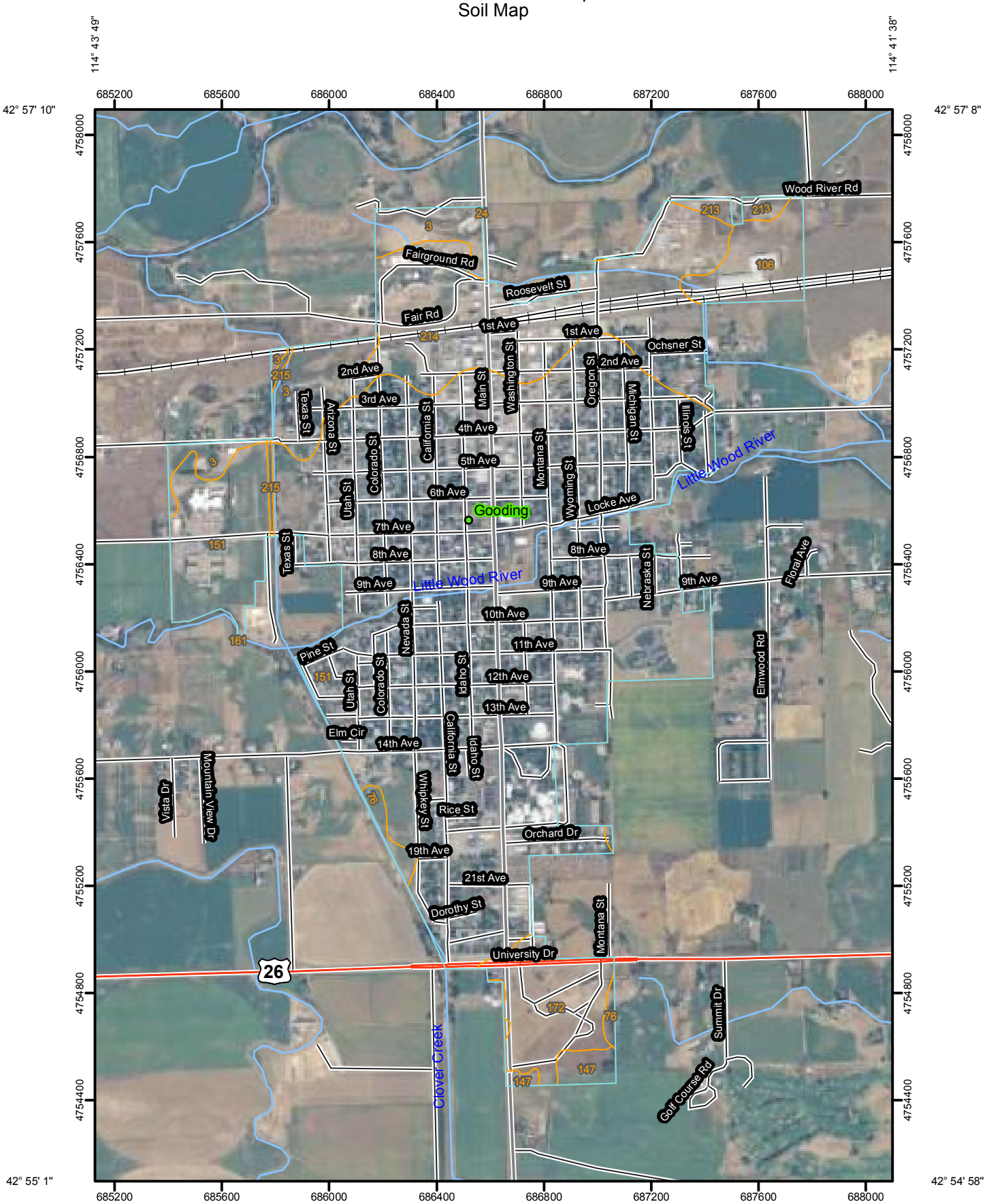
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree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

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:19,100 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 150 300 600 900

Feet
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000

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: 1:19,100 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

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

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: Wood River Area, Idaho, Gooding County and Parts of Blaine, Lincoln, and Minidoka Counties
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Aug 26, 2010

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 9/9/2004

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

Wood River Area, Idaho, Gooding County and Parts of Blaine, Lincoln, and Minidoka Counties (ID681)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
3	Ackelton-Jestrick-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes	51.5	5.7%
24	Burch-Quencheroo-Dryck complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
76	Harsan-Schnipper complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	6.9	0.8%
106	Lava flows-Lithic Torriorthents complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	27.1	3.0%
147	Power silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	8.5	0.9%
151	Quencheroo-Loupence complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	624.3	69.3%
161	Schnipper-Bruncan complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
172	Snowmore-Idow-Bruncan complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	41.3	4.6%
213	Wendell-Wako-Ackelton complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	6.1	0.7%
214	Wendell-Wako-Rekima complex 1 to 4 percent slopes	132.2	14.7%
215	Water	2.3	0.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**900.3**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used.

Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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

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

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

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

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

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

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

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

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

Wood River Area, Idaho, Gooding County and Parts of Blaine, Lincoln, and Minidoka Counties

3—Ackelton-Jestrick-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 3,200 to 4,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 11 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 140 days

Map Unit Composition

Ackelton and similar soils: 45 percent
Jestrick and similar soils: 35 percent
Rock outcrop: 15 percent

Description of Ackelton

Setting

Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 43 to 58 inches to duripan
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: SANDY 8-14 ARTRT/HECOC8-ACHY (R011AY014ID)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Loamy fine sand
8 to 34 inches: Sandy clay loam
34 to 53 inches: Loam
53 to 62 inches: Cemented material
62 to 76 inches: Loamy very fine sand

Description of Jestrick

Setting

Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian deposits over bedrock derived from basalt

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 38 inches to duripan; 25 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: SANDY 8-14 ARTRT/HECOC8-ACHY (R011AY014ID)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy fine sand
5 to 16 inches: Fine sandy loam
16 to 22 inches: Cobbly fine sandy loam
22 to 29 inches: Cemented material
29 to 39 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Rock Outcrop

Properties and qualities

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 8

Typical profile

0 to 60 inches: Unweathered bedrock

24—Burch-Quencheroo-Dryck complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 3,500 to 4,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 13 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Burch and similar soils: 45 percent
Quencheroo and similar soils: 30 percent

Dryck and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Burch

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: More than 80 inches
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
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2c
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6c

Typical profile

0 to 13 inches: Loam
13 to 21 inches: Silt loam
21 to 60 inches: Very fine sandy loam

Description of Quencheroo

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium over bedrock derived from basalt

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 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: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2c
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6c

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Loam
8 to 14 inches: Loam

14 to 27 inches: Loam
27 to 56 inches: Silt loam
56 to 66 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Dryck

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: 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 to high (0.57 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2c
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6c

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Very fine sandy loam
8 to 23 inches: Very fine sandy loam
23 to 60 inches: Stratified fine sand to extremely gravelly fine sand

Minor Components

Aquolls

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains

76—Harsan-Schnipper complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 3,200 to 4,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 11 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 140 days

Map Unit Composition

Harsan and similar soils: 65 percent
Schnipper and similar soils: 25 percent

Description of Harsan

Setting

Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to duripan
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical profile

0 to 14 inches: Loamy fine sand
14 to 42 inches: Sandy clay loam
42 to 60 inches: Cemented material

Description of Schnipper

Setting

Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Volcanic ash and/or mixed alluvium and/or loess over bedrock derived from basalt

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to duripan; 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 25 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Fine sandy loam
12 to 16 inches: Clay loam
16 to 29 inches: Fine sandy loam
29 to 58 inches: Cemented material
58 to 68 inches: Unweathered bedrock

106—Lava flows-Lithic Torriorthents complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 3,500 to 4,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 13 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 90 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Lava flows: 70 percent
Lithic torriorthents and similar soils: 20 percent

Description of Lava Flows

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 8

Typical profile

0 to 60 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Lithic Torriorthents

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over bedrock derived from basalt

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 10 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 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.1 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 7s
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Ecological site: SHALLOW LOAMY 8-12 ARTRW8/PSSPS (R011XY004ID)

Typical profile
0 to 2 inches: Very cobbly silt loam
2 to 9 inches: Cobbly silt loam
9 to 19 inches: Unweathered bedrock

147—Power silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 2,000 to 4,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 170 days

Map Unit Composition
Power and similar soils: 85 percent

Description of Power

Setting
Landform: Lava fields, buttes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or loess

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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: High (about 11.1 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 2c
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6c

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Silt loam
10 to 40 inches: Silt loam
40 to 64 inches: Very fine sandy loam

151—Quencheroo-Loupence complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 3,500 to 4,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 11 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Quencheroo and similar soils: 65 percent
Loupence and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Quencheroo

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium over bedrock derived from basalt

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 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: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2c
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6c

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Silt loam
5 to 11 inches: Loam
11 to 21 inches: Loam
21 to 30 inches: Silt loam
30 to 49 inches: Silt loam
49 to 59 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Loupence

Setting

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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: High (about 10.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2c
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6c

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Silt loam
5 to 28 inches: Silty clay loam
28 to 42 inches: Very fine sandy loam
42 to 67 inches: Silty clay loam

Minor Components

Aquolls

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains

161—Schnipper-Bruncan complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 3,400 to 4,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Schnipper and similar soils: 55 percent
Bruncan and similar soils: 25 percent

Description of Schnipper

Setting

Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Volcanic ash and/or mixed alluvium and/or loess over bedrock derived from basalt

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to duripan; 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 25 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical profile

0 to 12 inches: Fine sandy loam
12 to 16 inches: Clay loam
16 to 29 inches: Fine sandy loam
29 to 58 inches: Cemented material
58 to 68 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Bruncan

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Volcanic ash and/or loess over mixed alluvium over bedrock derived from volcanic rock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 11 to 20 inches to duripan; 13 to 32 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Stony loam
6 to 11 inches: Clay loam
11 to 13 inches: Very cobbly very fine sandy loam
13 to 18 inches: Cemented material
18 to 28 inches: Unweathered bedrock

172—Snowmore-Idow-Bruncan complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 3,200 to 5,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 13 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 85 to 130 days

Map Unit Composition

Snowmore and similar soils: 55 percent
Idow and similar soils: 20 percent
Bruncan and similar soils: 15 percent

Description of Snowmore

Setting

Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Volcanic ash and/or mixed alluvium and/or loess over bedrock derived fromrhyolite and/or basalt

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 34 inches to duripan; 21 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 12.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sandy loam
7 to 27 inches: Loam
27 to 31 inches: Gravelly loam
31 to 33 inches: Cemented material
33 to 43 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Idow

Setting

Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian deposits over bedrock derived from basalt

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to duripan; 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Fine sandy loam
6 to 21 inches: Fine sandy loam
21 to 35 inches: Loam
35 to 51 inches: Cemented material
51 to 61 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Bruncan

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Volcanic ash and/or loess over mixed alluvium over bedrock derived from volcanic rock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 11 to 20 inches to duripan; 13 to 37 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 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): 6e

Typical profile
0 to 10 inches: Loam
10 to 17 inches: Clay loam
17 to 19 inches: Very cobbly silt loam
19 to 25 inches: Cemented material
25 to 35 inches: Unweathered bedrock

213—Wendell-Wako-Ackelton complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 3,200 to 4,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 11 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition
Wendell and similar soils: 40 percent
Wako and similar soils: 30 percent
Ackelton and similar soils: 20 percent

Description of Wendell

Setting
Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits over bedrock derived from volcanic rock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 36 inches to duripan; 26 to 38 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: SANDY 8-14 ARTRT/HECOC8-ACHY (R011AY014ID)

Typical profile
0 to 5 inches: Loamy fine sand
5 to 12 inches: Sandy loam
12 to 32 inches: Sandy clay loam
32 to 35 inches: Cemented material
35 to 45 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Wako

Setting
Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits over bedrock derived from volcanic rock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to duripan; 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 6.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: SANDY 8-14 ARTRT/HECOC8-ACHY (R011AY014ID)

Typical profile
0 to 6 inches: Loamy fine sand
6 to 20 inches: Clay loam
20 to 38 inches: Sandy clay loam
38 to 59 inches: Cemented material
59 to 69 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Ackelton

Setting

Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 43 to 58 inches to duripan
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: SANDY 8-14 ARTRT/HECOC8-ACHY (R011AY014ID)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Loamy fine sand
8 to 34 inches: Sandy clay loam
34 to 53 inches: Loam
53 to 62 inches: Cemented material
62 to 76 inches: Loamy very fine sand

214—Wendell-Wako-Rekima complex 1 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 3,200 to 4,700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 11 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Wendell and similar soils: 35 percent
Wako and similar soils: 30 percent
Rekima and similar soils: 25 percent

Description of Wendell

Setting

Landform: Lava fields
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits over bedrock derived from volcanic rock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 36 inches to duripan; 26 to 38 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: SANDY 8-14 ARTRT/HECOC8-ACHY (R011AY014ID)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy fine sand
5 to 12 inches: Sandy loam
12 to 32 inches: Sandy clay loam
32 to 35 inches: Cemented material
35 to 45 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Wako

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits over bedrock derived from volcanic rock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to duripan; 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 6.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: SANDY 8-14 ARTRT/HECOC8-ACHY (R011AY014ID)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Loamy fine sand
5 to 22 inches: Clay loam
22 to 32 inches: Loam
32 to 47 inches: Cemented material
47 to 53 inches: Unweathered bedrock

Description of Rekima

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium over bedrock derived from basalt

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 19 inches to duripan; 17 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: SHALLOW LOAMY 8-12 ARTRW8/PSSPS (R011XY004ID)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Very stony fine sandy loam
3 to 15 inches: Very cobbly fine sandy loam
15 to 18 inches: Very cobbly fine sandy loam
18 to 19 inches: Cemented material
19 to 29 inches: Unweathered bedrock

215—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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Appendix E Threatened/Endangered Species

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Oksana Roth

From: Michael.May@deq.idaho.gov
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2016 3:36 PM
To: Oksana Roth
Cc: James Mullen; Noel.LaRoque@id.usda.gov; Carol.Garrison@id.usda.gov; Brian.Reed@deq.idaho.gov; MaryAnna.Peavey@deq.idaho.gov; Aimee.Hill@deq.idaho.gov
Subject: ESA/EFH memo update - Gooding DWG - 12 May 2016
Attachments: Official Species List - Gooding DWG - 12 May 2016.pdf; City of Gooding DWG ESA EFH Memo_6.5.2014.PDF

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

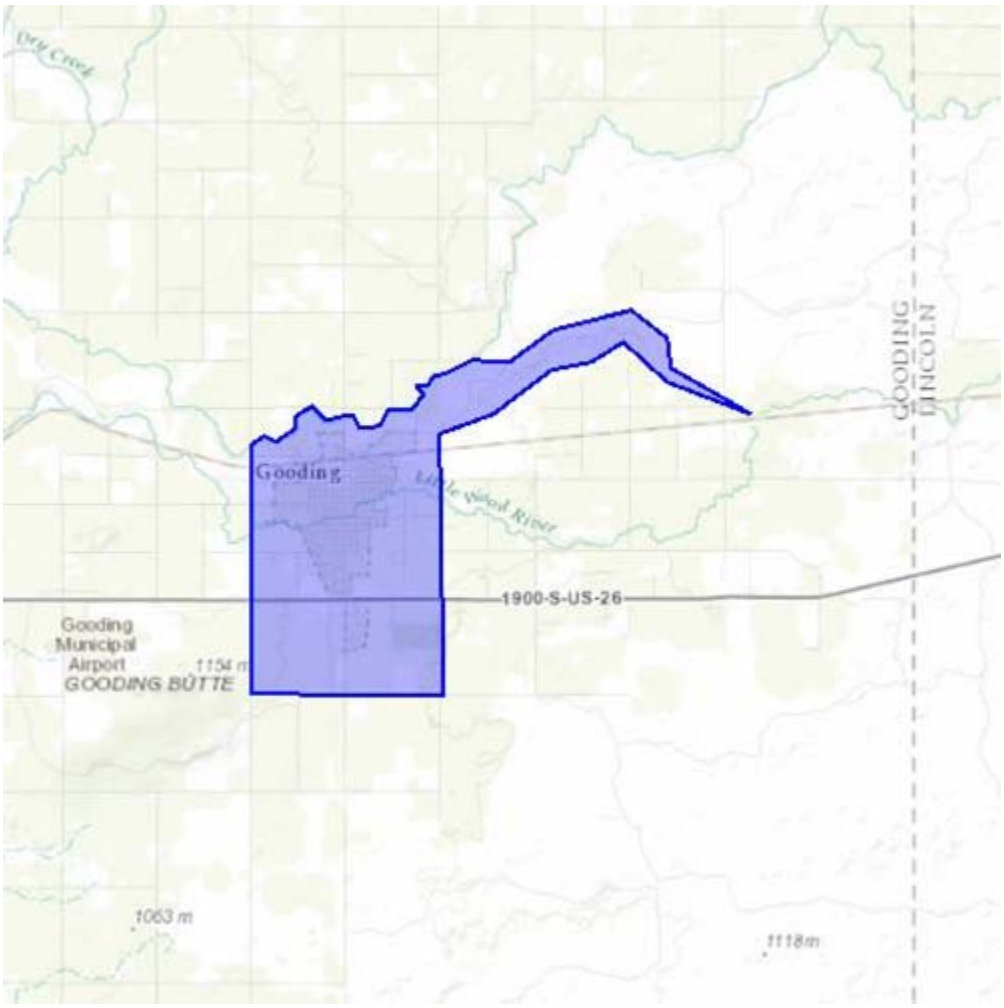
Categories: FYI, Blue Category

------< Attachments >------
Title : Official Species List - Gooding DWG - 12 May 2016
Title : City of Gooding DWG ESA/EFH Memo_6.5.2014

Oksana,

The endangered species list expired during the past two years while the facility plan was being revised. This email provides a formal update to our June 5, 2014 *Threatened/Endangered Species and Essential Fish Habitat* determination memo, a copy of which is attached.

US Fish & Wildlife Service also revised the process for obtaining official species lists. Rather than providing a county-wide list, they have established an *Information for Planning and Conservation* (IPaC) web site, which generates project-specific lists. We most recently obtained a species list from IPaC on May 12, 2016 (attached), for the Area of Potential Effects (APE) shown below. This is based on the APE delineated on Fig. 2-1 of the March 19, 2015 Environmental Information Document (EID) submittal, and it includes both the planning area for Gooding's drinking water system and the groundwater recharge project. It does not include effects on the increased groundwater withdrawals on spring outflows on the northern rim of the Snake River.



The May 12, 2016 official species list identifies no threatened or endangered species or critical habitat within the delineated project area. Also, as described in our 2014 memo, the project is not located within Essential Fish Habitat, since salmonids are blocked by the Hells Canyon dams.

However, the concerns expressed by USFWS in 2014 about groundwater withdrawals impacting Banbury Springs Lanx and Bliss Rapids Snail, as well as other riparian habitat along the Snake River, remain valid. DEQ continues to request that you address their concerns and suggested mitigation measures in the EID, and that you work with them to address their concerns while developing the aquifer recharge project.

Please revise the EID accordingly and resubmit it for review. Include this update and its associated species list with the previous memo in an appendix. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Mike May
Sr. Water Quality Specialist
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
1410 North Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706
(208) 373-0406

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 SOUTH VINNELL WAY, SUITE 368
BOISE, ID 83709
PHONE: (208)378-5243 FAX: (208)378-5262

Consultation Code: 01EIFW00-2016-SLI-0669 May 12, 2016
Event Code: 01EIFW00-2016-E-00688
Project Name: Gooding Drinking Water Improvements

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Register Notice:
http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2009-02-25/pdf/E9-3512.pdf#page=1
Printable Maps:
http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/species/mammals/lynx/criticalhabitat_files/20081222_fedre

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment

United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Gooding Drinking Water Improvements

Official Species List

Provided by:

Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 SOUTH VINNELL WAY, SUITE 368
BOISE, ID 83709
(208) 378-5243

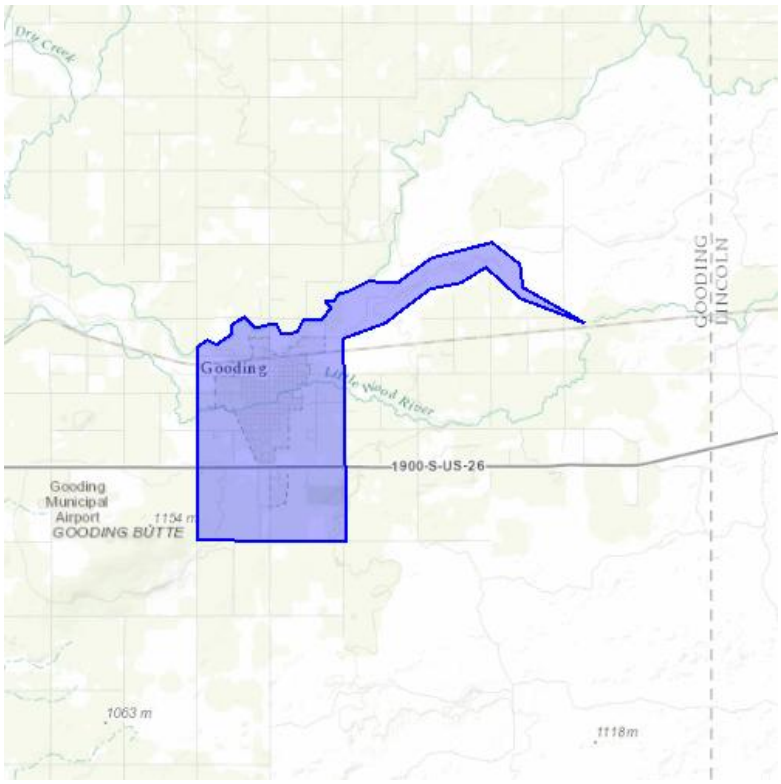
Consultation Code: 01EIFW00-2016-SLI-0669
Event Code: 01EIFW00-2016-E-00688

Project Type: WATER SUPPLY / DELIVERY

Project Name: Gooding Drinking Water Improvements
Project Description: For City of Gooding, Idaho:
* construct two new wells w/ well houses and appurtenances
* upgrade approx. 18,100 ft of undersized water mains within the City
* decommission existing gravity irrigation system
* repurpose existing surface water irrigation right to groundwater recharge

Please Note: The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.

Project Location Map:



Project Coordinates: The coordinates are too numerous to display here.

Project Counties: Gooding, ID

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 0 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

There are no listed species identified for the vicinity of your project.

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

MEMO

TO: OKSANA ROTH, KELLER ASSOCIATES
FROM: ESTER CEJA, DEQ
SUBJECT: CITY OF GOODING DRINKING WATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES AND ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT
DATE: JUNE 4, 2014

The proposed project is located in Gooding County and consists of drilling two new wells and replacement of approximately 9,000 feet of undersized distribution pipes.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife threatened and endangered species list dated 10/23/2013 was used for determining endangered and threatened species within Gooding County. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was consulted to determine any impacts to listed species resulting from the proposed project. USFWS provided comments on 5/13/2014 and a copy is attached. The proposed distribution line replacements and the location of the proposed new wells will have "NO EFFECT" to the listed species below.

1. **Greater Sage-Grouse** (candidate) - Grouse reside in Sagebrush Steppe environments. The distribution replacements and the proposed drinking water well locations are within the developed area of the city limits absent of Sagebrush Steppe. The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" on sage grouse as the improvements.

2. **Banbury Springs Lanx** (endangered) – The Banbury Springs lanx are found on smooth basalt, boulders, or cobble-sized grounds ranging from 2-20 inches deep, but they avoid areas with green algae. Currently the species only exists at four cold-spring locations that are isolated from each other: Thousand Springs, Box Canyon Springs, Briggs springs and Banbury Springs. Habitat modification, spring flow reduction, ground water quality, the invasive New Zealand mudsnail and inadequate regulatory mechanisms affect the species and their habitat. The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" to the species.

3. **Bliss Rapid Snail** (threatened) – The Bliss Rapids snail occurs in cold water springs and spring-fed tributaries to the Snake River, and in some reaches of the Snake River. The Bliss Rapids snail is primarily found on cobble boulder substrate, and in water temperatures between 59-61 degrees Fahrenheit (USFWS Species Profile). The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" on the species.

4. **Snake River Physa** (endangered) – The Snake River Physa is a freshwater mollusk found in the middle Snake River. It inhabits deep water on the margins of moderately swift rapids and riffles. Individuals have been found in relatively undisturbed areas with gravel, boulder, or cobble substrates and a low percentage of epiphytic algae or

macrophytes (Frest 1999, USFWS 1995). The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" on the species.

Aquifer Recharge:
The USFWS provided additional comments on the City of Gooding increasing their ground water withdrawal. Specifically, the USFWS recommends that an equal or greater reduction in the rate or volume withdrawal take place elsewhere in the local area. This may be accomplished by the purchase of the ground water rights and retirement of an associated block of irrigated cropland. The USFWS also suggests the city work on water conservation efforts to reduce the city's impact to surface and ground water related habitats. DEQ requests that the city address, in the EID, the USFWS comments and assure that the proposed drinking water wells will not significantly impact and/or alter ground water downstream. Implementation of proper mitigation measures to reduce the impact to ground water quantity downstream will "Not adversely impact" the Banbury Springs lanx and the Bliss Rapids snail.

We also ask that you work with the USFWS in addressing their concerns regarding the aquifer recharge project. While the aquifer recharge project is not funded through DEQ, it is part of the overall project and could have cumulative impacts to species.

Essential Fish Habitat
The City of Gooding drinking water improvement project is not located within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Salmon as identified in the attached EFH map and will have "NO EFFECT."

Ester Ceja

From: Kibler, Bob <bob_kibler@fws.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2014 11:30 AM
To: Ester Ceja
Subject: Fwd: Gooding Project
Attachments: Gooding Drinking Water Improvement Project.pdf; Gooding Maps.pdf

Greetings Ester:

I have reviewed the description for the City of Gooding's proposed drinking water improvement project, and am providing the following comments and recommendations to your consideration pursuant the State Environmental Review Process.

The Fish and Wildlife Service does not anticipate any adverse effects to our trust resources of concern related to the replacement of approximately 9,000 feet of undersized distribution pipe. The habitats associated with these waterlines have been previously disturbed and altered during the past installation and maintenance of existing pipelines. Baseline conditions within the construction right-of-way are not expected change significantly as a result of the increased pipe dimensions.

I also do not anticipate that the construction of the two new wells will have a significant impact on the surface habitats associated with the well sites. Habitats in and around the City of Gooding have been substantially altered by cultivated crop production and the construction of municipal infrastructure. Installation of new wells should not significantly alter the baseline conditions.

I do expect that the new wells may increase rate or volume of water being withdrawal from the groundwater aquifer. This could have an additive effect with other existing ground water uses in the local area. Ground water use in the area currently exceeds the natural recharge rates. Withdrawals have had a measurable impact towards the reduction in the number and volume of spring outflows that emerge along the northern rim of the Snake River. These spring habitats are essential for both threatened and endangered aquatic mollusks (Bliss Rapids snails and Banbury Springs lanx). The springs support unique wetland and riparian shrub habitats that provide breeding and resting areas for migratory birds. Spring flows also supply waters to our Hagerman National Fish Hatchery necessary for the production of anadromous fish stocks required to mitigate for the impacts of the hydroelectric dams located along the Snake and Columbia River systems.

To mitigate for any anticipated increase in groundwater withdrawal, I would recommend that an equal or greater reduction in the rate or volume of groundwater withdrawal take place elsewhere in the local area. This may be accomplished by the purchase of the ground water rights and retirement of an associated block of irrigated cropland.

To reduce the future needs for increasing the rate of ground and surface water consumption, we encourage the City of Gooding to pursue construction ordinances that result in the overall reduction of per capita water consumption. Such ordinances not only reduce the City's environmental impact to surface and ground water related habitats, such ordinances can reduce the cost to the community by reducing the total volume of water treated to drinking water standards, and the total volume of gray and black waste water in need of handling and treatment.

Though not part of the proposed funding action, the City of Gooding has proposed to pursue a ground water

recharge project. Though the Fish and Wildlife Service does not have sufficient information to fully assess this proposal, we do offer the following comments to the City of Gooding for their consideration:

1. The Service does not recommend pursuit of proposals that result in the direct injection of water into the groundwater aquifer. Natural slow percolation of water through the soils and parent materials allows for biological, chemical, and physical removal of most nutrients and chemical pollutants, before the waters reach the aquifer. Direct injection, typically places contaminants directly into the aquifer, where even trace amounts may accumulate over time. Once contaminants are introduced into the aquifer, they are nearly impossible to remove. Contaminants in the aquifer will eventually be expressed in the spring water outflows, which may adversely affect the populations of wildlife and plants dependent upon the spring flows.

2. The Service does not recommend diversion of additional surface waters from local rivers and creeks for the purpose of artificially recharging groundwater aquifers. Surface water withdrawals and the discharge of pollutants to the remaining surface water reserves has already diminished the habitat quality and capacity of may of the local creeks and rivers. Additional water withdrawal would likely further reduce the baseline conditions of these surface waters, and the hinder the ability for these habitats to support native populations of wildlife and plants. We recommend that water users in the region pursue water conservation measures and regulations to ensure that surface and groundwater withdrawal rates do not exceed normal recharge rates for both surface and ground water resources.

It would be useful for our future conservation planning efforts to know whether any of our recommendations are incorporated into the described actions. Thank you for the opportunity to provide these technical assistance comments for your consideration. Please contact me if you have questions or require additional information.

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Eastvold, Bobette** <bobette_eastvold@fws.gov>
Date: Tue, May 13, 2014 at 6:41 AM
Subject: Gooding Project
To: Bob Kibler <bob_kibler@fws.gov>

Bob,

Sending this request, maps didn't scan to great so if you need me to mail original let me know.

Thanks, Bobette

--
Bobette Eastvold
US Fish and Wildlife Service
4425 Burley Drive, Suite A
Chubbuck, ID 83202
208-237-6975 x-101
Bobette_Eastvold@fws.gov

This list was revised by the USFWS on October 22, 2013.

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

CANDIDATE, PROPOSED AND LISTED SPECIES & PROPOSED AND DESIGNATED 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	North American Wolverine	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*	*Gulo gulo luscus*	*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*
Gooding		C										E	T		E								
Idaho				T					P	T-DCH							T			T			C
Jefferson		C	P	T					P												T		
Jerome		C											T		E								
Kootenai			P	T					P	T-DCH										T		T	
Latah				T					P											T		T	
Lemhi		C	P	T					P	T-DCH													C
Lewis										T-DCH										T			
Lincoln		C	P																				
Madison		C	P	T					P												T		
Minidoka		C	P												E								
Nez Perce				T						T-DCH										T			
Oneida		C																					
Owyhee	C	C	P							T-DCH				E	E				P-PCH				
Payette		C						C		T					E			C	P-PCH				
Power		C	P																				
Shoshone				T					P	T-DCH										T		T	C
Teton				T	T				P														C
Twin Falls	C	C											T		E								
Valley				T		T			P	T-DCH													C
Washington		C				T		C	P	T-DCH					E								C

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

This list was revised by the USFWS on October 22, 2013.

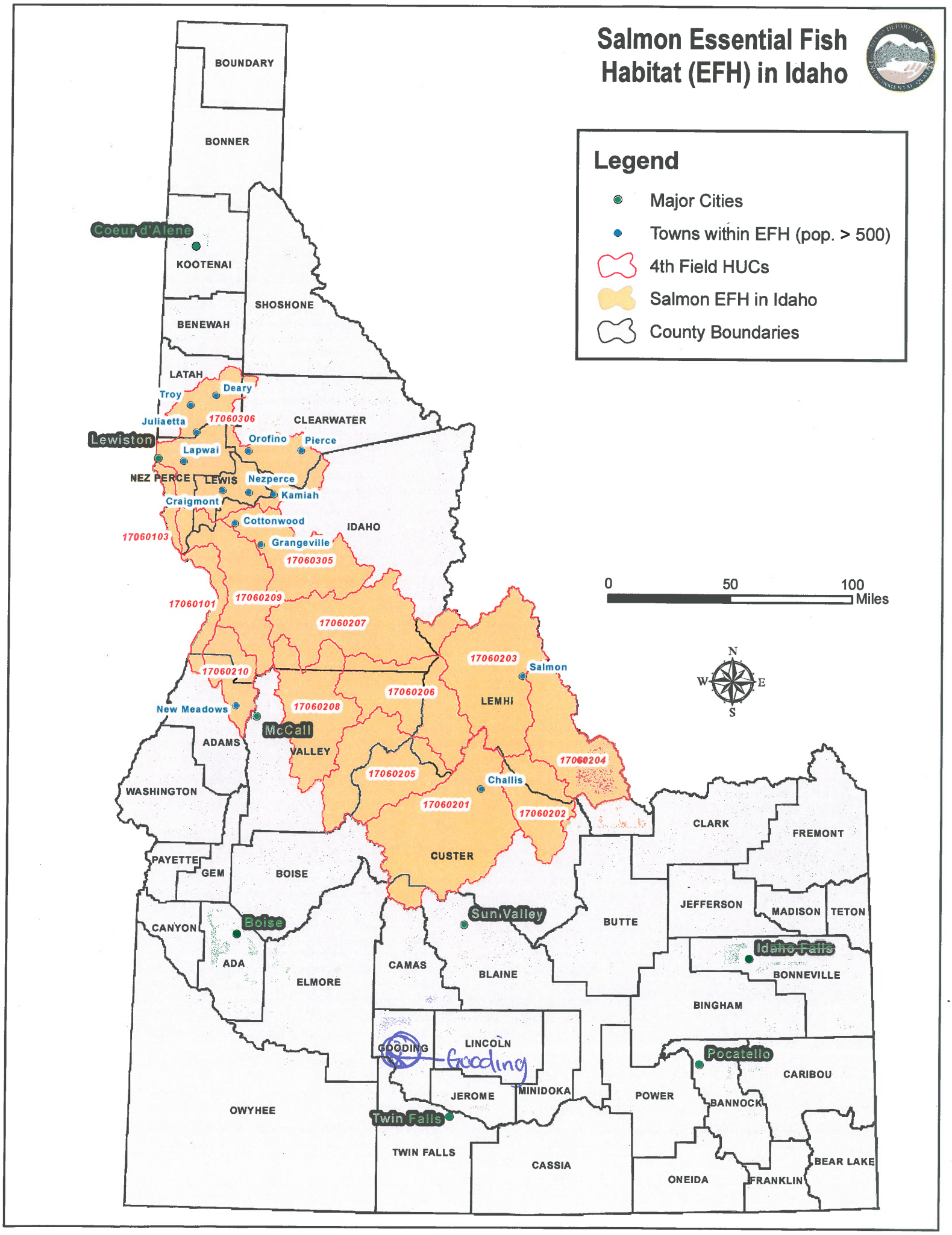
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service • Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office

CANDIDATE, PROPOSED AND LISTED SPECIES & PROPOSED AND DESIGNATED 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	North American Wolverine	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*	*Gulo gulo luscus*	*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	P	T-DCH													C
Bannock		C	P						P														
Bear Lake		C		T					P														
Benewah				T					P	T-DCH										T		T	
Bingham		C	P						P												T		
Blaine		C	P	T					P	T-DCH													C
Boise			P	T					P	T-DCH													C
Bonner				T	T		E		P	T-DCH													C
Bonneville		C	P	T	T				P												T		C
Boundary				T-DCH	T		E-DCH		P	T-DCH	E-DCH												C
Butte		C		T					P	T-DCH													C
Camas		C	P	T					P	T-DCH													C
Canyon															E				P-PCH				
Caribou		C		T					P														
Cassia		C	P												E	C							
Clark		C	P	T	T				P														C
Clearwater				T					P	T-DCH													C
Custer		C	P	T					P	T-DCH													C
Elmore		C	P	T					P	T-DCH			T		E				P-PCH				C
Franklin		C		T					P														
Fremont		C	P	T	T				P												T		C
Gem		C						C	P	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

Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in Idaho



Appendix F Open House and Public Education Material

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NOTICE of Town Hall Meeting

Walker Center
605 11th Ave E
Gooding, ID 83330
August 22, 2012
7:00 P.M.

The City is applying for a low interest loan from the Department of Environmental Quality to address the numerous problems with the City water system infrastructure. Improving and maintaining our infrastructure is an ordinary and necessary expense that impacts the health and safety of every citizen. This is an important project for the City and the Council is looking forward to working with you to make it a reality.

Any person requiring special accommodations should call City Hall at least three days prior to the meeting. 208 934-5669

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CITY OF GOODING
NOTICE OF HEARING TO CONSIDER A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE FILING OF A PETITION FOR JUDICIAL CONFIRMATION UNDER THE IDAHO JUDICIAL CONFIRMATION LAW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 2012, at 7:00 o'clock P.M., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, at the Gooding Municipal Building, 308 5th Avenue West, Gooding, Idaho, the City Council of the City of Gooding, Idaho (the "City"), will conduct a public hearing to consider the adoption of a resolution authorizing the filing of a petition for judicial confirmation under the Idaho Judicial Confirmation Law, Title 7, Chapter 13, Idaho Code.

The proposed petition would seek judicial confirmation of the power of the City (1) to incur an indebtedness as an "ordinary and necessary expense" of the City authorized by the general laws of the State, within the meaning of Article 8, Section 3, of the Idaho Constitution, in a principal amount not to exceed $9,454,000, for the purchase of improvements to the water system; (2) to issue revenue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of the City for the same, for the purpose of financing the cost of necessary improvements to the public water system of the City; and (3) to pledge the City's water system revenues for the payment of such indebtedness for a term of not more than thirty (30) years.

Information relating to the proposed petition is available at the office of the City Clerk, 308 5th Avenue West, Gooding, Idaho, during normal business hours of the City. Interested persons are encouraged to attend the public hearing and to present comments. Comments may also be submitted in writing to the Mayor and Council, City of Gooding, 308 5th Avenue West, Gooding, Idaho 83330.

DATED the 4th day of September, 2012.

CITY OF GOODING
Gooding County, Idaho

By: City Clerk

City of Gooding

47 + 5 = 52 people attended

WATER FACILITIES PLANNING STUDY – PUBLIC MEETING

AUGUST 22, 2012 – 7:00 PM

Name: (Please Print)	Address:	Phone:
1. Edward Reagan	113 Willow E - Fairfield	764-5322
2. TOM CELAYA	574 Michigan St Gooding	934-5096
3. Alice Kathryn Wright	339 Arizona St Gooding	421-5832
4. Elizabeth Clontz	248 Orchard Dr "	934-4335
5. Bob Koch	101 Michigan St Gooding	934-5915
6. Bill Andrews	606 Montana	934-3564
7. Edith Silvey	570 Oregon	934-4766
8. Cecil & Connie Stillwagon	113 11th Ave. W. Gooding	934-5751
9. Donald K. Larson	1105 California Gooding	934-4887
10. Helen P. Edwards	214 Wyoming Gooding	934-5782
11. CHERYL STEVENS	223 Oregon Gooding	316-4050
12. John J. Aguirre Jr.	1103 Idaho St. "	934-5210
13. Darrel L Kunz	1236 Washington Street Gooding	934-5094
14. Marie Baucum	1110 Wash. St. Gooding	316-2813
15. Pat Nelson	401 14th Ave Gooding	934-5345
16. Walt Nelson	401 14th Ave W Gooding	934-5345
17. Lawrence Steel	1041 Wyoming (1729 Gillespie Gooding	934-5747
18. Kathy Lehr	1214 Nevada St. Gooding	934-5832

KELLER associates

City of Gooding

Water Facilities Planning Study – Public Meeting

August 22, 2012 – 7:00 PM

Name/ Representing: (Please Print)	Address:	Phone:
19. Brennan Lodge	544 California St.	934-5984
20. Jack Amen	238 Main	934-5626
21. Brenna Andrew	6616 Montana	934-8564
22. Loretta M. Baum	317 Cal. St.	934 5152
23. Clare Bryant	429 Montana St	934-8351
24. Tara Arnold	207 Oregon St.	934-4773
25. [illegible]	734 4th Ave West	358-3296
26. Tonie Liermann	PO Box 537	731-5131
27. Teresa Thiemann	PO Box 303 Gooding	358-0781
28. Patty Hooper	2225 S, 1200 E Bliss	837-4950
29.		
30.		
31.		
32.		
33.		
34.		
35.		
36.		

KELLER associates

City of Gooding

WATER FACILITIES PLANNING STUDY – PUBLIC MEETING

AUGUST 22, 2012 – 7:00 PM

37.	Marcel Pearson		
38.	Candy McElfresh	RIVDA	732-5727
39.	Jack Hansen	1016 ID ST Goodings	934 8257
40.	Caralyn Boyd	421 Michigan Gooding	934-4026
41.	Carol Hayes	1021 Main Gooding	934.4301
42.	Karen Chenault	134 12th Ave W Gooding	934-4272
43.	Linda Hayes	MT Vista DL	358-2217
44.	Ken Anderson	237 orchard Gooding	208 944 2413
45.	Barbara Burns	719 Nevada	944-0687
46.	Donald M Karren	525 Arizona	316 5499
47.	Debbie Pardo	918 Utah St	308 8618
48.	Peggy and Sharon Anderson	1571 9th E	934-4607
49.	Duane Clemons	208 Orchard	934-4714
50.	Margaret Crews	614 Wyoming	934-5942
51.	JOHN CREWS	614 WYOMING	208 490-4852
52.	Glenn Diede	217 North Canyon Drive	208-934-9694
53.	Glenna Grover	1409 Idaho St.	208-934.5509
54.	Stan Cole	541 California St.	934 5984
55.	Larry & Carolyn Robertson	121 - 13th Ave W	934-4601

KELLER associates

August 22, 2012

KELLER associates

City of Gooding

Public Meeting

Keller Associates, Inc.
305 N. 3rd, Suite A
Pocatello, ID 83201

Water System Evaluation

KELLER associates

Existing Conditions

The City maintains two water systems:

- ✓ Non-potable irrigation system
- ✓ Drinking water system

KELLER associates

Non-potable Irrigation System

Water Rights:

- ✓ 9 cubic feet per second (cfs)
- ✓ 4,039 gallons per minute (gpm)
- ✓ 5,820,000 gallons per day (gpd)

KELLER associates

Non-potable Irrigation System

Area Served:

- ✓ 360 acres

Diversion	Area Serviced (acre)	Rel. Size	Fraction of City Limits	Fraction of Built-up area
93	192.7	53%	21%	32%
Beehive	7.5	2%	1%	1%
	1.9	1%	0%	0%
Pump	7.0	2%	1%	1%
Pump	51.4	14%	6%	8%
Woodworth	99.8	28%	11%	16%
TOTAL	**360.3**	**100%**	**40%**	**60%**

KELLER associates

Non-potable Irrigation System

Piping Network:

- ✓ 21 miles of piping and ditches

KELLER associates

Non-potable Irrigation System

Current Charges:

- ✓ $39.91 per lot per year

Maintenance:

- ✓ 12-17 hours per day, 6 days per week
- ✓ 11 people 5 months/year

Rotted Pipe

Irrigation Ditch (1)

Irrigation Ditch (2)

Irrigation Ditch (3)

Irrigation Ditch (4)

Irrigation Ditch (5)

Irrigation Pipe Problems

Irrigation System Summary:

- ✓ Continued breakdown and collapse of system
- ✓ Increasing operational and management effort
- ✓ City has determined continued system use in current state is not practical

Drinking Water System

Water Rights:

- ✓ 7.05 cubic feet per second (cfs)
- ✓ 3,164 gallons per minute (gpm)
- ✓ 4,560,000 gallons per day (gpd)

Drinking Water System

Well Pumping Capacity:

✓ 4th Avenue Well	925 gpm
✓ 13th Avenue Well	1,100 gpm
✓ Senior Avenue Well	1,518 gpm
Total	3,543 gpm

Drinking Water System

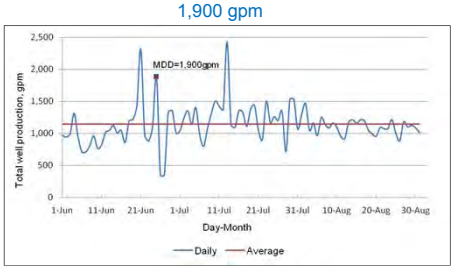
Total Redundant Supply - {IDAPA 58.01.08.513}

✓ Total Supply	3,543 gpm
✓ Less Largest Well	-1,518 gpm
Total Redundant Supply	2,025 gpm

Drinking Water System

Maximum Day Demand, Summers 2007 & 2012

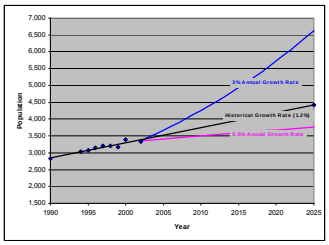
1,900 gpm



Drinking Water System

What if we do nothing?

Population Growth



Planning purposes assume: 1.2% growth rate per year

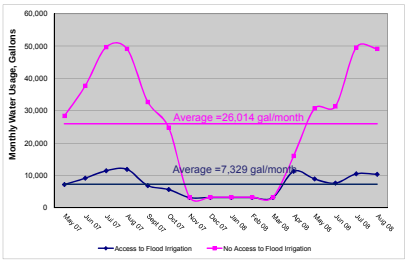
Current Potable Water System

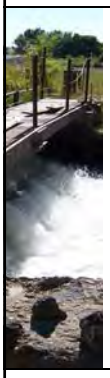
Year	Population	Max Day Demand (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Surplus/Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	1,900	2,025	125
2012	3,653	2,001	2,025	24
2017	3,878	2,264	2,025	-239
2032	4,637	3,154	2,025	-1,129
2042	5,225	3,842	2,025	-1,817
2052	5,887	4,617	2,025	-2,592

- ✓ By 2017, demand is greater than Redundant Supply while using gravity irrigation system

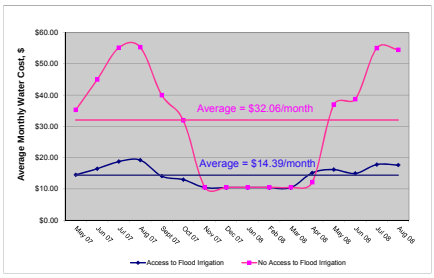
Typical Potable Water Demand Patterns:

- ✓ 12 Lots Using Irrigation Water
- ✓ 12 Lots Without Irrigation Water



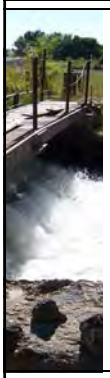


Typical Monthly Potable Water Costs



Considered Alternatives:

Alternative	Description
• 1	Maintain existing gravity irrigation system
• 2	Install pressurized irrigation system
• 3	Abandon irrigation system and use existing potable water system
✓ **3a**	**Augment potable water system by drilling new wells**
✓ 3b	Augment potable water system by constructing potable water treatment plant to treat surface water rights
✓ 3c	Augment potable water system by constructing potable water treatment plant to treat surface water and by drilling an additional well



Summary of Alternatives

Utilize Surface Water for Irrigation		
Alternative	Description	Estimated Cost*
1	Replace existing gravity irrigation system	$14,125,000
2	Install pressurized irrigation system	$12,052,000
Augment Potable Water System		
Alternative	Description	Estimated Cost*
3a	Drill additional wells & upgrade distribution system	$9,454,000**
3b	Construct surface water treatment plant & upgrade distribution system	$19,053,000
3c	Construct surface water treatment plant & a new well & upgrade distribution system	$14,736,000

*Cost estimates are considered to be order of magnitude for alternative comparison purposes. More refined cost estimates will be prepared during the pre-design process.

**Total Alternative 3a cost is $12,169,000 to compete all anticipated improvements. City decided to tackle $9,454,000 of the $12,169,000.

Irrigation Committee Recommendation Letter, 12/15/2009

Alternative 3a - Most cost effective approach

- ✓ Augment current potable system
- ✓ Upgrade undersized water lines
- ✓ Abandon existing irrigation system
- ✓ Protect existing surface water rights

Anticipated Costs

$9,454,000

Alternative 3: Abandon Existing Irrigation System and Only Utilize Drinking Water System

- ✓ Large deficiency when considering redundant well supply and total current well supply – not a viable alternative

Year	Population	Max Day Demand (gpm)	Redundant Supply (gpm)	Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	4,178	2,025	-2,153
2012	3,653	4,279	2,025	-2,254
2017	3,878	4,542	2,025	-2,517
2032	4,637	5,431	2,025	-3,406

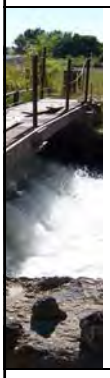
Year	Population	Max Day Demand (gpm)	Total Well Supply (gpm)	Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	4,178	3,543	-635
2012	3,653	4,279	3,543	-736
2017	3,878	4,542	3,543	-998
2032	4,637	5,431	3,543	-1,888

Alternative 3a: Augment Potable Water System by Drilling New Wells

- ✓ Abandon existing flood irrigation system
- ✓ Acquire additional water rights
- ✓ Drill two new wells immediately and one well in 2017
- ✓ Upgrade under-sized water lines
- ✓ Costs charged on a usage basis

Year	Population	Max Day Demand (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Surplus/Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	4,178	5,061	883
2012	3,653	4,279	5,061	782
2017	3,878	4,542	6,579	2,037
2032	4,637	5,431	6,579	1,148

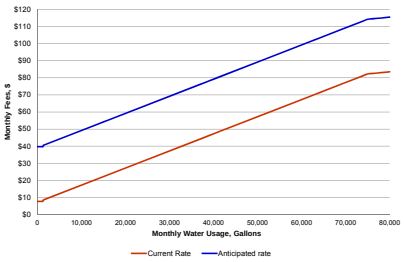
Anticipated Costs - $9,454,000

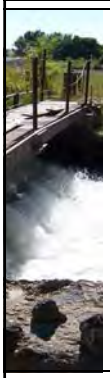


Alternative 3a: Augment Potable Water System by Drilling New Wells

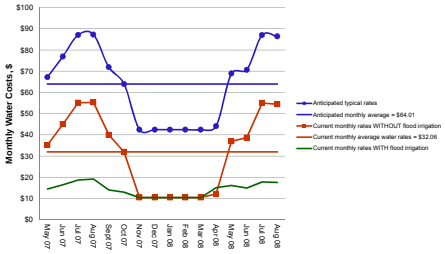
- ✓ Implementation of Alternative 3a will eliminate yearly gravity irrigation charge of $39.91

Alternative 3a: Water Charges vs. Usage





Alternative 3a: Current and Projected Water Rates



Alternative 3a
Addresses Health and Safety Issues

- ✓ No backup supply:
  - DEQ requirement for a redundant water supply in the event a well goes out of service
- ✓ Low fire flows in town:
  - Need to increase fire flow for fire hydrants and building fire sprinkler systems maintained by some of our larger users such as our schools, Walker Center, and hospital
- ✓ Low pressure:
  - Need ability to maintain pressure during peak demands to prevent possible back flow contamination
- ✓ Supply deficiency:
  - Within 24 gpm of our redundant water needs now and in 5 years we could be -239 gpm

Recommendations

- ✓ Implement Alternative 3a
- ✓ City should pursue financial assistance to help finance project
  - Received Idaho DEQ loan ($7M, 1%, 20 years)
  - Idaho Department of Commerce (up to $350,000 in grants)
  - Others
- ✓ City will pursue judicial confirmation to enable indebtedness
- ✓ City should acquire additional groundwater rights

Next Steps

- ✓ Town Hall meeting: **September 11, 2012**
- ✓ Public hearing for comment: **September 26, 2012**

Thank You

Mayor William Morton
Michael Arkoosh
Vern France
Diane Houser
Mel Magnelli
308 5th Avenue West
City of Gooding, ID 83330
(208) 934-5669

Jim Mullen, P.E.
Oksana Roth, E.I.
Keller Associates, Inc.
305 N. 3rd Avenue, Suite A
Pocatello, ID 83201
(208) 238-2146

DEQ Twin Falls Regional Office
1363 Fillmore St.
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 736-2190

PLEASE TELL US HOW YOU FEEL . . .

The purpose of this public meeting is to provide the residents of the City of Gooding with detailed information regarding the water system. We hope that you have had the opportunity to learn more about the existing water condition and seek answers to your questions or concerns. We would like to hear your comments and questions. Please write them in below and either give to a member of the City Council or send your comments or questions to the following:

Keller Associates, Inc.
305 N. 3rd Avenue, Suite A
Pocatello, ID 83201
Phone: (208) 238-2146
Fax: (208) 238-2162

Name: Marie Baucum Phone: 316-2813
Address: 1110 Washington St.
Email Address: mmsova@aol.com

After attending the public meeting last week and reading through the handout, I feel you have made the best decision. And, I appreciate that you, City Council, are acting now & not putting the problem off any longer.

I suggest that you partner with the Extension Office (4-H) and offer some classes to educate the public on a couple of topics: Xeriscaping and How To Water Lawns, Gardens & Trees (how much, best time, etc.). Learning how to water efficiently might lessen some citizens concerns about the change.

KELLER associates

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KELLER associates

City of Gooding

"Gateway to a Good Life"
308 5th Ave West
Gooding, ID 83330-1205
208 934-5669 Phone
208 934-5425 Fax

Incorporated November 21, 1910

Mayor: Walter C. Nelson
Clerk: Hollye Lierman

City Council
Michael 'Mitch' Arkoosh
Vern France
Diane Houser
Mel Magnelli

Dear Alice Kathryn Wright,

I would like to thank you, on behalf of the City of Gooding, for your personal input regarding the water system.

We understand your frustration with the current irrigation system. Your hopes were the City would have the new water system finished by 2015. Unfortunately it will not be completely done in 2015 but Phase 1 of the project (two new wells) will be finished.

Our Public Library is currently holding classes that you might like to attend for free, below are the classes and times.

- March 7th: Water-wise Landscaping 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
- April 11th: Rainwater Collection 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
- May 16th: Composting at Home 10:00 am – 12:00 pm

If you have any questions regarding these classes please call the Gooding Public Library (208) 934-4089.

Thank you again for your input and concerns that you shared with the City of Gooding. If you have any other questions or concerns please call (208) 934-5669.

Sincerely,

Hollye Lierman
City Clerk

City of Gooding
308 5th Ave W
Gooding, ID 83330

City of Gooding

"Gateway to a Good Life"
308 5th Ave West
Gooding, ID 83330-1205
208 934-5669 Phone
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Incorporated November 21, 1910

Mayor: Walter C. Nelson
Clerk: Hollye Lierman

City Council
Michael 'Mitch' Arkoosh
Vern France
Diane Houser
Mel Magnelli

Dear Marie Baucum,

I would like to thank you, on behalf of the City of Gooding, for your kind words in supporting the City Council on the water system.

You had suggested the City of Gooding partner with the Extension Office (U of I) and offer some classes to educate the public on a few topics such as xeriscaping and how to water lawns more efficiently. Our Public Library is currently holding classes that you might like to attend for free, below are the classes and times.

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Thank you for your input on this matter. If you have any questions or concerns please call (208) 934-5669.

Sincerely,

Hollye Lierman
City Clerk

City of Gooding
308 5th Ave W
Gooding, ID 83330
(208) 934-5669

City of Gooding

WATER FACILITIES PLANNING STUDY – PUBLIC MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2012 – 7:00 PM

Name: (Please Print)	Address:	Phone:
1. MARYLOU BROOKS	501 Montana	934-5996
2. RAYMOND BROOKS	501 Montana	934-5996
3. [illegible]	1203 MAIN St. Gooding	934-5727
4. [illegible]	[illegible] Gooding	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	202 Nebraska Gooding	934-4192
6. Shanna Kayle	1556 E 1800 S Gooding	539-2390
7. Alice Kathryn Wright	339 Arizona St. Gooding	421-5832
8. CARLEEN HERRING	P.O. Box 5079 Ty. ID 83305	732-5727
9. M. [illegible] Crowe	PO Box 113 Gooding	934-5942
10. PAUL A MOURITH	326 Wyoming Gooding 83330	934-5559
11. [illegible] Phillips	1109 Montana St	
12. CLARE BRYANT	420 MONTANA ST	934-8351
13. Audrey Rawson	14th Ave W (510)	
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		

KELLER associates

City of Gooding

WATER FACILITIES PLANNING STUDY – PUBLIC MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2012 – 7:00 PM

37.	Ron Larson		
38.	Yonna Ron Petry	1330 Idaho St	937-307-3845
39.	Sandra Turner	1141 Idaho St	934-5849
40.	Donna Brown	529 Neb. St	751-4860
41.	Paul Brown	" " "	" "
42.	Eugene Morris	423 14th ave W	934-9314
43.	Peggy Morris	"	"
44.	Ken Allison	816 5th Ave East TSDB	934-5933
45.	Jack Jones	1016 ID. ST GOODING	934-8257
46.	Dustin Johnson	1145 Main "	934-5776
47.	Walt Locke	805 California Gooding	934-4776
48.	John Elliott	809 7th West Gooding	539-7448
49.	Paul Rice	735 4th street Gooding	352-7543
50.	Bill Andrew	606 Montana Gooding	934-8564
51.	Lloyd Mixes	10 GOODING LANE GOODING	316-6666
52.	Kathy Lee	1214 Neugin St	
53.	[illegible]	308 10th cal	
54.	Carol Kinnaman	1001 California St.	
55.	Destiny Davis	goodhey	

KELLER associates

City of Gooding

WATER FACILITIES PLANNING STUDY – PUBLIC MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2012 – 7:00 PM

56. Duke Morton II	918 Utah	
57. Donna Morton	904 Utah	
58. Randi Wallhiff	567 Nebraska St	
59. JOHN CREWS	P.O. Box 113 (614 Wyoming St) GOODING	
60. Loretta Glauner	317 Calif. ST. Gooding	
61. Pete Hathaway	113-11th ave. West Gooding	
62. Walt & Jackie White	301 Texas Street Gooding	
63. Glenn & Peter Bury	1430 Idaho St. Gooding	
64. Diana Rowe	330 Utah Gooding	
65.		
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KELLER associates

September 11, 2012

KELLER associates

City of Gooding

Public Meeting

Keller Associates, Inc.
305 N. 3rd, Suite A
Pocatello, ID 83201

Water System Evaluation

KELLER associates

Existing Conditions

The City maintains two water systems:

- ✓ Non-potable irrigation system
- ✓ Drinking water system

KELLER associates

Non-potable Irrigation System

Water Rights:

- ✓ 9 cubic feet per second (cfs)
- ✓ 4,039 gallons per minute (gpm)
- ✓ 5,820,000 gallons per day (gpd)

KELLER associates

Non-potable Irrigation System

Piping Network:

- ✓ 21 miles of piping and ditches

KELLER associates

Non-potable Irrigation System

Current Charges:

- ✓ $39.91 per lot per year

Maintenance:

- ✓ 12-17 hours per day, 6 days per week
- ✓ 11 people 5 months/year

KELLER associates

Rotted Pipe

Irrigation Ditch (1)

Irrigation Ditch (2)

Irrigation Ditch (3)

Irrigation Ditch (4)

Irrigation Ditch (5)

Irrigation Pipe Problems

Irrigation System Summary:

- ✓ Continued breakdown and collapse of system
- ✓ Increasing operational and management effort
- ✓ City has determined continued system use in current state is not practical

Drinking Water System

Water Rights:

- ✓ 7.05 cubic feet per second (cfs)
- ✓ 3,164 gallons per minute (gpm)
- ✓ 4,560,000 gallons per day (gpd)

Drinking Water System

Well Pumping Capacity:

✓ 4th Avenue Well	925 gpm
✓ 13th Avenue Well	1,100 gpm
✓ Senior Avenue Well	1,518 gpm
Total	3,543 gpm

Drinking Water System

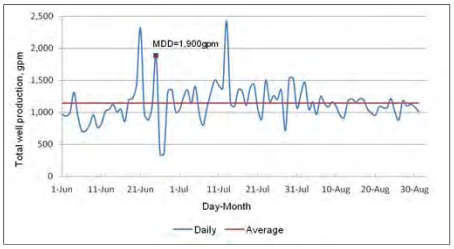
Total Redundant Supply - {IDAPA 58.01.08.501}

✓ Total Supply	3,543 gpm
✓ Less Largest Well	-1,518 gpm
Total Redundant Supply	2,025 gpm

Drinking Water System

Maximum Day Demand, Summers 2007 & 2012

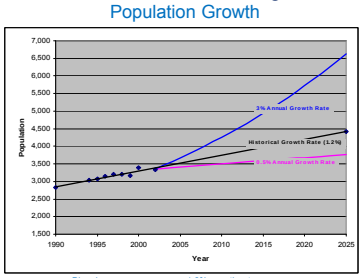
1,900 gpm



Drinking Water System

What if we do nothing?

Population Growth



Planning purposes assume: 1.2% growth rate per year

Current Potable Water System

Year	Population	Max Day Demand (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Surplus/Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	1,900	2,025	125
2012	3,653	2,001	2,025	24
2017	3,878	2,264	2,025	-239
2032	4,637	3,154	2,025	-1,129
2042	5,225	3,842	2,025	-1,817
2052	5,887	4,617	2,025	-2,592

✓ By 2017, demand is greater than Redundant Supply *while using gravity irrigation system*

Redundant Supply Deficiency

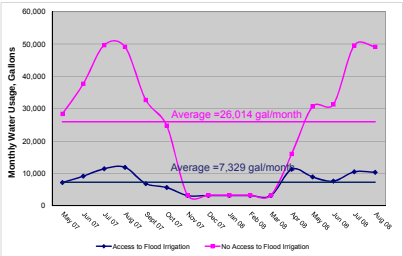
Year	Population	Max Day Demand (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	4,178	2,025	-2,153
2012	3,653	4,279	2,025	-2,254
2017	3,878	4,542	2,025	-2,517
2032	4,637	5,431	2,025	-3,406
2042	5,225	6,120	2,025	-4,095
2052	5,887	6,895	2,025	-4,870

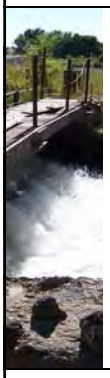
✓ Current deficiency *if the irrigation system is abandoned*

Typical Potable Water Demand Patterns:

✓ 12 Lots Using Irrigation Water

✓ 12 Lots Without Irrigation Water

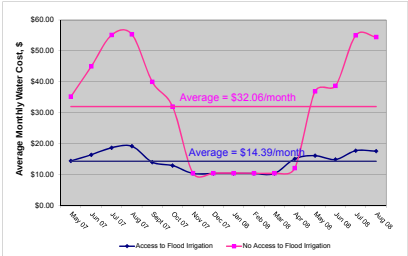




Typical Potable Water Costs:

✓ 12 Lots Using Irrigation Water

✓ 12 Lots Without Irrigation Water



Considered Alternatives:

Alternative	Description
• 1	Maintain existing gravity irrigation system
• 2	Install pressurized irrigation system
• 3	Abandon irrigation system and use existing potable water system
✓ **3a**	**Augment potable water system by drilling new wells**
✓ 3b	Augment potable water system by constructing potable water treatment plant to treat surface water rights
✓ 3c	Augment potable water system by constructing potable water treatment plant to treat surface water and by drilling an additional well

Summary of Alternatives

Utilize Surface Water for Irrigation		
Alternative	Description	Estimated Cost*
1	Replace existing gravity irrigation system	$14,125,000
2	Install pressurized irrigation system	$12,052,000
Augment Potable Water System		
Alternative	Description	Estimated Cost*
3a	**Drill additional wells & upgrade distribution system**	**$9,454,000****
3b	Construct surface water treatment plant & upgrade distribution system	$19,053,000
3c	Construct surface water treatment plant & a new well & upgrade distribution system	$14,736,000

*Cost estimates are considered to be order of magnitude for alternative comparison purposes. More refined cost estimates will be prepared during the pre-design process.

**Total Alternative 3a cost is $12,169,000 to compete all anticipated improvements. City decided to tackle $9,454,000 of the $12,169,000.

KELLER associates

Alternative 1:
Replace Existing Gravity Irrigation System

- ✓ **Alternative 1 cost – $14,125,000**
- ✓ Number of lots – 2,900
- ✓ Private loan – 5%, 20 years
- ✓ **Cost per lot per year – $416**
- ✓ Cost per lot per month – $35

KELLER associates

Irrigation Committee Recommendation Letter, 12/15/2009

Alternative 3a - Most cost effective approach

- ✓ Abandon existing irrigation system
- ✓ Augment current potable system
- ✓ Upgrade undersized water lines
- ✓ Protect existing surface water rights

Anticipated Costs

$9,454,000

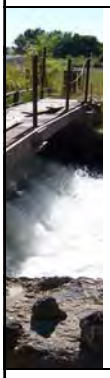
KELLER associates

Alternative 3a:
Augment Potable Water System by Drilling New Wells

- ✓ Abandon existing flood irrigation system
- ✓ Acquire additional water rights
- ✓ Drill two new wells immediately and one well in 2017
- ✓ Upgrade under-sized water lines
- ✓ Costs charged on a usage basis

Year	Population	Max Day Demand (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Surplus (gpm)
2010	3,567	4,178	5,061	**883**
2012	3,653	4,279	5,061	**782**
2017	3,878	4,542	6,579	**2,037**
2032	4,637	5,431	6,579	**1,148**

KELLER associates

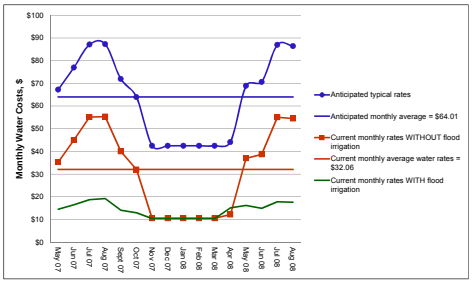


Alternative 3a:
Augment Potable Water System by Drilling New Wells

- ✓ Implementation of Alternative 3a will eliminate yearly gravity irrigation charge of $39.91/lot/year

KELLER associates

Alternative 3a:
Current and Projected Water Rates



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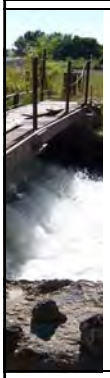
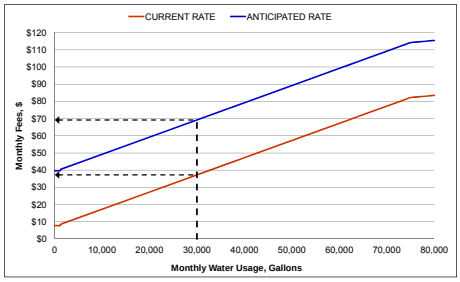


Alternative 3a:
Water Charges vs. Usage



Alternative 3a
Addresses Health and Safety Issues

- ✓ No backup supply:
  - DEQ requirement for a redundant water supply in the event a well goes out of service
- ✓ Low fire flows in town:
  - Need to increase fire flow for fire hydrants and building fire sprinkler systems maintained by some of our larger users such as our schools, Walker Center, and hospital
- ✓ Low pressure:
  - Need ability to maintain pressure during peak demands to prevent possible back flow contamination
- ✓ Supply deficiency:
  - Within 24 gpm of our redundant water needs now and in 5 years we could be -239 gpm

Recommendations

- ✓ Implement Alternative 3a
- ✓ City should pursue financial assistance to help finance project
  - Received Idaho Department of Environmental Quality loan ($7M, 1%, 20 years)
  - Idaho Department of Commerce (up to $350,000 in grants)
  - Others
- ✓ City should acquire additional groundwater rights
- ✓ City will pursue judicial confirmation to enable indebtedness

Next Steps

- ✓ Public hearing for comment: **September 26, 2012**

"The City Council of the City of Gooding, Idaho will conduct a public hearing to consider the adoption of a resolution authorizing the filing of a petition for judicial confirmation under the Idaho Judicial Confirmation Law."

Thank You

Mayor William Morton
Michael Arkoosh
Vern France
Diane Houser
Mel Magnelli
308 5th Avenue West
City of Gooding, ID 83330
(208) 934-5669

Jim Mullen, P.E.
Oksana Roth, E.I.
Keller Associates, Inc.
305 N. 3rd Avenue, Suite A
Pocatello, ID 83201
(208) 238-2146

DEQ Twin Falls Regional Office
1363 Fillmore St.
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 736-2190

Town Hall Meeting Schedule

The City of Gooding invites you to attend the Town Hall meetings for in-depth information about water system improvements.

Dates

September 5, 2013 @ 7:00-9:00 PM

October 2, 2013 @ 7:00-9:00 PM

October 29, 2013 @ 7:00-9:00 PM

Location

Walker Center
605 11th Ave East
Gooding, ID 83330

COMING TOGETHER
SHARING TOGETHER
WORKING TOGETHER
SUCCEEDING TOGETHER

City of Gooding
308 5th Ave West
Gooding, ID 83330

FIRST CLASS
MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 1
GOODING, IDAHO

City of Gooding

FLOOD IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Support each other and your community by being

ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS

in a TOWN HALL MEETING on

September 5, 2013 @ 7:00 - 9:00 PM

Learn about

DEGRADING IRRIGATION SYSTEM

and deficiencies of the potable water system that put you and your families at risk.

Walker Center
605 11th Ave East
Gooding, ID 83330

The GOAL of the Town Hall Meeting is to INFORM citizens about issues with the water system and INTRODUCE SOLUTIONS designed to eliminate these issues. The City Council will be at the Town Hall meeting to present information, DISCUSS CONCERNS and answer questions about the following topics:

Old Failing System

1. Challenges with Irrigation System

- ◊ Degrading condition
- ◊ Not self-supporting
- ◊ Finding and training ditch riders
- ◊ Delivery of irrigation water
- ◊ Change in elevation of yards
- ◊ Many properties do not use irrigation

2. Challenges with Potable Water System

- ◊ Demand will exceed supply by 2017
- ◊ Low water pressure = health risk
- ◊ Low fire flows

OLD SYSTEM

November 5, 2013

BOND ELECTION

Bond = $5,000,000

NEW RELIABLE SYSTEM

LEARN

COMMIT

PARTICIPATE

ENJOY

New Reliable System

- Three new ground water wells
- Upgraded water lines
- Surface water rights
  - lease
  - convert to ground water rights
- Engineering costs and impacts

More detailed information is available at City Hall:
308 5th Ave West
Gooding, ID 83330
(208) 934-5669

Irrigation/ Water Improvement Information Meeting Attendance
SIGN IN SHEET - September 5, 2013

Name	Address	Phone	Email
Cecil Hathaway	1131 11th ave W	934-5751	
Alfred E Eichhorst	932 th ave W	961-1953	
Donna Hathaway	1131 11th ave W	934-5751	
Jim + Gail Lowman	506 California		
Kathy Lehr			
Ben Peck	Region IV		Bennivda.org
K Anderson	237 orchard	944 2413	
Gary Wolfe	534 6th ave West		
Walt Rumo	17 ~~500~~ S 2150 E		
John Athea Howard	821 michigan ST	934 5327	John athea@cable one.net
Rod Hansen		934-0-152	
Kip Miles			
Jon Bolton			
Orrin Edwards			
Ernie P Waddoups			
Sutton Leon Saint		944-4975	
Paul Klingler		539-4796	
Doug White	505 Nevada St. Gooding ID	961-1492	
Marta Thompson	606 3rd Ave. W.	481-2440	

Irrigation/ Water Improvement Information Meeting Attendance
SIGN IN SHEET - September 5, 2013

Name	Address	Phone	Email
Sara L Case	733 7th Ave W	352.7543	
Diane Hauser	1016 Ed St	934-8557	
Jack Hauser	"	"	
Marvin Peterson	705 Idaho		
Ed Dillman	730 Idaho		
Al Strande	1026 Ed St		
Mary L Brooks	501 Montana		
[illegible] Brooks	501 Montana		
Tina Huber	134 Nebrasua	316-4120	
Bob & Dorothy Harkins	701 Wyoming	358-0588	
Bill Harding	434 4TH AV WEST	934-4385	
Mary Lou Nerdine	557 Nebraska	934-8540	
Cheryl Stevens	222 Oregon	934-5549	Gooding
[illegible] Baldwin	whipkey		
Roberta Canine			
Bill Canine			
JEFF McCurray	REGION IV Development	732-5727	
Bryan R. Rample Sr.	Gooding		
Connie Jacobson	202 Nebr St	Gdg	

Irrigation/ Water Improvement Information Meeting Attendance
SIGN IN SHEET - September 5, 2013

Name	Address	Phone	Email
Jennifer Wheeler	437 Wyoming ST	208-934-4455	
Mark Thomas	606 3rd Ave W	208-481-2443	
Jesus Nino	518 2nd Ave E	961-1208	

City of Gooding

FLOOD IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Town Hall Meeting
September 5, 2013

Condition of the Irrigation System

- Work Projects Administration (WPA) installed concrete ditches in 1940s
- Corrugated metal pipe (CMP) – life expectancy
- Concrete irrigation pipes and irrigation boxes – condition& locations
- Open ditches – safety & maintenance

Condition of the Irrigation System

Corrugated Metal Pipe - Life expectancy

- Large sections of CMP (corrugated metal pipe) installed from 60's – 80's have deteriorated away from metal rot and rust.
- Many times a pipe will start leaking in one spot and several hundred feet must be replaced in order to find pipe that still has some integrity.

Condition of the Irrigation System

Irrigation Boxes and Concrete Irrigation Pipes - Condition & Locations

- Hundreds of concrete irrigation boxes made of hand mixed cement are deteriorating.
- Irrigation boxes exposed to traffic are being damaged by large vehicles.
- Concrete pipes installed between 1950-1970 are in poor condition and have fallen victim to stress cracking caused by freezing, thawing and vehicle travel.

Condition of the Irrigation System

Open Ditches- Safety & Maintenance

Repairs are completed on a yearly basis but the 75 year old infrastructure is no longer holding up to repeated repairs.

Condition of the Irrigation System

Repairs & Maintenance

Repairs are complicated by:

- Inability to evaluate repairs during the off season
- Difficulty to bypass sections of the system to perform repairs
- Necessity to shut down large sections of the system for several days

Not Self Supporting Financially

- The City's Irrigation Department
  - not self-sufficient
  - relies heavily on the employees and equipment from other departments
- If the Irrigation Department does not become self-sufficient, the streets as well as the water and sewer systems are going to fall into disrepair.

Finding & Training Ditch Riders

- Low prospective employee interest
- Seasonal position – long hours, low pay
- Extensive training period
- Replacement ditch rider
- Overtime wages - unemployment

Delivery of Water

Changes in Society

- People are not home to receive / manage the water during the time period required.
- Impossible to guarantee a specific irrigation time because the number of users taking the water as well as the amount of water available varies every week.

- Ditch riders can no longer irrigate lawns as the City cannot risk the liability of flooded basements.

Increased Yard Elevations

- Increased yard elevations from silt and dirt accumulated over the years
- Flooding of streets
- Flooding of neighbors
- Lowering of yards

The increased elevation of yards has created two problems:

1. Caused water to travel slower across yards increasing watering times as well as flooding in the streets and adjacent properties.
2. Every year the City has had to raise various ditches, boxes and berms to prevent unwanted flooding.

Properties that Do not Use Irrigation

- Users with sprinkler systems
- Users unable to use flood irrigation safely
- Business district – book keeping fee
- Have impact on rates

Eliminating these users from the irrigation tax roll will increase assessments for the actual users.

Surface Water Rights

Several options have been evaluated regarding surface water rights:

1. Lease to farmers and other potential users
2. Convert to additional groundwater rights
3. Groundwater recharge
4. Maintain under City control

Old Failing System ➡ New Reliable System

Engineering Study

Alternatives Considered

Alternative 1- Replace existing gravity irrigation system. Estimated cost is $14,162,000. The irrigation assessment would go up to approximately **$24.50** per lot per month ($294 per lot per year) to cover the cost to replace the existing gravity irrigation system and will leave the City open to future deficiencies in DEQ regulations on the water system.

Alternative 2- Install pressurized irrigation system. Estimated cost is $12,052,000. The irrigation assessment would go up to approximately **$19.50** per lot per month ($234 per lot per year) to cover the cost to install a pressurized gravity irrigation system and will leave the City open to future deficiencies in DEQ regulations on the water system.

Alternative 3a- Abandon existing irrigation system & augment potable water system by drilling new wells. In this scenario the City would provide irrigation water through the drinking water infrastructure and the yearly irrigation assessments would no longer be charged to citizens. Estimated cost is $3,400,789 - $6,820,409. The City will need to raise water user rates approximately **$6.30 – $14.30** per month to drill new wells in order to abandon the existing irrigation system.

Alternative 3b - Augment potable water system by constructing surface water treatment plant. This alternative consider abandoning the existing irrigation system, augmenting the potable water system and constructing a surface water treatment plan to treat water to drinking water standards. Estimated cost is $19,068,000. The City will need to raise water user rates approximately **$64.50** per month to construct a surface water treatment plant.

Alternative 3c - Augment potable water system by constructing surface water treatment plant and a new well. This alternative considers abandoning the existing irrigation system, constructing one new well and a surface water treatment plant. Estimated cost is $14,770,000. The City will need to raise water user rates approximately **$46.50** per month to construct a surface water treatment plant and a new well.

Engineering Study

Citizen's Committee

Following a public hearing held in May 2009, the irrigation committee was formed by Mayor Duke Morton and charged to review the irrigation study and make a recommendation to the City Council which option would be best for Gooding.

The committee found there are only a few users who understand their responsibilities in managing the system; fewer people staying home to manage it; and that the system has been decaying for 50 years. After careful consideration, the committee recommended:

1. Alternative 3a. This alternative augments the current potable system by **drilling new wells**; **upgrades the undersized water lines**; allows the City to ultimately **abandon the existing flood irrigation system**; and allows that **water will be charged on a usage basis**.
2. Recognizing the value of the existing surface water rights, the committee recommends that the City's **water rights be protected** and not traded or encumbered.
3. Recommends that the City have **numerous public informational meetings and hearings** as it is imperative for the citizens to fully understand the need for the new system and the financial impact it will have on them individually.
4. Also that the City find ways to **provide information** to those who do not attend the hearings.
5. Recommends the City implement opportunities for the community to learn about **water conservation and water conscious landscaping**.

Engineering Study

Council Decision

After reviewing the independent engineering study, taking in consideration the Citizen's Committee recommendation and holding various Town Hall meetings over the last 4 years the City Council has chosen Alternative 3a. The current average water rate is $32.06 and the anticipated increase will be approximately $6.30 – $14.30 per month. In addition, the irrigation assessment will be eliminated.

Alternative 3a

- **Abandon existing irrigation system**
- **Augment potable water system by drilling new wells**

✓ Irrigation water provided through the drinking water infrastructure
✓ Eliminates yearly irrigation assessments
✓ Estimated project cost: **$3,400,789 - $6,820,409**
✓ Anticipated user rates increase: **$6.30 – $14.30** per month

Next Steps

Town Hall Meetings

October 2, 2013 @ 7:00-9:00 PM

October 29, 2013 @ 7:00-9:00 PM

Bond Election

November 5, 2013

Gooding Mayor and City Council
Walt Nelson, Mayor
Vern France
Mitch Arkoosh
Diane Houser
Mel Magnelli

Thank you!

Keller Associates, Inc.
Jim Mullen, P.E.
Oksana Roth, E.I.
(208) 238-2146

Irrigation/ Water Improvement Information Meeting Attendance
SIGN IN SHEET - October 2, 2013

	Name	Address	Phone	Email
1	Alvin Kurtz	1735 Main	208-934-8565	akurtz@ddTSI.com
2	Alfred & Eichbrodt	532 7th Ave W	961-1953	
3	Jason Neil	1462 Idaho	227-3389	jason.neil@edwardjones.com
4	Pat Nelson	401 14th Ave West	934-5345	wcnelson@cableone.net
5	Walt Nelson	401 14th Ave West	934-5343	
6	Shirley B.	821 Nevada		
7	Bob & Dorothy Hawkins	701 Wyoming	358-0588	
8	Cecil & Donna Hathaway	113 11th Ave West	934-5751	
9	Maxine Lynch	226 Wyoming	934-4187	
10	Dave Kenneth	4th ave	539-6843	
11	Kathy Lehr		~~732-5727~~	
12	CARLEEN HERRING	P.O. 5079 TF 83303-5079		cherring@csi.edu
13	Ken Olleson	816 8th Ave East	934-5933	
14	Paul Koonce	741 Idaho St	934-8687	
15	Duane & Coral Clemons	208 Orchard	934-4714	
16	Mary Cordes	1406 Calif	934 8369	
17	[illegible]	627 Elm Circle		
18	Eileen Shaffer	509 13 Ave W	~~537~~	
19	UR Mayo	102 Mich		

Irrigation/ Water Improvement Information Meeting Attendance
SIGN IN SHEET - October 2, 2013

	Name	Address	Phone	Email
20	Bill Dagley	521 Yoponis	934-4759	
21	Reta Strout	310 19th A	934-8140	
22	Robert Snow	248 Rice Ave.	934-5691	
23	Bill Flores	721 Arizona St	934-4823	
24	Marvel Pearson	705 Idaho		
25	Emma Woodkamp	1109 Montana St		
26	Ben Peck	P.O Box 739	732-5787	benfivda.org
27	Jim McLin	134 Montana St.	539-5415	
28	Mary Bishop			
29	Barbara Burns	719 Nevada		
30	Helen P. Edwards	214 Wyo.		elehel@aol.com
31	Barbara Haia	329 Montana St		haiab69@yahoo.com
32	Alice Kathryn Wright	339 Arizona St.		
33	Michelle Speziale	706 4th Ave W		michellesp2000@yahoo.com
34	Mary Heacock	514 9th Ave E	Gooding	
35	Ray Mays	102 Michigan	Gooding	
36	Vy Kung	701 8th Ave. E.	Gooding	
37	Melva Simmons	146 Nebraska	Gooding	
38	Ted Adams	317 Cody		

Irrigation/ Water Improvement Information Meeting Attendance
SIGN IN SHEET - October 2, 2013

	Name	Address	Phone	Email
39	Kelly Kemm	909 Origin	934 5094	
40	Glenna Drew	1409 Idaho	934.5509	
41	Doug Wood	1342 Ace East	934 8425	
42	Floyd K Mills	Goodine		
43	Vaunda Baums	322 Calif Cordi	934-5452	
	John & Deby Anfanger,			
	David Philips			

Irrigation/ Water Improvement Information Meeting Attendance
SIGN IN SHEET - October 2, 2013

	Name	Address	Phone	Email
44	Jennifer Graves	638 Pine	934 4171	jgraves@ddtsi.com
45	[illegible]	634 13th Ave	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	Lonnie Zaskell	1824 E 1750 S	934 9020	[illegible]

City of Gooding
Town Hall Meeting
October 29, 2013

WATER SYSTEM EVALUATION

Objectives

OLD SYSTEM

November 5, 2013
BOND ELECTION
Bond = $5,000,000

NEW RELIABLE SYSTEM

Old System

- Non-potable irrigation system

- Drinking water system

Old System

- Non-potable irrigation system
  - Deteriorated beyond repair
  - Continued use is not practical
- Drinking water system
  - Non-compliant

New Drinking Water System

- Water Facility Planning Study (WFPS)
  - Evaluate existing system
  - Develop alternatives to improve the system
  - Select preferred alternative
- Design selected alternative
- Project construction

W F P S

New Drinking Water System

- Existing water system

Ground Water Rights	Well Pumping Capacity	Redundant Supply	Max Day Demand
3,164 gpm	**3,543 gpm**	**2,025 gpm**	**2,264 gpm**

- Insufficient water rights

W F P S

New Drinking Water System

Year	Population	Max Day Demand (gpm)	Redundant Well Supply (gpm)	Surplus / Deficiency (gpm)
2010	3,567	1,900	2,025	125
2012	3,653	2,001	2,025	24
2017	3,878	2,264	2,025	-239
2032	4,637	3,154	2,025	-1,129
2042	5,225	3,842	2,025	-1,817
2052	5,887	4,617	2,025	-2,592

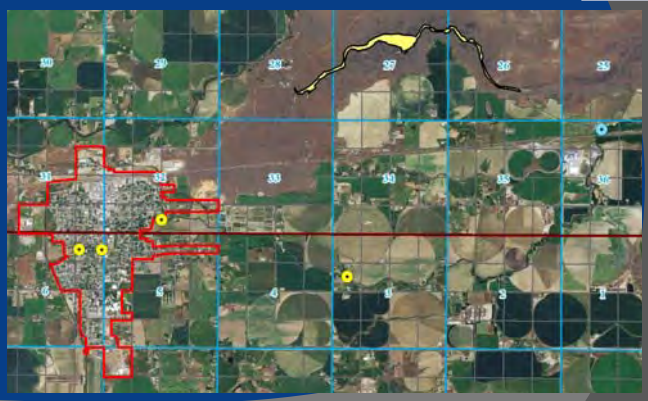
By 2017 demand is greater than redundant supply
while using gravity irrigation system

New Drinking Water System

Alternative	Estimated Cost
Alternative 1 – Maintain existing gravity irrigation system	$14,162,000
Alternative 2 – Install pressurized irrigation system	$12,052,000
Alternative 3a – Drill additional wells & upgrade distribution system	**$5,000,000**
Alternative 3b – Construct surface water treatment plant & upgrade distribution system	$19,068,000
Alternative 3c – Construct surface water treatment plant & add new well & upgrade distribution system	$14,770,000

- Preferred alternative – Alternative 3A

New Drinking Water System



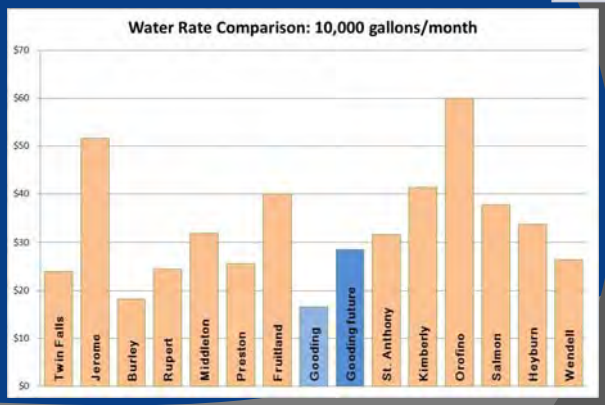
New Drinking Water System

- Estimated increase in monthly user rates

Alternative	Monthly Rate Impact for Users
Alternative 1	$24.38/lot
Alternative 2	$19.47/lot
Alternative 3A	$9.81
Alternative 3B	$64.49
Alternative 3C	$46.48

- Alternative 3A eliminates yearly gravity irrigation charge of $39.91/lot/year

Water Rate Comparison



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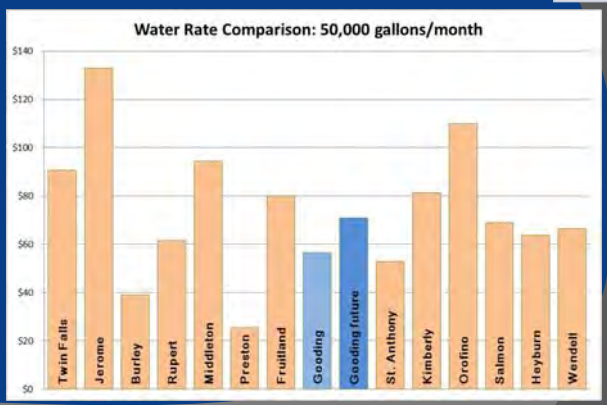

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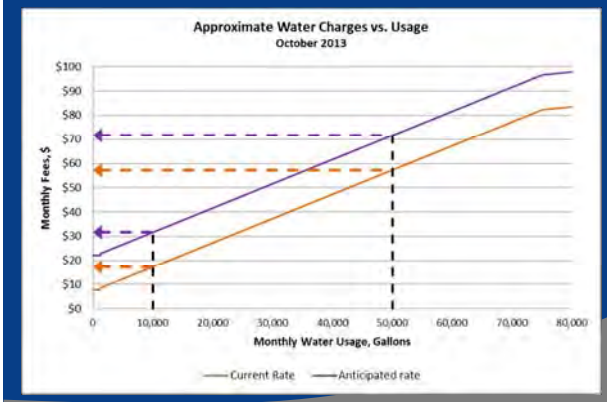

WFPS

Selected Alternative Cost

Item	Cost
Well & Well House #5	$890,400
Well & Well House #6	$890,400
Transmission improvements	$257,050
Construction Subtotal	*$2,037,850*
Contingency (2.59%)	$52,819
Construction Total	***$2,090,669***
Land and Easement Acquisition	$88,900
SCADA	$70,000
Land and SCADA Subtotal	*$158,900*
Construction Total, Land, and SCADA Subtotal	*$2,249,569*
Water Rights	$2,004,000
Engineering, legal, permitting and administrative	$746,431
Total	**$5,000,000**

- Aquifer Recharge project – Water Rights – additional Transmission Improvements

WFPS

New Drinking Water System

Event	Date
Town Hall Meeting	September 5, 2013
Town Hall Meeting	October 2, 2013
Town Hall Meeting	October 29, 2013
Submit Grant Application	November 2013
Bond Election	November 5, 2013
User Rate Increase	Spring 2014
Grant Eligibility Determination	May 2014
Finalize water rights	Spring 2014
Design	Summer 2014
Begin Construction	Fall 2014
Complete Construction	Summer 2015

WFPS

NEXT STEP:

Bond Election

November 5, 2013

Keller Associates, Inc.
Jim Mullen, P.E.
Oksana Roth, E.I.
(208) 238-2146

Gooding Mayor and City Council
Walt Nelson, Mayor
Vern France
Mitch Arkoosh
Diane Houser
Mel Magnelli

GOODING TOWN HALL MEETING #3 October 29, 2013

Sign in

Walt + Julie White	301 Texas ST.
Harold + Lois Wantuft	567 Nebraska
Jeff Gibbons	801 N 8th Ave
Larry Gibbons	" " "
JOHN & ROSE CREWS	416 W YOMING ST.
SHARON SEIFERT	545 Washington ST.
Terance Z Kulhanek	530 W 3Rd
Humberlee Carter	530 3rd Ave West
Pat Nelson	401 14th ave West
Paul Koonce	741 Idaho St.
TOM Lorman	506 California
Cady + David Keeve	525 Arizona
Bonnie Runyan	538 13th Ave
Mike Fehl	726 Idaho St
Don Hardman	642 OREGON ST
Ernest Waldorf	1109 Montana St.
Tana Arnold	207 Oregon St.
W Szuszgl	1447 2d St.
Carl Boyer	1030 Main
Dean VanAmburg	1030 Main
Melba New Simmons	146 Nebraska
[illegible] White	505 NEVADA ST

TOTAL = 55 PEOPLE

City of Gooding
Town Hall Meeting
October 29, 2013

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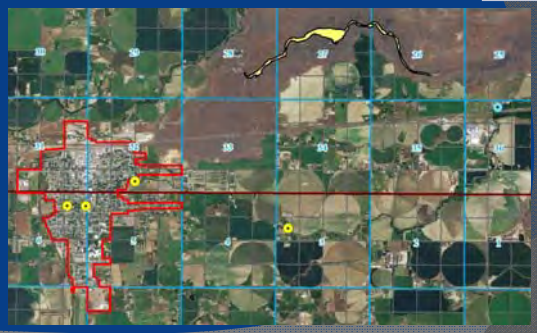
New Drinking Water System



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WFPS

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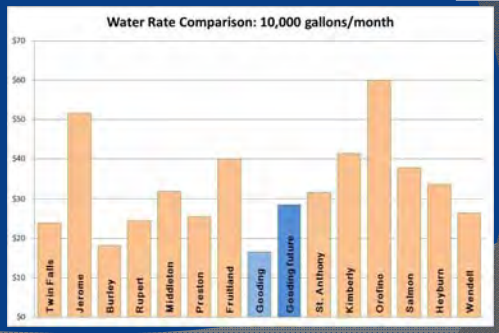

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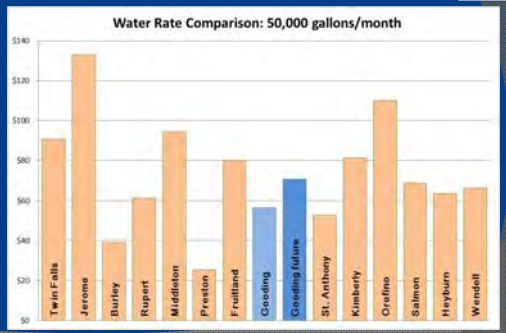

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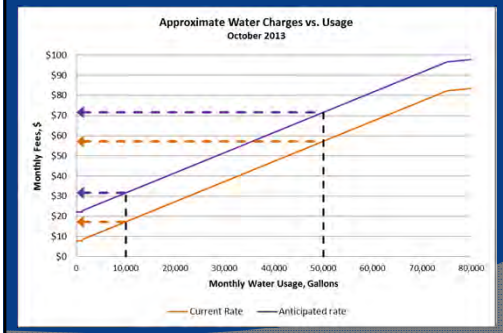

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W F P S

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Diane Houser
Mel Magnelli

Citizen Participation Plan
City of Gooding, Idaho

Pursuant to citizen participation requirements for Idaho Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) participants, the City of Gooding, Idaho certifies that the following activities will be completed:

Provide for and encourage citizen participation, particularly for low and moderate income persons who reside in slum or blighted areas and areas in which ICDBG funds are proposed to be used. Provide technical assistance to group's representative of low and moderate income persons that request assistance in developing proposals in accordance with procedures developed by Department. Such assistance need not include providing funds to such groups.

Hold a minimum of two public hearings, each at a different stage of the program, for the purpose of obtaining citizens' views. The first public hearing shall include a description of the project, scope of work, budget, schedule, location, and beneficiaries. Any earned program income must also be noted. The application, related documents, and the Application Handbook shall be available for citizens to review.

A second public hearing on the status of funded activities and accomplishments to date shall be held. This hearing shall include a general description of the remaining work, and a general description of changes made to the ICDBG scope of work, budget, schedule, location or beneficiaries.

A public hearing shall also be held in the event ICDBG project activities are added, deleted, or substantially changed from the application. Substantially changed means changes made in terms of purpose, scope, location or beneficiaries as described by the ICDBG program.

Provide reasonable and timely access to local meetings, information and records pertaining to the local government's proposed and actual use of ICDBG funds. Public hearings shall be conducted at times and locations convenient to local citizens.

Public hearings shall be advertised in a local newspaper no less than seven (7) twenty-four (24) hour days prior to the hearing date. If there is no local newspaper, public notification will occur through some other method where there is wide distribution to citizens within the project area. Community development staff must approve this method.

A copy of the publication and/or affidavit of publication shall be submitted to the Department. The notice should identify all of the topics to be addressed in the public hearing including assurances that hearings shall be held in facilities that are accessible to persons with disabilities and that alternative formats shall be available to persons with disabilities where practicable, and with advance notice to the unit of local government.

Citizens shall also be notified that they will be given the opportunity to comment orally or in writing at the hearing. Comments will also be taken in writing within five (5) days prior to the hearing. Special accommodations shall be available for persons with disabilities who may wish to comment within the five day period.

Public hearings shall be conducted in a manner to meet the needs of non-English speaking residents where a significant number of non-English speaking residents can be expected to participate.

Local citizen participation records which shall be made available to the state and local citizens shall include: A copy of the public notice and/or affidavit of publication which describes

proposed or actual project activities, scope of work, location, budget, schedule, objectives, and beneficiaries. Notices shall contain the accessibility clause for persons with disabilities.

Grantees must provide the address, telephone number, and times for submitting complaints and grievances, and provide timely written answers to written complaints within fifteen (15) working days were practicable.

Local staff shall be familiar with citizen's complaint procedures. These procedures shall provide local citizens with the opportunity to protest project activities or related issues. A written complaint or grievance is formal notification of a concern, allegation or protest to a proper authority. A formal complaint will be considered filed at the time it is delivered to the appropriate authority's office. To file a complaint, citizens must provide enough information to allow an investigation. The complaint should be clear and concise and include the following:

a) Identification of the project, project location, and program activities.
b) Reason for the complaint (hearsay and innuendo will not be considered valid).
c) Sufficient data to substantiate any claims or charges. If possible, supporting documentation should be included.
d) If desired, citizens may propose a solution to the problem.

If the complaint is concerning local activities or project implementation, complaints and grievances shall first be filed with the appropriate elected official. If this is the case, grantees shall be required to notify the Department of the complaint. A copy of the response shall also be submitted to the Department. Every attempt shall be made to respond to citizens in fifteen (15) days where practicable.

If a citizen feels the response from the local jurisdiction is unsatisfactory, he or she may appeal to the Department for resolution. Additional information may be requested by the Department at that time. Every effort will be made by the Department to provide a full response within thirty (30) days.

If valid and sufficient data have been provided to substantiate the complaint, an investigation will be conducted. The extent of an investigation depends on the scope and depth of the issues involved.

If the complaint is more appropriately directed toward ICDBG Program activities, the same procedures will be followed except all communications are between the state and the complainant.

This plan shall become effective this 18th day of November 2013.

Walter C. Nelson

Walter C. Nelson, Mayor

Sign and Submit Resolution

RESOLUTION # **226**

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF GOODING, IDAHO AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO SIGN AND SUBMIT AN APPLICATION TO THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FOR AN IDAHO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT TO PARTIALLY FINANCE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CITY'S WATER SYSTEM

WHEREAS, the City of Gooding has completed a comprehensive analysis of their municipal water system; and

WHEREAS, a citizen committee was formed to consider the engineering analysis and determine the best course of action for the community; and

WHEREAS, the committee has recommended a series of improvements including the development of additional water sources and the construction of line replacements to resolve the pressure and flow issues identified in the study; and

WHEREAS, the City has determined that it needs the financial resources of the Idaho Community Development Block Grant to help finance these critical improvements.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF GOODING, IDAHO, that the Mayor is authorized to sign and submit appropriate application materials to the Idaho Department of Commerce for funds to assist the City with the construction of improvements to the City's municipal water system.

Adopted this 18th day of November 2013.

Walter C Nelson

Walter C. Nelson, Mayor

Attest: Morri Hall

Morri Hall, City Clerk

Fair Housing Resolution # 225

LET IT BE KNOWN TO ALL PERSONS OF the City of Gooding that discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, gender or national origin in the sale, rental, leasing or financing of housing or land to be used for construction of housing or in the provision of brokerage services is prohibited by Title VIII of the 1968 Civil Rights Act (Federal Fair Housing Law).

It is the policy of the City of Gooding to encourage equal opportunity in housing for all persons regardless of race, color, religion, gender or national origin. The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 expands coverage to include disabled persons and families with children. Therefore, the City does hereby pass the following Resolution.

BE IT RESOLVED that within available resources the City will assist all persons who feel they have been discriminated against because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, disability or familial status to seek equity under federal and state laws by referring them to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Compliance Division.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City shall publicize this Resolution and through this publicity shall encourage owners of real estate, developers, and builders to become aware of their respective responsibilities and rights under the Federal Fair Housing Law and amendments and any applicable state or local laws or ordinances.

SAID PROGRAM will at a minimum include: 1) publicizing this resolution; 2) posting applicable fair housing information in prominent public areas; 3) providing fair housing information to the public; 4) preparing a fair housing assessment; and 5) declaring April as Fair Housing Month.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Resolution shall take effect March 7, 2011 and was reaffirmed by the City Council on this February 19, 2013, and November 18, 2013

Walter C. Nelson, Mayor

Attest: Morri Hall

Morri Hall, City Clerk

March 17, 2014

Gooding City Council Minutes

Work Session

The work session of the Mayor and Council of the City of Gooding, Idaho was called to order at 6:00 pm in the Gooding Municipal Building, 308 5th Ave West, Gooding, Idaho on March 17, 2014.

Roll Call

Present were Mayor Nelson, Councilpersons Arkoosh, Houser and Magnelli. Councilman France was not present.

City Staff

Present were Public Works Director Todd Bunn, City Clerk Morri Hall and Fire Chief Brandon Covey.

Purpose

The purpose of the work session was to discuss the annexation of the Rural Fire Department Land into the City limits. After discussion the Council decided to hold off on the conversation until Councilman France and City Attorney Hobdey are available.

The special meeting closed.

Regular Meeting

The regular meeting of the Mayor and Council of the City of Gooding, Idaho was called to order at 7:00 pm in the Gooding Municipal Building, 308 5th Ave West, Gooding, Idaho on March 17, 2014.

Roll Call

Present were Mayor Nelson, Councilpersons Arkoosh, Houser and Magnelli. Councilman France was not present.

Visitors

Present were Bill Huffer, J. Newland, Angela Newland, Waylon Zielinski, Cathy Newland, Devon Rice, Bev Prince, S. Prince, Josh Switzer and Shawn Newland.

Changes to Agenda (Idaho Code 67-2343 Sec 4 (b))

Councilman Arkoosh moved to add “Airport Fire Truck”, “Online Payment System” and “Managed Recharge Project” to the agenda under New Business. Motion seconded by

Councilman Magnelli. Upon roll call, Councilpersons Arkoosh, Magnelli and Houser voted aye. Motion carried.

Consent Calendar

(*Consent Calendar contains items which require formal Council action, but which are typically routine or not of great controversy. Council members can approve the items listed on the consent calendar as one item or, if finding a correction needs to be made, can pull that item for discussion. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless a Council Member or a member of the audience requests removal of the items from the Consent Calendar.)*

Mayor Walt Nelson asked, "Consent Calendar Items numbered are before you, are there any items to be removed?" There being no objection, Councilman Arkoosh moved to approve the Consent Calendar.

1. Minutes of the March 3, 2014 Meeting

Motion seconded by Councilman Magnelli. Motion carried unanimously.

Visitors Business

Sarah Zatica- Playground Equipment & Grants: Sarah Zatica addressed the Council regarding playground equipment for younger kids under the age of five (5) for the City parks. Sarah is a certified grant writer and has contacted other citizens about creating a group to raise money specifically for park playground equipment. She would be willing to write the grants but will need the City's endorsement to apply. The Council expressed interest in supporting Ms. Zatica's efforts. She will be in touch with City Clerk Morri Hall as needed.

Unfinished Business

Airport Hanger Purchase: The Fixed Base of Operation (FBO) is not currently owned by the City of Gooding. The City of Gooding would like to purchase the FBO but would like to see an appraisal first. Public Works Director (PWD) Todd Bunn has contacted an appraiser and will report back to the Council when the appraisal is done.

Transient Merchant/Peddlers: Attorney Hobdey stated he would prepare a document based upon what was discussed at the work session for the next meeting. Attorney Hobdey was not present.

Annexation of Rural Fire Department Land: The Council decided to hold off on the conversation until Councilman France and City Attorney Hobdey are available.

Budget Hearing: Scheduled for August 4, 2014 @ 6:30 pm

Fence Ordinance: Public Works Director Todd Bunn was asked to resend a copy of the draft fence ordinance to the Council and Mayor.

March 17, 2014

Gooding City Council Minutes

Rusty Gillette-Dry Land Lease: Public Works Director Todd Bunn reported that Rusty Gillette approached him about the 100 acres of dry land that we have previously leased to him every year. Mr. Gillette is interested in leasing the property again for $1000.00 a year.

Councilman Arkoosh moved to approve the dry land farming lease for $1000.00 per year. Motion seconded by Councilman Magnelli. Motion carried unanimously.

Rangen Water Call: Attorney Hobdey gave an update that the city had received a curtailment letter from the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) indicating that some water rights were going to be curtailed. He has met with attorneys from other cities and IDWR and the culinary water would never be curtailed, it would just be the irrigation water and maybe some industrial use water. Attorney Hobdey was not present to give an update.

New Business

Oath of Office- Josh Switzer: Police Chief Chris Ward administered the Oath of Office to Officer Josh Switzer. The Mayor and Council welcomed Mr. Switzer to the Police Department.

Oath of Office- Shawn Newland: Police Chief Chris Ward administered the Oath of Office to Officer Shawn Newland. The Mayor and Council welcomed Mr. Newland to the Police Department.

Arbor Day Proclamation: Mayor Nelson proclaimed April 25, 2014 as Arbor Day for the City of Gooding. He encouraged citizens to celebrate Arbor Day, to support efforts to protect our trees and woodlands and urged all citizens to plant trees.

Fair Housing Proclamation: Mayor Nelson proclaimed April as Fair Housing Month. The City of Gooding supports equal opportunity for all-regardless of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status or national origin.

Utility Application: Attorney Hobdey was not present to discuss the utility application.

Airport Fire Truck: The Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) meets the requirements of the Department of Defense (DOD) Firefighter Property program authorized under 10 U.S.C. 2576B. Therefore the IDL can acquire vehicles and equipment through this program and make this property available to local government agencies for use in all emergencies which threaten the loss or damage to life or property.

Fire Chief Covey announced that the Fire Department has been awarded a 1987 Oshcosh military airport fire truck through this program for the shipping costs of $2,400. After 2 years, the Fire Department will officially own the truck.

Online Payment System: Xpress Bill Pay has developed an innovative web-based online bill payment system. The system makes it easy for organizations both large and small to offer online bill payment to their customers – allowing them to pay their bills online with credit cards, debit cards or electronic fund transfers. Customers go to the Xpress Bill Pay website, log on, and have immediate access to their account where their bills are presented just like the paper bill they're familiar with.

The Council will discuss an online payment system in more detail during the budgeting process for FY2014-15.

Managed Recharge Project: Councilman Arkoosh moved to approve the managed aquifer recharge and withdrawal project proposed by Brockway Engineering, PLLC and Keller Associates, Inc. as part of the public water system improvements under Alternative 3a which also includes two (2) new ground water wells and upgrade of undersized distribution pipes. Motion seconded by Councilwoman Houser. Motion carried unanimously.

Department Reports

Police Chief Chris Ward: Police Chief Chris Ward reported that the department is working with Elko County regarding a homicide as the suspect is from Gooding.

Mr. Ward also announced that the Police Department is hosting a police training at the Armory. Three of our officers will receive free training since Gooding is hosting it.

The Police Department has joined the Sheriff's Department in creating a Relay for Life team to raise money to fight cancer.

The Police Department is selling tickets for a drawing to be held April 17, 2014. The money will be donated to a previous officer of the City of Gooding who has terminal cancer.

Fire Chief Brandon Covey: Fire Chief Brandon Covey reported that the Fire Department will host a hazmat class next month.

Mr. Covey also reported that the department had 8 calls today from high winds, trees & branches falling and utility lines coming down.

Public Works Director Todd Bunn: Public Works Director Todd Bunn reported that today most of his public works crew had to work on cutting down uprooted trees and large branches that fell from trees because of high winds.

Library Director Cindy Bigler: Library Director Cindy reported that the library served 1938 patrons, checked out over 2800 materials and read to 465 children for outreach events and story times. The library also had 668 computer log-ins, a Dr. Suess night with

over 140 people and a 3D printer class that was attended by 15 teens and 15 adults. Over 230 people participated in the Science Technology Engineering, Art and Math (STEAM) Programs. The library is still busy re-bar coding all the books to match the new circulation system.

City Clerk Morri Hall: City Clerk Morri Hall submitted letters and notices of interest to the Council.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

ATTEST:

_____ _____

Morri Hall- City Clerk Walter C. Nelson- Mayor

TIMES-NEWS
magicvalley.com

Gooding to Send Water Debt Request to Judge

3 HOURS AGO • BY JULIE WOOTTON JWOOTTON@MAGICVALLEY.COM

GOODING • Despite opposition from residents, the city of Gooding will file a petition to finance water system improvements without a public vote.

Gooding City Council members voted unanimously Monday night to seek a 5th District Court judge's permission to take on long-term debt for the project.

The estimated project cost is about $9.45 million, though that doesn't include potential grant funding.

Mayor Duke Morton told the Times-News that there isn't a timetable yet for the judicial process.

After city officials submit information to the attorneys handling the petition, "they'll give us a timetable back," he said.

During a quiet meeting Monday, there wasn't any discussion before the council voted.

The decision comes after dozens of residents attended three town hall meetings and a public hearing on the topic.

Fewer than 10 people attended the meeting Monday.

Gooding resident Jo Ann Doerr told the council there's a petition circulating.

Residents signing it don't want work done on the water system without a public vote, she said.

Doerr asked to be kept updated on the judicial confirmation process.

City officials are pursuing water system improvements because pipe is rotting in the water delivery system, Morton told the Times-News last month.

Also, he said sediment has risen so high that water has trouble moving and has flooded some residential basements.

Water users would have to repay the loan for the project with a 1 percent interest rate. Morton said last month that water rates could double.

Improvements to the water system are needed for the health, safety and welfare of citizens, according to the resolution approved by the City Council.

The city also has to comply with state water system requirements.

What Is Judicial Confirmation?

Idaho's constitution limits how local government entities such as cities can take on long-term debt — essentially, a protection for the taxpayers who have to pay that debt.

One option is to have the public vote on the debt in one of Idaho's four regular yearly elections. Another alternative is asking a judge to review the debt and deem it an ordinary and necessary expense of the city. In the latter case, the judge renders his decision in an open court setting much like any other court proceeding would be conducted.

Andre Leonard 2 hours ago Report Abuse

This is a tough one, but I support the city of Gooding in seeking judicial confirmation. It's tough because the city council realizes they are elected to uphold the will of the people. However, they also have a duty to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people. Clean water is a necessity for living, as trustees of the city they (council) have to ensure that they provide a clean drinking water source and that the city is in compliance with the EPA and all requirements for the treatment of water.

If the city does not make the improvements and is held liable for fines and penalties or lawsuits resulting from failure to comply with state water system mandates. Would the citizens who disagree want to pay for the non-compliance? I think not.

Municipal government mandates can often run a course that conflicts the will of the people, no one wants to pay more in taxes or levies, when your faced with a mandate versus the will of a vote, municipal government has it's work cut out for themselves. In this case an old water system where the pipes are so old they are rotting.

The county of Jerome is facing a similar problem. Utilizing a jail built in 1974, unable to provide adequate jail space for inmates, unable to meet modern jail standards, the County of Jerome is forced to pay over $500,000 a year placing it's inmates in neighboring county's. The voters in Jerome have voted down proposals to fund a new jail, forcing themselves to continue to pay in the end, an even higher amount of money to send their inmates to other county's.

In Goodings case, the judge who is considered a neutral arbitrator of facts will hear the issue, look at the merits and then decide, what is good for the health, safety and welfare of the city of Gooding and balance that with the law..

I applaud the City Council for putting safety over popularity in making this tough decision. To be a good prudent steward of the public's trust, often requires making unpopular decisions.

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Public Hearing Leaves Gooding Residents Frustrated

Recommend 0 0 0 1 Print Email

September 28, 2012 2:10 am • BY STEVE KADEL - skadel@magicvalley.com (3) Comments

GOODING • Residents opposed to a city of Gooding water improvement project voiced their feelings during a public hearing Wednesday night but came away frustrated, according to two people who attended.

At issue is a proposed new residential water delivery system to replace the current one, which Mayor Duke Morton said has rotting pipes, high sediment levels causing poor water movement and flooding into some basements. He estimates the cost of replacement at between $7 million and $9 million, compared to $14 million to revamp the current system.

Citizen Jo Ann Doerr was among those who were upset about the hearing.

"It was a terrible meeting," she said. "The mayor refused to answer questions."

Ken Huber, a Gooding resident since 1958, said 16 of about 30 people who attended spoke about their concerns with the project. Most mentioned the same issues — a significant increase in water bills to pay for the new system and worry that drilling a new backup well, required by the state Department of Environmental Quality, will lower water levels of residential wells.

Huber said many also were angry that city officials wouldn't respond to questions and that the project is being pushed ahead without a vote of Gooding citizens. Higher water bills will be particularly difficult for the town's senior citizens, he noted.

"There were three or four people who left during the meeting because they were disgusted," Huber said. "(city council and mayor) weren't in the mood to listen to anything. They all just hunkered down like they were ashamed to be there and ashamed of what they're doing to us."

Morton said the public hearing format doesn't allow for comment by city officials. That was provided during past town hall meetings, he said.

"It wasn't really a meeting for explanation, and that was a problem," Morton said.

As for the new well's effect on the aquifer, the mayor is confident there will be no problem. He acknowledged the new system would raise water bills, but said there's no other option.

"The best way to care for our city is to do what we're doing," Morton said.

The next step comes during the Oct. 15 city council meeting when members will vote to authorize a judicial review process, which seeks a judge's approval to bypass a public vote for permission to assume a long-term loan from DEQ at 1 percent interest.

If the issues goes before a judge, Morton said, the city will be represented by a Boise law firm experienced in judicial review cases. The firm will make its case for approval and citizens opposed to the plan may hire an attorney to argue against it, Morton said.

(3) Comments

DianaR - October 06, 2012 8:39 pm Report Abuse

Three points:

First, to those who are just noticing this issue NOW... that is ON YOU. This is NOT the Mayor's or the city's fault. This has been an ongoing issue for DECADES. Over the years, I've talked to Todd about my concerns and he's kept me updated. I've been to different community meetings where I've heard about city concerns and updates. I've been to city council meetings and learned about ongoing issues. I've chatted with the Mayor about current events. I've read the notices. I attended town hall meetings. All of this over the past 12 years AT LEAST. This is NOT a surprise to anybody has been paying attention. The information has been provided in not one but THREE town hall meetings. The times and dates were advertised. Questions were asked, answers were given. They may not have been the answers you wanted, but that's how it is.

Second, Gooding has no other choice. Just like anybody who realized their home or their car is finally on its last legs and repairs are no longer fiscally wise, the city has to look at our irrigation system and make that same call. We do not have the funds to repair it. Period. Cry all you want, unless you have gold bullion in your tears to donate to the city, there is nothing that can be done

about it. If you want to yell at someone, go back thirty years when the city fathers decided that there wasn't enough money to repair it back then. We've tried to make do for three more decades and we are now beating a dead horse.

Finally, yes, our water costs will go up. Our new water costs are right about in the middle of all other communities. Not the lowest and not the highest. When our electric or fuel or food costs go up, we make changes. We use more efficient light bulbs, we turn off lights and turn down thermostats, we eat more chicken and less steak, we travel less. We adjust. If we cannot afford to live in three lots with lawn and flowers and a garden... we downsize. That's what we are telling our government to do... to stop spending money on things that really aren't necessary because it's too expensive. Maybe that's what we have to ask ourselves? Maybe we should cut some of the "pork" out our own lives, if we can't afford it.

It comes down to this... our infrastructure is no longer sustainable as it is. Our leaders have spent thousands of hours trying to come up with a solution. No matter what the solution, it will cost us. They identified the best solution for the needs and available resources. Now it's our turn to step up and tighten our belts like mature adults and accept the reality of the situation.

I appreciate all of the efforts done by the Mayor, City Council members, employees and others for their dedication and hard work for our city. It isn't easy but you do it for the good of all. Thank you.

platts - September 28, 2012 8:08 am Report Abuse

doerrjo, I could recommend a class in remedial reading at our middle school, try again more slowly. This water proposition has been before the public for years, asking for comments. The meetings have been well advertised and attended. Now after it is all over a few people have decided to comment. Of course the same ones will be out November 7th saying what election? We want to vote now!

doerrjo - September 28, 2012 5:07 am Report Abuse

The Gooding city would use our money to hire a Boise Law firm to fight the people of the city? To take away our rights to VOTE? The interest on 14 million at 1% is about $149.000 a year without paying the loan down. Voting was ok when the Mayor Morton was voted in.

ADD COMMENT

You must Login **to comment.**

Click here to get an account it's free and quick

More Region Stories

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Appendix G Agency Consultation Letter

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KELLER associates
305 North 3rd Avenue, Suite A • Pocatello, ID 83201
208.238.2146 phone • 208.238.2162 fax • www.kellerassociates.com

May 1, 2014

Mr. Gary Bahr
Idaho Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 790
Boise, ID 83701

Re: **City of Gooding Water System Improvements – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document**

Dear Mr. Bahr:

The City of Gooding is in the final planning phase of developing a drinking water system improvement project which could be in full or partially funded by the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that your agency 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 consists of construction of two new ground water wells and upgrade of approximately 9,000 feet of undersized distribution pipes.

The project is being proposed to address water quantity deficiencies and bring the system in compliance with the Drinking Water Rules. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

We request that you advise us of any comments that you may have regarding this project within 30 days, so the City of Gooding 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 Oksana Roth at (208) 238-2146 or by email oroth@kellerassociates.com.

Sincerely,

KELLER ASSOCIATES, INC.

Oksana Roth

Oksana Roth, E.I.
Project Engineer

James P. Mullen, P.E.
Vice President/ Project Manager

cc: Todd Bunn, Public Works Director - City of Gooding

Encl: Proposed Project Planning Area

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Appendix H Agency Responses

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STATE OF IDAHO

C. L. "BUTCH" OTTER
GOVERNOR
CELIA R. GOULD
DIRECTOR

May 5, 2014

Oksana Roth, EI
Keller Associates, Inc.
305 N. 3rd Avenue, Suite A
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

Dear Oksana Roth:

Thank you for inquiring with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) with regards to your work with the City of Gooding Water System Improvement Project. The public works project being proposed will be an important project for the citizens of that area.

We have reviewed the planning documents provided to us. Your documents appear to be professional and informative. At this time we do not have comments or questions related to this project.

Thank you for contacting our agency. Feel free to contact us in the future (main number - 208-332-8500, my number - 208-332-8597).

Sincerely,

Gary Bahr

Gary Bahr

Water Quality Programs

PC: Water Program File

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 • (208) 736-2190
www.deq.idaho.gov

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

RECEIVED
JUL 03 2014
BY

July 1, 2014

The Honorable Walter Nelson
City of Gooding
308 5th Avenue West
Gooding, Idaho 83330-1205

Re: Request for DEQ Comments, **City of Gooding 2014 Municipal Water Supply Improvements Project**, Gooding County

Dear Mayor Nelson:

This office has received and reviewed the agency environmental information document comment request letter submitted by USDA-RD and Keller Associates relative to the above water supply improvements project.

It is our opinion that the areas impacted by construction may experience minor short-term adverse conditions including increased stormwater runoff, reduced parking, traffic disruption, and increased dust and noise pollution in areas adjacent to the project. To minimize these effects, we recommend that suitable stormwater BMPs, signage, trained construction personnel and site watering equipment be utilized during construction.

Our evaluation of environmental concerns associated with the project is limited to our review of information provided in the request for comments package and our experience with similar projects. Ultimately, our opinion as to whether any prolonged or permanent environmental or historical impacts could result cannot be determined at this time.

Given the potential for off-site stormwater runoff, we recommend that you contact Maria Lopez, with the U.S. EPA Idaho Operations Office or visit the federal U.S. EPA website for information relating to potential stormwater impacts and stormwater management techniques.

If you have questions during planning, design or construction activities, please contact the associated regional program contact for additional information:

1. **Air Quality**

   - *IDAPA Section 58.01.01 is the rule section which relates to Air Quality, especially those regarding fugitive dust (58.01.01.651), trade waste burning (58.01.01.600-617), permits to construct (58.01.01.201), and odor control plans (58.01.01.776).*

     Regional Contact, Bobby Dye, Regional Air and Remediation Manager, at 736-2190.

- ***Solid Waste.*** *No trash or other solid waste should be buried, burned or otherwise disposed at the site. These disposal methods are regulated by various state regulations including Idaho's Solid Waste Management Regulations and Standards, Rules and Regulations for Hazardous Waste, and Rules and Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution.*

  Regional Contact, Joe Otero, PE, Staff Engineer at 736-2190.

- ***Water Quality Standards.*** *Site activities must comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) regarding hazardous and deleterious materials storage, disposal, or accumulation adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of state waters, and the clean-up and reporting of oil filled electrical equipment, hazardous materials, used oil and petroleum releases.*

  Regional Contact, Balthazar (Sonny) Buhidar, Regional Surface Water Manager, at 736-2190

- ***Ground Water Contamination.*** *DEQ requests that this project comply with Idaho's Ground Water Quality Rules (IDAPA 58.01.11) which states that "No person shall cause or allow the release, spilling, leaking, emission, discharge, escape, leaching or disposal of a contaminant into the environment in a manner that causes a groundwater quality standard to be exceeded, injures a beneficial use of ground water, or is not in accordance with a permit, consent order or applicable best management practice, best available method or best practical method."*

  Regional Contact, David Anderson, Regional Engineering Manager, at 736-2190.

6. ***Under Ground Storage Tank (UST) / Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Program***

   - *If an underground storage tank is identified at the site, the site should be evaluated for underground tanks and potential contamination.*

     Regional Contact, Mike Summers, UST/LUST Program Coordinator, at 736-2190.

Please be aware that we are forwarding the submitted Intergovernmental Review Comment Sheet to Rob Lanford for his immediate use and project record.

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact this office at 736-2190.

Sincerely,

Brian A. Reed, PE
Technical Engineer I

BAR:sg

cc: Rob Lanford, USDA-RD, Twin Falls w/ comments sheet
Dennis Porter, Idaho Dept. of Commerce, Boise
Oksana Roth, E.I., Keller & Associates, Pocatello

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
322 East Front Street • P.O. Box 83720 • Boise, Idaho 83720-0098
Phone: (208) 287-4800 • Fax: (208) 287-6700 • Website: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

Oksana Roth, E.I.
Keller Associates, Inc.
305 N 3rd Avenue Suite A
Pocatello, ID 83201

May 22, 2014

Re: City of Gooding Water System Improvements – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document.

Dear Oksana,

This is a letter in response to the development review that was received by IDWR on May 5, 2014. The subject area in which development will occur is located within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), which can been viewed on the FIRM for the City of Gooding, Panel Number 1600640001C. A Base Flood Elevation (BFE) has been established varying from 3,566 ft. – 3,570 ft. Development within the identified SFHA or 1% annual chance of flooding area will require a floodplain development permit from the community. The local floodplain administrator is Morri Hall who may be reached at (208) 943-5669 or mhall@goodingidaho.org to verify permitting requirements.

Each community has an ordinance regulating development in the SFHA; please contact the community for their specific development requirements. The objective of these requirements are to ensure that development, including public services, are protected from flood damage and can still be used after the flood recedes. In most instances, these criteria can be met through careful system design.

Please let me know if you have any additional questions. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for giving notice of the proposed development.

Keri K. Smith-Sigman, CFM
Idaho State Floodplain Coordinator
208-287-4928
keri.sigman@idwr.idaho.gov

cc: Morri Hall – City of Gooding Floodplain Administrator

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region • 650 Addison Ave W, Suite 500 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-3380
Phone: (208) 736-3033 • Fax: (208) 736-3037 • Website: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

May 8, 2014

Oksana Roth, E.I.
305 North 3rd Avenue, Suite A
Pocatello, ID 83201

RE: City of Gooding Water System Improvements

Dear Ms. Roth:

You recently contacted our office regarding the proposed "Water System Improvements Project" for the City of Gooding, located in Gooding County. Upon review, our office would like to make the following comments for your consideration.

The City of Gooding currently has two water rights (37-11221 and 37-4080) and one permit (37-22850) associated with the public water supply system. The water rights show six points of diversion. Transfer #78928 was approved in March of 2014 allowing for two new wells to be drilled in addition to four existing wells. The conditions of the transfer allow for the new wells to be drilled within one year of the approval, if there are any delays and the wells will not be drilled prior to March of 2015 an extension for development should be filed with the Department.

It should also be noted that the drilling of the new wells must comply with the drilling permit requirements of §42-235, IDAHO CODE, and are subject to the Department's well construction standards (IDAPA 37, Title, 03, Chapter 09).

In summary, it appears that there are options available for development of water for the City of Gooding. If you have any questions, or if you need any further assistance, feel free to contact our office at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Nathan Erickson
Sr. Water Resource Agent

MEMO

TO: OKSANA ROTH, KELLER ASSOCIATES
FROM: ESTER CEJA, DEQ
SUBJECT: CITY OF GOODING DRINKING WATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES AND ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT
DATE: JUNE 4, 2014

The proposed project is located in Gooding County and consists of drilling two new wells and replacement of approximately 9,000 feet of undersized distribution pipes.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife threatened and endangered species list dated 10/23/2013 was used for determining endangered and threatened species within Gooding County. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was consulted to determine any impacts to listed species resulting from the proposed project. USFWS provided comments on 5/13/2014 and a copy is attached. The proposed distribution line replacements and the location of the proposed new wells will have "NO EFFECT" to the listed species below.

1. **Greater Sage-Grouse** (candidate) - Grouse reside in Sagebrush Steppe environments. The distribution replacements and the proposed drinking water well locations are within the developed area of the city limits absent of Sagebrush Steppe. The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" on sage grouse as the improvements.

2. **Banbury Springs Lanx** (endangered) – The Banbury Springs lanx are found on smooth basalt, boulders, or cobble-sized grounds ranging from 2-20 inches deep, but they avoid areas with green algae. Currently the species only exists at four cold-spring locations that are isolated from each other: Thousand Springs, Box Canyon Springs, Briggs springs and Banbury Springs. Habitat modification, spring flow reduction, ground water quality, the invasive New Zealand mudsnail and inadequate regulatory mechanisms affect the species and their habitat. The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" to the species.

3. **Bliss Rapid Snail** (threatened) – The Bliss Rapids snail occurs in cold water springs and spring-fed tributaries to the Snake River, and in some reaches of the Snake River. The Bliss Rapids snail is primarily found on cobble boulder substrate, and in water temperatures between 59-61 degrees Fahrenheit (USFWS Species Profile). The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" on the species.

4. **Snake River Physa** (endangered) – The Snake River Physa is a freshwater mollusk found in the middle Snake River. It inhabits deep water on the margins of moderately swift rapids and riffles. Individuals have been found in relatively undisturbed areas with gravel, boulder, or cobble substrates and a low percentage of epiphytic algae or

macrophytes (Frest 1999, USFWS 1995). The proposed distribution line replacements and well locations will have "NO EFFECT" on the species.

Aquifer Recharge:
The USFWS provided additional comments on the City of Gooding increasing their ground water withdrawal. Specifically, the USFWS recommends that an equal or greater reduction in the rate or volume withdrawal take place elsewhere in the local area. This may be accomplished by the purchase of the ground water rights and retirement of an associated block of irrigated cropland. The USFWS also suggests the city work on water conservation efforts to reduce the city's impact to surface and ground water related habitats. DEQ requests that the city address, in the EID, the USFWS comments and assure that the proposed drinking water wells will not significantly impact and/or alter ground water downstream. Implementation of proper mitigation measures to reduce the impact to ground water quantity downstream will "Not adversely impact" the Banbury Springs lanx and the Bliss Rapids snail.

We also ask that you work with the USFWS in addressing their concerns regarding the aquifer recharge project. While the aquifer recharge project is not funded through DEQ, it is part of the overall project and could have cumulative impacts to species.

Essential Fish Habitat
The City of Gooding drinking water improvement project is not located within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Salmon as identified in the attached EFH map and will have "NO EFFECT."

Ester Ceja

From: Kibler, Bob <bob_kibler@fws.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2014 11:30 AM
To: Ester Ceja
Subject: Fwd: Gooding Project
Attachments: Gooding Drinking Water Improvement Project.pdf; Gooding Maps.pdf

Greetings Ester:

I have reviewed the description for the City of Gooding's proposed drinking water improvement project, and am providing the following comments and recommendations to your consideration pursuant the State Environmental Review Process.

The Fish and Wildlife Service does not anticipate any adverse effects to our trust resources of concern related to the replacement of approximately 9,000 feet of undersized distribution pipe. The habitats associated with these waterlines have been previously disturbed and altered during the past installation and maintenance of existing pipelines. Baseline conditions within the construction right-of-way are not expected change significantly as a result of the increased pipe dimensions.

I also do not anticipate that the construction of the two new wells will have a significant impact on the surface habitats associated with the well sites. Habitats in and around the City of Gooding have been substantially altered by cultivated crop production and the construction of municipal infrastructure. Installation of new wells should not significantly alter the baseline conditions.

I do expect that the new wells may increase rate or volume of water being withdrawal from the groundwater aquifer. This could have an additive effect with other existing ground water uses in the local area. Ground water use in the area currently exceeds the natural recharge rates. Withdrawals have had a measurable impact towards the reduction in the number and volume of spring outflows that emerge along the northern rim of the Snake River. These spring habitats are essential for both threatened and endangered aquatic mollusks (Bliss Rapids snails and Banbury Springs lanx). The springs support unique wetland and riparian shrub habitats that provide breeding and resting areas for migratory birds. Spring flows also supply waters to our Hagerman National Fish Hatchery necessary for the production of anadromous fish stocks required to mitigate for the impacts of the hydroelectric dams located along the Snake and Columbia River systems.

To mitigate for any anticipated increase in groundwater withdrawal, I would recommend that an equal or greater reduction in the rate or volume of groundwater withdrawal take place elsewhere in the local area. This may be accomplished by the purchase of the ground water rights and retirement of an associated block of irrigated cropland.

To reduce the future needs for increasing the rate of ground and surface water consumption, we encourage the City of Gooding to pursue construction ordinances that result in the overall reduction of per capita water consumption. Such ordinances not only reduce the City's environmental impact to surface and ground water related habitats, such ordinances can reduce the cost to the community by reducing the total volume of water treated to drinking water standards, and the total volume of gray and black waste water in need of handling and treatment.

Though not part of the proposed funding action, the City of Gooding has proposed to pursue a ground water

recharge project. Though the Fish and Wildlife Service does not have sufficient information to fully assess this proposal, we do offer the following comments to the City of Gooding for their consideration:

1. The Service does not recommend pursuit of proposals that result in the direct injection of water into the groundwater aquifer. Natural slow percolation of water through the soils and parent materials allows for biological, chemical, and physical removal of most nutrients and chemical pollutants, before the waters reach the aquifer. Direct injection, typically places contaminants directly into the aquifer, where even trace amounts may accumulate over time. Once contaminants are introduced into the aquifer, they are nearly impossible to remove. Contaminants in the aquifer will eventually be expressed in the spring water outflows, which may adversely affect the populations of wildlife and plants dependent upon the spring flows.

2. The Service does not recommend diversion of additional surface waters from local rivers and creeks for the purpose of artificially recharging groundwater aquifers. Surface water withdrawals and the discharge of pollutants to the remaining surface water reserves has already diminished the habitat quality and capacity of may of the local creeks and rivers. Additional water withdrawal would likely further reduce the baseline conditions of these surface waters, and the hinder the ability for these habitats to support native populations of wildlife and plants. We recommend that water users in the region pursue water conservation measures and regulations to ensure that surface and groundwater withdrawal rates do not exceed normal recharge rates for both surface and ground water resources.

It would be useful for our future conservation planning efforts to know whether any of our recommendations are incorporated into the described actions. Thank you for the opportunity to provide these technical assistance comments for your consideration. Please contact me if you have questions or require additional information.

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Eastvold, Bobette** <bobette_eastvold@fws.gov>
Date: Tue, May 13, 2014 at 6:41 AM
Subject: Gooding Project
To: Bob Kibler <bob_kibler@fws.gov>

Bob,

Sending this request, maps didn't scan to great so if you need me to mail original let me know.

Thanks, Bobette

--
Bobette Eastvold
US Fish and Wildlife Service
4425 Burley Drive, Suite A
Chubbuck, ID 83202
208-237-6975 x-101
Bobette_Eastvold@fws.gov

This list was revised by the USFWS on October 22, 2013.

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

CANDIDATE, PROPOSED AND LISTED SPECIES & PROPOSED AND DESIGNATED 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	North American Wolverine	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*	*Gulo gulo luscus*	*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*
Gooding		C										E	T		E								
Idaho				T					P	T-DCH							T			T			C
Jefferson		C	P	T					P												T		
Jerome		C											T		E								
Kootenai			P	T					P	T-DCH										T		T	
Latah				T					P											T		T	
Lemhi		C	P	T					P	T-DCH													C
Lewis										T-DCH										T			
Lincoln		C	P																				
Madison		C	P	T					P												T		
Minidoka		C	P												E								
Nez Perce				T						T-DCH										T			
Oneida		C																					
Owyhee	C	C	P							T-DCH				E	E				P-PCH				
Payette		C						C		T					E			C	P-PCH				
Power		C	P																				
Shoshone				T					P	T-DCH										T		T	C
Teton				T	T				P														C
Twin Falls	C	C											T		E								
Valley				T		T			P	T-DCH													C
Washington		C				T		C	P	T-DCH					E								C

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

This list was revised by the USFWS on October 22, 2013.

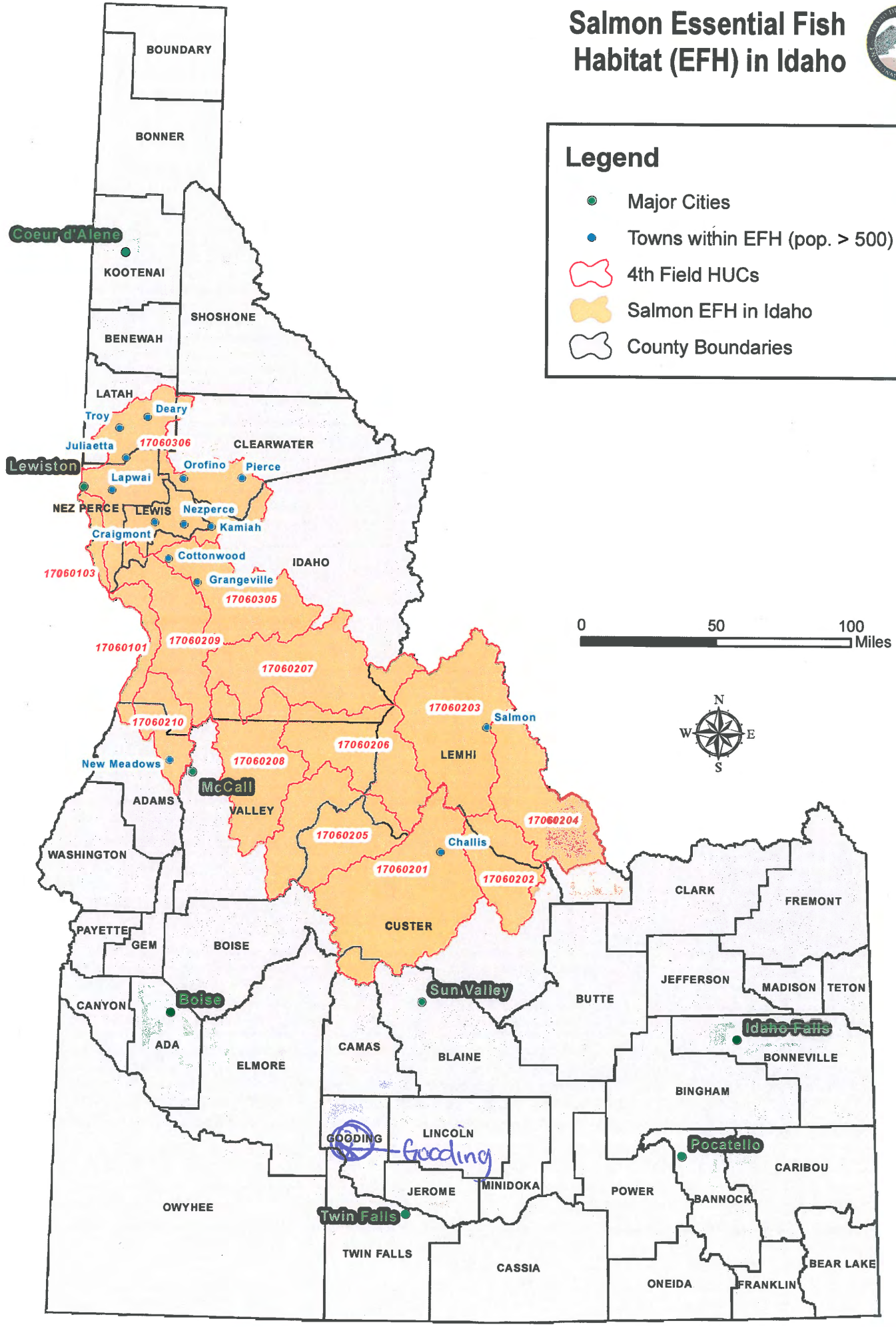
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service • Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office

CANDIDATE, PROPOSED AND LISTED SPECIES & PROPOSED AND DESIGNATED 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	North American Wolverine	Bull Trout	Kootenai River White Sturgeon	Banbury Springs Laux	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*	*Gulo gulo luscus*	*Salvelinus confluentus*	*Acipenser transmontanus*	*Laux* 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	P	T-DCH													C
Bannock		C	P						P														
Bear Lake		C		T					P														
Benewah				T					P	T-DCH										T		T	
Bingham		C	P						P												T		
Blaine		C	P	T					P	T-DCH													C
Boise			P	T					P	T-DCH													C
Bonner				T	T		E		P	T-DCH													C
Bonneville		C	P	T	T				P												T		C
Boundary				T-DCH	T		E-DCH		P	T-DCH	E-DCH												C
Butte		C		T					P	T-DCH													C
Camas		C	P	T					P	T-DCH													C
Canyon															E				P-PCH				
Caribou		C		T					P														
Cassia		C	P												E	C							
Clark		C	P	T	T				P														C
Clearwater				T					P	T-DCH													C
Custer		C	P	T					P	T-DCH													C
Elmore		C	P	T					P	T-DCH			T		E				P-PCH				C
Franklin		C		T					P														
Fremont		C	P	T	T				P												T		C
Gem		C						C	P	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

Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in Idaho



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

May 19, 2014

Oksana Roth, E.I.
Project Engineer
Keller Associates
305 N. 3rd Avenue, Suite A
Pocatello, ID 83201

RE: City of Gooding Water System Improvements (Idaho SHPO Rev 2014-746)

Dear Ms. Oksana,

Thank you for your informational letter and project materials regarding the proposed project. We understand the designs are somewhat preliminary at this point and the project design may be altered. Our recommendations may change if the project is changed or altered.

Our preliminary review indicates that if the project receives federal funding through a grant from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or another federal agency it is an *undertaking* as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act (outlined in 36 CRF 800). In order to be in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act we recommend that a survey be conducted to identify any *historic properties*, evaluate effects, and propose mitigation if warranted. Because a significant amount of the area of potential effect has been previously disturbed we recommend that the survey should be limited to the portions of the project involving any new ground disturbance and in areas where there are known *historic properties*. We suggest that the survey should be designed to provide a generous buffer zone to accommodate any minor changes in project design.

From the current project designs it appears that some survey is warranted along the northern half of the north/south alignment of the proposed 8" line between E. 1750 South Road and 3rd Avenue West and the short segment along 4th Avenue West where the alignment crosses the X Canal/North Side Main Canal (ISHI #47-17625). In addition the locations of both of the proposed well locations should be evaluated. We are particularly concerned with the location of the southern well as it may be located within or adjacent to the Gooding College Campus which is a National Register District (ISHI#47-4315).

We appreciate your consulting with our office and look forward to receiving a report which documents the results of the survey and provides an overall recommendation regarding potential effects. A list of qualified consultants can be

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found on Preservation Idaho's website: http://www.preservationidaho.org/resources/cultural-resources-consultants. If you have any questions feel free to contact me at 208-334-3861 x107 or ethan.morton@ishs.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

Ethan Morton, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

The SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES

PHONE: (208) 236-1086
FAX: (208) 478-3707
EMAIL: csmith@sbtribes.com
lbill@sbtribes.com
romartinez@sbtribes.com

CULTURAL RESOURCES
HERITAGE TRIBAL OFFICE (HETO)
P.O. BOX 306
FORT HALL, IDAHO 83203

May 22, 2014

Ester Ceja
Sr. Water Quality Analyst
STATE OF IDAHO/DEQ
1410 North Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov

RE: Proposed City of Gooding Drinking Water Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Ceja:

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Tribes) Heritage Tribal Office (HeTO) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed City of Gooding Drinking Water Improvement Project.

The proposed project located in the City of Gooding, Gooding County, Idaho is within inherent ancestral lands of the Shoshone and Bannock people, and continues to hold important cultural properties, traditional hunting, fishing and gathering activities still practiced today by members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.

According to the information provided, the proposed project will consist of the drilling of two new wells and replacement of approximately 9,000 feet of undersized distribution pipes. The Tribes' HeTO request an archaeological survey for any undisturbed lands involving the proposed project. The construction of the proposed project will consist of ground disturbing activities; therefore, the Tribes' HeTO requests the following inadvertent clause incorporated into the Stop Work Order Plan.

In the event of an inadvertent discovery (cultural resources and/or human remains) the Tribes HeTO requests a Stop Work Order of construction activities and immediate notification to the Tribes HeTO. Construction shall cease until proper treatment of cultural resources and/or human remains is achieved.

The purpose of this letter is to provide technical input and not intended as formal government-to-government consultation. Should there be any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me at phone: (208) 236-1084/ e-mail: romartinez@sbtribes.com; or Carolyn Smith (Cultural Resource Coordinator) at: (208) 236-1086/ email: csmith@sbtribes.com

Sincerely,

Romelia Martinez

Romelia Martinez
Cultural Resource Technician II
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

CC: FILE- Proposed City of Gooding Drinking Water Improvement Project/DEQ-ID

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Choose one REGULATORY OFFICE
Choose one
Choose an item

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

DATE
2 July 2014

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: NWW-2014-247, City of Gooding Water System Improvements

Ms. Oksana Roth
Keller Associates
305 North 3rd Avenue, Suite A
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

Dear Ms. Roth:

Our preliminary jurisdictional determination (PJD) indicates your clients proposed project site may include waters of the United States, including wetlands. The proposed project site is located in the City of Gooding, within Section 31and 32 of Township 5 South, Range 15 East, near latitude 42.93919º N and longitude -114.71291º W, in Gooding County, in Gooding, Idaho. Your request has been assigned file number NWW-2014-247, which should be referred to in future correspondence with our office regarding this site.

Enclosed are two copies of the Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination Form and a map showing the approximate boundaries that may be water(s) of the U.S., including wetlands, for the proposed project. Please review the document and any attachments thereto. If you consent to jurisdiction as set forth, please sign both copies, return one copy to the Corps at the address in the above letterhead and keep the other copy for your records. This PJD shall remain in effect unless an approved jurisdictional determination is requested or new information supporting a revision is provided to this office.

Although this determination is advisory in nature and may not be appealed under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Procedures, as defined in 33 CFR 331, the enclosed *Notification of Administrative Appeal Options and Process Fact Sheet and Request for Appeal Form* (RFA) explains your options, if you do not agree with this determination.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires that a DA permit be obtained for the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the U.S., including jurisdictional wetlands (33 U.S.C. 1344). Waters of the U.S. include most perennial and intermittent rivers and streams, natural and man-made lakes and ponds, as well as irrigation and drainage canals and ditches that are tributaries to other waters, and wetlands. A Department of the Army (DA) authorization may be required if you propose to perform work or place dredged and/or fill material into waters or wetlands on the property.

Further, the Corps defines wetlands as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Discharges of dredged or fill material into these areas may include those associated with mechanized land-clearing involving vegetation removal with mechanized equipment such as front-end loaders, backhoes, or bulldozers with sheer blades, rakes, or discs in wetlands and excavation activities which result in the discharge of dredged material and destroy or degrade Waters of the United States.

This determination applies only to Department of the Army permitting jurisdiction and does not authorize any injury to property or excuse you from compliance with other Federal, State, or local statutes, ordinances, regulations, or requirements which may affect these areas, or work you would propose to conduct in these areas. Please obtain all required permits before starting work in the waters or wetland areas identified on this property.

We are interested in your thoughts and opinions concerning the quality of service you received from the Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers Regulatory Division. Please visit us online at http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=regulatory_survey and complete an electronic version of our Customer Service Survey form, which will be automatically submitted to us. Alternatively, you may call and request a paper copy of the survey, which you may complete and return to us by mail. For additional information about our Regulatory program please visit us at http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/BusinessWithUs/RegulatoryDivision.aspx.

We appreciate your cooperation with the Corps of Engineers' Regulatory Program. If you have any questions, you may contact me by telephone at (208) 522-1676, by mail at the address in the above letterhead, or via email at james.m.joyner@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

James M. Joyner

James M. Joyner
Sr. Project Manager, Regulatory Division

Enclosures:
Wetland/Waters Delineation Map
Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination Form
Notification of Administrative Appeal Options and Request for Appeal Form

PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Report completion date for Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD): 2 July 2014

B. Name/address of person requesting preliminary JD:
Ms. Oksana Roth
Keller Associates
305 North 3rd Avenue, Suite A
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

C. District Office: Walla Walla District
File Name: City of Gooding Water System Improvements, Big and Little Wood Rivers
File Number: NWW-2014-00247

D. Project Location(s) and Background Information:
State: Idaho County/Parish/Borough: Gooding City: Gooding
Center Coordinates of Site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat.: 4293919° North
Long.: -114.71291° West

Name of nearest waterbody(s): Clover Creek
Identify (estimate) amount of waters in the review area:
Non-wetland waters: 20.0 Linear feet
Cowardin Class: Riverine
Stream Flow: Perennial
Wetlands: 700 sq. ft.
Cowardin Class: Palustrine emergent
Name of any water bodies on the site identified as Section 10 waters:
Tidal: N/A
Non-Tidal: N/A

E. Review performed for site evaluation (Check all that Apply):
☐ Office (Desk) Determination Date:
☒ Field Determination Date(s): 2 July 2014

1. The Corps of Engineers believes that there may be jurisdictional waters of the United States on the subject site. The permit applicant or other affected person/party who requested this preliminary JD is hereby advised of his or her option to request and obtain an approved jurisdictional determination (JD) for the site, as described above. Nevertheless, the permit applicant or other affected person/party who requested this preliminary JD has declined to exercise the option to obtain an approved JD in this instance and at this time.

2. In any circumstance where a permit applicant obtains an individual permit, or a Nationwide General Permit (NWP) or other general permit verification requiring "Pre-Construction Notification" (PCN), or requests verification for a non-reporting NWP or other general permit, and the permit applicant has not requested an approved JD for the activity, the permit applicant is hereby made aware of the following:

   (a) The permit applicant has elected to seek a permit authorization based on a preliminary JD, which does not make an official determination of jurisdictional waters;

(b) That the applicant has the option to request an approved JD before accepting the terms and conditions of the permit authorization, and that basing a permit authorization on an approved JD could possibly result in less compensatory mitigation being required or different special conditions;

(c) That the applicant has the right to request an individual permit rather than accepting the terms and conditions of the NWP or other general permit authorization;

(d) That the applicant can accept a permit authorization and thereby agree to comply with all the terms and conditions of that permit, including whatever mitigation requirements the Corps has determined to be necessary;

(e) That undertaking any activity in reliance upon the subject permit authorization without requesting an approved JD constitutes the applicant's acceptance of the use of the preliminary JD, but that either form of JD will be processed as soon as is practicable;

(f) Accepting a permit authorization (e.g., signing a proffered individual permit) or undertaking any activity in reliance on any form of Corps permit authorization based on a preliminary JD constitutes agreement that all wetlands and other water bodies on the site affected in any way by that activity are jurisdictional waters of the United States, and precludes any challenge to such jurisdiction in any administrative or judicial compliance or enforcement action, or in any administrative appeal or in any Federal court; and

(g) Whether the applicant elects to use either an approved JD or a preliminary JD, that JD will be processed as soon as is practicable.

3. Further, an approved JD, a proffered individual permit (and all terms and conditions contained therein) or individual permit denial can be administratively appealed pursuant to 33 C.F.R. Part 331, and that in any administrative appeal, jurisdictional issues can be raised (see 33 C.F.R. 331.5(a)(2)). If, during that administrative appeal, it becomes necessary to make an official determination whether CWA jurisdiction exists over a site, or to provide an official delineation of jurisdictional waters on the site, the Corps will provide an approved JD to accomplish that result, as soon as is practicable.

II. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for Preliminary JD

This preliminary JD finds that there *"may be"* waters of the United States on the subject project site, and identifies all aquatic features on the site that could be affected by the proposed activity, based on the following information:

Check all boxes below that apply. The checked information should be included in the administrative file. Provide detailed reference sources for each checked box.

☒ Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:
(1) City of Gooding, Water System Improvements, Proposed Project Planning Area, Figure No. 2.0, undated.

☐ Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant
  ☐ Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report
  ☐ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report
☐ Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
☐ Corps navigable waters' study:
☐ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
  ☐ USGS NHD data

☐ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps
☒ U.S. Geological Survey map(s): Cite scale & Quad Name: 1:24,000 Gooding
☒ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey, Citation: NRCS (Web Soil Survey)
☒ National wetlands inventory map(s): Cite name: USFWS (Wetlands Mapper)
☐ State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
☐ FEMA/FIRM maps:
☐ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
☒ Photographs: ☒ Aerial (Name & Date): ORM Database and Google Earth Aerials OR ☐ Other (Name & Date):
☐ Previous determination(s): File no. and Date of Response Letter:
☒ Other information (please specify):

Clover Creek is a perennial stream that flows to the Big Wood River. Wetlands potentially impacted by the distribution line north of Arizona Street are abutting and therefore adjacent to Clover Creek. The Big Wood River is tributary to the Malad River, which in turn is tributary to the Snake River.

The Snake River is a traditionally navigable water (TNW) that supports interstate recreation activities (boating, rafting, etc) and is a tributary of the Columbia River – also a TNW. Therefore, Clover Creek and its adjacent wetlands are considered Waters of the United States and subject to the Clean Water Act.

This constitutes a preliminary jurisdictional determination (JD) and is useful for the planning of your project. An approved JD is not necessary in order for the Corps to process a 404 permit application.

Admin File No. NWW-2014-247

Important Note: ***The information recorded on this form has not necessarily been verified by the Corps and should not be relied upon for later jurisdictional determinations.***

James M. Joyner

Signature of Regulatory Project Manager
REQUIRED
July 3, 2014

Date

Todd Burn

Signature of person requesting Preliminary JD
REQUIRED (unless obtaining signature is impracticable)

2/25/15

Date

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL

Applicant: City of Gooding	File Number: NWW-2014-00247	Date: 2 July 2014
Attached is:		See Section Below
	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of Permission)	A
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of Permission)	B
	PERMIT DENIAL	C
	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	D
X	PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	E

SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found at http://usace.army.mil/inet/functions/cw/cecwo/reg or Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331.

A: INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or object to the permit.

ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations (JD) associated with the permit.

OBJECT: If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.

B: PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appeal the permit,

ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.

APPEAL: If you choose to decline the proffered permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

C: PERMIT DENIAL: You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

D: APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You may accept or appeal the approved JD or provide new information.

ACCEPT: You do not need to notify the Corps to accept an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corps within 60 days of the date of this notice, means that you accept the approved JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the approved JD.

APPEAL: If you disagree with the approved JD, you may appeal the approved JD under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

E: PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The Preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL or OBJECTIONS TO AN INITIAL PROFFERED PERMT

REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS:

Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The appeal is limited to a review of the administrative record, the Corps memorandum for the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any supplemental information that the review officer has determined is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the appellant nor the Corps may add new information or analyses to the record. However, you may provide additional information to clarify the location of information that is already in the administrative record.

POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:

If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact:

District Engineer
ATTN: Ms. Kelly J. Urbanek
Regulatory Division Walla Walla District
201 North 3rd Avenue
Walla Walla, Washington 99362-1876
Telephone (208) 376-1832

If you only have questions regarding the appeal process you may also contact:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Northwestern Division
Attn: Ms. Mary Hoffman, Appeals Review Officer
P.O. Box 2870
Portland, Oregon 97208-2870
Telephone (503) 808-3825

RIGHT OF ENTRY: Your signature below grants the right of entry to Corps of Engineers personnel, and any government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will be provided a 15 day notice of any site investigation, and will have the opportunity to participate in all site investigations.

Signature of appellant or agent:	*Date:*	*Telephone:*
Todd Burn	2/25/15	208-934-5669

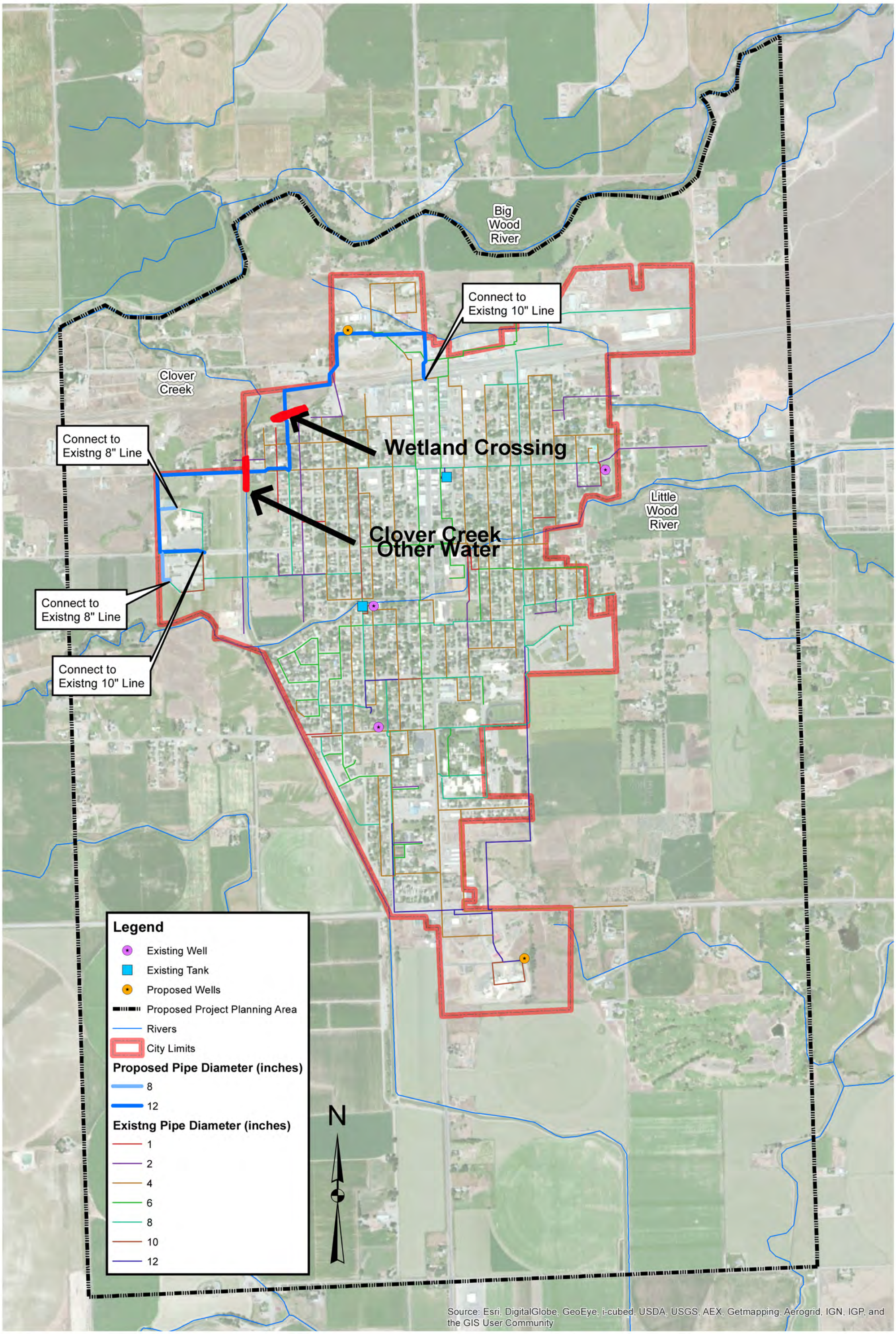

FIGURE NO. 2.0

Water System Improvements

Proposed Project Planning Area

City of Gooding

KELLER associates

305 N. 3rd Avenue
Pocatello, ID 83201
208.238.2146
www.kellerassociates.com

PROJECT NO. **212004**

FILENAME **File.mxd**

Oksana Roth

From: Grafe, Cyndi <Grafe.Cyndi@epa.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 23, 2014 2:33 PM
To: Oksana Roth
Cc: Fromm, Carla; Werntz, James
Subject: EID Request for Comment: City of Gooding Water System Improvements
Attachments: EPA-s-Planning-for-Sustainability-Handbook.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Oksana,

Thank you for requesting comments regarding the City of Gooding Water System Improvements. I greatly appreciate the additional information that you provided so that the R10 Idaho Operations Office staff could evaluate the project.

After reviewing this information, we recommend the Environmental Information Document include a discussion of how climate change may affect delivery of the surface water right. For example, Idaho climate change predictions include reduced surface water flows in the summer and fall months. How this will affect the City of Gooding's available water for recharge should be explained.

Also, we recommend the City of Gooding consider alternatives to recharge besides upgrading of the surface water delivery system. Such alternatives include landscaping city and residential property with native or xeric vegetation requiring less water, or providing drip irrigation systems for residential gardens, cemeteries and other city watered areas. Such proactive alternatives diminish surface water diversions from the Little Wood River leading to improved recreation opportunities, fisheries and other aquatic resources. Reducing surface water consumption also may compensate for anticipated climate change affects.

Additionally, we offer the following more general comment and information for your consideration. As you may know, EPA has been encouraging sustainable water infrastructure solutions from design and construction through operation and maintenance. In particular, we encourage communities and engineering firms to review the *Planning for Sustainability: A Handbook for Water and Wastewater Utilities*.

This document provides helpful information for water and wastewater systems to use cost effective, environmentally sound, and sustainable approaches. The handbook includes alternative analysis during the facility planning process and an approach to consistently develop broader assessment criteria to incorporate a community's sustainability goals.

Perhaps you are already using these types of sustainable approaches. But, just in case, I have attached the handbook for your reference so that you may consider sustainable infrastructure opportunities for this planning effort as well as your other engineering projects. Additionally, more information and resources regarding sustainable infrastructure can be found at http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/sustain/ .

Please feel free to contact me with any questions. With best regards,
Cyndi

Cyndi Grafe
U.S. EPA, Idaho Office
950 W. Bannock Street
Boise, ID 83702
phone: (208) 378-5771, fax: (208) 378-5744

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Oksana Roth

From: Eastman, Susan <Eastman.Susan@epa.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 30, 2014 12:18 PM
To: Oksana Roth
Subject: RE: City of Gooding Water System Improvements - Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

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: Oksana Roth [mailto:oroth@Kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 01, 2014 4:23 PM
To: Eastman, Susan
Subject: City of Gooding Water System Improvements - Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Ms. Eastman,

Please find attached a Sole Source Aquifer Checklist for water system improvements in Gooding, ID.

Thank you,

Oksana Roth, E.I.
Project Engineer | **Keller Associates, Inc.**

P 208.238.2146 | F 208.238.2162
305 N. 3rd Avenue, Suite A | Pocatello | Idaho 83201
oroth@kellerassociates.com | www.kellerassociates.com

Oksana Roth

From: Ed.Hagan@deq.idaho.gov
Sent: Friday, June 13, 2014 4:32 PM
To: Oksana Roth
Cc: Irene.Nautch@deq.idaho.gov; David.Anderson@deq.idaho.gov; Tim.Wendland@deq.idaho.gov; Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov; Tonia.Mitchell@deq.idaho.gov
Subject: RE: City of Gooding Water System Improvements

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Ms. Roth,

Thank you for providing information on the City of Gooding Drinking Water System Improvements Project. Based on the information you provided in your May 5, 2014 letter (with attachments), if all activities are conducted in accordance with best management practices and comply with current state regulations, the project should not result in adverse impacts to ground water quality. Additionally, the City of Gooding should ensure that aquifer recharge activities are conducted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.16.600 and DEQ Guidance http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/522432-recharge_guidance_0610_revision.pdf. Please contact Toni Mitchell in the DEQ state Office (208.373.0250) regarding aquifer recharge monitoring requirements.

DEQ encourages the City of Gooding to implement Source Water Protection strategies to protect the capital investment associated with the water system improvements. Protecting the quality of the ground water supplying the new wells protects the investment and helps ensure a safe drinking water supply for the future. Please contact Irene Nautch in the DEQ Twin Falls Regional Office (208.736.4260) for additional information regarding Source Water Protection.

Sincerely,

Edward Hagan, PG
Ground Water Program Manager
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
ed.hagan@deq.idaho.gov
208-373-0356
The information contained in this email may be privileged, confidential or otherwise protected from disclosure. All persons are advised that they may face penalties under state and federal law for sharing this information with unauthorized individuals. If you received this email in error, please reply to the sender that you have received this information in error. Also, please delete this email after replying to the sender.

From: Oksana Roth [mailto:oroth@Kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Friday, May 30, 2014 3:28 PM
To: Ed Hagan
Subject: City of Gooding Water System Improvements

Mr. Hagan,

We request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that your agency may identify for proposed water system improvements in Gooding. Please find enclosed a letter and attachments.

Thank you,

Oksana Roth, E.I.
Project Engineer | **Keller Associates, Inc.**
P 208.238.2146 | F 208.238.2162

From: Oksana Roth
Sent: Friday, May 02, 2014 2:32 PM
To: 'Ed.Hagan@deq.idaho.gov'
Subject: City of Gooding Water System Improvements

Mr. Hagan,

Please find attached a letter and two maps for City of Gooding Water System Improvements. We request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that your agency may identify for this project.

Sincerely,

Oksana Roth, E.I.
Project Engineer | **Keller Associates, Inc.**

P 208.238.2146 | F 208.238.2162
305 N. 3rd Avenue, Suite A | Pocatello | Idaho 83201
oroth@kellerassociates.com | www.kellerassociates.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

March 4, 2015

Ms. Oksana Roth
Project Engineer
Keller Associates
305 North 3rd Avenue
Suite A
Pocatello, ID 83201

RE: City of Gooding Water System Improvements (Idaho SHPO REV 2014-746)

Dear Ms. Roth,

We have received a report prepared by David Larsen with Sundance Consulting regarding the proposed undertaking's compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. We have reviewed the report and concur with Sundance's recommendations that the Oregon Short Line Railroad (IHSI #47-17666) and the X Canal (IHSI #47-17625) are eligible and that the 4th Avenue West X Canal Bridge (GD01) is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Due to the nature of the proposed undertaking and aspects of integrity which make the railroad and the canal significant, we recommend that the undertaking will have no adverse effect on *historic properties* (36 CFR 800.5).

We appreciate your consulting with our office. If you have any questions feel free to contact me at 208-334-3861 x107 or ethan.morton@ishs.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

Ethan Morton, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Historical Society is an
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The SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES

PHONE: (208) 236-1086
FAX: (208) 478-3707
EMAIL: csmith@sbtribes.com
lbill@sbtribes.com
romartinez@sbtribes.com

CULTURAL RESOURCES
HERITAGE TRIBAL OFFICE (HETO)
P.O. BOX 306
FORT HALL, IDAHO 83203

March 6, 2015

Ester Ceja
Sr. Water Quality Analyst
STATE OF IDAHO/DEQ
1410 North Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov

RE: Proposed City of Gooding Drinking Water Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Ceja:

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Tribes) Heritage Tribal Office (HeTO) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed City of Gooding Drinking Water Improvement Project and would like to thank you for the Cultural Resources Inventory Report conducted and prepared by Sundance Consulting, Inc.

The proposed project located in the City of Gooding, Gooding County, Idaho is within inherent ancestral lands of the Shoshone and Bannock people, and continues to hold important cultural properties, traditional hunting, fishing and gathering activities still practiced today by members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.

According to the information provided, the proposed project will consist of the drilling of two new wells and replacement of approximately 9,000 feet of undersized distribution pipes. The Tribes' HeTO concurs with the recommendation of no effect to **known** historic properties within the direct and visual effect APE. The construction of the proposed project will consist of ground disturbing activities; therefore, the Tribes' HeTO requests the following inadvertent clause incorporated into the construction plan.

In the event of an inadvertent discovery (cultural resources and/or human remains) the Tribes HeTO requests a Stop Work Order of construction activities and immediate notification to the Tribes HeTO. Construction shall cease until proper treatment of cultural resources and/or human remains is achieved.

The purpose of this letter is to provide technical input and not intended as formal government-to-government consultation. Should there be any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me at phone: (208) 236-1084 or Carolyn Smith (Cultural Resource Coordinator) at: (208) 236-1086/ email: csmith@sbtribes.com

Sincerely,

Romelia Martinez

Romelia Martinez
Cultural Resource Technician II
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

CC: FILE- Proposed City of Gooding Drinking Water Improvement Project/DEQ-ID

Oksana Roth

From: Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov
Sent: Wednesday, March 04, 2015 1:58 PM
To: Oksana Roth
Subject: FW: Gooding Drinking Water Project - Survey

Oksana,

Good afternoon. I am forwarding the Shoshone Paiute Tribe's Cultural Resource Program response on the Gooding archeological survey. Please include it in the document.

From: Ted Howard [mailto:howard.ted@shopai.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 04, 2015 10:34 AM
To: Ester Ceja
Subject: Re: Gooding Drinking Water Project - Survey

Ester,

I don't see anything in this report that would be of interest to the tribes. If there were any artifacts in the area it is long gone now because this area is mostly developed or farmed over the years. There is always a concern from the tribe anytime there is ground disturbance. There is no telling what may be discovered during excavations, if there is a discovery and it appears to be Native American, stop all work and include the tribes in your list of people to contact. We would like to view the area before there is any further destruction to the site. Thank you for inquiring with the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes.

Sincerely,

Ted Howard

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes

Cultural Resources Director

P.O. Box 219

Owyhee, Nevada 89832

Wk (208) 759-3100 ext. 1243

Fx (208) 759-3202

Cell (208) 871-7064

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recipient, you are hereby notified that any retention, dissemination, distribution, or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. Please reply to the sender that you have received the message in error, and delete it. Thank you.

On Mon, Mar 2, 2015 at 11:30 AM, <Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov> wrote:
Ted,

Good morning! I wanted to follow up on the City of Gooding's proposed drinking water project. In April 2014 we sent out a letter requesting input from the Shoshone Paiute Cultural Resources Program and did not receive any comments. The Idaho SHPO did request a survey be completed for the proposed well locations. The survey was recently completed and is attached for your review.

Please let me know if you have any questions and/or concerns.

Thank you,

Ester Ceja
Sr. Water Quality Analyst
1410 North Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706
Phone (208) 373.0585
Fax (208) 373.0576
Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 SOUTH VINNELL WAY, SUITE 368
BOISE, ID 83709
PHONE: (208)378-5243 FAX: (208)378-5262

Consultation Code: 01EIFW00-2016-SLI-0669 May 12, 2016
Event Code: 01EIFW00-2016-E-00688
Project Name: Gooding Drinking Water Improvements

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Register Notice:
http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2009-02-25/pdf/E9-3512.pdf#page=1
Printable Maps:
http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/species/mammals/lynx/criticalhabitat_files/20081222_fedre

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment

United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Gooding Drinking Water Improvements

Official Species List

Provided by:

Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 SOUTH VINNELL WAY, SUITE 368
BOISE, ID 83709
(208) 378-5243

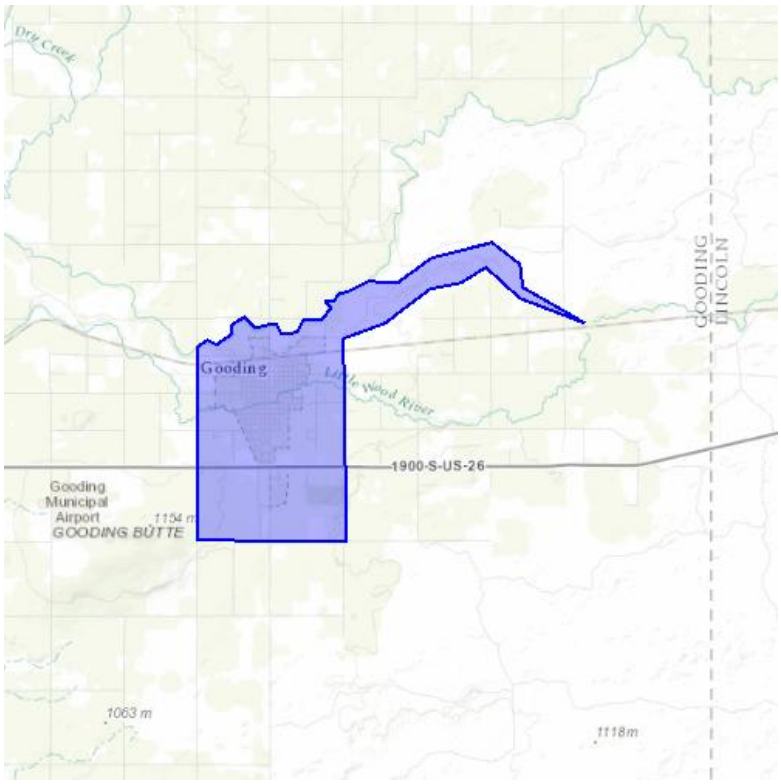
Consultation Code: 01EIFW00-2016-SLI-0669
Event Code: 01EIFW00-2016-E-00688

Project Type: WATER SUPPLY / DELIVERY

Project Name: Gooding Drinking Water Improvements
Project Description: For City of Gooding, Idaho:
* construct two new wells w/ well houses and appurtenances
* upgrade approx. 18,100 ft of undersized water mains within the City
* decommission existing gravity irrigation system
* repurpose existing surface water irrigation right to groundwater recharge

Please Note: The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.

Project Location Map:



Project Coordinates: The coordinates are too numerous to display here.

Project Counties: Gooding, ID

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 0 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

There are no listed species identified for the vicinity of your project.

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

Appendix I Archeological and Historical Survey

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A Cultural Resources Inventory of Four Acres for the City of Gooding Water System Improvement Project

GOODING COUNTY, IDAHO

Prepared for:
Keller Associates, Inc.
305 N 3rd Avenue, Suite A
Pocatello, ID 83201

Prepared by:

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
305 N 3rd Avenue, Suite B
Pocatello, ID 83201

Written by: _____ Date: February 12, 2015
David N. Larsen, MA RPA
Sundance Consulting, Inc.

Approved by: _____ Date: February 12, 2015
James L. Lockhart, Vice President of Operations
Sundance Consulting, Inc.

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SURVEY DATA COVER SHEET

Survey Title: A Cultural Resources Inventory of Four Acres for the City of Gooding Water System Improvement Project, Gooding County, Idaho

Prepared By: David N. Larsen, RPA – Sundance Consulting, Inc.

Prepared For: City of Gooding

Date: February 10, 2015

Total number of properties surveyed: 3

___0___ Reconnaissance ___3___ Intensive

Number of acres surveyed: 14

___0___ Reconnaissance ___14___ Intensive

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY REPORT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IDAHO
IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESEVATION OFFICE

All surveys completed for review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act must include textual or checked responses to each element below. A failure to include all elements and required attachments will result in a rejection of the report for review purposes until the missing data are supplied. Surveys not 106-related must include all elements except those specified for 106.

A. KEY INFORMATION

1. Project name: A Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Gooding Water System Improvement Project, Gooding County, Idaho
2. Report number or associated federal project number (if appropriate): n/a
3. Agency name (if 106-related): US Department of Agriculture Rural Development and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
4. Report author (and principal investigator if different): David Larsen, MA, RPA
5. Date: February 12, 2015
6. County: Gooding
7. Township, range, section (each township and associated sections listed separately):
   T5S, R15E, Sections 31 and 32
   T6S, R15E, Sections 5 and 6
8. Acres Surveyed: ___14___ intensive (30 meter (m) or less transect interval)
   ___0___ reconnaissance (greater than 30m transect interval, intuitive, or statistical sample)

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (for 106-related surveys)

1. Description of project and potential direct and indirect impacts to known or suspected historic properties:

   The City of Gooding has received federal funding to improve existing water system infrastructure through a grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development Fund and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Therefore, the project is considered an undertaking requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The project improvements include the development of two new production wells and the placement of approximately six miles of additional water lines. The project is located within or adjacent to the city limits of Gooding, Idaho. The proposed improvement would result in ground disturbance that could have direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the proposed project for potential impacts to cultural resources.

2. Description of Area of Potential Effects (APE) with reference to attached map:

   The APE includes the location of two new production wells and the proposed alignment of approximately six miles of water lines (Attachment A and B). A significant amount of the APE has been previously disturbed by road, residential, commercial, and agricultural development. While the APE encompasses the locations of the two production wells and the extent of all proposed water lines, the actual areas surveyed were limited to the portions of the project involving new ground disturbance and in areas where there are known historic properties. A total of 14 acres were surveyed, and included private land and land owned or managed by the City of Gooding.

3. Project acres: 14

4. Owner(s) of land in project area: (Key to map) City of Gooding

C. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES FOR SURVEY

(Describe area to be investigated. Note the amount and kinds of archival and field information to be gathered with reference to historic contexts and property types that are expected. Be specific.)

The objective of the cultural resource survey was to identify and assess potential impacts to historic properties associated with proposed water system improvements within the City of Gooding. The investigation included a record search through the Archaeological Survey of Idaho; review of General Land Office (GLO) plat maps; and a general understanding of Native American and prehistoric use of the region. The objective of the field visit was to identify any historic properties that could be impacted by the proposed project.

D. LOCATION AND GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map(s): Gooding, Idaho 7.5' Quadrangle

2. Setting: (Describe landforms, topography, elevation, water, flora, fauna, mineral resources, etc. as they relate to human use.)

   The project area is located south of the Big Wood River within or adjacent to the city limits of Gooding, Idaho. Topography of the project area is generally flat at an elevation of 3,570 feet. The Big Wood River is located north of Gooding, and the Little Wood River flows through the center of the city. The project area is located in the Magic Valley of the Snake River Plain. The Magic Valley ecoregion is an agricultural valley underlain by alluvium, loess, and basalt flows. The aridic soils require irrigation to grow commercial crops. Many canals, reservoirs, and diversions supply water to the region's pastureland, cropland, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments. Small grains, alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes, and beans are grown. Natural vegetation is mostly sagebrush and bunchgrass, but low terraces have salt tolerant plants. Wyoming and basin big sagebrush, alkali sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber needlegrass, squirreltail, bluegrass, needle-and-thread, Indian

ricegrass, and fourwing saltbush are present. A majority of the project area has been disturbed through residential, commercial, and agricultural development and paved roadways, with little natural vegetation remaining. Scattered undeveloped land parcels and patches along washes exhibit small patches of natural vegetation.

E. PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Record Search Number (provided by SHPO at the time of record search): 15102 (See Attachment C)
Sources of information checked:

1.

[ ]	Overviews	[X]	Historical records/maps (list) GLO Plat map of T5S, R15E filed Oct. 23, 1877 GLO Plat map of T6S, R15E filed Oct. 23, 1877
[X]	National Register		
[X]	Archaeological site records/maps	[ ]	Individuals/groups with special knowledge (list)
[X]	Architectural site records/maps	[ ]	Other (list)
[X]	Survey records	[ ]	Ethnographic studies

2. Summary of previous studies in the general area: (Include titles, authors, year, report numbers, and study results. Relate to contextual themes where appropriate.) [ ] None

   The following studies took place at least partially within the same sections of this project:

   - Woods, J. and C. Woods. 1993. A Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Fiber optic Cable Route from Gooding to Mountain Home, Idaho.
   - Hoffert, T. 2002. Communities at Risk Fuels Reduction Program - Gooding, Project No. FD-96. Report prepared by Golder Associates Ltd., Calgary, Alberta for BLM, Shoshone District.
   - Harding, W. 2011. Syringa Networks Bliss to Dietrich Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Gooding and Lincoln Counties, Idaho. BLM, Shoshone.
   - Mauser, L. 1995. Sliman Sheep Company Center Pivot Mainline Project. Sawtooth National Forest.
   - Mauser, L. 1995. Harland Jewett Conveyance Pipeline Project. Sawtooth National Forest.
   - Petersen, N. 1995. 1800 East Road Railroad Crossing. Idaho Transportation Department
   - Mauser, L. 2005. Gooding Seventh Avenue West Sidewalk. Idaho Transportation Department
   - Hartmans, D. 2012. US-26 Junction SH-46 Traffic Signal. Idaho Transportation Department
   - McManus, K. 2014. SH046 Wendell to Gooding. Idaho Transportation Department
   - Everhart, D. and K. McManus. 2014. US-26, Gooding to Shoshone. Idaho Transportation Department

- Tracy, R. 1998. Little Wood River, Stream Channelization, Gooding, Idaho. Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla, Washington.
- Lytle, J. 2001. Walker Center's Gooding Project.
- Ozburn, T., M. Goodwin, J. Chapman, and J. Fagan. 2000. Results of Cultural Resources Survey, Testing and Construction Monitoring of Level 3's Proposed Fiber Optic Line From Boise to Ogden: Idaho Segment, Non-Federal Lands. Report for Parsons Brinckerhoff Network Services, Inc. by Archaeological Investigations.
- Green, C. 2002. Clear Talk Wireless Additional Towers, NW3084. North Wind Environmental, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID.

3. Description and evaluation of projects in E.2 with regard to survey design, methods, personnel, and results:

   None of the projects listed in E.2 occurred within the proposed project APE. The projects listed in E.2 consisted of intensive and reconnaissance surveys conducted by one to four personnel. The projects resulted in the identification of cultural properties identified in F.1.

F. EXPECTED HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC LAND USE AND SITE SENSITIVITY

1. Are cultural properties known in this area? [ ] No [X] Yes (List site numbers and provide brief description of cultural theme represented by known cultural properties. Key to map.)

Site No.	Description	NRHP Status
47-222	Toponis town site	Unevaluated
47-438	Wyoming Street Residence	Unevaluated
47-1894	Trinity Episcopal Church	Listed
47-1895	Citizens State Bank	Listed
47-2129	Gooding Public Library	Unevaluated
47-2160	Frahm Junior High School	Unevaluated
47-2161	Schubert Theatre	Listed
47-2162	Sinclair Station	Unevaluated
47-4313	Thompson Mortuary Chapel	Listed
47-4315	Gooding College Campus	Listed District
47-7723	Kelly's Hotel	Listed
47-13181	Gooding County Courthouse	Unevaluated
44-13182	Gooding Fire Department Building	Unevaluated
47-17555	Bolte House	Eligible
47-17581	Venere House	Eligible
47-17585	Magic Valley Bank	Ineligible
47-17586	605 Nevada St. house	Ineligible
47-17587	Little Wood River CCC Retaining Wall	Eligible
47-17595	Gooding Armory	Ineligible
47-17600	Little Wood River Bridge	Ineligible
47-17601	Big Wood River Bridge	Ineligible
47-17610	138 7th Ave. West four-plex	Ineligible
47-17611	645 Idaho St. house	Ineligible
47-17612	226 7th Ave. West house	Ineligible
47-17613	234 7th Ave. West house	Ineligible
47-17614	314 7th Ave. West house	Eligible
47-17615	637 Nevada St. house	Ineligible
47-17616	434 7th Ave. West house	Ineligible
47-17617	809 7th Ave. West house	Ineligible
47-17618	627 7th Ave. West house	Ineligible

Site No.	Description	NRHP Status
47-17619	617 7th Ave. West house	Ineligible
47-17620	702 Colorado St. house	Ineligible
47-17621	701 Nevada St. house	Eligible
47-17622	333 7th Ave. West house	Ineligible
47-17623	315 7th Ave. West house	Ineligible
47-17624	305 7th Ave. West house	Ineligible
47-17625	X Canal	Eligible
47-17626	Twin Falls North Side Main Canal Bridge, 7th Ave. W. at X Canal	Ineligible
47-17647	2299 Main St - former gas station	Ineligible
47-17648	1903 SH 46 - former service station	Ineligible
47-17649	210 University Ave. house	Ineligible
47-17650	240 University Ave. house	Ineligible
47-17651	2144 Main St. house	Ineligible
47-17652	Grange Hall	Ineligible
47-17653	2135 Main St. house	Ineligible
47-17654	2115 Main St. - old gas station	Ineligible
47-17666 (10GG493)	Oregon Short Line Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad	Eligible
47-17671	U.S. Highway 26	Eligible
47-17674	Gooding-Shoshone 46kV Transmission Line 118	Ineligible

2. Are cultural properties expected? [ ] Yes [X] No (Why?)

   The project area occurs within or near the city limits of Gooding. The project area has been impacted by road, residential, commercial, and agricultural development. While known cultural properties exist in areas near the APE, no cultural material or historic properties are expected within the APE because the majority of the APE has been previously disturbed.

3. What cultural themes/contexts are expected within the survey area? Check at least one theme in first two columns and at least one time period in the third column.

Theme		Time Period
[ ] Prehistoric Archaeology	[ ] Military	[ ] Prehistoric
[X] Agriculture	[ ] Mining Industry	[ ] Historic Native American
[ ] Architecture	[ ] Native Americans	[ ] Exploration: 1805-1860
[ ] Civilian Conserv. Corp.	[ ] Politics/Government	[ ] Settlement: 1855-1890
[ ] Commerce	[ ] Public Land Mgt/Conserv.	[ ] Phase I Statehood: 1890-1904
[ ] Communication	[ ] Recreation/Tourism	[ ] Phase II Statehood: 1904-1920
[ ] Culture and Society	[X] Settlement	[X] Interwar: 1920-1940
[ ] Ethnic Heritage	[ ] Timber Industry	[X] Pre-Modern: 1940-1958
[ ] Exploration/Fur Trapping	[X] Transportation	[ ] Modern: 1958-present
[ ] Industry	[ ] Other (list)	

4. Brief description of where cultural properties associated with expected themes might be found with respect to landforms, water, vegetation, slope, fauna, and historical documentation:

   The surrounding area has been used for agricultural purposes over the last 100 years, and historic features such as canals or ditches may be present.

G. FIELD METHODS (Be specific and complete)

1. Areas examined and type of coverage: (Describe actual methods used including transect interval and transect routes as shown on attached map. Justify any non-intensive survey.)

   The inventory included an intensive pedestrian survey at the location of each production wells proposed and the portions of the project involving new ground disturbance and areas where there are known historic properties. A total of 14 acres was surveyed within the entire APE, and was conducted using transect intervals spaced no more than 30m apart.

2. Description of ground surface conditions: (Describe surface and subsurface visibility and factors such as vegetation or snow obscuring visibility. Specify percentage of surface that was visible.)

   Surface visibility was generally good (50 – 75%) within the APE due to vegetation. The ground surface within the APE was primarily bunch grass species.

3. Areas not examined and reasons why: (Key to map.) Areas that have been previously disturbed by roadway development, as well as residential or commercial development.

4. Names of personnel participating in the survey <u>in the field</u>: David Larsen, MA, RPA

5. Dates of survey: January 28, 2015

6. Problems encountered: [X] None

H. RESULTS

1. Listing of all cultural properties (including previously recorded) in this area: (Fully describe each on attached site forms and indicate precise location on attached USGS map) [ ] None (Attachment D)

Field No.	Site No.	Type of Property	Artifacts/Features
-	47-17625	Historic Canal	X Canal
-	47-17666 (10GG493)	Historic Railroad	Oregon Short Line Railroad/ Union Pacific Railroad
GD-01	-	Historic Bridge	4th Ave. West Bridge

2. Summary of important characteristics of properties listed above: (Consider property type, integrity, age, cultural affinity of occupants, function, depth, and size.)

47-17625 – X Canal

The X Canal is a privately-owned canal within Jerome and Gooding Counties. The canal begins at the confluence of the U Canal and the W Canal in Section 23 of Township 7 South, Range 16 East, approximately five miles north of Jerome, Idaho. The water flows approximately 13.5 miles northwest before emptying into the Big Wood River about one mile northwest of Gooding, Idaho. The X Canal is also labeled as "Clover Creek" on the USGS map. The use of Clover Creek is a common irrigation practice used by early engineers in the design and construction of irrigation canals, ditches, and laterals. Canal segments that date to 1917 are present on the GLO maps north of the Jerome/Gooding County line. In the 1960s, the X Canal was called the Twin Falls North Main Canal in Jerome County. The X Canal is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP for its association with engineering (Criterion C) and agricultural development in southern Idaho (Criterion A).

47-17666 (10GG493) Oregon Short Line Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad

The Oregon Short Line Railway (OSL) was organized on April 14, 1881. The line started from the Union Pacific main line in Granger, Wyoming and reached Montpelier, Idaho on August 5, 1882 and then to McCammon, Idaho in the Fall of 1882. Between McCammon and Pocatello, the line was shared with fellow Union Pacific subsidiary Utah & Northern's grade by adding a third rail to the 3 foot (ft) (914 mm) narrow gauge track to accommodate the 4 ft 8 1/2 inch (1,435 mm) standard gauge cars. The line from Pocatello to Huntington, Oregon was completed in late 1884. When completed, the OSL provided a second transcontinental link to the Pacific Northwest (Arrington1994:321-322; Robertson 1991:223; Schwantes 1993.68).

The OSL continued to expand, and by 1887 had 40 locomotive engines, 563 box cars, and 880 stock cars (Robertson 1991:223-224). During 1887, a track from Nampa, Idaho to Boise, Idaho was completed by an OSL subsidiary, the Idaho Central Railway (Robertson 1991:210). In 1889, the OSL was sold to the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway (OSL UNR), and this company became a subsidiary of Union Pacific Railway in 1890. For the OSL UNR, revenues of the rail lines were inadequate

to meet expenses along the southern Idaho route, mainly because the line passed through a sparsely populated territory with limited marketable goods to be shipped. A second factor of lean revenues was the nationwide financial crisis in the 1890s. In 1897, the railroad reorganized and was renamed the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company (OSLRR). Likewise, the Union Pacific Railway Company reorganized in 1898, and was renamed the Union Pacific Railroad Company (UPRR).

After reorganization, Edward W. Harriman became a moving force behind the UPRR as he pushed to rebuild and modernize the line. In doing this, the UPRR also reacquired subsidiary companies that were disposed of during the financial crisis of the early to mid-1890s (Schwantes 1993:·130-131). The OSLRR became a subsidiary in 1899, and by 1902 the company was planning to double-track the line in Idaho, as well as build new stations such as the one at Nampa (The Railway Age 3 October 1902:349; 31 October 1902:464).

The OSLRR continued to expand its track through acquisition of subsidiary companies and construction of branch lines. One such subsidiary was the Minidoka and Southwestern Railroad Company, which operated between Minidoka and Buhl via Burley and Twin Falls from 1905 to 1910 (Robertson 1991:217). Others included the Boise City Railway and Terminal Company (1910) and the Malad Valley Railroad Company (1910). Branch lines built by the OSLRR included routes connecting Burley to Oakley (1910), and Rogerson, Idaho to Wells, Nevada (1926). In 1912, a major route was developed on the north side of the Snake River, south of the original OSL route, connecting Rupert to Bliss via Jerome, a distance of 73 miles (Robertson 1991:219 and 223). The OSLRR's last branch line was completed in 1926, and in 1936, the railroad leased its operations to the UPRR.

Conditions of the site observed within the APE consist of a raised railroad bed, single track, siding, and a road crossing at Main Street (SH-46). The railroad does retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but modern railway upgrades have impacted the design, materials, and workmanship. The railway is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its integral role in the settlement and development of southern Idaho during the early half of the 20th century.

Arrington, Leonard J.
1994 History of Idaho. University of Idaho Press, Moscow.

The Railway Age
1902 Construction - Oregon Short Line. 3 October: 349.
1902 Nampa Station of the Oregon Short Line. 31 October: 464-465.

Robertson, Donald B.
1991 Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History, Volume II, The Mountain States. Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas.

Schwantes, Carlos A.
1993 Railroad Signatures Across the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

GD-01 – 4th Avenue West X Canal Bridge

The 4th Avenue West X Canal Bridge was built between 1958 and 1971 to conduct 4th Avenue West over the X Canal. The bridge is a single-span concrete continuous slab with concrete abutments, a low concrete curb, and metal guard rails. The bridge measures 40ft x 30ft. Utility lines crossing the canal have been secured to the bridge on the north and south side. The exact date of construction of the bridge is not known. The City of Gooding has no recorded information on the bridge, as it was not part of the City until it was annexed in 1975. The 4th Avenue West road alignment does cross the X Canal on the 1971 Gooding Quadrangle USGS 1:24,000 topographic map, indicating that the bridge was in place by 1971. The 4th Avenue West road alignment does not appear to cross the X Canal on the 1958 Twin Falls, Idaho USGS 1:250,000 scale topographic map. The bridge lacks architectural significance and is not associated with any people, events or trends of historical significance. It is not likely to yield information important to local or regional history. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

3. Recommendations for National Register eligibility of each cultural property: (Specify both appropriate National Register criteria and contexts listed in F. Justify on attached site forms.)

Site No.	Eligibility	Criteria	Context
47-17625	Eligible	A, C	Agricultural Waterway
47-17666 (10GG493)	Eligible	A	Transportation
GD-01	Ineligible	n/a	Transportation

4. Recommendations for further investigations needed to evaluate cultural properties: None

5. Cultural properties noted, but not formally recorded: (Key to map.) [ ]

   Two features were noted outside of the proposed alignment of a waterline. One of the features consists of stacked lava rock 12m long and 1.5m tall. The other feature is a cluster of lava rock that may have once been stacked approximately 20m east of the stacked rock wall. The features are not likely historic, as they occur within a cattle pen on top of a lava outcrop. The features do not appear to serve a functional purpose and while the age of the feature could not be determined, it appears to have been stacked recently.

I. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Brief summary of relevance of cultural properties to contexts listed under F, discussing potential contributions to these contexts:

   The cultural properties identified within the proposed project APE contribute to contexts of agriculture, transportation, and settlement of the City of Gooding. The various historic buildings and structures within the City contribute to the development of the City. The railroad, highway, and irrigation all played a major role in

contributing to the local history of Gooding. The Oregon Short Line Railroad is associated with major events in history under the context of transportation and settlement of the West. The X Canal is associated with the irrigation of the arid west and agricultural development in southern Idaho.

2. Discussion of potential threats to the integrity of the cultural properties and recommendations for future investigations or protective actions:

   All historic properties identified in Section F.1 will be avoided by project design. The proposed project will require placing waterline pipe under the X Canal (47-17625) at a single location north or south of the 4th Avenue West Bridge. An open cut or bore method would be used for laying pipe under the canal. The open cut or bore method would have no impact on the alignment or integrity of the canal. The proposed project will have no direct or indirect impacts on the integrity of location, function, and design of these historic properties. The proposed project will require placing waterline pipe under the Oregon Short Line Railroad (47-17666) at three locations; however, a jack and bore method will be used to place pipe under the railroad. The jack and bore method would have no impact on the alignment or integrity of the railroad. The 4th Avenue West Bridge (GD-01) would be avoided; however, any resulting impacts to the bridge would not be significant, as the bridge is recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

   No additional work is recommended, and the proposed project will have no adverse effect on historic properties.

3. For 106-related surveys, discussion of relationship of each cultural property to direct and indirect project impacts. Specifically state project's effect (no effect, no adverse effect, or adverse effect) upon each cultural property: [ ] No properties

   47-17625 – The X Canal is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP for its association with agricultural development in southern Idaho (Criterion A) and engineering (Criterion C). The proposed project will require placing waterline pipe under the canal at a single location north or south of the 4th Avenue West Bridge. An open cut or bore method would be used for laying pipe under the canal, and would not impact the alignment, function, or integrity of the canal. While direct and indirect impacts to the structure may occur during pipe placement, these impacts would not be significant, as they would not impact the integrity of location, function, and design of the historic property. The proposed project will have no adverse effect to this historic property.

   47-17666 (10GG493) – The Oregon Short Line Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A; however, modern railway upgrades have impacted the design, materials, and workmanship of the site. The railroad bed has been raised and siding is now present. The proposed project will require placing waterline pipe under the railroad at three locations; however, a jack and bore method will be used to place the pipe. The jack and bore method would have no direct or indirect impacts on the alignment or integrity of location, function, and design of the historic property. The proposed project will have no adverse effect to this historic property.

GD-01 – The 4th Avenue West Bridge lacks architectural significance and is not associated with any people, events, or trends of historical significance. It is not likely to yield information important to local or regional history. The bridge is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The proposed project will have no effect to this historic resource.

4. For 106-related surveys affecting cultural properties, discussion of avoidance or mitigation options for each property:

   47-17625 – The X Canal
   The proposed project will require placing waterline pipe under the X Canal The project would cross over the X Canal at a single location north or south of the 4th Avenue West Bridge; however, an open cut or bore method would be used for laying pipe under the canal. The bore method is preferred, as this would avoid the structure; however, either method would result in no impacts on the integrity of location, function, and design of the canal. No additional work is recommended.

   47-17666 (10GG493) – The Oregon Short Line Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad
   The proposed project will cross under the Oregon Short Line Railroad at three locations; however, a jack and bore method would be used to place pipe under the railroad. This method would avoid the feature, and would result in no impacts on the integrity of location, function, and design of the railroad. No additional work is recommended.

5. For 106-related surveys, recommendations for additional information gathering or survey, avoidance measures, monitoring, mitigation, and future management:
   [X] None

J. ATTACHMENTS

(The following is only a checklist. All survey reports must include maps of the survey area showing survey transects, precise locations of all cultural properties, and, if 106-related, area of potential effects. All survey reports must include attached completed site forms [IMACS or equivalent forms for archaeological sites and architectural forms for structures and buildings] for each cultural property.)

1. Appropriate forms attached for each site?	[X] Yes (Attachment D)
2. Maps attached?	[X] Yes (Attachment A)
3. Other attachments? (List)	[X] Yes Photographs (Attachment B) Archival Search Results (Attachment C)

K. REPOSITORY

(Copies of all survey reports and site forms are located at the Idaho SHPO office. List where original survey records and attendant data will be located.)

Original survey records and field notes are located at:

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
305 North 3rd Avenue, Suite B
Pocatello, ID 83201

L. CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS

I certify that this investigation was conducted and documented according to Secretary of Interior's Standards and guidelines and that the report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Reporter

February 12, 2015
Date

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Attachment A:
Figures

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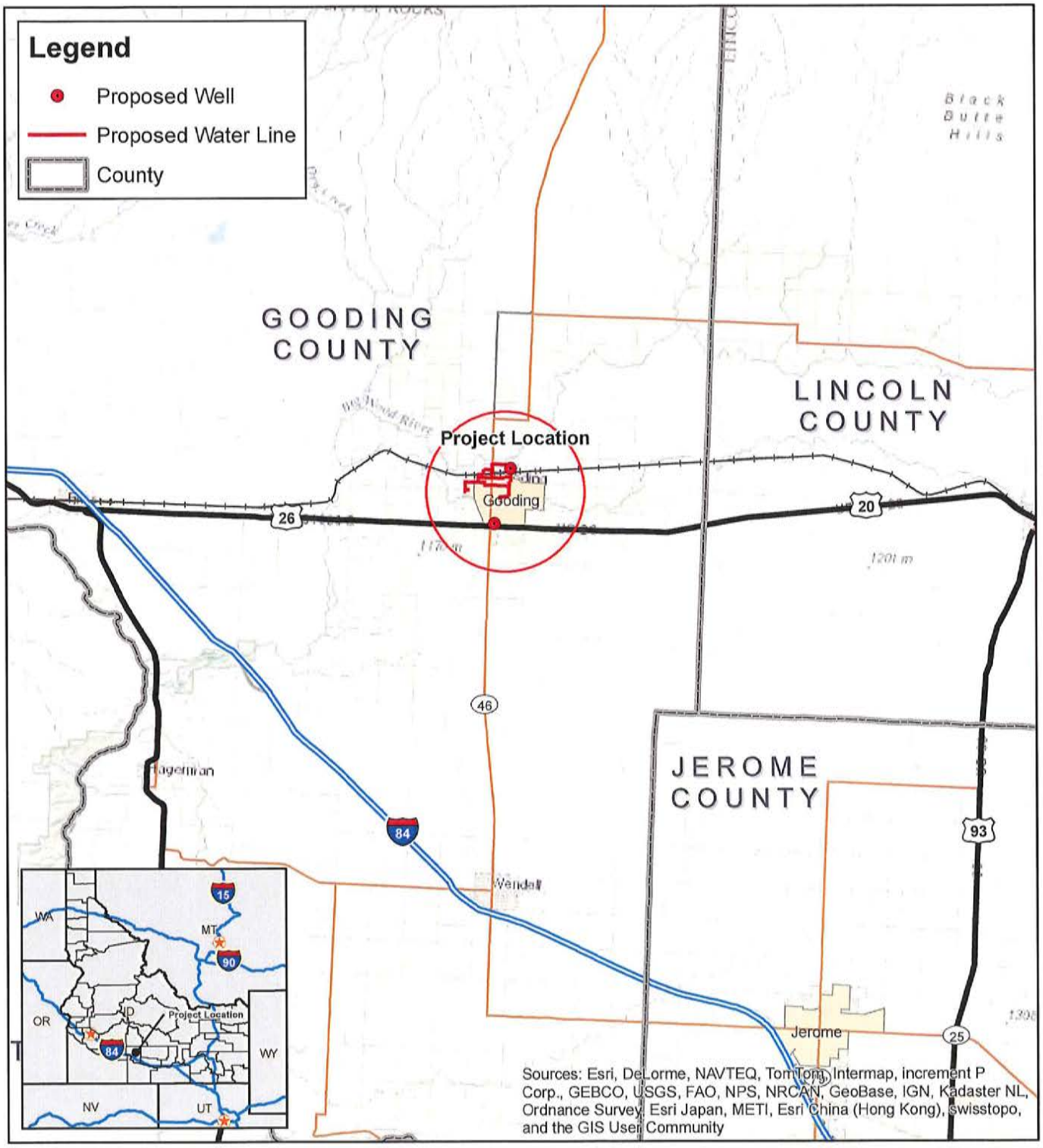
Figure 1 - Project Location
City of Gooding Water System Improvements



N
W E
S

Scale 1:250,000

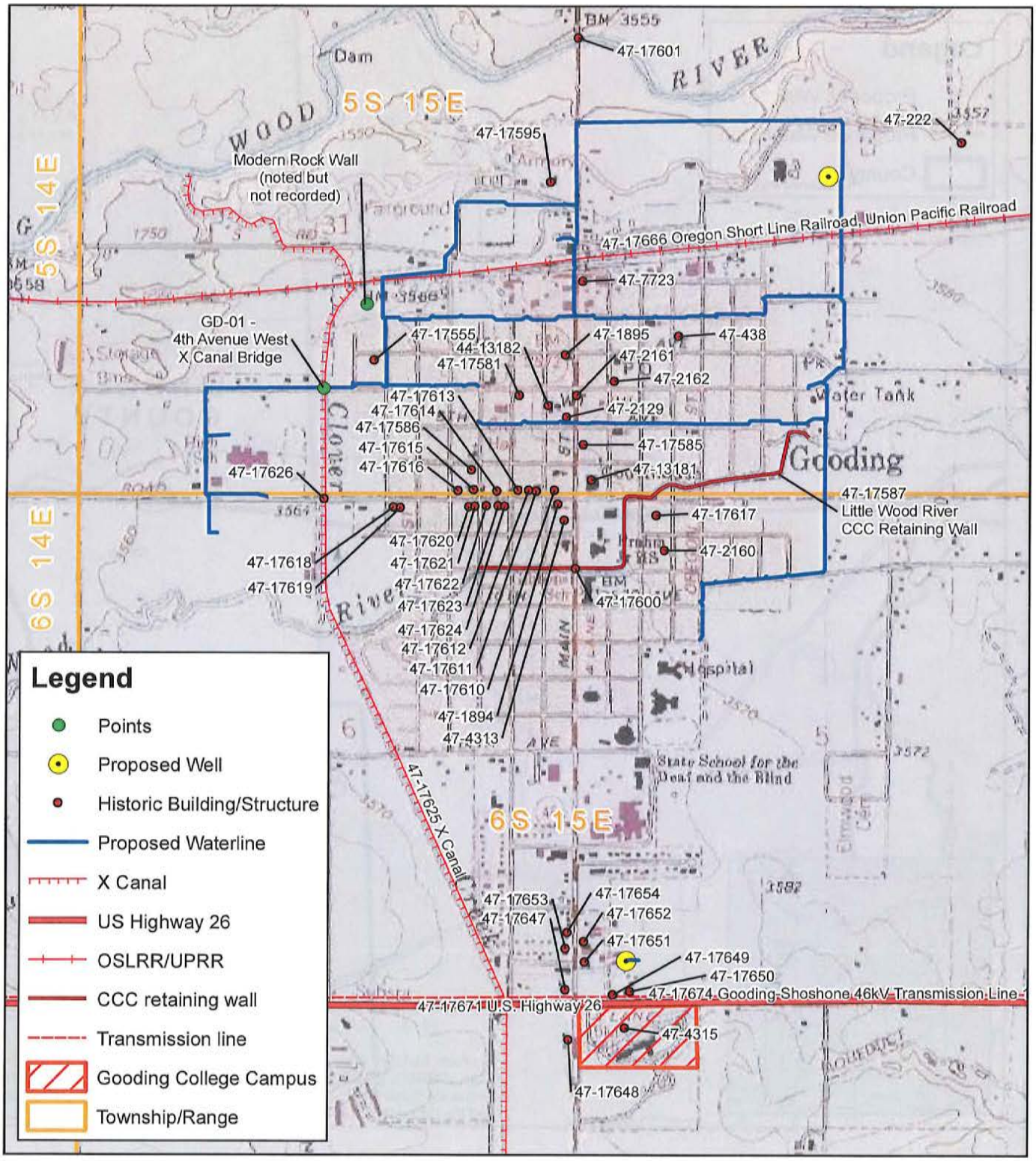
Data Displayed in UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

0 5 10 Kilometers

Date Created: 2/11/2015

Figure 2 - Area of Potential Effect
City of Gooding Water System Improvements



N
W E
S

Scale 1:24,000

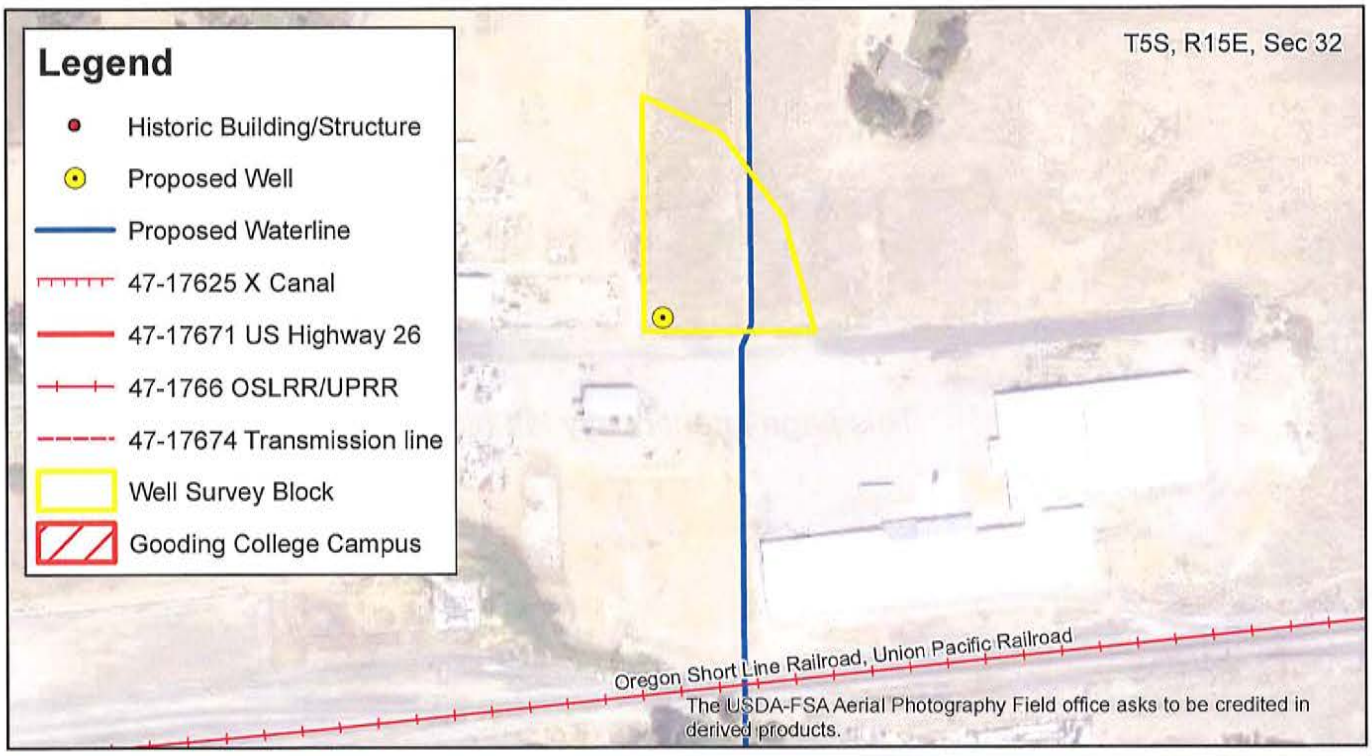
Data Displayed in UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

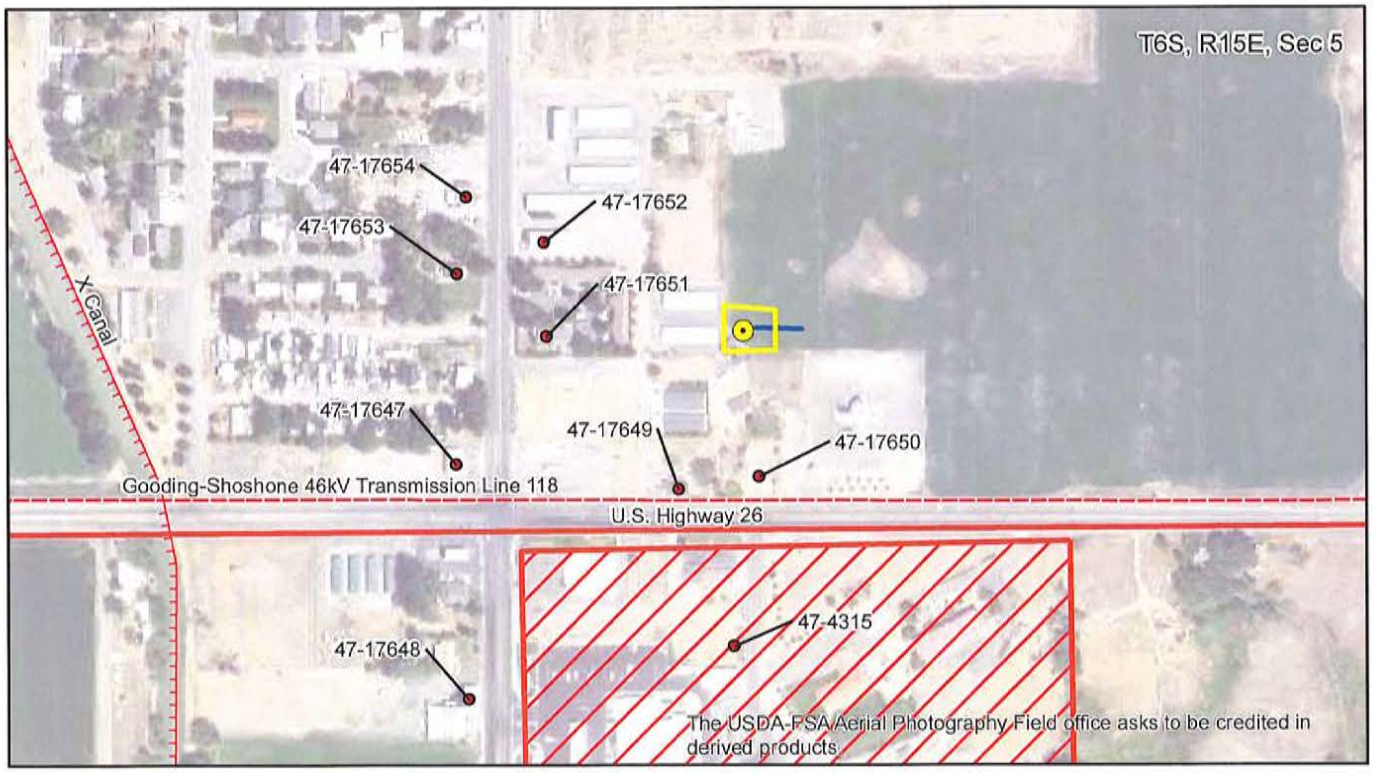
0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Date Created: 2/11/2015

Figure 3 - Proposed Well Survey Areas
City of Gooding Water System Improvements





N
W E
S

Scale 1:5,000

Data Displayed in UTM Zone 12N, NAD83

0 150 300 Meters

0 500 1,000 Feet

Date Created: 2/11/2015

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Attachment B:
Photographs

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Photograph Identification Log

Photographer: David N. Larsen, MA, RPA
Project Title: A Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Gooding Water System Improvement Project, Gooding County, Idaho
Camera: Olympus Tough TG-320 Digital Camera – 14 Mega Pixels

Frame No.	Date	Subject	Location (Township, Range, Section plus County and Nearest Town)	Direction (from which photo is taken)
P1280219	1/30/2015	South Well Survey Area Overview	T6S, R15E, Sec. 5, Gooding County, Gooding	N
P1280223	1/30/2015	South Well Survey Area Overview	T6S, R15E, Sec. 5, Gooding County, Gooding	W
P1280224	1/30/2015	North Well Survey Area Overview	T5S, R15E, Sec. 32, Gooding County, Gooding	N
P1280225	1/30/2015	North Well Survey Area Overview	T5S, R15E, Sec. 32, Gooding County, Gooding	E
P1280227	1/30/2015	Overview of 47-17666 Oregon Short Line Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad near MP 337.23	T5S, R15E, Sec. 32, Gooding County, Gooding	S
P1280229	1/30/2015	Overview of 47-17666 Oregon Short Line Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad at the SH-46 crossing	T5S, R15E, Sec. 31 and 32, Gooding County, Gooding	S
P1280230	1/30/2015	Overview of 47-17666 Oregon Short Line Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad	T5S, R15E, Sec. 31 Gooding County, Gooding	W
P1280236	1/30/2015	Overview of modern stacked rock wall located outside of APE	T5S, R15E, Sec. 31 Gooding County, Gooding	W
P1280243	1/30/2015	Overview of 47-17625 X Canal and GD-1 4th Avenue West Bridge	T6S, R15E, Sec. 5, Gooding County, Gooding	SW
P1280248	1/30/2015	Project area overview	T5S, R15E, Sec. 32, Gooding County, Gooding	S

P1280219: South Well Survey Area Overview facing north

P1280223: South Well Survey Area Overview facing west

P1280224: North Well Survey Area Overview facing north

P1280225: North Well Survey Area Overview facing east

P1280227: Overview of 47-17666 Oregon Short Line Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad near MP 337.23 facing south

P1280229: Overview of 47-17666 Oregon Short Line Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad at the SH-46 crossing facing south

P1280230: Overview of 47-17666 Oregon Short Line Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad facing west

P1280236: Overview of modern stacked rock wall located outside of APE facing west

P1280243: Overview of 47-17625 X Canal and GD-1 4th Avenue West Bridge facing southwest

P1280248: Project area overview facing south

Attachment C:
Record Search Results

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Previous Surveys

1/26/2015

#	Title	Author	Year	AGENCY NAME	PROJECT #	Intensive	Reconn
Bureau of Land Management							
1993/743							
	A Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Fiberoptic Cable Route from Gooding to Mountain Home, Idaho.	Woods, James C. and Cynthia L. Woods	1993	BLM, Shoshone; Boise N.F.; BLM, Four Rivers	ID-1-93-B-46A	1364	0
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:	ASIPI Box 178	Scanned:	Yes
	5S15E29						
	5S15E32						
2003/202							
	Communities at Risk Fuels Reduction Program - Gooding, Project No. FD-96. Report prepared by Golder Associates Ltd., Calgary, Alberta for BLM, Shoshone District.	Hoffert, T.	2002	BLM, Shoshone	ID-076-02-35	65	
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:		Scanned:	Yes
	5S15E32						
	5S15E33						
2012/303							
	Syringa Networks Bliss to Dietrich Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Gooding and Lincoln Counties, Idaho. BLM, Shoshone.	Harding, William M.	2011	BLM, Shoshone	ID230-2011-22	720	
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:		Scanned:	Yes
	5S15E32						
	6S15E5						
	6S15E6						
	6S15E7						
	6S15E8						
Forest Service							

Previous Surveys

1/26/2015

#	Title	Author	Year	AGENCY NAME	PROJECT #	Intensive	Reconn
Forest Service							
1995/582							
	Sliman Sheep Company Center Pivot Mainline Project. Sawtooth National Forest.	Mauser, Laurie	1995	Sawtooth NF	SCS-95-295	2	0
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:			Scanned: No
	5S15E29						
1995/583							
	Harland Jewett Conveyence Pipeline Project. Sawtooth National Forest.	Mauser, Laurie	1995	Sawtooth NF	SCS-95-300	1	0
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:			Scanned: No
	5S15E31						
Idaho Transportation Department							
1996/138							
	1800 East Road Railroad Crossing. Idaho Transportation Dept.	Petersen, Nick	1995	Idaho Transportation Dept.	STPG-2400(100)	1	0
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:	ITD Box 2		Scanned: No
	5S14E36						
	5S15E31						
2006/198							
	Gooding Seventh Avenue West Sidewalk. Laurie Mauser, Bayview, ID.	Mauser, L.	2005	Idaho Transportation Department	STP-2400(101)	7	
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:			Scanned: No
	5S15E31						
	6S15E6						

Previous Surveys

1/26/2015

#	Title	Author	Year	AGENCY NAME	PROJECT #	Intensive	Reconn
Idaho Transportation Department							
2012/806							
	US-26 JCT. SH-46 Traffic Signal.	Hartmans, Donna	2012	Idaho Transportation Department	A012398	10	
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:		Scanned: No	
	6S15E5 6S15E6 6S15E7 6S15E8						
2014/223							
	SH046, Wendell to Gooding	McManus, Kate	2014	Idaho Transportation Department	A013(068)	1186	5
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:		Scanned: No	
	6S15E5 6S15E6 6S15E7 6S15E8						
2014/345							
	US-26, Gooding to Shoshone	Everhart, Dan and Kate McManus	2014	Idaho Transportation Department	A013(530)	5	50
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:		Scanned: Yes	
	6S15E5 6S15E8						
Other							
1999/723							
	Little Wood River, Stream Channelization, Gooding, Idaho. Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla, Washington.	Tracy, R.	1998	Corps of Engineers		1	
	Legal Location:			Archives Box:		Scanned: No	
	6S15E5						

Previous Surveys

1/26/2015

#	Title	Author	Year	AGENCY NAME	PROJECT #	Intensive	Reconn
Other							
2001/1002							
	Walker Center's Gooding Project.	Lytle, J.	2001	Other		30	
	Legal Location:				Archives Box:		Scanned: No
	6S15E5						
2001/325							
	Results of Cultural Resources Survey, Testing and Construction Monitoring of Level 3's Proposed Fiber Optic Line From Boise to Ogden: Idaho Segment, Non-Federal Lands. Report for Parsons Brinckerhoff Network Services, Inc. by Archaeological Investigations	Ozbun, T., M. Goodwin, J. Chapman and J. Fagan	2000	Other		1900	
	Legal Location:				Archives Box:		Scanned: No
	5S14E36						
	5S15E31						
	5S15E32						
2002/228							
	Clear Talk Wireless Additional Towers, NW3084. North Wind Environmental, Inc., Idaho Falls.	Green, C.	2002	Other		8	
	Legal Location:				Archives Box:		Scanned: No
	5S15E32						

Note: Physical copies of reports that are no longer housed in the SHPO Archaeological Survey of Idaho Repository can be accessed through the Idaho State Archives by referring to the corresponding "Archives Box" number. You can request a PDF of reports that have been "Scanned" by listing the SHPO Report Number on the Record Search Form.

Report Count 14

IDAHO

State Historic Preservation Office

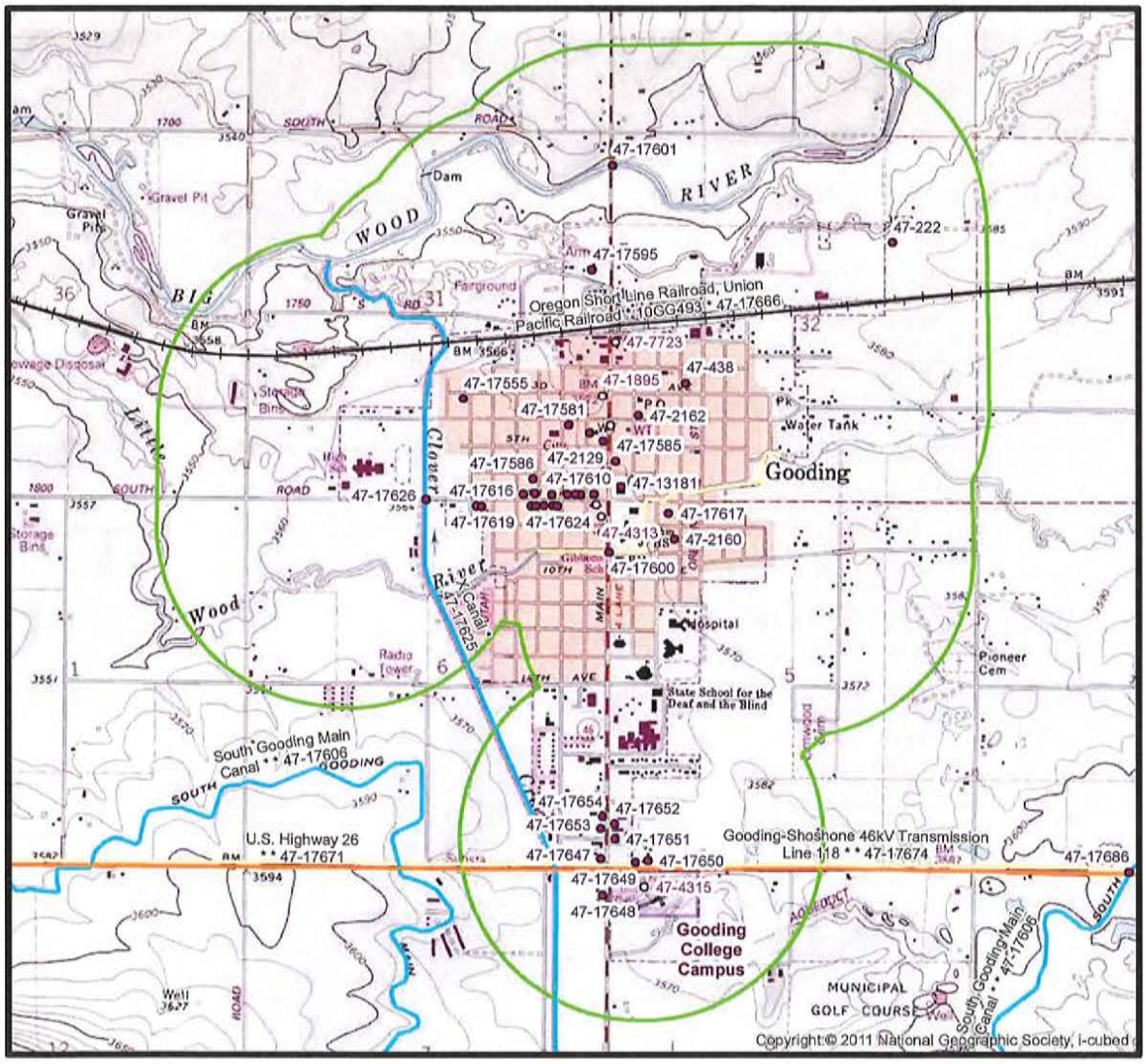
Cultural Resource Database

Legend

- Historic (IHSI) NR Listed
- Historic (IHSI)

Linear Sites Inventory

- Agricultural Waterways
- New Roads
- Other
- Railroads
- National Register District
- Record Search Area



The information contained in this database is confidential and may not be released to unauthorized individuals or organizations. There are no guarantees as to the data's accuracy or completeness, and changes will occur frequently. The absence of information concerning cultural resources in a particular location does not necessarily indicate that none exist in the area. The absence of information concerning cultural resources in a particular location may be due to a lack of survey investigations in that area.

Idaho State Historical Society

Date: 1/27/2015 T5S R15E | Gooding County

Author: Shannon Vihlene Gooding, ID 7.5' USGS Quad

1:24,000 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Historic Sites (IHSI)

01/27/2015

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
Gooding County										
47-222	11	687823	4757702	Toponis townsite		Gooding				
47-438	11	686928	4757052	Wyoming Street Residence	Wyoming Street	Gooding				
47-1894	11	686553	4756502	Trinity Episcopal Church	SE corner of 7th Ave. and Idaho St.	Gooding	82000349	11/17/82	NR Listed	11/17/1982
47-1895	11	686563	4756982	Citizens State Bank	3rd Ave. and Main St.	Gooding	80001328	5/7/1980	NR Listed	5/7/1980
47-2129	11	686573	4756781	Gooding Public Library	5th Ave & Main	Gooding				
47-2160	11	686903	4756362	Frahm Junior High School	Main St.	Gooding				
47-2161	11	686603	4756852	Schubert Theatre	402 Main St.	Gooding	03001367	1/6/2004	NR Listed	1/6/2004
47-2162	11	686725	4756901	Sinclair Station	Washington & 4th E	Gooding				
47-4313	11	686576	4756450	Thompson Mortuary Chapel	737 Main	Gooding	82000348	11/17/82	NR Listed	11/17/1982
47-4315	11	686823	4754822	Gooding College Campus	S. of Hwy 26	Gooding	83000286	3/18/83	NR Listed	3/18/1983
47-7723	11	686611	4757221	Kelly's Hotel	112 Main	Gooding	85002155	9/12/85	NR Listed	9/12/1985
47-13181	11	686660	4756582	Gooding County Courthouse	624 Main St	Gooding				
44-13182	11	686512	4756816	Gooding Fire Dept. Building	422 Idaho St.	Gooding				
47-17555	11	685946	4756947	Bolte House	309 Arizona St.	Gooding			Eligible	12/17/1993
47-17581	11	686419	4756847	Venere House	231 4th Ave W	Gooding			Eligible	3/23/1997
47-17585	11	686631	4756695	Magic Valley Bank	534 Main St.	Gooding			Ineligible	3/7/2000
47-17586	11	686270	4756604	Nevada St. house - 605	605 Nevada St.	Gooding			Ineligible	5/4/2000
47-17595	11	686575	4757334	Gooding Armory	N. Main St. - near fairgrounds	Gooding			Ineligible	2/20/2004
47-17600	11	686694	4756093	Little Wood River Bridge	State Highway 46 in Gooding	Gooding			Ineligible	6/3/2009
47-17601	11	686649	4757799	Big Wood River Bridge	State Highway 46, 1.0 mi. N of Gooding	Gooding			Ineligible	6/3/2009

Historic Sites (IHSI)

01/27/2015

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
47-17610	11	686541	4756546	7th Ave. W. fourplex - 138	138 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17611	11	686482	4756541	Idaho St. house - 645	645 Idaho St.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17612	11	686458	4756544	7th Ave. W. house - 226	226 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17613	11	686424	4756542	7th Ave. W. house - 234	234 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17614	11	686356	4756538	7th Ave. W. house - 314	314 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Eligible	10/20/2005
47-17615	11	686280	4756540	Nevada St. house - 637	637 Nevada St.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17616	11	686229	4756535	7th Ave. W. house - 434	434 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17617	11	686873	4756474	7th Ave. W. house - 809	809 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17618	11	686022	4756476	7th Ave. W. house - 627	627 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17619	11	686044	4756476	7th Ave. W. house - 617	617 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17620	11	686266	4756485	Colorado St. house - 702	702 Colorado St.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17621	11	686286	4756487	Nevada St. house - 701	701 Nevada St.	Gooding			Eligible	10/20/2005
47-17622	11	686323	4756489	7th Ave. W. house - 333	333 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17623	11	686362	4756490	7th Ave. W. house - 315	315 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17624	11	686382	4756490	7th Ave. W. house - 305	305 7th Ave. W.	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17626	11	685797	4756498	Twin Falls North Side Main Canal Bridge	7th Ave. W. at X Canal	Gooding			Ineligible	10/20/2005
47-17647	11	686626	4754940	2299 Main St - former gas station	2299 Main St.	Gooding			Ineligible	9/24/2012
47-17648	11	686640	4754779	1903 SH 46 - former service station	1903 SH 46	Gooding			Ineligible	9/24/2012
47-17649	11	686781	4754928	210 University Ave. - house	210 University Ave.	Gooding			Ineligible	9/24/2012
47-17650	11	686836	4754939	240 University Ave. - house	240 University Ave.	Gooding			Ineligible	9/24/2012
47-17651	11	686686	4755030	2144 Main St. - house	2144 Main St.	Gooding			Ineligible	9/24/2012

Historic Sites (IHSI)

01/27/2015

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
47-17652	11	686682	4755095	Grange Hall	2148 Main St.	Gooding			Ineligible	9/24/2012
47-17653	11	686622	4755071	2135 Main St. - house	2135 Main St.	Gooding			Ineligible	9/24/2012
47-17654	11	686627	4755124	2115 Main St. - old gas station	2115 Main St.	Gooding			Ineligible	9/24/2012
									Total Count	44

Idaho State Historical Society

Linear Sites Inventory

1/26/2015

SMITHSONIAN	IHSI	SITE NAME	TYPE	COMMENTS	ELIGIBILITY	Elig DATE
Agricultural Waterways						
	47-17625	X Canal	canal		Eligible	12/7/2011
					Agricultural Waterways Count	**1**
New Roads						
	47-17671	U.S. Highway 26	highway	see 47-17671; 63-17920; 13-16451; 11-17853; 23-10478; 19-18269; 63-17908; 13-16286; 19-18169	Eligible	6/13/2014
					New Roads Count	**1**
Other						
	47-17587	Little Wood River CCC Retaining Wall	retaining wall		Eligible	12/7/2011
	47-17674	Gooding-Shoshone 46kV Transmission Line 118	transmission line	see 63-17923	Ineligible	1/6/2012
					Other Count	**2**
Railroads						
10GG493	47-17666	Oregon Short Line Railroad, Union Pacific Railroad	railroad	2 intersecting segments; see 47-17627	Eligible	1/23/2013
					Railroads Count	**1**
					Grand Total	**5**

National Register Districts

1/26/2015

District Name	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Comments
Gooding College Campus	**83000286**	**3/18/1983**	Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture Thematic Resource

IHSI #	Property Name	Street	City	Zone	East	North
47-4315	Gooding College Campus	S. of Hwy 26	Gooding	11	686823	4754822

Attachment D:
Site Forms

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INVENTORIED PROPERTIES SHEET

Field #	Name	Location	NR Recommendation
47-17625	X Canal	T5S, R15E, Sec. 31 T6S, R15E, Sec. 6 Gooding County, Gooding USGS Quad	Eligible
47-17666 (10GG493)	Oregon Short Line Railroad	T5S, R15E, Sec. 31 and 32 Gooding County, Gooding USGS Quad	Eligible
GD-1	4th Ave. West X Canal Bridge	T5S, R15E, Sec. 31 Gooding County, Gooding USGS Quad	Not Eligible

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IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

PROPERTY NAME: X Canal | FIELD#: 47-17625

STREET: | RESTRICT ☐

CITY: Gooding | VICINITY ☐ | COUNTY CD: 47 | COUNTY NAME: Gooding

SUBNAME: | BLOCK: | SUBLOT: | ACRES: | LESS THAN ☐

TAX PARCEL: | UTMZ: 11 | EASTING: 685783 | NORTHING: 4756854

TOWNSHIP: 5 | N_S: S | RANGE: 15 | E_W: E | SECTION: 31 | SE 1/4 | SW 1/4

QUADRANGLE: Gooding Idaho | OTHERMAP:

SANBORN MAP: | SANBORN MAP#: | PHOTO#:

PROPERTY TYPE: Structure | CONST/ACT1: Original Construction | ACTDATE1: 1904 | CIRCA1 ☐

CONST/ACT2: Original Construction | ACTDATE2: 1917 | CIRCA2 ☐

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: | TOTAL # FEATURES:

ORIGINAL USE: Agriculture/Subsistence | WALL MATERIAL:

ORIGSUBUSE: | FOUND. MATERIAL: EARTH

CURRENT USE: Agriculture/Subsistence | ROOF MATERIAL:

CURSUBUSE: | OTHER MATERIAL:

ARCHSTYLE: No Style | PLAN: linear | CONDITION: Good

NR REF #: | NPS CERT: | ACTIONDATE: | FUTURE ELIG DATE:

DIST/MPLNAME1: | DIST/MPLNAME2:

Individually Eligible ☑ | Contributing in a potential district ☐ | Noncontributing ☐ | Future eligibility ☐

Not Eligible ☐ | Multiple Property Study ☐ | Not evaluated ☐

CRITERIA A ☑ B ☐ C ☑ D ☐ | CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐

AREA OF SIGNIF: Agriculture | AREA OF SIGNIF: Engineering

COMMENTS: The X Canal is a privately-owned canal within Jerome and Gooding County. The canal begins at the confluence of the U Canal and the W Canal in Section 23 of Township 7 South, Range 16 East, approximately 5 miles north of Jerome. The water flows approximately 13.5 miles northwest before emptying into the Big Wood River about 1 one mile northwest of Gooding, Idaho. The X Canal is also labeled as "Clover Creek" on the USGS map. The use of Clover Creek is a common irrigation practice used by

PROJ/RPT TITLE: A Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Gooding Water System Improvement Project | SVY DATE: 1/30/2015 | SVY LEVEL: Intensive

RECORDED BY: David Larsen | PH: 208-233-2929 | ADDRESS: 305 North 3rd Avenue, Suite B, Pocatello, ID 83201

SUBMITTED PHOTOS ☑ NEGS ☐ SLIDES ☐ SKETCH MAP ☐

SVY RPT #: | ******** FOR ISHPO USE ONLY ******** | IHSI#: 47-17625

MS RPT #: | SITS#:

IHPR #: | HABS NO. ID-: | HAER NO. ID-: | REV#:

CS #: | IHSI# REF: | NR REF# 2: | REV# REF:

SVY RPT# 1: | SVY RPT# 2: | SVY RPT# 3: | MS RPT# 1: | MS RPT# 2:

ADD'L NOTES

MORE DATA ☐

ATTACH ☑

REV# | SITS# | IHSI#

OF PHOTOS: | NEGBOX#: | # OF SLIDES: | SHPO DETER: | DETER DATE:

INITIALED: | ENTRY DATE: | REVISE1: | REVISE2: | REVISE3:

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - ATTACHMENT

PROPERTY NAME X Canal IHSI# 47-17625

FIELD# 47-17625 COMMENTS: COUNTY NAME Gooding

The X Canal is a privately-owned canal within Jerome and Gooding County. The canal begins at the confluence of the U Canal and the W Canal in Section 23 of Township 7 South, Range 16 East, approximately 5 miles north of Jerome. The water flows approximately 13.5 miles northwest before emptying into the Big Wood River about 1 one mile northwest of Gooding, Idaho. The X Canal is also labeled as "Clover Creek" on the USGS map. The use of Clover Creek is a common irrigation practice used by early engineers in the design and construction of irrigation canals, ditches, and laterals. Canal segments that date to 1917 are present on the GLO maps north of the Jerome/Gooding County line. In the 1960s the X Canal was called the Twin Falls North Main Canal in Jerome County. The X Canal is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP for its association with engineering (Criteron C) and agricultural development in southern Idaho (Criterion A).

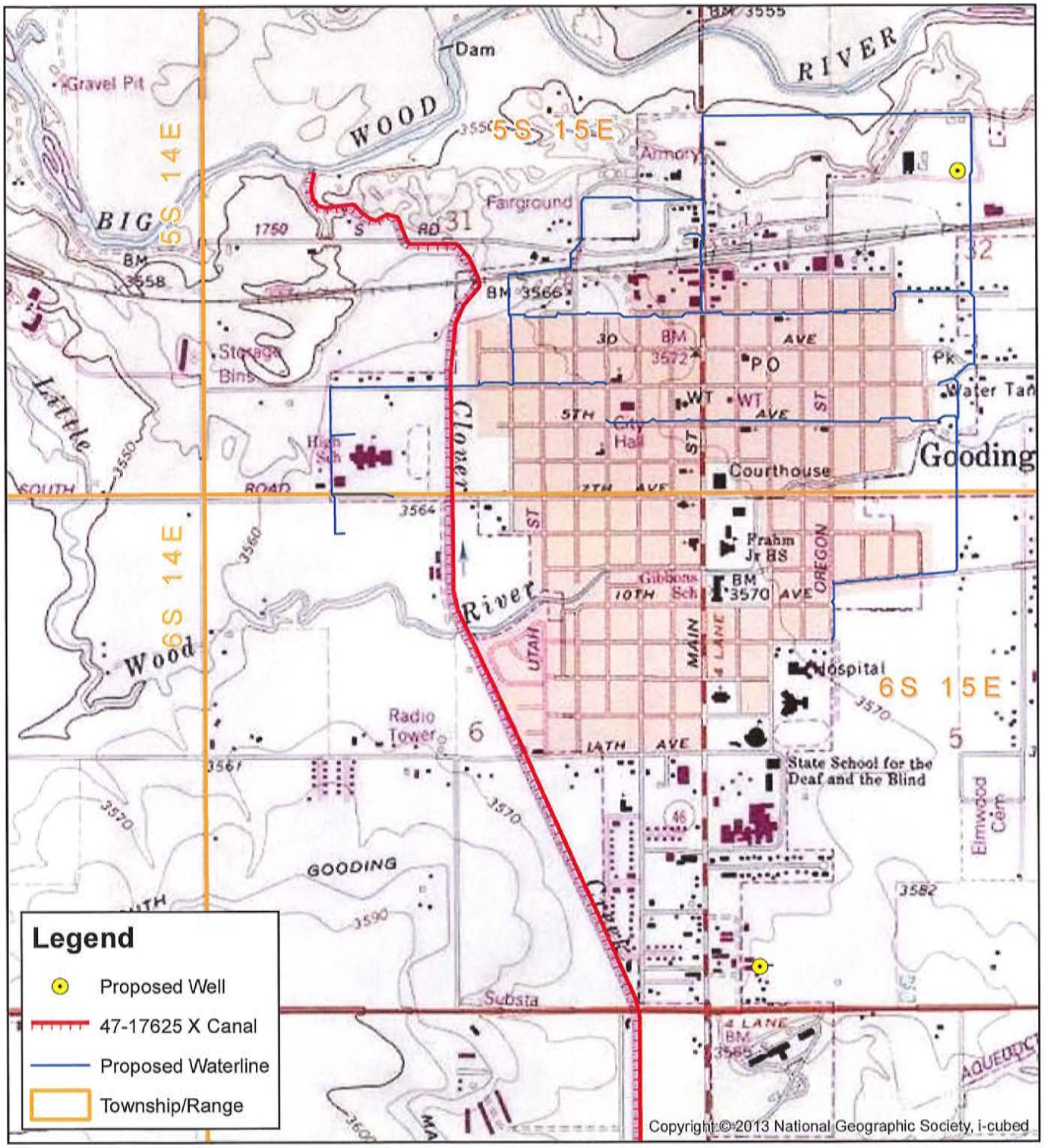
ATTACH ☑

IHSI# _____

SITS# _____

REV# _____

47-17625 - X Canal
City of Gooding Water System Improvements



N
W E
S

Gooding Quadrangle

Scale 1:24,000

Data Displayed in UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Date Created: 2/11/2015

P1280240: X Canal at the 4th Avenue West Bridge facing northwest

P1280243: X Canal at the 4th Avenue West Bridge facing southwest

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

PROPERTY NAME: Oregon Short Line Railroad / Union Pacific Railroad
FIELD#: 47-17666
STREET:
RESTRICT: ☐

CITY: Gooding
VICINITY: ☑
COUNTY CD: 47
COUNTY NAME: Gooding

SUBNAME:
BLOCK:
SUBLOT:
ACRES:
LESS THAN: ☐

TAX PARCEL:
UTMZ: 11
EASTING: 686589
NORTHING: 4757288

TOWNSHIP: 5
N_S: S
RANGE: 15
E_W: E
SECTION: 31
NE 1/4
SE 1/4

QUADRANGLE: Gooding Idaho
OTHERMAP:

SANBORN MAP:
SANBORN MAP#:
PHOTO#:

PROPERTY TYPE: Structure
CONST/ACT1: Original Construction
ACTDATE1: 1883
CIRCA1: ☐
CONST/ACT2:
ACTDATE2:
CIRCA2: ☐

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:
TOTAL # FEATURES:

ORIGINAL USE: Transportation
WALL MATERIAL:
ORIGSUBUSE:
FOUND. MATERIAL: STONE
CURRENT USE: Transportation
ROOF MATERIAL:
CURSUBUSE:
OTHER MATERIAL: METAL:Steel
ARCHSTYLE: No Style
PLAN: linear
CONDITION: Good

NR REF #:
NPS CERT:
ACTIONDATE:
FUTURE ELIG DATE:
DIST/MPLNAME1:
DIST/MPLNAME2:

Individually Eligible ☑ Contributing in a potential district ☐ Noncontributing ☐ Future eligibility ☐
Not Eligible ☐ Multiple Property Study ☐ Not evaluated ☐

CRITERIA A ☑ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐

AREA OF SIGNIF: Transportation
AREA OF SIGNIF: Exploration/Settlement

COMMENTS: The Oregon Short Line Railway (OSL) was organized on April 14, 1881. The line started from the Union Pacific main line in Granger, Wyoming, and reached Montpelier, Idaho, on August 5, 1882 and then to McCammon, Idaho, in the Fall of 1882. Between McCammon and Pocatello the line was shared with fellow Union Pacific subsidiary Utah & Northern's grade by adding a third rail to the 2 ft (914 mm) narrow gauge track to accommodate the 4 ft 8 1/2 in (1,435 mm) standard gauge cars. The line from

PROJ/RPT TITLE: A Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Gooding Water System Improvement Project
SVY DATE: 1/30/2015
SVY LEVEL: Intensive

RECORDED BY: David Larsen
PH: 208-233-2929
ADDRESS: 305 North 3rd Avenue, Suite B, Pocatello, ID 83201

SUBMITTED PHOTOS ☑ NEGS ☐ SLIDES ☐ SKETCH MAP ☐

SVY RPT #:
MS RPT #:
IHPR #:

******** FOR ISHPO USE ONLY ********

IHSI#: 47-17666
SITS#: 10GG493
REV#:

HABS NO. ID-:
HAER NO. ID-:

CS #:
IHSI# REF:
NR REF# 2:
REV# REF:
SVY RPT# 1:
SVY RPT# 2:
SVY RPT# 3:
MS RPT# 1:
MS RPT# 2:

ADD'L NOTES
MORE DATA ☐
ATTACH ☑

#IHSI
#SITS
#REV

OF PHOTOS:
NEGBOX#:
OF SLIDES:
SHPO DETER:
DETER DATE:
INITIALED:
ENTRY DATE:
REVISE1:
REVISE2:
REVISE3:

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - ATTACHMENT

PROPERTY NAME: Oregon Short Line Railroad / Union Pacific Railroad

IHSI#: 47-17666

FIELD#: 47-17666

COMMENTS:

COUNTY NAME: Gooding

ATTACH ☑

The Oregon Short Line Railway (OSL) was organized on April 14, 1881. The line started from the Union Pacific main line in Granger, Wyoming, and reached Montpelier, Idaho, on August 5, 1882 and then to McCammon, Idaho, in the Fall of 1882. Between McCammon and Pocatello the line was shared with fellow Union Pacific subsidiary Utah & Northern's grade by adding a third rail to the 3 ft (914 mm) narrow gauge track to accommodate the 4 ft 8 1/2 in (1,435 mm) standard gauge cars. The line from Pocatello to Huntington, Oregon, was completed in late 1884. When completed, the OSL provided a second transcontinental link to the Pacific Northwest (Arrington1994:321-322; Robertson 1991:223; Schwantes 1993;68).

The OSL continued to expand and by 1887 had 40 locomotive engines, 563 box cars, and 880 stock cars (Robertson 1991:223-224). During 1887, a track from Nampa to Boise was completed by an OSL subsidiary, the Idaho Central Railway (Robertson 1991 :210). In 1889, the OSL was sold to the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway (OSL UNR) and this company became a subsidiary of Union Pacific Railway in 1890. For the OSL UNR, revenues of the rail lines were inadequate to meet expenses along the southern Idaho route. The primary reason was that the line passed through a sparsely populated territory with limited marketable goods to be shipped. A second factor was the nationwide financial crisis in the 1890s. In 1897, the railroad reorganized and was renamed the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company (OSLRR). Likewise, the Union Pacific Railway Company reorganized in 1898, and was renamed the Union Pacific Railroad Company (UPRR).

After reorganization, Edward W. Harriman became a moving force behind the UPRR as he pushed to rebuild and modernize the line. In doing this, the UPRR also reacquired subsidiary companies that were disposed of during the financial crisis of the ear1y to mid 1890s (Schwantes 1993:•130-131). The OSLRR became a subsidiary in 1899 and by 1902 the company was planning to double-track the line in Idaho as well as build new stations such as the one at Nampa (The Railway Age 3 October 1902:349; 31 October 1902:464).

The OSLRR continued to expand its track through acquisition of subsidiary companies and construction of branch lines. One such subsidiary was the Minidoka and Southwestern Railroad Company, which operated between Minidoka and Buhl via Burley and Twin Falls from 1905 to 1910 (Robertson 1991:217). Others included the Boise City Railway and Terminal Company (1910) and the Malad Valley Railroad Company (1910). Branch lines built by the OSLRR included routes connecting Burley to Oakley (1910), and Rogerson to Wells, Nevada (1926). In 1912, a major route was developed on the north side of the Snake River, south of the original OSL route, connecting Rupert to Bliss via Jerome, a distance of 73 miles (Robertson 1991:219 and 223). The OSLRR's last branch line was completed in 1926 and in 1936, the railroad leased its operations to the UPRR.

Conditions of the site observed within the APE consist of a raised railroad bed, single track, siding, and a road crossing at Main Street (SH-46). The railroad does retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but modern railway upgrades have impacted the design, materials, and workmanship. The railway is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its integral role in the settlement and development southern Idaho during the early half of the 20th century.

Arrington, Leonard J.
1994 History of Idaho. University of Idaho Press, Moscow.

The Railway Age
1902 Construction - Oregon Short Line. 3 October: 349.
1902 Nampa Station of the Oregon Short Line. 31 October: 464-465.

Robertson, Donald B.
1991 Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History, Volume II, The Mountain States. Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas.

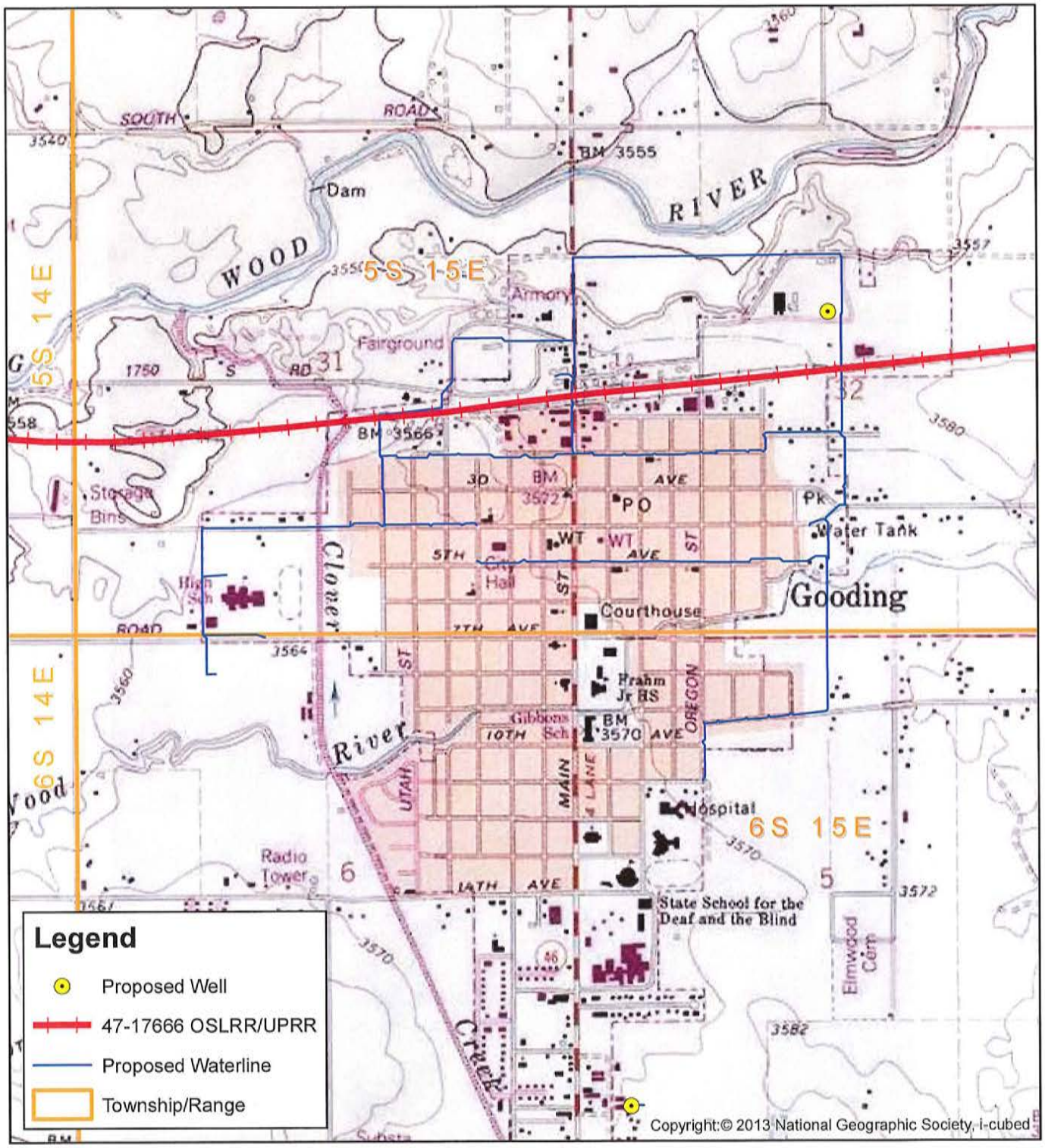
Schwantes, Carlos A.
1993 Railroad Signatures Across the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

IHSI# ____

SITS# ____

REV# ____

47-17666 - Oregon Short Line Railroad
City of Gooding Water System Improvements



N
W E
S

Gooding Quadrangle

Scale 1:24,000

Data Displayed in UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Date Created: 2/11/2015

P1280230: Oregon Short Line Railroad facing east

P1280231: Oregon Short Line Railroad facing south

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

PROPERTY NAME: 4th Avenue West X Canal Bridge | FIELD#: GD01

STREET: 4th Avenue West at the X Canal | RESTRICT ☐

CITY: Gooding | VICINITY ☑ | COUNTY CD: 47 | COUNTY NAME: Gooding

SUBNAME: | BLOCK: | SUBLOT: | ACRES: 1 | LESS THAN ☑

TAX PARCEL: | UTMZ: 11 | EASTING: 685783 | NORTHING: 4756854

TOWNSHIP: 5 | N_S: S | RANGE: 15 | E_W: E | SECTION: 31 | SW 1/4 | SE 1/4

QUADRANGLE: Gooding Idaho | OTHERMAP:

SANBORN MAP: | SANBORN MAP#: | PHOTO#:

PROPERTY TYPE: Structure | CONST/ACT1: Original Construction | ACTDATE1: 1960 | CIRCA1 ☑

CONST/ACT2: | ACTDATE2: | CIRCA2 ☐

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: The bridge is a single span concrete continuous slab with concrete abutments, a low concrete curb, and metal guard rails. The bridge measures 40ft x 30ft. Utility lines crossing the canal have been secured to the bridge on the north and south side. | TOTAL # FEATURES: 1

ORIGINAL USE: Transportation | WALL MATERIAL: CONCRETE

ORIGSUBUSE: | FOUND. MATERIAL: CONCRETE

CURRENT USE: Transportation | ROOF MATERIAL:

CURSUBUSE: | OTHER MATERIAL: CONCRETE

ARCHSTYLE: No Style | PLAN: rectangular | CONDITION: Good

NR REF #: | NPS CERT: | ACTIONDATE: | FUTURE ELIG DATE:

DIST/MPLNAME1: | DIST/MPLNAME2:

Individually Eligible ☐ | Contributing in a potential district ☐ | Noncontributing ☐ | Future eligibility ☐

Not Eligible ☑ | Multiple Property Study ☐ | Not evaluated ☐

CRITERIA A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ | CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐

AREA OF SIGNIF: | AREA OF SIGNIF:

COMMENTS: The bridge was built between 1958 and 1971 to conduct 4th Avenue West over the X Canal. The bridge is a single span concrete continuous slab with concrete abutments, a low concrete curb, and metal guard rails. The bridge measures 40ft x 30ft. Utility lines crossing the canal have been secured to the bridge on the north and south side. The exact date of construction of the bridge is not known. The City of Gooding has no recorded information on the bridge as it was not part of the City until it was annexed in

PROJ/RPT TITLE: A Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Gooding Water System Improvement Project | SVY DATE: 01/30/201 | SVY LEVEL: Intensive

RECORDED BY: David Larsen | PH: 208-233-2929 | ADDRESS: 305 North 3rd Avenue, Suite B, Pocatello, ID 83201

SUBMITTED PHOTOS ☑ NEGS ☐ SLIDES ☐ SKETCH MAP ☐

SVY RPT #: | ******** FOR ISHPO USE ONLY ******** | IHSI#: GD01

MS RPT #: | SITS#:

IHPR #: | HABS NO. ID-: | HAER NO. ID-: | REV#:

CS #: | IHSI# REF: | NR REF# 2: | REV# REF:

SVY RPT# 1: | SVY RPT# 2: | SVY RPT# 3: | MS RPT# 1: | MS RPT# 2:

REV# | SITS# | IHSI#

ADD'L NOTES: The exact date of construction of the bridge is not known. The City of Gooding Public Works Director was contacted and stated that the City of Gooding has no recorded information on the bridge as it was not part of the City until it was annexed in 1975. The 4th Avenue West road alignment crosses the X Canal on the 1971 Gooding Quadrangle USGS 7.5' Topographic map, indicating that the bridge was in place by 1971. The 4th Avenue West road alignment does not appear to cross the X Canal on the 1958 Twin Falls, Idaho USGS 1:250,000 scale topographic map.

MORE DATA ☑

ATTACH ☑

OF PHOTOS: | NEGBOX#: | # OF SLIDES: | SHPO DETER: | DETER DATE:

INITIALED: | ENTRY DATE: | REVISE1: | REVISE2: | REVISE3:

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - SUPPLEMENT

PROPERTYNAME: 4th Avenue West X Canal Bridge | IHSI#: GD01

OTHER NAME: | FIELD#: GD01

COUNTY NAME: Gooding | COUNTY CD: 47 | CITY: Gooding | VICINITY: ☑

UTM REF2: | UTM REF3: | UTM REF4:

OTHER MATERIAL2: | CULTAFFIL: Historic: Non-Aboriginal | AGENCYCERT:

SIGNIFDATE: | SIGNIFPERIOD: | SIGNIFPERSON:

ARCH/BUILD: | ARCHPLANS ☐ | TAXEASE ☐ | TAXCERT ☐

OWNERSHIP: Public-Local | PROPOWN: City of Gooding

MORE DATA ☑ | ATTACH ☑

DOCSOURCE: Todd Bunn, City of Gooding Public Works Director. Personal communication on January 30, 2015.

ADD'L NOTES: The exact date of construction of the bridge is not known. The City of Gooding Public Works Director was contacted and stated that the City of Gooding has no recorded information on the bridge as it was not part of the City until it was annexed in 1975. The 4th Avenue West road alignment crosses the X Canal on the 1971 Gooding Quadrangle USGS 7.5' Topographic map, indicating that the bridge was in place by 1971. The 4th Avenue West road alignment does not appear to cross the X Canal on the 1958 Twin Falls, Idaho USGS 1:250,000 scale topographic map.

COMMENTS: The bridge was built between 1958 and 1971 to conduct 4th Avenue West over the X Canal. The bridge is a single span concrete continuous slab with concrete abutments, a low concrete curb, and metal guard rails. The bridge measures 40ft x 30ft. Utility lines crossing the canal have been secured to the bridge on the north and south side. The exact date of construction of the bridge is not known. The City of Gooding has no recorded information on the bridge as it was not part of the City until it was annexed in 1975. The 4th Avenue West road alignment does cross the X Canal on the 1971 Gooding Quadrangle USGS 1:24,000 topographic map, indicating that the bridge was in place by 1971. The 4th Avenue West road alignment does not appear to cross the X Canal on the 1958 Twin Falls, Idaho USGS 1:250,000 scale topographic map. The bridge lacks architectural significance and is not associated with any people, events or trends of historical significance. It is not likely to yield information important to local or regional history. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

PHOTO LOG ☐ | IHSI# REF: | INITIALED: | DATEENTERED:

SKETCH ☐

IHSI# _____

SITS# _____

REV# _____

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - ATTACHMENT

PROPERTY NAME: 4th Avenue West X Canal Bridge

IHSI#: GD01

FIELD#: GD01

COUNTY NAME: Gooding

COMMENTS:

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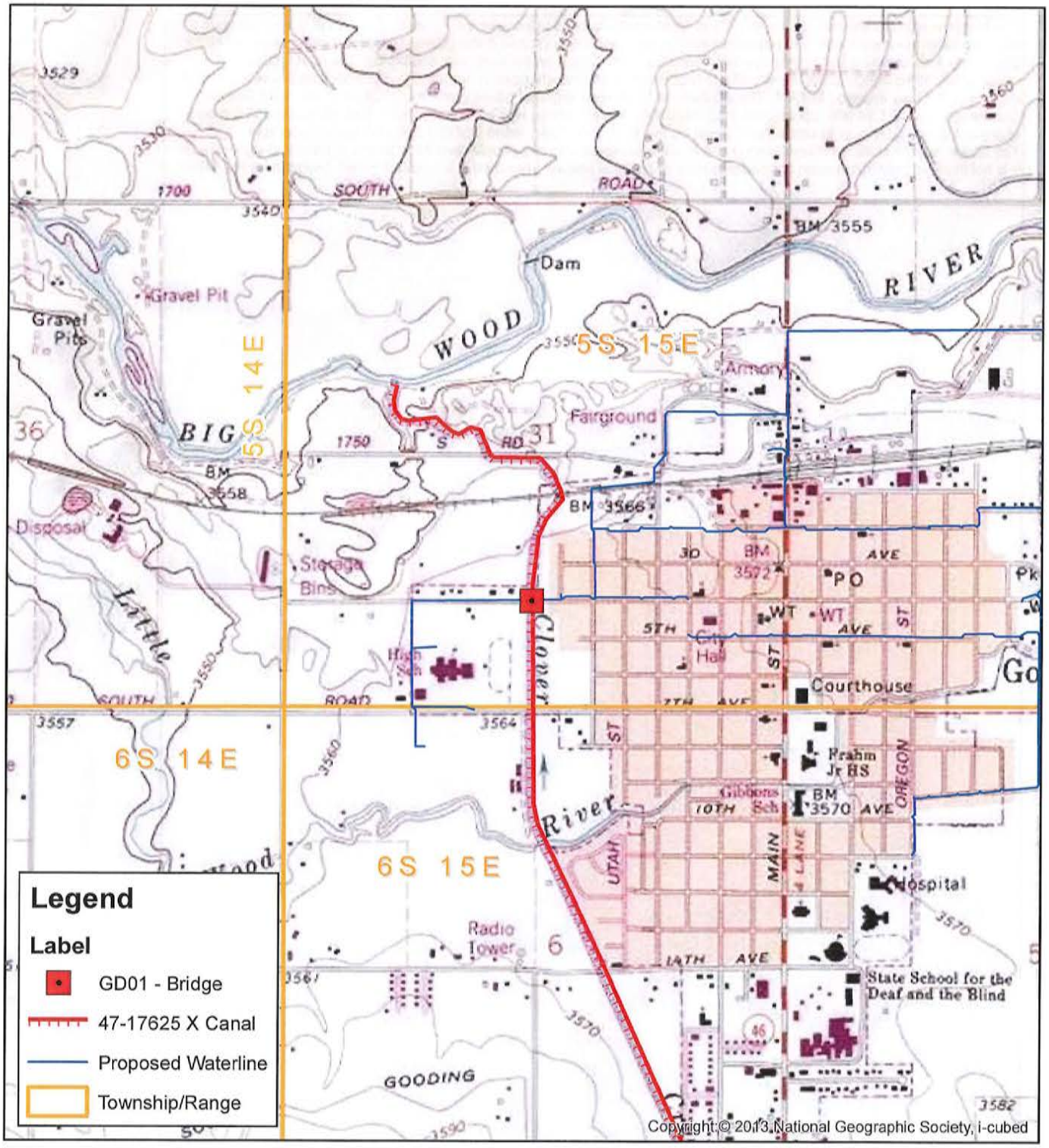
ATTACH ☑

IHSI# _____

STS# _____

REV# _____

GD-01 - 4th Avenue West X Canal Bridge Location Map



Gooding Quadrangle

Scale 1:24,000

Data Displayed in UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

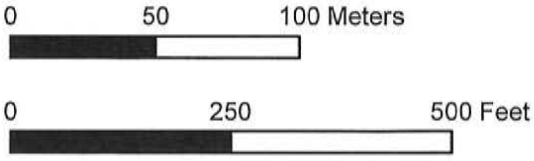
Date Created: 2/11/2015

GD-01 - 4th Avenue West X Canal Bridge
Site Map

T5S, R15E, Sec 31

Scale 1:2,500

Data Displayed in UTM Zone 11N, NAD83



Date Created: 2/11/2015

P1280240: 4th Avenue West Bridge facing northwest

P1280242: 4th Avenue West Bridge facing southwest