

Environmental Information Document for the Soda Springs, ID Water Facilities Planning Study



June 2012 Agency Review

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

**ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
DOCUMENT**

for the

WATER FACILITIES PLANNING STUDY

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

JUNE 2012 – AGENCY REVIEW
PROJECT NO. 207109



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I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

A. APPLICANT: City of Soda Springs, Idaho

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B. PROJECT NUMBER: Keller Associates Project Number 207109

C. COST AND FUNDING:

<i>Opinion of Probable Costs for Priority 1A Improvements</i>	
Spring Capacity Study (Source)	\$80,000
Source Protection at Formation Springs (Source/Treatment)	\$356,000
Replace and Expand Aeration at Formation Springs (Treatment)	\$830,000
New Chlorination at Formation and Ledge Creek (Treatment)	\$288,000
PRIORITY 1A TOTAL	\$1,554,000

<i>Potential Funding Sources</i>	
Idaho Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund	\$1,554,000

D. USER COST:

The user cost will vary depending on the actual funding method employed. Under the current assumption that the entire project is funded through a state revolving fund loan, the potential user rate impacts of the priority 1A improvements identified in 2009 Water Facilities Planning Study are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Potential User Rate Impact of Priority 1A Improvements

Opinion of Probable Cost for Priority 1A Improvements (\$)	\$1,554,000
2010 State Loan Rate (%) ²	1.75%
Assumed Loan Period (yr)	20
Approximate Annual Loan Payment for Priority 1A Improvements(\$/yr)	\$92,800
Current number of effective connections ¹	1560
Potential Additional <i>annual</i> debt service per connection (\$/yr)	\$59.49
Potential Additional <i>monthly</i> debt service per connection (\$/mo)	\$4.96
New Additional monthly O&M charge per connection (\$/mo) ³	\$1.48
Current Monthly Average O&M Charge (\$/mo) ⁴	\$29.53
Current Monthly Debt Service Charge (\$/mo)	\$0
Current Total Monthly Average User Charge (\$/mo)	\$29.53
New Potential Total Monthly Average User Charge (\$/mo)	\$35.97
Total Increase to Current Total Monthly Average User Charge (\$/mo)	\$6.44

1. This value changes from month to month. The current estimate includes 31 connections for Cedar View.

2. Reflects current loan rate. This rate may vary in the future and any variance will change the user impact.

3. Reflects a 5% increase to a typical residential monthly charge as currently planned by the city.

4. Reflects the typical residential charge. Actual individual charges vary.

D. ABSTRACT:

A Water Facilities Planning Study for the City of Soda Springs identified the need for a number of improvements to the City's potable water infrastructure. The identified improvements have been prioritized by the City of Soda Springs, with the issues relating to public health being ranked as the highest priority. This document presents the highest priority improvements (category 1A), alternatives considered, and reviews the potential environmental impacts of the selected alternatives. Figure 1 in Appendix A identifies the locations of the proposed improvements.

II. PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

The projects included in this EID include the priority 1A improvements identified in the 2009 City of Soda Springs Water Facilities Planning Study. These improvements include a spring capacity study, source protection at Formation Springs, replacement of primary and secondary treatment facilities at Formation Springs.

The spring capacity study is necessary in order to sort out the presently uncertain water rights and natural capacity of the springs. Once these are clear, the City can move forward to improve intake and treatment facilities that will be designed for the natural and righted capacity.

The Formation Springs source is in need of improvement because the intake is currently a shallow unprotected open-ended pipe in an open pond.

The primary treatment at Formation Springs needs to be replaced because the current disinfection is unreliable and unable to adjust to varying flow rates. The aesthetic or secondary treatment at Formation Springs needs to be replaced because the current facilities have become a source of contamination due to their age.

III. ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

This section presents the alternatives considered for each of the four Priority 1A improvements being recommended. Additional details relating to costs for both the proposed action and the alternatives considered can be found in Appendix B of this report. Figure 1 in Appendix A identifies the locations of the facility improvements.

A. SPRING CAPACITY STUDY ALTERNATIVES

Complete the Source Studies (Recommended):

The Formation Springs potable water source draws its supply from a series of springs at the bottom of a pond located roughly 4 miles north east of the city. In the absence of more reliable data, the natural capacity estimate of Formation Springs is 7,629 gpm as reported in the 2003 Drinking Water Protection Plan report prepared by the City of Soda Springs. If this estimate is correct, there may be enough natural capacity to supply the city's full water right, depending on what other water rights exist and their respective priorities. There is no documentation as to how this capacity was estimated. City staff members believe the estimated capacity to be an oral tradition and have no recollection of efforts to directly measure the capacity.

The water from Formation Springs is chlorinated and routed through aeration towers prior to entering the transmission and distribution system. Although the city has rights to approximately 4,712 gpm, the current operational capacity of the aeration towers limits the city to 2,570 gpm from this source. This operational capacity corresponds to the city's most senior water right at Formation Springs. However, city staff members have reported that when Formation Springs operates at the maximum operational capacity for

extended periods of time, there are concerns that downstream water right holders may not be receiving enough water. In light of this, it is recommended that the city consider coordinating a capacity study with other right holders to establish a plan for regulating water use according to each holder's rights. If the current natural capacity estimate is correct, it may be possible that the water shortages currently observed are caused by overallocation of water rights, other right holders exceeding their allocated rights, or illicit use by others. The study should also evaluate the natural and sustainable capacity of the springs.

Another concern related to the supply reliability at Formation Springs is that the city does not own the land on which the springs are located. The City has an access and piping easement that allows crews to maintain the facilities as needed. To address this concern, the study should also establish a clear path for the city to obtain control of the property within 100 feet of the spring as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.514.05.

Similar issues of unknown yield and water right concerns that exist at Formation Springs also exist at Ledge Creek Springs, and the same recommendation for a capacity study and water right coordination applies to Ledge Creek. An opinion of probable cost to the city for this study is \$80,000 which assumes other stake holders contribute additional resources.

No Action (Not Recommended):

Not completing a spring capacity study would result in no upfront financial impact. The city could consider the minimum water right as the capacity limit, and improve intake, aeration, and chlorination based on an assumed capacity. The sources could, alternatively, be abandoned completely and thereby eliminate the need for a study.

The drawback to this approach is that the potential resulting costs would be significantly more than the savings from not performing the study. Abandoning the spring and developing new water sources could cost \$700,000 per site or more assuming there are water rights available. In addition to the upfront cost, there is a great deal of uncertainty in sustainable production rates and water quality when developing new water sources. If more treatment than chlorination is required at any sources the cost would increase significantly. Moreover, if only low production rates can be found, multiple sites will be necessary to replace the capacities of the springs. Alternatively, constructing improvements at the springs based on an estimated capacity could also result in much greater financial impacts and wasted resources. If the future natural and legal capacity of the springs is less than presently assumed or expected, there is a strong potential for the capital improvements to be unnecessary or incorrectly sized. Future access to the supply could also be hampered due to land ownership issues. This alternative would lead to wasted money on equipment or equipment capacities that will never be utilized.

The springs are a valuable asset to the community because they supply an adequate amount of water for a community the size of Soda Springs without significant pumping costs (none in the case of Formation Springs), treatment

costs, and other maintenance expenses that come with more common sources such as deep well groundwater and surface water.

Table 3A.1
Environmental Screening Matrix - Spring Capacity

Environmental Criteria	No Action Alternative	Spring Capacity Study
Climate/Physical Aspects (topography/geology/ and soils)	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Population, Economic, and Social Profile	Hinders population increases and economic development	No adverse impact
Land Use	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Floodplain Development	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Wetlands and Water Quality	Potential for overdrawing	Enables sustainable use efforts
Wild & Scenic Rivers	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Cultural Resources	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Flora and Fauna	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Recreation/Open Space	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Agricultural Lands	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Air Quality	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Energy	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Public Health	Potential for public health endangerment	Enables clean, safe drinking water

B. SOURCE PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES AT FORMATION SPRINGS

Construct Isolated Intakes (Recommended):

In 2006, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) completed a Sanitary Survey of the Soda Springs water system. A copy of the entire survey along with city responses to the survey can be found in Appendix F of the 2009 Water Facilities Planning Study. One of the recommendations made

by DEQ was to protect the source at Formation Springs from surface water influence by housing it in a permanent structure because the springs are at the bottom of an open pond. In an effort to find a solution that will meet the needs of the city and the other water right holders as well as satisfy DEQ's requirements, the city hired divers from LiquiVision Inc. to investigate and document the underwater conditions in the Formation Springs Pond. The divers revealed the type of intake and the general location of the spring discharge points on the pond floor. The city has video footage of the dive which shows the underwater conditions. During the dive, it was discovered that the raw water intake is shallow, unprotected, and without screening. The spring water flows up from the bottom of the pond, and the pond water is pulled into the raw water system through a slit in the underside of a capped pipe located a few feet below the pond surface. Figure 4 in Appendix A provides a schematic layout of the Formation Springs intake.

Based on a review of the underwater conditions, Keller Associates has prepared a conceptual design of one possible solution to protecting the Formation Springs intake from contamination. A schematic of this concept is presented in Appendix A of this document as Figure 10. Much more information would need to be gathered before solidifying the concept and constructing any sort of improvement at the site. The additional data necessary would include an evaluation of the bearing capacity of pond floor, the potential environmental impacts of partially draining the pond, permit required data, plans to mitigate the affect on the city water supply, and requirements of other water right users. Assuming the capacity study, water rights coordination, and wetland survey allow for implementation of this alternative, the estimated equipment and installation cost for this project is \$296,000. Additional details for this opinion of probable cost can be found in Appendix B of this document.

Construct Expanded Treatment Facilities (Not Recommended):

If the intake is left in its current condition, the city could provide additional treatment to address the concern of contamination from the open pond. There are numerous variations and possibilities for treatment options. One probable lower-cost treatment method would be the installation of self-cleaning pressurized filtration vessels. While this method would not require construction in the Formation Springs Pond, treatment generally requires high capital investment, increased operation and maintenance costs, increased manpower, and added system complexity which could increase the operator license level required to operate the system. An opinion of equipment and installation cost alone for this option is \$1.6 million.

Abandon Formation Springs (Not Recommended):

If the springs were abandoned the city would avoid the cost of protecting the springs, but would incur the cost of developing new sources and new transmission. The springs are a valuable asset to the community because they supply an adequate amount of water for a community the size of Soda Springs without significant pumping costs (none in the case of Formation Springs), treatment costs, and other maintenance expenses that come with

more common sources such as deep well groundwater and surface water sources. A probable cost for developing new sources is \$700,000 or more per site.

No Action (Not Recommended):

Leaving the spring in its current condition is not a viable option because the city would be out of compliance with IDAPA 58.01.08.550.04.a as noted in the 2008 DEQ Sanitary Survey (p.7) and would continue to expose the community to risk of contaminated drinking water.

Table 3B.1
Environmental Screening Matrix – Source Protection

Environmental Criteria	No Action Alternative	Source Protection	Expanded Treatment	Abandon Springs
Climate/Physical Aspects	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Population, Economic, and Social Profile	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	Higher costs and operator certification required	Inhibits population growth, and economic development
Land Use	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Floodplain Development	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Wetlands and Water Quality	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Wild & Scenic Rivers	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Cultural Resources	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Flora and Fauna	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Recreation/Open Space	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Agricultural Lands	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Air Quality	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Energy	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Public Health	Potential for public health endangerment	Enables clean, safe drinking water	Enables clean, safe drinking water	Eliminates contaminated water concerns

C. REPLACE AERATION ALTERNATIVES AT FORMATION SPRINGS

New Aeration Towers (Recommended):

Formation Springs' water naturally contains carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is not listed as a primary or even a secondary contaminant by the EPA, but can cause aesthetic taste problems with the water and can corrode metal pipes,

valves, and fittings. The existing aeration towers at Formation Springs were constructed in 1974 in an effort to remove the CO₂ from the spring water. The towers were originally installed with blowers which were later removed due to mechanical malfunctions. According to water department staff, the system users prefer Ledge Creek water over Formation Springs' water. Considering the age and condition of the aeration towers, this is likely due to the fact that the aeration towers and the internal media are not providing the desired level of treatment. There are also several other treatment, maintenance, and possibly public health issues at Formation Springs which stem from the age of the towers. These include what is supposed to be algae growth on the wood media, bits of media breaking loose into the water, and loose openings and gaps in the towers open to exterior contamination.

The recommended alternative is to replace and expand the current towers with new towers and media. The expansion should match the full spring capacity available to the city as determined from the recommended spring capacity and coordination study. The new aeration treatment should also provide a means for monitoring influent and effluent CO₂ concentrations. Because the natural and water right capacity of the springs is currently unknown, the current cost estimate for future expansion is only an assumption based on the full water right currently held by the city. The technology is effective and simple. It may or may not need blowers. If no blowers are necessary, the facilities at Formation Springs can continue to operate without the need for external power. The equipment cost for this option is estimated at \$830,000 and possibly the need to replace the blowers every 10 years at \$24,000. The towers would be installed in the existing building if there is no increase in draw rate from the springs. A minor building expansion may be required to accommodate additional aeration towers if the draw rate from the springs is increased to the city's full water right. The current cost estimate for the improvement assumes the increased capacity scenario.

Liqui-Cel Membrane Contactors (Not Recommended):

As an alternative to the existing aeration technology, the Membrana Liqui-Cel Contactor was evaluated. While the reported performance of the technology equals the aeration towers, the upfront capital investment, the ongoing replacement costs, and the complicated operation proved to be too costly for a similar end result as the existing technology. The equipment investment alone is an initial \$1.1 Million with an additional \$150,000 equipment replacement every five years. The contactors would be installed in the existing building.

Discontinue Aeration (Not Recommended):

Because aeration is primarily removing CO₂, and CO₂ is not a regulated contaminant, discontinuation of aeration is a viable alternative. This would save on the cost of replacing the towers and the maintenance associated with the towers. However, given the complaints from end users about the taste of the water from Formation Springs and the potential for increased system wear from the corrosive nature of CO₂ in the water system; the city's preference is to continue aerating the water from Formation Springs. It is impossible to quantify, but there is the potential for a greater end cost to the

city if the aeration was discontinued due the need to replace mains, valves, and other components more frequently than they would with aeration in place.

No Action (Not Recommended):

Leaving the existing aeration towers as they are would result in a continued decline of the internal media. The algae growth is a chronic maintenance issue requiring the expense of chlorine shock doses to keep it in check as well as drawing the operators' time and efforts from other needs in the system. As the media continues to degrade, it will continue to break off pieces into the water system and cause damage to valves and clog screens as wells as reach the end users. Additionally, the open gaps in the towers will continue to pose a potential threat to public health.

**Table 3C.1
Environmental Screening Matrix – Aeration**

Environmental Criteria	No Action Alternative	New Aeration Towers	Liquicel Membranes	Abandon Aeration
Climate/Physical Aspects	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Population, Economic, and Social Profile	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	Higher costs and operator certification required	No adverse impact
Land Use	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Floodplain Development	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Wetlands and Water Quality	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Wild & Scenic Rivers	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Cultural Resources	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Flora and Fauna	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Recreation/Open Space	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Agricultural Lands	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Air Quality	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Energy	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Public Health	Potential for public health endangerment	Enables clean, safe drinking water with Aesthetic improvement	Enables clean, safe drinking water with Aesthetic improvement	Eliminates contaminated water concerns, but degrades aesthetic quality

D. CHLORINATION ALTERNATIVES AT SPRING SOURCES

Onsite Hypochlorite Generation (Recommended):

Under the current operation, chlorine gas is added prior to aeration through manually operated valves drawing from two 57 lb cylinders housed in an out-building. City staff have reported that the disinfection equipment does not function consistently. In addition to the functional problems, the current

chlorination equipment does not have the ability to automatically increase or decrease the chlorine feed rate as the flow from the source fluctuates. This can lead to inadequate disinfection when the chlorine feed is less than necessary for a given flow rate. In the case that too much chlorine is provided for a given flow rate, the result is the expense of wasted chemical and unacceptably high concentrations of chlorine in the system. Chlorine is currently added to the Formation Springs water prior to aeration to help in preventing and eliminating growth on the aeration media.

It is recommended that a new system be installed with the ability to be added up and downstream of the aeration towers. The city has also expressed interest in considering alternatives to gas chlorination due to safety concerns and storage limitations. As such, a life-cycle cost comparison has been performed in connection with this study. The chlorine demand data was estimated by the city based on purchase records and system residuals. The details of this comparison can be found in Appendix D3 of the Water Facilities Planning Study.

Based on the currently available data and the life-cycle cost comparison, Keller Associates recommends the city consider a flow paced, on-site hypochlorite generation system for disinfection at Formation Springs. If a storage tank were constructed at the Formation Springs Site, the cost effectiveness of the onsite generation option would be even better because the system could be sized to meet maximum day demands rather than peak hour demands. Under the current assumptions, the 15-year life cycle cost for onsite generation is \$155,700. The onsite generation systems would be installed at both locations in existing buildings. Minor modifications of the buildings may be necessary under any chlorination method selected.

Alternate Chlorination Methods (Not Recommended):

Other chlorination alternatives such include continuing with gas chlorination and simply adding flow-pacing valves, using Calcium Hypochlorite tablets, or purchasing pre-mixed solutions of Sodium Hypochlorite delivered in totes. While any of these methods may meet the immediate and future needs of the city, a preliminary life-cycle cost comparison shows the most cost-effective approach to be on-site generation. However, as more chlorine demand data becomes available, source locations and uses, and funding considerations are solidified, each of these alternatives can be reconsidered. The next best option for disinfection would be sodium hypochlorite totes with a 15-year life cycle cost of \$252,375. The details of this cost comparison can be found in Appendix D.3 of the 2009 Water Facilities Planning Study.

No Action (Not Recommended):

Under the current operation, the city is vulnerable to potential contamination of the drinking water due to the unreliable nature of the equipment and its inability to automatically adjust the chlorine dose rate to the flow rate. As the equipment continues to age, the problems observed now will very likely

increase in frequency and intensity. Because this option can endanger public health it is not considered to be a viable option.

Table 3D.1
Environmental Screening Matrix – Disinfection

Environmental Criteria	No Action Alternative	Chlorine Alternatives	Onsite Generation
Climate/Physical Aspects	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Population, Economic, and Social Profile	No adverse impact	Lower initial costs, but higher life-cycle costs	Higher initial costs, but lower life-cycle costs
Land Use	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Floodplain Development	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Wetlands and Water Quality	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Wild & Scenic Rivers	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Cultural Resources	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Flora and Fauna	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Recreation/Open Space	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Agricultural Lands	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Air Quality	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Energy	No adverse impact	No adverse impact	No adverse impact
Public Health	Potential for public health endangerment	Enables clean, safe drinking water	Enables clean, safe drinking water

IV. STUDY AREA CHARACTERISTICS & AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The City of Soda Springs is located in Southeastern Idaho at latitude north 42 degrees 39 minutes and longitude west 111 degrees 36 minutes. The City lies in the south central portion of Caribou County. The area is characterized by forests and mountain peaks to the east, west, and south, and agricultural lands to the north. At Soda Springs, the valley floor is approximately 4 to 5 miles wide characterized by gently sloping terrain rising up rapidly to mountainous terrain to the east and Alexander Reservoir to the west. The Bear River flows on the southwest side of town emptying into the Alexander Reservoir. The Bear River is a major river which originates in drainage basins to the east in Wyoming and the Uinta Mountains of Utah and continues from Alexander Reservoir to the south in Utah and ultimately empties into the Great Salt Lake. The elevation of Soda Springs is approximately 5800 feet above the 1988 NAVD.

A. EXISTING AND PROJECTED POTABLE WATER SYSTEM DEMANDS

Table 2 compares the current total effective supply against the future system demands and illustrates the need to perform the spring capacity studies and improve the intake at Formation Springs to safely accommodate increased flow.

Table 2. Demand vs. Present Supply Capacity

Estimated Year	Population ¹	Max Day Demand (gpm)	Total Supply (gpm) ²	Supply Minus Demand (gpm)
2009	3,200	5,130	5,308	178
2015	3,397	5,446	5,308	-138
2020	3,570	5,723	5,308	-415
2030	3,944	6,322	5,308	-1,014

Notes:

1. Based on 1% annual population growth rate
2. Based on apparent physical capacity of Ledge Creek and operational capacity of Formation Springs.

B. TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, SOILS

The valley floor in the Soda Springs area is relatively flat, varying from approximately elevation 5750 to elevation 5850. Topography rapidly changes to mountain peaks over 7000 feet in elevation within four to five miles of Soda Springs on the east and west. Figure 1B in Appendix A outlines the general topographic nature of the Soda Springs area.

Soda Springs is located approximately 2 miles west of the trace of the Paris thrust fault, which separates the older, Late Proterozoic and Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Bear River Range from the younger Paleozoic rocks of the Preuss Range north and east of town. These younger rocks, belonging to the Meade thrust plate, contain the Permian Phosphoria Formation which is so important to the economy of the Soda Springs area.

The fault is not considered an earthquake hazard according the USGS earthquake hazard maps as per the U.S. Geological Survey (and Idaho Geological Survey), 2006, Quaternary fault and fold database for the United States, accessed July 8, 2010, from the USGS web site which can accessed at <http://earthquakes.usgs.gov/regional/qfaults/>

There are no soil maps or soil data available for the Soda Springs area from the NRCS Web Soil Survey.

C. CLIMATE

Mean, minimum, and maximum monthly average temperatures as well as precipitation, snowfall and snow depth records are listed in Table 3 and were calculated from data covering 1978 – 2008 from the Western Regional Climate Center. The information was collected from a gauging station located at the city airport.

Table 3. Climatological Data – Soda Springs Area¹

Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Mean Temp (F)	19.5	21.4	30.4	40.2	49.0	56.9	64.8	63.4	54.1	42.8	30.6	20.4	41.1
Avg. Max. Temp. (F)	30.2	32.6	41.7	53.9	64.0	74.0	84.5	82.8	72.1	58.8	42.1	31.3	55.7
Avg. Min. Temp. (F)	8.7	10.2	19.0	26.5	34.0	39.8	45.1	44.1	36.0	26.8	19.1	9.4	26.5
Precipitation (in)	1.23	1.10	1.34	1.34	2.20	1.34	1.14	1.22	1.25	1.22	1.14	1.12	15.64
Snowfall (in)	12.0	8.5	7.2	3.4	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	0.9	5.9	10.7	49.2
Snow Depth (in)	9	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3

Source: <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?id8535>, station identification number 108535

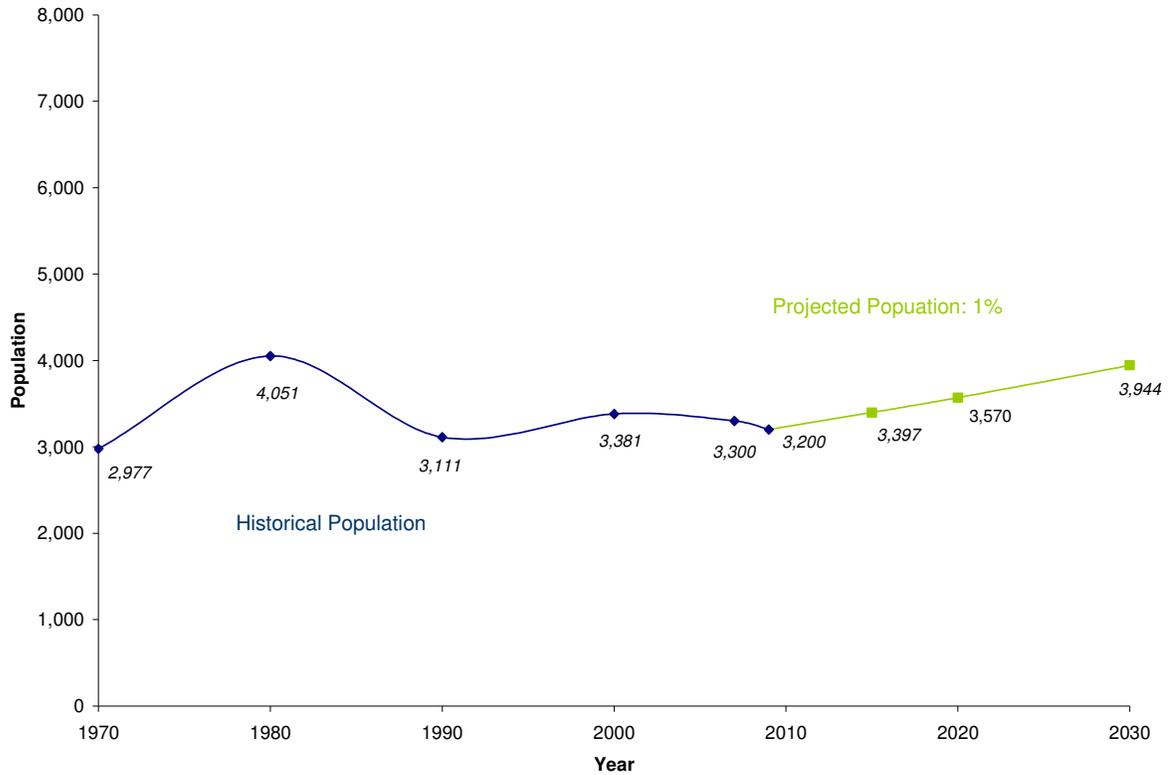
As can be seen from the climatological data, Soda Springs is relatively cool as compared to southern Idaho in general. Snowfalls are moderate with short growing seasons. Snowmelt in the spring results in large volumes of runoff and results in standing water in many of the flatter areas. Prevailing winds vary according to season, but are primarily to the south and southwest in the cooler months and to the west in spring and summer. There are no anticipated impacts on the existing climate resulting from the implementation of the proposed projects.

D. POPULATION

The population and corresponding demands used in the planning effort connected to this environmental information document can be found in the 2009 Water Facilities Planning Study. For the purposes of reporting in this EID, the most current population data has been included.

The most current 2010 population estimated by the US Census Bureau is 3,058. The population values presented in Chart 1 and Table 4 summarize the historical and projected populations utilized in the 2009 Water Study. The existing and anticipated future population is primarily contained within the current city limits. The anticipated population at build-out of the City's impact area has not been developed because the land use zoning within the impact area is currently under development. Additionally, at the projected growth rate, build-out of the service area will occur far beyond a reasonable planning timeline.

Chart 1. Historical and Future Populations for Soda Springs, Idaho



E. ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL PROFILE

As of the census of 2010, there were 3,058 people in Soda Springs. There were 1,234 households with a median household income of \$43,056. The racial makeup of the City was 96.4% White, 0.1% African American, 0.1% Native American, 0.3% Asian, 0.4% Pacific Islander, 1.4% from other races, and 1.2% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race was 3.4% of the population.

All residents, including low income and minority groups, will equally benefit from the recommended improvements and there are no negative economic or social impacts anticipated for the residents of Soda Springs. The improvements will not impact land values.

F. LAND USE

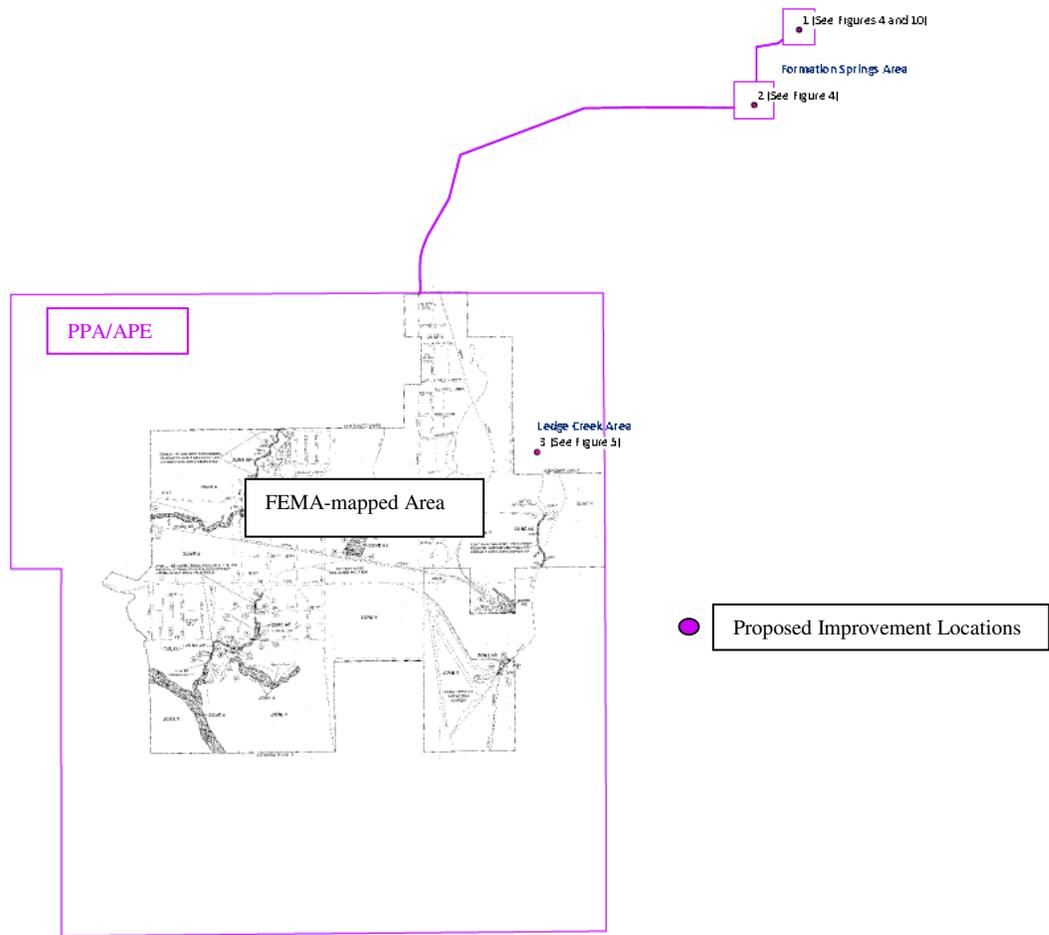
Figures 3A and 3B depict the land use and zoning for the city and the county respectively for the improvement areas. Sites 1 and 2 at Formation Springs are located in the county area zoned industrial, and site 3 is located in the city

area zoned agricultural. There are no anticipated negative impacts or changes the existing land use.

G. FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT

The City of Soda Springs participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. The locations of the proposed improvements are outside any existing flood insurance rate maps as shown in Chart 2. The nearest improvement, improvement 3 as noted on Figure 1 of Appendix A, is mapped on Chart 2 as a pink dot to show its location in relation to the flood map boundary. The other improvement locations are out of the Chart's extent.

Chart 2. FIRM Map Extent for Soda Springs, ID



The Idaho State Floodplain Coordinator has reviewed the proposed improvements and has determined that the improvements which occur in existing buildings will not require floodplain development permits, and the improvements outside existing buildings may require a permit.

The improvements at site 3 as identified in Figure 1 in Appendix A of this document will be in an existing building. The improvements at site 1 will be

outside an existing structure and therefore may require a floodplain development permit from Caribou County. The improvements at site 2 may or may not be confined to the existing building. If the recommended spring capacity study finds that the City can sustainably and legally draw more water from Formation Springs, then the existing building may need to be expanded to accommodate the additional equipment. If the draw from Formation Springs is not increased, then it is likely that the new equipment will fit within the existing structures. Refer Appendix C of this document for the department of water resources' correspondence.

H. WETLANDS

Figure 2 in Appendix A illustrates the National Wetlands Inventory data for the Formation Springs and Ledge Creek Springs areas. The Army Corps of Engineers has reviewed the proposed improvements and has determined that the improvements at Ledge Creek will not require a permit because it is in an existing building (Site 3 on Figure 1 in appendix A).

The Army Corp of Engineers has determined that Formation Springs (Site 1 on Figure 1 in appendix A) and the stream it forms is an isolated water body and therefore non-jurisdictional for purposes of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. In light of this, none of the proposed improvements would require a Department of the Army, Section 404 Clean Water Act Permit. Original correspondence from the Army Corps of Engineers can be found in Appendix C. The improvement at Site 2 is within an existing building.

I. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

The Bear River originates in western Wyoming and the Uinta Mountains of Eastern Utah, flows north to Soda Springs, passing through the southwest area of town, and flowing into Alexander Reservoir just west of town. The river runs south from the reservoir into Utah. It is the predominant surface water source in the area. There are no designated wild and scenic rivers in the area.

J. GROUND WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

There is not a sole source aquifer in the project planning area or area of potential impacts. There will be no additional water rights sought by the city of Soda Springs under the priority 1A improvements. The proposed projects were reviewed by IDWR with respect to the potential impacts to groundwater and they had no comments relating to the proposed improvements. A phone record of their correspondence can be found in Appendix C.

The City of Soda Springs will not be seeking additional water rights in connection with the proposed projects. The spring capacity study will in part determine the need to obtain additional rights. If the city's full existing rights can be used at Formation Springs, and the intake and treatment are

reconstructed to accommodate those rights, the additional flows will meet the city's present and future needs well beyond the 20-year projected demands. Water conservation measures recommended in the Water Facilities Planning Study will further extend the use of the available water rights. If obtaining additional rights is necessary, the Idaho Department of Water Resources has stated that the city will be required to make mitigation for appropriation in accordance with the Bear River Area Ground Water Management Plan. This has been noted in the Water Facilities Planning Study, but is not considered applicable to the improvements proposed in this document.

K. CULTURAL RESOURCES

The National Register of Historical Places lists the Caribou County Court House, Enders Hotel, William Hopkins House, Edgar Walter Largilliere Sr. House, and the Soda Springs City Hall as historical resources in the Soda Springs area. Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act covers other buildings/sites in the area that may qualify as such historical places.

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) was contacted regarding the recommended improvements. After reviewing the proposed projects in detail, the SHPO found no affects to historic properties resulting from the proposed projects. See the associated correspondence in Appendix C of this EID.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, and the Northwest Band Shoshone were contacted twice for comments regarding the proposed improvements, but no responses have been received.

L. FLORA AND FAUNA/THREATENED AND ENDANGER SPECIES

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has reviewed the proposed improvements and have determined that there are no threatened or endanger species in the improvement areas. Correspondence with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and a current species list can be found in Appendix C of this document.

M. RECREATIONAL AND OPEN SPACES

The Idaho Parks and Recreation Department has reviewed the proposed improvements and has determined that there will be no impact to existing recreational or open spaces within the vicinity of the project. The department's correspondence can be found in Appendix C.

N. AGRICULTURAL LANDS

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture, USDA – Rural Development, and Idaho Department of Lands were consulted in the process of compiling this EID. All three agencies had comments of support for the recommended improvements and no negative comments or additional requirements. Additionally, the NRCS district conservationist has reviewed the

improvements and found no impact to agricultural lands resulting from the proposed improvements. Correspondence from these agencies can be found in Appendix C.

O. AIR QUALITY AND NOISE

There will be no permanent negative impacts to air quality or noise levels from these improvements. There is no State Implementation Plan the improvement areas, but the Soda Springs area in general is in attainment for PM10, PM2.5, and SO2. It is unclassified for all other criteria air pollutants. The temporary effects during construction at site 1 and possibly two are anticipated to be negligible. Correspondence from the Pocatello Regional DEQ office regarding air quality in the Soda Springs area can be found in Appendix C.

P. ENERGY

The Soda Springs study area is served by Soda Springs Municipal Light and Power for most of its electrical power. It is recommended that the city focus on minimizing electricity use in all facility upgrades or expansions. One of the benefits resulting from improving the Formation Springs supply source as outlined in this document is that the city can reduce pumping costs at Ledge Creek during winter months (lower demands) by using Formation Springs to fill the Ledge Creek storage reservoir. This benefit may qualify the city for funding from environmentally focused funding sources such as the ARRA Green Project Reserve.

Q. REGIONALIZATION

There are no apparent disputes from entities or individuals in the region regarding the project at this time. There is some uncertainty regarding the seniority of the existing water rights at Formation Springs and the potential for the city to obtain additional water rights from Ledge Creek and Formation Springs. Additionally, the city does not currently own the land surrounding the Formation Springs pond. The spring capacity study will address the means of allocating appropriate shares of water among the right holders at formation springs and determine the need for an inter-agency agreement for coordinating and regulating the use the existing water rights at both spring sources. The study should also outline a clear path for the city to obtain control of the land surrounding the Formation Springs pond. The recommended improvements for the Formation Springs intake include the cost to acquire the property around the pond.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECTS

The following sections discuss the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts upon human-made and natural features that will result from completion of the proposed projects.

Direct Impacts

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

During construction, there may be the potential for temporary noise and exhaust from construction equipment. There may also be a potential for exposed soil in the pond area. Increased sediment may temporarily be carried downstream during construction.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts are caused by the construction of the proposed project and occur at a later, foreseeable time.

Upon completion, there are no foreseeable impacts of the proposed projects. The treatment upgrades will be installed in existing buildings already containing water treatment equipment. The intake protection will not impair the current use of the springs or downstream waters.

Short-term and Long-Term Impacts

Potential short-term impacts include temporary noise and exhaust from construction equipment, and temporary turbidity in the Formation Springs Pond. There are no foreseeable long-term environmental impacts from the proposed improvements.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are the sum of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the project area. These impacts include only the temporary indirect impacts of the construction process.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

These impacts include only the temporary indirect impacts of the construction process.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MITIGATION MEASURES

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

- Contact the State Historical Preservation Office if any archeological artifacts are discovered during excavations. Contact the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe if any Native American artifacts are discovered in the project area in the process of constructing the selected alternative.
- Contact Caribou County's floodplain manager to determine any floodplain permit requirements apply.

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:

- Obtain the necessary construction permits in accordance with local, state, and federal management agencies and comply with the applicable permit regulations addressing temporary fugitive dust, temporary construction equipment noise and exhaust. See IDAPA 58.01.01.651 and 58.01.01.201.
- Proper steps need to be taken to contain all runoff during any type of construction. Examples would be silt fence, a mulch or vegetative cover, and temporary berms.
- The contractor will be required to mitigate the temporary downstream effects of disturbed sediment while reconstructing the intakes at Formation Springs Pond.
- Drains are needed to control surface runoff and keep soil losses to a minimum.
- When reseeding the areas of disturbance, make sure the seeding plans are site specific to surrounding vegetation.
- 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 emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions which might affect the movement of particulate matter. Some of the reasonable precautions may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Use of water or chemicals
 - Application of dust suppressants
 - Use of control equipment
 - Covering of trucks
 - Paving
 - Removal of materials

VII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Daft copies of the environmental information document and the water facilities planning study were available for a 30-day public comment period which was advertised in the local newspaper Caribou County Sun. A copy of the advertisement can be found in Appendix D of this document. Following the public comment period, the city held an open house to present the challenges facing the water system, possible solutions, and the proposed improvements. The open house also provided an opportunity for the city officials to hear input from the general public. Copies of the materials presented at the open house, the comments received, and responses to the comments can also be found in Appendix D.

The plan was also presented and discussed in two publicly attended city council meetings. The first was December 2, 2009. The proceedings of this meeting and a summary of the proposed improvements were reported on the front page of the December 10, 2009 edition of the Caribou County Sun. The second meeting was held January 6, 2010 wherein the plan was officially adopted by the city council. The minutes from this meeting and the newspaper story have also been included in Appendix D for reference.

Not only was the Water Facility Planning Study made as openly public as possible, but the alternatives themselves were developed and evaluated over a year's time with the input and assistance of a focus group of citizens and elected officials representing the interests of the general public of the city of Soda Springs. This group is referred to as the Technical Review Committee (TRC) in the water facilities planning study. Table 5 identifies the committee members actively involved in the development and review process.

Table 5. Technical Review Committee Members (TRC)

<i>Title or Group - Names</i>
<i>Public Works Directors – Lee Godfrey, Alan Skinner</i>
<i>Wastewater Staff – Kelly Hill, Dan Squires</i>
<i>Water Staff - Gene Lish, Austin Robinson, Richard Dixon</i>
<i>City Council Members – Mitch Hart, Lynda Lee, Randy Prescott, Todd Smith, Arnell Walker</i>
<i>Mayor – Kirk Hansen</i>
<i>Keller Associates – James Mullen, Hailey Barnes , Michael Jaglowski, Roland Rocha, James Bledsoe, David Kinzer</i>

VIII. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- 2009 Soda Springs Water Facilities Planning Study, Keller Associates
- 2008 Idaho DEQ Sanitary Survey for the City of Soda Springs, Idaho
- Climatological data: <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?id8535>, station 108535
- Earthquake Hazard Maps: <http://earthquakes.usgs.gov/regional/qfaults/>
- Population data: Table 4 of the Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in Idaho, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 (SUB-EST2006-04-16) published by the Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau released June 28, 2007.
- 2000 Census Data: US Census Bureau, <http://factfinder.census.gov>
- National Wetlands Inventory: <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/>
- 2010 Census Data: US Census Bureau, factfinder2.census.gov

IX. AGENCIES CONSULTED

The following agencies were requested to provide comment with respect to potential environmental impacts regarding the proposed project. A copy of the letter sent to each one of these agencies and agency responses are contained in Appendix C.

Table 7. Agencies Consulted.

Agency	Response	Date of Response or Request
Army Corps of Engineers	✓	3 Sept 2010
Idaho Dept. of Agriculture	✓	27 Jul 2009
Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality	✓	15 Jul 2010
Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game, SE Region	✓	17 Jul 2009
Idaho Dept. of Lands	✓	30 Jul 2009
Idaho Dept. of Parks and Recreation	✓	16 Aug 2010
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources	✓	6 Aug 2010
Idaho State Historical Society	✓	27 Sept 2010
USDA-NRCS	✓	9 Aug 2010
USDA-Rural Development	✓	13 Aug 2009
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	✓	6 Aug 2010
Caribou County Commissioner		17 Jul 2009
Forest Service		17 Jul 2009
Idaho Dept. of Commerce		17 Jul 2009
Northwest Band Shoshone		17 Jul 2009
Shoshone-Piute Tribe		6 Aug 2010

Shoshone-Bannock Tribe		6 Aug 2010
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SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

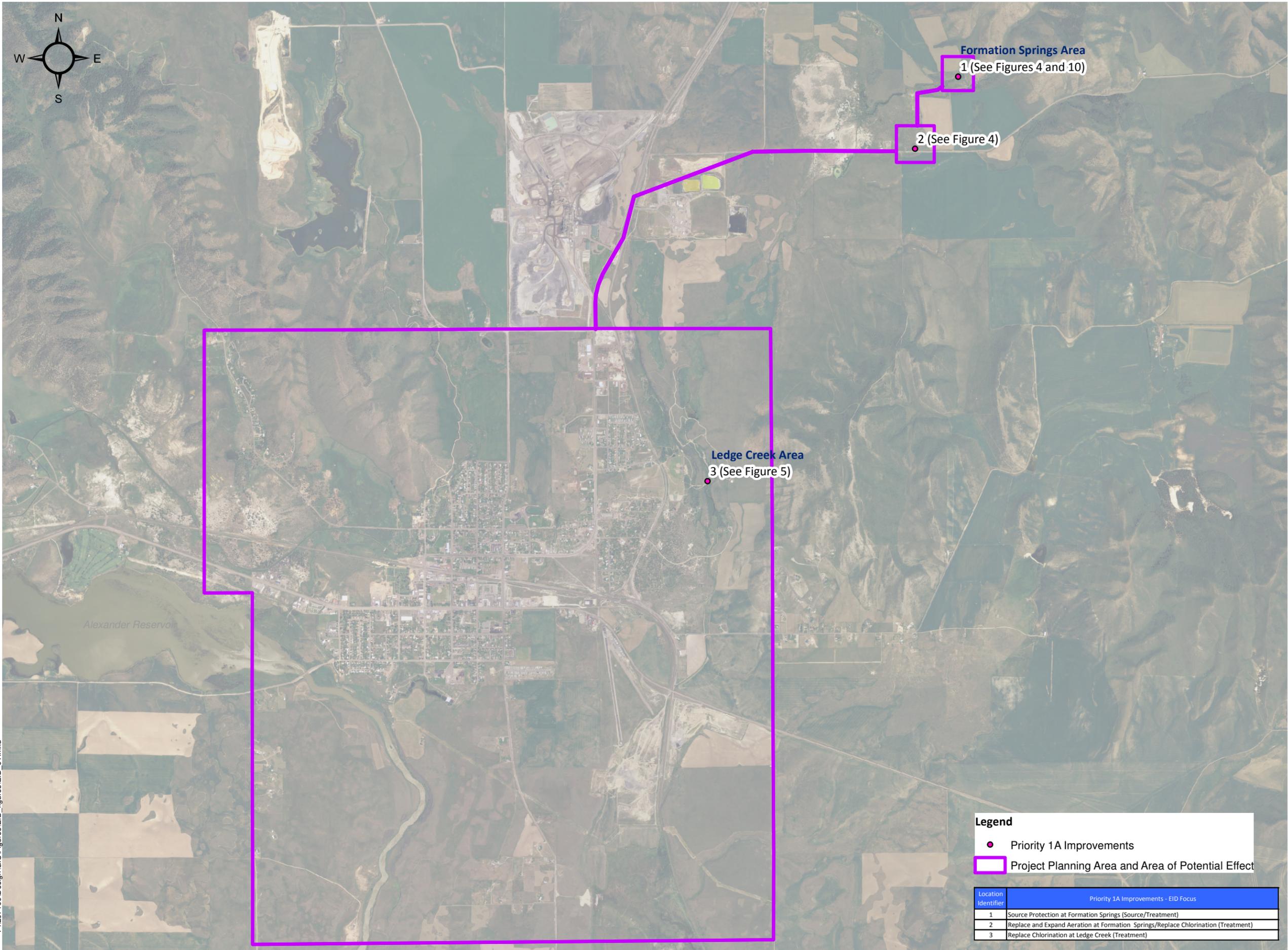
EID APPENDIX A: Figures

- Figure 1 – Priority Improvement Locations
- Figure 1B – Topography
- Figure 2 – Wetlands
- Figure 3A – City Landuse
- Figure 3B – County Landuse
- Figure 4 – Formation Springs Existing Layout
- Figure 5 – Ledge Creek Existing Layout
- Figure 10 – Formation Springs Multiple Spring Box Concept



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Formation Springs Area
1 (See Figures 4 and 10)

2 (See Figure 4)

Ledge Creek Area
3 (See Figure 5)

Legend

- Priority 1A Improvements
- ▭ Project Planning Area and Area of Potential Effect

Location Identifier	Priority 1A Improvements - EID Focus
1	Source Protection at Formation Springs (Source/Treatment)
2	Replace and Expand Aeration at Formation Springs/Replace Chlorination (Treatment)
3	Replace Chlorination at Ledge Creek (Treatment)



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IDAHO**

**Environmental
Information
Document**

Title:
**Priority
Improvement
Locations**

Figure: **1**



CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

Prepared for:

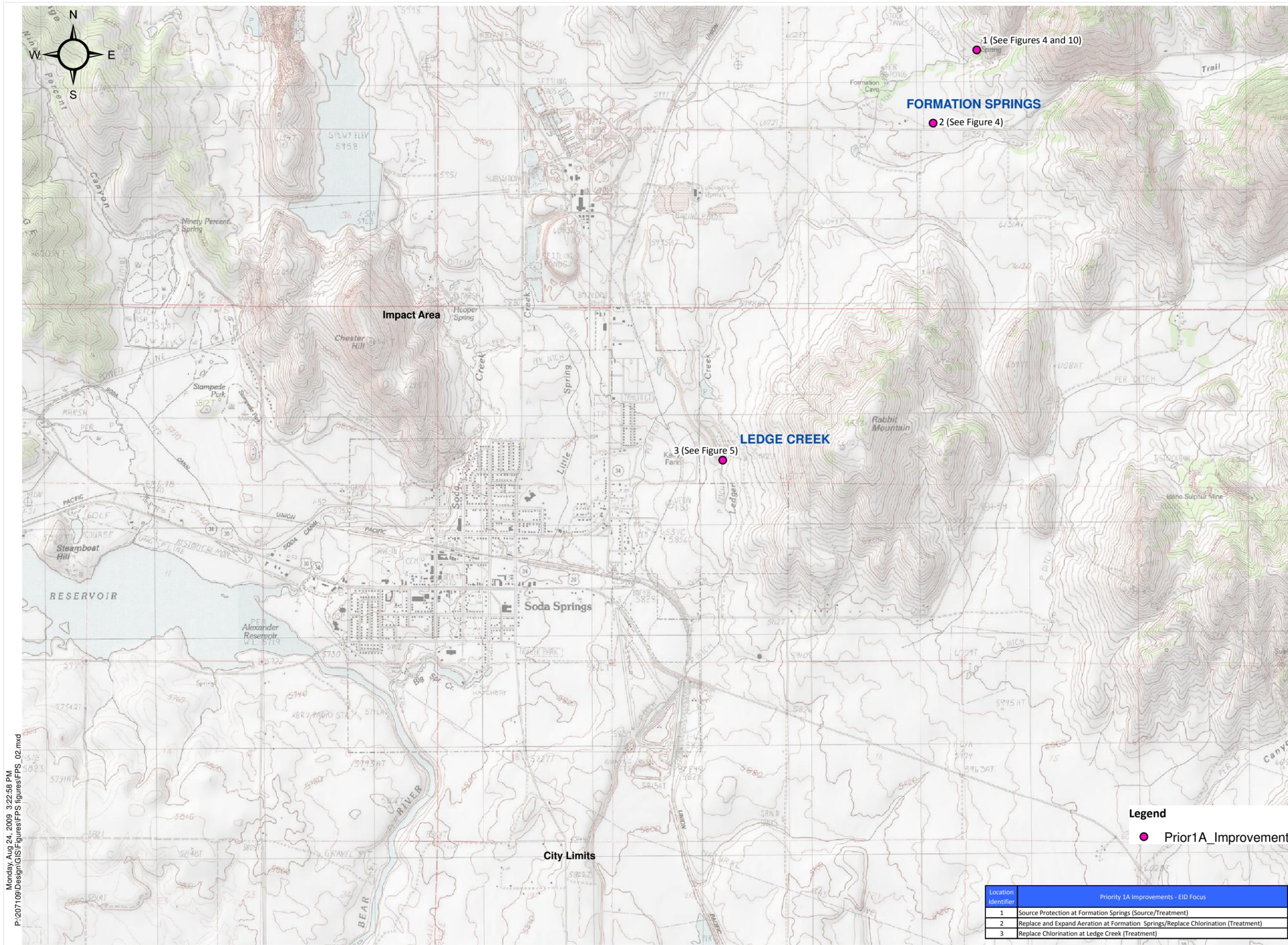
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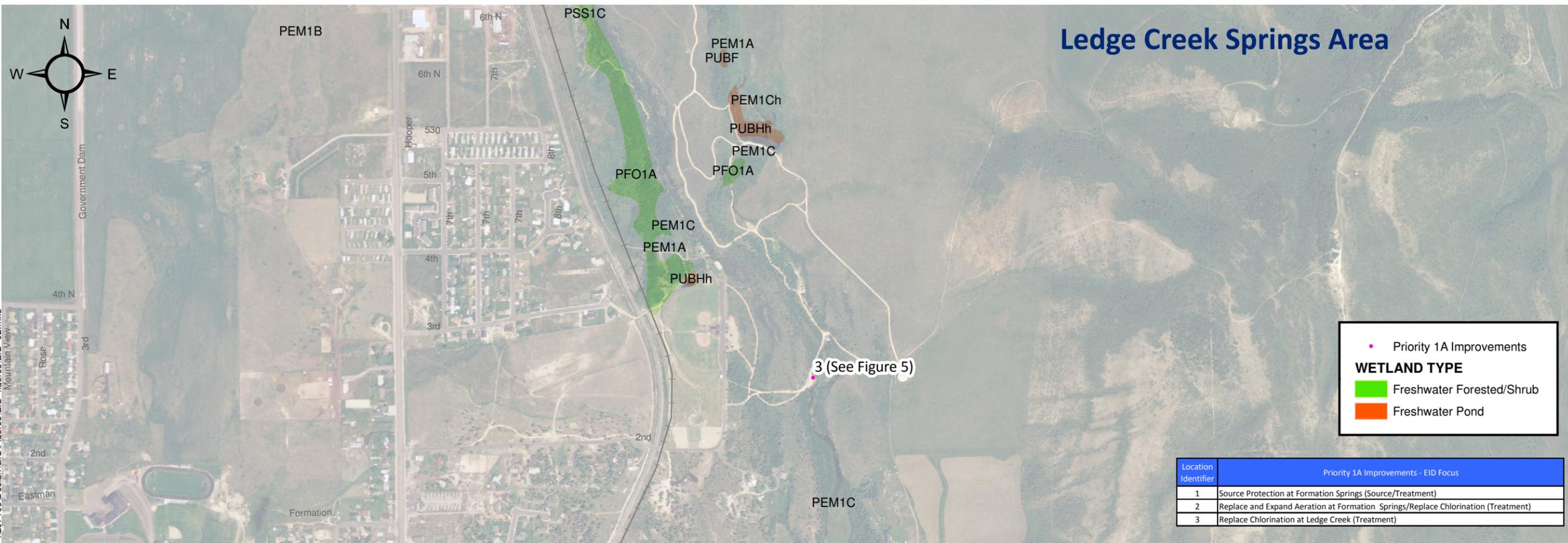
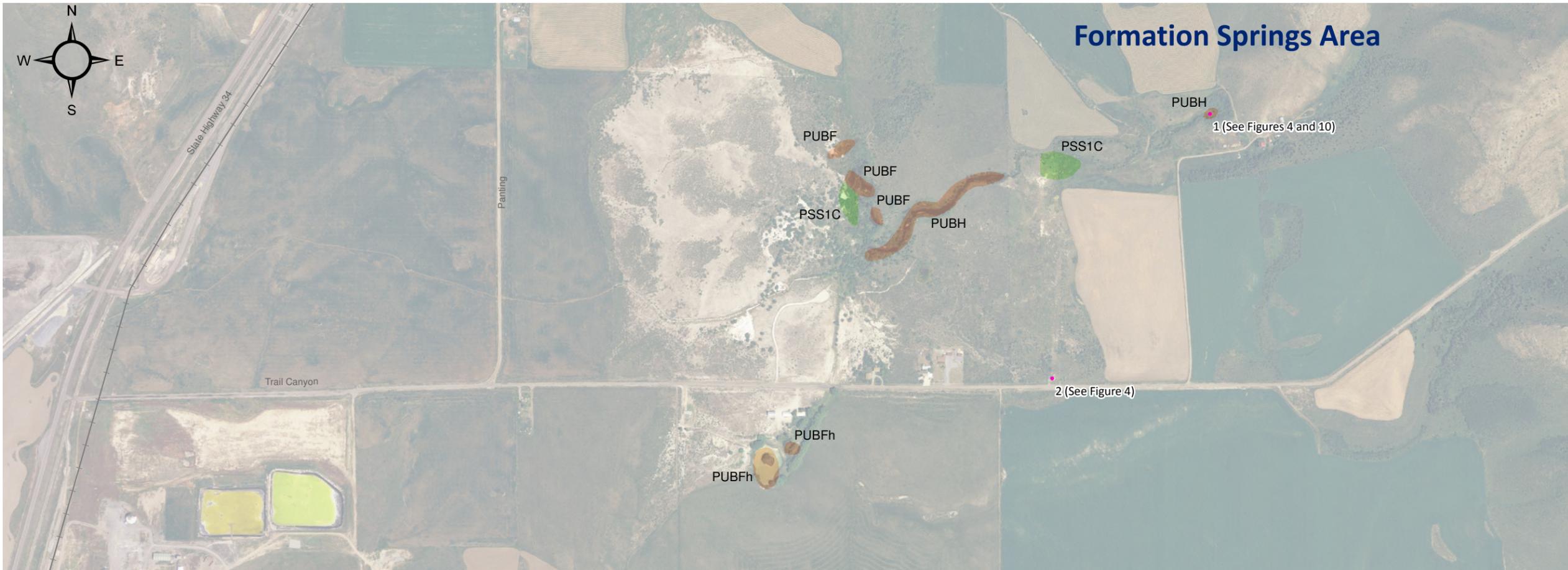
Title:

TOPOGRAPHY

Figure:

1B





● Priority 1A Improvements

WETLAND TYPE

■ Freshwater Forested/Shrub

■ Freshwater Pond

Location Identifier	Priority 1A Improvements - EID Focus
1	Source Protection at Formation Springs (Source/Treatment)
2	Replace and Expand Aeration at Formation Springs/Replace Chlorination (Treatment)
3	Replace Chlorination at Ledge Creek (Treatment)

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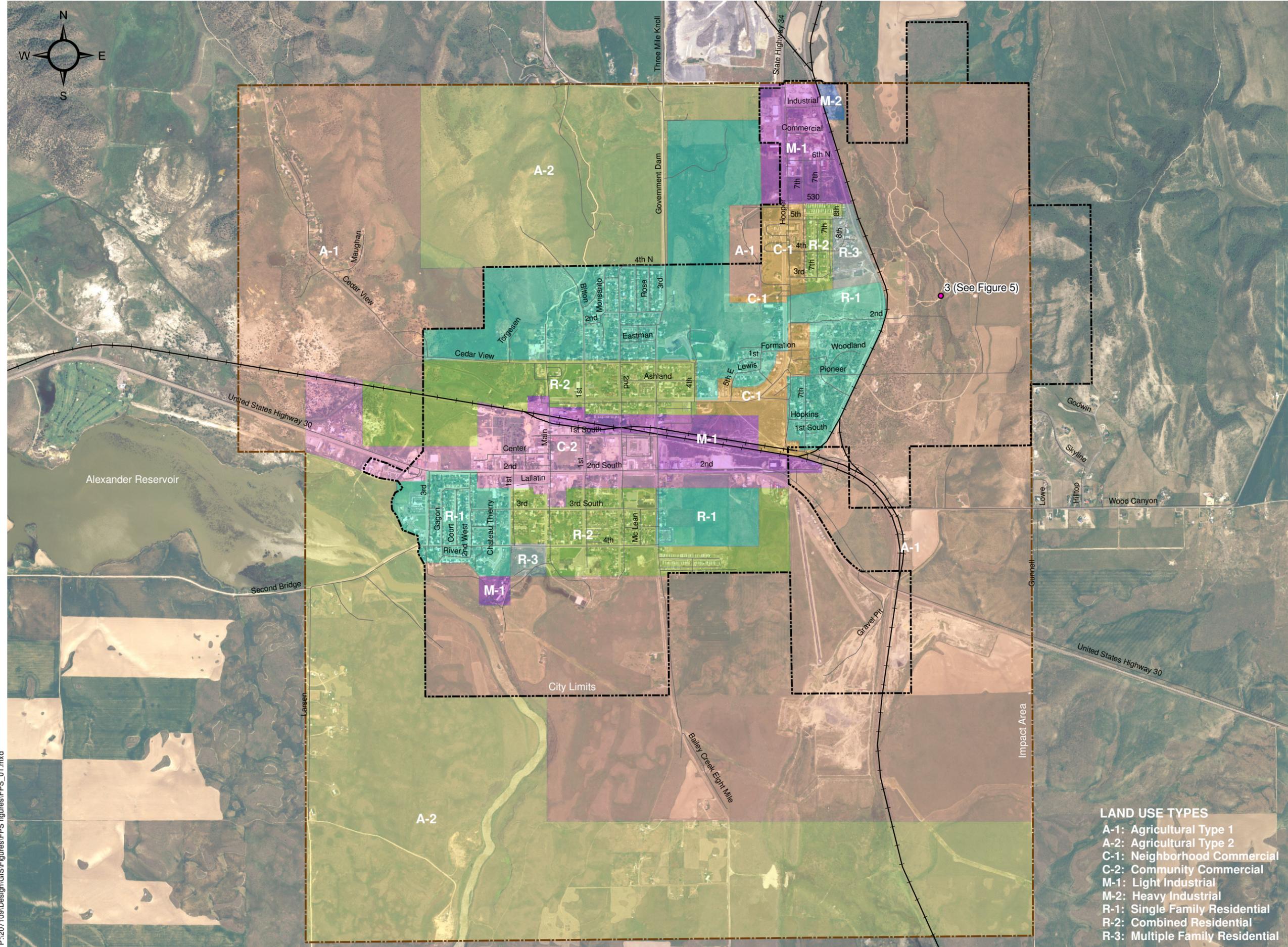
**CITY OF
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**Environmental
Information
Document**

Title:

**US Fish and
Wildlife
Service
National
Wetlands
Inventory**

Figure: **2**



LAND USE TYPES
 A-1: Agricultural Type 1
 A-2: Agricultural Type 2
 C-1: Neighborhood Commercial
 C-2: Community Commercial
 M-1: Light Industrial
 M-2: Heavy Industrial
 R-1: Single Family Residential
 R-2: Combined Residential
 R-3: Multiple Family Residential



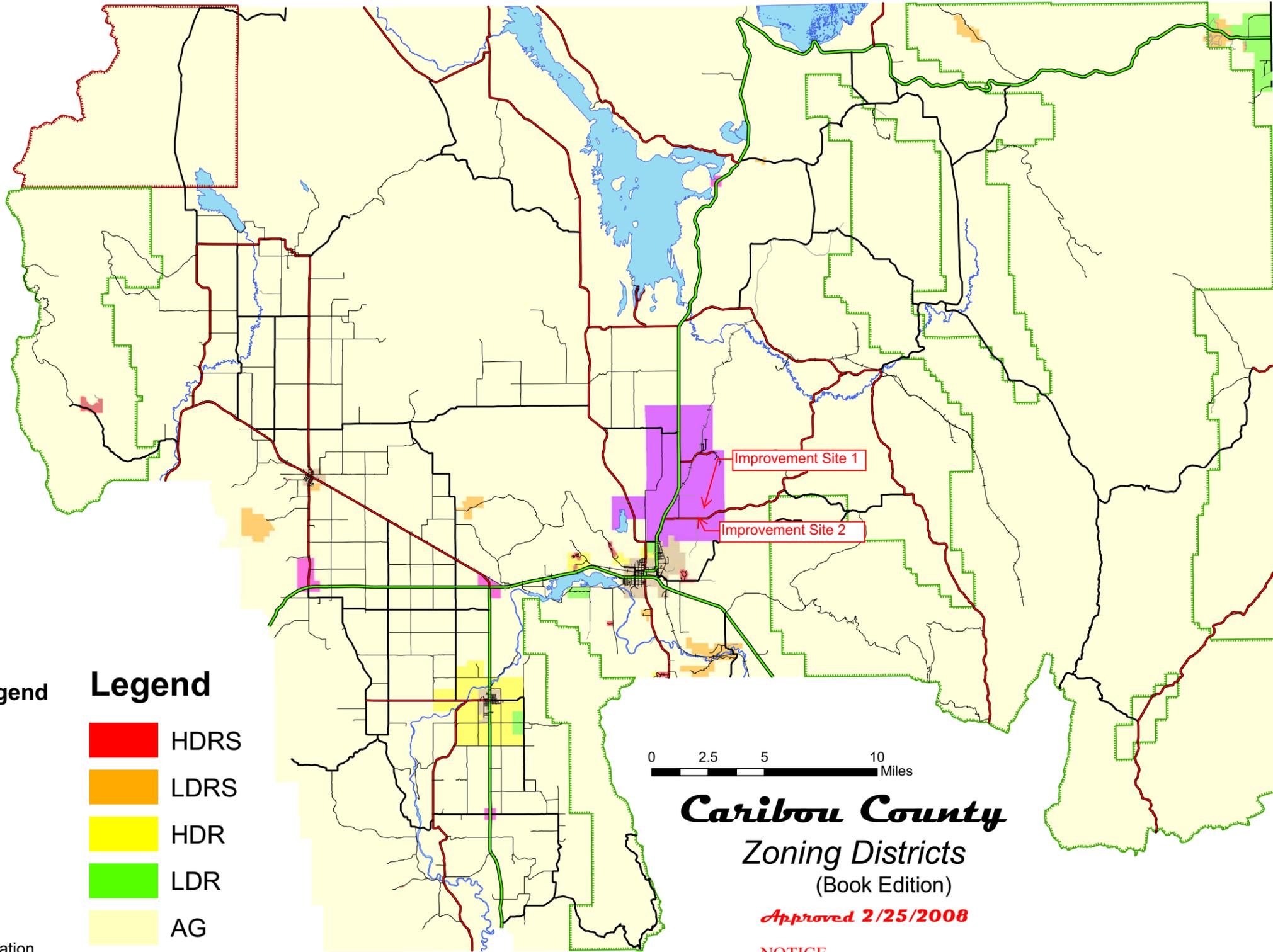
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IDAHO**

Prepared for:

**Environmental
Information
Document**

Title:

City Land Use



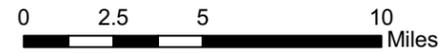
County Map Legend

Roads 2

- Highway
- Primary
- Secondary
- General
- Other
- Railroad
- Indian Reservation
- National Forest
- Water Body

Legend

- HDRS
- LDRS
- HDR
- LDR
- AG
- COM
- IND
- CITY



Caribou County
Zoning Districts
 (Book Edition)

Approved 2/25/2008

NOTICE

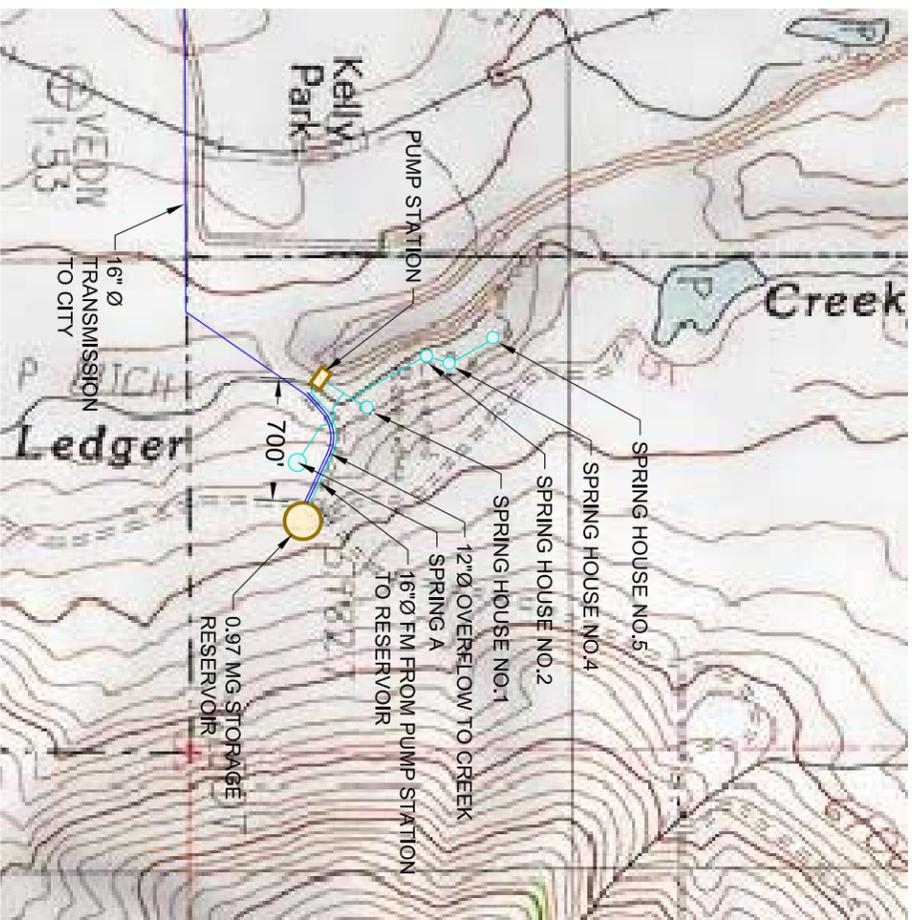
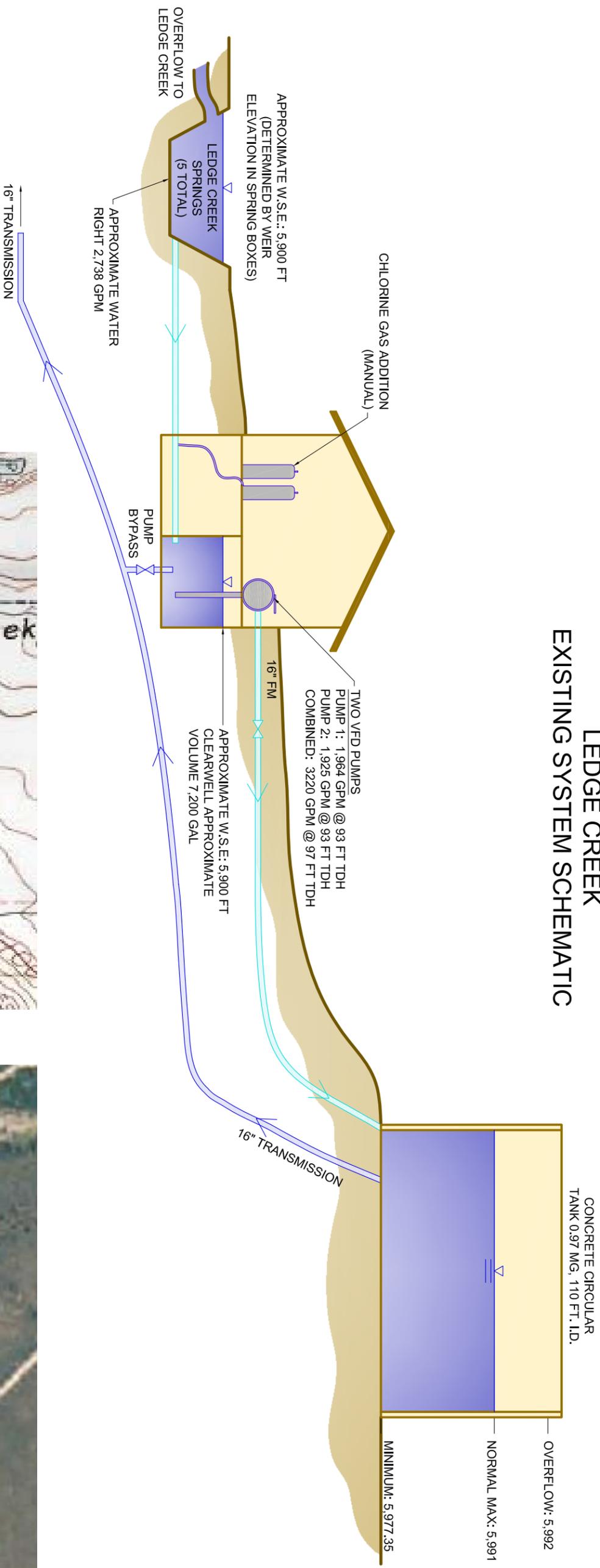
This map is for general reference only and should not be used for any application other than intended. Caribou County does not guarantee the status, completeness, and/or accuracy of the map. Caribou County is not responsible for any external use of the map.

Soda Springs, ID
 Environmental
 Information Document
 Figure 3B
 Caribou County Zoning



ACook. Feb2008

LEDGE CREEK EXISTING SYSTEM SCHEMATIC



LEDGE CREEK PLAN (N.T.S.)



Prepared for:
CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

WATER DISTRIBUTION & SUPPLY SYSTEM MASTER PLAN STUDY - 2009

Title:
LEDGE CREEK EXISTING SYSTEM

Figure:
5

KEYNOTES

- 1 Geotextile Material
- 2 Gravel Bed
- 3 Bentonite / Concrete Seal
- 4 Precast Concrete Box
- 5 Weather Tight Cover
- 6 Screened Overflow
- 7 Connecting pipe
- 8 Spring Supply Pipe to City System

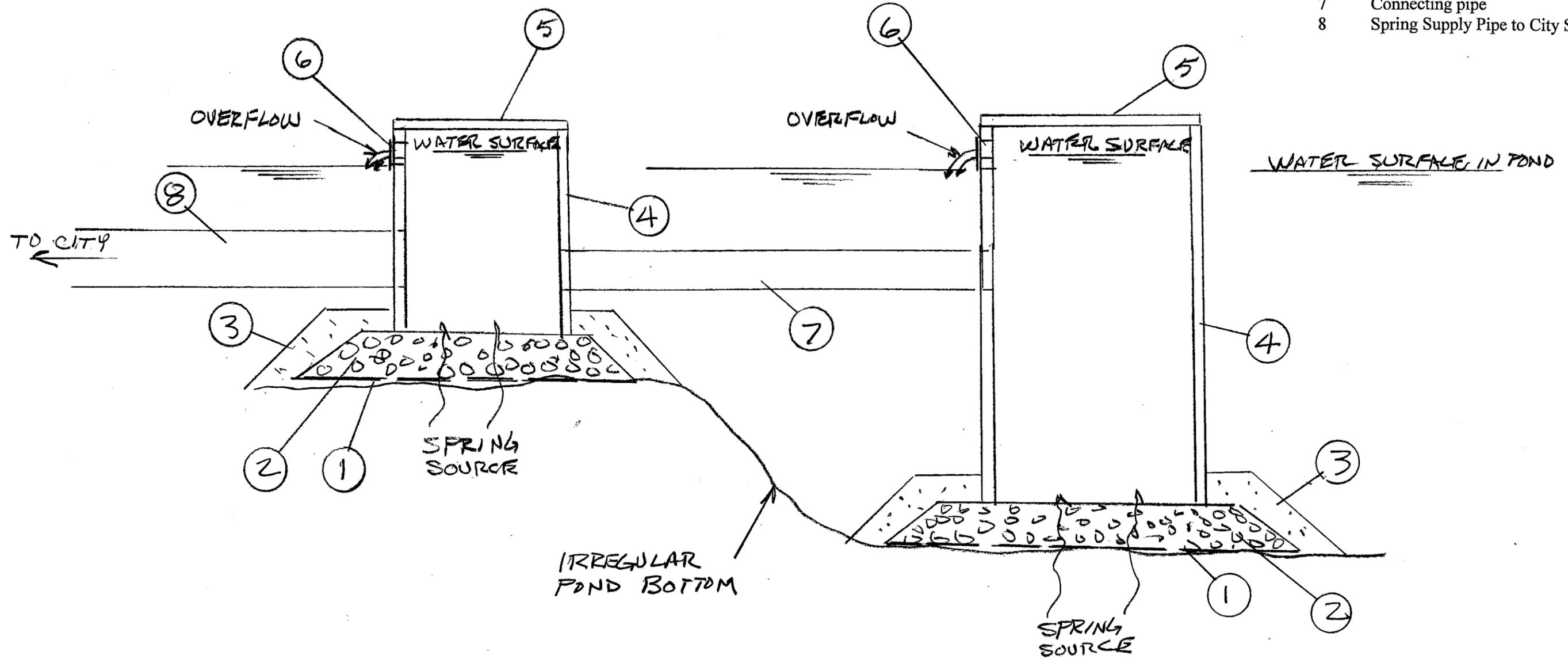


FIGURE 10
 CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO
 FORMATION SPRINGS
 MULTIPLE SPRING BOX CONCEPT

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

EID APPENDIX B: Capital Improvement Plan



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Soda Springs, ID Water Facilities Planning Study CIP

Priority Improvements	
Item (2009 Project Costs*)	Priority 1
<u>Priority Improvements</u>	
<u>1A</u>	
Spring Capacity Studies	\$80,000
Source Protection at Formation Springs	\$356,000
Replace and Expand Aeration at Formation	\$830,000
New Chlorination at both spring sources	\$288,000
PRIORITY 1A SUBTOTAL	\$1,554,000

* All costs in 2009 Dollars. Costs include engineering and contingencies.

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location. This estimate reflects our opinion of probable costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Keller Associates has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Keller Associates cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that proposals, bids, or actual construction costs will not vary from the cost presented herein. Cost sums are rounded up to the nearest thousand.

Soda Springs, ID
Water Facility Planning Study
Priority 1 Improvements

Item	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Quantity	Cost (Rounded)
Springs Capacity Studies and Coordination				1A
Ledge Creek and Formation Springs Capacity Studies				
Capacity Study - City Portion (assuming other agencies contribute)	EA	\$40,000	2	\$80,000
<i>Sum</i>				\$80,000
Springs Capacity Study				\$80,000
Source Protection Improvements at Formation Springs				
Construct new concrete spring box	EA	\$16,000	2	\$32,000
New spring supply pipe	LF	\$150	130	\$19,500
New spring box piping	LF	\$200	46	\$9,200
Partly drain existing pond for construction	LS	\$11,000	1	\$11,000
Temporary coffer dam	LS	\$16,000	1	\$16,000
Dewatering	HR	\$150	90	\$13,500
Temporary sediment basin	EA	\$800	1	\$800
Fence	LF	\$25	600	\$15,000
Remove existing screen box	EA	\$5,000	1	\$5,000
Replace 30" spring piping	LF	\$70	80	\$5,600
Land Acquisition	AC	\$12,000	5	\$60,000
Legal and Permitting	EA	\$20,000	1	\$20,000
<i>Total Costs</i>				\$207,600
Mobilization	%	18%		\$37,400
<i>Total Construction Costs</i>				\$245,000
<i>Engineering and CMS</i>	%	20%		\$49,000
<i>Contingency</i>	%	25%		\$61,250
Formation Source Protection Subtotal				\$356,000
Replace and Expand Aeration Towers at Formation Springs				
Siemens Aluminum Aeration Tower (approx. capacity of 1,250 gpm each)	EA	\$54,000	4	\$216,000
Piping, Mechanical, Electrical for new towers	LS	\$80,000	1	\$80,000
0.75 hp blowers to provide approx. 2,550 cfm	EA	\$6,000	4	\$24,000
Building Expansion	EA	\$200,000	1	\$200,000
<i>Sum</i>				\$520,000
<i>Mobilization</i>	%	10%		\$52,000
<i>Total Construction Costs</i>				\$572,000
<i>Contingency</i>	%	25%		\$143,000
<i>Engineering and CMS</i>	%	20%		\$114,400
Aeration Towers Subtotal				\$830,000
New Chlorination Systems at Both Spring Sources				
Chlorination Systems at Ledge and Formation				
Onsite hypochlorite generation system	EA	\$90,000	2	\$180,000
Installation Costs	EA	\$10,000	2	\$20,000
<i>Sum</i>				\$180,000
<i>Mobilization</i>	%	10%		\$18,000
<i>Total Construction Costs</i>				\$198,000
<i>Contingency</i>	%	25%		\$49,500
<i>Engineering and CMS</i>	%	20%		\$39,600
Chlorination Subtotal				\$288,000
				Priority 1A
Total Priority 1A Costs				\$1,554,000

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location. This estimate reflects our opinion of probable costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Keller Associates has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Keller Associates cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that proposals, bids, or actual construction costs will not vary from the cost presented herein. Cost sums are rounded up to the nearest thousand.

Soda Springs, ID
Water Facilities Planning Study
Improvement Alternatives

Item	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Quantity	Cost (Rounded)
Alternative - Construct Expanded Treatment at Formation Springs				
3000 gpm Pressurized Filtration System Installed	LS	\$1,600,000	1	\$1,600,000
<i>Sum</i>				\$1,600,000
<i>Mobilization</i>	%	0%		\$0
<i>Total Construction Costs</i>				\$1,600,000
<i>Contingency</i>	%	0%		\$0
<i>Engineering and CMS</i>	%	0%		\$0
Expanded Treatment Subtotal				\$1,600,000
Alternative - LiquiCel Membrane Contactor to Remove CO2 at Formation				
Liquicel Membrane Contactor (2,500 gpm Capacity)	EA	\$148,800	2	\$297,600
Piping, Mechanical, Electrical for equipment	LS	\$120,000	1	\$120,000
Vacuum Pump	EA	\$9,800	8	\$78,400
Building Expansion	EA	\$200,000	1	\$200,000
<i>Sum</i>				\$696,000
<i>Mobilization</i>	%	10%		\$69,600
<i>Total Construction Costs</i>				\$765,600
<i>Contingency</i>	%	25%		\$191,400
<i>Engineering and CMS</i>	%	20%		\$153,120
SCADA Subtotal				\$1,111,000
Alternative - Abandon Springs and Develop a Well				
<i>Obtain and develop new water rights</i>				
Additional 5 cfs of water right	EA	\$200,000	1	\$200,000
Install new facilities for treatment, pumping, and piping	EA	\$200,000	1	\$200,000
<i>Sum</i>				\$400,000
<i>Mobilization</i>	%	10%		\$40,000
<i>Total Construction Costs</i>				\$440,000
<i>Contingency</i>	%	25%		\$110,000
<i>Engineering and CMS</i>	%	20%		\$88,000
Water Right Subtotal				\$638,000

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location. This estimate reflects our opinion of probable costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Keller Associates has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Keller Associates cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that proposals, bids, or actual construction costs will not vary from the cost presented herein. Cost sums are rounded up to the nearest thousand.

Notes:

1. This is a cost per site and it may take more than one site to produce the necessary amount water needed to replace the spring capacities. The cost of obtaining additional water rights varies widely, and the cost of installing new facilities will depend on where the source is located with respect to the existing infrastructure such as transmission, distribution, and power. The opinion provided here best serves as a starting point for the city to begin saving toward the future purchase of water rights and additional facilities.

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

EID APPENDIX C: Agency Correspondence

- C1 – Agency Contact Information
- C2 – Agency Correspondence Records



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SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

C1 – Agency Contact Information

<p>Mr. Rob Brochu Corps of Engineers 900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite A Idaho Falls, ID 83402-1718</p> <p>James Joyner Army Corps of Engineers Idaho Falls Regional Office James.m.joyner@usace.army.mil 208-522-1676</p> <p>Ms. Suzi Neitzel Idaho State Historical Society 210 Main Street Boise, ID 83702-7264</p> <p>Susan Pengilly State Historical Preservation Officer Historic Preservation Office 210 Main Street Boise, ID 83702</p> <p>Patrick A. Pitts Acting Assistant Field Supervisor US Fish and Wildlife Service 4425 Burley Dr., Suite A Chubbuck, ID 83202 208-237-6975 Patrick_Pitts@fws.gov</p> <p>Ms. Deb Mignogno US Fish and Wildlife Service 4425 Burley Dr., Suite A Chubbuck, ID 83202</p> <p>Ms. Mary Lucachick Idaho Dept. of Parks and Recreation P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0065</p> <p>Kathy Muir State & Federal Grant Manager Idaho Dept. of Parks and Recreation PO BOX 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0065 208-514-2431 Kathy.Muir@idpr.idaho.gov</p>	<p>Mr. Chuck Ketterman Department of Environmental Quality 444 Hospital Way #300 Pocatello, ID 83201</p> <p>Tom Edwards Air Quality Pocatello Regional DEQ Office 208-236-6160 Thomas.Edwards@deq.idaho.gov</p> <p>Ms. Andrea Lindberg Idaho Dept. of Commerce P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0093</p> <p>Mr. Bruce Dredge Caribou County Commissioner 2792 Hwy 34 Soda Springs, ID 83276</p> <p>Mr. Patrick Broom Department of Land 3563 Ririe Hwy Idaho Falls, ID 83401</p> <p>Mr. Craig Thurgood USDA-RD 725 Jensen Grove Dr., Suite No. 1 Blackfoot, ID 83221</p> <p>Ms. LaRae Buckskin Shoshone-Bannock Tribes PO Box 306 Fort Hall, ID 83203</p> <p>Mr. Ted Howard Shoshone-Paiute Tribes PO Box 219 Owyhee, NV 89832</p> <p>Mrs. Patti Timbimboo Northwest Band Shoshone 707 North Main Street Brigham City, UT 84302</p>	<p>Ms. Carol Lyle Forest Service 1405 Hollipark Idaho Falls, ID 83402</p> <p>Mr. Ron Davidson USDA-NRCS 1551 Baldy Ave., Ste 2 Pocatello, ID 83201-7117</p> <p>Mr. Dennis Dunn Idaho Department of Water Resources 900 N. Skyline, Ste. A Idaho Falls, ID 83402</p> <p>Mary McGown Idaho Dept. of Water Resources State Flood Plain Coordinator Mary.mcgown@idwr.idaho.gov (208) 287-4928</p> <p>Mr. Dexter R. Pitman Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game, SE Region 1345 Barton Road Pocatello, ID 83204 Mr. Gary Bahr Idaho Department of Agriculture P.O. Box 790 Boise, ID 83701</p> <p>Larry Mickelsen Natural Resources Conservation Service District Conservationist Soda Springs Office 208-547-4369 ext 104 Larry.Mickelsen@id.usda.gov</p>
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SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

C2 – Agency Correspondence Records

DEQ – Air Quality, Initial EID Review



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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AUG 31 2009

444 Hospital Way #300 • Pocatello, Idaho • 83201

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
Toni Hardesty, Director

August 24, 2009

Peter Olsen, P.E.
Keller Associates, Inc
412 W. Center Street, Suite 330
Pocatello, ID 83204

RE: Environmental Information Document (EID) Review, Environmental Impacts for Water Facilities Planning Study – City of Soda Springs, ID

Dear Mr Olsen,

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (Department) has reviewed information you provided in preparation of an Environmental Information Document (EID) required to describe potential environmental impacts associated with the subject planning effort and subsequent drinking water system improvements.

We have not identified any potentially deleterious environmental effects resulting of the system improvements described. Further, the project brings significant benefits to the system and the Department submits that these improvements are necessary for safe and efficient operation.

Once you compile comments received from your July 17, 2009 solicitation, a final copy of the EID is to be submitted to the Department for purposes of our ongoing review of the project.

In accordance with Idaho Code §39-118 and IDAPA 58.01.08, "DW Rules", construction plans & specifications prepared by a professional engineer are required for Department review and approval prior to construction for a drinking water system. The Department requires that a drinking water system is constructed and operated in compliance with the relevant rules.

If you have questions or comments, please contact me at 236-6150 or via email at tom.hepworth@deq.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom Hepworth".

Tom Hepworth
Engineering Regional Manager

CC: Bruce Olenick, Regional Administrator, Pocatello Regional Office
Alan Skinner, Director of Public Works, City of Soda Springs

File: SRF DW Loan, City of Soda Springs

Roland Rocha

From: Thomas.Edwards@deq.idaho.gov
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2010 11:05 AM
To: Roland Rocha
Subject: RE: City of Soda Springs

Roland,

There are no SIPs for the outlined area.

The area outlined is in attainment for PM10, PM2.5, and SO2. It is unclassified for all other criteria air pollutants.

Tom

From: Roland Rocha [mailto:rrocha@Kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 14, 2010 1:44 PM
To: Thomas Edwards
Subject: City of Soda Springs

Hello Tom,

I am preparing an Environmental Information Document in connection with recommended improvements (1, 2, and 3 in the attached figure) to the Soda Springs municipal water system. As part of this effort, we would like to know if the City of Soda Springs' Impact Area (outlined in the attached figure) or the location of the recommended improvements is part of an air quality state implementation plan (approved or conditionally approved)

Thanks,

Roland Rocha, PE
Keller Associates, Inc.
131 S.W. 5th Avenue, Suite A
Meridian, Idaho 83642
Office (208) 288-1992

ISDA, NRCS, USDA, IDPL – Agriculture, Lands, and Rural
Development

Roland Rocha

From: Mickelsen, Larry - Soda Springs, ID [Larry.Mickelsen@id.usda.gov]
Sent: Monday, August 09, 2010 7:10 AM
To: Roland Rocha
Subject: RE: Agricultural Lands Impact from Soda Springs Water System Improvements

I can't see any potential negative impacts to agricultural lands from your proposed developments. If you need me to send you an official letter give me some details on who to address it to and what you need it to state. Thanks

From: Roland Rocha [mailto:rrocha@kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Friday, August 06, 2010 10:02 AM
To: Mickelsen, Larry - Soda Springs, ID
Subject: Agricultural Lands Impact from Soda Springs Water System Improvements

Larry,

This email is to follow up our phone conversation today and provide you with a map of the proposed improvements to the Soda Spring public drinking water system.

The proposed projects are in three locations marked in the attached Figure EID 1

1. Rebuild the existing water intake structure at location 1 (42°41'53.82"N, 111°32'36.24"W)
2. Install new equipment in the existing building (42°41'32.39"N, 111°32'53.20"W)
3. Install new equipment in the existing building at location 3. (42°39'57.00"N, 111°34'16.64"W)

Thank you,

Roland Rocha, PE
Keller Associates, Inc.
131 S.W. 5th Avenue, Suite A
Meridian, Idaho 83642
Office (208) 288-1992

**EASTERN IDAHO
SUPERVISORY AREA**
3563 Ririe Highway
Idaho Falls ID 83401
Phone (208) 525-7167
Fax (208) 525-7178
E-mail: pbrown@idl.idaho.gov



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July 30, 2009

Peter Olsen, P.E.
Keller Associates, Inc
131 SW 5th Ave. Suite A
Meridian, ID 83642

RECEIVED

AUG 04 2009

Re: City of Soda Springs Water Planning Study

Dear Mr. Olsen:

I received your letter of July 17 regarding the above project. The Idaho Department of Lands has no comments in regard to this study.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Patrick A. Brown".

Patrick A. Brown
Area Manager

PB/pb



RECEIVED

AUG 17 2009

**United States Department of Agriculture
Rural Development**
Eastern Idaho Area Office

August 13, 2009

Peter Olsen P. E.
Keller Associates, Inc.
131 SW 5th Ave. Suite A
Meridian, ID 83642

SUBJECT: City of Soda Springs Water Facilities Planning Study, EID
USDA Rural Development comments on environmental impacts.

Dear Mr. Olsen,

Per your request, with this letter I am providing to you my comments on environmental impacts from the Keller Associates, Inc.'s proposed improvements to the City of Soda Springs water system.

Based upon my observations and review of the project information you provided, I support this project and believe that it will have positive effects on the human environment.

USDA Rural Development (RD) water system funding programs require Cities to participate in the State of Idaho Drinking Water Assessment and Protection Program, including incorporation of relevant non-regulatory and/or regulatory approaches to protect its drinking water supply. Cities shall have in place a Drinking Water Protection Program that is in accordance with guidance from IDEQ, as well as a Vulnerability Assessment (VA) and an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) completed in accordance with EPA guidelines, prior to the final disbursement of RD funds.

USDA Rural Development supports protection of the environment and thorough consultative processes that involve all pertinent entities, as well as the public, during project planning.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Julie Neff".

JULIE NEFF
Area Specialist – Community Programs

725 Jensen Grove Drive, Suite 1, Blackfoot, Idaho 83221
Phone: (208) 785-5840 • Fax: (208) 785-6561 • Web: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/id>

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STATE OF IDAHO

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor
CELIA R. GOULD
Director

July 27, 2009

Peter Olsen, P.E.
Keller Associates, Inc.
131 SW 5th Avenue, Suite A
Meridian, Idaho 83642

Dear Mr. Olsen:

Thank you for inquiring with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) with regards to your work with the City of Soda Springs Water Facilities Study. The improvement work being proposed will be an important public works projects for the citizens of the City of Soda Springs.

We have reviewed the environmental documents provided to us. Your documents appear to be professional and complete. At this time we do not have comments or questions related to these projects.

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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gary Bahr".

Gary Bahr

Water Quality Programs

PC: Water Program File

IDPR – Parks and Open Space

Roland Rocha

From: Kathy Muir [Kathy.Muir@idpr.idaho.gov]
Sent: Monday, August 16, 2010 9:15 AM
To: Roland Rocha
Subject: RE: Recreational and Open Space Impact from Soda Springs Water System Improvements

Roland,

I was told our office is only looking at request like yours from a LWCF perspective, so as far as we are concerned you are good to proceed.

Kathy Muir
State & Federal Grant Manager
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
PO Box 83720
Boise ID 83720-0065
(208) 514-2431

Please note my new email address:
kathy.muir@idpr.idaho.gov

From: Roland Rocha [mailto:rrocha@Kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Monday, August 16, 2010 8:25 AM
To: Kathy Muir
Subject: RE: Recreational and Open Space Impact from Soda Springs Water System Improvements

Thank you for looking into that. You're right; none of the proposed improvements are in the parks or Hooper Springs.

Roland Rocha, PE
Keller Associates
(208) 288 - 1992

From: Kathy Muir [mailto:Kathy.Muir@idpr.idaho.gov]
Sent: Friday, August 13, 2010 1:19 PM
To: Roland Rocha
Subject: RE: Recreational and Open Space Impact from Soda Springs Water System Improvements

Roland,

I'm still trying to find out if there is anyone else in our office that responds to inquiries such as yours.

In the meantime, I have reviewed the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) data base. Unless your intake structure is in Arthur Kelly Park, Geyser Park or Hooper Springs (it doesn't appear to me to be) it does not affect any sites that have received LWCF assistance.

Please let me know if you have any other questions.

Kathy Muir
State & Federal Grant Manager
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
PO Box 83720
Boise ID 83720-0065

8/16/2010

(208) 514-2431

Please note my new email address:

kathy.muir@idpr.idaho.gov

From: Roland Rocha [mailto:rrocha@Kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Thursday, August 12, 2010 2:52 PM
To: Kathy Muir
Subject: Recreational and Open Space Impact from Soda Springs Water System Improvements

Kathy,

This email is to follow up with the voicemail I left for you yesterday, and to provide you with a map of the proposed improvements to the Soda Springs public drinking water system.

The proposed projects are in three locations marked in the attached Figure EID 1 and explained here:

1. Rebuild the existing water intake structure at location 1 (42°41'53.82"N, 111°32'36.24"W)
2. Install new equipment in the existing building and possibly expand the building (less than 1,000 sqft added) (42°41'32.39"N, 111°32'53.20"W)
3. Install new equipment in the existing building at location 3. (42°39'57.00"N, 111°34'16.64"W)

Original correspondence from your department is also attached for reference, although the number of projects originally proposed has been reduced significantly. In fact, the projects referenced in your department's previous correspondence have been eliminated from the scope of our current efforts.

Will you please review these locations and the proposed improvements for any potential negative impacts to the park, recreational, or open space areas in the vicinity? Please let us know if there any specific mitigational measures the city should take in planning and constructing these improvements with respect to your specific jurisdiction.

If you need any additional information, please feel free to contact me directly.

Thank you,

Roland Rocha, PE
Keller Associates, Inc.
131 S.W. 5th Avenue, Suite A
Meridian, Idaho 83642
Office (208) 288-1992

8/16/2010



August 25, 2009

C. L. "Butch" Otter
governor

David M. Ricks
interim director

Dean Sangrey, Administrator
operations division

.....
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fax (208) 334-3741

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www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov

Peter Olsen
Keller Associates, Inc
131 SW 5th Ave, Suite A
Meridian, ID 83642

RE: Soda Springs Water Facilities Planning Study

Dear Mr. Olsen:

Staff at IDPR have reviewed the information you sent concerning the Soda Springs Water Facilities Planning Study to determine if an state or federal grant dollars have been spent in the affected area.

Two parks in the Sold Springs area have received Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funding. Using your "Priority Improvement" titled map, Arthur Kelly Park is located next to 1.B and Geyser Park is located near 1A. From your write-up, the improvements proposed will be underground. Underground conduits are acceptable under the criteria of the LWCF. If any improvements are to be located above ground, please contact Janice Leonard our East Region Grant Specialist. Her cell number is 705-6065, and her email address is: Janice.leonard@idpr.idaho.gov.

If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at 208-514-2482 or mary.lucachick@idpr.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

Mary Lucachick
Water Recreation Analyst

IDWR – Flood Plains and Groundwater

Roland Rocha

From: McGown, Mary [Mary.McGown@idwr.idaho.gov]
Sent: Monday, August 09, 2010 4:06 PM
To: Roland Rocha
Subject: RE: Follow up to phone call

Roland,

I do not need to see the EID. I was afraid you had sent one and that it got buried on my desk.

Mary

Mary G. McGown, Ph.D., CFM
State Floodplain Coordinator
Idaho Department of Water Resources
322 E. Front Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098
(208) 287-4928
(208) 287-6700 fax

From: Roland Rocha [mailto:rrocha@Kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Monday, August 09, 2010 8:58 AM
To: McGown, Mary
Subject: RE: Follow up to phone call

Thank you for your reply. To answer your question – no, I haven't sent you and EID, but I can if you would like to review it.

My intent was to send you only information you need or want to see. You have answered all of my questions and I will include your comment regarding coordination with county floodplain administrator.

Would you like to see any additional information or a copy of the EID?

Roland Rocha, PE
Keller Associates
(208) 288 - 1992

From: McGown, Mary [mailto:Mary.McGown@idwr.idaho.gov]
Sent: Friday, August 06, 2010 4:42 PM
To: Roland Rocha
Subject: RE: Follow up to phone call

Roland,

Did you send me an Environmental Information Document? I do not have information about this project other than the aerial photo you attached to your Aug. 6 email. Based on that, I agree that two of the sites identified on the photo and in your email (sites 1 and 2) are in Caribou County where there are no FEMA Flood Information Rate Maps (FIRMs). Site 3 appears to be in a mapped flood hazard area within the City of Soda Springs.

The National Flood Insurance Program federal regulations on water systems are general: *44 CFR 60.3(a)(5) {The community must} Require within flood-prone areas new and replacement water supply systems to be designed to*

8/13/2010

minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system...

From your description of the improvements, at sites 2 and 3 the changes will be made inside existing buildings. In those cases, a floodplain development permit will not be required from the local jurisdictions (both the City of Soda Springs and Caribou County are in the NFIP). At site 1, which is in the county, a permit may be required. In communities without a mapped flood hazard, all development requires a floodplain development permit. Development is broadly defined and includes activities like dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation. The Caribou County floodplain administrator should be consulted about a floodplain development permit before construction begins.

Mary

Mary G. McGown, Ph.D., CFM
State Floodplain Coordinator
Idaho Department of Water Resources
322 E. Front Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098
(208) 287-4928
(208) 287-6700 fax

From: Roland Rocha [mailto:rrocha@Kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Friday, August 06, 2010 9:30 AM
To: McGown, Mary
Subject: Follow up to phone call

Mary,

This email is to follow up to a phone call I made to your office on July 13, 2010. You were out at the time, so I spoke with Barbara McEvoy about three proposed potable water system improvements in the Soda Springs area. In preparing the environmental information document for these improvements, DEQ has asked us to solicit comments from you regarding potential impacts required mitigation related to flood plains in this area.

The attached figure identifies the three points where the improvements would take place. They are:

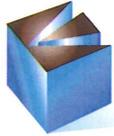
1. Rebuild an existing raw water intake in the Formation Springs Pond (42°41'53.82"N, 111°32'36.24"W)
2. Replace existing disinfection and treatment equipment in an existing building near Formation Springs (42°41'32.39"N, 111°32'53.20"W)
3. Replace existing disinfection equipment in an existing building near Ledge Creek (42°39'57.00"N, 111°34'16.64"W)

After describing these improvements to Barabara, she concluded that there is not sufficient information to determine potential flood plain hazards because a FIRM study and map has not been generated for these locations. Unless you have any addition comments to add, we will document these comments as the response from your department in the environmental information document. If you would like any additional information please feel free to contact me directly.

Thank you,

Roland Rocha, PE
Keller Associates, Inc.
131 S.W. 5th Avenue, Suite A
Meridian, Idaho 83642
Office (208) 288-1992

8/13/2010



KELLER
associates

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Keller Associates, Inc.
131 SW 5th Avenue, Suite A
Meridian, Idaho 83642
(208) 288-1992

Project Number: 104097 Date: July 27, 2009 Time: 8:45AM

Person Called: Dennis Dunn of IDWR

Phone Number Called: (208)525-7161 by Peter Olsen

SUBJECT: Soda Springs Water Facilities Planning Study Environmental Information Document

DISCUSSION: Dennis left a message on 7/22/09 regarding this project. When I returned his phone call he got the impression from the letter and project information provided in the agency correspondence that additional water rights would be necessary for future system demands. He said that mitigation for appropriation would be required for this area. He directed me to the IDWR website and more specifically to information regarding Ground Water Management Plan for the Bear River Ground Water Management Area. I asked if he would be sending a response letter for our files. His responded that the possibility for mitigation was his only comment and he would not be sending an official response.

ACTION: I have printed up the three documents Dennis referred me to on the IDWR website and I will discuss this information with Roland to ensure that this information has been covered in the facilities planning study.

CC: Roland Rocha Date: 7/27/09

PETER OLSEN

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Executive Director

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Fax: (208) 334-2774

Archaeological Survey of Idaho
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
Office: (208) 334-3847
Fax: (208) 334-2775

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

Historic Preservation Office
210 Main Street
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Office: (208) 334-3861
Fax: (208) 334-2775

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Boise, Idaho 83712-8254
Office: (208) 334-2844
Fax: (208) 334-3225

Public Archives and Research Library
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Boise, Idaho 83712-8250

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Fax: (208) 334-2626

Research Library
Office: (208) 334-3356
Fax: (208) 334-3198

Oral History
Office: (208) 334-3863
Fax: (208) 334-3198

August 17, 2009

Peter Olsen
Keller Associates
131 SW 5th Avenue
Suite A
Meridian, Idaho 83642

RE: Water System Improvements, City of Soda Springs, Idaho

Dear Mr. Olsen:

Thank you for requesting our views on the proposed water systems improvements planned for the City of Soda Springs, Idaho. We understand the proposed improvements are still in the preliminary planning stages and may include the construction of new booster stations and/or wells and transmission lines.

Our office will not need to review the portions of the proposed project which do not include ground disturbing activities, such as general maintenance, replacement or repair of existing equipment, or for the installation of new equipment that does not involve ground disturbing activities. We also typically do not recommend an archaeological survey for projects involving the replacement of existing lines or for new lines provided the work will occur within existing utility line corridors, immediately adjacent to existing utility line corridors or within existing roadways.

When the project moves forward and specific project plans and locations have been finalized, we will need additional information for any proposed areas of new construction. This will include new booster stations, new wells, or any new lines, such as those proposed from Ledge Creek. We will need:

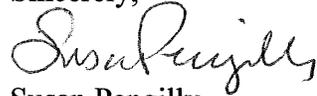
1. Description of project and construction activities that will occur.
2. Map showing the location of the project area.
3. Photos of the project area.
4. Description of the current condition of the ground (i.e. previous farmland, adjacent to gravel road, etc.).

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AUG 19 2009



Please send the additional information in hard copy format to our office via regular US mail. Once we receive this information, we will be able to continue with our review of this project and provide our office's recommendations. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 208-334-3847, ext. 109.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan Pengilly".

Susan Pengilly
Deputy SHPO and
Compliance Coordinator



August 6, 2010

Susan Pengilly
Idaho State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Office
210 Main Street
Boise, ID 83702

RE: Environmental Information Document
Water Facilities Planning Study – City of Soda Springs, Idaho

Dear Susan Pengilly:

We previously requested and received comments from you regarding the Environmental Information Document in connection with the Soda Springs Water Facilities Planning Study. Thank you for your response. We have included a copy of your original response with this letter for reference.

Although still very much in the planning stages, the projects included in the environmental information document have since been narrowed to include only the highest priority improvements identified in the planning document. As such, we would like to present the revised projects for your consideration to determine if your previous comments are still valid.

For your reference, figures highlighting information regarding the proposed improvements have been included with this letter, and, in summary, they consist of:

1. Rebuild an existing raw water intake in the Formation Springs Pond (42°41'53.82"N, 111°32'36.24"W)
2. Replace existing disinfection and treatment equipment in an existing building near Formation Springs. This may include a minor (1000 sq ft. or less) expansion of the existing building if additional space is needed for the new equipment. (42°41'32.39"N, 111°32'53.20"W)
3. Replace existing disinfection equipment in an existing building near Ledge Creek (42°39'57.00"N, 111°34'16.64"W)

If you need any additional information to assist you in your review, please feel free to contact me directly.

Best regards,

Roland Rocha, PE
Keller Associates
(208) 288-1992
rrocha@kellerassociates.com

Attachments: Previous SHPO Response
EID Figure 1 – Project Locations
EID Figure 4 – Formation Springs Existing Area
Formation Springs Building Site Photographs





2008/12/12 13:54



2008/12/12 14:45



September 3, 2010

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SEP 09 2010

Roland Rocha
Keller Associates
131 SW 5th Avenue
Suite A

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Office: (208) 334-3847
Fax: (208) 334-2775

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

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210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
Office: (208) 334-3861
Fax: (208) 334-2775

Old Penitentiary and Historic Sites
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Boise, Idaho 83712-8254
Office: (208) 334-2844
Fax: (208) 334-3225
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Fax: (208) 334-3198
- Public Archives
- Research Library
- Oral History

North Idaho Office
112 W. Fourth Street, Suite 7
Moscow, ID 83843
Office: (208) 882-1540
Fax: (208) 882-1763

RE: Water System Improvements, City of Soda Springs, Idaho

Dear Mr. Rocha:

Thank you for informing us that the proposed water system improvements planned for the City of Soda Springs, Idaho are moving forward. It appears from your recent letter, that the project plans have been narrowed to include only improvement work to existing systems and existing facilities. We would typically do not recommend an archaeological survey for projects involving the replacement of existing lines or for new lines provided the work will occur within existing utility line corridors, immediately adjacent to existing utility line corridors or within existing roadways. We would also not typically recommend a survey when work is occurring on existing facilities or structures.

To be certain our formal comments will include all of the currently proposed work, please confirm that the previously mentioned project components are no longer planned; the construction of new booster stations, including the work near Ledge Creek, near wells, or new transmission lines not immediately adjacent to or within existing utility corridors or roadways.

Once we receive confirmation, we will be able to continue with our review of this project and provide our office's recommendations. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 208-334-3847, ext. 109.

Sincerely,


Susan Pengilly
Deputy SHPO and
Compliance Coordinator



The Idaho State Historical Society is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Roland Rocha

From: Roland Rocha
Sent: Tuesday, September 14, 2010 10:02 AM
To: 'shelby.day@ishs.idaho.gov'
Subject: Water System Improvements, City of Soda Springs, Idaho
Attachments: SHPO_2010_Response1.pdf

Hello Shelby,

Thank you for your September review and comments (dated Sept 3, 2010 and attached for reference) regarding the proposed water system improvements in Soda Springs. You asked that we “confirm that the previously mentioned project components are no longer planned...”. The previously mentioned projects outlined in our 2009 correspondence are still planned, but are not included in the scope of this Environmental Information Document. When the previously mentioned projects are nearer implementation, separate documentation and evaluation will be completed at that time.

For the purposes of this EID, the only projects currently proposed are:

1. Rebuild the existing water intake structure at location 1 (42°41'53.82"N, 111°32'36.24"W) – **This is in the existing Formation Springs pond.**
2. Install new equipment in the existing building **and** possibly expand the building (less than 1,000 sqft added) (42°41'32.39"N, 111°32'53.20"W) – **This is in the Formation Springs Treatment Building.**
3. Install new equipment in the existing building at location 3. (42°39'57.00"N, 111°34'16.64"W) – **This is at Ledge Creek**

Locations, area photographs, and schematics of the existing systems as well as currently proposed improvements were provided with our last letter to you dated August 6, 2010. Please contact me directly if you have any further questions regarding the scope of the currently proposed projects.

Roland Rocha, PE
Keller Associates, Inc.
131 S.W. 5th Avenue, Suite A
Meridian, Idaho 83642
Office (208) 288-1992



RECEIVED

SEP 29 2010

September 27, 2010

Roland Rocha
Keller Associates
131 SW 5th Avenue
Suite A

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Janet L. Gallimore
Executive Director

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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

Archaeological Survey of Idaho
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
Office: (208) 334-3847
Fax: (208) 334-2775

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

Historic Preservation Office
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
Office: (208) 334-3861
Fax: (208) 334-2775

Old Penitentiary and Historic Sites
2445 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712-8254
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Fax: (208) 334-3225
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North Idaho Office
112 W. Fourth Street, Suite 7
Moscow, ID 83843
Office: (208) 882-1540
Fax: (208) 882-1763

RE: Water System Improvements, City of Soda Springs, Idaho

Dear Mr. Rocha:

Thank you for informing us that some of the proposed water system improvements planned for the City of Soda Springs, Idaho are moving forward. You have informed us that, at this time, the city is only moving forward with the highest priority components of the original improvements sent to our office in 2009. We understand the project plans have been narrowed to include only improvement work to existing systems and existing facilities. The currently proposed improvements include:

1. Rebuild an existing raw water intake within an existing Formation Springs Pond.
2. Improvements and upgrades to the existing Formation Springs Treatment Building
3. Improvements and upgrades to the existing building at Ledge Creek.

We have concluded that the above mentioned improvements will have *no effect* on historic properties. However, when the city plans to move forward with other improvements such as the construction of new booster stations, new wells or new transmission lines, our office will need to review those specific project components.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 208-334-3847, ext. 109.

Sincerely,

Susan Pengilly
Deputy SHPO and
Compliance Coordinator





August 6, 2010

LaRae Buckskin
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
PO Box 306
Fort Hall, ID 83203

RE: Environmental Information Document
Water Facilities Planning Study – City of Soda Springs, Idaho

Dear LaRae Bucksin:

We previously requested your review and comments on the Environmental Information Document in connection with Soda Springs Water Facilities Planning Study, but did not receive a response. The Idaho State Department of Environmental Quality has requested that we contact you again and solicit a response. We would greatly appreciate any input you may have regarding the potential environmental impacts from the proposed improvements to the Soda Springs public drinking water system.

For your reference, a figure highlighting the locations of the proposed improvements has been included with this letter, and, in summary, the improvements consist of:

7. Rebuild an existing raw water intake in the Formation Springs Pond (42°41'53.82"N, 111°32'36.24"W)
8. Replace existing disinfection and treatment equipment in an existing building near Formation Springs. This may include a minor (1000 sq ft. or less) expansion of the existing building if additional space is needed for the new equipment. (42°41'32.39"N, 111°32'53.20"W)
9. Replace existing disinfection equipment in an existing building near Ledge Creek (42°39'57.00"N, 111°34'16.64"W)

If you need any additional information to assist you in your review, please feel free to contact me directly.

Best regards,

Roland Rocha, PE
Keller Associates
(208) 288-1992
rrocha@kellerassociates.com

Attachment: EID Figure 1 – Project Locations



August 6, 2010

Mr. Ted Howard
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes
PO Box 219
Owyhee, NV 89832

RE: Environmental Information Document
Water Facilities Planning Study – City of Soda Springs, Idaho

Dear Ted Howard:

We previously requested your review and comments on the Environmental Information Document in connection with Soda Springs Water Facilities Planning Study, but did not receive a response. The Idaho State Department of Environmental Quality has requested that we contact you again and solicit a response. We would greatly appreciate any input you may have regarding the potential environmental impacts from the proposed improvements to the Soda Springs public drinking water system.

For your reference, a figure highlighting the locations of the proposed improvements has been included with this letter, and, in summary, the improvements consist of:

4. Rebuild an existing raw water intake in the Formation Springs Pond (42°41'53.82"N, 111°32'36.24"W)
5. Replace existing disinfection and treatment equipment in an existing building near Formation Springs. This may include a minor (1000 sq ft. or less) expansion of the existing building if additional space is needed for the new equipment. (42°41'32.39"N, 111°32'53.20"W)
6. Replace existing disinfection equipment in an existing building near Ledge Creek (42°39'57.00"N, 111°34'16.64"W)

If you need any additional information to assist you in your review, please feel free to contact me directly.

Best regards,

Roland Rocha, PE
Keller Associates
(208) 288-1992
rrocha@kellerassociates.com

Attachment: EID Figure 1 – Project Locations

USFWS – Threatened and Endangered Species

Roland Rocha

From: Ty_Matthews@fws.gov [mailto:Ty_Matthews@fws.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, April 03, 2012 1:36 PM

To: Roland Rocha

Subject: RE: species list

Dear Mr. Rocha:

The Fish and Wildlife Service is writing in response to your request for information about the potential impacts to endangered, threatened, proposed, and/or candidate species from the proposed project near Soda Springs. The Service has not identified any issues that indicate that consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, is needed for this project. This finding is based on our understanding of the nature of the project, local conditions, and/or current information indicating that no listed species are present. If you determine otherwise or require further assistance, please contact Ty Matthews of this office at (208)237-6975 ext 115.

Ty Matthews, Ph.D.
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
Eastern Idaho Field Office
Chubbuck, ID 83202
W: 208-237-6975 ext. 115
C: 208-242-8302

Roland Rocha

From: Patrick_Pitts@fws.gov
Sent: Friday, August 06, 2010 11:08 AM
To: Roland Rocha
Cc: Ty_Matthews@fws.gov
Subject: Re: Soda Springs Water Improvements

Hi Mr. Rocha,

The Fish and Wildlife Service appreciates you contacting us for an updated species list applicable to the Soda Springs Water Improvements Project. After reviewing the nature of the project, location, local conditions, and current information, we find that the species list provided to you in our letter dated July 27, 2009, is still valid (i.e., no listed species are present).

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Ty Matthews at this office (208-237-6975 ext. 115).

Sincerely,

Patrick A. Pitts
Acting Assistant Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Eastern Idaho Field Office
4425 Burley, Dr., Suite A
Chubbuck, Idaho 83202
208-237-6975

-----Roland Rocha <rrocha@Kellerassociates.com> wrote: -----

To: "patrick_pitts@fws.gov" <patrick_pitts@fws.gov>
From: Roland Rocha <rrocha@Kellerassociates.com>
Date: 08/06/2010 11:39AM
Subject: Soda Springs Water Improvements

Hello Bobette,

DEQ has requested that we contact you to obtain a list of threatened/endangered species or any critical habitats that may be affected by some proposed water system improvements in the Soda Springs area. We previously sent a similar request for the same area and received a letter from Damien Miller stating there were no listed species present (see attached response 9). We have since better defined the specific areas for the recommended improvements and as such we are sending this request again to determine if your departments previous response is still valid.

Here are the details regarding the areas in question and the proposed improvements. If you need any additional information, please feel free to contact me.

8/13/2010

The proposed projects are in three locations marked in the attached Figure EID 1. The existing layout and facilities at these locations is shown in figures 4 and 5. A concept of the improvement at location 1 is shown in figure 10. In summary the projects are:

1. Rebuild the existing water intake structure at location 1 (Approx coord: 42°41'53.82"N, 111°32'36.24"W)
2. Install new equipment in the existing building and possibly expand the building if additional space is needed at location 2. (Approx coord: 42°41'32.39"N, 111°32'53.20"W)
3. Install new equipment in the existing building at location 3. (Approx coord: 42°39'57.00"N, 111°34'16.64"W)

Thank you,

Roland Rocha, PE

Keller Associates, Inc.

131 S.W. 5th Avenue, Suite A

Meridian, Idaho 83642

Office (208) 288-1992

[attachment "Figure5_Ledge.pdf" removed by Patrick Pitts/R4/FWS/DOI]

[attachment "Figure4_Formation.pdf" removed by Patrick Pitts/R4/FWS/DOI]

[attachment "EID_01.pdf" removed by Patrick Pitts/R4/FWS/DOI]

[attachment "Figure 10.pdf" removed by Patrick Pitts/R4/FWS/DOI]

[attachment "D.4_DEQ Agency Response 9.pdf" removed by Patrick Pitts/R4/FWS/DOI]

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JUL 30 2009



United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Eastern Idaho Field Office
4425 Burley Dr., Suite A
Chubbuck, Idaho 83202
Telephone (208) 237-6975
<http://IdahoES.fws.gov>



JUL 27 2009

Peter Olsen
Keller Associates, Inc.
131 SW 5th Avenue, Suite A
Meridian, ID 83642

Subject: Proposed City of Soda Springs Water Facilities Planning Study in Caribou
County, Idaho. File # 2009-SL-0526

Dear Mr. Olsen:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is writing in response to your request for information about the potential impacts to endangered, threatened, proposed, and/or candidate species from the proposed City of Soda Springs water facilities planning study in Caribou County, Idaho. The Service has not identified any issues that indicate that consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, is needed for this project. This finding is based on our understanding of the nature of the project, local conditions, and/or current information indicating that no listed species are present. If you determine otherwise or require further assistance, please contact Sandi Arena of this office at (208)237-6975 ext 102.

Also, please be aware that the Fish and Wildlife Service appointed Damien Miller as supervisor of the Eastern Idaho Ecological Services Field Office in Chubbuck, Idaho replacing Deb Mignogno. In the future, please address all correspondence to Mr. Miller.

Thank you for your interest in endangered species conservation.

Sincerely,

for Damien Miller
Supervisor, Eastern Idaho Field Office

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

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

Common Name	Herps	Birds	Mammals						Fish	Mollusks				Plants								
	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	Spalding's Catchfly	Ute Ladies'-Tresses	Water Howelia	Whitebark Pine
Scientific Name	<i>Rana lateriventris</i>	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	<i>Spermophilus brunneus brunneus</i>	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	<i>Spermophilus brunneus endemicus</i>	<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	<i>Lanx</i> sp.	<i>Taylorconcha serpenticola</i>	<i>Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis</i>	<i>Haitia (Physa) natricina</i>	<i>Astragalus anserinus</i>	<i>Mrabilis macfarlanei</i>	<i>Astragalus cusickii</i> var. <i>parkardiae</i>	<i>Silene spaldingii</i>	<i>Spiranthes dilativalis</i>	<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>	<i>Pinus albicantis</i>
Ada		C	C					C	T					E								
Adams		C		T	T			C	C	T-DCH												C
Bannock		C	C						C													
Bear Lake		C		T					C													C
Benewah				T					C	T-DCH									T		T	
Bingham		C	C						C											T		
Blaine		C	C	T					C	T-DCH												C
Boise			C	T					C	T-DCH												C
Bonner				T	T		E		C	T-DCH												C
Bonneville		C	C	T	T				C											T		C
Boundary				T-DCH	T		E-DCH		C	T-DCH	E-DCH											C
Butte		C		T					C	T-DCH												C
Camas		C		T					C	T-DCH												C
Canyon			C						C					E								
Caribou		C		T					C													C
Cassia		C	C											E	C							
Clark		C	C	T	T				C													C
Clearwater				T					C	T-DCH												C
Custer		C	C	T					C	T-DCH												C
Elmore		C	C	T					C	T-DCH		T		E								C
Franklin		C		T					C													
Fremont		C	C	T	T				C											T		C
Gem		C						C	C	T-DCH												C

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

This species list was revised by the USFWS on 11/28/2012, and is valid for 90 days after 01/17/2013.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service • Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office																							
CANDIDATE, PROPOSED AND LISTED SPECIES & PROPOSED AND DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT IN IDAHO																							
Common Name	Herps	Birds		Mammals					Fish		Mollusks			Plants									
	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 Springs Snail	Snake River Physa	Goose Creek Milkvetch	MacFarlane's Four-O'Clock	Packard's Milkvetch	Spalding's Catchfly	Ute Ladies'-Tresses	Water Howelia	Whitebark Pine	
Scientific Name	<i>Rana lateriventris</i>	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	<i>Spermophilus brunneus brunneus</i>	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	<i>Spermophilus brunneus endemicus</i>	<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	<i>Lanx</i> sp.	<i>Taylorconcha serpenticola</i>	<i>Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis</i>	<i>Haltia (Physa) natricina</i>	<i>Astragalus anserinus</i>	<i>Mrabitis macfarlanei</i>	<i>Astragalus cusickii</i> var. <i>parkardiae</i>	<i>Silene spaldingii</i>	<i>Spiranthes dilativalis</i>	<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	
Gooding		C							C			E	T		E								
Idaho			C	T					C	T-DCH						T		T					C
Jefferson		C	C	T					C											T			
Jerome		C											T		E								
Kootenai			C	T					C	T-DCH									T		T		
Latah			C	T					C										T		T		
Lemhi		C	C	T					C	T-DCH													
Lewis			C						C	T-DCH									T				
Lincoln		C							C														
Madison		C	C	T					C											T			
Minidoka		C	C												E								
Nez Perce				T					C	T-DCH									T				
Oneida		C																					
Owyhee	C	C	C							T-DCH				E	E								
Payette		C						C		T					E		C						
Power		C																					
Shoshone				T					C	T-DCH										T		T	C
Teton				T	T				C														C
Twin Falls	C	C	C						C				T		E								
Valley				T		T			C	T-DCH													C
Washington		C						C	C	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

Army Corps of Engineers – Waters of the US and Wetlands

Roland Rocha

From: Roland Rocha
Sent: Friday, September 03, 2010 3:10 PM
To: 'Joyner, James M NWW'
Subject: RE: Soda Springs, ID

Thank you for looking into this. I won't need anything else for the EID. I will use this email chain for documentation.

Roland Rocha, PE

Keller Associates

(208) 288 - 1992

-----Original Message-----

From: Joyner, James M NWW [mailto:James.M.Joyner@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Friday, September 03, 2010 2:24 PM
To: Roland Rocha
Subject: RE: Soda Springs, ID

Roland,

The work in the chlorination buildings would not require a permit since you are only proposing work in an existing facility/building and aren't proposing any new fill. Work at the Formation Springs intake would also not require a permit even though work/fill may occur in a water. It doesn't appear that formation springs and stream/channel it forms is tributary to anything.

Because it's not tributary it would be considered an isolated water, i.e. non-jurisdictional for purposes of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

In summary none of the work being proposed to upgrade the City of Soda Springs water system would require a Department of the Army, Section 404 Clean Water Act Permit.

Let me know if you need anything else for EID.

James M. Joyner
Regulatory Project Manager

US Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District
Idaho Falls Regulatory Office
900 North Skyline Drive, Suite A
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
Bus (208) 522-1676
Fax (208) 522-2994
james.m.joyner@usace.army.mil

-----Original Message-----

From: Roland Rocha [mailto:rrocha@Kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Friday, September 03, 2010 1:38 PM
To: Joyner, James M NWW
Subject: RE: Soda Springs, ID

The tank, the springs houses, the transmission lines, the pump building, and the chlorination facilities are all existing at Ledge Creek. The only proposed improvement for Ledge Creek is an upgrade of the existing chlorination equipment which is anticipated to be completely contained within the existing pump building.

If the city is able to draw more water from Formation Springs (a fact to be determined by a future study) then there is a chance they will need to expand the existing Aeration

Building but likely less than 1,000 sq. ft only to accommodate additional aeration towers. There are no apparent wetlands and no water around the formation springs aeration building. I've attached some pictures for you to take a look at.

Please let me know if you have any other questions.

Roland Rocha, PE

Keller Associates

(208) 288 - 1992

-----Original Message-----

From: Joyner, James M NWW [mailto:James.M.Joyner@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Friday, September 03, 2010 1:22 PM
To: Roland Rocha
Subject: RE: Soda Springs, ID

Roland,

I've had a chance to look at the information and e-mail you sent earlier concerning proposed upgrades to the City of Soda Springs existing water collection/treatment system. I'm having a little trouble deciphering what is existing vs. what is proposed. You mention in your e-mail that work will be done at the Formation Springs Pond and that the chlorination facilities will be replaced.

We regulate the discharge of fill material into wetlands and other waters of the U.S. (ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, etc.). It appears that the work at the Formation Springs Pond might require a permit. Work within the existing pump house/chlorination buildings would not require a permit provided the building is not being expanded into wetlands and/or waters.

I'm not clear whether other elements (spring houses at Ledge Creek), storage reservoir at Ledge Creek, transmission lines, etc. are existing or proposed?

James M. Joyner
Regulatory Project Manager

US Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District
Idaho Falls Regulatory Office
900 North Skyline Drive, Suite A
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
Bus (208) 522-1676
Fax (208) 522-2994
james.m.joyner@usace.army.mil

-----Original Message-----

From: Roland Rocha [mailto:rrocha@Kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Friday, August 27, 2010 8:11 AM
To: Joyner, James M NWW
Subject: RE: Soda Springs, ID

Great, thank you.

Roland Rocha, PE

Keller Associates

(208) 288 - 1992

-----Original Message-----

From: Joyner, James M NWW [mailto:James.M.Joyner@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Friday, August 27, 2010 7:47 AM
To: Roland Rocha
Subject: RE: Soda Springs, ID

Roland,

We will draft a letter in response.

James M. Joyner
Regulatory Project Manager

US Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District
Idaho Falls Regulatory Office
900 North Skyline Drive, Suite A
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
Bus (208) 522-1676
Fax (208) 522-2994
james.m.joyner@usace.army.mil

-----Original Message-----

From: Roland Rocha [mailto:rrocha@Kellerassociates.com]
Sent: Wednesday, August 25, 2010 5:00 PM
To: Joyner, James M NWW
Subject: FW: Soda Springs, ID

James,

I want to make sure that I understood you correctly when we discussed this project. Are you going to email a list of the things that would need to be done with the ACOE in connection with this project?

Thank you,

Roland Rocha

208-288-1992

From: Roland Rocha
Sent: Thursday, August 05, 2010 2:28 PM
To: 'james.m.joyner@usace.army.mil'
Subject: Soda Springs, ID

Hello James,

I am preparing an Environmental Information Document for the City of Soda Springs. The attached EID 2 shows the wetlands in the proposed improvement areas. The wetland data was obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife National Wetlands Inventory database. The attached figures 4 and 5 show the existing conditions at the two areas to be improved and Figure 10 shows a conceptual design for the improvement at the Formation Springs Pond.

In short the improvements proposed are to replace the existing chlorination facilities in both of the existing buildings at Formation Springs and Ledge Creek, and to modify the intake in the Formation Springs Pond.

The coordinates for the improvements in the existing pump house at Ledge Creek are: 42° 39'57.00"N, 111°34'16.64"W

The coordinates for the improvements in the existing treatment building at Formation Springs are: 42°41'32.39"N, 111°32'53.20"W

The coordinates for the improvements at the Formation Springs pond are: 42°41'53.82"N, 111°32'36.24"W

My questions to you are these:

1. Are the national fish and wildlife wetlands the same ones you would evaluate, or does the ACOE keep a separate inventory?
2. If the ACOE keeps a separate inventory, where can I find the maps?
3. What information do you need to determine the feasibility of these improvements, the permitting required, and any other considerations or measures the city would need to take prior to pursuing these improvements as it relates to your specific jurisdiction.

Thank you,

Roland Rocha, PE

Keller Associates, Inc.

131 S.W. 5th Avenue, Suite A

Meridian, Idaho 83642

Office (208) 288-1992

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

EID APPENDIX D: Public Participation

- D1 – Newspaper Advertisement for 30-day public review
- D2 – Open House Presentation Materials
- D3 – Newspaper Articles on Water Facilities Planning Study
- D4 – City Council Adoption of Water Facilities Planning Study



KELLER
associates

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

D1 – Newspaper Advertisement for 30-day public review

PUBLIC NOTICE

The City of Soda Springs has recently completed a Water Facilities Planning Study to determine the current and future state of the community water system.

The Public is invited to review this study at City Hall, 9 West 2nd South, Soda Springs, Idaho anytime in the next 30 days and an open house will be held on Tuesday, December 1, 2009 from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Please plan to attend the Open House and provide the City with your comments.

Written comments will be accepted, addressed to Alan Skinner, 9 West 2nd South, Soda Springs, Idaho, 83276 until December 2, 2009 at 5:00 p.m.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Alan Skinner at 547-2600 or come by City Hall to discuss the study.

Any person needing special accommodations to participate in the above noticed meeting should contact Soda Springs City Hall seven (7) days prior to the meeting by calling 547-2600.

Published Oct. 29, and Nov. 5, 2009 in the Caribou County Sun.

The public review version of the study and the open house were advertised in the local newspaper for a 30-day period prior to the open house event.

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

D2 – Open House Presentation Materials



Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study



Public Open House Presentation

DECEMBER 1, 2009

PREPARED BY:



KELLER
associates

PREPARED FOR:



The City of
SODA SPRINGS

In partnership with:





Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

What is a Water Facilities Planning Study?

- The study is an evaluation of the City's drinking water system and contains recommendations for improvement.

Why do we need a study?

- The study helps the City by outlining a plan to ensure continued and improved water service both now and in the future.

What were the study outcomes?

- This is the purpose of our open house today.

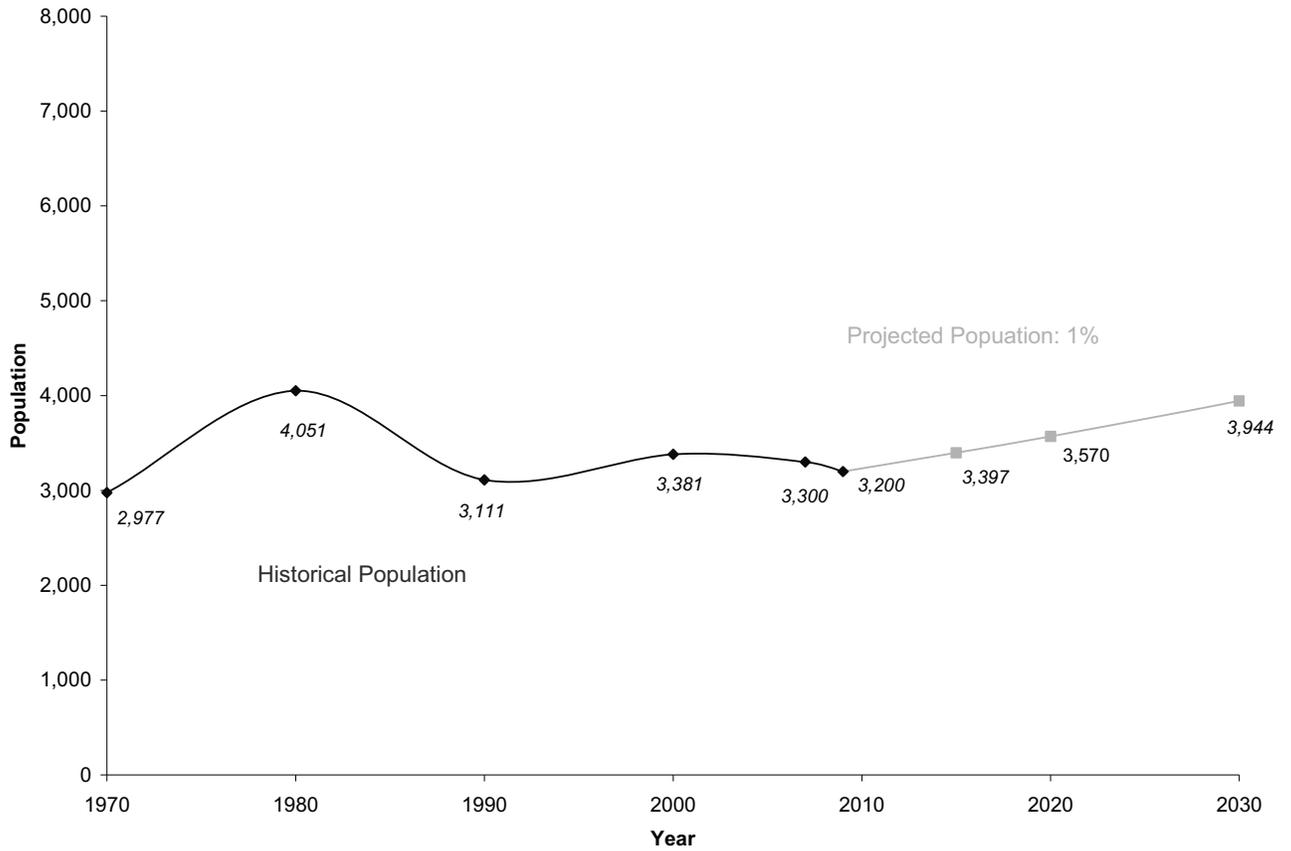




Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Fundamental Planning Elements: Population



Year	Population
1970	2,977
1980	4,051
1990	3,111
2000	3,381
2007	3,300
2009	3,200
2015	3,397
2020	3,570
2030	3,944

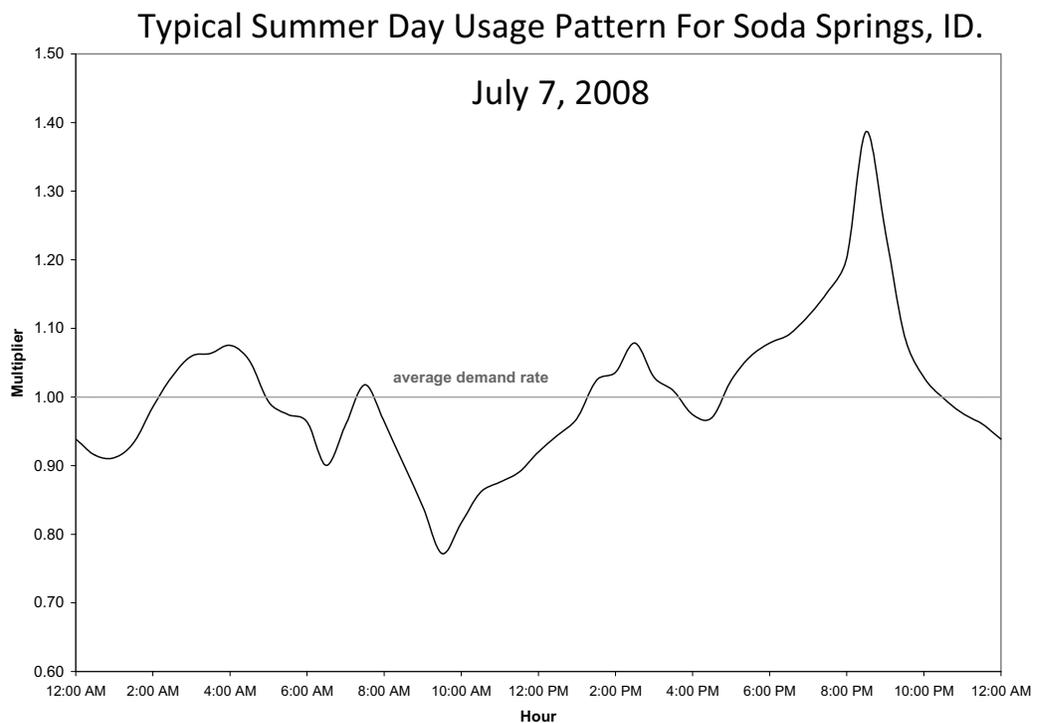
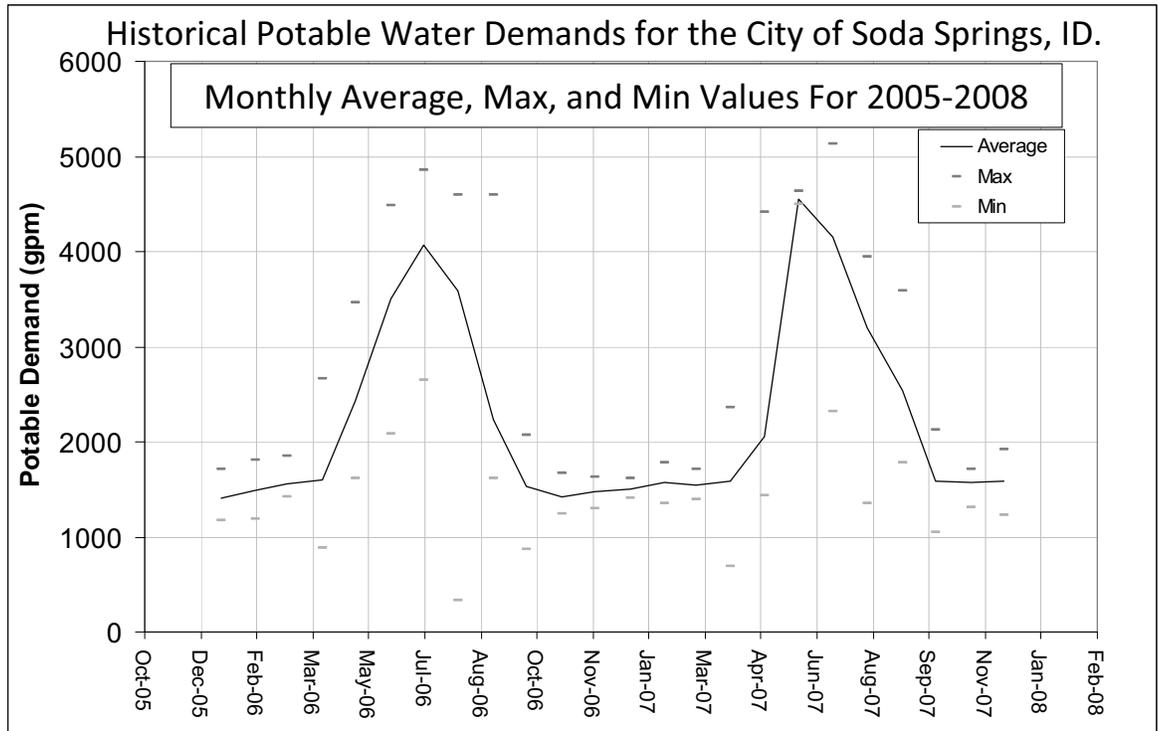
← Study Planning Horizon



Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Fundamental Planning Elements: Water Demands





Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Fundamental Planning Elements: Design Parameters

Design System Demands For Existing and Future Water Use			
Demand Scenario	Gallons per minute (gpm)	Gallons per capita per day (gpcd)	Gallons per EDU per day (gpd/EDU)
Peak Hour	7,182	3,232	6,760
Maximum Day	5,130	2,309	4,828
Average Summer Day	2,960	1,332	2,786
Annual Average Day	2,200	990	2,071
Average Winter Day	1,530	689	1,440

Design Fire Flow Demands For Soda Springs, ID	
Building or Business Name*	Flow rate at 20 psi (gpm)
Hooper Elementary	3,000
Soda High School	2,500
Thirkill Elementary	2,500
Bisco Bonneville Industrial Supply	2,000
Senior Citizens Center	2,000
Enders Hotel Building	2,000
Caribou County Hospital	1,750
Brennan Enterprises	1,750
Jeff's Auto Body Repair	1,750
Geyser Bowl & Pizza	1,750
Rauissant Steak and Sea Food	1,750
Existing Residential	1,000
Residential Constructed after 2009	1,500



Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Fundamental Planning Elements: Design Criteria

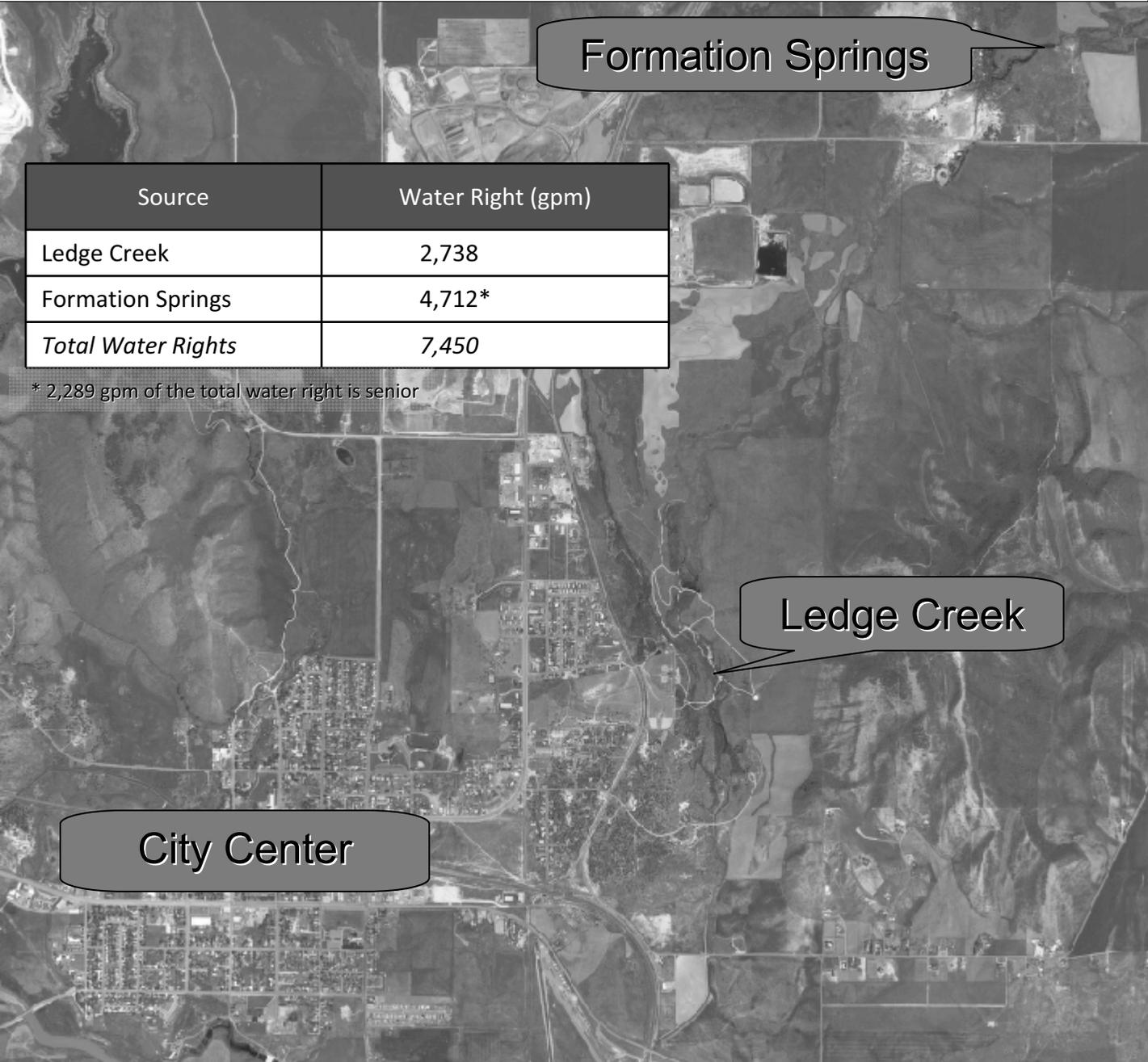
Design System Pressures For Soda Springs, ID	
System Scenario	Pressure (psi)
Peak Hour Demand Event - Minimum	40+
Maximum Day Demand Plus Fire - Minimum	20+
Mainline Pressures - Maximum	100
Pressures at service w/o Pressure Regulator - Maximum	80



Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Fundamental Planning Elements: Water Supply



Source	Water Right (gpm)
Ledge Creek	2,738
Formation Springs	4,712*
<i>Total Water Rights</i>	<i>7,450</i>

* 2,289 gpm of the total water right is senior

Source	Effective Supply (gpm)	Apparent Limiting Factor ¹
Ledge Creek	2,738	Water Right
Formation Springs	2,570	Treatment Facilities
<i>Total Effective Supply</i>	<i>5,308</i>	



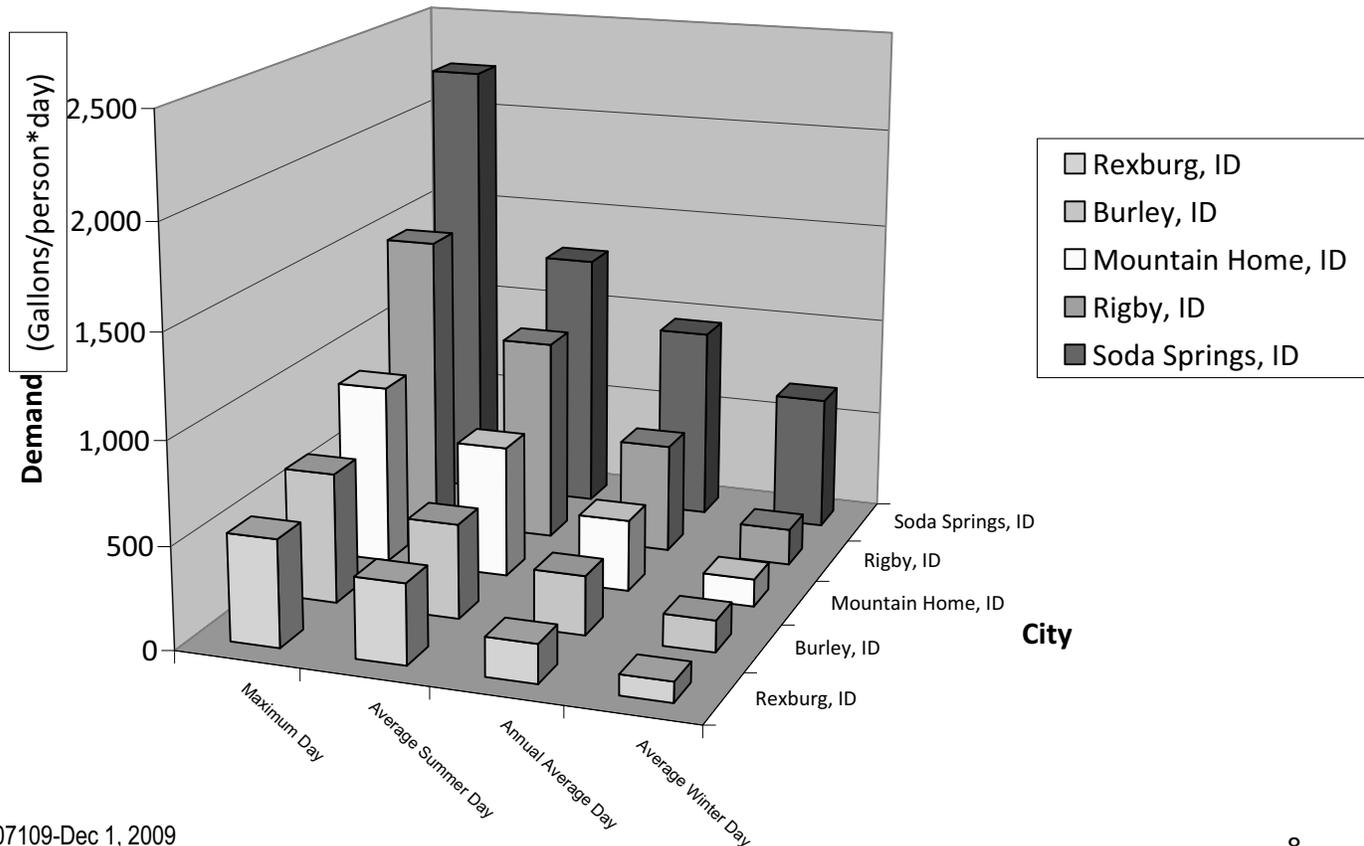
Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Current System Evaluation: Supply and Demand

Existing and Future Supply vs. Demand				
Estimated Year	Population	Max Day Demand (gpm)	Total Supply (gpm)	Supply Minus Demand (gpm)
2009	3,200	5,130	5,308	178
2015	3,397	5,446	5,308	-138
2020	3,570	5,723	5,308	-415
2030	3,944	6,322	5,308	-1,014

Potable Demand Comparison For Communities with Similar Water Systems

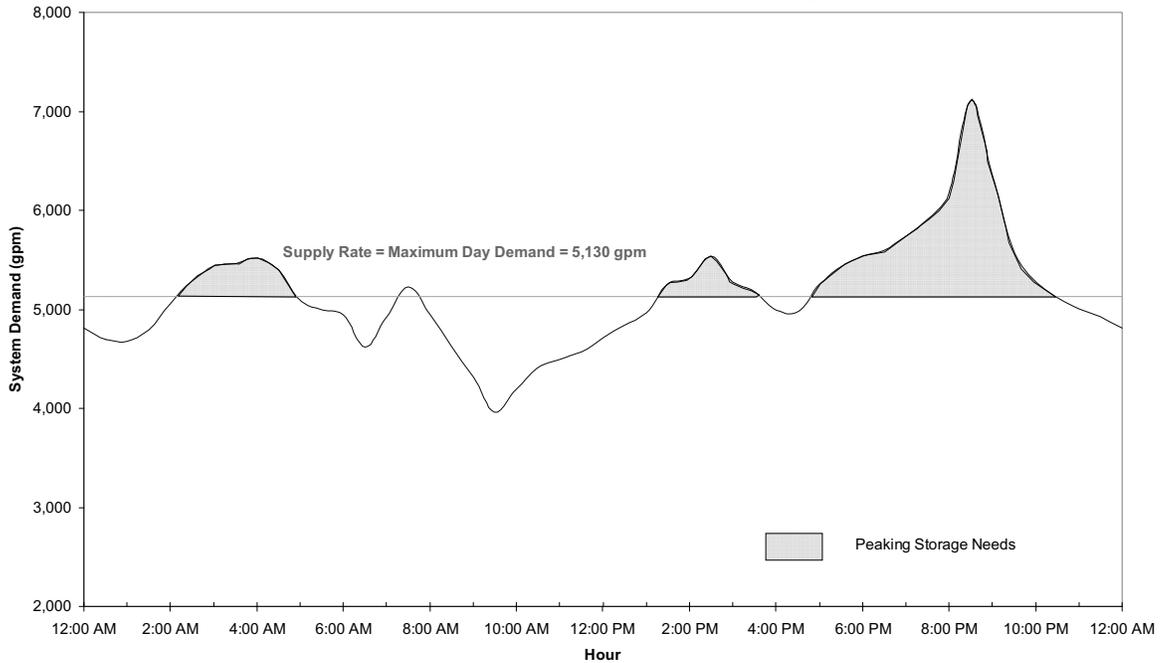




Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Current System Evaluation: Storage



Storage Component	Existing	Future ¹
Operating Storage ² (gal)	145,500	145,500
Peaking or Equalization Storage (gal)	300,000	370,000
Fire Storage ³ (gal)	360,000	360,000
Additional Emergency Storage ⁴ (gal)	0	0
<i>Total Storage Required (MG)</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.86</i>
Total Effective Storage Available (MG)	0.97	0.97
Storage Surplus (MG)	0.16	0.11

1. Future conditions correspond to a population of 3,944 (2030)
2. Operating storage recommendation is 15% of total tank volume.
3. Based on the data provided by the Idaho Survey and Rating Bureau, the maximum existing and future fire storage requirement are assumed to be 3,000 gpm for 2 hours.
4. Current arrangement meets DEQ required storage for power outages. Ledge Creek can bypass the pumps and tank to supply the lower pressure zones of the distribution system directly. Formation Springs can service all areas at their normal operating hydraulic grade. The additional emergency storage recommendation would be 2 MG.



Soda Springs, Idaho

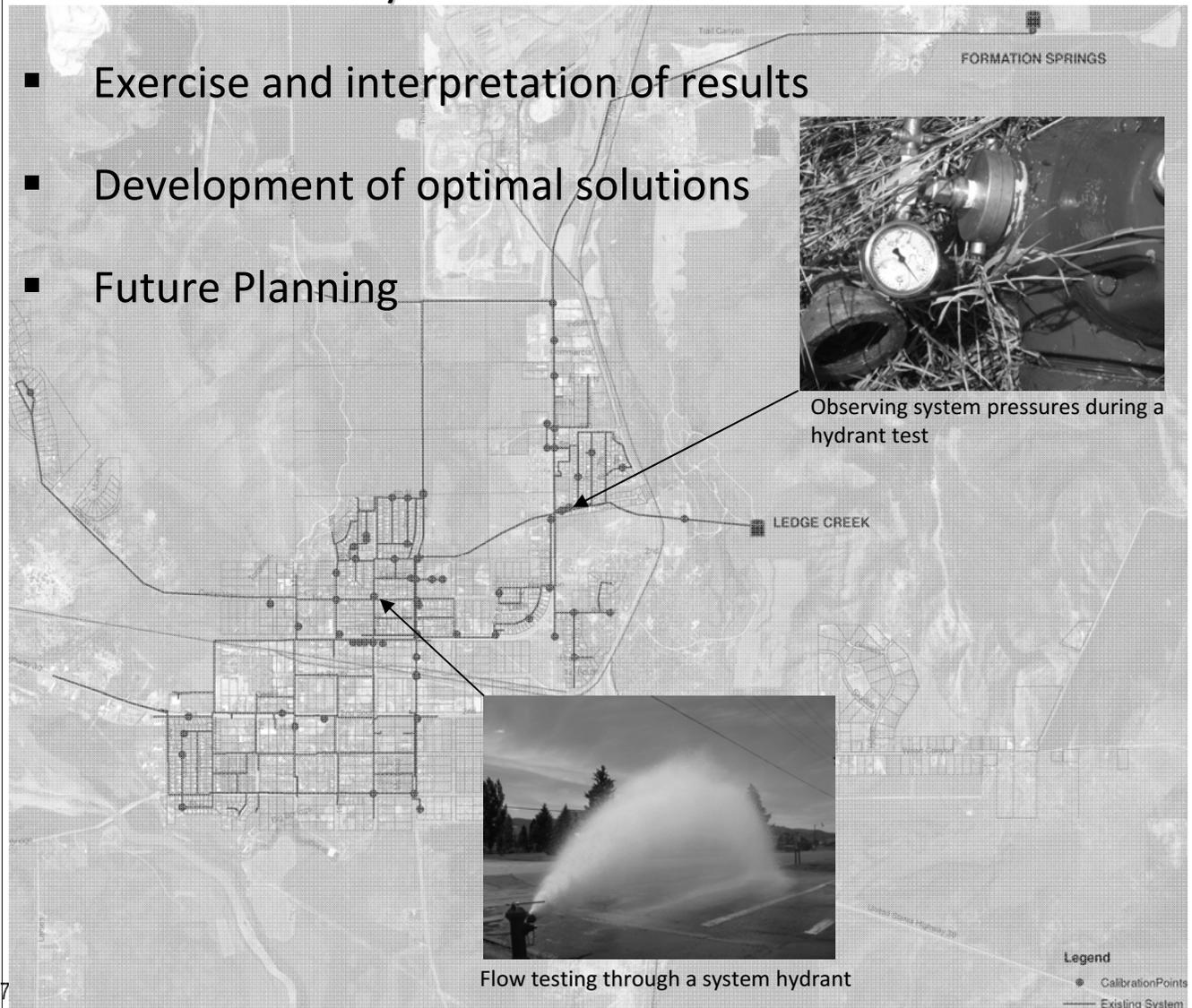
Water Facilities Planning Study

Current System Evaluation: Hydraulic Capacity

Computer Model of the Water System

- Model creation – base mapping, record drawings, DEQ records, published elevations, aerial imagery, city staff input, field visits and testing
- Calibration – Hydrant flow tests

- Exercise and interpretation of results
- Development of optimal solutions
- Future Planning





Soda Springs, Idaho

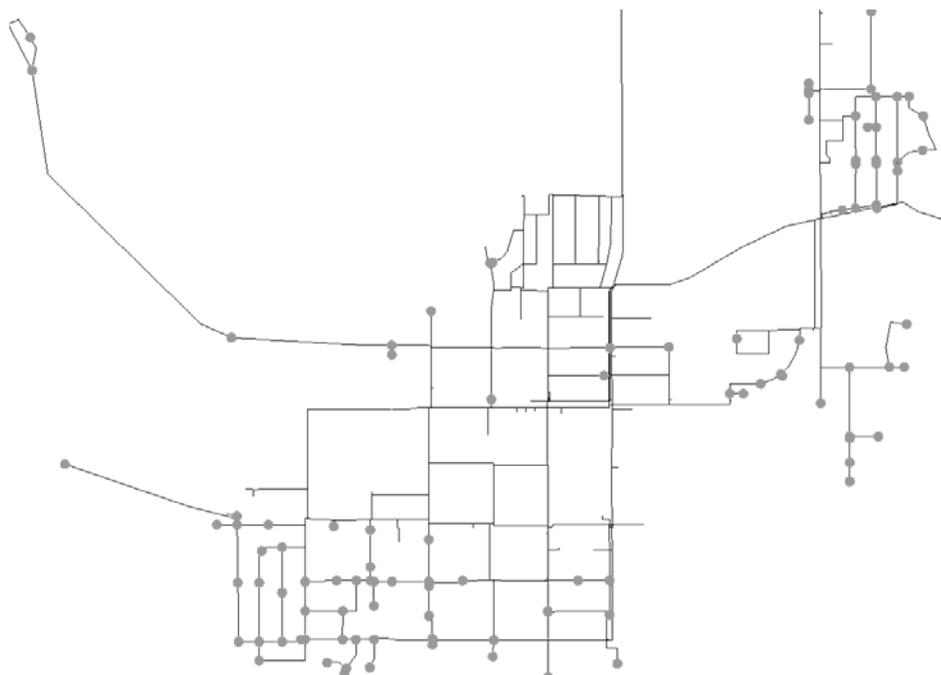
Water Facilities Planning Study

Current System Evaluation: Hydraulic Capacity

- Transmission and Delivery Evaluation

Estimated Year	Population	Max Day Plus Fire (gpm)	Peak Hour Demand (gpm)	Estimated Pipeline Delivery Capacity (gpm)	Surplus Pipeline Capacity (gpm)
2009	3,200	8,130	7,182	13,500	5,370
2015	3,397	8,446	7,624	13,500	5,054
2020	3,570	8,723	8,013	13,500	4,777
2030	3,944	9,322	8,851	13,500	4,178

- Locations not meeting pressure requirements during maximum day demand plus fire flow event



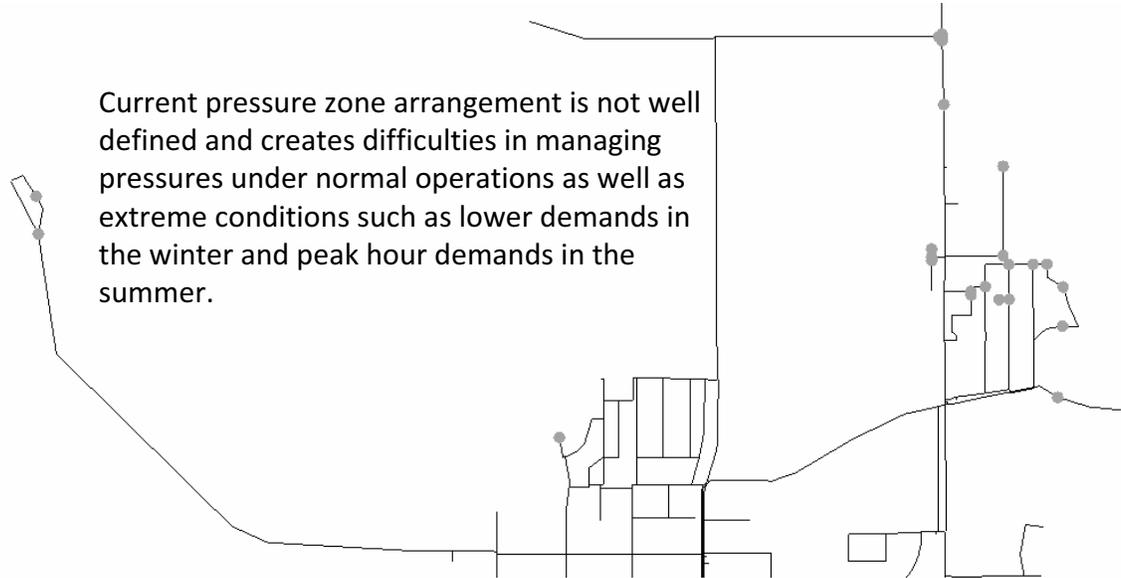


Soda Springs, Idaho

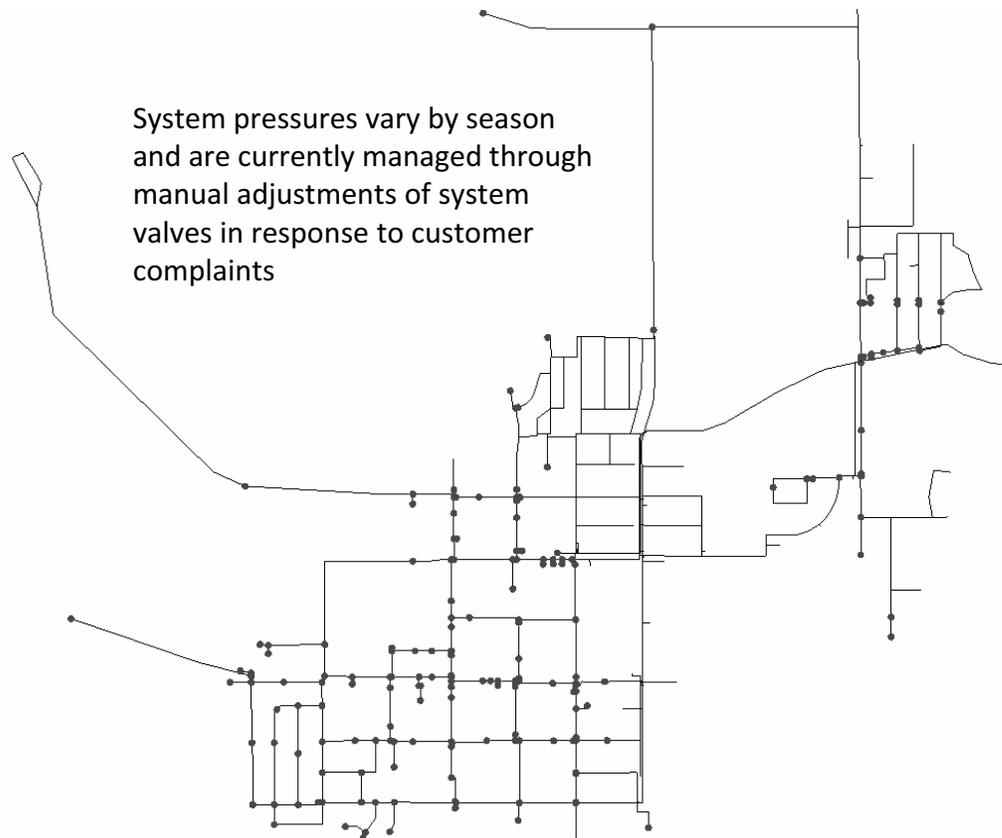
Water Facilities Planning Study

Current System Evaluation: System Pressures

- Locations not meeting peak hour pressures standards



- Locations exceeding 80 psi pressure standard



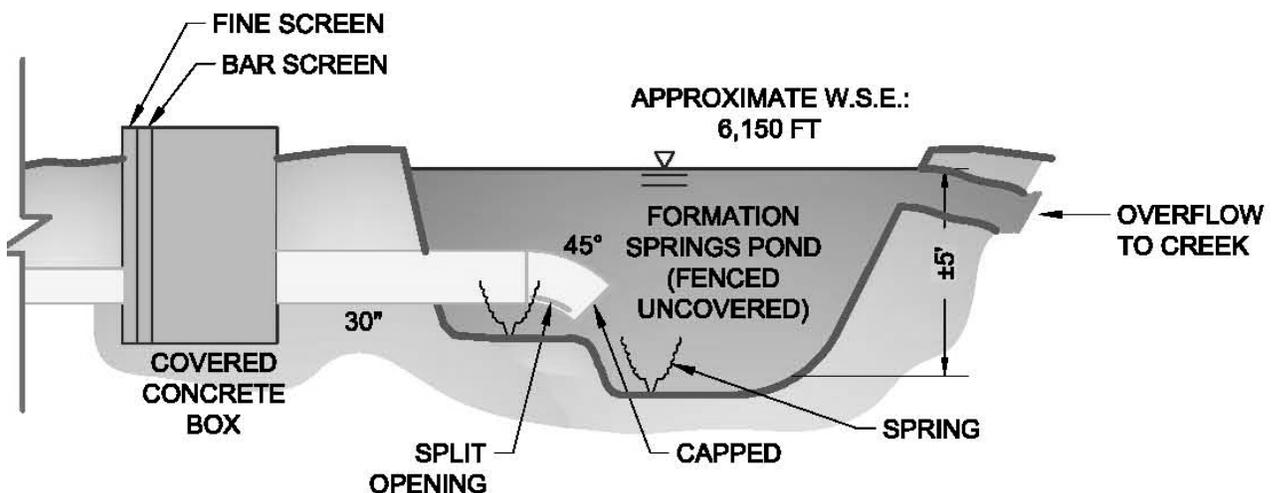


Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Current System Evaluation: Water Sources

- The City has been proactive in determining the existing condition of the Formation Springs raw water intake.
- Divers have investigated and documented the underwater intake conditions at Formation Springs.
- The existing intake could be improved to prevent potential sources for debris and aesthetic water quality concerns.
- Actual production rate and reliability of existing rights of Formation Springs is unknown.
- Following the fine screen, Formation Springs water enters aeration towers.



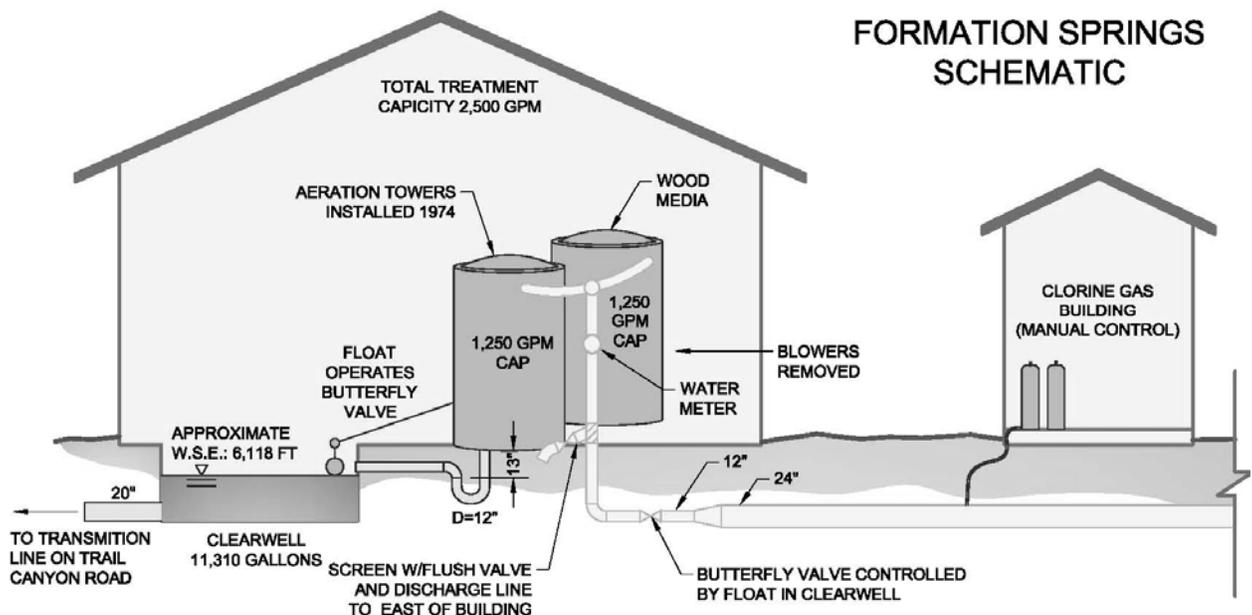


Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Current System Evaluation: Water Sources

- **Aeration towers at Formation Springs**
 - Aeration towers remove carbon dioxide and improve the taste of the water when they are working properly.
 - Current towers are past their useful life and are not working properly.
 - Current towers do not have capacity to treat the full water right at Formation Springs.
- **Gas Chlorination Systems**
 - Gas chlorination system is aged and cannot adjust to changes in flow rate.
 - There are safety concerns associated with gas chlorine.
 - Other methods of disinfection may save the City money in the long-run.



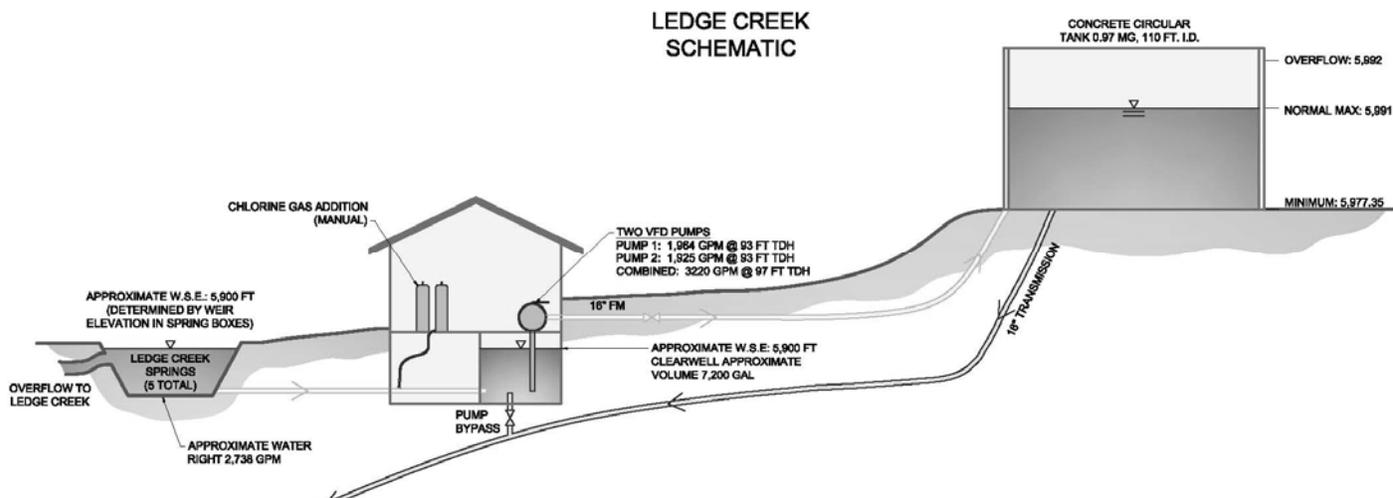


Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Current System Evaluation: Water Sources

- All Springs now online at Ledge Creek.
- Existing capacity beyond the current water right of Ledge Creek Springs is unknown.
- Availability of additional water rights at Ledge Creek is unknown.
- Pumping capacity sufficient to meet water right.
- Springs protected with spring boxes and housing.
- Gas chlorination system cannot adjust to changes in flow.





Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Top 5 Recommendations :

1. Verify the reliability of the existing water supplies.
2. Improve source protection efforts at Formation Springs.
3. Improve the water treatment and disinfection system to ensure health and safety and to address taste and odor problems.
4. Address Supply Shortfall.
5. Improve management of the water pressure in the City's system.

Other recommendations relate to improving the management and emergency responsiveness of the system, as well as preparing for the future.



Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Solutions: Spring Capacity Study Needed

Formation Springs

Before treatment and transmission improvements are made to the system the reliability of the natural and legal capacity of the springs should be verified. This would help ensure against millions dollars in improvements being rendered useless due to changes in the location or quantity of the existing water supplies.

Questions to be answered by the study:

- What is the natural sustainable yield from the spring?
- Is the spring under the influence of surface water?
- Who are the other right holders?
- Who has priority?
- Who will manage the rights to ensure each party receives their allotment?
- What amount of water can the city plan on?

The outcome of the study will also help the city determine what additional supplies will be needed in the future

Ledge Creek

City Center

Source	Water Right (gpm)
Ledge Creek	2,738
Formation Springs	4,712*
<i>Total Water Rights</i>	<i>7,450</i>

* 2,289 gpm of the total water right is senior

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<i>Total Effective Supply</i>	<i>5,308</i>	

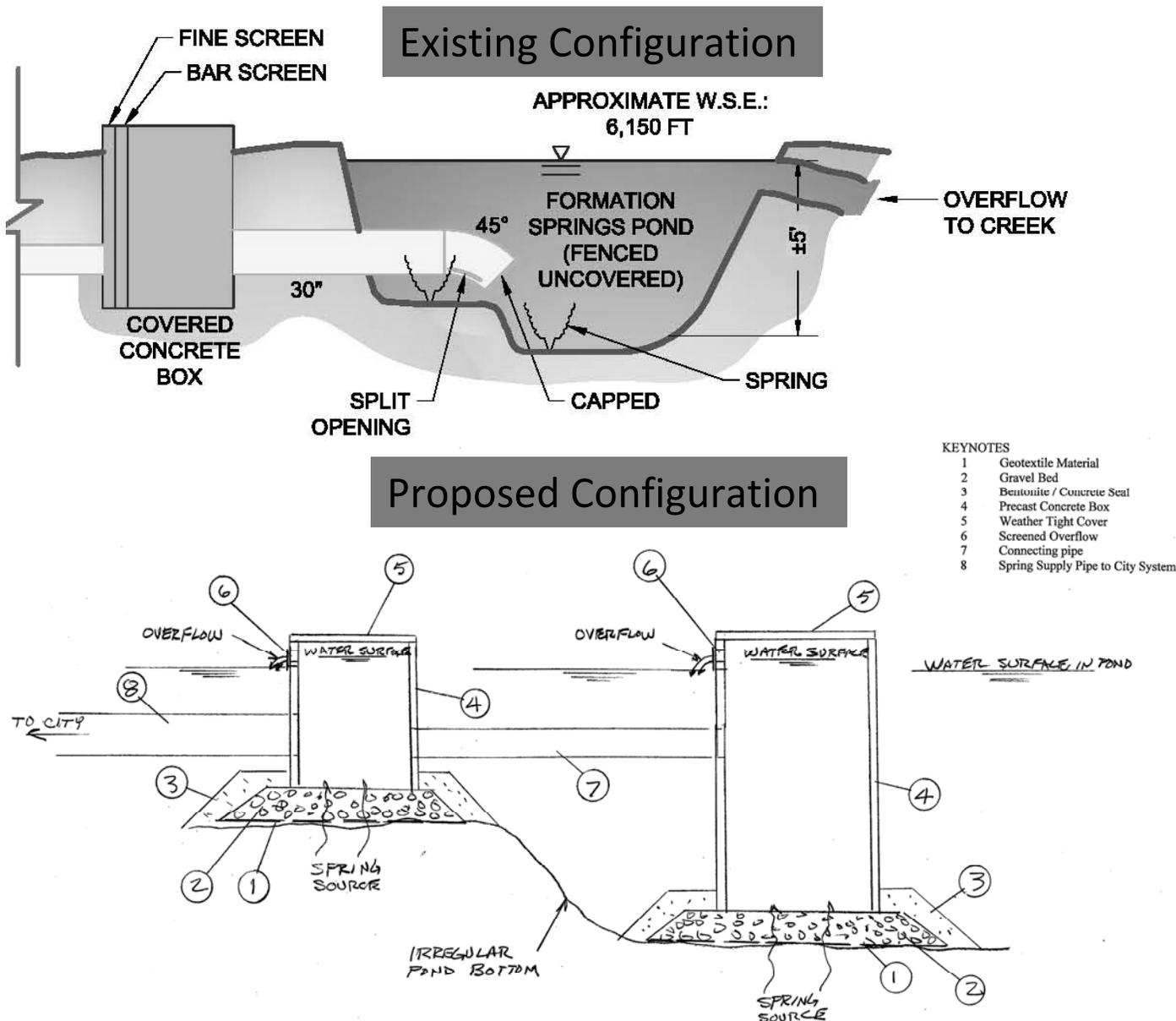


Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Solutions: Water Source Protection at Formation

- Difficult construction conditions
- Additional investigation required
- Potential concept developed





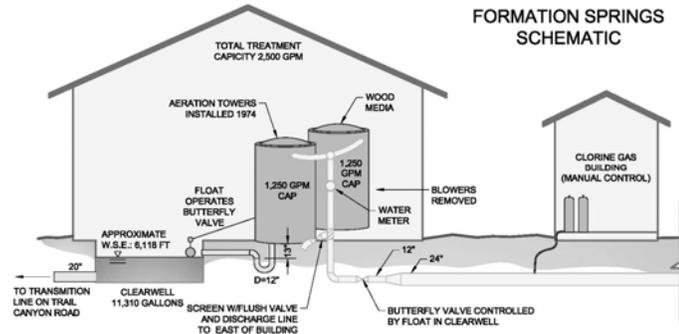
Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Solutions: Improve Treatment and Disinfection

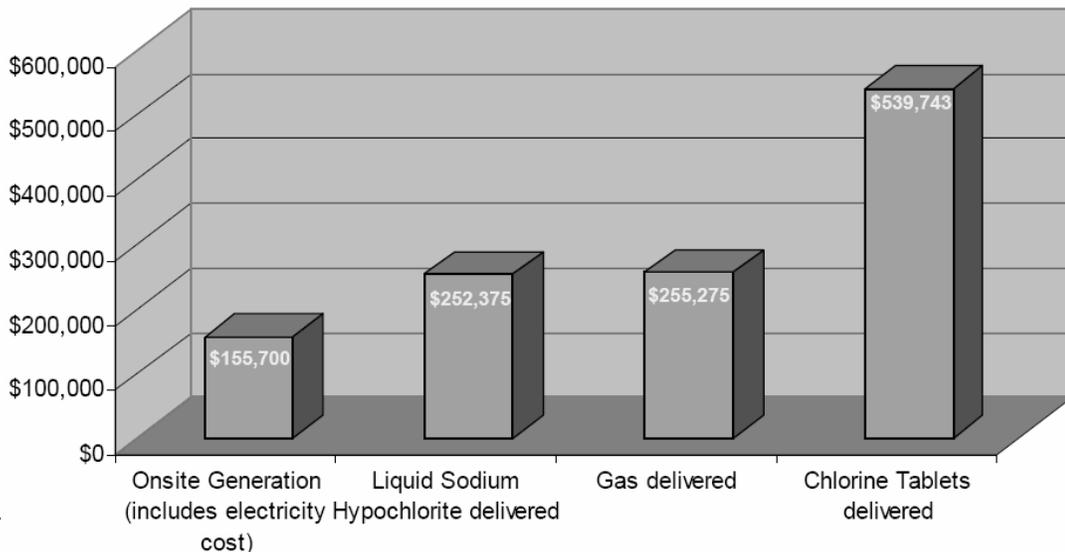
- **Aeration towers at Formation Springs**
 - Replace existing towers with new and expanded towers so that the maximum water right can be used
- **Gas Chlorination Systems**
 - Upgrade current gas system or switch to onsite hypochlorite generation for reliable disinfection.

Existing Configuration



Disinfection Alternatives

15-yr Life Cycle Cost Comparison





Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Solutions: Address Supply Shortfall

■ Options:

- Increase supply
- Reduce demands



■ Increase Supply

- Maximize and verify current rights
- Expand capacity at Formation Springs
- Obtain additional rights at Ledge Creek if available
- Continue to secure rights to meet future needs

■ Decrease Demand

- Water metering has been shown to be the most effective
- Secondary water system for irrigation
- Reclaimed wastewater
- Ongoing leak detection and repair
- Retrofit water saving fixtures

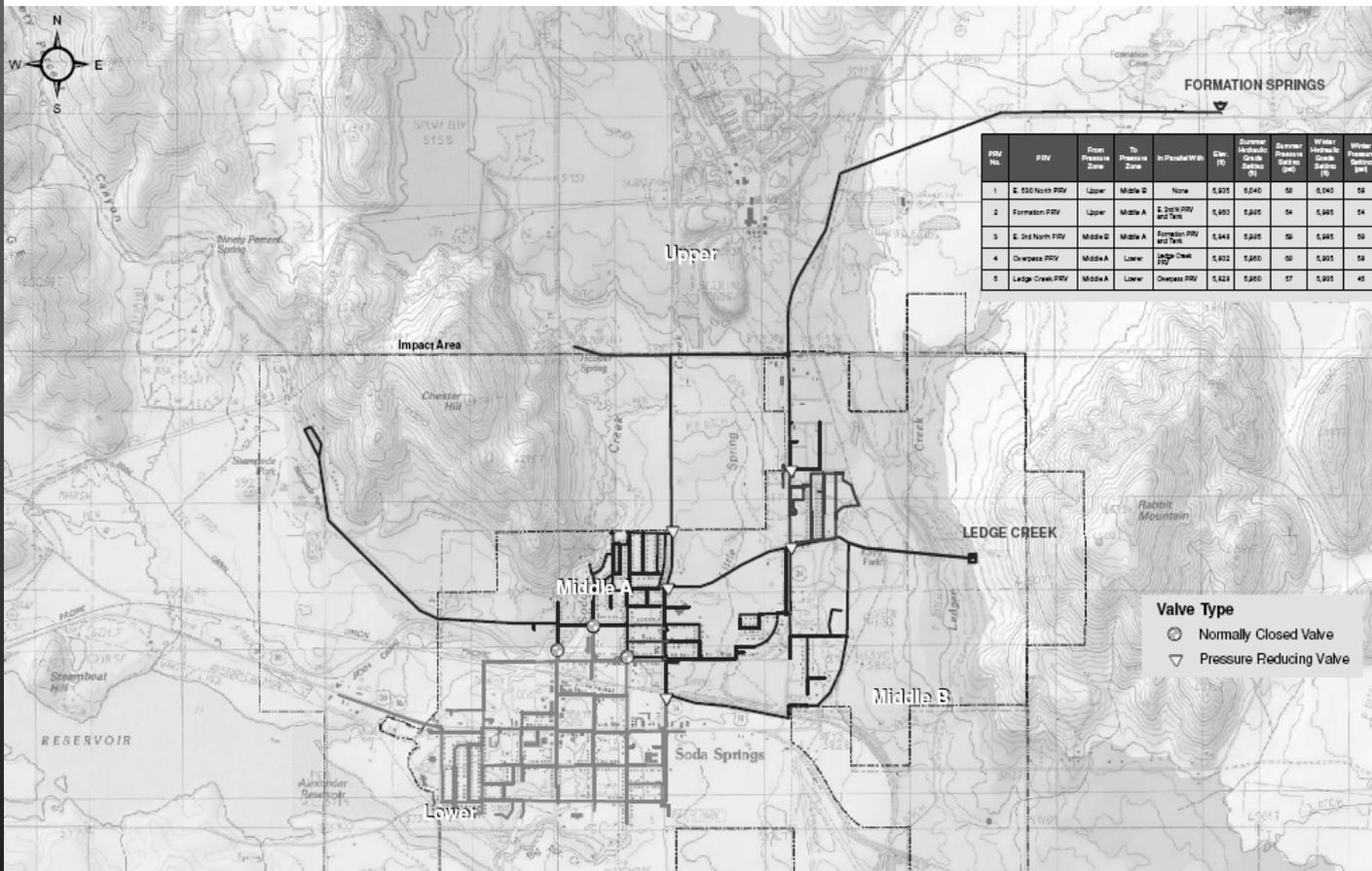


Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Solutions: Manage System Pressures

- Balanced flow from sources is necessary for managing pressures
- Rearranging pressure zone boundaries will improve pressure management
- Improved pressure zones will keep the majority of the system between 50-80 psi.





Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

How much will it cost?

- The planning level opinion of probable cost for the capital improvements is approximately \$12M.

Item (2009 Project Costs*)	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Total
<u>Priority Improvements</u>				
<u>1A</u>				
Spring Capacity Studies	\$80,000			
Source Protection at Formation Springs	\$356,000			
Replace and Expand Aeration at Formation	\$830,000			
New Chlorination at both spring sources	\$288,000			
PRIORITY 1A SUBTOTAL	\$1,554,000			
<u>1B</u>				
Meter all existing Connections	\$1,947,000			
Additional Ledge Creek Transmission	\$1,290,000			
Install 2 New PRVs and remove 3 old PRV	\$109,000			
PRIORITY 1B SUBTOTAL	\$3,346,000			
Total Priority 1 Improvements	\$4,900,000			
<u>Priority 2 Improvements</u>				
Booster Station near E. 300 N. and Hooper		\$331,000		
SCADA for existing facilities		\$128,000		
Additional Potable Water Sources		\$638,000		
Total Priority 2 Improvements		\$1,097,000		
<u>Priority 3 Improvements</u>				
Improve Fire Flow and Circulation			\$6,067,000	
Total Priority 3 Improvements			\$6,067,000	
TOTAL (rounded)	\$4,900,000	\$1,097,000	\$6,067,000	\$12,064,000

All costs are presented in 2009 dollar amounts and include engineering, construction, and contingencies. The cost estimates herein are based on our perception of current conditions at the project location. These estimates reflect our opinion of probable costs at this time and are subject to change as each specific project design matures. In that Keller Associates has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Actual construction costs may vary from the costs presented herein.



Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

Who will pay for it?

- **Potential Sources of funding:**
 - **User rates** - It is recommended that user rates be reevaluated and balanced to help pay for improving the water system.
 - **DEQ Loan** – Current loan rates are at a historic low
 - **American Recovery and Reinvestment Funds** – There is a potential to obtain funding through this program
 - **USDA RD Grants and Others** – There are miscellaneous grants available to the city. These funding sources should be evaluated and pursued as part of a user rate study

Potential User Rate Impacts	
Total Priority 1 Improvements	\$4,900,000
2009 DEQ Loan Rate	1.75%
Assumed Loan Period (yr)	20
Approximate Annual Payment (\$/yr)	\$292,500
Current number of connections*	1560
Additional annual cost per connection (\$/yr)	\$188
Additional monthly cost per connection (\$/mo)	\$15.63

*This value changes from month to month. The current estimate includes 31 connections for Cedar View Subdivision

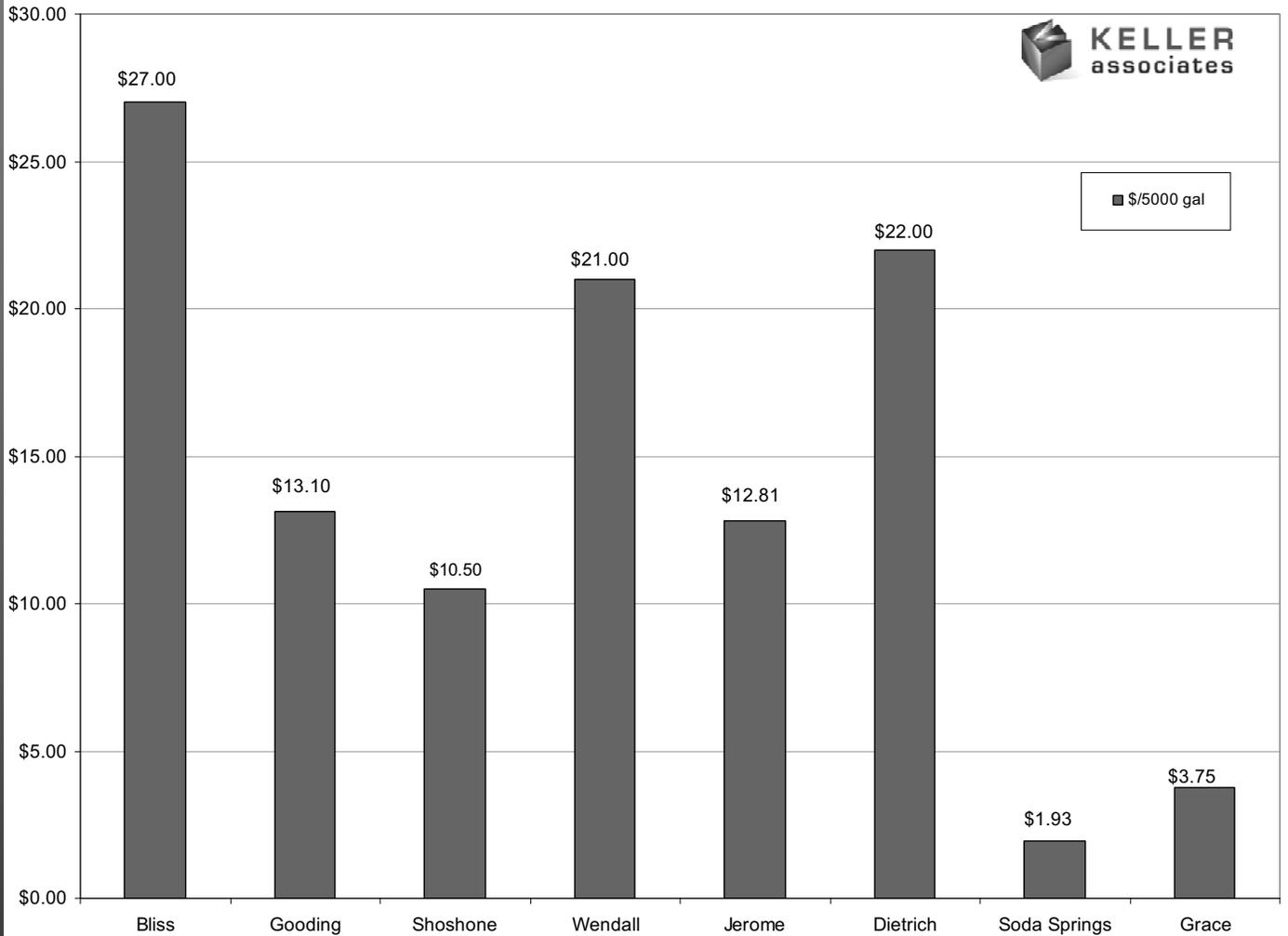


Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study

User Rates Comparison

Monthly Cost per Connection for 5,000 Gallons Consumed





Soda Springs, Idaho

Water Facilities Planning Study



Thank you for your time!

Questions or Comments?

City of Soda Springs

PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE - WATER FACILITIES PLANNING STUDY

DECEMBER 1, 2009

Name:	Address:	Phone:
1. Gene Lish	Box 48	2311
2. Michele Reddish	255 River Dr	4209
3. Debbie Pugmire	820 E 3rd N	4076
4. Janet Frankos	240 River Dr.	4298
5. Brian Lewis	71 E. 4th St	221-7479
6. Lynda Lewis	71 E. 4th St.	221-7090
7. Randy Prescott	49 S. 1st E.	547-3210
8. Tom Frankos	240 River Dr.	547-4298
9. Kason Wal	221 Gauge	221-4495
10. Joe Fullmer	265 River Drive	547-2238
11. Kevin R. Goffrey	550 E 1st North	547-3951
12. Karl Hansen	340 Hooper Dr	547-4118
13. Mitch Hart	680 E Pioneer Dr.	547-3919
14. Clyde Nelson	172 S Main St	547-2135
15. Gansher Vornelles	3059 Rock Creek Rd	547-4109
16. Kenneth Quigley	11 E 3rd S	233-6755
17. Sarah Quigley	11 E 3rd S	233-6755
18. RODGER SORENSEN	245 N HOOPER AV	547-4701
19. LYNN LEE	55 5th St E	547-3257
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		
26.		

PLEASE TELL US HOW YOU FEEL . . .

The purpose of this Open House is to provide the residents of the City of Soda Springs with detailed information regarding the proposed Water System Improvements. We hope that you have had the opportunity to learn more about the project 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

If you would like a return response, please so indicate and provide your name, address, and phone number so that we can contact you directly. We appreciate your attendance and any comments that you have.

Is some of the large amount of water usage because of leaks in the water main lines?

I feel that the public does not realize how little they are paying for water and because the water is a flat rate do not think of how much water they are actually using.

Public Comment Response 1:

Yes, it is possible that some of the water usage could be due to leaks in the main lines. The city recently performed an extensive water leak survey, and found no significant leaks.

Regardless, ongoing leak detection and repair efforts are recommended. Installation of water meters on existing services would assist in determining the amount of water loss in the system.



KELLER
associates

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I feel very lucky to have Soda Springs as my water provider. Their rates are very reasonably priced. It amazed me at the consumption rate that people use water.



KELLER
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I found the presentation very informative. It covered all aspects of the city's water usage and needs.

All my questions have been answered and I have a much clearer understanding of what is happening with the water needs in Soda Springs.

Thank you!



KELLER
associates

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The presentation was well prepared. Although it appears costly, the propositions seem necessary. Perhaps to alleviate the burden a metered water system could be used. If metered, Residents would be more conscious of the amount of water they waste, and the amount of the improvements would be carried proportionately.



KELLER
associates

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I enjoyed learning about the City's water system. The information provided was very good. The high usage is a concern but I do not see the City growing as projected. I feel funds should be spent to upgrade and protect sources and the service lines cutting out leakage. I think rates should be raised as soon as possible to start building up funds for the needed and on going improvements.



KELLER
associates

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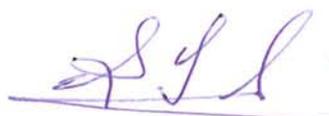
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NO RESPONSE REQUESTED
COMMENTS FROM RODGER SORENSEN 547-4701

THE DATA PRESENTED IS BOTH INTERESTING & USEFUL. SODA SPRINGS, LOCATED ON HIWAY 30 & ON THE UP MAINLINE, HAS GOOD GROWTH POTENTIAL. AN ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY IS, OBVIOUSLY, ESSENTIAL TO THE AREA'S FUTURE. OF IMMEDIATE CONCERN SHOULD BE THE IDENTIFICATION OF PRESENT WATER RIGHTS & PLAN TO PURCHASE ADDITIONAL WATER RIGHTS. THE VALUE OF THE "RIGHTS" WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE WITH TIME, AND NEED TO BE SECURED "NOW".

SHOULD IT BE DETERMINED THAT ADDITIONAL REVENUE IS REQUIRED TO PURCHASE ADDITIONAL "RIGHTS" OR IMPROVE THE DELIVERY SYSTEM, AN INCREASE IN WATER DELIVERY RATES WOULD BE PREFERABLE TO THE "VERY COSTLY" INSTALLATION OF WATER METERS.

 2 Dec '09



KELLER
associates

Keith Blegg

My suggestion first, is, we need to find more water.

Maybe the Lakey Ranch would let the city use their water when they are not using it. (It would take a larger water storage tank. There is water out by Sid Cellan Ranch. Is there any chance of getting any water from there. I know alot of this water is deeded to farms and the city, but there should be a time when the city could pump water into a storage tank. There is water on the Kachly Ranch, he had a great water right.

a good water well could be used to pump water into a storage tank, but it should not be used all the time, so many hours a week or a month.

My suggestion for water for fire safety is to have a water tank on wheels, such as a semi-10,000 - 20,000 gallon tank that has a good water pump, they could have a water tank at a fire as fast as a fire truck. water would be available at all times.

We are letting to much water go out
of City boundaries -

Surely there is a way to have water
in storage or on wheels at all times -

- Thank you -

Keith Blagg

Public Comment Response 2: Water Rights

The focus of this facility planning study was to identify challenges and solutions. One of the recommended solutions to the water supply shortfall is to perform an study to focus on management of existing water rights, as well as the reliability of the existing sources. Knowing what is currently available, will aid the city in as they move forward in making improvements dependant on the current rights and in determining how much additional supply needs to be obtained.

Public Comment Response 2: Fire Flow

Fire storage on wheels is a good thought, but is not likely to be economically feasible. The lowest amount of fire flow required for a residential structure is typically 1,000 gpm for 2 hours. This equates to a volume of 120,000 gallons. This would require at least six 20,000 gallon tankers, each of which will typically cost more to purchase, operate, and maintain, than installing pipe in the ground and which will have a useful life much less than pipe in the ground. The city already has the supply sufficient to fight fires, but portions of the distribution are too restricted and only need to be upsized. Many of the lines that need to be upsized also need to be replaced simply due to their age. So, in this case, the best apparent alternative to improve the existing infrastructure.

How does Keller explain the high water usage in the winter time? I have a hard time believing that we use so much compared to other cities.

- Bob Geddes

Public Comment Response 3: Winter Demands

Thank you for your question. We were also surprised when we first reviewed the city's usage records for winter months. We discussed this issue specifically during a technical review committee meeting. We first considered the possibility that the high water usage could be due to significant leakage from the system and/or possibly the use of residential heat pumps.

The city staff reported that an extensive leak detection survey had recently been performed, but no significant leakage was found. As for the heat pumps, no one thought there many or any in the system. We did, however, determine that one possible cause for the high winter demands is the fact that residents have generally been encouraged to leave the water running during winter months to prevent their pipes from freezing. Without an incentive to curb usage, this could lead to a significant amount of water use city-wide. In other cities, where water bills are usage based, residents will tend to insulate pipes or only allow a very small amount of water to run during key times.

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

D3 – Newspaper Articles on Water Facilities Planning Study

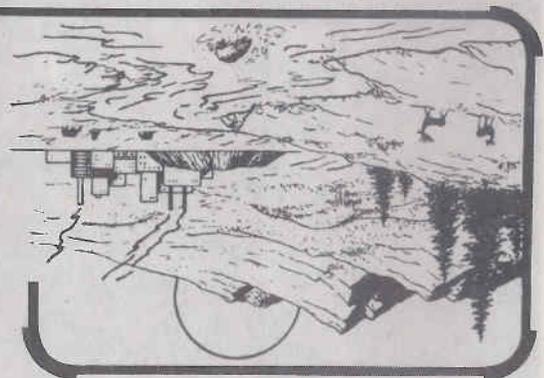
Caribou

Soda Springs, Caribou Co.

DEC 15 2009

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Thursday, December



Council Reviews Comments on City Water Facilities Study Open House

With the absences of Mayor Kirk Hansen and Councilman Arnell Walker, the three remaining members of the Soda Springs City Council held a brief meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 2, with Council Pres. Randy Prescott conducting City Director Alan Skinner reported 19 people attended the open house on the water facilities planning study by Keller Associates, with several comments being made. Those comments will be addressed in the final report to the Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality.

"Most of the comments were good," Skinner said about the presentation open to the public on Dec. 1 at city hall. He said a couple of those commenting were concerned about the possible need to add water meters for city water users.

Skinner said water meters would be required for many of the grants and loans that are available in order to conserve water by the city.

In other business, the council approved a request to purchase a grapple bucket that attaches to a loader. Skinner said the city had budgeted \$20,000 for it and they had a bid for \$21,500, which includes \$8,500 in fittings and hoses to allow for other equipment and hook-ups to be attached.

The city director said that among other things, it would be a big aid during spring cleanup efforts for the city and make loading faster and safer. Current efforts by the city has extra people load the debris and cleanup materials into the loader bucket.

Councilman Prescott said it takes three people for loading during the two-week cleanup period in the spring. The grapple bucket would eliminate most of that labor.

"I do see the cleanup increasing with the new landfill fees in effect," Skinner said, and noted the efforts by the city to help haul away debris for city residents now takes two weeks.

The attachment will also make handling other objects like power poles and ties much easier.

The council agreed to sponsor a \$100 free power gift certificate as part of the Shop at Home efforts during the holidays.

The city council meeting on Dec. 16 will be cancelled.

An inspection of the city parks was recently conducted by the Dept. of State Parks. Skinner explained that they periodically inspect the parks, which have used Parks funding and grants in the past, and make recommendations on those inspections.

He said ADA compliance and parking zones for handicapped were noted and suggestions to paint the asphalt to better highlight those areas was made.

"They commented the sites are nice and clean at all the parks," Councilwoman Lynda Lee said about complimenting the city and its efforts.

City Clerk Tausha Vorwaller said several grants over the years have been received by the city for park improvements.

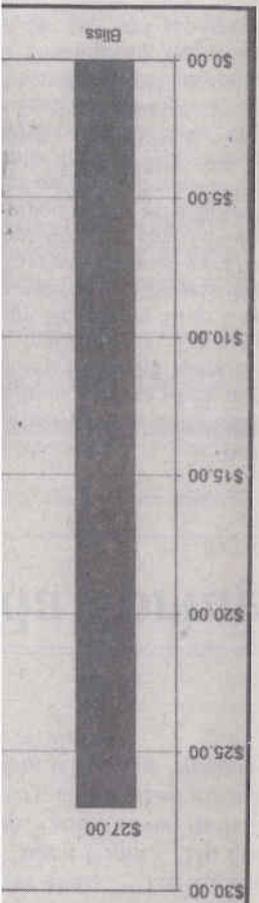
Monsanto's P4 Production LLC, a Southeast Idaho phosphate mining company, has reached an agreement with the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Shoshone Tribe to develop proposed plans for their Three Phosphate Mines.

Monsanto Begins Cleanup Planning for Their Three Phosphate Mines

An open house for the Soda Springs...

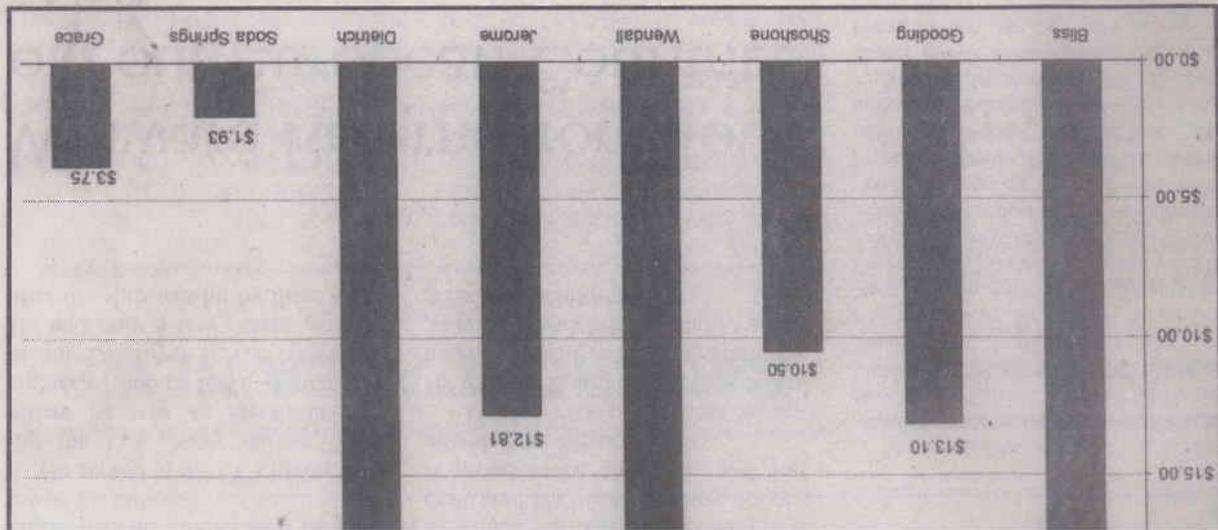
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User Rate



S.S. News

S.S. Water Study Shows Need for Improvements



city cover numerous areas. Among the conclusions and suggested improvements were:

- Aeration towers at Formation Springs are past their useful life and not working properly. They serve to remove carbon dioxide and improve the taste of the water.
- Present towers at Formation do not have the capacity to treat the full water right.
- Gas chlorination system at Formation Springs is old and can't adjust to changes in flow rates.
- There are safety concerns associated with chlorine gas.
- Other methods of disinfection may save the city money in the long term.
- The gas chlorination system at Ledge Creek cannot adjust to flow changes.
- The five top recommendations by Keller for the city were:
- Verify the reliability of the existing water supplies.
- Improve source protection efforts at Formation Springs.
- Improve water treatment and disinfection systems.
- Address supply shortfalls.
- Improve the management of the water pressure in the city's system.
- The report points out that metering water use has been shown to be the most effective method of decreasing demand.
- Other things to help decrease the heavy use of the city's water supplies.

Soda Springs presently has a cost per connection for 5,000 gallons of water consumed per month of \$1.93, compared to \$3.75 for Grace and as high as \$22 for Dietrich and \$27 for Bliss.

City officials note the suggestions and recommendations are just that. The study gives the city a road map of what the priorities are and where they can place emphasis in the future to protect and upgrade the city's water sources. The plan is also needed for requesting grant or loan funding from various sources.

An open house for the public was held Tuesday, Dec. 1, at city hall in Soda Springs for review and comment by the public on the Soda Springs water facilities planning study. The plan was prepared by Keller Associates for the city to help ensure continued and improved water service.

The average demand for the city system was about 4,500 gallons per minute during the summer months and the highest use during those summer days was between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. at night.

Several graphs explained the city's current population of 3,200 is using the maximum supply available of water and is projected to exceed the water supplies from Formation and Ledge Creek sources in the next five years as the population expands slightly.

The city's demand for water is much higher than other cities with similar water systems, Keller Associates noted in the study.

At peak, Soda Springs residents average about 2,200 gallons of water per person per day, compared to between 400 and 700 gallons for cities like Rexburg, Burley, and Mountain Home.

Even in winter use, Soda Springs residents still use over 500 gallons on average per person each day, with other comparison cities using only about one-fifth of that amount.

Suggestions in the plan for the

Grace Approves New P&Z Members!

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

CITY OF SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

D4 – City Council Adoption of Water Facilities Planning Study

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Director Skinner presented the Mayor and Council the final Water Facility Planning Study which now includes the comments received during the open house. Director Skinner explained that the Council needs to approve the final document and then it will be sent to DEQ for their review and approval. The study will be used as a guide for the City to prioritize future maintenance and improvements but none are mandated. Councilmember Hart moved to approve the Water Facilities Planning Study dated December 18th, 2009 prepared by Keller Associates, after review and acceptance of the recommended alternatives. Councilmember Lee seconded the motion. All in favor, motion carried.

The Mayor and Council reviewed the Local Professional Services Agreement which is an engineering agreement prepared by LHTAC for the 3rd East stimulus grant project already approved and accepted by the City. Attorney Nelson mentioned that he had not reviewed this agreement yet. Councilmember Prescott declared that he is now on the LHTAC Board and asks Attorney Nelson if there is a conflict of interest for him to motion and vote on this issue. Attorney Nelson explained that no conflict exists because Councilmember Prescott will not realize any pecuniary gain. Councilmember Prescott moved to approve the Local Professional Services Agreement between the City and Forsgren Associates, contingent on the review and approval of the agreement by Attorney Nelson. Councilmember Lee seconded the motion. All in favor, motion carried.

Clerk Vorwaller administered the Oaths of Office to incumbents Mayor Hansen, re-elected to his 7th term and Councilmember Prescott re-elected to his 5th term along with newly elected Councilmember Todd B. Smith.

Mayor Hansen asked for nominations for Council President. Councilmember Lee nominated Councilmember Prescott for Council President. The nomination was seconded by Councilmember Hart. Councilmember Hart moved that nominations cease, seconded by Councilmember Smith. All in favor, motion carried. Being no other nominations, Mayor Hansen entertained a motion to accept that nomination and appointment of Councilmember Prescott as Council President by acclamation. Councilmember Hart moved to approve the election of Councilmember Prescott as Council President, seconded by Councilmember Lee. All in favor, motion carried.

Mayor Hansen then recommended to the City Council the re-appointment of Tausha Vorwaller as City Clerk-Treasurer, Alan Skinner as Director of City Services, Joe E. Rice as Chief of Police, Norm Bjorkman as Fire Chief and Clyde Nelson as City Attorney. Councilmember Prescott moved to approve, seconded by Councilmember Hart all of the appointments as recommended by Mayor Hansen. All in favor, motion carried.

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The Mayor reviewed and discussed with the Council their past assignments. With the agreement of the Council, Mayor Hansen made the following assignments:

Councilmember Prescott – Police, Planning & Zoning and Equipment

Councilmember Lee – Library, GSSCDC, Parks & Recreation and Tree Committee

Councilmember Hart – Power, Fire and Sewer

Councilmember Smith – Streets, Water and Airport

Mayor Hansen thanked the Council for agreeing to their assignments and encouraged them all to be active and involved.

Fire Chief Bjorkman reviewed some Fire Department issues with the Mayor and Council. The Chief explained that a feasible option was found for testing the Firemen's respirator masks by leasing a testing unit for approximately \$500 a week which will need to be done annually. Chief Bjorkman reported that Brian Lewis had rejoined the Fire Department which he feels is an asset to the Department. The Chief discussed with the Council the issue of being called out on County fires. Mayor Hansen suggested a meeting with him and Councilmember Hart to discuss the issue and then discuss the concerns with the County Commissioners at the next joint County meeting. Chief Bjorkman requested approval for 5 firemen to attend the Southern Idaho Fire Academy (SIFA) in Burley, February 12th through the 14th. Councilmember Prescott, seconded by Councilmember Hart moved to approve the requested training for up to 5 firemen. All in favor, motion carried. Chief Bjorkman reminded the Council of the Firemen's Winter Party on Monday, January 11th and took a count of who would be attending.

Director Skinner reported that a follow up letter will be sent to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regarding the latest inspection of the City's hydro plants requesting that detailed inspections performed by a licensed engineer be done every 5 years instead of every 2 as previously committed to unless there is a significant event. This time frame was recommended by the last engineer who performed the inspections. Director Skinner commented that a detailed engineer's inspection probably costs from \$20,000 to \$30,000. If FERC approves the extended inspection schedule the next inspection will be deferred until 2012.

Director Skinner briefly reported on the progress of the review and redesign of the Wastewater Treatment Plant project. Forsgren Associates is gathering quotes on five different technologies and the costs have been at or lower than projected. Forsgren will eventually be making a recommendation on how to proceed with the upgrade of the plant.

Director Skinner explained that he was just made aware that all creek and canal cleaning will require a permit from the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR). The permits need to be requested at least 60 days in advance which will require the City to plan ahead for these projects. The Council discussed whose responsibility it is to clean JANUARY 6TH, 2010

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Ledge Creek east of town. Director Skinner stated that he is still waiting on the final word

from IDWR but as understood now it is the City's responsibility from Ledge Creek to our property line and the east side of the gravel pit from the overpass to the south property line. Director Skinner explained that two types of permits are available one is per project the other is a long term permit for annual maintenance.

The Mayor and Council discussed the replacement of retiring employee Richard Dixon who worked in the Water Department. Director Skinner believes the position needs to be filled and the new employee will be required to work toward a class II water operator certification. The Council discussed the need to replace right away and the interest of internal employee adjustments. The Mayor and Council instructed Director Skinner to review all department positions and job descriptions and consider combining jobs or adjusting employees and present a recommendation to the Council at the next meeting.

The Council considered the request to support Idan-Ha Theatre's winter matinees. Councilmember Smith moved to approve supporting the winter matinees with \$500 from Power community service funds. Councilmember Prescott seconded the motion. All in favor, motion carried.

Clerk Vorwaller requested approval for two of the City Hall staff to attend an Excel spreadsheet class being offered by the County Extension office for \$50. Councilmember Smith mentioned the he has taught Excel classes before and would be willing to give a class for free. Clerk Vorwaller accepted the offer and will work out a time with Councilmember Smith for the class.

The Mayor and Council discussed the proposed windmill ordinance recommended for approval by the Planning and Zoning Commission. Attorney Nelson explained that the current code does not allow windmills and the draft ordinance would allow residential size windmills in the Agricultural Zones by conditional use permit. Attorney Nelson recommended that the Mayor and Council submit written comments on the proposed ordinance for the Planning and Zoning to consider before public hearings are scheduled in order to avoid multiple publishing's which are costly. Mayor Hansen commented that he is not opposed to the proposed ordinance but concerned that it may be too restrictive and prohibit a good opportunity if one arises. Councilmember Smith would like to know what the definition of a wind turbine is and also see smaller units allowed in the ordinance. Councilmember Prescott commented that the effectiveness of the smaller ones was discussed by the Planning and Zoning. Councilmember Lee suggested that the technology is improving so fast that the option to install the small ones should be included. Councilmember Smith questioned the violation and enforcement of non-compliance with this proposed ordinance. Attorney Nelson explained that the City Code has a prevision that makes code violations a misdemeanor with a fine up to \$1,000 and each day is a separate violation but criminal charges would have to be filed to get a court
JANUARY 6TH, 2010
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order for removal. Councilmember Hart and Mayor Hansen expressed their desire for the ordinance to have a provision to allow a commercial venture if the opportunity arose. Attorney Nelson mentioned the purchasing of the power would have to be worked out and

a consultant may need to be hired to set this up. Attorney Nelson reminded the Council that this proposed ordinance was drafted to address a specific request for a home generation windmill. The Mayor and Council agreed to submit their written comments and suggestions on the proposed windmill ordinance.

Director Skinner reported that an Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) has been submitted. The \$80,000, 100% grant will be used to do a study to formulate an energy efficiency plan for the City. The study will then make us eligible for future grants for projects and improvements. Forsgren Associates submitted the grant proposal on the City's behalf but needs a letter of assurance from the Mayor committing the City to comply with program requirements if awarded. Councilmember Lee moved to approve the EECBG assurance letter signed by Mayor Hansen, seconded by Councilmember Prescott. All in favor, motion carried.

Director Skinner reviewed with the Mayor and Council several grant opportunities that are available right now. Director Skinner recommended submitting the Senate Appropriations application for the Wastewater Treatment Plant project and also recommended pursuing the State Aeronautics grants for lighting improvements and possibly security fencing for the airport. Other grants to consider include another energy grant for renewable energy technologies on government buildings, a grant for stream, river or wetland improvements in the Bear River watershed, environmental education, bus facility improvements, drug court enhancements and prisoner re-entry grant. The Mayor and Council encouraged Director Skinner to pursue the grants he felt beneficial and appropriate for the City and to pass along the information on the drug court and prisoner grants to the County.

Councilmember Prescott moved to approve entering into executive session pursuant to I.C. 67-2345(1)(f) to communicate with legal counsel regarding probable litigation. Councilmember Smith seconded the motion. A roll call showed the following vote:

Those voting aye:	Mitch Hart	Those voting nay:	none
	Randy Prescott		
	Lynda Lee	Absent:	none
	Todd Smith		

Motion Carried.

Councilmember Hart moved to exit executive session, seconded by Councilmember Prescott. All in favor, motion carried.

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Councilmember Hart moved to adjourn the meeting at 6:45pm, seconded by Councilmember Prescott. All in favor, motion carried.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL THIS 20TH DAY OF JANUARY,

2010.

Kirk L. Hansen, Mayor

ATTEST:

Tausha Vorwaller, Clerk

Contact information for citizens of the City of Soda Springs, Idaho who were in attendance at the January 6, 2010 public meeting wherein the water system improvement alternatives were officially selected:

1. Ed Smith - c/o Bryant Smith 9 North 7th East - Soda Springs, ID 83276
2. Bryant and Donna Smith - 9 North 7th East - Soda Springs, ID 83276
3. Bud and Arnetta Sibbett - 341 South 3rd West - Soda Springs, ID 83276
4. Todd Smith family- 131 East 4th South Soda Springs, ID 83276
5. Adam Hansen - 271 East 1st North Soda Springs, ID 83276