

**CITY OF RIRIE  
DRINKING WATER  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
INFORMATION  
DOCUMENT**



**DRAFT REPORT  
December, 2013**



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INFORMATION  
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Submitted to:

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USDA-RD

**DRAFT REPORT**



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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Alt.	Alternative
bgs	Below Ground Surface
city	City of Ririe
CCTV	Closed-circuit Television
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second
COE	Corps of Engineers
DA	Department of the Army
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EDU	Equivalent Dwelling Unit
EID	Environmental Information Document
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
F	Fahrenheit
FPS	Facility Planning Study
Ft.	Feet
gpd	Gallons per day
gpm	Gallons per minute
Hp	Horse power
ICDBG	Idaho Community Development Block Grant
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
IOC	In-Organic Contaminants
kW	Kilowatt
LMI	Low to middle income
mg/L	Milligrams per liter (same as parts per million)
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
Mo	Month
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
ppm	Parts per million (same as mg/L)
psi	Pounds per square inch
PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride
Rules	Idaho Drinking Water Rules (IDAPA 58.01.08)
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SOC	Soluble Organic Carbon
Sq.	Square Feet
TDH	Total Dynamic Head
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office

USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA-RD	United States Department of Agriculture-Rural Development
VFD	Variable Frequency Drive
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

# 1.0 COVER SHEET

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## 1.1 Applicant

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## 1.2 Project Contact Person

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## 1.3 Project Costs and Funding

### 1.3.1 Project Costs (Alternative D)

#### Estimated Project Costs:

Transmission and Distribution System	\$636,900
Treatment	\$24,900
Storage	\$371,000
Source	\$468,000
Total Estimated Cost	<u>\$1,500,800</u>

### 1.3.2 Funding

No funding has been sought at this time.

### 1.3.3 Estimated User Costs

#### Estimated Average Residential Water User Costs:

	USDA-RD	DEQ & ICDBG
Existing O&M usage-based charge (\$0.58 / 1,000 gal)	\$6.78 / month	\$6.78 / month
Existing debt service charge	\$20.45 / month	\$20.45 / month
New O&M usage-based charge (\$0.58 / 1,000 gal)	\$6.78 / month	\$6.78 / month
New debt service charge	\$26.93 / month	\$33.60 / month
<b>Total Increase of</b>	<b>\$6.48 / month</b>	<b>\$13.15 / month</b>

## 1.4 Abstract

The City of Ririe Drinking Water Facility Planning Study, technically approved in October 2013, evaluates several alternatives to improve the existing water system to meet the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Idaho Drinking Water Rules for a 20-40 year planning period (see IDAPA 58.01.08). The No Action Alternative was also evaluated. After receiving public input and following a public meeting held in May 2013, the Ririe City Council selected Alternative D. This Environmental Information Document (EID) provides a summary of the project purpose

and need, summarizes the alternatives that were developed and provides a comparison of the environmental effects and costs. It also provides a detailed description and environmental analysis of the environmental effects of the selected alternative. This alternative was selected because it would have little to no environmental effect, would be cost-effective enough and addresses identified deficiencies. There appears to be no environmental effects except for those of a temporary nature common to construction of new public works.

## **2.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

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The primary purpose for the selected project is to bring the City's water supply and distribution systems into compliance with current and expected regulations for a 20-40 year planning period. Below is a list of the water system deficiencies:

- Well #3 is out of service and must be brought back into service or abandoned according to a recent DEQ sanitary survey.
- When Well #4 is out of service, there is no provision for an emergency power supply or an alternate water source for the City.
- Another backup well is needed to provide additional water supply during extreme firefighting events and to provide water at peak demands when Well #4 is out of service.
- Well #1 needs considerable maintenance in order for it to be fully trusted as a backup well. When it is operating as a backup well during the summer time when demands are high it cannot produce sufficient pressure for the homes on the southeast side of town along Hillside Drive and Old Ririe Highway to satisfy consumers.
- The paint system on the inside of the storage tank is failing. A diver inspection and report obtained in 2012 recommended painting the inside of the storage tank in 5-10 years.
- The storage tank at Well #4 cannot hold all needed fire flow of 300,000 gpm. It only holds about 140,000 gallons of fire flow when considering operational storage at the top of the tank and dead storage at the bottom of the tank.
- The distribution system cannot provide substantial fire flow to the outer limits of the distribution system. The grain storage/shipping businesses do not have adequate fire protection due to the lack of looping and insufficient line size and overall lack of available water supply.
- The system contains 23 aging Pac-States fire hydrants. These hydrants need to be checked for proper operation.
- The city is short of water rights currently of at least 0.54 cfs when only considering the operation of Well #4 operating alone. Actual flow meter readings indicate that Well #4 pumps up to 1,650 gpm, although it averages 1,500 gpm.
- Water meters are now 18 years old and collectively becoming more and more inaccurate. This may account for a portion of the unaccounted for water. Additionally the meter reading software and hand-held device are nearing the end of their useful life and are no longer supported by the manufacturer.
- The city has 58 percent unaccounted for water in its distribution system.
- The city does not have a cross-connection control plan or program.

The selected project will protect public health by improving the duration of the system's fire flow capacity and by improving the back-up well capacity to regulatory standards. New waterlines will also be laid to improve distribution system pressure at the extremities of the system during fire flow events and to improve line redundancy.

Various figures have been prepared to help the reader clearly discern project features. Most of these are given in Appendix A in the order they are referenced in the text. The project planning

area and area of potential effect map is given first as Figure 1, followed by a map showing the selected water improvements (Figure 2).

## **3.0 ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION**

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### **3.1 Describe all Alternatives**

#### **3.1.1 Transmission and Distribution System**

##### Pac-States Fire Hydrants

Repair of each Pac-states hydrant may be viable alternative to replacement. The city should investigate the operational condition of each Pac-States hydrant. Alternatively, the City could avoid the maintenance costs and replace all Pac-states hydrants with new hydrants. Ultimately the City elected to keep and maintain the Pac-states hydrants.

##### Find and Repair Leaks

We estimated that there is 169 gpm currently being lost to leaks in the distribution system. This translates to approximately \$5,000 of additional power costs each year, and additional wear and tear on all operating pumps. To optimally operate the water system, these leaks must be found and stopped. The estimated cost for professional leak detection of the entire water system including services up to the water meter will cost approximately \$6,000. The cost of repairing identified leaks is unknown and is dependent on the number of excavations necessary to find and stop the leaks. At the draft stage of this study, the city commissioned professional leak detection which located several leaks. One leak, upon excavation, was determined to be approximately 75 gpm. All of these leaks were repaired between the draft study phase and the final stage. It is expected that most of the calculated loss of 169 gpm has now been eliminated.

##### Water Meters

Most all end-use water meters were installed in 1995. A few meters have been replaced that prematurely failed. Testing of these meters and replacing those found to be inaccurate is not really an option because of regulatory changes and rapid technology advances in the water meter industry in the last five years. Maintenance of the existing meters is no longer feasible when compared with the cost of replacing them with new meter reading technology.

##### Distribution Pipes

Additional distribution loops are needed to achieve needed fire flows. The locations of the pipes are the same with each well improvement alternative. But the size of some pipes must be larger if Well #1 and Well #3 are replaced with a larger single well on the Well #3 site to move the water to where it is needed from a single layer well. Less water being moved from two sources allows the use of smaller pipes.

##### No Action

Action has already been taken on the leaks. The leaks have been repaired. Without distribution system improvements the extremities of the system cannot be delivered adequate water for firefighting. Meters will continue to age, cost the city revenue and generally under read actual usage.

### **3.1.2 Treatment**

#### Sand Separator on Well #3

The sand separator is desired since the sand production of the well is right at the 5.0 ppm state regulatory limit when pumping the well at planned design rate of 550 gpm. This is an above ground mechanical unit that uses centrifugal force to remove the sand. This only applies to those alternatives that keep Well #3 in the system.

#### Sodium Hypochlorite disinfection

To obtain consistency with existing equipment at Well #4, sodium hypochlorite was considered as the disinfection method of choice for all City wells.

#### No Action

Without sand removal in Well #3, meters may become plugged and sand may show up in residential drinking water when the well is pumped to planned design capacity of 550 gpm. Without this disinfection equipment at the backup wells the City cannot ensure safe drinking water if water testing detects the presence of potential harmful microorganisms.

### **3.1.3 Storage**

#### Build New Tank

This option would add additional storage to the existing storage tank at the Well #4 site thus ensuring that fire flow duration would be available if Well #4 went out of service.

#### Buy Spare Pump for Well #4

This is a low budget fix that would lessen the down time if Well #4 was out of service. This option minimizes the risk that the well would be out of service when called upon in the event of a fire. This is a low budget alternative to building more storage.

#### Repaint Tank

This is a repair option of the existing storage tank at Well #4. It is a shorter term repair when compared to lining the tank with a plastic liner. It costs less up front but the tank would have to be repainted in approximately 15 years.

#### Line Tank

Installing a plastic liner in the existing storage tank at Well #4 is another renewal option. This process can only occur on the floor and walls inside the tank. The inside of the roof will still require painting. This is a long term repair that would last decades.

#### No Action

Without storage improvements, the existing storage tank will corrode and fail. The sooner the improvements the better the overall condition of the tank will age. Without storage improvements fire flow duration will be limited in the system.

### **3.1.4 Source**

#### Water Right Purchase

Addition of ground water rights was the only alternative considered to correct the shortage of water rights. These are needed so that the City abides by the limitations of their water rights when extracting groundwater from the earth.

### Generator

With a generator on Well #3, the risk of the entire City having water during a power outage is diminished since this would be the second generator in the system.

### Keep Well #1 and Rehab Well #3

This option has a higher risk of drinking water contamination than construction of a new well. Significant work needs to be done to bring both wells up to full compliance with the drinking water rules. This is a lower cost option than construction of a new well to replace both Well #1 and Well #3. Smaller distribution pipes can be used to move water to needed areas if both wells remain in the system.

### Abandon Well#1 and Well#3 and Drill a New Well at Well #3 Site

This is a higher cost option than that explained in the prior paragraph, but less risky in terms of drinking water contamination. It also requires larger distribution pipes be installed to move the higher volume of water away from a single larger well.

### No Action

Without improving the backup Wells #1 and #3, the City will continue to have a substandard backup water supply due to low pressure output at Well #1 and due to Well #3 being out of service. If a power outage occurred while Well #4 was out of service, the City would not have drinking water and line pressure would go to zero and even negative on the hillside on the southeast corner of town. This is a significant threat to public health.

## **3.1.5 Discussion of Improvement Alternatives**

### Alternative A

The Rules require that a backup source capable of providing peak hour demand be available for service when the primary well is out of service. For Ririe, if the existing backup sources were abandoned, the Rules are interpreted as needing a backup source capable of providing peak hour demand to meet future needs projected by this report, which was calculated to be 1,346 gpm. It would be desirable to develop a backup well that would match the production of Well #4 which is 1,500 gpm. This would consolidate both backup sources into one facility.

Well #1 was rated as having a high final susceptibility rating for IOC's, VOC's, SOC's and microbial by DEQ in its Source water Assessment Final Report (2002). Well #3 and Well #4 each received a moderate susceptibility rating. Due to the risks associated with the rehabilitation of Well #1, an option to replace Well #1 deserves attention.

A logical place for a new single backup well source would be the Well #3 site. A review of the Well #3 well logs illustrates that the original pump test produced 800 gpm with 6.5 feet of drawdown. This yields a specific capacity of 123 gallons produced for each foot of drawdown. Extrapolating this information to a well capacity of 1,500 gpm would yield an expected drawdown of approximately six more feet for a total drawdown of approximately 13 feet, which would produce a pumping water well level of 54 feet bgs. This drawdown estimate is consistent with the results of the 2010 pump test at 550 gpm. Knowing that Well #3 was finished with 12 inch casing and that it pumps excessive sand

over 550 gpm indicates that the well is too small and problematic for redevelopment at 1,500 gpm. But the well could possibly be replaced with a new larger well on the same site with a goal of 1,500 gpm to match the production capacity of Well #4. This seems to be an achievable plan.

Arguments against this plan would be the high cost associated with complete replacement of wells that arguably have had no water quality problems to date. Why replace two wells now that do not have water quality problems and have useful life remaining in them? Why not capitalize on the continued value of these infrastructure investments? This is especially true with Well #3 since the facility already has a well house that is in good condition and is suitable to house controls for a well of 550 gpm that pumps directly into the system.

A facility capable of 1,500 gpm would require replacement of the existing building and complete redevelopment of the site including new 10 inch connecting water lines into the system that would extend at least as far as the intersection of Market St. and Old Ririe Highway. Additionally, we would recommend that other water lines in the system, new and proposed, be upsized to enable all 1,500 gpm to be distributed throughout the system with acceptable friction losses and main line velocities. This alternative is qualitatively summarized on Table 1.

**Table 1 – Alternative A Improvements**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Improvements</b>
Transmission and Distribution System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Pac-States hydrants</li> <li>• New water meters</li> <li>• Water mainline improvements</li> </ul>
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Line existing tank with a plastic liner</li> <li>• Construct another 250,000 gal ground level tank</li> </ul>
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete replacement of both backup wells with a single backup source</li> <li>• Obtain additional water rights</li> </ul>

Alternative B

This alternative commits the city to keeping Well #3 and Well #1 active in the system as backup sources. It would be desirable to re-develop these sources to match the capacity of Well #4, which pumps at 1,500 gpm. It is desirable to bypass the decommissioned storage tank and booster pump station at Well #3 for the following reasons:

- A small water system like Ririe, in order to operate efficiently, must control its maintenance costs. By returning this small storage tank and small booster pumps to service, the City must operate and maintain two fully independent

storage tank and booster pump stations. This will add pump and storage tank maintenance and power costs.

- With two operating storage tanks in the city, both booster pump stations will have to operate continually in order to turn the water over in the tanks. Otherwise water quality problems may develop. Additionally, if the water isn't turned over adequately in the winter time, freezing of the water in the tank could occur. These are significant problems that cannot be overcome without a significant increase of operations and maintenance costs. We do not believe the system can bear these costs.
- The city has a fully functional, tested, primary pump station consisting of Well #4, the adjacent 250,000 gallon storage tank, booster pump station and backup generator. If Well No. 3 pump was re-commissioned with the storage tank and booster pump station, it would not be a backup well. It would have to function as an additional primary pump system as described previously. If Well #3 is re-commissioned to pump directly into the distribution system, then it will truly function as a backup water supply. It will only become operational in time of emergency or when Well #4 and associated tank and booster pump station are removed from service for maintenance. Ordinarily Well #3 will remain off except for periodic exercising or brief starts to ensure that the pump shaft does not seize up. Brief starts, properly executed, should not incur power demand fees. Daily maintenance and power costs will be limited to the costs of heat and periodic brief operation to prevent seize-up of the pump.

To rehabilitate both these sources, a number of improvements are needed. These improvements are given in Table 2.

**Table 2 – Alternative B Improvements**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Improvements</b>
Transmission and Distribution System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Pac-States hydrants</li> <li>• New water meters</li> <li>• Water mainline improvements</li> </ul>
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install a sand separator for Well #3</li> </ul>
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paint inside existing ground level tank</li> </ul>
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve Well #1 with a new well house and pump</li> <li>• Re-commission Well #3 for service</li> <li>• Purchase a spare pump and motor for Well #4</li> </ul>

This project keeps the risk of the failure of Well #1 but replaces the existing building in a modest way. This project keeps the risk of utilizing and maintaining the 41 year old Pac-States hydrants. This project is complete and includes necessary elements for short term service while bearing the risks of maintaining and utilizing Well #1 through this planning period.

If the drinking water rule for redundant pumps during fire flow is allowed to be met with a spare well pump and motor for Well #4 so that all wells and the 60 Hp and 25 Hp booster pumps are operational during a fire, sufficient water for any fire at 2,500 gpm plus maximum day demand are available. With the lack of tank storage mitigated by having a spare well pump and motor for Well #4, no additional water storage would be needed at this time.

Alternative C

Alternative C is very similar to Alternative B but less overall is done. It includes the risk of continuing to utilize Well #1 but reduces the risk by keeping the existing well house in service and making only minor repairs. Second, the backup generator and sand separator are not included in improvements at the building at Well #3. Third, no water right expansion work would be completed. The City does not violate its allowed diversion volume. Fourth, no storage tank improvements would be undertaken, except for laying aside capital reserves within the O&M budget to paint the tank in five to 10 years. Lastly, this alternative includes the same distribution improvements as Alternative B except that all Pac-States hydrants would be replaced as maintenance within the O&M budget and not done as part of a major project. This alternative is given on Table 3.

**Table 3 – Alternative C Improvements**

Category	Improvements
Transmission and Distribution System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New water meters</li> <li>• Water mainline improvements</li> </ul>
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve Well #1 with minor well house repairs and new pump</li> <li>• Re-commission Well #3 for service without sand separator and emergency generator</li> <li>• Purchase a spare pump and motor for Well #4</li> </ul>

This project includes most of the needful elements to remove deficiencies but lacks in long-term view and completeness compared to Alternatives A and B.

### Alternative D

This alternative includes parts of both Alternative's A and B as shown on Table 4.

**Table 4 – Alternative D Improvements**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Improvements</b>
Transmission and Distribution System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain Pac-States hydrants</li><li>• New water meters</li><li>• Water mainline improvements</li></ul>
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Install a sand separator for Well #3</li></ul>
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Line the existing tank with a plastic liner</li><li>• Paint inside of roof on existing ground level tank</li><li>• Construct another 250,000 gal ground level tank</li></ul>
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve Well #1 with a new well house and pump</li><li>• Re-commission Well #3 for service</li><li>• Purchase a spare pump and motor for Well #4</li></ul>

This project, like Alternative A is complete in every way. It addresses system needs for 20-40 years in a sustainable fashion and has reasonable projected O&M costs.

### **3.2 Low-cost Alternative**

The lowest cost alternative that would allow the city to substantially comply with the drinking water rules is Alternative C. This project keeps Well #1 in service by keeping the existing building and upsizing the pump to 60 Hp, re-commissions Well #3 for service without sand separator and emergency generator, purchases a spare well pump and motor for Well #4, makes distribution system improvements without maintaining Pac-States Hydrants, and replace all water meters with newer technology. This alternative would result in the lowest monthly user rates and would enable the city to provide adequate fire flow and improve their distribution system. The cost of this alternative is estimated at \$865, 300 resulting in average user rates of \$32.42 to \$37.07 per month. A comparison chart of the alternative costs is given on Table 5.

**Table 5 – Comparison of Capital Costs**

<b>Alternative:</b>	<b>Capital Costs:</b>
A	\$1,999,530
B	\$1,226,720
C	\$865,300
D	\$1,500,800

Although Alternative C is the lowest cost project, it does not have a long term view and pushes needed work into maintenance. It is incomplete and not desirable to implement. Alternative B is complete but not desirable to implement because it does not include another ground level storage tank or a liner in the existing tank.

### **3.3 Alternatives with Respect to Environmental Impacts, Costs & Capital**

Specific environmental impacts were not considered for alternatives that were not technically or economically feasible. Table 6 is a summary of all the alternatives that were considered in the initial screening process of the facilities planning study. These alternatives were discussed previously in Section 3.2. The comment column of Table 6 briefly describes the rationale for either ruling out the alternative or for carrying the alternative forward for further evaluation.

Table 7 is a comparison of the no action alternative and the three most feasible alternatives relative to environmental impacts, cost to mitigate environmental impacts, capital cost and O&M costs. A breakdown of the costs to mitigate environmental impacts/conditions is included in Attachment D.

The capital cost of Alternative D is \$1,500,800. It is anticipated that this alternative will result in an average user rate of \$33.41 to \$40.38, depending on the funding plan. This EID will address environmental issues specific to the selected project.

**Table 6 – Initial Screening of Alternatives**  
 City of Ririe Drinking Water Facilities Planning Study

	<b>Alternative</b>	<b>Fundamental Problems with Alternative?</b>
1	No Action	Does not comply with Idaho Drinking water rules. This alternative was not considered further.
2	Optimum Operation of Existing Facilities	Does not comply with Idaho Drinking Water Rules. Fire flow duration is limited at system extremities.
3	Regionalization	Ririe could not regionalize with other cities due to distance. County subdivisions could possibly regionalize with the City of Ririe in the future at developer expense. This alternative was not considered further.
4	<b>Alternative A</b>	<b>This alternative was considered feasible in the initial screening and was carried forward for further evaluation.</b>
5	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>This alternative was considered feasible in the initial screening and was carried forward for further evaluation.</b>
6	Alternative C	This alternative is a subset of Alternative B and thus is covered with the Alternative B analysis. This alternative was not considered further due to its incompleteness and lack of long-term view.
7	<b>Alternative D</b>	<b>This alternative was considered feasible in the initial screening and was carried forward for further evaluation.</b>

**Table 7 - Comparison of Most Feasible Alternatives**  
City of Ririe Drinking Water Facilities Planning Study

	Environmental Considerations	No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Comments
1	Physical Aspects	No	Yes, D, LT	Yes, D, ST	Yes, D, LT	Yes, D, ST	New well for Alternative A only. 2,284 L. F. of new waterlines where waterlines do not exist with Alternatives A, B, C and D, boring will occur underneath US 20B and Eastern Idaho Railroad on all feasible alternatives.
2	Climate	No	No	No	No	No	All pipe will be buried 6 ft. beneath the ground.
3	Population	No	No	No	No	No	Project will satisfy population needs which allows for 1% compound growth rate for 20-40 years.
4	Economics and Social Profile	No	Yes, D, LT	Yes, D, LT	Yes, D, LT	Yes, D, LT	Financial assistance is needed in the form of grants and low interest loans to make the project affordable to residents.
5	Land Use	No	No	No	No	No	Land use not affected by project.
6	Floodplain	No	No	No	No	No	None of the alternatives would construct drinking water facilities in the 100-year flood plain.
7	Wetlands	No	No	No	No	No	No wetlands are expected to be impacted.
8	Wild and Scenic Rivers	No	No	No	No	No	No wild and scenic rivers in PPPA.
9	Cultural Resources	No	No	No	No	No	SHPO responded. Tribal entities did not respond. No historical properties were identified within the PPPA. No additional investigations are recommended.
10	Flora and Fauna	No	No	No	No	No	No effects anticipated.
11	Recreation and Open Space	No	Yes, D, LT	Yes, D, LT	No	Yes, D, LT	Well #1 is located in the City Park. With Alternative A, the back-up well is removed from the park, which is viewed as a positive direct effect. With Alternative's B, C and D, Well #1 remains in the park. Aesthetics of the well house in the park will be substantially improved with Alternatives A and B. The new well building for Alternatives B and D will have approximately 150 sq. ft. larger foot print than the existing building. Because of the overall small foot print it will not diminish recreation at the City Park. With Alternative C, the existing building will be renovated, therefore no effects.
12	Ag Lands	No	No	No	No	No	The new waterline (1372 L. F.) along Anderson Canal in Alternatives A, B, C and D may temporarily effect prime farmland during construction, but installation of the waterline alone will not convert prime farmland to non-agricultural use. No crops should be lost with proper construction timing.
13	Air Quality	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No burning of construction waste allowed. Required to control fugitive dust.
14	Energy	No	No	No	No	No	Energy consumption will remain the same or be reduced as a result of stopping distribution system leaks.
15	Regionalization	No	No	No	No	No	Regionalization is not planned for this project.
16	Water Quality	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Project is not anticipated to impact water quality. Contractor to implement storm water BMP's to control storm water runoff.
17	Cost to Mitigate Environmental Conditions	\$0.00	\$20,000	\$17,000	\$16,000	\$18,000	
18	O&M Costs (System Total Annual)	\$59,800	\$48,680	\$54,920	\$61,750	\$54,090	
19	Capital Cost	\$0.00	\$1,999,530	\$1,226,720	\$865,300	\$1,500,800	

**Yes** indicates that the environmental feature could be affected by or have an impact on the proposed project.

**No** indicates there is no anticipated effect on the environmental feature from the project.

**D** - Direct Effects

**I** - Indirect Effects

**ST**- Short Term Effects

**LT** - Long Term Effects

### **3.4 Best Alternative**

The City selected Alternative D. It is the Best Alternative because the elected officials determined it best met the long term needs for the City. It is not the low-cost alternative. The low-cost Alternative C, ruled out earlier in this report, does not meet the long term needs of the City.

#### **3.4.1 Primary Treatment and Distribution Methods**

The primary treatment for the project is the installation of a sand separator at Well #3 and a disinfectant system and Well's #1 and #3. The distribution improvements would be installation of new eight inch and 10 inch waterlines and upsizing existing waterlines. There is also repair of fire hydrants, new fire hydrants added to the system and replacing some fire hydrants as part of waterline improvement works.

#### **3.4.2 Location of Proposed Facilities**

Well #1 is located in the City Park the new well building will be approximately 150 sq. ft. larger foot print than existing building. Because of the overall small foot print it will not diminish recreation at the City Park. All other well improvements will be on established well sites.

#### **3.4.3 Environmental Effects**

Some of the distribution pipe recommended for installation in this report would be laid where no pipe is currently laid. One line would be laid on the edge of a farmer's field between the field and the Anderson Canal. Another line would be along the railroad tracks then through developed commercial properties. Another line would replace an existing line along the Archer Highway and Smith St. Another line would replace an existing line for a block and then cross underneath the railroad tracks at a new location to give a third connection underneath the railroad tracks.

#### **3.4.4 Discussion:**

After review of cost considerations, environmental effects, risks and completeness in addressing all deficiencies, the city selected Alternative D at the June, 2013 council meeting. The City reasoned that would serve the City best long-term. The City desires to work toward getting the additional storage tank and wants the benefits of fully rehabilitated backup source with a generator at Well #3. They also wanted a plastic liner in the existing storage tank as opposed to merely repainting it. The plastic liner should be a more sustainable solution.

### **3.5 Justification of Cost-Effectiveness**

Alternatives A and D are complete in every way. Alternative B is similar to A&D except for a new 250,000 gallon tank is not included. Alternative C, although does much good, fails to improve the system to the extent that the other alternatives do. Therefore Alternative C has less capital cost and substantially higher O&M cost than the other alternatives. The selected Alternative D is a complete project in every way.

## 4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

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### 4.1 Map and Description of the Project Planning Area

#### 4.1.1 Boundaries

The PPPA is bounded by the Enterprise Canal on the North, by 4500 E on the west, consists the city limits plus the High School and LDS church along US 20B, a few homes along County Line road east of the Rail Road and homes and business on Market Street. The area of the PPPA is 0.69 square miles and is graphically shown as Figure 1 in Attachment A.

#### 4.1.2 Topographic and Geographic Features

Ririe is a small rural community in southeast Jefferson County. A small portion of the city is in Bonneville County. The City is a service area for local farming operations. There is a railroad line that also supports local agribusiness, primarily grain shipping. Four major roadways converge in Ririe and connect to US Highway 26, one from Rigby to the west (SH 48) and the locally known Archer Highway to the north, County Line Road from US Highway 20 from the west and US Highway 26 Business loop.

Ririe is located at the convergence of foothills to the south and the Snake River Plain. Four canals originating at the South Fork of the Snake River located four miles to the east of Ririe make their way past Ririe, two on the north edge of the City and two on the south edge. The Snake River Plain slopes gently to the west and south. Topography in the City seems flat to the casual observer except for the extreme southeast corner that lies in the foothills.

#### 4.1.3 Population Distribution

The population in the City of Ririe was estimated as 656 in the year 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

As of the 2010 U.S. Census, the average population density in Ririe was 327 people per square mile. The ages in Ririe are as follows:

Age range (years)	Percentage of Population
Younger than 19	35.8%
20 to 24	7%
25 to 44	23.8%
45 to 64	22.4%
65 and older	11%

#### 4.1.4 Industrial and Commercial Features

Ririe is a bedroom community to Idaho Falls and Rexburg (Davey). Ririe is in the heart of the largest stock raising, agriculture, wheat and timber belt in the State of Idaho. At one time Ririe was known as the largest wheat shipping place in the state (Davey). Ririe remains a major grain hub for the region. Several grain, trucking and farming operations are located within the city. Ririe is located at the mouth of the South Fork of the Snake

River Canyon as it enters the Snake River plain and thus is located close to a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities.

Other businesses include a new Central Ririe District fire station, post office, school district bussing facility, the middle school, two convenience stores, bank, metal shop, bakery and restaurant, auto parts store, two bars, car wash, a small engine repair shop, and home-based businesses. The local ski resort also has an office in town. A review of the City zoning map in the city comprehensive plan shows that most commercial property is within one to two city blocks of the railroad (Davey).

## **4.2 Map of Proposed Project Planning Area (PPPA)**

The PPPA is shown on Figure 1.

## **4.3 Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

The area of potential effect is given on Figure one. It has the same boundaries as the PPPA.

## **4.4 Major Features of Proposed Project**

### **4.4.1 Description of Materials for Distribution Lines**

1,372 L.F. of proposed new eight inch PVC waterline, 912 L.F. of proposed new ten inch PVC waterline and upsizing 1,181 L.F. of existing waterline to ten inch PVC waterline.

### **4.4.2 Description of Wells & Related Equipment and Structures**

Replace the building around Well #1 to keep it in service and add an emergency generator at Well #3 site.

### **4.4.3 Storage Facilities, Pumping Stations and Fire Flow Requirements**

Install plastic liner on the interior of the existing tank and repaint inside of roof. Purchase a new 250,000 gallon ground level tank to ensure that fire flow and maximum demand requirements are met. Upsize pump at Well #1 to a 60 Hp pump and purchase a spare pump and motor for Well #4. Install new pump and VFD for Well #3 as part of re-commissioning Well #3 for service. Repair existing Pac-States Hydrants and purchase additional hydrants for new locations around the city as part of distribution system improvements.

### **4.4.4 Treatment Facilities**

Install a sand separator for Well #3 to ensure that no sand is pumped into the distribution system. Simple sodium hypochlorite disinfection systems will also be added to Well #1 and Well#3 well houses.

### **4.4.5 Other Facets of the Planned Construction**

Purchase and replace all water meters with updated technology. The project also proposes purchase of .5 CFS of water right to ensure that the City never violates its diversion rate limitations.

### **4.4.6 Drinking Water Project and the Regional Plan**

The regional plan for the City of Ririe water system is the Facility Planning Study.

#### 4.4.7 Schedule of Construction

Well #3 will have to come on-line prior to any improvements at Well #1 to ensure availability of a back-up water source. Once Well #3 is re-commissioned for service improvement work may begin at Well #1.

Storage tank work of the existing tank or installation of a new tank cannot occur until reliable backup well sources are up and running. It would also be best to do the distribution system work in the spring, fall, and winter when water demand is the lowest and groundwater is also low so as not to adversely affect the installation of the water distribution lines.

The schedule is also highly dependent on funding. A schedule will be developed in connection with funding requirements to meet funding agency deadlines. This is unknown at this time.

#### 4.5 Flow Projections

Table 8 gives flow projectors expressed in terms of peak hour, which is the maximum expected demand at any time and does not include fire flow.

**Table 8 – Supply, Treatment and Distribution Flow Projections**

<b>Supply, Treatment and Distribution Flow Projections (Peak hour Flow at 1% growth)</b>			
<b>Current (gpm)</b>	<b>20 year (gpm)</b>	<b>30 year (gpm)</b>	<b>40 year (gpm)</b>
1,000	1,220	1,346	1,489
Primary Source: Well #4, storage tank and booster pump station capacity exceeds 1,500 gpm Backup Sources: Well #1 950 gpm Well #3 550 gpm (with sand removal treatment)			

##### 4.5.1 Operation and Maintenance

Current Operations and Maintenance costs are compared to the expected operations and maintenance costs of Alternative D.

**Table 9 – Operation and Maintenance Costs**

Item No.	Expenditures	Current Cost	Alternative D
1	Salaries & benefits	\$9,500	\$9,100
2	Supplies	\$2,000	\$2,400
3	Bad debt expense	\$1,000	\$1,000
4	Services/testing	\$4,000	\$6,000
5	Power	\$27,000	\$22,500
6	Repairs & maintenance	\$16,300	\$13,090
<b>Total O&amp;M Costs</b>		<b>\$59,800</b>	<b>\$54,090</b>

**4.5.2 Contribution of Flow**

**Table 10 – Contribution of Flow**

Group	End Meter Use	No. Active Connections	Percent of Flow
Apartments	2,428,000	5	3.8%
Churches	4,917,000	6	7.7%
City Owned*	3,429,000	7	5.4%
Commercial & Trailer Courts	6,263,000	32	9.8%
Residential	37,365,000	229	58.7%
School	9,232,000	12	14.5%
Totals	<b>63,634,000</b>	291	<b>100.0%</b>

**4.5.3 Related Problems**

We estimate that there is 169 gpm currently being lost to leaks in the distribution system. This translates to approximately \$5,000 of additional power costs each year, and additional wear and tear on all operating pumps. To optimally operate the water system, these leaks must be found and stopped. During the course of this study, through the use of leak detection, the City found and repaired the leaks primarily responsible for the unaccounted for water,

**4.6 Affected Environmental Features**

**4.6.1 Physical Aspects**

Ririe is a small rural community in southeast Jefferson County. A small portion of the city is in Bonneville County. There is a railroad line that also supports local agribusiness, primarily grain shipping and continues towards Rexburg. Two highways converge in Ririe and connect to U.S. Highway 26, one from Rigby to the west (SH 48) and the locally known Archer Highway to the north.

Ririe is located at the convergence of foothills to the south and the Snake River Plain. Four canals originating at the South Fork of the Snake River to the east of Ririe make

their way past Ririe, two on the north edge of the City and two on the south edge. The Snake River Plain slopes gently to the west and south.

Topography in the City seems flat to the casual observer except the extreme southeast part of the city that ascends into the foothills. A USGS topography map is given as Figure 3 in Attachment A.

Soils in and around the City are classified as primarily Bannock loam by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Survey. This is a deep, well-drained soil. The upper layer is brown loam about 11 inches thick. From 11 to 20 inches is a layer of light gray loam and sandy loam. From 20 to 60 inches is light gray, very gravelly sand on top of basaltic rock. Our experience working in Ririe is that the basaltic rock is fairly deep except on the southeast side of the City south of Anderson and Eagle Rock Canals. Bedrock in this area is as hallow as two or three feet. We have seen trenches as deep as 22 feet without encountering any bedrock in the original townsite. Soils are generally consisting of pit-run type material beginning at nearly the surface going downward. A USDA color soil map is given as Figure 4 in Attachment A.

Perhaps the biggest natural impediment to buried water utility improvement in the City is the seasonal fluctuation of groundwater. The shallow aquifer beneath Ririe is filled much like a bathtub with the canals running through the City acting as faucets to fill the tub. Groundwater begins to rise from about 40 feet below the surface as soon as water enters the canals in late April and early May. The aquifer fills to within one to two feet of the surface in parts of the original townsite usually by August and remains high until water is shut out of the canals in late October and early November. Avoiding groundwater when constructing buried utilities is both cost effective and environmentally prudent.

#### **4.6.2 Climate**

Ririe has a semi-arid climate. Jefferson County's average annual precipitation is only about eight inches. Canyon winds out of the east help to lengthen the growing season somewhat by lessening the frequency and severity of early frost. Prevailing winds are out of the southwest. Early morning canyon winds from the east are also prevalent. Pan evaporation averages 40 to 55 inches per year with more than 80 percent occurring between April and October. Average annual evaporation from lakes and reservoirs is estimated at 30 to 40 inches. A period of 100 to 115 days is frost free each year. The mean temperature of Jefferson County ranges from 16 degrees in January to 68 degrees in July. Temperature extremes range from approximately 100 degrees F in the summer to approximately minus 40 degrees F in the winter.

#### **4.6.3 Population**

Table 5 below shows the population and growth rate for the City of Ririe, Bonneville County, and Jefferson County for the past seven decades.

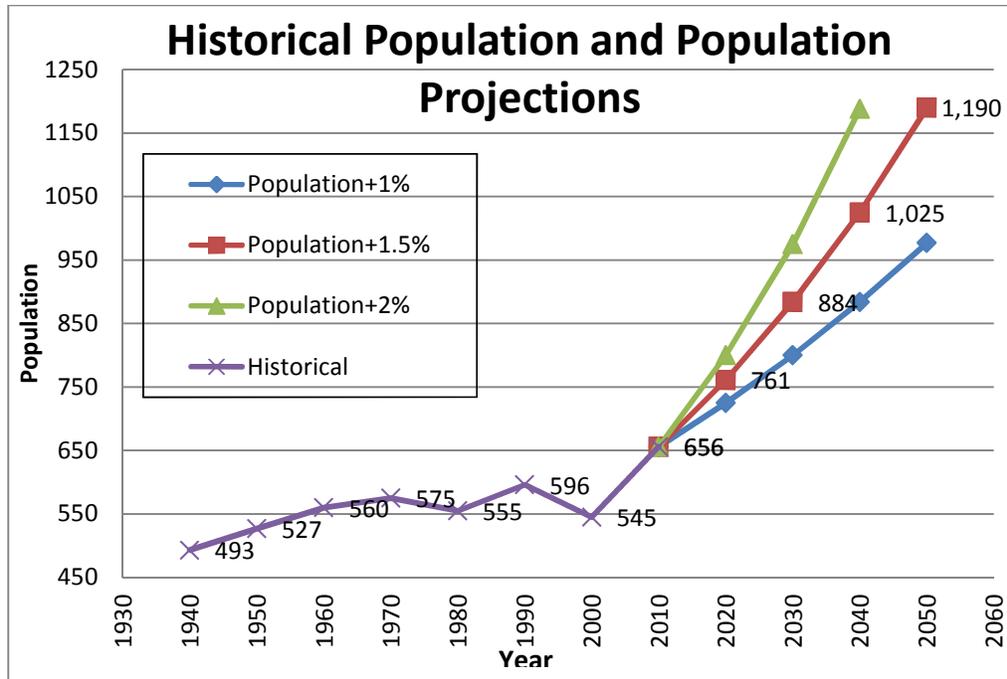
**Table 11 – Historical Growth Rates in Ririe, Jefferson County and Bonneville County**

<b>Year</b>	<b>City of Ririe</b>	<b>Bonneville County</b>	<b>Jefferson County</b>
1940	493	25,697	10,762
1950	527	30,210	10,495
1960	560	46,906	11,672
1970	575	52,457	11,740
1980	555	65,980	15,304
1990	596	72,207	16,543
2000	545	82,522	19,155
2010	656	104,234	26,140
<b>Avg. Annual Compound Growth Rate</b>	<b>0.41%</b>	<b>2.02%</b>	<b>1.28%</b>

Ririe’s population growth has always lagged surrounding county growth. We agree with the city comprehensive plan that states that Ririe is primarily a bedroom community to the Rexburg and Idaho Falls employment markets. There appears to be little reason why this trend would change. While this may be true, Ririe’s geographic connectivity to Rexburg, Rigby and Idaho Falls via the Archer Highway, US 20 (and Interstate 15) and US 26 and its railroad access yields optimism for the city’s future. The city’s economic base remains entrenched in agriculture. Ririe has always been and remains positioned as a grain hub for Eastern Idaho attracting grain from as far as Newdale to the north and from all surrounding areas.

Figure 5 projects populations for the City of Ririe out to the year 2050 based on growth rates of one, one and one half, and two percent per year. For planning purposes, we recommend a compound growth rate of one and one half percent per year.

This growth rate allows for an increased rate of growth compared to historical trends. Barring a major shift in regional growth or philosophic shift in city government, this growth rate should exceed actual growth. This growth rate allows for modest improvements planning of city infrastructure. This growth rate will provide for reasonable anticipated future needs. At this rate, the population of Ririe will reach 910 people by 2032, 1056 by 2042 and 1226 by 2052. This would be a 34.6 percent increase in population over the next 20 years and a 56.2 percent increase over the next 30 years. A 34.6 percent increase will be used in projecting future needs for the city.



**Figure 5 - Population projections for Ririe to the year 2050.**

Our projection of 34.6 percent increase represents 1.5 percent over 20 years. This could also be expressed in terms of 1.0 percent over 30 years. Figure 5 illustrates that whether this increase is projected for 20 years or 30 years, the 34.6 percent increase is a reasonable growth projection for the city.

We estimate that it would take 80 homes to exceed the 34.6 percent increase of population projected for the year 2032. This amount of growth planning seems adequate and prudent.

#### **4.6.4 Economics and Social Profile**

Housing in Ririe is mostly single-family residences. There are four mobile home communities in town. The median household income for the City of Ririe is \$41,810. The percentage of the population below the income poverty line is 15.9 percent. See the socio-economic data given in Attachment A. Table 12 shows race distribution. It is also included in the socio-economic data in Attachment A.

**Table 12 – Race Distribution Chart**

<b>Race</b>	<b>Population</b>
White	566
African American	0
American Indian and Alaska Native	7
Asian	0
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	0
Other	42
Multirace	41
Hispanic or Latino	90

Affordability of Project

In early 2013 Ririe School District raised taxes which placed an approximately \$200/year burden on city homeowners. The City Council and Mayor elected to suspend a large water capital improvement project this year to soften the tax increase upon homeowners. One of the reasons cited by the Mayor to forego initiation of a major publically funded water capital improvement project in 2013 was due to additional costs to the homeowners of approximately \$10 to \$15 per month. The City Council and Mayor determined that City homeowners needed time to adjust to the new tax burden laid upon them from the school district.

Benefits of Project to Local Landowners

All the planned distribution system improvements benefit the community as a whole by substantially improving fire flow capacity to current system users. Those looping improvements also will improve system water quality. The eight inch loop south of Anderson canal will travel through two farmers’ fields which will provide easier access to water supply if the agricultural land is rezoned to water residential. Of the two parcels positively affected by this improvement, one of them already has a waterline passing through the field to provide city water and sewer access to Ririe High School and an LDS church. These improvements should positively improve land values. No adverse land value effects are expected.

Environmental Justice

The project benefits minority groups due to the improved fire flow capacity in the area of the city populated with low income or minority groups. All benefits of this project will be accrued to affected landowners without discrimination. Distribution improvements were determined technically based on need with the interest to keep capital cost as low as possible to the public as a whole.

Due to the poverty rate of 15.9 percent and the median household income of \$41,810 of City residents assistance in the form of grants and loans is justified. The household median income of the counties of Bonneville and Jefferson in which Ririe resides are

\$51,311 and \$52,799 respectively. County socio-economic data is also given in Attachment A.

#### **4.6.5 Land Use**

Industry in the area is primarily agriculture related and includes a potato processing facility, grain elevators, a seed cleaning business, two fuel delivery businesses, and a farm fertilizer and chemical supply company. The potato processing facility is outside City limits and is not currently connected to the City water system. A zoning map is provided as Figure 6 in Attachment A.

#### Location of Water Supply Source

This project proposes no change in the location of City groundwater wells. No new wells sources are being sought. Therefore, there will be no change to current land uses.

#### Adverse Affects to Inhabited Areas

The existing well sources have been established on city owned property for decades. Nearby residents have long accepted the city water supply lots as neighbors.

#### Adverse Affects on Older Existing Land uses

The proposed water system improvements will improve safety by improving fire flows throughout the system, especially at system extremities where development may occur. The City already has approximately 100 acres of future residential annexed land and one subdivision within the city platted decades ago that is yet to be developed. Although this project does not directly enable the development of these future residential properties, benefits will be derived from the knowledge that the water system can support new development with adequate water fire flow and peak hourly flow demands. According to the NRCS in their response letter dated July 25, 2013 the effect to the agricultural land on the south side of the Anderson Canal due to the proposed eight inch waterlines will be temporary only during construction. There will be no adverse effect if construction is accomplished outside of the growing season.

#### Contributing Changes to Land Use Regarding Recreation, Mining or Other Large Industry

This project may encourage large agribusiness interests such as grain elevators companies to grow operations having the confidence that their investments will be protected with adequate fire flow.

Although the proposed building to replace Well House #1 will be 150 sq. ft. larger than the existing well house in the city park, we believe this will have a negligible impact to recreational opportunity in the city park.

#### **4.6.6 Flood Plain Development**

Ririe is located in the 500-year Snake River flood plain as shown on the FEMA flood plain maps in Attachment A as Figure 7. The PPPA/APE is outside the 100 year floodplain; therefore, the city does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

#### **4.6.7 Wetlands**

Upon review by the USACE in their response letter dated July 18, 2013 (See Attachment B) no wetlands will be affected by this project and no field studies are necessary. A Department of the Army permit will not be required since all of the City's proposed improvements would occur in non-wetland areas above the ordinary high water mark of the canals. Should the City later change its plans and propose to perform work or place dredged and/or fill material into waters DA permit authorization may become necessary. If the City seeks to use the USDA funding program it should request a certified wetland determination from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, prior to starting any work. We also sought a response from the NRCS office in Rigby, Idaho. They also had no concerns or issues regarding wetlands (See email dated July 16, 2013 in Attachment B). The NRCS response letter dated July 25, 2013 in Attachment B also indicated there were no wetlands in the project area.

#### **4.6.8 Wild and Scenic Rivers**

There are no designated wild and scenic rivers in or near Ririe. Possible candidates, the South Fork of the Snake River from Palisades to Ririe and the Dry Bed have not been designated as wild and scenic. This was verified with the Idaho Falls office of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game in their August 23, 2013 response letter given in Attachment B.

#### **4.6.9 Cultural resources**

The railroad came to Ririe in 1914 encouraged by a petition of David Ririe and other farmers. The railroad named the community Ririe. By 1916 there were general stores, drug stores, barber shops, hotels, restaurants, stable, lumber yards, blacksmith shops, a bank, a furniture store, freight depot, stock yards, a pool hall and four grain elevators. A devastating fire in the summer of 1919 destroyed most large buildings in town. A post office, churches, schools, library and parks were then added. The city's log community hall was opened in 1935 and remains in use (Davey).

Four canals flow through the city: Anderson, Eagle Rock, Farmers Friend and Enterprise. Canal construction began on the Eagle Rock in 1879. Canal expansion directly affecting the present city limits continued with the construction of the Enterprise which was completed in 1894 (Lovell).

The SHPO was contacted regarding cultural resources. According to their August 9, 2013 response letter given in Attachment B, there were no historic properties identified in the project area, thus no historic properties will be affected. No additional investigations were recommended. If archaeological deposits are discovered during ground disturbing phases of the project work in the area must cease and the SHPO office must be contacted immediately.

The THPOs did not respond to DEQ's consultation request.

#### **4.6.10 Flora and Fauna**

Ririe and the surrounding area host a diverse assortment of wildlife. Birds of prey include the Bald and Golden Eagle, Red-Tail Hawk, and Osprey. Waterfowl include geese and ducks. Big game animals roam the surrounding areas including White-tail and

Mule deer, moose, and elk. Black bears, wolves, coyotes, skunks, raccoons, rabbits, and squirrels are also common.

Attachment B contains the Idaho list of threatened and endangered species from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Jefferson County as provided by DEQ in the memorandum dated July 23, 2013. For all species listed (Canada Lynx, Greater Sage – Grouse, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo, North American Wolverine and Ute ladies’-tresses) the project should have no effects. There should also be no effect to essential fish habitats. No biological assessments should be required.

#### **4.6.11 Recreation and Open Space**

##### Affects to City Park

The new well house proposed to replace the existing well house at Well #1 in the City Park will be approximately 150 sq. ft. larger. This should have no negligible effect on the recreational user in the City Park. The existing well house is also somewhat unsightly. The new building will have improved appearance and as such will improve the aesthetics of the park.

##### Combination Feasibility

The proposed new waterline locations are located in commercial industrial and agricultural areas. There appears to be little opportunity to enhance recreational opportunity associated with these improvements.

#### **4.6.12 Agricultural Lands**

The area around Ririe is mostly agricultural with grain, potatoes, and alfalfa being the primary crops. Much of the farm ground in the area has been converted to sprinkler irrigation with some flood irrigation still remaining. Dry farming is prevalent in the foothills south, east, and north of Ririe.

The NRCS response letter dated July 25, 2013 (See Attachment B) states that farmland around Ririe that is irrigated is prime farmland. The 1372 feet of new 8” waterline installed along the prime farmland boundary shared with the Anderson Canal cannot alone convert the farmland to non-agricultural use.

#### **4.6.13 Air Quality**

Ririe is a relatively quiet town with clean air. An occasional semi-tractor and trailer winds its way through town on the Archer Highway which connects Ririe with Rexburg to the north. Ririe acts as a farming hub with grain elevators and railroad spurs and a local potato processing corporation. Most all noise is from farming related trucks and tractors and long-haul trucks passing through town.

The proposed water system improvements project will have no long term impacts to air quality as stated by William Teuscher from Idaho Falls DEQ in his July 12, 2013 letter (See Attachment B). We see no need to improve trenched-in waterlines beyond existing conditions at each location. Thus no seeding or other restoration efforts should be needed. There will be short-term air pollution and noise impacts typical of heavy construction operations associated with installation of water lines and building

construction. Construction will be limited to between the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00pm each day to mitigate complaints associated with noise.

#### **4.6.14 Air Quality Standards**

A letter was received from Teri Tyler in the Idaho Falls DEQ office advising that control of fugitive dust is required, open burning of construction waste is prohibited and odor control is required. A copy of the letter is included in Attachment B to the EID.

The project is not expected to violate national or state ambient air quality standards. The project will not cause odor or noise nuisance problems. The requirements stated in Mr. Tyler's letter will be incorporated into the plans and specifications for the project.

#### **4.6.15 Energy**

Ririe is served electricity from Rocky Mountain Power. For residential, commercial, and industrial use, consumption is considered normal. Portions of town or located on different power feed lines such that the loss of power is seldom uniform throughout the town.

#### Leak Repairs

Much of the water loss due to leaks in the water distribution system discussed in Subsection 4.5.3 were recently repaired by the City after using outside leak detection experts to locate them. The motivation for locating and repairing these leaks came about as a result of the leak detection report prepared for the City. One of the leaks repaired was reported by the City to be in the range of 75 gpm. It was projected that approximately \$5,000 dollars will be saved annually as a result of these repairs.

#### Well #3

When Well #3 is re-commissioned, a VFD will be used to drive the motor for the new pump. A new generator will also be used to periodically exercise the well in lieu of using potentially costly grid power.

#### **4.6.16 Regionalization**

There is no water purveyor in the vicinity of Ririe that could absorb the city's water system and assume operations. There is however, one county subdivision within the city's impact area that could be added to the city water and sewer systems. It is called Elk Meadows and is located on the northeast corner of 100 North and Archer Highway shown on Figure 1. There are currently 25 homes and a future potential to grow to approximately 60 homes. In about the year 2008, the city council was approached about the possibility of Elk Meadows connecting to Ririe for both the provision of drinking water and sewage collection and treatment. However, after the subdivision developer realized costs of extending water and sewer lines out to serve Elk Meadows would have to be paid by him, talks ended. The city is open to continue the discussion but the developers must install the connecting lines, provide water rights and agree to protect the interests of existing city customers.

#### **4.6.17 Ground Water Quality**

Four different canals used for irrigation border the City of Ririe. The Eagle Rock and the Anderson Canals border Ririe on the south, the Farmers Friend and Enterprise Canals border on the north and west. The Dry Bed of the Snake River (also known as the Great

Feeder Canal) flows east to west in rural Jefferson County 1¼ miles north of the City. The main channel of the Snake River lies three miles to the north.

The sole source aquifer map given as Figure 8 in Attachment A shows the source meter origin for each well and the contamination risks assigned to each by DEQ. The re-commissioning of Well #3 will allow the City to draw water from a different portion of the aquifer. Well #3 also has the lowest contaminant susceptibility rating of the city wells. In our opinion, this lessens the risk of the City drinking water becoming contaminated and therefore will improve drinking water quality.

#### Sole Source Aquifer

Ririe lies near the edge of the Eastern Snake River Plain sole source aquifer as shown on Figure 8. The EPA in its response email from Susan Eastman dated July 22, 2013 in Attachment B stated that there would be no significant adverse impact to the Eastern Snake River Plain Sole Source Aquifer. We also attached to her response letter the questioner sent to the EPA with our comment letter.

#### Water Rights

The City now has the capability to instantaneously pump at a higher rate than allowed by water rights. The City however never exceeds its annual volume limitation. This project aims to correct this issue. Thus water rights will be improved, not adversely affected, as a result of this project.

#### Construction Concerns

Ririe administers a DEQ approved wellhead protection plan to protect its groundwater resources. The wellhead protection effort includes not storing potential contaminants within 50 feet of the wells. This project does not propose any changes that would compromise these wellhead protection efforts.

In accordance with the NRCS response letter dated July 25, 2013 and the DEQ response letter dated July 12, 2013, the contractor will be required to comply with all storm water BMP's to protect surface and groundwater resources. Non-point source contaminations will be avoided by following the DEQ BMP manuals during construction.

## **5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT**

---

### **5.1 Impacts on Human-Made and Natural Features**

The direct, indirect, short-term, long-term, and cumulative impacts of the project upon human-made and natural features are given below:

Short-term effects due to the project are listed below:

- Temporary water outages,
- Potential for dust from construction activities,
- Disturbance of roadway pavement,
- Disturbance of soils to approximately six feet below ground,
- Traffic detours and delays,
- Access to some businesses or temporarily cut off or impeded,
- Noise due to temporary construction activities

Long term effects due to project are listed below:

- Potential for increased water user rates to pay for project,
- Improved fire flow supply and duration
- Improved fire flow capacity at extremities of the system
- Reliable backup well sources

### **5.2 Potential or Existing Impacts**

The only potential impacts to this project as planned are construction related.

### **5.3 Impacts Not Considered**

There are no known impacts that have not been considered in this evaluation.

### **5.4 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts**

There are no unavoidable adverse impacts that cannot be fully mitigated.

## **6.0 MEANS TO MITIGATE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

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### **6.1 Mitigation Measures**

#### **6.1.1 Boring beneath US20B and Eastern Idaho Railroad**

Each entity requires a permit to enter and work within their right-of-way. Permits will be sought for prior to construction.

#### **6.1.2 Financial Assistance**

Financial assistance is needed in the form of grants and low interest loans to make the project affordable to residents as stated in subsection 4.6.4.

#### **6.1.3 Construct New Building in City Park for Well #1 without Affecting Park Uses**

Well #1 is located in the City Park. The new well building will have approximately 150 sq. ft. larger foot print than existing building. Because of the overall small foot print it will not diminish recreation at the City Park. All other well improvements will be on established well sites.

#### **6.1.4 Air Quality**

No burning of construction waste allowed and it is required that the contractor control fugitive dust during construction.

#### **6.1.5 Water Quality**

The project is not anticipated to impact water quality. The contractor will follow the storm water BMP's to control storm water runoff.

#### **6.1.6 Cultural Resources**

A means of halting construction must be present to preserve any archeological deposits found during construction.

### **6.2 Means of Achieving Mitigation Measures**

#### **6.2.1 Enforceable Measures**

Storm water best management practices which will be identified for controlling storm water runoff from the project are enforceable through the EPA under the conditions of the Construction General Permit.

No-burn policy is enforced by DEQ.

If the City should later change its plans and propose to perform work or place dredged and/or fill material into waters DA permit authorization may become necessary. If the City seeks funding for the USDA funding program it should request certified wetland determination from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, prior to starting any work. This will be part of engineering contracts funded by federal dollars.

The following will be written into construction documents and specifications: If archaeological deposits are discovered during ground disturbing phases of the project

work in the area must cease and the SHPO should be contacted immediately. Owner will have stop work authority in the event an archeological deposit is found.

Construction documents will require control of fugitive dust by contractor. The owner will have non-payment authority if satisfactory compliance is not achieved.

### **6.2.2 Verification of Authority to Fulfill Mitigation Commitments**

The City of Ririe as the Owner of the project has the authority and the ability to ensure the provisions of the SWPPP for the project are followed through payment or non-payment to the contractor responsible for implementing the SWPPP.

Both owner and his representative will have authority to stop contractor's work in the event an archeological deposit is found.

### **6.2.3 Monitoring**

The SWPPP will identify periodic monitoring to ensure storm water BMP's are in place and functioning.

Periodic inspection by owner or his representative will ensure that no-burn policies and dust control are followed.

## **7.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

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### **7.1 Public Review of Proposed Project and Environmental Impacts**

The public had opportunity to review and comment on the proposed project and environmental impacts during a public comment period from May 8, 2013 to May 31, 2013. An Affidavit of Publication for the public notice of the comment period is included in Attachment E.

### **7.2 Public Hearings and Other Meetings**

A public information meeting was held May 8, 2013 to explain the study and the various aspects of the recommended project so that the public could offer informed comment. A copy of the sign-in sheet from the meeting is included in Attachment E. Representatives from DEQ and USDA-RD were present.

The city council met in a special council work meeting June 11, 2013 prior to the start of the regularly scheduled council meeting. This meeting was used to consider public comment and to prepare to select a project. After considering public comment and a discussion of what elements should be included in the project and be thrifty stewards, the council voted to select portions of Alternative's A and B to make Alternative D during the normally scheduled city council meeting. The City developed Alternative D in the work meeting and adopted it during the regular council. Minutes of the June 11, 2013 meeting documenting this procedure are included in Attachment E.

### **7.3 Substantial Issues**

The project was well received by the community. There were no written comments presented to the City or Engineer. The cost of the monthly residential water bill was the issue of most concern. The engineer asked the City to weigh the risks of keeping Well #1 against abandonment and replacement.

### **7.4 Address Substantial Public Concerns**

The overall public concern was the overall cost of improvements and the threat of higher water rates that accompany a bond election. Due in part to the comments raised, the city council chose not to pursue federal financing at this time.

### **7.5 Address State and Federal Agencies Comments**

State and Federal agencies were mailed consultation letters describing the scope of the project along with a map showing the proposed improvements. The agencies were invited to comment on the environmental impacts of the project. Agency responses have been noted and addressed in the applicable section of this document and are also attached in Attachment B.

## 8.0 REFERENCES CONSULTED

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Davey, Etal. *A Gem Community*. Comprehensive Plan. Ririe: City of Ririe, 1999. Document.

Lovell, Edith H. "Idaho Falls - City of Desting Chapter 1." 1991.  
*http://www.bonnevilleheritage.com*. 2012.

U.S. Census Bureau American Factfinder. Available at <http://factfinder2.census.gov> Accessed 12 November 2013

Scoresby, Paul. *City of Ririe Drinking Water Facility Planning Study*. Idaho Falls: Schiess and Associates, 2013.

References used for map preparation are given on each map.

## **9.0 AGENCIES CONSULTED AND MAILING LIST**

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### **9.1 List of All Agencies**

A list of agencies that were consulted with respect to environmental concerns is included in Attachment A. A letter was sent to each of the listed agencies on June 27, 2013 and July 1, 2013 to request a review of the project and to provide comments related to those environmental resource(s) under their stewardship. The letter describes the project and requests environmental review comments. A copy of the original letter and maps (Figure 1 and Figure 2) are included in Attachment A.

### **9.2 Responses**

A summary of the date's consultation took place and a summary of the responses from the Agencies is included in Attachment A.

### **9.3 Mailing List**

Attachment C presents a list of mailing addresses used to send letters to the environmental review agencies.

# **ATTACHMENT A**

List of Agencies Consulted

Summary of Agency Responses

Sample Letter Sent to Agencies

Figure 1 – PPPA and API Map

Figure 2 – Selected Water System Improvements Map

Figure 3 – TOPO Map

Figure 4 – Soil Classification Map

Figure 6 – City of Ririe Zoning Map

Figure 7 – FEMA Flood Plain Designation Map

Figure 8 – Potential Source Water Contamination Map

City of Ririe Socio-economic Data

Bonneville and Jefferson County Socio-economic Data

**List of Environmental Reivew Agencies**
**Project Name: City of Ririe Drinking Water Facility Planning Study**
**Project #: 12015**

Name	Representing	Environmental Resource Associated with Contact Agency	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone
James Joyner	US Army Corps of Engineers	Wetlands, 404 Permits, Flood Plains	900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite A	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-522-1676
Willie Teascher	Idaho Falls Department of Environmental Quality	Water Quality	900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite B	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-528-2650
Rensay Owen	Idaho Falls Department of Environmental Quality	Air Quality	900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite B	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-528-2650
Ethan Morton	Idaho State Historical Society	Historic and archaeological sites and sensitive areas	210 Main Street	Boise	ID	83702	208-334-3847
Susan Eastman	Environmental Assessment	For any project located over a Sole Source Aquifer of Streamflow Source Area	1200 6th Avenue, OWW 136	Seattle	WA	98101	206-553-6249
James Wentz	U.S. EPA, Idaho Operations Office	Water Quality, Air Quality	950 W. Bannock Street, Ste. 900	Boise	ID	83702	208-378-5746
Patrick Kelley	Idaho Department of Water Resouces	Floodplain management, maps, general program assistance	322 East Front Street PO Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720	208-287-4928
Gary Bahr	Idaho Department of Agriculture	Important Famland	P.O. Box 790	Boise	ID	83701	208-332-8500
Kellye Eager	District 7 Health Department	Solid Waste	254 "E" Street	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-523-5382
Steve Schmidt	Idaho Department of Fish and Game Upper Snake Region	Biological resources, non game plant and animal species	4279 Commerce Circle	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	208-525-7290
Hal Swenson	USDA-NRCS	Prime Agricultural & Rangleands, Soil Surveys for Wetlands & Floodplain assistance	9173 West Barnes Dr., Ste. C	Boise	ID	83709	208-378-5728
Julie Neff	USDA-RD		725 Jensen Grove Dr., Suite I	Blackfoot	ID	83221	208-785-5840
Dennis Porter	Idaho Department of Commerce		P.O. Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720	208-334-2470
	Department of Environmental Quality		1445 N. Orchard	Boise	ID	83706	208-373-0550

	National Park Service		909 First Ave., Fifth Floor	Seattle	WA	98104	206-220-4261
	Federal Aviation Administration		1601 Lind Avenue SW	Renton	WA	98057	800-220-5715
Federal Regional Center	Federal Emergency Management Agency		130-228th St. SW	Bethell,	WA	98021	425-487-4600
Region 10	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - General		1200 Sixth Ave., Suite 900	Seattle	WA	98101	206-553-1200
	Bureau of Land Management		1387 S. Vinnell Way	Boise	ID	83709	208-373-3889
Eastern Region	Idaho Department of Water Resources		900 N. Skyline Dr. Suite A	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-525-7161
	Caribou-Targhee Curlew Grasslands		1405 Holipark Dr.	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	208-524-7500
Idaho Falls District	Bureau of Land Management		1405 Holipark Dr.	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	208-524-7500
Debra Nace	East Side SWCK		1120 Lincoln Rd. Suite A	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	
J. Howard Johnson	Jefferson SWCD		210 S. 5th W	Rigby	ID	83442	
Boise Office	National Marine Fisheries Service		10095 W. Emerald	Boise	ID	83704	208-378-5696
Brian Kelly	US Fish and Wildlife Service		1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 368	Boise	ID	83709	208-378-5256
Ted Howard	Shoshone-Paiute Tribe		PO Box 21	Owyhee	NV	89832	208-759-3199
Carolyn Boyer Smith	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes		PO Box 306 Pima Dr.	Fort Hall	ID	83203	208-478-3707

**Summary of Agency Responses**
**Project Name: City of Ririe Drinking Water Facility Planning Study**
**Project #: 12015**

Name	Representing	Consultation Date	Agency Response	Comments
James Joyner	US Army Corps of Engineers	7/1/2013	7/18/2013	No jurisdictional waters found in project area. Project is not subject to USACE jurisdiction. Department of Army permit not required.
Willie Teascher	Idaho Falls Department of Environmental Quality	6/27/2013	7/12/2013	Project will have no significant impact on water quality. Contractor to implement stormwater BMP's
Rensay Owen	Idaho Falls Department of Environmental Quality	6/27/2013	7/12/2013	Open burning prohibited. Control fugitive dust.
Ethan Morton	Idaho State Historical Society	7/1/2013	8/9/2013	No additional investigations are recommended, project can proceed as planned. No historic properties will be affected within project area.
Susan Eastman	Environmental Assessment	7/1/2013	7/22/2013	No significant adverse impact on Eastern Snake River Plain Sole Source Aquifer
James Wentz	U.S. EPA, Idaho Operations Office	6/27/2013		No Response
Patrick Kelley	Idaho Department of Water Resources	6/27/2013		No Response
Gary Bahr	Idaho Department of Agriculture	7/1/2013		No Response
Kellye Eager	District 7 Health Department	6/27/2013	7/26/2013	Project will cause no impact to the environment
Steve Schmidt	Idaho Department of Fish and Game Upper Snake Region	6/27/2013	8/23/2013	No comments concerning the project
Hal Swenson	USDA-NRCS	7/1/2013	7/25/2013	No soils are classified as hydric, Project should have no adverse impacts on wetlands
Julie Neff	USDA-RD	7/1/2013	8/30/2013	No impact
Dennis Porter	Idaho Department of Commerce	6/27/2013	7/1/2013	No comment regarding project
	Department of Environmental Quality	6/27/2013		No Response
	National Park Service	6/27/2013		No Response
	Federal Aviation Administration	6/27/2013		No Response
Federal Regional Center	Federal Emergency Management Agency	6/27/2013		No Response
Region 10	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - General	6/27/2013		No Response
	Bureau of Land Management	6/27/2013		No Response
Eastern Region	Idaho Department of Water Resources	6/27/2013		No Response

	Caribou-Targhee Curlew Grasslands	6/27/2013		No Response
Idaho Falls District	Bureau of Land Management	6/27/2013		No Response
Debra Nace	East Side SWCK	6/27/2013		No Response
J. Howard Johnson	Jefferson SWCD	6/27/2013	7/16/2013	No concerns or issues with the project
Boise Office	National Marine Fisheries Service	6/27/2013		No Reponse
Brian Kelley	US Fish and Wildlife Service		7/23/2013	The Canada Lynx, Ute Ladies'-tressus and North American Wolverine are listred threatened species in Jefferson County. The Greater Sage -Grouse and Yellow-Billed Cuckoo is a canditate species according to the upddated list by USFWS 7/23/2013
Ted Howard	Shoshone-Paiute Tribe		8/1/2013	Letter from Ester Ceja saying there was no response.
Carolyn Boyer Smith	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes		8/1/2013	Letter from Ester Ceja saying there was no response.

June 27, 2013

Kellye Eager, Environmental Health Director  
District 7 Health Department  
254 "E" Street  
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

RE: City of Ririe Drinking Water Distribution Improvement Project – Request for Comments  
for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Dear Ms. Eager:

The City of Ririe is preparing a facility planning document to identify and make necessary improvements to their drinking water system that are cost effective and environmentally sound. The facility plan for this project is being funded 50 percent by a Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) planning grant which requires compliance with the Rules for Administration of Planning Grants for Drinking Water Facilities, IDAPA 58.01.22. The project is also funded 34 percent by USDA-RD which requires adherence to their regulatory guidance. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that the agency may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality State Environmental Review Process and the USDA-Rural Development's Review Processes which both effectively satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act.

The project is being proposed to bring the City's water supply and distribution systems into compliance with current regulations for a 20-40 year planning period and make sure the water system has the ability to regulate pressures and capacity to meet maximum demand and fire flow requirements. Enclosed are two maps. The first map shows the proposed project planning area and the area of potential effect. We interpret these areas to be the same for this project. The second map depicts the proposed water system improvements. We now describe these improvements in more detail.

- Improvements at the Well #1 site include replacing the well building and upsizing the pump and motor.
- Improvements at the Well #3 site include re-commissioning the site, installing a new pump and motor, installing a sand separator and an emergency generator. The sand separator drain line will be laid underground from the well house site north to the south side of County Line Road, then west to the side hill ditch.
- Improvements at the Well #4 site include:
  - Installing a plastic liner on the floor and walls and repainting the interior of the roof of the existing 250,000 gal storage tank.
  - Installing a new 250,000 gal ground level water storage tank located next to the existing 250,000 gallon water storage tank. The Well #4 site has effectively been

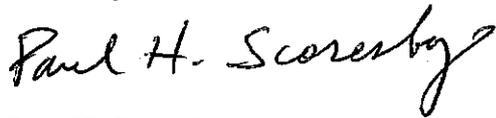
disturbed to construct the existing storage tank, well, booster pump station and emergency generator.

- Purchase spare well pump and motor for Well #4.
- Distribution improvements include upsizing 1,177 lf of waterline in the same location of existing lines being replaced and adding 2,288 lf of new waterline. The new waterlines will connect the existing waterline going to Ririe High School to an existing line on US 20B, and to an existing line on Old Ririe Highway. These lines will require easements. The new waterline laid under Eastern Idaho railroad will connect an existing waterline on Market St. to an upsized line on Miller St.
- Repair many existing hydrants (no excavation required) and add a few new fire hydrants. Hydrants to be placed on new waterlines in previously undisturbed ground are identified on the map. Proposed new hydrants and waterlines to replace existing hydrants and water lines in the same locations are also shown on the map.
- Replace all water meters with automatic meter reading technology.
- Obtain a water right with a diversion rate and volume of 0.5 cfs.

We request that you advise us of any comments that you may have regarding this project within 30 days, so the City of Ririe can prepare the Environmental Information Document.

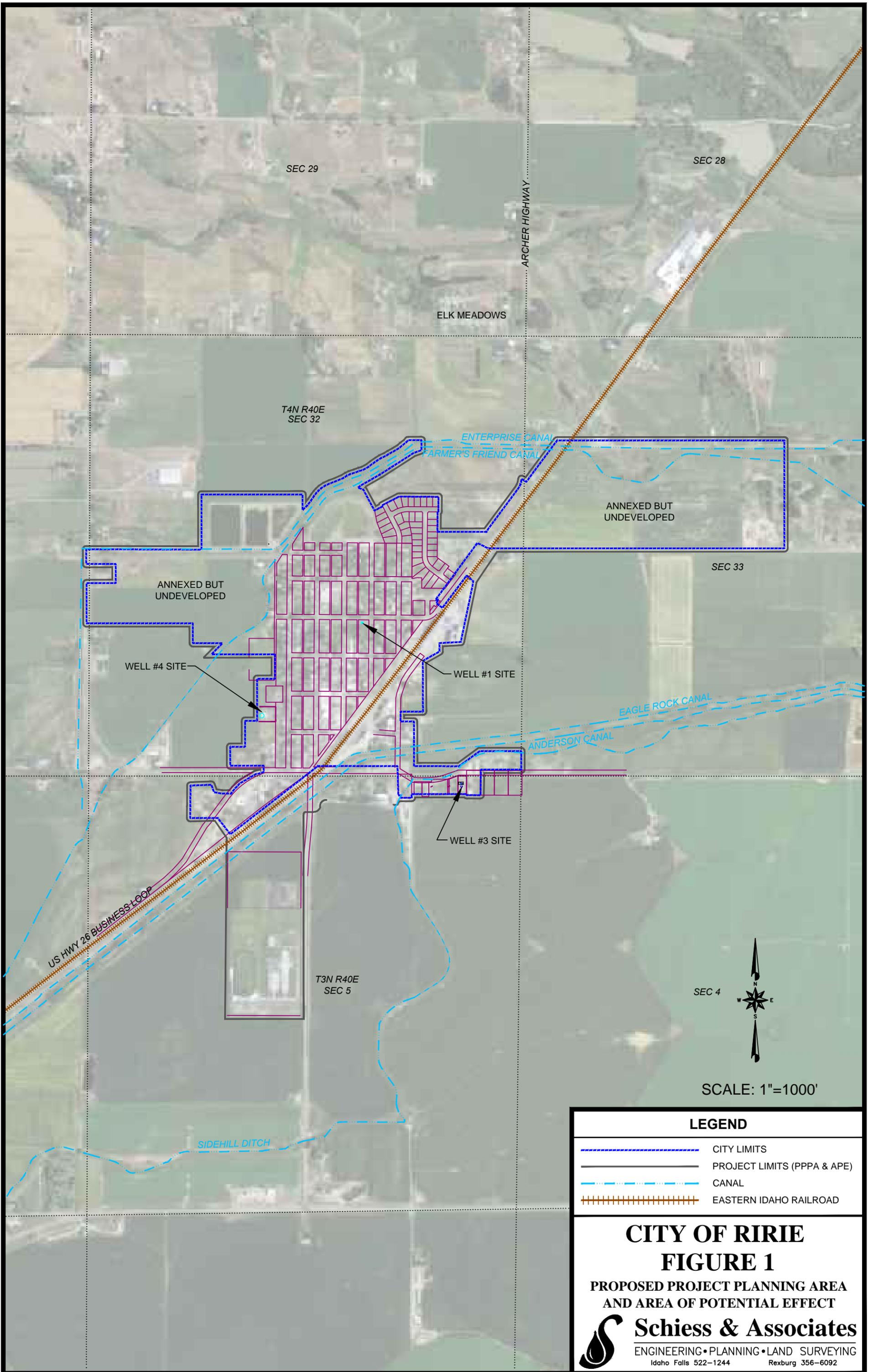
If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please feel free to contact Paul Scoresby at Schiess & Associates at 208-522-1244 at your convenience.

Sincerely,



Paul H. Scoresby, PE

Encl: Map of proposed project planning area and area of potential impact  
Map of proposed water system improvements



SEC 28

SEC 29

ELK MEADOWS

ARCHER HIGHWAY

T4N R40E  
SEC 32

ENTERPRISE CANAL  
FARMER'S FRIEND CANAL

ANNEXED BUT  
UNDEVELOPED

SEC 33

ANNEXED BUT  
UNDEVELOPED

WELL #4 SITE

WELL #1 SITE

EAGLE ROCK CANAL

ANDERSON CANAL

WELL #3 SITE

US HWY 26 BUSINESS LOOP

T3N R40E  
SEC 5

SEC 4



SCALE: 1"=1000'

**LEGEND**

- CITY LIMITS
- PROJECT LIMITS (PPPA & APE)
- CANAL
- EASTERN IDAHO RAILROAD

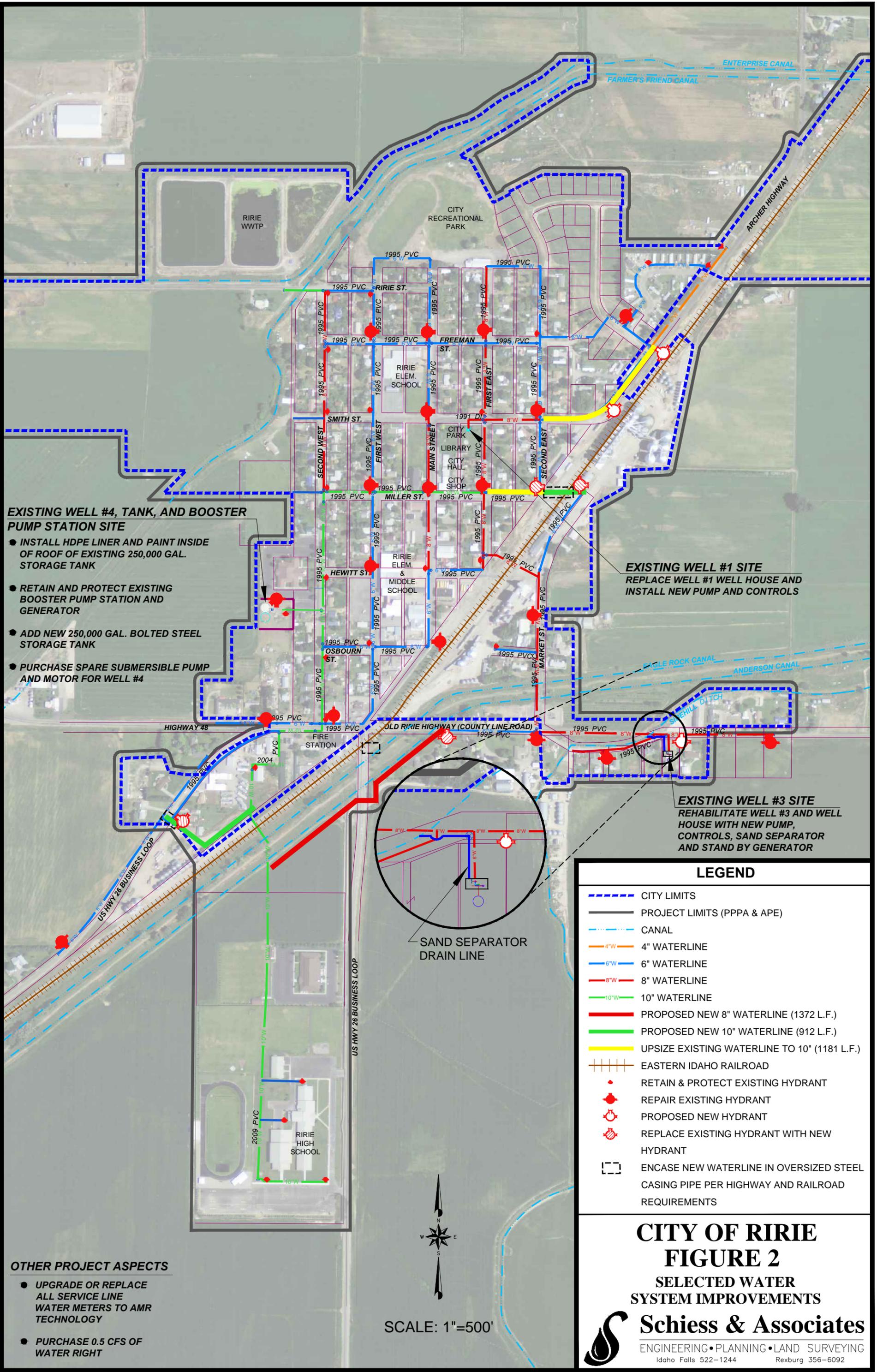
**CITY OF RIRIE  
FIGURE 1**

PROPOSED PROJECT PLANNING AREA  
AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT



**Schuess & Associates**

ENGINEERING • PLANNING • LAND SURVEYING  
Idaho Falls 522-1244      Rexburg 356-6092

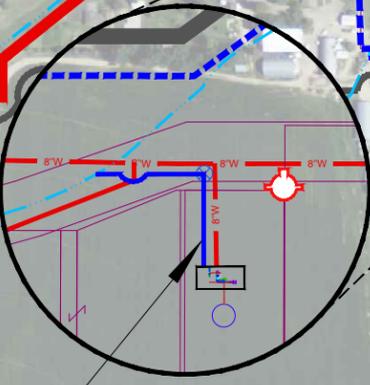


**EXISTING WELL #4, TANK, AND BOOSTER PUMP STATION SITE**

- INSTALL HDPE LINER AND PAINT INSIDE OF ROOF OF EXISTING 250,000 GAL. STORAGE TANK
- RETAIN AND PROTECT EXISTING BOOSTER PUMP STATION AND GENERATOR
- ADD NEW 250,000 GAL. BOLTED STEEL STORAGE TANK
- PURCHASE SPARE SUBMERSIBLE PUMP AND MOTOR FOR WELL #4

**EXISTING WELL #1 SITE**  
 REPLACE WELL #1 WELL HOUSE AND INSTALL NEW PUMP AND CONTROLS

**EXISTING WELL #3 SITE**  
 REHABILITATE WELL #3 AND WELL HOUSE WITH NEW PUMP, CONTROLS, SAND SEPARATOR AND STAND BY GENERATOR



SAND SEPARATOR DRAIN LINE

**LEGEND**

- CITY LIMITS
- PROJECT LIMITS (PPPA & APE)
- CANAL
- 4" WATERLINE
- 6" WATERLINE
- 8" WATERLINE
- 10" WATERLINE
- PROPOSED NEW 8" WATERLINE (1372 L.F.)
- PROPOSED NEW 10" WATERLINE (912 L.F.)
- UPSIZE EXISTING WATERLINE TO 10" (1181 L.F.)
- EASTERN IDAHO RAILROAD
- RETAIN & PROTECT EXISTING HYDRANT
- REPAIR EXISTING HYDRANT
- PROPOSED NEW HYDRANT
- REPLACE EXISTING HYDRANT WITH NEW HYDRANT
- ENCASE NEW WATERLINE IN OVERSIZED STEEL CASING PIPE PER HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD REQUIREMENTS

**OTHER PROJECT ASPECTS**

- UPGRADE OR REPLACE ALL SERVICE LINE WATER METERS TO AMR TECHNOLOGY
- PURCHASE 0.5 CFS OF WATER RIGHT

**CITY OF RIRIE**  
**FIGURE 2**  
 SELECTED WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS



**Schiess & Associates**  
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 Idaho Falls 522-1244      Rexburg 356-6092

SCALE: 1"=500'

# Topographic Map

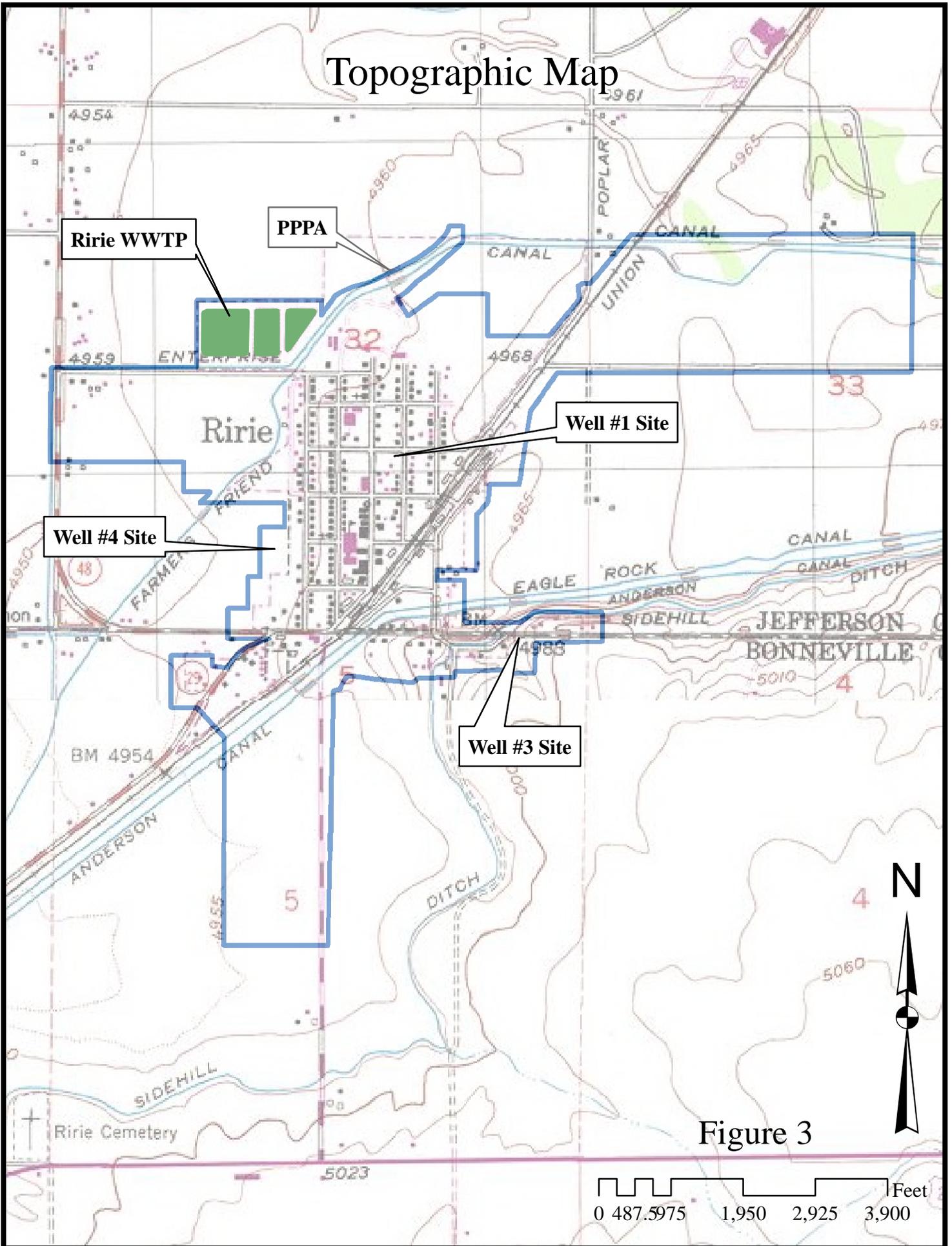
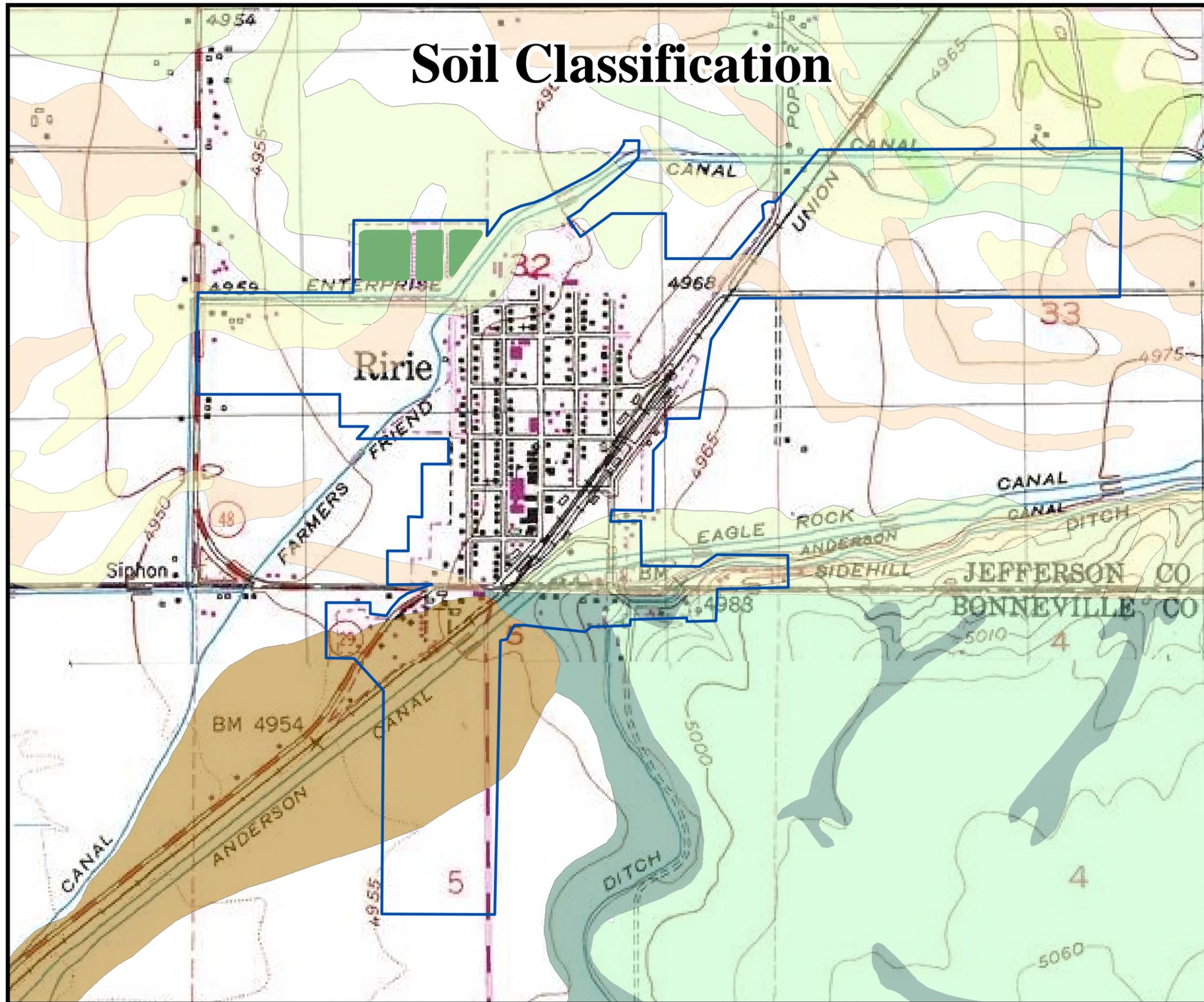


Figure 3

# Soil Classification



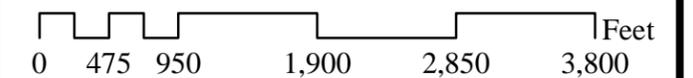
## Legend

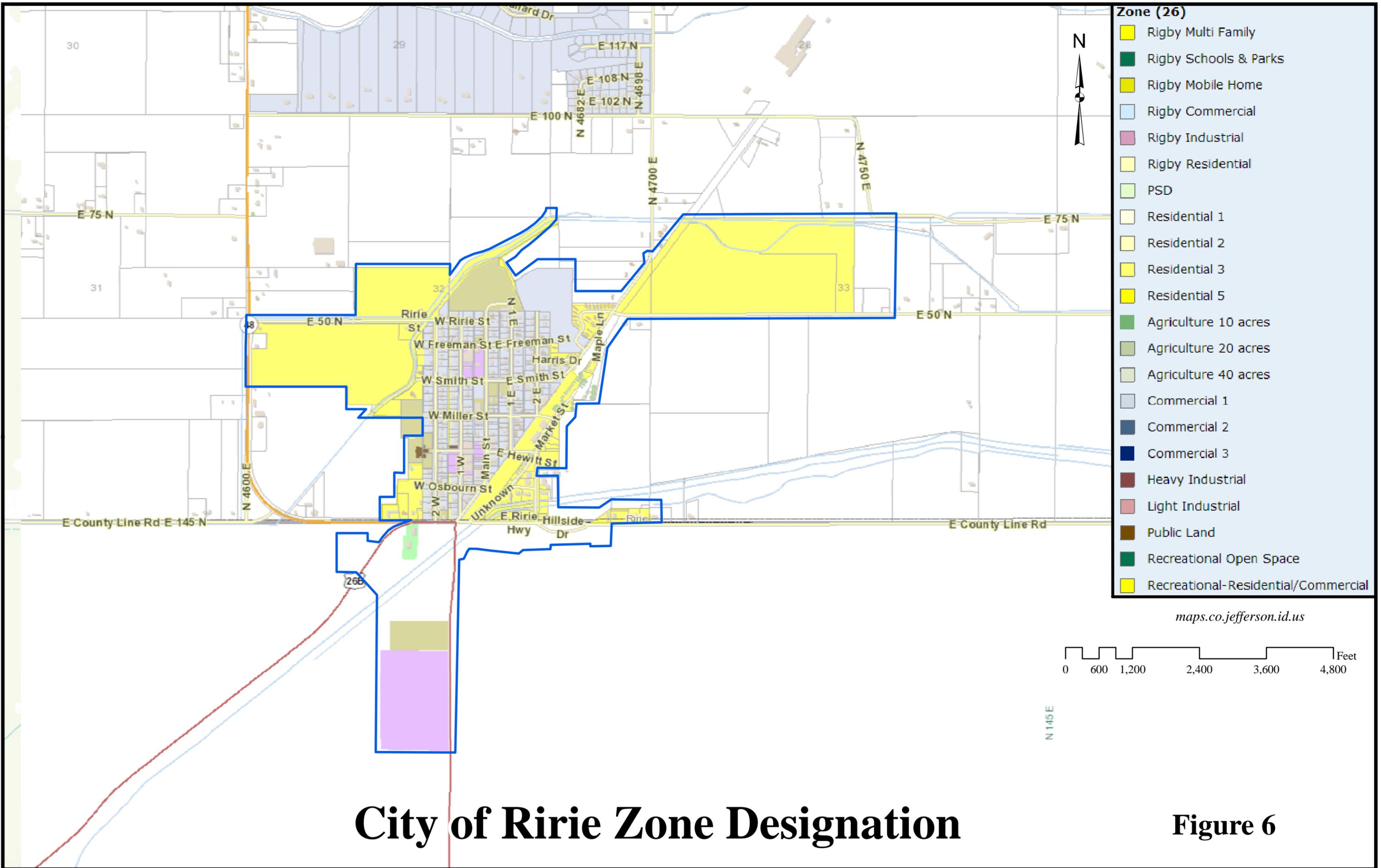
- PPPA
- Bannock Gravelly Loam
- Bannock Loam
- Bockston Loam
- Hayeston Sandy Loam
- Heiseton Loam
- Packham Gravelly Loam
- Paesl Silty Clay Loam
- Potell Silt Loam, 0-4% slopes
- Potell Silt Loam, 4-12% slopes
- Ririe Silt Loam, 0-4% slopes
- Xeric Torrifuvents

[websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov](http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov)



**Figure 4**





**City of Ririe Zone Designation**

**Figure 6**

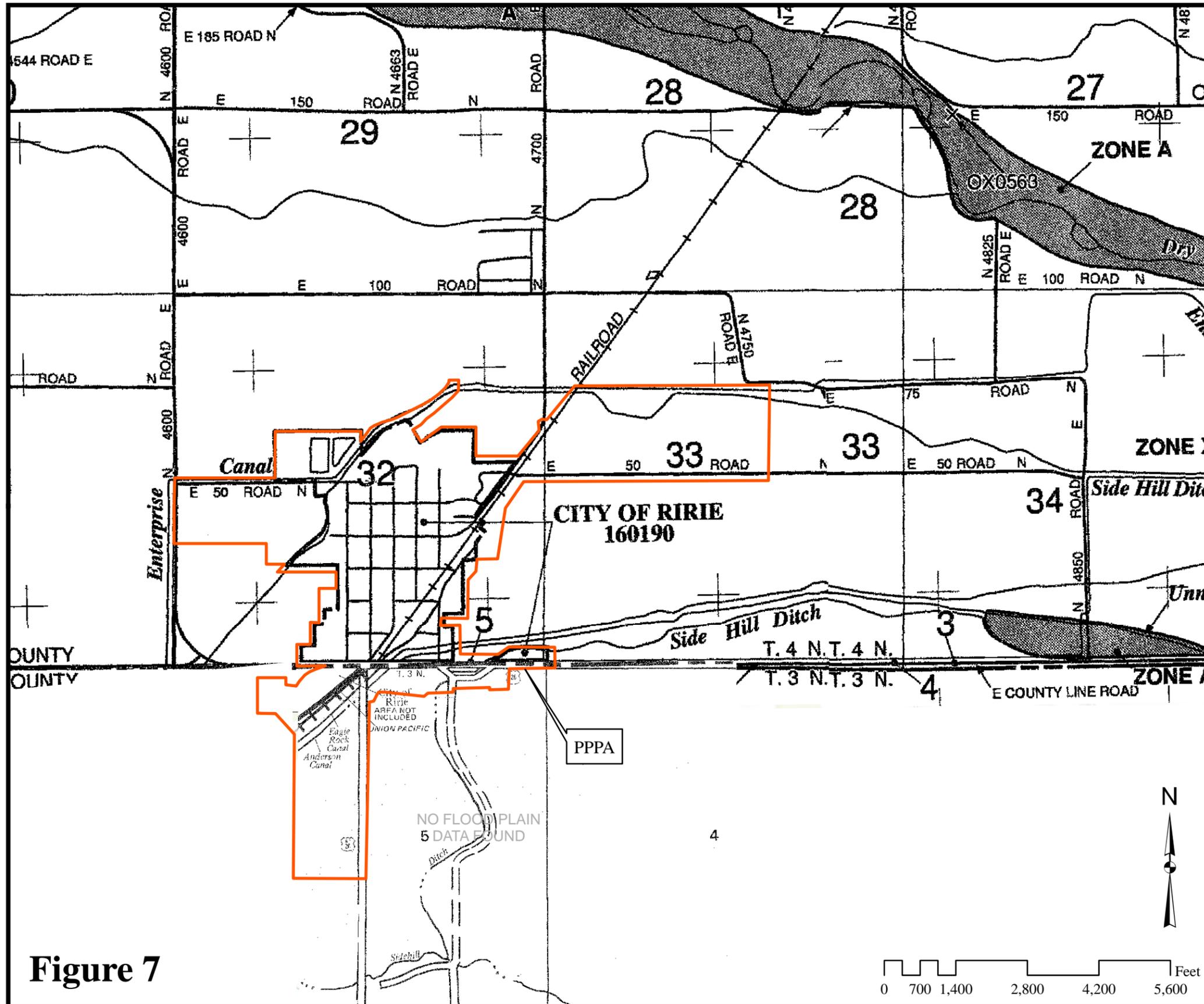


Figure 7

# FEMA Flood Plain Designation

msc.fema.gov

## KEY TO MAP

500-Year Flood Boundary .....	ZONE B
100-Year Flood Boundary .....	ZONE A
Zone Designations With Date of Identification	
100-Year Flood Boundary .....	ZONE B
500-Year Flood Boundary .....	

## EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS

ZONE	EXPLANATION
A	Area of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
AO	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of Inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
AH	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
A1-A30	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.
A99	Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by flood protection system under construction; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
B	Areas between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood. (Medium shading).
C	Areas of minimal flooding. (No shading)
D	Areas of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards.
V	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
V1-V30	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevation and flood hazard factors determined.

Note: Elevations are based on the NGVD 29 Vertical Datum.

This map is compiled of flood plane data found at [www.msc.fema.gov](http://www.msc.fema.gov)

# Potential Source Water Contamination

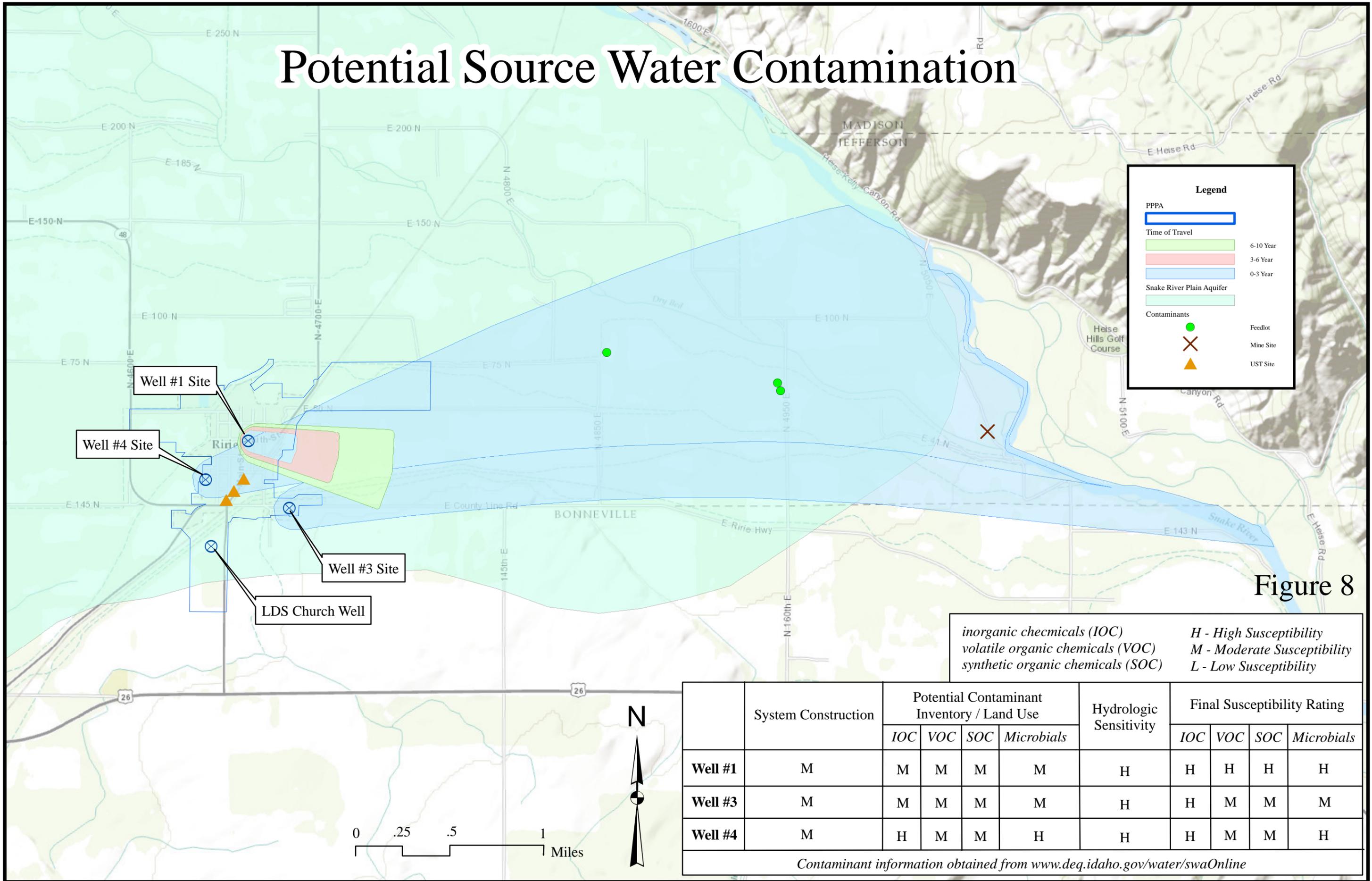


Figure 8

*inorganic chemicals (IOC)*  
*volatile organic chemicals (VOC)*  
*synthetic organic chemicals (SOC)*

*H - High Susceptibility*  
*M - Moderate Susceptibility*  
*L - Low Susceptibility*

	System Construction	Potential Contaminant Inventory / Land Use				Hydrologic Sensitivity	Final Susceptibility Rating			
		<i>IOC</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>SOC</i>	<i>Microbials</i>		<i>IOC</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>SOC</i>	<i>Microbials</i>
<b>Well #1</b>	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	H
<b>Well #3</b>	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M
<b>Well #4</b>	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	M	M	H

Contaminant information obtained from [www.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline](http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline)

# **Socio-Economic Data**

Population

Income

Percent of Population Below Poverty Line

# 2010 Population Finder

## 2010 Demographic Profile

ID - Ririe city

	Population
Total Population	656
<b>Housing Status</b> ( in housing units unless noted )	
Total	267
Occupied	239
Owner-occupied	178
Population in owner-occupied ( number of individuals )	504
Renter-occupied	61
Population in renter-occupied ( number of individuals )	152
Households with individuals under 18	104
Vacant	28
Vacant: for rent	6
Vacant: for sale	9

	Population by Sex/Age
Male	319
Female	337
Under 18	219
18 & over	437
20 - 24	46
25 - 34	85
35 - 49	117
50 - 64	101
65 & over	72

	Population by Ethnicity
Hispanic or Latino	90
Non Hispanic or Latino	566

	Population by Race
White	566
African American	0
Asian	0
American Indian and Alaska Native	7
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	0
Other	42
Identified by two or more	41

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau | Application Support Division (ASD) | [asd.internet.staff@census.gov](mailto:asd.internet.staff@census.gov) | Last Revised: August 06, 2013

DP03

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Ririe city, Idaho			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Population 16 years and over	500	+/-160	500	(X)
In labor force	374	+/-128	74.8%	+/-11.2
Civilian labor force	374	+/-128	74.8%	+/-11.2
Employed	359	+/-127	71.8%	+/-11.5
Unemployed	15	+/-17	3.0%	+/-3.5
med Forces	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-6.3
Not in labor force	126	+/-73	25.2%	+/-11.2
Civilian labor force	374	+/-128	374	(X)
Percent Unemployed	(X)	(X)	4.0%	+/-4.6
Females 16 years and over	260	+/-89	260	(X)
In labor force	186	+/-75	71.5%	+/-13.3
Civilian labor force	186	+/-75	71.5%	+/-13.3
Employed	186	+/-75	71.5%	+/-13.3
Own children under 6 years	144	+/-90	144	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	111	+/-83	77.1%	+/-25.2
Own children 6 to 17 years	223	+/-106	223	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	152	+/-82	68.2%	+/-25.8
<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>				
Workers 16 years and over	350	+/-126	350	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	271	+/-111	77.4%	+/-13.8
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	31	+/-33	8.9%	+/-8.9
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-8.9
Walked	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-8.9
Other means	19	+/-22	5.4%	+/-6.1
Worked at home	29	+/-32	8.3%	+/-8.8
an travel time to work (minutes)	26.7	+/-10.8	(X)	(X)
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	359	+/-127	359	(X)

Subject	Ririe city, Idaho			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	42	+/-30	11.7%	+/-8.1
Service occupations	77	+/-42	21.4%	+/-8.8
as and office occupations	88	+/-50	24.5%	+/-11.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	76	+/-47	21.2%	+/-11.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	76	+/-52	21.2%	+/-11.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	359	+/-127	359	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	46	+/-32	12.8%	+/-6.9
Construction	54	+/-43	15.0%	+/-11.2
Manufacturing	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-8.6
Wholesale trade	30	+/-30	8.4%	+/-7.1
Retail trade	52	+/-41	14.5%	+/-10.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	10	+/-12	2.8%	+/-3.0
Information	20	+/-23	5.6%	+/-6.0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3	+/-5	0.8%	+/-1.6
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	18	+/-19	5.0%	+/-5.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	50	+/-35	13.9%	+/-8.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	28	+/-23	7.8%	+/-6.2
Other services, except public administration	43	+/-36	12.0%	+/-9.7
Public administration	5	+/-10	1.4%	+/-2.9
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	359	+/-127	359	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	286	+/-112	79.7%	+/-11.7
Government workers	34	+/-33	9.5%	+/-9.2
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	39	+/-35	10.9%	+/-9.2
Unpaid family workers	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-8.6
<b>INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2014 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)</b>				
Total households	256	+/-79	256	(X)
Less than \$10,000	31	+/-26	12.1%	+/-9.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10	+/-13	3.9%	+/-4.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30	+/-28	11.7%	+/-9.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	21	+/-22	8.2%	+/-8.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	70	+/-37	27.3%	+/-12.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	70	+/-37	27.3%	+/-13.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24	+/-26	9.4%	+/-9.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-11.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-11.9
\$200,000 or more	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-11.9
Median household income (dollars)	41,810	+/-2,277	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	42,041	+/-7,934	(X)	(X)
<b>With earnings</b>				
Mean earnings (dollars)	37,587	+/-8,271	(X)	(X)
<b>With Social Security</b>				
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,835	+/-4,195	(X)	(X)
<b>With retirement income</b>				
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6,708	+/-4,477	(X)	(X)
<b>With Supplemental Security Income</b>				
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	3,475	+/-3,144	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	12	+/-18	4.7%	+/-6.7

Subject	Ririe city, Idaho			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,008	+/-15	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	56	+/-39	21.9%	+/-12.5
Families	202	+/-70	202	(X)
Less than \$10,000	20	+/-25	9.9%	+/-11.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-14.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20	+/-21	9.9%	+/-9.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3	+/-5	1.5%	+/-2.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	70	+/-37	34.7%	+/-14.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	70	+/-37	34.7%	+/-16.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	+/-23	9.4%	+/-10.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-14.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-14.8
\$200,000 or more	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-14.8
Median family income (dollars)	43,846	+/-9,259	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	46,493	+/-9,304	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	13,187	+/-2,832	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	54	+/-36	54	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	21,500	+/-14,035	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	25,387	+/-11,765	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	22,593	+/-11,174	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	38,793	+/-2,525	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	26,705	+/-2,316	(X)	(X)
<b>LTH INSURANCE COVERAGE</b>				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
In labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Not in labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Ririe city, Idaho			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
families	(X)	(X)	18.3%	+/-13.8
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	28.5%	+/-22.1
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	82.1%	+/-39.0
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	10.1%	+/-10.8
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	15.5%	+/-17.3
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	70.8%	+/-58.6
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	58.8%	+/-49.8
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	100.0%	+/-66.3
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	100.0%	+/-76.6
All people	(X)	(X)	15.9%	+/-11.4
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	19.6%	+/-16.3
Related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	19.6%	+/-16.3
Related children under 5 years	(X)	(X)	49.1%	+/-37.0
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	6.3%	+/-10.9
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	13.0%	+/-9.1
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	14.5%	+/-11.7
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	5.9%	+/-10.8
People in families	(X)	(X)	15.6%	+/-12.2
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	20.4%	+/-21.9

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

There were changes in the edit between 2009 and 2010 regarding Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security. The changes in the edit loosened restrictions on disability requirements for receipt of SSI resulting in an increase in the total number of SSI recipients in the American Community Survey. The changes also loosened restrictions on possible reported monthly amounts in Social Security income resulting in higher Social Security aggregate amounts. These results more closely match administrative counts compiled by the Social Security Administration.

Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2007. The Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Census occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The Census occupation codes for 2010 and later years are based on the 2010 revision of the SOC. To allow for the creation of 2007-2011 and 2009-2011 tables, occupation data in the multiyear files (2007-2011 and 2009-2011) were recoded to 2011 Census occupation codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2011 Census occupation codes with data coded using Census occupation codes prior to 2010. For more information on the Census occupation code changes, please visit our website at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/oiindex/>.

While the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

#### Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '\*\*\*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '\*\*\*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '\*\*\*\*\*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

[State & County QuickFacts](#)

## Bonneville County, Idaho

People QuickFacts	Bonneville County	Idaho
Population, 2012 estimate	106,684	1,595,728
Population, 2010 (April 1) estimates base	104,304	1,567,652
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	2.3%	1.8%
Population, 2010	104,234	1,567,582
Persons under 5 years, percent, 2012	9.0%	7.3%
Persons under 18 years, percent, 2012	31.1%	26.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2012	11.4%	13.3%
Female persons, percent, 2012	50.3%	50.0%
White alone, percent, 2012 (a)	95.3%	93.8%
Black or African American alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.7%	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, 2012 (a)	1.1%	1.7%
Asian alone, percent, 2012 (a)	1.0%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.1%	0.2%
Two or More Races, percent, 2012	1.9%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2012 (b)	12.1%	11.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2012	84.4%	83.5%
Living in same house 1 year & over, percent, 2007-2011	83.0%	82.0%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2007-2011	5.1%	5.9%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5+, 2007-2011	9.9%	10.2%
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2007-2011	91.3%	88.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2007-2011	26.7%	24.6%
Veterans, 2007-2011	7,024	127,438
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2007-2011	19.7	20.0
Housing units, 2011	40,059	674,394
Homeownership rate, 2007-2011	73.6%	70.6%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2007-2011	17.6%	15.1%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2007-2011	\$157,400	\$171,300
Households, 2007-2011	35,849	575,497
Persons per household, 2007-2011	2.83	2.64
Per capita money income in the past 12 months (2011 dollars), 2007-2011	\$23,521	\$22,788
Median household income, 2007-2011	\$51,311	\$46,890
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2007-2011	10.6%	14.3%
Business QuickFacts	Bonneville County	Idaho
Private nonfarm establishments, 2011	3,189	42,399 <sup>1</sup>
Private nonfarm employment, 2011	42,828	482,722 <sup>1</sup>
Private nonfarm employment, percent change, 2010-2011	0.4%	-1.1% <sup>1</sup>
Nonemployer establishments, 2011	7,607	113,472
Total number of firms, 2007	10,995	151,671
Black-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	0.2%
American Indian- and Alaska Native-owned firms, percent, 2007	0.8%	0.9%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2007	0.9%	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	S
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2007	1.9%	2.6%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2007	21.8%	23.5%

Manufacturers shipments, 2007 (\$1000)	D	18,010,976
Merchant wholesaler sales, 2007 (\$1000)	1,881,605	14,286,715
Retail sales, 2007 (\$1000)	1,871,454	20,526,631
Retail sales per capita, 2007	\$19,405	\$13,691
Accommodation and food services sales, 2007 (\$1000)	153,475	2,415,951
Building permits, 2012	325	6,265

<b>Geography QuickFacts</b>	<b>Bonneville County</b>	<b>Idaho</b>
Land area in square miles, 2010	1,866.08	82,643.12
Persons per square mile, 2010	55.9	19.0
FIPS Code	019	16
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	Idaho Falls, ID Metro Area	

1: Includes data not distributed by county.

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

F: Fewer than 25 firms

FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data

NA: Not available

S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards

X: Not applicable

Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits  
Last Revised: Thursday, 27-Jun-2013 14:22:59 EDT

[State & County QuickFacts](#)

## Jefferson County, Idaho

People QuickFacts	Jefferson County	Idaho
Population, 2012 estimate	26,684	1,595,728
Population, 2010 (April 1) estimates base	26,140	1,567,652
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	2.1%	1.8%
Population, 2010	26,140	1,567,582
Persons under 5 years, percent, 2012	9.6%	7.3%
Persons under 18 years, percent, 2012	34.8%	26.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2012	10.2%	13.3%
Female persons, percent, 2012	49.6%	50.0%
White alone, percent, 2012 (a)	96.3%	93.8%
Black or African American alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.3%	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, 2012 (a)	1.3%	1.7%
Asian alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.5%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.1%	0.2%
Two or More Races, percent, 2012	1.5%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2012 (b)	10.3%	11.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2012	87.4%	83.5%
Living in same house 1 year & over, percent, 2007-2011	85.8%	82.0%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2007-2011	4.3%	5.9%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent age 5+, 2007-2011	9.1%	10.2%
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2007-2011	87.3%	88.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2007-2011	19.8%	24.6%
Veterans, 2007-2011	1,537	127,438
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2007-2011	25.8	20.0
Housing units, 2011	8,857	674,394
Homeownership rate, 2007-2011	81.5%	70.6%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2007-2011	5.3%	15.1%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2007-2011	\$158,200	\$171,300
Households, 2007-2011	8,155	575,497
Persons per household, 2007-2011	3.08	2.64
Per capita money income in the past 12 months (2011 dollars), 2007-2011	\$19,648	\$22,788
Median household income, 2007-2011	\$52,799	\$46,890
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2007-2011	10.6%	14.3%
<b>Business QuickFacts</b>	<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>Idaho</b>
Private nonfarm establishments, 2011	424	42,399 <sup>1</sup>
Private nonfarm employment, 2011	3,221	482,722 <sup>1</sup>
Private nonfarm employment, percent change, 2010-2011	-5.0%	-1.1% <sup>1</sup>
Nonemployer establishments, 2011	2,001	113,472
Total number of firms, 2007	2,929	151,671
Black-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	0.2%
American Indian- and Alaska Native-owned firms, percent, 2007	1.0%	0.9%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	S
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2007	S	2.6%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2007	S	23.5%

Manufacturers shipments, 2007 (\$1000)	D	18,010,976
Merchant wholesaler sales, 2007 (\$1000)	D	14,286,715
Retail sales, 2007 (\$1000)	92,388	20,526,631
Retail sales per capita, 2007	\$4,058	\$13,691
Accommodation and food services sales, 2007 (\$1000)	7,387	2,415,951
Building permits, 2012	54	6,265

Geography QuickFacts	Jefferson County	Idaho
Land area in square miles, 2010	1,093.50	82,643.12
Persons per square mile, 2010	23.9	19.0
FIPS Code	051	16
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	Idaho Falls, ID Metro Area	

1: Includes data not distributed by county.

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

F: Fewer than 25 firms

FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data

NA: Not available

S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards

X: Not applicable

Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits  
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### Ririe city, Idaho

Individuals below poverty level

**15.9%** Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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United States Census Bureau

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# **ATTACHMENT B**

Responses from Agencies

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MEMO

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**TO:** PAUL SCORESBY, SCHIESS & ASSOCIATES  
**FROM:** ESTER CEJA, IDEQ  
**SUBJECT:** CITY OF RIRIE DRINKING WATER PROJECT  
THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES AND ESSENTIAL FISH  
HABITAT  
**DATE:** JULY 23, 2013

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The proposed project for the City of Ririe includes the following: improvements to the city wells; replacement of 1,177 lineal feet of distribution lines; replacement or installation of new fire hydrants; installation of new water meters; installation of a new storage tank; and improvements to the existing storage tank. The city will also work on obtaining a water right diversion rate and volume of 0.5cfs.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife threatened and endangered species list dated 2/06/2013 was used for determining endangered and threatened species within Jefferson County. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) were consulted to determine any impacts to listed species resulting from the proposed project (see attached USFWS consultation response). The following species are listed as threatened, candidate, and proposed species, respectively in Jefferson County.

1. **Canada Lynx** – The Canadian Lynx, a threatened species, reside in boreal forest landscapes and provide one or more of the following beneficial habitat elements including snowshoe hares for prey, abundant, large, woody debris piles that are used as dens, and winter snow conditions that are generally deep and fluffy for extended period of time. The proposed project will have “NO EFFECT” on the Canadian Lynx.
2. **Greater Sage- Grouse** – Grouse, a candidate species, reside in Sagebrush Steppe environments. The proposed project improvements will occur within the city’s developed areas including the existing city streets. The proposed project will have “NO EFFECT” on sage grouse.
3. **Yellow-Billed Cuckoo** - The Yellow-Billed Cuckoo, a candidate species, breed in large sections of riparian habitats, particularly woodlands with cottonwoods and willows. The yellow-billed cuckoo has been considered a rare, sometimes erratic, visitor and breeder in the Snake River Valley. All of the proposed improvements for the City of Ririe will take place in the developed portions of the city, where no large sections of riparian habitats are present. The proposed project will have a “NO EFFECT” on the yellow-billed cuckoo.
4. **North American Wolverine** - The North American Wolverine is a proposed species of which does not exist in the proposed project planning area. Wolverines distribution is restricted to high elevation, deep persistent, and reliable spring snow cover (April 15 to May 14) is the best overall predictor of wolverine occurrence in the contiguous U.S.  
(<http://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=A0FA>)  
The proposed project will have a “NO EFFECT” on the wolverine species.
5. **Ute ladies'-tresses** – The Ute ladies'-tresses is a perennial herb. It is listed as a threatened species. *Adapted to early-to mid-seral, moist to wet conditions, where competition for light, space, water,*

*and other resources is normally kept low by periodic or recent disturbance events. Major occupied habitat types include (1) alluvial banks, point bars, floodplains, or ox-bows associated with perennial streams, with a high water table and short, perennial graminoid- and forb-dominated vegetation maintained by grazing, periodic flooding, or mowing; (2) river floodplain habitats which experience regular spring flooding and/or frequent large scale floods but maintain relatively stable, moist to wet soil in summer, within moist meadow, riparian woodland, or riparian shrubland communities; (3) shores of lakes and reservoirs, in mesic meadow-type vegetation maintained by lake level fluctuations or seasonal flooding of gravel bars; (4) groundwater-fed springs, sometimes in desert settings, or subirrigated meadows where edaphic characteristics (e.g. high water table and calcic soil), fire, and/or grazing are sufficient to prevent invacaion of later seral vegetation; and (5) human-influenced habitats, including perennial stream, river, lakeshore, and spring sites directly associated with human-developed dams, levees, reservoirs, irrigation ditches, reclaimed gravel quarries, roadside borrow pits, and irrigated meadows. More than half of documented populations occur in sites in which natural hydrology has been influenced by dams, reservoirs, or supplemental irrigation, and many populations occur within agricultural or urban settings. (550-2100 m). (adapted from Fertig et al. 2005) (<http://www.natureserve.org>). The proposed project will have "NO EFFECT" on the Ute ladies'-tresses.*

### **Essential Fish Habitat**

The City of Ririe's drinking water improvements are not located within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Salmon as identified in the attached EFH map and will have "NO EFFECT."





## Ester Ceja

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**From:** Marks, Nisa <nisa\_marks@fws.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, July 22, 2013 5:33 PM  
**To:** Ester Ceja  
**Subject:** Re: Question regarding the Ririe Project

In reply please refer to: 2013-TA-0308

Dear Ms. Ceja:

In response to your June 27, 2013, letter and supplemental project description information provided below regarding potential impacts to endangered, threatened, proposed, and/or candidate species from the proposed City of Ririe Drinking Water Improvement Project in Ririe, Idaho, we have not identified any issues that indicate that consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), 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 me by email or the number below.

Thank you for your interest in endangered species conservation.

Best,

Nisa Marks, Biologist  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
Eastern Idaho Field Office  
4425 Burley Dr., Suite A  
Chubbuck, ID 83202  
208-237-6975 x121

On Mon, Jul 22, 2013 at 5:06 PM, <[Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov](mailto:Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov)> wrote:

Nisa,

Here is the city engineer's response. I wanted to make sure that I understood what he met so I called him to verify. The amount of water the city is currently pumping from their groundwater wells will remain the same. They have no plans to pump additional water than what they are pumping today. Because the amount they are pumping exceeds their diversion rate then they have to work with Idaho Department of Water Resources to make sure that the city water rights are on par with their current use.

I hope this helps, if you have any other questions let me know or if you would like you can contact Paul Scoresby directly at [Pscoresby@schuesseng.com](mailto:Pscoresby@schuesseng.com).

Thanks,  
Ester

**From:** Paul Scoresby [mailto:[pscoresby@schuesseng.com](mailto:pscoresby@schuesseng.com)]  
**Sent:** Monday, July 22, 2013 4:52 PM  
**To:** Ester Ceja  
**Cc:** Annalyn Jensen  
**Subject:** Re: Question regarding the Ririe Project

Ester,

The diversion of water rights will be improved with the selected improvements at Well #1 and Well #3.

The city will not have to drill another well. They will merely use the wells they have.

Obtaining additional water rights will make up a deficit they now have at Well #4. It pumps by itself more diversion rate (0.46 cfs which is rounded to 0.5 cfs) than is allowed by the water right licenses combined.

The city's water rights are married together so that water associated with either water right license can be pumped from any well.

All of the cities drinking water comes from their three groundwater wells.

Hope this helps.

On Mon, Jul 22, 2013 at 4:42 PM, <[Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov](mailto:Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov)> wrote:

Annalyn and Paul,

Good afternoon. I was wondering if you could please provide specifics of what you mean by "obtaining a water right diversion rate and volume of 0.5cfs. "

1. What does that diversion entail?
2. Where will the point of diversion occur (location)?
3. Please identify if the source is ground water?

Any other pertinent information you could provide on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you,

Ester Ceja

Sr. Water Quality Analyst

1410 North Hilton

Boise, Idaho 83706

Phone [\(208\) 373.0585](tel:(208)373.0585)

Fax [\(208\) 373.0576](tel:(208)373.0576)

[Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov](mailto:Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov)

--

Paul H. Scoresby, MS, PE

**Schiess & Associates**

7103 S. 45th W. I Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

208-522-1244 I FAX 208-522-9232 I Cell 208-313-2454

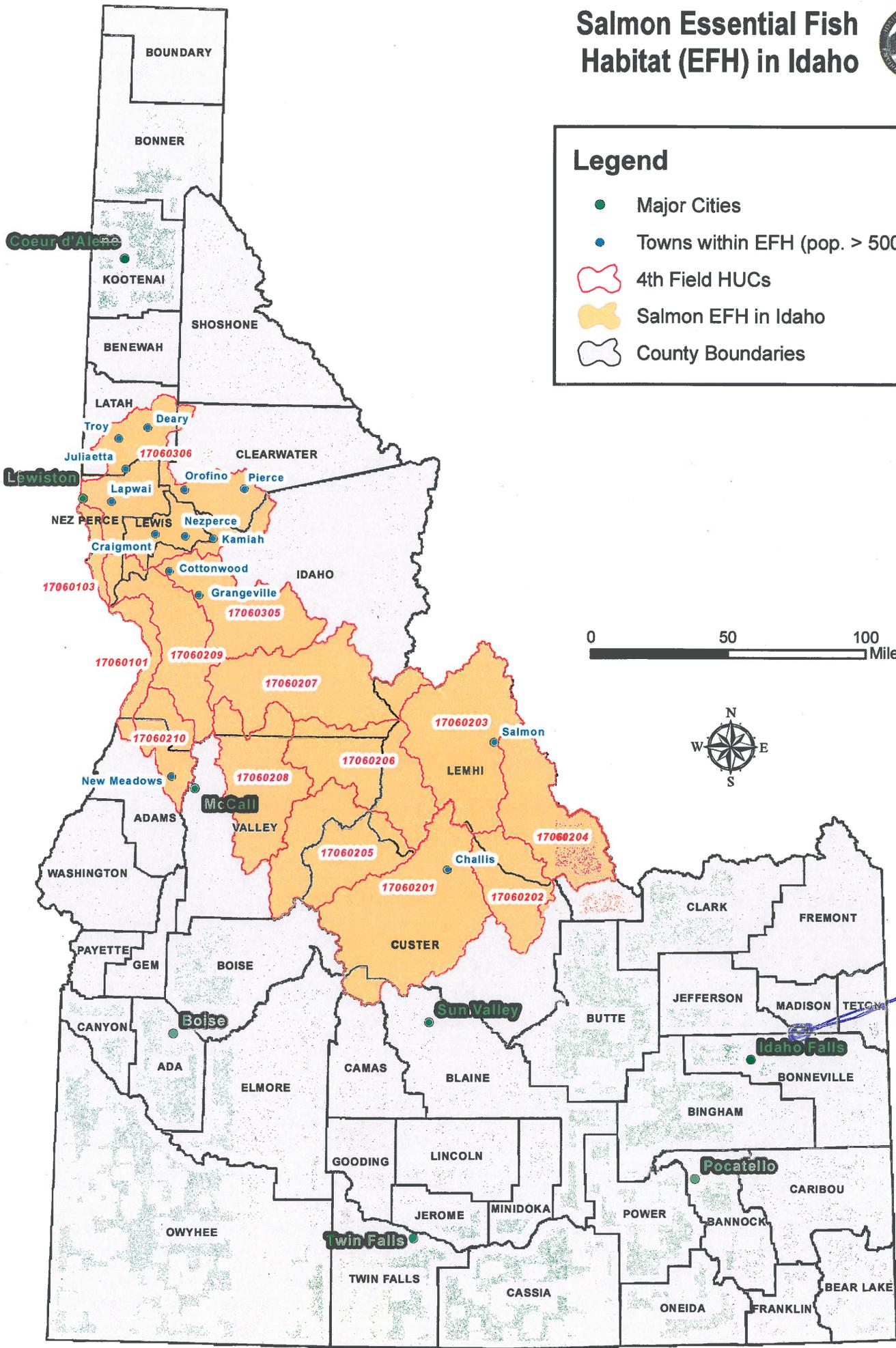
[pscoresby@schuesseng.com](mailto:pscoresby@schuesseng.com)

# Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in Idaho



### Legend

- Major Cities
- Towns within EFH (pop. > 500)
- 🔴 4th Field HUCs
- 🟡 Salmon EFH in Idaho
- 🔲 County Boundaries



*River*



Annalyn Jensen &lt;clerk@schieesseng.com&gt;

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**Ririe Tribal Consultation**

1 message

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**Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov** <Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov>

Thu, Aug 1, 2013 at 8:57 AM

To: clerk@schieesseng.com, pscorsby@schieesseng.com

Cc: Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov

Annalyn and Paul,

Good morning. I wanted to follow up with you on the Tribal consultation for the Ririe project. The 30 day consultation period has ended and we did not receive any comments from the Tribes regarding the proposed project. Please include this in your EID and incorporate the information in the cultural resources section of the EID.

If you have any questions, let me know.

Ester Ceja

Sr. Water Quality Analyst

1410 North Hilton

Boise, Idaho 83706

Phone (208) 373.0585

Fax (208) 373.0576

Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov



Annalyn Jensen &lt;clerk@schiesteng.com&gt;

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**Ririe drinking water project**

1 message

**Johnson, Howard - NRCS, Rigby, ID** <Howard.Johnson@id.usda.gov>

Tue, Jul 16, 2013 at 3:12 PM

To: "clerk@schiesteng.com" &lt;clerk@schiesteng.com&gt;

I have review the maps and proposed improvements for the City of Ririe Drinking water project. I have no concerns or issues with the project. I feel it will be a beneficial project to the City and its residents. Thank you.

J.Howard Johnson  
District Conservationist  
Rigby Service Center  
Phone:(208)745-6664 ext.101  
FAX:(208)745-0522

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Annalyn Jensen &lt;clerk@schuesseng.com&gt;

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**Re: City of Ririe drinking water improvement project-comments**

1 message

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**Paul Scoresby** <pscoresby@schuesseng.com>  
To: Sharon Deal <Sharon.Deal@commerce.idaho.gov>  
Cc: Annalyn Jensen <clerk@schuesseng.com>

Mon, Jul 1, 2013 at 12:42 PM

Thank you Sharon.

On Mon, Jul 1, 2013 at 11:23 AM, Sharon Deal <[Sharon.Deal@commerce.idaho.gov](mailto:Sharon.Deal@commerce.idaho.gov)> wrote:

Good morning Paul,

The Department of Commerce received your request for comments in regards to the City of Ririe's drink water improvement project.

At this time the department has no comment regarding the project.

Thank you

**Sharon Deal** | Community Development Specialist

Idaho Commerce

700 W State Street, Boise, Idaho 83702

Office: [208.334-2650](tel:208.334-2650) ext 2137

[sharon.deal@community.idaho.gov](mailto:sharon.deal@community.idaho.gov)



--

Paul H. Scoresby, MS, PE



August 30, 2013

Paul H. Scoresby, MS, PE  
Schiess & Associates  
7103 S 45th W  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

SUBJECT: USDA Rural Development comments on the City of Ririe Water System Project

Dear Mr. Scoresby,

Per your request, with this letter USDA Rural Development (RD) provides to you, comments regarding the City of Ririe Water System Project.

Please consider the following as you prepare the environmental report.

RD, Idaho has developed an Environmental Manual for use by Engineers working on projects partially or wholly funded by Rural Development. The Environmental Manual contains guidance on preparing environmental reports for water and waste projects. The Environmental Manual is available at: [http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ID\\_EngConstr.html##waterandwaste](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ID_EngConstr.html##waterandwaste)

Preparers of environmental documents for RD-funded projects shall consult with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies to obtain information for assessing potential environmental impacts. Please review the "Natural Resource Management Guide" (attached.) Agency contact letters should be sent to all relevant agencies that are listed in Appendix 4 of this Guide.

In Jefferson County, consultation on cultural and religious sites with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes is needed. Contact information is:

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes  
Carolyn Boyer Smith  
Cultural Resources Coordinator  
PO Box 306, Pima Dr  
Ft. Hall, ID 83203  
Phone: 208-478-3707

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes  
Ted Howard, Director  
Cultural Resource Program  
PO Box 21  
Owyhee, NV 89832  
Phone: 702-759-3199 ext. 243  
[howard.ted@duckvalley.org](mailto:howard.ted@duckvalley.org)

Enclosed with this letter you will find the 4-4-2013 USDA Rural Utilities Service Bulletin 1780-2 which is for use by Engineers working on projects that will be partially or wholly funded by RD. The Bulletin contains instructions on how to prepare Preliminary Engineering Reports for water and wastewater projects.

**Rural Development • Eastern Idaho Area Office**  
725 Jensen Grove Drive • Suite 1 • Blackfoot, ID 83221  
Voice (208) 785-5840 • Fax (208) 785-6561

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Note: A loan term of 40-years is required in order to be considered for RD water and wastewater grant funding.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comment and will be happy to work with the City of Ririe and to assist with project funding.

Please call me at 208-785-5840 ext. 115 or email [julie.neff@id.usda.gov](mailto:julie.neff@id.usda.gov) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Julie Neff". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

Julie Neff  
Community Program Specialist

United States Department of Agriculture



Natural Resources Conservation Service  
9173 W. Barnes Dr., Suite C  
Boise, Idaho 83709  
Phone: (208) 378-5700  
Fax: (208) 378-5735

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JUL 25 2013

Paul H. Scoresby, P.E.  
Schiess & Associates  
7103 South 45<sup>th</sup> West  
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

RE: City of Ririe Drinking Water Distribution Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Scoresby:

The enclosed Soil Resource Report was prepared in response to your letter requesting NRCS comments for preparation of an Environmental Information Document.

Soils in the project area are rated as somewhat to very limited for shallow excavations due to unstable excavation walls and flooding. Shallow excavations include those necessary to install new waterlines and replace existing waterlines. These limitations may affect project design and installation procedures.

Soil at the location of the proposed steel casing pipe is mapped as Paesl silty clay loam, which is rated as having a high risk of corrosion of steel. "Risk of corrosion" pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

Most soils in the project area are classified as prime farmland if irrigated. Soils within the Ririe city limits or otherwise designated for urban development are not considered prime farmland. It appears the proposed new 8" waterline (1372 L.F.) may temporarily impact prime farmland during construction, but installation of the waterline alone will not convert prime farmland to non-agricultural use.

None of the soils in the project area are classified as hydric; therefore, the project should have no adverse impacts on wetlands.

Your letter specifically requested comments on the Sole Source Aquifer checklist. NRCS suggests that pretreatment of stormwater may be needed depending on pollutant types and concentrations anticipated prior to disposal via French drains and off-roadway traps. We further

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recommend the project design emphasize wellhead protection, and ideally implementation of BMPs on well source areas for the long-term protection of the City's system in light of high susceptibility for contamination of some wells. Assure adequate well construction.

NRCS encourages you to incorporate provisions for erosion, sediment, dust control, and runoff during project construction into the project design to protect soil, water, and air resources.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you in planning this project. If you have questions or need further assistance, please contact Karen Fullen at 208-378-5725.

Sincerely,



**JEFF BURWELL**  
State Conservationist

Enclosure

cc: w/o enclosures

Howard Johnson, District Conservationist, NRCS, Rigby, ID

Debra Nace, District Conservationist, NRCS, Idaho Falls, ID

Dave Schmidt, Assistant State Conservationist –Operations East, NRCS, Pocatello, ID



Annalyn Jensen &lt;clerk@schliesseng.com&gt;

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**Fwd: City of Ririe Drinking Water Improvement Project**

1 message

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**Paul Scoresby** <pscoresby@schliesseng.com>

Fri, Aug 23, 2013 at 3:18 PM

To: Annalyn Jensen &lt;clerk@schliesseng.com&gt;

We got another letter for Ririe

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Bassista, Tom** <thomas.bassista@idfg.idaho.gov>

Date: Fri, Aug 23, 2013 at 1:40 PM

Subject: City of Ririe Drinking Water Improvement Project

To: Paul Scoresby &lt;pscoresby@schliesseng.com&gt;

Cc: "Schmidt, Steve" &lt;steve.schmidt@idfg.idaho.gov&gt;

Dear Paul:

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has reviewed the City of Ririe's proposal for a Water Distribution Improvement Project and has no comments concerning the project.

Thank you for the opportunity to review.

Tom P. Bassista

Environmental Staff Biologist

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Salmon and Upper Snake Regions

4279 Commerce Circle

Idaho Falls, ID 83401

208.525.7290

—  
Paul H. Scoresby, MS, PE



Annalyn Jensen &lt;clerk@schuesseng.com&gt;

---

**Fwd: Ririe Drinking Water Improvement Project**

1 message

**Paul Scoresby** <pscoresby@schuesseng.com>

Fri, Jul 26, 2013 at 5:00 PM

To: Annalyn Jensen &lt;clerk@schuesseng.com&gt;

Please file this response.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Raymond Keating** <RKeating@phd7.idaho.gov>

Date: Fri, Jul 26, 2013 at 4:43 PM

Subject: Ririe Drinking Water Improvement Project

To: "pscoresby@schuesseng.com" &lt;pscoresby@schuesseng.com&gt;

Cc: Kellye Eager &lt;KEager@phd7.idaho.gov&gt;

It does not appear that this project will cause any impact to the environment. Raymond Keating REHS

-

Paul H. Scoresby, MS, PE

**Schiess & Associates**

7103 S. 45th W. | Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

208-522-1244 | FAX 208-522-9232 | Cell 208-313-2454

pscoresby@schuesseng.com



STATE OF IDAHO  
DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

900 North Skyline Dr., Suite B • Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402 • (208) 528-2650

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

July 12, 2013

Paul Scoresby, PE  
Schiess & Associates  
7103 South 45<sup>th</sup> West  
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

**Re: City of Ririe Environmental Review for New Drinking Water Improvements  
(DWG-128-2012-9)**

Dear Mr. Scoresby

After review of the proposed project DEQ finds that the proposed drinking water system improvements will have no significant impact on wastewater, water supply, surface water, storm water and air quality in general. To help protect water quality during construction the contractor will need to implement the Best Management Practices (BMPs) for storm water run off.

If you need additional information or have any questions please call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William Teuscher".

William Teuscher PE  
Water Quality Engineer  
DEQ-IFRO

C. City of Ririe



STATE OF IDAHO  
DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

900 North Skyline Dr., Suite B • Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402 • (208) 528-2650

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

July 12, 2013

Paul H. Scoresby, PE  
Schiess & Associates  
7103 South 45<sup>th</sup> West  
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Subject: Air Quality Impact Review for the City of Ririe Water Distribution Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Scoresby,

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has reviewed the information submitted regarding a construction project for the City of Ririe Drinking Water Distribution improvement project in Ririe, Idaho with respect to potential Air Quality impacts in the region. DEQ appreciates your efforts to apprise our agency of the planned project activity.

Please be advised that the control of fugitive dust during all phases of the project is required under Idaho law. This can be accomplished by covering loads, excavations and piles of excavated material, or the application of dust suppressants, such as water, in quantities sufficient to prevent dirt and dust becoming airborne. Additionally, construction debris and other wastes are strictly prohibited from open burning and need to be properly accumulated and disposed in a licensed landfill. These aspects can present minor to significant problems within the region and are closely monitored and strictly enforced.

If you have further questions concerning this or other matters in our region, please call me at (208) 528-2650 or email me at [teri.tyler@deq.idaho.gov](mailto:teri.tyler@deq.idaho.gov).

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Tyler".

Teri Tyler, PE – Air Quality Analyst  
Idaho Falls Regional Office

TT/lc



Annalyn Jensen &lt;clerk@schuesseng.com&gt;

---

## Fwd: City of Ririe DW Distribution Imprvmt Proj Sole Source Aquifer Review and Approval

1 message

---

**Paul Scoresby** <pscoresby@schuesseng.com>

Mon, Jul 22, 2013 at 8:25 AM

To: Annalyn Jensen &lt;clerk@schuesseng.com&gt;

Here is another response. Note that she wants future env. review requests to be sent to her by email. Please save and print and put in the env. document.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Eastman, Susan** <Eastman.Susan@epa.gov>

Date: Tue, Jul 16, 2013 at 6:02 PM

Subject: City of Ririe DW Distribution Imprvmt Proj Sole Source Aquifer Review and Approval

To: "pscoresby@schuesseng.com" <pscoresby@schuesseng.com>

Hi Paul, Please submit any future projects for SSA review via email.

Thank you for submitting your project for review. We have reviewed the information provided and find that the project will not have a significant adverse impact on the Eastern Snake River Plain Sole Source Aquifer and therefore the funding may proceed.

—

EPA reviews federally financially assisted projects that are proposed in federally designated Sole Source Aquifer review areas to determine if the projects have a potential to contaminate the aquifer through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health. Such projects are submitted to EPA by federal, state, and local governments, and by the public.

This correspondence only addresses the Sole Source Aquifer Program, any other federal environmental requirements are your responsibility to ensure compliance. Please retain this email for your records.

Susan Eastman

1200 Sixth Ave Suite 900

OWW 136

Seattle, WA 98101-3140

CWA ISA and SDWA TSA, Sole Source Aquifer Program,

Source Water Protection and Idaho GW 106

206 553 6249

Eastman.Susan@epa.gov

--

Paul H. Scoresby, MS, PE

**Schiess & Associates**

7103 S. 45th W. | Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

208-522-1244 | FAX 208-522-9232 | Cell 208-313-2454

pscoresby@schuesseng.com

# Sole Source Aquifer Checklist

1. Location and name of Sole Source Aquifer or Source Area.

*The Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer*

2. Project description.

*The project is being proposed to bring the City's water supply and distribution systems into compliance with current regulations for a 20-40 year planning period and make sure the water system has the ability to regulate pressures and capacity to meet maximum demand and fire flow requirements. Enclosed are three maps. The first map shows the proposed project planning area and the area of potential effect. We interpret these areas to be the same for this project. The second map depicts the proposed water system improvements. We now describe these improvements in more detail. The third map depicts the location of the sole source aquifer relative to Ririe and potential contaminate sources in the project area. Ririe is within but near the boundary of the aquifer.*

- *Improvements at the Well #1 site include replacing the well building and upsizing the pump and motor.*
- *Improvements at the Well #3 site include re-commissioning the site, installing a new pump and motor, installing a sand separator and an emergency generator. The sand separator drain line will be laid underground from the well house site north to the south side of County Line Road, then west to the side hill ditch.*
- *Improvements at the Well #4 site include:*
  - *Installing a plastic liner on the floor and walls and repainting the interior of the roof of the existing 250,000 gal storage tank.*
  - *Installing a new 250,000 gal ground level water storage tank located next to the existing 250,000 gallon water storage tank. The Well #4 site has effectively been disturbed to construct the existing storage tank, well, booster pump station and emergency generator.*
  - *Purchase spare well pump and motor for Well #4.*
- *Distribution improvements include upsizing 1,177 lf of waterline in the same location of existing lines being replaced and adding 2,288 lf of new waterline. The new waterlines will connect the existing waterline going to Ririe High School to an existing line on US 20B, and to an existing line on Old Ririe Highway. These lines will require easements. The new waterline laid under Eastern Idaho railroad will connect an existing waterline on Market St. to an upsized line on Miller St.*
- *Repair many existing hydrants (no excavation required) and add a few new fire hydrants. Hydrants to be placed on new waterlines in previously undisturbed ground are identified on the map. Proposed new hydrants and waterlines to replace existing hydrants and water lines in the same locations are also shown on the map.*
- *Replace all water meters with automatic meter reading technology.*
- *Obtain a water right with a diversion rate and volume of 0.5 cfs.*

3. Is there any increase of impervious surface? If so, what is the area?  
*At the Well #4 site, construction of a new ground level tank will increase impervious surface no more than 4,000 square feet. At Well #1 site the proposed building replacement will require an additional 200 square feet of building footprint. No changes to the impervious surface at Well #3 are planned.*

4. Describe how storm water is currently treated on the site?  
*Each existing city well site has no stormwater collection or treatment works. New waterline installations are a temporary disturbance which will result in no change to current stormwater conditions.*

*The City uses French drains to collect and dispose of stormwater in a few locations. In most of the City there is no stormwater infrastructure. Where no stormwater catchment exists, stormwater runs off roadways and into strips of ground between the road and private properties. Since the native soil is gravelly and highly permeable, stormwater tends to disappear quickly.*

5. How will storm water be treated on this site during construction and after the project is complete?  
*Applicable stormwater BMP's will be utilized for all construction activities. The impervious footprints of project improvements are small. What stormwater develops from increased impervious footprint will be retained on site in graded swales.*

6. Are there any underground storage tanks present or to be installed? Include details of such tanks.  
*The proposed project does not include any buried storage tanks.*

7. Will there be any liquid or solid waste generated? If so how will it be disposed of?  
*At Well #3 a mechanical sand separator will be installed to separate sands pumped out of the well water at about five parts per million when pumping at a design capacity of 550 gpm. These sands will be collected in the separator and then periodically flushed out with drinking water down a drain pipe that would empty into the Sidehill Ditch. Officials from the Sidehill Ditch have indicated a willingness to permit this activity. Sand accumulation in the ditch is not expected to exceed 7.5 cubic feet in a year. This assumes the well ran continuously as a backup at full output for two weeks while the main well was out of service. We suspect sand production will also diminish over time when the well pump runs continuously over a long period of time.*

8. What is the depth of excavation?  
*Maximum of seven feet for typical water line installation and installation of a pitless unit on Well #3.*

9. Are there any wells in the area that may provide direct routes for contaminants to access the aquifer and how close are they to the project?  
*The attached map of potential contamination sources show one existing well in the project planning area besides the three City wells. Contamination of these sources as a*

*result of construction activity should have no adverse effect on the City wells or the church well during construction or long-term.*

10. Are there any hazardous waste sites in the project area....especially if the waste site has an underground plume with monitoring wells that may be disturbed? Include details.  
*There are three underground storage tanks in the project planning area. See attached map for details.*
11. Are there any deep pilings that may provide access to the aquifer?  
*There is no planned use of pilings in the proposed project.*
12. Are Best Management Practices planned to address any possible risks or concerns?  
*Best management practices would be used in all construction activities.*
13. Is there any other information that could be helpful in determining if this project may have an affect on the aquifer?  
*Do not know of any.*
14. Does this Project include any improvements that may be beneficial to the aquifer, such as improvements to the wastewater treatment plan?  
*The project will benefit the aquifer by improving drinking water system management which should save water use and power. City well heads at Well #3 and Well #1 will be improved which will improve security and wellhead protection and lessen the risk of contamination.*

The EPA Sole Source Aquifer Program may request additional information if impacts to the aquifer are questionable after this information is submitted for review.

<p>Submit copy to: Susan Eastman, (<a href="mailto:Eastman.Susan@epa.gov">Eastman.Susan@epa.gov</a>) Sole Source Aquifer Region 10 EPA, 1200 Sixth Ave, Suite 900, OWW-136 Seattle, WA 98101</p>
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
IDAHO FALLS REGULATORY OFFICE  
900 NORTH SKYLINE DRIVE, SUITE A  
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83402-1700

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

18 July 2013

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: NWW-2013-372, City of Ririe Water System Improvements

City of Ririe  
C/o Mr. Paul Scoresby  
Schiess & Associates  
7103 South 45<sup>th</sup> West  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Dear Mr. Scoresby:

Our preliminary jurisdictional determination (PJD) indicates that the City of Ririe's proposed project planning area may include waters of the United States, namely Anderson Canal, Eagle Rock Canal, Farmers Friend Canal, and Enterprise Canal. The City's proposed project planning area is located, within Section(s) 32 and 33 of Township 4 North, Range 40 East, and Section 5, Township 3 North, Range 40 East, near latitude 43.62846° N and longitude -111.76702° W, in Jefferson County, in Ririe, Idaho. Your request has been assigned file number NWW-2013-372, which should be referred to in future correspondence with our office regarding this site.

Enclosed are two copies of the Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination Form. Please review the document and any attachments thereto. If you consent to jurisdiction as set forth, please sign both copies, return one copy to the Corps at the address in the above letterhead and keep the other copy for your records. This PJD shall remain in effect unless an approved jurisdictional determination is requested or new information supporting a revision is provided to this office.

Although this determination is advisory in nature and may not be appealed under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Procedures, as defined in 33 CFR 331, the enclosed *Notification of Administrative Appeal Options and Process Fact Sheet and Request for Appeal Form* (RFA) explains your options, if you do not agree with this determination.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires that a DA permit be obtained for the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into Waters of the U.S., including jurisdictional wetlands (33 U.S.C. 1344). Waters of the U.S. include most perennial and intermittent rivers and streams, natural and man-made lakes and ponds, as well as irrigation and drainage canals and ditches that are tributaries to other waters, and wetlands. **A Department of the Army (DA) permit, however, will not be required since all of the City's proposed improvements would occur in non-wetland areas above the ordinary high water mark of the above mentioned canals.**

Should the City later change its plans and propose to perform work or place dredged and/or fill material into waters DA permit authorization may become necessary.

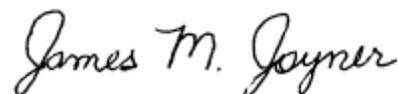
This determination has been conducted to preliminarily identify areas subject the Corps' Clean Water Act jurisdiction for the particular site identified in this request. This determination may not be valid for the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended. If you or your tenant are U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) program participants, or anticipate participation in the USDA programs, you should request a certified wetland determination from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, prior to starting any work.

This determination applies only to Department of the Army permitting jurisdiction and does not authorize any injury to property or excuse you from compliance with other Federal, State, or local statutes, ordinances, regulations, or requirements which may affect these areas, or work you would propose to conduct in these areas. Please obtain all required permits before starting work in the waters or wetland areas identified on this property.

We are interested in your thoughts and opinions concerning the quality of service you received from the Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers Regulatory Division. If you have Internet access, please visit <http://per2.nwp.usace.army.mil/survey.html> and complete an electronic version of our Customer Service Survey form, which will be automatically submitted to us. Alternatively, you may call and request a paper copy of the survey, which you may complete and return to us by mail. For additional information about the Walla Walla Regulatory please visit us at <http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/BusinessWithUs/RegulatoryDivision.aspx>. Your responses are appreciated and will allow us to improve our services.

We appreciate your cooperation with the Corps of Engineers' Regulatory Program. If you have any questions, you may contact me by telephone at (208) 522-1676, by mail at the address in the above letterhead, or via email at [james.m.joyner@usace.army.mil](mailto:james.m.joyner@usace.army.mil).

Sincerely,



James M. Joyner  
Sr. Project Manager, Regulatory Division

Enclosures:

Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination Form  
Notification of Administrative Appeal Options and Request for Appeal Form

# PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM

## I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Report completion date for Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD): 18 July 2013

B. Name/address of person requesting preliminary JD:

Paul Scoresby  
Schiess & Associates  
7103 South 45<sup>th</sup> West  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

C. District Office: Walla Walla District  
File Name: City of Ririe Water System Improvements  
File Number: NWW-2013-00372

D. Project Location(s) and Background Information:

State: Idaho County/Parish/Borough: Jefferson City: Ririe  
Center Coordinates of Site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat.: 43.62846 North  
Long.: -111.76702 West

Name of nearest waterbody(s): Anderson Canal, Eagle Rock Canal, Farmers Friend Canal, and Enterprise Canal

Identify (estimate) amount of waters in the review area:

Non-wetland waters: ~ 3800, 3800, 6800, and 4200 linear feet respectively

Cowardin Class: Riverine

Stream Flow: Intermittent

Wetlands: 0.00 acres

Cowardin Class: N/A

Name of any water bodies on the site identified as Section 10 waters:

Tidal: N/A

Non-Tidal: N/A

E. Review performed for site evaluation (Check all that Apply):

Office (Desk) Determination Date: 18 July 2013

Field Determination Date(s):

1. The Corps of Engineers believes that there may be jurisdictional waters of the United States on the subject site. The permit applicant or other affected person/party who requested this preliminary JD is hereby advised of his or her option to request and obtain an approved jurisdictional determination (JD) for the site, as described above. Nevertheless, the permit applicant or other affected person/party who requested this preliminary JD has declined to exercise the option to obtain an approved JD in this instance and at this time.
2. In any circumstance where a permit applicant obtains an individual permit, or a Nationwide General Permit (NWP) or other general permit verification requiring "Pre-Construction Notification" (PCN), or requests verification for a non-reporting NWP or other general permit, and the permit applicant has not requested an approved JD for the activity, the permit applicant is hereby made aware of the following:

- (a) The permit applicant has elected to seek a permit authorization based on a preliminary JD, which does not make an official determination of jurisdictional waters;
- (b) That the applicant has the option to request an approved JD before accepting the terms and conditions of the permit authorization, and that basing a permit authorization on an approved JD could possibly result in less compensatory mitigation being required or different special conditions;
- (c) That the applicant has the right to request an individual permit rather than accepting the terms and conditions of the NWP or other general permit authorization;
- (d) That the applicant can accept a permit authorization and thereby agree to comply with all the terms and conditions of that permit, including whatever mitigation requirements the Corps has determined to be necessary;
- (e) That undertaking any activity in reliance upon the subject permit authorization without requesting an approved JD constitutes the applicant's acceptance of the use of the preliminary JD, but that either form of JD will be processed as soon as is practicable;
- (f) Accepting a permit authorization (e.g., signing a proffered individual permit) or undertaking any activity in reliance on any form of Corps permit authorization based on a preliminary JD constitutes agreement that all wetlands and other water bodies on the site affected in any way by that activity are jurisdictional waters of the United States, and precludes any challenge to such jurisdiction in any administrative or judicial compliance or enforcement action, or in any administrative appeal or in any Federal court; and
- (g) Whether the applicant elects to use either an approved JD or a preliminary JD, that JD will be processed as soon as is practicable.

3. Further, an approved JD, a proffered individual permit (and all terms and conditions contained therein) or individual permit denial can be administratively appealed pursuant to 33 C.F.R. Part 331, and that in any administrative appeal, jurisdictional issues can be raised (see 33 C.F.R. 331.5(a)(2)). If, during that administrative appeal, it becomes necessary to make an official determination whether CWA jurisdiction exists over a site, or to provide an official delineation of jurisdictional waters on the site, the Corps will provide an approved JD to accomplish that result, as soon as is practicable.

**II. SUPPORTING DATA.** Data reviewed for Preliminary JD

This preliminary JD finds that there *"may be"* waters of the United States on the subject project site, and identifies all aquatic features on the site that could be affected by the proposed activity, based on the following information:

Check all boxes below that apply. The checked information should be included in the administrative file. Provide detailed reference sources for each checked box.

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  
 (1) City of Ririe Selected Water System Improvements (2) City of Ririe Proposed Project Planning Area and Area of Potential Impact
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant
  - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report
  - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
- Corps navigable waters' study:

- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
  - USGS NHD data
  - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s): Cite scale & Quad Name: 1:24,000 Heise
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey, Citation:
- National wetlands inventory map(s): Cite name: USFWS (Wetlands Mapper)
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
- FEMA/FIRM maps:
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs:  Aerial (Name & Date): ORM Database and Google Earth Aerials OR  Other (Name & Date):
- Previous determination(s): File no. and Date of Response Letter:
- Other information (please specify):

This constitutes a preliminary jurisdictional determination (JD) and is useful for the planning of your project. An approved JD is not necessary in order for the Corps to process a 404 permit application.

Admin File No. NWW-2013-372

**Important Note: The information recorded on this form has not necessarily been verified by the Corps and should not be relied upon for later jurisdictional determinations.**

*James M. Joyner*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Regulatory Project Manager

REQUIRED  
July 19, 2013

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

*Paul H. Scoreby*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of person requesting Preliminary JD  
REQUIRED (unless obtaining signature is impracticable)

*7-23-13*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL

Applicant: <b>City of Ririe</b>	File Number: <b>NWW-2013-00372</b>	Date: <b>18 July 2013</b>
Attached is:		See Section Below
<input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of Permission)	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of Permission)	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	PERMIT DENIAL	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION</b>	<b>E</b>

**SECTION I** - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found at <http://usace.army.mil/inet/functions/cw/cecwo/reg> or Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331.

**A: INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT:** You may accept or object to the permit.

**ACCEPT:** If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations (JD) associated with the permit.

**OBJECT:** If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.

**B: PROFFERED PERMIT:** You may accept or appeal the permit,

**ACCEPT:** If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.

**APPEAL:** If you choose to decline the proffered permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

**C: PERMIT DENIAL:** You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

**D: APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION:** You may accept or appeal the approved JD or provide new information.

**ACCEPT:** You do not need to notify the Corps to accept an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corps within 60 days of the date of this notice, means that you accept the approved JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the approved JD.

**APPEAL:** If you disagree with the approved JD, you may appeal the approved JD under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

**E: PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION:** You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The Preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

**SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL or OBJECTIONS TO AN INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT**

**REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS:**

*Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.*

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** The appeal is limited to a review of the administrative record, the Corps memorandum for the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any supplemental information that the review officer has determined is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the appellant nor the Corps may add new information or analyses to the record. However, you may provide additional information to clarify the location of information that is already in the administrative record.

**POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:**

If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact:

District Engineer  
ATTN: Ms. Kelly Urbanek  
Regulatory Division Walla Walla District  
201 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue  
Walla Walla, Washington 99362-1876  
Telephone (208) 376-1832

If you only have questions regarding the appeal process you may also contact:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Northwestern Division  
Attn: Ms. Mary Hoffman, Appeals Review Officer  
P.O. Box 2870  
Portland, Oregon 97208-2870  
Telephone (503) 808-3825

**RIGHT OF ENTRY:** Your signature below grants the right of entry to Corps of Engineers personnel, and any government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will be provided a 15 day notice of any site investigation, and will have the opportunity to participate in all site investigations.

*Signature of appellant or agent:*

*Date:*

*Telephone:*



August 9, 2013

C.L. "Butch" Otter  
Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore  
Executive Director

Annalyn Jensen  
Scheiss & Associates  
7103 South 45<sup>th</sup> West  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

RE: City of Ririe Drinking Water Distribution Improvement Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Section 106 Evaluation**

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

**Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4):**

X	No historic properties were identified within the project area.
	Property is not eligible.
	Property is listed in National Register of Historic Places.
	Property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Criterion: __A__B__C__D      Context for evaluation:
X	No historic properties will be affected within project area.

**Assessment of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5):**

	Project will have <i>no adverse effect</i> on historic properties.
	Project will have an <i>adverse effect</i> on historic properties; further consultation is recommended.

**If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at 208-334-3847 or [travis.pitkin@ishs.idaho.gov](mailto:travis.pitkin@ishs.idaho.gov).**

**Comments:** If archaeological deposits are discovered during ground disturbing phases of the project work in the area must cease and our office contacted immediately.

**Travis Pitkin, M.S.**  
**Curator of Archaeology**

# **ATTACHMENT C**

Mailing List

**List of Environmental Reivew Agencies**
**Project Name: City of Ririe Drinking Water Facility Planning Study**
**Project #: 12015**

Name	Representing	Environmental Resource Associated with Contact Agency	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone
James Joyner	US Army Corps of Engineers	Wetlands, 404 Permits, Flood Plains	900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite A	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-522-1676
Willie Teascher	Idaho Falls Department of Environmental Quality	Water Quality	900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite B	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-528-2650
Rensay Owen	Idaho Falls Department of Environmental Quality	Air Quality	900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite B	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-528-2650
Ethan Morton	Idaho State Historical Society	Historic and archaeological sites and sensitive areas	210 Main Street	Boise	ID	83702	208-334-3847
Susan Eastman	Environmental Assessment	For any project located over a Sole Source Aquifer of Streamflow Source Area	1200 6th Avenue, OWW 136	Seattle	WA	98101	206-553-6249
James Wentz	U.S. EPA, Idaho Operations Office	Water Quality, Air Quality	950 W. Bannock Street, Ste. 900	Boise	ID	83702	208-378-5746
Patrick Kelley	Idaho Department of Water Resouces	Floodplain management, maps, general program assistance	322 East Front Street PO Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720	208-287-4928
Gary Bahr	Idaho Department of Agriculture	Important Famland	P.O. Box 790	Boise	ID	83701	208-332-8500
Kellye Eager	District 7 Health Department	Solid Waste	254 "E" Street	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-523-5382
Steve Schmidt	Idaho Department of Fish and Game Upper Snake Region	Biological resources, non game plant and animal species	4279 Commerce Circle	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	208-525-7290
Hal Swenson	USDA-NRCS	Prime Agricultural & Rangleands, Soil Surveys for Wetlands & Floodplain assistance	9173 West Barnes Dr., Ste. C	Boise	ID	83709	208-378-5728
Julie Neff	USDA-RD		725 Jensen Grove Dr., Suite I	Blackfoot	ID	83221	208-785-5840
Dennis Porter	Idaho Department of Commerce		P.O. Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720	208-334-2470
	Department of Environmental Quality		1445 N. Orchard	Boise	ID	83706	208-373-0550

	National Park Service		909 First Ave., Fifth Floor	Seattle	WA	98104	206-220-4261
	Federal Aviation Administration		1601 Lind Avenue SW	Renton	WA	98057	800-220-5715
Federal Regional Center	Federal Emergency Management Agency		130-228th St. SW	Bethell,	WA	98021	425-487-4600
Region 10	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - General		1200 Sixth Ave., Suite 900	Seattle	WA	98101	206-553-1200
	Bureau of Land Management		1387 S. Vinnell Way	Boise	ID	83709	208-373-3889
Eastern Region	Idaho Department of Water Resources		900 N. Skyline Dr. Suite A	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-525-7161
	Caribou-Targhee Curlew Grasslands		1405 Holipark Dr.	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	208-524-7500
Idaho Falls District	Bureau of Land Management		1405 Holipark Dr.	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	208-524-7500
Debra Nace	East Side SWCK		1120 Lincoln Rd. Suite A	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	
J. Howard Johnson	Jefferson SWCD		210 S. 5th W	Rigby	ID	83442	
Boise Office	National Marine Fisheries Service		10095 W. Emerald	Boise	ID	83704	208-378-5696
Brian Kelly	US Fish and Wildlife Service		1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 368	Boise	ID	83709	208-378-5256
Ted Howard	Shoshone-Paiute Tribe		PO Box 21	Owyhee	NV	89832	208-759-3199
Carolyn Boyer Smith	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes		PO Box 306 Pima Dr.	Fort Hall	ID	83203	208-478-3707

**Summary of Agency Responses**
**Project Name: City of Ririe Drinking Water Facility Planning Study**
**Project #: 12015**

Name	Representing	Consultation Date	Agency Response	Comments
James Joyner	US Army Corps of Engineers	7/1/2013	7/18/2013	No jurisdictional waters found in project area. Project is not subject to USACE jurisdiction. Department of Army permit not required.
Willie Teascher	Idaho Falls Department of Environmental Quality	6/27/2013	7/12/2013	Project will have no significant impact on water quality. Contractor to implement stormwater BMP's
Rensay Owen	Idaho Falls Department of Environmental Quality	6/27/2013	7/12/2013	Open burning prohibited. Control fugitive dust.
Ethan Morton	Idaho State Historical Society	7/1/2013	8/9/2013	No additional investigations are recommended, project can proceed as planned. No historic properties will be affected within project area.
Susan Eastman	Environmental Assessment	7/1/2013	7/22/2013	No significant adverse impact on Eastern Snake River Plain Sole Source Aquifer
James Wentz	U.S. EPA, Idaho Operations Office	6/27/2013		No Response
Patrick Kelley	Idaho Department of Water Resources	6/27/2013		No Response
Gary Bahr	Idaho Department of Agriculture	7/1/2013		No Response
Kellye Eager	District 7 Health Department	6/27/2013	7/26/2013	Project will cause no impact to the environment
Steve Schmidt	Idaho Department of Fish and Game Upper Snake Region	6/27/2013	8/23/2013	No comments concerning the project
Hal Swenson	USDA-NRCS	7/1/2013	7/25/2013	No soils are classified as hydric, Project should have no adverse impacts on wetlands
Julie Neff	USDA-RD	7/1/2013	8/30/2013	No impact
Dennis Porter	Idaho Department of Commerce	6/27/2013	7/1/2013	No comment regarding project
	Department of Environmental Quality	6/27/2013		No Response
	National Park Service	6/27/2013		No Response
	Federal Aviation Administration	6/27/2013		No Response
Federal Regional Center	Federal Emergency Management Agency	6/27/2013		No Response
Region 10	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - General	6/27/2013		No Response
	Bureau of Land Management	6/27/2013		No Response
Eastern Region	Idaho Department of Water Resources	6/27/2013		No Response

	Caribou-Targhee Curlew Grasslands	6/27/2013		No Response
Idaho Falls District	Bureau of Land Management	6/27/2013		No Response
Debra Nace	East Side SWCK	6/27/2013		No Response
J. Howard Johnson	Jefferson SWCD	6/27/2013	7/16/2013	No concerns or issues with the project
Boise Office	National Marine Fisheries Service	6/27/2013		No Reponse
Brian Kelley	US Fish and Wildlife Service		7/23/2013	The Canada Lynx, Ute Ladies'-tressus and North American Wolverine are listred threatened species in Jefferson County. The Greater Sage -Grouse and Yellow-Billed Cuckoo is a canditate species according to the upddated list by USFWS 7/23/2013
Ted Howard	Shoshone-Paiute Tribe		8/1/2013	Letter from Ester Ceja saying there was no response.
Carolyn Boyer Smith	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes		8/1/2013	Letter from Ester Ceja saying there was no response.

**Project Information Mailing List**
**Project Name: City of Ririe Drinking Water Facility Planning Study**
**Project #: 12015**

Name	Representing	Environmental Resource Associated with Contact Agency	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone
James Joyner	US Army Corps of Engineers	Wetlands, 404 Permits, Flood Plains	900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite A	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-522-1676
Willie Teascher	Idaho Falls Department of Environmental Quality	Water Quality	900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite B	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-528-2650
Rensay Owen	Idaho Falls Department of Environmental Quality	Air Quality	900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite B	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-528-2650
Ethan Morton	Idaho State Historical Society	Historic and archaeological sites and sensitive areas	210 Main Street	Boise	ID	83702	208-334-3847
Susan Eastman	Environmental Assessment	For any project located over a Sole Source Aquifer of Streamflow Source Area	1200 6th Avenue, OWW 136	Seattle	WA	98101	206-553-6249
James Wentz	U.S. EPA, Idaho Operations Office	Water Quality, Air Quality	950 W. Bannock Street, Ste. 900	Boise	ID	83702	208-378-5746
Patrick Kelley	Idaho Department of Water Resources	Floodplain management, maps, general program assistance	322 East Front Street PO Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720	208-287-4928
Gary Bahr	Idaho Department of Agriculture	Important Farmland	P.O. Box 790	Boise	ID	83701	208-332-8500
Kellye Eager	District 7 Health Department	Solid Waste	254 "E" Street	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-523-5382
Steve Schmidt	Idaho Department of Fish and Game Upper Snake Region	Biological resources, non game plant and animal species	4279 Commerce Circle	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	208-525-7290
Hal Swenson	USDA-NRCS	Prime Agricultural & Rangelands, Soil Surveys for Wetlands & Floodplain assistance	9173 West Barnes Dr., Ste. C	Boise	ID	83709	208-378-5728
Julie Neff	USDA-RD		725 Jensen Grove Dr., Suite I	Blackfoot	ID	83221	208-785-5840
Dennis Porter	Idaho Department of Commerce		P.O. Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720	208-334-2470
	Department of Environmental Quality		1445 N. Orchard	Boise	ID	83706	208-373-0550

	National Park Service		909 First Ave., Fifth Floor	Seattle	WA	98104	206-220-4261
	Federal Aviation Administration		1601 Lind Avenue SW	Renton	WA	98057	800-220-5715
Federal Regional Center	Federal Emergency Management Agency		130-228th St. SW	Bethell,	WA	98021	425-487-4600
Region 10	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - General		1200 Sixth Ave., Suite 900	Seattle	WA	98101	206-553-1200
	Bureau of Land Management		1387 S. Vinnell Way	Boise	ID	83709	208-373-3889
Eastern Region	Idaho Department of Water Resources		900 N. Skyline Dr. Suite A	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-525-7161
	Caribou-Targhee Curlew Grasslands		1405 Holipark Dr.	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	208-524-7500
Idaho Falls District	Bureau of Land Management		1405 Holipark Dr.	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	208-524-7500
Debra Nace	East Side SWCK		1120 Lincoln Rd. Suite A	Idaho Falls	ID	83401	
J. Howard Johnson	Jefferson SWCD		210 S. 5th W	Rigby	ID	83442	
Boise Office	National Marine Fisheries Service		10095 W. Emerald	Boise	ID	83704	208-378-5696
Brian Kelly	US Fish and Wildlife Service		1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 368	Boise	ID	83709	208-378-5256
Ted Howard	Shoshone-Paiute Tribe		PO Box 21	Owyhee	NV	89832	208-759-3199
Carolyn Boyer Smith	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes		PO Box 306 Pima Dr.	Fort Hall	ID	83203	208-478-3707
Rick Miller	ECIPDA		299 East 4th North	Rexburg	ID	43440	208-356-4524
William Teusher	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality		900 N Skyline Dr	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-528-2650
Rick Miller	ECIPDA		360 W Smith St.	Ririe	ID	83443	208-206-1269
Lamar Wheeler			527 2nd West	Ririe	ID	83443	801-558-6575
Pat Johnson			232 2nd West	Ririe	ID	83443	208-419-8090
Bruce McMurtrey			325 1st West	Ririe	ID	83443	208-538-7987
Betty Fuller			288 W. Rire Hwy. #10	Ririe	ID	83443	208-538-7115

Julie Neff	USDA		725 Jensen Grove Dr.	Blackfoot	ID	83221	208-785-5840
Gary W. Taylor			P.O. Box 245	Ririe	ID	83443	208-538-7868
Eric Bennion	Ririe City Council		567 2nd E	Ririe	ID	83443	208-538-7825
Larrey Lovell	Ririe City Council		520 E. Ririe Hwy	Ririe	ID	83443	208-589-3324
Jason Freeman	Ririe Public Works		337 1st East	Ririe	ID	83443	208-716-3009
Trevor Davey	Ririe City Mayor		588 1st East	Ririe	ID	83443	208-538-6662
Belinda Jorgenson	City Clerk		4465 E 150 N	Rigby	ID	83442	208-538-7320
Paul Scoresby	Schiess & Associates		7103 S. 45th W	Idaho Falls	ID	83402	208-522-1244

# **ATTACHMENT D**

Cost to Mitigate Environmental Impacts for Alternative's A, B, C and D

**Costs to Mitigate Environmental Impacts - Alternative A**

No.	Environmental Considerations	Effects?	Cost
1	Physical Aspects	Avoid dewatering of pipe trenches with construction in early spring thru mid-summer or late fall	0
2	Climate	NA	0
3	Population	No effect	0
4	Economics and Social Profile	No effect on existing business enterprises or institutions	0
5	Land Use	No effect	0
6	Floodplain	NA	0
7	Wetlands	NA	0
8	Wild and Scenic Rivers	NA	0
9	Cultural Resources	NA	0
10	Flora and Fauna	NA	0
11	Recreation and Open Space	Wellhouse 1 removed in favor of large well at Well 3 site. Recreation value increases with loss of wellhouse and access	0
12	Ag Lands	With proper construction timing in late fall or early spring, no crops would be lost due to construction	0
13	Air Quality	Control fugitive dust during construction	\$6,000
		Haul off rubble from Wellhouse 1 and Wellhouse 3 to landfill to avoid burning	\$4,000
14	Energy	VFD will be added to new backup well for operational purposes, not to accumulate energy savings. New backup well will seldom run.	0
15	Regionalization	NA	0
16	Water Quality	Implement construction stormwater BMP's during construction	\$10,000

Total

\$20,000

**Costs to Mitigate Environmental Impacts - Alternative B**

No.	Environmental Considerations	Reason to Include/Not Include	Cost
1	Physical Aspects	Avoid dewatering of pipe trenches with construction in early spring thru mid-summer or late fall	0
2	Climate	NA	0
3	Population	No effect	0
4	Economics and Social Profile	No effect on existing business enterprises or institutions	0
5	Land Use	No effect	0
6	Floodplain	NA	0
7	Wetlands	NA	0
8	Wild and Scenic Rivers	NA	0
9	Cultural Resources	NA	0
10	Flora and Fauna	NA	0
11	Recreation and Open Space	Larger Wellhouse 1 building footprint does not economically harm recreation in the park	0
12	Ag Lands	With proper construction timing in late fall or early spring, no crops would be lost due to construction	0
13	Air Quality	Control fugitive dust during construction	\$5,000
		Haul off rubble from Wellhouse 1 to landfill to avoid burning	\$2,000
14	Energy	VFD will be added to Well 3 for operational purposes, not to accumulate energy savings. Well 1 and Well 3, as backup wells, seldom will run.	0
15	Regionalization	NA	0
16	Water Quality	Implement construction stormwater BMP's during construction	\$10,000
Total			\$17,000

## Costs to Mitigate Environmental Impacts - Alternative C

No.	Environmental Considerations	Reason to Include/Not Include	Cost
1	Physical Aspects	Avoid dewatering of pipe trenches with construction in early spring thru mid-summer or late fall	0
2	Climate	NA	0
3	Population	No effect	0
4	Economics and Social Profile	No effect on existing business enterprises or institutions	0
5	Land Use	No effect	0
6	Floodplain	NA	0
7	Wetlands	NA	0
8	Wild and Scenic Rivers	NA	0
9	Cultural Resources	NA	0
10	Flora and Fauna	NA	0
11	Recreation and Open Space	Existing wellhouse will remain	0
12	Ag Lands	With proper construction timing in late fall or early spring, no crops would be lost due to construction	0
13	Air Quality	Control fugitive dust during construction	\$6,000
14	Energy	VFD will be added to Well 3 for operational purposes, not to accumulate energy savings. Well 1 and Well 3, as backup wells, seldom will run.	0
15	Regionalization	NA	0
16	Water Quality	Implement construction stormwater BMP's during construction	\$10,000
Total			\$16,000

### Costs to Mitigate Environmental Impacts - Alternative D

No.	Environmental Considerations	Reason to Include/Not Include	Cost
1	Physical Aspects	Avoid dewatering of pipe trenches with construction in early spring thru mid-summer or late fall	0
2	Climate	NA	0
3	Population	No effect	0
4	Economics and Social Profile	No effect on existing business enterprises or institutions	0
5	Land Use	No effect	0
6	Floodplain	NA	0
7	Wetlands	NA	0
8	Wild and Scenic Rivers	NA	0
9	Cultural Resources	NA	0
10	Flora and Fauna	NA	0
11	Recreation and Open Space	Larger Wellhouse 1 building footprint does not economically harm recreation in the park	0
12	Ag Lands	With proper construction timing in late fall or early spring, no crops would be lost due to construction	0
13	Air Quality	Control fugitive dust during construction	\$6,000
		Haul off rubble from Wellhouse 1 to landfill to avoid burning	\$2,000
14	Energy	VFD will be added to Well 3 for operational purposes, not to accumulate energy savings. Well 1 and Well 3, as backup wells, seldom will run.	0
15	Regionalization	NA	0
16	Water Quality	Implement construction stormwater BMP's during construction	\$10,000
Total			\$18,000

# **ATTACHMENT E**

## **Public Participation Forms**

Notice of Public Hearing

Public Meeting Agenda for May 8, 2013

June 11, 2013 Meeting Minutes (City selected project)

Public Information Meeting Sign-In Sheets

Sample of Comment Form

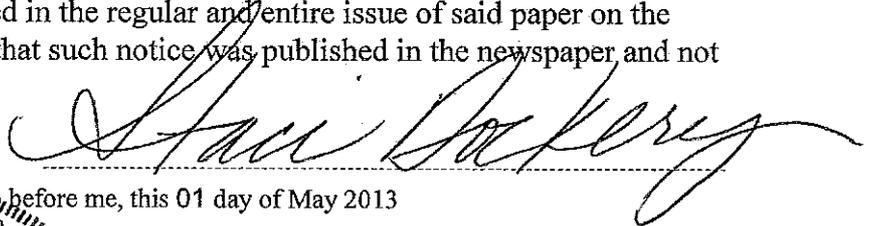
# Proof of Publication The Post Register

State of Idaho  
Bonneville County:

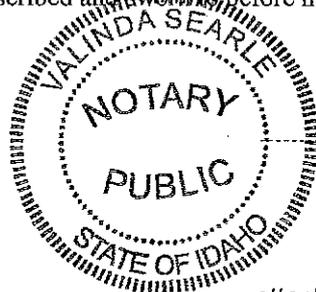
I, ~~Hilary Witt~~ or Staci Dockery, first being duly sworn, depose and say: That I am the ~~Classifieds Manager~~ or Legal Notice Representative of the Post Company, a corporation of Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho, publishers of The Post Register, a newspaper of general circulation, published Tuesday through Sunday at Idaho Falls, Idaho; said Post Register being a consolidation of the Idaho Falls Times, established in the year 1890, The Idaho Register, established in the year 1880, and the Idaho Falls Post, established in 1903, such consolidation being made on the First day of November 1931, and each of said newspapers have been published continuously and uninterruptedly, prior to consolidation, for more than twelve consecutive months and said Post Register having been published continuously and uninterruptedly from the date of such consolidations up to and including the last publication of notice hereinafter referred to.

That the notice, of which a copy is hereto attached and made a part of this affidavit, was published in said Post Register under this ad number: **555683**, for **2** consecutive (days) weeks, between **04/24/2013** and **05/01/2013**,

and that the said notice was published in the regular and entire issue of said paper on the respective dates of publication, and that such notice was published in the newspaper and not in a supplement.



Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 01 day of May 2013



*Valinda Searle*  
Notary Public

My Commission expires: ~~1/10/2015~~  
11-10-2017

attached jurat

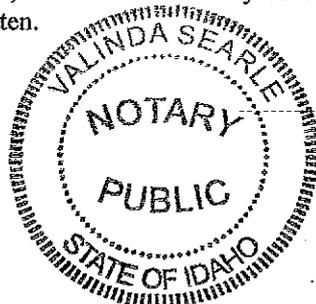
STATE OF IDAHO

ss.

COUNTY OF BONNEVILLE

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 01 day of May 2013, before me, the undersigned, a Notary public for said state, personally appeared ~~Hilary Witt~~ or Staci Dockery, known or identified to me to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same,

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have herunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.



*Valinda Searle*  
Notary Public for The Post Company  
Residing at: Idaho Falls  
My Commission expires: ~~1/10/2015~~

11-10-2017



7-5

**PUBLIC MEETING**

The City of Ririe will hold a public meeting on May 8, 2013 at City Hall, 464 Main St. at 8:00 p.m. The purpose of the public meeting is to present the draft City of Ririe Drinking Water Facility Planning Study. The main purposes of the meeting are to: explain the upgrade alternatives addressed in the facility plan including potential environmental impacts of each alternative, explain the funding options available to the City and the potential financial impact on the public, and solicit verbal and written comments regarding the alternatives under consideration.

A copy of the plan is now available at City Hall for review. Written comments will be accepted through May 31, 2013.

After considering and addressing comments, the City Council will select an alternative and document the selection. A detailed environmental evaluation will be performed on the selected alternative.

Published: April 24, and May 1, 2013 (555683)

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After considering and addressing comments, the City Council will select an alternative and document the selection. A detailed environmental evaluation will be performed on the selected alternative.

*Hand Delivered to every home in City of Ririe and posted at public places prior to the meeting.*

Ririe Public Meeting  
For the  
Draft Drinking Water Facility Planning Study  
Wednesday, May 8, 2013 @ 8:00 p.m.

## **Agenda**

- Welcome by Mayor Davey
- Engineer explain upgrade alternatives
- Engineer explain potential environmental impacts of each alternative
- Potential Funding agencies explain funding opportunities and potential financial impacts
  - DEQ
  - USDA-RD
  - Idaho Department of Commerce/USACE/ECIPDA
- Engineer invite verbal or written comment regarding alternatives

**City of Ririe  
June 11, 2013  
Minutes**

Attendance: Mayor Trevor Davey, Council members; Brett Harris, Larry Lovell, Doyle Wallace, Clerk Belinda Jorgensen, and Jason Freeman, maintenance.

**Agenda Item 1 Water Study Work Meeting**

Mayor Davey called the work meeting to order at 6:35 p.m. He outlined each alternative proposed in the water study draft plan. The Council agreed on the following items to include in the final water study to be funded over time as monies become available.

1. Well #3 upgrades including a sand separator.
2. Distribution system improvements and rebuilding fire hydrants.
3. Water rights purchase.
4. Install line in existing tank.
5. Replace water meters.
6. Purchase a new ground level tank.
7. Revamp Well #1, building, and pump.
8. Purchase spare well pump and motor for Well #4.

**Agenda Items 2 and 3**

Mayor Davey called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m. and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

**Agenda Item 4**

Doyle Wallace made the motion to amend the agenda in order to add an item 7A "Mandy Simmons – Web Site". Brett Harris seconded. A.I.F. motion carried. Doyle Wallace made the motion to accept the amended agenda. Larry Lovell seconded. A.I.F. motion carried.

**Agenda Item 5**

Brett Harris made the motion to accept the May 14, 2013 minutes. Doyle Wallace seconded. A.I.F. motion carried.

**Agenda Item 6**

Bills totaling \$15,394.36 were read. Brett Harris made the motion to pay the bills as read, to include Verizon when received. Larry Lovell seconded. A.I.F. motion carried.

**Agenda Item 7 Sheriff Blair Olsen**

Sheriff Blair Olsen showed City Officials a solar powered speed rate sign the County recently received from grant monies. He asked that problem areas in the City be identified and bases for the signs installed for temporary placement. Jason Freeman and Officer Woolfe agreed to co-ordinate in placement and installation of the signs. Sheriff Olsen agreed to include street names on the police report and updated the Council on the recent robbery at Maverik.

**Agenda Item 7A Mandy Simmons**

Mandy Simmons presented a plan to develop a City of Ririe web-site. The initial set-up cost would be \$500.00 plus an additional yearly maintenance fee of approximately \$198.00. Brett Harris made the motion to hire Mandy Simmons to develop and maintain a web-site for the City of Ririe under a yearly contract as proposed. Doyle Wallace seconded. A.I.F. motion carried.

**Agenda Item 8 Maintenance Report**

Water: The leak detection audit is complete with one large leak recently repaired. The Council approved costs associated with fixing two additional small service line leaks. DEQ recently conducted a sanitary water survey with deficiencies noted at Well #1. Sewer: Discharging is complete and Jason plans to conduct misc. repairs at the lagoons.

**Agenda Item 9 Planning and Zoning Report**

1. Rick Landon variance application was tabled.
2. The P&Z Commission held a hearing and recommended Council approval for the re-zone application from Central Fire District to zone property currently C1 (commercial) to PSD (public service district). Doyle Wallace made the motion to re-zone Central Fire District from C1 (commercial) to PSD (public service district). Brett Harris seconded. A.I.F. motion carried.

**Agenda Item 10 Police Report**

Officer Woolfe presented the monthly police report with 106 hours logged, 44 complaints, two arrests, and six citations.

**Agenda Item 11 Public Comment**

Paul Davis (280 W Miller) asked why the City wanted to open Miller Street and said that cars continue to speed on 2<sup>nd</sup> West, mostly on Sundays.

Rick Dimos (141 W Miller) asked if the city was willing to install a patch by a street drain near his property. City maintenance will look into the request.

**Agenda Item 12 Council Reports**

**12A. Larry Lovell; Water, Sewer, and Animal Control**

Animal Control: The Council approved a request from Reed Radford to allow four dogs at his residence in Harris Trailer Park until the end of July.

**12B. Doyle Wallace; Streets and Alleys**

Streets: Discussed signage grant and street paving bid progress. Due to the high risk of tree damage liability for cities, the Council listed city owned property that may need tree removal. Brett Harris made the motion to remove trees on city right-of-way near property owned by John Hayes and Gary Taylor. Doyle Wallace seconded. A.I.F. motion carried. Mayor Davey will oversee the process.

**12C. Brett Harris; Physical Facilities, Special Projects, and Garbage**

Garbage; The City has not received any bids yet for the upcoming fiscal year garbage removal contract.

**Agenda Item 13 Paul Scoresby**

Mr. Scoresby was given a list of items to include in the final water study document as listed under Agenda Item 1. Larry Lovell made the motion to add the items listed under Agenda Item 1 to the final water study and adopt the plan. Brett Harris seconded. A.I.F. motion carried.

**Agenda Item 14 Executive Reports**

A budget work meeting is scheduled for Monday, July 15, 2013 at 7:00 p.m.

**Agenda Item 15 Adjourn**

Brett Harris made the motion to adjourn. Larry seconded. A.I.F. motion carried. Meeting adjourned at 10:04 p.m.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk



# Sign-In Sheet

Draft Drinking Water Facility Planning Study  
 Public Meeting  
 Wednesday, May 8, 2013

Name (Print or write clearly)	Title/Representing	Address	Phone
Rick Miller	EQPDA	Rexburg ID	356-4524
William Teusche	IDEQ	Idaho Falls 900 W Skyline Dr	528-2650
William Jones		395 W. Ririe Hwy Ririe	201-5214
Rick Miller		360 W Smith St Ririe	206-1269
Lamar Wheeler		522 2nd west RIRIE, IDAHO	801 558 6575
Pat Johnson		232 2nd West Ririe	419 8090
Bruce McMurtry		325 - 1st West Ririe	538-7987
Betty Fuller		288 W. Ririe Hwy #10 Ririe, ID	538-7115
Julie Neff	USDA-RD	725 Jensen Grove Dr Ste 1, Blackfoot ID	785-5840
GARY W. TAYLOR	TAXPAYERS	PO Box 244 RIRIE IDA. 83443	538-7868
Eric Bennion	Ririe City Council	567 1st E, P.O. Box 285 Ririe ID	538-7825
LARRY Lovell	Ririe City Council	520 E. Ririe Hwy PO Box 148 RIRIE ID 83443	589-3324
Jason Freeman	Ririe Resident	337 1st EAST P.O. Box 531 Ririe	716-3009

Sign-in sheet will become part of the public record for this project.





# Comment Form

Draft Drinking Water Facility Planning Study  
Public Meeting  
Wednesday, May 8, 2013

Name (Print or write clearly)	Title/Representing	Address	Phone
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*What concerns or questions do you have about this project?*

*Do you have any information that could improve the outcome of this project?*

*Will you comment about the proposed alternatives for this project, their financial impacts and potential environmental impacts?*

Please articulate your comments in the space provided below. Please send your comments to Schiess & Associates Attention: Project Manager, 7103 S. 45th W., Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402 or to the City Clerk at City Hall at 464 Main St. in Ririe no later than \_\_\_\_\_. Comments will become part of the public record for this project.