

CITY OF FILER

Water System
Environmental Information Document

February 2016

IDEQ Planning Grant Number
DWG-119-2011-12



J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc.

115 Northstar Avenue

Twin Falls, ID 83301

(208) 733-2414

Project Number: 60-11-031

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APPENDIX A – AGENCY COORDINATION

APPENDIX B – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**CITY OF FILER
WATER SYSTEM
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT
J-U-B PROJECT NO. 60-11-031
FEBRUARY 2016**

**IDEQ FACILITY PLANNING GRANT
PROJECT NUMBER – DWG-119-2011-12**

Project Applicant: City of Filer, Idaho
Rick Dunn, Mayor
P.O. Box 140
Filer, ID 83328
208-326-5000

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Project Abstract:

The City of Filer owns and operates a water supply, storage, and distribution system that provides service to the community. On January 22, 2001 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a rule in the Federal Register (66 FR 6976) that reduced the primary maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic from 50 µg/L to 10 µg/L. Historical water quality sampling data indicated that several of the City's existing supply wells had arsenic concentrations higher than the new drinking water standard. In January 2006, J-U-B completed a Water System Arsenic Compliance Study for the City that recommended the City continue to monitor arsenic concentrations in the primary wells for compliance and to use the wells with higher arsenic levels as back-up sources. However, IDEQ has requested that the City begin implementation of a long-term solution for the arsenic issue. As a result of this request, the City authorized J-U-B Engineers, Inc. to develop a Water System Facilities Plan to provide a roadmap to make sound decisions regarding compliance with the arsenic rule as well as other water system needs for a 20-year planning period.

This Environmental Information Document (EID) includes a summary of the findings from the Facilities Plan and provides additional information relative to how the recommended improvements may affect the environment and cultural resources.

Estimated Costs and Monthly User Rates:

The project consists of three system improvements: an arsenic water treatment plant, a new pressure zone on the south end of town, and the installation of a back-up generator at the site of well #3/#7. **Table ES-1** summarizes the capital costs for all three improvements.

Table ES-1. Opinion of Probable Capital Costs for the Recommended Improvements

System Improvement	Capital Costs ¹
Arsenic Water Treatment Plant - Enhanced Coagulation with Sand Pressure Filtration (lowest cost alternative)	\$5.296 million
New Pressure Zone on South End of Town	\$0.332 million
Backup Generator at Well #3/#7	\$0.100 million
Total Cost of Improvements	\$5.728 million

¹ Costs Include: Construction, engineering, inspection, and contingency

Changes to the monthly user rates were estimated assuming all improvements will take place at once. Since the funding for the project is unknown, two financing scenarios were considered for comparison of the proposed improvements. The two scenarios were based on the source and amount of funding procured for the project:

1. Scenario 1 – No grant funding would be obtained and the project would be funded entirely through low-interest loans.
2. Scenario 2 – Approximately half of the project (\$2.7M) will be funded through grants and the remaining portion would be funded through low interest loans

There may be other project financing combinations that can be explored by the City. These two scenarios are simply used to illustrate possible changes to the monthly user rates for the Phase 1 Improvements. **Table ES-2** summarizes the results of the user charge rate analysis for the two financing alternatives.

Table ES-2. Monthly User Rate Analysis

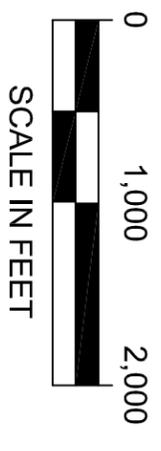
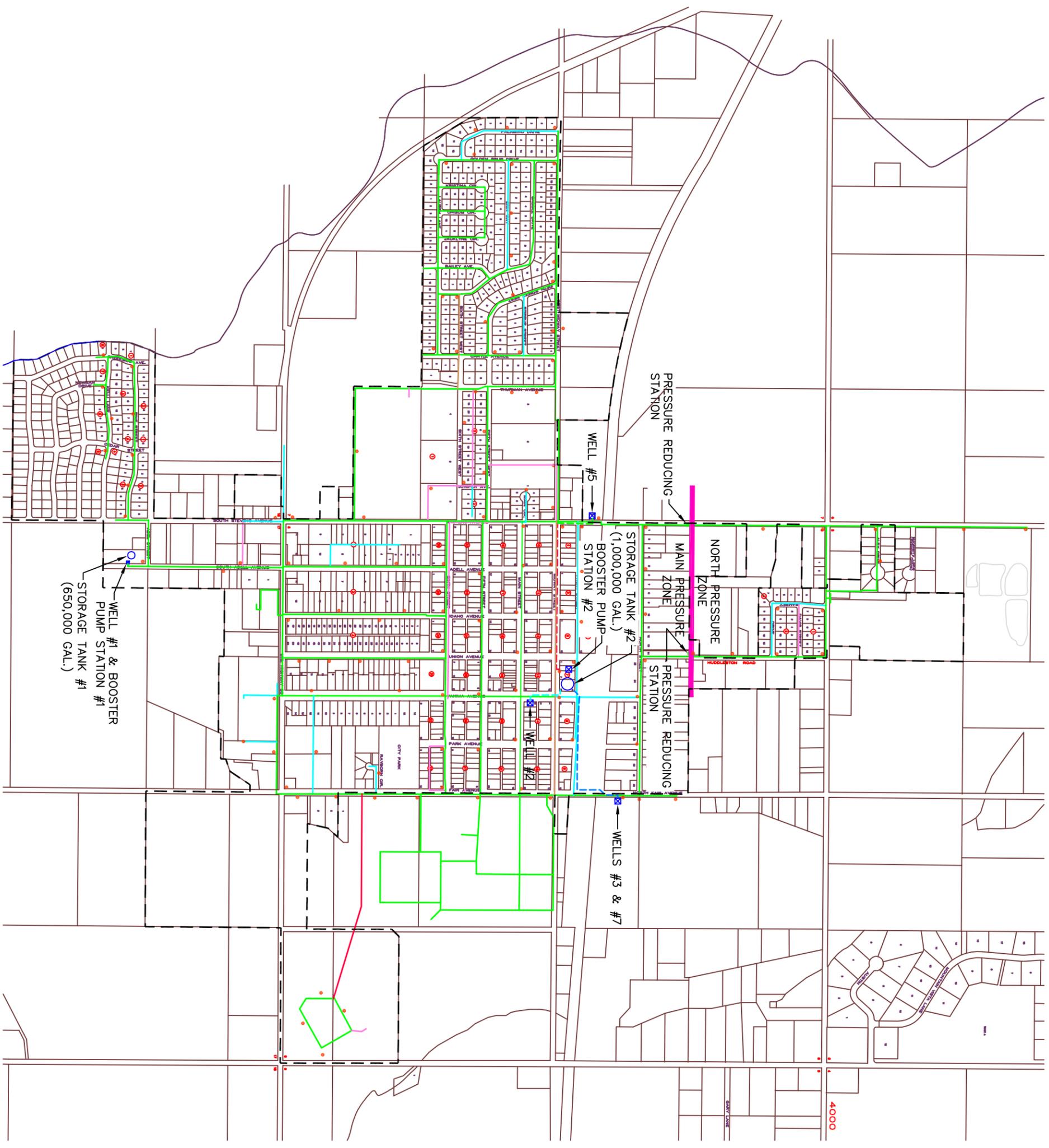
Item	Funding Scenario 1	Funding Scenario 2
Total Capital Cost of Improvements (Table 7-1)	\$5.73M	\$5.73M
Loan/Grant	\$5.73M/\$0.0M	\$2.865M/\$2.865M
Loan Term	30 years	40 years
Loan Rate	2%	3%
Annualized Capital	\$255,800	\$123,900
Annual O&M (Chapter 6)	\$110,000	\$110,000
Total Annual Costs	\$355,800	\$223,900
# of ERUs	935	935
Existing User Rate	\$27	\$27
\$/ERU/Month Increase	\$33	\$21
Proposed User Rate	\$60	\$48

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED OF PROJECT

The City of Filer owns and operates a water supply, storage, and distribution system that serves the area in and around the community. The layout of the existing water system can be seen in Figure 1-1. The Water Master Plan indicated that the City is in compliance with the majority of general water quality and water supply parameters. However, there are a few concerns regarding the water system, including:

- The data indicates that it may be difficult for the City to consistently and reliably meet the arsenic MCL both now and into the future using its existing, untreated water sources. As long as the arsenic MCL of 10 µg/L can be achieved, the City should continue operating the best quality wells and only use the lower quality wells for backup. However, if the City is unable to meet the arsenic MCL then the source water quality needs to be improved. The Water Master Plan determined that the only feasible method of accomplishing this would be to construct an arsenic removal water treatment plant.
- Pressures on the south end of town tend to be lower than in other parts of the City. It is recommended that the City implement a third pressure zone in the south to alleviate this problem. This would allow the City to meet the minimum pressure standard of 40 psi at peak hour and peak day conditions.
- It is recommended that the City install a permanent backup generator at Well #3/#7. While not required by IDAPA regulations, this is a critical water source for the City and a backup generator will improve system reliability in the event of a prolonged power outage.



- WATER LEGEND**
- 4" WATER LINE
 - 6" WATER LINE
 - 6" WATER LINE (DEDICATED)
 - 8" WATER LINE
 - 8" WATER LINE (DEDICATED)
 - 10" WATER LINE
 - 10" WATER LINE (DEDICATED)
 - 12" WATER LINE
 - 14" WATER LINE
 - 14" WATER LINE (DEDICATED)
 - FIRE HYDRANT
 - PRESSURE ZONE SEPARATION
 - EXISTING CITY LIMITS

FIGURE 1-1
CITY OF FILER
EXISTING WATER SYSTEM

1.2 EXISTING WATER FACILITIES

1.2.1 Supply Wells

Water is currently supplied to the City via five deep groundwater wells. Operation of the well pumps is controlled by the storage tank levels, operator observations and adjustments, and a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. Well #3 supplies the majority of the City's drinking water on an annual basis. Well #7 is used during periods of higher demand. Wells #3 and #7 utilize some of the same infrastructure and cannot operate at the same time. Wells #1, #2, and #5 can also supply potable water, but are used infrequently and as backup wells due to higher arsenic level, sand and low yield issues. Table 1-1 summarizes general information about each of the wells.

Table 1-1. Supply Well Summary

Well	Well Depth (ft)	Well Size (in)	Pump and Motor	Pumping Rate (gpm) ²	Static Water Level (ft bgs)	Discharge Location
#1	575	8	10 hp Constant Speed Submersible	110	75	Storage Tank #1
#2	653 ¹	10	10 hp Constant Speed Vertical Turbine	90	35	Storage Tank #2
#3	360	10	50 hp Constant Speed Vertical Turbine	1,100	65	Storage Tank #2
#5	650	8	50 hp Constant Speed Vertical Turbine	350	23	Storage Tank #2
#7	388 ³	15	125 hp Constant Speed Vertical Turbine	2,000	49	Storage Tank #2
Total Pumping Capacity⁴				1,650 - 2,550		

1 According to the well log, the well was originally drilled to 800 feet and plugged at 653 feet.

2 As reported by City.

3 Well originally drilled to 410 feet and plugged at 388 feet.

4 Wells #3 and #7 cannot operate at the same time. The lower total pumping capacity assumes Well #3 is operating at 1,100 gpm and the higher capacity assumes Well #7 is operating at 2,000 gpm

1.2.2 Storage Tanks

The City currently has two storage tanks that are used for fire protection, flow equalization, and emergency storage. Storage Tank #1 has a nominal storage volume of 650,000 gallons and is primarily sourced through well #1 and the distribution system. Storage Tank #2 has a nominal storage volume of 1 million gallons and is primarily sourced from wells #2, #3, #5, and #7.

Table 1-2. Water Storage Tank Summary

Storage Tank	Construction Date	Type of Tank	Diameter (ft)	Height (ft)	Nominal Storage Volume (gal)	Primary Water Source
#1	1984	Glass-Lined Bolted Steel	61	30	650,000	Well #1, Distribution System
#2	2003	Partially-Buried Concrete	90	22	1,000,000	Wells #2, #3, #5 and #7
Total Storage Volume					1,650,000	

1.2.3 Booster Pump Stations

Water from the storage tanks is currently fed to the distribution system through two booster pump stations. Both of the booster pumps are able to discharge varying flows to meet a wide range of water demands.

Discharge pressures at Booster Pump Station #1 are lower than at Booster Pump Station #2. The City is able to maintain lower pressures at Booster Pump Station #1 because it is located at a high point within the City. The station has an elevation that ranges from approximately 25 to 90 feet above a majority of the distribution system. As a result, the elevation head between the booster station and distribution system provides additional system pressure.

Table 1-3. Pump Station Summary

Booster Pump	Pump and Motor	Pumping Rate (gpm)
Booster Pump Station #1		
Pump #1	10 hp Constant Speed	350 ¹
Pump #2	15 hp Constant Speed	500 ¹
Pump #3	25 hp Constant Speed	800 ¹
Booster Pump Station #2		
Pump #1	60 hp Variable Speed	0-1,200
Pump #2	50 hp Variable Speed	0-800
Pump #3	100 hp Variable Speed	1,600
Pump #4 (Future)	100 hp Variable Speed	1,600 (Future)

¹ As reported by the City

1.2.4 Distribution System

The current distribution system is comprised of approximately 19 miles of 4 to 14 inch water mains. The mains are primarily constructed of ductile iron, cast iron, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe. Several of the lines are dedicated mains from the wells to the storage tanks. The distribution system is currently metered at the individual users.

1.2.5 Pressure Zones

The City has separated the system into two pressure zones through the use of two pressure reducing stations. Each station contains a 6 inch pressure reducing valve. The valves act to reduce distribution system pressures on the north end of town. Prior to installation of the pressure reduction valve, distribution system pressures were often greater than 90 psi in this area. Pressure on the south end of town is maintained by the booster pumps.

1.2.6 Disinfection Systems

The City currently uses several systems to disinfect the water supply. A liquid sodium hypochlorite disinfection system is located in Booster Pump Station #1. This system is currently not being used, but can be brought online if Well #1 were needed.

A liquid sodium hypochlorite system located in Booster Pump Station #2 is used to disinfect the water from Wells #2, #3, #5, and #7 prior to storage. This system consists of an adjustable output metering pump (Stenner model 45 MPH 22), piping and tubing, valves, and injection equipment.

A back-up liquid sodium hypochlorite system is located in the well house for Wells #3 and #7. If the system in Pump Station #2 fails, the hypochlorite system in the well house may be used to disinfect the water from Wells #3 or #7 directly or it can be moved to Booster Pump Station #2 to replace the failed system.

The disinfection system at Well #5 is a chlorine gas system. This system would be used only if the hypochlorite system at Booster Pump Station #2 is taken off-line.

1.2.7 Backup Power Systems

The City currently has a 50 kW generator at Booster Pump Station #1 to provide back-up power during power outages or emergencies. The generator has sufficient capacity to operate Well #1 and the booster pumps. A backup generator has also been installed at Booster Pump Station #2. A 44 kW generator at the fire station provides back-up power to Well #2, which is located nearby.

1.2.8 SCADA System

A Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system was installed in 2000. The system is able to automatically control storage tank water levels and distribution system pressures by sequencing the well pumps and booster pumps with minimal manual intervention. This allows for immediate response to system demands, excellent control of system components and improved operation and maintenance. The system also records some of the system flow and pressure data to assist the operators in performing system operation and maintenance.

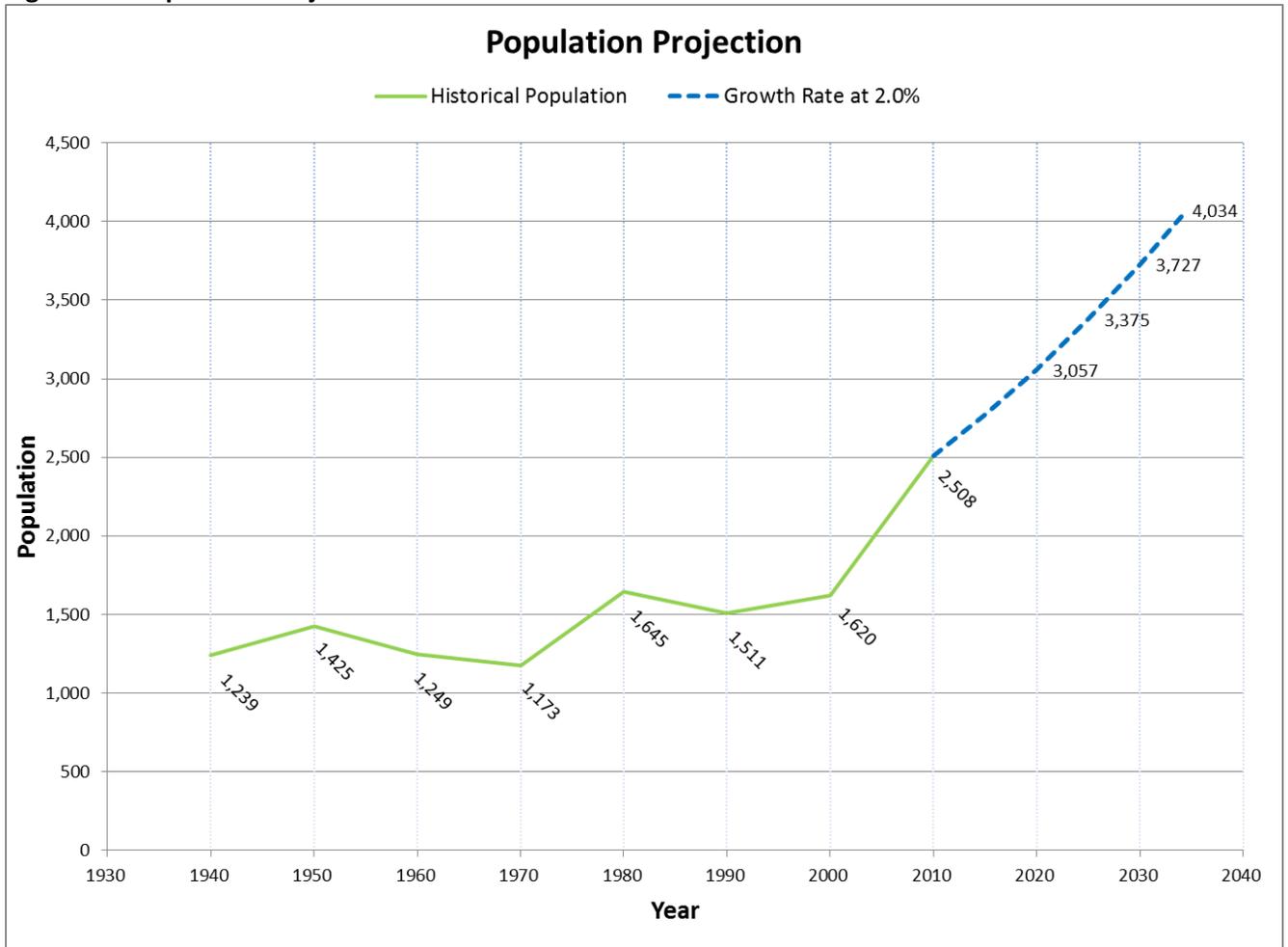
System components include a computer, programmable logic controller (PLC), printer, modems, power supplies, uninterruptible power supplies (UPS), alarm auto-dialers, antennas, electrical wiring and conduit, pressure transducers and radio components.

1.3 PROJECTIONS AND ANALYSIS

1.3.1 Population Projections

Population projections were developed for the 20-year planning period to provide the basis for forecasting water demands and for evaluating the need for future improvements. Based on discussions with the City regarding land use and development patterns in the area, they selected an annual average population growth rate of 2% for planning purposes. Figure 1-2 summarizes the estimated population growth for the 20-year planning period.

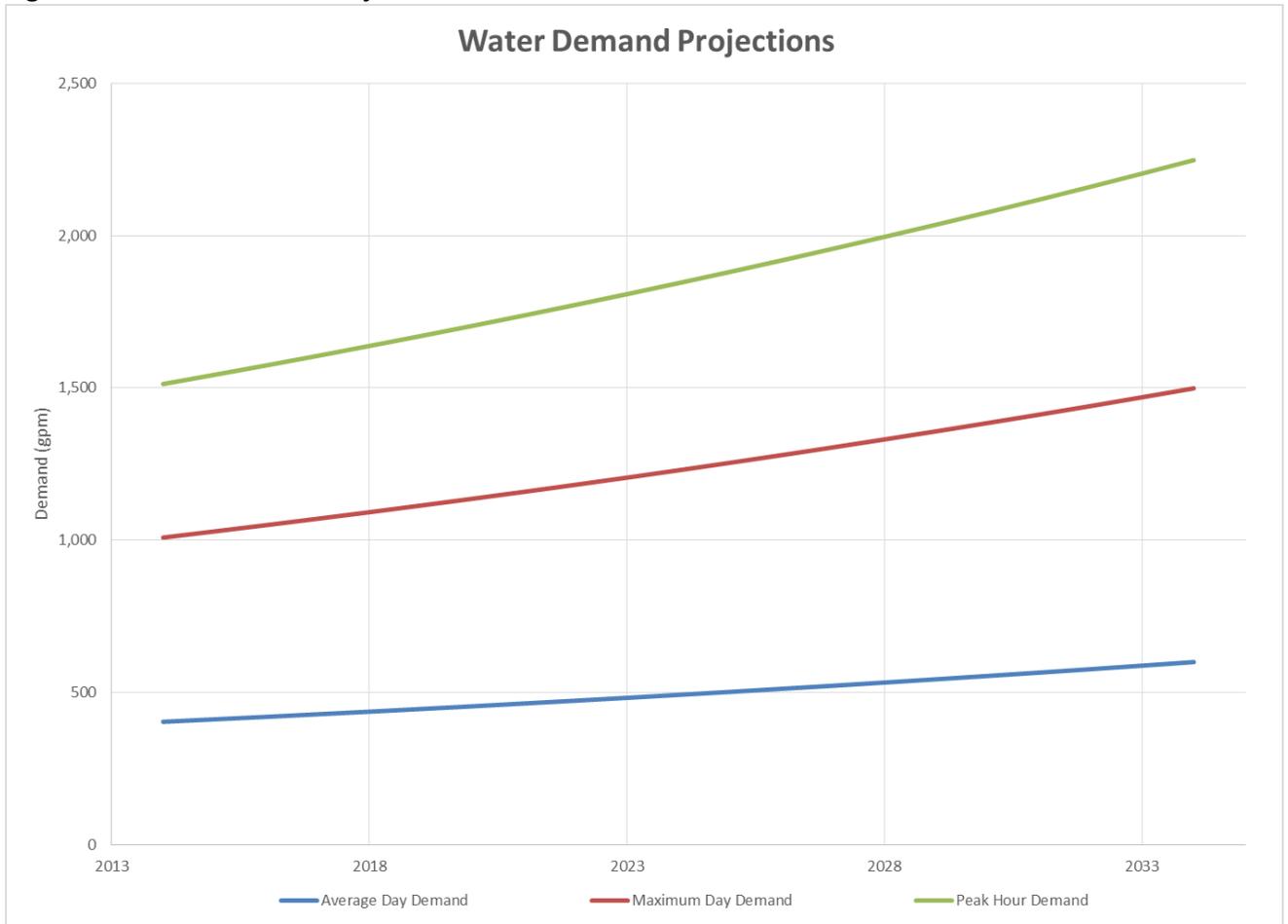
Figure 1-2. Population Projection



1.3.2 Water Demand Analysis

Water demand was projected over the next 20 years by multiplying the existing per-capita flow (214 gpcd) by the projected population. It was assumed that the peaking factors for maximum day demand (2.5) and peak hourly demand (3.75) would remain the same throughout the 20 year planning period. Figure 1-3 summarizes the year-by-year flow projections.

Figure 1-3. Water Demand Projections



1.3.3 Water Supply Analysis

The existing water supply portfolio for the City was shown previously in Table 1-1. This table shows that Well #7 by itself (2,000 gpm) is able to meet the projected maximum day water demand for the entire 20-year planning period. If Well #7 goes down, then all of the backup sources combined will also be able to meet the projected maximum day demand for the 20-year planning period.

The City has a total of five water rights to supply municipal water. The total current water rights for municipal use is 7.78 cfs (3,491 gpm). The City's existing water rights are sufficient to supply water for the 20-year planning period and into the foreseeable future.

2.0 IMPROVEMENT ALTERNATIVES

2.1 WATER SUPPLY

2.1.1 “Do-Nothing” Option

The City has adequate redundancy in their water supply to meet the demands for the next 20 years even if their largest well goes out of service. The wells are operating satisfactorily and no new sources or upgrades are anticipated for the foreseeable future.

2.2 WATER STORAGE

2.2.1 “Do-Nothing” Option

No new water storage is required for the drinking water system during the 20-year planning period. However, it has been noted that Tank #1 is leaking and should be repaired. The City estimates the leak to be less than 5 gpm. If the leak is not repaired the structural integrity of the tank could become compromised over time.

2.2.2 Structural Assessment and Repair Leak at Tank #1

The City has some quotes for divers to repair the leak from the inside. This cost will be part of future maintenance budgets.

2.3 BOOSTER PUMP STATIONS

2.3.1 “Do-Nothing” Option

The booster pump stations appear to be operating satisfactorily and no upgrades are anticipated for the foreseeable future.

2.4 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

2.4.1 “Do-Nothing” Option

The city currently does not meet the Idaho state standards for minimum pressures, which is 40 psi during the maximum day and peak hour demand scenarios in all locations of the distribution system. As future growth occurs in the Pierce subdivision and other areas within the system, the pressures in the system will continue to decrease. In addition there are a few areas that have fire flows lower than the values recommended by ISRB and IDAPA.

2.4.2 Distribution System Improvements

Table 2-1 summarizes the distribution system alternatives that were considered.

Table 2-1. Proposed Distribution System Project List

Problem	Location	Solution	Projects
Pressures less than 40 psi during peak hour scenario; in- adequate fire flow at Nodes J-314 and J-315	Adell St south of HWY 30; 2200 East near Tank 1	Create new pressure zone	1) Install 1,120 LF of 10" pipe dedicated feed line to tank 1 2) New PRV station south of HWY 30 3) New VFD pump at tank 1 4) Install 10" flow control valve and tie into SCADA system
Minimum pressure (20 psi) during fire flow not met	Filer Elementary School	Create 8" loop through intersection; add BPS capacity	1) Install 450 LF of 8" Pipe 2) Install 1,600 gpm (100 Hp) pump in spare slot in BPS#2. ¹
Minimum pressure (20 psi) during fire flow not met	Everton Mattress Factory	Install new pipe along 2200 East from Midway to North street; add BPS capacity	1) Install 845 LF of 10" Pipe 2) Install 1,600 gpm (100 Hp) pump in spare slot in BPS#2. ¹

1. Meets fire flow with all pumps in service, does not meet the full redundant flow capacity of 58.01.08.18.

The costs associated with the creation of a new south pressure zone are shown on below in Table 2.2. This would be created by installing a dedicated 10" line to Tank 1, placing a new VFD on the pump at Tank 1, and installing a flow control valve.

Table 2-2. Opinion of Probable Cost – South Pressure Zone

Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Price	Total Costs
New VFD on Tank 1 Pump	1	LS	\$45,000.00	\$45,000
10" Direct feed line to Tank 1	1,120	LF	\$60.00	\$67,000
New PRV South of HWY 30	1	LS	\$60,000.00	\$60,000
Install 10" flow control valve	1	LS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000
Sub-Total Construction Costs				\$192,000
Contractor Mob/Demob (5%)				\$10,000
Buy American Provisions (5%)				\$10,000
Davis-Bacon Wages (5%)				\$10,000
Contingencies (20%)				\$38,000
Total Construction Costs				\$260,000
Engineering & Const. Mngt. (17.5%)				\$46,000
Funding, Legal, Admin, Bonding (10%)				\$26,000
Total Project Capital Costs				\$332,000

The costs associated with fire flow improvements are shown on below in Table 2.3.

Table 2-3. Opinion of Probable Cost – Fire Flow Improvements

Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Price	Total Costs
Install 8" Pipe in front of Elementary School	450	LF	\$40.00	\$18,000
Install 10" Pipe along 2200 East	845	LF	\$55.00	\$46,000
Install 1,600 gpm 100 Hp pump at BPS#2	1	LS	\$40,000	\$40,000
Sub-Total Construction Costs				\$104,000
Contractor Mob/Demob (5%)				\$5,000
Buy American Provisions (5%)				\$5,000
Davis-Bacon Wages (5%)				\$5,000
Contingencies (20%)				\$21,000
Total Construction Costs				\$140,000
Engineering & Const. Mngt. (17.5%)				\$25,000
Funding, Legal, Admin, Bonding (10%)				\$14,000
Total Project Capital Costs				\$179,000

2.5 DISINFECTION SYSTEMS

2.5.1 “Do-Nothing” Option

The City’s disinfection systems appear to be operating satisfactorily. Disinfection time meets state requirements and the chlorine residual is monitored throughout the distribution system. No improvements are anticipated for the foreseeable future.

2.6 BACK-UP POWER SYSTEMS

2.6.1 “Do-Nothing” Option

The City currently has standby generators that provide back-up power to Booster Pump Station #1, Well #1, Well #2, and Booster Pump Station #2. The City would not be able to use Well #3 or Well #7 in the event of a power outage as they are not connected to a backup generator.

2.6.2 Back-up Generators

Although not required by IDAPA regulations, the City may want to consider installing a dedicated back-up generator at Well #3/#7 as these wells provide the vast majority of the City’s water supply on an annual basis.

2.7 WATER QUALITY

The Water System Facilities Plan developed in 2014 discusses numerous alternatives for dealing with the arsenic issue and improving water quality. Many of the alternatives investigated were determined not to be feasible including abandoning current sources, developing new sources, use of back-up wells,

creating a regional water system, and point-of-use treatment. These alternatives were discussed in detail in the Facilities Plan and will not be mentioned further in this EID.

The Facilities Plan indicated that treating the groundwater prior to the distribution system would be the best available alternative. There are numerous technologies available for removing arsenic from drinking water. Table 2-4 shows the three alternatives that appear to be the most promising for Filer. This EID will discuss the “Do-Nothing” option as well as the top three arsenic removal technology alternatives. Please refer to the Facilities Plan for all options that were investigated.

Table 2-4. Arsenic Treatment Technology Summary

Parameter	Iron Based Sorbents	Coagulation Assisted Microfiltration	Enhanced Coagulation with Pressure Filtration
Arsenic Removal Efficiency ²	95 - 98%	90%	50 – 90% ³
Total Water Loss	1 – 2%	1 - 5%	1 – 2%
Optimal Water Quality Conditions	pH 6.0 – 8.5 <1 mg/L PO ₄ ⁻³ < 0.3 NTU Turbidity	pH 5.0 – 8.0 (FeCl ₃) pH 5.0 – 7.0 (Alum)	pH 5.5 – 8.5 Fe:As Ratio ≥ 20:1
Pre-Oxidation Required	Yes ⁴	Yes	Yes
Waste Generation (S = Solid) (L = Liquid)	Spent Media (S) Backwash (L)	Spent Membranes (S) Cleaning Wastes (L) Backwash (L)	Backwash (L) Filter-to-Waste (L)
Feasible ⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes

1 Adapted from Table ES-1 in EPA's Arsenic Treatment Technology Evaluation Handbook for Small Systems, 2003

2 Assumes arsenic has been oxidized to arsenate (As⁺⁵). Arsenite (As⁺³) removal rates are typically much lower.

3 Depends on arsenic and iron concentrations as well as ferric chloride dose.

4 GFH may not require pre-oxidation

5 See facilities plan for more detail

2.7.1 “Do-Nothing” Option

The City is in compliance with most general water quality parameters. However, the data indicates that it may be difficult for the City to consistently and reliably meet the arsenic MCL of 10 µg/L both now and into the future using its existing, untreated water sources. Doing nothing would put the City at risk of increased attention from IDEQ and potential fines if the water system is unable to comply with the arsenic MCL on an annual basis. In addition, the general population would be at risk for chronic exposure to arsenic above the maximum contaminant level if concentrations continue to increase.

2.7.2 Iron Based Sorbents

This treatment process involves the physical/chemical adsorption of arsenic to iron based media. The most commonly used iron based sorbent is granular ferric hydroxide (GFH). The unit processes generally include pre-oxidation, pre-filtration, and adsorption columns.

Once breakthrough occurs, the adsorptive sites are saturated and the column is taken-line for media regeneration or replacement. Adsorption of arsenic to GFH has been referred to as “chemisorption”, which is typically considered irreversible. As such, regeneration is generally not practical and the system is operated on a media replacement basis. The media is also normally backwashed every 2 to 6 weeks to minimize compaction of the bed and remove captured solids.

Two waste streams are generated in a GFH treatment plant: backwash water and exhausted GFH. It is anticipated that the backwash water may be indirectly discharged through the City’s wastewater system. However, this may require the City develop Technically Based Local Limits as part of an Industrial Pretreatment Program.

It is anticipated that the exhausted GFH may be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill as long as it can pass both the Paint Filter Test and Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure Test.

Relative advantages of an Iron Based Sorbent Treatment System include: effective at natural pH ranges, chemical handling for pH adjustment and regeneration not required, may not require pre-oxidation, chromatographic peaking not typical, and less energy intensive than coagulation assisted microfiltration.

Disadvantages include: high shipping costs of GFH, competing ions that shorten the media life, disposal of GFH, GFH cannot be regenerated, relatively large footprint, and media fouling/scaling.

Table 2-5 provides an opinion of probable cost for the iron sorbent based alternative.

2.7.3 Coagulation Assisted Microfiltration

This treatment process consists of adding a chemical to the raw water that forms insoluble solid particles to which the arsenic is adsorbed or enmeshed. The solid particles, along with the arsenic, are then filtered from the water through a low pressure membrane. The unit processes usually include pre-oxidation, chemical coagulant feed, rapid mix, flocculation, microfiltration, and post-treatment conditioning.

Wastes generated from a coagulation assisted microfiltration treatment process are backwash water, cleaning wastes, and spent membranes. The liquid waste streams typically have a low solids content and it is anticipated they may be discharged to the wastewater system. It is anticipated that the membranes should last approximately 10 years and they may be disposed of at a municipal solid waste landfill.

Typical advantages of a coagulation assisted microfiltration system include: effective at natural pH ranges, minimal waste solids, smaller floc sizes removed than conventional system, membrane is effective barrier to microorganisms, adaptable for surface water treatment, and flexible/modifiable.

Disadvantages include: Finished water pH adjustment, sole source membranes, more energy intensive than other technologies, relatively large footprint, chemical handling and storage, membrane fouling/scouring, and potential freezing issues with NaOH.

Table 2-6 provides an opinion of probable cost for the coagulation assisted microfiltration alternative.

2.7.4 Enhanced Coagulation with Pressure Filtration Using Greensand Media or Sand/Anthracite Media

Enhanced coagulation with pressure filtration is an iron co-precipitation/filtration treatment process commonly used to remove arsenic from drinking water. Chlorine is used to oxidize the arsenic and then ferric chloride is added to form metal hydroxide precipitates. The arsenic is either incorporated into the metal hydroxide floc or electrostatically bound to the surface of the insoluble metal hydroxides. These precipitates are large enough to be removed by the sand filter. The binding of the iron to the arsenic is very strong under typical water chemistry conditions. Unlike the iron based sorbent media (GFH), the primary removal process in this case is filtration rather than adsorption. As such, pre-filtration is not required to protect the available adsorption sites. The filtration media typically consists of graded silica sand and anthracite layers. These media are robust, relatively inexpensive, and readily available.

The unit processes include pre-oxidation, iron addition, and sand/anthracite columns. Unlike the iron based sorbent and coagulation assisted microfiltration, the enhanced coagulation with pressure filtration only generates liquid waste streams, thereby eliminating the need for any landfilling. The non-proprietary sand mixture may need to be replaced every 10 to 20 years. Backwash flow rates are significant and it is common to provide some kind of equalization storage to meter the flow back to the sewer.

Typical advantages include: effective at natural pH ranges, removes iron and turbidity, sand media is easy to find and relatively inexpensive, relatively small footprint, and less energy intensive than coagulation assisted with microfiltration.

Disadvantages include: lower arsenic removal percentage, larger backwash volumes, potential finished water pH adjustment, and chemical handling and storage.

Table 2-7 provides an opinion of probable cost for enhanced coagulation with pressure filtration using sand/anthracite media.

2.8 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS COMPARISON

All of the treatment alternatives are extremely similar in terms of footprint and associated environmental impacts. There are some minor differences in the distribution system alternatives. All of the improvements will take place in areas that have previously been disturbed or are currently being used for other purposes, so environmental impacts should be minimal and similar for all alternatives.

Table 2-5. Opinion of Probable Capital Costs for an Iron-Based Sorbent (GFH) Treatment Plant

Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Price	Total Costs
Site Work	1	LS	\$70,000.00	\$70,000
Well #7 VFD	1	LS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000
Pre-Oxidation Rapid Mix System	2	EA	\$35,000.00	\$70,000
Booster Pumps	2	EA	\$15,000.00	\$30,000
Pre-Filtration Bag Filters	2	EA	\$125,000.00	\$250,000
GFH Adsorption Columns	1	LS	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000
Chemical Storage and Containment	3	EA	\$10,000.00	\$30,000
Chem Feed Skids	3	EA	\$20,000.00	\$60,000
Chemical Distribution Piping	1	LS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000
Backwash Pumps	2	EA	\$15,000.00	\$30,000
In-Line Static Mixers	3	EA	\$15,000.00	\$45,000
Air Compressors	2	EA	\$15,000.00	\$30,000
Equalization Basin for Backwash	1	LS	\$60,000.00	\$60,000
Building Structural (82' x 96')	7,872	SF	\$150.00	\$1,180,000
Yard Piping	1	LS	\$140,000.00	\$140,000
Bulding Mechanical and Piping	1	LS	\$280,000.00	\$280,000
Site Electrical	1	LS	\$470,000.00	\$470,000
Sub-Total Construction Costs				\$3,785,000
Contractor Mob/Demob (5%)				\$189,000
Buy American Provisions (5%)				\$189,000
Davis-Bacon Wages (5%)				\$189,000
Contingencies (20%)				\$757,000
Total Construction Costs				\$5,109,000
Engineering & Const. Mngt. (17.5%)				\$894,000
Funding, Legal, Admin, Bonding (10%)				\$511,000
Start-Up Services				\$15,000
Pilot Study				\$75,000
Total Project Capital Costs				\$6,604,000

Table 2-6. Opinion of Probable Capital Costs for Coagulation Assisted Microfiltration Treatment

Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Price	Total Costs
Site Work	1	LS	\$80,000.00	\$80,000
Well #7 VFD	1	LS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000
Booster Pumps	2	EA	\$15,000.00	\$30,000
Pre-Oxidation/Coagulant Rapid Mix System	2	EA	\$35,000.00	\$70,000
Flocculation System	2	EA	\$80,000.00	\$160,000
Microfiltration Membrane System	1	LS	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000
Chemical Storage and Containment	6	EA	\$10,000.00	\$60,000
Chem Feed Skids (included in quote)	1	EA	\$20,000.00	\$20,000
Chemical Distribution Piping	1	LS	\$50,000.00	\$50,000
Backwash Pumps	2	EA	\$15,000.00	\$30,000
Finished Water Pumps (725 gpm, 10 hp)	2	EA	\$10,000.00	\$20,000
In-Line Static Mixers	3	EA	\$15,000.00	\$45,000
Air Compressors	0	EA	\$0.00	\$0
Equalization Basin for Backwash	1	LS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000
Building Structural (66' x 106')	6,996	SF	\$150.00	\$1,050,000
Yard Piping	1	LS	\$150,000.00	\$150,000
Bulding Mechanical and Piping	1	LS	\$310,000.00	\$310,000
Site Electrical	1	LS	\$520,000.00	\$520,000
Sub-Total Construction Costs				\$4,135,000
Contractor Mob/Demob (5%)				\$207,000
Buy American Provisions (5%)				\$207,000
Davis-Bacon Wages (5%)				\$207,000
Contingencies (20%)				\$827,000
Total Construction Costs				\$5,583,000
Engineering & Const. Mngt. (17.5%)				\$977,000
Funding, Legal, Admin, Bonding (10%)				\$558,000
Start-Up Services				\$15,000
Pilot Study				\$75,000
Total Project Capital Costs				\$7,208,000

Table 2-7. Opinion of Probable Capital Costs for a Sand/Anthracite Pressure Filtration Treatment

Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Price	Total Costs
Site Work	1	LS	\$60,000.00	\$60,000
Well #7 VFD	1	LS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000
Pressure Filtration Vessels	1	LS	\$1,100,000.00	\$1,100,000
Chemical Storage and Containment	3	EA	\$10,000.00	\$30,000
Chem Feed Skids	3	EA	\$20,000.00	\$60,000
Chemical Distribution Piping	1	LS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000
In-Line Static Mixers	3	EA	\$15,000.00	\$45,000
Air Compressors	2	EA	\$15,000.00	\$30,000
Equalization Basin for Backwash	1	LS	\$100,000.00	\$100,000
Building Structural (70' x 80')	5,600	SF	\$150.00	\$840,000
Yard Piping	1	LS	\$110,000.00	\$110,000
Bulding Mechanical and Piping	1	LS	\$230,000.00	\$230,000
Site Electrical	1	LS	\$380,000.00	\$380,000
Sub-Total Construction Costs				\$3,025,000
Contractor Mob/Demob (5%)				\$151,000
Buy American Provisions (5%)				\$151,000
Davis-Bacon Wages (5%)				\$151,000
Contingencies (20%)				\$605,000
Total Construction Costs				\$4,083,000
Engineering & Const. Mngt. (17.5%)				\$715,000
Funding, Legal, Admin, Bonding (10%)				\$408,000
Start-Up Services				\$15,000
Pilot Study				\$75,000
Total Project Capital Costs				\$5,296,000

3.0 SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

3.1 SELECTED WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Based on information from the Facilities Plan including the relative advantages and disadvantages, the City has elected to proceed with the lowest cost arsenic treatment alternative - enhanced coagulation with sand pressure filtration treatment. The City has also decided to add a new pressure zone on the south end of town and install a back-up generator at well #3/#7. The City elected to not move forward on the fire flow improvements at this time. The leak in the water tank will be funded out of their annual operating and maintenance budget.

As discussed further in Chapter 4, the proposed improvements should result in minimal environmental impacts from construction activities. Most of the proposed water system improvements are generally in existing road right of ways. The treatment facility is planned to be constructed adjacent to Booster Station #2. This City-owned parcel to the south and west of the booster station has been previously disturbed and is currently vacant. This parcel was previously set aside by the City and master planned as a potential location for the water treatment facility.

There is a possibility that some of the improvements will be constructed in areas where trees and vegetation have been planted and the area has been landscaped. In all areas where construction of the proposed improvements takes place, an effort will be required to reconstruct, replant, and landscape the area to its former condition.

The locations of the selected water system improvements are shown in Figure 3-1.

3.2 COST AND USER RATES

An opinion of the overall probable capital costs in 2014 dollars for the recommended improvements is summarized in Table 3-1.

Changes to the monthly user rates were estimated for the improvements. Since the funding for the project is unknown, two financing scenarios were considered for comparison of the proposed improvements. The two scenarios were based on the source and amount of funding procured for the project:

1. Scenario 1 – No grant funding would be obtained and the project would be funded entirely through low-interest loans.
2. Scenario 2 – Approximately half of the project will be funded through grants and the remaining portion would be funded through low interest loans

There may be other project financing combinations that can be explored by the City. These two scenarios are simply used to illustrate possible changes to the monthly user rates for the improvements. Table 3-2 summarizes the results of the user charge rate analysis for the two financing alternatives.

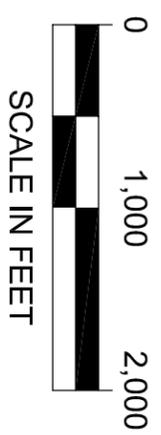
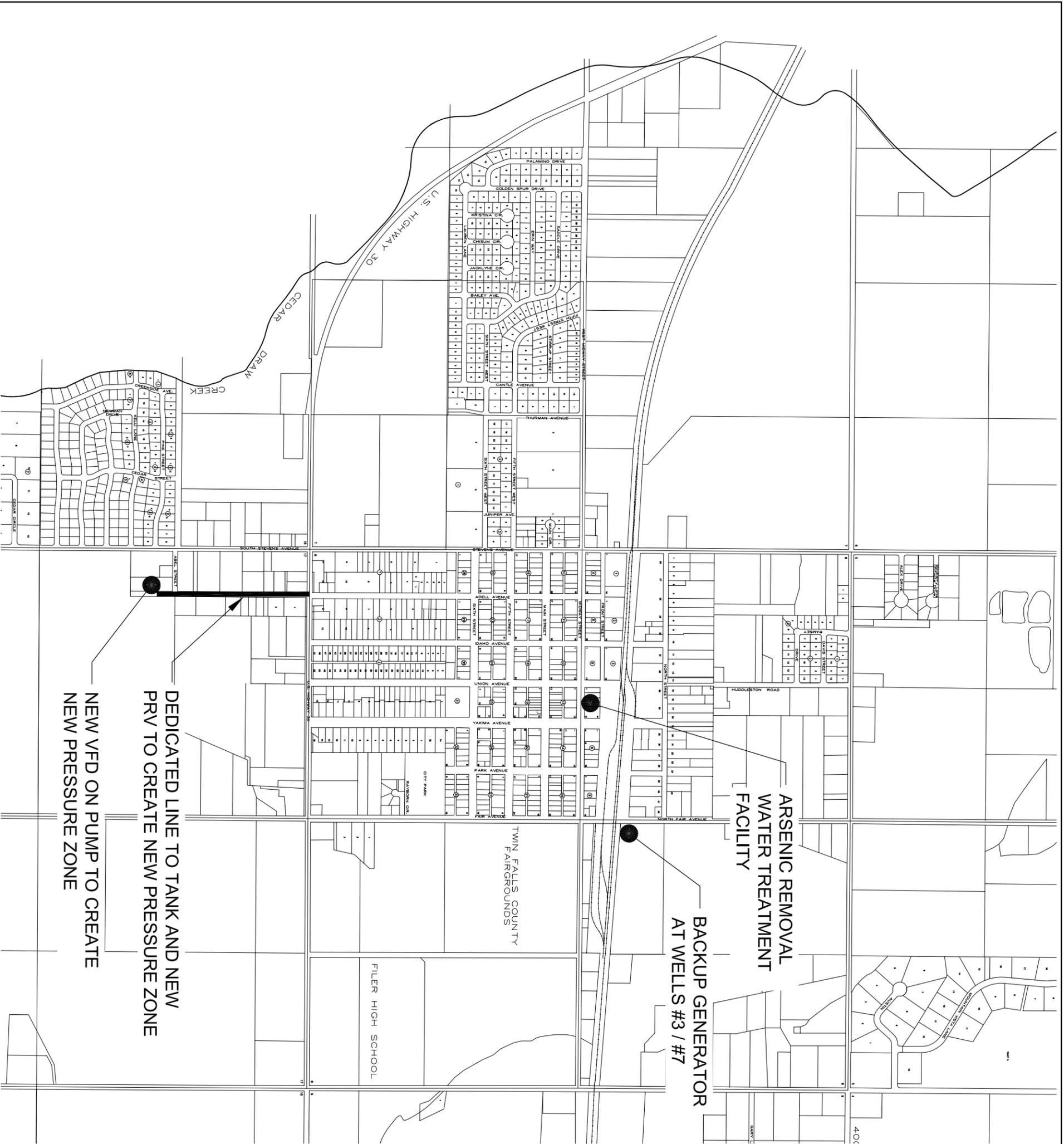


FIGURE 3-1
CITY OF FILER
SELECTED WATER SYSTEM
IMPROVEMENTS



J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.

Table 3-1. Opinions of Probable Costs for Water System Improvements

System Improvement	Capital Costs ¹
Arsenic Water Treatment Plant - Enhanced Coagulation with Sand Pressure Filtration (lowest cost alternative)	\$5.296 million
New Pressure Zone on South End of Town	\$0.332 million
Backup Generator at Well #3/#7	\$0.100 million
Total Cost of Improvements	\$5.728 million

¹ Costs include: Construction, engineering, inspection, pilot test, and contingency

Table 3-2. Monthly User Rate Change Analysis

Item	Funding Scenario 1	Funding Scenario 2
Total Capital Cost of Improvements	\$5.73M	\$5.73M
Loan/Grant	\$5.73M/\$0.0M	\$2.865M/\$2.865M
Loan Term	30 years	40 years
Loan Rate	2%	3%
Annualized Capital	\$255,800	\$123,900
Annual O&M (Chapter 6)	\$110,000	\$110,000
Total Annual Costs	\$355,800	\$223,900
# of ERUs	935	935
Existing User Rate	\$27	\$27
\$/ERU/Month Increase	\$33	\$21
Proposed User Rate	\$60	\$48

4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Chapter 4 discusses the current affected environment. Chapter 5 assesses if the proposed improvements will impact the affected environment and proposes mitigation measures, if necessary. **Appendix A** includes correspondence and contact information from local, state, and federal agencies with an interest in the potentially affected environment and their comments on potential impacts.

4.1 PLANNING AREA AND GENERAL LAND USE

4.1.1 Proposed Project Planning Area and Area of Potential Effect

The City of Filer is located in south central Idaho in the north central section of Twin Falls County. The City falls within Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18 of Township 10 South, Range 16 East, B.M. The City is situated approximately 7 miles west of the City of Twin Falls and approximately 10 miles east of the City of Buhl. The City is located along U.S. Highway 30 in a predominantly agricultural region, and is readily accessible by Interstate Highway 84. Figure 4-1 shows the Planning Area and existing corporate limits for the City of Filer.

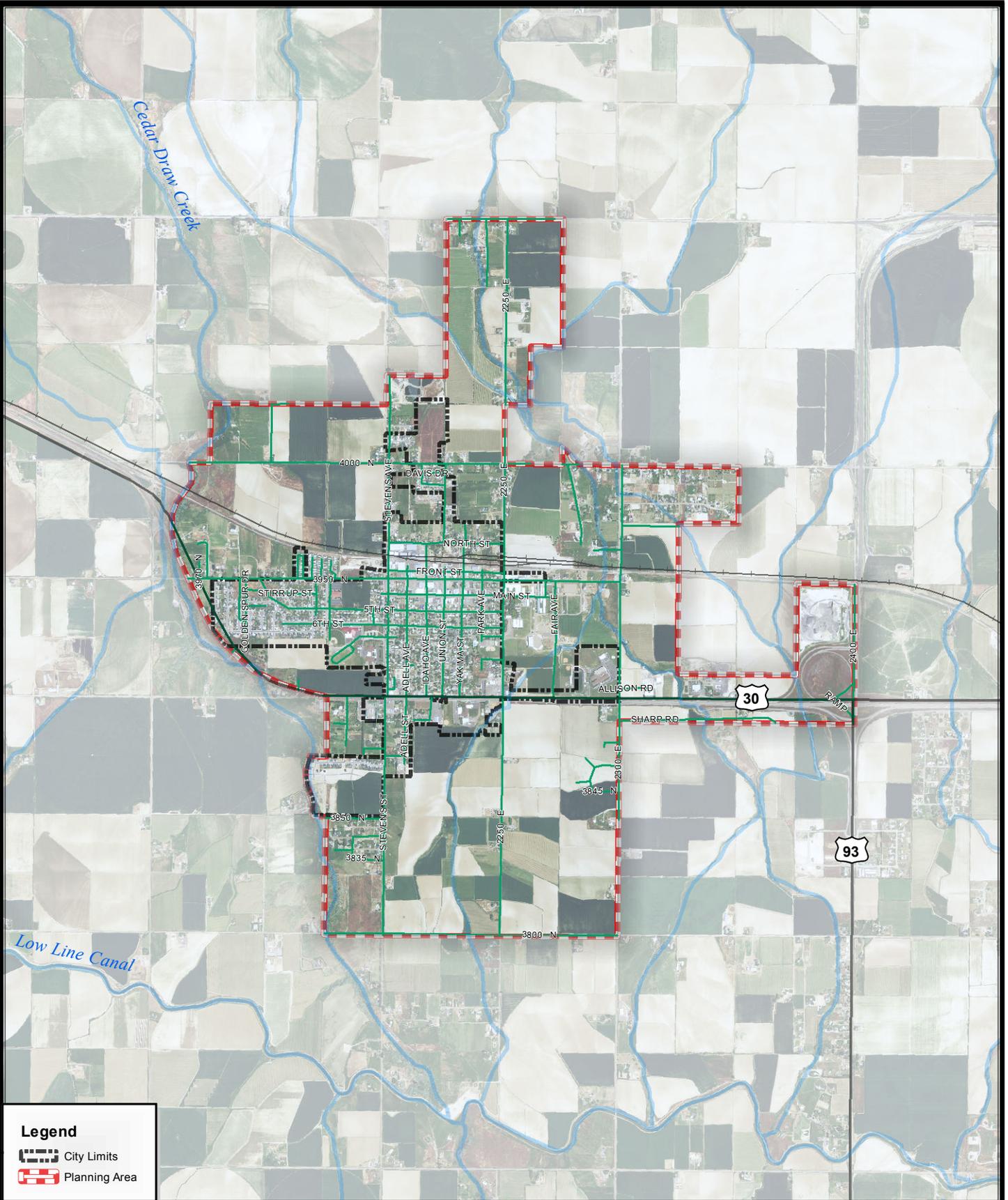
A number of factors were considered in delineating the geographical boundary of the Planning Area, including recent developmental patterns, location of existing water system facilities, expandability of the existing water system, land use designations, topography of the area and discussions with City personnel regarding areas of anticipated growth. A majority of future growth will take place within the present City limits and in areas adjacent to the City.

4.1.2 General Land Uses

Land use within the Planning Area is predominantly residential and agricultural, with smaller areas of commercial and industrial development. Figure 4-2 shows a current zoning map of the City and the Area of Impact depicting the generalized land use designations. Each of these land uses is discussed in further detail in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Residential areas in Filer are predominantly located within or adjacent to the original townsite. Low density residential areas, which are areas with a minimum of one acre per dwelling unit, are generally located outside of the existing City limits. The commercial section of Filer is primarily located in the downtown area and along U.S. Highway 30 as it passes through town. A majority of the industrial section is located along the railroad in the center of the City.

The area surrounding the City of Filer is predominantly used for agricultural purposes. The fertile soils combined with irrigation water from the Twin Falls Canal Company allow for the production of a wide variety of crops, including small grains, corn, dry beans, sugar beets, potatoes, melons and alfalfa.

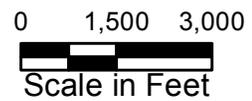


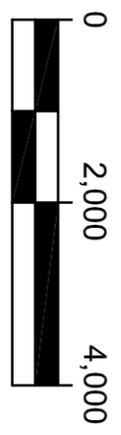
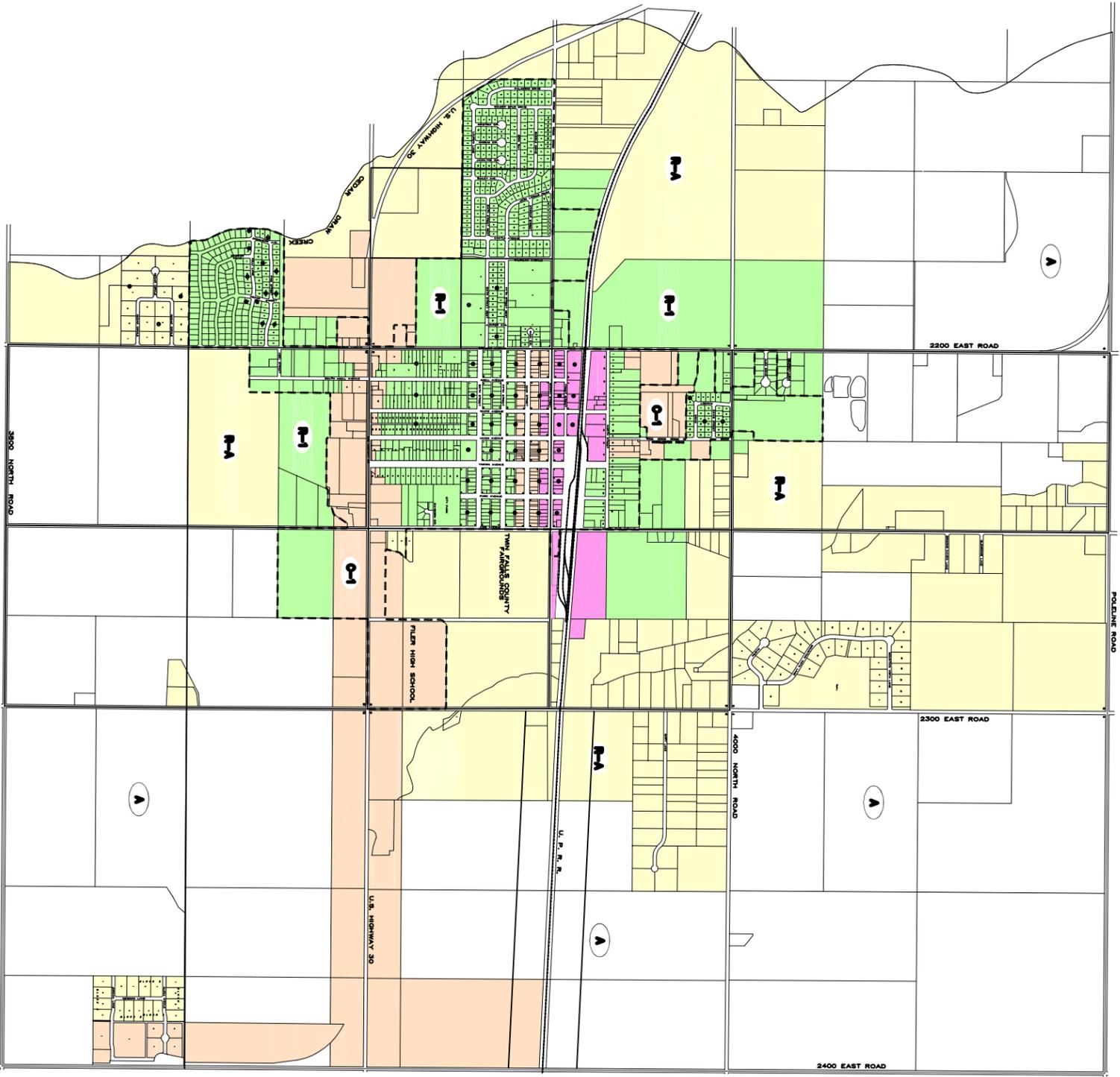
Legend

-  City Limits
-  Planning Area



FIGURE 4-1
CITY LIMITS AND WATER
SERVICE PLANNING AREA





SCALE IN FEET

ZONING LEGEND

- R-1 RESIDENTIAL SINGLE HOUSEHOLD DISTRICT
- G-B-1 GENERAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- I-1 INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT
- A AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT
- R-A RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

FIGURE 4-2
CITY OF FILER
CITY AND AREA OF IMPACT ZONING



J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.

4.2 PRIME FARM LAND

Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses, as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Policy to Protect Environmentally Significant Agricultural Lands of 1978. Most of the land area located within and adjacent to the City is used for agriculture. The long growing season and summer climate provide excellent conditions for growing a variety of crops, including sugar beets, potatoes, alfalfa, grains, corn, and beans.

According to the NRCS soil survey, soils within the Planning Area including Minidoka (MaA), Porneuf (PfA and PfB) and Sluka (SIB) are designated as “prime or unique” farmland (see Figure 4-3).

4.3 FLOODPLAINS

A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood zone map (Community Panel Number 160231 0125 B) was reviewed to determine if the Planning Area is located within any flood plains. As shown in Figure 4-4, there are no areas designated as Zone A flood zones within the Planning Area. Zone A areas are within the 100 year flood plain; however, base flood elevations and flood hazard factors have not been determined. The map does not address the 25 and 50 year flood plains.

4.4 WETLANDS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s National Wetlands Inventory provides mapping of wetlands across the United States. The basic criteria that define wetland types are water depth and permanence, water chemistry, life form of vegetation and dominant plant species. As shown in Figure 4-5 the predominant types of wetlands in the planning area include unconsolidated bottom (PUB), emergent (PEM), and aquatic bed (PAB) palustrine wetlands.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES: HISTORICAL AND NATIVE RESOURCES

The Filer townsite originally came into existence on April 14, 1906 when the Lorain, Duquesne and Rettig families pooled land to form the nucleus of the present town. Buildings were erected on the west end of town near the area of Union Avenue and Midway Street, and on the east end of town near in the area of Fair Avenue and Midway Street. The eastern settlement began calling itself East Filer. Shortly thereafter, a Twin Falls clothing merchant named W. H. Eldridge formed another townsite in the area approximately one-half mile northeast of East Filer. The communities were united when the Coffin Brothers bought the three townsites in 1907 as an investment. With Henry H. Schildman and William P. Shinn as local directors, the businesses of all three settlements moved to sites along Main Street and Yakima Avenue. Filer then became the town that it is today.

The area’s economy is based primarily on the agricultural and service industries. Some of the businesses located within the Planning Area include financial institutions, lodging facilities, restaurants, service stations, convenience stores, beauty shops, grocery store, veterinary, museum, library, real estate agency, auto repair shop, gift shop and child care facilities. There are also several agriculture-related businesses that meet the needs of farmers and ranchers in the area. Filer serves as a bedroom community to larger communities in the area, such as Twin Falls.

Tourism and recreation are also significant contributors to the area’s economy. The Twin Falls County Fairgrounds serves as the home of the annual Twin Falls County Fair and Rodeo. For a period of one week each fall, thousands of people travel to the fairgrounds as exhibitors, concessionaires and patrons. The fairground facilities are also used for livestock sales, circuses, high school rodeos, political rallies, and gem and antique shows. The Snake River also provides for various recreational opportunities, including boating, fishing, swimming and water-skiing. Other recreational activities available within the area include hunting, camping and hiking.

The Historic Preservation Office of the Idaho State Historical Society was consulted regarding cultural resources in Filer. According to the National Register of Historic Places in Idaho, the Achille Duquesne House is the only historical resource listed within the Planning Area.

4.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: THREATENED, ENDANGERED, CRITICAL HABITATS

The plants and animals within and around the Filer Planning Area are typical of those found in south central Idaho. Vegetation consists of a variety of trees, shrubs and grasses. Trees common to the area include evergreen, birch, maple, poplar, russian olive and willows. The dominant vegetation in the area is sagebrush, fescue and wheatgrass.

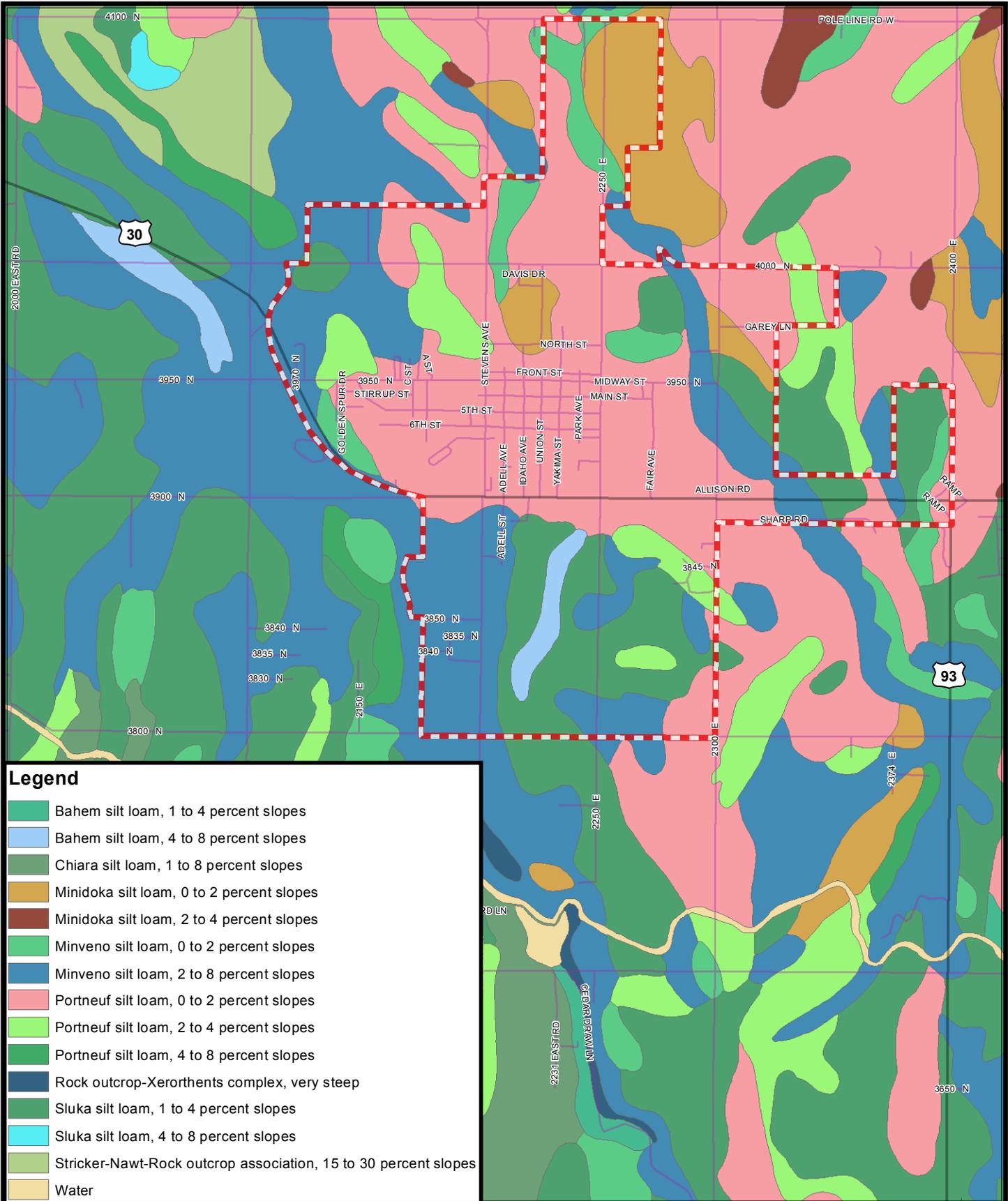
Migratory wildlife, many of which are avian species, use the area seasonally. Common upland game birds in and around the Planning Area include pheasants, partridge, quail and sage grouse. Waterfowl such as geese and ducks are often found concentrated along the Snake River and other drainage ways. Raptors such as hawks, eagles and owls are also found in the area.

Animals commonly found in the vicinity of the City include squirrels, rock chuck, fox, skunks and coyote. Big game habitat generally does not exist because of the significant human population and soil cultivation in the area. However, deer have been sighted in the area on occasion. Fish common to the area include trout.

Wildlife species listed in the endangered species database for Twin Falls County are shown in Table 4-1. This list was updated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on October 23, 2013. There are no plant species listed in the endangered species database for Twin Falls County.

Table 4-1. Endangered Wildlife Species

Group	Name	Status
Amphibians	Columbia Spotted Frog <i>(Rana luteiventris)</i>	Candidate
Birds	Greater Sage-Grouse <i>(Centrocercus urophasianus)</i>	Candidate
Snails	Bliss Rapids Snail <i>(Taylorconcha serpenticola)</i>	Threatened
Snails	Snake River Physa Snail <i>(Haitia (Physa) natricina)</i>	Endangered

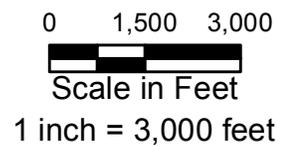


Legend

- Bahem silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes
- Bahem silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes
- Chiara silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes
- Minidoka silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Minidoka silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes
- Minveno silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Minveno silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- Portneuf silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Portneuf silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes
- Portneuf silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes
- Rock outcrop-Xerorthents complex, very steep
- Sluka silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes
- Sluka silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes
- Stricker-Nawt-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes
- Water



**FIGURE 4-3
NRCS SOIL
SURVEY MAP**



TWIN FALLS COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED AREAS
160231

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 1375C

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
TWIN FALLS COUNTY,
IDAHO
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 1375 OF 1650
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

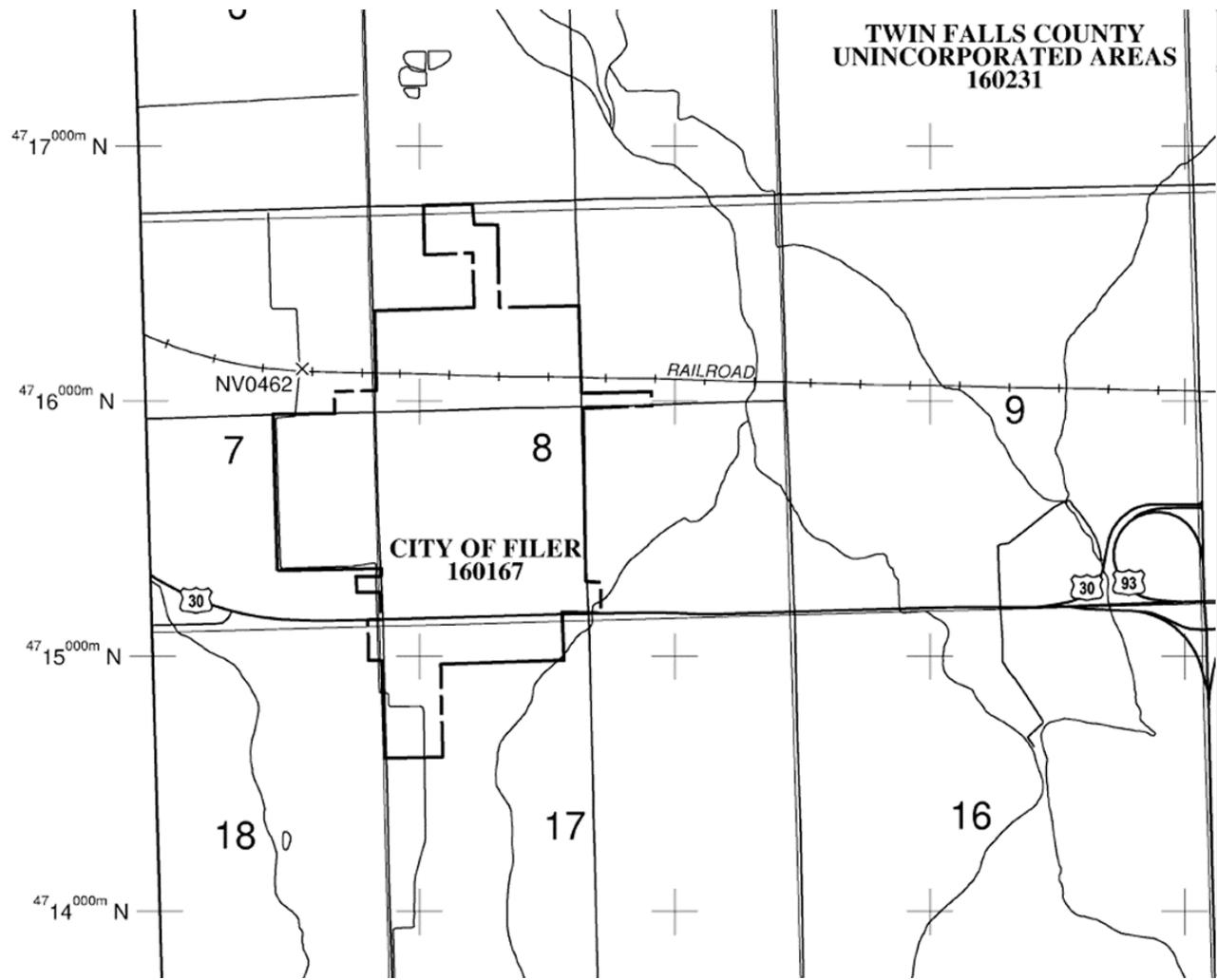
COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
TWIN FALLS COUNTY	160231	1375	C
FILER, CITY OF	160167	1375	C

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

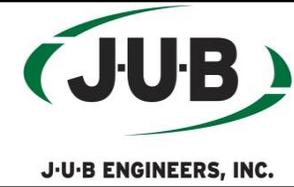


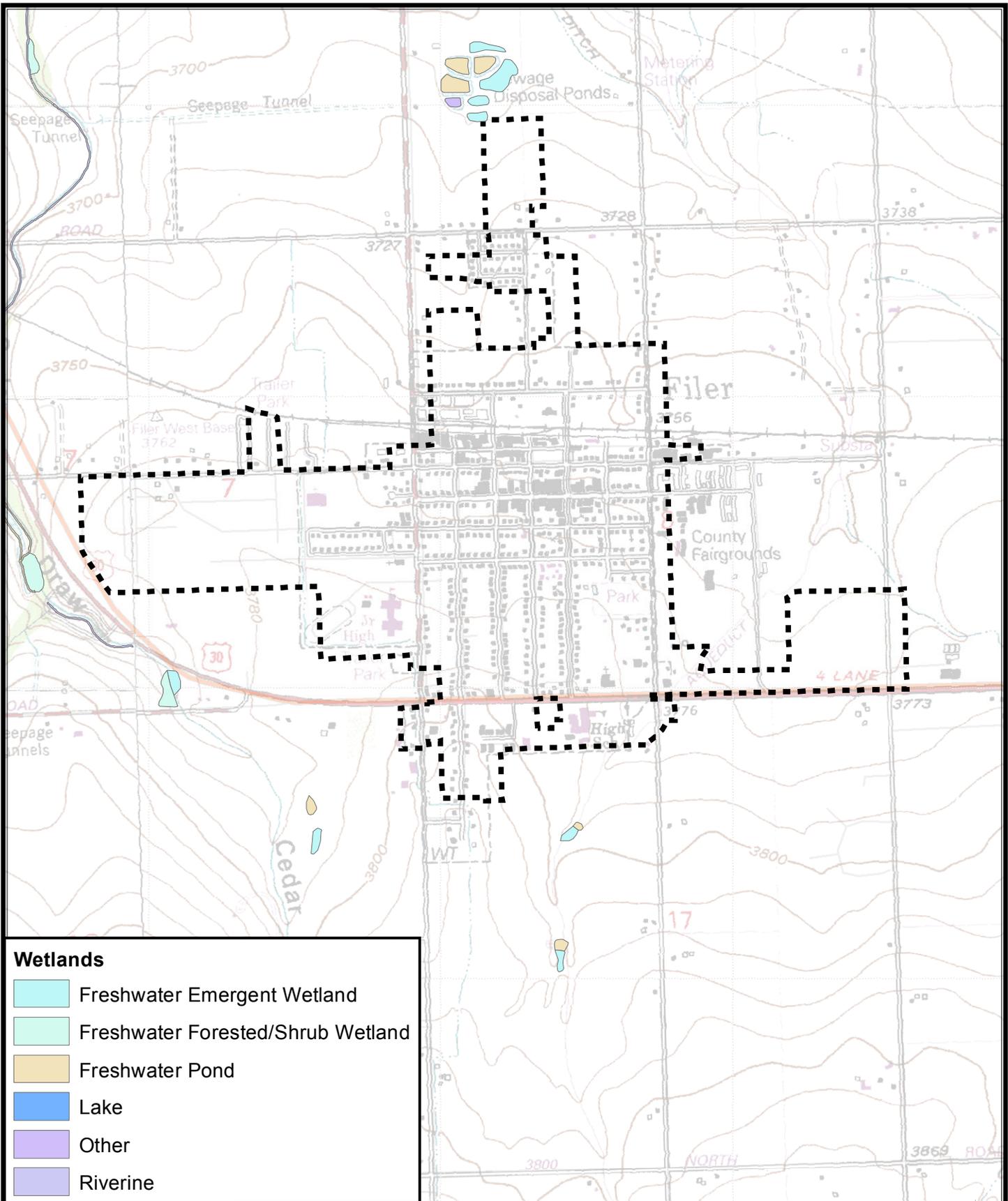
MAP NUMBER
16083C1375C
EFFECTIVE DATE
SEPTEMBER 26, 2008

Federal Emergency Management Agency



**FIGURE 4-4
FLOOD ZONES**



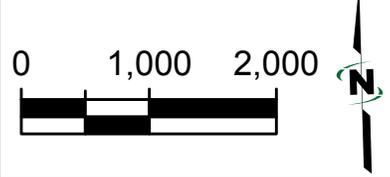


Wetlands

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine



**FIGURE 4-5
U.S. FWS WETLAND
SURVEY**



4.7 WATER QUALITY

4.7.1 Surface and Groundwater Hydrology

There are no major surface water sources within the Filer Planning Area. However, as shown in Figure 4-1, the Snake River is located approximately 5 miles north of the Planning Area. In addition, Cedar Draw Creek is situated approximately three-quarters of a mile west of the City. A small irrigation canal also runs along the east side of the Planning Area boundary.

Very little surface water runoff is generated within the Planning Area. The little runoff that is produced follows the topography of the area and flows to the north. It is intercepted by agricultural land and percolates into the aquifer, or flows to irrigation canals that drain to Cedar Draw Creek or the Snake River.

The source of groundwater in Filer is a basalt aquifer. This consolidated aquifer holds water in the cracks of underground basalt rock and in thin sedimentary layers interbedded within the basalt. Groundwater recharge to the aquifer is from several sources, including precipitation, rivers, irrigation canals, land irrigation practices, and movement between aquifers. The groundwater level in the Planning Area fluctuates seasonally between approximately 35 to 75 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater flow direction is generally towards the north.

4.7.2 Aquifer Designation

The Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) program was established under Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974. The program allows individuals and organizations to petition the EPA to designate aquifers as the "sole or principal" source of drinking water for an area. To meet the criteria for designation, a sole source aquifer must supply at least 50 percent of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer. The EPA guidelines also stipulate that these areas can have no alternative drinking water source(s) which could physically, legally, and economically supply all those who depend upon the aquifer for drinking water. The SSA program provides federal overview of federally-funded projects within the designated area to determine their potential for contaminating the aquifer. Projects and land uses which are not federally-funded are not subject to EPA overview.

Region 10 of EPA has designated the Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer as a sole source aquifer. The Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer currently supplies all of the drinking water for the City of Filer.

4.7.3 Water Rights

The City has a total of five water rights to supply municipal water, as summarized in Table 4-2. The total current water right for municipal use is 7.78 cfs.

Table 4-2. Water Rights Summary

Water Right Number	Priority Date	Basis	Source	Beneficial Use	Point of Diversion	Diversion Rate	
						(cfs)	(gpm)
47-4144	2-6-58	Statutory Claim	Groundwater	Municipal, Fire Protection	Well #1	0.33	148
47-4145	8-9-54	Statutory Claim	Groundwater	Municipal, Fire Protection	Well #2	0.28	126

47-7717	3-11-81	License	Groundwater	Municipal	Well #3	1.38	619
47-7840	10-8-82	License	Groundwater	Municipal, Fire Protection	Well #5	0.89	399
47-16843	7-2-02	Permit	Groundwater	Municipal	Wells #1, #2, #3, #5 and #7	4.90	2,199

4.8 SOCIO-ECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau was summarized to obtain social profiles for the City of Filer. The Census Bureau estimated a median household income of \$34,705 in 2010. According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for the U.S. Census Bureau, 23.0% of families in Filer were at or below the U.S. Health and Human Services poverty level.

It appears that no disadvantaged group will be adversely affected by a project to improve the existing water system. However, the community in general will collectively benefit from improving the water system.

A summary of the information from the 2010 Census is shown below in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3. Social Profile

Parameter		Value
Sex		
	Total Population	2,508
	Male	48.9%
	Female	51.1%
Age		
	Under 5 Years	9.9%
	5 to 9 Years	9.4%
	10 to 19 Years	13.87%
	20 to 29 Years	12.6%
	30 to 39 Years	14.6%
	40 to 49 Years	11.1%
	50 to 59 Years	10.9%
	60 to 69 Years	8.7%
	70 Years and Over	9.0%
Race and Ethnicity		
	White	79.9%
	Black	0.1%
	American Indian	1.0%
	Asian	0.1%
	Pacific Islander	0.0%
	Multi-Race	2.9%
	Other	4.30%
	Hispanic or Latino	11.7%
Education for Population 25+		
	Less than Grade 9	5.9%

	Grade 9 to 12	10.7%
	High School or Equivalency	36.2%
	Some College, No Degree	26.2%
	Associates Degree	16.5%
	Bachelor's Degree	3.7%
	Graduate Degree	0.9%
	% High School Grad. or Higher	83.4%
	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher	4.6%
Housing		
	Total Housing Units	1,002
	Average Household Size	2.64
	Vacant Housing Units	5.1%
	Occupied Housing Units	94.9%
	Owner Occupied Housing Units	72.3%
	Renter Occupied Housing Units	27.7%

¹ Data from 2010 Census – U.S. Census Bureau

4.9 AIR QUALITY AND NOISE

The EPA has developed standards for monitoring and protecting air quality. IDEQ is responsible for implementing, monitoring and enforcing the air quality standards within Idaho. An area that exceeds the air quality standards is considered to be a “non-attainment area” (NAA) for a particular component, or total air quality. There are currently four NAAs in Idaho, the closest being the Northern Ada County and Portneuf Valley NAAs. As such, the Filer Planning Area is currently not located within a NAA.

Residents in Filer generally feel that air quality is excellent and cite this amenity as one of the area's quality of life factors. Filer is well removed from any major urbanized areas and there are very few sources of pollution in the immediate vicinity. Local automobile emissions, agricultural activities, light commercial and industrial processing are the primary contributors to air quality degradation. Higher levels of particulate matter may be experienced during certain weather events or during certain times of the agricultural season due to farming practices.

Noise in Filer is generally limited to normal traffic, commercial activities, and farming activities. Noise from the major roads U.S. State Highways 30 and 93, and the Eastern Idaho Railroad may result in slightly higher noise levels during certain times.

4.10 TRANSPORTATION: TRAFFIC, AIRPORT CLEARANCE, ACCIDENT ZONES

The City of Filer completed a transportation plan in April 2009. Vehicular traffic is the most common mode of transportation in the City. Other forms of transportation include bicycle and pedestrian facilities and the railroad, which passes through the center of Filer.

Filer is located between two airports, each approximately 12 miles outside of Filer City Limits. These airports are the Joslin Field - Magic Valley Regional Airport and the Buhl Municipal Airport.

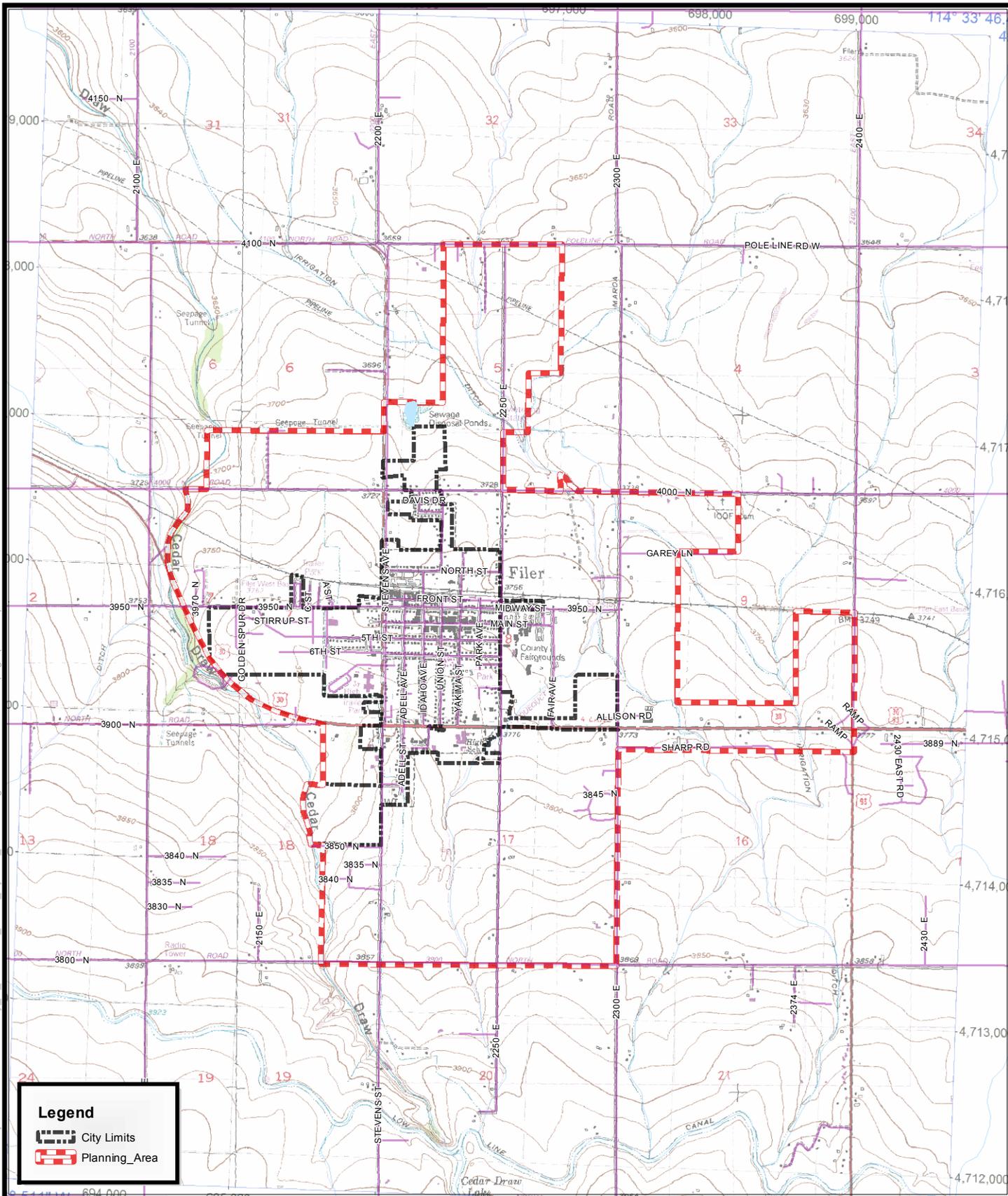
Between 2003 and 2007 there were thirty four traffic accidents in Filer with zero fatalities and eight accidents with injuries.

4.11 PHYSICAL ASPECTS: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, SOIL

The topography of the Filer Planning Area is depicted on the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic map in Figure 4-6. As shown on the map, the Planning Area consists of relatively flat land with a gradual slope towards the Snake River Canyon to the north and to a lesser extent Cedar Draw to the west. The ground surface elevation ranges from approximately 3,710 to 3,820 feet above mean sea level.

The regional geology of the City of Filer is illustrated in Figure 4-7 located within the Snake River Plain, a major late Cenozoic tectonic/volcanic plain that extends across southern Idaho for roughly 300 miles in a crescent shape. This is divided into two main sections identified as the western and eastern Snake River Plain that meet near Hagerman, Idaho. The Planning Area for this Facilities Study is located within the eastern Snake River Plain.

According to information from Idaho State University, the eastern Snake River Plain is a northeast trending lowland underlain by rhyolitic volcanic fields with nested calderas less than 12 million years old, and a thin cover of basalt less than 2 million years old. The basalt consists of a series of Quaternary olivine basalt flows, each averaging 20 to 25 feet in thickness; total thickness is as much as 5,000 feet. The top of each basalt flow, generally less than 6 feet thick, is highly vesicular and broken, and has high hydraulic conductivity. Quaternary basalt in the eastern plain is typically within a few feet of land surface. Near the margins of the plain, basalt is interbedded with unconsolidated sediments. The eastern plain is bounded by steep north-northwest trending basin and range mountains, with agricultural valleys between. The volcanic fields are progressively younger to the northeast towards the Yellowstone Plateau, reflecting the southwest movement of North America over a fixed mantle plume.



Legend

-  City Limits
-  Planning Area

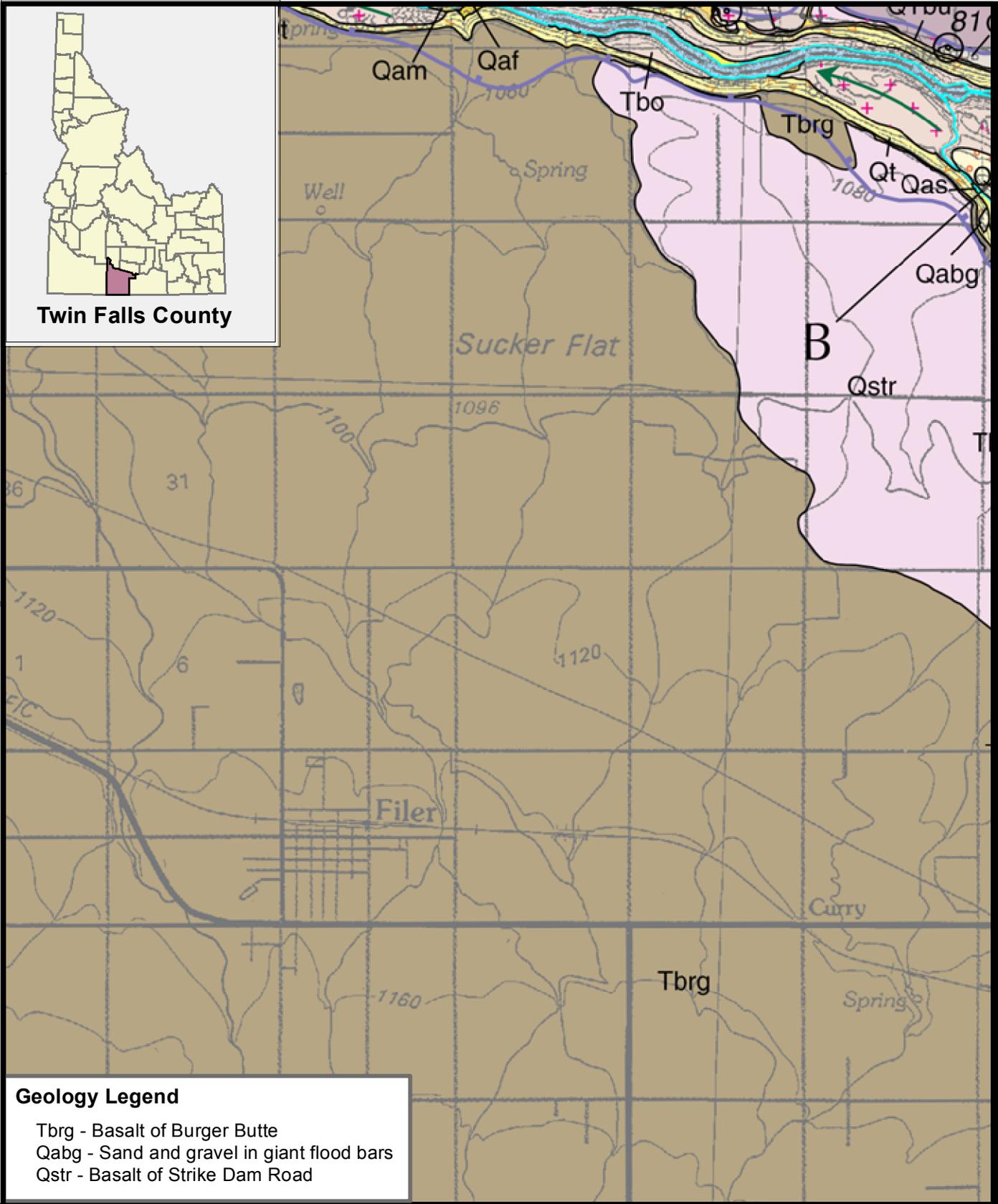


J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.

FIGURE 4-6
USGS TOPOGRAPHIC
MAP

0 1,500 3,000
 Scale in Feet





Geology Legend

- Tbrg - Basalt of Burger Butte
- Qabg - Sand and gravel in giant flood bars
- Qstr - Basalt of Strike Dam Road



**FIGURE 4-7
AREA GEOLOGY**



4.12 CLIMATE

Filer has a semi-arid climate typical of southern Idaho. Table 4-4 summarizes historical temperature, precipitation, snowfall, and evaporation data for the Planning Area. Winter weather is characterized by alternating high and low pressure systems that bring associated inclement or clear conditions. January is historically the coldest month with an average temperature of approximately 27.7°F. Most of the annual precipitation falls as snow during the winter months. Summer weather is normally dry with warm to hot temperatures. July is historically the warmest month with an average temperature of approximately 70.8°F. The warm summer temperatures combine with low relative humidity to produce an annual evaporation rate of approximately 45 inches. The prevailing wind direction in the area is from the west to southwest, and the average wind speed is approximately 5 to 7 mph. Tornadoes and funnel clouds are rare, as are destructive force winds.

Table 4-4. Monthly Climatic Data

Month	Mean Temperature ¹ (°F)	Mean Precipitation ¹ (in)	Mean Snowfall ¹ (in)	Mean Evaporation ² (in)
January	27.7	1.16	3.55	0.23
February	32.2	0.75	2.70	0.68
March	40.2	1.09	1.40	1.80
April	46.8	1.07	0.65	3.60
May	54.9	1.23	0.25	6.30
June	62.9	0.82	0.00	6.75
July	71.0	0.28	0.00	7.65
August	69.4	0.35	0.00	7.20
September	60.2	0.50	0.05	4.50
October	49.2	0.80	0.20	2.70
November	36.9	1.14	1.90	2.25
December	28.3	1.20	3.15	1.34
Annual	48.3	10.4	13.8	45.00

1 Monthly averages from the Western Regional Climatic Center. Average of weather monitoring station Twin Falls WS (1963 – 2013) and Buhl 2 (1978-2013) (www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/Climsmsid.html).

2 From “Monthly Shallow Pond Evaporation in Idaho”, Molnau, Kpordeze and Craine, 1992, ASAE Paper PNW 92-111 (Region 3).

4.13 POPULATION GROWTH

Population growth was projected using the City’s current estimate of 2% annual growth and a 2010 population of 2,508 people. The 2% growth rate was used to project the population out to the year 2034. Figure 1-2 provides a graph of the historical and projected population.

4.14 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as promulgated by Congress on October 2, 1968, states that “...certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.”

All or portions of the following rivers in Idaho have been designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers:

- Battle Creek

- Big Jacks Creek
- Bruneau River
- Bruneau River (West Fork)
- Clearwater River (Middle Fork)
- Cottonwood Creek
- Deep Creek
- Dickshooter Creek
- Duncan Creek
- Jarbidge River
- Little Jacks Creek
- Owyhee River
- Owyhee River (North Fork)
- Owyhee River (South Fork)
- Rapid River
- Red Canyon
- St. Joe River
- Salmon River
- Salmon River (Middle Fork)
- Sheep Creek
- Snake River (Hells Canyon)
- Wickahoney Creek

None of the surface water systems within the Filer area are classified as “Wild and Scenic” under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. At present, there are no plans for classification of any surface water systems within the Filer Planning Area.

4.15 RECREATION AND OPEN SPACES

There are no State or Federal recreation open spaces, parks, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value within the Project Area. The City owns several parks and recreation areas in or nearby the City.

4.16 ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENT DESIGNS

A majority of the population in the Planning Area consumes energy in the form of electricity, natural gas, propane, and/or fuel oil. A few residents may also use wood or pellet stoves for heating purposes. There are no known energy producing facilities within the Planning Area.

A large percentage of the State of Idaho’s power demand is supplied by hydroelectric power, which is a renewable energy source. There are no additional alternative energy sources that could be used for this project. The City constantly looks for energy saving opportunities when replacing equipment or updating buildings.

4.17 REGIONALIZATION

There are no known jurisdictional disputes or controversies over the project or within the Project Area. Intermunicipal agreements have not been signed relating to this project.

4.18 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The existing and proposed new water facilities improvements are intended to serve residential, institutional, commercial and industrial customers within the City of Filer. There are no explosives, flammable fuels, or chemical containers in the project area, with the exception of gasoline and natural gas pipelines. Natural gas lines will be located prior to construction.

4.19 COASTAL RESOURCES

There are no Coastal resources within the state of Idaho.

4.20 PUBLIC HEALTH

The Filer Planning Area has minimal public health problems. Aside from the arsenic levels as noted further in this report, the water quality supplied to the City's customers is routinely within the allowable State and Federal drinking water standards.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

5.1 GENERAL LAND USE

The planned improvements to the water distribution system and new treatment facilities are generally in accordance with the land use plans for the City of Filer. The arsenic treatment facility will be constructed on city-owned land and all other improvements will occur on city-owned property or city right way.

Since the improvements will take place on ground that has previously been disturbed, it is anticipated that impacts on agricultural lands, cultural resources, wetlands, or wildlife will be minimal.

5.2 PRIME FARMLAND

The planned improvements will pass through several areas with soils designated as “prime farmland”. However, the construction activities will be limited to existing right-of-ways and City-owned property where the soils have previously been disturbed due to construction activities. Many of these areas are also currently being used for purposes other than farmland (e.g., streets, housing developments, etc.) and will likely not be used for farming in the future. As a result, construction of the improvements should not have impacts on potential prime farmland and no mitigation measures are required.

5.3 FLOODPLAINS

There are no areas designated as Zone A flood zones within the Planning Area; however, base flood elevations and flood hazard factors have not been determined. The map does not address the 25 and 50 year flood plains.

The Idaho State Floodplain Coordinator with IDWR was consulted and reported that:

“The subject area in which development will occur...does not have an established flood study... So long as the development continues outside the mapped Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), IDWR has no comments regarding environmental concerns.”

In general, it appears that the construction activities will not result in changes to any designated floodplains and flooding is not anticipated to be an issue during construction. If necessary, however, permits will be obtained from the City and/or County.

5.4 WETLANDS

As shown in Figure 4-5, it does not appear that any of the proposed improvements are anticipated within the designated wetland areas. Construction activities will be limited to existing right-of-ways and City-owned properties that do not have wetlands associated with them.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was consulted and provided an Approved Jurisdictional Determination stating that there are no waters of the United States, including wetlands, which would be impacted by the project.

5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES: HISTORICAL PLACES AND NATIVE RESOURCES

There are no known direct or indirect impacts to the cultural resources or historic properties in the project planning area from construction of the proposed improvements. Historical buildings identified in the planning area are not located in the project area.

The Native American tribes were directly consulted about the proposed project and did not comment.

In their May 26, 2015 response, SHPO indicated that there are no known historic properties in the area of potential effect and the likelihood of any undiscovered historic properties that could be adversely affected is very low due to the improvements taking place in a significantly disturbed area.

DEQ transmitted a "Section 106 memorandum" to J-U-B Engineers, Inc. via email on June 5, 2016. It is DEQ's responsibility to make the determination of effect on these resources, and the memorandum provides DEQ's determination. DEQ indicated the project will have no effect on cultural and historic resources. The Section 106 memorandum is included in Appendix A.

Given this information, no mitigation is required. If anything is discovered, all work will stop immediately and SHPO contacted.

5.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: THREATENED, ENDANGERED, CRITICAL HABITAT

Some disturbance to flora (vegetation) may occur during construction of an arsenic removal water treatment plant and other recommended improvements. Disturbances to vegetation will be mitigated by re-vegetating affected areas. Efforts will be undertaken to reconstruct, replant, and landscape disturbed areas to their former condition.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was contacted on May 4, 2015 but they did not provide any comments. Idaho DEQ submitted comments in their place stating that based on the specific location of the proposed project improvements the project is not likely to adversely affect any threatened, endangered or candidate species in the area. Additionally, the proposed project is not located within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) areas for salmon. Therefore, the improvements will have no effect on EFH areas.

5.7 WATER QUALITY

In general, the proposed improvement will have very little direct or indirect impacts to the surface or groundwater quality and, therefore, no permanent mitigation is required. The groundwater will be treated and the arsenic removed prior to delivery into the drinking water distribution system. Drinking water quality will be improved. Occasionally the sand filters will be backwashed and the backwash water will be treated at the City's state-of-the-art membrane bioreactor wastewater treatment facility.

EPA was consulted, but provided no response.

5.8 SOCIO-ECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates indicate that 23.0% of the population of Filer live below the poverty level. The population living below the poverty level will be most impacted by the increase in cost resulting from the proposed improvements; however, the costs and benefits from the project will accrue in a non-discriminatory manner. The community in general will reap some

benefits by improvements to the distribution system and water facilities. As such, no mitigation measures are anticipated.

5.9 AIR QUALITY AND NOISE

Air quality may be impacted by the improvements due to dust and exhaust emissions from construction equipment, which may produce minor increases in air pollution. Debris created by construction should not be burned, but transported to a disposal area to avoid further air pollution. The impacts of construction dust can be mitigated by ceasing activity during exceptionally windy conditions and by using watering equipment.

The project will not create exceedances of any federal or state emission standards in the area and should not cause a violation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Noise in Filer is generally limited to normal traffic and commercial activities in the area. Construction of the improvements will likely temporarily increase the noise levels throughout the project area. Heavy equipment and machinery will be used during construction, resulting in increased noise levels. However, construction activity will be limited to normal working hours to reduce the noise impacts on residential areas. In addition, construction noise should be temporary and can be minimized by the use of well-maintained equipment and mufflers.

5.10 TRANSPORTATION: TRAFFIC, AIRPORT CLEARANCE, ACCIDENT ZONE

There is no public transportation or airports within the project area; therefore, no mitigation will be required for these items. However, construction of the improvements may have an impact on traffic patterns. These impacts will be minimized by implementing a traffic control plan during construction, as necessary. The traffic control plan will be reviewed and approved by the appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.

5.11 PHYSICAL ASPECTS: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, SOIL

The selected improvements do not affect any of the physical aspects of the project area or the community of Filer. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required. The improvements will be constructed in existing right-of-ways and on City-owned property. The selected improvements will be configured and designed to accommodate the physical aspects of the site.

5.12 CLIMATE

Climate conditions are not expected to result in a concentration of air pollutants leading to an identified air quality problem or violation of any NAAQS as a result of construction. There are no identified meteorological constraints that would affect the feasibility of the selected improvements. Therefore, no mitigation measures are planned.

5.13 POPULATION GROWTH

Although Filer is located within an agricultural area, the Planning Area experiences little, if any, seasonal population fluctuations due to an influx of migrant or other workers. The Planning Area does not contain a migrant labor center, as do some other southern Idaho communities. As a result, almost all migrant and/or seasonal workers are housed on the farms on which they are employed, most of which are located outside of the Planning Area.

If the selected improvements do not occur, arsenic levels may continue to elevate and cause a health hazard to the public. Additionally, parts of the Planning Area will not have adequate pressure and may experience loss of water at times of high demand. These water system deficiencies could potentially impact population and economic growth in the community.

5.14 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

No surface water sources within the Filer project area are classified as Wild and Scenic rivers. Therefore, there will be no impacts and no mitigation measures are planned.

5.15 RECREATION AND OPEN SPACES

Although there are recreational open spaces, parks, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value within and around the City of Filer, none occur in the project area. Therefore, the selected improvements will not eliminate or modify any designated recreational open space, park, or area of recognized scenic or recreational value, and as such there are no planned mitigation measures.

5.16 ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENT DESIGN

The arsenic treatment facility will increase energy demands for the drinking water system. However, all attempts will be made to provide energy efficient pumps, equipment, motors, and building materials. There are no energy recovery elements included in the recommended improvements.

5.17 REGIONALIZATION

There are no jurisdictional disputes or controversies over the project or within the project planning area. Intermunicipal agreements have not been signed relating to this project. The improvements should not impact agreements or create jurisdictional disputes.

5.18 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The selected improvements are intended to serve residential, institutional, and commercial customers within the City of Filer. No explosives, flammable fuels, or chemical containers are expected to be used during construction.

5.19 COASTAL RESOURCES

There are no Coastal resources within the state of Idaho. Therefore, there will be no impacts from the improvements.

5.20 PUBLIC HEALTH

Open trenches, electrical utilities and heavy equipment may present health and safety hazards during construction. These hazards may be mitigated by educating project personnel about the applicable health and safety regulations and establishing safe operating procedures. Overall, the proposed improvements will improve public health by reducing arsenic levels in the drinking water, improving water pressure across the system, and allowing the water system to remain functional during power outages.

Additionally, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality was contacted and stated “...it is our opinion that areas adjacent to and within the impact area may experience short term adverse conditions, including increased stormwater runoff, dust and noise pollution, traffic disruption, mechanical hazards and water service disruption.” Therefore, suitable stormwater best management practices and site

watering equipment and reasonable working hours will be implemented during construction. Additionally, DEQ has refrained from making a comment about the prolonged or permanent environmental and historical impacts.

5.21 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 5-1 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Category	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Effects/Impacts
Physical aspects (topography, geology, and soils)	The improvements will be constructed in existing right-of-ways and on City-owned property. It is not anticipated that physical aspects of the land will be affected.	None	None
Climate	Construction is not expected to result in increased air pollutants leading to a violation of any NAAQS. There are no identified meteorological constraints that would affect the feasibility of the selected improvements.	None	None
Population	If the improvement projects are not implemented, population and economic growth could be impacted by elevated arsenic concentrations and inadequate system pressures. The planned improvements will correct existing system deficiencies and allow for reasonable population growth in the future.	None	None
Economics and social profile	23% of the population lives below the poverty level and will be most impacted by the increase in cost resulting from the proposed improvements.	The costs and benefits from the project will accrue in a non-discriminatory manner.	Long term, direct
Land use	The planned improvements are generally in accordance with land use plans. The new treatment facility will be constructed on city-owned land and all other improvements will occur on city-owned property or city right-of-way.	Since the improvements will take place on ground that has previously been disturbed, it is anticipated that impacts on agricultural lands, cultural resources, and wildlife will be minimal. No mitigation measures are required.	None
Floodplain development	There are no areas designated as Zone A flood zones within the	So long as the development occurs outside the mapped Special Flood	Short term,

	planning area; however, base flood elevations and flood hazard factors have not been determined. The map does not address the 25 year and 50 year flood plains.	Hazard Area, IDWR has no comments regarding environmental concerns. If necessary, however, permits will be obtained from the City and/or County.	direct
Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.	It does not appear that any of the proposed improvements are within the designated wetland areas. Construction activities will be limited to existing right-of-ways and City-owned properties that do not have wetlands associated with them.	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was consulted and provided an Approved Jurisdictional Determination stating that there are no waters of the United States, including wetlands, which would be impacted by the project. No mitigation measures are required.	None
Wild and scenic rivers	No surface water sources within the Filer project area are classified as Wild and Scenic rivers.	None	None
Cultural resources	There are no known direct or indirect impacts to the cultural resources or historic properties in the project planning area from construction of the proposed improvements. Historical buildings identified in the planning area are not located in the project area. The Native American tribes were directly consulted about the proposed project and did not comment.	DEQ's Section 106 Memorandum indicated the project will have no effect on cultural and historic resources. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required. If anything is discovered, all work will stop immediately and SHPO contacted.	None
Flora and fauna	Some disturbance to flora (vegetation) may occur during construction of the arsenic water treatment plant and other improvements.	DEQ stated that based on the specific locations of the proposed improvements the project isn't likely to adversely affect any threatened, endangered or candidate species in the area. Disturbances to vegetation will be mitigated by re-vegetating affected areas. Efforts will be undertaken to reconstruct, replant, and landscape disturbed areas to their former condition.	Short term, direct
Recreation and open space	It is not anticipated that any parks or recreation spaces will be disturbed during construction.	None	None
Agricultural lands	The planned improvements will pass through several areas with	Construction of the improvements should not have impacts on	None

	soils designated as “prime farmland if irrigated”. However, the construction activities will be limited to existing right-of-ways and City-owned property where the soils have previously been disturbed. Many of these areas are currently being used for purposes other than farmland (e.g., streets, housing developments, etc.) and will likely not be used for farming in the future.	potential prime farmland and no mitigation measures are required.	
Air quality	Air quality may be impacted by the improvements due to dust and exhaust emissions from construction equipment, which may produce minor increases in air pollution. The project will not create exceedances of any federal or state emission standards in the area and should not cause a violation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).	Dust control will be minimized, when possible, by dampening roads with water or by other methods. The impacts of construction dust can be mitigated by ceasing activity during exceptionally windy conditions and by using watering equipment. Debris created by construction should not be burned, but transported to a disposal area to avoid further air pollution.	Short term, direct
Energy	The arsenic treatment facility will increase energy demands for the drinking water system.	Attempts will be made to provide energy efficient pumps, equipment, motors, and building materials. No other mitigation measures are planned.	None
Regionalization	There are no jurisdictional disputes or controversies over the project or within the project planning area. Intermunicipal agreements have not been signed relating to this project. The nearest water system connection location is too far away for regionalization to be feasible.	None	None
Water quality	Arsenic will be removed from the groundwater which will improve drinking water quality. Filter backwash water will be treated at the City’s membrane bioreactor wastewater treatment facility.	The proposed improvements project will have very little direct or indirect impacts to the surface or groundwater quality. No mitigation measures are required.	None

6.0 CORRESPONDENCE AND COORDINATION

6.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A public hearing was held February 17, 2015 at the Filer City Hall to discuss the alternatives and recommendations considered in this Facilities Plan. J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc. presented a brief description of the Facility Plan and outlined the alternatives under consideration. Comments and questions from the public were addressed and incorporated, as necessary, into the final Facilities Plan. A copy of the sign-in sheet and comments from the public hearing is included in **Appendix B**. In general, the public expressed support of the proposed wastewater system improvements. The recommended alternative was selected at the City Council Meeting on March 17, 2015. The minutes from this meeting are also included in **Appendix B**.

6.2 AGENCIES

Several public agencies were sent letters on May 4, 2015 or May 11, 2015 requesting that they review the proposed project and provide a response regarding potential environmental impacts. The letters included a project description and drawings of the proposed improvements. Copies of the letters sent to the agencies and their response comments can be found in **Appendix A**. **Table 6-1** provides a summary of the list of agencies consulted and their comments.

6.3 REFERENCES

J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc. (2014). *City of Filer Water System Facilities Plan*

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Map Service Center, Flood maps,

Labor Market Information System, Idaho Department of Labor,

Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey,

Outline and Checklist for Environmental Information Documents (Form 5-B), IDEQ, undated.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010,

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Inventory,

Table 6-1. Agency Mailing List and Summary of Agency Responses

Agency	Date and method of approval¹	Comments
Army Corps of Engineers	Letter 07/15/15	Approved AJD. No waters of the US, including wetlands, will be impacted by the project.
EPA, Idaho Operations Water Quality		A letter was sent on May 11, 2015. No response was received.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	Letter 06/04/2015	Request that suitable stormwater bmps, site water equipment and reasonable working hours be implemented. Additionally, DEQ refrains from commenting on prolonged or permanent environmental and/or historical effects.
IDWR, Floodplain Management	Email 05/21/2015	The subject area in which development will occur...does not have an established flood study... So long as the development continues outside the mapped Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), IDWR has no comments regarding environmental concerns
Idaho State Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Officer	Email 05/26/2015	There are no known historic properties in the area of potential effect and the likelihood of any undiscovered historic properties that could be adversely affected is very low due to the undertakings location in a significantly disturbed area.
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe		A letter was sent on May 4, 2015. No response was received.
Shoshone-Paiute Tribe		A letter was sent on May 4, 2015. No response was received.
U.S. Fish & Wildlife	Email 06/03/15	A letter was sent on May 4, 2015. No response was received. Idaho DEQ commented in their place on June 3, 2015 stating that the proposed project is not within Essential Fish Habitat.
South Central Health District		A letter was sent on May 11, 2015. No response was received.

¹ See appendix A for the addresses, original letters sent, and those letters and emails received from each agency.

APPENDIX A AGENCY COORDINATION



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

7 July 2015

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: NWW-2015-217

Ms. Alexandra Rasband
J-U-B Engineers, Inc.
115 Northstar Avenue
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

Dear Ms. Rasband:

Enclosed is our Department of Army (DA) Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD) that there are no waters of the United States, including wetlands, that would be impacted by the project as proposed in your 7 May 2015 letter. Therefore, no DA authorization is required. This decision is based upon our review of the information you provided and additional information available to our office. Your project site is located, within Section(s) 8 and 17 of Township 10 South, Range 16 East, near latitude 42.57143° N and longitude -114.60855° W, in Twin Falls County, in Filer, Idaho. Your request has been assigned file number NWW-2015-217, which should be referred to in future correspondence with our office regarding this site.

The DA exerts regulatory jurisdiction over waters of the United States (U.S.), including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344). Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires a DA permit be obtained prior to discharging dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., which includes most perennial and intermittent rivers and streams and wetlands.

The proposed project work areas (New Water Treatment Plant Site, Install Back-Up Power Generator, and Install VFD in Existing Pump Station) as shown on the map attached to your 7 May 2015 letter are upland areas that do not contain waters of the U.S., including wetlands, under the Corps' regulatory jurisdiction. Therefore, a DA authorization is not required to develop the upland property.

This approved JD is valid for a period of 5-years from the date of this letter, unless new information supporting a revision is provided to this office before the expiration date. Also enclosed, you will find the Approved Jurisdictional Determination Form addressing wetlands and waters of the U.S. located within the JD review area, and a *Notification of Administrative Appeals Options and Process and Request for Appeal Form* (RFA) regarding this DA Approved

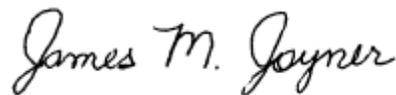
Jurisdictional Determination. Should your client disagree with certain terms and/or conditions this Approved JD, the Notification of Administrative Appeal Options form outlines the steps to take to file your objection. Please note, the RFA form must be received by the Northwest Division Office no later than **5 September 2015**.

Nothing in this letter shall be construed as excusing your client from compliance with other Federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances or regulations which may affect this work.

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

If you or your client has any questions about this determination, please 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. We appreciate your cooperation with the Corps of Engineers' Regulatory Program.

Sincerely,



James M. Joyner
Sr. Project Manager, Regulatory Division

Enclosures:

Wetland/Waters Delineation Map
Approved JD Form
Notification of Administrative Appeal Options and Request for Appeal Form
Supplemental Pre-Application Information

APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): 7 July 2015

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Walla Walla District; NWW-2015-00217, City of Filer Water System Improvement Project

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: Idaho County/parish/borough: Twin Falls County City: Filer
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): 42.57143° Lat. 114.60855° Long.
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 11 Northing 4715996.15808752 **N**, Easting 696276.995396552 **E**.

Name of nearest waterbody: Low Line Canal

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: N/A

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Upper Snake - Rock

Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.

Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc...) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

Office (Desk) Determination. Date: 7 July 2015

Field Determination. Date(s):

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required]

Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.

Explain: .

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

1. Waters of the U.S.

a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):¹

TNWs, including territorial seas

Wetlands adjacent to TNWs

Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs

Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs

Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs

Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs

Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs

Impoundments of jurisdictional waters

Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands

b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:

Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.

Wetlands: acres.

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): .

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):³

Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.

Explain: .

¹ Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

² For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

³ Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1. TNW

Identify TNW: .

Summarize rationale supporting determination: .

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is “adjacent”:

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are “relatively permanent waters” (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody⁴ is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size: **square miles**
Drainage area: **acres**
Average annual rainfall: inches
Average annual snowfall: inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

- Tributary flows directly into TNW.
- Tributary flows through **Pick List** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

Identify flow route to TNW⁵: .
Tributary stream order, if known: .

⁴ Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

⁵ Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):

- Tributary is:** Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain: _____
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: _____

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):

- Average width: _____ feet
Average depth: _____ feet
Average side slopes: **Pick List**.

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Silts | <input type="checkbox"/> Sands | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cobbles | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravel | <input type="checkbox"/> Muck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock | <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation. Type/% cover: _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Explain: _____ | | |

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: _____

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: _____

Tributary geometry: **Pick List**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): _____ %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Pick List**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **Pick List**

Describe flow regime: _____

Other information on duration and volume: _____

Surface flow is: **Pick List. Characteristics:** _____

Subsurface flow: **Pick List. Explain findings:** _____

Dye (or other) test performed: _____

Tributary has (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bed and banks | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OHWM ⁶ (check all indicators that apply): | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> clear, natural line impressed on the bank | <input type="checkbox"/> the presence of litter and debris |
| <input type="checkbox"/> changes in the character of soil | <input type="checkbox"/> destruction of terrestrial vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shelving | <input type="checkbox"/> the presence of wrack line |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vegetation matted down, bent, or absent | <input type="checkbox"/> sediment sorting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> leaf litter disturbed or washed away | <input type="checkbox"/> scour |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sediment deposition | <input type="checkbox"/> multiple observed or predicted flow events |
| <input type="checkbox"/> water staining | <input type="checkbox"/> abrupt change in plant community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (list): _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinuous OHWM. ⁷ Explain: _____ | |

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Tide Line indicated by: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mean High Water Mark indicated by: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> oil or scum line along shore objects | <input type="checkbox"/> survey to available datum; |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) | <input type="checkbox"/> physical markings; |
| <input type="checkbox"/> physical markings/characteristics | <input type="checkbox"/> vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tidal gauges | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (list): _____ | |

(iii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).

Explain: _____

Identify specific pollutants, if known: _____

⁶A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

⁷Ibid.

(iv) **Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):**

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): .
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics: .
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .

2. **Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

(i) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size: acres

Wetland type. Explain: .

Wetland quality. Explain: .

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Pick List**. Explain: .

Surface flow is: **Pick List**

Characteristics: .

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings: .

- Dye (or other) test performed: .

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Directly abutting

Not directly abutting

Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: .

Ecological connection. Explain: .

Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: .

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: **Pick List**.

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** floodplain.

(ii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: .

Identify specific pollutants, if known: .

(iii) **Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):**

- Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): .
- Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: .
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .

3. **Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)**

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **Pick List**

Approximately () acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres) Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: .

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D: .
2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: .
3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: .

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:

- TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
- Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.

2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial: .
- Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow “seasonally” (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally: .

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

- Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
 - Other non-wetland waters: acres.
- Identify type(s) of waters: .

3. Non-RPWs⁸ that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):

- Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
 - Other non-wetland waters: acres.
- Identify type(s) of waters: .

4. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.
 - Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: .
 - Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow “seasonally.” Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: .

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

5. Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

6. Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.⁹

As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.

- Demonstrate that impoundment was created from “waters of the U.S.,” or
- Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or
- Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):¹⁰

- which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
- from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.
- which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
- Interstate isolated waters. Explain: .
- Other factors. Explain: .

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination: .

⁸See Footnote # 3.

⁹To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

¹⁰Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

- Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
- Other non-wetland waters: acres.
Identify type(s) of waters: .
- Wetlands: acres.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

- If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
- Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
 - Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).
- Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: .
- Other: (explain, if not covered above): .

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
- Wetlands: acres.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
- Wetlands: acres.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: City of Filer Water System EID Area of Potential Impact, undated .
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
 - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
 - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps: .
- Corps navigable waters' study: .
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: .
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1:24K (Filer).
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: NRCS (Web Soil Survey).
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: USFWS (Wetlands Mapper).
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
- FEMA/FIRM maps: .
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): ORM Database and Google Earth Aerials.
or Other (Name & Date): .
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: .
- Applicable/supporting case law: .
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
- Other information (please specify): .

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: .:

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL

Applicant: City of Filer		File Number: NWW-2015-217	Date: 7 July 2015
Attached is:		See Section below	
	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	A	
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	B	
	PERMIT DENIAL	C	
X	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	D	
	PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	E	

SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found in Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331, or at <http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/RegulatoryProgramandPermits/FederalRegulation.aspx>

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 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:

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

US Army Corps of Engineers, Northwestern Division
Attn: Mary Hoffman, Regulatory Appeals Review Officer
P.O. Box 2870
Portland, OR 97208-2870 Telephone (503) 808-3888
Mary.J.Hoffman@usace.army.mil

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 number:



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

J.U.B. ENGINEERS
RECEIVED

JUN 08 2015

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 • (208) 736-2190
www.deq.idaho.gov

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

June 4, 2015

The Honorable Rick Dunn
City of Filer
P.O. Box 140
Filer, Idaho 83328

Re: Request for DEQ Comments, **City of Filer Municipal Water System Improvements Project**,
Twin Falls Co.

Dear Mayor Dunn:

Please be aware that Alexandra Rasband with J-U-B Engineers has submitted an Environmental Information Document (EID) comment request letter relative to the above referenced water supply improvements project to this office for our review.

We have reviewed the request and it is our opinion that areas adjacent to and within the impact area may experience short term adverse conditions, including increased stormwater runoff, dust and noise pollution, traffic disruption, mechanical hazards and water service disruption. To minimize these effects, we recommend that suitable stormwater BMPs, site watering equipment and reasonable working hours be implemented during construction.

Our evaluation of environmental concerns associated with this project is limited to our review of information provided in the request and our experience with similar projects. Ultimately, our opinion as to whether prolonged or permanent, environmental or historical impacts may result from this installation cannot be determined at this time.

We respectfully request that the following DEQ administrative rule citation references and regional contacts be reviewed; and planners and designers contact the respective regional contact person when DEQ compliance questions occur.

1. Air Quality

- *IDAPA Section 58.01.01 is the rule section which relates to Air Quality, especially those regarding fugitive dust (58.01.01.651), trade waste burning (58.01.01.600-617), permits to construct (58.01.01.201), and odor control plans (58.01.01.776).*

Regional Contact, Bobby Dye, Regional Air and Remediation Manager, at 736-2190.

2. Wastewater and Reuse

- *IDAPA 58.01.16 and IDAPA 58.01.17 are the rule sections which relate to wastewater and wastewater reuse (recycled water). Please review these rules to determine whether this or future projects will require DEQ approval. All projects require preconstruction approval by DEQ including facilities planning, preliminary engineering reports, plans and specification and other documents unless they meet the provisions of Idaho Code §39-118.2.d. Also note that at the discretion of any city, county, quasi-municipal corporation or regulated public utility, projects that fall within this provision may be referred to DEQ for approval. Wastewater reuse projects require separate permits for operation as well.*

Regional Contact, Mike Brown, Regional Engineering Manager, at 736-2190.

3. Drinking Water

- *IDAPA 58.01.08 is the rule section which relates to drinking water. Please review these rules to determine whether this or future projects will require DEQ approval including facilities planning, preliminary engineering reports, plans and specification and other documents. All projects require preconstruction approval by DEQ unless they meet the provisions of Idaho Code §39-118.2.d. Also note that at the discretion of any city, county, quasi-municipal corporation or regulated public utility, projects that fall within this provision may be referred to DEQ for approval*

Regional Contact, Brian Reed, PE, Technical Engineer 1, at 736-2190.

4. Surface Water

- *If the project will involve de-watering of groundwater during excavation and discharge back into surface water a short term activity exemption (from this office) will be needed which describes treatment of the water from this process to prevent excessive sediment and turbidity from entering surface water.*
- *The Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act requires a permit for most stream channel alterations. Please contact the Idaho Department of Water Resources for more information.*

Regional Contact, Balthasar (Sonny) Buhidar, Regional Manager - Water Quality Protection, at 736-2190

5. Solid and Hazardous Waste

- ***Hazardous Waste.** The types and number of requirements that must be complied with under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Idaho Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste (IDAPA 58.01.05) are based on the quantity and type of waste generated. Every business in Idaho is required to track the volume of wastes generated, determine whether or not each type of waste is hazardous, and ensure that all wastes are properly disposed of according to federal, state, and local requirements.*

Regional Contact, Shell Howard, Hazardous Waste Science Officer, at 736-2190.

- ***Solid Waste.** No trash or other solid waste should be buried, burned or otherwise disposed at the site. These disposal methods are regulated by various state regulations including Idaho's Solid Waste Management Regulations and Standards.*

Regional Contact, Joe Otero, PE, Staff Engineer at 736-2190.

- **Water Quality Standards.** *Site activities must comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) regarding hazardous and deleterious materials storage, disposal, or accumulation adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of state waters, and the clean-up and reporting of oil filled electrical equipment, hazardous materials, used oil and petroleum releases.*

Regional Contact, Balthasar (Sonny) Buhidar, Regional Manager - Water Quality Protection at 736-2190

- **Ground Water Contamination.** *DEQ requests that this project comply with Idaho's Ground Water Quality Rules (IDAPA 58.01.11) which states that "No person shall cause or allow the release, spilling, leaking, emission, discharge, escape, leaching or disposal of a contaminant into the environment in a manner that causes a ground water quality standard to be exceeded, injures a beneficial use of ground water, or is not in accordance with a permit, consent order or applicable best management practice, best available method or best practical method."*

Regional Contact, Irene Nautch, Regional Drinking Water Protection Coordinator, at 736-2190.

6. Under Ground Storage Tank (UST) / Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Program

- *If an underground storage tank is identified at the site, the site should be evaluated for underground tanks and potential contamination.*

Regional Contact, Mike Summers, Regional UST/LUST Coordinator, at 736-2190.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office at 736-2190.

Sincerely,



Brian A. Reed, PE
Technical Engineer I

BAR:gl

cc: Alexandra Rasband, J-U-B Engineers, Twin Falls

ec: Mike May, DEQ-State Office



State of Idaho

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

322 East Front Street • P.O. Box 83720 • Boise, Idaho 83720-0098

Phone: (208) 287-4800 • Fax: (208) 287-6700 • Website: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

Alexandra Rasband
JUB Engineers Inc.
115 Northstar Avenue
Twin Falls, ID 83301

May 21, 2015

Re: City of Filer Improvement Project – Request for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Dear Mr. Rasband,

This is a letter in response to the development review received by IDWR on May 12, 2015. The subject area in which development will occur regarding the City of Filer's drinking water system does not have an established flood study as shown on FIRM panel 16083C1375C for Twin Falls County. So long as the development continues outside the mapped SFHA, IDWR has no comments regarding environmental concerns.

Please let me know if you have any additional questions. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for giving notice of the proposed development.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keri K. Smith-Sigman".

Keri K. Smith-Sigman, CFM
Idaho State Floodplain
Coordinator 208-287-4928
keri.sigman@idwr.idaho.gov

cc: Rick Dunn - Twin Falls County Floodplain Administrator



C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore
Executive Director

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Historical Society is an
Equal Opportunity Employer.

TO: Alexandra Rasband, Assistant Engineer, JUB Engineers, Inc.
DATE: 5/26/2015

IDAHO SHPO REV#: 2015-618

STATE AGENCY: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

PROJECT NAME: City of Filer Improvement Project

PROJECT LOCATION: Sections 8, 17; Township 10S, Range 16E, Filer, Twin Falls County, Idaho

Step 1: Initiate the Section 106 Process (36 CFR 800.3)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Establish Undertaking
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Notify Idaho SHPO (30 days to respond)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Identify tribes and other consulting parties Include certified local governments if appropriate:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Involve the Public
<input type="checkbox"/>	No undertaking/potential to cause effects. (Section 106 concluded).
	Justification:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Undertaking may affect <i>historic properties</i> (proceed to Step 2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Idaho SHPO internal review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recommend independent study by a qualified consultant: http://www.preservationidaho.org/resources/cultural-resources-consultants

Step 2: Identify Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Determine Areas of Potential Effect (direct, indirect, and cumulative)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Identify <i>historic properties</i> (archival research, reconnaissance, inventory)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Present:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consult with Idaho SHPO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <i>historic properties</i> present/affected (Section 106 concluded).
	Justification: There are no known <i>historic properties</i> in the area of potential effect and the likelihood of any undiscovered <i>historic properties</i> that could be adversely affected is very low due to the undertakings location in a significantly disturbed area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Potential Adverse Effects to <i>historic properties</i> (proceed to Step 3)

Additional information on the Section 106 process can be found here: <http://www.achp.gov/flowexplain.html>

Thank You,

Ethan Morton, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

MEMO

TO: ROB HEGSTROM, J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC
FROM: ESTER CEJA, DEQ
SUBJECT: CITY OF FILER DRINKING WATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
DATE: JUNE 3, 2015

The proposed project for the City of Filer is located in Twin Falls County and consists of the following project scope:

- Construction of an arsenic removal water treatment plant using enhanced coagulation with sand pressure filtration
- Installation of a variable frequency drive (VFD) in the current pump station
- Installation of a permanent backup generator at the site of well#3/#7

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) threatened and endangered species list dated 8/14/2014 was used for determining endangered and threatened species within Twin Falls County. The proposed drinking water improvements will take place within the City of Filer at existing drinking water facility locations. The USFWS was consulted on May 4, 2015 and no comments were received. DEQ is making a determination of effect based on the project scope, habitat and species information for the listed species.

The Snake River Physa (*Haitia (physa) natricina*) is listed as endangered and the Bliss Rapids Snail (*Taylorconcha serpenticola*) is listed as threatened. The Columbia Spotted Frog Greater Basin population (*Rana Luteiventris*) and the Greater Sage-Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) are both listed as candidate species. Based on the specific location of the proposed improvements the project is "NOT LIKELY TO ADVERSELY EFFECT" the Snake River Physa, the Bliss Rapids Snail, the Columbia Spotted Frog Greater Basin population, or the Greater Sage-Grouse. The proposed project is not located near the Snake River nor does it entail water withdrawals which could impact the snails. The specific location of the proposed water treatment plant is in a previously disturbed area comprised of a gravel area adjacent to a drinking water reservoir. The area is absent of sage brush habitat and marshes, ponds, or streams which are key habitat for Greater Sage Grouse and Columbia Spotted Frog Greater Basin population, respectively. The variable frequency drive installation will occur within an existing building and the installation of a backup generator will not involve any further disturbance than what has already occurred in the area.

Essential Fish Habitat

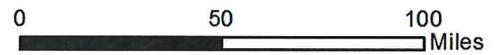
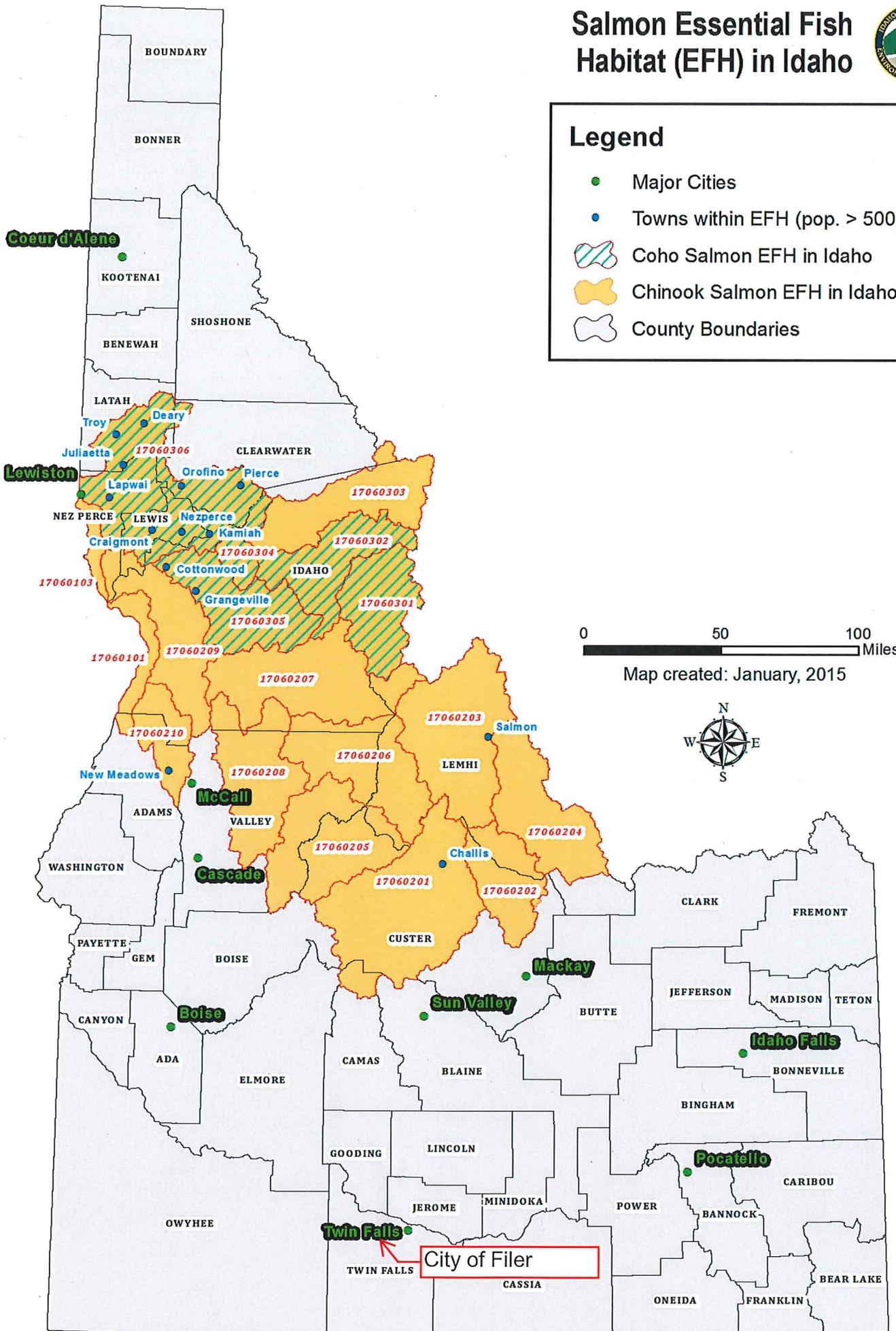
The proposed project is not located within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Salmon as identified in the attached EFH map and will have "NO EFFECT."

Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in Idaho



Legend

- Major Cities
- Towns within EFH (pop. > 500)
- Coho Salmon EFH in Idaho
- Chinook Salmon EFH in Idaho
- County Boundaries



Map created: January, 2015



City of Filer



J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.

J-U-B COMPANIES



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**GATEWAY
MAPPING
INC.**

May 7, 2015

Mrs. Keri Sigman
Idaho Department of Water Resources
322 East Front Street
PO Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720

RE: City of Filer Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mrs. Keri Sigman,

The City of Filer is in the final planning phase of developing a drinking water system improvement project which could be in full or partially funded by the Idaho Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that your agency may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act.

The proposed project is located in Twin Falls County and consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of an arsenic removal water treatment plant using enhanced coagulation with sand pressure filtration
- Creation of a south side pressure zone using a variable frequency drive (VFD) and pressure valve
- Installation of a permanent backup generator at the site of well #3/#7

The project is being proposed to address arsenic in the drinking water system and address water pressure in the southern portion of the city. Enclosed is a map of the proposed project planning area that depicts the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

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

If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please contact Alexandra Rasband at arasband@jub.com or at 208-733-2414 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband
Assistant Engineer

Encl: Proposed Project Planning Area/Area of Potential Effect Map



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**GATEWAY
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INC.**

May 7, 2015

Mr. Brian Reed
Department of Environmental Quality
650 S Addison Avenue W, Suite 110
Twin Falls, ID 83301

RE: City of Filer Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mr. Brian Reed,

The City of Filer is in the final planning phase of developing a drinking water system improvement project which could be in full or partially funded by the Idaho Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that your agency may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act.

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If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please contact Alexandra Rasband at arasband@jub.com or at 208-733-2414 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband
Assistant Engineer

Encl: Proposed Project Planning Area/Area of Potential Effect Map



J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.

J-U-B COMPANIES



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**GATEWAY
MAPPING
INC.**

May 7, 2015

Mr. Ethan Morton
Idaho State Historical Society
210 Main St
Boise, ID 83702

RE: City of Filer Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mr. Ethan Morton,

The City of Filer is in the final planning phase of developing a drinking water system improvement project which could be in full or partially funded by the Idaho Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that your agency may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act.

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The project is being proposed to address arsenic in the drinking water system and address water pressure in the southern portion of the city. Enclosed is a map of the proposed project planning area that depicts the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

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

If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please contact Alexandra Rasband at arasband@jub.com or at 208-733-2414 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband
Assistant Engineer

Encl: Proposed Project Planning Area/Area of Potential Effect Map



J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.

J-U-B COMPANIES



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**GATEWAY
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INC.**

May 7, 2015

Mr. Chris Paul
South Central District Health Dept
1020 Washington Street North
Twin Falls, ID 83301

RE: City of Filer Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mr. Chris Paul,

The City of Filer is in the final planning phase of developing a drinking water system improvement project which could be in full or partially funded by the Idaho Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that your agency may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act.

The proposed project is located in Twin Falls County and consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of an arsenic removal water treatment plant using enhanced coagulation with sand pressure filtration
- Creation of a south side pressure zone using a variable frequency drive (VFD) and pressure valve
- Installation of a permanent backup generator at the site of well #3/#7

The project is being proposed to address arsenic in the drinking water system and address water pressure in the southern portion of the city. Enclosed is a map of the proposed project planning area that depicts the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

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

If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please contact Alexandra Rasband at arasband@jub.com or at 208-733-2414 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband
Assistant Engineer

Encl: Proposed Project Planning Area/Area of Potential Effect Map



J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.

J-U-B COMPANIES



**THE
LANGDON
GROUP**



**GATEWAY
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INC.**

May 7, 2015

Mr. James Joyner
US Army Corps of Engineers
900 N Skyline Road, Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

RE: City of Filer Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mr. James Joyner,

The City of Filer is in the final planning phase of developing a drinking water system improvement project which could be in full or partially funded by the Idaho Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that your agency may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act.

The proposed project is located in Twin Falls County and consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of an arsenic removal water treatment plant using enhanced coagulation with sand pressure filtration
- Creation of a south side pressure zone using a variable frequency drive (VFD) and pressure valve
- Installation of a permanent backup generator at the site of well #3/#7

The project is being proposed to address arsenic in the drinking water system and address water pressure in the southern portion of the city. Enclosed is a map of the proposed project planning area that depicts the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

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

If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please contact Alexandra Rasband at arasband@jub.com or at 208-733-2414 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband
Assistant Engineer

Encl: Proposed Project Planning Area/Area of Potential Effect Map



J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.

J-U-B COMPANIES



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**GATEWAY
MAPPING
INC.**

May 7, 2015

Mr. James Werntz
US EPA, Idaho Operations Office
950 W Bannock Street, Suite 900
Boise, ID 83702

RE: City of Filer Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mr. James Werntz,

The City of Filer is in the final planning phase of developing a drinking water system improvement project which could be in full or partially funded by the Idaho Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that your agency may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act.

The proposed project is located in Twin Falls County and consists of the following improvements:

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The project is being proposed to address arsenic in the drinking water system and address water pressure in the southern portion of the city. Enclosed is a map of the proposed project planning area that depicts the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

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

If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please contact Alexandra Rasband at arasband@jub.com or at 208-733-2414 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband
Assistant Engineer

Encl: Proposed Project Planning Area/Area of Potential Effect Map



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706 • (208) 373-0502
www.deq.idaho.gov

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

May 4, 2015

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

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

Dear Mr. Carrier

The City of Filer is in the final planning phase of developing a drinking water system improvement project which could be in full or partially funded by the Idaho Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any environmental impacts that your agency may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act.

The proposed project is located in Twin Falls County and consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of an arsenic removal water treatment plant using enhanced coagulation with sand pressure filtration
- Installation of a variable frequency drive (VFD) in the current pump station
- Install a permanent backup generator at the site of well#3/#7

The project is being proposed to address arsenic in the drinking water system and address water pressure issues in the southern portion of the city. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

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

If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please feel free to contact Ester Ceja at Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov or at 208-373-0585 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ester Ceja".

Ester Ceja
Sr. Water Quality Analyst

Encl: Proposed Project Planning Area/Area of Potential Effect map, USFWS County Species List

c: Alexandra Rasband, JUB Engineers, (arasband@jub.com)



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706 • (208) 373-0502
www.deq.idaho.gov

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

May 4, 2015

Certified Mail No: 7007 3020 0001 4049 8528

Ted Howard, Director
Cultural Resources Program
Shoshone Paiute Tribe
P.O. Box 219
Owyhee, Nevada 89832

RE: City of Filer Drinking Water Improvement Project - Request for Comments for
Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Dear Mr. Howard:

The City of Filer is in the final planning phase of developing a drinking water system improvement project which could be in full or partially funded by the Idaho Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any historic and cultural resource impacts that the Shoshone Paiute Tribe may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act.

The proposed project is located in Twin Falls County and consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of an arsenic removal water treatment plant using enhanced coagulation with sand pressure filtration
- Installation of a variable frequency drive (VFD) in the current pump station
- Install a permanent backup generator at the site of well#3/#7

The project is being proposed to address arsenic in the drinking water system and address water pressure issues in the southern portion of the city. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

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

If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please feel free to contact Ester Ceja at Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov or at 208-373-0585 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ester Ceja".

Ester Ceja
Sr. Water Quality Analyst

Encl: Proposed Project Planning Area/Area of Potential Effect map

c: Alexandra Rasband, JUB Engineers, (arasband@jub.com)



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Curt Fransen, Director

May 4, 2015

Certified Mail No: 7007 020 0001 4049 8511

Carolyn Boyer-Smith
Cultural Resources Program
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
P.O. Box 306
Fort Hall, Idaho 83203

RE: City of Filer Drinking Water Improvement Project - Request for Comments for
Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Dear Ms. Boyer-Smith:

The City of Filer is in the final planning phase of developing a wastewater improvement project which could be in full or partially funded by the Idaho Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund. The purpose of this letter is to request your review and response regarding any historic and cultural resource impacts that the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes may identify for this proposed project pursuant to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act.

The proposed project is located in Twin Falls County and consists of the following improvements:

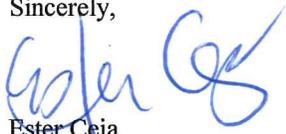
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- Install a permanent backup generator at the site of well#3/#7

The project is being proposed to address arsenic in the drinking water system and address water pressure issues in the southern portion of the city. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

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

If you have any questions concerning this proposed project or if you need any further information, please feel free to contact Ester Ceja at Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov or at 208-373-0585 at your convenience.

Sincerely,



Ester Ceja
Sr. Water Quality Analyst

Encl: PPPA/APE map

c: Alexandra Rasband, JUB Engineers, (arasband@jub.com)

**Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Grant and Loan Program
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): Agency Determination of Effect**

Project Name: City of Filer Drinking Water Improvement Project

Grant/Loan identification: Grant

Date: 6/5/2015

Step 1: Initiate the Section 106 Process

X	Establish Undertaking (proposed project scope identified)
X	Notify Idaho SHPO and respective THPO or Tribal Cultural Resource Program (30 days to respond) about the undertaking.
X	Involve the public (public participation process)
<i>Determine one of the following based on consultation with SHPO/THPO/Tribal Cultural Resource Program</i>	
X	No undertaking/potential to cause effects. (Section 106 concluded) Justification:
	Undertaking may affect <i>historic properties</i> (proceed to Step 2)
	Require archeological survey by a qualified consultant: http://www.preservationidaho.org/resources/cultural-resources-consultants

Step 2: Identify Historic Properties

	Determine Areas of Potential Effect (direct, indirect, and cumulative)
	Identify <i>historic properties</i> (archival research, reconnaissance, inventory) in survey
<i>Request review of survey from Idaho SHPO and respective THPO or Tribal Cultural Resource Program</i>	
	No <i>historic properties</i> present/affected Justification: there are no known <i>historic properties</i> in the area of potential effect, undertaking is entirely within disturbed areas and does not have the potential to adversely affect any unknown <i>historic properties</i> .
	Potential Adverse Effects to <i>historic properties</i> (proceed to Step 3)

Step 3: Assess Adverse Effects

	Apply Criteria of Adverse Effects (effects to historic properties)
Consult with Idaho SHPO and respective THPO or Tribal Cultural Resource Program (30 days to respond)	
	No <i>historic properties</i> adversely affected Justification:
	Adverse Effects to <i>historic properties</i> (proceed to Step 4)

Step 4: Resolve Adverse Effects

	Notify Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
	Avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects
	Notify Idaho SHPO and respective THPO or Tribal Cultural Resource Program
	Final Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement (Section 106 concluded)

DEQ determination: No effects to cultural and/or historic buildings.

Ester Ceja

APPENDIX B PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING
FEBRUARY 17, 2015

A PUBLIC MEETING TO PRESENT THE FILER WATER AND FACILITY PLAN WAS HELD PRIOR TO THE REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2015 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

At 7:35 p.m., Filer City Engineer Rob Hegstrom of JUB Engineers gave a presentation regarding the City's Water and Facility Plan with the following persons present:

Mayor	Rick Dunn
Council Member	Ruby Hite
Council Member	Joe Lineberry
Council Member	Bud Sheridan
City Attorney	Tim Stover
City Clerk-Treasurer	Shari Hart

Also present were the following: DPW Joe Baratti, Rob Hegstrom-JUB Engineers, Jeff Hurley, John Swayze, Joe Maloney, Sharilyn Underwood, Shelly Tyree, Lori Bergsma-Balanced Rock Insurance, JoAnne Gough, Eldon Gough, Katie (Hite) and Merl Schmoe.

Hegstrom gave a summary of the last thirteen (13) years to date. In 2001 the Arsenic Rule went from 50ug/l to 10ug/l. The City contracted with JUB Engineers in 2002 to prepare a Water Master Plan. In the following years, a new Well #7 was drilled, new storage tank installed between Front Street and Midway Avenue, Booster Pump Station #2, 2006 looked at arsenic treatment options, etc. In November 2014 the City's Water System Facility Plan was completed. Hegstrom stated this document was available for review at the City Office during regular working hours or could be downloaded free on line. Future growth projections graphs were shown. Hegstrom went through the "Summary of Current Findings" which included pump capacity of the City's current wells and different source options for dealing with arsenic levels (1. New well. 2. Regionalization. 3. Treatment.) The treatment options are basically all the same, said Hegstrom, when he gave a brief overview of what was available. The Plan lays out different components regarding arsenic treatment. Total costs for all components was \$5.728 Million. The Arsenic Treatment Plant estimated cost was \$5.296, Pressure Zone \$322,000 and a Backup Generator \$100,000. Funding options and partners were discussed. The estimated increase to the residents sewer bill would be \$33 to \$60 for Scenario #1 or \$21 to \$48 for Scenario #2. Hegstrom emphasized, these are recommended options only. The City is not required to take any action at this time, as they are in compliance and not over the arsenic limits. The tests do show, the levels are close to being over. Questions asked were as follows: Eldon Gough- pump capacity and the depth of the wells? Merl Schmoe asked how long will the wells produce? Those questions were answered by DPW Joe Baratti and Hegstrom. Joe Maloney stated from what he understood, arsenic treatment will be inevitable in a few years, so could the City do the improvements in phases over time? Council Member Bud Sheridan stated if phased, costs would go up. Frank Glauner asked about the sequence for the recommended improvements and are the wells pumping at capacity currently. The Public Meeting was completed at 8:06 p.m.

Annual WWTP Farm Lease-Jeff Hurley (This lease is a 'share crop' lease between the farmer, Jeff Hurley and the City, meaning the expenses and revenues are shared 50/50 and Hurley providing the labor.)

A motion was made by Joe Lineberry and seconded by Ruby Hite to renew the Annual WWTP Farm Lease with Jeff Hurley. Motion carried.

Review letter received from Alexandria Kincaid re: "Preemption Project".

Mayor Dunn gave a brief explanation what the letter was in regards to. It relates to lawfully discharging a firearm in self-defense within the City Limits. Discussion was held. Mayor Dunn recommended the City make no changes or take action at this time.

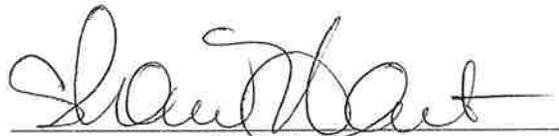
Personnel Policy Update Lori Bergsma reviewed the language in the City's Personnel Policy regarding what was provided as a benefit for health insurance. She recommended (as did the City Attorney and Jim McNall at ICRMP) to eliminate the extensive wording regarding what the City offered its employees with a simpler statement. Due to so many changes being made with health insurance on the national level, the Council would review the benefits at the annual contract renewal time. Bergsma provided the Council with a sample policy manual from ICRMP (the City's Liability Insurance Provider). No other action was taken.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:35 p.m..



Richard D. Dunn, Mayor

ATTEST:



Shari Hart, City Clerk-Treasurer

SIGN IN SHEET

PUBLIC MEETING: To present the Filer Water and Facility Plan.
Meeting held February 17, 2015 in the Filer City Council
Chambers at 7:30 p.m..

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
1. Frank Glauner	2140E 3950N Filer	208-326-4204
2. John Swayze	2279E 4000N Filer	326-7212
3. Merl Schmoer	128 Midway Filer	316 5432 326-7212
4. Joe Maloney	102 Chisum Cir Filer	326-4502
5. Jeff Hurley		308 8937
6. Lou Bergin	Balanced Rock 9th	402 736-8111 420-3859
7. Shari Underst	1217 Main St	326-6258
8. Joanne Dough	800 Kelli Ln	326-3827
9. Shelly Jones	502 6th St	326-4814
10. Eldon Gough	800 Kelli Ln	326-3827
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
TO PRESENT THE FILER WATER AND FACILITY PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the City of Filer will hold a public meeting on February 17, 2015 at City Hall, 300 Main Street, at 7:30 p.m. The purpose of the public meeting is to present the Filer Water Facility Plan. During the meeting we will explain the treatment and upgrade alternatives addressed in the facility plan including potential environmental impacts of each alternative. We will 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. Copies of the plan are available at City Hall beginning January 29, 2015 for review. They can also be viewed and downloaded at the following web address: www.jub.com/filer/. Any and all persons shall be heard at the said public meeting. The public is welcome and invited to submit testimony. Oral testimony may be limited to three minutes per person. Written materials may be submitted seven days prior to the above public meeting date so that all interested parties may examine them prior to the meeting. Written comments will be accepted for a period of 30 days following this date. All materials presented at the public meeting shall become property of the City of Filer. After considering and addressing comments, the City Council will select an alternative(s) for the facility plan and document the selection. A detailed environmental evaluation will be performed on the selected alternatives. Anyone desiring accommodation for disabilities related to documents and/or hearing needs to contact the City Clerk's Office at 208-326-5000 at least 72 hours prior to the public hearing.

Published the 28th of January and 4th of February 2015.

Shari Hart,
Clerk/Treasurer

REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING
MARCH 17, 2015

THE FILER CITY COUNCIL HELD A REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING ON TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 2015 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

The meeting was called to order and a quorum present at 7:30 p.m. by Mayor Dunn with the following persons present:

Mayor	Rick Dunn
Council Member	Don Barkley
Council Member	Ruby Hite
Council Member	Joe Lineberry
Council Member	Bud Sheridan
City Attorney	Tim Stover
City Clerk-Treasurer	Shari Hart

Also present were: Deputy City Clerk Debbie McMahan, Rob Hegstrom-JUB Engineers, Kattie Russell, Chief Tim Reeves, Jeremy Callen, Sharilyn Underwood and Frank Glauner.

Amend the Agenda

Mayor Dunn asked that the Council amend the Agenda to add RESOLUTION 603 amending the City of Filer Personnel Manual.

A motion was made by Joe Lineberry and seconded by Ruby Hite to amend the Agenda by adding RESOLUTION 603. Motion carried.

Selection of preferred alternatives from the Water Facilities Plan to be included in the Environmental Informational Document (EID)—Rob Hegstrom, JUB Engineers.

Hegstrom stated the open comment period expires in two days and then reviewed the information and alternatives again with the Council. Hegstrom explained by putting the ‘alternatives’ in the EID, does not require the City to do them, but if they don’t include them at this time-they would have to go through the whole process to add them at a later time. If the Council is planning on doing any of the recommendations in the future, they should be included now. The recommended system improvement alternatives, as discussed, are as follows: 1.) Arsenic Water Treatment Plant with enhanced coagulation with sand pressure filtration (lowest cost alternatives) \$5.296 million; New pressure zone on South end of town, \$0.332 million; and Backup generator at Well #3/#7, \$0.100 million. Total cost of improvements: \$5.728 million.

Mayor Dunn recommended that the Council approve all the alternatives, contingent upon any comments from the public received over the next two days.

A motion was made by Bud Sheridan to include all the recommended alternatives in the Environmental Document for the Water Facilities Plan, contingent upon public comment the next two days. Seconded by Joe Lineberry. Roll call vote: Don Barkley, aye; Joe Lineberry, aye; Ruby Hite, aye; and Bud Sheridan, aye. Motion carried.

Citizen’s Input

Jeremy Callen, 820 Fair Avenue, asked the Council for direction on his question at the last Council Meeting. Callen recently purchased the small acreage (2.06 acres) at 820 Fair Avenue and would like to raise some livestock. The property is zoned R-1 (Residential District) and does not allow livestock, except horses can be pastured in areas where horses have been pastured every year, since June 4, 1991. Discussion was held and Mayor and Council instructed the City Attorney to draft something that would be ‘site specific’ for the Callen (and Lammers –property directly south of Callen) property. No further action was taken.

Date for Public Hearing Annual Appropriation Ordinance

A motion was made by Joe Lineberry and seconded by Don Barkley to set the Public Hearing for Annual Appropriation Ordinance as September 1, 2015. Motion carried.

Personnel Policy Manual Updates –the Council reviewed the Policy Manual draft that included the amendments that were approved at the last Council Meeting.

RESOLUTION 603- a Resolution amending the City of Filer Personnel Policy Manual by amending the section regarding employee classification, compensation, and benefits with regard to travel expense reimbursement, holidays, and insurance coverage available to employees.

A motion was made by Joe Lineberry and seconded by Bud Sheridan to adopt RESOLUTION 603 amending the Policy Manual. Roll call vote: Don Barkley, aye; Joe Lineberry, aye; Ruby Hite, no; and Bud Sheridan, aye. Motion carried.

Informational presentation by Chief Tim Reeves, “Crime Stoppers”. Reeves gave a short presentation on “Crime Stoppers”-why it was created, who signed the original agreement and what has been happening the past several years. Apparently the program hasn’t been active and the local agencies would like to make it more active and is asking for representation from each city to serve on the board. Discussion was held. No further action was taken.

The Council received information about some training being offered by ICRMP on April 1, in Kimberly, Idaho. The Council was encouraged to attend. It was noted that Deputy City Clerk Debbie McMahan was planning on attending the training.

Deputy Clerk McMahan asked that the Council recognize this would be the last ‘official’ meeting for City Clerk Shari Hart, as Hart will be retiring soon. She invited everyone to stay after the meeting for refreshments and conversation.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:00 p.m..

Richard D. Dunn, Mayor

ATTEST:

Shari Hart, City Clerk-Treasurer