



February 23, 2016

Tom Hepworth
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Pocatello Regional Engineering Manager
444 Hospital Way #300
Pocatello, ID 83201

RE: Bloomington Water Facilities Plan and Environmental Information Document

Dear Tom;

We have included with this letter disks containing the updated Water Facilities Plan and Environmental Information Document for the City of Bloomington.

We made the recommended corrections to the Facility Plan suggested by your office and made other edits that we noticed during our additional review of the Plan. We updated the public participation section following the public meeting. We also included minutes of the City Council meeting where the Council selected the alternatives to pursue.

Included separately with this letter is a copy of the sign-in sheet for the public meeting showing the contact information of those who attended. This was not included in the Facility Plan or EID.

The Environmental Information Document is included for review along with the checklist. The EID contains the Corps of Engineers letter we sent along with their response. As you recall, the Corps was the only agency that we were required to contact.

You are the only office we are sending this information to. We understand that your office will disseminate the information to other offices and individuals.

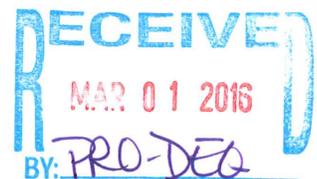
Please let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

SUNRISE ENGINEERING, INC


Clyde Rainey
Project Manager

Enclosures



**BLOOMINGTON CULINARY WATER
FACILITIES PLAN**

**ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
DOCUMENT**

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, IDAHO

February 2016

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CITY OF BLOOMINGTON

CULINARY WATER FACILITIES PLAN

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT



BLOOMINGTON CITY COUNCIL

MAYOR DAVE MADSEN
COUNCIL MEMBER ROY BUNDERSON
COUNCIL MEMBER SHAWN TURNER
COUNCIL MEMBER TED MCGHEE
COUNCIL MEMBER RICH KEARL

CITY CLERK DEBBIE THOMAS
CITY TREASURER MARILYN WILKES
WATER OPERATOR SHAWN TURNER

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ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT



A. COVER SHEET

In keeping with the IDEQ's request and in conjunction with, and subordinate to, their comprehensive planning efforts, the City of Bloomington (hereafter "City"), Idaho recognizing the need for culinary water system master planning, contracted with Sunrise Engineering, Inc., (SEI) in February of 2008 to undertake a Culinary Water Facility Plan (CWFP) for the City. Prior to contracting with SEI, the City applied for and received a planning grant from IDEQ to help fund the CWFP. In conjunction with the CWFP and in keeping with IDEQ's grant recipient requirements, the City also contracted with SEI to complete an Environmental Information Document (EID).

1. Applicant Information

The address for the City of Bloomington is as follows:

City of Bloomington
P.O. Box 194
Bloomington, ID 83223

2. Contacts

The project contact information:

Dave Madsen
P.O. Box 194
Bloomington, ID 83223
Phone: (208) 995-3169
Email: BloomingtonIdaho@aol.com

The environmental review contact is:

Jason Linford P.E.
Sunrise Engineering
PO Box 609
Afton, WY 83110
Phone: (307) 885-8500
Email: jlinford@sunrise-eng.com

3. Project Funding

The City of Bloomington has applied for a loan with DEQ for the amount of the project.

4. Environmental Information Document

The environmental information document (EID) is a stand-alone document being submitted with the updated culinary water facility plan.

Estimated Construction Costs

Transmission and Distribution	\$1,100,000
Treatment	\$0
Storage	\$0
Source	\$0
Total Estimated Cost	\$1,100,000

Funding

DEQ Share	\$1,100,000
Other Share	\$0
Total Funding	\$1,100,000

5. Estimated User Costs

Current Average Monthly User Charge Per EDU	\$23
Change in Operation and Maintenance Monthly Charge per EDU	\$0
Charge in Debt Service Monthly Charge per EDU	\$34
Future Average Monthly User Charge Per EDU (A+B+C)	\$57

Half of the cost for the connection line between Bloomington and Paris will be paid by Paris. This will save Bloomington users approximately \$8 per month compared to what their user fee would be if they had to pay for the entire \$1,100,000 cost alone.

6. Abstract of the EID

This EID has been produced to summarize the environmental analysis that was conducted by the City of Bloomington, to verify the impacts of the proposed upgrades to its water transmission and distribution systems which includes the connection line between Bloomington and Paris. The EID used data from the Bloomington Culinary Water Facility Plan along with other information gathered as required in the EID process. The EID determined that there are no significant environmental impacts associated with the transmission and distribution system line replacements. There will not be any costs involved with mitigation. DEQ will require engineering review and plan and specification approval for the proposed project.

B. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Bloomington and Paris are both served by a single spring source. Both cities have been encouraged by DEQ to look at a secondary source. Drilling a new well in each city has been investigated. There is difficulty in drilling wells in the area which produce adequate, quality water. New water rights applications are also challenged by the local power company.

When the opportunity presented itself during the water study to investigate the possibility of connecting the two systems with a pipeline in order to provide redundancy, the cities were in agreement that the investigation should take place. DEQ approved an amendment to the Bloomington water study to allow for the investigation and indicated that they would approve the connection as redundancy for each system while allowing the systems to remain as individual water systems.

During the investigation of the potential connection between the cities, it was determined that either city would have the capacity to supply the other city with indoor use in an emergency situation through the proposed pipeline.

Fire flows in the distribution system were modeled during the study. Flows available throughout the City under peak demand were determined to be less than 400 gpm while being supplied by the existing transmission line. The modeling showed that after enlarging the transmission line, fire flows were determined to be in excess of 1000 gpm, throughout the distribution system.

On December, 16, 2015 a public meeting was held at the Bloomington City offices. During the meeting each of the alternatives were presented to the public including a discussion on environmental issues associated with each alternative. The citizens of Paris were also invited to attend the meeting and comment at the meeting or by mail regarding the alternative which would connect the two cities with a water line to be used in emergencies.

On January 13, 2016, the City Council voted to pursue the construction of the connection line between Bloomington and Paris and, if funding is available, to upsize the existing transmission line.

SEI consulted with IDEQ's environmental reviewer and/or advisor prior to and during the preparation of this document to determine the level of environmental review required under the Culinary Water Facilities Plan.

C. ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

1. Description of Alternatives

The facilities plan identified four alternatives for improvements to the Bloomington City water system.

Alternative 1: Bloomington would upsize the trunk line from the water storage tanks to the corner of Cemetery Road and Canyon Street with a 12-inch line. The line along Cemetery

Road from Canyon Street to 100 North would be upsized to an 8-inch line. Power would be extended to the chlorination building or more reliable alternative energy would be installed. Improvements would be made as necessary to make the chlorination system more reliable. A well would be drilled near the water storage tanks. The well would be piped into the chlorination building so the existing chlorination equipment could be used to provide the residuals required by the Idaho DEQ.

Alternative 2: Trunk line and chlorination system improvements would be the same as Alternative 1. Additional alternative power, such as solar, wind, or hydro power, would be located to provide additional and more reliable power to the chlorination building. No secondary source would be constructed.

Alternative 3: An amendment to the Bloomington Facility Plan provided for the investigation of connecting the City of Bloomington and the City of Paris water systems by a one mile long, 10-inch line as an emergency backup. This connection is analyzed in detail in Section 7 of the Study.

Alternative 4: No Action. If no action is taken, the water system in Bloomington will continue to operate under the existing conditions. The distribution system will provide required pressures, but will not provide required fire flow. The system will continue under manual chlorine disinfection of the single water source.

2. Low Cost Alternative

The low cost alternative as determined by the facility plan was Alternative 3 which consists of constructing the connection line between Bloomington and Paris. The estimated cost of Alternative 3 is \$429,000. However, the City Council chose to pursue Alternative 3 and the portion of Alternatives 1 & 2 which includes the construction of an upsized transmission line. The estimated cost for the transmission line is \$671,000. This brings the total cost for the project to \$1,100,000.

3. Comparative Analysis of Alternatives

Environmental screening information for the system alternatives is included in Table C.1 below.

Table C.1 System Alternatives Environmental Screening

Environmental Criteria	Alternative 1 New Transmission, Chlorination Improvements. & New Well	Alternative 2 New Transmission, Chlorination Improvements	Alternative 3 10" Line Connecting Paris and Bloomington	Alternative 4 No Action
Climate and Physical Aspects (Topography, Geology and Soils)	Short Term Excavation	Improve Soils Short Term Excavation	Improve Soils Short Term Excavation	No Impacts

Population, Economic, and Social Profile	Higher User Rates	Higher User Rates	Higher User Rates	May Reduce Expansion
Land Use	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts
Floodplain Development	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts
Wetlands and Water Quality	Improve Water Quality	Improve Water Quality	Improve Water Quality	No Impacts
Wild and Scenic	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts
Cultural Resources	Potential Short Term Impacts	Potential Short Term Impacts	Potential Short Term Impacts	No Impacts
Flora and Fauna	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts
Recreation and Open Space	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts
Agricultural Lands	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts
Air Quality	Short Term Dust During Construction	Short Term Dust During Construction	Short Term Dust During Construction	No Impacts
Energy	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts	No Impacts
Public Health	Potential Detrimental Impact	Positive Impacts	Positive Impacts	Positive Impacts

All impacts associated with the various alternatives were determined to be minimal, or short term. Some impacts were shown to be positive.

Extending power to the chlorination building near the existing water storage tanks as outlined in Alternatives 1 & 2 would require bringing the power by poles or by trenching to the site. The poles would be installed adjacent to the existing Bloomington Canyon Road. The trenching would take place adjacent to the roadway as well. Both methods would have minimal impacts on the locations. Short term dust may be generated during construction.

Alternatives 1 & 2 describe the installation of updated chlorination equipment. The new equipment would be installed inside the existing chlorination building. No ground disturbance would take place.

A new well would be constructed near the storage tanks a part of Alternative 1. Drilling the well and connecting it to the piping at the tank would cause only temporary disturbances to the ground surfaces. Short term dust impacts may also be experienced.

Mitigation costs for installation of the connection and transmission lines should be minimal. Both pipelines will be installed in previously disturbed locations. The connection line will be

constructed in the right-of-way of US Highway 89 where road construction has previously taken place. The transmission line will

Capital and O&M costs for the four alternatives are shown in Table C.2 below.

Table C.2 Alternative Capital & O&M Costs

Alternative	Capital Costs	O&M Costs
Alternative 1	\$1,258,000	\$52,116
Alternative 2	\$750,000	\$24,837
Alternative 3	\$429,000	\$0
Alternative 4 No Action	\$0	\$0

O&M costs associated with Alternative 1 includes the cost of operating the well and chlorination equipment. Well operation would include the cost of electricity and equipment replacement. Installation and operation of the chlorination equipment will increase the electricity costs to the City.

No additional O&M costs are anticipated for the connection line included in Alternative 3.

Installing the connection line and the transmission line which has become the City's chosen alternative will also not increase the O&M costs incurred by the City.

4. Apparent Best Alternative Description

a. Treatment and Distribution

There will not be any treatment involved in the chosen alternative of installing the connection line and upsizing the transmission line.

The 10" diameter connection line between Bloomington and Paris will consist of 5280 feet of PVC pipe with accompanying valves. A bypass would be required around the Paris 10" PRV station to allow water to reach the upper pressure zone in Paris if both systems are receiving water from Bloomington. The two systems are exactly one mile apart. Items included in the construction of the connection line are shown on the engineer's opinion of probable cost for the "Install of US 89 Waterline Connection with City of Paris" located in Appendix J.

A new 7500 foot, 12" diameter PVC transmission line would replace the existing 8" diameter line from the two storage tanks near the mouth of Bloomington Canyon connecting to the distribution system along Bloomington Canyon Road. The existing line follows the road from near the tanks into town. Two blocks of existing 6" diameter distribution line will be replaced by 8" diameter line along Bloomington Canyon Road. This enlargement will provide additional flow volume throughout the City. The transmission line construction will consist of valves, one hydrant, service connections and roadway restoration.

The existing transmission line will be abandoned in place once the new transmission line is in service.

The items included are shown on the engineer's opinion of probable cost included in Appendix J. The items are only a portion of either of the first two estimates in the Appendix.

b. Location of New Facility or Footprint of Project Components

The location of the connection line is shown in Figure 7.1 in Appendix A. The location of the transmission line upsizing is shown in Figure 4.2 in Appendix A.

a. Environmental Impacts

5. If the Selected Alternative is not the Most Cost Effective One, Does the Document Provide a Justification for This

N/A

D. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

1. Description and Map

The proposed project planning area (PPPA) and the area of potential effects (APE) are the same. They include the entire city limits and anticipated future annexation area of the City of Bloomington along with the area around US Highway 89 where the proposed connection line will be constructed. It also includes an area encompassing Bloomington Canyon Road from the City west, beyond where the storage tanks are located. The exhibit shows the location of dwellings in the PPPA. There are no commercial or industrial users within the PPPA.

The City of Bloomington lies on an area which slopes gently from west to east. There are a number of lower lying areas of the City which are oriented west to east or southwest to northeast. They provide natural drainages for the City.

A map of the PPPA and APE is included in Appendix A as **Exhibit 1**.

2. Pertinent PPPA Details

Exhibit 1 and Figures 4.2 and 7.1 contain all the pertinent details of the planning area.

3. Area of Potential Effects

The area of potential effects is the same as the PPPA. It is identified on Exhibit 1.

a. Direct, Indirect, Short-Term, Long-Term and Cumulative Effects of Proposed Project

The direct, indirect, short-term, long-term and cumulative effects of proposed project are described in the remaining sections of this document.

4. Major Features of Proposed Project

a. The Length, Diameter, and Type of Material for the Distribution Lines

	Length (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Type of Material
Connection Line	5280	10	PVC
Transmission Line	7750	12	PVC
Distribution Line	765	8	PVC

b. Number, Size, Depth and Well Locations and Related Equipment and Structures

N/A

c. Storage Facilities, Pumping Stations, and Fire Flow Requirements

There are no new storage facilities, or pump stations proposed.

Fire flow requirements are being addressed by the upsizing of the transmission line. The current 8” diameter line provides a maximum of 400 gpm of flow throughout the City under peak day demand, while maintaining a minimum pressure of 20 psi. With the upsizing to a 12” diameter line, the fire flows during peak day demand increase to a minimum of 1000 gpm while maintaining 20 psi.

d. Location and Type of Treatment Facilities

N/A

e. Other Facets of Planned Construction

None

f. Regionalization

The proposed connection line between Bloomington and Paris will provide each city with source redundancy. Each city is feed by a single spring source. The

connection line would be closed except when one of the sources becomes inoperable.

g. Schedule of Construction

The schedule of design and construction is located in Appendix B.

5. Flow Projections and Sources

Table 5.1 shows the existing and projected flow and the source for the City.

Table 5.1 Existing and Projected Flows

Source	Existing Flow (gpm)		Projected Flows for 2035 (gpm)	
Bloomington Spring (2356 gpm)	Avg. Day Demand	142	Avg. Daily Demand	155
	Peak Day Demand	425	Peak Daily Demand	465

a. Evaluation of Operation and Maintenance Changes

Construction of a new transmission line and some distribution line should not increase operation and maintenance demands. Nor should the construction of a connection line between Bloomington and Paris. The connection line will simply require that the line be flushed twice each year. The new transmission line will replace an existing older line. Once operational, the line should require less attention than an older line.

b. Flow Contribution of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Sources & Conservation

The City of Bloomington only has residential connections. There are no commercial or industrial connections. There are existing meters throughout the system.

Various conservation measures could contribute to a reduction in the future demand. These may include incentives or educating the citizens of Bloomington to use automatic sprinkler systems, indoor water conservation devices, non-freezing pipe methods other than open faucets, or monthly water bills based on consumption. Although meters are currently installed, they are not used for billing purposes.

c. Related Problems

N/A

6. Environmental Features of the Proposed Project

a. Physiography, Topography, Geology, and Soils

The City of Bloomington is located in the southeast part of Idaho, along state highway 89, approximately 2 miles south of Paris, Idaho. The City is situated near Bear Lake, and the Bloomington Canyon.

The City has an average elevation of 5,968 ft above sea level. The general area surrounding the City is extremely flat, but to the west of the City is the Bear River Mountain Range, with Paris Peak having an elevation 9,540 ft. To the southeast of the city is Bear Lake.

Bloomington lies on a borderline between the Quaternary alluvium and Pleistocene stream and lake deposits. The ranges surrounding the city are primarily composed of deformed Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks including thick marine clastic units, comprising cherts and limestone. Massive accumulations of marine sediment occurred during the Paleozoic Era over large areas of eastern Idaho.

The Soil in this region has little or no slopes around the city, with mountains to the immediate west, and the soil type is generally silt loam.

There are no topographical conditions that might be adversely affected by or might adversely affect construction of any of the proposed facilities. The proposed transmission line will be installed near the existing trunk line along Bloomington Canyon Road. The connection line will be installed within the right-of-way of US Highway 89.

The western Bear Lake fault lies about 0.33 miles west of the western boundary of the City of Bloomington. This is classified as a Holocene to Latest Pleistocene fault with an age less than 15,000 years. The fault lies in a mostly north-south direction with a slip rate of less than 0.2 mm/yr (US Geological Survey and Idaho Geological Survey).

The City is located near Bear Lake. All the precipitation that falls in the area flows to different aquifers, streams, and rivers, and then into Bear Lake. Most of the precipitation in this region falls as snow during the winter months. Therefore, the area is affected by snowpack. There are three major surface water elements near the city, namely: Bear River, Bear Lake, and Mud Lake.

Bloomington Spring is a high volume spring within or near the Bloomington Formation that is used for potable water for the City. Water in the system originates as precipitation and moves by gravity, from high elevation to low. Groundwater moves through carbonate rocks from the recharge area east of Horse Flat. (Wylie, Otto and Martin)

b. Climate

The elevation of the City of Bloomington, Idaho is approximately 5,968 ft. The climate around the city is influenced by the Pacific Coast and local mountain ranges. The prevailing wind is from the west-southwest.

Bloomington has an average total annual precipitation of 10.62 inches, based on a 1935 to 2007 period of record for the Lifton pumping station. Thunderstorms occur approximately 24 days each year, mostly between May and August. The average seasonal snowfall is 58.3 inches. On average, 108 days per year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground (National Water and Climate Center).

Summers are typically dry with average maximum temperatures in the low 80s degree F. The average minimum summer temperatures are in the low to mid 40s degree F. Fall and winter are dominated by cold, dry continental air and by cyclonic storms. The average maximum temperatures during the winter are in the low 30s degree F, with the average minimums below 10 degrees F (National Water and Climate Center).

The Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center in Portland, Oregon indicates that the prevailing wind for Bear Lake County, Idaho is from the south (National Water and Climate Center).

There are no special meteorological constraints that might result in an air quality problem or affect the feasibility of the proposed alternative.

c. Population

According to the 2010 US Census, the population of Bloomington City is 206. **Table 6-1**, “Bloomington – Historical Population” presents the past population changes in Bloomington from 1950-2010.

Table 6-1: Bloomington – Historical Population, 1950-2010

Year	Population
1950	302
1960	254
1970	186
1980	212
1990	197
2000	251
2010	206

A 0.5 percent growth rate was used for planning. This was determined by SEI and the City of Bloomington to be in line with past growth and anticipated future conditions in the area. The Idaho Division of Financial Management has no growth rate estimates for Bloomington. The projected population is estimated to be 283 in 2035.

Sufficient extra capacity is included in the proposed improvements to serve future connections.

d. Economic and Social Profile

Data collected in the 2010 census show there are 74 households within the city limits of Bloomington City with an average household size of 2.8 persons per household.

1. *Median Household Income*

In 2009, the median household income in Bloomington was \$42,038. The current water rates are \$23.00 per month, which is 0.066 percent of the median household income. The residents of Bloomington should be able to afford to build future projects.

2. *Effects on Landowners*

No landowners will benefit substantially from the distribution line routing location or size. There will be no adverse effect to land values.

3. *Land Values*

The proposed project should have no adverse effects on land values

4. *Environmental Justice*

The Environmental Protection Agency has defined environmental justice as the, “fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.”

This can be achieved when citizens of the community enjoy the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work. This objective is supported by the city’s ordinances and the public meeting and hearing processes of city government.

The proposed improvements will not adversely affect any low-income or minority groups. The benefits of the proposed improvements to users will be distributed equally.

e. Land Use

Most of the land in and around the City of Bloomington is privately owned, and approximately half of the land in the region is rangeland with another 20% being zoned for agricultural.

The locations of the water system facilities are compatible with existing land use plans. No inhabited areas will be adversely impacted by any proposed projects. The proposed projects will not likely stimulate development nor will it have adverse effects on existing land uses. Existing land uses should not change due to the proposed projects.

f. Floodplain Development

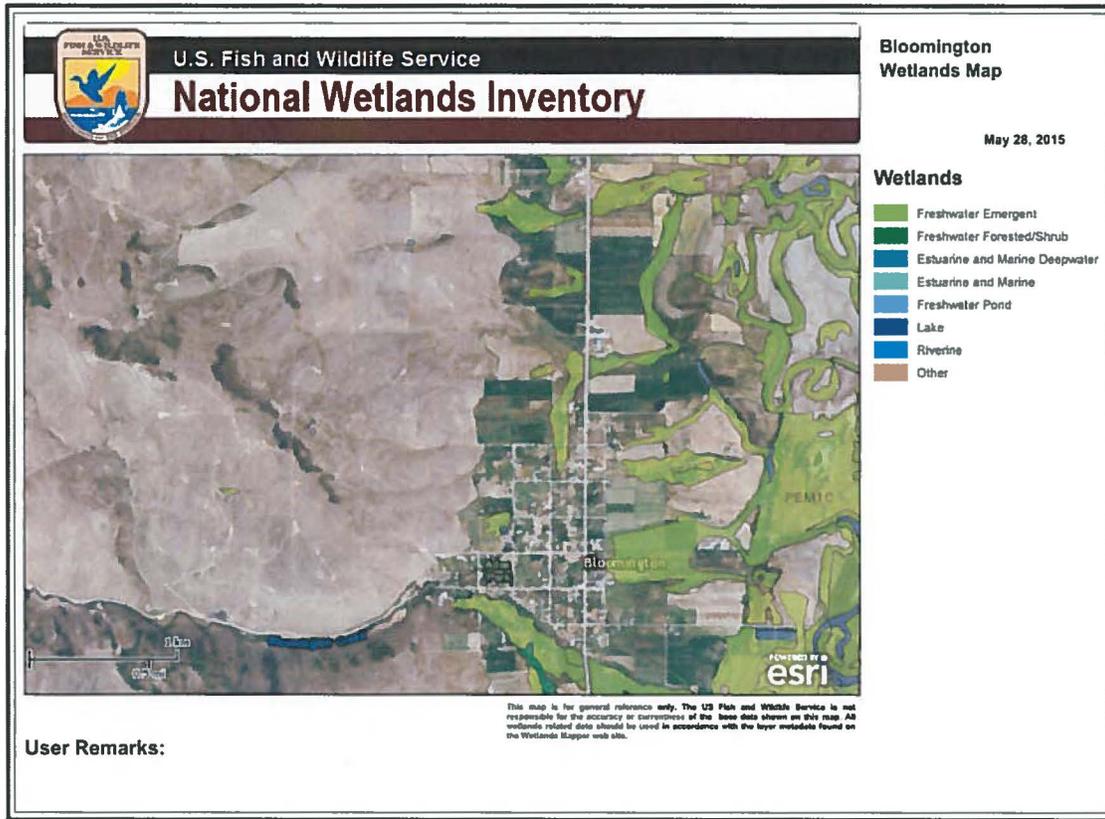
No FEMA floodplain maps exist for Bloomington City. From local records, it appears that no drinking water facilities will be located within a 100-year floodplain.

Bloomington Creek flows from the west down Bloomington Canyon. It never intersects any part of the proposed pipeline but flows nearby several locations of the existing and proposed transmission line which will be buried in Bloomington Canyon Road. The line will be installed as far away from the edge of the road closest to the creek as possible.

g. Wetlands

Freshwater emergent wetlands are located throughout Bloomington City and a freshwater forested/shrub wetland is located near the south boundary of Bloomington City. The following **Figure 6-1** presents the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory map for the area surrounding the City.

Figure 6-1: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory Map



It is apparent that portions of the project area are located in designated wetlands. All water line replacements will be installed within existing right-of-ways along or within established roadways with no intended impact to wetlands. Any mitigation needed will be carried out.

The Army Corps of Engineers was contacted during the Study. In a response letter they made a preliminary jurisdictional determination indicating that wetlands may be present along US Highway 89 and in Bloomington Canyon.

The contact letter to the Corps and their response letter is included in Appendix D.

h. Wild And Scenic River

According to national wild and scenic rivers system website, Idaho has 891 miles of wild and scenic designated rivers. The wild and scenic river system map shown in **Figure 6-2** indicates there are no wild and scenic rivers that could possibly be affected by any work near Bloomington City.

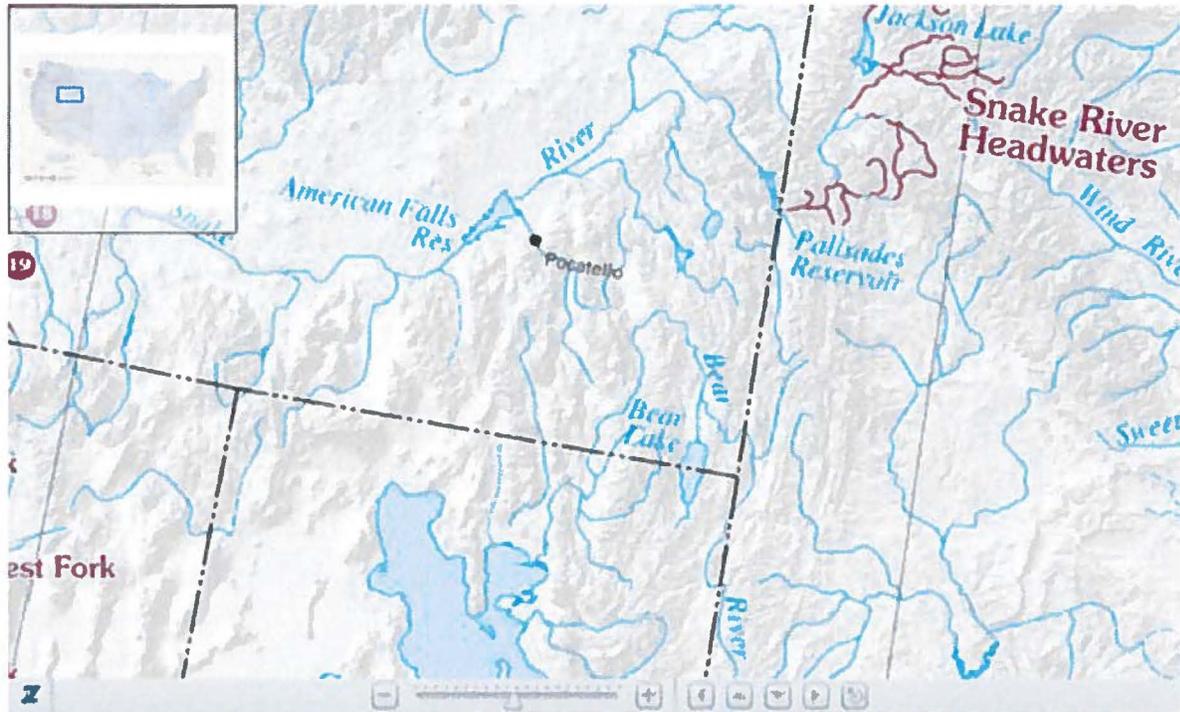


Figure 6-2: National Wild and Scenic Rivers Map

i. Cultural Resources

Three Native American Tribes have been identified as having cultural and religious concern for the Bloomington Area. They are the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, and the Northwestern Band, Shoshone. These tribes were nomadic and seasonally used the Bear Lake and surrounding area, including the Bloomington area, for fishing, hunting, camping and for other uses.

Bear Lake Area was populated historically and prehistorically by Native Americans.

This determination of historical usage by these tribes was made by consulting the November 27, 2006, “Consultation on Cultural and Religious Sites Approximate Areas of Concern for each Tribe” map. This map is **Figure 6-3** below.

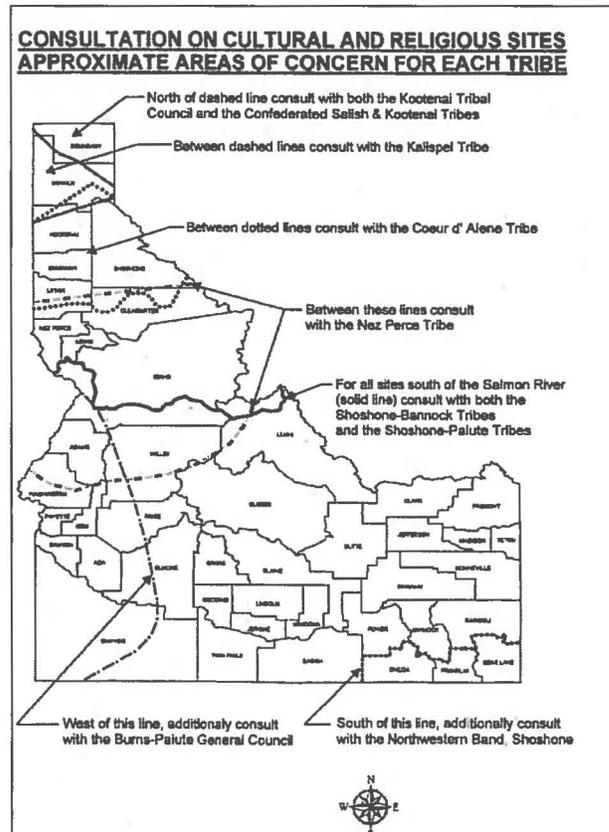


Figure 6-3: Consultation on Cultural and Religious Sites Approximate Areas of Concern for each Tribe

A search of the National Register of Historic Places indicates that there are several buildings within the City of Bloomington that area listed as historic properties. However, no portions of the proposed projects occur near any of these properties nor will they have any effects on these properties.

j. Fauna, Flora, And Natural Communities

The main plant life in the area include sagebrush, bitterbrush, grasses, tall forbs, snowberry, rabbit brush, snowbrush, huckleberry, buffalo berry, twin berry, willow, mountain mahogany, choke cherry, hawthorn, service berry, juniper, bigtooth maple, and cottonwood. Trees in the area include aspen, Douglas-fir, lodge-pole pine, Engelmann Spruce, subalpine fir, and limber pine. There have been two rare plants that have been discovered in the area, Rydberg's musineon and green spleenwort.

A listing of endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species by county was supplied in a letter from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service dated March 8, 2013. In this letter, the following four species were listed and designated:

- Greater Sage-Grouse, Candidate Species
- Canada Lynx, Threatened Species
- North American Wolverine, Proposed Species
- Whitebark Park, Candidate Species

Canada Lynx is the only threatened species listed as having habitat in the Bear Lake area. All proposed improvements are located within close proximity of well-used roadways in somewhat populated areas. It is highly unlikely that the project will have direct or indirect impacts on Canada Lynx.

Due to the close proximity of well-used roadways, the proposed projects will not likely have direct or indirect adverse impacts on other fish and wildlife or their habitats. No local, state, or federal designated sensitive habitat areas were found within the project area.

k. Recreation and Open Space

The proposed projects will not eliminate recreational open space, parks, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value. All proposed pipelines are located within or next to existing roadways.

l. Agricultural Lands

Prime agricultural land is the land most suitable for row crops because of level topography and soil characteristics such as fertility, moisture levels, depth, and texture. Unique agricultural lands are properties other than prime parcels that have a special combination of characteristics (e.g., soil qualities, location, topography, and growing season) that make them ideally suited for specialty crops like vineyards, orchards, and vegetables. Prime farmland in the proximity of Bloomington is shown in **Exhibit 2.D** in the water facilities plan.

It appears that a large portion of the City of Bloomington is classified as “prime farmland if irrigated.” Since the proposed projects do not add water pressure or reliability, it is unlikely that they will either directly or indirectly encourage the loss of prime farmland.

m. Air Quality

Currently, the City of Bloomington has good air quality with the exception of time periods during seasonal wildfires. A state implementation exists. However, Bloomington is located in an area without a nonattainment area plan. Minimal, if any, impact to air quality is anticipated from the improvement projects after construction. Dust control measures will need to be implemented during

construction for all projects. There are no anticipated odor nuisance problems that will be caused by the proposed projects.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has developed criteria to assess noise levels and their degree of undesirability. The three components of noise are frequency, intensity and duration. The three main contributors to noise are roads, railroads, and airports. For analysis purposes, HUD uses the day-night average sound level system, which is denoted as DNL. The DNL is an average noise level of a 24-hour period and weighting it by the addition of 10 decibels for noises occurring between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Noise levels below 65-DNL are considered acceptable.

Highway 89 travels through the west side of Bloomington City and will have impact on the noise levels in the project area.

The Bear Lake County Airport is located about 20,000 feet to the northeast of the City and will have negligible effects on noise levels.

Construction will typically occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The proposed facilities will not produce noise levels that will exceed acceptable levels after construction is complete.

n. Energy

The proposed project will not increase or lessen energy demands of the system.

o. Regionalization

There are currently no jurisdictional disputes or controversy over the proposed projects. The cities of Bloomington and Paris have agreed to pursue funding for the connection line. Bloomington is taking the lead.

p. Water Quality

The proposed project will improve the quality of water in the system and will not have a major effect on quantity of the ground water source. The project will not adversely affect water rights or source water area.

During construction best management practices will be implemented to reduce the potential for storm water sedimentation runoff. After construction, the project site will be stabilized to reduce sedimentation from storm water runoff. The majority of the project will be constructed in relatively flat areas (average slope of less than 3 percent). This will reduce the likelihood of nonpoint water quality problems as a result of this project.

The City of Bloomington has been placed on a boil advisory several times in the past. Bloomington has since taken actions, including a cross connection control program, to maintain a system free from contamination. As a result of these actions, no further boil orders have been issued since 2001.

A sole source aquifer is the sole or principal source of at least 50 percent of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer with no alternate drinking water sources which could “physically, legally, and economically supply all those who depend upon the aquifer for drinking water” in the area. Bloomington is located about 70 miles south of the nearest sole source aquifer and 20 miles south of the aquifer source area. Accordingly, no sole source aquifer will be affected by this project.

E. MAPS, CHARTS AND TABLES

Figures, tables, maps, and exhibits have been included throughout the report for convenience.

F. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT

The Army Corps of Engineers in a preliminary jurisdictional determination identified the potential for the project to impact emergent wetlands along US Highway 89 and proposed canal/intermittent stream crossing in Bloomington Canyon. The Corps indicated that a Nationwide Permit (NWP) 12 “Utility Line Activities may be required. The response letter from the Corps is included in Appendix D.

During construction, there is the potential for fugitive dust to be generated by the excavation and backfill along the trench lines.

G. MEANS TO MITIGATE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Mitigation measures for the identified impacts are as follows:

- Acquire a Nationwide Permit 12
- Avoid discharging dredged or fill material into Waters of the U.S.
- Best Management Practices will be used to mitigate fugitive dust including watering the construction areas as needed.

H. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A public meeting was held at the Bloomington City office on December 16, 2015 at 7:00 p.m. Because Alternative 3 involved a connection line between Bloomington and Paris, the citizens of Paris were invited to attend the meeting. A copy of the study was located at the Paris City Hall and at the Bloomington City office during the public notice period for citizens to review.

A 14 day public notice and comment period was held from December 2, to December 16, 2015. The comment period ended in conjunction with the public meeting. A public notice was published in The News Examiner a weekly newspaper published at Montpelier, in Bear Lake County Idaho. A copy of the notice and the affidavit of publication are included in Appendix F of the facility plan.

Minutes of the December 16 meeting are included in Appendix F of the facility plan.

Notes that were used at the public meeting to explain the alternatives are also included in Appendix F of the facility plan.

A Sign in Sheet for those who attended the meeting was kept. It will be sent separately to DEQ.

There were only two individuals who attended the public meeting who were not associated directly with the city councils of either Bloomington or Paris. One was a consulting engineer from an engineering firm in the region.

There were no comments mailed to the consultant during the public comment period. The following comments were received at the public meeting and summarized by the City Clerk:

- It would be good to combine the two systems, providing for an alternate water source, before it is mandated by DEQ, which requires each City to have a secondary source. It will be less expensive now than at any time in the future.
- From a maintenance standpoint, it makes sense to tie the two lines together, one line could be worked on while the other provides the water. Providing both systems with a constant water source.
- Decisions of this extent should be made on education rather than emotion.
- If the two lines are connected and valved off, would that create stagnate water? It would, but the recommendation from Sunrise would be to flush the line twice a year.
- By the tying together of the two systems now, instead of in the future, there will be a significant saving. The alternative of tying the two lines together provides the cheapest way to satisfy the requirement. An alternative fix could be drilling a well, if the land could be found, water rights acquired and at a significantly higher cost.
- A question arose if the projected costs included all fess or just construction costs. The projected costs include all costs.

On January 13, 2016, the City Council met in regular meeting. In the meeting they voted to accept the part of Alternative 2 involving the new transmission line and Alternative 3, the connection line

between Bloomington and Paris and to pursue funding for the project. Minutes of that meeting are included in Appendix C of this environmental document.

I. REFERENCES CONSULTED

The following reference documents were consulted to prepare this environmental impact document.

- Department of Environmental Quality. "Bloomington Canyon Mine Preliminary Assessment Report." October 2007.
- National Water and Climate Center. "bearlake.doc." 2 May 2000. *NRCS National Water and Climate Center Web site*. Document. 13 June 2013.
- United States National Park Service. *National Register of Historic Places*. 1 June 2007. Google Earth File.
- UPEPA Office of Water. *National Sole Source Aquifer GIS Layer*. 1 September 2009. ESRI Shapefile.
- US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. *Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Bear Lake County Area, Idaho*. 22 September 2008. ESRI Shapefile.
- US Fish and Wildlife Service. *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States*. 1 October 2010. ESRI Shapefile.
- US Geological Survey and Idaho Geological Survey. *Quaternary Fault and Fold Database for the United States*. 3 November 2010. ESRI Shapefile.
- USGS National Atlas and Interagency Wild and Scenic River Coordinating Council. *WSR_CONUS_2009.mxd*. 17 November 2009. ESRI Shapefile.
- Washington State Department of Transportation. *Airports and Compatible Land Use Guidebook. Administrative Manual*. Olympia: Washington Department of Transportation Administrative and Engineering Publications, 2011. Document.
- Wylie, Allan H, Bruce R Otto and Michael J Martin. *Hydrogeologic Analysis of the Water Supply for Bloomington and Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho*. Information Circular 58. Moscow: Idaho Geological Survey, 2005. Document.

J. AGENCIES CONSULTED

The only agency which DEQ required to be consulted during preparation of the EID was the US Army Corps of Engineers. Their address and dates of correspondence are included in Table J.1

Table J.1 Agencies Consulted

Agency	Address	Date Contacted	Response Date
US Army Corps of Engineers-Idaho Falls Office	900 N. Skyline Dr. Suite A Idaho Falls, ID 83402	1-23-16	2-9-16

The letter to the Corps of Engineers and their response is contained in Appendix D.

K. MAILING LIST

Table K.1 contains names and addresses of relevant environmental groups, DEQ and local agencies consulted regarding the proposed project.

Table K.1 Mailing List

Agency	Address
US Army Corps of Engineers Idaho Falls Office	900 N. Skyline Dr. Suite A Idaho Falls, ID 83402
City of Paris, ID	PO Box 364 Paris, ID 83261
City of Bloomington, ID	PO Box 194 Bloomington, ID 83223

A mailing list of those who attended the public meeting has been sent separately to DEQ.

APPENDIX A
FIGURES AND EXHIBITS

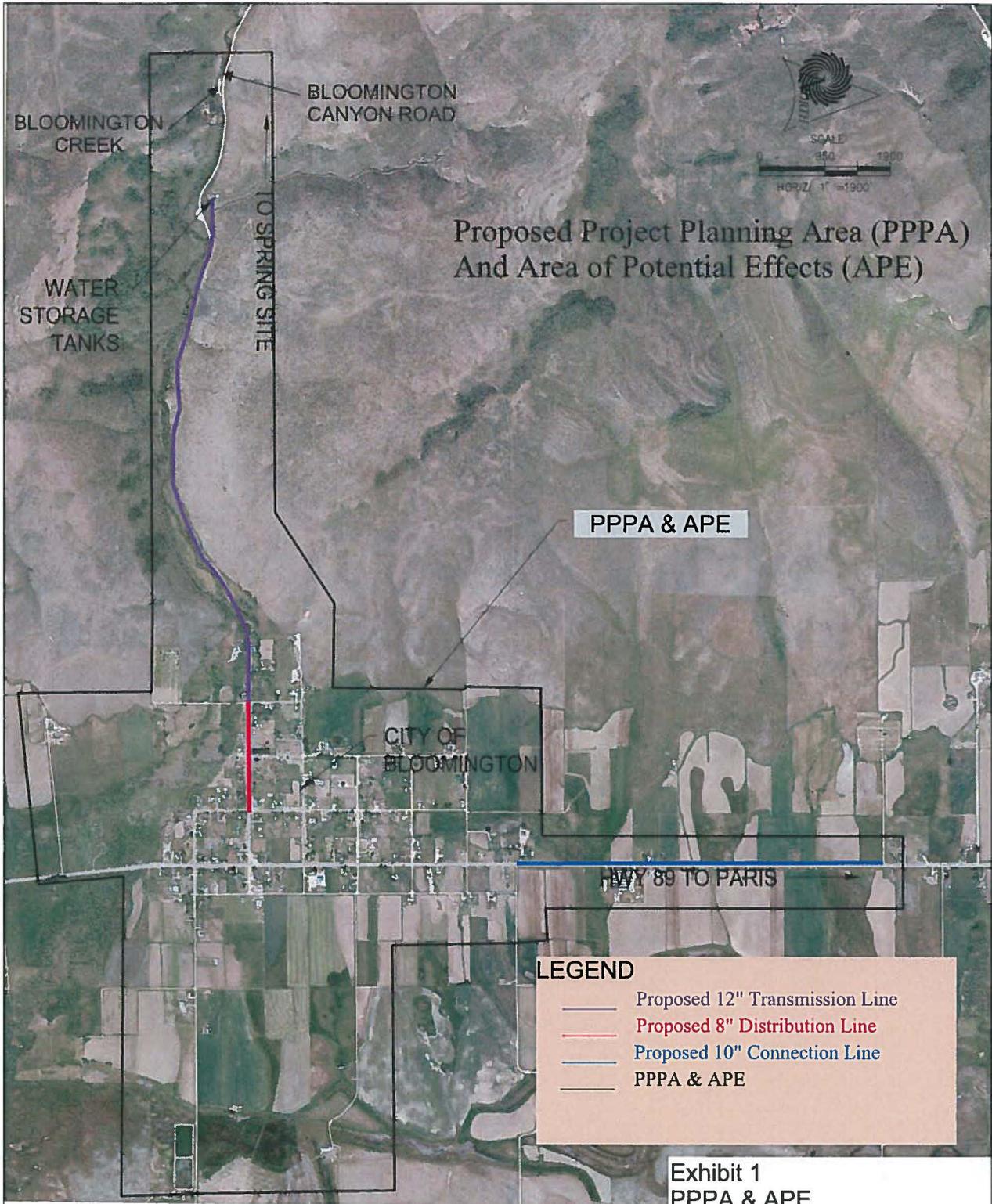


Exhibit 1
PPPA & APE

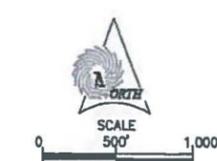
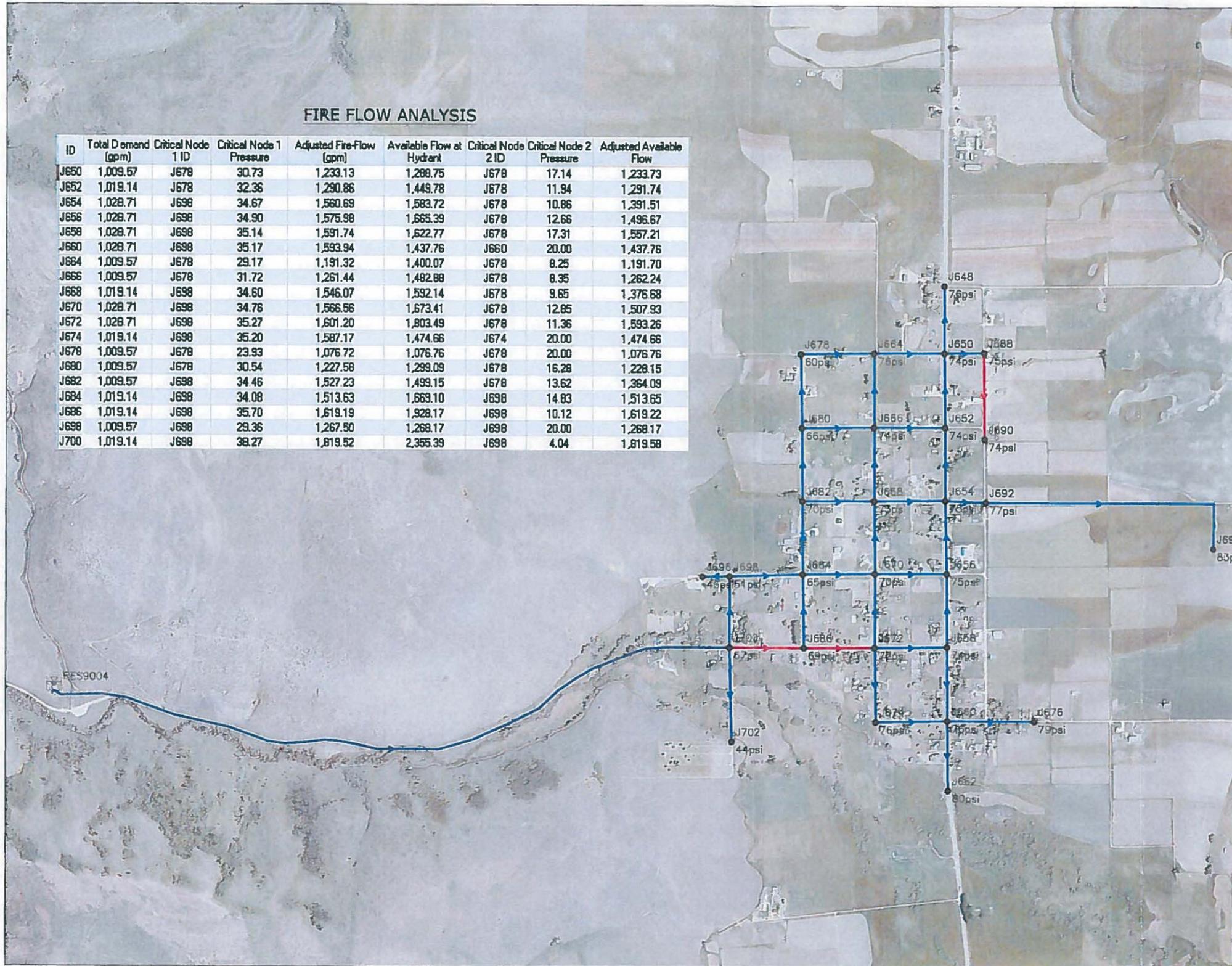


47 EAST 4TH AVENUE
AFTON, WYOMING 83110
TEL 307.885.8500 • FAX 307.885.8501

FIRE FLOW ANALYSIS

ID	Total Demand (gpm)	Critical Node 1 ID	Critical Node 1 Pressure	Adjusted Fire-Flow (gpm)	Available Flow at Hydrant	Critical Node 2 ID	Critical Node 2 Pressure	Adjusted Available Flow
J650	1,009.57	J678	30.73	1,233.13	1,288.75	J678	17.14	1,233.73
J652	1,019.14	J678	32.36	1,290.86	1,449.78	J678	11.94	1,291.74
J654	1,028.71	J698	34.67	1,560.69	1,583.72	J678	10.86	1,391.51
J656	1,028.71	J698	34.90	1,575.98	1,665.39	J678	12.66	1,496.67
J658	1,028.71	J698	35.14	1,591.74	1,622.77	J678	17.31	1,557.21
J660	1,028.71	J698	35.17	1,593.94	1,437.76	J660	20.00	1,437.76
J664	1,009.57	J678	29.17	1,191.32	1,400.07	J678	8.25	1,191.70
J666	1,009.57	J678	31.72	1,261.44	1,482.88	J678	8.35	1,262.24
J668	1,019.14	J698	34.60	1,546.07	1,592.14	J678	9.65	1,376.68
J670	1,028.71	J698	34.76	1,566.56	1,673.41	J678	12.85	1,507.93
J672	1,028.71	J698	35.27	1,601.20	1,803.49	J678	11.36	1,593.26
J674	1,019.14	J698	35.20	1,587.17	1,474.66	J674	20.00	1,474.66
J678	1,009.57	J678	23.93	1,076.72	1,076.76	J678	20.00	1,076.76
J680	1,009.57	J678	30.54	1,227.58	1,299.09	J678	16.28	1,228.15
J682	1,009.57	J698	34.46	1,527.23	1,499.15	J678	13.62	1,364.09
J684	1,019.14	J698	34.08	1,513.63	1,663.10	J698	14.83	1,513.65
J686	1,019.14	J698	35.70	1,619.19	1,928.17	J698	10.12	1,619.22
J698	1,009.57	J698	29.36	1,267.50	1,268.17	J698	20.00	1,268.17
J700	1,019.14	J698	38.27	1,819.52	2,355.39	J698	4.04	1,819.58

- LEGEND**
- PRESSURE JUNCTION
 - ☒ RESERVOIR
 - ⊗ PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE
 - ⊙ FIRE HYDRANT
 - ⊙ PUMP
-
- 2-INCH WATERLINE
 - 4-INCH WATERLINE
 - 6-INCH WATERLINE
 - 8-INCH WATERLINE
 - 10-INCH WATERLINE
 - 12-INCH WATERLINE



REV NO.	COMMENT	DATE

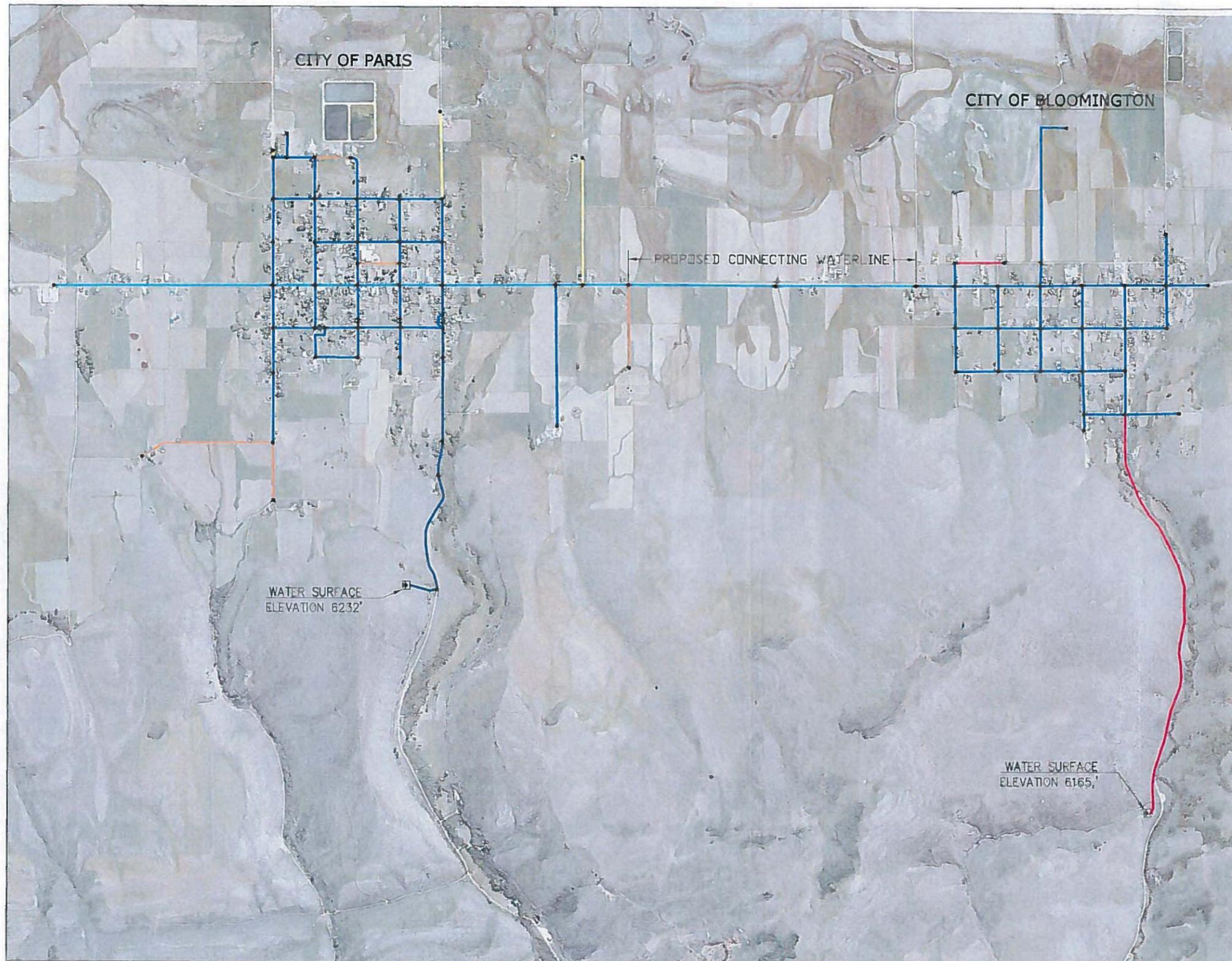

SUNRISE
 ENGINEERING

47 EAST 4TH AVENUE / PO BOX 609
 AFTON, WYOMING 83110
 TEL 307.885.8500 - FAX 307.885.8501
 www.sunrise-eng.com

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON
 WATER MODEL - FUTURES SCENARIO
 PEAK DAY DEMAND W/ UPSIZED LINES

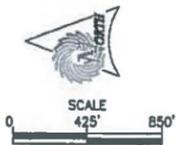
SET NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	SHEET NO.
	RVH	RVH	J.L.	of 1

FIG 4.2



LEGEND

- PRESSURE JUNCTION
- ☒ RESERVOIR
- ⊗ PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE
- ⊙ FIRE HYDRANT
- ⊙ PUMP
- 2-INCH WATERLINE
- 4-INCH WATERLINE
- 6-INCH WATERLINE
- 8-INCH WATERLINE
- 10-INCH WATERLINE
- 12-INCH WATERLINE



REV. NO.	COMMENT	DATE


SUNRISE
 ENGINEERING
 47 EAST 4TH AVENUE / PO BOX 609
 AFTON, WYOMING 83110
 TEL. 307.885.8500 - FAX 307.885.8501
 www.sunrise-eng.com

CITIES OF PARIS AND BLOOMINGTON
 WATER MODEL
 COMBINED SYSTEM OVERVIEW

SD NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	SHEET NO.
RVH	RVH	JLL		
				FIG 7.1

APPENDIX B
PROJECT SCHEDULE

APPENDIX C
CITY COUNCIL MINUTES

BLOOMINGTON CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES

January 13, 2016

BLOOMINGTON CITY OFFICES

Called to order at 7:00 pm by Mayor Madsen

Invocation: Shawn Turner

Attendees: Bloomington – Mayor David Madsen, Ted McGhee, Roy Bunderson, Rich Kearl, Shawn Turner, Debbie Thomas, & Marilyn Wilkes

Review of Minutes from both the December 9, 2016 Regular Council Meeting and January 16, 2016 Public Hearing.

Motion to accept both December 9, and the January 16, Public Hearing, 2016 minutes as written.

Rich Kearl, Ted McGhee, Vote Unanimous

Payment of Expenses – Question arose about the garbage cans at the City Hall. Marilyn will call and check prices.

Motion to accept and pay the expenses as presented with the exception of the question of the garbage cans.

Roy Bunderson, Rich Kearl, Vote Unanimous with the exception of Shawn recusing from the vote.

Swearing in of Newly Elected Councilmen – Clerk Debbie Thomas swore in both Rich Kearl & Shawn Turner as Councilmen for the Bloomington City. Both positions are 4 year terms.

Sunrise Engineering: Jason Linford & Clyde Rainey

Jason started off by thanking the Council for sticking with this very hard job.

Drinking Water Study

Letter from DEQ granting an extension of another six months to allow time to complete the study. A letter from DEQ will be coming that will need to be signed and returned by the Mayor.

Wastewater Study – Reason for the study – excess water flowing into the City Lagoon through infiltration from pipes and connections, that were installed incorrectly, causing excess levels in sewer ponds.

Five alternatives were presented to the Council

1. No Action
2. Address infiltration and Inflow Issues
Video and clean existing lines and identify leaks, repair leaks, raise buried manholes, replace manhole lids
3. Full Containment
Add to size of existing lagoons
4. Slow Rate Land Application (i.e. Irrigation)
Construction of additional lagoon
Construction of sprinkler system to dispose of fluid from lagoons
5. Rapid Infiltration Basin
The construction of basins to allow water to percolate into soil-fluid must go through Lagoons first

The City has recognized the work and study completed by Sunrise.

The City choose Alternative 2 from the Waste Water Study, above, as a way to come into compliance with DEQ regulations.

After holding a Public Meeting on December 16, 2015, to address the question of how to best abide by the Drinking Water regulations, set forth by DEQ, to have a secondary water source, the Council chose to go with Alternative 3 from the Water Facilities Plan – the tying together of the Bloomington & Paris Drinking Water Systems, to serve as an emergency redundant source and to possibly replace the transmission line from the storage tanks to the City. The replacement of the transmission line was included as part of Alternative 2 in the Water Facilities Plan.

The City chose Alternative 3 and the part of Alternative 2 which would replace the transmission line from the storage tanks into the City, from the Water Facilities Plan, as the best choices for the City, based on information from our public meeting. The Council, has given Mayor Madsen their approval to move ahead with water system improvements.

Motion to authorize Mayor Madsen to sign all documents, that will allow the City to proceed with Alternative 2 of the Wastewater Study and Alternative 3 and part of Alternative 2 of the Water Facilities Plan, and to move ahead with those choices, including seeking funding to help pay for these projects.

Roy Bunderson, Ted McGhee, Vote Unanimous

The Alternatives will be submitted to DEQ seeking approval & funding, Waste water applications are approved pretty quickly. Because the City is under an administrative order to fix our problems, we have a good chance to get loan monies.

It is Critical that the work on the waste water/sewer infiltration system be started this summer or fall.

As far as the drinking water project launch, the soonest a contractor would probably come on board will be spring 2017

The longer we wait on both projects, the more it will cost the City.

Fees for residents could possibly rise:

26.35 for sewer

37.00 for water

65.00 per month with no funding

It was proposed that an education email/mail be sent to each resident with the facts of both projects and a date for a Public Hearing. It should also state – should you choose not to attend, your absence will be counted as a positive vote.

Follow up items

Propane tank has been installed at the Water Tank. A heater will be installed tomorrow. A solar source will still be looked into to replace the batteries at the chlorinator. Shawn still needs to make a trip to the tank to change the batteries every other day.

Mayoral Business – none

Water – Samples were good this month. Shawn was asked, and has agreed, to write a cut sheet for both water and sewer that will provide contractors standards for installation and connection into the City water and sewer systems.

Sewer – At Christmas time, the flow to the sewer lagoons was changed to the east pond. Shawn will address, with the Spuhler's, a situation that has developed with their sewer connection. Shawn will be attending a two day meeting at Twin Falls for trouble shooting wastewater lagoon systems on the 26th and 27th of January.

City Hall/Offices – The broken window in the Hall has been replaced. Propane was ordered for both tanks at the Hall and City Office. Beth Ann Passey has agreed to replace Karen over the maintenance of the City Hall and Office. A reminder was issued to address, in May or June, to contact the USU Engineering Program, and ask them to come up and work up a sound elimination plan for the Hall

Roads – The City is grateful for the work Doran Smith is doing keeping our roads clean and clear of snow. Roy will work out the details of plugging the snow plow in at the City Hall, freeing the space out front of the City Office for parking. In the spring, 50 East and Madsen Lane Corner needs a stop sign instead of a yield sign, in both directions, and may need a four-way stop installed.

Delinquent Accounts – The few delinquent accounts will be contacted by Debbie.

Motion to dismiss meeting

Roy Bunderson, Shawn Turner, Vote Unanimous

Dismissed at 10:00

Next Board Meeting – February 10, 2016

March's Board Meeting will be deferred to March 16, 2016 to have the mayor present.

APPENDIX D
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE



January 23, 2016

US Army Corps of Engineers
Idaho Falls Office
900 N. Skyline Dr. Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

RE: Comments on Environmental Impacts for the City of Bloomington's Proposed Waterline Transmission Line Replacement and Waterline Connection, With the City of Paris Project

To Whom It May Concern,

The City of Bloomington, Bear Lake County, Idaho is proposing to upsize their existing water transmission line from their storage tanks into the City. The new line will consist of 12" diameter PVC pipe. It will follow the route of the existing pipe down Bloomington Canyon Road to its connection with the existing distribution system. 2 blocks of the distribution system will also be upsized from 6" to 8" on the downstream end of the transmission line. This enlargement will increase the available fire flow throughout the system. The location of these lines is shown on the attached Exhibit 1.

The project will also include constructing a 5280 foot long 10" diameter PVC water line that will connect the north end of the Bloomington system with the south end of the neighboring Paris system. This line will provide source redundancy for each system and will only be used during an emergency which would come from either system having problems with their individual spring. The line will be installed in the right-of-way of US Highway 89. This line is also shown on Exhibit 1.

SEI would like to solicit your comments on any environmental impacts resulting from the construction of the proposed project.

The City has contracted with Sunrise Engineering, Inc. (SEI) to create a Culinary Water Facilities Plan in order to evaluate the existing system and provide a guidance document for the future improvements to the water system.

These comments will be used in compiling an Environmental Impact Document (EID) that will be submitted to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality as part of the funding application for the proposed project. Comments should be sent to SEI at the address listed below. Please send your comments within 30 calendar days of the postmark date on this letter. Failure to respond within this time period will be interpreted as a "no concerns about the project" response. Should you have any questions or require any additional information please do not hesitate to contact SEI at (307) 885-8500. Thanks for your help with this project.



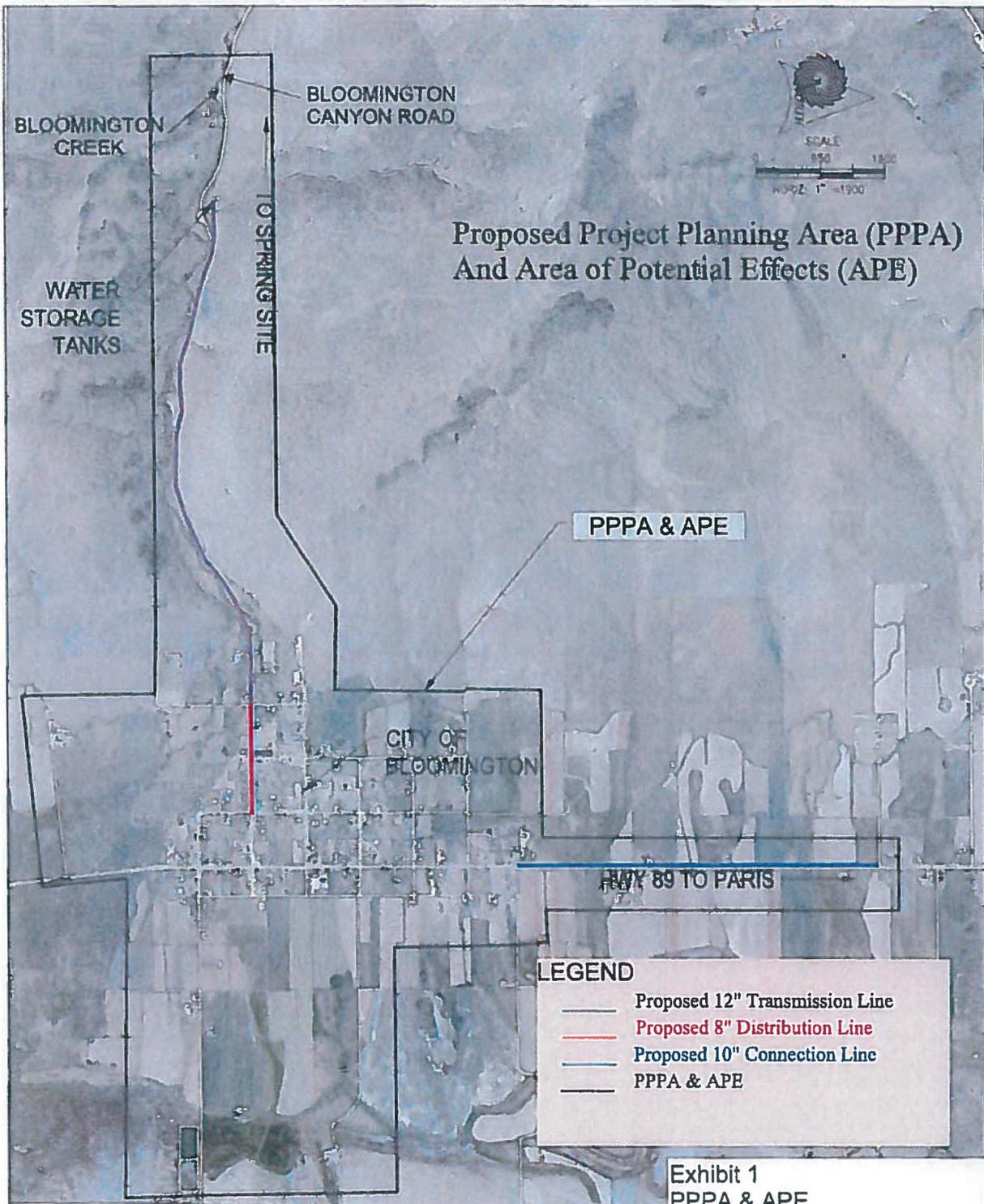
Sincerely,

Sunrise Engineering, Inc.
P.O. Box 609
Afton, WY 83110

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Clyde Rainey".

Clyde Rainey
Project Manager

Enclosure



**Proposed Project Planning Area (PPPA)
And Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

PPPA & APE

LEGEND

- Proposed 12" Transmission Line
- Proposed 8" Distribution Line
- Proposed 10" Connection Line
- PPPA & APE

Exhibit 1
PPPA & APE



47 EAST 4TH AVENUE
AFTON, WYOMING 83110
TEL 307.885.8500 • FAX 307.885.8501



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

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

9 February 2016

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: NWW- NWW-2016-39, "City of Bloomington's Proposed Waterline Transmission Line Replacement and Waterline Connection, With the City of Paris Project"

Clyde Rainey
Sunrise Engineering, Inc.
PO Box 609
Afton, Wyoming 83110

Dear Mr. Rainey:

This is in response to your 23 January 2016 letter requesting comments on the City of Bloomington's proposed water transmission line improvements. Thank you for providing the Corps of Engineers (Corps) the opportunity to provide comment. According to information provided, the proposed project would involve installation of a new 12" water transmission line to carry water from water storage tanks in Bloomington Canyon to the rest of the distribution system. The project would also upsize an existing 6" distribution line to 8" and connect the city's system with the City of Paris via a new 10" connection line for redundancy.

The site is located, within Section(s) 11, 14, 21, 22, and 23 of Township 14 South, Range 43 East, near latitude 42.19002° N and longitude -111.40731° W, in Bear Lake County, in Bloomington, Idaho. Your request has been assigned file number NWW-2016-39, which should be referred to in future correspondence with our office regarding this project.

AUTHORITY

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, natural and man-made lakes and ponds, irrigation and drainage canals and ditches that are tributaries to other waters, and wetlands.

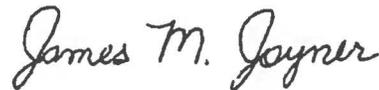
Based on our review of the information you furnished and available to our office, we have preliminarily determined that as currently proposed your project may involve work requiring DA authorization, particularly in emergent wetlands along US Hwy 89 and proposed canal/intermittent stream crossings in Bloomington Canyon. Therefore, a DA permit may be required for the discharge of dredged and/or fill material, such as might occur in trenching through wetlands and/or other waters of the US.

We realize that a project at the scoping level is less detailed than a project that is being reviewed for a DA permit. Our scoping comments at this time are limited and are prepared to assist you in preparing a DA permit application if necessary.

A preliminary review of your project indicates that it has the potential to be verified under Nationwide Permit (NWP) 12, "Utility Line Activities." For your convenience, we have enclosed copies of the terms and conditions of this permits authorization. You may find these useful in project design.

Please contact me by telephone at (208) 522-1676, by mail at the address in the letterhead, or via email at james.m.joyner@usace.army.mil if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



James M. Joyner
Sr. Project Manager, Regulatory Division

Enclosures
NWP 12 Terms and conditions

PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Report completion date for Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD): 9 February 2016

B. Name/address of person requesting preliminary JD:

City of Bloomington
c/o Clyde Rainey
Sunrise Engineering
PO Box 609
Afton, Wyoming 83110

C. District Office: Walla Walla District

File Name: "City of Bloomington's Proposed Waterline Transmission Line Replacement and Waterline Connection, With the City of Paris Project"

File Number: NWW-2016-00039

D. Project Location(s) and Background Information:

State: Idaho County/Parish/Borough: Bear Lake County City: Bloomington
Center Coordinates of Site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat.: 42.19002° North
Long.: -111.40731° West

Name of nearest waterbody(s): Bloomington Creek

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

Non-wetland waters: 20.0 (Unnamed Canal and Little Canyon) Linear feet

Cowardin Class: Riverine

Stream Flow: Intermittent

Wetlands: ~0.25 acres

Cowardin Class: Palustrine Emergent

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

Tidal: N/A

Non-Tidal: N/A

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

Office (Desk) Determination Date: 9 February 2016

Field Determination Date(s):

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

- (a) The permit applicant has elected to seek a permit authorization based on a preliminary JD, which does not make an official determination of jurisdictional waters;
 - (b) That the applicant has the option to request an approved JD before accepting the terms and conditions of the permit authorization, and that basing a permit authorization on an approved JD could possibly result in less compensatory mitigation being required or different special conditions;
 - (c) That the applicant has the right to request an individual permit rather than accepting the terms and conditions of the NWP or other general permit authorization;
 - (d) That the applicant can accept a permit authorization and thereby agree to comply with all the terms and conditions of that permit, including whatever mitigation requirements the Corps has determined to be necessary;
 - (e) That undertaking any activity in reliance upon the subject permit authorization without requesting an approved JD constitutes the applicant's acceptance of the use of the preliminary JD, but that either form of JD will be processed as soon as is practicable;
 - (f) Accepting a permit authorization (e.g., signing a proffered individual permit) or undertaking any activity in reliance on any form of Corps permit authorization based on a preliminary JD constitutes agreement that all wetlands and other water bodies on the site affected in any way by that activity are jurisdictional waters of the United States, and precludes any challenge to such jurisdiction in any administrative or judicial compliance or enforcement action, or in any administrative appeal or in any Federal court; and
 - (g) Whether the applicant elects to use either an approved JD or a preliminary JD, that JD will be processed as soon as is practicable.
3. Further, an approved JD, a proffered individual permit (and all terms and conditions contained therein) or individual permit denial can be administratively appealed pursuant to 33 C.F.R. Part 331, and that in any administrative appeal, jurisdictional issues can be raised (see 33 C.F.R. 331.5(a)(2)). If, during that administrative appeal, it becomes necessary to make an official determination whether CWA jurisdiction exists over a site, or to provide an official delineation of jurisdictional waters on the site, the Corps will provide an approved JD to accomplish that result, as soon as is practicable.

II. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for Preliminary JD

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

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

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:
 - (1) Exhibit 1, PPPA &APE, , undated
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant
 - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report
 - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
- Corps navigable waters' study:
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:

- USGS NHD data
- USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s): Cite scale & Quad Name: 1:24,000 Paris
- 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): Google Earth and ORM Database Aerials OR Other (Name & Date):
- Previous determination(s): File no. and Date of Response Letter:
- Other information (please specify):

Little Canyon is an intermittent channel that flows into Bloomington Creek, which in turn flows into the Mud Lake/Bear Lake complex. The unnamed canal is diverted off of Bloomington Creek and may or may not return flows to wetlands and waters downslope near the Mud Lake/Bear Lake complex.

Wetlands along US Hwy 89 appear to be part of a large wetland complex abutting the Mud Lake/Bear Lake complex.

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

Admin File No. NWW-2016-39

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

James M. Joyner

 Signature of Regulatory Project Manager
 REQUIRED
 February 9, 2016

 Date

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

 Date